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Recent Research in Northern Black Sea Coast Greek Colonies
Новейшие исследования греческих колоний Северного Причерноморья

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March 2006 was an exceptionally good month in Kraków for Polish-Ukrainian cultural and scientific cooperation. On March 17, a photographic exhibition entitled *In Search of Treasures. Polish-Ukrainian Research at Koshary near Odessa* was opened at the National Museum in Kraków. This was followed by an international conference held on the next day at the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University: ПОНТИКА — РОНТИСА — ПОНТИК.¹

Both events were the effect of cooperation between the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University and the Archaeological Museum of the National Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine in Odessa, a cooperation which started several years ago, in 1998. The joint archaeological Koshary Project was launched then and, more importantly, closer ties were established between the two institutions.

Some time ago, Jarosław Bodzek (a member of the Koshary Project, staff member not only of the Institute of Archaeology at the Jagiellonian University but also of the National Museum in Kraków, where he heads the Numismatic Room) and Krystyna Moczulska (then in charge of the Ancient Art Gallery at the Czartoryski Museum in Kraków) came up with the idea to organize an exhibition of antiquities from Odessa in our city. Our joint suggestion to have a photographic presentation of the excavations and an academic conference to go with it was a natural follow-up. The Odessa exhibition,² was organized as part

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of the Kraków Museum’s ODESSA-KRAKÓW project. It was listed as one of the numerous cultural events designed to promote the Ukraine in Poland as part of the year-long program called “Year of the Ukraine in Poland” in 2005, which ran over from the preceding year into 2006. The official opening ceremony of the Odessa exhibition and the photo presentation took place on March 17 in the Main Building of the Kraków National Museum.3

Complementing the two exhibitions in the scientific sphere was a conference concerning the newest research in the Black Sea littoral. It took place on March 18 at the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University in Golębia Street and it proved to be an excellent forum for exchanging ideas and presenting the results of work by several expeditions excavating in the region from Tyras in the Ukraine in the west to Tanais in Russia and the Georgian Pichvani in the east. The conference was attended by the late Vladimir P. Vanchugov, Director of the Archaeological Museum in Odessa. It was hosted jointly by Jan Chchorowski, Director of the Jagiellonian University’s Institute of Archaeology, and Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyska, head of the Classical Archaeology Department at the Institute and co-director, with Evgenia F. Redina, of the Koshary Project. Special guest Vassos Karageorghis, Director of the Anastasios G. Leventis Foundation (Nicosia, Cyprus), presented the achievements of the Foundation in the promotion, conservation and organization of exhibitions of monuments of Cypriot and Greek culture throughout the world, the Odessa Museum included.

The PONTIKA conference brought important conclusions which are presented in these proceedings. The conference also demonstrated the role that Kraków can play as a meeting place between the East and West of Europe. Many promising contacts were made at the conference between representatives of various academic institutions and museums. By the same token, the one-day meeting organized by the Department of Classical Archaeology at the Jagiellonian proved to be an important event for researchers focusing on ancient cultures on the Black Sea.

The exhibition and conference would hardly have been the success it was without the contribution of the staff, doctoral candidates and students of the Faculty of History and the Institute of Archaeology of the Jagiellonian University: Wojciech Machowski, Marta Kania, Grzegorz Łączek, Aleksandra Kowal, Maciej Czech, Katarzyna Mirczak, Sylwia Stelmach and Anna Drzymuchowska, as well

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3 Open until June 4, 2006; cf. Also E. Dziwisz, Złoto, groby i uczci, „KRAKÓW”, czterech 2006, 74-75.
as Sławomir Chwalek, a graduate of our Institute. Jarosław Bodzek and Mateusz Woźniak of the Archaeological Institute and the National Museum operated as a natural connection between our two institutions.

Ewdokisz Papuc-Władyka
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ABBREVIATIONS • СПИСОК СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

„ACIMB“ — „Annuarul Comisiunii monumentelor istorice: secția din Basarabia“
„CNA“ — „Cronica numismatică și arheologică“
IOSPE — B. Latyshev, Inscriptiones antiquae orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini, Ed. 2, Petropolis 1885-1916
„KSIA AN SSSR“ — „Kratkie soobshchenia Instituta Arkheologii AN SSSR“ (see „KSIA AN USSR“)
„MSROA“ — „Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego“
„MIA“ — „Materiały i issledowania po arkhеologii SSSR“ (see „МИА“)
„NE“ — „Numismatika i Epigrafika“ (see “НЭ“)
„RGF“ — „Römisch —Germanische Forschungen“
„VDI“ — „Vestnik Drevnej Istorii“ (see „ВДИ“)

„АО“ — „Археологические Открытия“
„АП УРСР“ — „Археологічні пам’ятки УРСР“
„ВДИ“ — „Вестник Древней Истории“ (см. „VDI“)
„ЗООИД“ — „Записки Одесского общества истории и древностей“
„KSIA AN USSR“ — „Краткие сообщения Института археологии AN USSR“ (см. „KSIA AN SSSR“)
„МИА“ — „Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР“ (см. „МИА“)
„МАСП“ — „Материалы по археологии Северного Причерноморья“
„НЭ“ — „Нумизматика и эпиграфика“ (см. „NE“)
ПГКСВП — Проблемы греческой колонизации Северного и Восточного Причерноморья, Тбилиси
„СА“ — „Советская археология“
СЗПКЗАК — Северо-Западное Причерноморье — контактная зона древних культур, Киев
Marta Kania
Kraków, Poland

Daily Life in Ancient Koshary: Some Comments (Part 1)\(^1\)
[Pls. 11-13]

The Greek cities that colonized the Black Sea coast were guided by three main purposes: searching for fertile lands to grow crops, seeking metal resources, and finding new markets for their goods. During a few centuries of Greek colonization, within the whole territory of the northern coast of the Black Sea, lots of agricultural settlements were set up in addition to the big political and cultural centres such as Tyras, Olbia, and Chersonesos. Such settlements, constituting the economic hinterland of their metropoleis, engaged mainly in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing. Their inhabitants also pursued crafts, producing basic items and tools for everyday use at the farm and in the home. Luxury goods and wheel-made pottery were imported from metropoleis or other centers located within the trade network, quite often from Greece (Kryzhitskii, Krapivina 2001, 27-28).

The same probably applies to Koshary. The archaeological research carried out in the ancient settlement since the 1950's has allowed the hypothesis that this settlement constituted a part of the economic hinterland of Olbia that comprised the lower Boh and Dnieper river basins. The Greek settlers chose the place by the estuary of the Tiligulskii Liman for its favourable geo-political conditions that could ensure economic development and functioning of the settlement. The Liman provided fresh water and was a renowned route leading inland. The sea, well known by merchants and fishermen

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\(^1\) The present article and the poster presented at the conference were prepared on the basis of research carried out from 1998 to 2005 by the Polish part of the expedition team working at Koshary (Trenches IV, VII, and VIII). The discussion constitutes an attempt to summarise the results of the said excavations and proposed initial research hypotheses. Photos in this article by W. Machowski, E. Papuci-Włodyka, R. Słaboński.
from this area for at least two centuries, provided sustenance and allowed trade contacts. 2 The fertile lands assured excellent conditions for cultivation and the steppes reaching beyond the horizon were suitable for pasturage. The stable relations with the local people (nomadic tribes) gave a chance for peaceful existence of inhabitants.

Reconstruction of daily life in Greek settlements in the Black Sea area is quite difficult. Archaeological material often preserves exceptional objects, not in daily use. Thanks to figurative art and vase painting we have at our disposal material illustrating daily activities of Greek oikumene inhabitants. Among many subjects pictured, there are also scenes showing people working the land or engaged in threshing and gardening. Iconographic sources indicate that land cultivation involved use of the harrow, plough, and hoe, used also in gardening. Crops were harvested with sickle and scythe. Threshing took place directly in the field or on a specially prepared threshing-floor within the settlement; flails or sticks were used (Tabasz 1977, passim; Koshelenko, et al. (eds.) 1984, 154-155).3

Crops were the most sought-after product in Greek trade, and growing was the main task of settlements on the Black Sea coast. Aerial photographs of the Koshary site, taken at the end of the 20th century, revealed the presence of roads and arable fields surrounding the settlement in ancient times (Bruyako et al. 1991, 37-43).4 Unfortunately, after many years of agricultural work in the area surrounding the site, it is impossible to identify any structures connected with farming, for example walls or enclosures marking field borders. The only traces of land cultivation and crop growing were preserved fragments of metal artefacts, probably agricultural tools and implements, and stone seed grinders.

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2 The first Greek outpost in the northern part of the Black Sea coast was set up as early as the mid-7th century B.C. on the Berezn peninsula (now an island), a few dozen kilometres from the present village of Koshary (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 33; Kryzhitskii, Krapivina 2001a, 11). Trade was certainly one of the most important activities of Koshary inhabitants; they traded with Greek colonies on the Black Sea coast, mainly with Olbia - the metropolis, and also with Heraclia Pontica, Sinope, Thasos, Chersonesos Tauric, and Greek centres located further, Knidos or Rhodes. Luxury goods were imported from Asia Minor or from Athens (Chchorowksi et al. 2000, passim; Redina, Chchororowski 2001, 145-147; Papuci-Wladyka, Kokorzhitskaia 2004, 313-324; Papuci-Wladyka et al. 2005, 208; 219-228).

3 For agricultural economy, tools, and organisation of work in the ancient Greek household, see also: Czarniecka 1958, 62-91. The ancient Greeks setting up their colonies in the Black Sea area brought not only their customs and culture, but also methods of work, including cultivation and breeding methods. Thus, its seems plausible that the described implements and tools were analogical in all territories of Greek oikumene.

4 The authors are of the opinion that land cultivation was the basis of the economy of the ancient settlement at Koshary. Photographs showed also that the layout of the settlement consisting of rural homesteads is analogal to the land arrangement known from the Olbian uhara area (Bruyako et al. 1991, 43). The photographic material was not available to the present; it is kept in a Kiev archive (verbal information from Ms E.F. Redina the director of the Ukrainian expedition).
found in the settlement (Pl. 11:1). Most likely, amphorae were used to transport grain.
It was kept in storage pits under the floor of dwellings as well as in stone storage vessels
or big earthenware."

Grain was dried on clay plates covering a hearth or in special chambers adjoining the
central hearth. Hearths adapted to grain drying are known from many sites on the Black Sea
coast, including Olbia, Tâniai, or Kozyrskovo Gorodishche (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984,
155; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 72). In Koshary area, the most often discovered hearths were
small, covered with flat, medium-sized pebbles and additionally reinforced with a vertical
stone slab (Pl. 11:2-3). It appears that they served mainly for cooking, not for drying grain.
In this context, the construction of the big two-chamber hearth explored in the seasons
2003 and 2004 in Trench VIII (squares 2-3-4) seems to be exceptionally interesting. On
the walls of both chambers distinctive traces were identified of clay used for coating and
polishing the inside (Pl. 12:1). In one chamber there was a "shelf" placed directly above the
central hearth (1.5m above the floor) made of small stones laid flat. The hearth, separated
from the adjacent chamber by vertical stone stabs, consisted of layers of stones, pebbles, and
clay; highly fired layers of black and dark-red daub have been excellently preserved till today
(Pl. 12:2). The walls of the second chamber of the furnace bear traces of fire: the big, neatly
cut stone blocks making up the southern wall of the construction, distinct red and black
trails and fired clay were noticed. It is interesting that on the surface surrounding the whole
hearth structure, a layer was identified of hard, compact, light clay (Russian omazka). An
initial hypothesis was formulated that this place may have served as a special "barn floor" for
threshing grain, and the hearth could be used to dry grain and maybe also to dry manually
formed clay artefacts that were placed on the shelf above the hearth.

The aforementioned storage pits were used in agriculture and food production.8
Originally, the pits probably served as a depository for grain or other food products,

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3 For interpretation of the metal findings discovered on the site, see below.
4 In the Russian-language literature they were called sapu (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 154).
7 Such clay vessels, called pithe (sing. pithe), were sometimes 1.5m high and their capacity could be a few
hundred litres. They were usually partly buried in the ground in order to facilitate access to the products
stored inside: provisions of grain, dried fruit, dried meat, or salted fish. Such vessels could also serve as
freshwater containers. In Olbia, a storeroom was discovered where a dozen or so vessels of this kind were
placed. A similar room was revealed in Koshary in the part of the site explored by the Ukrainian expedition;
in the so-called "House of the Pithe", six big vessels were discovered, partly buried in the ground, which
probably served for storing food supplies (Trench III, rooms XXVI and XX from the so-called "House of the
Pithe", dated to ca. the 1st half of the 4th century), (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 154, 227; Chochorowski
et al. 2000, 187; Redina, Chochorowski 2001, 143; Papić-Whadyka et al. 2005, 199, Fig. 5).
8 In Trench IV (consisting of 16 squares, each 5x5m), almost 50 objects of this type were discovered and
explored in the course of the excavation campaign 1998-2002.
and after emptying, they functioned as a dump for waste such as leftovers, potsherds, mollusc shells, damaged tools, and items used by craftsmen (Fig. 1). The pits on the Koshary site have the shape of an elongated bell or pear, characteristic for this type of objects (Fig. 2). So far, no stone walls reinforcing the upper part of the pits have been identified; such walls are known from sites within the Olbian *ehora.*\(^9\) The pits dug out under the dwelling floor are ca. 1.50m deep, but sometimes they could reach a depth of more than 2m. One pit explored in the season 2002 (Trench IV, square 16, pit No. 48) is exceptional. In one of the fill levels we revealed a layer of flat stones surrounded by stone blocks constituting a circular enclosure. In one stratum of the pit, a large group of stone fishing net weights\(^10\) was unearthed.

Due to poor state of preservation of metal relics found in the material from the settlement, no remains of agricultural tools and implements could be identified. Most, indeed almost all metal artefacts are relics preserved fragmentarily only and highly corroded. The exceptions are small items used probably in building (bronze rivets and iron nails) as well as pieces of iron and bronze pins (Pl. 12:3). Ploughs, harrows, and two-sided hoes of different sizes were found intact or in pieces in many sites on the Black Sea coast. They date to as early as the archaic period. Farming tools and implements such as scythes and iron sickles used to reap crops were found in Olbia, and also in Berezan, Panskoе, Tanais, Kimmerikon, Iluratum, and many other places (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 154, table LV, 10-18 and 19-32). In Nikonion, metal relics have been poorly preserved, but some of them may be identified as tools (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 30; Sekerskaia 1989, 31-33, Fig. 17, 1-7; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 70-72, 136-137, Fig. 28). Although no well-preserved tools and implements used for land cultivation have so far been found at Koshary, it cannot be assumed that they were not in use, considering the fact that agriculture was probably the main activity of the local inhabitants. It can be supposed that highly corroded pieces of iron and other metal artefacts of nondescript shape (lead “lumps” or bronze and iron “plaques”) found in large quantities in the material from the settlement are items or tools used in agriculture and gardening as well as in house building and

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\(^9\) In many sites pit walls were covered with stone slabs coated with clay and fired. Pits designed for storage could be even more than 6m deep and 4m in diameter; such big pits are known, inter alia, from Olbia. The entrance to a pit was covered with stone slabs (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 154-155; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 76, 137 and Fig. 65).

\(^10\) Pit No. 48 is so far one of the bigger and, at the same time, completely different from objects previously excavated in Trench IV. Its outline was drafted in the season 2001; the pit was explored in the season 2002. For a description and interpretation of the object and the relics revealed in the fill, see: Papuci-Wladyka et al. 2005, 202-203, Figs. 6, 7.
animal husbandry. Equipment for threshing crops was usually made from organic materials — bones or wood, which have not survived to this day.

It poses some difficulty to determine whether a specific bronze or iron artefact was made by local artisans or imported from other centres. It seems reasonable to assume that agricultural tools and implements belong to the category of products manufactured locally; in the case of Koshary it is likely that, as in Nikonion, some tools were imported from Olbia (Sekerskaia 1989, 66-67).

The settlement being part of Olbia's economic supply zone, the main activities of the inhabitants included animal farming. Animal enclosures and stone water troughs are typical objects revealed in many homesteads within the Black Sea region. Animal bones found on the Koshary site, most often in waste pits and sometimes in the structures

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11 The information concerning the relics presented in this article is provided on the basis of the unpublished excavation annual reports prepared in 1998-2005 under the direction of Prof. E. Papuci-Wladyka in the Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University in Krakow. Identification of metal artefacts is, as it was mentioned earlier, very difficult; analysis and interpretation of the findings can be based on assumptions only. From the excavations conducted in Trenches IV, VII, and VIII, 38 pieces of unidentified iron artefacts and 14 pieces of lead items were recovered. Preliminary interpretation of the better preserved relics' functions allowed identification of 2 pieces of iron pins, 9 iron nails (or their fragments), 7 bronze nails, 2 bronze rivets, 4 pieces of bronze pins, and 3 pieces of iron objects, identified as fragments of knives.
of dwellings, indicate that the inhabitants engaged in animal husbandry. Pens directly adjacent to homesteads or located within their premises were identified in Trench IV (among others, in House No. 2).

Preliminary analysis of bone material from Trenches IV, VII, and VIII shows that mainly cattle, but also sheep and goats were bred; horse, pig, and poultry breeding was of less importance. Single pieces of canine bones were found too – dogs were probably used for herding and worked as guards of homesteads. Cattle breeding predominated in animal husbandry; cattle provided milk and meat, it could also be used in farming land (draught, fertilizer) and, to a lesser extent, for haulage. Sheep and goats were commonly bred in the fertile steppe regions surrounding the Black Sea basin. They were relatively easy to keep and important for the economy of Greek cities since they provided milk as well as high-quality wool (Kosheleiko et al. (eds.) 1984, 158-159; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 138). Hunting satisfied dietary requirements and demand for hide: the bone material from Koshary attests that mainly deer and fox were hunted. However, game bones are relatively sparse.

Many fishing net weights as well as mollusc shell and fishbone dumps found in the Koshary settlement constitute evidence that, apart from land cultivation and animal husbandry, its inhabitants were engaged in fishing as well. The prevailing way of fishing, known from the archaic times, was casting a weighted net with so-called angling (fish hooks). An analysis of material obtained from the waste pits at Koshary showed that in addition to fish (mainly the sturgeon), crabs, mussels, and oysters were gathered.
The fishing net weights found in the pits and within the limits of homesteads were produced mainly from intentionally polished stones (pebbles) in which holes were made. Stone weights are usually oval-shaped; some of them were modelled on the longer side in the shape of the number 8 in order to make winding a line easier, without a need to drill the weight through. In the course of surveys carried out in the season 2002, the fill of Pit No. 48 contained 11 weights made of flat, polished stones of similar size (Pl. 13:1-2). In addition to stone weights, weights made of appropriately cut potsherds (mainly amphora bellies) were unearthed (Pl. 13:3). It is supposed that the scrolled lead plates, appearing in relatively large quantities in waste pits and in the mixed material from trenches surrounding stone structures, also served for weighting fishing nets (Pl. 12:4). The angling is evidenced by the presence of small metal hooks a few centimetres long (Pl. 12:4). Similar relics made of stone, large potsherds, iron, and bronze have often been discovered in many sites in the Black Sea region (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, table LIX, 2-13; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 76, 138).

The importance of seafood in the diet of Koshary inhabitants is evidenced by many mussel shells and fishbone dumps, and numerous sherds of pottery used for eating fish dishes, unearthed within the settlement as well as in tombs. It is very likely that the settlement inhabitants caught fish not only for their own needs, but also, like other settlements belonging to the Olbian chora, part of catch was traded and exchanged. Identification is still disputable of the place where fish were stored and prepared for transportation. As salted fish was one of the most important goods traded in the Greek world, in many settlements in the northern Black Sea region special stone cisterns were constructed for fish salt-curing. The fish were usually cleaned and stored in special containers covered with cement mortar or in big amphorae ready for shipping. The salt used for fish curing was easily available as there were many salinas in the Black Sea area. In many sites, including Chersonesos, Bosporus, Olbia, and Tiritaka, several dozen cisterns for fish salt-curing were found (Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 159-161; Sekerskai 1989, 66). So far, no objects of this kind have been found at Koshary.

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12 Methods of fish catching in the Greek world in ancient times were described in: Gaidukievič 1952, 59, Fig. 67; Tabaz 1977, 320-326, Figs. 52-53; also: Koshelenko et al. (eds.) 1984, 159, table LIX, 2-13; Anokhin (ed.) 1989, 76, 138. Research in the Polish part of the Koshary site produced 23 stone weights, 7 weights made of lead, scrolled plate and 1 weight made of an amphora sherd. Additionally, 1 iron and 2 bronze hooks were found. So far, no floats or hooks made of bone were unearthed, which were sporadically discovered on other sites in the region concerned (Peters 1986, table VII, 163-164).

13 Mainly so-called fish-plates, characterised by a small hollow in the centre of a vessel bottom, designed for sauce or oil (see: Kowal, 2005, 87-93; see also Kowal, p. 74-94).

14 For more on salinas see: Wąsowicz 1966-1967, 244-245; also: Tabaz 1977, 326.
The heyday of the settlement in Koshary lasted approximately from the 2nd half of the 4th century to the 1st half of the 3rd century B.C. It corresponds to the period of the highest prosperity of its metropolis, Olbia. Abandonment or increasing depopulation of the settlement is connected with a political and economic crisis that developed in the mid-3rd century B.C. in Olbia.\textsuperscript{15} Undoubtedly, this crisis affected the functioning of many settlements located within the area between the Boh–Dnieper and the Dniester Limans, including the settlement in Koshary.

Analysis of the archaeological material from the sites belonging to the Olbian chor from the 4th to 3rd centuries B.C. shows that the main occupation of its inhabitants was land cultivation (crops) and animal husbandry, mainly cattle breeding. Fishing also played an important role in the economy. But it should be emphasized that many aspects of daily life in ancient Koshary still remain unexplained. Until now, the research carried out by the Polish part of the expedition has nor produced many constructions connected with, for example, fish processing, fresh water storage, or metal production. The archaeological survey conducted within the settlement shows that it belonged to the Olbian chor; therefore it can be supposed that many architeconic and economic solutions in Koshary correspond to those discovered in the metropolis as well as in many other settlements being part of its economic hinterland. It seems right to assume that daily life at Koshary had a similar rhythm and was organised in the same way as in many Greek colonies in the Black Sea region.

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\textsuperscript{15} So far, no trace has been found of invasion, destruction, or fire which could end the settlement’s existence (see: Papuci-Wladyka et al. 2005, 234; see also: Redina p. 142-160).
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Повседневная жизнь в древних Кошарах: избранные вопросы (часть 1)

Резюме

Представленная статья посвящена обзору повседневной жизни жителей древнего поселения Кошарь на основании археологических исследований строительных остатков и анализа археологического материала полученного при исследованиях, полярной частью экспедиции (раскопки IV, VII и VIII) в 1998–2005 г. Это первые попытки подведения итогов и предварительные гипотезы касающиеся результатов этих исследований.

Зерновые и хозяйственные ямы, обнаруженные на территории поселения показывают, что жители поселка занимались сельским хозяйством, а зерно было предметом торговли. К сожалению, очень плохая сохранность металлических предметов, которые обнаружены на территории поселения, не позволяет однозначно констатировать присутствие сельскохозяйственных орудий; нам известны только каменные зернотерки.

Одним из основных занятий жителей поселения была также рыбная ловля. Об этом свидетельствуют каменные грузила для сетей, бронзовые крючки и многочисленные свалки раковин мидий и рыбьих костей, найденные в мусорных ямах. Подтверждают это и многочисленные находки рыбных боял, фрагменты и целые обрацы которых, найдены как в поселении, так и в погребальном инвентаре могил, на некрополе. Возможно, рыба составляла не только основной элемент рациона жителей поселения, но была также одним из экспортных товаров.

Жители поселения занимались также животноводством и охотой, о чем свидетельствуют кости овец, коз, крушного рогатого скота, коеней, свиней, собак, а также диких животных, найденные в мусорных ямах. К самым важным элементам, связанным с повседневной жизнью населения поселка, относится наличие печей. Они представлены стационарными очагами, сложенными из гальки и обмазанными тяной, и большими печами, сложеными конструкциями, сооруженными из каменных блоков, иногда с фиксированным сводом. Некоторые из них имели дополнительные конструкции и могли служить для сушки зерна.