



Seminar

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Kelainai - Apameia Kibotos: The Results of Researches in South Phrygia

Wednesday, 29 March, 4:15 p.m.

In the Thunberg Lecture Hall
SCAS, Linneanum, Thunbergsvägen 2, Uppsala
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This is an event in the series 'Ancient Civilizations: Crossroads and Contacts, Phrygians, Greeks, Romans and Hyperboreans'.
Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study (SCAS) in collaboration with the *Department of Archaeology and Ancient History*,
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ABOUT ASKOLD IVANTCHIK

After graduating from Moscow State University, Askold Ivantchik received his PhD from the Institute of Oriental Studies, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Moscow (1989) and his Habilitation from Université de Fribourg (1996). He is currently Scientific Director of the Centre for Comparative Studies of Ancient Civilizations at the Institute of World History, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow; Professor of Ancient History, Moscow State University; and a Senior Research Fellow (directeur de recherche) at the CNRS Institut de recherche sur l'Antiquité et le Moyen Âge, Université de Bordeaux 3, among other things.

In the spring of 2008, Ivantchik was a Fellow in residence at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in Uppsala. Among other affiliations, he is a Corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences (2003), of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres (2016), of Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (2002) and of the Istituto Italiano per l'Africa e l'Oriente (2004). Since 2009, he is the chief editor of *Vestnik drevnei istorii* [Journal of Ancient History] (Russian Academy of Sciences), and since 2002, of *Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia* (Brill). He is President of the Russian Association of Classical Studies.

Ivantchik has been a member and director of several archaeological missions in South Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. He is specializing in Greek and Latin epigraphy, ancient history and archaeology of the Eurasian steppes, of the Black Sea region and of Asia Minor, Greek colonization, the relations between Greeks and the Iranian world, Greek ethnographic descriptions, and Herodotus.

He is the author of approx. 250 research articles and seven books, published in Russian, French, German and Japanese.

ABSTRACT

The paper presents the results of researches in the frame of the international project “Kelainai – Apameia Kibotos: a Phrygian metropolis on the crossroads of cultures” conducted by an international team since 2008. The city of Kelainai started to develop its interregional importance in the Achaemenid period (546-334 BC). It became in this time one of the residences of the Great King Xerxes as well as the residence of his satrap. In the Hellenistic period, the Seleucid King Antiochos Sôter (281-261 BC) founded a new city beside Kelainai and named it Apamea, in honour of his mother. It is in this city that the Peace of Apamea between the Seleucids and the Romans was negotiated. Apameia is mentioned by Strabo as being the second commercial centre of Asia, after Ephesus. Despite its historical importance, the city has never been the object of an in-depth archaeological study. Our project represents the first attempt at a systematic study of its ancient remains. The results the survey campaigns allow us to make numerous conclusions and formulate several hypotheses concerning the topography of the ancient city (localisation of the royal palaces, of the acropolis, of the agora and of several buildings) as well as the organisation of its territory (necropoleis, secondary settlements, elements of the infrastructure). Inventorying and the preliminary study of the architectural elements has already permitted us to make hypotheses concerning the monumental buildings unknown before. The discovery of ca. 100 inscriptions (one inscription is in Lydian) considerably enriched our knowledge of the history of the city.