

2002 Report of the activities of the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies

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Introduction

The contract establishing the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies (DNRFCBSS) was signed 25 February 2002, but the Centre was a reality from 1 February 2002. It was foreseen to start one month earlier, but due to a complete halt in all public expenses occasioned by the change of government late in 2001, this was not possible.

The baseline

First a brief outline of the preconditions for the Centre's research. The Black Sea littoral region was an integrated part of the Greek and Roman world. Greek colonists, especially from Asia Minor, settled by the shores of the sea from the middle of the 7th century BC, and in increasing numbers during the following two centuries. Due to the political history of most of the 20th century, Black Sea Studies have become highly biased. Not least the Iron curtain effectively stalled the dialogue between Eastern and Western researchers. Eastern researchers were forced to concentrate their work on the Black Sea region without the possibility to study their results in the Mediterranean context. Libraries did not have resources to buy enough (Western) books, and they had limited possibilities for travelling abroad. At the same time, Western researchers were almost completely cut off from the results produced by their Eastern colleagues.

During the 20th century, much fieldwork and research have been carried out on the northern and western coasts of the Black Sea. However, the results, frequently of extreme importance, often remained unpublished, and the field reports inaccessible. The results that were published circulated in a limited number of copies; but most importantly, due to a lack of funds, the graphic and photographic documentation were below the standards of most archaeological and historical publications. This overall situation has proved damaging for the research on the region in both the East and the West.

The circumstances are different for the Turkish side of the Black Sea. To date the history and archaeology of the Black Sea have not been prioritised in Turkish research even though they are part of Turkish national history, and the Turkish part of the Black Sea region therefore remains largely unstudied. Fieldwork has been scarce and publications equally so.

The Centre operates in the new research area that opened up as a result of the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, events which have provided opportunities to remedy the effects of the 20th century's lack of collaboration, publications and exchange of data. However, it should not be underestimated that we are just in the beginning of establishing this new research area: it remains to be consolidated, the networks of scholars are constantly expanding and knowledge is changing rapidly as an effect of stereotypes dropping away. However, as regards the production of decisive, new and balanced knowledge on the ancient world, the Black Sea region will constitute the main arena for joint research over the coming decennia.

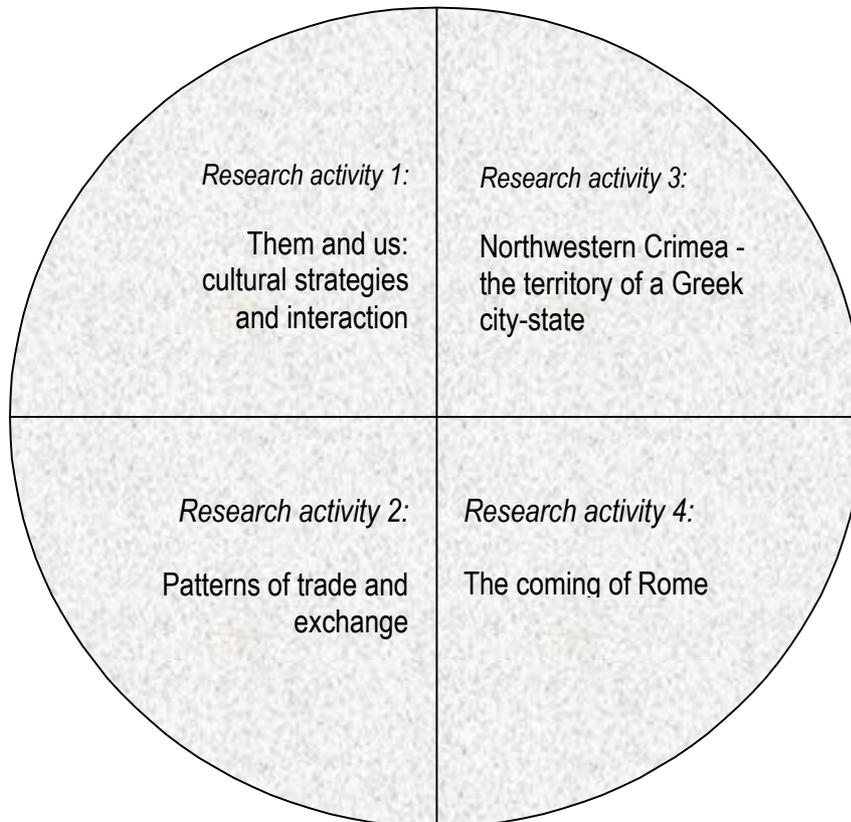
Aims and research plan

The Centre aims to establish an overall understanding of the character of the Black Sea region as part of the Greek and Roman world through studying ethnic relations, cultural meetings and interaction, and economic interdependence in the region during the period c. 700 BC-AD 325 in general, focussing on the years ca. 400 BC-100 AD. These years define the Greco-Roman culture's period of maximum expansion in the region, which is also the period with the greatest number of sources. Though the Centre views the entire region as a whole, the north and south coasts of the Black Sea (Russia, Ukraine and Turkey) receive more attention than the east and west coasts (Georgia, Rumania and Bulgaria) due to the prioritising of the resources (time, money and personnel) available to the Centre. In the north, sources and research are plentiful, so here the Centre can contribute to the research with its different approach and methodology. The south coast offers the opportunity to do pioneering work in an almost unstudied area. The west coast offers less scope for new insights than do the north and south coasts, and Georgia has a limited amount of material, which, moreover, is published mainly in Georgian (if at all).

It is beyond the scope of the Centre to provide an in-depth study of the local nomadic and pastoral, so-called "Barbarian" world. However, studying the overall trends and patterns of the interrelation between Greek settlers and the cultures of the indigenous population contributes to a better understanding of the large-scale ethno-political processes that determined the historical development of the Black Sea region in

antiquity.

The Centre's research plan focuses on four main topics, all with several sub-topics:



The four topics address the the living conditions, the historical and economical development in the region in general (RA 2) and in detail (RA 3), and the character of the settlers and the local inhabitants of the area and their relationship to each other (RA 1). They are also concerned with the question of whether the conditions and relationships changed along with the change in political power and management from Greek to Roman rule (RA 4). Finally, RA 1 also focuses on the perception of the above-mentioned issues when the Black Sea region is viewed from the distant centres dominating the written source material: Athens and Rome. The four research activities are part and parcel of the same overall study of the character of the Black Sea region as part of the Greek and Roman world, and results produced in one research activity contribute through cross-fertilization to the production of results in the other research activities as well.

Organisation

The Centre is interdisciplinary (Classical Archaeology, Ancient History, Greek and Latin). It is headed by a director. A scientific committee made up of members of the five participating institutions advises the director:

- Senior Associate Professor Lise Hannestad, Classical Archaeology, University of Aarhus
- Associate Professor Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen, Ancient History, University of Southern Denmark (Esbjerg)
- Professor Vincent Gabrielsen, Ancient History, University of Copenhagen
- Director Peter Pentz, Danish National Museum, International Collections
- Curator John Lund, Danish National Museum
- Associate Professor Vladimir Stolba, History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg

The Faculty of Arts of the University of Aarhus hosts the Centre, and it is co-financed by the participating Danish institutions.

Staff (2002)

- Director Pia Guldager Bilde (Classical Archaeology), 1.2.2002-30.6.2006
- Associate Professor Vladimir Stolba (Ancient History, Classical Archaeology), 1.2.2002-30.6.2006
- Assistant Professor Jakob Munk Højte (Classical Archaeology), 1.2.2002-30.6.2006
- Assistant Professor George Hinge (Classical Philology), 1.2.2002-31.1.2004
- Secretary (part-time) Jytte Brask, 1.3.2002-30.6.2006

PhD grants

With the deadline of 11 November 2002, applications were invited for the first PhD grant. The Faculty of Arts appointed the following assessment committee:

- Pia Guldager Bilde (chairman)
- Associate Professor Jens Krasilnikoff, Department of History, University of Aarhus
- Mogens Hermann Hansen, Centre Director, University of Copenhagen

The committee's work was finished on 23 December 2002, and the following two persons could be added to the Centre staff:

- PhD student Jesper Majbom Madsen (Ancient History; enrolled in Aarhus), 1.1.2003-31.12.2005. Project: "The romanisation of *Bithynia et Pontus* and *Moesia Inferior*. A comparative study of the local elite's response to the Roman hegemony in the early Empire".
- PhD student Trine Madsen (Ancient History; enrolled in Copenhagen), 1.1.2003-31.12.2005. Project: "An investigation of *euergesia* in the Black Sea region from c. 322 BC to the end of the 3rd century AD: the development of societal structures in the cities of the Black Sea region in the Hellenistic and Roman periods".

Highlights of the year

The official opening of the Centre on 19.4.2002 was the **first of many highlights for the Centre in 2002. The programme of the day included both a scholarly and a more ceremonial part. In the morning papers were presented by two of our main collaborators, Alexander N. Ščeglov (Institute of the History of Material Culture, the Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg), and Sergey Kry_itsky (Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev).** In the afternoon, Bodil Due, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Niels Hannestad, Head of the Department of Classical Archaeology, both of the University of Aarhus, and Ole Fejerskov, Director of the Danish Research Foundation, contributed to celebrating the opening.

In November, *Panskoye I. Vol. 1. The Monumental building U6. Aarhus 2002 (ed. L. Hannestad, V.F. Stolba and A.N. Ščeglov); 577 p., Part 1: text, Part 2: 191 plates* was published. This marked the conclusion of eight years of (frequently difficult) collaboration between colleagues in St. Petersburg and Lise Hannestad, documenting that it is possible to bridge the gap between Eastern and **Western researchers. The well-documented publication will set a completely new standard for publications in Black Sea history and archaeology, and it has already been the object of considerable admiration. Alexander Ščeglov, Vladimir Stolba and Sergei Kashaev** received a premium from the Institute of the History of Material Culture, the Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg for the publication of 20,000 Rubels each, a sum equalling almost one half a year's salary.

For me, the greatest experience was meeting Russia and our Russian colleagues in St. Petersburg at a conference in October. The interest in dialogue and collaboration was quite evident and it strengthened my conviction of the timeliness of the creation of the Centre.

Research activities

Results and perspectives

The research plan combines two approaches to the material. On the one hand, it targets overall issues such as colonisation, the meetings of cultures, Hellenisation, Romanisation, barbarisation, trade, economic development,

and chronology based on Black Sea material. This overall approach is combined with in-depth studies of particular localities, where the results of the overall studies can best be tested.

Of fundamental importance to any historical and archaeological analysis of a given field of research are (a) the availability of well-documented, high quality, empirical data from archaeological fieldwork and (b) a trustworthy chronology. The Centre addressed both issues in 2002.

Activities in 2002	
<p>RA 1: International seminar on "Geography": planned and executed (TBN, GH) Study of Greek cults and ritual practice: initiated (PGB) Study of Herodotus' Scythian <i>logos</i> and the stereotype of the "other": initiated (GH) Study of Olbia's Archaic necropolis and Greek burial customs for MA thesis: initiated (Jane Hjarl Petersen, LH) Study of numismatics and Greek-Barbarian relations: ongoing (VS) Methodological debate on the character of the Greek colonisation of the BSR: initiated (PGB, VS, JMH, GH, LH, TBN) *Methodological debate on interpretation archaeological cultures: ongoing (VS, LH, PGB, JMH)</p>	<p>RA 3: Work on Panskoye I, U6 completed with publication of monograph (VS, LH) Work on Panskoye I, necropolis: initiated (VS) Work on Panskoye I, U/: initiated (VS, JMH, LH) Results of Panskoye presented at a number of conferences Work on sanctuary at Djangul': initiated (PGB) Negotiations concerning collaboration with Kiev on publication of Olbia: initiated (PGB, LH, VS)</p>
<p>RA 2: International conference on "Chronology": planned and executed (VS, LH) Research on fishing and marine resources: initiated (TBN, JMH, VS) International workshop on "Marine resources": planning (TBN) Study of numismatics and economy: ongoing (VS) Study of pottery and stamps (chronology, trade relations): ongoing (VS, JMH, LH, JL)</p>	<p>RA 4: Study of the Kingdom of Pontos and Mithridates VI (JMH) Study of fishing technology: initiated (TBN, JMH) International seminar on "Geography": planned and executed (TBN, GH) Employment of two PhD students (PGB)</p>

The Tarkhankut peninsula on northwestern Crimea has been chosen as our main laboratory, a place where primary data of high quality can be obtained. Because this area has occupied a peripheral position since antiquity, it is particularly well preserved, and data from this region are less infested with "noise" and less biased than data from many other localities. However, in antiquity, it was a significant example of the outer, agricultural territory (*chora*) of one of the predominant Greek Black Sea *poleis*, namely, Chersonesos (today Sevastopol, harbour of the Russian Black Sea fleet). The Centre has access to data from the unpublished excavations from a Greek settlement (Panskoye I), a Greek fortified farmhouse (Bol'shoe Kastel), and a Greek sanctuary (Djangul'). Fieldwork was carried out by Soviet scholars from the 1960s to the 1980s on the Tarkhankut peninsula, and the present study, which started in 1994, is being done in collaboration with the Academy of Science, St. Petersburg; initially financed by INTAS and the participating institutions, it is now being co-financed by the Centre.

The Centre is currently negotiating with the Academy of Science, Kiev, to initiate an in-depth,

comparative study of northwestern Crimea (Tarkhankut) and of the lower town of the neighbouring city, Olbia. Olbia (near the modern village of Parutino) is one of the three most important Greek poleis of the northern Black Sea coast. This study will provide us with the unique opportunity to compare the historical and economic development of two of the most important Greek *poleis* from the perspective of the city itself (Olbia) and from the perspective of the *chora* (Tarkhankut). It will also provide us with the opportunity to test the current stereotype hypotheses on different colonisation patterns practised by the two main colonising forces in the Black Sea region: the Ionic one practised by Miletus (founder of Olbia) and the Doric one practised by Megara (founder of Herakleia Pontica and later Chersonesos). The collaboration, in which a considerable number of Ukrainian colleagues will participate, is, modelled on the Panskoye experience at the initiative of the Ukrainians, which shows its immediate impact.

The issue of chronology, the prerequisite for accurate, comparative studies, was addressed at the Centre's first international conference with the participation of twenty-five international specialists from Russia, Ukraine, Rumania, England, Belgium, the USA, Canada and Denmark, researchers whose scientific basis is in either Mediterranean or Black Sea material (chronology of pottery, coins, stamps on pottery and building material). The synergy effect was considerable, and the outcome of the conference was, in general, a new awareness of the necessity of synchronising the Mediterranean and Black Sea chronologies, and in particular, the precise dating of one of the most devastating Greek-Barbarian conflicts, which led to crucial demographical changes in the region, to the years around 270 BC.

The following initiatives thus laid the groundwork for the Centre's further research in 2002: the establishment of a model (*Panskoye I*, vol. 1, 2002) of how to publish the data from the Tarkhankut expedition and from Olbia, the beginnings of a trustworthy chronology for the Classical, late Classical and Hellenistic periods (*time*), and an international survey of ancient sources on Black Sea geography (*space*).

In 2002, the Centre's research was mainly concentrated on material from the northern Black Sea littoral. The character of the Greek colonisation and its incentive is an issue that the Centre is currently addressing. A recent theory within the study of Greek Black Sea colonisation is whether the settlers met empty land upon arrival. This theory will be targeted at the Centre's upcoming international conference on landscape archaeology. The Centre's research already hints at the importance of the great rivers and of fish as motivation for the colonisation, rather than just grain, as is usually surmised. This new insight might, when fully studied, radically change the view of the Greek colonisation of the northern Black Sea littoral.

In Western studies of Greek society in general and of Greek colonisation in the Mediterranean in particular, the importance of religion, cults and ritual practice was taken as a main point of departure in the 20th century. However, this issue was rarely included in the general Soviet discourse, and as a result, this subject has received limited attention with regard to the Greek colonisation of the Black Sea region. A thorough study of this is desirable and presents a major task to be fulfilled.

As a result of our research on living conditions and historical and economical development, a picture is emerging of a fairly poor Greek area under considerable stress. This manifests itself in, for instance, the widespread use of dug-outs for habitation on the north coast, even in the Classical and late Classical periods, a practice inspired by the local population, and also in the high percentage of repairs on the imported fine ware pottery, revealing a supply shortage as a result of general economic decline. Also, even though the Black Sea region is a region of (petty) kings of various ethnic affiliations, regal culture with palaces and royal donations is not prevalent until we reach the very end of the Hellenistic period, as exemplified by the rule of Mithridates VI (RA 4).

To understand the reason why the rich natural resources do not manifest themselves in the cityscape of the Black Sea cities as they would have in the Mediterranean in the form of monumental public buildings – e.g. large temples – cannot only be explained by the lack of adequate building materials such as marble. Greek culture seems to have been under significant pressure from the "native" population; there were series of incursions and conflicts between Greeks and non-Greeks. A major result confirmed by our conference on chronology is the more precise dating of one of the major conflicts that laid bare vast areas of the northern Pontic Greek settled areas outside the main cities for several decennia from ca. 270 BC. Apart from the physical pressure, the "Barbarians" also exerted an economic pressure on the Greek communities. Through "taxes", "tithes" or bribery, economic resources were moved from the Greek cities to the barbarian elite. More data and much more analysis is however necessary to understand the extent and mechanisms hereof.

The research on the main trends and patterns of the intercultural relationship between the various

ethnic groups of the area is deeply embedded within basic methodological issues such as how to correlate various ethnic groups mentioned in literary sources and archaeological "cultures". An intense discussion is currently going on at the Centre and in the scientific committee concerning this issue. Our point of departure for the discussion is the presence in many Greek settlements of very high percentages of handmade pottery of shapes and techniques normally found in the "native", "barbarian" settlements. This inevitably raises the following questions: Did short supply of Greek imported pottery force the Greeks to buy local products? Or does the handmade pottery imply that (many) locals lived in the Greek settlements? If so, what was their status? And what characterised their cohabitation?

The Centre's research on how the change in power and management from Greek to Roman rule (R4) has had an impact on the Black Sea region has been decisively strengthened due to the employment of two PhD students on 1 January 2003 (rather than, as foreseen, only one). This will be reported in detail in 2004.

Visiting scholars at the Centre (long and short term)

- Valentina Mordvintseva (Researcher, Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Crimean Branch, Simferopol, Ukraine), 14.12.2001
- Yuriy Zayzev (Researcher, Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Crimean Branch, Simferopol, Ukraine), 14.12.2001
- **Alexander N. Ščeglov (Professor, Institute of the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg)**, 16-30.4.2002, 23.11-6.12.2002
- Sergei Kry_itsky (Professor, Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev), 17-22.4.2002
- Friederike Fless (Professor, University of Leipzig), 13-15.5.2002
- Tatyana Smekalova (Researcher, Institute of Physics, St. Petersburg State University), 16.9.2002
- David Braund (Professor, University of Exeter), 2-4.11.2002
- Valeria Bylkova (Lecturer, Institute of History, Kherson University, Ukraine), 25.11-16.12.2002

Congresses and seminars held by the Centre

The Centre has organized (a) a one-day seminar (in Danish) open for all and aimed at a general audience, and (b) a three-day international congress with 25 invited specialists from Russia, Ukraine, Rumania, England, Belgium, USA and Denmark:

(a) "På randen af det ukendte. Hvad græske og romerske forfattere kan fortælle om Sortehavsregionen i oldtiden", University of Aarhus, 21.9.2002.

Main organisers: Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen and George Hinge.

- Pia Guldager Bilde: *Introduction*
- George Hinge: *Herodotus*
- Bodil Due, University of Aarhus: *Xenophon*
- Jan Willem Drijvers, University of Groningen: *Strabo*
- Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen: *Ptolemaios*
- Arne Søby Christensen, University of Copenhagen: *Ammianus Marcellinus*

The papers will be published (in Danish) in 2003.

(b) "Chronology of the Black Sea area in the period c. 400-100 BC", Fuglsø 27-29.11.2002.

Main organisers: Lise Hannestad and Vladimir Stolba.

- Pia Guldager Bilde & Lise Hannestad: *Welcome and introduction*
- Susan Rotroff: *Four Centuries of Attic Pottery: Building and Maintaining a Ceramic Chronology*
- Mark Lawall: *Aegean Amphorae: Developing chronologies '...at some future date'*
- Niculae Conovici: *The Dynamics of Trade in Transport Amphorae from Sinope, Thasos and Rhodes on the Western Black Sea Coast: a Comparative Approach*
- Francois de Callatay: *Coins and Archaeology: the (Mis)use of Pontic Coins for Chronological Purpose in the Black Sea Area*
- Jakob Højte: *The Date of the Alliance between Chersonesos and Pharnakes (IOSPE I/2, 402) and its Implications*
- Miron I. Zolotaryov: *A Hellenistic Ceramic Deposit from the North-Eastern Sector of Chersonesos*

- Vladimir Stolba: *Hellenistic Chersonesos: Results and Perspectives of Establishing a Local Chronology*
- Valentina Mordvintseva: *The Royal Barbarian Grave of the Times of Mithridates Eupator in the Crimea*
- Lise Hannestad: *The Dating of the Monumental Building U6 at Panskoye I*
- Valentyna Krapivina: *The Problems of Chronology of the Late Hellenistic Strata in Olbia*
- Valeria Bylkova: *The Chronology of the Settlements in the Lower Dnieper Region (c. 400-100 BC)*

The conference showed the importance of a clearly focussed theme. The interaction between researchers working in the Black Sea area and researchers working in the Mediterranean functioned very well and provided both parties with new insight. The papers are now available on the Centre's homepage: <http://www.pontos.dk/calendar-frame.htm>. The conference papers will be published (in English) in 2003.

Internal seminars at the Centre

In the spring term the Centre initiated a series of internal seminars called "Thursday seminars". The purpose of these seminars is to provide a forum for scholarly exchange for the Centre staff, colleagues, PhD students and graduate students working in the disciplines of the study of antiquity. Seven seminars have been held:

21.3.2002:

George Hinge: *Konstruktion oder Rekonstruktion: Pelasger, Dorier und Skythen.*

Tønnes Bekker Nielsen: *Nets, boats and fishing in the Roman world.*

11.4.2002:

Pia Guldager Bilde and Jakob Højte: *The Centre's electronical publications: homepage, gazetteer, FirstClass.*

16.5.2002:

Vladimir Stolba: *Karkinitis und der Golf von Karkinitis in der antiken Überlieferung.*

Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen: *Greek traditions and Roman realities: Dio of Prusa and municipal politics in Asia Minor.*

26.9.2002:

Pia Guldager Bilde: *From Crimea to Nemi: What was Scythian about the Sanctuary of the Scythian Artemis/Diana Tauropolos in the Nemus Aricinum?*

Vladimir Stolba and Jakob Højte: *Report from recent research travel to Crimea.*

24.10.2002:

Lise Hannestad: *Some reflections on archaeology and ethnicity in the past: two case studies from the North Pontic area.*

7.11.2002:

Vladimir Stolba: *Numismatics of Chersonesos and Kerkinitis as evidence of Greek and 'barbarian' contacts in Western Tauris.*

12.12.2002:

Jane Hjarl Pedersen: *Archaic Graves from Olbia and Taranto- a comparative study.*

Mads Ravn: *Looking for the Goths in the Black sea region.*

Internal research activities

Apart from the above-mentioned activities, in spring term 2002 the Centre staff worked together 2-4 times a week for 1-2 hours, reading, analysing and discussing Greek inscriptions from Olbia.

Research trips

Vladimir Stolba and Jakob Højte worked in Chernomorskoye (Crimea), 25.8-12.9.2002, in order to prepare their part of the upcoming publication *Panskoye I. Vol. 3. The Monumental building U7 (RA 3)*.

Participation in seminars and congresses organised by others

Pia Guldager Bilde

1) *What was Scythian about the Scythian Diana at Nemi?* - International conference Bosporskij fenomen, St. Petersburg, 15-18 October 2002

2) *Cités grecques, sociétés indigènes et empires mondiaux dans la région nord-pontique: origins et développement d'une koiné politique, économique et culturelle (VIIe s. a.C. – IIIe s. p.C.)*, 14-16 November 2002,

Bordeaux (without paper)

Vladimir Stolba

1) "IOSPE I² 401 and Chersonesean Economy in the Early Hellenistic period", *Hellenistic Economies 2 – Making, Moving, and Managing*, 15-18 July 2002, Liverpool

2) "The numismatics of Chersonesos and Kerkinitis as evidence of Greek and barbarian interrelations in western Tauris", *Cités grecques, sociétés indigènes et empires mondiaux dans la region nord-pontique: origins et développement d'une koiné politique, économique et culturelle (VIIe s. a.C. – IIIe s. p.C.)*, 14-16 November 2002, Bordeaux

3) Bosporskij fenomen, St. Petersburg, 15-18 October 2002 (without paper)

Jakob Højte

Cités grecques, sociétés indigènes et empires mondiaux dans la region nord-pontique: origins et développement d'une koiné politique, économique et culturelle (VIIe s. a.C. – IIIe s. p.C.), 14-16 November 2002, Bordeaux (without paper)

George Hinge

1) "Græske indvandringer - de litterære og dialektale vidnesbyrd". *Indoeuropæerne - forhistorien og sproget*, The Department of General and Applied Linguistics, University of Copenhagen, 7-9 March 2002

2) "Dialect Colouring in Quotations of Classical Greek Poetry". *Dialetti, dialettismi, generi letterari e funzioni sociali. V Convegno Internazionale di Linguistica Greca*. Istituto di Linguistica Generale e Applicata, Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione IULM / Istituto di Glottologia, Università Cattolica. Milano, 12-13 September 2002

3) *Cités grecques, sociétés indigènes et empires mondiaux dans la region nord-pontique: origins et développement d'une koiné politique, économique et culturelle (VIIe s. a.C. – IIIe s. p.C.)*, 14-16 November 2002, Bordeaux (without paper)

Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen

"Greek traditions and Roman realities: urban life in the second century AD seen through the eyes of Dio of Prusa", *City, Myth and History*. Ninth Nordic Seminar for Ancient History, Helsinki, 23-26 May 2002.

Lise Hannestad

1) "Greek fine ware pottery imports at a rural site in the north western Crimea in the early Hellenistic period", *Hellenistic Economies 2 – Making, Moving, and Managing*, 15-18 July 2002, Liverpool

2) "Evidence for Greek-non-Greek Interaction in the Chora of Tauric Chersonesos: the Case of the Monumental Building U6 at Panskoye I", *Cités grecques, sociétés indigènes et empires mondiaux dans la region nord-pontique: origins et développement d'une koiné politique, économique et culturelle (VIIe s. a.C. – IIIe s. p.C.)*, 14-16 November 2002, Bordeaux

Publications of the Centre

Bekker-Nielsen, T., Fish in the Ancient Economy, http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/TBNFish.htm (= K. Ascani et al. (eds.), *Ancient History Matters. Studies Presented to Jens Erik Skydsgaard on His Seventieth Birthday*, *Analecta Romana Suppl.* XXX, Rome 2002, 29-37).

Bekker-Nielsen, T., Cypriots in the Roman Army, http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/TBNCypriots.htm (= *Report of the Department of Antiquities of Cyprus*, 2002).

Bekker-Nielsen, T., Nets, Boats and Fishing in the Roman World, http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/TBNNets.htm (= *Classica et Mediaevalia* 53, 2002).

V. Bylkova, The Chronology of Settlements in the Lower Dnieper Region (c. 400-100 BC), <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>

N. Conovici, The Dynamics of Trade in Transport Amphorae from Sinope, Thasos and Rhodes on the Western Black Sea Coast: a Comparative Approach, <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>

Francois de Callatay, Coins and Archaeology: the (Mis)use of Pontic Coins for Chronological Purpose in the Black Sea Area, <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>

Fless, F., The necropolis of Pantikapaion (Kerc, Crimea), http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/FlessPantikpaion_1.htm

Fless, F., Living in the world of the "Other" - Attic vases as grave goods in Pantikapaion (Kerc, Crimea), http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/FlessPantikpaion_2.htm

- L. Hannestad, The Dating of the Monumental Building U6 at Panskoye I, <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>
- J.M. Højte, The Date of the Alliance between Chersonesos and Pharnakes (IOSPE I/2, 402) and its Implications, <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>
- Kry_itskij, S.D., The relationship between Scythians and Olbia in 5th and 4th century BC: Hypotheses and facts, in Danish: http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/SKOlbias_DK.htm; in Russian: http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/SKOlbias_RU.htm; revised version in Russian: http://www.pontos.dk/e_pub/SKOlbias2_ru.htm
- M. Lawall, Aegean Amphorae: Developing chronologies '...at some future date', <http://www.pontos.dk/news-frame.htm>
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For further publications and activities of the Centre staff in 2002, please refer to the Annual Report of the University of Aarhus: <http://www.au.dk/da/hum/klasark/arsb2002.htm>.

Revision of the research plan

In August 2002 it became clear that Kirsten Kvist would not be able to undertake her position as post doc researcher at the Centre, as she had decided to take another, permanent position. After consulting the scientific committee and negotiating with the Research Foundation it was decided to convert two thirds of the post doc grant into a PhD grant. This would enable the Centre to have three PhD students instead of two, as the Danish Ph.D. School in Archaeology had agreed to co-finance one scholarship.

In order not to lose focus on the element of the research plan otherwise covered by Kirsten Kvist (RA 1.2), the announcement of the first PhD scholarship stipulated that the PhD student should do research in the same area and furthermore have a degree in Ancient History, as does Kirsten Kvist.

The outcome was that two ancient historians obtained a PhD grant, both covering parts of the fields that would have been covered by Kirsten Kvist, and both partly strengthening RA 4 and especially RA 4.b.

Other activities included in the contract

Co-funding

Co-funding progress as stipulated in the contract.

Homepage

The purpose of the homepage, also mentioned in the Centre contract, is to be a forceful tool for disseminating first of all scholarly information on the Black Sea region to a scholarly audience. It includes a general description of the Centre and its activities, the Centres and other electronic publications, and a vast library of links to research institutions and projects dealing with Black Sea studies.

The homepage was launched on 9.4.2002. Pia Guldager Bilde, who also keeps it updated, developed it. Martin Kjær Damgaard provided the initial technical assistance.

As part of the Centre's general philosophy of making knowledge available and sharing it with all interested parties, the very fine collection of ancient coins minted in the cities of the Black Sea region in the possession of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals at the Danish National Museum has been made available on the net. Pia Guldager Bilde and Jakob Højte photographed a total of 803 coins with a digital camera, and the information about the *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Copenhagen* was entered into a database created by Jakob Højte.

FirstClass

The programme called FirstClass, a so-called virtual conference system made available to all Centre staff and the scientific committee by the Faculty of Arts, provides a highly effective means of sharing data. Over the year 2002 a number of common databases have been created (e.g., on literature, localities, collaborators etc.) that all staff members have access to and regularly update.

Teaching done by the Centre staff

Centre staff offered two courses to the institutes concerned with classical studies in autumn term 2002:

- *Introduction to Black Sea archaeology and history* (Centre staff, members of the scientific committee and others)
- *Introduction to epigraphy based on Black Sea material* (Vladimir Stolba, George Hinge)

Russian

The non-Russian Centre staff started intensive training in the Russian language in December 2002. This activity will continue through the spring term until 1.5 2003.

Other activities

In 2002 the Centre acquired almost 600 volumes of books from a deceased Russian colleague plus a number of doublets from the Institute of the History of Material Culture, SPb. They constitute the core of the Centre's library. Elena Stolba, who is a librarian, has typed all the books of the Centre into a database. The library has been further supplemented with periodicals and series provided by the State Library as long-term loans.

During the second half of December, the Centre moved to its permanent offices. Apart from the advantage of having the Centre activities concentrated physically in the same area, this also provided the opportunity to establish a separate room for our library, a room that has become the heart of the internal Centre activities.

Popularisation

During the first period of the Centre's existence Pia Guldager Bilde has endeavoured to inform the general public of the Centre's activities through press releases and interviews:

AU website (4.12.2001), Information & Debat (17.12.2001), Jyllandsposten (17.1.2002), AU website (21.1.2002), Humavisen (Feb. 2002), AU web site (27.2.2002), Jyllandsposten (25.3.2002), Information & Debat (4.3.2002), Information & Debat (6.5.2002); In addition: interview with Søren Skjold (10.5.2002); lecture for *Filologisk-historisk samfund* (20.11.2002).

Lise Hannestad, "En landsby på Krim - et dansk-russisk forskningssamarbejde", *Aarhus Universitets Forskningsfond, årsberetning 2001*, 4-5.

In print:

Pia Guldager Bilde, "Grækere og skythere - medspillere eller modspillere?", *Sfinx* 26.3.2003.

Pia Guldager Bilde, "Danmarks Grundforskningsfonds Center for Sortehavstudier", *Klassikerforeningens Meddelelser*, 2003; *Meddelelser fra Klassisk Arkæologisk Forening*, 2003; *Agora*, 2003.

Pia Guldager Bilde & Vladimir Stolba, "The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies" (in Russian), *Vestnik Drevnej Istorii* 2003.

Additional activities

Meetings in the scientific committee

Four meetings have been held in the scientific committee: 13.12.2001, 11.4.2002, 21.9.2002, and 29.11.2002.

Meetings with external collaborators

- **With Alexander N. Ščeglov (Institute of the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg) to plan the coming volumes in the Panskoye series (RA 3):** Aarhus, April 2002 (Pia Guldager Bilde, Vladimir Stolba, Lise Hannestad); St. Petersburg (Pia Guldager Bilde, Vladimir Stolba)
- With Sergei Kry_itsky (Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev) on collaboration: Aarhus, April 2002 (Pia Guldager Bilde, Vladimir Stolba, Lise Hannestad)
- With Valentyna Krapivina (Ukrainian Academy of Science, Kiev) on collaborating on publishing material from the excavations of Olbia: Fuglsø, November 2002 (Pia Guldager Bilde, Lise Hannestad)

Co-funding not included in the contract

(a) EoL for FP6 and application for the Danish Research Council for the Humanities (SHF)

During 2002, a series of meetings have been held in Aarhus (Pia Guldager Bilde, Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen, Lise Hannestad) and Bordeaux (Pia Guldager Bilde, David Braund, Askold Ivantchik) in order to prepare an Expression of Interest (EoL) aimed at establishing a Network of Centres of Excellence concerned with the Black Sea region under the aegis of the European Union's 6th framework programme (FP6). The EoL was sent on 7.6.2002. On 25.11.2002 a conditioned commitment was obtained from SHF. A revised application was sent to SHF on 23.12.2002, and on 14.1.2003 the grant was released (ca. DKK 150,000).

The SHF grant will enable the initial organisation of the network and the writing of the application to the FP6 (deadline 8 April 2003). Tønnes Bekker-Nielsen is in charge of the main part of this work and Pia Guldager Bilde is co-authoring it.

Project title: Ecology, development and change: the Black Sea region (EDC-BSR).

Apart from the Centre, the contractors are:

- Ausonius, Institut de Recherche sur l'Antiquité et le Moyen-Age, Université de Bordeaux III
- Zentrum für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte des Schwarzmeeerraumes (ZAKS), Halle
- Maritime Historical Studies Centre, University of Hull
- Istanbul Technical University
- British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara, London
- Centre for Comparative Study of Ancient Civilizations, Moscow
- Centre for Environmental History, European University, St. Petersburg

With the FP6 the EU is trying to promote integrating activities in order to overcome fragmented European research and create a European Research Area. Writing the application and negotiating with the network partners has already had a significant integrating effect: the Centre's network has been strengthened and it has also made the Centre highly visible among Black Sea researchers.

(b) INTAS Young Scientists Fellowship

Sergei Kashaev applied for a one-year grant (1.10.2002-30.9.2003) from INTAS. Kashaev is preparing his part of the coming publication *Panskoye I. Vol. 3. The Monumental building U7 (RA 3)*. He will be a visiting scholar at the Centre in March 2003.

Internal evaluation

An internal evaluation was planned to take place in late December 2002, consisting of meetings between the director and the individual staff members ("MUS"), and a general internal evaluation seminar. Due to the Centre's move to new offices, this was postponed to the beginning of January 2003.