

## Chian Amphorae in Colchis

**Christine Shavlakadze**

*Ph.D. student of Archaeology, Ivane Javakhsishvili Tbilisi State University*

Among the ceramic finds from the settlements and cemeteries of the Eastern Black Sea area, one of the biggest groups is represented with amphorae. Their study is important for identifying the trade and economic relations existing in the region in Antiquity. Research with this direction – amphorae, as one of the ways for studying trade relations represents an actual subject in modern archaeology.

On the third stage of the Greek Colonisation of the Black Sea (middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) Ionian Greeks (Milesians) began to settle on its Eastern shore – Colchis [28, p. 68; 4; 3, pp. 119-126; 32; 37, pp. 223-258]. Along with the appearance of the first Greek settlements, import of different products with transport amphorae began; they came from Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Thasos, Klazomenae and other centres, among which many are still unidentified. Among the different major products were: wine, olive oil, tree glue and figs [28, p. 68; 4; 32; 2, pp. 86-102].

Wine was produced also in Colchis. The place of provenance of brown clay amphorae is thought to be Colchis and it was diffused around the region. Brown clay amphorae – handles stamped with the letters ΔΙΟΣ[ΚΟΥ] seem to illustrate well enough the shipping of wine from ancient Sukhumi (Dioscuria) to destinations to Crimea and its environs [1, pp. 72-74; 42, pp. 95-96; 3, pp. 119-126].

Chian amphorae in the Black Sea area represent the largest group of Greek imported amphorae. Their distribution in Colchis starts from the border of the 7<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. and it reaches a maximum in the 6<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. [17, p. 69; 18, p. 68]; after Chian come Lesbian, Thasian and other amphorae [38, pp. 111-135].

Nowadays Chian import in Colchis is traced to many sites; Let us discuss each of them<sup>5</sup>:

***Batumis Tsikhe.*** Batumis Tsikhe is located in the suburb of the city Batumi, on the left bank of the river Khorolistskali (**pl. I**). Chian amphorae (10 fragments) were discovered in the earliest layer of the site, which is dated to the border of the 7<sup>th</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. Their surface is covered with a thick layer of white paint and is painted with wide bents of black glaze. On the handle of one of the amphorae is a circle with a point in its centre; they belong to the earliest Greek imports not only in Georgia, but, also in the Transcaucasus [12, p. 82].

Chian amphorae are discovered also in ***Kobulet - Pichvnari.*** This place is located on the 10<sup>th</sup> km to the North of Kobuleti, to the mouth of river Choloki and Ochkhamuri (**pl. I**).

According to the long-scaled archaeological excavations at Kobulet-Pichvnari, which were carried out for many years, different deposits were studied; as a result, in total 100 Chian amphorae were revealed: 4 – from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Colchian cemetery (from 315 burials); 35 – from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Greek necropolis (from 250 burials); 2 from the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Greek necropolis (from 136 burials), 30

---

<sup>5</sup> Information about Chian and other imported amphorae from different sites is given in chronological and regional order from early to late periods. On each site the percentage of other imported amphorae is also given for a better representation of the portion of Chian amphorae.

from the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Colchian settlement; From the territory of the Hellenistic cemetery and Pichvnari site – 25 amphorae dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C; and finally 6 are dated to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.[16, pp. 42 - 64; 15, p. 135, see. reference 1].

By the second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. three types of Chian amphorae co-exist in Pichvnari; among them some are large (21 litres capacity), others small (10 litres capacity) in size[13, p. 62; 17, pp. 34 - 38; pp. 65 - 68].

There are only 6 Chian amphorae with stamps<sup>6</sup>, graffiti or other signs from Pichvnari: on the neck of an amphora from the #1 burial of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Necropolis there is graffiti, which according to parallels, is read as "Heracles" or "Heraclis"; On the lower part of the handle of one of the amphorae is a stamp; on the shoulder of the amphora from #39 burial is a ligature consisting of two letters which M. Nasidze read (from right to left) as a word *ἐλαιον* (olive oil)[19, pp. 34-35].

At least 179 amphorae come from different deposits of Pichvnari, among which 101 (56,42%) are **Chian** (about the date see above); 29 (16,20%) – **Thasian** (25 – 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C; 4 – 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 13 (7,26%) – **Heracleian** (4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 5 (2,79%) – **Ionian** (5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 3 (1,67%) – **Mendeian** (1 – 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C; 2 – 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 1 (0,55%) – **Lesbian** (5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 1 (0,55%) – **Solokha II** (4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 26 (14,52%) – **unidentified**[17, pp. 65-68; 18, pp. 99-100; 14, pp. 109-124].

The main consumers of high quality Chian wine at Kobulet-Pichvnari were Greeks. There were straight routes between Chios and the Greek cities of Colchis and Chian products reached the local population via Greek units[15, pp. 135-136].

The next is *Tsikhisdziri*. It is located 9 km south of Kobuleti (**pl. I**).

Tsikhisdziri is one of the most important sites of the Eastern Black Sea area.

315 burials of various periods are revealed in Tsikhisdziri. Amphorae are often used at burials; in the rest of cases they are represented as burial inventory. Chian amphorae from here belong to the developed variant of bulbous neck type.

From 29 amphorae dated to the early Classical and Hellenistic ages 15 are **Chian** (second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 2 – **Mendeian** (first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 5 – **North Aegean**, among which 1 – probably **Samian** (second quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 7 – **Proto-Thasian** and **Thasian** (5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.)[19, pp. 30 - 34; 40, pp. 25 - 30; 7, p. 81; pp. 93 - 97; 17, pp. 50 - 61; 8, pp. 151 - 153].

The next site, where Chian amphorae are also discovered is *Jvris Mta*. It is located in Adjara; in the river Khorolistskali ravine (**pl. I**).

According to the archaeological excavations processed on the site 1 **Chian** amphora was revealed, dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.[36, pp. 26-31].

*Simagre*. The settlement of Simagre is located 12 km to the East of Poti, in the easternmost part of the village Sakorkio (**pl. I**).

On the site the main types of Archaic East Greek amphorae were discovered. The number of only some of them is known: 8 – **Chian** (second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) 1 – **Lesbian** (with grey clay), 1 – **Lesbian circle**, 3 – **Zeest Samian** and also **Clazomenean** and **Proto-Thasian**, (their number is unknown). All amphorae are dated to the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. – beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.[27, p. 202; 29, pp. 43-48; pp. 63-65; 5, p. 9].

---

<sup>6</sup> Only a small part of Chian amphorae was stamped. The stamps were attached on one handle or neck of amphorae. The stamps consist of names (eponym and fabricant) and the city emblem – Sphinx with the amphora. Stamping of Chian amphorae begins from the second part of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. and becomes more intense in the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C.

Hellenistic layers on the lower streamside of Rioni are identified in several places; among them trench N16 is of a special interest; it is cut 1 km South of Simagre settlement, where 1 toe and 2 handles of **Sinopian** amphora were discovered[29, pp. 76-77].

**Rioni streamside settlements.** On the left terrace of the river Rioni were excavated single layer settlements; as a result of excavations Greek-imported amphorae were discovered; among them 3 – with **cup-like toes**; fragments of rims and toes of Thasian and Thasian circle amphorae dated to the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.

In the village Kvemo Chaladidi in the place called “Tkhinis wood” a trace of a settlement was discovered in 1963, where a **Sinopian** amphora toe was unearthed[29, p. 63-65; pp. 73-74].

One of the most important centres of Chian import is clearly **Vani**. It is located in the Imereti lowland, on the bank of the river Sulori (**pl. I**).

Greek import in Vani and its environs is a result of trade-economic relations of the Greek world with Colchis. Diffusion of imported items in Vani, on the one hand, gives us an impression about the trade activities of Greeks with one region of Colchis: on the other hand it is important for the history of Vani itself.

In Vani overall, 130 fragments of amphorae were discovered, among which: 29 (22,30%) are **Chian**<sup>7</sup> (1 – border of the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.; 2-5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.; 10 – 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.; 16 – 3<sup>rd</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 29 (22,30%) – **Rhodian** (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 28 (21,53%) – **Sinopian** (3 – 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.; 25 – first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.); 9 (6,92%) – **Thasian circle** (5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.); 8 (6,15%) – **Knidian** (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 5 (3,84%) – **Thasian** (4 – 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.; 1 – 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 4 (3,07%) – **Coan** (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 4 (3,07%) – **Heracleian** (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 3 (2,30%) – **Solokha I** (4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 3 (2,30%) – **Mendeian** (5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.); 2 (1,53%) – **Chersonesian** (end of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. – beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C.); 1 (0,76%) – **Attic** (4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 1 (0,76%) – **Lesbian** (end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) and 4 (3,07%) – **unidentified**;

Archaeological material from Vani shows a Chian amphora import in the 6<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.[39, pp. 5-10; pp. 16-18; 11, pp. 252-253; pp. 295-296].

On the sites (**Mtisdziri, Dablagomi, Dapnari, Tsikhesulori, Sakanchia**) located around the Vani site among the synchronic Greek amphorae Chian were also traced. From the total 117 amphorae 38 are Rhodian (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 36 – Sinopian (36 – 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.; 5 – 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 11 – Chian (2 – 6 – 5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.; 3 – 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.; 4 – 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.; 2 – 3<sup>rd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> cc. B.C.); 10 – Coan (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); 4 – Thasian (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 2 – Mendeian (4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 2 – Thasian circle (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 2 – Knidian (2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.); 2 – Nikandros Group (2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.); 1 – Panticapaeum (4<sup>th</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 1 – Solokha I (4<sup>th</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.); 1 – Heracleian (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.) and 1 – Corinthian (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.).

Thus, Greek import from Vani site and its surrounding territory is quite varied and gives us an important material for the history of trade – economic relations between the Greek world and Colchis. At the first stage of this relationship (second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. – beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) the role of Eastern Greek trade and manufacturing centres is evident, however, in the last quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. Attic import begins.

The study of Greek import shows, that in the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. it spreads to the rural territory of old Vani, which represented the political center of one of the administrative regions of the Colchian kingdom; it had a function of a large trade – economic centre and divided products as well[39, pp. 113 -116; pp. 126-132; pp. 136-140; 27, p. 49; 26, p. 52].

---

<sup>7</sup> Three of them are stamped. The names are: Ἰκεσίου, ἡγησίου.

**Kulevi.** The village of Kulevi is located in the Khobi municipality, at the mouth of the river Khobi, 18 km distance from the city Khobi (pl. I).

According to the fieldwork processed in 1999-2005 three settlements were revealed close to each other; the date of Greek transport amphorae from here falls in the period between the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. to the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C.

In total there had been revealed fragments of 50 amphorae; almost all the amphorae bear traces of exposure to fire. According to preliminary analysis the earliest specimens are from Lesbos dating from the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. Here are also **Chian** (with bulbous necks), **Thasian** and **Thasian circle** amphorae; the most numerous are **Sinopian** amphorae (two of them had stamps); Apart from the foregoing there are separate fragments of whose determination is not feasible owing to their degree of fragmentation and poor preservation.

A fairly large quantity of vegetable resin survives at the bottom of two amphorae. According to P. Dupont and D. Kacharava these amphorae were intended for wine [31, pp. 47-49; 30, pp. 133-134].

**Sagvichio.** A settlement hill of Sagvichio is located in Senaki district, in the marshy, woody reserve between the rivers Rioni and Pichori (pl. I).

On the central hill of the site, which is known by the name, "Zurganishi", at 3m depth from the surface, shards of East Greek e.g. "Ionian group" amphorae were discovered, which are probably **Chian** which are presumably dated to the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.

South from "Zurganishi", 500 meters away from the material discovered in the trench cut on the right bank of the river Pichori, the majority is represented with fragments of rims, toes and handles of **Sinopian** amphorae. One of them had a stamp dated to 350-270 B.C. Here are amphorae with "cup-like toes" which were created due to the influence of Attic amphorae. One more similar toe was discovered in the trench cut at 2 m depth on the bank of the river.

Besides these there are fragments of rim and handle of **Lesbian** amphorae dated at the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C; **Thasian** amphorae toes, fragments of toes, rims and necks of **Chian** amphorae.

Discovery of the material coming from Greek cities indicates that Pichori settlement represented an economically very prominent place [6, pp. 75-79].

**Ergeta.** A village Ergeta is located in Zugdidi municipality, 27 km distance from the city Zugdidi, on the right bank of the river Churia (pl. I).

On the hill of Ergeta fragments of Chian amphorae with cap-like toes were discovered dating to the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. [21, p. 185].

The next centre under discussion is **Ochamchire**. It is located in Abkhazia, 55 km South of Sukhumi, between the rivers Adzikvara and Ghalidzga (pl. I).

The ruins of an old city – Gienos are located in the Western part of Ochamchire. Due to the very fragmentary written and epigraphic sources about Gienos archaeological material is of a great importance [10, pp. 79-89; 24, pp. 341-347; 41, p. 98].

As a result of work carried out on the site of Gienos numerous imported amphorae were revealed, the majority of which comes from the III and IV cultural layers of the site. The III layer revealed fragments of 5 amphorae, among them, 1 is **Chian** (5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.); 4 – **unidentified**. The IV layer revealed fragments of 13 amphorae, among which 7 are **Chian** (first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 2 are **Samian** (second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c.– 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.); 1 – **Thasian circle** (end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. – first quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) and 3 – **unidentified**.

The rims of Chian amphorae with bulbous necks from here are covered with brown paint. Their clay is brownish-grayish, contains large amounts of sand and mica particles [35, pp. 16 - 30].

**Sukhumi.** Sukhumi is located in the central part of Abkhazia, on the sea shore (pl. I).

The old city of Dioscuria was founded by the Milesians in the first part of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B. C. on the bank of the modern bay of Sukhumi; The close trade relations of Dioscuria with the Greek world in the 6<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. attests imported material<sup>8</sup> discovered here [42, pp. 95-96].

In the city, while cutting different trenches, there were discovered hundreds of amphorae fragments dating to the 5<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C. There are amphorae dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> cc. B.C. as well [42, pp. 23-27; p. 188].

Interesting material was unearthed during excavations of *Sukhumis Tsikhe*, especially on its western part. Among imported amphorae are: **Chian** (end of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. – beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.; 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); **Thasian** (4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.); **Sinopian** (4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.) and **Coan** (2<sup>nd</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> cc. B.C.) [42, pp. 200; p. 208; p. 229].

The second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c.-3<sup>rd</sup> c. B.C. is a period of the rise of Dioscuria. Fragments of Sinopian, Thasian, Rhodian, Heracleian and Coan amphorae dating from this period were discovered in the settlements of Akhul-Abaa, Guad-Ikhu, Akhali Atoni, Agudzera, Machara-2 and Sukhumis mta [42, pp. 212-213; pp. 218-219; 41, pp. 76-78].

Sinopian and Rhodian amphorae, dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C., were discovered in Tsiteli Shukura, Kapitanovka, Lechkopski, Gulripshi, Tsibiliumi and Patskhiri [42, p. 206; p. 215; pp. 220-222].

Important information comes from the study of the agricultural territory – Chora of Dioscuria.

The *Eshera* site is located in the South-Eastern part of Vereshagina hill, 10 km distance from Sukhumi (pl. I). Cultural layers dating from the 6<sup>th</sup>-1<sup>st</sup> cc. B.C. were revealed on the site.

According to the discovered material it is clear, that the settlement here appeared in the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. but in the 5<sup>th</sup> c.- first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. among the finds are **Chian** (11 handle of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.), fragments of **Heracleian** and **Sinopian** amphorae [42, p. 202; 33, p. 22; 35, pp. 31-34].

In the material dated to the 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C. from Eshera are fragments of **Sinopian**, **Coan**, **Heracleian and Northern Black Sea Area** amphorae [42, p. 209].

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> c., and the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C., Hellenized aboriginal tribes enter Eshera, but still the settlement preserves its Greek appearance. Among imported material are **Sinopian** and **Coan** amphorae [42, p. 230].

The Necropolis of Eshera site was probably located north to the hill. In the burials amphorae were also discovered, among them one was **Coan**, dating from the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> – middle of the 2<sup>nd</sup> c. B.C. [42, p. 212; p. 217; 22, pp. 5-13].

**Conclusion.** According to the presented information, it is clear that the cities and settlements of Colchis had close trade relations with many Greek centres. All of these trade activities were processed by Greeks, according to the interest of the local population in the first place.

Archaic (end of the 7<sup>th</sup> c.-6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) Greek imported amphorae are very few on Colchian sites (Batumis Tsikhe, Tsikhisdziri, Kobulet-Pichvnari, Simagre, Ochamchire and Eshera). Import in this period is traced also into the inner regions of Colchis, from where we have few fragments of late Archaic Chian and Lesbian amphorae (Gurianta, Vani, Dablagomi).

---

<sup>8</sup> I. Voronov describes the places of discovery of amphorae, but does not indicate their number; however, this information is very important and gives an impression about the relationship of the North-Easternmost part of the Eastern Black Sea area with the Greek world.

Import of Classical period (5<sup>th</sup> c.– first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.) in Colchis is more various and numerous. Besides the previous centres here are Heracleon, Sinopian, Coan, Solokha I, Solokha II amphorae. The area of diffusion of import widens and reaches the alpine zones of Colchis[23, pp. 24-25; 25, pp. 28-31; 27, p. 68; 9, pp. 63-73].

In the Hellenistic period (second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C. – first half of of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. B.C.) in the predominant place stand Rhodian and Sinopian amphorae, after them come Coan and Knidian.

The Chian amphorae import in Colchis in the 7<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C. is as follows: (Table 1.)

Date	Number of Chian amphorae	Number of imported amphorae
7 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> cc. B.C	quantity is unknown	quantity is unknown
First half of the 6 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	9	9
Second half of the 6 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	8	8
6 <sup>th</sup> -5 <sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.	7	20
5 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	103	142
First half of the 5 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	15	18
Second half of the 5 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	2	2
5 <sup>th</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> cc. B.C.	3	21
4 <sup>th</sup> c. B.C.	21	52
4 <sup>th</sup> -3 <sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C.	1	71
3 <sup>rd</sup> c. B.C.	2	5
3 <sup>rd</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.	5	107
2 <sup>nd</sup> c. B.C.	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>468</b>

**Table 1.** Chian amphorae in Colchis in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> cc. B.C.

According to presented information on the basis of the total amphorae and their fragments we can count at least 468 amphorae, among which 189 (40,38%) are Chian.

On the basis of statistical analysis of Chian amphorae we can surely say, that they stand out in first place among Archaic and Classical Greek imported amphorae. Import of Chian production more or less continues during the whole Antiquity. As indicated by A. Kakhidze , supposedly there were straight trade-economic relations between Chios and Colchis[13, p. 62].

The number of Chian amphorae from discussed sites must be far more, but in most cases there is no clear indication on the exact quantity. It is also important, that long-term archaeological works have not been carried out till now on many sites and some of them, namely Phasis, is not yet discovered and this would definitely give additional information about Chian trade activities in Colchis.

## Bibliography

1. Akhvlediani, D., "History of Colchis in the 4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> cc. B.C. According to the Stamps". *Dziebani №11*, Tbilisi 2003./სხვლედანი, დ., „ძვ. წ. IV-III სს-ის კოლხეთის ისტორია დამლევის მიხედვით“. *ძიებანი №11*, თბ. 2003 [In Georgian]

2. Bouzek, J., "The Distribution of Archaic Greek pottery and the Greek colonization". *Studies of Greek Pottery in the Black Sea Area*. Prague 1990.
3. Braund, D. "Amphorae in the Eastern Black Sea: Contexts of Geography and Exchange". *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*. Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale de Batoumi et Trabzon, 27-29 Avril 2006. Édités par D. Kassab Tezgör et N. Inaishvili. 2010.
4. *Demographic Situation on the Black Sea Littoral in Times of Great Greek Colonisation*. Tbilisi 1979.
5. Dupont, P., Kacharava, D., "Remains of Resin on the Archaic Greek Amphorae from Simagre Settlement. Trade on the Black Sea in Archaic and Classical Period: Historical Prospective of the Silk Road" *Dziebani, Damatebani, I*. Tbilisi 1999/დიუპონი, პ., კაჭარავა, დ., „ფისის მოლესილობის ნაშთები არქაულ ბერძნულ ამფორებზე სიმაგრის ნამოსახლარიდან. ვაჭრობა შავ ზღვაზე არქაულსა და კლასიკურ ხანაში: აბრემუმის გზის ისტორიული პერსპექტივა“. *ძიებანი, დამატებანი I*. თბ. 1999.[In Georgian]
6. Grigolia, G., Settlement of Sagvichio. "Cultural Historical Researches". Tbilisi 2010/გრიგოლია, გ., „საგვიჩიოს ნამოსახლარი“. *კულტურულ საისტორიო ძიებანი*. უნივერსიტეტის გამომცემლობა. თბილისი 2010. [In Georgian]
7. Inaishvili, N., *1<sup>st</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> cc. A.D. Archaeological Monuments of Tsikhisdziri*, Tbilisi 1993./ინაიშვილი, ნ., *ციხისძირის ახ. წ. I-IV სს. არქეოლოგიური ძეგლები*. „მეცნიერება“. თბილისი 1993[In Georgian]
8. Inaishvili, N., Vashakidze, N., "Typology and Chronology of Greek, Roman and Early Byzantine Amphorae from Petra-Tsikhisdziri". *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*. Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale de Batoumi et Trabzon, 27-29 Avril 2006. Édités par D. Kassab Tezgör et N. Inaishvili. 2010.
9. Kacharava, D., "Greek Imports of Archaic and Classical Times in Colchis". *Archäologischer Anzeiger*. Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. „Walter de Gruyter Berlin“. New York 1995.
10. Kacharava, D., "8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C. Colonisation of the Black Sea: Problems of Chronology and Typology". Tbilisi 1998./კაჭარავა, დ., „შავი ზღვისპირეთის ძვ. წ. VIII-VI საუკუნეების ბერძნული კოლონიზაცია“, *ქრონოლოგიისა და ტიპოლოგიის პრობლემები*. თბილისი 1998. [In Georgian]
11. Kacharava, D., Kvirkvelia, G., *Recent Archaeological Finds on the Upper Terrace of the Vani Site, "Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia"*. vol. 14, № 3-4, Brill, Leiden 2008.
12. Kakhidze, A., *Materials for the Archaeology of Georgia and Caucasus*. Tbilisi 1964. კახიძე, ა., *მასალები საქართველოსა და კავკასიის არქეოლოგიისათვის*. თბ. 1964. [In Georgian]
13. Kakhidze, A., *Pichvnari*, №II. Batumi 2007./კახიძე, ა., *ფიჭვნარი, ტ. II*. ბათუმი 2007 [In Georgian].
14. Kakhidze, A., Kakhidze, E., "Results of Pichvnari Georgian-British, Niko Berdzenishvili Schientific-Research Institute and Batumi Archaeological Joint Expedition (1967-2012 years): Results of the Greek Colonisation of the East Cost of the Black Sea (4th Century Necropolis of Pichvnari)". *Pichvnari, №V*. Batumi, Oxford 2014./კახიძე, ა., კახიძე, ე., „ნიკო ბერძენიშვილის სახელობის სამეცნიერო-კვლევითი ინსტიტუტის, საქართველო-ბრიტანეთისა და ბათუმის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის ფიჭვნარის არქეოლოგიური ექსპედიციების მუშაობის შედეგები (1967-2012წწ.)“: *აღმოსავლეთ შავი ზღვისპირეთის ბერძნული კოლონიზაციის შედეგები (ფიჭვნარის ძვ. წ. IV ს-ის ბერძნული ნეკროპოლი)*. *ფიჭვნარი, ტ. V*, ბათუმი, ოქსფორდი 2014[In Georgian]
15. Kakhidze, A., Khalvashi, M., "Chian amphorae at Pichvnari". *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea*. Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale de Batoumi et Trabzon, 27-29 Avril 2006. édités par D. Kassab Tezgör et N. Inaishvili. 2010.
16. Kakhidze, A., Vickers, M., "Georgian-British Joint Expedition in Pichvnari in 1998". „*Works of Batumi Archaeological Muzeum*“, №II, 2002./კახიძე, ა., ვიკერსი, მ., „საქართველო-ბრიტანეთის ერთობლივი ექსპედიცია ფიჭვნარში 1998 წელს“. *ბათუმის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის შრომები II*, 2002. [In Georgian]

17. Kakhidze, A., Vickers, M., *Pichvnari*, №I, Batumi 2004./კახიძე, ა., ვიკერსი, მ., *ფიჭვნარი*, ტ. I, ბათუმი 2004. [In Georgian]
18. Kakhidze, A., Vickers, M., “Results of Pichvnari Georgian-British Archaeological Expedition (2003-2007 Years): Greeks and Colchians on the East Coast of the Black Sea”. *Pichvnari*. №VI, 2014./კახიძე, ა., ვიკერსი, მ., „საქართველო-ბრიტანეთის ფიჭვნარის არქეოლოგიური ექსპედიციების მუშაობის შედეგები (2003-2007წწ.)“, *კოლხები და ბერძნები აღმოსავლეთ შავიზღვისპირეთში*. *ფიჭვნარი*. ტ. VI, 2014. [In Georgian]
19. Khalvashi, M., “Chian Amphorae: for the Typological-Chronological Classification and for the Subject of Relationship of Eastern Black Sea Littoral with Chios (According to the Data from South-Eastern Georgia)”. *Works of Batumi Archaeological Museum*“, №III. Batumi 2005./ხალვაში, მ., „ქიოსური ამფორები: ტიპოლოგიურ-ქრონოლოგიური კლასიფიკაციისა და აღმოსავლეთ შავიზღვისპირეთის ქიოსთან ურთიერთობის საკითხისათვის (სამხრეთ-აღმოსავლეთი საქართველოს მონაცემების მიხედვით)“. *ბათუმის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის შრომები*, №III, ბათუმი 2005. [In Georgian]
20. Kiguradze, I., *Dapnari Necropolis*, Tbilisi 1974. / Кигурадзе, И., *Дапнарский могильник*. Тб. 1974. [In Russian]
21. Kuftin, B., “Amphora Toe of the Classical Period”. *Materials for the Archaeology of Colchis. vol. II*. Tbilisi 1950./Куфтин, Б., „Амфорное доньшко классической Эпохи“. *Материалы к археологии Колхиды. Том II*, Тб. 1950. [In Russian]
22. Kuftin, B. *Materials for the Archaeology of Colchis. vol. I*. Tbilisi 1949./Куфтин, Б. А.б. „Материалы к Археологии Колхиды“, *Том I. Техника да шрома*. Тбилиси 1949. [In Russian]
23. Kvirkvelia, G., “Greek Trade with the Indigenous Societies of North and Eastern Black Sea Area. Trade on the Black Sea in Archaic and Classical Period: Historical Prospective of the Silk Road”. *Dziebani, Damatebani*, №I. Tbilisi 1999./კვირკველია, გ., „ბერძნული ვაჭრობა ჩრდილო და აღმოსავლეთ შავიზღვისპირეთის ადგილობრივ საზოგადოებებთან. ვაჭრობა შავ ზღვაზე არქაულსა და კლასიკურ ხანაში: აბრეშუმის გზის ისტორიული პერსპექტივა“. „*ძიებანი, დამატებანი*“. № I, თბილისი 1999. [In Georgian]
24. Kvirkvelia, T., “Ochamchire and its Surroundings in the 8<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> cc. B.C”. *Demographic Situation of the Black Sea Littoral in Times of Grate Greek Colonisation*. Tbilisi 1979. 25./Квирквелия, Т. Г., „Очамчире и его окружение в VIII-V вв. до н. э“. *Демографическая Ситуация в причерноморье в период великой Греческой Колонизации*, 1979. [In Russian]
25. Licheli, V., “For the Paleoeconomic Aspects of Colchis”, *Archaeological Aspects of Colchis in Antiquity*“, Tbilisi 2001./ლიჩელი, ვ., „კოლხეთის პალეოეკონომიკის საკითხებისათვის“. კრ. *ანტიკური ხანის კოლხეთის არქეოლოგიის საკითხები*, თბილისი 2001. [In Georgian]
26. Licheli, V., *Old Vani Economic District*. Tbilisi 1991. /ლიჩელი, ვ., *ძველი ვანი სამეურნეო უბანი*. თბილისი 1991. [In Georgian]
27. Lordkipanidze, Ot., *Antique Archaeology*. Tbilisi 1971./ლორთქიფანიძე, ოთ., *ანტიკური არქეოლოგია*. თბ. 1971. [In Georgian]
28. Lordkipanidze, Ot., *Antique World and Old Colchis*. Tbilisi 1966./ლორთქიფანიძე, ოთ., *ანტიკური სამყარო და ძველი კოლხეთი*. თბ. 1966. [In Georgian]
29. Mikeladze, T., “Archaeological Researches on the Lower Stream of Rioni”. *Works of the Archaeological Expedition of Colchis. №I*. Tbilisi 1978./მიქელაძე, თ., არქეოლოგიური კვლევა-ძიება რიონის ქვემო წელზე. *კოლხეთის არქეოლოგიური ექსპედიციის შრომები. I*, თბილისი 1978. [In Georgian]
30. Papuashvili, R., “Amphorae from the Mouth of Khobi (6<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC)”. *Production and Trade of Amphorae in the Black Sea. Actes de la Table Ronde Internationale de Batoumi et Trabzon, 27-29 Avril 2006. Édités par D. Kassab Tezgör et N. Inaishvili*. 2010.

31. Papuashvili, R., "Archaeological Excavations in Kulevi in 1999-2001. Black Sea Littoral in the Archaic and Classical Age Πόλις Ἑλληνικὴ და Πόλις Βάρβαρον". *Dziebani, Damatebani, №VIII*. Tbilisi 2002. / პაპუაშვილი, რ., „არქეოლოგიური გათხრები ყულევში 1999-2001 წლებში. შავიზღვისპირეთი არქაულსა და კლასიკურ ხანაში Πόλις Ἑλληνικὴ და Πόλις Βάρβαρον“. *ძიებანი, დამატებანი, №VIII*, თბილისი 2002. [In Georgian]
32. *Problems of Greek Colonisation of the Northern and Eastern Black Sea Area*. Tskaltubo 1977, Tbilisi 1979./*Проблемы греческой колонизации Северного и Восточного Причерноморья* (Цхалтუბო 1977, 1979). [In Russian]
33. Shamba, G. K., *Eshera Site*, 1980. / Шамба, Г. К., *Эшерское Городище*, 1980. [In Russian]
34. Shamba, S. The Site of Gienos. *Archaeological Excavations of Abkhazia in 1986-1987*. Tbilisi 1987. / Шамба, К., Шамба, С. М., „Раскопки башни №5 на Эшерском городище“. *Археологические открытия в Абхазии 1986-1987 гг*, 1987. [In Russian]
35. Shamba, K., Shamba, S. M., "Excavations of №5 Tower on the Eshera Site". *Archaeological Excavations of Abkhazia in 1986-1987*, 1987./Шамба, С.М., „Раскопки на городище Гюэнос“. *Археологические открытия в Абхазии 1986-1987 гг*. 1987. [In Russian]
36. Surmanidze, N., "Antique Settlement on Jvris Mta". *Works of Batumi Archaeological Muzeum, №V*, Tbilisi 2013./სურმანიძე, ნ., „ანტიკური ხანის ნამოსახლარი ჯვრის მთაზე“. *ბათუმის არქეოლოგიური მუზეუმის შრომები*, №V, თბილისი 2013. [In Georgian]
37. Tsetskhladze, G. R., "Greek Colonization of the Eastern Black Sea Littoral (Colchis)". *Dialogues d'Histoire Ancienne*. 18, 2. 1992.
38. Tsetskhladze, G. R., "Greek Penetration of the Black Sea". *The Archaeology of Greek Colonization. Essays Dedicated to Sir John Boardman* edited by G. R. Tsetskhladze and F. De Angelis. Oxford University Committee for Archaeology. *Monograph 40*. 1994.
39. *Vani. vol. VII*. Tbilisi 1983. / ვანი. ტ. VII. თბილისი 1983.[In Georgian]
40. Vashakidze, N., Inaishvili, N., "Late Archaic and Classical Greek Import in Tsikhisdziri. Trade on the Black Sea in Archaic and Classical Period: Historical Prospective of the Silk Road", *Dziebani, Damatebani, №I*. Tbilisi 1999./ვაშაკიძე, ნ., ინაიშვილი, ნ., „გვიანარქაული და კლასიკური ხანის ბერძნული იმპორტი ციხისძირში. ვაჭრობა შავ ზღვაზე არქაულსა და კლასიკურ ხანაში: აბრეშუმის გზის ისტორიული პერსპექტივა“. *ძიებანი, დამატებანი I*, თბილისი 1999. [In Georgian]
41. Voronov, I. N., *Archaeological Map of Abkhazia*. Sukhumi 1969. / Воронов, Ю. Н., *Археологическая Карта Абхазии*. Сухуми 1969. [In Russian]
42. Voronov, I. N., *Scientific Works. Vol. IV*. Sukhumi 2014./Воронов, Ю. Н., *Научные Труды. Том. IV*, Сухум 2014. [In Russian]

ტაბულა I



