PONTIKA 2006 • ПОНТИКА 2006
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Ewdoksii Papuci-Władyki

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

Proceedings of the International Conference, Kraków, 18th March, 2006

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Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka

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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 — ПОНТИКА.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

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 Gołębia 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 Tiras 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 Chochorowski, Director of the Jagiellonian University’s Institute of Archaeology, and Ewdoksia Papuci-Władyka, 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 Łaczek, Aleksandra Kowal, Maciej Czech, Katarzyna Mirczak, Sylwia Stelmach and Anna Drzymuchowska, as well

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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.

Ewokeda Papuc-Władyka
Jagiellonian University, Kraków
ABBREVIATIONS • СПИСОК СОКРАЩЕНИЙ

„ACIMB“ — „Annuarul Comisiiunii 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 UССР“)
„MSROA“ — „Materiały i Sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego“
„MIA“ — „Materiały i issledowania po arkheologii SSSR“ (see „MIA“)
„NE“ — „Numismatika i Epigrafika“ (see “НЭ”)
„RGF“ — „Römisch — Germanische Forschungen“
„VDI“ — „Vestnik Drevnej Istorii“ (see „VDI“)

„АО“ — „Археологические Открытия“
„АП УРСР“ — „Археологічні пам’ятки УРСР“
„ВДН“ — „Вестник Древней Истории“ (см. „VDI“)
„ЗООИДА“ — „Записки Одесского общества истории и древностей“
„KSIA AN UССР“ — „Краткие сообщения Института археологии AN UССР“
       (см. „KSIA AN SSSR“)
„МИА“ — „Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР“ (см. „МИА“)
„МАСИП“ — „Материалы по археологии Северного Причерноморья“
„НЭ“ — „Нумизматика и эпиграфика“ (см. „НЕ“)
ПГКСВП — Проблемы греческой колонизации Северного и Восточного
       Причерноморья, Тбилиси
„СА“ — „Советская археология“
СЗП-КЗАК — Северо-Западное Причерноморье — контактная зона древ-
       них культур. Киев
Mariusz Mielczarek
Toruń, Poland

Archaeological Excavations at Ancient Nikonion

Summary

Nikonion is a small Greek city founded on the left bank of the Tyras (Dniester) river. The “stronghold” covering remains of the ancient Nikonion is located ca. 500 m to the north-west of the village of Roxolany, in the Ovidiopol’ region (Odessa province).

Ancient written sources referring to Nikonion are extremely scanty, practically confirming the existence of the Nikonion on the left bank of the river, where the Tyras joins the Black Sea.

Systematic excavations of Nikonion were begun in 1957. Joint excavations by the Archaeological Museum in Odessa and the Nicolas Copernicus University in Toruń were begun in 1995.

During last five years archaeological research concentrated in two regions of the “stronghold”, in the north-western and in northern part of the mound. In the north-western region the excavations took place along the bank of the river. Remains discovered during the excavations consist of houses dug into the ground, dated to the earliest phase of the city, fragments of houses dated to the 5th-4th centuries B.C. and of remains of buildings from the early Roman period. The excavations in the northern part of the mound were connected with the investigation of the defence system of the city.