

# **MIGRATION AND IDENTITY IN EURASIA:**

FROM ANCIENT TIMES  
TO THE MIDDLE AGES

Editors:

Victor Cojocaru and Annamária-Izabella Pázsint

---

**Editura MEGA**

Cluj-Napoca

2021

# Contents

Preface.....	7
Note on Abbreviations.....	15
Contributors.....	17
<b>David Braund</b>	
In what sense was the Black Sea Thracian? Reflections on Ethnic Traditions from Thrace to Colchis and the Amazons.....	21
<b>Marta Oller Guzmán</b>	
Fear, Pity and Envy: Human Feelings in the Framework of Greek Colonisation.....	43
<b>Victor Cojocaru</b>	
Development of Identities in the Black Sea Poleis: Some Remarks on Evidence Provided by Honorary Decrees.....	55
<b>Mustafa H. Sayar</b>	
Mass Deportation as Migration Practice in Antiquity .....	75
<b>Mikhail Treister</b>	
Archaeological Evidence of Migration from East to West in Eurasia (2nd–1st Century BC): <i>Pro</i> and <i>contra</i> Arguments.....	87
<b>Rada Varga, Annamária-Izabella Pázsint</b>	
Labour Migration in the Roman World: The Case of Craftsmen.....	115
<b>Lucian Munteanu, Ștefan Honcu, Dan Aparaschivei</b>	
On the Chronology of Roman Coins in Barbaricum. Denarii Finds from the Site of Schineni (Bacău County).....	139
<b>Lavinia Grumeza</b>	
The Sarmatian Cemetery of Mitoc-Malu Galben (Botoșani County/RO): 60 Years Later.....	167

<b>Alpár Dobos</b>	
Migrants <i>versus</i> Locals. The Concept of Migration and Migratory Peoples in the Archaeology of post-Roman Transylvania.....	201
<b>Gleb V. Kubarev</b>	
An Interdisciplinary Approach to the Origin of the European Avars .....	229
<b>Dilnoza Duturaeva</b>	
The Amber Road to China. Trade and Migration of Culture in Pre-Modern Eurasia..	251
<b>Sergei G. Bocharov</b>	
Between the Mongols and Byzantium. The Incorporation of the Crimean Peninsula into the State of the Golden Horde .....	269
Indices.....	285

## Preface

The volume 'Migration and Identity in Eurasia' brings to the forefront two topical concepts in European historiography and beyond. In terms of the Antiquity and Early Middle Ages, emphasis lay (in recent decades) on the impact of mobility and migration in the Greek and Roman world,<sup>1</sup> migration narratives, experiences and structures,<sup>2</sup> migration and integration,<sup>3</sup> networks, connectivity, and cultural interactions,<sup>4</sup> politics of honour and civic identity in the Hellenistic and Roman world,<sup>5</sup> as well as on the archaeological study of migration (concepts, methods, results,<sup>6</sup> scholarly traditions and political ideology – especially in the case of those territories under political debate among various modern countries).<sup>7</sup> The requested space limits impedes us to further discuss these or other aspects here,<sup>8</sup> however, chronologically and geographically, the ancient times and the Middle Ages provide a wide range of approaches for the study of the 'foreigner'/'migrant' and different patterns of inclusion and exclusion. As such, above-mentioned research aspects may also be relevant for issues surfacing, under different forms, in the current development of society, be it with reference to socio-economic, political or cultural aspects.

Moreover, the concepts of 'migration' and 'identity' were the basis of a research project involving several Romanian institutions.<sup>9</sup> The international conference *Migrations and Identity in European History: Communities,*

---

<sup>1</sup> MOATTI 2004; OLSHAUSEN – SAUER 2014; LO CASCIO – TACOMA 2017.

<sup>2</sup> OLSHAUSEN – SONNABEND 2006; SCHUNKA – OLSHAUSEN 2010; WIEDEMANN [et al.] 2017.

<sup>3</sup> See, for instance, MELLER [et al.] 2017.

<sup>4</sup> BRAUND 2005; COJOCARU 2005; COJOCARU – SCHULER 2014; COJOCARU [et al.] 2014; MACK 2015; KOZLOVSKAYA 2017.

<sup>5</sup> MA 2013; HELLER – VAN NIJF 2017.

<sup>6</sup> See, for instance, BURMEISTER 2000; MOLODIN – HANSEN 2019.

<sup>7</sup> In the latter, argumentation was generally built on historical grounds, ancient and early medieval events being included in the narrative of the modern nation building. Note, for instance, A. Dobos's excellent overview (with bibliography), in this volume.

<sup>8</sup> Such as the intense discussion in recent decades about 'archaeology and ethnicity', see, for instance, BRATHER 2004; ULF 2009.

<sup>9</sup> 'Migration and Identity in the Romanian Cultural Space' (PN-III-P1-1.2-PCCDI-2017-0116), coordinated between 2018 and 2021 by the Romanian Academy in Iași. For more information

*Connections, Conflicts* was held in Iasi<sup>10</sup> on September 26-28, 2019, within this project, with the financial support of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. The symposium works were carried out in accordance with three thematic panels, subsequently published in three volumes. Hence, the subtitle of the first volume – ‘From Ancient Times to the Middle Ages’.<sup>11</sup>

The ‘Migration and Identity in Eurasia’ thematic panel brought together 19 scholars from seven countries,<sup>12</sup> ready to discuss a wide range of the latest advances in the study of migrations and identity in Eurasia from Ancient Times to the Middle Ages, with a focus on scholarly traditions, literary evidence and archaeology. All papers addressed current debates about texts, epigraphy, numismatics, iconography, as well as archaeological finds and ongoing international projects. They provided opportunities to share views, new methods and frameworks for future research. Concurrently, this panel was in line with latest efforts to bridge the large gap between the scholarly traditions of the West and East in order to absorb, interpret and integrate the constant flow of new information about the Great Hungarian Plain – Black Sea – Central Asia regions with adjacent territories into mainstream western classical scholarship.

Out of the 15 papers (some co-authored) presented within the ‘Migration and Identity in Eurasia’ thematic panel, eight have been included in this volume;<sup>13</sup> four more (by D. Braund, M. Treister, A. Dobos, and S. G. Bocharov) were added, being very suitable contributions to the subjects of migration and identity. The subsequent collection of papers has

---

about this research project, see <https://miro.acadiasi.ro/home/>. More relevant research results have been the subject of a collective volume, see SOLOMON [et al.] 2019.

<sup>10</sup> This conference was specifically conceived and held as a Humboldt Kolleg and followed a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach, especially with respect to migration processes within European history, discussing them from various historical, archaeological, geographical, linguistic, legal, anthropological, sociological, political science and cultural studies views.

<sup>11</sup> For the second volume, see Cușco [et al.] 2021. The third volume will include the papers presented in the ‘Social Mobility and Identity in Today’s World’ thematic panel.

<sup>12</sup> Germany, Romania, the Republic of Moldova, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Uzbekistan. The United Kingdom should now be added to these, given David Baund’s contribution to the volume.

<sup>13</sup> To provide a clearer idea of the issues discussed in the ‘Migration and Identity in Eurasia’ thematic panel, let us recall here also the papers not sent for publication: *The Late Bronze Age Mega-Fort in Sântana and the Mycenaean World* (F. Gogâltan [et al.]); *Greeks and Their Neighbours in the Asian Part of the Bosporan Kingdom: The Colonization Aspect* (D. Zhuravlev); *The Griffin Motif in the Scythian Weapons. Migration of an Idea* (D. Topal); *Greek Intellectuals in Rome in the 2nd Century BC* (V. Kashcheev); *Migration von West nach Ost. Die Archäologie der Mobilität in der jüngeren vorrömischen Eisenzeit: Beispiel Poienești-Lukaševka-Kultur* (V. Iarmulșchi); *A Prosopographical Approach to the Nomads of the West Eurasian Steppes* (A. Alemany Vilamajó); *Agriculture Between Crisis and Stability: The Reason of the Mobility in the East of the Carpathians Territories During the Early Middle Ages* (G. Bilavski).

been structured based mainly on chronological criteria. Their content may be easily explored through the abstracts available in both languages of the conference – English and German. In what follows, we intend to provide a more systematic overview of these studies.

DAVID BRAUND addresses specifically the awkward interplay between mythical tales of migration and ancient Greek attempts to locate the peoples of their world in appropriate history. The author sets out a vision – rooted largely in Herodotus and Strabo – of what we may call a ‘Thracian Black Sea’. By combining different kinds of ideas and evidence (on the origins of peoples, on the Amazons, and through archaeological and historical inferences), most of the coast of the Black Sea can be claimed, in one way or another, as Thracian. An important aspect of ethnicity has a great importance in all this, namely that ethnicity need not be understood reductively: that is, possession of one ethnicity or identity need not exclude another. Identity and ethnicity may be multiple, with all the flexibility and elasticity that such polycentric thinking brings. At its simplest level, Colchians might be Egyptians, but they remained Colchians too, and might have other ethnic or group identities besides.

MARTA OLLER GUZMÁN focuses on pity, fear and envy as human feelings in the framework of Greek colonization. Based on a detailed analysis of the literary evidence, the author concludes there may be little doubt that much of the Greek settlement in new worlds, far from home, was conducted in a climate of fear and anxiety, not only in a spirit of desperation, profit-seeking or adventure. New terrains, new climates and new peoples with new customs had to be negotiated by Greek traders and settlers who were the products of traditional and rooted societies.

The overall aim of VICTOR COJOCARU was to bring together the evidence provided by honorary decrees touching on development of identities (civic identity, regional identity, Greek or non-Greek identity) in the Black Sea poleis. Which identity is displayed and how it is expressed depends on the context of its occurrence: a festival, a commemorative anniversary, a meeting of the assembly, a religious celebration, an internal conflict, an external threat, a diplomatic mission, and so on. The civic identity in the Black Sea area is closely linked to the memory of the Ionian or Dorian origin, but also permanently confronted with the Barbarians in the hinterland as foreigners from outside.

MUSTAFA H. SAYAR’s goal is to reconsider the question of the ancient practice of mass deportation in the Mediterranean world, by assessing its legal and social consequences throughout the entire ancient period. For cultural history, one of the important consequences of migration during the Greek and Roman antiquity is the establishment of new multilingualism, without any further external borders. Another important

consequence of migration, through deportations and mass enslavement, is the spread of monotheistic religions in Anatolia and other landscapes of the Mediterranean region. Integration and acculturation, with their different dimensions, are the results of migration.

MIKHAIL TREISTER focuses on the most revealing examples in order to prove that analysis of the archaeological materials does not give any reason to suggest the distribution of artefacts of Southern Siberian (Transbaikal) origin in the nomad burials of Asian Sarmatia. Overall, there is every reason to suggest that some group(s) of nomads migrated from Central Asia to the steppes of the Lower Volga region, possibly involved in the events associated with the fall of the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom. The number of migrants was not significant, which is consistent with the observations of other scholars based on the analysis of funeral rites. For the time in question, there are only rare examples of objects brought from the West to the East (probably also through the Eurasian steppes). However, it is not necessary to consider their distribution and that of the objects of Eastern origin in the West as a reflection of economic ties along the Silk Road.

ALPÁR DOBOS offers a short (but rather substantial) overview of how the concept of migrations and the image of the migratory peoples and the local population evolved in the archaeology referring to Transylvania in the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages. At the same time, the author outlines the shortcomings caused by the lack of a theoretical and methodological background on the topic. With varying intensity, political ideology left an imprint on how migration and the so-called migratory peoples were conceptualized throughout the history of research. The constant struggle for historical legitimacy regarding Transylvania led to parallel national narratives of the Romanian and Hungarian historiographies. After the fall of the communist regime, this situation became more relaxed and the possibility of a dialogue less influenced by nationalism became viable.

RADA VARGA and ANNAMÁRIA-IZABELLA PÁZSINT discuss the topic of labour migration in ancient times by addressing the Roman Empire's case, and by focusing on craftsmen, who illustrate a dual type of epigraphic identity construction: the explicit listing of profession and origin mark on the same monument. Owing to the specificities of their profession, the craftsmen seem to illustrate very well the concept of labour migration. However, the authors are aware of certain variables and conditions: firstly, when considering epigraphic and archaeological evidence on craftsmen, they distinguish between mobility of their goods and migration of the professionals themselves; secondly, they underline that some craftsmen might have only experienced short time mobility; thirdly, examples at hand might not be all examples of labour migration, as the craftsmen might have experienced migration for different other personal reasons

unknown to us, thus ending up to practice their skills in different places from those of origin.

LUCIAN MUNTEANU, ȘTEFAN HONCU and DAN APARASCHIVEI present the coin finds from the 2nd-4th century AD settlement of Schineni (Bacău County). The fact that they were found in clear, well-dated archaeological contexts contributes to the understanding of the chronology of Roman coin finds in this part of the Barbaricum. The imperial *denarii* arrived in Western Moldavia in already formed hoards likely since the first half of the 2nd century AD. Starting with this early period, the local population reworked and ascribed them new functions, different from those held within the Empire. Hence, from a numismatic point of view, the Schineni site is representative for the isolated coin finds in Western Moldavia. It best emphasizes the specific monetary identity of this 'barbarian' territory, located in the vicinity of the limes, but separated from the Empire by the natural barrier of the Carpathian Mountains.

LAVINIA GRUMEZA presents ten inhumation graves, attributed to the Sarmatian culture, discovered at the Mitoc-Malu Galben site, in northern Romania. Only six of these have been previously published. By revisiting the topic, the author provides an overview of the cemetery and completes the previously published studies with photographs of the grave goods and further information on rituals. Four unpublished graves, discovered in 1986 and 1987, were also included in the paper. Therefore, it is currently possible to draw up an overview of the cemetery, to exhaustively discuss the grave goods, funerary rituals and propose a narrow dating of the finds: from the second part of the 2nd to mid-3rd century AD.

GLEB V. KUBAREV briefly discusses existing data on the origin of the European Avars and their migration. Only a comprehensive use of all sources and natural scientific methods can shed light on their presumptive connection with the Inner Asian Rourans and the dating issue of certain artefact classes or specific burial complexes from Eastern Europe and Inner Asia. Hence the proposed discussion has the following structure, focusing on: 1) Historical (written) evidence; 2) Archaeological sources; 3) Anthropological and genetic data; 4) Radiocarbon and dendrochronological dating of the monuments pertaining to comparable archaeological cultures; 5) Linguistic data; 6) Climatic and other natural science research. Based on this variety of sources, the author supports the hypothesis of the Inner Asian origin of the European Avars and their identification with the Rourans.

DILNOZA DUTURAEVA aims to link trade and commodity exchange with the migration of peoples and cultures between Europe and Asia using Baltic amber as a case study, and examines the trade routes used to transfer amber from Europe to Central Asia and on to China in the pre-modern

period, combining both material and written sources. From the Han to the Tang periods in China, amber was known mainly as a commodity from the Southern territories and the Mediterranean region. Amber was not a common trade commodity in China during this period and was presented mainly as a diplomatic gift, or so one may assume based on Chinese official accounts. The situation changed during the Northern Song period from the 10th to 12th century in China, when amber became an important part of the Chinese culture and has remained so until the present day.

SERGEI G. BOCHAROV addresses the period between 1223 and 1320, when the Crimean Peninsula was included in the Mongol influence sphere and when Crimea's place within the administrative system of the Golden Horde was established. If earlier this territory formed an integral part of the Byzantine Empire, later, from mid-13th century on, the historical vector of the peninsula changed dramatically and the area was involved in a broader sense in the Eastern civilization area. Hence the identities and their manifestation in the culture of the Crimean Peninsula were influenced by the 'Byzantine', the 'Latin' (Genoese) and the Eastern (Golden Horde, Islamic) agents of growth.

\* \* \*

Hopefully, this volume reflects furthermore a tradition of fruitful collaboration between the Romanian Academy in Iași and many academic institutions from Romania and abroad. This time, cooperation with the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung/Foundation and the Deutsches Kulturzentrum Iași (without whose funding and support the conference would have been impossible) proved to be a priority.

As Editors of the present volume, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to all of the authors for their efficient cooperation during the editorial process (in pandemic times) as well as to our colleagues within the editorial board of the book series 'Pontica et Mediterranea', involved as reviewers and language editors. We would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Gabriela Balica (Cluj-Napoca) who proofread the English texts and Dr. Ulrike Peter (Berlin) who proofread the German abstracts. With Dr. Flavius Solomon (Iași) we collaborated closely both during different organization stages of the 'Migrations and Identity in European History' conference and during the editing of its proceedings. Last, but not least, we would like to warmly acknowledge yet again the collegial and very efficient collaboration with the Mega Publishing House.

March 2021

Victor Cojocaru and Annamária-Izabella Pázsint

## References

- BRATHER, Sebastian 2004: *Ethnische Interpretationen in der frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie. Geschichte, Grundlagen und Alternativen*, Berlin – New York.
- BRAUND, David (ed.) 2005: *Scythians and Greeks. Cultural Interactions in Scythia, Athens and Early Roman Empire (Sixth Century BC – First Century AD)*, Exeter.
- BURMEISTER, Stefan 2000: *Archaeology and Migration. Approaches to an Archaeological Proof of Migration*, *Current Anthropology* (Chicago, IL.) 41.4, 539–567.
- COJOCARU, Victor 2005: *Ethnic Contacts and Cultural Exchanges North and West of the Black Sea from the Greek Colonization to the Ottoman Conquest*, Iași.
- COJOCARU, Victor – SCHULER, Christof (ed.) 2014: *Die Außenbeziehungen pontischer und kleinasiatischer Städte in hellenistischer und römischer Zeit*, Stuttgart.
- COJOCARU, Victor [et al.] (ed.) 2014: *Interconnectivity in the Mediterranean and Pontic World during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, Cluj-Napoca.
- CUȘCO, Andrei [et al.] (ed.) 2021: *Migration and Population Politics during War(time) and Peace(time): Central and Eastern Europe from the Dawn of Modernity to the Twentieth Century*, Cluj-Napoca [forthcoming].
- HELLER, Anna – VAN NIJF, Onno M. (ed.) 2017: *The Politics of Honour in the Greek Cities of the Roman Empire*, Leiden – Boston.
- KOZLOVSKAYA, Valeriya (ed.) 2017: *The Northern Black Sea in Antiquity: Networks, Connectivity, and Cultural Interactions*, Cambridge.
- LO CASCIO, Elio – TACOMA, Laurens E. (ed.) 2017: *The Impact of Mobility and Migration in the Roman Empire*, Leiden – Boston.
- MA, John 2013: *Statues and Cities. Honorific Portraits and Civic Identity in the Hellenistic World*, Oxford.
- MACK, William 2015: *Proxeny and Polis. Institutional Networks in the Ancient Greek World*, Oxford.
- MELLER, Harald [et al.] (ed.) 2017: *Migration und Integration von der Urgeschichte bis zum Mittelalter / Migration and Integration from Prehistory to the Middle Ages*, Halle a. d. Saale.
- MOATTI, Claudia 2004: *La mobilità des personnes en Méditerranée de l'antiquité à l'époque moderne: procédures de contrôle et documents d'identification*, Rome.
- MOLODIN, Vyacheslav I. – HANSEN, Svend (ed.) 2019: *Mobil'nost' i migratsiya: kontseptsii, metody, rezul'taty / Mobility and Migration: Concepts, Methods, Results*, Novosibirsk.
- OLSHAUSEN, Eckart – SAUER, Vera (ed.) 2014: *Mobilität in den Kulturen der antiken Mittelmeerwelt*, Stuttgart.
- OLSHAUSEN, Eckart – SONNABEND, Holger (ed.) 2006: *Troianer sind wir gewesen – Migrationen in der antiken Welt*, Stuttgart.
- SCHUNKA, Alexander – OLSHAUSEN, Eckart (ed.) 2010: *Migrationserfahrungen – Migrationsstrukturen*, Stuttgart.
- SOLOMON, Flavius [et al.] (ed.) 2019: *Migrații, politici de stat și identități culturale în spațiul românesc și european (Migrations, State Policies and Cultural*

*Preface*

Identities in the Romanian and European Space), Vol. I: Ipostaze istorice ale mișcărilor de populație și modele identitare etnolingvistice actuale (Historical Hypostases of Population Movements and Current Ethnolinguistic Identity Models), Bucharest.

ULF, Christoph 2009: Rethinking Cultural Contacts, *Ancient West & East* 8, 81–132.

WIEDEMANN, Felix [et al.] (ed.) 2017: Vom Wandern der Völker. Migrationserzählungen in den Altertumswissenschaften, Berlin.

## Contributors

DAN APARASCHIVEI is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology at the Romanian Academy in Iași. His publications include 'Medical Care for the Roman Army on the Trajan's Column?' in: *Columna Traiani – Trajanssäule. Siegesmonument und Kriegsbericht in Bildern. Beiträge der Tagung in Wien anlässlich des 1900. Jahrestages der Einweihung*, 9.-12. Mai 2013, ed. by F. Mitthof & G. Schörner, Viena 2017, 71–76 & pl. 26.1; 'Some remarks concerning the rural vici and their administration in Moesia Inferior Province', in: *Ad finem Imperii Romani. Studies in honour of Coriolan H. Opreanu*, ed. by S. Cociș [et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2015, 27–43; *Healthcare and Medicine in Moesia Inferior*, Iași 2012; and *The Roman Cities of the Lower Danube (1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD)* [in Rom., with abstract in French], Iași 2010.

SERGEI G. BOCHAROV is Assistant Professor of Medieval History and Archaeology at Sevastopol State University, Crimea. His publications include 'Genoese Possessions in Crimea in the Second Half of the 14th Century' [in Russ.], *Bylye Gody* (Sochi) 38.1 (2015) 808–824; 'Chersonesos Taurike und die Ägäis im 5.-3. Jahrhundert v. Chr.: Neue archäologische Fundkomplexe', in: *Interconnectivity in the Mediterranean and Pontic World during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, ed. by V. Cojocaru [et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2014, 229–250 (with S. Ušakov); 'The Byzantine Glazed Pottery in the Northern Black Sea Region (End XIII-XIV Centuries)', in: *Atti del IX Congresso Internazionale sulla Ceramica Medievale nel Mediterraneo*, Venice 2012, 255–260 (with A. Maslovskiy); and (ed.) *The North and West Black Sea Area during Antiquity and the Middle Ages* [in Russ., with abstracts in Engl.], Simferopol 2009 (with V. Cojocaru).

DAVID BRAUND is Professor Emeritus of Black Sea History at the University of Exeter. His publications include *Greek Religion and Cults in the Black Sea Region: Goddesses in the Bosphoran Kingdom from the Archaic Period to the Byzantine Era*, Cambridge 2018; (ed.) *Scythians and Greeks. Cultural Interactions in Scythia, Athens and the Early Roman Empire (Sixth Century BC – First Century AD)*, Exeter 2005; *Georgia in Antiquity*, Oxford 1994; and *Rome and the Friendly King. The Character of the Client Kingship*, London 1984.

VICTOR COJOCARU is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology at the Romanian Academy in Iași. His publications include *Bibliographia classica orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini*. Vol. I-III, Cluj-Napoca 2014-2019; *Instituția proxeniei în spațiul pontic*

/ *Die Proxenie im Schwarzmeerraum*, Cluj-Napoca 2016; (ed.) *Die Außenbeziehungen pontischer und kleinasiatischer Städte in hellenistischer und römischer Zeit*, Stuttgart 2014 (with Chr. Schuler); and (ed.) *Ethnic Contacts and Cultural Exchanges North and West of the Black Sea from the Greek Colonization to the Ottoman Conquest*, Iași 2005.

ALPÁR DOBOS is a researcher at the National Museum of Transylvanian History, Cluj/Kolozsvár. His publications include 'On the Edge of the Merovingian Culture. Row-grave Cemeteries in the Transylvanian Basin in the 5th-7th Centuries', in: *Kollaps – Neuordnung – Kontinuität / Collapse – Reorganization – Continuity: Gepiden nach dem Untergang des Hunnenreiches*, ed. by T. Vida [et al.], Budapest 2019, 111–142; (ed.) *Archaeologia Transylvanica. Studia in honorem Stephani Bajusz*, Cluj-Napoca – Târgu Mureș 2015 (with D. Petruț [et al.]); *Migration Period and Early Medieval Cemeteries at Fântânele (Bistrița-Năsăud County)*, Cluj-Napoca 2012 (with C. H. Opreanu); and 'The Reihengräberfelder in Transylvania after 100 Years of Archaeological Research', *ActaACarp* 46 (2011) 171–206.

DILNOZA DUTURAEVA is a DFG Research Fellow at the Center for Turkish, Ottoman, Balkan and Central Asian Studies School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences, Paris. Her publications include 'From Turkistan to Tibet: The Qarakhanid Khaganate and the Tsongkha Kingdom', in: *Iran and Central Asia in the First Millennium: Continuity and Change from the Pre-Islamic to the Islamic Period*, ed. by D. Tor & M. Inaba, Notre Dame [forthcoming]; 'Behind the Names: Chinese Terms for Central Asian Dynasties and Peoples from the Qarakhanids to the Timurids', in: *Aus den Tiefenschichten der Texte: Beiträge zur turko-iranischen Welt von der Islamisierung bis zur Gegenwart*, ed. by N. Purnaçheband & F. Saalfeld, Wiesbaden 2019, 139–156; 'Qarakhanid Envoys to Song China', *Journal of Asian History* (Wiesbaden) 52.2 (2018) 179–208; and 'Between the Silk and Fur Roads: Qarakhanid Diplomacy and Trade', *Orientierungen: Zeitschrift zur Kultur Asiens* 28 (2016) 173–212.

LAVINIA GRUMEZA is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology at the Romanian Academy in Iași. Her publications include 'Migration Period Graves Recently Discovered in Sânpaul (Cluj County/ RO)', *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 50.3 (2020) 413–427 (with G. Cupcea); *Corpus der römischen Funde im europäischen Barbaricum. Rumänien Band 1. Kreis Arad*, Cluj-Napoca 2019; 'Stamped Hispanic Amphorae from Roman Dacia', *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 45 (2018) 559–565; and *Sarmatian Cemeteries from Banat (Late 1st – Early 5th Centuries AD)*, Cluj-Napoca 2014.

ȘTEFAN HONCU is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology at the Romanian Academy in Iași. His publications include 'An Oinophora Type Vessel Discovered at the Noviodunum Necropolis', *Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica* (Iași) 26.2 (2020) 287–294 (with A.-D. Stănică); 'A Shield Umbo Discovered in the Rural Settlement of Ibida – 'Fântâna Seacă' (Slava Rusă, Tulcea County)', in: *Advances in Ancient Black Sea Studies: Historiography, Archaeology and Religion*, ed. by V. Cojocaru

[et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2019, 457–472 (with L. Munteanu); ‘Roman Kitchenware Discovered in the Military Environment in Dobrudja’, *Rei Cretariae Romanae Fautorum Acta* 45 (2018) 573–579; and *Roman Ceramic Kitchenware in Dobrudja – 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD* [in Rom., with abstract in English], Constanța 2017.

GLEB V. KUBAREV is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk. His publications include ‘Old Turkic Stone Enclosures at Kyzyl-Shin, Southeastern Altai’, *Archaeology, Ethnology and Anthropology of Eurasia* 46.2 (2018) 79–89; *Alttürkische Gräber des Altaj*, Bonn 2017; ‘Tomb Complexes of the Ancient Turks in the Valley of the Khar-Yamaatyn-gol River [Northwestern Mongolia]’ [in Russ.], *ArkH* 22 (2016) 115–129; and *The Culture of the Ancient Turks of the Altai (On the Basis of Burials)* [in Russ.], Novosibirsk 2005.

LUCIAN MUNTEANU is a researcher at the Institute of Archaeology at the Romanian Academy in Iași. His publications include (ed.) *Studia numismatica et archaeologica in honorem Virgiliu Mihailescu-Bîrliba oblata*, Bucharest – Piatra-Neamț 2018 (with C.-D. Nicola & G. Talmățchi); *Coin Finds in the Sites of Roman Dacia* [in Rom., with abstract in English], Iași 2017; ‘Trade Connections between Asia Minor and the Western Pontic Area in the 4<sup>th</sup> Century CE. Some Sphragistic Considerations’, in: *Interconnectivity in the Mediterranean and Pontic World during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, ed. by V. Cojocaru [et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2014, 299–330 (with C. Chiriac); and ‘Some Remarks Concerning the Gold Coins with the Legend ΚΟΣΩΝ’, in: *Proceedings of the XIV<sup>th</sup> International Numismatic Congress, Glasgow 2009*, ed. by N. Holmes, Glasgow 2011, 304–309.

MARTA OLLER GUZMÁN is Associate Professor of Greek Philology at the Autonomous University of Barcelona. Her publications include ‘Recherches sur la prosopographie des magistrats d’Olbia du Pont d’après les inscriptions pour Achille Pontarchès’, in: *Interconnectivity in the Mediterranean and Pontic World during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, ed. by V. Cojocaru [et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2014, 505–524; ‘La carta de Dionisio: un nuevo testimonio del comercio griego norpóntico’, *ZPE* 192 (2014) 169–175; (ed.) *Contacto de poblaciones y extranjería en el mundo griego antiguo. Estudio de fuentes*, Bellaterra 2013 (with R. A. Santiago Álvarez, coord.); and *Orígenes y desarrollo del culto de Aquiles en la Antigüedad: recogida y análisis de fuentes*. Th.D. UAB (URL: <http://www.tesisred.net/handle/10803/5543>).

ANNAMÁRIA-IZABELLA PÁZSINT is a researcher at the Babeș Bolyai University of Cluj/Kolozsvár. Her publications include ‘The Kindred Dimension of the Black Sea Associations: Between Fictive and Real Meaning (3<sup>rd</sup> Century BC – 3<sup>rd</sup> Century AD)’, in: *Social Interactions and Status Markers in the Roman World*, ed. by R. Varga & G. Cupcea, Oxford 2018, 79–90; ‘Romans 1 by 1. Overview of a Research Project’, *Digital Classics Online* 4.2 (2018) 37–63 (with R. Varga, I. Boda & D. Deac); ‘Cult Associations on the Northern Shore of the Black Sea: Three Centuries of Research’, *SAA* 24.2 (2018) 303–319; and ‘The Reflection of Personal and

Collective Tragedies in Ancient Sources. 1. Personal Tragedies in Roman Epigraphy', *JAHA* 5.4 (2018) 22–31 (with R. Varga).

MUSTAFA H. SAYAR is Professor of Ancient History at the University of Istanbul. His publications include 'Lysimacheia. Eine hellenistische Hauptstadt zwischen zwei Kontinenten und zwei Meeren: Ein Ort der Interkonnektivität', in: *Interconnectivity in the Mediterranean and Pontic World during the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, ed. by V. Cojocaru [et al.], Cluj-Napoca 2014, 363–382; *Kulturbegegnung in einem Brückenland*, Bonn 2004; *Die Inschriften von Anazarbos und Umgebung. Teil I. Inschriften aus dem Stadtgebiet und der nächsten Umgebung der Stadt*, Bonn 2000; and *Perinthos-Herakleia und Umgebung. Geschichte, Testimonien, Griechische und Lateinische Inschriften*, Vienna 1998.

MIKHAIL TREISTER worked at the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts at Moscow from 1979 to 1997. Since 1999 he is based in Germany and worked at the Institutes of Classical Archaeology of the University of Leipzig, Institute of Near Eastern Archaeology, Free University Berlin and German Archaeological Institute, Berlin. His publications include *Toreutik und Schmuck im nördlichen Schwarzmeergebiet (2. Jh. v. Chr. – 2. Jh. n. Chr.)*, Bd. 1-3, Bonn 2007 (with V. Mordvinceva); *Hammering Techniques in Greek and Roman Jewellery and Toreutics*, Leiden [et al.] 2001; *The Gold of Troy: Searching for Homer's Fabled City*, New York 1996 (with V. Tolstikov); and *The Role of Metals in Ancient Greek History*, Leiden [et al.] 1996.

RADA VARGA is a researcher at the Babeş Bolyai University of Cluj/Kolozsvár. Her publications include *Carving a Professional Identity. The Occupational Epigraphy of the Roman Latin West*, Oxford 2020; (ed.) *Social Interactions and Status Markers in the Roman World*, Oxford 2018 (with G. Cupcea); (ed.) *Official Power and Local Elites in the Roman Provinces*, Routledge Publishing 2016 (with V. Rusu-Bolindel); and *The Peregrini of Roman Dacia (106-212)*, Cluj-Napoca 2014.