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ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

LXII-LXIII  
2018-2019



ACADÉMIE ROUMAINE  
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « VASILE PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

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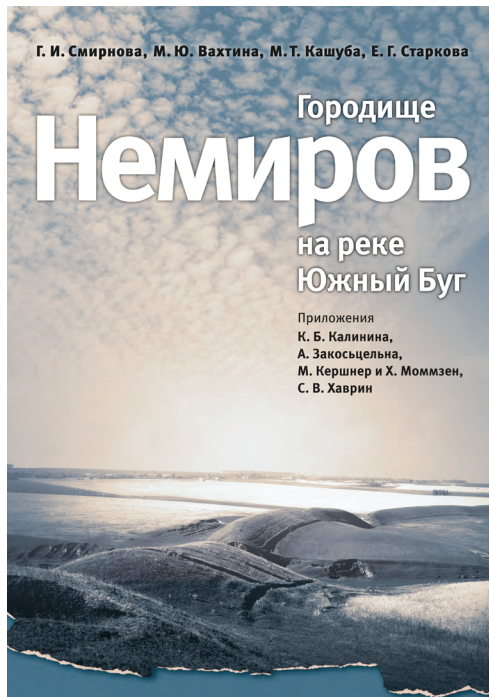
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The monographic study “Nemirov Hillfort on the Southern Bug River” consists of: Prologue, Introduction, six chapters, conclusions, nine annexes, bibliography and archival materials, abbreviations and a short English summary.

The volume examines the remains collected in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century at one of the most prestigious, but not well studied sites in the forest steppe of the Black Sea. The fortified settlement, known since 1862, is located 4 km southeast of the town of Nemirov, in the Vinnic’ka region, and 10 km southeast of the Southern Bug River. Although it was known from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the first archaeological reconnaissance accompanied by field survey at this site were made only in 1909 by S.S. Gamčenko, and later in 1910-1911 followed by the well-known professor of the Saint Petersburg University, A.A. Spicyn. Thirty years later, the Nemirov Fortress was visually researched by the Moscow University Professor,

B.N. Grakov, assisted by G.D. Smirnov, the scientific secretary of the Kiev Institute of Archaeology. The war ended the research planned by the Moscow professor. Extensive investigations in the fortified settlement of Nemirov were undertaken in 1946-1948 by the Leningrad State University team under the leadership of Professor M.I. Artamonov. As a result, the following were studied: the internal and external fortification system, the remains of some surface dwellings and household constructions and of three huts. There was found a valuable and diverse archaeological material including stone artifacts, ornaments and bronze utensils, and a great amount of pottery.

Pottery consists of three categories of vessels from two chronological periods. There are the “amphoroid” and bitronconical vessels with ribbed or painted decoration characteristic of the Cucuteni – Trypillia culture; handmade vessels of various shapes, with or without relief ornament, belonging to the Iron Age; fragments of various types of vessels imported from the pottery workshops of East Ionia. The remains discovered were published in a series of studies and informative materials, some accompanied by illustrations, but most of the materials remain in the collections of the Institute of History of Material Culture and the Hermitage of Saint Petersburg.

Since the 1960s, the fortified settlement of Nemirov has been in the attention of Ukrainian specialists. The investigations carried out, not being extensive, did not radically change the knowledge about this site.

The authors of the monograph “Nemirov Hillfort on the Southern Bug River” aimed to study in detail the site documentation kept in the archives of state institutions and persons who, at various stages, were involved in the field investigation process.

Without intending to praise the results of those who took responsibility for processing all the materials scattered in various collections, as well as archive documentation, it should be noted that the authors did a great job that culminated in the development of an exceptional monograph, through which the vast majority of artifacts and field notes of specialists who researched the fortified settlement of Nemirov in the first half of the last century are put into circulation.

The work, as conceived by the authors, represents a monographic study in which the relics of one of the most important archaeological sites in the Ukrainian forest steppe are exhaustively described, analyzed and properly interpreted. Analyzing the available materials, the researchers established that near the village of Sažki, Nemirov District, Vinnic'ka Region of Ukraine, sites from several cultural-chronological periods have alternated: Eneolithic – Trypillia culture C I; Late Bronze Age – late 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC; Early Iron Age – second half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century - 6<sup>th</sup> century BC; La Tène; 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD – Chernyakhov culture; Middle Ages – 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries – Old Russian culture; Modern and Contemporary.

Although the monograph is the result of collective labor, in fact only the first chapter describing the history of research and the formation of collections was developed jointly, the other five were written by one, two or three authors. The same is observed in the case of the annexes.

- Annex 1, more precisely the examination of materials and painting technique of the Trypillia culture pottery from Nemirov was developed by C.B. Kalinina, from the Scientific Restoration and Conservation Department of this institution.
- Annexes 2-4, dedicated to the analysis of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic statuettes, and clay items from the excavations at Nemirov were written by E.G. Starkova, from the Department of Archaeology of Eastern Europe and Siberia at the State Hermitage Museum.
- Annex 5, encompassing the analysis of flint and stone items of the Trypillia culture found at Nemirov was written by A. Zakościelna from the Institute of Archeology of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, Poland.
- Greek archaic pottery from Nemirov (Annex 6), analyzed in detail by the prominent specialist of the Institute of History of Material Culture M.Ju. Vahtina, is inextricably linked to Chapter 5 of the monograph, which was entirely written by her.
- Annex 7 is dedicated to the results of archaeometric analyses of imports of East Greek archaic pottery from Nemirov, and was written by M. Kershner and H. Mommsen, from the Austrian Archaeological Institute in Vienna.
- The results of X-ray fluorescence analysis of the bronze handle from Nemirov (Annex 8) were presented by S.V. Havrina, from the Technical-Scientific Expertise Department at the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg.
- Annex 9, about the burials found in the territory of Nemirov, was entirely written by G.I. Smirnova, the late researcher of the Hermitage's Department of Archeology of Eastern Europe and Siberia.

Chapter 1 of the study is dedicated to the history of archaeological research at the fortified site of Nemirov and its reflection in the works of specialists during the 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries. The evolution of the investigations

during this period and, in particular, those undertaken by S.S. Gamčenko in 1909, A.A. Spicyn in 1910-1911, M.I. Artamonov in 1946-1948, as well as the system of formation and preservation of museum collections is presented in great detail.

Chapter 2, about the archaeological site from Nemirov, written by G.I. Smirnova and M.T. Kašuba contains general information about the site and its fortification systems, and provides a detailed description of the informative materials and field documentation performed during the excavation: site plans and field notes, as well as some ideas expressed by the research leaders S.S. Gamčenko and M.I. Artamonov. There are briefly characterized the cultural-chronological horizons that alternated at the archeological site near Sažki village, Nemirov District, Vinnic'ka Region of Ukraine.

Chapter 3, regarding the discoveries of the Eneolithic period (Trypillia culture) at Nemirov, was written by E.T. Starkova. Studying the Trypillia materials selected by S.S. Gamčenko, A.A. Spicyn, and M.I. Artamonov, kept in the Hermitage's collections, the author concludes that all the artifacts in number of over 1500 pottery fragments, 54 anthropomorphic figurines, 31 zoomorphic representations, 28 clay items and 51 flint pieces were discovered in the same settlement. Although a relatively small section of the Trypillia horizon was subjected to archaeological exploration, according to brief information, remains such as of burnt clay platforms, fragments of pottery and items made of stone, the remains of surface constructions and traces of huts were discovered there.

According to the manufacturing technique, the consistency of the clay, the ingredients used, the baking and the decoration, the Trypillian pottery consists of two categories. The first one is represented by the rudimentary ceramic vessels, the so-called kitchenware, with ribbed decoration, stamped patterns, or without ornament. The second category consists of fine pottery specimens with invisible ingredients, baked at a temperature of 900°-950°. Usually the vessels are painted with monochrome decoration, which covers 2/3 of the surface. Despite the fact that the pottery is mostly fragmentary, it is still possible to determine the standard forms characteristic of Trypillia culture: "amphoroidal", bitronconical, binocular vessels, cups, tronconical bowls, and others types specific to the Cucuteni – Trypillia C I stage. The analysis of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines, as well as several clay items, perfectly illustrated on the pages of this study, is of great interest. A special place is occupied by the study of flint items, which proves that they were made of Volhynian and Dniester flint. Among them are the long blades processed by the oblique retouching technique. The origin of such artifacts belongs to the regions of Western Asia and Anatolia where they are known in the Hacilar Aceramic Neolithic horizons and the Çatalhöyük Neolithic horizons. In the Eastern Balkan regions, they are noticed in the Eneolithic cultures of Gumelnița – Karanovo VI, Varna, etc.

Chapter 4, dedicated to the discoveries belonging to the Early Iron Age at Nemirov, written by G.I. Smirnova and M.T. Kašuba, explores all the finds from the Hallstattian layer of the Nemirov Hillfort. A special attention is paid to the local pottery and, in particular, to the origin of the types of vessels with polished black slip.

Chapter 5, about the Greek pottery found at Nemirov, entirely written by the well-known specialist M.Ju. Vahtina, represents a valuable study, which shows the general characteristics of imported pottery, indicating the chronology and topography of Greek discoveries, and focuses on the analysis of the categories of pottery observed at the fortified site of Nemirov. The author pays more attention highlighting the collections of imported pottery from this archaeological site in the context of contemporary discoveries, found fortuitously or during archaeological excavations in the Northern and North-Western Black Sea region. Analyzing the imported material, the researcher highlights two categories of pottery: wares for transportation of foodstuffs and fine wares for everyday use. The first category, represented by packaging vessels – *amphorae* – was produced in various workshops in mainland Greece and islands, such as Lesbos, Chios, Clazomenae; two fragments come from vessels made in unidentified manufacturing centers. The fine wares are represented by fragments of a cup, a painted amphora made in a workshop of southern Ionia and some fragments of the rim of an oinochoe. Based on a detailed analysis, using many analogies from different sites, a possible distribution period for such goods has been established: from the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 8<sup>th</sup> century to the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC (p. 212-214, fig. 166).

In chapter 6, regarding the periodization and chronology of the Early Iron Age site of Nemirov, written by G.I. Smirnova, M.T. Kašuba, and M.Ju. Vahtina, an attempt was made to clarify the evolution of the site in a particular chronological segment. Based on the study of chronological indicators, such as the local pottery, imports, but also on stratigraphic observations, the authors proposed certain variants of periodization of the Hallstattian horizon, simultaneously determining the significance and place of the Nemirov Hillfort in that period.

The structure of the study and the wording of the chapters, being largely conditioned by the available material, do not raise any doubts. The style, elegant and accessible to the general public, deserves all praise.

The ideas and assumptions presented are interesting and unquestionable, although some of them still remain under the influence of the historiography of the last century. Impressive is the design of the monograph, the graphic representations and the wonderful photos of the artifacts. It is an excellent volume that provides an interesting and diverse set of informative materials that were known about, but their true value has not been determined. Thanks to the authors, archaeological and archival materials that remained

unpublished for more than a century are available for the scientific use. The authors of this work certainly deserve gratitude of the scientists studying the history of the Iron Age of Southeastern Europe.

After reading the whole text, it can be easily seen that the last three chapters, which analyze the structures from the first period of the Iron Age, represent the quintessence of the entire volume. Studying archaeological finds and archival materials, the authors try to elucidate the evolution of the site during a certain chronological segment. Highly appreciating the value of the work, it seems appropriate to point out inaccuracies and ambiguous formulations regarding stratigraphy, periodization and chronology, ethnical and cultural attributions, but also the overall characterization of the forest-steppe region of the Early Iron Age.

Regarding the stratigraphy problems, it is easy to understand that recreating an adequate stratigraphy using the information of several researchers who explored the settlement in different periods of the 20<sup>th</sup> century involves great difficulties. Despite these realities, the authors, as far as possible, made serious efforts to reconstruct a more or less real stratigraphic situation. In some cases, the authors' attempts were successful, in others, such as in the case of the hut no. 2, there is still need for reflection.

Thus, from the analysis of the 1947-1948 field notes, according to the authors, it seems that one hut overlapped another. They believe that two habitation layers can be distinguished there – an assumption that deserves all attention and cannot be ignored. But the stratigraphic situation of this construction could have another explanation. Hut no. 2 could have undergone a major improvement. To reduce the level of humidity, the floor with all the remains was covered with a layer of dry, well-compacted soil, on which a new heating system was arranged. The wooden structure was the ditch that surrounded hut no. 2. Such repairs could be made in a short period of time. The authors themselves admit that archaeological finds from the filling of the hut no. 2 cannot be divided into layers.

Particular attention is paid to periodization and chronology, proposing two variants. One of them, proposed by G.I. Smirnova as far back as in 2002, suggests a period of time from the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC; the second variant, proposed by M.T. Kašuba and M.Ju. Vahtina, suggests a period from the second half or the end of the 8<sup>th</sup> century to the first third of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC. This is welcome, since the authors show that they are aware that the credibility coefficient of both variants is relative and indicate only certain chronological characteristics of the Early Iron Age of the region in discussion. The division of the period into three stages indicating the chronological parameters is welcome, but, being based on chronological indicators, primarily on the imported goods, it can only be conventional. It is clear that the moment when fine pottery vessels were produced

and the period of their distribution in the Northern Black Sea region were different. It is difficult to determine when and how the imported goods entered the Nemirov Hillfort: by direct trade or by cultural dissemination. Thus, the monographic study, providing concrete materials, mostly unpublished, original ideas and assumptions, also determines new reflections.

The cultural and chronological attribution of the Nemirov discoveries can be a special topic for all the researchers of this site. As far back as in 1911, A.A. Spycyn remarked that "... Russia was not widowed by... the so-called Hallstattian culture". In the late 1940s, M.I. Artamonov pointed out "... the essential contribution of the Holigrady culture..." to the creation of the pottery types discovered at Nemirov. Analyzing in detail the archaeological findings, the authors consider that two components of cultural evolution are clearly highlighted: one is represented by the artifacts of local tradition, such as the archaic vessels characteristic of the Chernoles culture, and the second is represented by the categories of items with wide similarities in the Carpatho-Danubian pottery repertoire, especially in the Basarabi group (p. 184-191). Taking into account such statements, the final conclusion is surprising: the fortified site belonged to the Scythians. It seems that the authors were not able to overcome the captivity of the idea of "pushing back in time" the history of the archaic Scythia, in which one of the authors fell in the early 1990s<sup>1</sup>, when some publications tried to reinforce the idea of the autochthonous nature of the Scythians, "...whose material culture was formed in the Eurasian steppes by the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC after contacts of nomads with different autochthonous communities"<sup>2</sup>. The scheme of the evolution of the archaic Scythia, divided into three stages: 750-700; 700-650; 650-600 BC, did not cause much enthusiasm, being regarded only as a welcome attempt. But, according to some well-known experts, "... conclusions based on the analysis of ancient texts do not correspond to archaeological realities"<sup>3</sup>, and "the proposed version is just an insufficiently reasoned hypothesis, and it would be premature to consider such a chronological framework for the archaic Scythia indisputable"<sup>4</sup>. If we accept the proposed statement, then the early Scythian period I does not make sense, since in the middle of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC the supposed process of symbiosis was in its initial state and, therefore, the Scythians did not exist yet. Perplexities are caused by the very nature of the symbiosis between the settled population of the Eurasian steppes, belonging to different ethnic groups, and nomads from the east, who also did not represent a unitary community, eventually making up the Scythian Iranian ethnos. This idea, like other inconsistencies, reflects the imposition of an ethno-chronological periodization called

to demonstrate the autochthonism of the Scythians in the Northern and North-Western Black Sea region, which is an outdated idea.

It is a pity that the results of the analysis of narrative and epigraphic sources, as well as huge amount of archaeological material introduced into scientific use through several monographies and syntheses, studies or academic treatises, which stipulate that "... the question of origin of the Scythians and their material culture remains at the level of discussion"<sup>5</sup>, were not taken into account. There was overlooked the fact that the sites of the Novocherkassk group of the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC<sup>6</sup> differ from Scythian sites as far as concerns weapons, horse equipment, and art representations<sup>7</sup>; archaeological realities are neglected, indicating that 39 early burial mounds belonging to the Scythians are known today in the Northern or North-Western Black Sea region, of which only six belong to the period from the 7<sup>th</sup> century to the turn of the 7<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC<sup>8</sup>; there was also ignored the idea that the massive invasion of Scythian nomads in this region occurred no earlier than the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>9</sup>. An archaeological argument supporting this last statement can be the time of the destruction of some cities, such as Trahtemiriv<sup>10</sup>, by the Scythians or the abandonment of several open or fortified settlements, such as Motronino<sup>11</sup> and others.

The replacement of cultural-chronological periodization with an ethnic and chronological one, as in this work, is estimated by some researchers as a banality, which actually pays tribute to a long-rooted tradition. Going along this path, one can go too far. Why, then, should we not respect another tradition, according to which the Scythians were the ancestors of the Slavs? We believe that respecting traditions is not always appropriate.

The assumptions made by the author of this observations regarding some sections of the study in question are just reflections that may or may not be taken into account by both its authors and readers.

Thanks to the diligent work of the authors, an important study was carried out that saved what seemed impossible to save, introducing valuable information into scientific circulation, which earned them the gratitude of specialists and everyone who may be interested in this topic.

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<sup>1</sup> Smirnova 1993, p. 101-118.

<sup>2</sup> Medvedskaja 1992, N3, p. 86-107.

<sup>3</sup> Raevskij 1993, p. 83.

<sup>4</sup> Pogrebova 1993, p. 88.

<sup>5</sup> Arheologija SSSR 1989, p. 48.

<sup>6</sup> Terenožkin 1976, p. 22.

<sup>7</sup> Arheologija USSR 1986, p. 50.

<sup>8</sup> Ol'hovskij 1991, p. 56.

<sup>9</sup> Il'inskaja, Terenožkin 1983, p. 88-107.

<sup>10</sup> Fialko, Boltrik 2003, p. 142-143.

<sup>11</sup> Bessonova, Skoryj 2001, p. 125.

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## ABRÉVIATIONS

- AA – Archäologischer Anzeiger. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin  
AAR – *Analecta Archaeologica Ressoiviensia*. Institut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów  
ACSS – *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia*, Leiden  
ActaAntHung – *Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Budapest  
ActaArch – *Acta Archaeologica*, København  
ActaArchCarp – *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica*. Polish Academy of Sciences – Cracow Branch, Kraków  
ActaArchHung – *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Budapest  
Acta Hargitensia – *Acta Hargitensia*, Anuarul Muzeelor din județul Harghita, Miercurea Ciuc  
ActaMN – *Acta Musei Napocensis*. Muzeul Național de Istorie a Transilvaniei, Cluj-Napoca  
ActaMT – *Acta Musei Tutovensis. Istorie Veche și Arheologie*. Muzeul „Vasile Pârvan”, Bârlad  
Aegyptus – *Aegyptus. Rivista Italiana di Egittologia e di Papirologia*. Scuola di Papirologia dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano  
AfO – *Archiv für Orientforschung*. Institut für Orientalistik, Wien  
AJA – *American Journal of Archaeology*. The Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America, Boston  
AJAH – *American Journal of Ancient History*. Harvard University  
Aluta – *Aluta*. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc, Sfântu Gheorghe  
AM – *Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung*, Athen  
AMI(T) – *Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran (und Turan)*. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Eurasien Abteilung, Außenstelle Teheran, Berlin.  
Analele Brăilei – *Analele Brăilei*. Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila  
Anthropozoologica – *Anthropozoologica*. Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris  
Antiquity – *Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology*, Durham University, Durham  
Apulum – *Acta Musei Apulensis*. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia  
ArhMold – *Arheologia Moldovei*. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie, Iași  
ArhVestnik – *Arheološki vestnik*. Inštitut za arheologijo ZRC SAZU, Ljubljana  
Arheologija SSSR – *Arheologija SSSR: Svod arheoloških istočnikov*. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva  
Archaeometry – *Archaeometry*. University of Oxford  
ArchBulg – *Archaeologia Bulgarica*, Sofia  
ArchÉrt – *Archeológiai Értesítő. A Magyar Régészeti és Művészettörténeti Társulat Tudományos Folyóirata*, Budapest  
ArchJug – *Archaeologia Iugoslavica*. Arheološko društvo Jugoslavije, Beograd  
ArchKorr – *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt*. Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum, Mainz  
Argesis – *Argesis*. Muzeul Județean Argeș, Pitești  
Arta – *Arta: Achaemenid Research on Texts and Archaeology*  
AS – *Anatolian Studies*. Journal of the British Institute at Ankara, Cambridge University Press  
ASAE – *Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte*, Le Caire  
AȘUI – *Analele Științifice ale Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași*  
AW – *Antike Welt. Zeitschrift für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte*, Darmstadt  
Banatica – *Banatica*. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița  
BARBrSer – *British Archaeological Reports, British Series*, Oxford  
BARIntSer – *British Archaeological Reports, International Series*, Oxford  
BARSupSer – *British Archaeological Reports, Supplementary Series*, Oxford  
BASOR – *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, The University of Chicago Press  
BCMI – *Buletinul Comisiunii/Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice*, București  
BerRGK – *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, Frankfurt am Main  
BiblIstrPont-SA – *Biblioteca Istro-Pontică. Seria Arheologie*. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea

- BiblMusAp – Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia  
 BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, București  
 BSNR – Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București  
 BSS – Black Sea Studies, Aarhus  
 București.MIM – București. Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București  
 CA – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București  
 CAH – Cambridge Ancient History, 14 volumes, Cambridge University Press, 1970-2005  
 CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal. McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge  
 Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău  
 CCA, campania ..... – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România  
 CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Muzeul Dunării de Jos, Călărași  
 CEFR – Collection de l'École Française de Rome  
 CercIst – Cercetări Istorice. Complexul Național Muzeal „Moldova”, Iași, Muzeul de Istorie a Moldovei, Iași  
 Chiron – Chiron. Mitteilungen der Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, München  
 CIGP – P. Kovács (ed.), *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum Pannonicarum (editio maior)*, Hungarian Polis Studies (HPS) 8, Debrecen, 2001  
 CII I.1 – R. Schmitt, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, Part I: *Inscriptions of Ancient Iran*, vol. I: *The Old Persian Inscriptions, Texts I: The Bisitun Inscriptions of Darius the Great. Old Persian Text*, London, 1991  
 CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, 17 volumes, Berlin, 1853-  
 Classical Review – The Classical Review. The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press  
 CIQ – The Classical Quaterly, The Classical Association, Cambridge University Press  
 CN – Cercetări Numismatice. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României, București  
 CNA – Cronica Numismatică și Arheologică. Foaie de informații a Societății Numismatice Române, București  
 Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'Archéologie « Vasile Pârvan », București  
 Danubius – Danubius, Revista Muzeului de Istorie Galați  
 Drevnosti Bospora – Drevnosti Bospora. Institut Arheologii, Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva  
 Drobeta – Drobeta. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier, Drobeta-Turnu Severin  
 Electrum – Electrum. Journal of Ancient History. Department of Ancient History at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow  
 ESA – Eurasia Septentrionalis Antiqua. Bulletin et mémoires consacrés à l'archéologie et l'ethnographie de l'Europe orientale et de l'Asie du Nord, Helsinki  
 EO I – *Erdélyi Okmánytár I (1023-1301)*. Bevezető tanulmánnyal és jegyzetekkel regesztákban közzéteszi Zs. Jakó, Budapest, 1997  
 FGtH – F. Jacoby (hg.), *Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker*, Berlin (und Leiden) 1923-  
 Gallia – Gallia. Archéologie de la France Antique. CNRS Éditions  
 Germania – Germania. Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main  
 GlasnikSarajevo – Glasnik Zemaljskog Muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo  
 GM – Göttinger Miscellen. Beiträge zur ägyptologischen Diskussion, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen  
 Godišnjak – Godišnjak. Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja. Akademija Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo  
 Hierasus – Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani  
 Historia – Historia. Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart  
 Historia Urbana – Historia Urbana. Comisia de Istorie a Orașelor din România, Academia Română, Sibiu  
 Histria Antiqua – Histria Antiqua. Institute društvenih znanosti Ivo Pilar, Zagreb  
 Hrvatska revija – Hrvatska revija. Matica hrvatska, Zagreb  
 HS – Historische Sprachforschung. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlag, Göttingen  
 HSCP – Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Harvard University Press  
 IDR – *Inscripțiile Daciei romane*, Editura Academiei, București, 1975-

- IG – *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Berlin, 1903-
- IGLR – E. Popescu, *Inscripțiile grecești și latine din secolele IV–XIII descoperite în România*, București, 1976
- ILD – C.C. Petolescu, *Inscripții Latine din Dacia*, București, I (2005), II (2016)
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II.1 (1902), II.2 (1906), III (1914/1916)
- Iran – Iran. Journal of the British Institute of Persian Studies, London
- Istros – Istros, Muzeul Brăilei „Carol I”, Brăila
- IzvestijaHaskovo – Izvestija na Istoričeski Muzej Haskovo. Regionalen Istoričeski Muzej - Haskovo
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Nacionalnija arheologičeski Institut, Sofia
- JAMÉ – A Nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza
- JEA – European Journal of Archaeology (continues Journal of European Archaeology). European Association of Archaeologists, Cambridge University Press
- JIES – Journal of Indo-European Studies, Washington
- JNES – Journal of Near Eastern Studies. The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago
- JRGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz, Mainz
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- Kêmi – Kêmi. Revue de philologie et d'archéologie égyptiennes et coptes, Cambridge University Press
- Klio – Klio. Beiträge zur Alten Geschichte, Berlin
- KRI I – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume I. *Ramesses I, Sethos I, and contemporaries*, Oxford, 1975
- KRI II – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume II. *Ramesses II, royal inscriptions*, Oxford, 1979
- KRI IV – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume IV. *Merenptah and the late 19th dynasty*, Oxford, 1982
- KRI V – K.A. Kitchen, *Ramesside Inscriptions, Historical and Biographical*, Volume V. *Setnakht, Ramesses III, and contemporaries*, Oxford, 1983
- KSIAMoskva – Kratkie soobščeniija Instituta arheologii, Moskva
- KSIIMK – Kratkie soobščeniija o dokladah i polevyh issledovanijah Instituta istorii material'noj kul'tury, Moskva
- LRBC – *Late Roman Bronze Coinage A.D. 324-498*; part I. *The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine A.D. 324-346* (P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent) ; part II. *Bronze Roman Imperial Coinage of the Later Empire A.D. 346-498* (R.A.G. Carson, J.P.C. Kent), London, 1965
- MAA – Macedoniae Acta Archaeologica. Makedonsko Arheološko Naučno Društvo, Skopje
- MAInstUngAk – Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Budapest
- Marisia – Marisia. Muzeul Județean Mureș, Târgu Mureș
- Meander – Meander. Rocznik wydawany przez Komitet Nauk o Kulturze Antycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk poświęcony kulturze świata starożytnego
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- MemAnt – Memoria Antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis. Complexul Muzeal Național Neamț, Piatra-Neamț
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moskva
- MIBE – W. Hahn, M.A. Metlich, *Money of the Incipient Byzantine Empire (Anastasius I – Iustinian I, 491-565)*, Vienna, 2000
- Mnemosyne – Mnemosyne, A Journal of Classical Studies, Brill, Leiden
- MonAnt – Monumenti antichi pubblicati per cura delle Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Roma
- MonHungHist – *Monumenta Hungariae Historica* 2, Scriptorum 1-38, Pest-Budapest, 1857-1906.
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletin Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- NABU – Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires. Société pour l'étude du Proche-Orient ancien
- Nature – Nature, scientific journal, London
- OJA – Oxford Journal of Archaeology. School of Archaeology, University of Oxford
- Opuscula archaeologica – Opuscula archaeologica. Arheološki zavod Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, Zagreb

- OREA – Oriental and European Archaeology. Institute for Oriental and European Archaeology at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna
- PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
- PAS – Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie Berlin
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, Seminar für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a. M., Abteilung für Ur- und Frühgeschichtliche Archäologie des Historischen Seminars der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität, Münster
- Peuce – Peuce. Studii și note de istorie veche și arheologie. Muzeul Delta Dunării / Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- Peuce S.N. – Peuce, serie nouă. Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie. Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale „Gavrilă Simion”, Tulcea
- Philologus – Philologus. Zeitschrift für Antike Literatur und ihre Rezeption, Berlin
- Phoenix – Phoenix. Journal of the Classical Association of Canada, Toronto
- PIFK – Problemy istorii, filologii, kul'tury. Magnitogorsk
- PMMB – Publicațiile Muzeului Municipiului București
- Pontica – Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța
- Praehistorica – Praehistorica. Univerzita Karlova, Praha
- PZ – Praehistorische Zeitschrift. Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Berlin
- Radiocarbon – Radiocarbon. An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge University Press
- RAnt – Res Antiquae, Bruxelles
- RBN(S) – Revue Belge de Numismatique (et de Sigillographie). Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique, Bruxelles.
- RE – Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893-
- REA – Revue des Études Anciennes. Maison de l'Archéologie, Université Bordeaux Montaigne, Pessac
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques. L'associations pour l'Encouragement des Études grecques en France, Paris
- RESEE – Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes. Academia Română, Institutul de Studii Sud-Est Europeene, București
- Revista Arheologică – Revista Arheologică. Academia de Științe a Moldovei, Institutul Patrimoniului Cultural, Chișinău
- RevBistr – Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RIC V.2 – P.H. Webb, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, V.2. Probus – Amandus*, London, 1933 (reprinted 1968)
- RIC VI – C.H.V. Sutherland, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VI. From Diocletian's reform (A.D. 294) to the death of Maximinus (A.D. 313)*, London, 1967
- RIC VII – P.M. Bruun, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VII. Constantine and Licinius A.D. 313-337*, London, 1966
- RIC VIII – J.P.C. Kent, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, VIII. The Family of Constantine I A.D. 337-364*, London, 1981
- RIC X – J.P.C. Kent, *The Roman Imperial Coinage, X. The Divided Empire and the Fall of the Western Parts A.D. 395-491*, London, 1994
- RMI – Revista Monumentelor Istorice, București
- RMM-MIA – Revista muzeelor și monumentelor - Monumente istorice și de artă, București
- RossArh – Rossijskaja Arheologija. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- RPRP – Reports of Prehistoric Research Projects. Prehistory Foundation, Sofia
- SA – Sovetskaja Arheologija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut arheologii, Moskva
- SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași
- SAAC – Studies in Ancient Art and Civilisation. Jagiellonian University Institute of Archaeology, Kraków
- Saeculum – Saeculum. Jahrbuch für Universalgeschichte. Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen
- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice din România, București
- Sargetia – Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane, Deva

- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie). Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- Situla – Situla Journal: Dissertationes Musei Nationalis Sloveniae, Ljubljana
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra
- Sovetskaja Etnografija – Sovetskaja Etnografija. Akademija Nauk SSSR, Institut etnografii, Moskva
- SSH – Social Science History. Social Science History Association, Cambridge University Press
- Starinar – Starinar. Naučni časopis Arheološkog instituta u Beogradu, Beograd
- StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări, Sibiu
- Stratum plus – Stratum plus. Arheologija i kulturnaja antropologija, Vysšaja Antropologičeskaja Škola, St. Peterburg-Chișinău-Odessa-București
- Studia Hercynia – Studia Hercynia. Ústav pro klasickou archeologii, Filozofická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy, Praha
- Suceava – Suceava. Anuarul Muzeului Național al Bucovinei, Suceava
- SympThrac – Symposia Thracologica
- SzO V – L. Szádeczky Kardoss (ed.), *Székely Oklevéltár V*, Kolozsvár, 1896
- Talanta – Talanta. Proceedings of the Dutch Archaeological and Historical Society, Amsterdam
- Thraco-Dacica – Thraco-Dacica. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie „Vasile Pârvan”, București
- TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*
- TÜBA-AR – Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi Arkeoloji Dergisi, Ankara
- Tyragetia – Tyragetia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău
- Ub. II – F. Zimmermann, C. Werner, G. Müller (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen II*, Hermannstadt, 1897
- Ub. IV – G. Gündisch, F. Zimmermann (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen IV*, Hermannstadt, 1937
- Ub. V – G. Gündisch, F. Zimmermann (hrsg.), *Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Deutschen in Siebenbürgen V*, București, 1975
- UF – Ugarit Forschungen. Internationales Jahrbuch für die Altertumskunde Syrien-Palästinas. Institut für Altorientalistik und die Vorderasiatische Archäologie, Münster
- UPA – Universitätsforschungen zur prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
- VAHD – Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku. Arheološki muzej Split
- Valachica – Valachica. Studii și cercetări de istorie și istoria culturii. Complexul Național Muzeal Curtea Domnească, Târgoviște
- VAMZ – Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu, Zagreb
- VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii. Otdelenie istoriko-filologičeskikh nauk Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva
- VHAD – Vjesnik Hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva, Zagreb
- Vizantijskij vremennik – Vizantijskij vremennik. Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Moskva
- WPZ – Wiener prähistorische Zeitschrift. Wiener Prähistorische Gesellschaft, Wien
- ŽA – Živa Antika / Antiquité Vivante. Društvo za antički studii na SRM, Seminar na klasična filologija, Filozofski fakultet, Skopje
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Complexul Muzeal Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn