

**SINOPEAN AMPHORAE
OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE 4TH CENTURY BC
FROM THE PRIKUBANSKIY MAEOTIAN NECROPOLIS***

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Rezumat: *Articolul prezintă materialele provenite din 17 complexe ceramice identificate în urma săpăturilor efectuate în necropola de la Prikuban. Aceasta este situată în districtul Krasnoarmeyskiy, din regiunea Krasnodar. Pe lângă produsele maeotice (locale), mormintele mai conțineau și produse de import: recipiente ceramice și vase cu firnis negru. În urma săpăturilor au fost găsite aproximativ 350 de amfore provenite din diferite centre de producție. Peste 35 dintre acestea provin din centrul de producție de la Sinope. Datorită procedurilor de datare efectuate asupra pieselor de inventar, există posibilitatea de a aduce clarificări cu privire la cronologia primelor obiecte ce aparțin centrului de producție de la Sinope, înainte ca practica ștampilării acestor produse ceramice să fie demarată în cadrul acestui centru. Articolul analizează evoluția formelor produse în centrul de la Sinope, în cadrul a două tipuri.*

Abstract: *The article analyzes the materials of 17 ceramic complexes originating from the excavations of the Prikubanskiy burial ground. It is situated in the Krasnoarmeyskiy district of the Krasnodar Region. In addition to the Maeotian products, the burials contained antique imports: ceramic containers and black-glazed vessels. As a result of the excavations almost 350 amphorae of different production centers were found.*

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More than 35 of them are referred to the Sinopean production. Thanks to the cross-dating of the artifacts, it is possible to clarify the chronology of the early releases of Sinopean amphorae before the practice of stamping in this production center. The article presents the evolution of the shape of Sinopean vessels during the second quarter of the 4th century BC, within the framework of two types.

Almost thirty years ago, one of the present authors conceived and realized the idea of designing a typological and chronological classification scheme of Sinopean amphorae on the example of the previously developed typology of Chersonesean ceramic containers. Then, in the early 1990s, it proved possible to analyse the accumulated at the time sample of Sinopean containers and to offer a fairly detailed reconstruction of the dynamics of their forms and standards¹. The reviews of that typological classification were generally positive, and the scheme proposed began to be actively employed². This typological classification did not require a principal revision even after the appearance of new finds from the Southern Black Sea region which rendered it more precise only in some details. For example, in the article of 1997, a substantial sample of 18 complete Sinopean amphorae, mostly stamped, was published³. Similarly, neither the new finds from the Northern Black Sea littoral required any serious corrections⁴.

Both then and now, there are no doubts that the amphora production, and particularly stamping of the containers, started in Sinope, slightly later than in Heraklea Pontica and Thasos. At least, in the complexes of the late 5th and the very beginning of the 4th century BC, no amphorae from Sinope have been recorded. The question hence arises as to how much later this process did begin? As to stamping of the amphorae, in the opinion of N.F. Fedoseev, the magistrate stamping began in 368 BC⁵. V.I. Kats supposes that this practice appeared in the late 360s⁶. A later date within the limits of the mid-350s is proposed by N. Conovici and I. Garlan⁷. Anyway, it is clear that the practice of magistrate stamping did not appear out of nowhere but was superimposed onto the realities of the precedent large-scale manufacture of ceramic containers in Sinope. This fact induces us to search for the origins of the amphora production in this polis sometime in the second or, perhaps, the first quarter of the 4th century BC. However, only new ceramic complexes which enable us to date the Sinopean amphorae through other examples of containers, particularly stamped Herakleian and Thasian ones, can help in the solution of this problem.

In this relation, perhaps, the most expressive evidence became known owing to the Maeotian necropolis near the farmstead of Prikubanskiy in the Krasnoarmeysk District of Krasnodarskiy Krai where, over 1998–2001,

¹ MONAKHOV 1992; MONAKHOV 1993.

² EMPEREUR & GARLAN 1997, no. 73; DERELI & GARLAN 1997, p. 199 ff.; BRIXHE & PANAYOTOU 1994, p. 582 ff., no. 576; GARLAN & KARA 2004, p. 271.

³ DERELI & GARLAN 1997.

⁴ MONAKHOV 1999; MONAKHOV 2003; POLIN 2014; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2016; 2017; 2019; 2020.

⁵ FEDOSEEV 2015, p. 357.

⁶ KATS 2007, p. 437.

⁷ CONOVICI 1998, p. 50 ff.; GARLAN & KARA 2004, p. 94.

I.I. Marchenko, N.Yu. Limberis and V.V. Bochkovoy have investigated 429 burials dated almost exclusively to the 4th century BC. In many of these burials, complexes with two or more amphorae, as well as black-glazed and red-glazed pottery, were uncovered⁸.

In total, 40 Sinopean amphorae have been found at the necropolis, however the subject of the present analysis comprises only those of them that are dated to the earliest stage of the amphora production in Sinope, more particularly the first half of the 4th century BC.

Before analysing this group of the complexes, it is necessary to remind that the present-day notions on the evolution of the forms of Sinopean amphorae from the 4th to the mid-2nd century BC allow us to divide the entire available sample into four types, in the three of which from 4 to 6 variants are distinguishable corresponding simultaneously to particular units of capacity (standards or fractions of standards):

type I (conical) with several variants distinguishable within this group;

type II (pithoid) which also is subdivided into variants and series;

type III (late) with numerous variants and series;

type IV (broad-necked)⁹.

Since we are concerned with the initial stage of the amphora production in Sinope in the first half of the 4th century BC, below we will actually discuss only the two first types of the ceramic containers and, moreover, taking in consideration the chosen chronological range, only the first variants of these types.

Of vessels of **type I**, a conical shape of the body is characteristic, as well as a sharp transition to the shoulder along the line of the maximum diameter and flaring downward neck¹⁰. The first variant (I-A) comprises large vessels, 22–24 l in capacity, with a carinated toe having a deep conical hollow, as well as with a trapezoid or sub-triangular rim copying the shape of the Thasian amphorae rims.

All the earlier known specimens of variant I-A had no reliable chronological references. One was accidentally found at the necropolis of the Starokorsunskoye settlement no. 2¹¹; two others come from the Yelizavetovskoye settlement, and still other two – from the kurgan necropolis of this settlement¹². In all cases, these amphorae were dated broadly to the first third of the 4th century BC. The single vessel with a reliable date was found in the ritual deposit of kurgan no. 16 at the Liventsovskiy burial ground (**Pl. VII. 6**) in association with a Heraklean stamped amphora of the late 370s – first half of the 360s BC¹³.

Of particular note is an unstamped Sinopean amphora of variant I-A from the dugouts complex of 1989 in Chersonesos¹⁴. In the last publication of the complex

⁸ We are thankful to the authors of these excavations for the kind permission to publish this material and for the drawings of the black-glazed pottery.

⁹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 145, 146.

¹⁰ MONAKHOV 1992; MONACHOV 1993; MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146, pl. 100, 101.

¹¹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146, pl. 100–3.

¹² MONACHOV 1993, fig. 1 1–4.

¹³ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 301, pl. 126.

¹⁴ USHAKOV *et alii* 2013, p. 656, fig. 2–2.

we dated it filling to the very beginning of the 4th century¹⁵. However, a careful analysis of the finds from the burials of the Prikubanskiy necropolis makes such an early date of the Sinopean amphora doubtful. Below we still touch upon this question.

The single example of a stamped amphora neck of this variant from Olbia with the fabricant's legend APXE(-)¹⁶ is dated evidently to the time of the beginning of magistrate stamping in Sinope, i.e. the first quarter of the 4th century, or rather within the limits of the 370s BC.

Amphorae of **type II** are distinguished from the ones mentioned above through the smooth profile of the shoulder and body. The rim can be either sub-triangular or roller-shaped; also, a toe was firstly a sharply ridged with a deep cutting but later it became sharply-ridged with a bulging smooth base that since the 360s became the distinctive feature of Sinopean containers.

Owing to the burial complexes of the Prikubanskiy necropolis, we are able to ground reliably the dating of the early series of Sinopean containers. The description of the complexes with Sinopean amphorae from the necropolis is presented below in the chronological sequence as we conceive it.

Firstly, we present the description of the complexes with Sinopean amphorae of **variant I-A**.

Burial no. 22 contained numerous grave goods including three handmade pots and a bowl, three Maeotian grey-clayed jugs, cup and a small vase, two red-clayed ladles, seven spindle-whorls, temporal rings, beads, a spear, three knives, iron three-bladed socketed arrowheads, while the imports included a red-clayed pelike, the throat of a black-glazed lekythos, one Sinopean and one Heraklean amphorae.

The *Heraklean* amphora of type I-A (**Pl. I. 4**) bore a two-lined stamp with the legend Σίμο ἐπὶ | Αἰθέρος on the neck. There are many parallels of this type of amphorae¹⁷, but the stamp is rare having been recorded only twice: in Kitey and in Generalskoye Zapadnoye¹⁸. In this case Aither was the magistrate dated to the 370s¹⁹. Complexes with stamps of Aither, although other brands, are fairly numerous. These are kurgans no. 35 (1911) and no. 130 (1983) at the cemetery of Yelizavetovskoye, pit of 1951 in Nymphaeum, and pit no. 312 in Gorgippia²⁰. They all are dated to within the first half of the 370s BC through substantial sets of evidence of the ceramic epigraphics.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. I. 5; Pl. VII. 2**) belongs to early variant I-A of the first „conical” types, published some time ago²¹. By contrast to the synchronous amphorae from burials no. 8 at kurgan no. 3 and no. 288 attributed to type II and discussed below, this vessel has a strictly conical profile of the body retaining the

¹⁵ MONAKHOV *et alii* 2017, p. 28, 139, fig. 4–3.

¹⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146, pl. 100–5.

¹⁷ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 132, 143, pl. 90–7, 8.

¹⁸ FEDOSEEV 2016, p. 43, no. 63, 64. In the name of the magistrate, „ε” is incorrectly specified instead of „ι” although the latter is distinctly discernible in the photo.

¹⁹ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 631–632, app. 4; KATS 2007, p. 429.

²⁰ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 266, 268, 278; MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 90–1; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 53, 55, 202, 203, HP.55, HP.57.

²¹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146–147, pl. 100–1.

same profiles of the rim and foot. According to the chronology of the Heraklean stamp of Aither, the date of the complex of burial no. 22 must be placed within the limits of the 370s BC.

In the next **burial (no. 150)**, also abundant inventory was recovered: a handmade pot, several Maeotian grey-clayed vessels, a small, red-clayed vase, small jewelry (bronze temporal rings and glass beads), as well as a black-glazed askos, and one Heraklean and one Sinopean amphorae.

The *Heraklean* amphora (**Pl. I. 7**) of type I-A which is represented by the most numerous finds²² has an englyphic two-lined stamp Ἀρίστιππος | ἐπ' Αἰθέρος on the neck²³. Of this stamp many analogues are known²⁴ while the activities of the magistrate Aither, as noted above, are dated to the 370s BC²⁵. The complexes with stamps of Aither are listed above in the description of burial no. 22; they all, through substantial groups of materials of ceramic epigraphics, are dated to within the first half of the 370s BC.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. I. 8; Pl. VII. 4**) belongs to the same variant (I-A) of the conical type²⁶ and is a full analogue of the amphora from burial no. 22. Previously, this vessel was incorrectly specified as the earliest example in the Sinopean production because of the erroneous reading of the stamp on the Heraklean amphora.

The *askos* with a high arch-like handle from burial no. 150 has a short cylindrical spout with a flat and broad rim (**Pl. I. 9**). The glazing is black, the coating is poorly worn out; the clay is light orange without visible admixtures²⁷. It belongs to the variety of small *askoi* which were manufactured in Attica from the 5th to the first half of the 4th century BC²⁸.

Generally, the complex of burial no. 150 is datable to within the 370s BC.

In **burial no. 209**, together with a Maeotian handmade and greyware pottery, a set of weaponry (sword, heads of spears and arrows, a battle knife, an axe) and horse harness (two pairs of bits with cheekpieces) there were found one Mendean and one Heraklean amphorae, and also a miniature, black-glazed bowl.

The *Mendean* amphora (**Pl. I. 1**) is represented by a widely distributed example of the „early” series of the „Melitopol” variant²⁹. Vessels of this kind come from burials no. 78 and no. 254 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis where they were uncovered in association with Thasian amphorae with stamps of early magistrates of the 380s BC. Morphologically similar pottery comes also from burials of the 370s BC: no. 266 with a Heraklean amphora with a stamp of the magistrate Alketas and burial no. 338 with the base of a black-glazed vessel that makes this amphora datable to within the limits of the end of the 380s – 370s BC.

The *Sinopean* unstamped amphora (**Pl. I. 2**), according to its morphological

²² MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 90, 91.

²³ Reconstruction by A.B. Kolesnikov. Earlier, incorrect reading of the legend of this stamp was published (LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2010, p. 339).

²⁴ FEDOSEEV 2016, p. 40, no. 26–31; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 202, HP.56.

²⁵ KATS 2007, p. 429.

²⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146–147, pl. 100–4.

²⁷ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2010, p. 339, no. 46.

²⁸ SPARKES & TALCOTT 1970, 157–159, no. 1177, 1178.

²⁹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 92 ff., pl. 63, 64; LIMBERIS *et alii* 2020, p. 157 ff., fig. 1–4.

features is analogous to the vessels described above representing the largest example of variant I-A of the conical type manufactured before the beginning of the practice of stamping³⁰. In our opinion, the example from burial No. 209 is dated to the 380s – early 370s BC. It looks like an earliest vessel among amphorae of this variant (**Pl. VII. 1**).

The miniature black-glazed bowl with an incurving rim, 7 cm in diameter (**Pl. I. 3**). On the bottom there are two glazed circles and a thin line between them³¹. The vessel corresponds to the early group of bowls from excavations of the Athenian Agora, the manufacture of which begins in the last third of the 5th century and continues to the 4th century³². The not numerous finds from the Black Sea region are dated mostly to the last quarter of the 5th – beginning of the 4th century³³.

In general, the complex of burial No. 209 is datable to the end of the first or beginning of the second quarters of the 4th century, i.e. to the 370s BC.

From **burial no. 296** there was recovered grey-clayed pottery including a bowl, a jug and a small vase; a red-clayed pot, three spear-heads, a sword, two knives, iron arrowheads, two awls, iron bits with a bronze cheekpiece, a bronze bracelet, beads, as well as one Mendeian and one Sinopean amphorae among the imports.

The *Mendeian* amphora from this burial belongs to the „Melitopol” variant (**Pl. II. 1**)³⁴. This vessel possesses certain morphological features resembling those of the „Porticello” variant. The amphora under consideration has numerous parallels³⁵ including examples from burials nos. 154, 209, 364, and 381 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis where they were encountered in association with examples of containers from other centres and black-glazed ware. All this gives us grounds to date the complex to the 370s – 360s BC.

The *Sinopean* unstamped amphora (**Pl. II. 2; Pl. VII. 5**) belongs to the same variant (I-A) of the first conical type³⁶ and is an analogue of the above-described vessels with a conical body differing from them only in a slightly greater height. Evidently, it also was issued before the practice of stamping started in Sinope and is datable to within the 370s - early 360s BC.

Burial no. 346 contained a handmade pot, a grey-clayed bowl, three spear-heads, two knives, a set of iron and bronze arrowheads, one Mendeian and one Sinopean amphorae, and a black-glazed saltcellar.

The *Mendeian* amphora (**Pl. II. 4**) is represented by a widely distributed example of the later series of the „Melitopol” variant³⁷. The amphora is distinguished by considerable height and elongated proportions; the closest example comes from burial no. 332 where it was associated with an unstamped

³⁰ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146, pl. 100; LIMBERIS *et alii* 2020, p. 155 ff., fig. 1–8.

³¹ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2017a, p. 212–213, fig. 4, no. 19.

³² SPARKES & TALCOTT 1970, p. 134, no. 863–876.

³³ EGOROVA 2009, p. 37, fig. 24, no. 340–345; EGOROVA 2014, p. 178, 180, fig. 4–1–3; EGOROVA 2017, p. 79, no. 130–135; ALEKSEEVA 1997, pl. 207–7.

³⁴ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, fig. 4–2.

³⁵ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 92 ff., pl. 64, 65.

³⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146–147, pl. 100–4; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, fig. 4–3.

³⁷ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 92 ff., pl. 64, 65.

Heraklean amphora of the mid-4th century BC. Vessels with analogous metric characteristics come from excavations of Chertomlyk³⁸, as well as from the Scythian complexes of kurgan no. 14 near v. Gyunovka and kurgan no. 16 near v. Verkhny Rogachik of the late 360s - 350s BC³⁹.

The unstamped *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. II. 3; Pl. VII. 8**) belongs to the same variant (I-A) of the conical type, only, by contrast to the vessels from the above-described burials, it is firstly a fractional-measure specimen, and secondly, has a toe although a sharply ridged but slightly widening. Due to this fact it seems to be a somewhat later product. Among the parallels, we may adduce the unstamped vessels from the complex of kurgan no. 16 at the Liventsovskiy burial ground on the Lower Don where an amphora of this type, although a larger one, was found in an association with Heraklean stamped vessels of the late 370s – first half of the 360s BC⁴⁰. Also, younger examples are known. E.g., morphologically close amphorae from Myrmekion (unstamped) and from well no. 269 in Gorgippia (with a stamp of the early magistrate Nikomedes - **Pl. VII. 7**) are dated within the late 360s – 350s BC⁴¹.

The black-glazed *saltcellar* (**Pl. II. 5**) with incurved walls and the rim 6.3 cm in diameter⁴², according to materials from the Athenian Agora, is characteristic of the second quarter of the 4th century BC⁴³.

It seems that the complex of burial no. 346 is datable to within the 350s BC.

Amphorae of type I, in the second half of the 4th century, acquire the „classic“ form and are distinguished through a roller-shaped rim and a sharply ridged toe, mostly with a convex base without a hollow. At the necropolis of Prikubanskiy, a specimen of such an amphora of the 340s – 330s BC comes from burial no. 358 where also an amphora from Heraklea was recovered (**Pl. II. 6, 7; Pl. VII. 9**).

Apparently, simultaneously with amphorae of the first type, manufacture of vases of slightly differing profile, attributed as type II, began. At the Prikubanskiy necropolis, a number of complexes with such amphorae were uncovered giving grounds for a reliable dating.

Kurgan no. 3, Burial no. 8

In this fairly rich grave of a horseman accompanied by a horse burial, diverse funerary inventory was revealed: handmade and grey-clayed pottery of local production, Bosporan red-clayed one pelike and one bowl, ornaments (glass beads, bronze finger-rings and bracelets), weapons (iron spear-heads, a set of arrows and a sword), bits with cheekpieces, as well as one Heraklean and one Sinopean amphorae, and a black-glazed lekane. The amphora set is very similar to that from the complex of burial no. 22.

³⁸ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 367, pl. 160; MONAKHOV 2003, p. 207, app. 1.

³⁹ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 379, 381.

⁴⁰ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 301, pl. 126.

⁴¹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146–147, pl. 100–6, 7; KATS 2007, p. 434.

⁴² LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2010, p. 335, no. 39; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2017b, 209 ff., fig. 1, no. 3.

⁴³ SPARKES & TALCOTT 1970, p. 137, no. 936, 937.

The *Heraklean* amphora of type I-A (**Pl. III. 1**) with an enclitic rhomboid stamp on the neck and the legend Διονυσίο | Ἀρισ(---). The magistrate here is Ἀρίστων whose activities are dated to the late 380s or 370s BC⁴⁴. It is of importance in what other complexes, stamps of the magistrate Ariston are found. Among these complexes of note are the pit of 1951 in Nymphaion, pit no. 312 in Gorgippia, kurgan no. 1 near v. Pribugskoye, kurgans 3_x and 4_s near v. Petukhovka, kurgan no. 69 at the cemetery of „Tsarskiy”, kurgan no. 1 near v. Kamenka Dneprovskaya, and, finally, the Kerch complex in the 23 Maya Str.⁴⁵, where the magistrate Ariston is synchronized within the limits of the late 380s or 370s BC through chronologically close Heraklean stamps of other magistrates, as well as through Thasian stamps.

Together with the Heraklean amphora, in the burial there was also a *Sinopean* amphora of variant II-A (**Pl. III. 2; Pl. VII. 10**) of the second „pithoid” type without a stamp⁴⁶. It has a broad, almost conical, body only slightly bulging in the middle part, a rim of sub-triangular shape copying the rims of Thasian amphorae, and a low and sharply ridged toe with a conical hollow, clearly copying the feet of the early Heraklean containers.

The black-glazed *Lekanis* (**Pl. III. 3**) has a high upright wall and a ledge for the lid around the edge. The horizontal banded handles are lost. The glazing is thick, shiny and poorly worn; the clay is thin, light brown, without visible admixtures. The *lekaneis* shows traces of a long domestic use⁴⁷. Among the materials from the Athenian Agora, two specimens of such *lekaneis* were recorded, dated respectively to about 375 BC and 350–325 BC⁴⁸. In the Black Sea region, they have been encountered in large quantities⁴⁹.

In general, the complex of burial no. 8 is datable through the Heraklean amphora to the 370s BC.

The Sinopean amphora from **burial no. 288 (Pl. III. 4; Pl. VII. 11)** is identical to the precedent one. The burial contained no other imports providing us no possibility of an exacter dating. To the same series, a well-known vessel from the excavations of Nymphaion, kept in the Hermitage, should be attributed⁵⁰. Their distinct similarity with the amphora from burial no. 8 of kurgan no. 3 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis leaves no doubts as to their manufacture in the 370s BC.

In **burial no. 33**, there were a handmade jug and a handmade pot, grey-clayed (a small jug, a bowl and a small vase), a red-clayed mortar, iron bits with bronze cheekpieces, a bronze front plate in the form of the figure of a lying wolf, a finger-ring, an iron sword of the Sindian-Maeotian type, four knives, three spear-heads, and, among the imports, amphorae from Sinope and Ikos.

⁴⁴ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 631-632, app. 4; KATS 2007, p. 429, 431.

⁴⁵ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 268, 271, 274, 276, 278, 282, 304; POLIN 2014, p. 328; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2016, p. 134, 135, HP. 7–9.

⁴⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 146–147, pl. 100–2 – incorrectly attributed to the „conical” type.

⁴⁷ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2010, p. 338.

⁴⁸ SPARKES & TALCOTT 1970, no. 1222, 1223.

⁴⁹ EGOROVA 2014, fig. 9-9; EGOROVA 2017, p. 109, fig. 18, cat. 197.

⁵⁰ BRASHINSKIY 1984, p. 196, pl. 8, no. 1 (without ill.); MONAKHOV 2003, p. 149, 331, pl. 101–4; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 221, n.1.

The amphora of the production of *Ikos* (Pl. III. 5) belongs to the first morphological group characterized by an ovoid body and an interception at the transition from the body to the toe. Amphorae of this type are fairly numerous at the Prikubanskiy necropolis and usually they are dated up to the middle of the 4th century BC⁵¹. The closest parallels come from burials no. 75 and no. 93 at the Prikubanskiy necropolis where, along with the amphorae from *Ikos*, Thasian vases of the „advanced” series of the „biconical” variant were found. Their dating to within the 360s – 350s BC is undoubted. This fact, however, does not exclude an earlier chronology of the amphora from *Ikos*.

The unstamped *Sinopean* amphora (Pl. III. 6; Pl. VII. 12) is generally similar to the above-described vessels of the second type (variant II-A) from burials no. 8 of kurgan no. 3 and no. 288 differing from them only in its larger size. It has an identical almost conical body with a slight bulging in the middle section and slightly outturned rim. It seems that the Sinopean vessel is a chronologically slightly older than the amphora from *Ikos* from the same burial and is datable to as early as the 370s BC.

It is of special note that this Sinopean amphora is absolutely identical morphologically to certain examples of the „Porthmion” series of Thasian vases. In particular, an amphora of this type comes from the Chersonesean well in the „Prodol'naya” Street near „Kruse's” Basilica⁵², the finds from which are dated to a broad range of the first three quarters of the 4th century BC. An absolutely identical Thasian example was found in burial no. 153 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis together with an amphora from Mende of the second quarter of the 4th century. Finally, still another vessel comes from excavations of the necropolis of Parion, but it was erroneously attributed by the author to the production of Mende and dated very broadly and incorrectly to within a half-century of the 500–440 BC⁵³. In our opinion, in the last case we are dealing with a Thasian amphora of the first half of the 4th century.

In **burial no. 159**, were found a handmade pot, two grey-clayed bowls, a jug and a fish-plate, a sword, six spear-heads, two knives, iron and bronze arrowheads, bits with bronze cheekpieces, bronze plaques, strap finials and a nose-guard, beads, and, among the imports, one Thasian, one Knidian and one Sinopean amphorae⁵⁴.

The *Thasian* amphora (Pl. IV. 1) belongs to the „advanced” series of biconical variant II-B-2⁵⁵. On the handle there is a badly worn stamp which, besides, is traversed by a crack. None of the letters is readable however two emblems are clearly discernible: a „phiale” and a „torch”. The reconstruction is fairly reliable: [Θάσιον] | — „phiale”, | [Λεύκων] — „torch”. Imprints of this stamp are well-

⁵¹ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 220, 221, fig. 28–4; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2018, p. 100, fig. 1–5; MONAKHOV & KUZNETSOVA 2009, p. 159, pl. 2–4; MONAKHOV & FEDOSEEV 2013, p. 259–260, fig. 2, 3.

⁵² MONAKHOV *et alii* 2017, p. 67, 82, Th. 3.

⁵³ AKKAŞ 2015, cat. no. 2.

⁵⁴ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2018.

⁵⁵ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 44, 45; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2016, p. 97, Th. 19; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 130 ff., Th. 19, 21–23; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2018, fig. 3–10.

known⁵⁶. In the present case, we are dealing not with a magistrate's name but with the magistrate emblem „phiale” which, according to the available chronological schemes, is dated to the late 360s or early 350s BC⁵⁷.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. IV. 2; Pl. VII. 15**) of variant II-A has a wedge-shaped rim and a sharply ridged toe with a hollow on the base⁵⁸. A general impression arises that initially all the *Sinopean* amphorae of the first and second types had exclusively a sharply ridged toe with a conical hollow like that of the vessel under consideration. Evidently, in the 360s, amphorae started to be manufactured with the same morphology but with a toe without a hollow in the base and exactly on these latter examples the early fabricants' stamps first appear with the emblem „eagle on a dolphin”⁵⁹. This circumstance does not rule out that they, for some time, could have been coexisting. In other words, the *Sinopean* amphora from burial no. 159 can be dated to approximately the 360s BC.

The *Knidian* amphora (**Pl. IV. 3**) belongs to „Yelizavetovskiy” variant I-A⁶⁰. Materials from the Prikubanskiy cemetery provide us new reliable chronological references. In particular, it concerns burial no. 186 where a morphologically close *Knidian* amphora was found in association with a *Mendeian* amphora and a red figure skyphos of the second quarter of the 4th century BC⁶¹. In another burial (no. 224) of the same necropolis, in association with the *Knidian* amphora there were a *Thasian* unstamped amphora of the “advanced” biconical series and an Attic black-glazed bolsal of the second quarter of the 4th century⁶². Finally, in burial no. 294₃ of the necropolis of the Starokorsunskoye settlement no. 2, we find, together with such an amphora, still another *Knidian* example, now of the „Cherednikovyi” variant, as well as a black-glazed skyphos and a black-glazed kantharos of the boundary between the second and third quarters of the 4th century BC⁶³. Thus, the entire circle of the reliably datable analogues indicates the second quarter of the 4th century BC as the date of the *Knidian* amphora from burial no. 159.

In general, the date of burial no. 159 is defined by the stamped *Thasian* amphora within the late 360s – 350s BC.

Within the range of „pithoid” type II of the pottery, also fractional-capacity vessels were manufactured including, *inter alia*, the amphora from **burial no. 226**. In the latter grave, were found a handmade pot and a handmade bowl, grey-clayed (a jug, a *lekanis* and a small bowl), a bronze mirror and a bronze bracelet, spindle-whorls, as well as two amphorae: one from *Heraklea* and another from *Sinope*.

⁵⁶ BON 1957, no. 1089; GARLAN 1999, p. 216, no. 592; KATS 2015, no. 225; TZOCHEV 2016, p. 113, no. 67.

⁵⁷ GARLAN 1999, p. 212 ff.; KATS 2007, p. 415; KATS 2015, no. 204–232; TZOCHEV 2016, tabl. 2.

⁵⁸ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 149, pl. 101–4, 6; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2018, pl. 3–12.

⁵⁹ MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 221, n.1.

⁶⁰ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 301, pl. 71–1–4.

⁶¹ MONAKHOV & KUZNETSOVA 2021.

⁶² LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2018, p. 101, fig. 5–2, 8.

⁶³ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 1997, p. 83, fig. 2; MONAKHOV 2003, p. 102, pl. 71–3; 72–7.

The *Heraklean* amphora belongs to widespread variant I-A-1⁶⁴. On the neck there is an englyphic stamp Απ(ο)λλώ[νιο] | ἐπὶ [Ὀύκωνος] and a retrograde „N” (Pl. IV. 5). Imprints of this stamp are well known⁶⁵. Reliably, the name of the magistrate Lykon is restorable although the carver made a mistake and instead of „Λ”, the letter „Ω” is found. At the Prikubanskiy necropolis, still three other amphorae with the name of the magistrate Lykon have been found in combination with the names of the fabricants Kronios, Attes and Herakleides. V.I. Kats links Lykon with magistrate group IIIA and dates his activities to the 360s BC⁶⁶.

The *Sinopean* amphora (Pl. IV. 4; Pl. VII. 13) of variant II-A has a neck tapering upwards, a very squat, broad body on a short, and slightly flaring toe with a scarcely traceable conical hollow. The closest analogue is represented by the amphora from burial no. 98 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis (Pl. VI. 2). However this series of Sinopean amphorae of the 360s BC includes still several other finds, in particular, the amphora from the complex of Chersonesean well „A”/1963 (Pl. VI. 5) which bears on the handle a stamp of the early-fabricant group with the name of Batiskos and the emblem „eagle on a dolphin” (360s BC). The second similar amphora comes from the complex of the Talayev kurgan of 1891⁶⁷. Another amphora of this series was found in kurgan no. 6 near v. Lyubimovka where, together with it, a series of Thasian stamps of the same 360s BC was recorded⁶⁸. Another complex with an analogous amphora was revealed in kurgan no. 14 near v. Gyunovka and, moreover, it bears a stamp of the earliest group of the astynomos Apollodoros I, the activities of whom were taking place in the 360s BC⁶⁹. Still another complete amphora from excavations of 1976 in the vicinity of Gidrostroy with a stamp retaining the early emblem „eagle on a dolphin” of the 360s BC is kept in the Krasnodar museum⁷⁰.

The two amphorae both provide a reliable dating of burial no. 226 to within the 360s BC.

In **burial no. 188**, there were a grey-clayed bowl, four spearheads, a sword, a knife, iron arrowheads, and, among the imports, one Heraklean and one Sinopean amphorae.

The *Heraklean* amphora (Pl. V. 1) with a conical body, in terms of its morphological features, belongs to type II⁷¹, i.e. it is dated to the period not earlier than the second quarter or the middle of the 4th century. Vessels of this type are well represented at the Prikubanskiy burial ground, in particular, in burials nos. 95, 125, 235, 332, 367, 370, 399 and others, which are dated to within the

⁶⁴ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 90–7, 8.

⁶⁵ BRASHINSKIY 1980, p. 174, no. 435 — without ill., reconstructs the emblem „leaf” in front of the last letter; KATS 2013, p. 419, no. 7; FEDOSEEV 2016, p. 84, no. 580–582 reconstructs the emblem „leaf”; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 208, 209, HP.68.

⁶⁶ KATS 2015, no. 735–752.

⁶⁷ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 400 ff., pl. 178; KOLTUKHOV & SENATOROV 2016, p. 99, 101, fig. 34–1.

⁶⁸ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 291, pl. 122–7.

⁶⁹ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 379, pl. 167; FEDOSEEV 1999, p. 45; KATS 2007, p. 343.

⁷⁰ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 101–6.

⁷¹ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 93, 94.

broad span of the second – third quarters of the 4th century. On the throat there is a rhomboid stamp with the legend Διονυ|σίο. Imprints of this fabricant's stamp are well-known, although exclusively through finds of separate sherds; they so far have not been recorded on complete amphorae⁷². In the corpus of stamps of the Kerch museum, this brand (no. 5) is attributed to the imprints of the early fabricant Dionysios 1 and is dated to the late 5th – early 4th centuries BC⁷³. However, this date runs contrary to the clearly younger form of the vase itself. The elucidation of this situation is helped by the complex of the funeral area (trisna) No. 1 at kurgan no. 5 of the „Five Brothers” group where this rhomboid stamp was recorded in a distinct association with a Knidian amphora and a Heraklean stamp of the magistrate Kromnios⁷⁴ allowing the researchers to attribute this complex quite reliably to the 370s BC. Thus, it follows that, in the rhomboid stamps, not the fabricant Dionysios 1 is specified but his namesake who was active several decades later. This fact is confirmed also by another find, i.e. a conical amphora of the same type II with the legend Διο|νυ(σίο) | Παυ(σανίο) in an identical rhomboid stamp where the name of Dionysios is placed near the name of the magistrate Pausanias of the 370s BC⁷⁵. According to V.I. Kats's kind information, in his records, this Dionysios (in his opinion, now already Dionysios-4), is found in rhomboid imprints near such magistrates of chronological group IIБ as Molossos, Aither, Ariston, Styphon, Alketas, Deinomachos, Kerkinos, Eugeition, Horos, Hagnodamos, Kuros, and Pausanias (all in the 370s – early 360s BC).

The *Sinopean* amphora (Pl. V. 2; Pl. VII. 17), similarly to the vessel from the previous complex, also belongs to variant II-A of the „pithoid” type⁷⁶. Its toe has already no hollow on the base that henceforth becomes a characteristic feature of the *Sinopean* containers for one and a half centuries. The parallels are not numerous, but some are available. Firstly, they include the amphora from Chersonesean well „A” of 1963 with a ceramic stamp of the early fabricant's group with the name of Batiskos and emblem „eagle on a dolphin”⁷⁷. The activities of Batiskos are dated to the 360s BC⁷⁸. Thus, it seems that the date of the complex of burial no. 188 can be defined as the beginning of the 360s BC.

In **burial no. 418**, there were a grey-clayed jug and a grey-clayed bowl, two spearheads, two knives, a bronze arrowhead, one Heraklean and one *Sinopean* amphorae.

The *Heraklean* amphora (Pl. V. 4) belongs to variant I-A-1⁷⁹. On the neck there is a badly eroded figure englyphic stamp with none of the letters readable. In the opinion of A.B. Kolesnikov, it is a figure stamp in the form of an ivy leaf while in

⁷² IOSPE III, no. 1460–1464; BRASHINSKIY 1984, no. 67; KATS 2015, no. 859, 2220–2221.

⁷³ FEDOSEEV 2016, p. 230, no. 2186–2191.

⁷⁴ MONAKHOV 1999, p. 252, 253, pl. 100.

⁷⁵ MONAKHOV *et alii* 2016, p. 146, HP.30.

⁷⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 101–4–6.

⁷⁷ BELOV 1966, p. 309 ff.; BELOV 1977, p. 19 ff., fig. 1 б; MONAKHOV 2003, p. 149–without ill.; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2017, p. 140, n.3.

⁷⁸ KATS 2007, p. 343.

⁷⁹ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 92–93.

the centre, most probably, there is the emblem „grape” typical, in the first hand, of the magistrate Karakudes. It is difficult to reconstruct the legend of the stamp, but possible variants are found, and they are not numerous. However, in this case it is of no great importance since the magistrate Karakudes is well known and is reliably assigned to within the 360s⁸⁰. Absolutely identical amphorae with stamps of the magistrate Karakudes are known from the complexes of kurgan no. 5 of the Yelizavetovskoye cemetery⁸¹, as well as in kurgans no. 11 near Solokha and no. 18 near v. Chaush where they are dated to the 360s BC⁸².

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. V. 3; Pl. VII. 20**) belongs to series II-A-2 of the „pithoid” type similarly to the amphora from the previous complex. Also, a number of parallels are presented in the reference work, including complete vessels, with early stamps.

Consequently, the complex of burial no. 418 is reliably dated to the 360s BC.

In **burial no. 182**, were found a grey-clayed bowl, a sword, a knife, a spear, iron arrowheads, one Heraklean and one Sinopean amphorae.

The *Heraklean* amphora (**Pl. V. 5**) belongs to type I-A⁸³. On the neck there is an englyphic imprint of a seven-petalled rosette. The earliest specimens of such amphorae were found with stamps of the magistrates Molossos, Stuphon, Lukon, Deinomakhos, Karakudes, Kerkinos, Dionusios II, Pausanias and other chronologically close magistrates of the 370s – early 360s BC in the complexes of the Porthmion pit of 1987, Nymphaion pit of 1951, Nikonian cellar of 1970 and in the kurgan near the village of Krasnoye⁸⁴. On the basis of the mentioned analogues the amphora from burial no. 182 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis must be dated to the 360s BC.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. V. 6; Pl. VII. 16**) also belongs to variant II-A of the „pithoid” type, a stamp is lacking⁸⁵. The closest analogues to this specimen are presented in the above-described complexes nos. 188 and 418, giving grounds to date the complex of burial no. 182 to the 360s BC.

In **burial no. 98** were found a handmade pot, a grey-clayed bowl and a small grey-clayed vase, two knives, two spearheads, a sword, three-blade socketed iron arrowheads, a bronze bracelet, and amphorae from Thasos and Sinope among the imported pottery.

The unstamped *Thasian* amphora with missing rim and handles (**Pl. VI. 1**) belongs to the „advanced” series of biconical variant II-B-2⁸⁶. Vessels of this type were found at the Prikubanskiy necropolis in burials nos. 93, 113, 121, 126, 137, and in burial no. 4 of kurgan no. 3. On the amphora from burial no. 137 there is a stamp with the magistrate emblem „phiale” of the late 360s or early 350s BC; the vessel from burial no. 126 bears a stamp of the magistrate Μεσ(---) of the 350s BC.

⁸⁰ KATS 2015, no. 695–700; FEDOSEEV 2016, p. 73 ff., no. 452–465, 470–476.

⁸¹ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 91–5; POLIN 2014, p. 302.

⁸² MONAKHOV 1999, p. 322, 326, pl. 135; POLIN 2014, p. 342.

⁸³ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 132 ff., pl. 91–92.

⁸⁴ SEROVA & YAROVY 1987, p. 29, fig. 11; MONAKHOV & ROGOV 1990, 132 ff., no. 8; MONAKHOV 1999, p. 260, 267, 274; MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 90–7, 8, 91–3–6; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 53, 202 ff.

⁸⁵ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 149, pl. 101–4, 6.

⁸⁶ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 44, 45.

In addition, analogous stamped amphorae of a close chronology were recorded in Gaymanova Mogila, in kurgan no. 7 near v. Kut, and other complexes⁸⁷.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. VI. 2; Pl. VII. 14**) belongs to variant II-A, although it differs in some morphological features. In particular, it has a low neck, a broad strongly bulging body on a short toe with a convex base. Among the closest parallels there are amphorae from the above described burials nos. 226 and 188 of the Prikubanskiy necropolis dated to the 360s BC.

Taking in consideration all the above circumstances, the given complex can be dated to the late 360s – early 350s BC.

In **burial no. 236**, a fairly rich funerary inventory was revealed: a handmade pot, grey-clayed one bowl and one jug, four spearheads, a sword and a knife, arrowheads, a bronze horse front plate, several sets of bits with cheekpieces, a bead, and amphorae from Knidos and Sinope among the imports.

Of the *Knidian* amphora of the „Yelizavetovskiy” variant (**Pl. VI. 4**), only the neck and the lower body are preserved⁸⁸. Analogues and grounding of the dating are presented above in the descriptions of the complexes with Knidian amphorae from burials nos. 186, 202, 224, etc., where they are dated to the mid-4th century⁸⁹.

The *Sinopean* amphora (**Pl. VI. 3; Pl. VII. 16**) belongs to the „pithoid” variant II-A; parallels to this vessel are described above for the complexes of burials nos. 98, 188, and 418. The vessel from the Krasnodar Museum found in Gidrostroy in 1976 is the closest to this amphora in terms of the morphology and size. On its handle there is a stamp where the early emblem „eagle on a dolphin” of the 360s BC is preserved.

The date of burial complex no. 236 can be defined as the turn between the 360s and 350s BC.

Thus, owing to the materials from the narrowly dated complexes of the Prikubanskiy necropolis, **the evolution of the Sinopean containers during the period before the beginning of their systematic stamping** seems to us as follows. The very earliest examples now known of the both types possessing a reliable date belong to the 370s BC, perhaps to the late 380s BC. Here we must return to the amphora from the complex of the Chersonesean room no. 42, which is mentioned above (**Pl. VII. 3**). Now it is evident that in the last publication, the date of this complex was slightly understated by us - this Sinopean vessel is a full analogue of the amphora from burial no. 150; it belongs to the early series of the 1st type of Sinopean containers and must be dated to the 370s BC. It can be only supposed that the production of amphorae in Sinope was started slightly earlier, i.e. in the 380s or even 390s BC, but presently there are no available complexes reliably confirming this.

We can state with certainty that the manufacture of the containers was carried out as two parallel types, conditionally named a „conical” (type I) and a „pithoid” (type II) types according to the characteristic peculiarities of the body. It is evident that the form of amphorae of Thasos of the first third of the 4th

⁸⁷ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 69, pl. 45–1; BIDZILYA & POLIN 2012, p. 510; POLIN 2014, p. 291.

⁸⁸ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 301, pl. 71–5–7.

⁸⁹ MONAKHOV & KUZNETSOVA 2021.

century BC served as the prototype for these vessels. We intentionally avoided distinguishing of particular variants on the basis of the metric parameters of the vessels in order to trace the evolution of the form of these two types used simultaneously. Of the „conical” (I) type, the presence of a sub-triangular or trapezoid rim of the Thasian type is characteristic, as well as a flaring downward neck, the conical body showing a sharp transition to the shoulder and a broad sharply ridged toe with a deep conical hollow (Pl. VII. 1–9). The gradual transformation of the vessels within the „conical” type was expressed in the increase of the height of the amphora, decrease of the toe diameter and disappearance of the hollow on the base. The trapezoid form of the rim at the vessels of this type was retained longer than at containers of type II. The amphora from burial no. 346 of the mid-4th century can serve as an example.

The early vessels of „pithoid” type II are, in general, very close to the ones described above but differ in the more gently sloping shoulder and a massive body presenting something mean between the conical and pithoid types, closer to the latter. A characteristic peculiarity of these vessels is in a certain carelessness of their manufacture - they all have strong compressions and warps on the wall, approximately at the level of the middle of the lower body. Such features are typical of a vessel from the excavations in Nymphaion⁹⁰ which, as now it becomes clear, must also be dated to the 370s BC. Similarly to the previous type, the evolution of the form is produced through the increase of the height, a roller-shaped rim appears (instead of the trapezoid one) and a sharply ridged toe without a hollow on the base is formed (Pl. VII. 14, 16–21). These changes occur in the 360s BC as is well indicated by the amphorae from burials nos. 108, 188, 236, 418, and some other. It is exactly on the vessels of this type that stamps with the name of the fabricant Batiskos appear which are known to us through examples from Chersonesos (Pl. VII. 19) and through chance finds from the Kuban.

Further on, the form of the Sinopean amphorae is subjected to slight transformations, particularly, with the decrease of the parameters of the height and diameter; the rim becomes flatter, the neck acquires a slight bulging in the upper part and the toe becomes conical⁹¹.

⁹⁰ MONAKHOV *et alii* 2019, p. 221, n.1.

⁹¹ MONAKHOV 2003, pl. 102–105.

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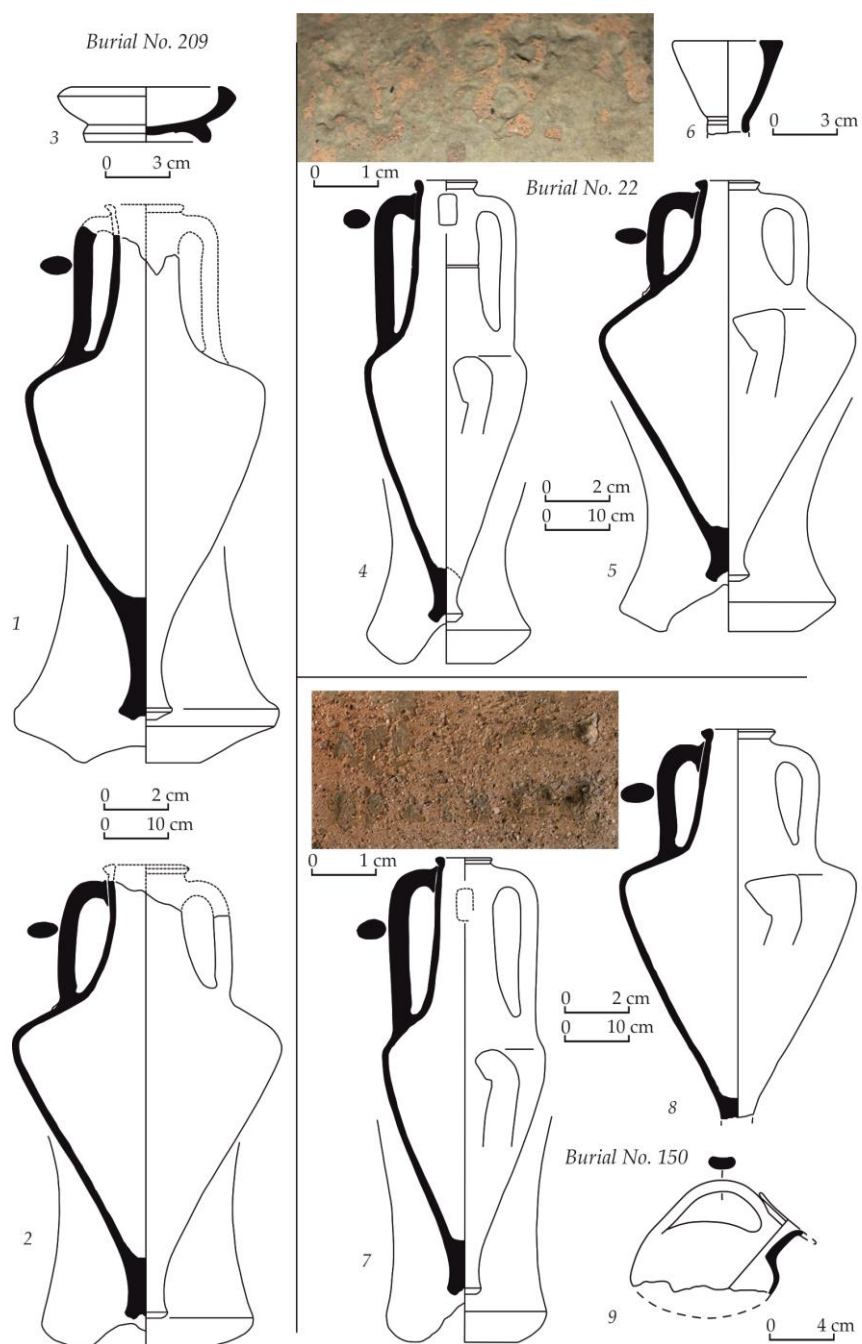
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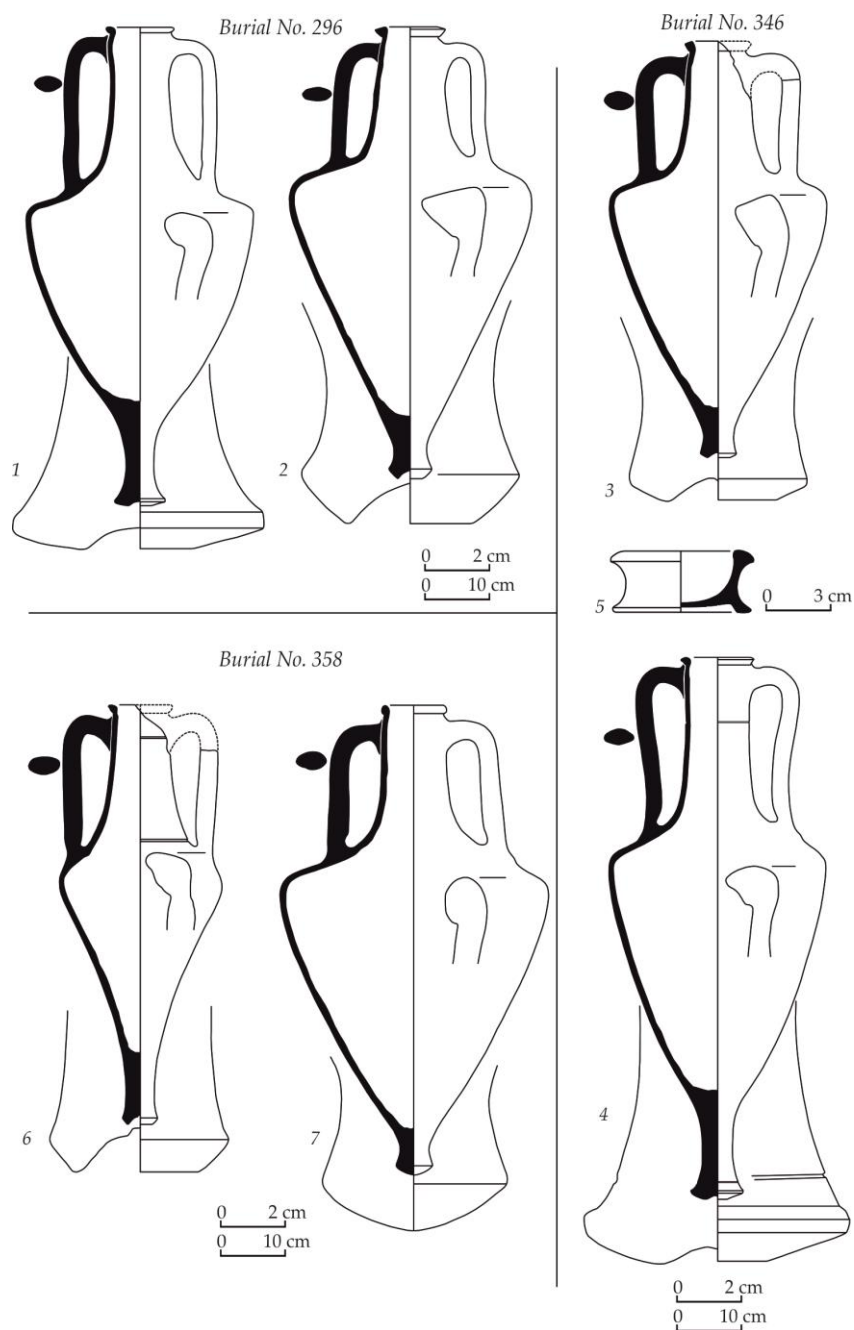
Origin	Production centre	Linear dimensions, mm						Date, BC	Fig
		H	H ₀	H ₁	H ₃	D	d ₁		
Chersonesos, room No. 42a	Sinope	≈540	575	245	≈180	366	106	370 th	7 -3
Prik. n., b. No. 22 ⁹²	Sinope	625	546	250	≈125	≈400	100	370 th	1 -5
Prik. n., b. No. 150	Sinope	≈610	580	260	≈175	372	112×117	370 th	1 -8
Prik. n., b. No. 209	Sinope	≈685	≈676	≈274	≈175	410	--	370 th	1 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 296	Sinope	700	608	265	≈190	380	110	370 th – 360 th	2 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 346	Sinope	645	567	255	≈187	338	≈104	The end of the 360 th – 350 th	2 -3
Prik. n., b. No. 358	Sinope	728	655	≈290	≈195	414	100	340 th – 330 th	2 -7
Prik. n., b. No. 8, kurgan No. 3	Sinope	610	554	250	≈130	386	120	370 th	3 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 288	Sinope	628	568	260	≈145	400	≈114	370 th	3 -4
Prik. n., b. No. 33	Sinope	630	585	250	≈110	424	117	370 th	3 -6
Prik. n., b. No. 159	Sinope	652	595	280	≈140	394	95×110	360 th	4 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 226	Sinope	≈670	≈603	≈265	≈205	≈230	110	360 th	4 -4
Prik. n., b. No. 188	Sinope	648	590	270	≈165	370	100	360 th	5 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 418	Sinope	625	575	280	≈170	346	95×97	360 th	5 -3
Prik. n., b. No. 182	Sinope	670	612	265	≈150	390	106	360 th	5 -6
Prik. n., b. No. 98	Sinope	≈500	510	210	≈105	370	-	360 th	6 -2
Prik. n., b. No. 236	Sinope	596	554	250	≈120	380	104	360 th – 350 th	6 -3
Chersonesos, well of 1963 y.	Sinope	605	560	250	≈145	353	95×98	360 th	6 -5
Well No. 269, Gorgippia	Sinope	680	620	280	≈190	355	110	350 th	7 -7
Liventsvskiy burial ground, trizna of the kurgan No. 16	Sinope	690	590	275	≈180	392	108	early 360 th	7 -6

⁹² Prik. n. – Prikubanskiy necropolis, b. – burial.

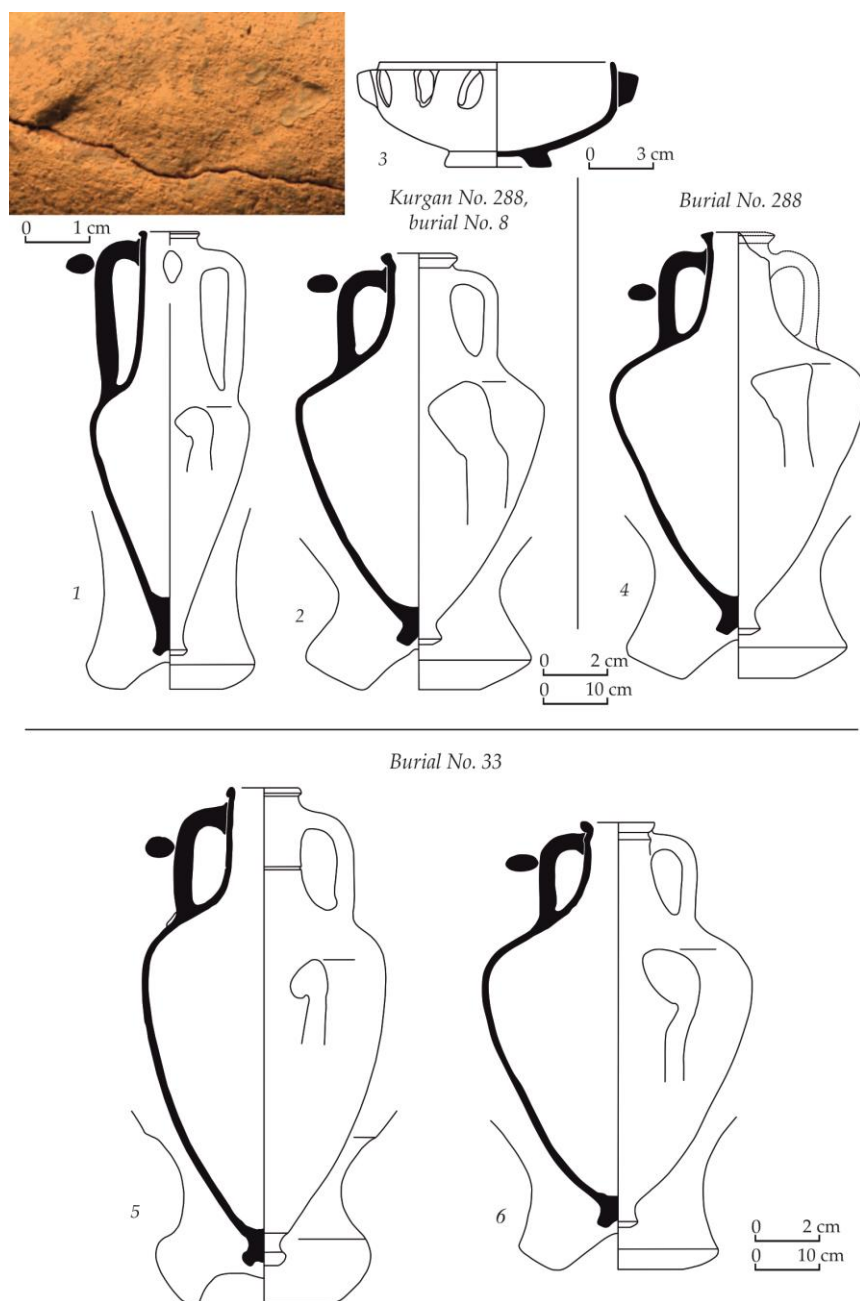
Prik. n., b. No. № 8, kurgan No. 3	Heraklea	660	570	310	≈215	248	84× 105	The end of the 380 th – 370 th	3 -1
Prik. n., b. No. 22	Heraklea	688	618	300	≈220	255	95× 100	370 th	1 -4
Prik. n., b. No. 150	Heraklea	684	600	310	≈210	258	87× 94	370 th	1 -7
Prik. n., b. No. 226	Heraklea	670	603	265	≈205	250	92	360 th	4 -5
Prik. n., b. No. 188	Heraklea	680	604	310	≈230	252	90× 96	360 th	5 -1
Prik. n., b. No. 418	Heraklea	710	570	305	≈222	260	98× 106	360 th	5 -5
Prik. n., b. No. 182	Heraklea	706	610	310	≈225	260	90× 104	360 th	5 -6
Prik. n., b. No. 209	Mende	pre. 772	-		-	372	-	The end of the 380 th – 370 th	1 -1
Prik. n., b. No. 296	Mende	742	≈576 (plaster)	295	≈230	348	104	370 th – 360 th	2-1
Prik. n., b. No. 346	Mende	840	670	330	≈239	340	114	The end of the 360 th – 350 th	2 -4
Prik. n., b. No. 33	Ikos	704	650	285	≈145	360	112	365–350 th	3 -5
Prik. n., b. No. 358	Thasos	650	538	275	≈191	252	≈100	340 th – 330 th	2 -6
Prik. n., b. No. 159	Thasos	734	615	295	≈210	253	110×116	The end of the 360 th – early 350 th	4 -1
Prik. n., b. No. 98	Thasos	pre. 654	pre. 516		-	232	-	The end of the 360 th – early 350 th	6 -1
Prik. n., b. No. 159	Knidos	678	633	290	≈165	414	166	360 th – 350 th	4 -3
Prik. n., b. No. 236	Knidos	≈740	≈698	≈284	≈162	≈490	170	360 th – 350 th	6 -4



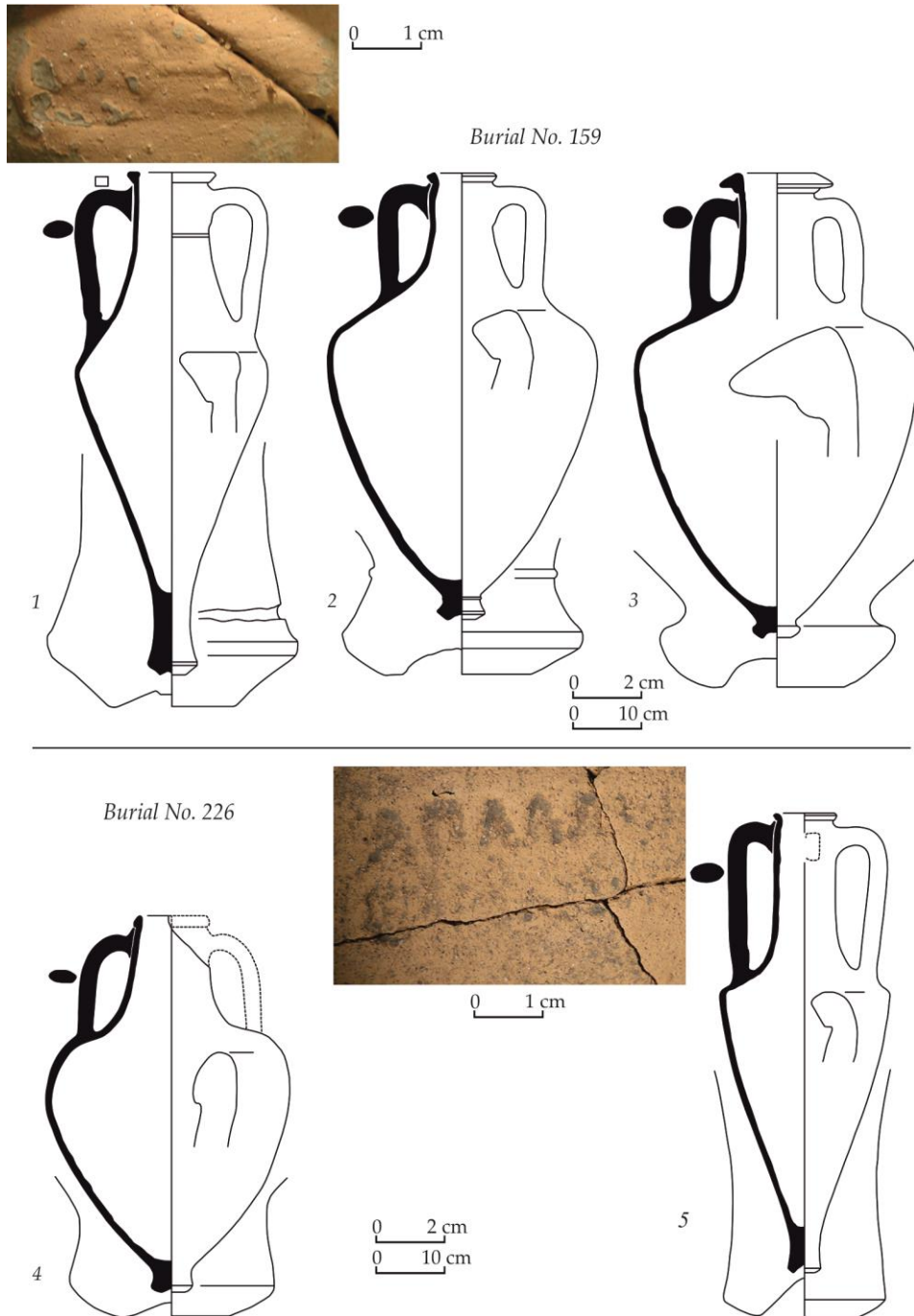
Pl. I. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 370 BC (type I) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1–3 – burial no. 209; 4–6 – burial no. 22; 7–9 – burial no. 150 (4, 7 – Heraklea; 2, 5, 8 – Sinope; 1 – Mende; 3, 6, 9 – black-glazed vessels).



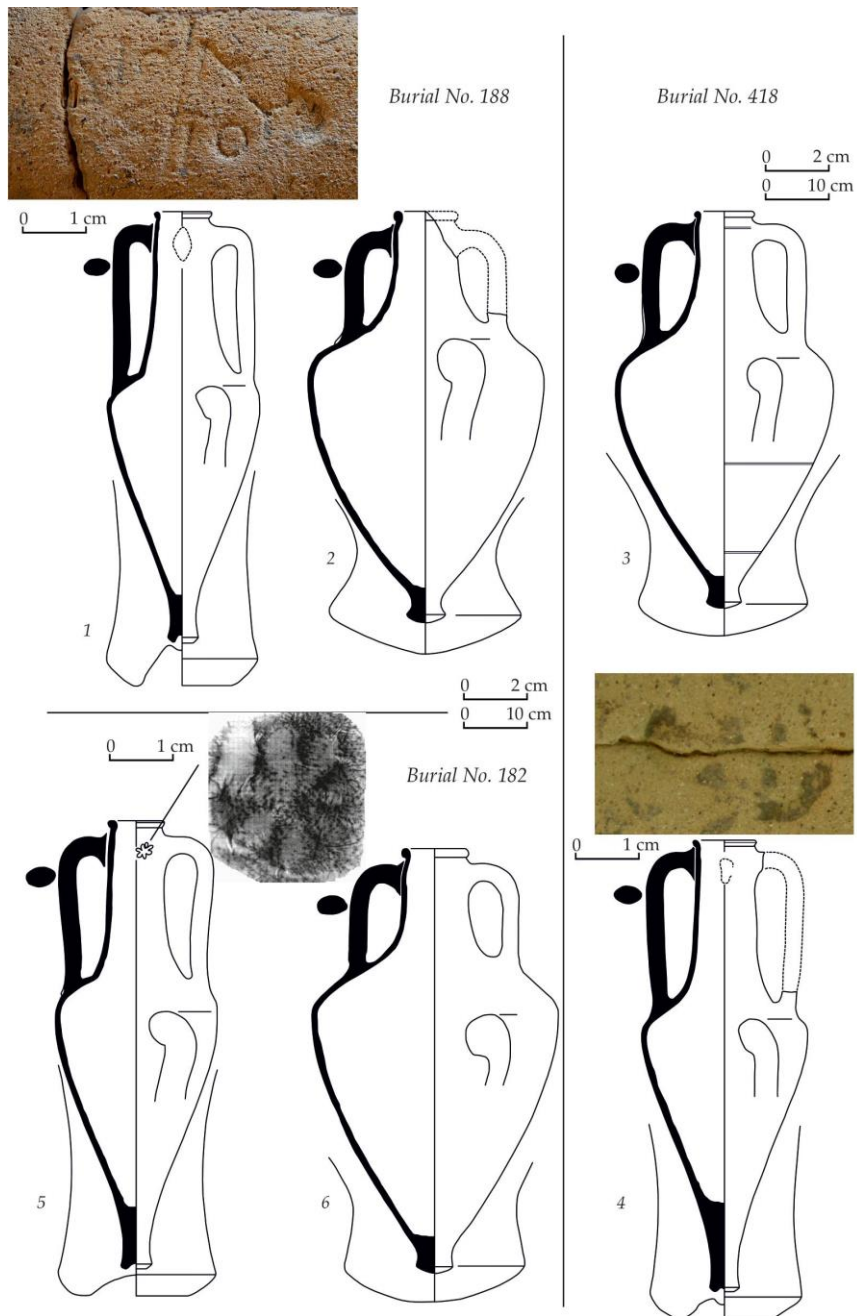
Pl. II. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 360 – 350 BC (type I) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1, 2 – burial no. 296; 3–5 – burial no. 346; 6, 7 – burial no. 358 (1, 4 – Mende; 2, 3, 7 – Sinope; 6 – Thasos).



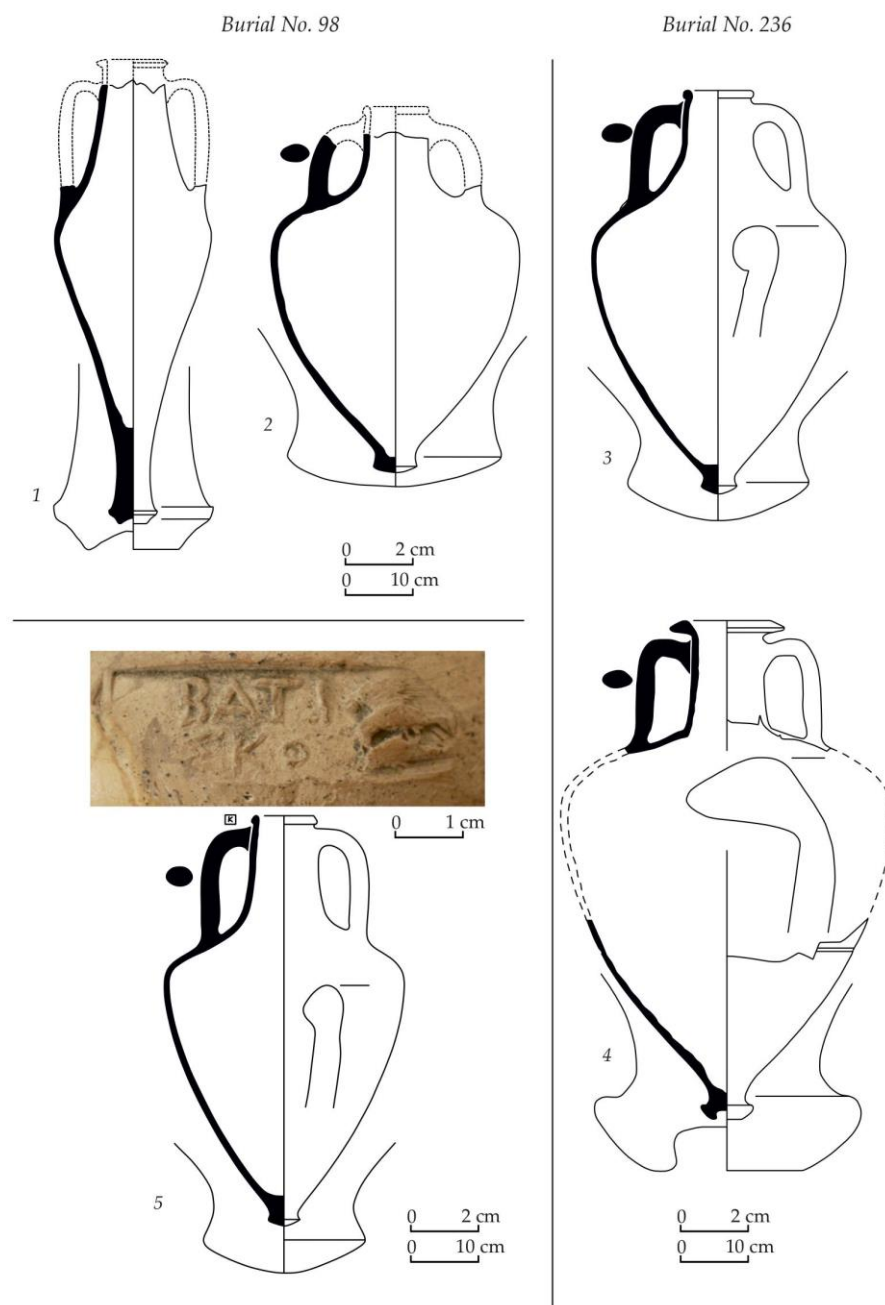
Pl. III. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 370 BC (type II) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1–3 – burial no. 8, kurgan no. 3; 4 – burial no. 288; 5, 6 – burial no. 33 (1 – Heraklea; 2, 4, 6 – Sinope; 5 – Ikos; 3 – black-glazed lekanis).



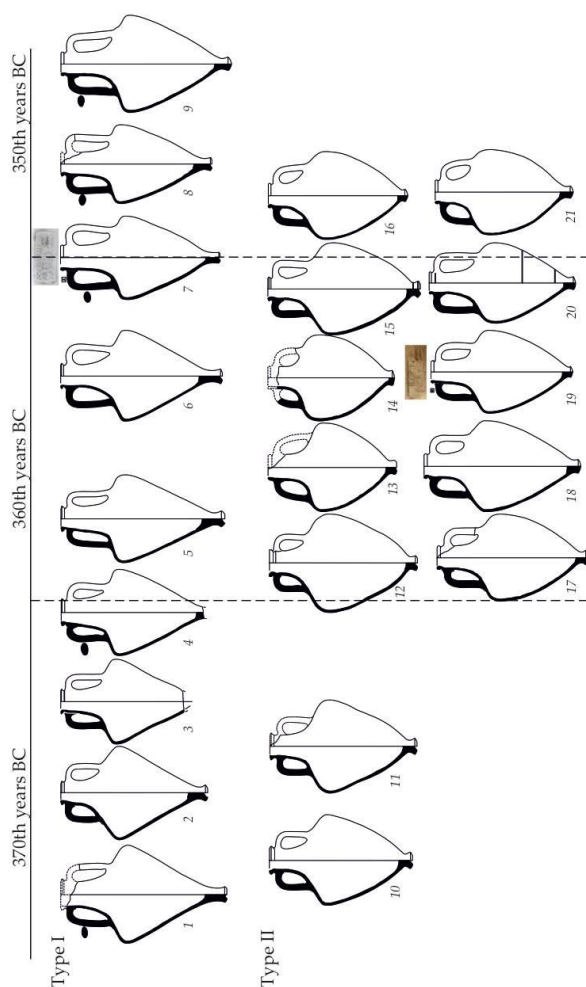
Pl. IV. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 360 – 350 BC (type II) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1–3 – burial no. 159; 4, 5 – burial no. 226 (1 – Thasos; 2, 4 – Sinope; 3 – Knidos; 5 – Heraklea).



Pl. V. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 360 – 350 BC (type II) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1, 2 – burial no. 188; 3, 4 – burial no. 418; 5, 6 – burial no. 182 (1, 4, 5 – Heraklea; 2, 3, 6 – Sinope).



Pl. VI. Complexes with Sinopean amphorae dated to c. 360 – 350 BC (type II) from the Prikubanskiy necropolis: 1, 2 – burial no. 98; 3, 4 – burial no. 236; 5 – burial no. 358 (1 – Thasos; 2, 3 – Sinope; 4 – Knidos); 5 – Sinopean amphora from Chersonesos with the fabricant Batiskos stamp (ΓΘ.Χ.1963-4).



Pl. VII. The evolution of the Sinopean amphorae of the types I and II, c. 370 – 350 BC.
 Type I: 1 – burial no. 209; 2 – burial no. 22; 3 – Chersonesos, room no. 42a; 4 – burial no. 150;
 5 – burial no. 296; 6 – Liventsovskiy burial ground, funeral area (trisna) of the kurgan no. 16;
 7 – Gorgippia, well no. 269 (astynome – Nikomedes); 8 – burial no. 346; 9 – burial no. 358; Type II:
 10 – kurgan no. 3, burial no. 8; 11 – burial no. 288; 12 – burial no. 33; 13 – burial no. 226; 14 – burial
 no. 98; 15 – burial no. 159; 16 – burial no. 236; 17 – burial no. 188; 18 – burial no. 182;
 19 – Chersonesos, well (fabricant Batiskos, ΓΘ.X.1963-4); 20 – burial no. 418; 21 – burial no. 108.