

CLASSICAL AND HELLENISTIC GREY WARE FROM THE WESTERN CRIMEA

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With this paper we provide an overview of the Classical and Hellenistic Grey Ware from sites along the western coast of Crimea stretching from Chersonesos in the south to Panskoye on the Tarchankut peninsula in the north. We include both previously published as well as some unpublished Grey Ware mainly from recent excavations in Chersonesos and Panskoye. Grey Ware occurs more frequently in this area than has been recognized, especially in Chersonesos, where the shape repertoire is substantial, consisting of many different types of, e.g., jugs, plates, fish-plates, bowls, salt-cellars and kantharoi. Our survey seems to suggest that certain types, like the Classical - type kantharos and hydriai, are unique to this area. Furthermore, we argue for a limited influence of Olbian Grey Ware production in the early Hellenistic period.

Grey Ware (GW), in the western Crimea in particular and the whole of Crimea in general, is scarcely known compared to the GW from Olbia, its chora and the western Black Sea coast. This situation is certainly not due to a lack of evidence, but the result of insufficient publication. Contrary to the impression one might get from looking through the literature, the proportion of GW in the pottery assemblages of this area is substantial. Currently, our knowledge of the local GW is basically limited to two locations: Chersonesos in the south and the settlement of Panskoye I on the Tarchankut peninsula in the north. With this paper we aim to introduce some previously unpublished GW from the western Crimea and thereby present a preliminary synthesising characterisation of GW in the region.

TWO RECENT AREAS OF EXCAVATION IN CHERSONESOS

We will focus on two particular areas of excavation in Chersonesos. One undertaken in Block III in 1989 under the direction of Miron I. Zolotarev¹ and a

¹ Cf. M.I. Zolotarev, *Otčet o raskopkach v Severo-Vostočnom rajone Chersonesa*, Archives of The National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos, file no. 2916.

single context from the more recent excavations in the so-called basilica of 'Kruze' excavated by Sergej V. Ušakov in 2006 and 2007 (Fig. 1).

The excavations in Block III focused on the so-called medieval bath complex (Fig. 2). In Rooms 42 and 42a, underneath later architectural remains, a homogenous layer was found on top of the bedrock containing ceramic material datable to the period from the late 5th century and the first three quarters of the 4th century BC. The material predominantly consists of Herakleian, Thasian, Chian and Sinopean amphorae as well as black-glazed and a little red-figure pottery (Fig. 3). The chronological span of the layer can be established fairly well on the basis of Herakleian amphora stamps naming among others the eponymous magistrates Αἰθέρι(·) and Στύφωνα and late 5th century BC Chian amphorae. It is also significant that no Chersonesean stamps were found, which first appeared late in the third quarter of the 4th century BC.²

The recent excavations in the basilica of 'Kruze', which have been ongoing for the last four years, have also revealed substantial material of the late Classical and especially the Hellenistic periods. During the excavations of 2006 and 2007 a short stretch of a wall was found running below the south-eastern wall of the basilica in squares Ia and IIa (fig 4). The wall perhaps belongs to a house of the 2nd century BC, according to the latest material found in the associated layer. However, Sinopean roof tiles and pottery datable to the early Hellenistic period were also found in the area.

THE GREY WARE FROM CHERSONESOS

Until recently the most comprehensive account of the GW from Chersonesos was G. D. Belov's description of the GW from a Hellenistic house in Block XIX published in 1962³. A few vessels from the northern necropolis published by Belov⁴ were reassessed by Monachov & Abrosimov⁵. However, GW occurs quite commonly in the Classical and Hellenistic layers in Chersonesos as recently pointed out by Sergej V. Ušakov⁶. Contrary to Olbia, very little is known about the distribution of GW in the chora of Chersonesos. A GW thymiaterion is recorded in Joseph C. Carter's excavation of Farmhouse 151 and an unpublished fish-plate with a high ridge around the central depression was found at the fortified settlement on the Majačnyj Peninsula (the so-called Chersonesos of Strabo)⁷. Another fragment of a fish-plate is said to come from the same location,

² See STOLBA 2005 for the most recent account of the Chersonesean amphora stamp chronology.

³ BELOV 1962.

⁴ BELOV 1976 and BELOV 1981. But see also ZEDGENIDZE & SAVELJA 1981, 5 fig. 26 for a late Classical guttus from grave 3.

⁵ MONACHOV & ABROSIMOV 1993, 136-137, 159, nos. 45-46, 48.

⁶ UŠAKOV 2007, but see also BELOV & STRŽELECKIJ 1953, 47, 51-52, 59 and 61. That Grey Ware occurs commonly in Chersonesos is also mentioned by Miron I. Zolotarev in his report of the excavations of 1989 (*Otčet o raskopkach v Severo-Vostočnom rajone Chersonesa*, Archives of The National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos, file no. 2916, page 9).

⁷ For the Grey Ware thymiaterion, see CARTER *et al.* 2000, 727-727. The fish-plate was excavated by Galina Nikolaenko in 1998 but still awaits publication.

from a building trench inspected in 1967 by Ščeglov and Nikolaenko⁸.

The excavations of 1989 in Chersonesos' Block III produced quite a few new fragments of Classical and early Hellenistic GW. Most fragments were recovered from the preserved layers in Rooms 42 and 42a (**Fig. 5**). The layer in Room 42 contained 41 GW fragments amounting to almost 18% of the total amount (228) of tableware fragments. The assemblage consists of jugs, bowls with thickened rims, a bowl with out-turned rim and the lower part of a plate (**Fig. 5a-i**). The preserved layer in the north-eastern part of Room 42a contained 43 fragments of GW representing 22% of the tableware fragments (193). Most fragments pertain to jugs and fish-plates, but a few fragments of bowls were also present. Considering the general chronology of the assemblage in Room 42a, the GW should be placed in the period from the late 5th century or first three quarters of the 4th century BC. Notwithstanding this amount of GW from Chersonesos, it is, however, immediately clear that GW is not as numerous here as in other places further north. In Košary on the western boundary of the Olbian chora, for instance, GW accounts for ca. 60% of the tableware fragments⁹.

The GW from the basilica of 'Kruze' comes almost exclusively from the layer associated with the Hellenistic wall in squares Ia and IIa. (**Fig. 6**). Even though only 33 fragments were found in this assemblage, the variety of shapes is greater than in Block III. In addition to the jugs, bowls and fish-plates, there were also salt-cellars, plates and fragments of kantharoi.

The most characteristic shape of the jugs is represented by two examples with grooved necks (**Fig. 5a-b**). This type is rather common in the north-western Black Sea area, but is found also as far east as the Don-Delta, the Kuban region and Georgia¹⁰. On the basis of imported Attic pottery, the examples from the Olbian necropolis date to the late 5th century to the first half of the 4th century BC. This date fits well with the chronology of the assemblage in Room 42a. A similar jug from M. Chudjak's excavations in Nymphaion can also be assigned to the 5th century BC.¹¹ The same chronological range, i.e. the late 5th century to the early 4th century BC is also supported by the finds from the Panskoye necropolis¹². The 4th century to the 3rd century BC material, found together with a very similar jug in a pit at Geroevka 6 south of Nymphaion, must be due to a mixed fill or later intrusion¹³.

The characteristic bowls with thickened rims and horizontal grooves underneath (**Fig. 5h**) are most likely a development of the earlier spherical bowls, which began to be produced at the end of the 6th century BC.¹⁴ A somewhat

⁸ ŠČEGLOV 2001, 65-67, fig. 7.21.

⁹ KOWAL 2008, 90. Similar high numbers, although varying much from place to place, are noted at other sites around Olbia, e.g., 35.6% at Bol'shaja Černomorka II, cf. GAVRILJUK & OTREŠKO 1982, 35-36, and 82% at Kozyrka II, cf. RUBAN 1979, 69.

¹⁰ In Georgia it is found in the necropolis at Pičvnari. In the Kuban region it is, for instance, known from the necropolis at Starokorsunskoe Gorodišče 2, see LIMBERIS & MARČENKO 2004. For a similar jug from Elizavetovskoe, see BRAŠINSKIJ 1980, pl. 40.6.

¹¹ CHUDJAK 1945, fig. 12.2.

¹² STOLBA & ROGOV forthcoming.

¹³ SCHOLL & ZIN'KO 1999, 49-50, fig. 62.1.

¹⁴ The earliest known example of this spherical type comes from grave 3/1913 in Olbia,

similar bowl, although with a less pronounced groove, was found in an early 4th century BC well deposit in Building Complex U7 at the settlement of Panskoe I (Fig. 7a)¹⁵. Multiple fragments of the same type are recorded in various households of this complex. Possibly dating to the same period is a bowl with a thickened rim but no groove, found outside Building U6 at Panskoye I (Fig. 7b)¹⁶. This 4th century BC type seems almost completely absent from Olbia and its chora where bowls with in-curving rims were preferred¹⁷. One somewhat similar bowl has been published from the temenos area in Olbia and is classified as 'Type 3' by Valentina V. Krapivina who, however, proposes no date.¹⁸ In addition to Panskoye I, these GW bowls with thickened or protruding rims and horizontal grooves are also found in Kerkinitis (Fig. 7c)¹⁹. However, examples from the Bosporan area indicate that this type was not restricted to the western Crimea alone. The type is known among the so-called Bosporan GW examples from the settlements of Zavetnoe 5 near Akra²⁰ and Geroevka 2, in the chora of Nymphaion²¹.

The bowls with out-turned rims (Fig. 5i and 6d) are not common, at least judging from the previously published material. The only other published examples come from Košary, where only six fragments are reported, as well as from Histria, Zavetnoe 5 and Nymphaion²². In Attic pottery the shape had a long life beginning in the 5th century. On the contrary, the GW bowls of this type are broadly dated to the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, even though the grounds for such a low dating sometimes remain obscure²³. According to the context, our example from Room 42a should be dated to the 4th century BC.

The GW fish-plates from Chersonesos can be divided into two broad groups. The first consists of the type with a raised ridge around the central depression, the so-called 'Olbian' type, although examples of this variety also occur in the Bosporan region²⁴. One such fish-plate was found in Room 42a. Several examples of this type were found by Belov in the early Hellenistic house²⁵ and another one, as mentioned above, has recently been excavated at 'Old Chersonesos'. Another

see SKUDNOVA 1988, 126-127, cat. no. 194.

¹⁵ Well no. 1. The deposit unfortunately remains unpublished, but see ŠČEGLOV 1987, 242-243, fig. 7 for the well.

¹⁶ STOLBA, HANNESTAD & HASTRUP 2002, 148, cat. nos. B 236-237. Compare also a bowl from Geroevka 2, SOLOV'EV 2003, pl. 41.13.

¹⁷ Cf., e.g., KOWAL 2008, 77.

¹⁸ KRAPIVINA 2006, 183, fig. 201.16.

¹⁹ KUTAJSOV 1985, 186-187, fig. 7.4.

²⁰ SOLOV'YOV & ŠEPKO 2006, tav. 34.

²¹ SOLOV'EV 2003, pl. 33.6.

²² Cf. KOWAL 2008, 79, fig. 1.3; COJA 1968, fig. 1.11; SOLOV'EV & ŠEPKO 2004, 32-40, pl. 35; SOLOV'EV 2003, 153, pl. 43.12.

²³ In the necropolis of Nymphaion, a fragment of such a bowl, found in the crepis wall of the kurgan excavated in 1995-1996, was accompanied by Attic red-figure pottery of the first half of the 4th century BC (SOLOV'EV 2003, 106-108, 153 pl. 43), while the mound of the same tumulus is said to include 3rd century BC material.

²⁴ The uniformity of the 'Olbian' type of fish-plate was first recognized by T. N. Knipovič, cf. KNIPOVIČ 1940, 161. See also KOWAL 2005, 91-92. For a similar fish-plate from Nymphaion, which is said to be of red clay, see SOLOV'EV 2003, 153, pl. 42.24.

²⁵ BELOV 1962, 157, 165 fig. 26, 2-3.

piece from the Majačnyj peninsula, found in the trench of 1967, is likely to belong to this type too²⁶. The second type resembles the Attic model with an overhanging rim. Three fragments are rather thick walled and do not have an incised groove around the edge, whereas two thinner-walled fragments do (**Fig. 5k** and **6i-l**). Common to the second group is large overhanging rim and a hard-fired fabric of greenish grey colour and a distinctive shiny gloss, which does not seem to find any parallels in Olbia or its chora²⁷. The closest comparison would then seem to be the 'Bosporan' GW fish-plates known from Pantikapaion, Akra and South-Čurubaškoe in the eastern Crimea, although this group is still insufficiently studied²⁸. Belov believed that the four GW fish-plates of the 'Olbian' type he found in the Hellenistic house were local Chersonesean products. Three of these plates have very straight overhanging rims, and it is interesting to note that this type so far seems confined to Chersonesos. Another interesting fish-plate with a high foot, although not GW, was found in Room 42b (**Fig. 8a**). The presence of this type of fish-plate in Chersonesos is particularly significant with regards to the distribution pattern of GW along the western coast, as will be discussed below.

The kantharos from the basilica of 'Kruze' (**Fig. 6f**), which is composed of three fragments, is a rare type in GW pottery. It clearly imitates the Classical Attic shape and should belong to the late 4th century or early 3rd century BC. Two examples of this type are known from Building U6 at Panskoye I, but it is clear that the Classical-type kantharos was not often produced in GW.²⁹ A series of Classical-type kantharoi of possible Pontic manufacture, which at any rate seems to have had a limited output, has a brown or reddish slip and a layered fabric, as well as a distinct shape which differs from the GW kantharoi here (**Fig. 9a**)³⁰. A wall fragment of another rare GW kantharos type comes from the excavations in Block VI (**Fig. 9b**). This kantharos imitates the Classical type with ribbed body, of which an almost complete example has been published by Belov (**Fig. 9c**)³¹. This type also seems to be unique to Chersonesos.

GREY WARE ALONG THE WESTERN COAST OF THE CRIMEA

As already mentioned, we have very little information about GW along the western coast of the Crimea. The best examples have been published from Building Complex U6 at Panskoye I³². The evidence of GW from the large area

²⁶ Cf. note 6.

²⁷ See also discussion in KOWAL 2005, 89-90. However, a type with a down-turned rim is mentioned by Valentina V. Krapivina, cf. KRAPIVINA 2006, 183-184, fig. 199.9 and KNIPOVIČ 1940, 162, pl. XXXVIII 8.

²⁸ Very little has been written about the fish-plate production at Pantikapaion. The main discussion is by KRUGLIKOVA 1957, 128-129, but see also KOWAL 2005, 90; for the GW fish-plates at Akra, cf. SOLOVYOV & ŠEPKO 2006, 17, fig. 18, pl. 25, 48, pl. 74.4 (pit 29); for South-Čurubaškoe, KRUGLIKOVA 2002, 140-141, fig. 14.3,23.

²⁹ STOLBA, HANNESTAD & HASTRUP 2002, 147, cat. nos. B220-221.

³⁰ For the local 'Pontic' type kantharos, cf. BOŽKOVA 1997, 11; see also the forthcoming discussion in Petersen & Handberg.

³¹ BELOV 1962, 158 with note 40 where another unpublished example is mentioned.

³² STOLBA, HANNESTAD & HASTRUP 2002.

between Chersonesos and Panskoye is surprisingly scarce. V. A. Kutajsov has published the previously-mentioned bowl with a thickened rim and a horizontal groove and a round-mouthed jug from Kerkinitis. Both were found on the floor level of Room 7 in the 'house with an andron' in the eastern part of the city. The floor layer could be dated to the third quarter or beginning of the last quarter of the 4th century BC on the basis of a black-glazed cup-kantharos and a coin from Pantikapaion³³. The round-mouth jug is a very rare type. It possibly imitates an equally rare Attic model. However, in Athens this type is dated to the second half of the 3rd century BC.³⁴ Some fish-plates are also mentioned by Kutajsov, but the lack of illustrations prevents us from comparing them to the fish-plates from Chersonesos³⁵.

The most renowned GW jug from Kerkinitis is a jug with an inscription on the neck, probably referring to a person by the name of Hermon (**Fig. 10a**). It comes from N. F. Romančenko's excavations of 1896 in the area of the necropolis³⁶. The rim of this jug is somewhat similar to a GW jug from Well 1 at U7 at Panskoye I and should therefore be dated to the first half of the 4th century BC.³⁷ What is most interesting about the Kerkinitian jug is the fact that three horizontal bands can be traced on the lower body. A similar decoration, although usually on the upper body, is a common feature of Chersonesean jugs, although they are traditionally dated slightly later. The presence of pyroxene in the clay suggests that it is not very likely to have been produced in Kerkinitis or Chersonesos.

From the necropolis of Kerkinitis come several other GW vessels which differ from the usual Olbian shapes. Two hydriai were used as cremation urns; one of them with an incised wavy decoration, the other decorated with red paint on the rim, both seem rather unique. (**Fig. 11a-b**)³⁸. GW fish-plates with high ridges around the central depressions, similar to ones found at Panskoye I/U6, are also reported from the settlement of Čajka near Kerkinitis³⁹ and from Masliny at the northern boundary of the Chersonesean chora⁴⁰. Some GW, although mostly unpublished, is known from two settlements: Južno-Donuzlavskoe and Beljaus approximately 30 km west of Kerkinitis. Two unusual filter jugs were found in pit 27 in 1966 in Južno-Donuzlavskoe (**Fig. 10b-c**).⁴¹ Although they are much more angular, they clearly imitate the Attic filter jugs, even down to the pair of horizontal grooves on the shoulders. The main production in Athens seems to have taken place in the second half of the 3rd century and the first half of the 2nd

³³ KUTAISOV 1985, 186-187, fig. 7.

³⁴ ROTROFF 1997, 132, 299, cat. No. 528.

³⁵ KUTAJSOV 2004, 45.

³⁶ Cf. GOLENCOV 1983, 57-58, no. 9, fig. 1.9; SOLOMONIK 1984, 45, cat. no. 121; KUTAJSOV & LANCOV 1989, 23, fig. 2.5.

³⁷ The jug is unpublished but cf. TE-1981, FL 58/12.

³⁸ Cf., e.g., KUTAJSOV 2004, 95, fig. 112 and KUTAJSOV & LANCOV 1989, 3, cat. no. 17.

³⁹ POPOVA & KOVALENKO 2005, fig. 100.5-6.

⁴⁰ LATYŠEVA 1978, 57 fig. 4.3.

⁴¹ Mentioned in DAŠEVSKAJA 1967, 214 and illustrated in DAŠEVSKAJA 1972, 68, fig 27 and DAŠEVSKAJA 1991, pl. 32.1. Fragments of other similar filter jugs were also found in the nearby pit 26.

century BC.⁴² The excavator of pit 27 proposed a date in the 1st century AD for the filling of the pit, but the filter jugs should be dated at least a century earlier.

From Beljaus comes a fine one-handed jug with a wide projecting rim and an applied mask below the handle (**Fig. 10d**). Applied masks were favoured in Athens in the late 4th century BC, which is probably the date of this jug as well. Some 2nd century GW was found in some of the graves to the north of the settlement. Unfortunately, the graves remain largely unpublished and we have very little contextual information concerning these finds. Grave 38 contained a plate with an up-turned rim (**Fig. 10e**) and grave 64 a bi-conical jug (**Fig. 10f**), a type also known from Athens and Italy⁴³.

At Panskoye I, further north, the 'Olbian' type of fish-plate is by far the most common type of GW. They have been found in very large numbers in the habitation areas of both Building Complex U6 and the Central Area U7. They are also reported from the necropolis but have not been found in any of the excavated graves, coming only from the ritual deposits associated with the funeral meal or subsequent tomb visits⁴⁴. The fish-plates are so similar as to suggest that they were the product of the same workshop. Their predominance in Panskoye I and the fact that only a few examples have been found in Čajka indicates that their distribution was limited to the north-western part of the Crimea with a few possible exceptions from Chersonesos⁴⁵. A GW example of the previously-mentioned type of fish-plate with a high foot from Room 42b in Chersonesos has been found in Ritual Deposit no. 1 at the necropolis of Panskoe I (**Fig. 8b**). Only a few examples of this type are known in the north-western Black Sea area. One example is known from Tumulus XXII in Histria, which can be securely dated to around the middle of the 5th century BC.⁴⁶ In Olbia, the type is found in the habitation quarters in the upper city and in the sanctuaries⁴⁷. It remains unclear where this plate was produced, but Olbia would certainly be a good candidate. Its occurrence in both Olbia and Histria, as well as along the western coast of the Crimea, suggests a connection between the areas from the second half of the 5th century BC, although this connection must have decreased towards the second half of the following century.

Other common GW types are represented by the bowls with thickened rims discussed above, one-handlers and jugs. Unlike fish-plates and bowls, jugs and one-handlers do occur among the grave goods in the necropolis and in many

⁴² ROTROFF 1997, 180-182.

⁴³ ROTROFF 1997, 129-130.

⁴⁴ The publication of the necropolis at Panskoye I will appear shortly, cf. STOLBA & ROGOV forthcoming.

⁴⁵ Another fragment of an 'Olbian' type GW fish-plate was found in 2007 at the small fortified rural settlement of Skalistoe 3 close to Panskoye. The investigation of Skalistoe 3 formed part of the Džarylgač Survey Project performed by the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies, University of Aarhus, Denmark and the Groningen Institute of Archaeology, the Netherlands. The publication of the survey is currently under preparation.

⁴⁶ *Histria* II, 162-168, 286, 520 pl. 88 XXII, 16.

⁴⁷ For the habitation areas, see Lejpunskaja 1986, 36-37, fig. 3; for the fish-plates in the sanctuaries, see KOZUB 1975, 155; LEVI 1964, 154, 164; KRAPIVINA 2006, 184, fig. 199.10.

cases have a fairly narrow date range. Considering the large amount of GW fish-plates, which were presumably the product of an Olbian workshop, it is also striking that the most common type of GW jug in Olbia is scarcely represented at Panskoye I. This type of jug has a moulding on the neck to which the handle is attached. The type is found in both red and grey clay from Histria to the Bosporan area and was most popular in the late 4th century BC. Only two rim fragments of this type can be found among the GW from Panskoye I, and in both cases the clay is very different from the clay which is traditionally viewed as Olbian. It includes a lot of black particles and is generally coarser than typical Olbian clay (Fig 12).

To sum up, we can point to some noteworthy differences between the GW assemblages that are currently known from the western Crimea and the Olbian GW assemblages. First of all, whereas bowls with incurving rims were favoured in Olbia, bowls with thickened or projecting rims and horizontal grooves are more common in the Crimea. It has to be born in mind, however, that the level of preservation of pottery may easily affect the preliminary attribution of types made in the field. Thus, it cannot be ruled out that in some cases incompletely preserved one-handlers with incurved rims, the type very common at Panskoye, could in Olbia be mistaken for bowls. The typical Olbian production of GW kantharoi in the 5th and 4th centuries BC resembles the Attic so-called sessile type and when a local production of the Classical type appears in the Hellenistic period it is not found in GW. At Chersonesos and Panskoye I, on the other hand, the Classical type is found in a GW version. At the same time, there also seems to be a marked difference between the fish-plates from Chersonesos and Olbia and those found in the western Crimea which resemble Bosporan fish-plates more closely. Here it is interesting to observe that whereas the imported red-figure fish-plates are very common in the Bosporan area, and an example has been found in Chersonesos, not a single fragment has been found in Olbia. The GW, both that already published as well as the new fragments from the excavations that we have presented here, at least shows that comparison with the known GW from Olbia and Histria alone does not explain sufficiently the range of GW from the western Crimea. Further comparisons with and publication of the Bosporan GW would be a much-welcomed study in the future.

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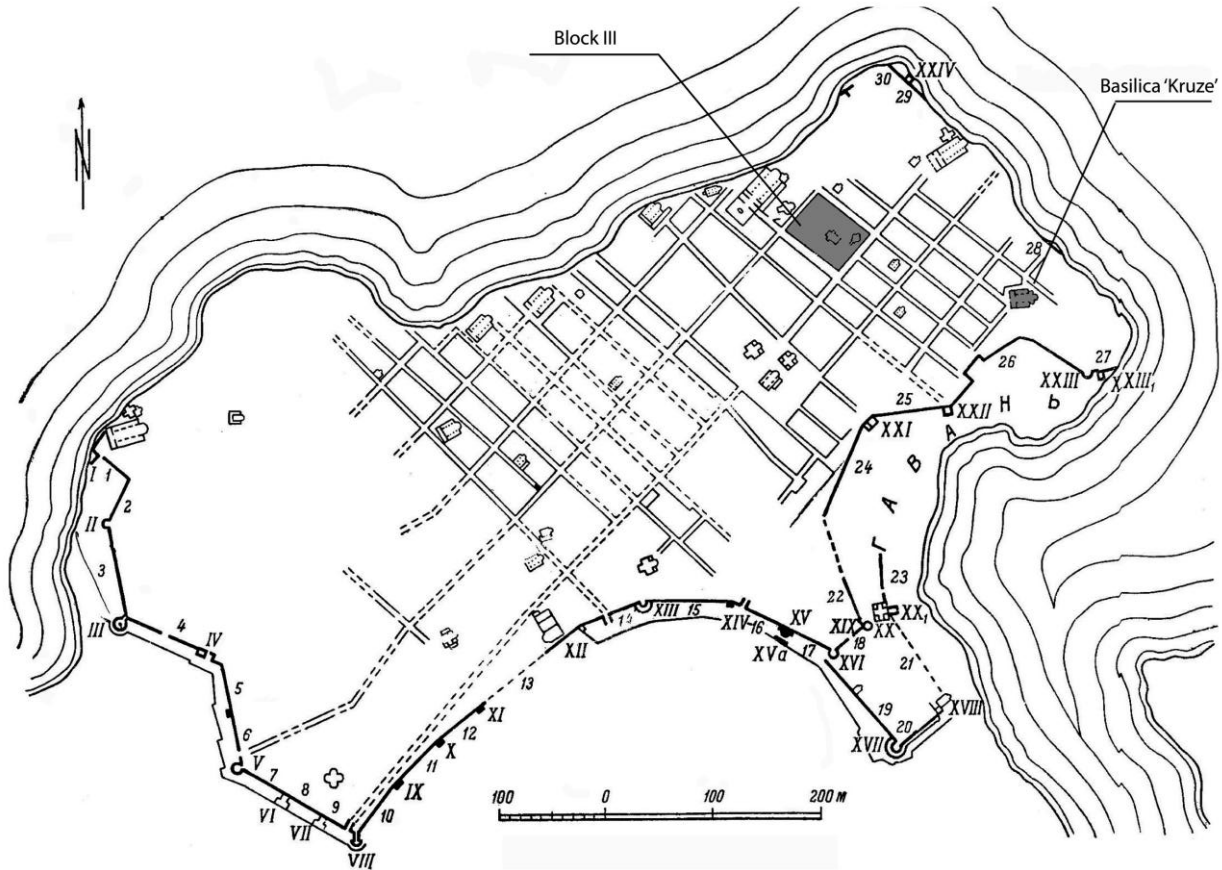


Fig. 1 - Topographical plan of Chersonesos indicating the two areas of excavations.

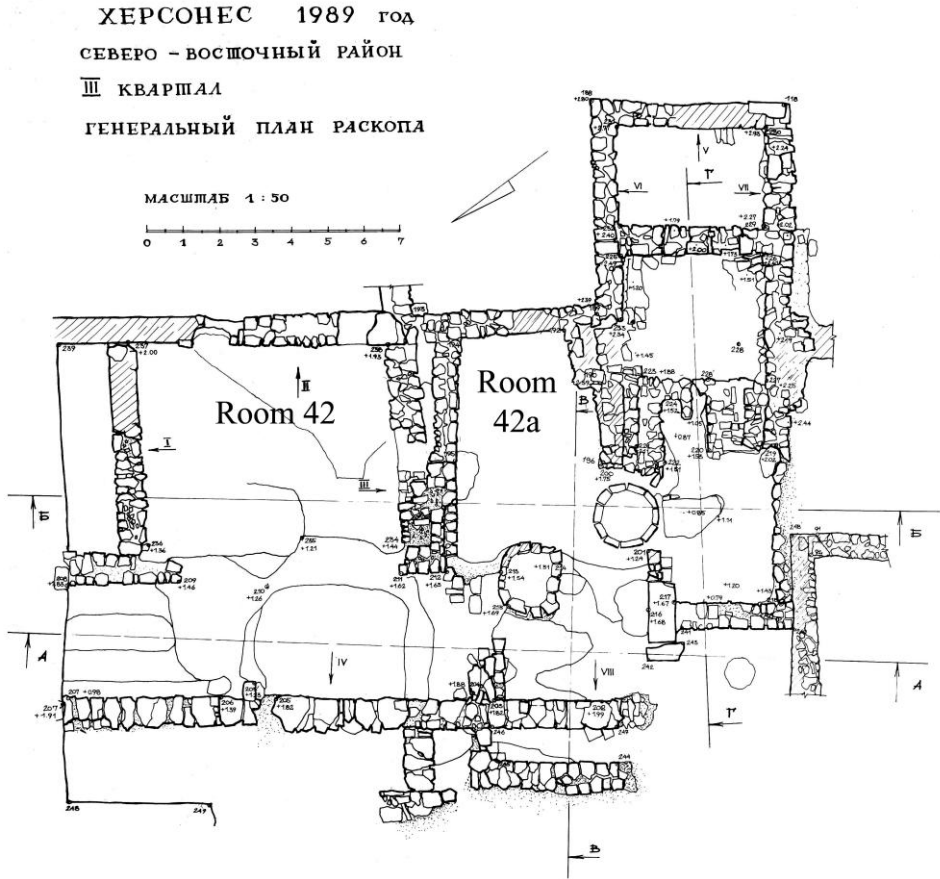


Fig. 2 - Plan of the Medieval Bath complex in block III.

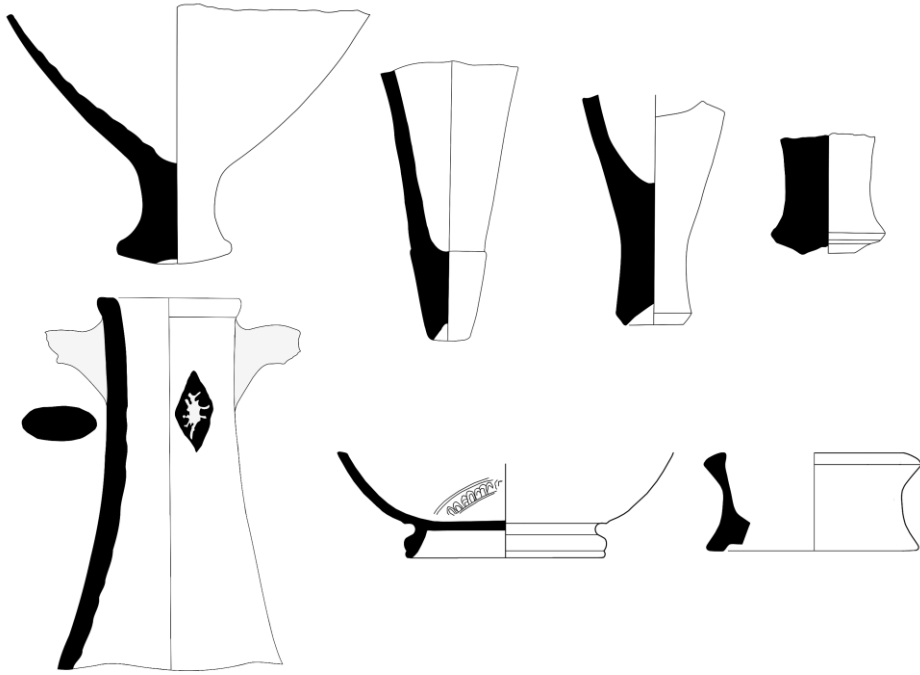


Fig. 3 - A selection of ceramic finds from the late Classical layer in Rooms 42 and 42a.

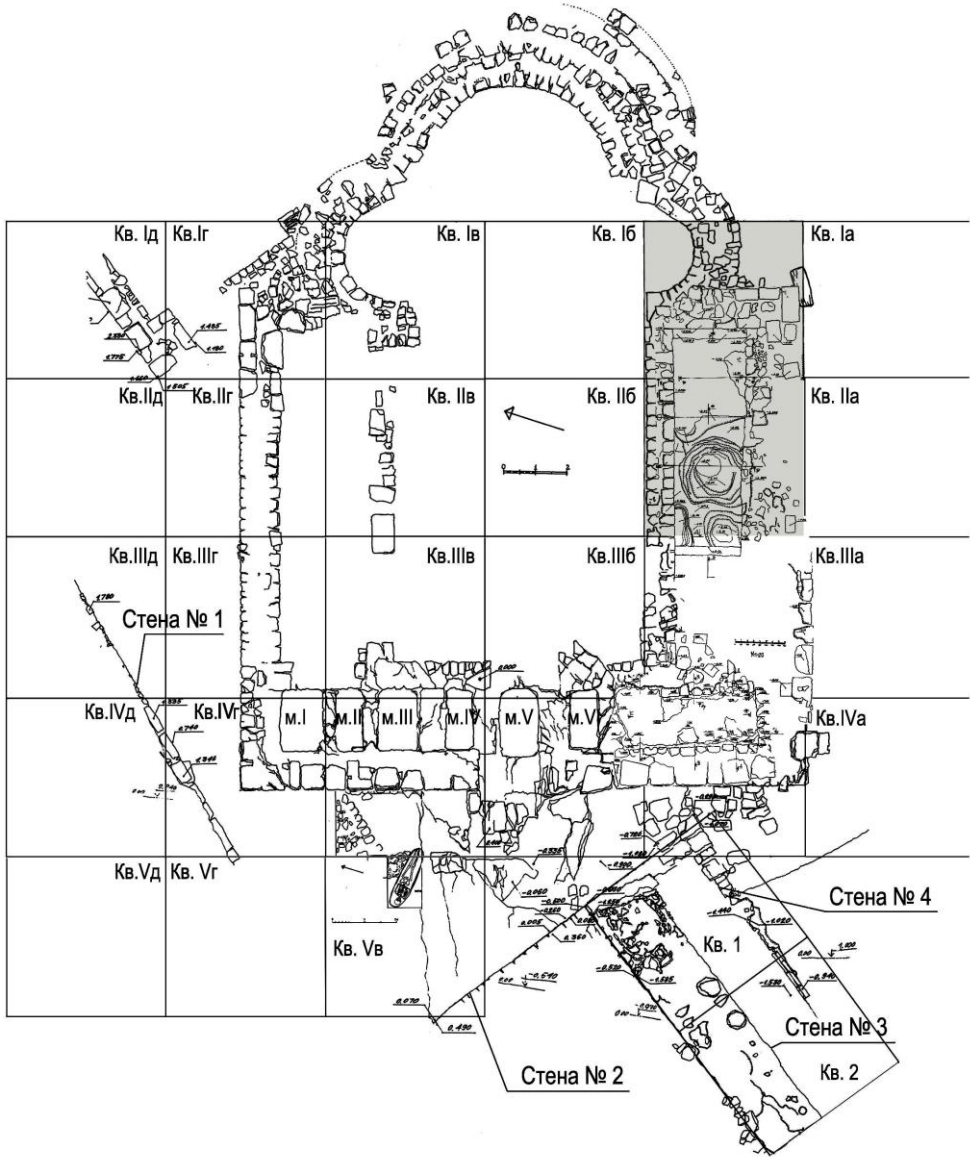


Fig. 4 - Plan of the excavations in the basilica of Kruze.

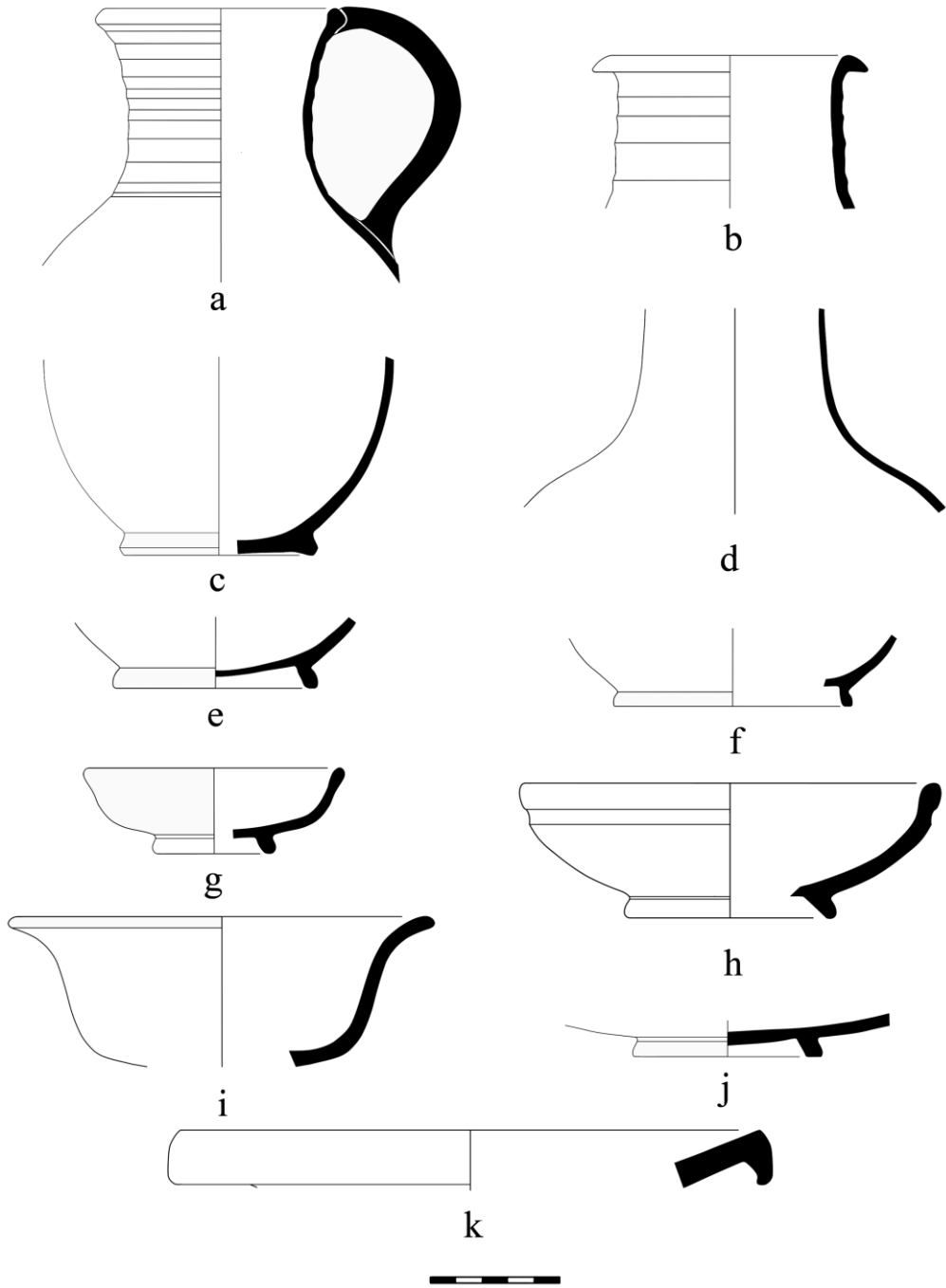


Fig. 5 - Grey Ware from Room 42 (a-i) and Room 42a (j-k) in the medieval bath complex.

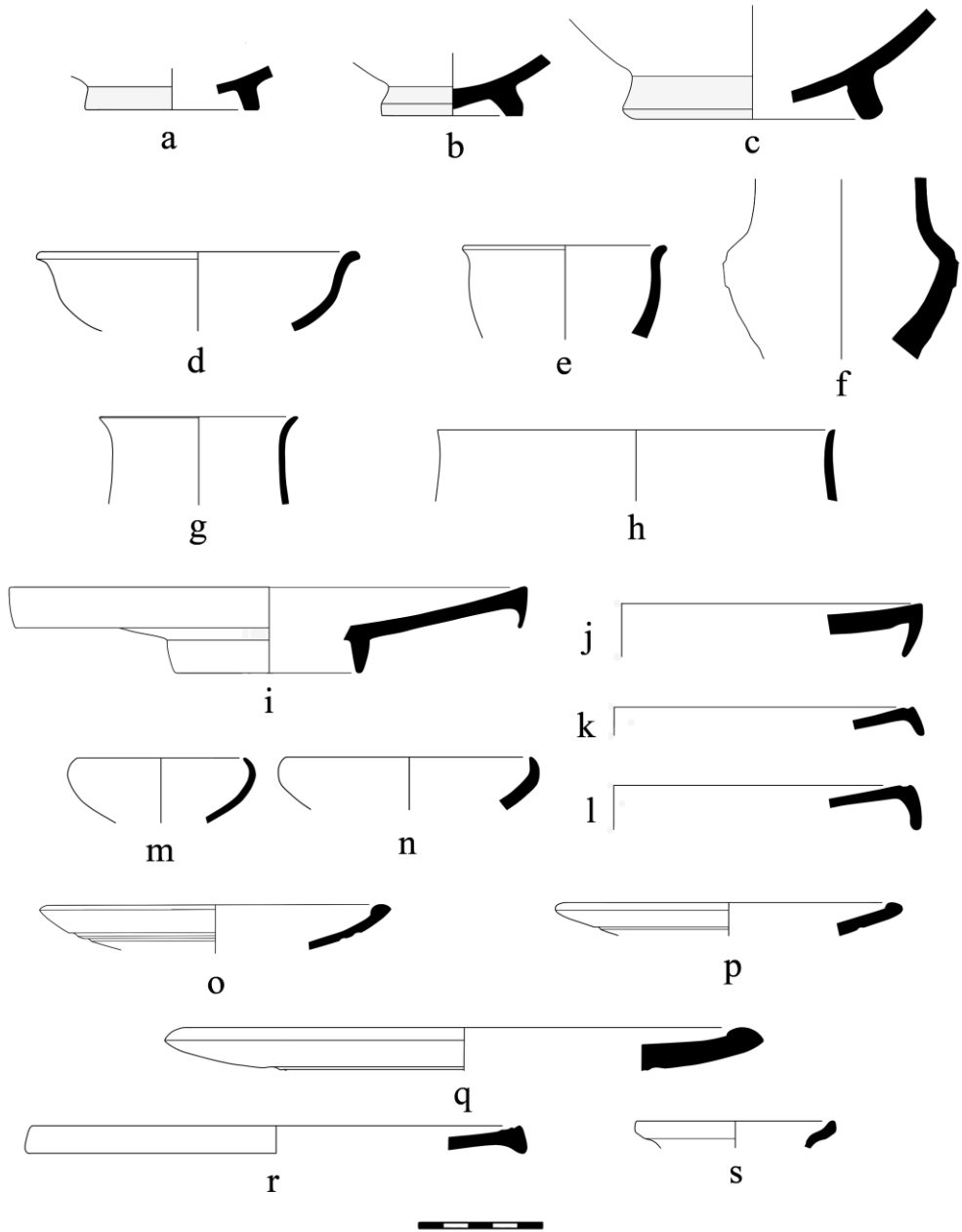


Fig. 6 - Grey Ware from the excavation in the basilica of Kruze.

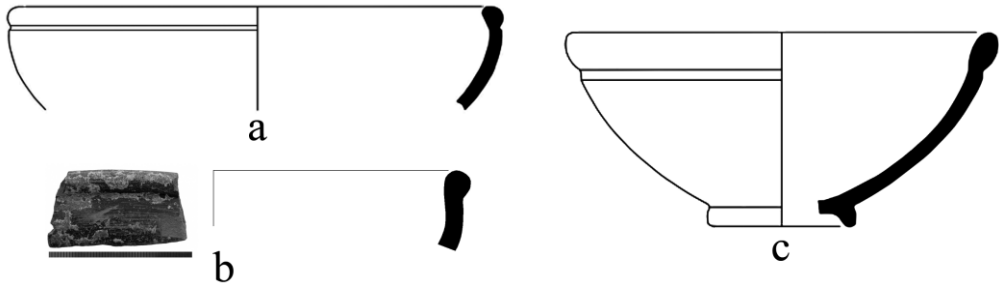


Fig. 7 - Grey Ware bowls with thickened rim. a: from Panskoye I; c: from Kerkinitis (modified from Kutajsov 1985 fig. 7.4).

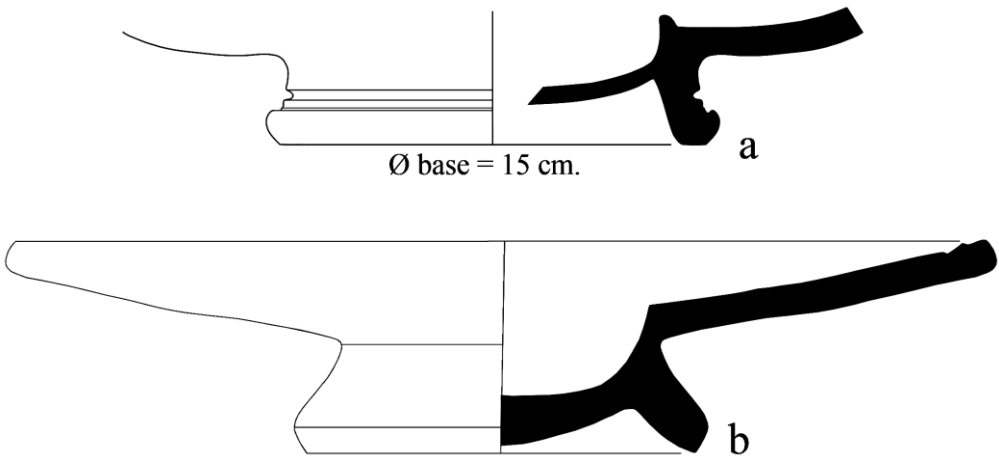


Fig. 8 - a: Red clay fish-plate with high foot from Room 42b in the medieval bath complex; b: Fishplate with a high foot from ritual deposit no 1 from Panskoye necropolis.

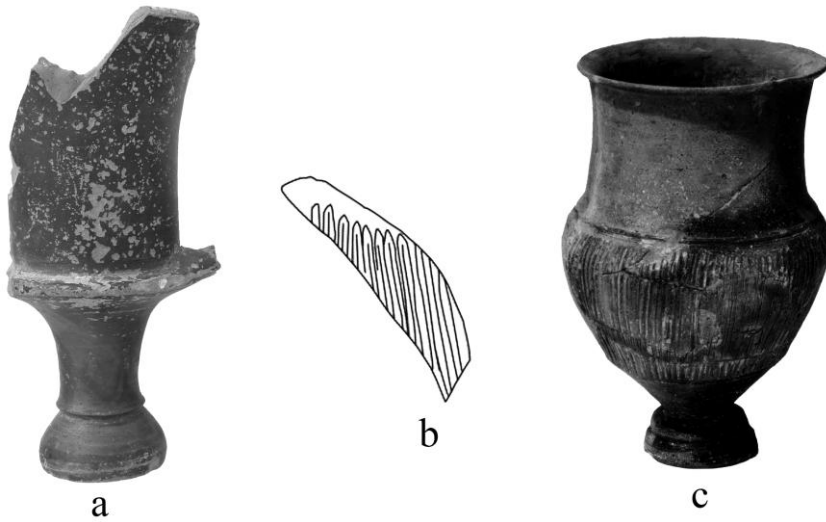


Fig. 9 - a: 'Pontic/olbian' kantharos from sector NGS in Olbia; b: GW kantharos fr. from Block VI in Chersonesos; c: GW kantharos from Belov's Hellenistic house. (Courtesy of the National Preserve of Tauric Chersonesos).



Fig. 10 - Grey Ware from Kerkinitis and Beljaus. (Courtesy of the Archaeological Museum in Eupatoria).

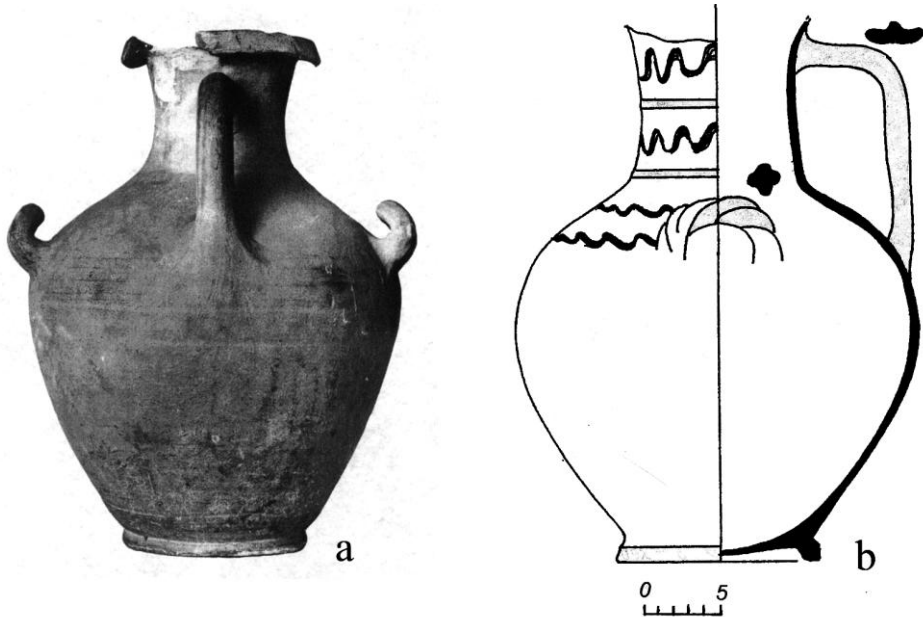


Fig. 11 - GW hydriai from the necropolis in Kerkinitis (after Kutajsov 2004, fig. 122 and 115.2).

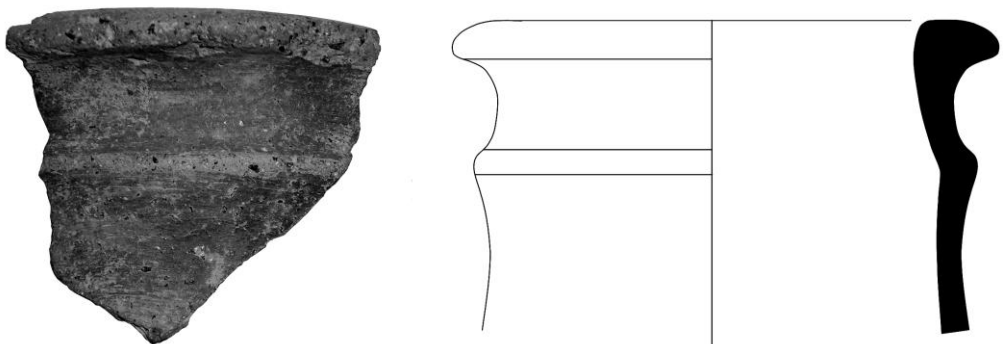


Fig. 12 - Fragment of a Grey Ware jug with moulded rim from Panskoye Building complex U7.