
This report is a continuation of that of 1984, which covered the then Soviet Union for the 1970s and Bulgaria, Rumania and Turkey through the 1960s and 1970s (AR 30 1983-84, 71-97). The eastern side of the Black Sea (Kolkhis and Iberia) has recently received a report by D.D. Kacharava (AR 37 1990-91, 79-86), to continue the one already provided by her in 1984 (AR 30 98-101), and to it the reader is referred for information on the Kolkhian archaeological sites.

The first two-thirds of the 1980s saw a great deal of archaeological activity, staging of conferences, publication of articles and monographs. An ominous sign of impending change was the cessation in 1988 of the annual compilation, Arkheologicheskiye Otkrytiya - AO (Archaeological Discoveries) for the year 1986. With it disappeared the only all-Union report on the year’s archaeological work and publication of excavators’ preliminary conclusions.

The following year the East European bloc of nations itself began to disintegrate. In December 1989 an internally wracked Rumania, in January 1990 a relatively peaceful Bulgaria gained political freedoms, but suffered from increasingly weak economies. Former constituent members of the Soviet Union, such as Moldova, were detached in the midst of warfare with dissident sub-groups like the Russians of Transdniester. Since December 1991 confrontation with a Russia cut off from large economic stimulus and large foreign investments, has led to an alarming reports of civil war in Sukhumi in Abkhazia, and in and around Poti) on the theme The Black Sea as a Contact Zone - Relations between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area in the 2nd-1st millennium bc. In fact it was cancelled a few days before it was due to start, as the war in western Georgia advanced from Poti towards Kutaisi.

The second international series of symposia is held at Sozopol, Bulgaria (anc. Apollonia in Thrace) under the title Thracia Pontica (= TP). TP II held in 1982, appeared in 1985, sub-titled Le Littoral Thrace et son rôle dans le Monde ancien (Iambol). TP III (1985) was published in 1986 in Sofia, under the title Les Thraces et les Colonies grecques VII-VI siècles avant n.e., and TP IV (1988) had the theme Les Agglomerations cotières de la Thrace avant la colonisation grecque' (Sofia, 1991). TP V was held in October 1991, on the theme, Les Ports dans la vie de la Thrace ancienne, printed summaries 1991); on the usual pattern it would be published in 1994. Inside Russia a series of seminars has been held at Rostov-on-Don. These started as meetings of pedagogical institutes and have developed into a wide-ranging forum of archaeological work held every two years (1986, 1988, 1990, 1992) on the theme International Relations within the Black Sea Basin in Ancient and Mediaeval Times (IRBS I-VI). Another is to be held in May 1994, for which papers have already been collected. In 1988 the Crimean region held a large conference at Simferopol, of which there are brief summaries of the papers (Problems of Ancient Culture, 1988 (= PAC Simf)).


Conferences and symposia played a continuing part in disseminating information and promoting discussion both within the eastern scholarly community and more widely. The series of symposia, Ts Khal tubo-I-III, the last held in 1982 but published in 1983, has been continued since that year at the new Vani Museum and study centre. The symposium Ts Khal tubo-Vani IV, on the theme Local Ethno-Political Formations in the Black Sea Area in the 7th-4th centuries bc was published in Tbilisi in 1988. Vani IV (1987) on the theme The Black Sea Littoral in the 7th-5th centuries bc - Written and Archaeological Sources, Tbilisi, 1990, also appeared in a French version as Le Pont Euxin vu par les Grecs, eds. O.D. Lordkipanidze and P. Lévêque, 1990. In September 1990 Vani VI was held under the title The Black Sea Littoral - Early Greek epos and Archaeology, to appear in two versions again in Tbilisi and Besançon in 1993. The latest in the series, Vani VII, was to take place in September 1993 (though amid alarming reports of civil war in Sukhumi in Abkhazia, and in and around Poti) on the theme The Black Sea as a Contact Zone - Relations between the Mediterranean and Black Sea area in the 2nd-1st millennium bc. In fact it was cancelled a few days before it was due to start, as the war in western Georgia advanced from Poti towards Kutaisi.

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Fig. 1

with a Black Sea interest in 1991: at King’s College, London, on The Greeks in the Black Sea; a section of the Classical Association Conference held at Warwick was devoted to the same area, the papers from both remaining unpublished. Two new journals will, however, begin from this year to make accessible recent work by former Soviet scholars and by others from the east European States. Das Schwarze Meer is to be edited jointly from Berlin and Bucharest, and From Scythia to Siberia - A Journal of Ancient Civilizations will be published by Brill of Leiden. Both have reached the stage of assembly of the contents of the first two numbers.

Before launching into a coastal, site-by-site, survey, following the pattern of the last report, some works of general relevance to the Black Sea area should be mentioned. The reprint of Aubrey Diller’s The Tradition of the Minor Greek Geographers, Hakkert 1986, makes much more easily available the crucial texts of Ps-Scymnus’ versified geography of the Black Sea coasts, and its derivative, the Anonymous Periplous Ponti Euxini. N. Ehrhardt reviews the evidence for the religious links between Miletus and her colonies, and for the cults worshipped in them (Milet und seine Kolonien-Vergleichende Untersuchung der Kultischen und Politischen Verhältnisse, Frankfurt 1983, ed.2, 1989). J. Bouzek surveys the Greek pottery imported into the region (BCH 113 (1989) 1. 249-59) and extends the coverage, though unevenly, to other categories of material (Studies of Greek Pottery in the Black Sea Region, Prague 1989). Numismatic literature on the area is covered by Poenaru-Bordea (International Numismatic Congress, London 1986, 68-89), and the Black Sea collection of coins in the British Museum has recently been published by M. Price (SNG IX The British Museum Part I: The Black Sea, London 1993). Inscriptions from the region have been made accessible to specialists attending the Congresses of Greek and Roman epigraphy at Constanta (1977) Athens (1982) and Sofia (1987). Summaries of recent epigraphic finds within the former USSR were provided by J.G. Vinogradov (Arkheologichesky Vestnik 31 (1978), 301-16; Bull. Epigraphique 1990).

Two works in Russian, which are of general interest for the Black Sea as a whole, concern its fluctuating level at various periods (P.V. Fyodorov, Kolyebania Urovnya Moryei i Okeanov z 15,000 Lyet, Moscow 1982; I.V. Brueiko and V.A. Karpov, VDI 1992, 2. 87-97). The latter article, based mainly in the NW part of the Black Sea, argues for a drop in sea-level in PR and EC times, which was reversed in the 1st Ct BC to 1st Ct AD. Combining geology, hydrogeology and geomorphology, they argue that their data give a reliable eustatic curve and should aid the location of lost coastal settlements. Agbunov likewise recommends a complex study of the ancient texts and geomorphology in the search for lost sites (Drevneishiye Gosudarstv na Territorii SSSR, Moscow 1981, 239-46). Also general in application is the book by J.B. Brashinsky (Myetody Issledovania Antichnoi Torgovli, Leningrad 1984) with its all-round approach to the study of the origins, capacity and contents of wine and oil bulk-carrying amphoras. Computation is used in restoring three basic forms of such amphoras, pithoidal, conical and globular, by Monakhov and Slonov (VDI...
The coast and harbour of Salmydessos, of evil reputation among the Greeks as the haunt of wreckers, have recently been discussed by J. Stronk (TP III, 203-15; IV 101-8). Northward from Salmydessos the cities of the Thracian coast have received a good, if brief treatment in English from B. Isaac (The Greek Settlements in Thrace until the Macedonian Conquest, Brill 1986, 239-78). N. Ehrhardt analyses the relations between Greek cities and the Thracian tribes and dynasts (Eos 76 (1988) 293-304).

**Turkey in Europe**

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**Bulgaria**

On the coast of Bulgaria (Fig. 2) the LR site at Ahtopol (Agathopolis) by the mouth of the river Velek has been studied since 1984. V. Velkov suggests that there may have been an independent polis on the peninsula as early as the 5th Ct BC. Two fragmentary Greek inscriptions have been found, as well as coins of the Thracian dynasts Kotys I, Sauthes IV and Kersebleptes. (TP V, 1991, resumé 46). Off-shore at Arapia an early Byz wreck was found, containing pottery, glass vessels and two coins of the early 6th Ct AD (Naydenova, ibid. 26). Further N along the coast was a small C site near the mouth of the small river Ropotamo and an EBA site in the shallow waters of the bay (TP IV, 451-67). At Urdoviza (near Kiten) is another EBA site, underwater; perhaps the peninsula was a Thracian fort, as its name might suggest (Poroyanov, TP V, resumé 3-4). I. Karayotov publishes a verse inscription from Kiten, mentioning one Satyros, son of Heragoras and the city Perinthos (Actes du VII Congrès Epigraphique, Bucharest 1979, 388-9). Stone anchors of the 2nd-1st millenia have been found off-shore at many points of the Bulgarian coastline - Ropotamo, the headlands of Maslen Nos and Kaliakra as well as at anchorage-points beside the harbours of Sozopol and Nesebar. They have given rise to the view that native Thracian chieftains sponsored sailing along the coast both long before and after the Greek settlement (Poroyanov, TP III (1986) 158-65). At Kolokita Nos, the burial with the double ring of amphoras (AR 1983-84 73) is now published (Tsaneva, TP II, 352-9). The hilltop fort at Malkoto Kale, one of a chain of Thracian strongholds in the copper-bearing hills (Medni Rid) was partly excavated in the 1970s, and proved to be in commercial contact with Apollonia in the 6th-5th Cts BC (Thracia III (1974) 107-13; P. Delev, Xenia 16 (1985) 17-18).

**Apollonia in Thrace**

The coast and harbour of Salmydessos, of evil reputation among the Greeks as the haunt of wreckers, have recently been discussed by J. Stronk (TP III, 203-15; IV 101-8). Northward from Salmydessos the cities of the Thracian coast have received a good, if brief treatment in English from B. Isaac (The Greek Settlements in Thrace until the Macedonian Conquest, Brill 1986, 239-78). N. Ehrhardt analyses the relations between Greek cities and the Thracian tribes and dynasts (Eos 76 (1988) 293-304).
FIG. 3

Strabo says that most of the city lay on the island, though it probably also occupied much of the peninsula, while several necropoleis lay in the Park and at Kalfata. The harbours have been studied by Poroyanov (TP II, 196-207) where a schematic map of Sozopol and the three islands of St Kirik, St Ivan and St Peter is given, on which the numerous finds of stone anchors, and stone and lead anchor-stocks, are plotted. For discussion of stone anchor-types of LBA and EIA and of stone and lead-stocks from wooden anchors of the Greek period see G. Kapitan (TP III, 381-95) and M. Lazarov (Vani VII 1990, in press). The earliest wg style and other E Greek pottery from Apollonia is discussed by M. Reho (TP III, 216-20) and the bf and rf imports into the cities of the Thracian Black Sea coast likewise (TP II, 215-6). The type on the earliest Apolloniate silver is a very appropriate wooden anchor with stone or lead stock, and, as supplementary symbol, a lobster (astakos) (Fig. 4). It is suggested that this is a pun on the name of the territory of the nearby tribe, Astai-Astike (Hind, TP III, 89-104). This tribe is thought to have had as one of its forts the neighbouring bria at Attia (L. Ogenova TP III, 240). The coin-holdings of the British Museum have most recently been published by M. Price (SNG IX B.M. London, 1993, plate VI-VII). Distribution of the silver coins of Apollonia inland has been plotted by Stephanova (Numismatika 14.4 (1980), 3-9) and K. Dmitrov lists 13 hoards of Apolloniate silver found in the interior of Thrace (TP IV, 207). Stephanova has also studied the bronze coins, which have as their type a statue of Apollo, dating to the mid-4th to mid-2nd Cts BC (TP II, 272-82) and points to prototypes on coins of Antiochus II for variants from the 3rd Ct BC. Bronze arrow-head money continues to be studied (P. Balabanov, Numismatika (1986) 2, 3-14, and K. Dmitrov, TP IV, 205-8). The latest view is that they were issued by Apollonia, Istria and Olbia before true coinage, as they are found concentrated in the hinterland of these three cities (SC NUM (1984) 17-24; Klio 73 (1991) 1, 20-7, sv Istria). The early pottery found on the harbour bottom is suggested to be from the earliest necropolis now underwater (Panayotova, TP V, 29, resumé) where remains of an Aeneolithic-EBA settlement were found in 1990-91 (TP V, 34, resumé). A series of fine late 5th-early 4th Ct BC bf bell kraters from the necropolis have been given excellent illustration (M. Tsaneva, Kratery iz Apolloni, Sofia 1982). Still unpublished is the chance find of a triangular lead weight bearing the civic badge, the anchor, as also are the finds from the 1992 excavations on S. Ivan island near the monastery, and those from the H necropolis on the edge of the new town (excavator C. Panayotova). A very brief account of Apollonia in German was given by Ivanov (Das Altertum 30.2 (1984), 123-5).

A Thracian fortress near the village of Rouen at the head of the Bay of Burgas is discussed by Karayotov and Kiachkina (TP III, 245-50). The site at Burgos Bani is treated in TP III, 232, and the Thracian settlement at Dehelton (Deultum) excavated between 1981 and 1985 is identified as a shrine and focal point of trade between Apollonia and the Thracians from the 6th to the 4th Cts BC (Balabanov, TP III, 221-37). Further evidence for trade overlaid through SE Thrace has been found at emporion Pisteros on the right bank of the Hebros. An inscription was found in 1990, mentioning Apollonites, Thracians and Maroneans (Domaradski, TP V, resumé). It seems fairly clear that the place-names on the silver bowls in the Rogozen Treasure (see below), unlike the find-spot of the treasure itself in NW Thrace (Triballia), were all of towns in its SE corner in the hinterland of the Propontis (A. Fol,
Roads across SE Thrace have been traced by the Apollonia-Strandzha expedition, following overland and riverine routes between the N Aegean and Propontis on the one hand and the Black Sea on the other (Stoikova, *TP I*, 223-4). The capital of the late 4th Ct Odrysian kings, *Seuthopolis*, is published by Ognenova (L. Ognenova-Marinovich, *Seuthopolis-Byt i Kultura I*, 1984). A second city of the Thracian princes, *Kabyłe* near Iambol, has been excavated (V. Velkov, *IIIrd Int. Thrak. Congress Vienna II*, Vienna 1984, 213-7). North of the Bay of Burgas *Ankhialos*, a *polikhnion* of Apollonia, was a valuable salt-pan region, and Apolloniate coins found their way into the Thracian hinterland. A new hoard was found at *Sredha-Mahala* in 1984 (Karayotov, *TP III*, 250). Coins of Mesembria of H date found their way to Kabyłe, probably via Aitos and Karnobat, where types of the early 3rd Ct BC are common (K. Dimitrov, *TP V*, resumé 9-11). The Thracian sanctuary at *Monastir Tepe*, by the mineral baths of Burgas, has yielded ‘West Slope’ ware and over 200 amphora stamps of Thasos, Rhodes, Kos and Knidos (Kyashkina, *TP V*, resumé 2). A number of settlements at the head of the Bay of Burgas imported Greek material in the 6th-5th Cts BC - *Izgrev* near Burgas, as well as *Sladki Kladentsi*, a Thracian sanctuary at *Khioto*, and a fort (*tyrsis*) on the N shore of *Lake Mandra* (Karayotov, *TP V*, resumé 20).

**Mesembria (Nesebâr).** Since 1983 Nesebâr has been a ‘Centre of World Culture’ (UNESCO) on account of its numerous Byz Churches. The ancient and mediaeval periods of Nesebâr have recently been popularised with good illustrations by V. Velkov, L. Ognenova and M. Chimbuleva (*Mesembria-Mesemvria-Nesebur*, Sofia 1986). A brief account of Mesembria with references to recent archaeological material and inscriptions is given by Velkov (*Xenia* 16, 29-37). The evolution of the Thracian name Melsambria to the Greek Mesembria is studied by Vlahov (*TP III*, 1986, 176-7). A point in dispute is the date of the *bria* (Thracian fort). Ognenova sets it immediately before the Greek colony (*Wiadomosci Archaeologiczne* 44 (1979) 1 37-8). Alexandrescu and Morints argue that it is earlier by some two to three Cts (*Pontica* 15 (1982) 47-56). Ognenova suggests that there were harbours both N and S of the peninsula (*TP V*, resumé 28). Revised estimates of the size of the anc. city suggest that to the present peninsula should be added areas to N and S now under water, giving an area of some 40 hectares. The ‘helmeted-head type’ on the silver coinage on the earliest coins of Mesembria is made more familiar in the West by the publication of the B.M. Catalogue (Price, *SNG IX* pl.X 265-76). The hero Melsas is thought to be represented here. Mesembrian gold staters are studied by Rogalski (*INMV* 18 (1982) 92-9) and the bronze of H date by Dimitrov (*TP V*, resumé 9-11). A hoard of 282 coins of Macedonia Prima, Thasos, Thracian imitations and Athenian tetradrachms, found in Nesebâr town, is discussed by I. Karayotov (*TP II*, 151-5). Inscriptions in honour of Egyptian deities and illustrating the cult of Demeter and Kore are published by Velkov (*Hommages à M.J. Vermaseren III*, Leiden, 1978, 1293-5; *Festschrift Chr. Danov*, Sofia 1984). An inscription of the 4th Ct BC honours one Matris, son of Borykhos, grandson of Aiskhines, who is said to have protected the territory of Mesembria from attack. In another inscription, a Mesembrian, Polyxenos, is honoured by the city of Dionysopolis (Velkov, *XIth Int. Congress Greek and Latin Epigraphy*, 117). Perhaps the most interesting recent find is the sculptural relief of the 2nd Ct BC, on which are represented the six *strategoi* attending to ritual in the presence of a *hekataion* (Fig. 5) (Velkov, *Arkheologia* 26 (1984) 22-3; *Xenia* 16, 47; Alexandrescu-Vianu, *St. Class.* 24 (1986) 99-107). Relations with the Thracian ruler, Sadala, and with the Astai, continue to excite interest, as do the coins mentioned in the Sadala inscription (Velkov, *Mesembria-Mesemvria-Nesebur...* 12-14; I. Youroukova, *Epigraphica* 42 (1980) 13-24). The importance of Mesem...
bria at the time of the transition from LR to Byz times is underlined by Velkov (Byzantinobulgarica 7, Sofia 1981 137-60).

Odessos (Varna). Beshevlyev connects the ancient name ‘Watery Place’ with the pile-dwellings on Varna Lagoon (INMV 24 (1988) 5-14). In 1985 a small-scale excavation on the hill above the R baths found a rare A layer, in which was a timber-and-post-hole dwelling with traces of wattle-and-daub walls; associated material included fragments of a lotus bowl, a Chiot omphalos-bowl and Attic bf sherds. This may have been an outlying part of the polis, or part of a nearby Thracian settlement in contact with it (M. Lazarov, Vani V 1987, summary). Gocheva has studied the priest-hoods held at Odessos and Dionysopolis, modern Balchik (Klio 62 (1980) 1. 49-53). Glassware from Odessos and other cities on this W coast, which is now held in the Varna Museum, is published in the museum’s journal (A. Minchev, INMV 16 (1980), 20 (1984), 24 (1988), 25 (1989). Minchev discusses also the ECh period in Odessos and its territory (Xenia 16 (1985) 51-74). The coins of the small kinglets of Scythia Minor - Kanites, Tanusa, Akrosas, Saritas, Kharaspes, Aelis - are studied by J. Youroukova (Thrakia IV 1977, 105ff). They are said to have been struck in the W Pontic cities north of the Haimos Mountains, i.e. at Odessos, Tomoi, Kallatis and Dionysopolis.

Dionysopolis (Balchik). Knowledge of the ancient toponyms of places near this small city has been considerably increased in detail by the find in 1982 of an inscription of the 2nd Ct BC. King Kotys is mentioned, also a Philippos, son of Aristides, a Thracian called Dintastes and Sadala, seemingly a regional strategos. A number of local place-names are given - Aphrodiasias, Akra, Neapolis, Kerbaitis, Skerizis (Banyev and Dimitrov, TP II, 34-8; VIII Int. Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy, Athens).

Bizone (Kavarna). Two Thracian tombs of the 2nd-1st Cts BC were found near Kavarna (INMV 25 (1989) 9-12). The large number of Sinopian amphora stamps in the Kavarna Museum have been published (Banyev, Lazov and Salkin, TP II, 29-33). Salkin argues that Bizone dates as a colony from a much earlier period than has formerly been believed (TP III, 251-5). This is based on the finds there of a little E Greek banded ware which is dated to the late 7th Ct BC. But the bulk of the pottery from the plateau comprised Herakleot, Rhodian and Sinopian amphoras of the late 5th to the 3rd Cts BC.

Tirizis (Kaliakra). Underwater excavations by the cape and to its N have found almost 100 stone anchors (Lazarov, Vani VI 1990, in press) more than anywhere else off the Bulgarian coast. The dedication inscription, found in 1981 off the cape, has now been published by Lazarov and Popov (TP II, 156-63; Lazarov, VDI (1985) 3, 47-50). It is a votive made by Antigonus, son of Herakleitos, a Macedonian of Stybera to the Dioskouroi Soteres on behalf of the local ruler Sariakes, and is dated by the authors to c 175-150 BC.

THRACE AND THE THRACIANS

Two large-scale art-books have appeared, which well illustrate the elite elements in Thracian culture: Gold of the Thracian Horsemen - Treasures from Bulgaria, Les éditions de l’homme, Montreal 1987; Traci - Arte e Cultura nelle Terre di Bulgaria dalle origini alla Tarda Romanita, Art World Media, Venice 1989. An account of slavery among the Thracians is given by V. Velkov (Studia zur Alten Geschichte, Siegfried Lauffer zum 70 Geburtstag, Rome 1986, 1023-30) and the tribal geography is surveyed by A. Fol, T. Spirdona and M. Oppermann (Fol and Spirdona, Istoricheska Geographia na Trakiiskate Plemena do III vyeka pr. n.e. I & II, Sofia 1983; Oppermann, Thraker zwischen Karpatenbogen und der Agäis, 1984). The genealogy of the last Odrysian kings of Thrace, c. 100 BC to AD 45, is studied by Tacheva (Godishnik Sofiiskogo Universiteta Kliment Okhridsky-Istorichesky Fakultet 77 (1985) 412-17). Exceptional finds of recent times are the monumental tomb found in 1982 at Sveshtary in NE Bulgaria, which had impressive architectural and painted decoration dating it to the 4th-3rd Cts BC. Among the most distinctive features were caryatids on the internal walls (M. Chichikova, Iskusstvo 3 (1983) 18-27; Archeologia 190, Dijon, 1984, 17ff; J. Best (ed.) Thracians and Myceneans IV. Int. Congress of Thracology, Rotterdam, Leiden, N.Y. 1989, 205-17; M. Chichikova et al. The Thracian Tomb near the Village of Sveshtary, Sofia 1986, 123pp).

A great find of silver plate was made at Rogozen in NW Bulgaria between the summer of 1985 and January 1986; it consisted of 108 phialai and 54 jugs (Fig. 6). Some items may be Getic in origin, others influenced by the metalwork of Olynthus. However, a sizeable number had obviously served as a kind of tribute-gift to the Odrysian princes from cities in the corner of Thrace inland of the Sea of Marmara (Iskusstvo 1986, 6, 1-63; Arkheologia 29.3 (1987) 26-66; I. Marazov, The Rogozen Treasure, Sofia 1988; B.F. Cook (ed.) The Rogozen Treasure. Papers delivered at a Conference held 13th March, 1987, B.M. London 1989). It is suggested that the collection was assembled c. 383/2 BC, looted by Philip and lost to the Triballoi, ultimately to be hidden from the Celtic invaders c. 280 BC (Tacheva, Arkheologia 29.4 (1987) 1-11). New local variants of the Thracian rider god/hero continue to be found, the epithet Aularkenos in the Odessos region (Karambiyeva...
and Ivanov, *INMV* 23 1987, 74-83) and an Ares Zyragetes from a shrine of c. 300-250 BC (V. Naidenova, *Vani V*). A new synthesis of Thrace in this period will be given by Z. Archibald (*CAH* VI\(^2\) in press). Before leaving Bulgaria, the survey of underwater archaeology along its coast should be mentioned (M. Lazarov, *VI Congresso Internacional de Arqueología Submarina*, Cartagena 1985, 135-8) as well as the same author’s report on studies of the import of Greek amphoras into the coastal part of Pontic Thrace (*BCH* Suppl. XIII 1986, 401-5) which also includes Kallatis, Tomis and Istria in Rumania, to which we now turn.

**RUMANIA**

The southernmost city on the Rumanian coast was Kallatis (Fig. 7). As this lies under the modern town Mangalia, attention has been paid mainly to the necropoleis, which produce burials from the 4th Ct BC onwards. The two ancient harbour-moles, now underwater, have been studied, with the conclusion that they made use of a small natural bay (M. Lazarov, *Potynolata Flotilia*, Varna 1975, 136-8; Bounegru, *Pontica* 19 (1986) 267-72; C. Preda, *TP IV*, 162-5). The territory of Kallatis, which stretched from Shabla (Karöln Limen) to the S, as far as Tuzla to the N, is the subject of a long article by Avram (*Dacia* 35 (1991) 103-37) who also discusses the constitution of the city from the epigraphic evidence (*Das Schwarze Meer* I, in press). Roads in the environs of Kallatis dating to the Roman period are traced by Stefan (*St. Class.* 22 (1984) 95-107). A survey of the trading links of Kallatis during the H period is undertaken, using the epigraphic evidence, by Dorutsiu-Boila (*SCIVA* 39.3 (1988) 243-9). Some twenty cities, most within the Black Sea area, but some outside, were involved. Terracottas, to add to the large numbers already known from Kallatis, continue to be found - Eros, Nike, Aphrodite and Dionysos figurines among them, dating to the 4th-3rd Cts BC (Bardaleanu-Zavatini, 1985, 267-72; C. Preda, *TP IV*, 162-5).
Considerable activity has been directed towards the study of amphora-stamps from Kallatis (by Buzoianu and Poenaru-Bordea, Pontica 16 (1983) 149-88; Pontica 17 (1984) 51-60; M. Coja, in Descoedres (ed.) Greek Colonists and Native Populations, 1990, 157-68). The above-mentioned settlement at Albești inland of Kallatis has also produced numerous remains of temples and altars were found (M. Coja, in J. Coja, in Descoedres (ed.) Greek Colonists and Native Populations, 1990, 157-68). The archaeological evidence for relations between the Istrian and the Dobrogea is summarised by M. Coja (in Descoedres ed., Greek Colonists and Native Populations, 1990, 157-68). The importace of copper and iron deposits located within 30km of Istria is stressed by Poenaru-Bordea and Oberlander-Timoveanu (Actes du II Congrès Thracologie I (1978) 141). Istria harbour is shown to have been closed by the sandbank only in the 6th Ct AD (St. Class. 26 (1988) 110-16; Melanges Lévéque, DHA 1989, 1-8). In a series of articles he traces Istria's A stage (Pontica 18 (1985) 41-54; 19 (1986) 19-32) relations with the surrounding Getai (Tskhaltubo-Vani IV 281-94) its floruit in the 5th-4th Cts (Vani V 1987) and its constitution as reported by Aristotle (St. Class. 24 (1986) 73-70). The archaeological evidence for relations between the Istrian and the Dobrogea is summarised by M. Coja (in Descoedres ed., Greek Colonists and Native Populations, 1990, 157-68). The importance of copper and iron deposits located within 30km of Istria is stressed by Poenaru-Bordea and Oberlander-Timoveanu (Actes du II Congrès Thracologie I (1978) 141). Istria harbour is shown to have been closed by the sandbank only in the 6th Ct AD (St. Class. 26 (1988) 67-79). A corpus of inscriptions of the city and surrounding region has been published (D. Pippidi et al. Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae. Vol. I. Historia, Bucharest, 1983). To this should be added that of Dioskorides, son of Strouthion, of H date (St. Class. 21 (1983) 23-6) and others published by Moretti (St. Class. 24 (1986) 21-6). Pippidi also publishes fragmentary decrees, and dedications delivered by P. Alexandrescu and C. Preda at the Constanța Conference celebrating 2,500 years of the city 3-5 June 1991. Arrow money and Istrian cast bronze coins have been found during excavations in the Cathedral Park (B. Mitrea, Dacia 20 (1976) 288, No. 9; C. Scorpan, SC Num. 7 (1980) 25-34). A corpus of the Greek and Latin inscriptions from Tomis is now available (J. Stoian, Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae II, Bucharest, 1987). Import of amphorae in the 4th Ct BC and H times has come in for particular study (BCH Suppl. XIII 335-51, 407-15). These include special studies of Thasian, Herakleiot and Rhodian imports. The site of Tomoi/Tomis. In spite of this a hut of wattle-and-daub technique of the earliest period is now reported; it contained some E Greek pottery of the 6th Ct BC (Radulescu and Papuc, paper prepared for Vani VI 1990). For the early period at Tomis papers were

**Istria.** Situated behind a long sandbar on Lake Sinoe, many kilometres S of the southernmost arm of the Danube (Fig. 8) Istria continues to be the subject of much study and published work. Vol. VI of Histria (Al. Suceveanu et al. eds.) appeared in 1982 on the 'Roman Baths' area; Vol. VII deals with early remains from the temple area. Most recently a collection of essays on various aspects of the city has been published as Xenia 26 - Histria, Eine Griechenstadt an der Rumänischen Schwarzmeerküste, eds. P. Alexandrescu and W. Schuller, Konstanz 1990. This contains contributions on the A period, the city's territory, stone sculpture of all periods, Istria's R period and its LR fortifications, and contains a full bibliography of works on the site down to 1988. P. Alexandrescu reconsideres two Euboean LG sherds and other pottery from Istria in the Cambridge Museum of Classical Archaeology (St. Class. 28 (1988) 110-16; Melanges Lévéque, DHA 1989, 1-8). In a series of articles he traces Istria's A stage (Pontica 18 (1985) 41-54; 19 (1986) 19-32) relations with the surrounding Getai (Tskhaltubo-Vani IV 281-94) its floruit in the 5th-4th Cts (Vani V 1987) and its constitution as reported by Aristotle (St. Class. 24 (1986) 73-70). The archaeological evidence for relations between the Istrian and the Getai peoples of the Dobrogea is summarised by M. Coja (in Descoedres ed., Greek Colonists and Native Populations, 1990, 157-68). The importance of copper and iron deposits located within 30km of Istria is stressed by Poenaru-Bordea and Oberlander-Tirnoveanu (Actes du II Congrès Thracologie II (1978) 141). Istria harbour is shown to have been closed by the sandbank only in the 6th Ct AD (St. Class. 26 (1988) 67-79). A corpus of inscriptions of the city and surrounding region has been published (D. Pippidi et al. Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae. Vol. I. Historia, Bucharest, 1983). To this should be added that of Dioskorides, son of Strouthion, of H date (St. Class. 21 (1983) 23-6) and others published by Moretti (St. Class. 24 (1986) 21-6). Pippidi also publishes fragmentary decrees, and dedications

**Tomoi/Tomis.** The large modern city of Constanța overlies Tomis. In spite of this a hut of wattle-and-daub technique of the earliest period is now reported; it contained some E Greek pottery of the 6th Ct BC (Radulescu and Papuc, paper prepared for Vani VI 1990). For the early period at Tomis papers were delivered by P. Alexandrescu and C. Preda at the Constanța Conference celebrating 2,500 years of the city 3-5 June 1991. Arrow money and Istrian cast bronze coins have been found during excavations in the Cathedral Park (B. Mitrea, Dacia 20 (1976) 288, No. 9; C. Scorpan, SC Num. 7 (1980) 25-34). A corpus of the Greek and Latin inscriptions from Tomis is now available (J. Stoian, Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae II, Bucharest, 1987). Import of amphorae in the 4th Ct BC and H times has come in for particular study (BCH Suppl. XIII 335-51, 407-15). These include special studies of Thasian, Herakleiot and Rhodian imports. The site of Tomoi/Tomis, tombs, and cremations have been found in the 4th Ct BC on the site of Tomoi/Tomis. The large modern city of Constanta overlies the site. The prolific amount of imported and native pottery from Tomis was defended successively by 4th Ct BC and H times. The earliest find from Kallatis itself is a bg bolsal of the late 5th/early 4th Ct BC (SCIV 15.4, 545-9) makes it likely that Kallatis’ origins lay in the time of Amyntas, father of Philip, rather than during the reign of the earlier Amyntas in the late 6th Ct (Ps. Scymnus, ii. 700-4). Burials found in Kallatis and in its hinterland include one with Scythian elements in the inventory, which should be no surprise in view of what HL sources say about Scythians around the nearby city of Tomoi/Tomis (Avram, Dacia 35 (1991) 127-9).
to Apollo Pholeuterios, Phorkys and the Nymphs (SCIVA 33.1, 182, 35-46). The well-known family of Hippolokhos, son of Theodotos, priests of Apollo Ietros in the late 5th Ct BC, is provided with a revised genealogy by Alexandrescu-Vianu (SCIVA 39.3, 1988). The organization of the city’s rural territory in H times is considered by Stefan (SCIVA 33.2 199-208).

Avram returns to the theme of relations with the Getai in the A period, suggesting that certain subsidiary settlements served as emporia (A. Avram, St. Class. 27 (1991) 19-30). Importation of A faience vessels is studied by Domaneantu (Dacia 32 (1988) 21-5). The arrow-money noted in the areas of Apollonia and Tomis appears around Istria too (Poenaru-Bordea, Internat. Num. Congress (1986) 89-90). Some 700 pieces were found in a hoard at Visina about 10km W of Orgame - Cape Dolojman (Manucu-Adamesteanu, SCN 8 (1984) 17-24; C. Preda, Klio 73 (1991) 20-7). Orgâne was a sub-colony of Istria or a mixed settlement of Greeks and Getai, whose exact status is unclear. Excavations of the 1980s are discussed by M. Coja and Manucu-Adamesteanu, Akten des XII Internat. Congr. Arch. Class. Praktika, Athens 1985, 169-75). At least twelve settlements are known to have existed on the sea-coast and on the estuaries of the E Dobrogea by the 6th Ct BC. Orgâne, where E Greek pottery of the 7th-6th Ct BC has been found is supposed to have had a special trading role as an emporion. (M. Coja, in Descoedres (ed. Greek Colonists ..., 162-65). The coins of Istria in the British Museum, London are now published by M. Price (SNG IX - pl. VIII). Distribution of the cast bronze ‘wheel’ coins of Istria and of the silver within the NW hinterland of the Black Sea has been plotted by A. Zaginailo (Mat. ASP 8 (1976) 72, 79f); to which add Papasima (Pontica 16 (1983) 283-4). Olbian coins also found their way into the Lower Danube area (C. Preda, SC Num. 7, 1980). B. Mitrea sees in the wheel on the cast bronze both a Thracian sun-symbol and a reference to Apollo Ietros (Pontica 15 (1982) 89-97).

The Istrian silver coin-type with the two youthful heads, presented almost full face tête-bêche (Fig. 9) is interpreted by Zaginailo as Helios rising and setting (Pamyatniki Drevnego Iskusstva Severo-Zapadnogo Pricernomorya, Kiev 1986, 93-6) and as the heads of Getic slaves, trade-items of Istria, like the silphium seeds of Kyrene and amphoras on coins of Thasos (Hind, TP V, 1991, resumé 18). Trade bulks large in Istrian studies. It is suggested that Tarivarde was an emporion for the trans-Danubian Getai (C. Preda, Pontica 5 (1972) 77-88). Excavations were resumed there by Avram in 1985, who has also excavated at Cugelac in 1984-5 and 1987-8. For a report on the recent excavations at Histria Pod, see K. Zimmerman, A. Avram, Klio 69 (1987) 6-27. Greek imports into the plain of Braila are plotted and discussed by Sirbu (Pontica 15 (1982) 99-124) and more widely into Rumania (Pontica 16 (1983) 43-67, TP II (1985) 243-71). The pattern of goods imported by the Getai and Tyragetai into the Lower Danube area, is the subject of a study by I. Nikulitze (TP IV (1991) 197-204) including three maps. Amphoras from various Greek centres found at Istria itself are discussed by M. Coja (BCH Suppl. XIII (1985) 417-50). Thasian amphoras have been given a preliminary survey and a full study by Avram (Klio 70 (1988) 404-11; Thracean Amphora Stamps from Histria, unpublished, a list of 967 stamps from Istria and its environs). A reinterpretation of one amphora lead Avram to identify the long-disputed amphora-type ‘Solokha I’ (Fig. 10) as from Kos (Dacia 33 (1989) 247-52). A revision of the Sinopian amphoras of group IV by Conovici puts them c. 280-260 BC (SCIVA 40, 1 (1989) 29-44). Among individual finds at Istria are several architectural pieces, which have received detailed treatment, a piece of A cornice (Dacia 35 (1991) 93-101) pieces of Ionic column capitals (Histria, Xenia 25, 103-54) and decorative terracotta.
between Nikonion and the native Tyragetai (Vani VI, 1990, in press). It never issued its own coinage, and no inscriptions other than graffiti have been found there. It was, however, furnished with a defensive wall, uncovered in the NW part of the upper terrace, which had a thickness of just over 1m, and of which the construction is dated to c. 475-50 BC. Six pit-shelters (zemlyanki) of this period were found. Houses of the late 4th-early 3rd Cts BC followed. Imports of amphoras in the 5th-early 4th Cts BC were largely from Chios, Thasos, Lesbos, Athens, Samos, Mendë and Herakleia. Later the import was mainly from Sinope and Chersonesos. Some 20 burials of the period were excavated E of this area; three had skulls crushed, perhaps violently in warfare. Very interesting are the coins of the Scythian king Skyles found in three denominations at Nikonion—the legend ΣΚ, ΣΚΥ, ΣΚΥΛ is found, to the right of an owl on the two larger coin-types. Some were found in a recess in the basement of a dwelling c. 450-425 BC (P.O. Karyshkovsky, Kimmeriitsy i Skiphy, Kirovograd 1987, 66-8; V. Anokhin, Monety Antichnykh Gorodov Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1989, 75-9; Sekerskaya, Vani VI, in press, resumé). Skyles probably had some kind of protectorate over Nikonion, which so far is the only place where these coins have been found. The wheel-motif on the other side of the coins links them with the well-known cast coins of Istria. The economy of Nikonion may well have been geared to at least some export of grain; the 200 grain-storage pits found are estimated to have catered for much more than local needs (Z. Yanushevich, Kulturnye Rasteniya Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kishinev 1986, 37-8). An early cult-centre has been found, where there was a platform paved with mud bricks, displaying traces of fire (Sekerskaya, Novye Issledovania ... 27-38). Native settlements in the lower Dniester River region are the subject of a number of articles and a monograph by S.B. Okhotnikov (Issledovania po Antichnoi Arkheologii Yugo-Zapada USSR, Kiev 1980, 89-94; Materialy po Arkheologii Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1983, 101-19; Nizhnyeye Podnyestrovye v VI-V vyekakh do n.e., Kiev, 1990).

The influence of Istria this far up the coast is now generally recognized, with not only her coins found here (sv Zaginailo, under Istria) but also because of the coastal site, named Istrianon Limen (A. Avram, St. Class. 27 (1991) 23). On this coast towards Borysthenes/Olbia lay Ordessos, perhaps on the right bank of the Tiligul estuary, at Kosharskoye (excavations of E. Levina, Odessa Arch. Mus.). This had an area of some four hectares, and dated from the early 4th- to the mid-3rd Cts BC. There was some regular street-planning. Imported amphoras were from Chios, Herakleia, Thasos, Sinope. Alongside much hand-made Scythian pottery there was found a fine rf ‘Kerch-Style’ krater with an Amazonomachy and a terracotta figure of a drunken Herakles, dating to c. 400-350 BC. Some 40 burials were uncovered, including cremations, pit-burials and burials under tumuli. A marble stele and a limestone altar are reported. It is suggested that this site may be an outlying township of the Olbian polis. Perhaps they were some of the Kallipidal/Hellenoskhythai, known to Herodotus, and mentioned as Mischellenes in the Protogenes inscription.

Berezan Island/Borysthenes lies something over 2km across shallow water from the mainland. The map published in Arch. Reps. 1983-84 (fig. 9), was in some respects inaccurate, especially in its location of the excavations of Gorbunova 1962-66, which should be on the coast E of the main section ‘A’ (Von Stern) and in showing the necropolis as extending too far up the NW coast of the island (Fig. 13). Since 1962 the excavations have been led by J. Domansky of the Hermitage in Leningrad and work has also been carried out by S. Mazar-
at and V. Nazarov of the Institute of Archaeology at Kiev. Excavation in the necropolis is summarised by J.G. Vinogradov (Domansky, Vinogradov, S.L. Soloyev, Dreventi Pamyatniki Kultury na Territori SSSR, Leningrad 1986, 25-32; Itoj Arheologischeskikh Expeditioni Gosudarstvennoyi Hermitagea, Leningrad 1989, 38-60). Brief reports on the main activities and finds on Berezan appeared in AQ (1982) 257; (1983) 272; (1984) 205; (1985) 328; (1986) 275. A recent summary in French is given by Vinogradov, Domansky, Marchenko in Le Pont Euxin vu par les Grecs ... 123-8). The A necropolis in the NW of the island seems now to have been fully excavated, with some 213 burials excavated in 1976-80, and another 150 in 1982-90, over and above the 600 or so unearthed by Skadovsky in 1900-1. Several of the dead found in 1987 had been killed by arrows (in all about 5% had been killed in this way). Roughly two-thirds to three-quarters or more of the burials were in the extended position, one quarter or fewer were crouched. Generally no weapons were included in the inventory, which consisted of small imported vases, Chian jugs, Ionian gutti, Corinthian aryballoi etc., knives, needles and whetstones, silver rings, ear-rings, and 'dolphin-shaped' coins. The absence of burials of the 7th-early 6th Ct BC is explained by the calculation that the W coast of that part of the island has been eroded away by some 26m in the last 90 years, and that the land behind the earlier coastline held the earliest graves. In the settlement in the NE part of the island as many as 55 more pit-shelter dwellings have been found. One of the earliest contained late 7th Ct pottery and was overlaid by later structures; one had a mud-brick wall sub-division, proving its function as a dwelling. One with an area of 27 sq.m also had elements of stone-wall orthostat construction. The later phase of stone socles and mud-brick walls in the latter half of the 6th Ct BC is well represented by a block of nine houses, c. 40m N-S and 60m E-W. One house had an area of 250 sq.m., a paved court and five rooms; it was fitted out with an altar of limestone slabs, a well and a domestic pit. A paved street ran within the block, and others were on either side. The buildings of this phase seemed to last to c. 470-460 BC, and the excavators connect this with the decline of the Olbian kh6ra-settlements in general. Some finds of R date, though relatively few, (Xenophontova, TGH 24 (1984) 136-46) and some of med times, were also made (AO (1986) 265). The types of dwelling found on Berezan are dealt with by S.D. Kryzhitsky, Zhiye Domn Antichnykh Gorodov Severnoo Prichernomorya VI Viek do n.e. - IV vek n.e., Kiev 1982, 26-31). The very rich finds of A imported pottery are surveyed by L. Kopeikina (Soob. GOS. Hermitagea (1979) 7-25; Khudostevyennye Izdyelia Antichnykh Masterov, Leningrad 1982, 6-35; Arkehologicheskiye Sbornik Gos. Hermitagea 27 (1986) 27-47). A marble herm is published by N. Lagachova and I. Snyko, Pamyatniki Drevnego Iskusstva Severo-Zapadnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1986. A terracotta vase in the form of a fish (AO (1982) 257) and a statuette of a reclining figure with a rhyton in his left hand seem to have been treated by Skrzinskaya (Antichnaya Kultura Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1984, 105-29. Faience scarabs are published by Bolshakov and Ilyina VDI (1988) 3, 51-67). An unusual find, belonging to the latest phase of the main settlement, is a white ground lekythos with a representation of warriors in combat (AO (1986) 275); more commonly found, however, were br fragments and Ionian askoi. Inscriptions, graffiti on pot and bone, continue to exercise the ingenuity of scholars, including one on an A E Greek jug, naming it and its owner (Tokhtasoy, TP II (1985) 283-96). What seems to be an oracular response on a bone plaque is translated as follows:- seven: the wolf is weak; seven thousand: the dolphin is wise, peace to Olbia city; I bless it there; I am remembered of Leto'. (A.S. Rusyayeva, VDI (1986) 2, 25, W. Burker, VDI (1990) 2, 155-60). The Greek is in letters of c. 550-500 BC. This is supposed to be either a prophetic statement, or an ex post facto statement, of stages in the development of Borysthenes/Olbia from being first a weak settlement on Berezan to the later increments in widespread use of arrowhead coins on Berezan and in Olbia reflected in a graffito on an Attic bg skyphos found at Olbia (Grakov, Istoria, Arkehologia i Ethnographia Srednei Azii, Moscow 1968, 101-15; VDI (1971) 3, 125-7). Arrow-coins from the area are studied by Anokhin (Olbia i yeyo Okruga, 68-89). In 1984 a bronze object was found, on which was a representation of an arrow-coin (AO (1984) 265). Bronze mirrors from Berezan and Olbia belonging to the A period have been treated by Skrzinskaya (Antichnaya Kultura Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1984, 105-29. Faience scarabs are published by Bolshakov and Ilyina VDI (1988) 3, 51-67). An unusual find, belonging to the latest phase of the main settlement, is a white ground lekythos with a representation of warriors in combat (AO (1986) 275); more commonly found, however, were br fragments and Ionian askoi. Inscriptions, graffiti on pot and bone, continue to exercise the ingenuity of scholars, including one on an A E Greek jug, naming it and its owner (Tokhtasoy, TP II (1985) 283-96). What seems to be an oracular response on a bone plaque is translated as follows:- seven: the wolf is weak; seven thousand: the dolphin is wise, peace to Olbia city; I bless it there; I am remembered of Leto'. (A.S. Russyayeva, VDI (1986) 2, 25, W. Burker, VDI (1990) 2, 155-60). The Greek is in letters of c. 550-500 BC. 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FIG. 13
population and prosperity. Seven is taken to be the sacred number of Apollo; it was part of a general principle in dividing up the known world (ps-Hippokrates, *On Sevens*, ed. Litré (1958) Vol. 8, 639; 9.438). Another inscription on a rolled-up lead plaque (15x4cm) is said to have been found in 1982 (*AO*, 290). The role played by non-Greeks of Getic and Scythian origin on Berezan is treated by K.K. Marchenko (Varvary v sostave Naselenia Berezani i Olvii, Leningrad 1986; 48 ff.; *TP IV* (1989) 209-12). Kryzhitsky argues that not only slaves of Thracian-Getic origin, but also Greeks of Getic origin on Berezan is treated by K.K. Marchenko (Varvary v sostave Naselenia Berezani i Olvii, Leningrad 1986; 48 ff.; *TP IV* (1989) 209-12). Kryzhitsky argues that not only slaves of Thracian-Getic origin, but also Getic immigrant population may be represented there, as at another settlement, Kutsurub I, on the mainland (*Ark. Sbornik Gos. Herm.*, 27 (1986) 48 ff.; *TP IV* (1990) 209-12).


Recent excavations have been conducted in the Lower City, the Upper City near the *dikasterion*, the second temenos, the S acropolis, the W Gates, the W `suburb' of the 5th Ct BC, the necropolis and the settlements of the khôra, of which there are brief summaries in *Arkheologicheskiye Otkrytia* (*AO* (1982) 246, 293; (1983) 269, 291; (1984) 233, 258; (1985) 327, 402; (1986) 259). In the S part of the Lower Town buildings of the 4th-3rd Cts were found, covered by a land-slip. The area N of this yielded buildings of the 5th Ct BC to the 1st Ct AD. The area of the supposed theatre also suffered a land-slip. No A layers were found in the Lower Town, a fact which has led to the suggestion that it was occupied later than the Upper Town. The street-network was on two different alignments, showing that there was no uniform Hippodamian system. The N defensive wall of the Lower Town was dedicated by an inscription of the 2nd Ct BC to the deities Demeter, Kore, Pluto and the Demos (N.A. Leipunskaya, *Arkheologia*, Kiev 1990, 3, 117-22). In the S part of the Upper Town, the so-called 'Roman citadel', excavations continued throughout 1982-90. The main buildings on the terraced slope were of the 1st-3rd Cts AD. Remains of a Doric portico were perhaps from a temple of the first two Cts AD. Two destruction-layers, concentrated in the 3rd Ct AD, are probably the traces of Gothic attacks. Relatively slight remains of the late 3rd-early 4th Cts AD were found in this area, but this was the first time that they have appeared in any quantity. At the early end of the chronological range some pit-shelters and refuse-pits of the second half of the 6th-first half of the 5th Cts BC were excavated with accompanying pottery. Outside the NW sector of the walls excavation of the necropolis (1st-2nd Ct AD) and of the 'pit-shelter' suburb was directed by J. Kozub, *Klio* 63 (1981) 215-31; K.K. Marchenko, *VDI* (1982) 3.126-52; (1983) 1). The discovery of a second, Western temenos, separated from the first by a 'Sacred Way' in the Upper City, is probably the most interesting development on the site at Olbia in the 1980s (A.S. Rusyeyeva, *From Scythia to Siberia - Journal of Ancient Civilizations Vol. I*, Leiden 1993, in press). The second temenos is earlier than the first, dating from c 575-550 BC. The shrines were of Apollo Ietros, Meter, Hermes and Aphrodite;
numerous graffiti mentioning Dionysos indicate either another unlocated shrine, or that they were associated with one of the above. Some architectural terracottas of splendid quality were found (Rusyayeva, ADSP (1988) 33-51). Apart from numerous graffiti mentioning Apollo, there was also a pedestal-base, bearing the unique inscription, 'To Apollo Ietros, lord of the Ister'. (Rusyayeva, ADSP (1988) 166-74). Many altars of varied form and sacred pit-bothroi were also found, and somewhere in the vicinity a bronze-foundry was located.

The question of the relationship of the name Borysthenes to Olbia has been discussed by Skrzhinitskaya (VDI (1981) 3, 142-6). A bone plaque with a graffito dating to c. 550 BC suggests that at that date the city was called Borysthenes (VDI (1986) 396). Kryzhitsky and Otreshko sketch the early development of the polis (Olvia i yevo Khôra (1986) 3-17). Kryzhitsky suggests that the first small settlements synecocised at Olbia in the third quarter of the 6th Ct BC (Vani VI in press). Vinogradov and Karyshkovsky join two fragments of the decree for Kallinikos, son of Euxenos, who is seen to have been granted a statue and 1,000 gold coins for, so it is suggested, having saved Olbia from the siege by Zopyrion, Alexander's general (VDI (1982) 4, 26-46; (1983) 1.21-38). Denisova publishes a verse epitaph (4th Ct BC) of a seven-year old girl, Parthenis, to 'All the Gods' (Rusyayeva and Krapivina (PAC Simf, 269-70). Vinogradov surveys the early grave-inscriptions from Olbia (AA 1991). The situation at Olbia in the latter half of the 3rd Ct BC is discussed by Vinogradov in connection with the honorary decree for Anthesteros. The Magistracy of 'The Seven', the Sitometria, and the mixed populations around the polis known variously as Mixhellênes and Migades Hellênes are considered (VDI (1984) 1.51-80). The articles by Marchenko on the Kallipidai, also called Hellenoskythai by Herodotus, should be mentioned in this connection (SA (1983) 1; Tkhaba III (1985) 242-56). Yailenko gives an up-to-date overall account of Olbia in the H period (G. Koshelenko et al. (ed.) Ellinism-Ekonomika, Politika, Kultura, Moscow 1990, 249-83). Of individual finds, the architectural details, fragments of Doric frieze and capitals, and of an Ionic base, require mention (A. Buiskikh, ADSP (1988) 51-71). A marble column was found by the W Gates (Arkheologia (1992) 3. 143-7). A naar klyx of the early 4th Ct (N. Sazonova, ADSP 183-8) and a rare painted amphora of the 3rd Ct BC with scenes of Hermes, Charon and the deceased (a young girl) have received special attention (K. Zaitseva, SA (1989) 1, 178-89). The imported glass, cowrie and miniature bone-amulets are studied by Ostroverkhov (PAC Simf. (1988) 261-2).

Eight phases of Olbia's history are distinguished by Vinogradov down to the 'Roman' period: (1) Second half of the 7th Ct: foundation of Berezan to foundation of Olbia; (2) First half of 6th Ct: settlement of the khôra opposite Berezan and around Yagoryl'k; 'dictatorship of the oikistes'; (3) Second half of 6th Ct-first quarter of 5th; expansion of the polis and Khôra; (4) c. 475-430 BC: Rule of tyrant at Olbia and Scythian protectorate; (5) c. 430-330 BC: Period of 'democracy' at Olbia; (6) c. 330-250 BC: Further development of the city’s democracy; siege by Zopyrion and reconstruction of the polis; (7) c. 250-150 BC: Crisis period; Rule by elite within the city; Sarmatian nomad protectorate; (8) c. 150-50 BC Olbia under H-type super states—Scythian Skiluroi; Mithridates. Sack by the Getai (J.G. Vinogradov, Politicheskaya Istoria ... 24). Some of these notions, such as that of a 'dictatorship of the oikistes' under (2) and 'the period of the Olbian tyrant' under (4) may be rather fanciful, but the general lines of periodisation seem to be fair. (Fig. 15 Olbia, Upper City)

Roman involvement at Olbia is thought first to have involved advice and engineering expertise (c. AD 44-49 and 59-60 under governors, A. Didius and T. Plautius Silvanus) which was followed by more direct intervention at the end of the 1st-beginning of the 2nd Cts AD, and by a firmly based garrison drawn from legiones I, V and XI in the time of Antoninus Pius. Perhaps Olbia had then the status of civitas foederata. The city was still under effective Roman protection in AD 248, and maybe still later in the time of Diocletian, when a soldier dedicated an altar to Jupiter Olbianus at Tropaeum Traiani in the Dobrogea (Buiskikh, IRBS V, Rostov 1990, 25-27).

The Khôra of Olbia. Excavation has been carried out at a considerable number of settlements in the Bug-Dnieper Liman coast-line and hinterland—at Shirokaya Balka (by Rusyayeva and Mazarati) at Kozyrka (by Buiskikh and Otreshko) at Chertovatoye (by Buiskikh, Otreshko and Ruban) and at Beykush (by Buiskikh). An unusual (in that it was fortified) settlement of H date has been excavated on the right bank of the Dnieper at Glubokaya Pristan (Buiskikh). In the A period settlements were composed mainly of single-chamber pit-shelters, accompanied by domestic pits. The transition to surface stone-sole and mud-brick wall construction is said to be commonly observable during the 5th-early 4th Cts BC. This situation seems to obtain also at Kutsurub, SW of Olbia.

In the NW Crimea and just beyond, Kutaisov locates *Tamyra* and *Dandake* by the Dzharylgach Spit north of Karkinitsky Gulf and the Bakal Spit to its S. He suggests that there may have been early Ionian settlements at one or both of these (*Vani VI* (1993) in press). In the period c. 400 BC a fortified settlement at Panskoye I, NE of Kalos Limen was seemingly dependent on Olbia; a graffito on bg mentions *Olbiopolitai* (*Fig. 16*) (A.N. Scheglov, *Problemy Issledovania Ol'vii*, 1985; *DHA* 13 (1987) 245; Rogov, *KSIA* 182 (1985) 45 ff.; Monakhov and Rogov, *AMIA* 8 (1990) 122-51). Excavations have been resumed since 1988 at *Kalos Limen* by V.A. Kutaisov (Inst. of Arch., Kiev). The site is trapezoidal, slightly less than 2.5 hectares. Two main periods are distinguished: (1) 4th Ct-mid 2nd Ct BC, when it was part of the Chersonesite state and had a small citadel in the SE part of the site; (2) c. 150 BC-first half of 1st Ct AD, when it was a Scythian town until abandoned, perhaps in the face of Sarmatian threat. Between 1981 and 1987 a fortified tower (*Bolshoy Kastel*) of the 4th-3rd Cts BC was excavated—it appears to have been part of the expansion process enjoyed by Chersonesos at the time in the NW Crimea. A shrine of the 2nd Ct BC was uncovered at *Dzhangoul* (A. Scheglov, *PAC Simf.*, 273-4; 235-39). Considerable excavation has taken place at *Kerkinitis* (mod. *Eupatoria*) since 1980, conducted from the Institute of Archaeology, Kiev. There has also been a minor explosion of publication of old and new material (*AO* (1984) 259; (1985) 359, 363; V.S. Drachuk, *et al.* *Kerkinitida-Gözlev-Yevpatoria*, *Simferopol* 1977; Drachuk and V.A. Kutaisov, *VDI* (1985) 82-7; Kutaisov, *Nekropol' Antichnoi Kerkinitidy: Istoria i Itogi Izuchenia*, Kiev 1989; *Antichny Gorod Kerkinitida*, Kiev 1990). Olbian dolphin coins, found in layers of c. 475-300 BC in 1980 and 1982, point to an early link with Olbia, perhaps as a Milesian *polis* (Hdt. 4.55; 99). The legends on the coins (KA later KEPKI) may suggest first an Ionian, then a Dorian complexion to the city. The coinage is studied by Anokhin (V.A. Anokhin, *ADSP*, Kiev 1988, 133-48; Anokhin, *Money Antichnykh Gorodov Severo-Zapadnogo Prichernomorya*, Kiev 1989, 80-5). Kutaisov will discuss the coins of Kerkinitis in *From Scythia to Siberia - Journal of Ancient Civilisations II*, Leiden, Brill, in press. The implications of Olbian influence reaching this far into the NW Crimea in the 5th Ct BC are discussed by M. Zolotaryov (*VDI* (1986) 2, 88-93) and Kutaisov (*ibid.* 94-7). Successive building phases are noted at Kerkinitis: (1) c. 470-400 BC; (2) c. 400-350 BC; (3) c. 350-c. 125 BC. After this it was captured by the Scythians and re-taken by Mithridates’ troops, though by then it was in a ruinous state. Several pit-shelters are thought to pre-date the first organized town, which had an area of some 3.3 hectares on the cape, defended by walls about 1.25-1.5m in thickness. By c. 350 BC a stone wall, 1.5-1.8m thick, protected a larger area. Streets were on a SW-NE axis and continued on the same orientation through several re-buildings. They were about 3.4m wide. The excavators calculate that within the walls there were 17 or 18 blocks, of on average 16 houses, giving a rough estimate of the population at approx. 2,000-2,400 people. A house, dating to c. 350-325 BC, is published by Kutaisov (SA (1985) 3, 178-190) and an HI. house by the same writer (SA (1987) 1, 169-82). Terracotta statuettes from Kerkinitis are discussed by Anokhin (*PAC-Simf.* 232-3). An ostrakon on an amphora sherd seems to be a letter from one Apatourios to a Nouménios, mentioning the need to find out what level of tri-
bute was due to the Scythians (E.I. Solomonik, VDI (1987) 3, 114-31). After the late 2nd Ct BC Kerkinitis hardly existed other than as ruins taken over by the Scythians (Kutaisov, PAC Simf. 250-5). Vytsotskaya attempts to identify the three Scythian forts in the Crimea, which were mentioned by Strabo (7.4.7). She locates Palakion at the Ust Alma township, Khabon at Kermen-Kyr, and Neapolis at Kermenchyk/Simferopol.

The extent of the exploitation by Chersonesos of the pedion of the W Crimea in the 4th-2nd Cts BC is the subject of an historical study based on many years of excavation by A.N. Scheglov (Ellinism-Ekonomika, Politika, Kultura, Moscow 1990, 310-71). Excavations have been continued at Belyaus (Dashevskaya, AO 1982-86) and alongside Yevpatoria (AO (1985) 442). A grave stele of the late 4th Ct BC from Kulchuk, a large fortified settlement in the NW Crimea, bears the name Parthenios, son of Syriskos, and shows that this area was already part of the state of Chersonesos c. 300 BC (A. Golentsov, and O.D. Dashevskaya, VDI (1981) 2, 109-114).

Chersonesos (Strabo’s Old Chersonesos). The site protected by two parallel walls across the isthmus of Mayachny Peninsula has been subjected to renewed investigation (E.N. Zherebtsov, KSJA 183 (1985) 38-45). The town is some 9km SW of Chersonesos polis, and a road has been detected, leading to it, which preceded the marking out of allotments on the larger Herakleisky Peninsula. The area enclosed by the parallel walls is 18 hectares. Six towers punctuated the walls (Fig. 17). The area within seems to have been occupied from c 375 to the end of the 4th Ct BC. Fragments of Herakleiot, Sinopian, and Chersonesite amphoras were found inside, as was a coin of the type with the kneeling Parthenos and griffin, dating to c 325-300 BC (AO (1985) 330; A. Zedgenidze, Vani VI, 1990, in press). Somewhere on this cape a tutelary shrine of Parthenos stood; the fortified area cut off the peninsula, on which were some 80-100 small allotments of 4.5 hectares each. The most recent discussion of the nature and purpose of this ‘Old Chersonesos’ (Strabo 7.4.2) is by A.N. Scheglov (Ellinism ... 316-18). The settlers may have felt the need and the ability to protect the earliest allotments on Mayachny Peninsula at a time when they were not yet strong enough to convert the whole Herakleisky Peninsula into a network of allotments.

A fierce dispute has recently erupted around the date of foundation of Chersonesos (W. of Quarantine Bay) (Fig. 18). The date proposed by Tyumenev (422-1 BC) for a joint foundation by Herakleiotis and Ionians from Delos, is now questioned because of finds of the early part of the 5th Ct BC, made mainly in the NE part of the city. A discussion of the meaning of the term Khersonesos Trekheē, stresses its relevance to the name of the city (Hind, Vani V, 1990, 133-4).

The history and archaeology of Chersonesos have recently been the subject of a monograph by Saprykin (S.Y. Saprykin, Gerakleya Pontiiskaya i Khersones Tavrichesky, Moscow 1986). A revised guide to the site (Khersones, Simferopol 1985, eds. N. Antonova, A. Zedgenidze et al.) has been published in Russian, and a photo-album in Ukrainian, Russian, French and English (Antonova and Zedgenidze, Khersones Tavriisky, Kiev, 1989). Saprykin and Zedgenidze hold to the
traditional view that Chersonesos was founded in the last quarter of the 5th Ct BC, though a small settlement of the Tauroi in contact with Greeks may have existed earlier. Excavations in the NE part of the city (in quarters III, V and VII in 1983-5 and 1988) have for the first time disclosed an occupation layer of the 5th Ct BC, which included almost a dozen pits and some possible pit-shelters. Characteristic finds were Attic bckelythoi, ring vases, an Olbian cast coin of gorgoneion-type, and terracottas of the first half of the 5th Ct bc (AO (1983) 277; (1984) 235; (1985) 330). Protomai of Apollo and Herakleiot amphora-stamps, and several clay models of bread were also found (M. Zolotaryov, Arkeologija, Kiev 1990, 68-76; J.G. Vinogradov and M. Zolotaryov, Le Pont-Euxin vu Par Les Grecs ... = VANI V, 85-119). One find, in particular a Boeotian lekanis, is said to date to c. 525-500 BC, and is thought to be an heirloom brought by one of the first settlers from Heraklea, which was itself a joint foundation of Megarians and Boeotians. One might go further and note that in the period of the Persian Wars, and just afterwards, the shrine of Delion in the territory of Tanagra was lootd by the Persian fleet and then taken over by Thebes. Its statue of Apollo was for a time held by the islanders of Delos, thus proving a not too friendly link at this time between the two sanctuaries (Herodotus 6.190). Perhaps Ps-Sklymos or his source misunderstood the real historical combination of Herakleioi and Delians of the Tanagra area (which had jointly founded Heraklea) who were the founders of Chersonesos, and had taken the latter to be the much better known Delioi of the Ionian island (I.826-31, with 1016-19). The date of the joint colonisation venture might have been in the 470s or 460s, which would agree with the latest excavated material, or later in the 5th Ct when Delion was the bone of contention between Thebes and Athens, rather than in the too precisely determined years 422-1 BC. A recent suggestion is that the earliest period at Chersonesos was a pre-polis emporion, existing for some 80-90 years as an outpost of Heraklea (V. Katz, AMIA 7 (1990) 97-110). Certainly some trade, even if limited, must have taken place with Olbia and Kerkinits as well as with the closer Tauroi.

Summaries of the archaeological results of many years of work at Chersonesos are to be found in G. Koshelenko ed. AGSP (1984) 45-56; D. Kacharava and G. Kvirkvelia, GPPAE (1991) 304-325. An interesting house of the 4th-3rd Ct BC, found also in the NE part of the city, was published by S. Ryzhov (SA (1985) 3, 155-62). Zolotaryov discusses a shrine of HL date (Tskhalitub III, 266-76). Other areas recently excavated at Chersonesos were the theatre, where the skene and left parados were uncovered by O. Dombrovsky; in the infill were found roofing-tiles, architectural elements, a hem of Dionysos, and a piece of a limestone frieze with relief sculpture of Achilles and an Amazon. Beneath the theatre was a layer containing remains of metal-working activity. In the harbour area S. Sorochan has excavated a row of ‘barrack-buildings’ of the 4th-3rd Cts BC, and overlying HL and LR structures. A notable find was a bronze ring, which had a lion holding a spear in its jaws engraved on the bezel, following a Chersonesite coin-type of c. 325-300 BC. V. Zubov excavated in the necropolis by the W defensive walls; the burials were mainly of the 1st Ct AD. Child-burials are said to have been particularly common in that area (AO (1982) 263; (1983) 278; (1984) 236; (1985) 332). An article concerning the possible reconstruction of the temenos (sacred area) at Chersonesos is to be included in Vol. II of the new journal published by Brill (Journal of Ancient Civilisation II, in press).

Roman and Byz layers in the port area were excavated mainly by Kadeyev (AO (1982) 263; (1983) 279; (1984) 239) and Romanchuk (AO (1982) 323; (1983) 348; (1985) 400; (1986) 331). The R period at Chersonesos is treated in a monograph (V. Kazeev, Khersones v Pyeryvykh Vyezakh nashej Ery, Kharkov 1981). A head of Mithras, found by the shore in 1986, is thought to have been left behind by a vexillatio of legio V Macedonica (Y. Saprykin, From Scythia to Siberia - Journal of Ancient Civilisations I, Leiden, Brill, in press). The coinage of Chersonesos is now well illustrated in the Sylloge Numorum Graecorum (M. Price, SNG IX (1993) pl. XXXVII-XXXII). The earliest coins of the city have recently been dated to c 390-380 BC (Grandmezon, KSIA 197 (1990) 57-8). These have a head of Parthenos I. on the obverse, and a tunny fish and club on the reverse. Grandmezon also re-dates the coins with the head of Athene to the late 3rd Ct BC (KSIA 191 (1987) 38-40). A gold medallion found in 1982 bears a Fortuna with oar, and a representation of the magic snake Glykon on the reverse side (V. Zubar and M. Treister, From Scythia ... Vol. I, in press). Amorphas of the 5th-4th Cts BC, found in the necropolis, were published some time ago in a volume not available to me at the time of the earlier report (K. Grinyovich, Istoria i Kultura Antichnogo Mira, Moscow 1977, 17-23). Of recently found inscriptions, pride of place must go to the fragment of a decree of the 3rd Ct BC in which political exiles, male and female are mentioned, and their proposed return, perhaps from Heraklea (Solomonnik, VDI (1984) 3, 72-81). Another concerns klēroi and the preparation of land for cultivation (E.I. Solomonnik and G.K. Nikolayenko, VDI (1990) 2, 95-99).

Excavations in the immediately surrounding khēra of Chersonesos, the Herakleiskiy Peninsula, continued the study of allotments and towers, adding viticulture and other branches of husbandry (Nikolayenko, Tskhalitub III, 277-85). Earlier work is summarised in Western language journals (L. Pečirka, Ric. St. ed. Econ. in Mem. di C. Barbagallo I, Napoli 1970, 459-77); M. Duftkova and L. Pečirka, Eirene 8, Prague 1970, 123-74; A. Wasowicz, Dacia 13 (1969) 87-9; Mélanges de l‘Ecole Franaise de Rome 84 (1985) 209-11). K. Kuzishin has excavated in klēros No. 132—a five-roomed building that underwent three periods from the early 3rd to 1st Ct BC. The associated tower and cellaar contained eight pithoi. On the E edge of the peninsula by Sapun Ridge another tower was excavated by O. Savelja, which had been constructed in the early 3rd Ct BC and then destroyed by fire and dismantled c. 200 BC. Klēros 46 in the central area of the peninsula was examined by E. Turovsky; it was destroyed in the late 4th Ct BC and the stone dismantled perhaps for use in the city in the early part of the 3rd Ct BC. Measurement of the field-systems is treated by Nikolayenko (KSIA 182 (1985)) and viticulture and varied branches of agriculture at a number of sites, including Panskoye, Vetrenaya Bay, Tarpanchi, Chaika and Kerkinits, in the NW Crimea, are discussed by Yatsenko, Yanushevich et al. (KSIA 174 (1983); RA (1985) 1, 115-22). At these sites in the 4th-2nd Cts BC wheat, barley, millet, chick peas, peas and vines were grown. Scheglov describes the use of aerial photography in studying the Chersonesite land-allotment system (DHA (1980) 59-72). The area of the khōra is estimated at c. 100 sq.kms at first, later expanded ten-fold. A total of some 2,400 allotments are believed to have existed, with 150 rural buildings known, of which about 20 have been excavated. General accounts of Chersonesite occupation of the Herakleiskiy peninsula and exploitation of the W Crimea are to be found in G. Koshelenko, ed. AGSP (1984) 53-6; also by A.N. Scheglov (Ellinism ... 310-71; Antichnaya Gorodskaya Obschina, Leningrad 1986).
Sapyrkin reconsiders the significance of the legend of Gykia and the links of Chersonesos with Bosporos in the time of Asander (SA 1987) 1, 48-57). Kadeyev and Sorochan study the pattern of trade between the Danube area and Chersonesos in the R period (Arkhеologia, Kiev 1989, 4, 91-101). A. Avдiev suggests that a vexillum of legio V Macedonica may have been stationed at Chersonesos between c. AD 115 and 167 (PAC-Simf., 230-1).

The Tauroi lived in the foothills and valleys of the Crimean Montains, as well as originally occupying the Herakleisky Peninsula. Recent surveys of their forts, settlements, burial places, pottery and tools etc. are to be found in: E.I. Solomonnik, Arkhеologia 20, Kiev 1976; A.M. Leskov, Antike Welt (1980) 4; K. Kris, Kizil Kobinskaya Kultura i Tavry. Svod Arkheologicheskikh Istochnikov D 1-7, Moscow 1981; A.N. Scheglov, Tskhaltubo - VANI IV (1988) 53-81; V.A. Kolotyukhин, SA (1985) 2, 34-46. There has been dispute as to whether the Tauroi were pre-Iranian, or part of a generally Iran-speaking N Black Sea population. They certainly were separate from the Scythians of steppeland Crimea, and from the Satarkhai of the NW corner, and the incoming Sarmatians (Grantovsky, and Rayevsky, Ethnogenes Naro dov Balkan i Severnogo Prichernomorya, Moscow 1984). At Gurzuf Pass in the mountains a shrine dating from the 3rd Ct BC-2nd Ct AD was found. It was most frequented in the 1st Ct BC-AD. Twelve silver and bronze statuettes of Graeco-Roman deities were discovered (N. Novichenkova, AO (1983) 327-8; R. Rolle et al., edd. Gold der Steppe - Аrхеологія dёr Ukraine, Neumünster 1991). Among the deities was a bronze Artemis. (Fig. 19). The coins included a gold stater of Chersonesos, and one of Dynamis, queen of Bosporos. A Ch basilica existed on the same site in the 7th Ct AD.

The Scythians

The capital of the Late Scythian state in the Crimea Neapolis (Kermenchik near Simferopol) continued to be excavated (AO (1982) 298; (1983) 315; (1984) 270-1; (1986) 309-10). Burials from Neapolis (1983-5) are published by Puzdrovsky (Ross.A. (1992) 2, 181-99). Vysotskaya summarises the results of research in the 1970s (T.N. Vysotskaya, Neapol', Stolitsa Perevodchikov, SA (1985) 2, 34-46). There has been dispute as to whether the Tauroi were pre-Iranian, or part of a generally Iran-speaking N Black Sea population. They certainly were separate from the Scythians of steppeland Crimea, and from the Satarkhai of the NW corner, and the incoming Sarmatians (Grantovsky, and Rayevsky, Ethnogenes Naro dov Balkan i Severnogo Prichernomorya, Moscow 1984). At Gurzuf Pass in the mountains a shrine dating from the 3rd Ct BC-2nd Ct AD was found. It was most frequented in the 1st Ct BC-AD. Twelve silver and bronze statuettes of Graeco-Roman deities were discovered (N. Novichenkova, AO (1983) 327-8; R. Rolle et al., edd. Gold der Steppe - Arхеологія дёр Ukraine, Neumünster 1991). Among the deities was a bronze Artemis. (Fig. 19). The coins included a gold stater of Chersonesos, and one of Dynamis, queen of Bosporos. A Ch basilica existed on the same site in the 7th Ct AD.

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The Scythians

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Zolotaryov and Turovsky (Tskhaltubo III, 256-66; IRBS V)

The geography of Scythia continues to be the subject of debate, particularly concerning the rivers and tribes of Scythia, where some great inconsistencies appear to have been left by Herodotus and the Hellenistic writers. The rivers Pantikapes, Hypakiris and Gerrhos, and the tribes Kallipidai, Alizones and Skythai Aroteres are all the objects of dispute (B.A. Rybakov, Gerodotova Skiphia, Moscow 1979; A.I. Dovatur, et al., Narody Nashei Strany v Istorii Gerodota, Moscow 1982; V.P. Yailenko, Sovietskaya Ethnographia (1983) 1, 54-65; I.V. Kuklina, Ethno-Geographia Skiphii po Antichnym Istochnikam, Leningrad 1985; J. Hind, VANI V, 127-36).

Theodosia. The ancient site is on Karantinnaya Gorka by Feodosia (Koshelekeno, ed. AGSP (1984) 63). A building of the 5th Ct BC, overlaid by one of the 4th-2nd Cts, is discussed by Peters (Problemy Antichnoi Istorii i Kultury-XIV Eirene Congress, Yerevan 1979, 399-403). Amphora stamps, including Thasian, are published by Avdeyev and Peters (SA (1987) 3, 214-8). The name of Theodosia is once more discussed, using the variants found on the coins (Petrova, PAC Simf. 213-4). A Theodosian silver coin of c 400 BC was found in 1983 (AO (1983) 265) and two rare types of Theodosian coin are discussed by Zolotaryov (VDI (1984) 1, 89-92). The forcible incorporation of Theodosia into the Bosporan state is discussed in detail by Shelov-Kovyedyayev (Klio 68 (1986) 367-76). The coinage of the city is treated as part of the larger topic of Bosporan coinage by V. Anokhin (Monetnoye Dyelo Bospora, Kiev 1989, 15-16, 29-30, 57-8, 138-9, 141).

At the S entrance to the Bosporos straits was Kytaia, a small town 35 km S of Pantikapao and about 4.5 hectares in area (Fig. 21) (Maslennikov, in G. Koshelekeno, ed. AGSP (1984) 71; Molyev, Arkheologia 54, Kiev 1986, 33-46). Brief summaries of the results of excavations are by Molyev (AO (1983) 321-2; (1984) 273-4; (1985) 375; (1986) 313). Work was carried out in the town, the necropolis and in the surrounding territory. From the mid-4th Ct BC it had a town-wall 2.5m thick, furnished with towers and a ditch. A house of the 3rd Ct BC was excavated by the shore. The earliest burials were of the 4th-3rd Cts BC. Coins found at Kytaia are published by Molyev (AMIA 7 (1990) 111-21) and the terracottas are discussed by N. Molyeva (PAC Simf, 209-10); most of the latter come from an ash-mound (eskharra). The amphoras imported into Kytaia between c 470 and c 250 BC are given statistical treatment by Molyev (IRBS, Rostov 1988, 20-30). About 7 km E of Kytaia is Cape Takil; there is a shrine, and an accompanying settlement and necropolis are suspected. The finds, from a ritual ash-pile, are of the end of the 6th-4th Cts BC It is suggested that this was the ancient Zephyrion (Molyeva, AMIA 7 (1990) 122-7). Some 25 km S of Pantikapao and 4 km N of Cape Takil is the site now mainly underwater at Zayvetnoye, excavated by the Leningrad Institute of Archaeology underwater-team between 1983 and 1985 (K. Shilik, AO (1983) 132; (1984) 494; (1985) 632). Fuller accounts are given by Shilik, Problemy Istorii i Arkheologii Vostochnogo Kryma, Kerch 1984; PAC Simf., 226-8; TP IV (1991) 427-34). A town of some 3.5 hectares in area was found, of which two defensive walls at right angles to each other were traced. A well was found underwater, a major part of its infill being a batch of complete Herakleiot amphoras. A limestone akroterion was also found which had decoration in low relief in the form of volutes and palmettes. Elsewhere were found many iron anchors and lead anchor-stocks, indicating a nearby mooring-place. The site is plausibly identified with the ancient Akra.

The city of Nymphaiion, 17 km S of Pantikapao has been best known for its early ‘independent’ period, symbolised by its silver coinage of the late 5th Ct BC (Anokhin, Monetnoye Dyelo Bospora ... 15, 29, 138) and for its seeming close connections with the Scythian population. Yakovenko considers the collection of Scythian material now in Oxford, which comes from burials near Nymphaiion (PAC Simf., 228-9). Soviet work up to the early 1980s is described in G. Koshelekeno ed. AGSP 63-5 (section by I.G. Shurgaya) and D. Kacharava and G. Kvirkvelia include an entry in their gazetteer down to 1987 (GPPAE (1991) 178-81). The characteristics of Nymphaiion in the 4th Ct-1st C. BC are discussed by N. Grach (Tskhaltubo III, 333-40). In 1982 a startling find was made in an HL shrine (Fig. 22); some 12 sq.m of broken painted wall plaster was found, which could be restored to depict a fleet of some 30 sailing ships (N. Grach, AO (1982) 253-4). One fine ship is called Isis (the name is in a cartouche-like frame). Above its deck is an eagle standing on a trident. The excavator suggests that an embassy from Egypt, perhaps from Ptolemy II, is the subject (N. Grach, VDI (1984) 1, 81-8 figs. 1a and b; Arkeologia, 57, Kiev 1986, 81-94; Bayerische Akad. der Wiss. Phil. - Hist. Klasse, Abh. N.F., 1987). Inscriptions...
include, among other things, the months of the year (Thargelion, Taureon, Kalamaion) indicating a hitherto unattested Milesian origin for Nymphaion. Other remains of the HL period, including a wine-making establishment (4th-3rd Cts BC) are discussed by Sokolova (Drevniye Pamyatniki Kultury na Territorii SSSR, Leningrad 1986, 43-57; PAC Simf., 218-19). A fragmentary inscription, honouring Mithridates with the titles Dionysos and Euergetes, is restored by V. Yailenko (Tsikaltabo III, 617-9). In 1990 excavations at Nymphaion were resumed in the central part of the town. Among the earliest structures were pit-shelters (zemlyanksi) and the finds included hand-made pottery, Scythian-type arrow-heads, a Chiot amphora-neck, Attic bf pottery of the mid-6th Ct BC, E Greek plates with a ‘broken-key’ pattern on the rim, and the head of a terracotta statuette of Aphrodite (Grach, VANI VI, in press, Tbilisi and Besançon).

E.G. Kastanayan has studied the hand-made pottery of the 6th-2nd Cts BC from Tyritaké, 11 km S of Kerch, and distinguishes it from that characteristic of the site of the 1st Ct-3rd Cts AD at Ivanovka, some 18 km SW of Pantikapia (Lepnaya Keramika Bosporskikh Gorodov, Leningrad 1981, 12-28; 54-85; 86-103). Ivanovka was occupied from c. AD 50-270,
and is normally identified with flouratum of Ptolemy. It was a fortified town, occupying about two hectares. The excavations continued from the late 70s (AO (1982) 251-2; (1983) 268; (1984) 227-8; (1985) 320-1; (1986) 260-1). Ivanovka is one of the most informative sites for the R period on the Bosporos. The defensive wall, two main streets, ten subsidiary ones, and many buildings of the 1st-3rd Ct AD have been found. I.G. Shurgaya publishes the painted representation of a cataphract-type rider (KSIA 174 (1983) 96-100) and small figurines used in ritual and magic (Problemy Antichnoyi Kultury, Moscow 1986, 217-22). In 1985 a length of proteikhisma was found outside the NW curtain wall; it dated to c. 200-250 AD. On the NE slope a bronze coin of Mithridates (AD 38-39) is thought to date the earliest wall to late in the first half of the 1st Ct AD. Within the town a winery has been excavated (Goroncharovsky, KSIA 182, 89-92). Outside it an upper and a lower necropolis were excavated in 1986-90. In the upper one over 50 burials were uncovered, some with ritual areas, and horse burials; a terracotta statuette of a woman 0.62m high was found in one such area.


The excavations in the Central Section on the W plateau produced interesting remains of the late HL period. An underground sanctuary was found, which contained a sacrificial table, bearing a dedication commissioned by one Senamotis (or Dedemtis) daughter of the Scythian king Skilouros, for the Scythian goddess, Dithagoria. The implications of this for the history of Bosporos on the eve of Mithridates' intervention (d y n a t i c marriage between a member of the Bosporan nobility and a daughter of the Scythian king) are discussed by J. Vinogradov, E. Molyev and V. Tolstikov (Tkshaluto III, 589-60; VDI (1987) 1, 55-114). A fragmentary marble statue of Hekaté in neo-Attic style was also found near here (L.I. Akimova, VDI (1983) 3, 66-88). A large persisting building, once surrounded by a double-storeyed colonnade, was found; the foundations of a bastion or tower in the centre of the W wall suggest that it had its own defences. The numerous finds included HL relief pottery, terracottas, coins, a piece of a marble akroterion and a fragment of a decree of the late 4th Ct BC in the name of Pairisades I. This and another found in 1976 have been published by Shelov-Kovyedydyev (VDI (1985) 1, 57-72; (1988) 4, 81-3). These decrees granted rights and privileges to individual foreigners, so the Spartokids did not just deal with foreign governments. This fine building is identified as a palace, constructed c. 330-340 BC over the remains of an earlier monumental building of the late 5th-4th Cts BC. The HL palace is thought to have itself undergone rebuilding after an earthquake in the early 3rd Ct BC. A century later a more thorough-going reconstruction was started, involving rebuilding the colonnade from its foundations. Some column drums were installed and the outlines for fluting made, but they remained unfinished and 17 column-drums were hurled down a wall. The rooms were destroyed, stone robbed from the area, and the building was out of use in the late 2nd-early 1st Ct BC. A stone matrix for stamping gold ornaments (2nd Ct BC) was found, indicating the presence of a goldsmith's workshop somewhere in this official area (M. Treister, Kochevniki Evrasiiskikh Stepei i Antichny Mir, Novocherkask 1989). In the N part of the Central Section a defensive wall with bastions overlay the robbed-out N palace wall; it dates...
apparently to the last quarter of the 2nd Ct BC (Tolstikov, *Thrakia* 7 (1985) 97-114). Five Ionic column drums, a capital and a fragment of cornice of much earlier date have allowed the reconstruction of a monumental peripteral temple (Fig. 23) which is supposed to have been built c. 475-450 BC perhaps by the Arkhanianaktidai, to celebrate the increased importance of Pantikapaion as the capital of unified Bosporos (I.R. Pichikyan, *Malaya Asia- Severnuye Prichernomorye*, Moscow 1984, 154 ff.; V. Tolstikov, *VDI* (1984) 3, 24-48). A technical study of the bronze alloys used in the production of Bosporan coins is published in a Japanese journal (M. Treister, *Bull. of the Metals Mus.* 13, Sandai, Japan, 1988, 1-21). A survey of the study of amphora and tile stamps is contributed by F. Shelkov-Kovyedyaev (*BCH Suppl. XIV* (1986) 9 ff.). Stucco appliqués and carved woodwork on sarcophagi from Pantikapaion, which are kept in the collections of the Louvre Museum, are now published (P. Pinelli and A. Wasowicz, *Catalogue des bois et stucs grecs et romains provenants de Kertch*, Paris 1986).

Some 4 km NE of Pantikapaion was Myrmekion. The ‘Kimmerian’ and Scythian hand-made pottery from here is published by E.G. Kastanayan (*Lepnaya Keramika ... 12-53*). A monograph on the results of the excavation down to 1966 is now available in the posthumous work of V.F. Gaidukevich (*Antichnye Goroda Bospora-Mirmekiy*, Leningrad 1987, edd. A.N. Scheglov and A.L. Yakobson). Work was renewed on the site in 1982 and continued in subsequent years. Some early semi-pit dwellings of the late 6th-early 5th Ct BC, and the W defensive wall dating to the first half of the 5th Ct, were excavated (J.A. Vinogradov, *AO* (1982) 248; (1983) 265; (1985) 222-3; (1986) 260). In 1983 a rare silver coin of Theodosia was found, and in 1986 a small coin with the ‘ant’-type on the obverse, which is usually said to be a phallic type on the name Myrmekion, but has now for the first time been found there during the course of excavation.

**Northeast Corner of Kerch Peninsula**

The small town, Porthmieus, continued to be excavated for a survey of the town, continuing the uncovering down to its base of a wall structure excavated near the W defensive wall is interpreted as the Royal Fortress, mentioned by Diodoros Siculus in his story of warfare between brothers of the Spartokid family. A fine sardonyx gem with a centaur carved in intaglio is an outstanding find. Peters and Abramov publish the amphoras and jugts from the excavations, and Peters publishes the coins from the settlement and accompanying necropolis (*Num. i Ep. XII*). The settlement on the shore of the Sea of Azov at Cape Zykuk was the object of study between 1978 and 1984, producing material dating from the 6th Ct BC to the 6th Ct AD — amphoras of the 5th Ct BC (A.Abramov and A. Maslennikov, *SA* (1991) 3, 234-49) graffiti and *dipinti* on pottery (Maslennikov, *KSIA* 191 (1987) 45-52). During 1984-6 work was carried out not only at Cape Zykuk, but also at *Krutoy Bereg* (3rd-2nd Ct BC) *Generalskoye Zapadnoe* (4th-early 3rd Ct BC) *Zelyony Mys* (5th-6th Cts AD) and at a large settlement of the 2nd-3rd Cts AD, situated somewhat inland at *Novomikhailovka*, which Maslennikov suggests was the ancient Sauromation. A large tower, 6m x 6m, and the N defensive wall were excavated. Maslennikov notes that the N part of the Kerch Peninsula was particularly thickly settled (G. Koshehelenko, ed., *AGSP* (1984) 71-6, Kruglikova; *KSIA* 168 (1981) Maslennikov). A settlement of stout structure and almost square shape at *Lake Chokrak* has been studied; it proved to date from the 4th to the late 1st Ct BC, when many such strong-points were destroyed by fire. The map of this area according to Potlemy is discussed by Zabaryov and Maslennikov in the light of their researches on the settlements (*SA* (1987) 3, 40-52, with maps on pp. 42, 46).

The distribution of the rural settlements in the wider Kerch Peninsula, with their economic and administrative roles, is discussed by Maslennikov (*SA* (1989) 2, 68-78). The area is sub-divided into regions with the intention of illustrating connections by trade (Maslennikov, *Arkheologia* Kiev 1989, 4, 35-47). The same author earlier produced a study of the non-Greek population of the E Crimea (*Naseleniye Bosporskogo Gosudarstva v VI-II vyekakh do n.e.*, Moscow 1981). The changes undergone by the population in the successive chronological periods have been more recently discussed by him (*Kimmerritsy i Skiphy* (1987) 16 ff.) and by Bunyatyan and Bessonova (*Arkheologia* (1990) 1, 18-26). The native population of the Crimea more generally is treated by V.S. Olkhovsky (*ibid* 27-38). The literary evidence for Kimmerians on the Bosporos, i.e. place names, is reviewed by S. Tokhtasoyev (*Ethnogenes Narodov Balkan*, Moscow 1984, 141-9). So far as the end of the ancient period is concerned, the small towns on either side of the Bosporos (Tyritake, Ilyichevsky, Cape Zykuk) are all believed to have late layers of the end of the 4th or even the early 5th Cts AD (A.V. Savanov and J.V. Ivaschenko, *SA* (1989) 1, 84-102).

The defensive systems, earthworks cutting off various isthmus-lines in the E and N Crimea, have received renewed attention, and Moseichuk reports on sections cut across the Akkosov/Uzunlyarsk dyke (*KSIA* 174 (1983) 74-7). Maslennikov studies three certain, and two uncertain, lines of defensive ditches and mounds, among the former being the Tyritaké and Uzunlyarsk dykes (*SA* (1983) 1, 14-22). The dyke across Perekop, cutting off the isthmus and the whole Crimea is
considered by I.I. Vdovichenko and S.G. Koltukhov (VDI (1986) 2, 145-55). Koltukhov discusses the dykes drawn across the Crimea at various times between the 5th and 2nd Cts BC (VDI (1991) 91-104) (Fig. 24). The early ones seem to be connected with the expansion of Spartokid Bosporos in the later 5th and early 4th Ct BC, while the Perekop dyke may have been an attempt by the Scythians in the late 3rd Ct BC to keep the Sarmatians out of the Crimea, used later by Asander in the 1st Ct to defend the Bosporos.

Relations between Bosporos and the Scythians in the 4th Ct BC are treated by Yakovenko, especially in connection with their powerful king, Ateas (IRBS (1986) 43-53). The historical evidence for this king is reviewed by J.R. Gardiner-Garden (JHS 109 (1989) 29 ff.). The Scythian route across the steppes to the Bosporos and across the straits to Sindikê is traced by Yakovenko by the ‘Kamyennye baby’, sculptured standing-stones (VANI VI, (1990) in press). Herodotus’ description of Scythian Gerrhos is said by Mozolevsky to apply to the area near Kamenka-Nikopol, of some 70 km square (SA (1986) 2, 70-83). Blavatskaya discusses the location of the timber-town, Gelonos in the land of the Boudinioi; its inhabitants, according to Herodotus, were, in part at least, Greek traders who had migrated inland (T.V. Blavatskaya, SA (1986) 4, 22-34). Excavations by Kharkov University at Byelskoye, on the right bank of the R. Vorskla, have continued; this is the favoured location for Gelonos (B.Shramko, AO (1982) 344-5; (1983) 375-6; (1984) 332-3; (1985) 439-40). Shramko also produces an interesting article on the plants cultivated or used by the tribes of the steppe and wooded-steppe areas (SA (1985) 2, 47-64). The great masterpieces of goldwork found in the Scythian and Bosporan tombs of the early HL period are attributed to Bosporan workshops (Yakovenko, Tsakhaltubo III, 341-51).

The Scythian expedition of Dareios is presented by Herodotus, as penetrating deep into Scythia far beyond the Danube, even reaching the E shores of Lake Maiotis. Studies of a revisionist nature, even arguing in one instance that Herodotus contaminated reports of two expeditions, one from the W and one from the N Caucasus, have appeared recently (E.V. Chernenko, Drevnosti Stepnoi Skiphii, Kiev 1982, 3 ff.; Skiph-Persidskaya Voina, Kiev 1984.; S.V. Polin, Kimmeriity i Skiphy (1987) 50-3; J.R. Gardiner-Garden, Klio 69 (1987) 2, 326-50). The move forward in the 3rd Ct BC of the Sarmatians into Central and E Europe is discussed by M.B. Schukin (SA (1989) 1, 70-83).

The site of Herodotus’ Kremnoi, the emporion of the Royal Scythians, is sought by J. Boltryuk and E. Fialko at St. Botievo, at the mouth of the R. Korsak on the NW shore of Lake Maiotis. Several rows of Scythian tumuli arranged in rows, a supposed silted-up harbour and cliffs up to 35m high have persuaded the authors that this is the site of the second emporion, comparable with Olbia in Herodotus’ time (Skiph Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1987, 40-8). But no settlement of the 5th, 6th or 4th Cts is known to have existed; what pottery there is dates to HL and R times.

The site at Taganrog seems to have been the first attempt at settlement, perhaps by some E Greek fishermen, on the coast W of the Don delta (V.D. Blavatsky, Archaeology 16.2 (1963) 93-8). In 1989-90 thousands of pottery fragments were found near the grand stone-stairs at low tide and after storms (K.A. Semina). They included fragments of Chiot and Lesbian amphorae, and a handful of sherds of bird-bowls, one having the head of a bird, others hatched-rhombus decoration; there were also fragments of roselet bowls and Ionian cups (V.P. Kopylov, IRBS V. Rostov 1990, 10; Kopylov, VANI VI, in press). Kopylov believes that Taganrog was the emporion Kremnoi, but the material seems to be confined to the 6th Ct BC.

The large ‘barbarian’ (Scythian?) town in the SE part of the delta of the Don at Elizavetovskoye existed from the 5th Ct to the first half of the 3rd Ct BC. It is one of the largest defended areas in the N Black Sea steppe belt (44 hectares) and is regarded as one of the great points of contact between the Bosporan Greeks and the nomad peoples (J.B. Brashinsky and K.K. Marchenko, SA (1980) 1, 211-18; Elizavetovskoye Skhyts'che Stadt im Don delta, Munich 1984; K.K. Marchenko, Klio 68 (1986) 377-98). Excavation here continued in the 1980s (Marchenko, AO (1982) 130-1; (1983) 124-5; (1984) 268-9; (1985) 144-5; (1986) 137-8). Marchenko believes that he has found two areas of Greek trading settlement within the large Scythian encampment, which had already passed through three periods—a relatively small winter camp, of the late 6th/early 5th Ct BC to c. 400 BC; a much enlarged settlement c. 400-350 BC, and then a strongly fortified town with some urban characteristics c. 350-early 3rd Ct BC. Finally an organized Greek trading presence from the second half of the 4th Ct BC is noted by the excavators in two areas (Marchenko, V. Zhitnikov, E. Yakovenko, SA (1988) 3, 63-78). A somewhat earlier Greek quarter in the W part of the town, near the line of the outer defensive-wall (excavated 1986-88) was abandoned after some 50 years of existence by c. 300 BC. The slightly later ‘Greek colony’ near the central point of the area was destroyed c. 270/60 BC (Marchenko, VDI (1990) 1, 129-38; V. Kopylov, Antichnaya Tsivilisatsia i Varvarsky Mir v Podone, Novocherkassk 1987, 13-15; V.I. Katz and N. Fyedoseyev, AMIA 6, Saratov 1986, 85 ff.; Fyedoseyev, AMIA 7 (1990) 154-60). In 1989-90 excavations were concentrated in the S area of the acropolis; remains of the later 4th-early 3rd Ct were found. The presence of Greeks is again suggested by the mud-brick on stone socle buildings, and Greek grave-stelae have been found (K. Marchenko and V. Zhitnikov, Novye Expeditionnye Issledovaniya Arkeologov Leningrada (1983) 16). The composition of the population of Elizavetovskoye Town is discussed by V. Kopylov and K. Marchenko, who believe it to have been mainly a branch of the Scythian people with pronounced agricultural and fishing interests (IRBS III, Rostov 1986, 22-36). This site looks more and more like a trade settlement, of mixed peoples on an island’ in the Don delta (11.2.3). A study which originated with amphora provenances, shapes and capacities by J.B. Brashinsky (Myetody Issledovanii Antichnoi Torgovli, Leningrad 1984). (Figs. 25, 26) The new city at Nedvigovka (Tanais) lay on the Myertvy Donets, western arm of the Don delta. It is thought to have begun its existence c. 300/275 BC.
and to have been destroyed towards the end of the 1st Ct BC by King Polemon. Earlier research is summarised by G. Koshelenko, ed. AGSP (1984) 93-5, and by D. Kacharava and G. Kvirvelia (GPPAE (1991) 251-5; T.M. Arsenyeva and D.B. Shelov, 'Das Antike Tanais-Forschungen und Geschichte', Klio 70 (1988) 372-403; B. Böttger, Das Altertum 30 (1984) 37-42). Brief reports on the excavations are in Arkheologicheskiye Otкрытия (AO (1982) 106-7; (1983) 105-6; (1984) 89-90; (1985) 125-6; (1986) 108) and more fully by T. Arsenyeva (KSIA 174 (1983) 100-7) and Arsenyeva and S. Naumenko (KSIA 191 (1987) 75-82). Shelov argues that at first Tanais was not directly subordinate to the Bosporan rulers, though colonised from there (VDI (1989) 3, 47-54). The recent excavations have been mainly concentrated in the town’s rectangular core (225m x 240m) where layers of the 2nd-3rd Cts AD have obscured earlier occupation, except in the SW, where parts of a dismantled defensive wall of the 3rd Ct BC were found; further N a part of the curtain wall and of a tower of the 2nd Ct BC were excavated. In the centre a main street and four narrower transverse streets were seen to be paved with Rhodian amphora-handles, many dating to the 3rd-2nd Cts BC. An HL cellar, containing Rhodian stamped amphoras and a b 'Westslope' ware vase, was the only actual structure remaining from this period. The main period of occupation was from the early 2nd Ct AD onwards. Reconstruction of the double-towered S gateway was dated to AD 229 by an inscription. Houses which had stone-paved courtyards and several living-and subsidiary rooms are typical of this period.

In addition to agriculture and stock-rearing local industries are noted—bronze and iron working, carving of bone, and glass manufacture, attested by the finds of slag and a crucible. It is possible that mould-formed hemispherical bowls were made here in imitation of imported ones. Also imported from the Roman Empire were a number of bronze statuettes and tools (Arsenyeva, Problemy Antichnoi Kultury, Moscow 1988, 129-35). An ovoid silver perfume bottle with loops on either side and a silver chain is said to be of possible Bosporan manufacture; it was found together with gold plaques, silver coins and beads. After destruction in the mid-3rd Ct AD an impoverished re-occupation is noted c. 375-450, when semi-circular structures and some round buildings were built even over the streets. Hand-made pottery shows that people of the 'Chernyakhov' culture had moved into Tanais. A rich Sarmatian burial was found in July 1987 near Rostov-on-Don, containing a diadem and neck-ornaments (Guguiev, Das Altertum 36 (1990) 1, 37-42).

Simonenko and Kopylov, Yangulov and Kuznetsov discuss the archaeological remains of the Sarmatian Siraci, Aorsi and Alani and their inter-tribal warfare and westward pressure (IRBS V, Rostov 1990, 24-5; ibid. 27-9). Their displacement of the Scythians from the wider steppelands of the N Black Sea W of the Don is the subject of a study by V. Maximenko (IRBS III, Rostov 1986, 36-43) who suggests that the Sarmatians initially defeated the Scythians in the late 4th-early 3rd Ct BC, but did not displace them S of the Danube and into the Crimea until the 2nd Ct. Beyond the Tanais, behind the E shore of the Lake Maiotis, lived the Maiotai. They received a substantial survey in the proceedings of the IV conference, held at Vani in 1985 (I.S. Kamenetsky, Tsikhaltub - VANI IV (1988) 82-92). Galanina also discusses the relations between the Scythians and the Maiotai (SA (1985) 3, 156-65) and J. Gardiner-Garden reviews the ideas held by Greek fourth-century writers about the peoples living around the Maiotian Lake (Historia 35, 2 (1986) 192-225).

**Taman Peninsula**

In 1982 an Attic grave-stone of the 4th Ct BC (1.5m high) was found at Jubileinoye, north of the Gulf of Taman as a result
of deep ploughing. The carved relief was of a warrior with a short cloak and a shield (Fig. 27). The stele proved to have been built into a country house of the 1st Ct BC. This was in two storeys of mud-brick on a stone socle, and was disposed in a square about a central paved courtyard (E. Savostina, SA (1987) 1, 58-71; RA (1987) 3-24). During the 1985 season a second marble stele was found of similar date, which depicted two helmeted men, one of them bearded, both wearing short tunics (Fig. 28). It had been reused as the step leading from the court into one of the rooms. In 1983 three pieces of a large limestone relief were found, being used as paving slabs. Their composition (at least 2.5m high) made up five riders in combat, including Amazons; some were shown as falling from their horses (Fig. 29) (M. Treister, Archaeological News 14 (1985) 57-61; Savostina, Gosudarstvyenny Muzee Istorii Iskusstv Imeni Pushkina-Vystavka Novykh Postuplenii 1981-6, N. 161-7). A fourth piece of this last relief was found in 1990. Since 1986 a second building of similar type has been found and excavated, some 500m from the first (Jubileinoye II). They seem to be part of a programme of development of stoutly built rural buildings in the Taman area in the late HL period, in which material from earlier structures of the 4th-3rd Ct BC was commonly re-used. One wonders whether the Amazon relief came from the Monument of Satyros, which Strabo says was on the shore of the Bosporos straits, and which would have been a number of km W of this site (ll.2.7).

Also on the N side of the Gulf of Taman, near Garkush, was Patrasis/Patraeus (B. Peters, AO (1985) 151; (1986) 140-1). The seven layers on the site begin with the 6th Ct BC. The necropolis near Kuchugury by Lake Maiotis (ancient Kimmerias?) has been excavated by Y. Desyatichikov and M. Kalashnikov. The burials were of the 3rd-2nd Ct BC, but the layers in the town were unrelated, mainly of the 4th-5th Cts AD (Y. Desyatichikov and T. Miroshina, AO (1986) 123-4). Terracottas are published by Miroshina and A. Sazanov (KSI, A (1990) 73-8).

Kepoi was a Milesian colony (according to Ps-Scymnus) and a town which grew to cover some 20 hectares on the inner recess of the Gulf of Taman, some 3 km E of Phanagoria (N. Sokolsky, Archaeology 18 (1965) 181-6; G. Kosheletko, ed. AGSP (1984) 84-6; D. Kacharava and G. Kvirvelia, GPPAE...
Phanagoria was the main city on the Asiatic side of Bosporos; at its greatest extent it covered some 50 hectares. A popular general account appeared recently (M.M. Kobyлина, *Phanagoria*, Moscow 1989). Bibliographies and accounts of earlier excavations are to be found in G. Koshelenko, ed., *AGSP* (1984) 77-81, and in D. Kacharava and G. Kvirkvelia, *GPPAE* (1991) 284-8. The city of Late A and Early Classical times was roughly rectangular, with sides c. 450m x 500m, and an area of half its later size. Excavations were directed in 1985-8 by V.S. Dolgorukov, and from 1989 by A. Zavoikin; they have been carried out in three areas of the NW part of the site. Over 100 burials were also excavated in the SE part, and they were later overlaid by buildings of the expanding town of c. 475-450 BC (*AO* (1984) 95-96; (1985) 136-7; *KSIA* 197 (1991) 30-36). Three adult burials, six of children up to age ten, and three infant burials in Chiot amphoras date to c. 525-500 BC. This is the first time that such early graves have been found at Phanagoria. One burial, N. 470, received repeated funerary feast-offerings. There was also a kind of heroon, constructed of wooden posts coated with clay, and with walls of wattle; its W wall was apsidal in shape. A dozen buildings or so of mud-brick and wattle suggest to the excavator an increase in population, which he thinks may be attributable to an influx of Ionians after the failure of the revolt against the Persians in 499-494 BC. Traces of fire and finds of arms indicate either trouble from the Sindoi, or internal dissension (so Dolgorukov). Phanagoria then flourished from early in the 5th Ct BC until its end. Defensive walls were built and silver coins struck here c. 425-400 BC. Towards the end of that century the city was destroyed perhaps as a result of the Spartokids' conquest of the city. Grain-stores in baskets and depots of amphoras were found below the ruins of houses (J. Gorlov, *Problemy Antichnogo Kultury* ... 135-7). Two major HL buildings were found, one supposed to be a temple. Kerch limestone was used for the architectural elements. Much terracotta architectural decoration and polychrome plaster was found in 1984-7 and 1990. These buildings lasted with several refurbishments until the mid-1st Ct BC, when they were destroyed. Two stone shots from siege-engines were found on the metalling of streets of this date—perhaps a legacy of siege by Pharnakes of Pontus. A multi-room building was then constructed but all buildings in the S part of Phanagoria ceased occupation, perhaps as a result of Polemo's expedition against the Aspurgiani. By the 1st Ct AD the area was given over to agricultural and fishing activities. To the N were some 20 pottery kilns and three wine-producing undertakings. Occupation ceased here with invasion by the Huns. In 1986 a marble inscription was found, dated by Vinogradov to 88/87 BC, in which the Phanagoritans grant citizenship and *enktosis* to some former mercenaries, who had perhaps fought in Mithridates VI Eupator's first war against Rome (*VDI* (1991) 4, 14-83).


**Hermonassa (Tamansk)** was a large walled city of some 35 hectares, which had a long history from the 5th Ct BC to the 14th AD. Within this very extensive period, it seems to have flourished especially in the first phase, 6th-5th Cts BC (G. Koshelenko, ed., *AGSP* (1984) 81-2; D. Kacharava and G. Kvirkvelia, *GPPAE* (1991) 73-5; M. Treister, *Archaeological News* 14, 1-4 (1989) 42-6). I.B. Zeyest noted that excavation in various parts of the town made it clear that no single regular street-pattern existed, but that they were aligned according to local contours and land conditions (*Istorya i Kultura Antich-
The excavations of the 1970s have been published by A.K. Korovina (Zhiva Antike, Skopje 16 (1975) 305; Proceedings of Eirene 16 Congress, Prague 1983, 115 ff.). A 4th Ct BC temple to Apollo letros existed here; statue bases with dedications to this deity and to Aphrodite seem unusually common (I. Pichikyan, Malayat 1987). Among the notable finds of the early period were an Ionic capital of the early 5th Ct BC, and a bellows-nozzle or pottery kiln support (Pichikyan, op. cit.; M. Treister and F. Shelov-Kovydeyaev, Hesperia 58 (1989) 289-96). G. Vartanov publishes a silver diadachm of Kolkhis (Numismatika Severnogo Prichernomorya, Moscow 1984, 152). Among the grave goods were an Ionian ring vase, early 5th Ct Chiot amphoras, an amphora with a reclining 'S' pattern on the neck, and an E Greek krater, a Clazomenian amphora, decorated with a sphinx and a siren, and some Attic 'little-master' cups (Alexeyeva, VANI VI, in press). The 4th Ct BC saw regular street-planning (c. 375-350 BC) several blocks between streets being excavated. The city is said to have continued undisturbed until the second quarter of the 3rd Ct AD, when destruction by fire occurred (the latest Bosporan coins being those of Ininthimeus of AD 239). Some of the larger buildings were substantial establishments with multiple cellars which had hatches connecting with the street. Wineries also were a feature in the yards of many houses. A short length of defensive wall (2.4m thick) and the foundation of a tower were found, connecting with the centre of the town by a broad street 8m wide. In the SW a quarter, producing pottery and terracottas throughout many periods, was found just beyond the remains of the HL defences. Part of these defences was a fortified structure, which appeared to have been destroyed by fire in the mid-1st Ct BC; it contained many amphoras and some imported bronze utensils. Publication of the terracottas is by Alexeyeva (KSIA 191 (1987) 19-26) and a pottery complex of the 2nd-1st Cts BC is discussed by Zuikov (KSIA (1987) 70-4). A marble relief of the 1st Ct AD is published by Z. Lemya-kina (ibid., 67-9) and a Corinthian capital of the same date is discussed by Karpushkina (KSIA 197 (1990) 79-83). A gold plaque, bearing a stamped image of Helios is the subject of an article by S. Saprykin (VDI (1983) I, 68-94). Analysis of bronzes including engraved rings has been undertaken by M. Treister (VDI (1982) 3, 67-78; KSIA 174 (1983) 117-24). Coin hoards, found at Kumyat and Fadeyevo, dated to the period c. 125-100 BC, give some indication of the circulation of bronze coins on the Bosporos at this period (N. Nesterenko, VDI (1987) 2, 74-84). Inscriptions from Gorgippia, supplementing those in the Bosporan Corpus are published by A.I. Boltunova (VDI (1982) 3, 61-78; (1986) 1, 62-75). Graffiti of the 4th Ct BC with dedications are studied by G.I. Tsvetayeva (Problem Antichnoi Kultury, Moscow 1986, 215-17) and the religious cults observed at Gorgippia are surveyed by Alexeyeva (VS (1986) 34-52).

Settlements of the ancient period, known up to the 1980s were plotted on the map by Kruglikova (G. Koshebienko, ed., AGSP (1984) 59, map 6). The Taman survey of 1981-3 produced many more (Y.M. Paromov, KSIA 188 (1986) 69-76; Le Pont-Euxin vu par les Grecs...161-4). Some 150 settlements and 205 groups of burials as well as 60 km of ancient roads, were logged (AO (1982) 112; (1983) 112; (1984) 106; (1985) 131-2). The northern part, the Fontalovsky Peninsula, is studied by V. Tolstikov (Arkheologia, Kiev 1989, 1, 52-65). The Ilyich settlement at the N entrance to the Bosporos was a large fort dating from the 1st Ct BC to the 5th-6th Cts AD. It has been suggested that it was the E Byz Trapezunda, housing a garrison of Bosporans, Goths, Alans and Huns (Kolyakovaya, KSIA 168 (1981) 88-93; 174 (1983) 110-17; Problem Antichnoi Kultury, Moscow 1986, 183-8). Finds of pithoi and weapons of the 5th-6th Cts AD have suggested this interpretation. Attempts have been made to identify the burials of the Dandarioi tribe in the NE Taman (A. Maslennikov, Istorii i...
KULTURA ANTIKHNOGO MIRA, Moscow 1977, 127-31) and the Aspurgiani, who were taken to have been military colonus-type settlers on royal lands in the 1st Ct AD (S. Saprykin, SA 1985, 2, 65-78). Rural settlements around Gorgippia were built of stone in the form of a house-tower or they incorporated towers. One estate 15 km from Gorgippia was excavated; it proved to date to the 4th-3rd Cts BC and had numerous rooms and several courtyards. The necropolis at Anapa have yielded some 400 burials to excavation up to the present (A. Salov, KSIA 182(1985) 56-8). The area around Anapa has produced some decorated and plain pottery of the late 6th-early 5th Cts BC, and this has been used to suggest that Gorgippia served as a kind of emporion already in its early stages (A. Salov, Problem Antichnoi Kultury, Moscow 1986, 188-95).

The Sindoi, whose territory later became absorbed into the lands around Hermonassa, Phanagoria, Kepoi and Gorgippia (that is, it became the main Asiatic centre of the Bosporan state) have come in for some study, mainly in respect of their coinage (Shelov-Kovyvdayev, Antichnaya Balkanistika, Moscow 1984, 52-3; Klio 71 (1989) 216-25). The coins are said to belong to the people, not to a Greek 'Sindikos Harbour'. Anfimov studies the agricultural base of the region (Istorya i Kultura Antichnogo Mira, Moscow 1977, 6-12).

Along the Caucasus coast further work has been carried out at the SE limits of the Bosporan Kingdom. At Shirokaya Balka near Novoroissik some 140 burials of the 1st-3rd Cts AD were excavated in the three years up to 1982 (N.A. Onaiko, AO (1982) 131-2). The excavations at Torikos were published in an article which was omitted from the previous report (Arkheologia 20, Kiev 1976, 80-88). The work of the late 1970s is presented by Onaiko and A. Dmitriev (KSIA 168 (1981) 93-100; VDI (1982) 2, 106-17).

GEORGIA AND ABKHAZIA: EAST BLACK SEA LITTORAL

A recent account of archaeological finds in the area of ancient Kolkhis, as well as in the more easterly Iberia is to be found in this journal (by D.D. Kacharaya, as stated at the beginning). A somewhat earlier report by Kacharaya and T. Tolordava appeared in 1987 (DHA 13, 275-312). Only a few recent books and collections of studies will be mentioned here, along with some points of debate, since the last two years have seen little excavation in Georgia. The survey in Russian edited by G. Koshelenko (Drevneishie Gosudarstva Kavkaza i Srednei Asii, Moscow 1985) has a chapter on Kolkhis, and the gazetteer edited by D. Kacharaya and G. Kvirvelia (GGPAE) has entries with full bibliography for Dioskourians, Glyenos and Phasis (86-9; 76-8; 289-93). A large-scale and up-to-date treatment of Georgia from the earliest times to the Mediaeval period is now available in German (O.D. Lordkipanidze, Archäologie in Georgien - Von der Altsteinzeit zum Mittelalter, Heidelberg 1991, 93-145). There is a brief monograph on Kolkhis and its relations with the Greeks by the same author (Das alte Kolkhis und seine Beziehungen zur griechischen Welt vom 6 bis zum 4 Jhdt. v. Christ, Xenia 14, Konstanz 1985, pp 50). There is also a broad sketch of Kolkhis by Lordkipanidze in M. Koromila ed., The Greeks in the Black Sea, Athens 1991, 190-201). A major work on ancient Georgia, including Kolkhis and Iberia, through to LR and Byz times is promised by D. Braund (OUP, in press for 1994). At the London conference held in 1990 (Colchis and the Greek World) a series of papers was given by Georgian archaeologists, including one contrasting the mode and process of Greek colonisation in Kolkhis with the more normal one on the Kimmerian Bosporos (by G. Koshelenko and V. Kuznetsov) and one compiling the evidence for importation of Greek objects into Kolkhis in the A and Classical periods (by D. Kacharava). Other papers given at this venue were on trading patterns between the Black Sea area and Kolkhis (G. Tsetskhladze) and on the not inconsiderable role played by Sinope in trade with Kolkhis (G. Kvirvelia). The symposium VANI V (1987) had a large section devoted to excavations at the site of Vani (section IV), VANI VI (1990, in press) contains papers on the silver coins of the Phasians or Kolkhians (Hind) on the role of the important Kolkhian site under the modern regional capital of Kutaisi (Barzanishvili and Kvirvelia) on the burial-grounds recently found in the coastal area (T. Mikeladze) on the BA and IA settlement at Pichora (Baramidze) and a rich buried found far up the River Rioni at Sairkhe (J. Nadiradze). Pichnary and Gonio (Apsaros) were the venues of on-site lectures and expositions of material. Apsaros is in the near future to see British participation in the work inside the impressive R walled area (D. Braund). A specialist monograph on iron-working among the Kolkhoi is by D.A. Khakhatushvili (Proizvodstvo Zheleza v Drevnei Kolkhidye, Tbilisi 1987). Lordkipanidze has produced a small volume on Vani, interpreting it as a 'temple-city', flourishing particularly in HL times (O.D. Lordkipanidze, Gorod-Khram Kolkhidy, Moscow 1984; see also on HL Kolkhis, DHA 9 (1983) 197-216). Sairkhe, the probable centre of a second sketpouchy in E Kolkhis, is the subject of an illustrated monograph in the Georgian language (D. Nadiradze, Sairkhe - Drevneveisyi Gorod Gruzii, Tbilisi 1990).

The main topics of discussion continue to be: the existence or otherwise of normal Greek cities on the coast of Kolkhis in the A and C periods, the question of which authority issued the 'Kolkhidiki' coins, whether there was a single Kolkhian state or a politically divided single people and culture, and the nature of the rule of the Mithridatids in Kolkhis, and of Roman Imperial rule in the later period, and the times in this area. The silver coins of the 5th-4th Cts BC are assigned to the still-unlocated city of Phasis (G.F. Dundua, Numismatika Antichnoi Gruzii, Tbilisi 1987, 9-13; Braund, VANI VI, in press). Against this Hind suggests that they are the coins of the Phasionoi, the central coastal branch of the Kolkhians, mentioned by Xenophon, as Ps-Hippokrates as dwelling on the Phasis and having a ruler, a city and a port-of-trade (VANI VI, Tbilisi and Besançon, in press). Some new interpretations of the Kolkhian coin-types are also suggested. Tsetskhladze discusses the importance of the numismatics of Kolkhis from the point of view of the Classical Archaeologist (DHA 1993) in press). The ancient city beneath Kutaisi may have been the missing 'large barbarian city' mentioned as being some way up the river Phasis, and the capital of the Phasian Kolkhians (O.D. Lordkipanidze, Tskhaltubo - VANI IV). The dearth of inscriptions, which might indicate civic structures, from the E coast sites has always been striking. Bronze tablets from Eshera and from Vani present HL sacred texts which in some ways fill the lack of written material, though providing evidence for temple rituals, rather than civil administration, in the 3rd Ct BC (T. Quaukhchishvili, Istochnikovedcheskiye Razyskania (1982) Tbilisi 1985, 218-23; Tskhaltubo - VANI IV (1985) 248-63; M.P. Inadze, Kavkazsko-Bliizhnye-vostochnyi Sbornik 8 (1988) 148-58). The cult of Mithras is studied by Tsetskhladze (Revue de l'Histoire des Religions 209 (1992) 115-24) and M.N. Matiashvili discusses religious beliefs in Kolkhis under the influence of Hellenism. The evidence for Greek influence on Kolkhian architecture, bronze-working, tile-making, amph-
Fig. 30


Individual sites of localities in the coastal region, which have attracted especial attention are Phasis (D.D. Kacharava, The Town of Phasis as Described in Graeco-Roman and Byzantine Literary Sources, Tbilisi, preprint, 1990). G. Gamkerelidze summarises underwater research (Underwater Archaeology in the Colchian Littoral, Tbilisi, 1990) including the search for Phasis town of the 5th-6th Cts AD. See also K Arkeologii Doliny Phasista, Tbilisi, 1992. The search for Phasis in the Rioni delta area around Lake Palaiostomi is likely to be joined in the future by G. Tsetskhladze. Illustrations of the early material from Batumi (Bathys Limen) are now available in A.Y. Kakhidze and D.A. Khakhutaishvili (Pamyatniki Yugo-Abkhazii, ed. G. Shamba, Tbilisi 1990, 39-53). An early burial nearby of the 6th Ct BC is published by Shamba (KSIA 174 (1983) 33-7). The importance of the most northerly of these towns in the E Byz period is underlined by L.G. Krushkhoava (Actes du XI Congres international d'Archeologie chrétienne 1986, Rome 1989, 2657-86; G. Lordkipanidze and D. Braund (Roman Frontier Studies 1989, XV Int. Congress of Roman Frontier Studies, Exeter 1991, 335-6). One should also mention the New Argo, of Tim Severin, which resides in a specially constructed ship-shed in the Phasis delta (R. Rioni); the account of the modern voyage to Kolkhis and of its reception by the descendants of Aeetes is told by Severin (The Jason Voyage (1985) 193-229 with plan and elevation of the ship on 230-1).

**TURKEY**

The coast of Asia Minor held several major cities—Trapezous, Amisos, Sinope, Amstra and Herakleia—and numerous smaller towns and harbours. Few have seen recent archaeological investigation, though Sinopian coins and amphoras and Herrakleio amphoras found in the W and N Black Sea regions have been studied extensively. Certain aspects of the economic and social histories of these cities have also been discussed.

Recent work on _Trapezous_ (Trabzon) has been concerned mainly with the Byz period, when as Trebizond it was the capital of the last remaining Greek dynasty (A. Bryer and D. Winfield, _The Byzantine Monuments and Topography of the Pontus_, Dumbarton Oaks Studies 20, Washington DC 1985; M. Koromila, _The Greeks in the Black Sea_, Athens 1991, 159-85).

The coins of _Amisos_ in the British Museum are now published with excellent illustrations (Price, _SNG IX_ (1993) pl. xl-xlv). A discussion of the role of Amisos in trade within the Black Sea area will appear in the VII conference at Rostov-on-Don (Hind, _IRBS VII_, 1994). A fragment of pottery in what appears to be a provincial E Greek Wild Goat style is in the Louvre (CA 2244) (Fig. 30). Possibly it is a Phocaean variant, which would tally with the city's reported Phocaean origin.

**Sinope (Sinop).** No excavations have taken place at Sinope. Discussion of the first foundation of the city, the development of her commercial activity, individual finds of inscriptions, bronze vessels, and Sinopian amphoras and coins, have, however, produced a considerable literature. For earlier studies down to 1988 see D. Kacharava and G. Kvikvelia (GPPAE (1991) 239-42). The earliest Greek settlement at Sinope is dated, on the evidence of Ps-Skymnos, to the period just before the Kimmerian invasion (c. 725-700 BC) and such a brief occupation could hardly be expected to yield archaeological material (Hind; _Tskhaluto - VANI IV_, 207-23). The metal resources in the hinterland of this coast of the Black Sea are surveyed by D. Slattery, _Al Rfidan - The Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq_, Kokushikan University, Tokyo, 8 (1987) 1-7. N. Fedoseyev studies the stages of expansion in Sinope's trade (_IRBS (1990) 15) and I. Okhinko traces the political contacts developed across the Black Sea between Sinope and Bosphoros in the 4th-3rd Ct BC (_PAC Simf_ (1988) 211). Sinopean influence is seen particularly in the Pichvnari necropolis, but also at other Kolkhian sites such as Vani, having a noticeable effect on local production of amphoras and tiles (D. Khakhutaishvili and A. Kakhidze,
Tskhaltubo III, 517-19; G.T. Kvirkvelia, in Colchis and the Greek World, London, Conference papers, 1990; G. Tsetskhadze, ibid.). Traders from Sinope and Heraklea and their role in the emporion at Phasis are the subject of a paper by J. Hind, shortly to appear in G. Tsetskhadze, ed., Economy and Society of Kolkhis, Xenia, Konstanz 1993. Sinopean amphoras for the export of olive oil perhaps as much as of wine are found widely W of the Black Sea in Bulgaria (K. Banyev, TP II, 29-33; Bozhkova, Arkheologia, Sofia 1990, 2, 37-41) and in Rumania (R. Lazov, TP III, 259-60; N. Conovici, Dacia 33 (1989) 111-23; SCIVA 40, 1, (1989) 29-44). A few have been found in the Aegean or E Mediterranean area, at Athens, Rhodes and Samaria (N. Efremov, Klio 71 (1989) 2, 550-4). The Sinopean astynome stamps found in the environs of the city are now published (D. French, TP II, 85-6; AS 40 (1990) 99; BCH Suppl. XIII. (1986) 391-3). Two bronze vessels have been found at Sinope, one, a hydria, is published by N. Uygur (Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi 1989 yillığı, 209-11). The coinage of Sinope in the British Museum collection is now published (M. Price, SNG IX, BM 1993, pl. L-LVII). An early eagle-head silver coin of Sinope was found at Pichvani on the Georgian coast (I. Iashvili, Pamyatniki Yugo-Zapadnoi Gruzii 16 (1987) 45-6). An imitation of a later type of S drach is discussed by J. Nordbo (Papers of the International Numismatic Symposium, edd. E. Gadei and K. Bino-Sey, Budapest 1980). A full numismatic catalogue of the Greek, Roman, Greek-Imperial and Byzantine coins held in the Sinop Museum has been completed by P.J. Casey. He writes that this will appear in the form of a catalogue and associated studies, making up a monograph publication of the British School of Archaeology at Ankara. Grave-stones from Sinope, are published by C. Jones (JHS 108 (1988) 193-4) and D. French (Epigraphica Anatolica 16 (1990) 45-64). The area inland of Sinope was peopled by the Paphlagonians, now studied by S. Saprykin (TP IV, 240-54) and the area of coastal Cappadocia is given a brief discussion by French (TP IV, 237-40). The inclusion of real places in the itinerary of the legendary voyage of Argo is discussed by Z. Gocheva (TP IV, 255-60) and the theme of foundation of cities in Apollonios Rhodios' epic is studied by Ehrhardt (VANI VI, in press).

Further W is the city of Amastris (Amasra) synoecised late into a city c.300 BC from the minor towns of Kromna, Sesamos and Tieton. The coins in the British Museum collection are now published (M. Price, SNG IX (1993) pl. xlviii-xlxi). A. Scheglov discusses the relatively rare stamped amphoras from Amastris found N of the Black Sea (Fig. 31) which may have been used as containers for hazel-nuts and walnuts as well as for oil or wine (BCH Suppl. XIII (1986) 365-73). The recent survey of Amastris has embraced the island Boz Tepe, and the Byzantine-Genoese castle-buildings. In the town there were 14 mediaeval churches including a cathedral mentioned in 1922. Part of a LR bath-building is reported (S. Hill, AS 40 (1990) 18-19). Outside Amastris is an impressive monument of C. Julius Aquila, praef. classis or praef. orae maritinae.

ment and discussion, to the following: Prof. P. Alexandrescu (Bucharest); Dr. C. Angelova (Sozopol); Dr. A. Avram (Bucharest); Prof. J. Bouzek (Prague); Dr. D. Braund (Exeter); Dr. P.J. Casey (Durham); Dr. K. Dmitrov (Sofia); Dr. N. Ehrhardt (Kiel); Dr. D. French (Ankara); Dr. L. Gratsianskaya (Moscow); Dr. D. Kacharava (Tbilisi); Prof. A. Kakhidze (Batumi); Dr. V.P. Kopylov (Rostov-on-Don); Dr. M. Lazarov (Varna); Prof. O.D. Lordkipanidze (Tbilisi); Dr. M. Mielcarek (Lodz); Dr. C. Panayotova (Sofia); Dr. A. Podosinov (Moscow); Dr. T. Pyatishina (Ulyanovsk); Dr. E. Savostina (Moscow); Dr. A. Scheglov (St. Petersburg); J. Stronk (Amsterdam); S. Tokhtasov (Moscow); Dr. M. Treister (Moscow); Dr. G. Tsetskhladze (Oxford); Prof. J.G. Vinogradov (Moscow); Dr. V.P. Yailenko (Moscow); Dr. A. Zedgenidze (Sebastopol). Financial assistance towards the work of compiling this report was generously provided by the British Council and by the University of Leeds.

J.G.F. HIND
University of Leeds

ABBREVIATIONS NOT STANDARD IN THIS JOURNAL:

ADSP Antichnye Drevnosti Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1988
AGSP G.A. Koshelechenko, ed. Antichnye Goroda Severnogo Prichernomorya, Moscow 1984
AKSP Antichnaya Kultura Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1984
AMIA Antichnye Mir i Arkheologiya, Saratov
AO Antichnye Ostrovosti i Arkheologiya - 1986, Moscow 1988
Dacia Dacia, Revue d’Archéologie et d’Histoire Ancienne, Bucharest
IRBS International Relations within the Black Sea Basin (= Myezhdunarodnye Otnoshenia v Basyne Chernogo Morya v Drevnosti i v Srednie Veka, Rostov-on-Don, III-V, 1986-90
Istros Istros I-, Braila, 1980
KIS Kimmeriitsy i Skiphy, Kirovograd 1987
KSIA Kratkije Soobscheniya Instituta Arkheologii, Moscow
MASP Materialy po Arkheologii Severnogo Prichernomorya, Odessa
NMASZP Novye Materialy po Arkheologii Severo-Zapadnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev
Num. i Ep. Numismatika i Epigraphika, Moscow
PDIS-ZP Pamyatniki Drevnei Istorii Severo-Zapadnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev 1985
Peuce Peuce (Tulcea)
Pontica Pontica (Constanta)
PY-ZG Pamyatniki Yugo-Zapadnoi Gruzii
Ross. A./SA Rossiskaya Arkheologiya/Sovietskaya Arkheologiya
SCIWA Studii si Cercetari Istorie Veche i Arheologie (Bucharest)
SNF Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum
St. Class. Studii Classice, Bucharest
TGA Trudy Gosudarstvvenogo Hermitagea, Leningrad
VDI Vestnik Drevnei Istorii