ciation fréquente avec le titre philopatris; le fait que ses détenteurs exercent très souvent des fonctions religieuses (prêtrises du culte impérial, mais aussi de divinités traditionnelles, agonothèse); après celles-ci, la charge la plus fréquemment attestée est celle de gymnasiarque. Tous ces points méritent indéniablement d’être approfondis et complétés, afin de mieux saisir le fonctionnement pratique et symbolique de cette rhétorique de l’éloge si caractéristique du monde grec d’époque impériale. On saura gré à l’A. d’avoir mis à notre disposition un instrument de travail qui, malgré les défauts indiqués plus haut, offrira une base très utile à cette réflexion.

Tours

Anna Heller


Interest in Late Antiquity, which has been noticeable in recent years, is showing no signs of decreasing and, importantly, there are more and more works on the broadly understood borderline between Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Research on the transitional period between these two epochs almost seems to constitute a separate discipline, but the scant and often contradictory written sources, despite considerable progress in archaeology, make it difficult to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the situation at the time and go beyond a rather schematic search for the areas in which the continuation of antique traditions is visible. Therefore we are still far from understanding the intrinsic meaning and role which the transitional period between Antiquity and the Middle Ages (the years 300–802, or even 250–800) played. That is why the publication of M. Zahariade’s monograph (Z) on the province of Scythia Minor in Late Antiquity is worth noting, especially since it was intended to be the first volume of the series called ‘Pontic Provinces of the Later Roman Empire’.

The monograph, true to its title, is intended to present almost 400 years worth of history of the province of Scythia Minor. The chronological framework seems obvious – starting with the beginning of the province until its collapse, or rather the loss of this territory by Byzantium. The lands in the north-eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula near the Danube estuary in the Black Sea, corresponding with present-day Dobrudja, formed a separate province under Emperor Diocletian. A lack of source information makes it impossible to determine the precise date of its origin, which is why the title, probably in the interest of clarity, includes the year the ruler came into power, rather than the supposed dates of the administrative reform he introduced in the region. The Avar and Slav invasions at the beginning of Heraclius’s reign (610–641) led to the collapse of Byzantium in most parts of the Balkans, but we should be cautious when presenting their consequences with regard to Scythia. That is why only the Bulgars’ settlement on the

Lower Danube, sanctioned by a treaty with Emperor Constantine IV, may be regarded as the end of Scythia Minor as a Roman territory.¹

Z.’s work consists of ‘Acknowledgements’ (p. III), ‘Foreword’ (IX), ten chapters, four appendices, bibliography (241–278) and index (279–291). The text includes numerous illustrations, photographs, maps, etc. The section ‘Illustrations. Table of provenance’ (V–VIII) includes a description of 139 items. Eight colour photographs at the end of the book show the natural environment in present-day Dobrudja.

‘Acknowledgements’ (III) contain words of gratitude to people who contributed to writing the book. ‘Foreword’ (IX) contains very general information about Scythia Minor, which is presumably to serve as an introduction? This profile does not mention the fact that the frontier of the Greek language ran across the territory of the province, or the special role of the army in its history. Emphasising the significance of the 378 defeat at Adrianopole for the empire, Z. reveals the subject of the book: «How Scythia survived this inferno, particularly along the 5th and mainly 6th century that several times turned it into ‘poor’ and ‘molested lands by the barbarians’ is the subject of the present book.» (IX).


Z. listed the most important sources on historical geography in Late Antiquity (3–4), not only failing to discuss their credibility and usefulness for reconstructing the situation in Scythia, but even failing to provide references to footnotes. Conclusions concerning the identification of 45 ancient centres with contemporary places are gathered together in ‘Appendix I’ (starting on 236), which unfortunately lacks a legend explaining the contents of the table. Compared to other provinces of the empire, Scythia had a severe climate but rich soil and very favourable conditions for the development of agriculture (10f, 12f, 15f).

Chapter II: ‘The Provincial Historical Background: A Chronology, A.D. 284–681’ (21–37) consists of a brief introduction emphasising the strategic significance of Scythia as a frontier province, which played an even more important role in the empire’s defence system after the foundation of Constantinople, and two subchapters: ‘From Diocletian to the Battle of Hadrianopolis’ (21–27) and ‘From the Battle of Hadrianopolis to 681’ (27–37). Z. presented the most important events in the history of the empire and the region, focusing on Scythia’s constant exposure to danger from the Barbarians; in this context he mentions Emperor Zeno’s law on standardising state and religious administration in the empire (30).

The mentioned emperor issued an order to obey the rule that each city was to have its own bishopric: CJC I 1, 35 (36). Due to a difficult situation in Scythia as a result of barbarian invasions, only one bishopric was to function there, in Tomis. Footnotes lack any references to literature, even basic textbooks and, perhaps surprisingly, Z. does not include his own, more detailed findings on the division of Late Antiquity into sub-periods, presented in other places in the book, where he rightly separated the particularly difficult years 378–491 from the later period of restoration (177, 180). The author should recognize the need to formulate his own ideas in a precise way and provide justification, otherwise they will be treated as clear mistakes. According to Z., during Heraclius’s reign the Slavs came to the Balkans, but it is doubtful whether it is possible to call the territories they occupied a ‘state’: «By about 640, they had unified to a large extent, and formed in effect their own state ‘Sklavenia’» (37). It is also difficult to understand the phrase «In 679 Asparuch led a group of Slavs, anachronistically referred to as ‘Bulgars’» (37), especially since the following text refers unambiguously to the Bulgars.

Chapter III: ‘The Administration’ (39–60) is devoted to discussing issues directly connected with the emergence and functioning of Scythia Minor as a province; according to Z. military reasons related to the need to protect the frontier on the Danube from the Barbarians decided that it was created (41).

The contents of this chapter, after a brief introduction emphasizing the great importance of the administrative reform introduced by Diocletian, fall into six subchapters: ‘The Province of Scythia’ (39–42); ‘The Borders’ (42–43); ‘The Roads’ (43–49); ‘The military administration: from Diocletian to Justinian’ (49–54); ‘The civil administration: from Diocletian to Justinian’ (54–57); ‘Scythia during the reign of Justinian and after’ (57–60). Z. discusses the condition of roads, emphasizing the great and, let us add, documented, achievements of emperors in the 4th century related to maintaining them. Unfortunately the work on the road infrastructure in the later period is not confirmed in sources, which did not stop Z. from concluding that it must have surely been done (44). The author talked about but did not analyse Emperor Justinian I’s establishment of the ‘Quaestura Exercitus’ administrative district in 536, which included Scythia Minor (58–59). The circumstances of its creation, however, are important not only for understanding the empire’s policy in the region but also for reconstructing the situation in which the province found itself and the role it played. Little is known about the shape and functioning of the civil and military administration, or about the economic situation in Scythia in a later period, which is why in order to make any attempts at a more thorough analysis we must refer to the times of Justinian I, well documented in sources.¹

Chapter IV: ‘Town and Countryside’ (61–126) consists of two subchapters.

The first, ‘Towns’ (61–119), is divided into five parts whose titles indicate the problems they deal with: ‘Dynamics of urban evolution’ (61–65); ‘The inhabited perimeter of the towns’ (66–79); ‘The towns of Scythia’ (79–96); ‘The Urbanism’ (96–114); ‘The town territories’ (114–119). According to Z., the cities of Scythia prospered at the beginning of the 6th century, since Hierocles’s work ‘Synecdemus’ dated to 527/528 mentioned a total of 15 towns (61, 79, 116). Z. explains the development of towns in the area of the Lower Danube: ‘This might have been the result of a spectacular 4th century urban evolution’ (61), which is curious since he cites and does not question the credibility of the information about a bad situation in Scythia contained in Emperor Zeno’s law (30, 113). The history of the province capital, Tomis, is presented in detail, based on the available sources (71–79). The section called ‘The towns of Scythia’ (79–96), after a brief introduction (79–80), in-

cludes a similar discussion of the other cities: Dionysopolis, Acrae, Callatis, Histria, Constantiane, Tropeaum, Zaldapa, Axiospolis, Capidava, Carsium, Troesmis, Ncodunum, Aegyssus, Halmyris, Ibida. If the archaeological and topographic aspects of the cities of Scythia Minor had been introduced using the latest literature devoted to Roman cities in Late Antiquity and presented as a catalogue, highlighting what may be established on the basis of sources other than the ones related to historical geography, it would have been possible to paint an archaeological picture of urbanisation in this province based on a more solid basis, which could have been a useful model for comparative research of towns in the whole empire. A collective interpretation of all available source information fogs the issue and the assessment of what seems to be certain based on hard archaeological data; it also means that there is no chance of any verification of the validity of written sources. This first and foremost concerns Hierocles’s account and whether it describes a real situation from the beginning of Justinian I’s reign, or it only cites information from the mid-5th century. Although Z. mentions that Hierocles used ancient sources (3), he consistently treats his work as official, referring to it as a document (61, 79, 133). Referring to the contents of lists of bishoprics (Notitiae Episcopatum) is another problem, since Z. did not discuss the method of using this type of sources, citing without referring to literature: «...two other official lists of the late 6th or early 7th centuries, the Ephphanius Notitia, and a similar document first edited by C. de Boor in the 19th century. They offer details on the ecclesiastical geography of the province in the Justinianic epoch.» (5).

Excepting the fact that the first of these sources contains only a brief mention about the bishopric in Tomis and, when interpreted literally, does not fit with the idea of prosperity in Scythia in the 6th century, we must not forget how significant and at the same time controversial source de Boor’s list is. What Z. wrote are hypotheses and it would have been the right thing to discuss research findings because oversimplification and brachylogy are misleading, and not only to the reader. When discussing the history of Dionysopolis in the 6th century, Z. wrote (82): «In the 6th century Notitia Episcopatum records Dionysopolis among the bishoprics of Scythia. The town continued to maintain its importance for the Byzantine administration throughout the 7th century, as long as in the 8th century (787) a


2 Z. did not mention (96 fn 180) new literature on the cities. The following could have been used: V. Dimitchev, Classification of the Late Antique cities in the dioceses of Thracia and Dacia, Archaeologia Bulgarica III (1999), 39–73; idem, The limit of urban life in the Late Antique dioceses of Thracia and Dacia: the overestimated centers, Archaeologia Bulgarica IV (2000), 65–84; W. Brandes, Byzantine cities in the seventh and eighth centuries – different sources, different histories in: G. P. Brogiolo, B. Ward – Perkins, ed. The idea and ideal of the town between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, Leiden 1999, s. 25–57; W. Liebeschuetz, The Decline and fall of the Roman city, Oxford 2001


4 Z. treated the issue of the credibility of Cosmographe of Ravenna’s information in a similar manner. A brief summary of both sources: A. Kazhdan, Cosmographe of Ravena, idem, Notitiae Episcopatum, The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium, 536–537, 1496.

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bishop is recorded at Dionysopolis. To support this information, footnote 165 (82) includes this mention: «the 6th bishopric: Not Episc. 653.12. »Z. expressed himself very awkwardly, the form of the notation (787) suggesting the presence of that bishop at the Second Council of Nicaea in 787.

The second subchapter, 'Countryside' (119–126), has a uniform structure; after a general introduction it presents a discussion of more detailed issues: 'Rural settlements and villae rusticae: environment, architecture and chronology' (122–126). During the invasions and wars in the 5th century Scythia suffered greatly, but some of its settlements were revived at the end of the 3rd and in the 4th centuries. Still, the problem remains of reconstructing the situation of the rural areas in the first half of the 6th century, when the province towns enjoyed prosperity. It is a pity that Z. only briefly indicated some very significant findings related to the condition of settlements in Late Antiquity: «The archaeological investigations, the surveys, and aerial photography identified over ninety rural settlements dated roughly to the 4th – 6th century.» (122). Too general information in the text and footnotes, and the cumulative breakdown on the map (Fig. 75, 120), which not only covers the whole period of the 4th–6th centuries, but is unreadable without a magnifying glass and lacks a description in the legend, contribute little to the very important matter of reconstructing settlements in the rural areas of Scythia Minor in the 6th century, when the supposed prosperity of the cities took place.

Chapter V: 'The Population' (127–140) is devoted to a discussion of a number of issues related to reconstructing the ethnic, demographic and social situation in Scythia in Late Antiquity.

The chapter consists of five subchapters: 'The origin of the population of Scythia' (p127–129); 'The demographic dynamics' (129–132); 'Environment and population' (132–134); 'Population and professions' (134–138); 'How big the population of Scythia was?' (138–140). It is worth noting Z.'s perhaps overly optimistic approach to the demographic situation in Scythia in Late Antiquity. Even in the prosperous period in the 4th century prior to the battle of Adrianopole (132f, 138) the proposed estimated number of population is exaggerated. If we calculate the area of the province to be 16,700 km², to assume that it was inhabited by 650,000 to 800,000 people means that the density of population would have been 39 to 48 people per km², which is rather difficult to accept.

Z. links Emperor Anastasius's reforms with the improvement in the demographic situation at the beginning of the 6th century, which seems important, considering the mentioned prosperity of the cities and the need to explain what caused it (131).

Chapter VI: 'The Economy' (141–157) includes in the introduction (141–142) a list of imperial administration agencies related to economic life because of the state's role in Late Antiquity economy. The chapter is divided into five subchapters: 'The land system' (142–145); 'Agriculture' (145–146); 'Industry' (146–150); 'Trade' (p150–154), in which two issues were highlighted: 'Inter provincial trade'
(151–153) and ‘The foreign trade’ (153–154); ‘Currency circulation’ (some general remarks) (154–157).

The chapter also mentions ‘Quaestura Exercitus’ and its economic role in supplying the army, but there is no reflection on what significance it had for the economic life of the province considering the complicated situation at the time, when cities prospered despite the threat posed by the Barbarians.

Chapter VII: ‘The Army’ (159–191) is extensive and includes a discussion of all issues related to the broadly understood military sphere, including the navy on the Danube and the defensive infrastructure.

The description of these issues did not escape using the definition (functioning in literature) of Scythia Minor as a ‘militarised’ province. The titles of the five subchapters indicate the issues they deal with: ‘The setting. The Tetrarchic army: 286–324’ (159–166); ‘The army in Scythia: in 325–379’ (167–177); ‘A century of crisis’ (177–180); ‘The 6th century and the recovery’ (180–185); ‘Army bases and installations: literature, archaeology and topography’ (185–191). Z. is an expert on military matters and, when writing about the archaeology of the areas on the Lower Danube, he cites first-hand information; however, his ruminations would be more significant if, on the one hand, they were accompanied by reflection on the value of basic literary sources, and on the other hand on what had already been established in relation to the functioning of the defence system. ‘Notitia Dignitatum’ (e.g. 496, 160f) plays a special role in Z.’s research, which is why this work is not discussed at length, particularly taking account of the most recent work on its genesis and credibility.1 An expert discussion on the types of fortifications will not replace a comprehensive analysis of changes in the defence system as a result of increased danger posed by the Barbarians in the 6th century, which is mentioned by Z. himself (191).2

Chapter VIII: ‘The Christian Scythia’ (191–218) was written by Virgil Lungu. Following an introduction, there are five subchapters: ‘The beginnings of Christianity in Scythia Minor’ (195–199); ‘Epigraphic and archaeological evidence for Christian figurative representations’ (199–203); ‘The Scythian martyrs’ (201–203); ‘The Church organization, religious controversies, bishoprics, bishops and priests’ (203–205); ‘Basilica and its architecture’ (205–218).

The author accepted as credible the existence in 6th century Scythia of a church province consisting of 14 bishoprics, subordinate to the metropolis of Tomis (206–207), which is confirmed in a written source (Notitia Episcopatum)3 as well as in inscriptions and archaeological remnants of basilicas and bishops’ palaces in almost all the cities which reportedly had a bishopric (207, 217). What the account lacks is an attempt to explain the origins of the changes which took place in the church organisation at the beginning of the 6th century, other than the assumption that it was a result of the towns’ prosperity, as may be surmised from quoting Hierocles (206).

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2 This research could be a reference point: P.A. Ivanov, Oborona Vizantii i geografija ‘vararskich’ vtorzenii čerez Dunaj v pervoj polovinie VII v., VV 44 (1983), 27–47; idem, Oborona balkanskih provincij Vizantii i proniknovenie ‘Vararov’ na Balkany v pervoj polovinie VI v., VV 45 (1984), 35–53. Fortifications associated with Justinian’s activity were reportedly manned by professional soldiers, as supposedly evidenced by a lack of traces of rural settlements – Curta, The Making, 124f, 184.
3 The enigmatic ‘Notitia Episcopatum’ to which (L) refers is Note III according to Darrouzès, Notitiae Episcopatum, 242, Nr 642–656.
Chapter IX: ‘The Art’ (219–230), authored by Zaharia Covaceff has no sub-chapters. (C) discussed the most important historical works of art, covering sculpture, painting, mosaics and the products of minor art.

Chapter X: ‘The Breakdown’ (231–236) is devoted to the collapse of Byzantium in the region as a result of attacks by the Avars, the Slavs, and the Bulgars. The account covers the period from the end of the 6th century to the end of the 7th century and is an extension of Chapter II, presenting the situation in the most important cities on the basis of archaeological data, particularly monetary finds.

The description of the 7th century situation is general and does not contribute much new of value, with the description of the scale of the Slav’s migration southwards (214f) and the reach of the Byzantine reign in the Balkans in the 7th century as the backdrop for painting the situation in Scythia. It should be added that footnotes include a reference to literature but Z. did not refer to his own finding that the bishopric of Dionysopolis survived until the 8th century (80) and the suggestion that the bishopric of Axioiopolis could have functioned even until the early 11th century (209). Z. mentions the introduction of the themes reform by Heraclius, which does not explain anything with relation to the possibility of restoring the empire’s rule on the peninsula after the collapse that took place at the beginning of his reign; on the contrary, it makes the situation more foggy (212). Due to the condition of the sources, the problem of the beginnings of the themes organisation in Byzantium has not been conclusively solved, despite an obvious progress in research, and suggesting to the reader that the empire’s position in the Balkans may have been strengthened by the themes reform in Heraclius’s time does not seem to be a very good idea.¹

The appendices include inventories of: I/ ‘Place – names in Scythia Minor as reflected in Later Ro.’; II/ ‘The Scheme of subordination of Praesides and Duces of Scythia in the Later Roman Civil and Military Hierarchy, according to Notitia Dignitatum and Codex Justinianian’; III/ ‘Praesides and Duces of Scythia in the 4th–6th centuries’; IV/ ‘Bishops and metropolitan bishops in Scythia’. They are all clear apart from the first one, which lacks even an explanation of the contents of the list. However, all of them should include general references to the used sources or parts of sources, according to critical editions. Generally, it is noticeable in the whole work that captions under illustrations, graphs and maps are not always clear and comprehensive. Comprehensive lists in the report on e.g. cities, their territories or bishoprics, covering the whole period of the 4th–6th centuries (62 Fig. 23; 115 Fig. 74; 207 Fig. 117) fog the issue and impede observation of the changes that took place. It is a real shame that the book lacks an index of technical terms used in archaeology (e.g. types of buildings: domus, insula – 75), concepts (e.g. planimetry – 98), names e.g. of important roads, or others italicised in the text. Apart from the ones related to the organisation of the army, only some of them found their way into the index, which is a pity because an enormous effort was made to collect and organise archaeological material, which could be easily used e.g. for comparative studies of the life of Late Antiquity cities in Byzantium.

¹ Unfortunately Z. did not mention (212 fn 274) new literature devoted to the themes, whose beginnings – if they went as far back as Heraclius – were organised in the dioceses of the Orient – I. Shahid, The Thematisation of Orient Final Observations, Byzantion 72 (2002), 192f. Considering the political and military challenges that Heraclius faced after 626, the ‘Balkan’ matters, particularly Scythian ones, were not of primary importance: W. E. Kaegi, Heraclius. Emperor of Byzantium, Cambridge 2002.
The multitude of topics covered in this book means that it is only possible to comment very generally on just some of them. Passing over minor mistakes, oversights etc. we should mention the most important doubts related to the structure and character of the book, as well as its use of sources of historical geography in the 6th and 7th century. Even after a quick reading of the book it is noticeable that, contrary to the title, the reviewed monograph of Scythia Minor is not a typical historical work either with regard to its content or method of analysis. The material was collected and organised according to subject matter and, what is particularly important, the work lacks a comprehensive analysis of the history of the province in the years 284–681. In this situation the subject-based structure of the material would justify entitling the book ‘Scythia Minor in Late Antiquity’, or ‘Later Roman Scythia Minor’.

Z.’s book does not have a classical structure as it lacks a preface, an introductory chapter and a conclusion in the form of a summary of the conducted research. There are no common rules as to the content of works but this one clearly lacks a discussion of the state of research, sources and literature, since the short, only one-page long ‘Foreword’ and the general list of contents, which does not even list the titles of subchapters, do not give an idea of what the book is about, and what it contributes in terms of fact-related findings or the method. This is all the more unfortunate since the book consists of completely independent chapters which, let us add, not always include their own introductions and conclusions to the whole material they cover, and are further divided into even smaller parts, also with independent content and structure. An introductory presentation of previous achievements in the research on the history of Late Antiquity Scythia would not only make the reception of this book easier, but it would also close the existing gap in the literature on the subject. Thoughts on the structure of the work, its character and potential target audience are relevant because it is, as we have mentioned, the first volume in the new series ‘Pontic Provinces of the Later Roman Empire’. It is a pity that the author did not use the example of Scythia to explain how important studying local history may be for broadly understood research on Late Antiquity and Byzantium.

Since he used archaeological sources, inscriptions and literary sources, Z. described his work as interdisciplinary, but it is clear from its content that the archaeological material was decisively better analysed. There is a lack of a comprehensive introduction and discussion of the role of inscriptions, but their significance for Scythia’s past was emphasised and they were used from the first pages


of the book (4, 51f, 161f). It should be mentioned that (L) cited detailed data about the Christian inscriptions, dominated by Greek ones, 113, with 11 Latin ones and seven in both languages. As for the information from literary sources, it is present in almost every fragment of the book, which should be no surprise as it provides basic data on which the reconstruction of the history of Late Antiquity Scythia is based, but it is used instrumentally. Apart from generalisations, there is a lack of basic information about its credibility and reading Z.'s work one could come to a completely unjustified conclusion that the credibility is obvious! This refers in particular to accounts connected to historical geography, especially church-related. Assuming a priori that Hierocles’s or Procopius’s accounts are credible is acceptable for archaeologists writing historical works, but referring to lists of bishoprics (Notitiae Episcopatum) or the account of Cosmographer of Ravenna without even directly quoting editions of these works seems to be an oversight.

The problem of a lack of a proper introduction mentioned above could be reiterated with reference to the conclusion, which Z.'s work lacks. It is there at least that we should find: a summary of the conducted analysis taking into account the assumptions made in the introduction and the state of current research; and an indication of the particularly important work left to do in future. Z. quite rightly saw the need to notice the active role of Scythia Minor in the development of Roman civilisation (IX) but he did not address this issue directly. He did not collect and analyse data e.g. about outstanding figures from the region and their significance in the epoch, which perhaps would have enabled him to say something more specific about Scythia’s contribution to the empire’s culture, or – looking at the big picture – ask the question whether it is even possible to talk about this province’s intrinsic significance in Late Antiquity and if so, what it was. The point is to go beyond stereotypes and write more than just general statements about Scythia and its important location on the Danube frontier, about Constantinople’s foreground, the threat posed by the Barbarians, the army defending the empire against them. In keeping with the character of the series to which this work belongs, Z. drew attention to maritime contacts of the rich, cosmopolitan cities of Scythia with the remote corners of the empire.

To sum up, it should be emphasised that the reviewed monograph is a great achievement by Z. and his co-authors, especially with regard to collecting and analysing the archaeological material. What may be contentious is the method of presenting the subject and the final form of the work. Z. did not present a clear, comprehensive vision of Scythia’s history in Late Antiquity as indicated by the title and the ‘Foreword’. This results partly from the chosen method of presenting the material and a lack of space for formulating final conclusions. A close reading enables us to notice that the reasoning is inconsistent, since partial findings do not form a logical whole, and at times their significance seems to be contrary when explaining the reasons for the development of the cities in Scythia Minor in the 6th century. On the one hand Z. accepted quite a simplified explanation of the permanent collapse of this province after the Romans’ defeat at Adrianople ('Foreword', Chapter II) and on the other hand, he did not analyse the reasons for the prosperity of towns and the church organisation in the 6th century.
In spite of the current trend in research, it seems that archaeologists should be more careful when writing historical works. A mechanical use of fragments of written sources taken out of context will not replace their historical interpretation. Similarly, pursuing subjects related to the history of Byzantium without a good understanding of the issue will not lead to expanding research. Hopefully other works in the series will not be called or styled as works of history if they in fact are not.

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K r ak ó w


Daß bislang keine früher zu datierenden Beispiele bekannt sind, dürfte kaum verwundern, da die Sitte, beim Bankett zu liegen, wohl erst ab der 2. Hälfte des 7. Jh. v. u. Z. in Griechenland allgemeine Verbreitung fand.2 Davon zeugen im übrigen auch frühkorinthische Vasenmalereien, wo Klinen erstmals abgebildet werden.3 In dieselbe Zeit datiert