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CHERSONESOS “BARRACKS”: A LARGE URBAN ESTATE OF THE 1st - 3rd CENTURIES AD

In 1993-1999, a joint expedition of Kharkiv State University and the Tauric Chersonesos National Preserve carried out a study of the “barracks” — an extensive architectural and archaeological complex within the boundaries of the Chersonesos city-site. This group of buildings and other structures with a total area of over 500 square meters is located near a 4th-century BC city gate and the sixteenth curtain wall. In the first centuries AD, a large economic and residential complex arose and functioned here. The area of the “Barracks Center” and Room 38 accommodated an atrium. Production facilities were located in the northern and eastern part of the “barracks” on the site of medieval rooms. In Roman times, two cisterns were cut into the rock on the site of Rooms 35 and 36, and a press platform with a large lever stone was constructed. Thus, the structural remains, stratigraphic features, and artifacts found in the area of Rooms 35 and

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36 all indicate that a fairly powerful winery operated in the northern part of the "barracks" during the 1st to 3rd centuries. The filling of the winery cisterns yielded a rich collection of red-lacquered pottery of the 1st to 3rd centuries, which is extremely rarely found in such amounts in the complexes of Chersonesos. The finds illustrate the great diversity of ceramic wares used in Chersonesos. Imported vessels predominate. Fragments of an oinophore from the city of Knidus in Asia Minor, for example, are of considerable interest. Most similar oinophores from the Eastern Mediterranean date to the 2nd century AD, as do most of the ceramic imports from Knidus to the Northern Black Sea coast. Epigraphic and anepigraphic stamps on red slip plates represent a special subset of finds. In Roman times, the estate included a home sanctuary. This is evidenced by the finds of a fluted limestone column, a damaged female sculpture, fragments of a frieze-free entablature, and copious remnants of polychrome plaster. Rare finds include a ring with a gem of Athena and an elegant miniature pendant made of Egyptian faience, which depicts Cybele or Isis on a throne. Excavations of the "barracks" show that in the first centuries AD there was a significant change in the functional purpose of the port area of Chersonesos. Numerous immigrants from the Balkan and Anatolian provinces of the Roman Empire appeared among the city's inhabitants. The changes in the social and ethnic makeup of the local population should be connected with the prolonged presence of a Roman garrison in the city citadel.

Keywords: *Tauric Chersonesos, chersonesos large urban estate, «barracks», winery, natives of Roman provinces, freedmen.*

The "barracks" – a large archaeological complex within the limits of the city-site of Chersonesos – became the subject of additional investigations during the years 1993 to 1999. Expeditions sponsored by Kharkiv State University (led by S. V. Dyachkov) and the Tauric Chersonesos National Preserve (led by M. I. Zolotarev) joined forces in the study of the complex.

The structures of the "barracks" occupy a total area of more than 500 sq. m. and are located near a city gate of the 4th century BC and the sixteenth curtain wall. The ancient defensive line between the sixteenth and eighteenth

curtains was excavated by K. K. Kostyushko-Valyuzhinich in 1895-1905. He discovered the southern corner of the “barracks” at the beginning of the 20th century. Later, K. E. Grinevich, who studied the fortifications of Chersonesos in the mid-1920s, suggested that there was probably a military barracks adjacent to the city gates. K. E. Grinevich’s assumption became fixed in scholarly usage, as well as on topographic maps, plans, and in guidebooks, which explains the name of the complex. There is, however, no indication that it was used as a barracks (Crimean Chersonesos 2003, 72).

The excavation results suggest that during the 4th to 2nd centuries BC there was a large public building here. It cannot be ruled out that, in accordance with the recommendations of Aristotle, the building was erected next to the city’s defensive walls near the sea for common meals (συσσίτια) [Arist. Pol. VII, 10, 1331a], as was customary in Doric polities. The citizens of Chersonesos (who were exclusively male, of course) all took part in the *syssitia*.

Preliminary analysis of the excavation results shows that in the 2nd to 1st centuries BC activities ceased in this part of the city-site. This was probably due to the difficult international position of Chersonesos and the wars of Mithridates Eupator. In the first centuries AD, a large economic and residential complex arose and successfully functioned on the site of the “barracks” (Fig. 1). The labeling of the structures of this complex mostly follows the numbering of the medieval rooms discovered on the site in the 1960s and 1970s. During the construction of the “barracks,” hewn and sawn stone and various architectural and construction details of buildings of the Hellenistic period were extensively used. On the site of the “Barracks Center” and Room 38, an atrium was located. Stone steps were constructed in the courtyard for access to the XIII longitudinal street. There is also a well (Fig. 2), the upper slabs of which were taken from buildings of the Hellenistic period. In the center of the atrium, there is a large water cistern (No. 92).

In the area to the south of the “Barracks Center,” a fish salting complex was built in the early Byzantine times. During its construction, Roman-era structures were destroyed. A narrow alley, furnished with an open drain, separated the “barracks” from the neighboring section known as “Center of the Quarter.”

The northern and eastern parts of the “barracks” housed production facilities on the site of the medieval Rooms 35, 36-A, 36-B, 36-B, 36-K, 38, and 63. The results of excavations in Room 35 are of considerable interest. In Roman times, two cisterns were cut into the rock here: No. 1 (3.25 x 1.2-

1.5 x 1.8-2.1 m) and No. 2 (3.25 x 2.4 x 1.48 m). In the adjacent Room 36-B, there was another container (2.5 x 19 x 0.6 m). The remains of a press platform were found in the area of Room 36, next to wort tanks (Cisterns 1 and 2). A large lever stone was also found here. The walls and bottom of the cisterns were carefully coated with a layer of dense, viscous, well-elutriated green clay; the walls of the tanks were covered with hydrophobic plaster. Thus, the structural remains, stratigraphic features, and artifacts found in the area of Rooms 35 and 36 all indicate that in the 1st to 3rd centuries AD a winery functioned in the northern part of the "barracks" (Fig. 3) (Dyachkov 1994; 1996; 1997; 1999; Dyachkov, Zolotarev 1994; Dyachkov, Magda 1997).

The filling of the cisterns contained fragments of transport ware and kitchen and dining ceramics of the 1st to 3rd centuries. A significant part of the ceramic material is represented by archaeologically intact specimens. Analysis shows that the bulk of the cisterns' contents does not go beyond the middle of the 3rd century. The location yielded a rich collection of red slip ceramics, which is extremely rarely found in such amounts in the complexes of the Chersonesos city-site. The finds illustrate a wide variety of pottery used by the inhabitants of Chersonesos. Imported vessels predominate (Doroshko, Doroshko, Dyachkov 2019). For example, fragments of an oinophore from Knidus are of considerable interest. Similar oinophores from the Eastern Mediterranean mostly date to the 2nd century AD, as do most of the Knidian ceramic imports in the Northern Black Sea region (Dyachkov, Zhuravlev 2001). Epigraphic and anepigraphic stamps on red-lacquered plates represent a special and valuable subset of finds (Dyachkov 1998).

A large pear-shaped drainage cistern (No. 92) is found at the "center of the barracks." A deep hole was dug in the ground for its construction. The walls of the cistern were lined with large hewn limestone slabs on clay. At the same time, the inner surface of the cistern was smooth. The outer surface of the Cistern 92 resembles the terraced steps of a circular truncated pyramid (Fig. 4). The cistern was built inside a rectangular basement carved into the rock (Dyachkov, Zolotarev 1994, 131). The lower row of the cistern blocks adjoins the walls of the basement, forming a kind of circle inscribed in a square. According to M. I. Zolotarev, the few fragments of ceramics found in the seams between the blocks of the cistern allow us to conjecture that it was constructed in the first half of the 4th century BC. It was assumed that the cistern was located in the basement of the left pylon of the oldest city gate and served to store a strategic supply of water (Zolotarev, Korobkov,

Ushakov 128, рис. 75). In our view, the cistern was built in Roman times, and part of the southern wall of room No. 38 was dismantled for this purpose and then reconstructed. Traces of the rebuilding of this wall are preserved very clearly. Obviously, large limestone blocks from the remains of ancient defensive structures were used for the construction of Cistern 92.

In the basement of Room 64, a stock of roofing tiles was kept (Magda, Ilyina 1994). One tile contains a graffito about a deal between certain Midas and Hilian (Fig. 5).

The names of the parties to the deal are interesting. The spelling of the name Μίδεξ corresponds to the Dorian dialect of the inhabitants of Chersonesos. This name was common among the Greek and non-Greek populations of various regions of Asia Minor. In our view, Midas should be considered a native of Western or Central Anatolia. The name Χιλιανόξ is not documented in the prosopography of the ancient cities of the Black Sea region. It can be seen as Greek, derived from the numeral χίλιοι – “thousand.” Obviously, this Greek name is formed using the Latin suffix –ianus. Strangely formed names were often borne by freedmen and their descendants (Saprykin, Dyachkov 1994). In the first centuries AD, this social group was fairly well represented among the population of Chersonesos (Kadeev 1981 51-60). Freedmen and their descendants played a significant role in the economic life of the Black Sea states (Dyachkov 1997, 70-71; Velkov 1984, 14; Tacheva-Khitova 1972, 36-38).

The inscription is of great interest from the point of view of the history of the construction and functioning of the “barracks.” We believe that Midas was the owner of the estate in the basement of which the tiles and plinths left over from the construction of the roof were deposited.

Thus, the tile graffito speaks eloquently of the functional purpose of the Roman-era “barracks” and the composition of its inhabitants. The inscription records the presence of immigrants from Asia Minor among the residents of the port area of Chersonesos. It should be emphasized that the “barracks” is located next to the citadel, where the Roman garrison was housed (Saprykin, Dyachkov 1994, 172).

It is likely that persons accompanying the Roman troops (merchants and usurers, artisans, freedmen and slaves, concubines, etc.) settled in the vicinity of the citadel. The discovery of a massive Roman altar, laid in the corner of a wall of the medieval estate IX, indirectly argues in favor of this theory. On its frontside, three lower lines of a dedication are partially preserved, mentioning

the military tribune Lucius Julius Mukazenus (Saprykin, Dyachkov 1999, 71-78; 2000, 115–121).

The above considerations are also supported by a stamp that reads “VEMI,” found on one of the ceramide fragments from the “Midas stocks” (Magda, Ilyina 1994, 157). Experts decipher the abbreviation as “a vexillatio of the troops of Lower Moesia.” This reading indicates that the Roman vexillatio in Chersonesos consisted of units originating in Lower Moesia. Experts date stamps with the abbreviation “VEMI” to the turn of the 3rd century (Zubar 2004, 75).

In Roman times, the so-called “barracks” were inhabited by wealthy people. The estate seems to have boasted a home sanctuary. This is evidenced by the finds of a fluted limestone column, female sculpture, fragments of a freeze-free entablature, and extensive remnants of polychrome plaster (Dyachkov 1997, 157; Zubar 2009, 362, fig. 588). It is possible that one of the residents of the barracks wore a ring with a gem representing Athena holding her hand over a fire lit on an altar. Similar gems were popular among the inhabitants of Chersonesos during the Roman period. Among the rare imported items, there is an elegant miniature pendant made of Egyptian faience, depicting Cybele or Isis on a throne (Dyachkov 1997, 158, fig. 3; Nesel 2008).

Thus, the excavations on the site of the “barracks” show that the first centuries AD witnessed a significant change in the functional purpose of the port area of Chersonesos. Numerous immigrants from the Balkan and Anatolian provinces of the Roman Empire appeared among the inhabitants of the city. The changes in the social and ethnic makeup of the local population should be connected with the prolonged presence of a Roman garrison in the city citadel.

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ХЕРСОНЕСЬКА «КАЗАРМА»: ВЕЛИКА МІСЬКА САДИБА I–III ст. н. е.

У 1993–1999 рр. об'єднана експедиція Харківського державного університету й Національного заповідника «Херсонес Таврійський» вела дослідження «казарми» — великого архітектурно-археологічного комплексу херсонеського городища. Комплекс споруд та інших

об'єктів «казарми» загальною площею понад 500 кв. м розташований поблизу міських воріт IV ст. до н. е. і XVI куртини оборонних стін. У перших століттях н.е. на площі «казарми» виник і успішно функціонував великий виробничо-господарський і житловий комплекс. На місці ділянки «Центр казарми» і приміщення 38 був розташований атріум. У північній і східній частині «казарми» на місці середньовічних приміщень були виробничі об'єкти. У римський час на місці приміщень 35 і 36 в скелі вирубано дві цистерни, улаштовано давильний майданчик з великим важільним каменем. Отже, будівельні залишки, стратиграфічні особливості, а також знахідки, виявлені на ділянці приміщень 35 і 36, вказують, що в I–III ст. н.е. в північній частині «казарми» функціонувала досить потужна виноробня. У засипу цистерн виноробні виявлена надзвичайно багата колекція червонолакової кераміки I–III ст., яка в такому обсязі в комплексах херсонеського городища трапляється вкрай рідко. Знахідки ілюструють велику різноманітність керамічного посуду. Серед знахідок переважають посудини імпортного виробництва. Значний інтерес, наприклад, представляють фрагменти ойнофора з малоазійського міста Книда. Більшість аналогічних ойнофоров зі Східного Середземномор'я датовані II ст. н. е., так само, як і велика частина Книдського керамічного імпорту до Північного Причорномор'я. Окрему колекцію серед знахідок склали епіграфні та анепіграфні клейма на червонолакових тарілках. У римський час у садибі було домашнє святилище. Про це свідчать знахідки канелюрованої вапнякової колони, пошкодженої жіночої скульптури, уламків безфризowego антаблементу й численних залишків поліхромної штукатурки. До рідкісних знахідок слід віднести перстень з геммою Афіни, а також витончену мініатюрну підвіску з єгипетського фаянсу, яка зображує Кибелу або Ісиду на троні. Розкопки «казарми» показують, що в перші століття н. е. відбулася істотна зміна функціонального призначення портового району Херсонеса. Серед жителів міста з'явилися численні вихідці з балканських та малоазійських провінцій Римської імперії. Зміну соціального й етнічного складу населення міста слід пов'язувати з тривалим перебуванням у міській цитаделі підрозділів римського гарнізону.

Ключові слова: Херсонес Таврійський, херсонська велика міська садиба, «казарма», виноробня, вихідці з римських провінцій, вільновідпущеники.

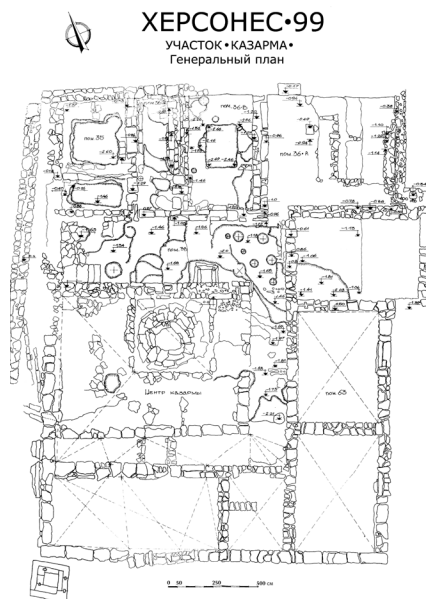


Fig. 1. The barracks – 1999. General plan of excavations.
Рис. 1. Казарма – 1999. Генеральный план розкопок.



Fig. 2. Well in the atrium of the Roman-era “barracks.” View from the east (photo by S. V. Dyachkov).

Рис. 2. Колодязь в атріумі «казарми» римського часу. Вигляд зі сходу (фото С. В. Д'ячкова).



Fig. 3. Remains of the winery. Excavations of 1995. View from the east
(photo by S. V. Dyachkov).

Рис. 3. Залишки виноробні. Розкопки 1995р. Вигляд зі сходу
(фото С. В. Д'ячкова).



Fig. 4. Cistern 92. View from the south (photo by S.V. Dyachkov).

Рис. 4. Цистерна 92. Вигляд з півдня (фото С. В. Д'ячкова).

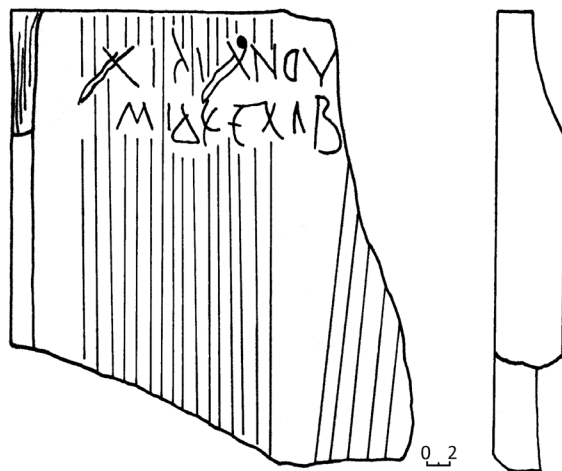


Fig. 5. Graffito on a tile from Room 63

(Saprykin, S.Yu., Dyachkov, S.V. Graffito from the "Barracks"... p. 170, fig. 3).

Рис. 5. Граффіто на черепиці з приміщення 63

(Сапрыкин, С.Ю., Дьячков, С. В. Граффито из «казармы» ... с. 170, рис. 3).

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