

## ***AUTOUR DU ROYAUME DU BOSPHORE CIMMERIEN***

**Ju. VINOGRADOV (Saint-Pétersbourg)**

### ***Greek Colonization of the Cimmerian Bosphorus***

The colonization of the Cimmerian Bosphorus (the area of the modern Strait of Kerch) started about the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> – beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, but Greek penetration on the north-eastern Black Sea area and that around the Sea of Azov had place earlier. Materials from the ancient settlement located at present-day Taganrog suggests that it was founded as far back as the third quarter of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Maybe, it was connected with demographic situation here, with periodical movement of Scythians through the Strait (Hdt. 4. 28). But, in spite of it, later, between the first and second quarters of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, the bulk of the settlements around the Strait of Kerch arose. Of cause, there were some *apoikiai* or *city-states* (Panticapaion, Nymphaion, Phanagoria, Hermonassa, Kepoi, Sincic Harbour=Gorgippia), while other settlements – several dozen known from written sources and archaeological data – were most probably founded as a result of internal colonization of the region (Myrmekion, Tyritake, Porthmeion etc.).

The earliest settlements of the European Bosphorus were rather large units, later transformed into towns. I believe it was caused by demographic factor. The periodic Scythian movements, to my mind, were the most important factor of demographic situation here. This is why, probably, bosporans couldn't create a system of agricultural settlements around the towns.

The results of contemporary archaeological studies enable us to assume that almost all Greek settlements originally had a rather primitive 'semi-barbarian' appearance with semi-dugout dwellings and household buildings. The dugout construction stage apparently finished 70-80 years after the foundation of the settlement. The creation of the urban structure may be treated as the completion of the colonists' period of adaptation to the difficult climatic, ecological and demographic conditions of the region. From this time until approximately the end of the first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC they were at the peak of their powers in all aspects of life.

**A. PODOSSINOV (Moscou)**

### ***Das Bosporianische Reich in der hellenistischen und roemischen Zeit***

Die Bedeutung des Bosporianischen Reiches für die antike Welt zeigt sich in drei großen Ereignissen, verbundenen mit seiner Territorie und Politik. 1. Der berühmte athenische Rhetor Demosthenes war der Enkel einer Skythin von Bosphorus. 2. Auf der Akropolis und Agora von Athen hatte man als Dank für die Lieferungen nordpontischen Getreides im 4. und 3. Jh. v. Chr. Bronzestatuen der bosporianischen Regenten aufgestellt. 3. In Pantikapaion, der Hauptstadt des Bosporianischen Reiches, starb im Jahre 63 v. Chr. Mithridates VI. Eupator, der König von Pontos. Damit endete der langjährige Kampf Roms mit dem gefährlichsten – neben Hannibal – Feind des Imperium Romanum.

In dem Vortrag wird die Geschichte des Bosporianischen Reiches von 480 v. Chr. bis zum frühen Mittelalter betrachtet. Leider können wir nicht die Chronik der Ereignissen und Prozessen während der tausendjährigen Geschichte Jahr nach Jahr verfolgen, da die Quellenbasis, die wir zur Verfügung haben, nur aus den vereinzelt und sehr fragmentaren Zeugnissen der literarischen Tradition, der Epigraphik, der Numismatik und Archäologie besteht. Trotzdem, auf dem Grund der zweijahrhundertlangen Forschungen, können wir ein Mosaikbild zusammenstellen, das manchmal sehr annäherndes, manchmal ganz deutliches Panorama der

Ereignissen und Prozessen gibt, die an diesem nord-östlichen Rande der griechischen Oikumene sich abspielten.

In diesem Bericht wird ein Versuch unternommen, die politische, militäre, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Geschichte des Bosporus in der oben bezeichneten Periode zu verfolgen, dabei werden auch die allgemeinere Fragen der Bosporanischen Geschichte dieser Zeit besprochen, wie Regierungsform, korporative Charakter der Bosporanischen Tyrannis, graeco-barbarische Symbiose, Elemente des sogenannten Protohellenismus, innere Kolonisation und einige andere.

#### **A. IVANTCHIK (BORDEAUX)**

##### ***Les invasions des Cimmériens et des Scythes au Proche-Orient et les origines de la culture scythe*** □ □

Les anciennes civilisations du Proche-Orient et la jeune civilisation grecque se rencontrent pour la première fois avec les nomades des steppes eurasiatiques au VIII<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. Ce premier clash entre les peuples appartenant aux civilisations sédentaires traditionnelles et les nomades eurasiatiques est connu comme les invasions des Cimmériens et des Scythes au Proche-Orient qui ont commencé à la fin du VIII<sup>e</sup> et continuaient durant le VII<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. Ces invasions sont devenues possibles grâce au progrès important dans l'art militaire et la technique d'équitation qui caractérisent le développement des cultures des steppes au VIII<sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. Le résultat de ces invasions était une influence mutuelle des civilisations du Proche-Orient et de celle des nomades des steppes connues comme la civilisation scythe. La conférence est consacrée à la restitution de l'histoire de ces invasions qui nous sont connues grâce aux textes cunéiformes et grecs, ainsi qu'aux témoignages archéologiques. L'étude des données archéologiques nous donne également une information importante concernant l'origine de la culture scythe et sa date. Ces données montrent que la culture scythe a remplacé la culture pré-scythe dans les steppes pontiques avant le début des invasions des nomades au Proche-Orient.

#### **V. KRAPIVINA (KIEV)**

##### ***Olbia Pontica. The Main Results of Investigations***

Olbia Pontica was one of the three largest ancient states on the North coast of the Black Sea. Its significance lies not only in its important role in the ancient history of the region, but also in the excellent preservation of the Greek strata. Olbia was settled down by Greek colonists on the right bank of the Bug estuary (modern Parutino village, Nikolaev region) not later the second quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC and it existed near one thousand years, till the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Here, in contrast to the other large ancient centres on the North coast of the Black Sea, there was no later inoccupation of the ruins.

Olbia was widely known in Classical world and closely connected with it. Its special significance also lies in the fact that the city was located in the midst of native tribes. Now the territory of the reserve occupies near 270 hectares: the preserved territory of the city – 33 hectares and its necropolis - near 240 hectares. Besides near 20 hectares of the city are covered by the Bug estuary. The excavation of Olbia offers long-term prospects. Systematic annual excavations in Olbia have been conducted for almost a century.

As a result of scientific investigations there were excavated near 6 hectares of the territory of Olbia and small part of its necropolis. There were revealed two temenoses with the remains of temples and altars, agora with surrounding civic houses, blocks of dwellings and housekeeping building remains, fortifications, etc. Every year Olbia brings new finds of antique culture – marble statues, inscriptions, terracotta figurines, different vessels, coins and others.