

Preface



This publication celebrates the 70th birthday of Alexander Nikolaevič Ščeglov, senior researcher at the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.

A.N. Ščeglov is truly one of the pioneers in the investigation of the archaeology and history of ancient Crimea, as well as a widely recognized authority in the studies of northern Black Sea antiquities. Before the methods of remote sensing surveys and aerial photography became widely used in landscape archaeology, he carried out large-scale investigations in the territory of Western Tauris employing these methods. These achievements facilitated a detailed study and mapping of the undisturbed areas of the ancient landscape. This has shed light on the character of an ancient Greek city-state on the northern littoral of the Black Sea, the interrelations between the ancient city and its rural territory, and also the system of the land use, including details such as the identification of the crops cultivated on a particular land plot by the ancient Greek settlers.

A pupil of Pavel Nikolaevič Schulz, A.N. Ščeglov began his archaeological career at an early age. In spite of a wide range of scientific interests stretching from the Taman' Peninsula to the Carpathian foothills, Western Crimea and especially the Tarchankut Peninsula always remained the particular object of his love and attention. His dissertation *Severo-Zapadnyj Krym v antičnuju epochu (The North-Western Crimea in Antiquity)* defended in 1971 and published seven years later as well as the monograph *Polis i Chora (Polis and Chora)* 1976; French edition in 1992) are handbooks for everyone involved in the history of this region.

The Tarchankut expedition established by Ščeglov in 1959 explored a number of sites of the remote chora of Tauric Chersonesos. Panskoe I ranks among the most prominent of them. To this site, which became the field school of numerous Classical archaeologists of several generations, Alexander Nikolaevič devoted more than 30 years of his life.

Collaboration between the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg and the Institute of Classical Archaeology at the University of Aarhus initiated by Lise Hannestad goes back to 1992. From 2002 this was further extended to the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Black Sea Studies. This collaboration

includes a joint project of the publication of the results of the excavations of Panskoe I, a unique and exceptionally well-preserved Greek settlement. The first volume of the publication series appeared in November 2002 (L. Hannestad, V.F. Stolba & A.N. Ščeglov (eds.), *Panskoye I. Vol. 1. The Monumental Building U6*. Aarhus 2002).

Being one of the oldest professors of the St Petersburg State University Alexander Nikolaevič has trained a veritable Pleiad of pupils. All of them went through his seminars on “Greek and Barbarian Interrelations”, which he conducted for several decades. They often brought together students of different years and they were always a source of inspiration. More than once Alexander Nikolaevič came to Denmark as a visiting professor, and gave lectures at the University of Aarhus.

One of the articles by A.N. Ščeglov addresses the well-known legend in Herodotos concerning the bronze cauldron of the Scythian King Ariantas (Herodotos 4.81; see A.N. Ščeglov & K. K. Marčenko, *K Gerodotu, IV, 81* [To Herodotus, IV, 81], *ArcheologijaKiev* 3, 1989, 117-121). According to the story, the colossal vessel was cast from a vast number of arrowheads, one brought by every Scythian, by the order of the king, who wanted to know how numerous the Scythians were. The “Cauldron of Ariantas” we present here to Alexander Nikolaevič is also the result of a common effort. It unites his friends, colleagues and pupils from different institutions of Ukraine, France, Great Britain, Russia and Denmark, who celebrate his anniversary with their scientific contributions.

The edition is prepared under the auspices of the Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Black Sea Studies with assistance from the Institute for the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg.

The editors wish to express their sincerest thanks to all the authors for their readiness to take part in this publication. We are particularly grateful to Alexej V. Gilevič, who translated most of the articles of the Russian and Ukrainian contributors into English, as well as to Neil Stanford and Stacey Cozart, who undertook the linguistic revision. We are much indebted to Lev M. Vseiov (IHMC RAS) for compiling the bibliography of Alexander Nikolaevič, to Evgenija V. Bobrovskaja (IHMC RAS) for her practical help in the process of preparing the book, as well as to Andrej Ju. Alexeev, who provided the beautiful image of the bronze cauldron from the Raskopana Mogila (The State Hermitage Museum, inv. no. Dn 1897 1/14) for the frontispiece. Finally, the editors want to express their heartfelt gratitude to the following foundations, without whom this publication would not have been realised: The Danish National Research Foundation, The New Carlsberg Foundation, and The Aarhus University Research Foundation.

A few practical remarks

Abbreviations in general follow *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, 3rd edition, 1996, whereas abbreviations of periodicals are in accordance with *Archäologische Bibliographie*. In transliterating Greek names and toponyms we have tried to avoid Latinising forms. For reasons of legibility, absolute consistency could not be achieved and a few commonly used English forms like Cyprus and Plutarch have been retained. Transliteration of Russian follows mostly the system with diacritical signs employed in *Panskoye I*, rather than the phonetic transliteration commonly employed in English publications.

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Alfred