

Commentary on Select Items and Groups in the Collection

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The Sarmatian and Alan objects

The Berthier-Delagarde Collection contains an interesting group of artefacts dating between the 1st and 4th centuries AD that are typical of the Sarmatians and Alans of the northern Black Sea coast. These tribes were neighbours who lived together in Bosphorus and shared an identical polychrome style of jewellery.

One of the most important pieces in this group, and indeed of the whole collection, is of star quality: a jade scabbard-slide ornamented with scroll-work (**cat. no. 116, Pls 57–58**). It is said to be from the Kuban area, presumably from a Sarmatian burial, and was shown to be of Chinese manufacture by Rostovtsev, demonstrating the immense distances that prestige objects travelled across the steppe.¹ These slides are of a long-lived type and found on swords from Sarmatian cemeteries of the 2nd to 3rd centuries,² occurring also in a grave of the second half of the 5th at Voskhod kolkhoz.³ A similar slide was found together with other objects on the Messaksudi estate, Kerch, in 1918, and is now exhibited in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St.-Germain-en-Laye. The finds were identified as a grave assemblage of the second half of the 3rd century by Rostovtzeff.⁴ In addition it has been shown recently that Messaksudi also sold an oval buckle with a long tongue of Variant 3.⁵ These buckles occurred in the Crimea from the last quarter of the 4th century⁶ and other buckles from the grave complex (with an attachment-plate hinged by means of a folded flap) were made in the earlier half of the century,⁷ suggesting that Kazanski's dating of the assemblage to the last 3rd of the 4th century is most likely correct.⁸

A pair of garnet-inlaid gold earrings (**cat. no. 109, Pl. 54**) is similar in construction, decoration and technique to those found in Sarmatian graves of the second half of the 1st century, in the northern Black Sea coastal steppe.⁹ A much later piece, a temporal-pendant from Kerch (**cat. no. 1, Pl. 1**), has a triangular, gold sheet base, decorated with garnet and green glass cabochons, twisted and beaded wire, granulation, and three pendants on chains. A similarly-decorated piece in the Diergardt Collection has been ascribed to the 4th century.¹⁰ The period of manufacture of these pendants may be established from the burial found at the village of Novaya Norka, in 1887, which contained an example with conical pendants that is close to the published pieces in technique and style of ornament.¹¹ The burial is dated by a Type II profiled brooch to the second half of the 3rd century.¹² A silver earring with a hoop of twisted wire and a hammered, decorative oval plate (**cat. no. 117, Pl. 59**) is similar to those from Sarmatian burials of the second half of the 3rd/beginning of the 4th century from the Danube and Dnieper steppes.¹³ There is a further example from a contemporary grave in the Chernyakhovo-culture cemetery at Kaborga IV.¹⁴ These earrings are a simpler variant of gold and silver types with cornelian and coloured glass inlays on the

plates from female Sarmatian graves of the same period in the Don,¹⁵ Crimean¹⁶ and Danube regions.¹⁷

Another remarkable aspect of the collection is the large number of gold bow brooches. While copper-alloy types are common, gold examples are rare. The gold brooch with a wire-enriched bow (**cat. no. 100, Pl. 52**) belongs to Ambroz's variant 15/I–5,¹⁸ which is typical of late 2nd/early 3rd-century Sarmatian burials.¹⁹ The three gold bow brooches with rectangular-section bows, short spring spirals, and triangular feet (**cat. nos 101–103, Pl. 52**), are similar to examples of Ambroz's Variant 15/II-1, dating to the latter half of the 2nd and the 3rd centuries.²⁰

The silver bow brooch (**cat. no. 118, Pl. 59**) belongs to a separate, Dacian group of Variant I, on the basis of the attachment of the pin-spring axis to the bow.²¹ Brooches of the same type with various forms of foot-plate existed from the beginning of the 4th century, occurring in both Chernyakhovo-culture cemeteries²² and Sarmatian burials,²³ and one was found at Sovkhozne (Sovkhoz no. 10), grave 55 (**Map B: 4**), associated with a coin of 305–311.²⁴

Two openwork, cast copper-alloy attachment-plates from belt buckles are decorated with Sarmatian emblems (**cat. nos. 114–115, Pl. 56**). Almost all the analogous pieces have been found in Kerch, leading Shkorpil and Solomonik to assume that mounts of this type were made in Bosphorus in the 1st to 3rd centuries.²⁵ In a grave at Chersonesus a buckle with a similarly-decorated attachment-plate was found with a coin struck between 180–192²⁶ and at Chernaya Rechka, vault 35,²⁷ one was associated with brooches of the second half of the 3rd century.²⁸ Belt-ends and buckles with Sarmatian emblems can probably be dated to the latter half of the 2nd and the 3rd centuries and appear all over the area of Sarmatian settlement, particularly in the Bosporan Kingdom. The emblems on serially-produced buckles are probably a general feature, while those on gold objects and harness mounts may have a more personalised significance. Copper alloy buckles (**cat. nos. 48–49, 54–55, 57–58, Pls 28–29**) (**nos. 130–135**), and silver examples (**cat. no. 44, Pl. 26**) (**no. 123**), with cast, oval loops expanding to the centre and flat tongues with rectangular, or oval, attachment-plates are similar to those from Sarmatian burials of the 3rd century in the Crimea, and the Don and Kuban regions.²⁹ The copper-alloy buckle (**cat. no. 47, Pl. 28**) is of a somewhat different form typical of the first half of the 4th century, although also found in graves of the second half.³⁰

Another significant group in the collection is an assemblage of horse harness-mounts with repoussé decoration and collared glass or stone settings (**cat. nos. 31–43, Pls 21–6**). Mounts of similar type were found at Kerch in the graves of 1837 and 1841,³¹ in a burial mound of the second half of the 3rd/first half of the 4th centuries in the town of Azov³² and at Kishpek.³³ Similar mounts also appear on buckles from Chersonesus³⁴

from graves on the Messaksudi estate at Kerch,³⁵ from burials at Timashevskaya, of the second half of the 3rd century,³⁶ and from the Stavropol region.³⁷ There are also temporal-pendants, bracelets and a buckle from contemporary graves in the Dnieper, Don, and Kuban regions.³⁸ Comparable material comes from Crimean graves of the first group such as Chernaya Rechka 2, 3, 35 and 45; from Druzhne (Druzhnoye), vault I and grave 24 (with a coin of 251)³⁹ and Belbek III, grave 2.⁴⁰ The grave at Kishpek was dated by the author to the Hunnic period, that is to the end of the 4th to 5th centuries, and is an assemblage of major importance which was well excavated, but poorly published. Ambroz and Kuznetsov dated it to the second half of the 3rd/beginning of the 4th century,⁴¹ but on the basis of its buckles of Keller type A it belongs rather to the first half of the 4th century.⁴² Ambroz ascribed its decorative details to the early polychrome style, which appeared in the Roman provinces in the second half of the 3rd century.⁴³ It should be noted that prototypes of the Kishpek-type mounts were found in 1986 in a Sarmatian grave dated to the end of the first/beginning of the 2nd centuries, in a burial mound on the outskirts of the town of Azov. The oval gold mounts from Azov, like mounts nos. 17 and 19, are each decorated with a large, red, oval chalcedony (cornelian) with bevelled edges and such objects probably combined elements from both Late-Roman and early-Alanic jewellery traditions.⁴⁴ In conclusion it should be noted that such ornaments and horse harness-mounts of the second half of the 3rd–4th centuries enable us to advance stronger arguments for the existence of an early-Alanic polychrome style in Bosphorus and the North Caucasus. The appearance of such objects, and the fashion for them, may be connected with the alliance between the Roman Empire and the Bosporan Kingdom.

The copper-alloy horse bridle-ring (**cat. no. 60, Pl. 30**) appears on an archival photograph of the collection in the Crimea, supporting three small silver attachment mounts. Rings with such small mounts were found in burials of the second half of the 3rd century at Kerch,⁴⁵ and in a contemporary catacomb at Budyonovskaya Sloboda.⁴⁶ In the North Caucasus iron rings with small attachment mounts continued in use later.⁴⁷ Elongated mounts cut from thin silver sheet for use on horse-harness are similar to those from Sarmatian burials of the second to third centuries (**cat. nos. 63–69, Pls 31–32**) and are considered by some to be for funerary use.⁴⁸

The Hunnic polychrome style and the Kerch vaults

Mounts and jewellery of gold and gilt silver abundantly decorated with garnet in the Berthier-Delagarde Collection are typical of the polychrome style which arose among the tribes of the Hunnic alliance, according to Werner and Ambroz. The old idea that the Huns caused great destruction in the Crimea is incorrect, and Bosphorus, for instance, was occupied by them. The Kerch tombs contained the bodies of the Bosporan royalty or elite, who had adopted elements of Hunnic fashion and also had access to Late-Roman imports, such as glass vessels, silver plates and costume accessories. Items like shoe-buckles do not, therefore, serve as ethnic identifiers. The main distinction between the older Bosporan style of jewellery, with individual inlays (often cabochon garnets, or glass paste in single collets), and the new style is the innovation of multiple flat inlays

mounted in cloisonné cell-work. It is therefore significant that the Hunnic occupation of the Crimea occurred after they had reached the middle Danube (see below).

A gold buckle with an attachment-plate inlaid with a garnet (**cat. no. 72, Pl. 34**) is similar to the buckle (**cat. no. 47, Pl. 28**) in the form of its loop and tongue. Buckles with inlaid plates of similar type have been found in Hunnic-period graves in the north-western Black Sea coast, the North Caucasus and the Urals.⁴⁹ A gold buckle with a faceted circular loop, tongue, and plate inlaid with garnets (**cat. no. 70, Pl. 33**), and a buckle-tongue grooved at each end (**cat. no. 71, Pl. 34**), are typologically close to objects of 5th-century date.⁵⁰ These and the other Hunnic-period pieces in the collection lack context and associations. However, previous scientific excavations provide rich data that help establish the cultural milieu of closely related pieces. Zasetskaya attributes the Kerch vaults 154/1904 and 165/1904, in which buckles of the same type as those of the Berthier-Delagarde Collection were found, to the end of the 4th and first half of the 5th century.⁵¹ These two family burial-places contained, respectively, 11 and 10 skeletons.⁵² At first the dead were interred on ledges, and later on the floor.

On the central ledge of vault 154/1904, with skeletons 5 and 6, were found circular buckles of Variant 3 of the last quarter of the 4th to first half of the 5th century.⁵³ On a ledge to the left in burials 7 and 8 were glasses with blue spots of types I-B and I-E,⁵⁴ which can be assigned to much the same period,⁵⁵ contemporary circular buckles of Variant 3,⁵⁶ a fragment of a sheet brooch with settings for inlays,⁵⁷ and gold spacer-tubes.⁵⁸ On the right-hand ledge in burials 9, 10 and 11 were found a glass with blue spots of I-B Type⁵⁹ from the first half of the 5th century,⁶⁰ gold spacer-tubes, and earrings with amber and cornelian inlays.⁶¹ On the floor in burial 1 were found circular buckles of Variant 3,⁶² while in burial 2, which overlay the first one, were two sheet brooches with feet of Variant 21/IIAA,⁶³ a gold wreath with an impression of a coin of Valentinian I (364–375), spacer-tubes and mounts,⁶⁴ and a large buckle with an attachment-plate decorated with a rosette.⁶⁵ In burial 3 were circular buckles of Variants 3⁶⁶ and 5, made in the first half of the 5th century.⁶⁷ In burial 4 were a large buckle with an animal head on the tongue of Variant 1⁶⁸ and a circular buckle of Variant 3.⁶⁹

On the central ledge of vault 165/1904 lay burial 4⁷⁰ with a sheet brooch of Variant IBB,⁷¹ a brooch similar to Danubian examples from graves of period D2 (410–440),⁷² and a bone pyx. In burial 5 were a gold wreath decorated with an impression of a coin of Sauromatus II (173/174–210/211),⁷³ circular buckles of Variant 3⁷⁴ and 5,⁷⁵ buckles with imitations of the animal heads on the tongues of Variant 2,⁷⁶ and a saddle with bells.⁷⁷ On the right-hand ledge of burial 6 were sheet brooches of Variant 21/IIAA.⁷⁸ On the left-hand ledge of burial 9 was a circular buckle⁷⁹ of Variant 4 of the first half of the 5th century⁸⁰ and in burial 10 there were two sheet brooches of Variant 21/IIAA.⁸¹ On the floor of burial 3 lay circular buckles of Variants 3 and 4,⁸² belt-ends with turned-up edges,⁸³ and fragments of a pair of sheet brooches with appliqués of Smolín type.⁸⁴

It is assumed that buckles with rosettes on the attachment-plates (**cf. cat. no. 76, Pl. 38**) were in use in the Danube region around 420–454,⁸⁵ or in period D2 of 410–440,⁸⁶ and sheet

brooches of Variant 2I/IIAA, with feet expanding at the top, in the first third of the 5th century,⁸⁷ or in period D2.⁸⁸ Two sheet brooches of Smolín type are dated by Werner and Ambroz to the second half of the 5th century,⁸⁹ and by Tejral to period D2/D3 of 430–455,⁹⁰ while Bierbrauer dates them to the first half of the 5th century.⁹¹ Judging by the location of the burials similarly dated by the buckles, glasses, and brooches of Variants 2I/IBB and 2I/IIAA, interments began on the central ledges of both vaults. In vault 154 this took place at the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 5th century, and in vault 165 in the first quarter of the 5th century. During the first half of the 5th century burials were interred on side ledges. The latest burials were placed on the floor: in vault 154 at the beginning of the second half of the 5th century; and in vault 165 in the second half of the century. At Kerch a rosette-decorated Danubian buckle and brooches of Variant 2I/ILAA were in use at least at the beginning of the second half of that century, and brooches of Smolín type were in use during its second half.

The necklace (**cat. no. 9, Pl. 4**) consists of gold spacers, garnet pendants and a biconical pendant set with a blue stone. Two similar spacers come from Luchyste (Luchistoye), vault 41 (**Map B: 16**), and a necklace of 11 spacers from Chernaya Rechka, vault 11/1980, together with a buckle with an oval loop, attachment-plate and long tongue, and red-slipped pottery of the first half of the 5th century. Others were found in Kerch, vault 154/1904 (burial 2), of the early second half of the century, with two sheet brooches of Variant 2I/ILAA (according to Ambroz), and a buckle with a rosette-decorated attachment-plate.⁹² Similar garnet pendants were found on a necklace from Maikop⁹³ with a 5th-century pendant in the form of a cicada.⁹⁴ The garnet-inlaid gold earring (no. 6) closely parallels those from Kerch, vault 154/1904, on the right-hand ledge of burial 9 of the first half of the century.⁹⁵

Further exceptional Hunnic-period pieces include a gilt copper-alloy mount with polychrome inlays (**cat. no. 27, Pl. 19**), thought to be a belt-fitting with parallels at Kerch, Muslyumovo, and in the Diergardt Collection.⁹⁶ Another type of belt mount, with circular attachment-plate and suspension loop (**cat. no. 26, Pl. 18**), came into fashion at the beginning of the 5th century.⁹⁷ Other pieces, such as the garnet or glass-inlaid studs (**cat. nos 28–29, Pls 19–20**), may be of this period, but appear later, too.

The mid-Danubian connections

A small group of gold and garnet pieces in the Berthier-Delagarde Collection are unusual or unparalleled in the Crimea, but find analogies farther west. They include a gold oval brooch inlaid all over with garnets from Kerch (**cat. no. 14, Pl. 8**) which is unique in the Crimea. It may belong to a 5th-century group of south-Russian/Danubian brooches identified by Werner.⁹⁸ Gold lunate and tear-shaped pendants with garnet settings (**cat. nos 10–11, Pl. 6**) are dated to the second half of the century by analogy with an Ostrogothic burial at Gáva.⁹⁹ Parallels to the gold finger-rings with garnet-inlaid, geometric bezels soldered to sheet bases (**cat. nos 12–13, Pl. 7**) have not been found in the Crimea, but related examples occur in Gepid burials of the second half of the 5th century.¹⁰⁰

A gilt-silver, garnet-inlaid, wheel-shaped brooch with trapezoid projections (**cat. no. 15, Pls 8–9**) was among the objects sold by A. Volgeninoff in 1923.¹⁰¹ It is similar to brooches

thought by Werner to be 7th-century Frankish,¹⁰² but, as noted by Andrási (Catalogue above), the best parallel is from the Danube region (unpublished). A pair of gold earrings have hoops of twisted wire and polyhedral beads inlaid with lozenge-shaped and triangular garnets (**cat. no. 7, Pl. 3**). Similar pieces appear in other museums¹⁰³ and have been found in Ostrogothic burials of the second half of the 5th/beginning of the 6th centuries.¹⁰⁴ They contrast with the local Crimean products and only one other example has been found in the Crimea, which must be seen as an import, perhaps from the mid-Danube region. Local forms of earring are represented in the collection, such as the garnet-set gold example with a smooth wire hoop most probably from Suuk-Su (**cat. no. 8, Pl. 3; Map B: 14**). In graves here¹⁰⁵ and at Luchyste (Luchistoye)¹⁰⁶ gold earrings with polyhedral beads inlaid with red and blue glass were associated with sheet brooches and eagle-headed buckles of the second half of the 6th and 7th centuries. At Luchyste some 20 gold examples were found and it was noted that, while the 6th-century pieces had garnet inlays, those of the 7th were inlaid with glass. A wider date range is provided by the gold earrings with smooth hoops and solid polyhedral beads in the collection (**cat. no. 6, Pl. 3**). This very simple cast form is a long-lasting type in the Crimea, where it is associated with grave-goods from the 5th to the first half of the 7th centuries.¹⁰⁷

It is generally accepted that cicada brooches of the same type as that in the collection (**cat. no. 16, Pl. 10**) were worn in western Europe, the Balkans, and the Caucasus during the 5th to 6th centuries.¹⁰⁸ In the Crimea, however, they were in use from the mid-5th century to the beginning of the 7th and their appearance may be associated with the introduction of mid-Danubian elements by the Huns.¹⁰⁹ In addition to this influence on brooch styles, cast radiate-headed brooches of Variant 1 were manufactured in the Crimea using Danubian prototypes in the first half of the 6th century and brooches of Variant 2 in the second half of the 6th to the 7th centuries (see p.145 below).

A large silver buckle from Suuk-Su has a rhomboidal attachment-plate decorated with a four-petalled setting containing light-coloured glass (**cat. no. 82, Pls 43–4**). Its S-shaped scrolls and zoomorphic figures were retouched with a graver after casting. In its construction, method of attachment to the belt, and form and decoration of the loop and tongue it closely resembles eagle-headed buckles of south-Crimean type. Ambroz considered that south-western Crimean buckles of this type from Skalyste (Skalistoye), Suuk-Su, Aromatne (Aromat) (**Fig. 7: 3**), and Chufut-Kale (**Map B: 28, 21, and 24**), were the products of Crimean jewellers descended from Gepid craftsmen who had migrated to the peninsula, and he regarded their decoration as a much devolved variant of the mid-Danubian style.¹¹⁰ The Crimean craftsmen used not only elements of Gepid style, such as animal heads, coloured inlays, and pecking eagles, but also motifs from Scandinavian animal Style I, including animal heads with gaping mouths at the bases of the attachment-plates and pairs of *couchant* animals at the terminals. Local jewellers used only the general outlines of this borrowed decoration, altering some minor details and greatly distorting others. The buckles have folded plates, not shorter than 30mm, at one end of the attachment-plates to secure the loops; i.e. the same length as on the attachment-plates of the eagle-headed, south-Crimean buckles of Variant V.

Ambroz considered this feature demonstrated the existence of these buckles in the second half of the 7th century.¹¹¹ At Chufut-Kale one was found with an eagle-headed buckle of Variant V in vault 7, while another was found at Skalyste associated with a buckle of that date in vault 288 (Fig. 7: 1, 2, 4).¹¹²

The chronology of select brooches and buckles

There is considerable discussion concerning the chronology of some types of Crimean brooches and buckles, which is reflected in the evident discrepancies between the dates ascribed to the same objects by western and eastern-European scholars. The situation is briefly summarised below.

There is a pair of radiate-headed brooches in the Berthier-Delagarde Collection with triple-knobbed, semi-circular head-plates and lozenge-shaped foot-plates (cat. no. 21, Pl. 13). They are garnet inlaid and decorated with cast, chip-carved, concentric rhomboidal patterns on the foot-plates, and scroll-work on the heads. Such brooches are divided into two variants according to the decorative techniques used. In the first part of the 6th century brooches of Variant I in the Danube region and Italy were chip-carved.¹¹³ At Cherson, vault 14/1914, such brooches were associated with grave-goods of this period and examples from Kerch are to be similarly dated.¹¹⁴ The decoration of Crimean Variant 2 brooches was retouched with a graver after casting and their later dating has been established by association in closed assemblages from the southern Crimea. At Suuk-Su burial 155 contained grave goods of the first quarter of the seventh century,¹¹⁵ and at Luchyste (Luchistoye), vault 77 (skeleton 8), there was a buckle with a repoussé cross on its large rectangular attachment-plate (Fig. 1: 1, 3), which is characteristic of that century.¹¹⁶ In the Crimea brooches of Variant I were probably made using Danubian prototypes in the first half of the 6th century, and brooches of Variant 2 were produced there in the second half of the 6th to the 7th centuries.

Another pair of silver brooches differ from the above in the scroll decoration of their foot-plates (cat. no. 20, Pl. 12). Kühn named them the Kerch-type.¹¹⁷ Brooches of this type have been found mainly at Kerch, but also at Cherson, Suuk-Su, vault 162, Luchyste, vault 54 in burial 12 (Fig. 2), in the Dnieper region,¹¹⁸ the Danube region, and Germany.¹¹⁹ The Danubian prototypes of Kerch-type brooches were decorated with deep chip-carving and were made in the second half of the 5th and first half of the 6th centuries.¹²⁰ The controversy over the chronology of Kerch-type brooches is reviewed in one of my articles.¹²¹ Ambroz stated that Kerch-type brooches came into fashion not earlier than the first half of the 6th century, remaining in use into the second half of the 7th and somewhat later.¹²² Only three closed assemblages with Kerch-type brooches are known. At Kerch, grave 19, they were associated with a red-slipped bowl¹²³ of Hayes 3-type H (Fig. 3: 5)¹²⁴ and analogies to Form 3H from Greece are attributed both to the first half of the 6th century,¹²⁵ and also to its latter half.¹²⁶ At Suuk-Su, vault 162, and Luchyste, vault 54, in burial 12 (Fig. 2) these brooches were found with eagle-headed buckles,¹²⁷ which have rectangular attachment-plates cast with a bird's head, such as an eagle or falcon, on the terminal. They are divided according to ornament and size into the south-Crimean forms, known only in the south-west, and the Bosphoran ones.

Silver buckles from south-western Crimea have massive

loops with a row or two of cast, S-shaped scrolls and opposed, stylised animal heads, faceted tongues, and rectangular or trapezoidal attachment-plates with bird-headed terminals. The flap hinging the loop to the plate is moulded and riveted, and a wide leather belt was inserted, secured by copper-alloy studs. These studs also connected it to copper-alloy strips behind for additional attachment. Onto the loop and tongue, around the edges of the attachment-plate, and on the eagle head, were soldered cylindrical settings inlaid with red and blue glass, garnet or cornelian. Sometimes animal figures were cast at the bases of the tongues. There are eight decorative variants of attachment-plate¹²⁸ and the buckles are divided into five variants according to the length of the folded attachment-flap: I - 10–14mm; II - 16–22mm; III - 23–27mm; IV - 28–30mm; V - 31–38mm (Figs 4 and 5).¹²⁹ Buckles of Variant I are dated by a coin of Justinian I (527–565) and by objects of the second half of the 6th century at Suuk-Su.¹³⁰ The period of buckles of Variant II is defined by the grave-groups from Suuk-Su, grave 77, with a coin of 597–602¹³¹ and from grave 124 with large silver sheet brooches of Variant IIB-2, of the first half of the 7th century.¹³² Buckles of Variant III from Suuk-Su, graves 61 and 89, were found together with sheet brooches of Variant IIB-1, of the first half of the 7th century, and at Luchyste, vault 10, layer 4, with sheet brooches of Variant IIB-2 (Figs 3: 2, and 5: 1).¹³³ Buckles of Variants IV and V, with long folded hinge-flaps, come from grave-groups with objects of the second half of the 7th century.¹³⁴ In vault 257 on the slope of Eski-Kermen (Map B: 17) one burial contained an eagle-headed buckle of Variant V with a pendant made from half a Byzantine gold coin of 629–641, and a bronze Byzantine cross of the second half of the century; the other burial contained a silver coin of 668–685.¹³⁵ As mentioned above, there were buckles of Variants IV and V in the upper layers of the multi-layer vaults 10 and 38 at Luchyste, and buckles of Variants II and III, with shorter folded flaps, in the lower layers.¹³⁶

The radiate-headed brooches of Kerch type from Suuk-Su, vault 162, and Luchyste, vault 54, burial 12, are of interest since they were associated with eagle-headed buckles of Variant IV.¹³⁷ These brooches were probably used in Bosphorus in the second half of the 6th and the first half of the 7th centuries, and in the south-western Crimea in the second half of the 7th century.

Gilt-silver brooches of Aquileia type (cat. no. 19, Pl. 11) are larger than the previous type. On both the head and foot-plates there are schematic running foliate scrolls, finished with a graver, and settings with red inlays. The foot is pierced by two holes and cast with knobs: an important feature of the Aquileia type, which is divided into three variants according to the decorative technique. Variant 1 includes brooches from the end of the 5th and the first half of the 6th century with deep chip-carved and punched decoration, found in Italy, France and the Danube region. Pecking birds cast on the sides of the foot-plate replace the knobs.¹³⁸ Variant 2 includes examples from the Berthier-Delagarde Collection, the Danube region,¹³⁹ and Luchyste, vault 77, on which the decoration is finished with a graver; and Variant 3 includes brooches from Kerch and the Kuban region with cast ornament.¹⁴⁰ Kühn dates brooches of Variants 2 and 3 to 450–550,¹⁴¹ Werner to the first half of the 6th century,¹⁴² and Ambroz to the second half of the 6th to the 7th centuries.¹⁴³ The brooches from Luchyste were found with a

7th-century silver buckle with a large rectangular attachment-plate decorated with a repoussé cross.¹⁴⁴ Examples of Variant 3 were found at Kerch with a B-shaped buckle of Variant 1-2, of around 550–650, on a ledge in vault 78/1907; also in vault 152/1904 in the upper layer, above the layer with a burial of the late 6th century; and, in vault 180, with a belt-set of the second half of the 7th century (Fig. 3: 4).¹⁴⁵ These data enable us to define the period of Aquileia-type brooches, Variants 2 and 3, as from the end of the 6th and the 7th centuries.

The silver-gilt buckles in the collection inlaid with either red glass (cat. no. 80, Pl. 41), or garnet (cat. no. 81, Pl. 42), should be included in a typological group of the Bosporan eagle-headed buckles. These are almost all from Kerch (Fig. 6: 5–6), with two from the slope of the Eski-Kermen plateau in highland Crimea, and are shorter than the south-Crimean ones, not exceeding 134mm in length. Their loops are decorated with rows of scrolls and the attachment-plates with cylindrical collets inlaid with almandine or red glass, which are imitated on some buckles by solid cylinders with engraved circles representing the inlays. The plate of one of the buckles is cast with a central rectangular opening, which is filled by a support for a cornelian-inlaid setting inserted from beneath. The plates of some buckles are cast with trapezoidal panels and eagle heads, and others with rectangular panels, as on the south-Crimean buckles.¹⁴⁶ In the proportions of their rectangular plates, the S-shaped scrolls, rectangular or trapezoidal panels, and eagle-headed terminals, the Bosporan buckles are close to those from the Danube region, Kovin and northern Serbia,¹⁴⁷ Cipau,¹⁴⁸ and the 6th-century layer at Iatrus.¹⁴⁹ A rectangular opening in the plate of one of the Kerch buckles (Fig. 6: 5) is characteristic of Gepid buckles.¹⁵⁰ The Danubian eagle-headed buckles are usually dated to the first half of the 6th century,¹⁵¹ but some burials containing similar buckles are dated to 567–600.¹⁵² The Bosporan buckles from the slope of Eski-Kermen, grave 315, were found with sheet brooches of Variant 2B-3 of the 7th century (Fig. 3: 3); at Kerch, in the vault of 1875, with buckles of Variant III with rectangular attachment-plates of the first half of the century; in vault 152 in a layer covering a burial of the second half of the 6th century; and, in vault 180, with a belt-set of the second half of the 7th century.¹⁵³ In the upper layer of Kerch vault 163, two burials were found, with an eagle-headed buckle in the first (Fig. 6: 1) and a buckle with two bird heads on the terminal of the plate in the other, just opposite the entrance to the chamber.¹⁵⁴

Bierbrauer considers that Ostrogothic eagle-headed buckles were in use in Italy until the arrival of the Lombards in 568.¹⁵⁵ A buckle of similar type was found, however, in the cemetery at Kranj, Slovenia, which was in use between 500–600 and where, in the upper layer of vault 163, burials were probably deposited in the second half of the 6th century.¹⁵⁶ As in Bosporus eagle-headed buckles began to be made locally using Danubian prototypes, but later than in the Danube region and not before the second half of the 6th century. At Kerch they were in use until the end of the 7th century.

The Byzantine connection

Some Byzantine objects in the Berthier-Delagarde Collection have the provenance of Kerch and are unique in Bosporus (cat. nos 74–75, 78, 90–92). They are discussed individually below,

with several of the more outstanding, unprovenanced pieces.

The Byzantine buckles first appear in the first half of the 6th century (cat. nos 73–74, Pl. 35), which seems to agree with details in Procopius about the subjection of this region to Byzantium under the Emperors Justin I (518–527) and Justinian I (527–565).¹⁵⁷ The second buckle has an oval loop, the ribbed decoration of which imitates twisted and beaded wire, and an attachment-plate with S-shaped scrolls cast and finished with a graver. It is recorded on a photograph in the Berthier-Delagarde archives, showing a tongue with a rectangular base containing two inlays (Fig. 6: 4).¹⁵⁸ Similar buckles were in use in the second half of the 5th and the first half of the 6th centuries in the Danube region, Germany and other areas.¹⁵⁹ A cast, copper-alloy buckle with an oval loop, triangular-section tongue, and an oval attachment-plate with a cross-shaped setting inlaid in red and green glass is typical of the Byzantine periphery (cat. no. 78, Pl. 40). In the Crimea such buckles came into fashion from the beginning of the 6th century and, in the Caucasus, in the first half of the 7th.¹⁶⁰ A gilt-silver buckle (cat. no. 75, Pl. 37) consists of a broad oval loop, a faceted tongue with a lion's head terminal, and a triangular attachment-plate with round lobes, ribbed decoration and a central triangular panel containing a clear glass inlay with three blue spots. It is similar to Byzantine buckles from Skalyste (Skalistoje) and Cherson, vault 62/1909 (Fig. 6: 2–3), in a burial of the first half of the 6th century,¹⁶¹ and to a buckle with a triangular plate in a contemporary grave from Dyurso.¹⁶² A gilt-silver buckle with a broad, B-shaped loop, a tongue with a dog's head on the front, and a plate with an eagle-headed terminal and garnet inlay (cat. no. 73, Pl. 36) is similar to those found in Kerch, vaults 113/1904 and 78/1907.¹⁶³ As such buckles were not known beyond the frontiers of Bosporus, we may assume that they were manufactured there. In these pieces local craftsmen combined details from Byzantine types, such as the forms of the loops and tongues, with Germanic styles such as the eagle-headed terminals of the attachment-plates.

One of the two cast, copper-alloy Byzantine buckles in the collection, with acanthus leaves on a pelta-shaped attachment-plate, belongs to the Syracuse type (cat. no. 88, Pl. 46), which forms the most numerous group of the 6th to 7th century found on Byzantine territory.¹⁶⁴ In the north-western part of Cherson, in two properties of district III, the remains of bronze-casting workshops were found, and the chemical analyses of the slag, bars and half-finished products from the sites are identical to those of the Syracuse-type buckles kept in reserve collections. In 1996–7 skin-divers found many pieces of slag, defective Syracuse-type buckles, and 'heraldic' mounts from belt-sets, etc., on the sea-bed off the south-eastern coast of Cherson, and there were, no doubt, jewellers' workshops making such pieces in this district of the city.¹⁶⁵

A Byzantine polychrome belt-set of the second half of the 7th century from Kerch (cat. nos. 90–92, Pls 47–49) is identical to those found in the graves of nomad nobles from the neighbouring steppes at Portove (Portovoye) (Map B: 43) and Belozërka. These pieces are particularly important and rare, and are characterised by the use of silver for the main parts and the sparing use of gold for granulation or cloison-work. Only one is known from the north-Crimean steppe, at Portove, and such sets probably reached the nomads via Bosporus.

According to Malalas the nomads traded their goods for Byzantine merchandise there.¹⁶⁶ Such mounts for belts and horse-harness came from Kerch¹⁶⁷ and Cherson, from the burials of nomad nobles on the Crimean steppe, as at Portove, and from the northern Black Sea steppe, as at Belozerka, Hladkivka (Kelegei), and Pereshchepino.¹⁶⁸ Their broader distribution extends from Hungary, as at Tépe and Bócsa¹⁶⁹ to Iran,¹⁷⁰ and the Alanic catacombs of the North Caucasus at Upper Rutkha, and Kudentovo.¹⁷¹ The general fashion for this kind of decoration, combining polychrome glass inlays with granulation, spread from Byzantium to the nomads in the second half of the 7th century¹⁷² and there is a gold temporal-pendant decorated in the same style in the collection (**cat. no. 87, Pl. 46**). Similar pendants have been found in destroyed graves of the 7th century at the village of Michaelsfeld on the Black Sea Coast of the Kuban¹⁷³ and at Ufa,¹⁷⁴ and further finds have been made recently in the eastern Crimea, between Kerch and Feodosiya.¹⁷⁵ The gold cross in the Berthier-Delagarde Collection is an outstanding piece of Byzantine jewellery (**cat. no. 86, Pl. 45**) with a parallel from Kerch in the Römisch-Germanisches Museum, Mainz.¹⁷⁶ Similar crosses have been found at Hladkivka and in Byzantium together with coins of 641–668.¹⁷⁷

Medieval material

The provenances of later objects in the collection, such as a pair of silver earrings of the 10th to 11th centuries (**cat. no. 132, Pl. 63**) and a pair of bracelets of twisted silver wires (**cat. no. 133, pl. 63**), remain unknown. Similar bracelets were made in the towns of Kievan Rus' in the 12th to 13th centuries,¹⁷⁸ while in the south-western Crimea, in Luchyste, vault 6, one was found with a coin of 1143–1180,¹⁷⁹ and at the settlement site of Bakla (**Map B: 27**) in a jug with jewellery of the 12th to 13th centuries.¹⁸⁰ Talis considers that ancient Rus' jewellery was brought to highland Crimea by the Polovtsi, who migrated into the Crimean and northern Black Sea steppe.¹⁸¹

Conclusion

It was O.M. Dalton who first reported in the West, in 1924, that the British Museum had purchased the Berthier-Delagarde Collection, which still rightly attracts the attention of specialists today.¹⁸² A large part of the collection, however, has been neither published, nor properly attributed, until the present catalogue. A careful study of the artefacts gives us new information regarding the ethnic history of the Crimea, and the male and female costumes typical of different ethnic groups. The objects in the collection illustrate different stages of the jeweller's craft in both the peninsula and the northern Black Sea coast as a whole, and their analysis helps us trace the influences of the Roman Empire, Byzantium and the Danube region on local centres. As noted above, some pieces appear quite unique for the Crimea. The Kerch provenance of some imported Ostrogothic and Gepid objects illustrates the contacts between Crimean Gothia, the Danube region and Italy during the Migration period. In particular, the large silver buckle with a lozenge-shaped plate broadens our understanding of the work of south-Crimean jewellers, as its decoration bears witness to the later relations between the craftsmen of the Crimea and the middle Danube. The publication of this collection thus extends scientific knowledge both of local

jewellery production, and of the character of imports into the Crimea, and is of great importance for the evaluation of Late-Antique and early-medieval culture along the northern Black Sea coast.

Notes

1. Rostovtsev 1930, 339, figs 255–6
2. Khazanov 1971, 12, 14, 25, figs XIV:9; XV:5, 8, 9; Maksimenko and Bezuglov 1987, 186–7, 190, fig. 2:7
3. Zasetkaya 1986, fig. 1:55; Ambroz 1989, 44
4. Rostovtzeff 1923a, 122–37
5. Becket *et al.* 1988, fig. 1:1
6. Aibabin 1990, 28, figs 2:26; 22:8–11
7. Aibabin 1990, 27–8, figs 2:10; 22:3; Kazanski and Legoux 1988, 13–14, fig. 9:44
8. Becket *et al.* 1988, 70
9. Kovpanenko 1980, 183, fig. 9:2; Medvedev 1981, 257, 259, 300; Simonenko and Lobai 1991, 56, fig. 24
10. Damm 1988, 126–7, figs 75–6
11. Berkhin (Zasetkaya) 1961, 148, 150, fig. 4:2
12. Skripkin 1977, 113–4, fig. 3:42
13. Savovsky 1977, fig. 5:2; Bezuglov and Zakharov 1989, 55
14. Magomedov 1979, 59, 61, fig. X:3
15. Bezuglov and Zakharov 1989, 55, fig. 2:1
16. Gushchina 1974, 41, fig. IV:4
17. Bichir 1977, pl. 24:12
18. Ambroz 1966, 51, pl. 9:12
19. Skripkin 1977, 102, fig. 2:20–2; Bezuglov 1988, fig. 2:17
20. Ambroz 1966, 52; Skripkin 1977, 107, fig. 2:9, 12
21. Diaconu 1971, 240, pl. VII:7–8; Aibabin 1990, 18, fig. 8:5
22. Diaconu 1971, 240, pl. VII:7–8; Ambroz 1966, 69, pl. 12:12; Magomedov 1979, fig. X:2; Rikman 1975, fig. 28:4
23. Vinogradov and Petrenko 1974, fig. 2:5–6; Savovsky 1977, figs 5:3; 6:1; Skripkin 1977, fig. 3:10–17; Romanovskaya 1986, 79, fig. 2:7; Bezuglov and Kopylov 1989, 176, fig. 2:4–6; Ambroz 1989, 25, figs 1:13; 14:20; Kuznetsov 1990, fig. 1:14–16; Grosu 1990, fig. 28:17
24. Aibabin 1990, 18, fig. 8:5
25. Shkorpil 1907, 14, fig. 5; Shkorpil 1910b, 31–4, fig. 4:5, 12; Solomonik 1959, 132–4, fig. 76
26. OIAK 1890, 34, 130, fig. 18; Anokhin 1977, 154 no. 280 27; Babenchikov 1963, pl. XV:4
28. Ambroz 1989, 2, 25–8; Aibabin 1990, fig. 2:1–2
29. Vysotskaya 1972, fig. 43; Gushchina 1974, fig. III:10.194; Skripkin 1977, fig. 4:19–20; Gudkova and Fokeev 1984, fig. 14:13–14; Maksimenko and Bezuglov 1987, 190, fig. 2:22; Shepko 1987, 172, figs 2:13, 15; 9:3–4; Bezuglov 1988, 112–3, fig. 2:21, 48; Ambroz 1989, figs 1:1, 10–12, 21, 24, 26; 2:4–7; Abramova 1990, fig. 3:3–7, 9–11; Grosu 1990, pl. 4, figs 2:4; 19:1–2; 26:11: 28:3, 6; Aibabin 1990, 27, fig. 22:1–2
30. Aibabin 1990, 27–8, figs 2:10; 22:3–4
31. Ashik 1849, part 3, 72, fig. 209; Reinach 1892, 40–1, 43; Shkorpil 1910b, 33, fig. 13; Rostovtzeff 1923a, 115–25; Rostowzew 1931, 221–4
32. Belinsky and Boiko 1991, 87–90, figs 22:1–4; 23:1–4; 26; 27
33. Berozov 1987, 17–8, fig. V:1–2; VIII:1–6
34. Ambroz 1992, pl. 1:5
35. Rostovtzeff 1923a, pl. IV
36. Ambroz 1992, pl. 1:6
37. Romanovskaya 1986, 77, fig. 2:1
38. Gushchina 1966, 74, fig. 1:6; Savovsky 1977, 65–6, fig. 5:2; Bezuglov and Zakharov 1989, 44, 55, figs 2:1; 4:2
39. Chrapunov 1995, 182–4, nos 28, 29, 32–5.
40. Gushchina 1974, fig. 4:4
41. Ambroz 1989, 25–6; Kuznetsov 1993, 92
42. Kazanski and Legoux 1988, 13–14, fig. 9:44; Kazanski 1995, 191–3
43. Ambroz 1989, 23–7; Ambroz 1992, 8–10
44. Bepalyi 1992, 180–1, 190, figs 4–6
45. Shkorpil 1910b, 33, fig. 15; Becket *et al.* 1988, fig. 1:28
46. Kuznetsov 1990, fig. 1:7–8
47. Runich 1976, fig. 4:3; Ambroz 1989, 77
48. Guguev and Bezuglov 1990, 172–3, fig. 4
49. Zasetkaya 1975, 55, fig. 40; Runich 1976, fig. 3:12; Gening 1976, fig. 32:6; Subbotin and Dzigovsky 1990, fig. 22:179; Ambroz 1989, fig. 2:30
50. Damm 1988, 101–2, figs 31–2; 35–6; 66; Aibabin 1990, 28, fig. 23:3, 5
51. Zasetkaya 1993, 35–6

52. Zsetskaya 1993, 95–8
53. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 233–4, 261 a, b; Aibabin 1990, 28, figs 2:26; 2:28–11, 16, 17, 18
54. Sorokina 1971, 86–7, 89, fig. 1:2, 6; Aibabin 1990, 13, figs 2:36, 40; 3:4, 6
55. Barkóczy and Salamon 1968, 39, figs 2:1–3; 3:3; 4:1; 6:2; 7: 1, 2; Böhme 1974, 137, 150, 315–16; pl. 122: 15
56. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 260–5
57. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 236
58. Zsetskaya 1993, 96
59. Sorokina 1971, 87, fig. 1:3
60. Aibabin 1990, 13, fig. 3:9
61. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 243, 245
62. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 219
63. Ambroz 1992, 65, pl. 2:12; Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 222
64. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 220, 221, 225
65. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 223; Aibabin 1990, 28, fig. 23:10
66. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 231a
67. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 231b; Aibabin 1990, 28, figs 2:48; 22:12
68. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 232
69. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 230
70. Sorokina 1971, fig. 4:4
71. Aibabin 1990, 18, fig. 2:42
72. Tejral 1988, 295, figs 16:3, 4; 27:5; 29:5
73. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 288
74. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 291
75. Aibabin 1990, 28, figs 2:48; 22:12; Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 292
76. Aibabin 1990, 29, fig. 1:4; Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 289–90
77. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 293
78. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 295–6
79. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 300
80. Aibabin 1990, 28, figs 2:47; 23:1–2
81. Zsetskaya 1993, 97–8, cat. 303
82. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 278–80, 283
83. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 286; Aibabin 1990, 51, figs 2:49; 47:18
84. Zsetskaya 1993, 97, cat. 284.
85. Csallány 1961, 121, 234, pls CCXV:11, CCXVII:3, CCXVIII:6
86. Tejral 1988, 295, figs 27:7; 35:3
87. Werner 1960, 177–8; Ambroz 1982, 107
88. Tejral 1988, 295, figs 9:4; 27:8–9; 28:14; 27–8; 3
89. Werner 1959, 423–7, 432 note 27; Werner 1961b, 28–9, nos 100–3; Annibaldi and Werner 1963, 368
90. Tejral 1988, 267–86, 295
91. Bierbrauer 1992, 264, 274–5
92. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 220, 222–3.
93. Damm 1988, 132–3, figs 91–2
94. Bierbrauer 1975, pl. XXXII:4
95. Zsetskaya 1993, 96, cat. 243
96. Zsetskaya 1975, 57 no. 43; Damm 1988, 190–1, figs 204–5; Zsetskaya 1993, 63, cat. 138
97. Aibabin 1990, fig. 47:2
98. Minaeva 1956, 246, fig. 8:3; Werner 1961b, 40, pl. 39:202; Damm 1988, 140–1, figs 110–11
99. Annibaldi and Werner 1963, 371, fig. 44:6,7
100. Csallány 1961, 329, pl. CCIV:12; Theodorescu 1976, fig. 91; Kiss 1983, fig. 5:1, 2, 6, 7.
101. Dalton 1924a, pl. XXXVII:13
102. Werner 1961b, 72, pl. 37:172
103. Damm 1988, 125, fig. 72
104. Bierbrauer 1975, 165, pl. LXXVIII:6, 7
105. Repnikov 1907, pl. I:13, 17, 19
106. Aibabin 1995b, figs 73, 78
107. Aibabin 1990, 58, fig. 2:60
108. Werner 1961b, 48. Vinski 1957, 158–60; Ambroz 1966, 35, 143
109. Aibabin 1990, 26–7; figs 2:64, 10:7, 13
110. Ambroz 1968, 17–20; Veimarn and Ambroz 1980, 249–61
111. Veimarn and Ambroz 1980, 261
112. Aibabin 1990, 35, figs 2:166, 177, 178; 36
113. Götz 1907, 2, 3, 9, fig. 2:8; Csallány 1961, pls VIII:10; XXVII:9; L:13; LXXIX:16; CXXXIV:2; CCLIX:2; Kovačević 1960, figs 26, 31, 90, 95; Vinski 1978, pl. 14:1, 2; Bierbrauer 1975, pls XXXIX:8, LII:1; LXXIII:3; Werner 1961b, 31–3; Aibabin 1990, 20–1
114. Aibabin 1990, 20, figs 2:72; 14:11
115. Aibabin 1990, 20, figs 2:72; 14:13
116. Aibabin 1990, 31, fig. 2:105
117. Kühn 1965, 92
118. Aibabin 1990, 21, figs 2:8; 15:2–3; 32:1, pl. II
119. Kühn 1940, pl. 62:1–3
120. Vinski 1972–3, pl. XI:60; Vinski 1978, p. 40, pl. X:1, 12
121. Aibabin 1979, 212–14
122. Ambroz 1992
123. Aibabin 1990, 16, 21, figs 5:11; 15:3
124. Hayes 1972, 335, figs 68:28; 69:37
125. Hayes 1972, 335; Abadie-Reynal and Sodini 1992, 23, fig. 7:CF 105–6
126. Robinson 1959, 116, pls 33:M:350; 71:M350
127. Aibabin 1990, 21, fig. 2:88, pl. II
128. Ambroz 1988, 5, 7, fig. 1:2
129. Aibabin 1990, 33
130. Ambroz 1971, 114, pl. II:4
131. Ambroz 1988, 7
132. Aibabin 1990, 19, 33–4, figs 2:90–1; 30:2
133. Aibabin 1990, 19, 33–4, 62, figs 2:80, 91, 107; 32:2; 33:2, pl. XI
134. Aibabin 1990, 33–4, 62, figs 2:136, 166; 33:1:34
135. Aibabin 1982, 186–7, fig. 10:1–3, 5, 10
136. Aibabin 1990, 34, 62, fig. 54
137. Aibabin 1990, 21, fig. 2:88, 136
138. Csallány 1961, pl. CCVIII:5, 6; Bierbrauer 1975, 89 215, 217, 220, 240, pls XLII:1, 2; LXXIV:7; Pilet 1995, 328, fig. 2:6
139. Vinski 1978, 40, pl. 11:3
140. Aibabin 1990, 21, fig. 15:6
141. Kühn 1940, 100, pls 63–5
142. Werner 1961b, 29–30
143. Ambroz 1992
144. Aibabin 1990, 31, fig. 2:105
145. Aibabin 1990, 21–2, 38, 61, figs 2:75, 125, 128–9, 138, 140; 15:5, 6; 39:6; 50:16, 18, 28–9, 39, 40
146. Aibabin 1990, 33, fig. 35; Aibabin 1993b, 165, fig. 1:1
147. Vinski 1978, figs 2, 3
148. Rusu 1959, fig. 2:3
149. Gomolka-Fuchs 1993, 358, fig. 4:1
150. Aibabin 1993b, fig. 1:1
151. Ambroz 1968, 16–17; Vinski 1968, 332–5
152. Csallány 1961, 355, 358
153. Aibabin 1990, 34, figs 2:112, 119–21, 128, 138, 140; 12:3; 26:1; 50:16, 18, 28, 39, 40
154. Aibabin 1990, 34, fig. 26:4
155. Bierbrauer 1975, 143–5, 150–8
156. Vinski 1968, 339
157. Procopius, trans. Dewing, 1940, III:VII, 12–13
158. Aibabin 1990, 37, fig. 37:2
159. Salin 1904, fig. 300; Ambroz 1970, 71; Aibabin 1990, 37
160. Aibabin 1990, 36–7, fig. 37:17; Kazanski 1994, 155–6, fig. 15:2–7
161. Aibabin 1990, 37, figs 2:70; 38:23; 39:2
162. Dmitriev 1982, 104, 106, fig 5:12
163. Aibabin 1990, 37, figs 2:70, 71, 74, 75; 39:5
164. Aibabin 1990, 43, figs 2:122; 42:6–7
165. Aibabin 1993b, 168
166. Malalas 1986, 250–57, fig. 432(?)
167. Fettich 1951b, pl. XLVI:1–7
168. Aibabin 1985, 198–9, fig. 8:1–2, 23, 29–31; Aibabin 1991b, fig. 2:11–12; Bobrinsky 1914, figs 29, 46, 48, 52, 54
169. László 1955, 255, 278–85, pls XXXV:1–18, LVII:2–4
170. Werner 1986, pls 14; 15; 19:1, 3; 20:1
171. Uvarova 1900, 240, pl. LXIV:6; Artamonov 1962, 129
172. Aibabin 1985, 200
173. Kondakov 1896, 200–2, figs 115–6
174. Akhmerov 1951, fig. 36
175. *Archéologie de la Mer Noire* 1997, 85–7, no. 142
176. Brown 1984, 10–11, pl. 9
177. Ross 1965, pls X:B; XII; Aibabin 1991, 32, fig. 3:12
178. Sedova 1981, 94, 96–7, fig. 37:4, 5a, 12, 13
179. Aibabin 1993a, 126, fig. 12:2, 7
180. Talis 1990, 85, 87, fig. II
181. Talis 1990, 87–8
182. Dalton 1924a, b

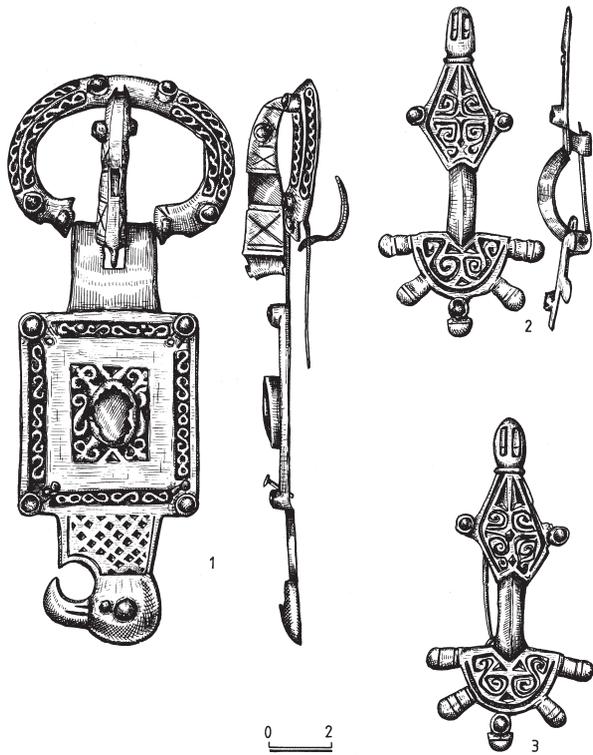


Figure 1 Buckle (1) and brooches from Luchistoe from skeleton 12 in vault 54.

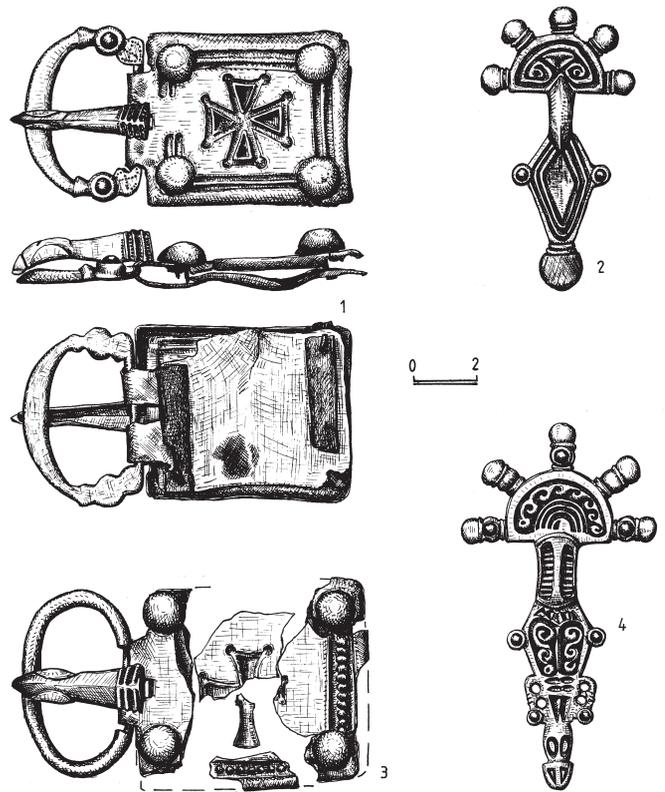


Figure 2 Buckles (1, 3) and brooches (2, 4) from Luchistoe from vault 77.

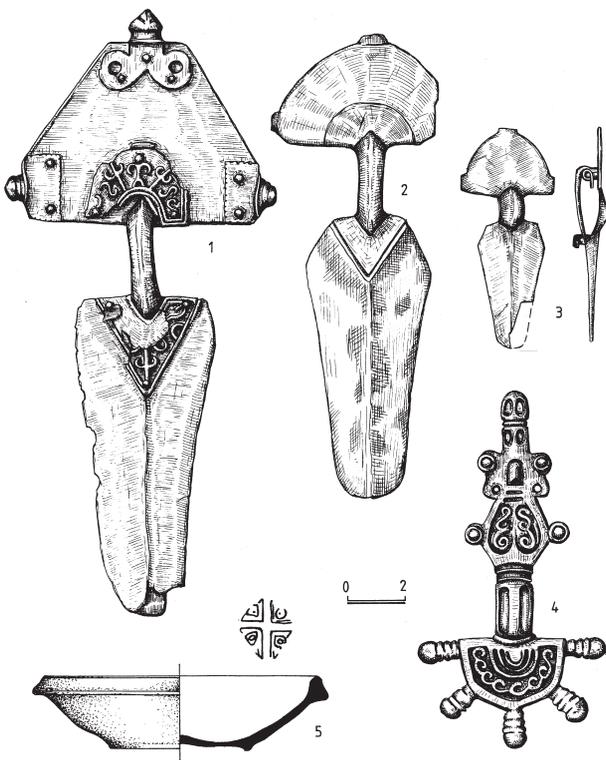


Figure 3 1, 2 – brooches from Luchistoe from vault 10; 3 – brooch from Eski-Kermen from grave 315; 4 – brooch from Kerch from vault 152/1904; 5 – red lacquered bowl from Kerch grave 19/1904.

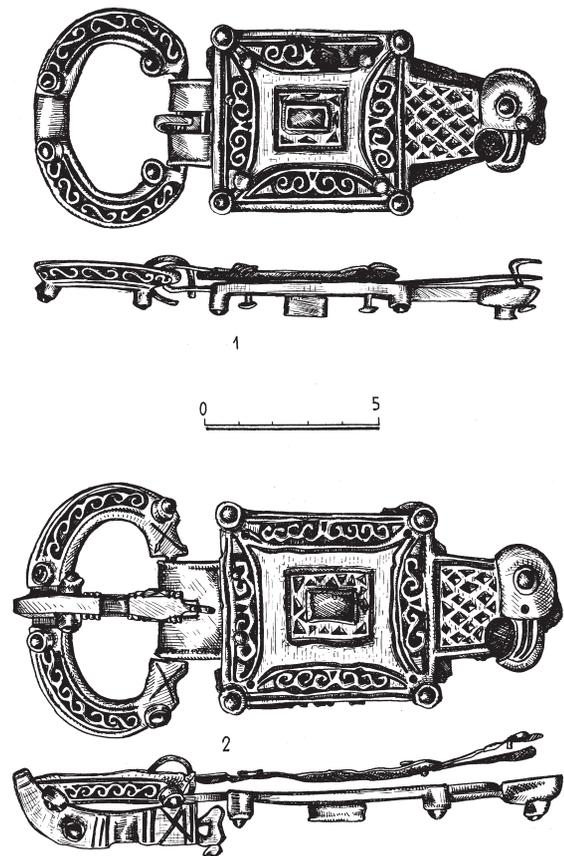


Figure 4 1, 2 – Buckles from Luchistoe from vault 42.

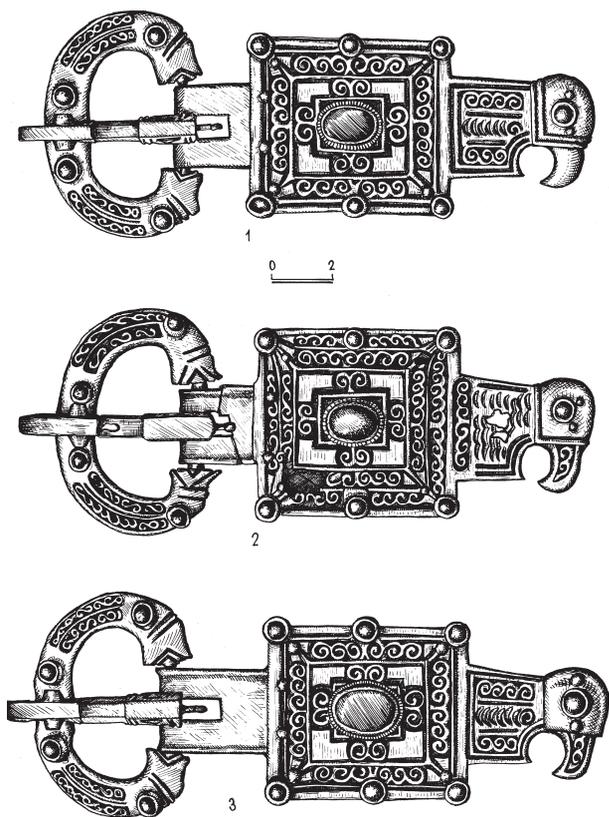


Figure 5 1-3 – Buckles from Luchistoe from vault 10.

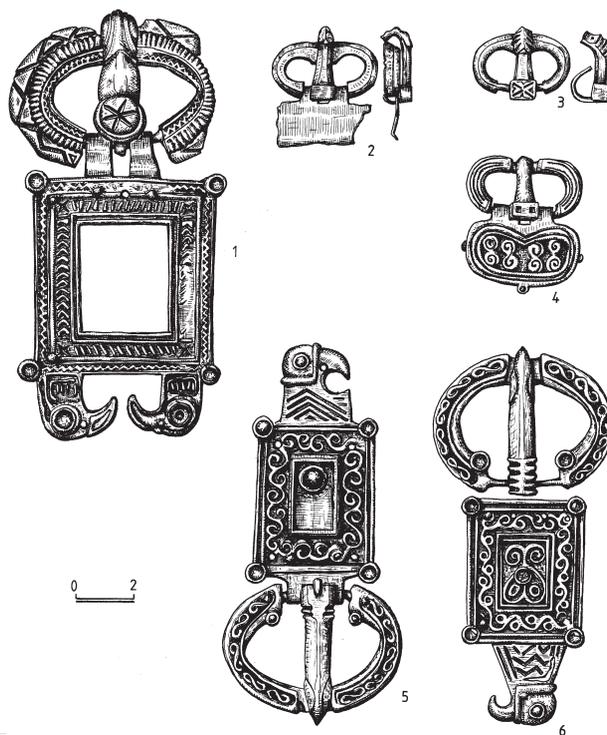


Figure 6 Buckles: 1 – from Kerch from vault 163/1904; 2 – from Skalistoe from grave 447a; 3 – from Chersonesus from vault 62/1909; 4 – Berthier-Delagarde collection cat. no. 74; 5 – from Kerch from grave 1/1905; 6 – from Kerch from a vault 152/1904.

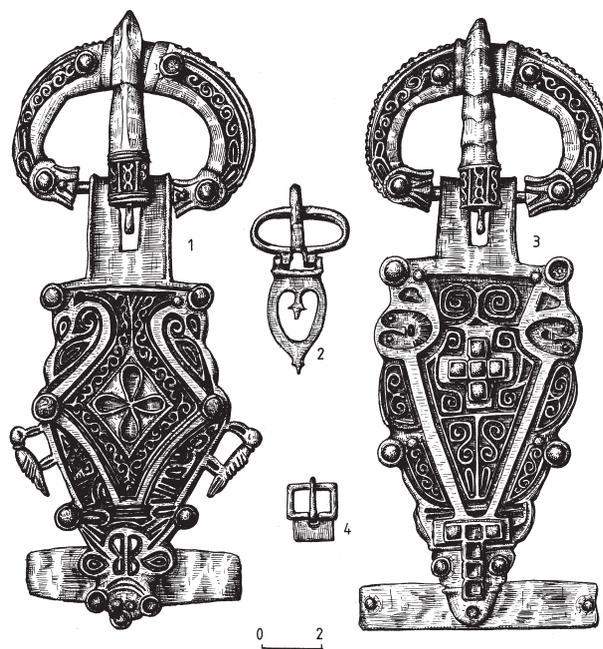


Figure 7 Buckles: 1-2 from Skalistoe from vault 288; 3 – from Skalistoe from vault 321; 4 – from Aromat from vault 1.

