

## New Studies in Black Sea and Balkan Archaeology (2014-2016)

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### EDITORIAL NOTE

With this volume of *Studia Hercynia*, we would like to continue the tradition of the annotated bibliography on Black Sea and Balkan Archaeology started by Jan Bouzek back in 2002 and published intermittently over the years in the journal *Eirene*. As both of the journals undergo editorial changes, it has been decided to include this type of information in the journal *Studia Hercynia*, but more importantly, to continue with it also in the future. As with the previous edition of the bibliography, prof. Bouzek was joined by his younger colleagues, who will carry on the tradition.

The overall structure of the report remains the same as in the journal *Eirene*: Conferences and workshops (usually based on the personal experience of the referent), followed by a selection of the latest publications – monographs and edited volumes – dealing with the archaeology and history of the Black Sea and the eastern Balkans. The Studies will be published every two years to sum up the latest progress in the field.

### CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

2014

*Tracing Pottery Making Recipes in the Balkans, 6<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC*. International workshop. Belgrade, Serbia, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> September 2014

The two-day meeting was organised by the UCL Institute of Archaeology and the Institute for Balkan Studies (the Serbian Academy of Arts and Science). The workshop focused on bringing together archaeologists and scientists working in the field of pottery technology studies from the Balkans and beyond, in order to exchange ideas, investigate the current state of art in the field and establish an interdisciplinary network of scholars with an active interest in the topic. Twenty-three speakers met to discuss the Neolithization of southeast Europe in four sessions: *Methodology: reconstructing pottery technology and function; Pottery technology in the early and middle Neolithic; Pottery technology from the early to late Neolithic and Pottery technology from the late Neolithic to Chalcolithic*. The book of abstracts is available at:

<http://www.balkaninstitut.com/srp/uploaded/program/Workshop%20Programme.pdf>

PT

*Fourth Balkan Symposium on Archaeometry (BSA)*. Nessebar, Bulgaria, 27<sup>th</sup>–30<sup>th</sup> September 2014

The focus of the meeting was on the main aspects of archaeometry, the application of modern experimental methods and techniques used in the dating, investigation and identification of ancient artefacts, as well as the related fields of archaeology and art history.

About 35 speakers and a similar number of posters covered a wide area reaching far beyond the Balkan Peninsula and stretching over several millennia. Thus, papers regarding various materials and approaches from Egypt, Iran, China or Iceland were presented, along with the ones actually focusing on the Balkan Peninsula, covering thus a wide chronological span from the Neolithic period, through the Middle Ages up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century AD. The book of abstracts is available at: <http://bsa4.issp.bas.bg/>

PT

2015

*Settlements, Culture and Population Dynamics in Balkan Prehistory*. International Conference. Skopje, Macedonia, 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> March 2015

One hundred scholars from twenty countries met to discuss the fundamental subjects of archaeological research in Balkan prehistory as well as the latest achievements in the field, making the event the largest archaeological conference ever held in the Republic of Macedonia.

Presentations were divided into 11 sessions discussing many different issues regarding the material culture (pottery; lithics: flints and (chipped) stones; shell beads; astragals; plastic art; horn sickles or pendants); settlements; burials: rites and architecture; sanctuaries; astronomical places; traditions; the spread of ideas through the Balkans; approaches to the 3D reconstruction of archaeological sites as well as the results of projects recently carried out. The book of abstracts is available at: <http://haemus.org.mk/balkan-prehistoric-conference-2015-abstract-book/>

PT

*Thrace – Local Coinage and Regional Identity: Numismatic Research in the Digital Age*. International Symposium. Berlin, Germany, 15<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> April 2015

The main aim of the symposium was to present the web portal *Corpus Nummorum Thracorum* ([www.corpus-nummorum.eu](http://www.corpus-nummorum.eu)), based on the collections of coins deposited in Berlin, and growing with the contributions of other museums and institutions from all over the world.

In addition, the symposium introduced more than 30 papers and posters in order to look for a “specific Thracian identity” depicted on coins. Although the local coinage considerably differs at first sight, the aim was to identify the common features characterising the Thracian coinage.

The symposium was divided into eight topics including: *Theoretical questions of identity; Early coinage and questions of identity; Thasos and Thracian Chersonesos; Material composition, Circulation and hoards; Thracian traces in the neighbourhood; Thracian dynasts; Thracian Kingdom and Roman provincial coinage in Thrace*. The book of abstracts is available at: <https://www.topoi.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/International-Symposium-Thrace-abstracts.pdf>

BW

*Second International Workshop on Black Sea in Antiquity* focused on *The Black Sea in the Light of New Archaeological Data and Theoretical Approaches*. Thessaloniki, Greece, 18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> September 2015.

The workshop hosted 20 contributions by scientists from ten countries, focused on the new archaeological data and theoretical approaches. The papers were of a miscellaneous focus, connected by the territory of the Black Sea region. Within the modern borders, the discussed territories are located in Turkey, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Greece, Romania and Macedonia (listed from the most to the least numerous according to the number of contributions).

The most debated city was Apollonia Pontica, presented within three papers. In particular, these were *The results of the latest excavations; Votive and other pottery from the Sanctuary of Demeter* and *Personal ornaments from the graves of children*.

The results of the latest excavations were further presented for the territories of *Tyritake, Tios, Pompeiopolis* and *Hacılarobası Tumulus*. The book of abstracts is available at: <http://www.ihu.edu.gr/bsa15/bsa15-abstracts.pdf>

BW

*Third International Conference on the Roman Danubian Provinces – Society and Economy*. Vienna, Austria, 11<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> November 2015

The main aim of the conference was to present the latest archaeological, historical and epigraphic research focused on the area of the Danubian provinces. A significant part of the program was covered by the session *The epigraphical perspective* with several appealing topics such as: *Bilingual and mixed-language epitaphs in the Danubian provinces* and *The role of the custom districts in forming economic units*. The session *Military and public security* focused on the question of the evidence and interpretation of the Roman military presence in Pannonia, Moesia and Dacia: *Facilities and medical staff of the Lower Danube army* and *La presenza e il ruolo di soldati e veterani delle milizie urbane nelle società di Pannonia, Mesia e Dacia*. Several papers in the session *Trade*, focused on the production activities in the territory of the Danubian provinces: *La commercialization des produits istriens (huile, vin et garum) dans les provinces danubiennes : nouvelles données* and *Local production of pottery workshops from Roman Dacia attested in epigraphical and archaeological sources*. Other sessions included the following topics: *Funerary monuments; Late Antiquity; Religion; Provincial society; Coinage and monetary policy*. The book of abstracts is available at: <https://crdp3.univie.ac.at/abstracts/>

VČ

2016

*The First International Workshop Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology – The Early Iron Age: Methods and Approaches* (PeBA). Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8<sup>th</sup>–9<sup>th</sup> April 2016

A new series of workshops focused on Balkan archaeology was initiated by the international team of researchers including Daniela Heilmann, Marek Verčák (both GS Distant Worlds), Aleksandar Jasarevic (Museum Dobož) and Mario Gavranović (Austrian Academy of Sciences). In addition to scientific discussions about particular topics, the aim of the workshops was to create a platform for the regular exchange of knowledge within the region of the western and central Balkans. The regular exchange of information, hitherto largely neglected, should

enable closer cooperation between the archaeologists working in the individual countries of the region.

The first workshop focused on the PhD- and research projects and presented 16 papers from all over the Balkans. The papers will be published as *Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology – The Early Iron Age: Methods and Approaches. Proceedings of the Conference held in the National Museum of Sarajevo in April 2016 in Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie*. The program is available at: [http://www.orea.oeaw.ac.at/fileadmin/user\\_upload/divers/UCN/PeBA2016\\_Program.pdf](http://www.orea.oeaw.ac.at/fileadmin/user_upload/divers/UCN/PeBA2016_Program.pdf)

BW

*First International Roman and Late Antique Thrace Conference “Cities, Territories and Identities”* (RaLATH). Plovdiv, Bulgaria, 7<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> October 2016

A new series of conferences regarding the historic area of Roman and Late Antique Thrace was instigated for the first time with the joint cooperation of the National Archaeological Institute of Bulgaria, the Museum at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Ephorate of Antiquities of Rhodope and Istanbul University. The meeting is planned to be held annually every autumn.

Speakers, not only from the southern Balkan Peninsula, met to discuss papers in the following sessions: *Thrace known and unknown; Diplomacy and policies in Thrace; Cities and landscapes; Conflict and transition; Economy and administration and Identities*. About 37 speakers were accompanied by 27 contributions well-arranged into two poster sessions, held separately, giving each of the presenters five minutes to introduce their contribution.

PT

## MONOGRAPHS AND EDITED VOLUMES

2014

PETER DELEV

*A History of the Tribes of South-Western Thrace in the First Millennium BC* [История на племената в Югозападна Тракия през I хил. пр. Хр]. Sofia: St. Kliment Ohridski University Publishing House, 2014. ISBN 978-954-07-3691-4

Language: Bulgarian with 20 pages of English summary, 546 pages in total, black and white photos and maps within the text

This extensive publication describes one by one the Thracian tribes (*ethnoi*) attested at the approximate area of south-western Thrace in the first millennium BC, some of them even earlier. The areas of the individual tribes are described as known from ancient literary sources, as well as in the light of historical events such as the Greek colonization of the Thracian lands, or the influence of Persians, Macedonians, Celts or Romans occupying the area in different times through antiquity.

The book is divided into two parts, starting with a *Geographical and historical overview of south-western Thrace*, regarding its geography such as the main rivers, lakes, littorals, mountains, regions and cities, as well as its history from the mythological times until the creation of the Roman province of Thrace.

The second part, *The history of the tribes*, focuses on the main topic of the book – the history and topography of the individual tribes – which are arranged alphabetically. The amount of

written information varies greatly from about 20 pages in the case of well-known tribes down to a couple of pages about the lesser known ones.

PT

IVAN HRISTOV (ed.)

*Underwater Archaeological Research in the Gulf of Vromos, Aquatory of Chernomoretz. An Emporium in the Chora of Apollonia Pontica* [Подводни археологически проучвания в залива Вромос, акватория на гр. Черноморец. Емпорион в хората на Аполония Понтика]. Chernomoretz: UNICART, 2014. ISBN 978-954-2953-32-6

Language: Bulgarian and English (bilingual), 216 pages with maps, black and white photographs and drawings within the text

The publication is a report on an underwater archaeological expedition, which took place in autumn 2012 and summer 2013 in the gulf of Vromos. The expedition studied the underwater structures of an ancient settlement on the Black Sea coast located west of the modern town of Chernomoretz. The report presents the results and material studies within the following chapters: *Location; History and methodology of the research; Archaeological material from the pre-Roman period* (including Thracian pottery, black-glazed table ware and kitchen ware, as well as architectural ceramics); *Single artefacts of marble and limestone, ceramics and glass; Amphorae; Chemical analyses of organic residues on ceramic amphora fragments from Chernomoretz (2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC–4<sup>th</sup> c. AD); Research on the biogenic remains found during the underwater archaeological expedition in Chernomoretz, Burgas region (5<sup>th</sup> c. BC–6<sup>th</sup> c. AD); and Interpretation of the uncovered archaeological structures and materials.*

The majority of the identified material can be dated within the time span stretching from the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, with single finds pre- and post-dating this time frame.

See the authors' profile: <https://historymuseum.academia.edu/IvanHristov/Books>, where this report, as well as his other reports regarding the western Black Sea coast sites, are available. Two other especially worth mentioning here are:

– IVAN HRISTOV: *Χρυσωστήρα an Early Byzantine Fortress on the Peninsula of Hrisosotira at the Town of Chernomoretz 5<sup>th</sup>–7<sup>th</sup> Century* [ΧΡΥΣΟΣΩΤΗΡΑ Ранновизантийска крепост на полуостров Хрисосотира при град Черноморец V–VII век]. Chernomoretz: UNICART, 2015. ISBN 978-954-2953-46-3

Language: Bulgarian and English (bilingual), 160 pages

– IVAN HRISTOV – DANIEL PANTOV: *Farmakida, Study of a ΤΥΡΣΙΣ from the Hellenistic Period in the Farmakida Locality, Primorsko Municipality, 2<sup>nd</sup>–1<sup>st</sup> century BC* [Фармакида, Проучване на тюрзис от елинистическата епоха в м. „Фармакида”, община Приморско II–I в. Пр. хр.] Chernomoretz: UNICART, 2016. ISBN 978-954-2953-61-6

Language: Bulgarian and English (bilingual), 191 pages

PT

YURIY KALASHNIK

*Greek Gold in the Hermitage Collection*. St. Petersburg: The State Hermitage Publishers, 2014. ISBN 978-5-93572-544-0

Language: English, 278 pages with approx. 300 plates in colour in the catalogue and text

The publication is focused on the presentation of the antique jewellery found in the north Pontic area and deposited in the Hermitage collection. The collection is dated from the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. The majority of the presented items has been published before and it is well known to the public. However, the main aim of the publication is the presentation of the ancient gold jewellery as a complex catalogue for the wider public. The main part is formed by the catalogue with its detailed photographic documentation, supplemented with the basic descriptions and bibliographic references.

The book includes a short introduction on the subject of goldbeating and jewellery production in the northern Black Coast region. The introduction is supplied with a basic historical overview of the region.

The golden jewellery is presented in chronological order. The oldest finds from the necropolis in Olbia, dated to the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, are followed by outstanding examples of jewellery imported from Hellas, items fashioned to imitate Greek originals, Scythian jewellery decorated in the Greek style and several examples from the local goldsmiths. The main part is focused on the jewellery dated to the Hellenistic period and found mainly in the local Scythian burial mounds in Kul-Oba and Great Bliznitsa. The catalogue itself offers a retrospective analysis of the goldsmithery and the precise photographic documentation allows for the study of the items in great detail.

VČ

ALEKSANDER KOŚKO – JERZY LIBERA – JAN MACHNIK – MARZENA SZMYT – HALINA TARAS – STANISŁAW WILK – PIOTR WŁODARCZAK – ANNA ZAKOŚCIELNA

*Reception Zones of “Early Bronze Age” Pontic Culture Traditions: Baltic Basin – Baltic and Black Sea Drainage Borderlands, 4/3 mil. to First Half 2 mil. BC.* Baltic-Pontic Studies 19, Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University, 2014. ISBN 83-86094-19-2

Language: English, 240 pages with 8 colour plates and 11 drawings in the text

This volume of Baltic-Pontic Studies (BPS) continues the discussion of the “Pontic Early Bronze Age Civilisations” and their role in the cultural development of the area of the present-day central-eastern Europe from the 3<sup>rd</sup> mill. through to the 2<sup>nd</sup> mill. BC. The related issues have already been presented in the previous BPS volumes (11, 14 and 18).

The volume is divided into two main parts: *Baltic drainage basin* and *Baltic and Black Sea borderlands*. One of the main topics of the volume is coexistence and cultural exchange between the Pontic and Baltic areas during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze ages. The topic of the growth of cultural interaction between the Early Bronze Age Pontic communities and the Polish Lowland is discussed by A. Koško. Several articles focus on the impact of the East on the cultural development of the central European area during the Early Bronze Age. The influences could be, for example, seen in the similarities between Stryżów and Catacomb culture artefacts – discussed by H. Taras.

VČ

TERESA STAWIARSKA

*Roman and Early Byzantine Glass from Romania and Northern Bulgaria. Archaeological and Technological Study.* Bibliotheca Antiqua XXVI. Warsaw: Polish Academy of Sciences, 2014. ISBN 978-83-63760-23-6

Language: English, 141 pages with 36 drawings and 1 colour plate in the text

The publication deals with the presentation of archaeological and technological studies focused on Ancient and Early Byzantine glass in the context of the territory of the Roman provinces: Dacia and Moesia Inferior. The introduction summarizes the general information about glass production and the chemical composition of ancient Roman glass. The first part of the publication is focused on the area of Dacia, where numerous glass workshops were found: Tibiscum, Colonia Ulpia Traiana, Apulum, Porolissum etc. The local technological specifics and the developments of the workshop(s) are presented for each site separately. The information about specific glass objects, for example glass beads, is also presented. A similar text structure was used for the territory of Moesia Inferior. One of the most important glass workshops was located in Novae, with the first phase dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and the last one to the 6<sup>th</sup> century AD. Several other Late Roman/Early Byzantine workshops are mentioned, including Oescus, Iatrus, Nicopolis ad Istrum and Golemanovo Kale. The Lower Moesia (Dobrudja) is presented by the workshops in Tomis, Histria, Odessos etc.

In the case of Moesia and Dacia, the general development of the glass production is presented in the wider context. It is important to mention that the glass vessels had been frequently in use until the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD, however, most of them were imported from Italy and the Near East, mainly Syria. The situation changed during the Late Roman/Early Byzantine period, when the secondary glass workshops started to develop in the territory of the Balkans.

A separate chapter deals with the issue of Roman luxury – gold-decorated glass vessels, mainly the technological specifics. One of the most important parts of the publication is the appendix, including the physico-chemical analyses of the glass items.

VČ

2015

DIANA DIMITROVA

*The Tomb of King Seuthes III in Golyama Kosmatka Tumulus* [Гробницата на тракийския цар Севт III в могила Голяма Косматка]. Sofia: Arros, 2015. ISBN 978-954-9873-94-8

Language: Bulgarian and English (bilingual), 376 pages, 305 colour figures and drawings within the text

The publication focuses on the tumulus of Golyama Kosmatka, one of the rich royal graves situated in the Kazanluk Valley and excavated by Georgi Kitov in 2004. Since its discovery, the tumulus has been examined by a number of researchers and published in a number of diverse studies, for the most part preliminary or focused on one particular aspect of the tumulus.

The present book puts together all the hitherto published data and offers a considerably holistic view of the tumulus. The main topics assessed in the book include the research history; physical description including the embankment as well as the grave chambers and a detailed description of the offerings.

The catalogue of 97 finds, which is well organised and supplied with drawings and photographic documentation, represents a great addition to the book.

The final and very exciting part introduces *Working situations during Golyama Kosmatka excavations*, presenting photographic documentation of the work conducted in the field, clearly illustrating the atmosphere of the excavations, the preliminary processing and the documentation of the material.

BW

BLEDA S. DÜRING – CLAUDIA GLATZ (eds.)

*Kinetic Landscapes, The Cide Archaeological Project: Surveying the Turkish Western Black Sea Region.*

Warsaw: De Gruyter Open, 2015. ISBN 978-3-11-044496-4

Language: English, 485 pages with 208 figures and 25 tables in the text

The book presents the results of the Cide Archaeological Project (CAP), an archaeological surface survey conducted between 2009 and 2011. The targeted territory stretches over approximately 930 sq km and encompasses the coastal Black Sea district of Cide and the adjacent inland district of Şenpazar, both situated in the Kastamonu province in nowadays Turkey (ancient Pontus). The results of the CAP bring about an outstanding insight since they present the first systematic outcomes of an archaeological survey of the western Turkish Black Sea region.

The publication is well and clearly organized. The first four introductory chapters include a representation of the origins and development of the project, the overall characteristics of the surveyed area, an overview of travellers' records from Antiquity until the Ottoman period and the resultant methodology applied in the field as well as during the data processing.

The results obtained during the survey and stretching over 10 thousand years are represented within nine chapters, for the most part divided based on chronology. The chapters are written by different authors, specialists on the particular topic. The list of contributors includes, listed here in alphabetical order: C. Bakan; P. Bess; M. Cassis; B. S. Düring; B. Gratuze; C. Glatz; R. Jones; M. Karasalihoğlu; V. Klinkenberg; M. Massa; A. C. S. Peacock; E. Photos-Jones; T. E. Şerifoğlu; A. Versendaal; J. Vroom; J. Wallinga; T. C. Wilkinson.

Each chronological chapter is supplemented with maps, well-organized tables and drawings as well as photographic representation of significant finds. All the finds are also listed in considerably detailed catalogues for each chapter separately.

The appendices create an important part of the publication, presenting the results of material analyses. One of the appendices covers the main recording forms which make the methodology of data collecting applied in the field entirely transparent and easily applicable within different surveys and/or as a comparative sample.

Apart from minor slips such as black and white maps which at some point become somewhat confusing, the publication is well-arranged and synoptic. The presented results offer a solid stepping stone for future studies of the region.

BW

JEAN-LUC MARTINEZ – ALEXANDRE BARALIS – NEGUINE MATHIEUX – TOTKO STOYANOV – MILENA TONKOVA (eds.)

*L'épopée des rois thraces. Des guerres médiques aux invasions celtes 479-278 av. J-C. Découvertes archéologiques en Bulgarie.* Paris: Somogy éditions d'art, 2015. ISBN 978-2-7572-0932-5

Language: French, 400 pages, 316 catalogue numbers, colourful maps in the text

This large exhibition focused on the history of Thracian Kings took place in the Louvre, Paris, from the 16<sup>th</sup> of April to the 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2015. The catalogue of the exhibition represents a complex publication, including not only 316 exhibits with excellent photographs and descriptions but also an extensive contextualisation of each of the finds.

The catalogue is ordered into six thematic circles including: *Thrace in the ancient and modern imagination; The arise of the Thracian aristocracy; The organisation of the Odrysian Kingdom; The life of aristocracy; Thrace: the land of many peoples; Greek colonisation of the Thracian coast; The necropolises of the Greek cities in the Black Sea Thrace; The religion.* Each chapter includes an introduction to the theme, a bibliography, illustrative photos, maps and pictures/drawings of



finds, followed by a detailed catalogue of the relevant exhibits. The accompanying texts were written by 60 researchers from all over the world, specialists on particular topics.

The catalogue offers an outstanding overview of the most appealing and well documented finds covering a time span of two centuries, from 479 to 278 BC, as well as a chronological table and an overview of the genealogy of the Thracian kings.

BW

ANETA PETROVA

*Funerary Reliefs from the West Pontic Area (6<sup>th</sup>–1<sup>st</sup> centuries BC)*. Colloquia Antiqua 14, Supplements of the Journal Ancient West & East, Leuven: Peeters, 2015. ISBN 978-90-429-3088-9  
Language: English, 312 pages and 27 black and white plates

This book brings together and examines funerary reliefs from the necropoleis linked with the Greek colonies of the western Black Sea area dated between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The publication is clearly organised and offers an overview of the funerary reliefs divided based on their chronology into the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods. Within the chronological data frames, the gravestones are further typologically subdivided according to their shape and iconography.

The assemblage of funerary reliefs is further presented, regardless of the chronology, based on the elements of composition. The assessed elements include *Main figures; Attributes and symbols* and *Furniture*. Moreover, one chapter studies the production, workshops and material of the gravestones.

General tendencies and local peculiarities in funerary reliefs are also examined with regard to the spatial distribution of the monuments, divided by their find-spots to the main centres as follows: Apollonia, Mesambria, Odessos, Dionysopolis, Bizone, Callatis and Histria.

The catalogue offers a detailed description of about 100 decorated pieces from Apollonia, Bizone, Callatis, Dionysopolis, Histria, Mesambria, Naulochos, Odessos and Orgame. The catalogue is supplemented with photographic documentation and, when appropriate, also with drawings.

BW

ATHANASIOS SIDERIS

*Theseus in Thrace. The Silver Lining on the Clouds of the Athenian – Thracian Relations in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC*. Sofia: Thrace Foundation, 2015. ISBN 978-954-92384-4-0  
Language: English, 102 pages, 102 illustrations

The book deals primarily with engraved and partly gilded Athenian silver vases in the Bojkov collection in Sofia. Some of them are already known from the exhibition catalogue of the collection prepared by Ivan Marazov,<sup>1</sup> some recent acquisitions have hitherto been unknown. This particular class of vessels is best represented in Thrace (Duvanli, Kaloyanovo) and from previous acquisitions of the collector. They are also common in the northern Black Sea area, for which the paper by K. S. Gorbunova<sup>2</sup> is the basic source.

1 MARAZOV, I. (ed.) 2011: *Thrace and the Ancient World – Vassil Bojkov Collection*. Sofia.

2 GORBUNOVA, K.S. 1971: Serebranye kiliki s gravirovanymi izobrazheniami iz Sedmibratskich kurganov. In: *Kultura i izkustvo antichnogo mira v Ermitazhe*. Leningrad.

The first chapters assess representations of Greek heroes in Thrace. Heracles is the most common one, followed by Theseus, Orpheus and Bellerophon. Of the new vases of this category, there is a kylix with Peleus hunting a stag.

The silver vessels put in Thracian tombs were probably public and private diplomatic gifts (with some *mémoire*, their former story), without which nothing could be achieved with Thracian kings and subreguli (XEN. *Anab.* VI).

The list of Athenian 5<sup>th</sup> century silverware with comments is most useful; the parallel in pottery would suggest that the “colonial” group may have been made in Boeotia. The silver was not black, but it was an inspiring model for potters to create its cheaper replicas. It should, however, be remembered that local Thracian production centres, better known from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, started in the late 5<sup>th</sup> and were influenced also by Persian and Ionian models, besides the strange trajectory of pre-Achaemenid and Animal Style.

JB

GOCHA R. TSETSKHLADZE – ALEXANDRU AVRAM – JAMES HARGRAVE (eds.)

*The Danubian Lands Between the Black, Aegean and Adriatic Seas (7<sup>th</sup> Century BC–10<sup>th</sup> Century AD)*. Proceedings of the Fifth International Congress on Black Sea Antiquities (Belgrade, 17–21 September 2013). Oxford: Oxuniprint, 2015. ISBN 978-1-78491-192-8  
Language: English, German, French, 584 pages with black and white illustrations in the text

The proceedings of the Fifth International Black Sea Congress presents 64 papers. The papers are divided into four sections encompassing broad topics as follows (with the number of papers in brackets): *The Black Sea Greek colonies and their relationship with the hinterland* (15); *The Danube and the Black Sea region* (18); *Roman and Byzantine limes*; *Varia* (10) and *New excavations and projects* (20). The last section is especially welcome, since it introduces a large number of papers offering the results of the new excavations and projects. The papers open to the public new data from diverse parts of the Black Sea region.

BW

LYUDMIL VAGALINSKI – NICOLAY SHARANKOV (eds.)

*LIMES XXII. Proceedings of the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Congress of Roman Frontier Studies*. Ruse, Bulgaria, September 2012. Sofia: National Archaeological Institute with Museum, Bulletin of the National Archaeological Institute XLII, 2015. ISSN 0323-9535  
Language: English, 966 pages, black and white photos/occasionally colourful, tables, maps and drawings in the text

The publication is a compendium of papers presented on the 22<sup>nd</sup> international conference on the Roman *Limes* which took place in September 2012 in Ruse, Bulgaria. The book includes 119 articles assessing diverse issues and new discoveries connected with the Roman borders.

The papers are divided into nine broad topics based on the conference sessions. The most discussed topic is *Fortifications and soldiers*, assessed in 52 short studies. The other topics include (with the number of individual papers in brackets): *Veterans on the frontiers* (7); *Families and dependents of soldiers* (4); *Civil settlements, Roads and trade* (10); *Religion and burial rites* (9); *Rome and barbaricum* (12); *Interdisciplinary researches* (11); *Remote sensing on Roman frontiers* (6) and *Running and expanding the World Heritage Site* (8).

The book is an outstanding compendium of the contemporary studies examining the Roman frontier. The only insufficiency of the proceedings is a missing list of authors. All the authors

and their affiliations are listed for each article separately but for an overview, an alphabetically ordered list would be convenient.

BW

JULIA VALEVA – EMIL NANKOV – DENVER GRANINGER (eds.)

*A Companion to Ancient Thrace*. Chichester: Wiley Blackwell, 2015. ISBN 978-1-4443-5104-1

Language: English, 487 pages, illustrative black and white maps, pictures and drawings within the text

The new book from the popular series of “Blackwell Companions to the Ancient World” targets the area of Ancient Thrace, the south-eastern Balkan Peninsula, and its rich culture. The edited volume is divided into five parts of 29 papers, each of them written by a respected authority on the given topic, with a helpful “guide to further reading” following each contribution.

The first part of the volume, *Thrace and Thracians*, focuses on the description of the area occupied by the ancient Thracians, its brief history and a discussion on the Thracian ethnicity and *ethne*. The second part, *History*, starts with the Greek colonization of southern and western Thrace and continues with a brief introduction to individual periods until the Late Antiquity. The third part, *Evidence*, discusses the characteristic features of the Thracian culture, including: settlements; dolmens and rock-cut monuments; ritual pits; tomb architecture; decoration of Thracian chamber tombs; gold, silver and bronze vessels; adornments; the pottery of ancient Thrace; inscriptions; while the last paper gives an introduction to the Thracian numismatics.

Regarding the fourth part, *Influence and interaction* between Thrace and its surrounding cultures is discussed. The influencing parts are closely described in separate papers on: *The Greek colonization; Athens; Persia; Thracian and Macedonian kingship; Thracians and Scythians*, and finally, *Celts*. The last, fifth part, deals with *Thracian Controversies*, giving thoughts on the *Social life of Thrace; its Urbanization; Trade; Warfare and Religion*.

PT

2016

MANOLIS MANOLEDAKIS (ed.)

*The Black Sea in the Light of New Archaeological Data and Theoretical Approaches*. Proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on the Black Sea in Antiquity held in Thessaloniki, 18–20 September 2015. Oxford: Oxuniprint, Archaeopress Archaeology, 2016. ISBN 978-1-78491-510-0  
Language: English, 300 pages with colourful photos and black and white drawings within the individual papers

The proceedings of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on the Black Sea in Antiquity contains 19 papers on the archaeological and historical studies of different areas of the Black Sea, as well as on the material studies and reports on the latest excavations recently carried out within the area.

The individual sections of the publication are geographically divided into the *Northern Black Sea, Western Black Sea, Southern Black Sea* and additionally: *Pontus and the outside world*. Unfortunately, no contributions regard the eastern area of the Black Sea, which could definitely bring interesting studies as well.

The given papers cover many different topics as well as a vast period of time stretching from the Early Iron Age until the Late Antiquity.

PT

ATHANASIOS SIDERIS

*Metal Vases and Utensils in the Vassil Bojkov Collection. Achaemenid, Greek, Etruscan, and Thracian.* Volume I. Sofia: The Thrace Foundation, 2016. ISBN 978-954-92384-5-7

Language: English, 355 pages with high quality photographs and drawings within the text, three folded maps on free pages at the end of the volume

Already a second book based on the Bojkov collection has been published within the last two years by Athanasios Sideris. This time, it is a complete catalogue of very well restored and reproduced metal vases and related objects of the Bojkov collection. The catalogue is divided into five different chapters covering the vases: Anatolian, Phoenician and Achaemenid; Greek archaic; Greek and Etruscan of the 5<sup>th</sup> century; Greek and Etruscan of the 4<sup>th</sup> century; Greek and Thracian of the Hellenistic period.

The catalogue is complemented with splendid photographs and drawings, with lavish hard bound. The new book much surpasses the old Marazov volume in the number of items, quality of print, hard cover, etc. It all speaks for the collector, who is apparently glad that the readers may share his own pleasure from the pieces of art. A. Sideris is beyond any doubt an expert in this field of research, surpassing by far the previous syntheses, such as Donald Strong's handbook, and most of the other contemporary experts in this field as well. It is a real pleasure to see so much new material at a time when most books and studies have exchanged the studying of objects themselves for the discussion of some theories about them. The much discussed Thracian silverware of local schools of the 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries is not included.

JB

AGNIESZKA TOMAS

*Inter Moesos et Thracas. The Rural Hinterland of Novae in Lower Moesia (1<sup>st</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> Century AD).* Oxford: Oxuniprint, Archaeopress Roman Archaeology 14, 2016. ISBN 978-1-78491-369-4

Language: English, 234 pages (64 regard the catalogue), 66 figures, 23 charts, 11 tables and 10 maps – all mostly black and white with a few exceptions in colour

The book discusses the rural hinterland around the well-known archaeological site in northern Bulgaria: the legionary camp at Novae. The site had been excavated for more than 55 years by a Polish-Bulgarian team and brought much important information about the Roman presence on the Lower Danube. Nevertheless, its hinterland is no less interesting and important for our understanding of the area and its development. Thus, this book brings not only a great deal of information, but also introduces an approach – studying a known archaeological site in context – which is very much needed for other areas of the Roman provinces of Moesia Inferior and Thrace as well.

The volume is divided into seven chapters. The first one focuses on the *Geography of the region*, and introduces the hinterland of Novae – its landscape, geomorphology, hydrology, climate as well as its flora and fauna. As a supplement, palaeobotanical studies undertaken at Nikopolis ad Istrum, Iatrus and Novae are mentioned. At the end, the chapter is complemented by historical geography and local toponyms.

The second chapter *Historical setting*, introduces the history of the region with its relative chronology and periodisation, starting from the pre-Roman period going up to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The third chapter, *Methodological remarks and classification of the sites*, discusses the terminology and types of settlements as well as the problems connected with their chronology and classification. Consequently, new terminology and classification is proposed by the author. The most extensive chapter, chapter four, *Settlement structures*, focuses on the building materi-

als and techniques, location of the sites, their dynamics and development from the pre-Roman settlements to the Late Antiquity. The form, size and character of military and civil sites are discussed in the context of different periods. The chapter is complemented by an overview of the local religious life and infrastructure, including roads, bridges, aqueducts, drainage systems and harbours. Chapter five discusses the *Local administration and government* giving examples of boundary stones with inscriptions and the delimitation of the rural territory of Nicopolis ad Istrum in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century onwards. Chapter 6 focuses on *The languages in use, ethnic and social structures* while the last, seventh chapter, on *Military and civilian interaction: relations, impact and development*.

A catalogue of individual sites follows, including their: (1) type; (2) location, topography, size and plan; (3) state of preservation, architectural remains and finds; (4) chronology and (5) history of survey.

The book is complemented with five appendices on epigraphic monuments: (1) boundary stones; (2) other epigraphic finds; (3) stamped building materials; (4) coin hoards and (5) stray and site finds of Roman coins, all placed at the end of the volume.

PT

### ADDENDA TO THE PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE “NEW STUDIES IN BLACK SEA AND BALKAN ARCHAEOLOGY”<sup>3</sup>

ELIAS K. PETROPOULOS – ALEXANDER A. MASLENNIKOV (eds.)

*Ancient Sacral Monuments in the Black Sea*. Thessaloniki: Kyriakidis Brothers' Publishing House, 2010. ISBN 978-960-467-208-0

Language: English, 575 pages with numerous illustrations

A useful survey of temples and sanctuaries around the Black Sea, although the Romanian sites are missing as well as most of the sites situated on the southern part of the Bulgarian coastland. The new sanctuary of Magna Mater at Dionysopolis, which was in use from the 6<sup>th</sup> century and later became the temple of Isis, is thoroughly discussed by I. Lazarenko and his Bulgarian colleagues. A. S. Rusjaeva surveys the Olbia temples; S. Kryzhicki the temples on the northern Pontic coast; V. Krapivina other sanctuaries in the area; A. Maslennikov those in the Azov region; K. Petropoulos the cult of Apollo; Malev – Maleva the cults in Kytaia. V. P. Tolstikov summarised his excavations of the Apollo's temple at Panticapaeum. M. Vachtina, Jurij Vinogradov and V. A. Goncharovski summed up the results of the Saint Petersburg Institute of Archaeology digs in the Crimea. Ritual constructions in the necropoleis of Kytaia and Iluraton are described by V. Churshanovskij; the temple on the Majskaia Mount by T. Iljina. D. Braud discussed the silver vessel with the name of Phasis; A. and E. Kachidze the burial customs of Pichvnari, the latter with S. Mamuladze the Apsarus fort. S. Saprykin discussed the cults of male deities on the southern Black Sea and S. Dönmez the sacral monuments of north-central Anatolia. The last contribution on Sinope was compiled by M. Manoledakis.

This is a thorough survey, in which only a little is missing, such as the Achilles cult on Leuke and the chora of Olbia, in the style of the recently popular “Blackwell Companions to the Ancient World”, but with a great deal of competence and experience by ripe scholars.

JB

3 Bouzek et al. 2014: *Eiriene. Studia Graeca et Latina* L/1-2, 298-314.

VERA BITRAKOVA-GROZDANOVA (ed.)

*Golem Grad Prespa II* [Голем Град: Преспана II]. Skopje: Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2015. ISBN 904711.42 (497.733)63

Language: Macedonian and English (bilingual), 224 pages with many illustrations, mainly in colour

The lavishly printed second volume of Golem grad Prespa brings a synthetic survey of the site and its neighbourhood. The main author and ten co-authors (B. Papaleski; M. Radevski; V. Ličić Adams; D. Mitrevski; D. Spasova; M. Jovanov; A. Filanovska; E. Maneva; S. Bitrak; K. Hristova and D. Živkova) cover the evidence found and examined on the site of Prespa, located on the eastern shore of the Preshpan Lake. The covered time span ranges from prehistory to Christian times, including papers on the Hellenistic and Roman periods together with the medieval architecture, small finds, and the famous Early Christian sacred buildings.

The publication also brings an exhaustive catalogue of coins found on the site, including Greek, Hellenistic, Roman, Medieval and Ottoman periods. The environment of the archaeological site including fishes and shells is discussed as well.

JB

PAVLINA ILIEVA

*Thracian Treasures and the Valley of Thracian Kings, in the Memory of Dr. Georgi Kitov* [Тракийските съкровища и долината на тракийските царе, в памет на Др. Георги Китов]. Plovdiv: Izdatel'ska k'shta Hermes, 2011. ISBN 978-954-26-1003-8

Language: Bulgarian, 213 pages with numerous illustrations in colour

This lavishly illustrated large-size volume is divided into three parts. The first one is devoted to Thrace and Thracians in legends and the reports of classical authors; the second one to treasures of the Thracians and to Thracian gold; and the third one to the Valley of the Thracian Kings and its architectonic monuments. The photographs in the volume belong to the best known.

Margarita Vaklinova wrote the introduction and nine colleagues added their personal memories of the hero who managed to excavate a number of monuments and rescue them in this way from robberies. His methods were criticized by the international archaeological community on several occasions, but if he had not excavated rapidly, many more of the tombs would have been lost by the activities of the *imaniari*, the tomb robbers.

Bulgaria should be grateful to him, notably when compared with the situation in neighbouring Turkey, where the percentage of rescued Thracian monuments compared to the robbed ones is even worse. Georgi Kitov rescued a great number of first class heritage sites of ancient Thrace.

JB

IGOR BRUYAKO – TATYANA SAMOYLOVA (eds.)

*Ancient Cultures of the North-West Black Sea Region* [Древние культуры Северо-Западного Причерноморья]. Odessa: Archaeological Museum of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, 2013. ISBN 978-966-1606-92-9

Language: Russian, 901 pages with 192 drawings and 28 colour plates in the text

The collective monograph presents the main archaeological research in the north-west Pontic region within the last fifty years. The publication describes different cultures that existed in the region, from the Mesolithic period to the Middle Ages. The book presents a complex

summary with a specified chronology, settlement patterns and material culture within each of the periods. For the Eneolithic period, the main attention is focused on the Cucuteni-Trypolye cultural complex with a detailed presentation of the chronological division of this cultural complex. This part further includes other Eneolithic cultures or groups: Gumelnița culture; Bolgrad variant; Suvorovsk cultural group and Chernovoda I culture. The Usatov and Pit – Grave cultures are significant cultural complexes for the Early Bronze Age (mid. 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> mill. BC). The publication focuses on an eponym site near the village Usatovo. The Middle Bronze Age is represented by the Multi-ridge decorated pottery and the Catacomb cultures. The Sabatinovka and Belozyerka cultures are significant cultural complexes for the Late Bronze Age. A separate chapter deals with the issue of the Cimmerian tribes, focusing on the Suvorovo burial ground. Another nomadic tribe, the Scythians, is presented in the chapter assessing the main burial grounds and material culture: weapons, jewellery and ceramics. The brief introduction to the economic development of the region provides a complete picture of the Scythian culture. A significant part of the monograph is focused on the ancient Greek settlements in the region: Tiras, Niconium, Leuce Island and the fortified settlement of Kartal. It is important to mention a chapter dealing with the Sarmatian and Late Scythian sites. The Chernyachovska culture is presented as a significant cultural complex of the Late Roman period; the question of the ethno-cultural development of the Chernyachovska cultural complex is also discussed. The book is a valuable source of information for specialists, mainly archaeologists and historians, focused on south-eastern Europe.

VČ

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