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ЗМІСТ

CONTENTS



Статті

- ZALIZNYAK L. L. Balkan-Danube Version of the Neolithization of Ukraine 5
- СТАРИК О. В., КУШТАН Д. П. Комплекси ливарних форм доби пізньої бронзи з Токівського 23
- ШЕВЧЕНКО Т. М. Погруддя-фіміатерії та культ Діоніса в Ольвії 39
- МОЦЯ О. П. Середньовічні поселенські структури півдня Східної Європи 57
- БІБІКОВ Д. В. Релігійна належність давньоруських камерних поховань 69

Articles

- ZALIZNYAK L. L. Balkan-Danube Version of the Neolithization of Ukraine 5
- STARIK O. V., KUSHTAN D. P. Complexes of Late Bronze Age Molds from Tokivske 23
- SHEVCHENKO T. M. Bust Thymiateria and Cult of Dionysus in Olbia 39
- MOTSIA O. P. Middle Age Settlement Structures of the South of Eastern Europe 57
- BIBIKOV D. V. Religious Appropriation of Ancient Rus Chamber Graves 69



Публікації археологічного матеріалу

- GAVRYLYUK N., MATERA M. Handmade Pottery from Tanais on the Material from the Trench XXV (Closed Vessels) 80
- КОРОХІНА А. В., ГЕРШКОВИЧ Я. П. Кераміка поселення Глибоке Озеро 2 99

Publication of Archaeological Material

- GAVRYLYUK N., MATERA M. Handmade Pottery from Tanais on the Material from the Trench XXV (Closed Vessels) 80
- KOROKHINA A. V., GERSHKOVYCH Ya. P. Pottery from the Hlyboke Ozero 2 Settlement 99



Методи археологічних досліджень

- НАУМЕНКО О. О., СТЕПАНЧУК В. М. Техніко-морфологічні ознаки обробки вапняку на нижньопалеолітичній стоянці Меджибіж А 112

Methods of Archaeological Research

- NAUMENKO O. O., STEPANCHUK V. M. Technical and Morphological Signs of Limestone Processing at the Lower Palaeolithic Site Medzhybizh A 112



Історія науки

- KARIAKA O. V. The First Years of Ukrainian Investigations in Olbia Pontica 124
- ROMANOVA O. O. Unknown Old Photos of Karnak Monuments 136

History of Science

- KARIAKA O. V. The First Years of Ukrainian Investigations in Olbia Pontica 124
- ROMANOVA O. O. Unknown Old Photos of Karnak Monuments 136



Хроніка

До ювілею Сергія Миколайовича Рижова
Пам'яті Валентина Лаврентійовича Яніна
Пам'яті В'ячеслава Юрійовича Мурзіна
Світлої пам'яті Сергія Борисовича Буйських

143
144
145
147

News Review

To the Anniversary of Serhii Mykolaiovych Ryzhov
In the Memory of Valentyn Lavrentiiovych Yanin
In the Memory of Viacheslav Yuriiiovych Murzin
In the Memory of Sirhii Borysovych Buiskikh



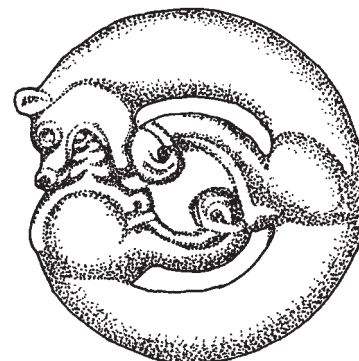
Нові видання

ЗАЛІЗНЯК Л. Л. Стародавня історія України

149

New publications

ZALIZNYAK L. L. Ancient History of Ukraine



Nadia O. Gavrylyuk, Marcin Matera *

HANDMADE POTTERY FROM TANAIS ON THE MATERIAL FROM THE EXCAVATION TRENCH XXV¹ (closed vessels²)

The paper is about a Hellenistic ceramic complex of the western area of the ancient city of Tanais. The new material from the trench XXV is shown in comparison with the handmade ware of other districts of the city that was examined by T. M. Arsenieva. Comparison of these materials with the ceramic complex of synchronous layers of the ancient centers of the Northern Black Sea region (collections from cities of the European Bosphorus (Kitei, Artesian, etc.), settlements and hill-forts of the Western Crimea ("Chaika", Kulchuk, etc.) and Lower Bug River region will help to distinguish specific features of the handmade ceramic complex from Tanais and the peculiarities of the ethnic structure of the population of the city.

К е у о р д с: Hellenistic period, Tanais, handmade ceramics, Northern Black Sea, Bosphorus, ethnic structure.

For a long time, it was believed that in Antiquity the carriers and manufacturers of handmade pottery were peoples, who belonged to the so-called barbarian world that surrounded ancient cities. Findings of recent years allow saying that this statement is only partially true. To develop a modern approach of the issue on relationship between the local and Greek population in the ancient centers of the Northern Black Sea region,

the processing of archaeological materials of each of these centers is necessary. Only a comprehensive study of ceramics in general (handmade, tableware and cooking ware, container ware) will allow drawing reasonable conclusions about the ratio of barbaric and Greek components in the material culture of the Greeks Northern Black Sea region and the history of each of the Greek poleis. One of the authors has already processed materials from settlements and hill-forts of the North-Western Black Sea region, the Lower Bug Region, Crimea and the European part of the Bosphorus during Hellenistic period.

The purpose of the article is to show the Hellenistic ceramic complex of one of the Tanais districts on the background of materials from synchronous antique centers of the Northern Black Sea region: a collection of materials from the cities of the European Bosphorus (Kitei, Artesian, etc.), Western Crimea ("Chaika", Kulchuk, etc.) and Lower Bug River region, would be compared and revealed the general and specific features of the handmade ceramic complex from Tanais.

Historiography of the handmade ceramics study.

The first work devoted to the study of handmade ceramics not only of the Cis-Azov region, but also to the study of this group of ceramics in general, appeared in 1920-ies (Книпович 1933—1934, с. 90—111). Т. N. Книпович, on materials close to Tanais by origin, territory and time of existence, developed the basic principles of the study, presentation and interpretation of this material. In 1950-ies a series of works appeared devoted to the study of the abovementioned group of archaeological material (Кругликова 1951; 1954; Кастанаян 1952; Дашевская 1958; Арсеньева 1965; 1969). At the same time, the problem of ethno cultural identifi-

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¹ The paper was written as a part of a project "Hellenistic Buildings in Tanais — fortifications and adjacent intramural district. Further research" financed by the National Science Centre, Poland (2016/21/B/HS3/03423)".

² The second part of the collection — "Opened vessels" will be published in the next issue of the journal.

cation of the carriers of the handmade pottery was defined and a hypothesis was formulated about the barbaric origin of all handmade ceramics. In complete form, this hypothesis was formulated in 1980-ies and presented in the works of E. G. Kastanaian (Кастанаян 1981, с. 127, 128) and К. К. Marchenko (Марченко 1976; 1988).

In a different way ceramic complexes of ancient sites were evaluated by V. V. Lapin. Based on the experience of studying handmade pottery of Berezan and comparing it with the materials of other antique monuments, including the metropolises, he put forward a hypothesis that handmade ceramics of Berezan belong to the material culture of the Greek population. He believed that *“the existence of both types of ceramic production — handmade and wheel-made — is a natural phenomenon in a society with underdeveloped commodity production”*. The fact that in the materials of ancient monuments of the Northern Black Sea region there are much more handmade ware than in Greece itself, the researcher explained by the following: *“in the Black Sea region there are more elements of subsistence farming preserved and the distribution of home-made ceramics in such conditions should become more widespread than in the metropolis”* (ЛАПИН 1966, с. 162, 165).

Studying handmade ceramics based on the mass materials of the basic antique centers of the entire Northern Black Sea region (Gavrilyuk 2011), expanding the circle of taken analogies led to the conclusion about more complex nature of the handmade pottery manufacturers ethnicity and the establishment of several diachronous and synchronous differentiations of the handmade ceramic complex. The controversial issues were the ethno cultural origin of a number of ceramic groups and their role in the formation of the ceramic complex of the ancient centers of the Northern Black Sea region.

The abovementioned phenomenon of handmade ceramics examined earlier from materials of ancient centers of the entire Northern Black Sea region during Hellenistic period (about 5000 finds among materials out of more than 40 monuments) made it possible to divide the handmade ceramic complex of this region into nine genetic groups: Greek, Scythian, Thracian, Chersonesus, Kizil-Koba, “Sarmatian”, Bosphorus, North Caucasian, Late Scythian (Crimean) (Гаврилюк 1981; 2013; 2014; 2016; Гаврилюк, Соколова 2007; Гаврилюк, Молев 2013; Гаврилюк, Винокуров 2016; etc.).

However, the improvement or addition of the existing formal-typological classification of the handmade ceramic complex, as well as the analysis

and generalization of the appearance, development and disappearance of the characteristic types of it remains relevant on the background of the complex picture of the intensive socio-economic interaction of Greek and non-Greek substrates of the population in the macroeconomic space of the Northern Black Sea. The only way to solve this problem is to study the ceramic complexes of the basic monuments of ancient culture, which include Tanais.

Studying of Tanais handmade ceramics has its own deep tradition. The handmade pottery typology of this ancient center, developed by Т. М. Arsenieva (Арсеньева 1965; 1969), retains its relevance and is fully used in this work. Created picture of the handmade ware development is supplemented by new materials from studies of the Tanais necropolis, which gives complete forms of vessels (See more: Арсеньева 1977; Арсеньева, Безуглов, Толочко 2001), as well as individual districts of the city. This paper presents the results of handmade ceramics processing of Hellenistic and later times from the trench XXV in the western city of Tanais (Арсеньева, Науменко 2004, с. 29—74).

Part of the ware was published in the works devoted to the first results of research at trench XXV (in the eastern half of the trench, on the rampart) in the western urban area of Tanais in 2012. Thus, a complete pot with a short concave neck in section (Fig. 1: 1) was found in strata of the first centuries of our era in squares nos. 115—117 (Арсеньева и др. 2016, с. 124, 140, рис. 9); a fragment of a handmade pot with an ornament belongs to the Late Hellenistic period (Fig. 3: 15) (Арсеньева и др. 2016, с. 154, 146, рис. 34). In 2014, when studying the filling of the kiln in C1 near wall no. 20 (Арсеньева и др. 2016, с. 129, 165, рис. 80), a part of the pot with a flaring rim was found.

Description of the collection. For classification, 225 both complete fragmented handmade vessels were selected. Below are the results of the classification of the ware according to morphological features, which are ultimately grouped into genetically heterogeneous groups, typical for this monument of handmade pottery. The ceramics of these groups differ not only by their shapes, but also by nature of the external and internal surfaces treatment of the vessel, the composition of the molding material, and the impurities in it. All these features are fixed during visual survey of the vessel and handmade ware groups are formed already at the level of processing the material, presented below.

Pots with short concave neck are represented by one archaeologically complete and fragments of 19 vessels (Fig. 1), which makes up 8.44 % of the handmade ware collection (Table 1). Pots with



Fig. 1. Pots with short concave necks

short concave in section neck are vessels with a rounded rim, a uniformly convex body and a flat base (Fig. 1: 1, 4, 5). Pots of this type are ornamented extremely rare. The ornament is located, as a rule, along the rim — fingernail tucks along the rim section (Fig. 1: 8).

Medium-sized pots are described here — with a height of 10 to 35 cm, a rim diameter of 7 to 21 cm, a base of 7 to 10 cm. The molding mass of most vessels of this type is with organic impurities, as well as coarse lime impurities, grog. The outer surface of some vessels has vertical traces of smoothing (pot IVC from the excavations of 2012). The pot no. 157 from the excavations of 2016 had a gray burnishing

of the outer surface (Fig. 1: 7). The outer surface of all pots with short concave neck is smoothed and sooted in the upper part — both on the outer and inner surface of the rim.

A fragment of the throat and shoulders of a pot with short concave neck belongs to a group of unique vessels with a drawn “plotted” figure at the point where the throat of the vessel passes into the shoulders there is a head of a cat predator against some large animal (Fig. 1: 9). A series of handmade vessel fragments with similar graffiti has been published by Danish colleagues. These are images dated by 1—3 centuries AD, applied on fragments of handmade ware of an earlier time (Acta interna-

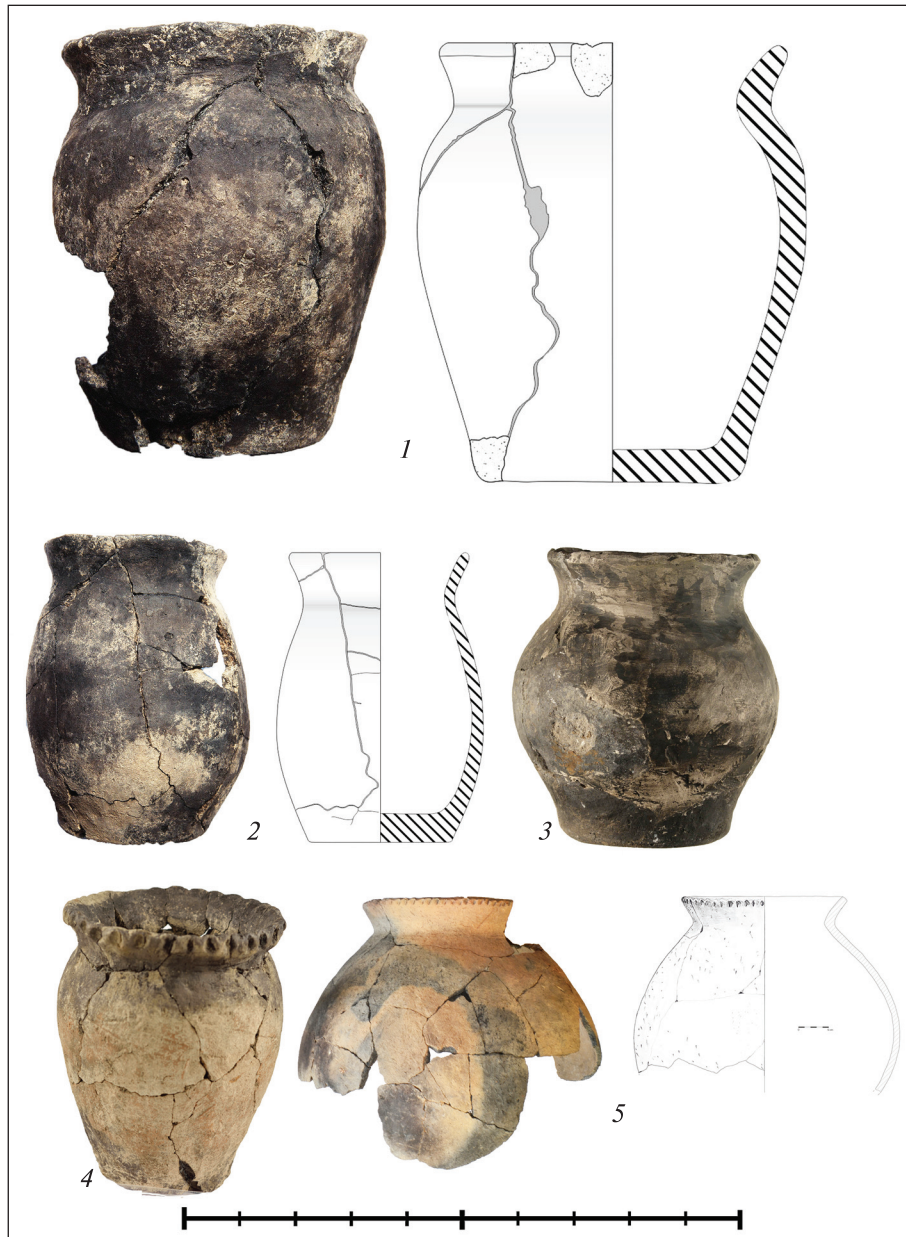


Fig. 2. Pots with flaring rims

tional Colloquium... 2008, Fig 10). The same group includes the image of a horseman discovered by me on a fragment of a handmade vessel from Nymphaeum (No. 371).

A complete pot with a short concave neck in section (Fig. 1: 1) was found in the layers of the first centuries AD in squares nos. 115–117 (Арсеньева и др. 2016, с. 124, 140, рис. 9). Due to classification of T. M. Arsenieva, pots, similar to those described above, are of type XXXV and are found in Tanais in objects of 3rd century BC — 1st century AD (Арсеньева 1969, с. 182, 183, табл. II: 3, 4). Pots from trench XXV, according to the find conditions, relate to 3rd century BC (Fig. 1, 1) and to Ist centuries AD (Fig. 1, 5).

The shape of pots with a short concave neck is traditional for steppe monuments of the Northern Black Sea region. A continuous line of development of such vessels is traced, starting from the Late Bronze Age, (Sabatynivka and Bilozirka monuments). They are found in the pre-Scythian burials of the steppe zone of the Northern Black Sea region (Гаврилюк 2017, с. 244), archaic layers of ancient monuments of the Northern Black Sea region of the settlement of Berezan and Olbia (Гаврилюк 1981).

The spread ranges of the pots are extremely wide. In addition to the Lower Dnieper, they are found in ancient monuments of the North-Western Crimea: mid-IV century BC — West Donuzlav

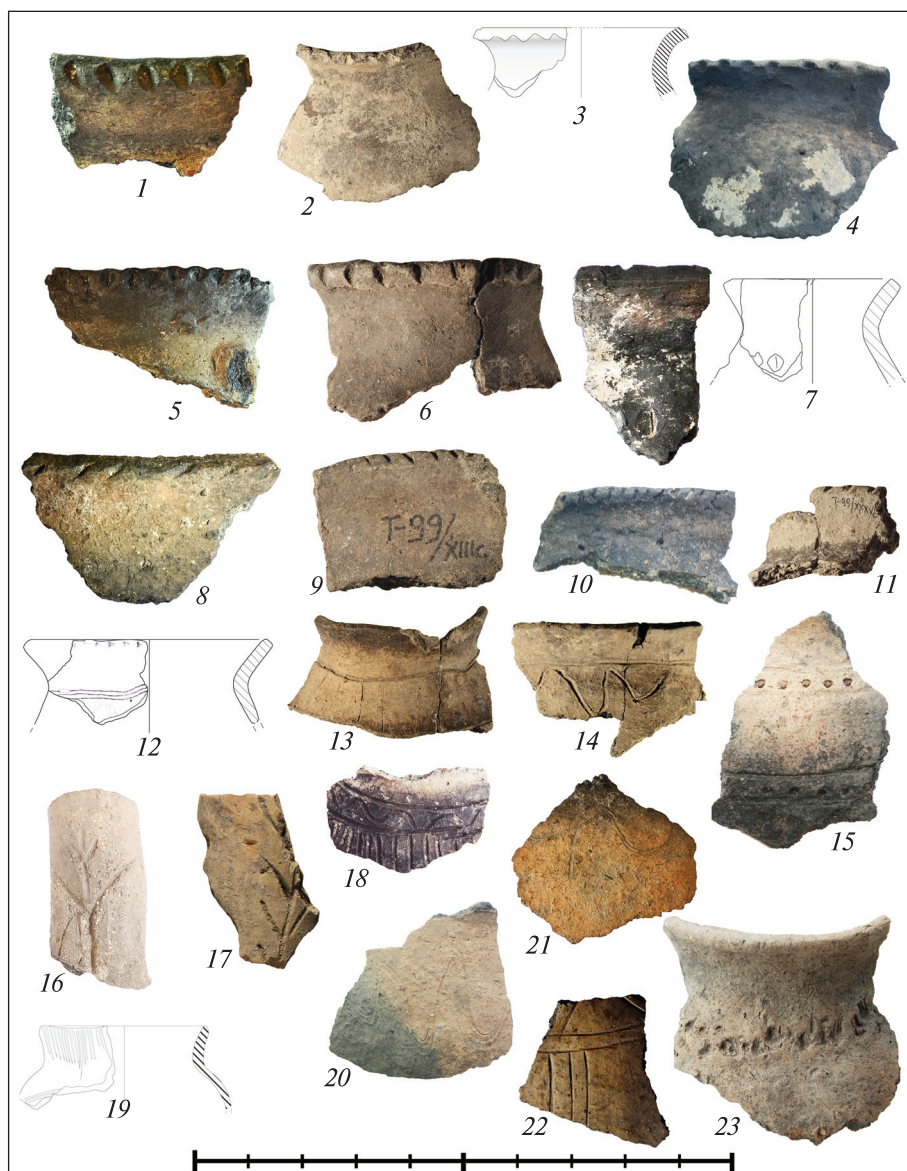


Fig. 3. Pots with ornament

(Дашевская, Голенцов 1999, с. 167, 174, рис. 6: 13, 17), in layers of 4—3 centuries BC of Elizavetovka settlement (Марченко 1972, с. 126—129), in the monuments of the Bosphorus — Panticapaeum, Phanagoria, Мурмекион (Кругликова 1951, с. 95; Кругликова 1954, с. 93; Кастанаян 1952, с. 252; 1981, с. 138, табл. 1), Нумфаеум (Гаврилюк, Соколова 2007, с. 270—273).

In the materials of ancient monuments of the Hellenistic period, the number of pots with a short concave neck in section is noticeably reduced. They are still numerous in the layers of settlements of III century BC of South Donuzlav settlement (Дашевская 1991, с. 73, табл. 17: 1—4) and in the layers of the Greek building of III century BC at “Chaika” hill-fort, but in later layers they almost disappear. In the course of handmade ceramic complex studying of “Chaika” hill-fort, it was sug-

gested that the pots with such neck disappeared in the materials of this monument at the turn of our era (Гаврилюк 2016, табл. 2). However, the materials of Tanais testify that pots with a short concave neck in a small amount continue existing in the materials of ancient monuments of the Eastern Cis-Azov region and “survive” until 4—5 centuries AD (Арсеньева 1977, с. 44, 67, табл. XVII: 1).

Pots with flaring rim. 80 items of excavation materials from site XXV (1999—2017) can be attributed to this type. They make up 35.56 % of the collection handmade ceramics (Table 1). These are vessels with a sharply bent neck and a rounded, flatly cut or pointed edge of the rim and a body with the greatest expansion in the middle part (Fig. 2). Among the described pots with a flaring rim, medium-sized pots prevailed, with rim diameters from 15 to 26 cm (61 vessels), 5 small pots with rim di-

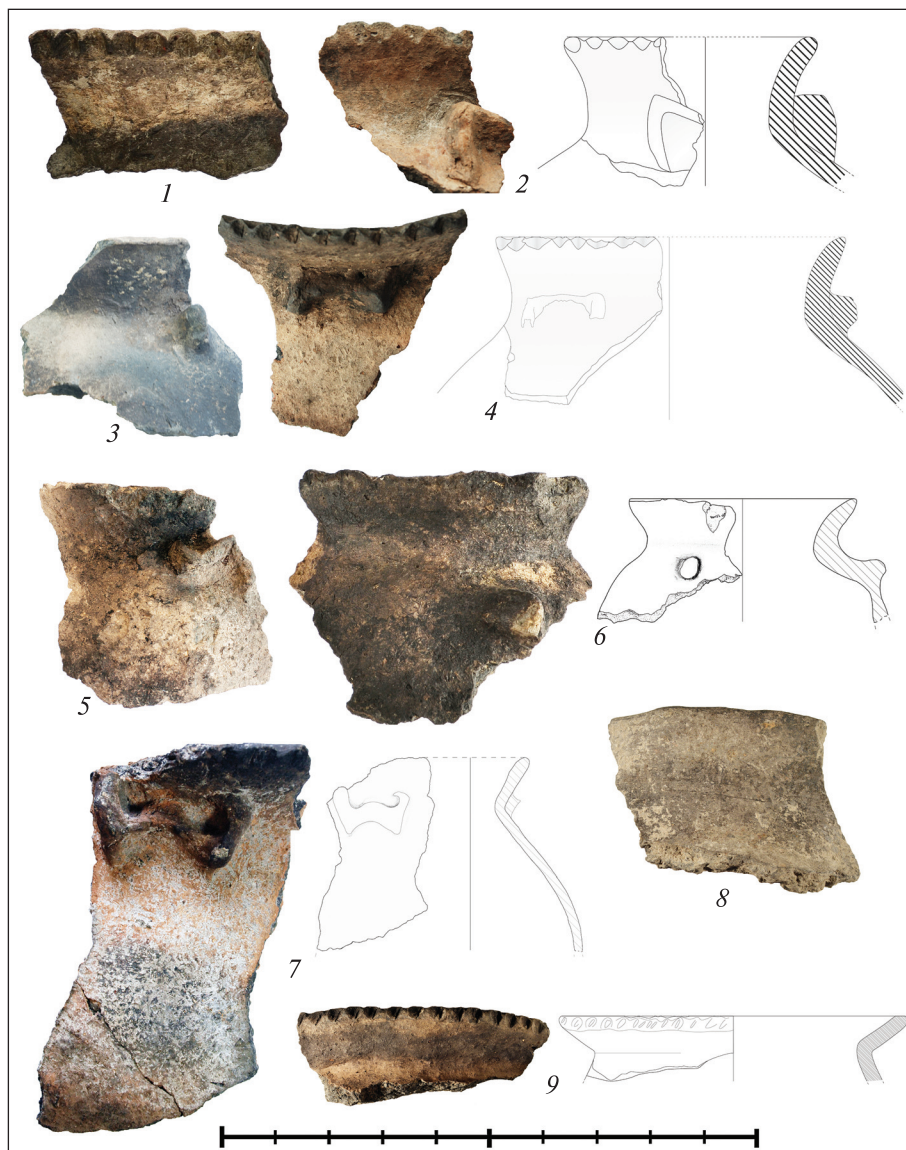


Fig. 4. Pots with horizontal sticking for lids and saucepans

ameters of 9 to 14 cm. Pots of large sizes (rim diameter from 27 cm to 38/40 cm) were revealed 13 items (for example, Fig. 2: 5).

Ornament. 50 (63 %), out of 80 pots with a flaring rim, were ornamented. Most of the vessels were ornamented with finger-nail impressions located on the outer edge of the rim (16 vessels) (Fig. 3: 5, 6). Only one pot was ornamented with finger-nail prints at the base of the neck (Fig. 3: 7). In two cases (Fig. 4: 1), the finger-nail ornament was supplemented with convex parts on the neck or shoulders of the vessels.

12 pots of the described type are ornamented with fingerprints or finger tucks. The ornament was located mainly on the outer edge of the rim (Fig. 3: 1–3). Very rarely, finger impressions were located on the rim, in a distance from each other (Fig. 3: 4).

By oblique incisions on the outer edge of the rim and along its section, 6 pots with a flaring rim were ornamented (Fig. 3: 8–11). Here are oblique cuts made with a knife (Fig. 3: 9) or prints of the side part of the splinter (Fig. 3: 8). Nail prints are less common — they are single (Fig. 3: 10) or paired (Fig. 3: 11).

The ornament drawn on raw clay is fixed on 7 vessels (Fig. 3: 12–14, 18, 20–22). As a rule, one or more horizontal lines emphasize the base of the vessel's neck (Fig. 3: 12, 13, 14). Vertical lines hang from the neck to the shoulders — one (Fig. 3: 13) or several (Fig. 3: 18, 22). Sometimes there are oblique lines (Fig. 3: 12, 22). The second popular motif of ornamenting pots with a flaring rim is a carelessly executed wave drawn on raw clay, located under a horizontal line (Fig. 3: 14) or on the shoulders of vessels (Fig. 3: 20, 21).

A separate group of ornamentation of pots with a flaring rim is made up of combs in the form of multidirectional groups along the surface of the throat and vessel walls or simply vertical combs on the rim (Fig. 3: 19)

Fingerprints of rather primitive “stamps” are not often used in pot ornamentation. Two fragments (a handle and a wall) with prints forming a twig without leaves are noteworthy (Fig. 3: 16, 17). They are found at different ends of the excavation and belong to different vessels. Most likely, this is not an ornamentation, but a sign that is found on ceramics of nomads of Tocharistan and is dated by 1–3 centuries AD (Ильясов 2019, с. 137).

Imprints of the butt-end of the stick are also rare. In one case, this is a series of round punctures placed in two narrow borders (Fig. 3: 15), in the other — an uneven row of carelessly made prints, supplemented by nail and finger impressions, located at the base of a small vessel neck.

Relief ornamentation (nipple-shaped convex parts) is extremely rare (Fig. 4: 3) and complements the finger-nail ornamentation of vessels. Often, convex parts in the form of twines imitate the horizontal handle of the pan on the transitional handmade forms from pots with a flaring rim to the pans (Fig. 4: 2, 4).

A part of the pot with a flaring rim (T014-39, etc.) was found in 2014 when examining the filling of the kiln in C1 premise near wall no. 20 (Арсеньева и др. 2016, с. 129, 165, рис. 80). Fragmented vessels with a flaring rim T011-52 and an incense cup T011-64 (Fig. 3: 23; 8: 1) were found in layer IVa of probe trench no. 3 and are dated by the first centuries AD (Арсеньева, Шюль 2013, с. 193, рис. 51: 52–146).

A fragment of a pot with a flaring rim, ornamented with oblique incisions along the rim, comes from the filling of the western defensive ditch (T011-45) at the Western urban area of Tanais. It was found in layer III, dated exclusively by Hellenistic period (Арсеньева и др. 2013, с. 143, 178, рис. 23). Pots were found in the trench XXV: type XXXVIII (2–1 centuries BC) (Fig. 2: 4, 6); type XXVI (first half of 3 century AD) (Fig. 2: 2); type XLV (3 century AD) (Fig. 2: 1, 3) (Арсеньева 1969, с. 178, 189, 190).

Pots with a flaring rim appear at ancient monuments of the Lower Bug region in 6 century BC. Among handmade ceramics of Velyka Chornomorka 2 settlement, 6.0 % of vessels belong to them, among materials of Beikush settlement — 3.1 %, of Yahorlyk — 3.3 % (Gavryluik 1981, p. 80).

In addition to the Lower Bug region monuments, these pots were found in layers of 6–5 cen-

turies BC in Myrmekion (Kastanaijan 1952, p. 252) and Nymphaeum (Yakovenko 1978, p. 58, Fig. 1), among materials of the estate no. 6 of Panske 1 settlement (Hannestad, Stolba, Scegllov 2002, pl. 137. D19, 20, 72, 22.81). They are found in the Hellenistic and Roman layers of Ilurat (Kastanaijan 1981, pl. 29, 1; 31: 1).

Thus, having appeared in the Northern Black Sea region in 6 century BC. in the area of Borys-thenes or Olbia, pots with a flaring rim spread to all Bug River region, and in 5 to the first half of 4 century BC — to all ancient monuments of the Northern Black Sea region and to the entire territory of Steppe Scythia. That is, the shape of these pots was borrowed by the steppe Scythians from the first Greek settlers in 4 century BC and became the ethnically determining element of the steppe Scythians.

Saucepans (Fig. 4: 6–9; 5: 1–7) are represented by 17 vessels, which makes up 7.56 % of the collection (Table 1). The ceramic materials of the trench XXV show three groups of saucepans. The first is pots with a flaring rim with a horizontal protrusion on the inner surface, designed top rop the lid “concaved” into the high throat (Fig. 4: 1–5). According to the classification of A. M. Arsenieva these are pots of group E, which are dated by 3–1 centuries BC (Арсеньева 1969, с. 202). Finger or finger-nail ornamentation, typical for ordinary pots with a flaring rim, connects the pots of the described group with pots with a flaring rim.

On the other hand, the presence of a protrusion for the lid and horizontal adherence in the shape of twine-handles (Fig. 4: 2, 4, 5) allows considering such vessels as transitional saucepans. In other ancient monuments of the Northern Black Sea region such transitional forms are rare and they are recorded in layers of 5 century BC (for example, materials from the single-layer archaic settlement Velyka Chornomorka 2, located in Lower Bug River region — nos. БЧ76-61; БЧ76-322; БЧ76-1164 — Funds of the National historical and archaeological reserve “Olbia”).

The second group consists of handmade saucepans imitating wheel-made saucepans with horizontal handles that appear in the Northern Black Sea region much later than the saucepans of the first group (for example, vessel no. 332 from layer of 4–3 centuries BC, from materials of the South-Western Agora sector in Olbia). In the materials of the trench XXV of Tanais, such vessels are represented by 12 vessels (Fig. 4: 6–9; 5: 1–7). These are saucepans in the shape of low pots with horizontal handles-convex parts and a flat bottom (Fig. 4: 6, 7; 5: 5, 7). These saucepans, like transi-

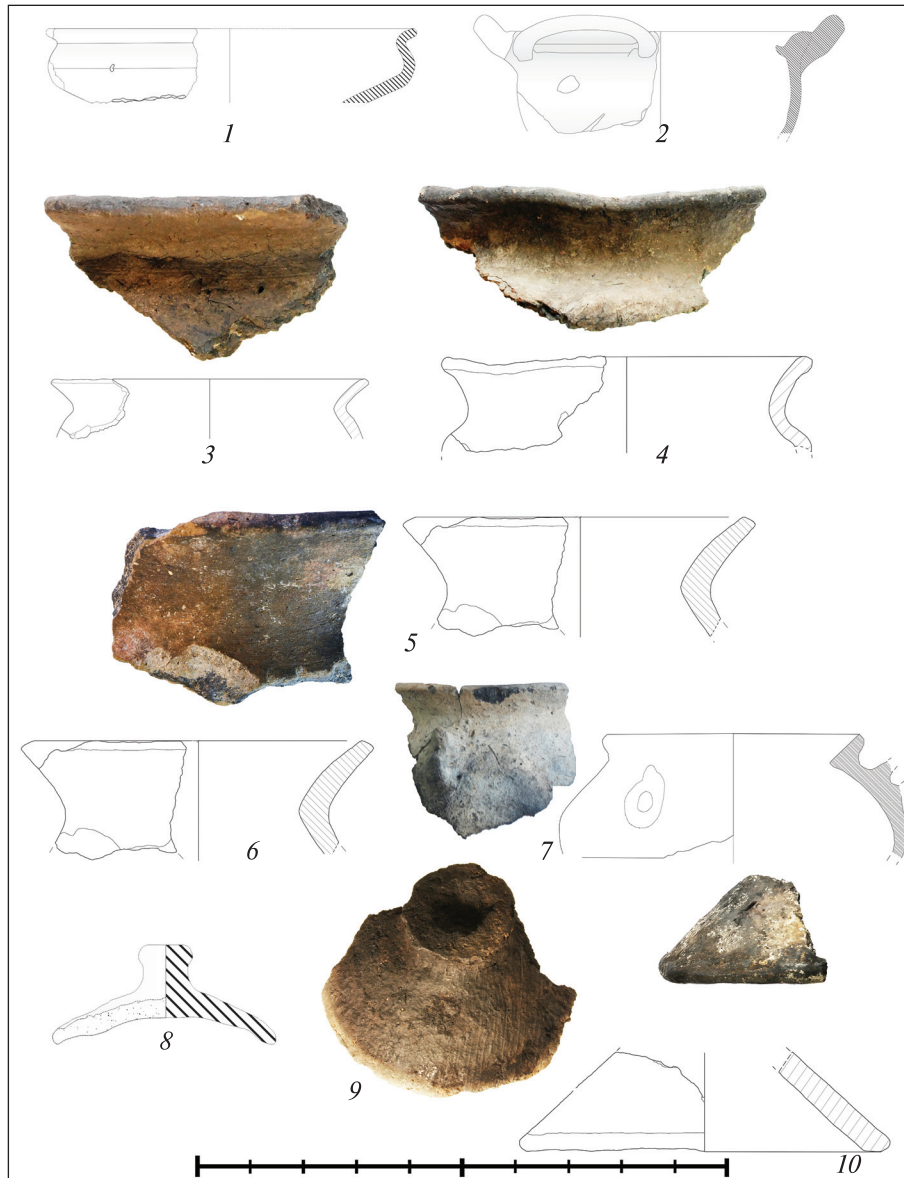


Fig. 5. Saucepans and lids

tional vessels, were designed to stew products under a concaved lid (under such a lid, the heat lasts longer, but the pressure rises).

Stocky opened vessels (*lopades / casseroles*) that repeat the shape of wheel-made vessels intended for baking products differ from pot-shaped saucepans (Гаврилюк 2014, с. 435—485). In the materials of Tanais, they are represented by vessels, in which a well-profiled rim passes into a stocky convex body, the base is round (for example, Fig. 5: 1, 2), the horizontal handle is either pressed to the shoulders or rises above the edge of the rim. The outer surface of such braziers is, as a rule, very sooted. According to the classification of A. M. Arsenieva, these are the pots of group D. In the materials of Tanais, saucepans are dated by 3—1 centuries BC (Арсеньева 1969, с. 201, 202, табл. 1: 8—10). According to

K. K. Marchenko, the time of handmade saucepans appearance in the materials of ancient monuments of the Northern Black Sea region — the second half — end of 4 century BC, and the most widespread they are during the second half of 3—2 centuries BC (Marchenko 1988, p. 87).

In our opinion, handmade saucepans appear in the Northern Black Sea region much earlier — in the materials of Borysthenes — in the collection of V. V. Lapin, in which there are pot-shaped saucepans with horizontal handles (Funds of the Institute of Archaeology of the NASU, nos. AB64-1143; AB 79-232; AB790732; AB80-140 and etc.). There is no doubt that such vessels are an imitation of the handmade technique of one of the most common forms of cooking ware pottery. Imitations of antique pottery made of local clays, but using a



Fig. 6. Pots with a straight throats for lids and lids

potter's wheel, are known in other regions of the ancient world. It may be noticed some features of the saucepans spreading. If, for example, for Olbia saucepans with horizontal handles in the shape of handmade convex parts twines are more typical, then in the materials of the Bosphorus monuments (for example, Nymphaeum, Panticapaeum or Myrmekion) saucepans with horseshoe-shaped handles are more common.

The closest analogies to the saucepans with horseshoe-shaped handles from Tanais (Fig. 5: 7) are pans of Type 1 from Nymphaeum. They appear in the layers of this ancient city no earlier than in 4 century BC and are spread at the turn of the era (Гаврилюк, Соколова 2007, с. 273). In the materials of Kitei, saucepans with such handles are dated by 2—1 centuries BC (Гаврилюк, Молев 2013, с. 88 рис. 13: 1—6).

Lids (15 items — 6.67 %) are not common in excavation materials in Tanais (Table 1). They are represented by either segmented (Fig. 5: 8), conical vessels in section (Fig. 5: 9, 10) dated from 2 century BC to 1 century AD. All of them have round projection-handles in the center.

The first vessels with handmade lids are found among antique wheel-made ceramics during the Archaic period. At the same time the first handmade lids appear, which repeat the forms of wheel-made ones. Apparently, with the appearance of lids, a change in cooking technology can be associated, as was mentioned above. On vessels with a protrusion for the lid, a soot is easily traced on the outer and a little on the inner side of the neck and shoulders of the vessels. There is no soot on the near-base body part and on the bases of saucepans and pots with a protrusion for the lid. The outer surface of

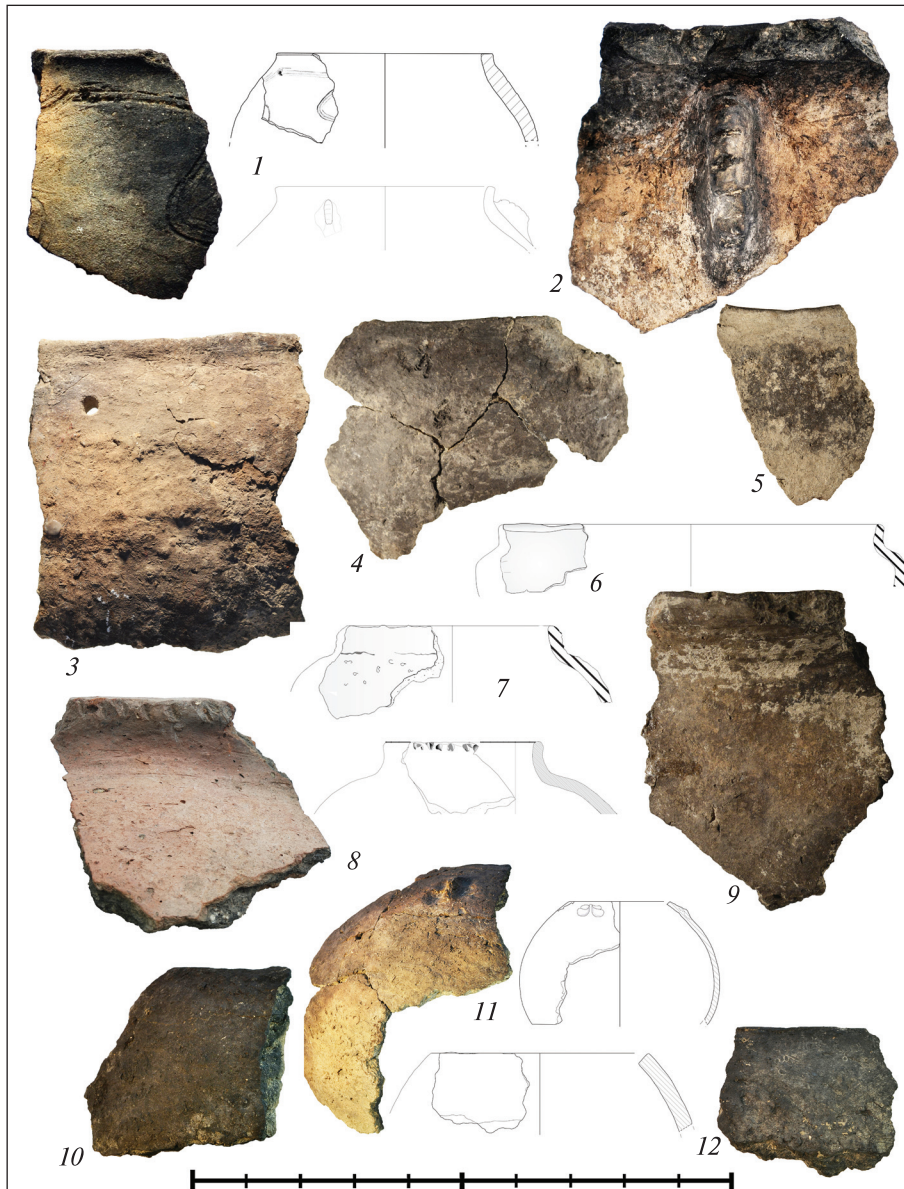


Fig. 7. Vessels with a short throat or without a throat (Pithoi)

lids is also always very sooted. Apparently, the vessel was buried with the base into ash, covered with a lid and strewed with punky coal. That is, something was baked or stewed in vessels with lids.

Pots with a straight throat (Fig. 6) are represented by fragments of 10 vessels (4.44 % of handmade ceramics) (Table 1). Such pots have a short straight rim with a rounded, flat-cut or pointed edge of the rim and with almost cylindrical throat. The body has the greatest expansion in the middle part or has a spherical shape. Such vessels are extremely rare. The molding material is dark gray with an admixture of grus and grog.

The time spread of pots with a straight throat indicates that such vessels appeared in the materials of the ancient settlement “Chaika” only in 3 cen-

tury BC. However, their greatest number falls on 1 century BC — 1 century AD (Гаврилюк 2016, с. 243, табл. 5).

Handmade pots with a straight throat are distinguished in a separate type by B. N. Grakov based on the materials of Kamenka settlement (Граков 1954, с. 76). Such pots are found in small quantities in the Scythian steppe burials of 4 century BC (Гаврилюк 1980, с. 22). The earliest straight throat pot in the Crimea was found in Nymphaeum in sector M of the northern cutting, in cistern no. 1, which is dated by the last quarter of 4—3 centuries BC (Соколова 2004, с. 183). Pots of this type had existed on the monument until the first centuries AD (Гаврилюк, Соколова 2007, с. 173).

Pithoi (vessels with a short throat or without a throat) (Fig. 7) (20 vessels, 8.89 % — Table 1). These are container vessels of large sizes (height over 40 cm). They have a strongly swollen (spherical) body. They are made of coarse molding material with large admixtures of grus and grog. According to A. M. Arsenieva these are “pots without a distinguished throat” — group A. The author believes that such vessels were widespread on the hill-forts of the Lower Don and in the Kuban region (Арсеньева 1969, с. 180—182).

Pithoi with a low throat and a bent rim (Fig. 7: 1—4, 6—9), which is sometimes ornamented with finger-nail prints (Fig. 7: 2) or oblique incisions (Fig. 7: 3), are more numerous. Drawn ornament is extremely rare — horizontal lines under the rim of the vessel, which are sometimes supplemented by oval figures located on the shoulders of the vessels (Fig. 7: 1). On some pithoi ornaments and signs are found that are not typical for handmade dishes of the ancient centers. On the shoulders of one of the vessels, a vertical short convex part was noted, supplemented by short horizontal incisions (Fig. 7, 2). On the shoulders of the other pithos there is a sign that has analogies among the ceramics of the Kairagach sanctuary (Смагулов, Яценко 2019, с. 247, рис. 5: 2).

Pithoi without a throat are less numerous. They also have a spherical body, but the rim edges are beveled inwards (Fig. 7: 5, 10—12). As a rule, they

are not ornamented. Only sometimes on the shoulders are noticeable triple deep impressions-handles (Fig. 7: 11). On the vessel among materials from 2017 season (Figs. 7: 12), one of the Sarmatian tamgas is seen that have analogies among graffiti on the walls of the temple at the Baite sanctuary on the Ustyurt plateau (Яценко 2019, с. 77—78; рис. 4; с. 82, рис. 8).

Pythoi without a throat from the filling of the western defensive ditch (nos. T011-46 and T011-50) of the Western urban area of Tanais were found in layer III dated exclusively by Hellenistic period (Арсеньева и др. 2013, с. 143, 178, рис. 23).

Vessels “without a distinguished throat” — Type XXXIII comprise 30 % of the handmade ceramics of Tanais of 3—1 centuries BC (Арсеньева 1969, с. 181—182). The appearance of such vessels here is confidently associated with the resettlement of Maeotian tribes in Taman and in the Kuban region (Рогов, Кашаев, Форназир 2005, с. 196; Виноградов 2006, с. 72). In the Crimea, the spread of pithoi is limited to a short chronological period — 1 century BC — 1 century AD. Moreover, they are typical for ancient monuments of the North-Western Crimea — several vessels are recorded in the materials of “Chaika” (Гаврилюк 2016, с. 179—271) and Kulchukhill-forts (Гаврилюк 2013, с. 350—351, рис. 4). Previously, their appearance was associated with vessels of the “Kizil-Koba” group. According to the classification of Ch.I. Chris, these are “pithoi” of Type 2 Variant II (Крис 1975, с. 20—21, 92, табл. 12: 3, 4, 6). V. P. Vlasov, after O. D. Dashevskaja (Дашевская 1991, табл. 32: 6) notes the similarity of such ceramics with wheel-made antique vessels (Власов 2005, с. 79, рис. 2: 1, 2), more precisely — with red clay pythoi from monuments close to Chersonesus.

However, on the basis of numerous findings in the trench XXV in Tanais and recorded tamgason the outer surface of such pithoi, it can be assumed that these vessels belong to the early nomads of Central Asia.

Jugs (Fig. 8: 5, 6, 7; 9: 3) (6 — 2.67 %). These are undoubtedly table vessels with a high curved or straight throat and a handle that was attached to the rim and at the side of the greatest expansion of the body, it is evenly convex, the bottom is flat. They are sometimes ornamented — threaded (the border on the shoulders, filled with vertical lines and the knife tip pinned down by rows of dots — on the throat and on the shoulders) (Fig. 8: 7) or drawn on raw clay (the border at the place transitional from the throat to the shoulders, filled with a zigzag) (Fig. 8: 6) patterns.

Table 1. The main groups of handmade pottery of the trench XXV

Shape	Quantity	%
Pots with arched neck	19	8.44
Pots with flaring rim	80	35.56
Pots with straight rim	10	4.44
Pithoi (without neck or with a short neck)	20	8.89
<i>Chytres</i> (saucepans, lopades / casserole)	17	7.56
Lids	15	6.67
Bases	10	4.44
Jugs	6	2.67
Mug	2	0.89
Kraters	2	0.89
Handles	3	1.33
Handmade incense cup	2	0.89
Miniature	3	1.33
Bowls	18	8.0
Pans	4	1.78
Cups on foot	4	1.78
Ornaments	10	4.44
Total amount	225	100



Fig. 8. Incense cups, mugs, jugs and miniature vessels

Vessels of this form have analogies in the monuments of the Crimea, where their greatest spread occurs during 1 century BC (Гаврилюк 2016, с. 243, табл. 7). Unlike the materials of Tanais, in the monuments of the North-Western Crimea they are more numerous (their percentage in the handmade ceramics of “Chaika” hill-fort is more than 46) (Гаврилюк 2016, с. 243, табл. 7). In the monuments of the Central Crimea, jugs with a pot-like body were recorded in the materials of the cemetery of Scythian Naples (Дашевская 1991, с. 105, табл. 49: 12), which are dated by 2–3 centuries AD. According to the classification of V. P. Vlasov, developed on the materials of Bulganak Late Scythian hill-fort, such vessels are included in the category “ladles”, class “closed vessels”, “type 3”

(pot-shaped). The author rightly considers them to be “specifically Crimean late Scythian ware” (Власов 1997, с. 264–266, табл. VII: 14).

Mugs are represented by vessels without rims and with handles (Fig. 8: 4; 9: 5) (2 items — 0.89 %). They have a convex body, a flat base and a loop-shaped handle attached to the shoulders. Sometimes it has a disk-shaped protrusion on the top (Fig. 9: 5). Sometimes these vessels are called bowls with handles. They also have analogies in the Crimean monuments of the first centuries AD³.

Incense cups (Fig. 8: 1; 9) in the studied collection are represented by two vessels of different

³ See more details about them in the second part of the paper, devoted to the opened vessels from the materials of the trench XXV in Tanais.



Fig. 9. Vessels with handles

types (0.89 %, Table 1). The full profile of the pot-shaped incense cup with the largest extension of the body in the middle part and decorated with oblique canellures on the body belongs to Type Ib, distinguished from numerous finds of Glinoe burial ground of the Slobodzeyskii district on the left bank of the Dniester River (Синика, Меньшикова, Тельнов 2014, с. 72, рис. 3: 1, с. 87). To numerous analogies of such vessels, one cup can also be added with oblique canellures from materials of the Lower City sector in Olbia, which reliably is dated by 2 century BC (Gavrylyuk 2010, p. 330).

The earliest pot-shaped incense cups with vertical grooves were found in layers of 4–3 centuries BC at Elizavetovka settlement. E. V. Yakovenko connected pot-shaped incense cups with finds of 7

century BC from Karmir Blur and the monuments of the Kuban and wrote about the Thracian origin of the vessels. V. S. Sinika, V. A. Menshikova and N. P. Telnov believe that “probably the Meotian vessels were the prototypes of the handmade incense cups with canellures from the monuments of the Northern Black Sea region, which then spread to the entire region and are dated by 3–2 centuries BC (Синика, Меньшикова, Тельнов 2014, с. 97).

The incense cup of a spherical shape (Fig. 8; 9) with through holes on the body and a flattened base has exact analogies in the materials of the Ust-Almin hill-fort. Wide analogies in the Crimean monuments to such vessels make it possible to date this find by 1–2 centuries AD. Researcher of the Ust-Almin

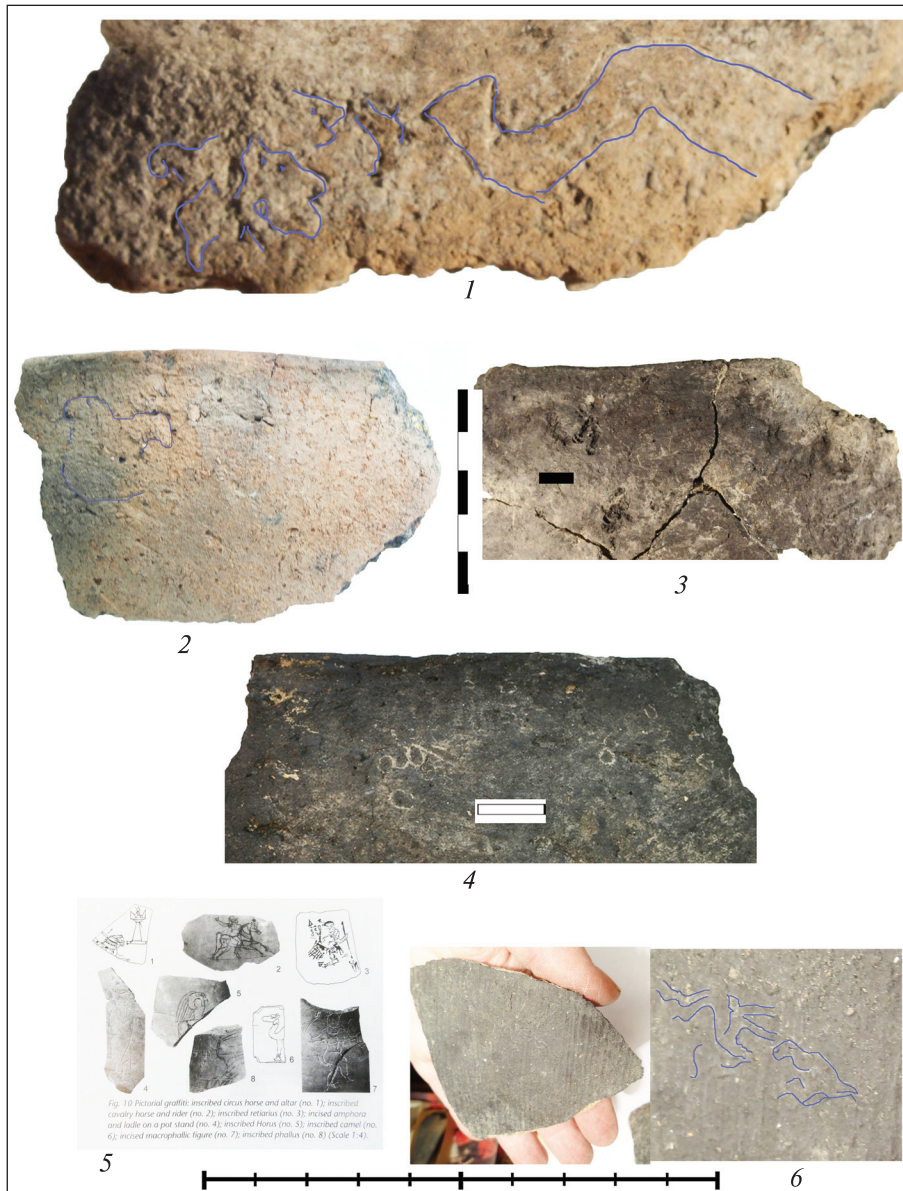


Fig. 10. Vessels with tamga-shaped signs and images

burial ground A. E. Puzdrovsky notes many analogies to such vessels and quite justifiably connects such incense cups with Sarmatian culture (Пuzдрoвский 2007, с. 128—129, 358, рис. 84: 3, 5).

Miniature vessels, toys, models (Fig. 8: 2, 3, 8). Usually small vessels of various shapes are united in this group. In the studied collection, 3 specimens belong to such (1.33 %) group. The most interesting item on a stand is from materials of 2007 — a vessel on a stand formed by fingers compressing of a lump of clay (finger squeezing). The stand is thin-walled with a deep depression in the center. The body is low, barrel-shaped. The vessel is sloppy with a tuberos sooted surface (Fig. 8: 2). It looks like a trial “vessel”, which is molded and fired by potters in order to determine the plastic characteristics of clay and the required firing temperature.

The other two vessels (Fig. 8: 3, 8) have a hemispherical shape with a rounded base. The closest analogies are known among the materials of the Crimean monuments, which are dated by 1 century BC — 1 century AD (Гаврилюк 2016, с. 264, рис. 17: 9, 10, с. 244, табл. 8).

Crater-shaped handmade vessels are represented by fragments of two items (Fig. 9: 1—2), which is 0.89 % of the handmade ceramics from the excavation. These are vessels with a spherical body, set on a high curved stand. The flaring rim is bent, which, as a rule, was an abutment for the lid (a fragment of a flat lid was found next to one of the crater-shaped vessels from Tanais). On the shoulders there are conical-shaped convex handles.

The closest analogies to such vessels are crater-shaped vessels or cauldrons from the Hellenistic

layers of the Lower City of Olbia (Gavrylyuk 2010, V. 1, p. 352). A larger collection of crater-shaped vessels comes from materials of the of the Dido-va Hata hill-fort near Olbia dated by 4–3 centuries BC. V. V. Ruban suggested that this group of vessels may serve as one of the ethnic characteristics typical only for the population of Olbia and its rural district during Hellenistic period. The author believed that they repeat the shape of the Corinthian vessels with handles (Рубан 1980, с. 290). Other researchers agreed with this assumption. Handmade vessels with handles do repeat the forms of wheel-made vessels with handles of Corinthian production. That is, we can agree with the opinion of V. V. Ruban that handmade vessels with handles repeat the shape of the antique ones. However, his claim that handmade vessels with handles are common only in the Bug River region is not supported by material from the trench XXV in Tanais.

Conclusions

A preliminary⁴ analysis of a small collection of handmade ceramics of the Hellenistic and Roman periods from Tanais made it possible to identify several groups, which are combined by vessel shapes, ornamentation, and close analogies.

The most numerous “universal” group consists of pots with an arched neck in section, with a flaring rim, and a straight throat. These are vessels that during the Hellenistic period are found in materials of ancient monuments of all areas of the Northern Black Sea region, as well as in Scythian steppe burials. The latter circumstance became the reason that they began to be called “Scythian”, although they were “Scythian” only by the place of discovery. Among the materials of the trench XXV in Tanais, these vessels prevailed.

The “Greek” group includes handmade saucepans, pots with a strongly bent flaring rim, forming anprop for the lid, imitating Greek wheel-made forms, jugs with a high cylindrical throat, and lids. In the materials of the trench XXV in Tanais, this group of handmade ceramics is not as great as in other ancient centers of the Northern Black Sea region, however it is present.

The group of handmade ceramics, showing the connection with the ware of the Late Scythian and Bosphorus monuments in the trench XXV in Tanais, is more numerous. Pots with a straight throat, jugs, some types of ornamentation of pots, testify to the connections of the Don River and Cis-Azov

regions monuments with the North-West and Central Crimea, are connected with the Crimean Late Scythian ceramic complex by origin.

The presence of a significant group of “neckless” vessels, some types of ornamentation, and incense cups allows talking about the penetration of representatives of the Maeotian population into the composition of the inhabitants of Tanais. Compared with the materials of European Bosphorus cities, the amount of ceramics of local tribes in the layers of Tanais is greater.

A. M. Arsenieva, a recognized expert on handmade ceramics of Tanais, rightly notes that in the population of this city, “there were other ethnic groups besides the Maeotians” (Арсеньева 1969, с. 206), primarily the Sarmatians, with whom some types of handmade ceramics can be associated.

Moreover, the presence of zoomorphic handles (Fig. 9: 6–8) and tamga-shaped signs and images (Fig. 10) on the handmade vessels at the trench XXV, suggest penetration, especially during 3 century AD of more “distant” nomads.

The presence of various groups of handmade vessels in the ceramic complex of Tanais indicates the heterogeneity of this complex of this ancient monument and that it is impossible to consider all handmade ware of ancient monuments as “barbaric” and use this part of material culture as an argument in confirming the hypothesis of a significant number of barbarians among the population of this ancient monument, although the influence of various kinds of “barbarians” on the inhabitants of ancient Tanais in the Hellenistic period increases.

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⁴ Studying the open forms of handmade vessels of this collection may make some adjustments to the results obtained.

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ЛІПНА КЕРАМІКА З ТАНАІСА ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ З РОЗКОПА XXV (закриті посудини)

Представлено ліпний керамічний комплекс західного району античного міста Танаїса. Новий матеріал з розкопу XXV показаний у порівнянні з ліпним посудом інших районів міста, опрацьованого свого часу Т. М. Арсеньевою. Порівняння цих матеріалів з керамічним комплексом синхронних шарів античних центрів Північного Причорномор'я (колекції з міст європейського Боспору (Кітей, Артезіан і ін.), поселень і городищ Західного Криму («Чайка», Кульчук та ін.) та Нижнього Побужья дозволить виявити загальні та специфічні риси ліпного керамічного комплексу з Танаїса і особливості етнічного складу населення цього міста. Розроблена Т. М. Арсеньевою типологія ліпного посуду цього античного центру зберігає свою актуальність і в повній мірі використовується в цій роботі.

Для класифікації відібрано 225 і цілих, і фрагментованих ліпних посудин елліністичного та пізнішого часу з розкопу XXV (1999—2017 рр.) на території Західного міста Танаїса. В результаті класифікації за морфологічними ознаками посудин виділено 17 типів посуду. У статті досліджуються лише 10 типів закритих посудин п'яти видів: горщики, каструлі, глечики, кружки, кухлі, курильниці. Горщики представлені зразками трьох типів.

Горщики з дугоподібною в перетині шийкою (19 екз.), що становлять 8,44% досліджуваної колекції. Форма горщиків із дугоподібною в перетині шийкою традиційна для степових пам'яток Північного Причорномор'я. Простежується безперервна лінія розвитку таких посудин, починаючи з періоду пізньої бронзи. Їх виявляють у передскіфських і скіфських похованнях степової зони Північного Причорномор'я, а також у шарах античних центрів Нижнього Побужжя. У період еллінізму їх кількість скорочується в пам'ятках Побужжя, зрідка трапляються в кримських пам'ятках межі ер, але матеріали Танаїса свідчать, що горщики з дугоподібною шийкою в невеликій кількості в матеріалах античних пам'яток Східного Приазов'я «доживають» до IV—V ст. н. е.

Горщики з горлом у вигляді розтруба (80 екз.) становлять 35, 56% ліпної кераміки колекції розкопу XXV. З'явившись в Північному Причорномор'ї в VI ст. до н. е. в районі Борисфена або Ольвії, ці посудини поширюються на все Побужжя, а в V — першій половині IV ст. до н. е. — на всі античні пам'ятки Північного Причорномор'я і на всю територію Степової Скіфії. Ця форма була запозичена степовими скіфами у перших грецьких переселенців в IV ст. до н. е. і стала етнічно визначальним елементом степових скіфів не за походженням, а територіально. У Танаїсі горщики з горлом у вигляді розтруба переважають протягом усього періоду еллінізму.

Горщики з прямим горлом представлені фрагментами 10 посудин, тобто 4,44% ліпної кераміки. У таких горщиків короткий прямий вінчик із заокругленим, плоско зрізаним або загостреним краєм вінця і майже циліндричним горлом. Виділені вони Б. М. Граковим на матеріалах Кам'янського скіфського городища. Територія їх поширення — східні райони степу. У елліністичному Танаїсі їх виявляють нечасто.

Каструлі представлені 17 екз., що становить 7,56% колекції. У матеріалах кераміки розкопу XXV представлені каструлі трьох типів (з горизонтальними, вертикальними або підковоподібними ручками). Ліпні каструлі з'являються в Північному Причорномор'ї в матеріалах Борисфена, а потім Ольвії. Не підлягає сумніву, що такі посудини — імітація в ліпній техніці однією з найбільш поширених форм гончарного кухонного посуду. Є деякі особливості поширення каструль. Якщо, наприклад, для Ольвії більш характерні каструлі з горизонтальними ручками у вигляді наліпних джгутів, то в матеріалах боспорських пам'яток частіше виявляють каструлі з підковоподібними ручками. Для Танаїса і пам'яток Приазов'я також характерні каструлі з підковоподібними ручками.

Піфоси (20 екз.) — це безгорлі тарні посудини великих розмірів. Т. М. Арсенєва вважає, що такі посудини були розповсюджені на городищах Нижнього Дону і в Прикубанні. Деякі з них використовуються мешканцями кримських античних пам'яток.

Глечики і кухлі — столові посудини з високим вигнутим або прямим горлом і ручкою повторюють форми гончарних сіроглиняних посудин.

Курильниці в досліджуваній колекції представлені двома посудинами: горщикоподібною і сферичною. Повний профіль у горщикоподібною курильниці з найбільшим розширенням тулуба у середній частині і орнаментальною косими канелюрами. Мініатюрні посудини, іграшки, моделі в досліджуваній колекції представлені 3 екз. — іграшками та пробною «технологічною» посудиною.

Наявність зооморфних ручок і тампоподібних знаків і зображень на ліпній кераміці з розкопу XXV, дозволяє припустити проникнення до Танаїсу, особливо у III ст. н. е., більш «далеких» кочовиків.

Дослідження різних груп ліпних посудин в ліпному керамічному комплексі Танаїса свідчить про неоднорідність ліпного керамічного комплексу цієї античної пам'ятки і про те, що не можна весь ліпний посуд античних пам'яток вважати «варварським» і використовувати цю частину матеріальної культури як аргумент на підтвердження гіпотези про значну кількість варварів серед населення цієї античної пам'ятки, хоча вплив різного роду «варварів» на мешканців античного Танаїсу в період еллінізму посилюється.

Ключові слова: період еллінізму, Танаїс, ліпна кераміка, Північне Причорномор'я, Боспор, етнічний склад.

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ЛЕПНАЯ КЕРАМИКА ИЗ ТАНАИСА ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ ИЗ РАСКОПА XXV (закрытые сосуды)

Представляется лепной керамический комплекс западного района античного города Танаиса. Новый материал из раскопа XXV показан в сравнении с лепной посудой других районов города обработанный в свое время Т. М. Арсеневой. Сравнение этих материалов с керамическим комплексом синхронных слоев античных центров Северного Причерноморья (коллекции из городов Европейского Боспора (Китей, Артезиан и др.), поселений и городищ Западного Крыма («Чайка», Кульчук и др.) и Нижнего Побужья, позволит выявить общие и специфические черты лепного керамического комплекса из Танаиса и особенности этнического состава населения этого города. Разработанная Т. М. Арсеневой типология лепной посуды этого античного центра сохраняет свою актуальность и в полной мере используется в этой работе.

Для классификации отобрано 225 и целых и фрагментированных лепных сосудов эллинистического и более позднего времени из раскопа XXV (1999–2017) на территории Западного города Танаиса. В результате классификации по морфологическим признакам сосудов выделено 17 типов сосудов. В статье исследуются лишь 10 типов закрытых сосудов пяти видов: горшки, кастрюли, кувшины, кружки, кружки, курильницы. Горшки представлены сосудам трех типов.

Горшки с дуговидной в разрезе шейкой (19 экз.), что составляют 8,44 % изучаемой коллекции. Форма горшков с дуговидной в разрезе шейкой традиционна для степных памятников Северного Причерноморья. Прослеживается непрерывная линия развития таких сосудов, начиная с периода поздней бронзы. Они встречаются в предскифских и скифских погребениях степной зоны Северного Причерноморья, а также в слоях античных центров Нижнего Побужья. В период эллинизма их количество сокращается в памятниках Побужья, изредка встречаются в крымских памятниках рубежа эр, но материалы Танаиса свидетельствуют, что горшки с дуговидной шейкой в небольшом количестве в материалах античных памятников Восточного Приазовья «доживают» до IV–V вв. н. э.

Горшки с горлом в виде раструба (80 экз.) составляют 35,56 % лепной керамики коллекции раскопа XXV. Появившись в Северном Причерноморье в VI в. до н. э. в районе Борисфена или Ольвии, эти сосуды распространяются на все Побужье, а в V — первой половине IV вв. до н. э. на все античные памятники Северного Причерноморья и на всю территорию Степной Скифии. Эта форма была заимствована степными скифами у первых греческих переселенцев и в IV вв. до н. э., и стала этнически определяющим элементом степных скифов не по происхождению, а территориально. В Танаисе горшки с горлом в виде раструба преобладают в течение всего эллинистического периода.

Горшки с прямым горлом представлены фрагментами 10 сосудов 4,44 % лепной керамики. У таких горшков короткий прямой венчик с закругленным, плоско срезанным или заостренным краем венчика и почти цилиндрическим горлом. Выделены они Б. Н. Граковым на материалах Каменского скифского городища. Территория их распространения — восточные районы степи. В эллинистическом Танаисе они встречаются редко.

Кастрюли представлены 17 сосудами, что составляет 7,56 % коллекции. В материалах керамики раскопа XXV представлены три типа кастрюль (с горизонтальными, вертикальными или подкововидными ручками). Лепные кастрюли появляются в Северном Причерноморье в материалах Борисфена, а потом Ольвии. Не подлежит сомнению, что такие сосуды — имитация в лепной технике одной из наиболее распространенных форм гончарной кухонной посуды. Есть некоторые особенности распространения кастрюль. Если, например, для Ольвии более характерны кастрюли с горизонтальными ручками в виде налепных жгутов, то в материалах боспорских памятников чаще встречаются кастрюли с подкововидными ручками. Для Танаиса и памятников Приазовья также характерны кастрюли с подкововидными ручками.

Пифосы (20 сосудов) — безгорлые тарные сосуды больших размеров Т. М. Арсеньева считает, что такие сосуды имели широкое распространение на городищах Нижнего Дона и в Прикубанье. Некоторые из них используются обитателями крымских античных памятников.

Кувшинчики и кружки, столовые сосуды с высоким изогнутым или прямым горлом и ручкой повторяют формы гончарных сероглиняных сосудов

Курильницы в исследуемой коллекции представлены двумя сосудами: горшковидным и сферическим. Полный профиль горшковидной курильницы с наибольшим расширением тулова в средней части и орнаментированный косыми каннелюрами. Миниатюрные сосуды, игрушки, модели в исследуемой коллекции представлены 3 экземплярами — игрушками и пробным «технологическим» сосудом.

Наличие зооморфных ручек и тамгоподобных знаков и изображений на лепной керамике из раскопа XXV, позволяет предположить проникновение, особенно в III в. н.э. более «дальних» кочевников.

Исследования различных групп лепных сосудов в лепном керамическом комплексе Танаиса свидетельствует о неоднородности лепного керамического комплекса этого античного памятника и о том, что нельзя всю лепную посуду античных памятников считать «варварской» и использовать эту часть материальной культуры в качестве аргумента в подтверждении гипотезы о значительном количестве варваров среди населения этого античного памятника, хотя влияние различного рода «варваров» на обитателей античного Танаиса в эллинистический период усиливается.

К л ю ч е в ы е с л о в а: период эллинизма, Танаис, лепная керамика, Северное Причерноморье, Боспор, этнический состав.

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