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

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press

to the M6th Ct BC. The material associated with the temenos continues into the beginning of the 5th Ct BC and subsequent activity has not been proven so far (Nazarov, Pan'kov and Nazarova 2003). Most notable among the many finds from the temenos are the terracotta statuettes of seated and standing 'goddesses'. The assemblage can be compared to that from the Aphrodite sanctuary on the Zeytintepe at Miletos, where similar terracottas have been found. A terracotta of a standing 'goddess' holding a pigeon is of particular interest, because it can be associated with previously known *ostraca* from Berezan' with graffiti mentioning Aphrodite (Rusjaeva 1992, 100).

The hypothesis of metal working on Berezan' has recently been substantiated by extensive new evidence from the area of Osnovoj half way up the E coast (Domanskij and Marčenko 2003). This area had previously produced scant evidence for metal working, but the discovery in 1998–2000 of 2 copper workshops by the St Petersburg team testifies to metal working in the early period of the settlement. The workshops (building complex nos 6 and 13) were placed 12m apart and partially dug into the ground. Remains of kilns were found in both workshops, as well as 272 small copper droplets and one large ingot weighing 3kg (for previous finds see, Lapin 1961; Solovyov 1999, 36, 52–53).

The habitation quarters on the N part of the island have also been subject to investigation. The layout of the LAr houses situated in the flat N part exhibit a structured plan with an approximate orthogonal street grid (Solovyov 1999, 64–79; Nazarov 2001). The reconstruction of individual houses is, however, still a topic of debate (Kryžickij 2005).

Finally, mention should be made of the excavation in 2000–2002 of 2 pits containing ceramic wasters datable to the 3rd quarter of the 6th Ct BC (Nazarov, Pan'kov and Nazarova 2003). Among the wasters are red clay jugs, Grey Ware oinochoai and a rhyton, as well as fragments of painted jugs. The pits most probably functioned as waste dumps for a nearby potter's workshop. They are the first proof of pottery production on Berezan'. In addition, recent NAA analyses of pottery from Berezan' have possibly identified the chemical composition of the Berezan' pottery production (named BERa), one example of which includes an amphora imitating N Ionian pottery (Kerschner 2006, especially 151–54; Mommsen *et al*. 2006; Posamentir and Solovyov 2006).

Unfortunately, the island is still subjected to illicit excavation and plundering, as well as deliberate destruction of monuments, which continuously destroys valuable archaeological records. Despite the increase in the number of academic publications, few publications are concerned with contextual publication of assemblages, such as the many pits and wells (see, however, Domanskij *et al*. 2006).

Olbia

An overall description of the city from the Ar period through to Rom times has been presented in the monograph published in German by Ju.G. Vinogradov and S.D. Kryzickij, *Olbia – Eine Altgriechische Stadt im Nordwestlichen Schwarzmeerraum* (Leiden 1995), in the comprehensive monograph by S.D. Križic'kij, A.S. Rusjaeva, V.V. Krapivina, N.A. Lejpunskaja, M.V. Skržinskaja and V.A. Anochin, *Olvia. Antičnoe gosudarstvo v Severnom Pričernomorije* (Kiev 1999), as well as in the volume of collected essays by Ukrainian, Russian and British scholars, *Classical Olbia & the Scythian World from the Sixth Century BC to the Second Century AD*, edited by D. Braund and S.D. Kryzhitskiy (2007).

In 2006, as a response to extensive illicit digging in the city and its necropoleis, Olbia, including the Island of Berezan', was made a national preserve.

In addition to the well-known dug-outs and semi-dug-outs of the upper city (sector AGD), a number of dug-outs have been found in sector R-25 (Krapivina and Bujs'kych 2006). They have also been found in the lower city (sector NGS), which, until now, was considered to be settled only in the Cl period, and thus later than the upper city, and, for the first time, remains of a LAr house with a dry stone foundation were excavated in the central part of the terraced city (Lejpuns'ka 2001).

In the S part of the upper city remains of a temple dating to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC have been found, including large architectural elements of the Doric order. In 2000 a bothros was opened in its vicinity. Inside, vessels with dedications to Aphrodite and a unique terracotta relief with a female dressed in an ultra-short, transparent dress playing krotala next to a kline (a sacred prostitute?), were found (**Fig. 13**) (overview in Krapivina 2006b).

During recent decades, Rom and LRom Olbia, in particular, have become decisively better known, first of all through the investigations in the S part of the upper and the lower city of Olbia (sector R-25) (**Fig. 14**). Here, most of the structures unearthed during recent years have been dated to the end of the 3rd–4th Ct AD (Krapivina 2007, 608–09). A large civil building, which was built with lime mortar, of the 3rd Ct AD was excavated. Here, in 2004, a fragment of a Rom military diploma pertaining to a veteran of the classis moesica was found, the first military diploma found in Olbia and only the 2nd



13. Olbia: terracotta relief with a sacred prostitute? found in 2000 in a bothros with votives to Aphrodite in sector R-25

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press



14. Olbia: sector R-25

one from the N Black Sea littoral (Krapivina and Bujskich 2006, 234; Ivantchik and Krapivina 2007). Three building phases can be distinguished in the 4th Ct AD. As in earlier periods, the slope was terraced and the houses were situated on the lower and on the upper terraces. They were rather large, rectangular in plan, sometimes with 2 floors, combining dwellings and workshops. Their courtyards often had stone paving with drains. A large metal workshop has been revealed, also dated to the 4th Ct AD (Krapivina 2006a; Krapivina and Bujs'kych 2004, 178).

Rescue excavations were carried out in sector L-1 N of the praetorium. Here a wide street of the 4th Ct AD was revealed. Under the N part of the road the remains of the paved courtyard of a house and ruins of a winery of the end of the 2nd–3rd Ct AD were excavated (Krapivina 2008, 102). In the S part of the sector a tile paving made in the Rom opus spicatum technique was revealed. The pavement, made of fragments of tiles, is seen here for the first time in Olbia (Krapivina and Bujs'kych 2004, 181, fig. 6). Two wineries of the 2nd and 3rd Cts AD were excavated on the E slope of the Zajačja ravine (sector R-21) (Krapivina 2008, 103). In sector NGF-SV, situated SE of sector NGF, rescue excavations were also carried out. Two main levels of the Rom period were revealed: of the L2nd–3rd Ct AD and of the L3rd–4th Ct AD. The first phase is represented by 2 streets, a metal workshop and 2 rooms of a house, in which a large number of coins and bone objects were found. The 2nd phase is represented by the ruins of a large square, which covered the street and workshop of the previous phase. The square had a system of stone and terracotta drains and a cistern for gathering water (Krapivina 2008, 104). The material culture of the period has been summarized in a monograph by V.V. Krapivina (1993).

In 2003, the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies initiated the publication project *The Lower City of Olbia in the 5th Century BC – 4th Century AD (Sector NGS)* in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kiev (publication is due in 2009). Sector NGS is situated in the lower city in the northernmost part of the city near the city wall. This part of the anc. city has been excavated since 1985 during annual campaigns by Ukranian archaeologists directed by N.A. Lejpunskaja. In this sector, remains of 8 house blocks have been identified, 2 of which are now fully excavated. The house blocks range in size between 522m^2 and 1,200m^2 and each contains 4 to 7 living units (**Fig. 15**). The houses are relatively modest. They do not have any uniform plan, but they have a number of common features such as 3 to 4 rooms grouped around a central paved courtyard and one or more well-built cellar. The cellars and the foundations of the walls were constructed of more or less well-dressed stones, whereas the upper part of the houses were built of mud-bricks. NGS was situated not far from the harbour, and it is quite evident from the finds in the houses that fishermen and artisans lived here. Net weights and fishing hooks attest to this, as well as small moulds for crafting simple metal jewellery.

The earliest activity detected in sector NGS seems to have taken place in the LAr period, when at least one hut was dug into the ground, as well as a number of pits. Plenty of 5th and



15. Olbia: plan of habitation quarter in the lower city, sector NGS

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press

E4th Ct BC material testifies that the area was inhabited in the Cl period, but building remains of that period are scarce because they are situated below later houses. The main building phases belong to the LCl and EHel periods. In 331 BC, Alexander the Great's general, Zopyrion, besieged the city. This may have been the reason for a significant drop in activities in the city, as well as in NGS during the last 3rd of the 4th Ct, but already in the E3rd Ct extensive building activity had resumed. This came to an abrupt end sometime in the 2nd quarter of the 3rd Ct BC. This period was a time of crisis in the N Black Sea region, and during the next decades very little activity can be noted in NGS. At the end of the 3rd Ct BC, this sector of the city was partly reinhabited. The LHel period, until the 130s BC, was the last major habitation phase in sector NGS. It may have come to an end as a result of the Scythian King Skiluros' contemporary expansion policy. At least, this part of the city was almost completely abandoned in the 130s BC. In the 60s BC the contracted city was once more subjected to the region's larger powers, now the Thracian tribe, the Getai, under their king Burebista. Only during the Rom period did Olbia regain some kind of position. However, sector NGS was never rebuilt, even though there was occasional activity attested by a number of furnaces and tombs.

Fieldwork continues in the necropolis. In 1996, as a result of illicit digging, 4 tabellae defixionum were found, dated to the 2nd half of the 4th Ct BC (Tochtas'ev 2000; *SEG* 50, 700). In 2004 in the W part of the necropolis a 4th Ct BC mansion was found, which existed before the westward expansion of the necropolis (Papanova and Ljaško 2005). A number of cult installations, altars of various designs and pits, were unearthed. In addition to the 2 epitaphs with Latin inscriptions previously found at the necropolis, 2 further fragmentary Latin inscriptions, dated to the 3rd Ct AD, were found, one in 1994 and one in 2002 (Zubar' and Kozub 2004). They testify to the continued presence of Rom soldiers and civilians in Olbia.

Concerning the cults of Olbia and its chora in general, 4 publications merit mention. One is the monograph by A.S. Rusjaeva, *Religija i kul'ty antičnoj O'lvii* (Kiev 1992). The same author also published the book *Religija pontijskich ellinov v antičnuju epochu. Mify. Svjatiliša. Kul'ty olimpijskich bogov i geroev* (Kiev 2005), which, though broad in scope, is primarily based on the evidence from Olbia, and thus supplements the previous monograph. The 3rd is the comprehensive publication of the W temenos, which was the subject of a monograph published in 2006, *Drevnejšij temenos Ol'vii Pontijskoj* (MAIET Suppl. 2). The last book to be mentioned is the volume edited by J. Hupe, *The Cult of Achilles in the Northern Black Sea Area from the Beginning of Greek Colonization until the Roman Imperial Period. Contributions to the Field of Acculturation Research* (Internationale Archäologie 94). In this volume, the main Achilles sanctuaries are discussed (Leuke: S.B. Ochtonikov; Tendra: I. Tunkina; Bejkuš at the mouth of the River Bug: S. Bujskich; Tyras, Neapolis Skythike and Olbia: J. Hupe). Hupe concludes that during the Rom period, the cult of Achilles Pontarches became the uniting religious force for the entire population in Olbia, of both Gr and Sarmatian descent.

It should also be mentioned that 3 sizeable collections of the characteristic Olbian small votive lead plaques have been published: first, A. Wàsowicz and W. Zdrojewska (1998), who based their study on the collections in the National Museum in Warsaw. More recent are 2 articles by K.I. Zajceva, the first of which is an overview article on the most common types (adorned heads of bulls and rams, as well as double axes) in the State Hermitage Museum, Warsaw, and other museums (Zajceva 2004a). The 2nd article contains a large number of the more uncommon types from collections in Moscow and St Petersburg (Zajceva 2004b). Lead plaques, as well as moulds for producing such items, are recurrently found in the public areas, in the inhabited quarters and in the necropolis.

In 1996 L. Dubois published his *Inscriptions grecques dialectales d'Olbia du Pont* (Genève) presenting 110 different inscriptions and graffiti from Olbia organized according to function or type. Currently, A. Ivančik is working on the publication of the entire corpus of Olbian inscriptions. Some new inscriptions have been found in Olbia since Dubois' book was published: in 1991 a decree dated to the first half of the 4th Ct BC was found, which honours the Bosporan ruler Satyros with citizenship and celebrates a symmachia treaty between Olbia and Leukon. An inscription was found in sector NGS, dated to the 2nd Ct BC, with a dedication of the city wall made by Posideos, son of Dionysios, to the Eleusinian deities Demeter, Kore and Plouton, as well as to the Demos (Križic'kyj, Krapivina and Lejpuns'ka 1994, 29, fig. 15); according to a white marble base found in 2002 in the SE part of the upper city in the territory of the citadel of the Rom period (sector R25) another section of the city wall was dedicated to the Mother of the Gods by Diogenes, son of Thyaios, strategos and city governor under King Mithridates Eupator in the year 220 (78/77 BC) (Krapivina and Diatroptov 2005). A fragment of a marble relief with the image of Mithras killing the bull was found in sector R25 in 1993 (Križic'kyj, Krapivina and Lejpuns'ka 1994, 35, fig. 20). Recently 2 monographs on Olbian numismatics have been published (Karyškovskij 2003; Frolova and Abramzon 2005).

Western and Central Crimea (**Fig. 16**)

After the stagnation of the early 1990s, an enormous spread of illicit excavations followed at nearly all known sites during the reporting period. Recently, however, W Crimean archaeology has experienced a revival in both fieldwork and publishing activity.

Publications

Largely thanks to the efforts of the late M.I. Zolotarev, *Chersonesskij Sbornik*, which with vol. 6 was brought to a hold in 1961, was resumed in 1996 (to date 9 additional volumes have appeared). An important event was the appearance of a bilingual Russian-English edition, *Ancient Greek Sites in the Crimea* (Kiev 2004), which, among other sites, covers Chersonesos and its chora, Kerkinitis, Kalos Limen and the sanctuary at the Gurzuf Saddle Pass. Several new publication series were initiated in Simferopol, Bachčisaraj and Eupatoria (*Archeologija Kryma* [1: 1997], *Archeologičeskie issledovanija v Krymu* [1994; 1997; 2007], *Krymskij Muzej* [1: 1994; 2: 1996], *Bachčisarajskij istoriko-archeologičeskij sbornik* [1: 1997; 2: 2001; 3: 2008], *Istoričeskoe nasledie Kryma* [1–18: 2003–2007]). However, few of them survived more than a couple of issues. Although not always complete, a systematic reporting of the fieldwork conducted in W Crimea was given in *Archeologični vidkryttja v Ukraini*, succeeded in 2005 by *Archeologični doslidžennja v Ukraini*, as well as in *Archeologičeskie Otkrytija* (where only excavations conducted by Russian archaeologists are reported).

The formation of the Chersonesean state in W Crimea, its development and relations with Kerkinitis and indigenous populations have been surveyed by various scholars (Rogov 1999; 2005; Kutajsov 1995b; 1996; 2001c; 2002b; 2003b; Vnukov 2001; Zubar 2004a; Lantsov and Uzhentzev 2007). The anc. literary sources on the demography of Crimea in the

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16. W Crimea

5th–2nd Ct BC are discussed by Stolba (1993a), who also addresses the economic history of the region in the EHel period (Stolba 2005c). Much attention has been given to various aspects of religious life, as well as to the study of particular cults: *general*: Bondarenko 2003; 2007; *Herakles*: Agrafonov 1998; Stolba 2004; evidence from Čajka: Popova and Kovalenko 1996; 1997; 1998; 2000–2001; evidence from Masliny: Latyševa 1997; *Parthenos*: Stolba 1996c; 2004; Guldager Bilde 2003; 2005; Braund 2007; *Demeter and Kore*: Hannestad 2002; *Apollon*: Ševčenko 1998; *Sabazios*: Šceglov 2000; *Sarapis, Isis and Anoubis*: Vinogradov and Zolotarev 1998; 2000; *evil eye beliefs*: Stolba 2007e; in press.

Conferences

The conference *Chersones v antičnom mire. Istoriko-archeologičeskij aspect* was held in Sevastopol from 29 August to 1 September 1997 (abstracts of papers published under the same title). Since 1999, the National Preserve Tauric Chersonesos has hosted international conferences organized annually in collaboration with the Institute of Religious Studies at the Jagiellonian University Cracow, and devoted to various philosophical, historical and archaeological aspects of religious life in the anc. Black Sea and the Mediterranean (II Crimean International Conference in the Study of Religion *Problemy religij stran Černomorsko-Sredizemnomorskogo regiona*, Sevastopol, 18–19 May 2000; materials published under the same title in 2001; M.I. Zolotarev [ed.], *Chersones Tavričeskij u istokov mirovych religij: Materialy naučnoj konferencii* [Sevastopol 2001] held in Sevastopol, 29–31 July 2000; *IV Meždunarodnaja Krymskaja konferencija po religiovedeniju* [Sevastopol, May 2002]; materials published as, Ju.A. Babinov *et al*. [eds], *Vostok-Zapad: Mežkonfessional'nyj dialog* [Sevastopol 2003]; *V Meždunarodnaja Krymskaja konferencija po religiovedeniju* [Sevastopol, May 2003]; materials published as Ju.A. Babinov *et al*. [eds], *Kul'tovye pamjatniki v mirovoj kul'ture: archeologičeskij, istoričeskij i*

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press

filosofskij aspekty [Sevastopol 2004]; *VI Meždunarodnaja Krymskaja konferencija po religiovedeniju* [Sevastopol, 16–20 May 2004]; materials published as Ju.A. Babinov [ed.], *Simvol v religii i filosofii* [Sevastopol 2005]). Materials of the 4 following conferences appeared in Sevastopol as the volumes of a new series, *Sacrum et Profanum* (I–IV; 2005–2008).

The Eupatoria Museum of Local Lore organized 2 conferences which focused on the archaeology and anc. history of W Crimea: *Antičnyj mir i archeologija*, dedicated to the 2,500th anniversary of Eupatoria, held on 27 August 2003 (Pridneva *et al*. 2004) and *Archeologija Severo-Zapadnogo Kryma* held on 18 August 2004 (published in vol. 4 of *Vestnik Evpatorijskogo Muzeja* under the title *Materialy naučno-praktičeskich konferencij* [Simferopol 2006]).

Distant Chora of Chersonesos

Lake coring project

To study the impact of climatic and environmental changes on the ethno-political and economic history of the region, a Danish-Russian-Ukrainian multi-disciplinary project, *Northern Black Sea in the 1st millennium BC: Human History and Climate Changes*, has been initiated under the direction of V.F. Stolba. In 2005, the coring of 2 lakes, Saki and Džarylgač (Saki and Černomorskoe districts), was carried out by the joint team of the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies (V.F. Stolba) and the Institute of Limnology, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg (D.A. Subetto, T.V. Sapelko, D.D. Kuznecov and A.V. Ludikova). Long sediment sequences were examined for lithostratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy and biostratigraphy (ostracod, diatom, malacofaunal and polen analyses). Along with a varve chronology, an independent AMS C^{14} dating for the sequences was produced at the C^{14} Dating Laboratory, University of Aarhus (Neustrueva *et al*. 2007; Stolba *et al*. 2007; Subetto *et al*. 2007a; Subetto *et al*. 2007b; Subetto, Stolba and Sapelko 2007).

Džarylgač Survey Project

In 2007 an interdisciplinary, multi-period (BA until E mod. times) survey project, the Džarylgač Survey Project, directed by P. Guldager Bilde (Centre for Black Sea Studies, University of Aarhus) and P. Attema (Groningen Institute of Archaeology), was launched. It aims at investigating the rural hinterland of the settlement of Panskoe I on both sides of Lake Džarylgač.

The methodologies applied have been systematic field-walking and collection of surface finds, augering, geomagnetic and other surface measurements, as well as GPS recording and trial excavations at selected sites. Already during the first season, the investigations have revealed a rich and complex settlement pattern covering the entire survey area from the coast and onto the hinterland slopes hitherto undetected by archaeologists working in the area. These startling results made apparent the urgent need for a large-scale revision of the settlement history of the NW Crimean landscape (Guldager Bilde *et al*. 2007).

Masliny/Vladimirovka

No new investigation at the settlement has taken place since excavations terminated in 1986. Various groups of finds have been treated in a series of articles by the late V.A. Latyševa (1994: terracotta; 1996: handmade pottery; Latyševa and Tadenev 1992: 4 lead weights of the 3rd–2nd Ct BC).

Panskoe I

Situated 10km NE of mod. Černomorskoe, excavations commenced in 1969 by A.N. Ščeglov and continued on a systematic basis until the collapse of the USSR. Two major phases in the site's occupation have been recognized by this work: (1) Olbian: around 400 BC–ca. 360/350 BC; (2) Chersonesean: ca. 360/350–ca. 270 BC. The extra-mural house excavated at tower III of the early fort (area U7) in 1987 furnishes the earliest evidence for the Chersonesean presence (Stolba 1991). A private ceramic letter found just outside this building is written in Doric dialect and contains a mention of a cenotaph (ψευδάριον) (Stolba 2005a). Ju.G. Vinogradov's article on the graffito from U7 refering to Olbiopolitai is now available in German (Vinogradov 1997; for criticism, see Jajlenko 2001a; also in German 2001b). Complete publication of the monumental building U6, from the 2nd phase of the site's occupation, which was investigated from 1969 to 1977, is now available (Hannestad, Stolba and Ščeglov 2002).

At the settlement, excavation along its N periphery has targeted the area where soundings in 1987 disclosed a complex of household pits overlaid by a block of buildings (U2) of the L4th–E3rd Ct BC. House U2-2 (ca. 260m^2) has been completely excavated, as was the NE part of an adjacent building, U2-3. Both structures are of a similar orthogonal plan with a courtyard, a row of household rooms at the NW side and 2 rows of living units ranged along the NE wall of the house. The pottery assemblage and human skeletons found in U2-2/rooms 14 and 19, as well as in U2-3/room 25, indicate a termination date at the time of a general destruction of the settlement in the first 3rd of the 3rd Ct BC (Stolba & Ščeglov 1995). To the same period belong the remains of 2 rooms excavated at U10 in the S sector of the settlement which proved to be part of a larger structure. One of these rooms produced fragments of terracotta figurines and a tymiatherion.

In 1994, which was the only excavation campaign in the period under report, the St Petersburg team of the Russian Academy of Sciences (under the direction of A.N. Ščeglov and V.F. Stolba) was working together with the Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Aarhus, Denmark (L. Hannestad) (Stolba, Hannestad and Ščeglov 1995; Ščeglov, Hannestad and Stolba 1995; Ščeglov *et al*. 1995; Hannestad 1995). In the necropolis area, work was confined to clearing and rescue excavations of graves destroyed by robbers in 1991–1993. The complete publication of the investigations carried out at the necropolis since 1969 is now in print (Rogov and Stolba in print). An overview of rf and bg pottery from the Panskoe cemetery was given by Rogov and Tunkina (1998). Finds of beads, pendants and amulets, and their role in burial rites, are treated in depth by Stolba (2007b; in print).

Within the framework of the Džarylgač Survey Project, a geomagnetic prospection of the N, E and S parts of the settlement has been made by T. Smekalova in 2007 and 2008. The complete layout of the preserved part can now be reconstructed.

Kalos Limen (Černomorskoe)

The West-Crimean Expedition (V.A. Kutajsov) continued excavation in the settlement and necropolis. The stratigraphy of the site has been defined with more accuracy, distinguishing 4 main horizons (A–D): (1) Gr: E4th–3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC; (2) Gr: last quarter of the 4th–1st half of the 2nd Ct BC; (3) Scythian: 2nd half of the 2nd Ct BC–1st half of the 2nd Ct AD; (4) Saltovo-Majak Culture associated with the Khazars: 8th–1st half of the 9th Ct AD. Excavations in 1988–1991 in the E part of the site, omitted in the previous report, unearthed a 40m *l*. section of the EHel defensive wall with gates and a tower (5.5m x 4.75m) attached from the outside to the already existing curtain

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(Kutajsov and Užencev 1994). A burnt destruction layer of the 1st quarter of the 3rd Ct BC testifies to a destiny similar to that of rural sites in the territory of Chersonesos. In the Scythian period, along with the above-ground structures, pit shelters became a common type of architecture (Užencev 1994; 1997), although one such dwelling excavated in 1994 seems to date as early as the 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC (Kutajsov *et al*. 1997; Užencev 2006). A 120m^2 large Scythian house built in the 1st Ct AD in the area of the former Gr citadel, and left by its inhabitants some decades later, is published by Užencev (2002).

Since 1992 excavations have mainly focused on the SW part of the site where a citadel was erected in the last third of the 3rd Ct BC. Tower 4, protecting the SW corner of the citadel, measures 10.2m x 9.2m and is the only one reinforced by an 'anti-ramming' belt. Three adjoining structures of orthogonal plan (complexes I–III), unearthed here in 1993–1995 and built over by the city wall, belong to the earliest phase of the site, the 1st to the 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC. Their interpretation as a winery was suggested, but is uncertain (Kutajsov and Užencev 1996; 1997; 2007; Kutajsov *et al*. 1997; Užencev 2004). Walls of the same period have also been traced inside the citadel where structures of the L3rd–E2nd Ct BC were studied, including a row of rooms adjacent to its N wall interpreted as barracks. The fortifications of the citadel are the subject of a separate study by Užencev (2004). Reuse of gravemarkers and architectural elements is recorded in their construction. One of the gravemarkers bears the name of Heronikos, son of Damis. This name must have been especially popular in W Crimea, as attested by several *LGPN* IV entries for Heronikos restricted exclusively to Chersonesos and Kerkinitis.

Smaller trenches were also dug in the central as well as in the NW parts of the settlement, where in 1997–1998 the Hel house 6 adjoining the N defensive wall was investigated (Kutajsov and Užencev 1999; Kutajsov and Kutajsov 2005). Worthy of mention is a find of the bone inlay of a box with incised representation of a Nereid riding a hippocampus. Red-slipped pottery from the site is treated by Užencev and Trufanov (Užencev 1999; Užencev and Trufanov 2004). In the numismatic material, coins of Chersonesos by far predominate, other mints being represented by Pantikapaion, Kerkinitis, Olbia, Istros, Kallatis, Amisos, Dioskourias and Egypt. Užencev 2006 is a useful synthetic study bringing together both literary and archaeological evidence about the settlement of Kalos Limen.

Investigations in the tumular necropolis, SE and E of the settlement, were mainly of a rescue character (Kutajsov and Užencev 1994; Kutajsov and Pridnev 2007). Both mound burials and graves in the area between the tumuli have been unearthed, many barrows having been robbed already in antiquity. The location of the flat ground cemetery remains unknown. The earliest burials date to the 2nd quarter of the 4th Ct BC. No graves of the 2nd phase of the Gr occupation are so far recorded. Above-ground mud-brick cists have been excavated in tumuli 12, 26 and 31, the other types of burial structures being represented by simple trenches, slab lined graves, stone cists, etc. Gravemarkes are both of the classical and the anthropomorphic types, all found reused in the construction of the citadel.

Karadža

The impressive site is located in the N outskirts of the village of Olenevka (Karadža). In 2005 V.A. Kutajsov initiated excavations, the first archaeological undertaking at the site since 1901, when 5 burial mounds were excavated by the local landowner A.I. Popov in the territory of his estate. The settlement, the size of which was estimated at ca. 3.2ha, has a trapezoid plan measuring ca. 200m x 160m. A trench dug in its S part, exposed to erosion, revealed a terraced building with a complex stratigraphy and material no earlier than the 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC (Kutajsov 2006). A damaged fragment of a limestone sculpture of a male head was found in the stone debris on the upper terrace. Fragments of mouldmade bowls testify to occupation until the 2nd Ct BC. A 1st Ct BC–1st Ct AD dating is assumed for the upper stratigraphic horizon, although the material retrieved to date is insufficient to prove this.

Džan-Baba

In 2002, the site situated 200m W of the mod. village of Mar'ino, together with the settlements of Terekly-Konrat, Beregovoe, Murzačok and Airči, were inspected by S.V. Pridnev (2004). Drawings of an 'anti-ramming' belt of a tower observable in the eroding cliff were made, as well as a surface sampling of pottery. No trenches were dug.

Kul'čuk

A.S. Golencov excavated at the fortified settlement of Kul'čuk until 1994 (Golencov 1994; 1995). In 2006 work at the site was resumed under the direction of S.B. Lancov (Lancov *et al*. 2007). The main work has been carried out in the S, intensively eroded, part and in the E sector, where strata of the Gr, L Scythian and EMed periods have been recognized. A large building complex investigated in the E sector of the settlement (no. 2 in Lancov's numeration) is trapezoidal in plan measuring 38–40m x 25.6m with a tower (9.8m x 10.25m) reinforced by an 'anti-ramming' belt in its NW corner. An anti-seismic, rather than defensive, purpose of these belts is argued by V.M. Ivanov (2003). A destruction layer of the 1st Ct BC has been recorded in 2 rooms in the NE part of the complex. Several pit shelters unearthed by Golencov in the coastal part so far provide the earliest material which dates to the M or 3rd quarter of the 4th Ct BC. Presumed pottery kilns excavated in the same area date to the Scythian period and went out of use no later than the 1st Ct BC. Work has also involved excavations in the necropolis situated to the N of the settlement. Excavated burials date to the 1st Ct BC–1st Ct AD, but some reuse the tombs of an earlier period. Two bronze coins from Olbia and Amisos are reported among the chance finds. A 3rd specimen, which is said to be from Messembria (Lancov *et al*. 2007), belongs to Mytilene. Excavations in 2008 produced a limestone relief depicting a reclining Herakles (S.B. Lancov, personal communication). Similar reliefs have been found at the settlements of Čajka and Mežvodnoe (Stolba 2004). A brief account of the Chersonesean amphora stamps from the 1989–1994 excavations has been provided by Golencov (1999).

Beljaus

Excavations at the settlement and necropolis of Beljaus, directed by O.D. Daševskaja, continued throughout the whole period under report (Daševskaja 1994; 1996; 1997a; 1997b; Daševskaja and Golencov 2005; 2007). Supplementary examinations have been undertaken in various parts of the site. By 2008 the entire area (amounting to 6,000m^2) has been almost completely excavated. Fieldwork in the necropolis yielded 2 new burials of the Hunnic period (Daševskaja 1995; 2003). A fragment of a limestone relief with a representation of a funeral banquet, which was found in 1988 in debris of the 1st Ct AD Scythian house, has been studied by P.D. Diatroptov (1994).

Zapadno-Donuzlavskoe

Daševskaja and Golencov (1999) have published an overview of the main results of excavations conducted in the period 1967–1988.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Južno-Donuzlavskoe
The site on the S shore of Lake Donuzlav has not been investigated since O.D. Daševskaja's excavations in the 1960s–1970s. A brief account of amphora stamps has been given by Golencov (1999). Coins from excavations and chance finds are published by Stolba and Golencov (1999; 2000).

Čajka
The settlement of Čajka, situated on the W outskirts of mod. Eupatoria, is one of a few sites in the distant chora of Chersonesos where investigations, since 1987 under the direction of E.A. Popova, have continued uninterrupted. The main results of these excavations were recently brought together in 2 volumes (Popova and Kovalenko 2005; Popova *et al*. 2007). A brief summary of the sites in the immediate vicinity of Čajka (the necropolis of Zaozernoe, Pesčanka, Majak, Mojnakskoe) can be found in Kolesnikov and Jacenko (1999).

In the period under report, excavation has been focused on 2 large EHel houses named *usad'ba* (farmhouse) 2 and 3, which, along with house 1 published in 1991 by Jacenko and Turina, were built at the spot of an earlier fortified emporion. House 2 (ca. 450m^2) is of a Π-shaped plan with a courtyard and 11 rooms along the W, S and E walls of the building, its SW corner being reinforced by a tower. House 3, slightly smaller in size, partially adjoins house 2 on the SE. Unlike the previous building, it has 2 courtyards separated by a row of 4 rooms ranging from N to S. By the N wall of the house, a workshop for producing mud-bricks was uncovered (Popova and Kovalenko 2001). Built sometime in the L4th Ct BC, both structures were destroyed by fire in the 270s/260s BC as a result of a military attack.

Besides the strata of the Gr period, in 2004–2006, the structures of the L Scythian period were investigated in the NW part of the Scythian settlement where a section of the W defensive wall, as well as 3 rooms along the N defensive wall, were uncovered (Popova and Egorova 2005; 2007). Along with numerous finds of pottery, terracotta and metal artefacts treated in a series of articles (Jacenko 1993; 1994; Il'ina 2000; 2007a; Egorova 2000; 2004; 2005; 2007; Belovinceva and Popova 2007; Žuravlev 2007), the excavation yielded 2 limestone reliefs each with representations of a standing Herakles (Popova and Kovalenko 1996; 1997; 1998; 2000–2001). A large fragmentary terracotta statuette (in Eupatoria Museum) was originally identified as Herakles too (Popova and Kovalenko 1996, 68, fig. 5; 1997, 81, fig. 3), but it is now appropriately attributed as Dionysos (Il'ina 2007b).

Despite previous attempts to date the foundation of the Gr settlement to the L5th or E4th Ct BC, the material does not seem to substantiate this notion. The pottery assemblage from the well below the SW tower, as well as numismatic material, point to a considerably later date in the 360s BC.

Kerkinitis
Excavations have taken place in the NW corner of the anc. city, but were restricted to small trenches because the site is totally built over by mod. Eupatoria. Soundings and excavations of 1993–1994 outside the earliest defensive line uncovered 2 ash hills of the 5th and 4th Cts BC. Remains of an EHel stone structure, which overlays these deposits, are said to post-date the expansion of the city's territory (Kutajsov and Pavlenkov 1994; 1999). Rescue excavations undertaken in the same area in 2000 unearthed a human cremation and remains of a round tower of the E4th Ct BC, which possibly belonged to a farmhouse built in the immediate vicinity of the city wall (Kutajsov, Pavlenkov and Pridnev 2001).

Kutajsov and Pridnev (1997) report on a rescue excavation in the necropolis area in 1994. Out of 10 excavated burials, there was only one cremation, the rest being inhumations, including 2 enchytrismoi in amphorae. None of these seems to post-date the 4th Ct BC.

Kutajsov (2004) offers an important synthesis of the history and archaeology of Kerkinitis. Paleoeconomical aspects of the city's history have been the subject of studies by the same author (Kutajsov 1999; 2001b; 2003a; 2006). The literary tradition about the city and the Bay of Kerkinitis has been examined by V.F. Stolba (2004). Despite attempts to find 2 different cities of the same name, both *Karkinitis* of Herodotos and *Carcine/Karkina* of the later authors refer to one and the same polis in W Crimea, merely reflecting different chronological strata of the source material available to them. The geographical confusion in the later tradition is likely to predate the lifetime of Mela in whose work it is first evident. *Karkinitês kolpos* might be an original name of what is now the bay of Eupatoria (Stolba 2004). Substantial scholarly attention has been devoted to the local coinage and coin circulation (Zaskoka 1995; Kutajsov 1995a; 2002a; Stolba 1996b; 2007a; 2007c). The spread of the cult of Artemis Epheseia to Kerkinitis is evidenced by 2 5th Ct BC dedicatory graffiti: ΑΡΤΕΜΙ ΕΦΕΣΗΙΗ:ΗΔΕΑ and ΑΡΤΕΜΙ ΕΦΕΣΗ (Kutajsov 2001a; 2004, figs 70, 72). However, the attempt to make this an argument for the Ephesian foundation of the city seems far fetched (Kolesnikov 2004). In 1998 Anochin rejected Solomonik's reading of the letter of Apatourios (1987), offering instead his own, rather fantastic, interpretation of the text (Anochin 1998). An overview of around 860 amphora stamps found in the city in 1980–1987 has been provided by Machneva (1994).

Kara-Tobe
S.Ju. Vnukov continues excavations of the fortified settlement of Kara-Tobe on the W outskirts of the mod. city of Saki, identified as the Eupatorion of Strabo (Vnukov 1994; 1997; 2000; 2007). The site's plan approaches a square measuring ca. 100m x 100m with a tower (12.9m x 12.2m) in the middle. Excavations of the tower, which began in 1992, are now completed. Whereas the earliest finds of pottery date back to the 4th Ct BC, no actual habitation layer prior to the 2nd Ct BC has been recorded. Soundings in 1993 N of the site uncovered catacombs and simple trench and niche-grave burials of the 1st Ct BC–1st Ct AD. The flat grave necropolis of the L Scythian period has also been discovered W of the site; some child burials were excavated inside the inhabited area, below the floor of room 15 and E of the central tower (Vnukov 2005; 2007; Vnukov and Lagutin 2001). Some groups of artefacts found at the settlement, including mouldmade bowls, coins, weapons, etc., have been the subject of special studies (Vnukov and Kovalenko 1998; 2004; Lagutin 1999). A unique golden stater of the Bosporan King Asandros, found in 2006 in pit 9/06, has the date H (the 8th year of Asandros' rule = 37/36 BC) (Vnukov and Kovalenko 2007). A fragment of an inscription bearing the name Aristonikos is interpreted as a dedication of a tropaion from the period of the Diophantos' campaign against the Scythians (Vinogradov and Vnukov 1997 = *SEG* 47, 1177).

Sakskaja Peresyp'
The site is situated in the SE part of a sand bar separating Lake Saki from the sea. Rescue excavation undertaken by S.B. Lancov in 1986–1987 after the site began to be plundered covered an area of ca. 500m^2. A supplementary survey took place in 2007 (Lancov 2008). No convincing traces of above-ground structures have been recorded. Numerous fragments of

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sculpture, dedicatory inscriptions, as well as pottery and coins prompt the interpretation of the site as a sanctuary which existed from the 2nd Ct BC to the 3rd Ct AD. One of the inscribed fragments bears the name of Artemis. A detailed description of the site and finds is given by Lancov (Lancov 2001a; 2003). Seventy-four coins confiscated from local schoolboys have been published separately (Lancov 2001b). Several hundreds more remain in a private collection in Simferopol, including a gold stater of Chersonesos struck in the year 119 (=AD 95) of the local era (Sidorenko 2001, 439, no. 7).

Novo-Fedorovka

The site, situated 500m N of the mod. village of Novo-Fedorovka, was partly destroyed by systematic ploughing. The last year of excavation was in 1992 (Lancov 1994). The site is broadly dated from the L5th–2nd Ct BC, although the material seems to speak in favour of a somewhat later initial date (2nd quarter of the 4th Ct BC?). To the 1st half of the 4th Ct BC belongs a rectangular pit shelter measuring 2.4m x 2.1m. Above-ground structures are represented by remains of rubble stone sockles. Along with the sites of Kizil-Jar (Lancov 1989) and Vilino (Koltuchov, Zubar' and Myc 1992) found S of Lake Saki, this site fills the gap on the map of Gr settlements between Eupatoria and Sevastopol. A 4th Ct BC barrow with Gr material excavated between Lake Kizil-Jar and Lake Bogajly seemingly antedates the Chersonesean presence in the area (Koltuchov, Trufanov and Užencev 2005).

Home Chora of Chersonesos

The home chora of Chersonesos has maintained its importance for the study of anc. land use and management. Excavations of farmhouses and rural infrastructure have taken place at various locations. Earlier archaeological work on the Herakleian Peninsula, since the L18th Ct until 2000, is summarized by Zubar' (2005; 2006a; 2007). Of major importance is the appearance of 2 volumes by G. Nikolaenko, *Chora Chersonesa Tavričeskogo. Zemel'nyj kadastr* IV–III *vv. do n.e.* (1999; 2001), indispensable tools for anyone working in the area. S. Saprykin has published in English the results of excavations of farmhouses on plots 9, 10, 86 and 57 conducted in 1974–1990 by the late I.T. Kruglikova (Saprykin 1994). The fortified settlement on the isthmus of the Majačnyj peninsula identified as the παλαιὰ Χερρόνησος of Strabo (7.4.2) has been the subject of studies by A.N. Ščeglov (1994; 1997; 2001). Pottery of the 2nd–3rd Ct AD from site 343 ('Twins') excavated from 1987 to 1990 is treated in detail by E. Klenina (2004). A brief account of the 1976–1987 excavations of the Moscow State University at plot 227 (no. 150 of the old numeration) has been given by Kuzišči n and Ivančik (1998).

Since 1994 the major foreign collaborator with the National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos has been the Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICA), University of Texas, Austin, which sponsored and participated in the excavation and restoration work in the chora of Chersonesos on the Herakleian Peninsula and in the city itself (J.C. Carter). This collaboration has also made it possible for the preserve to provide a comprehensive and highly useful homepage in 3 languages, Russian, Ukrainian and English (http://www.chersonesos.org). During the decade from 1994–2004, work of the joint Ukrainian-American expedition was restricted to sites 151 and Bezymjannaja. A well-preserved farmhouse excavated on plot 151, the plan of which parallels other sites in the nearby chora of Chersonesos, was fortified with a central tower surrounded on 3 sides by a courtyard. The pottery assemblage and coins provide a date from the 4th–2nd Ct BC. A general overview of finds can be found in Carter 1998. Unlike plot 151, the stratigraphy of the farmhouse at Bezymjannaja, a full publication of which is underway, is more complex comprising strata of the Hel, LRom and EByz periods (Carter *et al*. 2000; Thompson 2000; Rabinowitz, Yashaeva and Nikolaenko 2002).

In order to obtain an idea about landscape transformation during the M–L Holocene, since 1997 archaeological work in the chora has been complemented by geomorphological, paleobotanical and paleoenvironmental studies (Cordova and Lehman 2003; 2005; Cordova, Rybak and Lehman 2001; Cordova 2007).

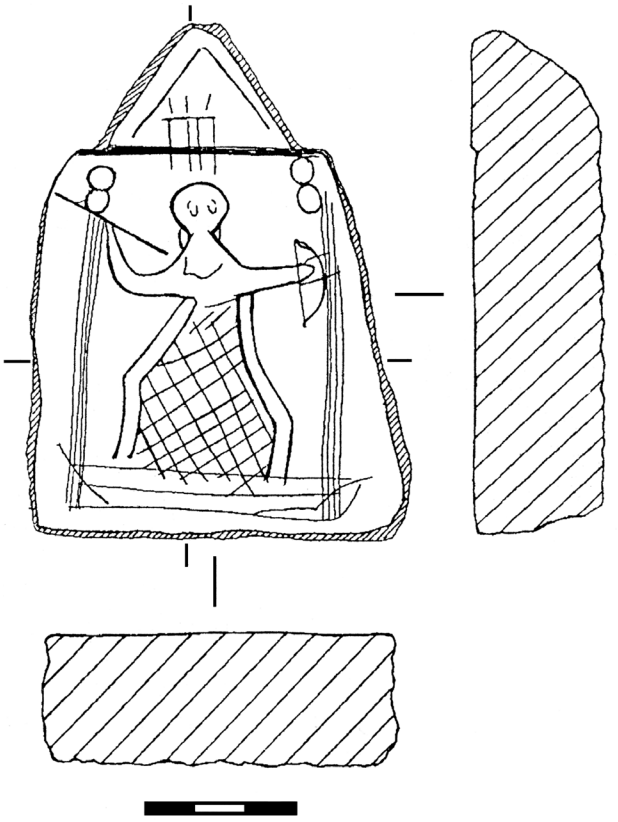
In 1996, the Herakleian Expedition of the National Preserve under the direction of G. Nikolaenko resumed excavations of the settlement on the isthmus of the Majačnyj Peninsula, on the W coast of the Kazač'ja Bay. Except for the plan and photograph of the trench published by Nikolaenko (1999; 2006) and coin finds (Dem'jančuk *et al*. 2005, 438–46) information is scarce. The interpretation of the discovered structure as a temenos, proposed by the excavators (Nessel *et al*. 2006), is uncertain. An alternative interpretation is offered by Bujskich and Zubar' (2007) who argue for its profane character. In 1993, on plot 53a, Nikolaenko excavated a 2-chambered structure, which was interpreted as a roadside shrine. Built of rubble, it measures 9.4m x 4.7m. Rock-cut pits were uncovered in the corners of one of the rooms and outside the building. The finds included pottery and coins of the L4th Ct BC, but no terracotta fragments have been reported (Nikolaenko 1997; 2001; 2006). Material of the L4th/E3rd Ct BC has been retrieved from the farmstead on plot 39, which was much destroyed by coastal erosion. A fortified multi-period complex in the Berman ravine, where work was resumed in 1990, has continued to be excavated.

L.A. Kovalevskaja carried out excavations of the farmhouse on plot 341, which consists of a courtyard with the household and living units on 3 sides and a tower in its SW corner. Measuring 10m x 11.3m, the tower was reinforced by an 'anti-ramming' belt and contained 2 rooms, in one of which was a well, whereas the other served as storage space. The earliest find is represented by a single coin of Pantikapaion from the 4th Ct BC, the bulk of material belonging to the 2nd half of the 3rd Ct BC–3rd Ct AD (Kovalevskaja 1994; 1997; 2007). With interruptions, habitation on the site continued until the 13th Ct AD. A pottery assemblage of the 2nd–3rd Ct AD is published by Kovalevskaja (1998). An outstanding find is a pentagonal limestone slab with an incised depiction of Parthenos as Promachos (**Fig. 17**) following the iconography of the goddess known from local coins of the 1st Ct BC–3rd Ct AD (Kovalevskaja and Ševčenko 2003). A limestone head found in 1995 in room 13 is likely to represent Herakles (Kovalevskaja 2007). Soundings on the W slope of the Sarandinaki ravine uncovered the ceramic pipes of a water duct, which could be traced for a distance of 3.5km (Kovalevskaja 1994). The other localities involved were farmhouses on plots 129, 130 and 297, but the information is scarce.

Chersonesos (Sevastopol)

Several new guidebooks on the city have appeared (Zolotarev and Chapaev 2002; Soročan, Zubar' and Marčenko 2003). Of these, *Crimean Chersonesos. City, Chora, Museum, and Environs* (Austin 2003), edited by G.R. Mark and J.C. Carter, provides the most valuable and best illustrated introduction to the history and archaeology of Chersonesos and its environs, as well as to the finds. A substantially updated version of Saprykin's book, *Gerakleja Pontijskaja i Chersones Tavričeskij*

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press



17. Home chora of Chersonesos: limestone relief with incised rendering of Parthenos as Promachos found in the farmhouse on plot 341

(1986), appeared in English in 1997. Several new monographs offer both popular and in-depth scholary treatments of various aspects of the city's history (Zubar' 1993; 1994; 2004a; Soročan, Zubar' and Marčenko 2001; Zubar', Bujskich, Kravčenko and Rusjaeva 2005). Economic and political relations with the Bosporan Kingdom in the 4th–2nd Ct BC were the subject of a study by Molev (2003). In 2002, *VDI* created a special section devoted to Tauric Chersonesos aiming at the publication of new finds and discussion of the main issues of its history and archaeology.

Virtually all parts of the anc. city have been subjected to archaeological investigations throughout the period under report. Since the untimely death of I.A. Antonova in 2000, excavation and conservation work have continued in the citadel and in the harbour area under the direction of S.B. Soročan. Built in the 3rd Ct BC (Zubar' and Antonova 2001), in the 2nd–3rd Ct AD it accommodated a Rom garrison stationed in the city, and later on it was the location of the Byz praetorium. About 70% of its territory had been investigated by 2008. A full account of archaeological investigations hitherto conducted in the citadel has been provided most recently by Zubar' and Soročan (2008). The joint expedition of the Chersonesos Museum and the University of Kharkov (M.I. Zolotarev and S.V. D'jačkov) completed investigations of a large public building, the so-called barracks, near the SE gates of the city. Amphora stamps from this complex were treated by M.I. Zolotarev (1999) who suggested a construction date shortly after 350 BC. In Rom times, the N part of the building was converted into a winery which remained in use until the 2nd half of the 3rd Ct AD. In its S part, supposed remains of an earlier city wall, dated to the L5th or E4th Ct BC, were discovered in 1993–1994 (Zolotarev and D'jačkov 1994; Zolotarev 1995; Zolotarev, Korobkov and Ušakov 1997). In 2005 another approximately 5m *l.* segment of the city's early fortifications was discovered by Ryžov in the N sector of Chersonesos (2007a). His conjecture of their general outline challenges the reconstruction proposed by Bujskich (2005). The excavation at the basilika of 1935 in the N sector of the city, conducted by the Chersonesean Preserve in collaboration with the Macalester College in St Paul, MN and the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, WA, within the framework of the project *Diaspora Jews, Romans, Others in the Greek Style Cities of First Century Crimea* (1993–1994), has revealed evidence for a Jewish presence in the city (MacLennan 1996; Overman, MacLennan and Zolotarev 1997; Edwards 1999). A large piriform cistern of the Rom period was cleared in block XCVI, NE sector. A valuable overview of the pottery assemblage from a Hel cistern unearthed in the same block in 1991 is offered by Zolotarev (2005). He also provides more detail on 14 pit shelters discovered in the NE sector in the L 1980s, which are thought to be the earliest dwellings of the city's inhabitants. Their size varies from 4m^2 to approximately 10m^2. The material found *in situ* on the floors allows for a narrow date from the L5th–1st 3rd of the 4th Ct BC (Zolotarev 1998). In 2003, prior to the construction of the Packard Laboratory in the central area of the city, S.G. Ryžov and J.C. Carter excavated remains of an EHel house with foundations overlaying the graves of the earlier city's necropolis (Ryžov 2007). Some earlier burials have also been recorded in the N sector. Minor-scale rescue excavations have been conducted in the city's necropolis on both sides of Quarantine Bay (Ušakov 1994; Turovskij, Filippenko and Stupko 2007), as well as in the W cemetery where 11 graves of the Rom period were excavated (Magda and Dmitriev 1997). At curtain 13 of the S defensive wall, the Ukrainian-American team (L. Sedikova, P. Arthur, A. Rabinowitz) completed many years of investigations of a large, 18m x 13.5m water cistern of the LRom–EMed period (Sedikova 1994; 1997; 2007).

A new archaeological periodization of Chersonesean monuments was attempted by M.I. Zolotarev (2002). Drawing largely on the observations from his own work in the NE sector of the city (Zolotarev 1996; 1998), he distinguished 6 main periods: (1) LAr (528 BC–last quarter of the 5th Ct BC); (2) Cl (last quarter of the 5th Ct–ca. 330 BC); (3) Hel (last 3rd of the 4th-M1st Ct BC); (4) Rom (M1st Ct BC–E5th Ct AD); (5) Byz (E5th Ct–L13th Ct AD); (6) Post-Byz (from the 14th Ct AD).

The heated debate which broke out in the late 1980s about the foundation date of the city has developed further. The suggested date of ca. 528/527 BC for the city's establishment (Vinogradov and Zolotarev 1998a; 1999a; 1999b; Zolotarev 1993; 1994; 1995a; 1996) continues to be questioned by various scholars (Zedgenidze 1993; Saprykin 1998; Bujs'kych 2006; Tochtas'ev 2007; Stojanov 2007), who basically argue for a somewhat later date for the material. Monachov and Abrosimov's study of the pottery from old and more recent excavations on the necropolis (1993; with profile drawings and catalogue) is an important contribution to this discussion. Out of 58 analysed and catalogued vessels, which include amphorae and table ware, one 6th (9 items) prove to antedate 422/421 BC, the conventional date of the city's foundation proposed by J.H. Schneiderwirth (1882) and A.I. Tjumenev (1938). Finds of fineware from the earlier excavations in the necropolis have been revisited by Stojanov (2005). Several articles address the issues of the city plan and defences of the Gr–LRom period (Zolotarev 1995b; Antonova 1996; Zubar' and Antonova 2001; Bujs'kych and Zolotarev 2002).

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Approximately 300 EHel grave stelae, their fragments and other architectural details, retrieved in the 1960s–1970s from tower XVII (of Zeno) and in the city wall, make up a central part of a publication project undertaken by J.C. Carter in collaboration with R. Pozamentir, P. Perlman, V.N. Danilenko and A.V. Bujskich (Carter 2006). Danilenko (1996) suggests that a large group of architectural elements from this collection may in fact belong to the construction of sarcophagi. A peculiar group of local grave-markers, the anthropomorphic stelae, the ethnocultural attribution of which remains obscure, has been discussed by Bujskich and Zubar' (2006; note also Pozamentir 2005; Rogov and Stolba in print). As with the anthropomorphic grave-markers, the interpretation of contracted burials, most of which come from the city's N cemetery and constitute another peculiarity of local burial rites, continues to be fiercely disputed. The suggested interpretations range from regarding them as the burials of the socially dependent population, presumably of slaves (Zubar' 1995), through to the idea of a Gr origin of the rite (Kadeev 1995; Zubar' 2006b), to an utter scepticism of finding any plausible solution to the problem (Stojanov 2002; 2003).

The organization of the Chersonesean mint, the metrology and chronology of the bronze and silver issues have been examined by S. Kovalenko (1999; 2003 [in Russian] = 2004 [in English]; 2005). His corpus of coins produced in the city in the LCl period appeared in the series *Griechisches Münzwerk* in 2008. Important observations on the typology and chronological sequence, and descriptions of new types have been made by Stolba and Turovskij (Stolba 1996c; Turovskij 1997a; 2003); Turovskij also offers a discussion of finds from the Herakleian Peninsula (1998). The coin-like pieces of lead, which some scholars consider tokens (Kovalenko 2002, 33–58; 2004b), while others interpret them as 'emergency' money (Turovskij 2005), have remained a matter of controversy, albeit the number of finds since their first description by Rostovcev (*Tesserae plumbeae urbis Romae* 1912) has increased significantly. The Mithridatic bronze coins from the city's excavations have been brought together by S. Saprykin (1996), who also gives an overall account of coin circulation in the chora (2004; 2005). For finds from particular sites, see Stolba and Golencov 1999; 2000; Vnukov and Kovalenko 2004; Kovalenko 2006. Gold coinage of the 1st–2nd Ct AD has been studied by Sidorenko (2001). The distribution and chronology of the Chersonesean coin hoards of the 4th–2nd Ct BC is the subject of a posthumous article by A. Gilevič (1999). Detailed description of 61 EHel coins from a hoard found in the 1970s on the SE slope of Mt Sapun is provided by Alekseenko (1998). Illicit metal detecting at the farmsteads of the Herakleian Peninsula brought to light 2 more hoards, as well as a number of new, previously unrecorded types (Šonov 2003; 2005; Sidorenko and Šonov 2006). Tense foreign relations seem to have affected coin circulation both in the chora and in the city, which resulted in a similar distribution pattern of hoards and stray finds (Stolba 2007c). Cessation of silver issues, systematic countermarking of circulating coins and deterioration of their alloy composition are likely indications of a crisis which struck the economy of Chersonesos and other major centres of the N Black Sea coast in the L4th or E3rd Ct BC (Stolba 2005c). Paleobotanical, limnological and archaeological data available to date prompt the suggestion that the monetary crisis, like the general economic decline, was rooted in substantial environmental changes (Stolba 2005d).

Finds of several new inscriptions sparked notable activity in epigraphic research as well. Eleven Gr inscriptions found in the excavations of the city in 1983–1991 have now been published by Solomonik (1996 = *SEG* 46, 923, 924, 927–28, 930–34, 936–37); for her no. 2 [= *SEG* 46, 923], a new reading has been suggested by Makarov (2000; 2002). A dedication of a certain Charmippos, son of Prytanis, to Sarapis, Isis and Anoubis, found in 1993 in the NE sector of the city, offers a valuable insight into the religious life of Chersonesos in the 3rd Ct BC (Vinogradov and Zolotarev 1998b; 2000 = *SEG* 50, 691; Bricault 2005, no. 115/0302). Except for one earlier known document (*IOSPE* I^2, 5) and one recently found fragment from Tyras (Ivančik and Samojlova 2007), it furnishes the only epigraphic evidence for the worship of the Egyptian triad on the N Black Sea coast in the Hel period. An extensive text containing 2 decrees honouring T. Aurelius Calpurnianus and his wife Paulina, which shed new light on relations between Chersonesos and Rome at the time of the Marcomannic Wars, was found by I.A. Antonova in the 1990 excavations in the harbour area (Antonova and Jajlenko 1995; Vinogradov 1996; Svencickaja 1996; Smyšljaev 1996; Jajlenko 1999; 2000; Haensch 2005; Demougin and Loriot 2005; *BullÉp* [1997], 425; *SEG* 45, 985). Saprykin (1998a = *SEG* 48, 999) has published the 2nd Ct AD honorary decree for the Sinopean citizen Gaius Valerius. In 1993–2001 6 more fragments of Rom period inscriptions from the city excavations were brought to light by Makarov (2006b; 2007).

IOSPE I^2, 355, 423 and 691 have been republished with Italian translations by F. Canali De Rossi (1999, nos 148–50). Multiple articles have offered commentaries and new interpretations of inscriptions of the *IOSPE* previously published: no. 343: Vinogradov 1997b (new dating and restoration; conjecturing an attack by the Sarmatians on the city environs already around 280 BC); no. 349: Avram 2002, 71–73; no. 352: Gavrilov 1996; Avram 2000, 152; S. Anghel 1999–2000, 92–93; Heinen 2001, 500–02; no. 353: Avram 2002, 69–70; no. 365: Saprykin 2002b, 72–84; no. 381: Makarov 2006b, 89–92 (adding a new fragment to the proxeny for the citizen of Amastria); no. 401: Botvinnik 1997; Gavrilov 1998 (on the term *saster*); Jajlenko 2001a; Jähne 2002 (dating); Dössel 2003, 179–96; Stolba 2005d (on the economical implications of the text); Bondarenko and Ivanov 2006 (on the term *saster*); no. 402: Heinen 2005; Højte 2005; no. 403: Turovskij 1992 (proposing a date in the 230s BC); Solomonik and Nikolaenko 1995 (a French version of their article published in 1990 in *VDI*); Bujskich 1998 (on the term *hekatorygos*); no. 404: Makarov 2003; no. 410: Makarov 2001 (proposing a new reading and arguing that the annual offices of the basileus and the priest of Parthenos were combined duties of one, not of 2 different officials); no. 418: Jajlenko 2001a; Zubar' 2004b (on the location of *pedion* mentioned in this inscription and *IOSPE* I^2, 401); no. 597: an epitaph of the commander of the Armenian archers, can now be supplemented by the fragment found in 1971. Makarov (2005; also in French [2006a]), who republished both fragments, challenges the traditional notion arguing for Armenia Minor and Kolchis being subdued to Mithridates VI prior to his conquest of Scythia.

Along with the inscriptions on stone, a certain scholarly attention has been given to the inscriptions on pottery and other objects, such as loomweights, roof tiles, clay moulds, etc. (Solomonik 1993; 1994; 1995; Treister and Zolotarev 1993; Saprykin and D'jačkov 1994; Turovskij 1997b; Efremov 1998). Vinogradov and Zolotarev (1999b) substantially extended the list of ostraka from Chersonesos, which now amounts to 45 entries and almost doubles the number presented in an earlier article by the authors. Supposing a democratic government, they date the implementation of ostracism to the E5th Ct BC. The chronology of these ostraka has, however, most recently been revised by Tochtas'ev (2007). An exhaustive study of the typology and chronology of stamps on local transport amphorae and roof tiles was undertaken by Kac (1994; 2006; 2007). Consisting of 3 groups, his chronological sequence

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embraces a period from ca. 325–179 BC. Different initial and terminal dates of the stamping, ca. 335/330 and ca. 150 BC respectively, have been proposed by Stolba (2005b), who also suggested a ca. 30-year gap in production in the 3rd Ct BC. Saprykin (1996b, the Russian version of this article being published in *VDI* [1996a]) argued, implausibly though, that enigmatic amphora stamps reading *Skythikon*, *Taurikon* and *Athenaiou eis emporion* refer to Chersonesean export to the Scythians and Taurians via Kalos Limen and Balaklava respectively. A discussion of stamps with *eis emporion* has also been undertaken by Garlan (1993). The numerous finds of amphora stamps of Chersonesos from the Lower Don and the Dnieper areas testify to an extensive flow of local Gr wine into the barbarian hinterland and to the existence of a well-established communication system (Zolotarev 2000; see already Stolba 1990). Stamped measuring vessels from Chersonesos have been published by Fedoseev (2005).

Several papers address the issues of onomastics and prosopography. A group of personal names which habitually was thought to be evidence for the presence of non-Greeks in the city's population is examined by Stolba (1993b; 1996a). Articles by Ščeglov and Gilevič (1996), and by Rusjaeva (2003) have investigated the careers of Bathyllos and Agasikles respectively, the city's officials in the 4th–3rd Ct BC, whose names emerge on local coins and amphora stamps, as well as in the inscriptions.

Balaklava

An important discovery was made in the early 1990s in Balaklava, in the bay which anc. literary sources refer to as Symbolon Limen. Here, construction works disclosed the remains of a Rom building, presumably barracks, 9 rooms of which were unearthed in 1991–1992 by rescue excavations. The building was destroyed by fire sometime in the 1st half of the 3rd Ct AD. Among the roof tiles, about 70 fragments bear the stamps VEMI, VEM, LEXICL and CAI. A hoard found inside the building contained 57 Rom denarii, the youngest coin being struck under Alexander Severus (Savelja 1994; 1997). In 1996–1997, excavations conducted 170m NE of this area revealed remains of a sanctuary of Iuppiter Dolichenus related to the Rom garrison stationed here in the 2nd half of the 2nd and the 1st half of the 3rd Cts AD (Sarnowski and Savelja 1998; 2000; Savelja and Sarnovskij 1999; Kryžyc'kyj and Zubar' 2000). The Latin inscriptions found in the sanctuary in 1996 have been published by Zubar', Savelja and Sarnovskij (1997; also in German: Sarnowski, Zubar' and Savelja 1998), with illustrations of other finds too. Synchronous components of the Rom infrastructure are now found on the W coast of the Balaklava Bay (Ivanov 2002). The activities prior to the Genoese colonization of the area are also documented at the site of the Med fortress of Chembalo placed on top of the rocky Mt Kastron at the entrance to the Balaklava Bay, where coin finds of the Rom and Byz periods were made (Alekseenko 2007).

Taurians

The Taurians of the anc. literary sources, traditionally associated with the Kizil-Koba Culture (KKC), occupied, according to Herodotus (4.99), the mountainous part of Crimea as well as the foothills all the way up to the city of Kerkinitis. The ethnocultural processes in this area at the turn of the LBA and EIA were the subject of a study by V.A. Kolotuchin, who argued for a genetic relationship between the KKC and the Sabatinovka and Belozerka Cultures of the LBA (Kolotuchin 1996). The KKC was also a topic of 2 PhD dissertations defended in St Petersburg and Kiev (Senatorov 2002; Kravčenko 2008). S.N. Senatorov has offered a treatment of KKC pottery from excavations in Chersonesos (2000; 2003). The chronology of KKC has been reassessed by Vlasov (1997b).

Excavation continued at the settlement of Shpil', 1km SE of the village of Družnoe, Simferopol district. Here, no traces of continuous cultural layers or above-ground structures have been recorded, but 99 household pits, spread over an area of ca. 5,000m^2 and filled with the local handmade and imported pottery of the L5th–4th Ct BC, testify to the Taurian presence (Chrapunov and Vlasov 1995; 1996–1997). A similar situation was observed at the village of Tenistoe, Bachčisaraj district, where 20 household pits containing pottery of Kizil-Koba type and fragments of a bg Attic skyphos of the L5th Ct BC were disclosed (Zajcev 2007a). In the Sarandinaki ravine, in the territory of plot 338 of the Chersonesean home chora, such pits were related to the remains of a hut-like structure. One of the pits contained a double burial of a male and a female accompanied by 2 dogs. Given the material of the L5th–E4th Ct BC, the site must antedate the Gr land division. Contemporary sites with KKC material were also recorded in other parts of the Herakleian Peninsula near the Maksimova Dača, the English cemetery and the Laboratornaja ravine (Savelja 1994; 1997). Remains of a rectangular Taurian pit shelter, datable roughly to the same period, were recorded W of the Balaklava Bay at the site of Karan' 2 (Senatorov 1998).

An updated catalogue of the KKC sites on the Herakleian Peninsula can now be found in Kravčenko (2005). Recently she resumed excavations at the site of Uč-Baš in the vicinity of Inkerman. A full publication of the material from A.M. Leskov's excavations of 1956–1957 at ridge A of the Taurian necropolis of Urkusta I is now available (Leskov and Kravčenko 2007). The lower date proposed for the necropolis, the L3rd Ct BC, challenges the existing notion about the termination date of the KKC. The anthropological data from various Taurian cemeteries seem to indicate the prevalence of the mesobrachicranial, broad-faced type (Nazarova 1997). The emergence of ethnonymic hybrids such as *Tauroskythai* and *Skythotauroi* in the inscriptions and narrative of the Rom period is likely to reflect actual ethnic processes in the foothill and steppe zone of Crimea, which, having started fairly early, must have increased in the Mithridatic and post-Mithridatic periods (Stolba 1993a).

Scythian and Sarmatian Sites of the Crimean Steppes and Foothills

The fieldwork conducted by the North Crimean Expedition of the Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archaeology in the N, NW and central part of Crimea has expanded substantially our knowledge of Scythian burials of the EIA. Published reports of the campaigns of 1981–1991 and 1991–1993 are now available (Koltuchov, Kislyj and Toščev 1994; Koltuchov, Kolotuchin and Kislyj 1994; Kolotuchin 2000). Along with the history of research in the field of Scythian antiquities (Koltuchov and Juročkin 2004), the fortifications of Crimean Scythia and the burial rites of its population in the LHel and Rom periods have been the subject of special studies (Koltuchov 1999; Puzdrovskij 2007).

Scythian Neapolis (Simferopol)

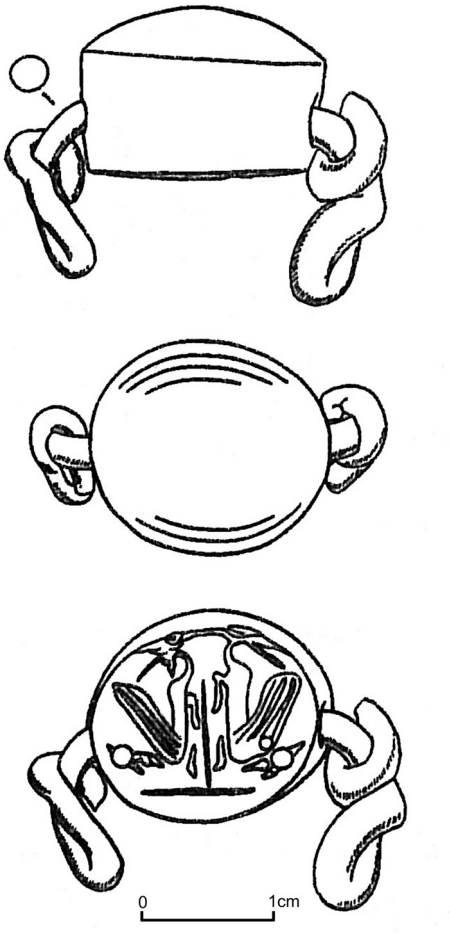
Scythian Neapolis, the presumed capital, or, rather, one of the capitals of the Scythian Kingdom, has been excavated systematically throughout most of the period in question. The main attention was given to finalizing the excavations of the so-

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0570608400000934 Published online by Cambridge University Press

called Southern Palace, the supposed residence of King Skiluros (Zajcev 1994; 1997a). Ju.P. Zajcev has established 2 main stages in the history of this building with multiple sub-periods, which correspond to stratigraphical horizons E and D of the site and cover a period from around 140 to ca. 112/108 BC (1995; 2005; 2007b). Excavations in 1999 of the SW part of the Southern Palace produced multiple fragments of a funerary epigram for Argotas, presumably a Scythian chieftain of the 2nd Ct BC (Vinogradov and Zajcev 2003), which must have decorated his heroon built in the immediate vicinity of the central gate. Anthropological data from the city's necropolis were treated by Nazarova (2005). A synthesis of the new research conducted at this site since the 1980s can be found in a monograph by Zajcev, in Russian and English (2003; 2004).

Sites of the Late Scythian and Sarmatian Cultures West and Southwest of Simferopol

The settlement of Bulganak, which some scholars identify with the Scythian royal fortress of the Chabaioi of the Diophantos decree (*IOSPE* I^2, 352), has not been excavated since 1991. Several articles which have appeared in the period under report offer a discussion of its fortifications (Chrapunov and Mul'd 1993) and pottery assemblage (amphora stamps: Chrapunov and Fedoseev 1997; handmade pottery: Vlasov 1997a). In the same area, near the village of Kol'čugino, the University of Simferopol undertook excavations of 14 graves, some containing multiple burials, in the necropolis associated with the nearby Scythian settlement of the 1st Ct BC–1st Ct AD (Chrapunov, Masjakin and Mul'd 1997). The results of earlier excavations at the settlement and necropolis of Ust'-Alminskoe near the village of Pesčanoe, Bachčisaraj district, are now brought together by Vysotskaja (1994). In the reporting period, the expedition of the Simferopol Institute of Archaeology, headed by A. Puzdrovskij, continued excavation at the necropolis of this site, where 626 new graves in an area of ca. 5,000m^2 have been excavated. The earliest complexes, datable to the 1st Ct BC–1st Ct AD, often contain multiple burials, sometimes placed head to toe, in earthen vaults or simple trenches. Many graves of the 2nd half of the 1st–E2nd Ct AD contained richly furnished burials of the Sarmatian élite (Loboda, Puzdrovskij and Zajcev 2002; Puzdrovskij and Zajcev 2004). In particular to be mentioned are remains of Chinese lacquer boxes. Over 100 burials on the territory of ca. 1ha had been robbed near the village of Levadki, ca. 5km S of Simferopol. The excavations undertaken there in 1997 by the University of Simferopol and the Crimean Branch of the Institute of Orientalistics unearthed 12 Scythian graves which date from the 1st Ct BC–3rd Ct AD, and were left by the inhabitants of the nearby settlement of Zmeinoe (Chrapunov, Stojanova and Mul'd 2001). In 2003, rescue excavations took place at the necropolis associated with the L Scythian settlement of Balta-Čokrak, near the village of Skalistoe, Bachčisaraj district, where around 500 graves were destroyed by robbers in 2001–2002. Thirty-nine burials unearthed during these excavations, of which the majority is represented by niche graves, date to the 2nd–3rd Ct AD. Anthropological data were retrieved from 15 burials (Zajcev *et al*. 2005b). Extensive robbing instigated rescue excavations at other locations too. Burials of the Rom period are reported from the necropoleis near the villages of Suvorovo (Belyj and Nenevolja 1994; Zajcev 1997b; Zajcev and Mordvinceva 2003), Krasnaja Zarja (Belyj and Nenevolja 1997; Nenevolja 2007; Vološinov, Masjakin and Nenevolja 2007), Cholmovka (Trufanov, Puzdrovskij and Medvedev 2004) and Višnevoe (Turovskij 2002), and on the Kazan-Taš hill (Zajcev 1997b). Vdovičenko and Koltuchov (1994) have published 6 Sarmatian burials of the 3rd Ct AD, excavated by the Bachčisaraj Museum in 1986 near the village of Tankovoe. In 2004, the State Historical Museum, Moscow, resumed investigations near the village of Ljubimovka at the necropolis of Belbek IV, where during 1991–1996 over 300 graves had been destroyed by robbers (Žuravlev and Firsov 2004). The publication of 331 burials of the 1st–3rd Ct AD, excavated there by the Moscow team in the period 1969–1991, has now been prepared by Guščina and Žuravlev. The Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with the Bachčisaraj Museum and the Freie Universität, Berlin, has undertaken rescue excavations of the Alma-Kermen settlement and the necropolis at the village of Zavetnoe, datable to the 1st–3rd Ct AD (Zajcev *et al*. 2005a; 2007). In grave 310 an Achaemenid intaglio of the 5th/4th Ct BC was found (**Fig. 18**). A treatment of red-glazed pottery from this necropolis is offered by E. Kühnelt (2007). At the settlement, a destruction layer of the 2nd Ct AD produced multiple finds of roof tile bearing the stamps LEXICL (Zajcev *et al*. 2007). The burial structures and grave goods from the previously excavated necropolis, Sovchoz 10, have been addressed in a number of articles by Vysotskaja (1998; 2000; 2001; Vysotskaja and Žestkova 1999).



18. Zavetnoe: Achaemenid intaglio from the late Scythian necropolis

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Sites of the Late Scythian and Sarmatian Cultures East and Southeast of Simferopol

A complex ethno-cultural composition, including L Scythian, Sarmatian and Alanian burials of the 1st–4th Ct AD, was observed at the necropolis of Opuški, 15km E of Simferopol, and excavated by an expedition of the University of Simferopol in 2003–2004. In 1990–1994, the same team, headed by I.N. Chrapunov, explored the 3rd–4th Ct AD necropolis of Družnoe (Chrapunov 2002), SE of Simferopol in the immediate vicinity of the settlement of Zolotoe Jarmo, which Chrapunov excavated in 1990–1991 (Chrapunov *et al*. 1994).

Since 1996, the University of Simferopol has been involved in the excavations of the Rom necropolis of Nejzac (Neusatz) near the mod. village of Balanovo. Two consistent chronological horizons were established, which are associated with the Sarmatian and Alanian presence. Eight LBA burials found there among the graves of the Rom period were attributed to the Belozerka Culture (Chrapunov *et al*. 2004; Chrapunov and Muld 2005).

Surprisingly, a contemporary settlement of the 2nd–4th Ct AD, excavated in the Barabanovskaja ravine, just 200m away from the Nejzac necropolis, features a quite different material culture which was attributed to the L Scythian period (Chrapunov, Vlasov and Smokotina 2007).

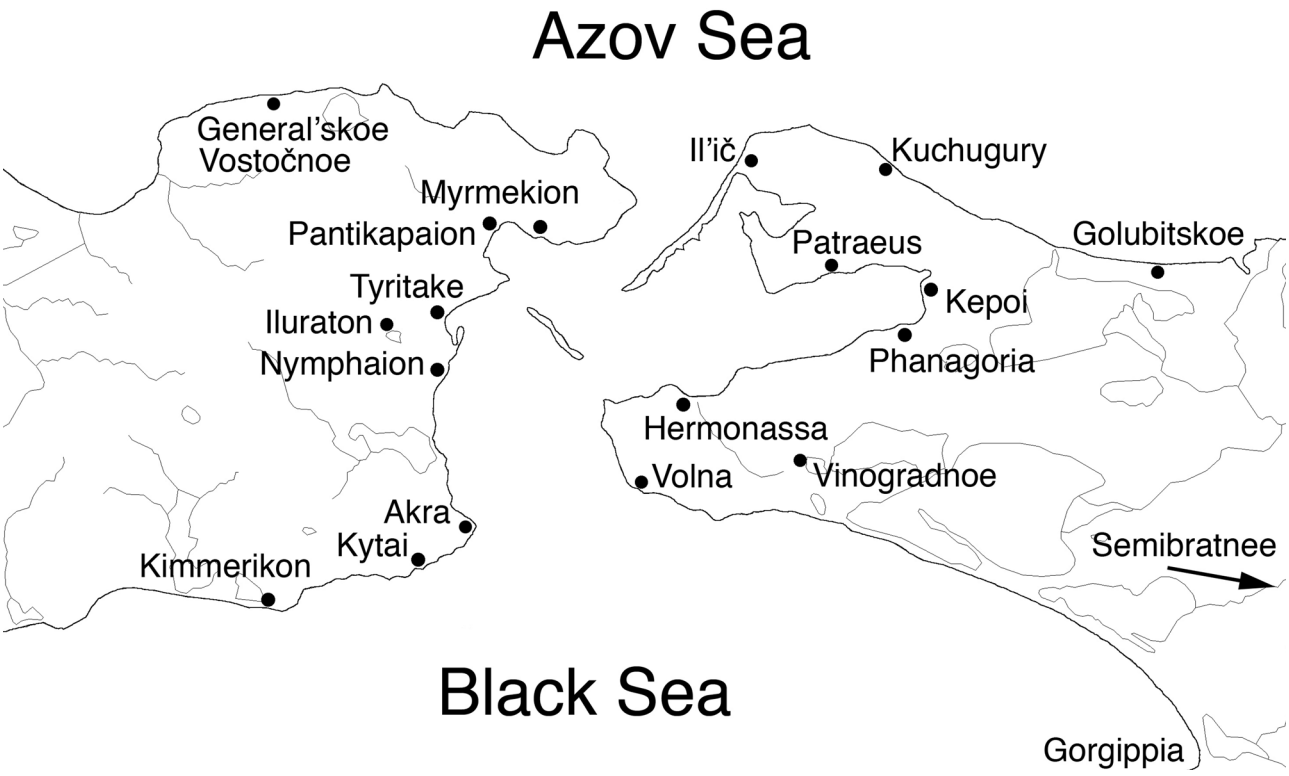
In 1996, the Crimean Branch of the Institute of Archaeology started investigations of the Scythian aristocratic necropolis on the ridges of the Ak-Kaja and Beš-Oba hills, in the E part of the Crimean foothills, where 65 barrows have been located (Koltuchov and Myc 2001). Many of them date to the 4th Ct BC, containing occasionally intrusive burials of the Rom period. The context of the main burial in tumulus Beš-Oba IV/2 has been treated by Koltuchov (2007).

Kimmerian Bosporos (**Fig. 19**)

The study of the anc. cities in Bosporos and the Bosporan Kingdom was particularly affected by the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, as the 2 sides of the straits suddenly belonged to 2 different newly formed countries. Many of the Russian archaeological expeditions, which traditionally had been working on sites of the Gr and Rom period in S Ukraine, particularly in the Crimea, changed the regions of their investigations, focusing their efforts on S Russia instead. Despite the considerable difficulties of the 1990s it has proved possible for many scientific institutions to preserve their main staff and to obtain the necessary funds for conducting excavations.

Publications

The periodical *Drevnosti Bospora (Bosporan Antiquities)* has appeared annually since 1998, and *Bosporskie Issledovanija (Bosporos Studies)*, published since 2001, now numbers 20 volumes, many of which are monographs, while other volumes include longer articles from the *Bosporan Readings*. *Bosporskij sbornik* has appeared irregularly since 1992. Numerous monographs concerning Bosporan history and archaeology have appeared. To mention a few: S.Ju. Saprykin (2002a) addresses the E post-Mithridatic period; the Bosporan army is studied by M. Mielczarek (1999), V.A. Gorončarovskij (2003) and Ju.A. Vinogradov (2004); and N.I. Vinokurov (1999; 2007) offers an exhaustive treatment of wine making (and consumption). Further chapters of Rostovcev's unfinished study on Scythia and the Bosporos have been made available in German translation (Heinen 1993) and his book on the wall paintings of S Russia has been reprinted (Rostovtseff 1913–1914). The coinage of the cities in Bosporos and the Bosporan Kingdom are treated in several studies (Frolova 1997; Anochin



19. Kimmerian Bosporos

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1999; Frolova and Ireland 2002; Frolova 2004; Abramzon *et al*. 2006). An illustrated new edition of *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani* appeared in 2004 (Gavrilov *et al*. 2004). Although questions about the content of the volume have been raised, the accompanying CDs with illustrations provide a useful tool. Graffiti and dipinti have been collected by S.Ju. Saprykin and A.A. Maslennikov (2007).

Kerch Peninsula

Athenaion (Kutlak)
At Kutlak, 8km SW of Sudak, excavations continued into the early 1990s, headed by S.B. Lancov (1999), and uncovered nearly the entire site of a single period fortress built under Asander (47–17 BC) and continuing no later than Aspurgos (8–37/38 AD). The site may be the Skythotauron Limen or Athenaion mentioned by later sources. A pentagonal structure covering more than 1,500m^2 has one large and 3 smaller towers, and rooms inside along 3 walls. In the court, a row of 6 rooms extends from the S wall. The pottery and the ethnic implications of the composition of the assemblage, consisting mostly of handmade ware, are considered in Lantsov and Yurochkin 2007.

Theodosia (Feodosia)
The chora of Theodosia has been explored extensively by A.V. Gavrilov, and the number of known Gr and Rom sites now totals around 80. His monograph (Gavrilov 2004) includes a catalogue of sites and of coin finds, and also contains information on recent excavations carried out at rural sites, notably Novopokrovka 1 (5th–3rd Ct BC) and Uzun Syrt (6th–3rd Ct BC). Kuru Baš, a settlement founded in the 3rd Ct BC, discovered in 2003 after reports of coin finds in the area, apparently received a Mithridatic garrison in a nearby fort controlling the E approaches to the city after the area was incorporated into the Pontic Kingdom. At Tepe-Oba, 4km W of Theodosia, a single farmstead from the M6th Ct BC grew into a larger settlement in the 5th and 4th Cts. The material resembles Scythian and Kizil-Koba cultures (Bejsans *et al*. 1997).

A total of 1,262 amphora stamps has been recorded in the chora (Gavrilov and Fedoseev 2002), with the overwhelming majority being Herakleian (700) and Sinopean (446).

Kimmerikon
After having been inaccessible for 50 years due to the presence of a military installation, exploration of the site of Kimmerikon at Mt Opuk was resumed in 1991. Results of recent fieldwork are offered by the late V.K. Golenko (2006; for a summary in English, see Golenko 2007). The exact location of the early town has not been established. Traditionally, it has been located on the SW slopes or on hill A to the SE, but walls and material from the L6th Ct BC to the Med period have been detected on the N slopes as well. In the citadel on Mt Opuk a section of the W curtain wall and proteichisma and 3 adjoining rooms, one of them with a kiln, were excavated. This enabled the dating of the fortification to not earlier than the E4th Ct AD, although the present structure probably overlies an earlier construction. The surprising find of a Runic inscription below the walls of the citadel has caused some debate (Golenko *et al*. 1999).

Investigations of the chora have revealed more than 30 rural settlements. Excavation and surface finds show that the sites closest to Kimmerikon began in the L5th Ct BC, while the whole territory flourished in the 4th and 3rd Cts until, by the 2nd Ct BC, only the larger sites remained.

Kytai
Excavations at Kytai, at the entrance to the straits, were continued by E.A. Molev until 1996 and again from 2005. In a ritual complex consisting of 4 houses of the 2nd–5th Ct AD, animal sacrifices, predominantly of dogs, took place (Molev and Moleva 2007). It has, furthermore, been possible to establish that the city was abandoned in the L6th Ct AD. Excavation at the necropolis has revealed further graves of the 3rd Ct BC and of L antiquity. Molev's monograph on Kytai is now in print.

Akra
In 1994, fieldwork resumed at the site of Akra, discovered on the seashore and below sea level near the village of Naberežnoe in the E 1980s (Kulikov 2007). Parts of the Hel city wall with towers have been traced both above and below sea level along with a number of Rom houses consisting of a courtyard and one or 2 rooms, dated to the 2nd and 3rd Cts AD, have been uncovered. The size of the double-faced foundation walls may suggest 2-storey buildings, which appear not to have had tiled roofs. One house has a primitive wine press. The finds at the site yield few clues as to the date of the foundation, but evidence from the chora indicates a date around 530–520 BC. Occupation on the site seems to have been continuous until the 5th Ct AD.

In the chora of Akra 10 unfortified rural sites have been identified. The largest of these was Zavetnoe 5 located 1.5km NW of Akra, which was excavated from 1999 (Šepko 2002). The only traces of the early occupation of the site in the L6th–5th Ct BC are more than 50 household pits. Two dug-outs with an associated threshing floor dated to the L4th–E3rd Ct BC belong to the latest period of occupation at the site.

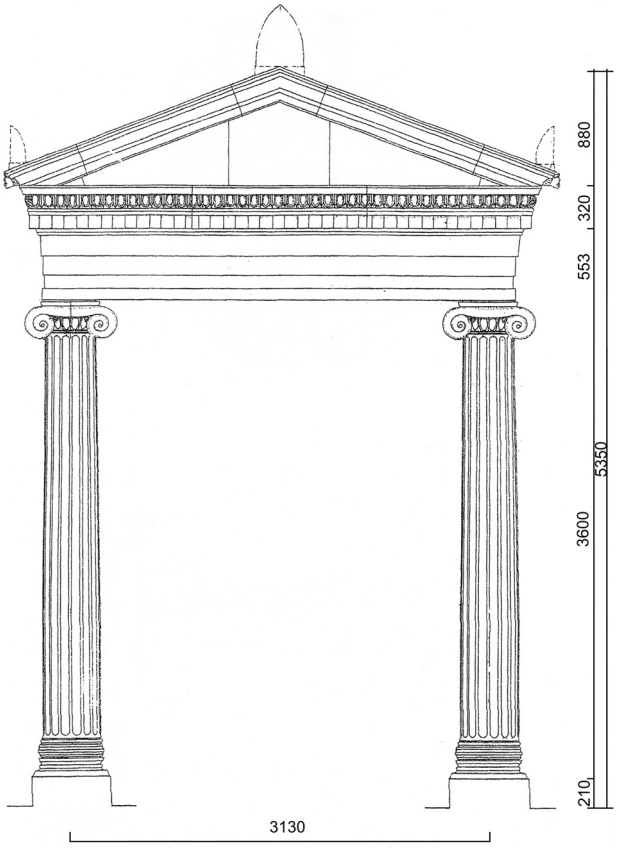
Nymphaion
On the S slope of the city of Nymphaion, excavation of the temenos (sector M) has continued (Sokolova 2000). Of particular interest is the find of an Ionic propylon at the entrance to the temenos (Sokolova and Pavličenko 2002) (**Fig. 20a, 20b**). The 50-odd architectural fragments found, made of local limestone, were stuccoed with marble dust to resemble marble and painted red, blue and yellow. The structure carried a dedicatory inscription by the agonothetes Theopropides to Leukon I (393–353 or 387–347 BC), who is called archon of Bosporos, Theodosia, all of Sindika and of the Toretai, Dandarioi and Psessoi.

From 1994–1998, a Polish-Russian team excavated sector N in the SW part of town (Čistov and Domżalski 2002). A pit with LAr material indicates that the area was used from relatively early on. A large part of the excavated material belongs to the L5th–M4th Ct BC, with many Chian, Thasian and Herakleian amphora fragments. No Hel material was found, but the area came into use again during the Rom period, from when a number of storage pits has produced ample ceramic material. The final, 3rd Ct AD, phase revealed signs of irregular town planning.

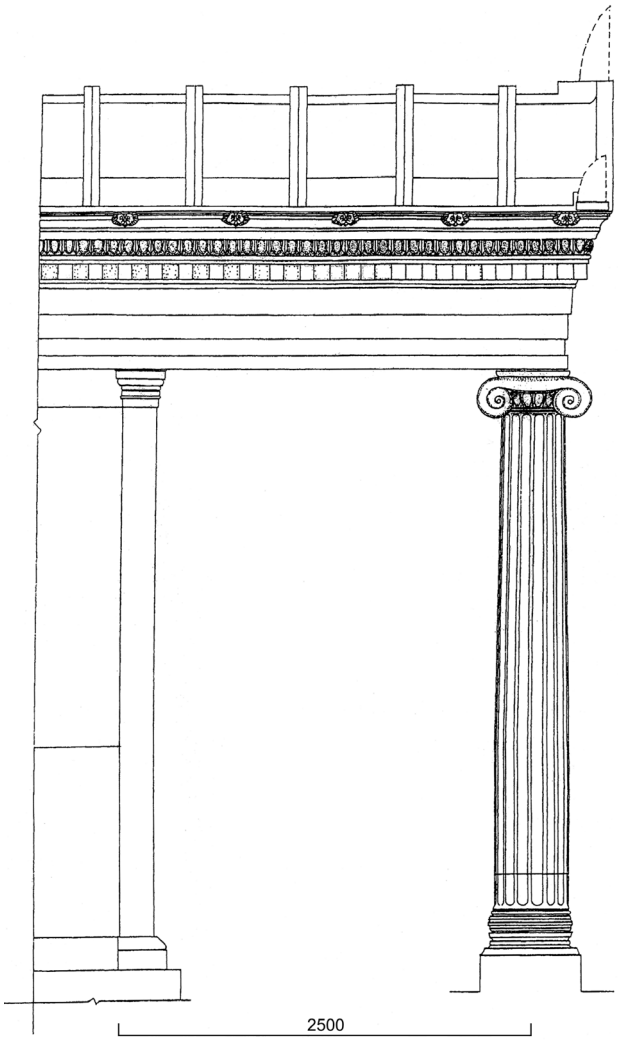
In 1995 a refuse dump was excavated outside the city wall to the SE with a wide selection of Rom fineware, notably Pontic Sigillata, some of which was subjected to X-ray fluorescence analysis (Domżalski & Zin'ko 2000).

Excavation of the city's necropolis has continued uninterrupted (Solov'ev 2003), and the material from the large excavations in the 1970s has been published by Grač (1999). A number of articles concern the spectacular find in 1982 of the graffito of the ship *Isis*, notably those by Ju.G. Vinogradov (1998) and O. Höckmann (1998). In 1999 a conference on

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20a. Nymphaion: Ionic propylon at the entrance to the temenos



20b. Nymphaion: Ionic propylon at the entrance to the temenos

Nymphaion was held in St Petersburg in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the expedition (Boriskovskaja *et al*. 1999). A full bibliography of Nymphaion has appeared (Kunina *et al*. 1995) with later *addenda* and *corrigenda* (*ArcheologiaWarsz* 46, 89–91; 50, 83–86).

Much work has been done in the chora of Nymphaion, particularly by V.N. Zin'ko (2003) and a Ukrainian-Russian-Polish collaborative project, and an archaeological map of the territory of Nymphaion has been produced (Scholl and Zinko 1999). Survey, geophysical prospection and trial excavations have identified 16 necropoleis and 42 settlements, some of which have been more fully excavated.

At Geroevka 2 on the seashore 4km S of Nymphaion (excavated in 1992–1994) 2 dug-outs yielding material of the L5th–L4th Ct BC were found. A small pit in the S part of the excavation revealed the earliest phase of the settlement in the L6th–E5th Ct BC. The dug-outs, the high percentage of handmade pottery present and the burial rites at the site suggest that the site may have been settled at least in part by the indigenous population. After long abandonment, a farmhouse built in the 6th Ct AD was occupied until its sudden destruction in the 8th Ct AD (Butjagin and Solovyov 2001). Generally the most extensive use of the chora occurred in the L4th–E3rd Ct BC.

An aqueduct, dated to the 4th Ct BC and consisting of ceramic pipes surrounded by stone masonry with stone observation shafts, was discovered 2km W of the town (Scholl and Zin'ko 1999, 107–12) (**Fig. 21**).



21. Nymphaion: 4th Ct BC aqueduct 2km W of Nymphaion

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Iluraton
Excavations at Iluraton, 17km SW of Kerch, continued until 2000 under V.A. Gorončarovskij (2007). To the N, a long underground tunnel, not unlike the ones encountered in Pontos, lead to a water supply outside the walls, and along the NE wall other water installations have been found. In the upper necropolis more than 200 predominantly inhumation graves, both pit and cist graves and chamber tombs, have now been excavated. A clear change is seen from the earlier 1st Ct AD pit graves closer to the city to the 2nd–3rd Ct AD cist graves and chamber tombs further away. Weapons, 'Sarmatian' mirrors and, particularly, the deformation of the skulls suggest that a new ethnic group became predominant around the turn of the 1st and 2nd Cts AD (Gorontcharovskiy 2007, 909–10). Many finds from the Hel period confirm the suggestion that Rom Iluraton was built on an already existing site (Chršanovskij 2003). A bone object found in tomb 211, with engravings, has been interpreted as a calendar (Moleva, Tul'pe and Chršanovskij 2004).

Tyritake
In 2002, excavations at Tyritake, 11km SW of Kerch, were resumed by V.N. Zin'ko (Zin'ko, Ponomarev and Zin'ko 2004), opening a large section in the central part of the city (sector XXVI). This has revealed a Rom residential quarter, which also included storage facilities and a further fish salting installation consisting of 3 vats which functioned in the 3rd–E5th Ct AD. The area was partially built over in the Med period. Other sectors in the city have been re-excavated and preserved. NE of the city a L antique necropolis was excavated (Ermolin 2006).

Pantikapaion (Kerch)
The results of the last 20 years of excavation on the acropolis at Pantikapaion are summarized by V.P. Tolstikov (2002; 2003). On the W plateau of the first saddle, excavations of the basileia of the Spartokids has been completed (**Fig. 22**). The complex, built around the M4th Ct BC, covered an area of 1,350m^2. The 2-storey building was centred around a rectangular peristyle courtyard. Under the basileia, remains of 4 houses of the L5th–E4th Ct BC were uncovered, one of which had a coloured pebble mosaic in the andron. In a well in the courtyard, a large marble head of a goddess was deposited. The excavators have identified her as Athena and dated her to the M4th Ct BC (Tolstikov 2002, fig. 19). A head covering, helmet or polos, was added separately in a different material. The style and technique suggest that she is rather a 2nd Ct BC acrolith. Immediately to the N of the basileia, the foundation (10.5m x 7.4m) and architectural fragments of a Doric temple *in antis* were found (Svitaševa 1999). The temple was built in the M4th Ct BC, and seemingly survived until destroyed by an earthquake, probably the one in 63 BC. Among the new epigraphic finds is a proxeny decree of Leukon I (Vinogradov, Tolstitov and Šelov-Kovedjaev 2002).

On a plateau further to the W, another Doric temple *in antis* (8.4m x 3.8m) was found (Zin'ko 2001). Stamped roof tiles indicate an E3rd Ct BC date for the construction. The interior was covered with painted stucco on which graffiti had been scratched. The temple was apparently destroyed in a fire shortly before the M1st Ct BC. The rich finds (3rd–1st Ct BC) include amphorae, table wares, including mouldmade bowls and a lagynos, terracottas (mostly females), 48 coins, notably a gold stater of Mithridates VI, and a small marble head, possibly a portrait of Mithridates VI (Zin'ko 2004, 185).

Recently 2 workshops, a terracotta workshop of the 2nd Ct BC and a pottery workshop producing terra sigillata of the 1st–3rd Ct AD, have been excavated (Ermolin, Gecko and Kulikov 2007). On the N slopes of Mt Mithridates, a system of L antique catacombs has been investigated (Zin'ko and Bejlin 2005).

The 1st Ct AD Tomb of Demeter, with frescos showing the rape of Persephone and a medallion with the head of Demeter, found in 1895, was restored after serious danger of destruction (Zinko *et al*. forthcoming). In 1995 a hoard of more than 450 Bosporan copper coins was found by chance (Abramzon *et al*. 2006, 117–31). Two of the coins were struck in the final year of Bosporan coinage, 341 AD. Interestingly a coin of Kotys I (49–54 AD) was still in circulation around the M4th Ct AD. In light of new evidence, M.Ju. Trejster considers a Rom military presence at Pantikapaion evident (Trejster 1993).

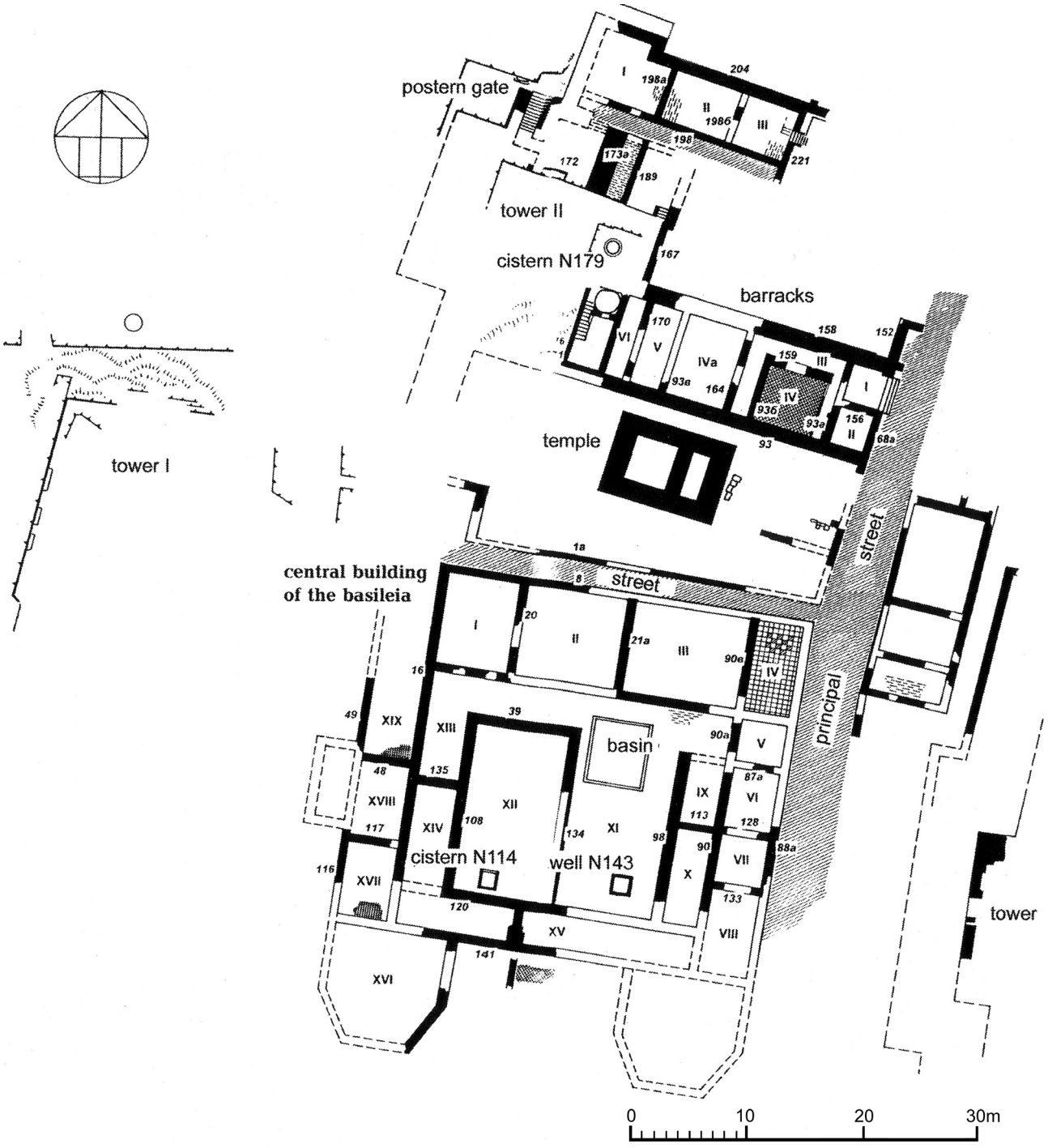
Myrmekion
Excavations in the small town of Myrmekion, NE of Kerch, were continued by Ju.A. Vinogradov until 1994. A small LAr fort was unearthed on the W part of the site, along with the more substantial ECl city wall (Vinogradov and Tochtas'ev 1994). Fieldwork was resumed in 1999 in the SW part of the city (sectors S and T) and earlier excavations in the central Sanctuary of Demeter (sector I) were continued. In sector T, 2 fragments of marble inscriptions were found, one mentioning Demeter Thesmophore, the other an early manumission decree mentioning Aspourgos. A set of 74 loomweights had apparently been stored in a wooden box (Butjagin *et al*. 2004a). In sector I, excavations have clarified the chronology of the sanctuary. The house-like building with an altar erected in the 1st half of the 5th Ct was covered by an ash hill around 400 BC. Around 370 BC another house-like structure was built, which again was covered by an ash hill around 300–250 BC (Butjagin 2004). In 2003, a hoard of 99 Kyzikean electrum staters (53 different types) concealed in a bronze jug (**Fig. 23**) was found in the Sanctuary of Demeter (Butjagin *et al*. 2004b). The context indicates that the jug was placed in a pit in the corner of the sanctuary no earlier than 375–350 BC, possibly in connection with the ongoing struggle against Herakleia. Another hoard of 722 Pantikapaian copper coins of the 3rd Ct BC was found in sector S in 2002 (Abramzon *et al*. 2006, 31–37). An exhibition in 2006 at the State Hermitage Museum was devoted to the finds from Myrmekion (catalogue: Butjagin *et al*. 2006).

Porthmion
Excavations at Porthmion, directed by M. Vachtina, were resumed in 2002 after an interval of more than 10 years. Investigations have been concentrated on the early phases of the town's existence. Houses with stone foundations and mud-brick walls dated to the 2nd half of the 6th Ct BC have been uncovered. So far no dug-outs have been found in Porthmion. From around the turn of the 6th and 5th Cts BC, there are clear signs of widespread destruction. It has lately been possible to locate the town's necropolis 300m to the W. Seven graves belonging to the 3rd–2nd Ct BC have been excavated. Two recently robbed crypts, both consisting of a burial chamber and dromos, contained multiple burials (Vachtina 2005).

Northern Kerch Peninsula

Many rural settlements of the 4th Ct BC–3rd Ct AD have been investigated along the Azov Sea coast of the Kerch Peninsula by the Northern Crimean Archaeological Expedition since 1993, including General'skoe-Zapadnoe, Artezian (Vinokurov 1998), Pustynnyj Bereg, Zelenyj Mys and Il'ičevka, but fuller publication is still awaited for most (summary of results in Maslennikov 1998). A site hierarchy seems to have existed, with larger fortified sites, such as General'skoe-Zapadnoe, functioning as central collecting points for produce. At

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22. Pantikapaion: plan of the basileia on the acropolis

Belinskoe in 2003, excavations at the necropolis discovered several crypts with material from the 2nd Ct BC–4th Ct AD (Zubarev, Lancov and Minaev 2007). Two new fish-salting installations at Salačik (excavated in 1987) and Zolotoe (in 1990) have been published (Vinokurov 1994), showing that the manufacture of fish products was not confined to the already known installations at Tyritake and Myrmekion. The 2 new complexes, dated to the 2nd–4th Ct AD, had somewhat larger tanks than the previously known examples.

During the last 2 decades, several rural sanctuaries have been identified. A.A. Maslennikov (2007) offers full publication of several of these sites for the first time. At the settlement of Poljanka (see also Maslennikov 2006), the uninhabited room 11 has been interpreted as a heroon. Most remarkable among the finds dated to the M1st Ct BC is a set of 33 terracottas, including Men, Kybele, Mithras, a Mithras-Attis horseman, a Thracian rider, a Dionysos mask, Aphrodite, an Apis bull and Herakles, indicating a strong foreign and, partic-

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23. Myrmekion: bronze jug concealing 99 Kyzikean electrum staters

ularly, Pontic influence in the post-Mithridatic period. Also of note are 2 amphora-like incense burners. In the neighbouring rooms 4 and 11, 2 coin hoards were found in 1984 and 1985, and have now been published by Frolova (1998). The first consisted of 70 copper coins, mostly Bosporan but also several from Pontic cities. Coins of Asandros give a *tpq* for the hoard in the 3rd quarter of the 1st Ct BC, which also dates the destruction of the site. The 2nd hoard consisted of 1,140 copper coins predominantly from Pantikapaion.

On the flat summit above General'skoe-Vostočnoe, 2 ritual complexes were excavated. The W one consisted of a small square room (2.5m by 3m) and a larger rectangular room. In the smaller room several terracottas were found together with handmade incense burners along with lamps on tall stems and a small terracotta altar. The complex is dated to the 2nd–E3rd Ct AD, although finds of mouldmade bowls and a bronze arrowhead may indicate earlier use as well. The larger E complex consisted of a row of 5 rectangular shrines with one to 3 rooms, which all have the door opening to the E (**Fig. 24**). Each has a square or round altar in the centre of the largest room and what would appear to have been benches along the walls. No architectural details or roof tiles have been found. A large collection of mouldmade bowls and glass vessels was found, as well as numerous terracottas and incense burners. Most interesting is a votive relief, probably depicting deities of the Eleusinian circle. The sanctuary was constructed around the M3rd Ct BC. After its destruction, possibly by the earthquake of 63 BC, it was reconstructed and continued functioning until the 3rd Ct AD.

Three further sanctuaries at the settlement of Sirenevaja Buchta (1st–3rd Ct AD), at Uščel'e Ved'm (cult debris of the 2nd Ct BC–2nd Ct AD) and at a cave on Mt Sjujurtaš (3rd–2nd Ct BC) have been published (Maslennikov 2007). Furthermore, ash hills (*zol'niki*) in the N Kerch Peninsula and a house sanctuary at General'skoe-Zapadnoe are considered by Maslennikov (2007).

A.A. Maslennikov (2003) has discussed the numerous ramparts running across the Kerch Peninsula, both the ones known for centuries and those more recently identified. Using trial trenches and C^{14} dating, he has been able to date several of the ramparts more precisely. The large wall running from Lake Uzunlar to Kazantip Bay to the N dates to the 3rd Ct BC, with additions made in the 1st or 2nd Ct AD. The so-called Tyritake ramparts actually consist of 3 different sets of defensive structures, only one of which is dated to the Gr period. In addition, there were smaller ramparts enclosing Ak-Burun and the territory of Nymphaion.

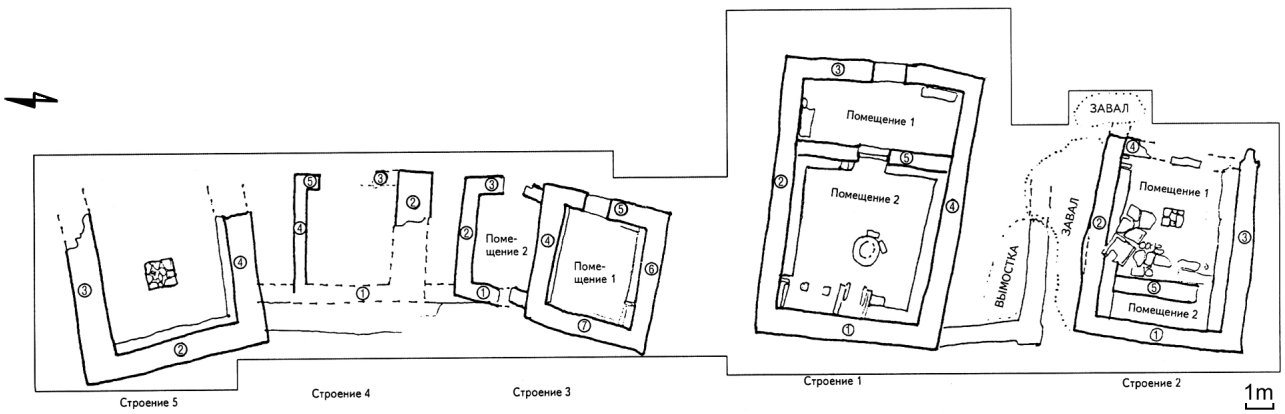
The chora of the Bosporan Kingdom as a whole and the rural settlements have been discussed by A.A. Maslennikov (1998), S.Ju. Saprykin (2004a) and V.N. Zin'ko (2007), while T.N. Smekalova and S.L. Smekalov (2006) have used aerial photographs and old maps to identify roads and anc. land-division systems. The plots of land detectable in many parts of the Kerch Peninsula are invariably square and measure 350m x 350m.

RUSSIA

Northern Maiotis

Taganrog

Taganrog in the Don delta is the earliest Gr colony in the territory of Russia. It was settled in the L7th or E6th Ct BC. Investigations, which concentrated on the S shore of the river, were initiated in 2004 as a collaboration between the All-Russian Community of Surviving Monuments of History and Culture (VOOPIK) in Rostov on Don (A.O. Kozin and P.A. Larenok), the Paedagogical University at the same place (V.P. Kopylov) and the Eurasia Abteilung of the DAI (O. Dally and M. Ullrich) (Dally and Larenok 2002; Kopylov *et al*. 2005; Kopylov and Solov'ev 2005). A series of drillings and exploratory trenches reaching a *d*. of almost 7m has been carried out by the Geophysical Department of the Institut für



24. Northern Kerch Peninsula: plan of the rural sanctuary at General'skoe-Vostočnoe

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