

The extensive bibliography offered at the end of the book can be quite helpful to scholars in this field, but it can also act as fine guide to the common admirer of the Greek folk tradition.

At the very last pages of this book we find the Appendix that contains pictures as well as an English translation of the songs left on graves at the Thessaloniki cemetery in October 2016.

The “*Masks of Charos in Modern Greek demotic songs, sources, representation and context*”, written by Michał Bzinkowski indeed represents an extensive analysis of the character of Charos and his representation in the Modern Greek folk songs. The author provides enough data to first of all distinguish between the very commonly amalgated Charon and Charos, and then through his “masks” to show us the real face of Charos. All of this makes this book quite a valuable addition in the exploration of ancient and Byzantine heritage in modern cultural traditions, in Europe, and especially in modern Greek culture.

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ВЕРА БИТРАКОВА ГРОЗДАНОВА, *Лихнид и Дасаретија*, Македонска академија на науки и уметности, Скопје 2017, стр. 475 [VERA BITRAKOVA GROZDANOVA, *Lychnidos et Dassaretie*, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Skopje 2017, pp. 475].

Archaeological excavations in Ohrid and the surrounding Lake Ohrid region during the last 50 years revealed abundant and diverse material and data for the history of the city and region. This vast fund of objects and data gains their real significance only through their identification and interpretation in scholarly publications, such as the collection of papers “*Lychnidos et Dassaretie*” by the highly respected academician Vera Bitrakova Grozdanova.

The collection of papers “*Lychnidos et Dassaretie*”, dedicated to the cultural history of the ancient city of Lychnidos and the region of Dassaretia, is a result of many years of field and scholarly research. They were created over a long period, from the earliest “*Bijoux en or de la nécropole hellénistique chez Crvejncja*”, published in 1967 in the Journal of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, “*Arheološki Radovi i Rasprave*”, until today. Some of these studies were written in honor of distinguished scholars, respected professors and dear colleagues of academician Bitrakova Grozdanova: Milutin Garašanin, Aleksandrina Cermanović-Kuzmanović, Stela Drougou, Manolis Andronikos, Julia Vokotopolou, Nives Majnarić-Pandžić, Ivan Mirnik, Duje Rendić-Miočević, Fanula Papazoglu, Dimče Koco, academician Ksente Bogoev and Ivan Mikulčić. Other papers were presented at the International Symposia for Classical and Hellenistic Pottery in Thessaloniki, Mytilene, Chania and Volos, at the symposia of Ancient Macedonia in Thessaloniki, or were published in significant journals or periodicals such as special editions of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, *Živa Antika*, *Macedoniae acta archaeologica*, *Lychnidos*, *Opuscula Archaeologica*, *Histria Antiqua* and many others.

The rich history and cultural heritage of the Ohrid and Prespa regions in antiquity is the main subject of the total number of 32 papers written in Macedonian with French or English resume, or originally published in French, English, Serbian or Croatian. They are organized in five topical units, published on 475 pages. Each paper is

accompanied by carefully selected illustrations and bibliography. They refer to various topics related to the ancient topography, history and urban development of Lychnidos and Dassaretia, communications and roads, various segments of the material culture, arts and religion. The collection of papers ends with contributions for epigraphic monuments and numismatic studies. The papers are synthetic, and at the same time concise and comprehensible, not just for professionals but for a wider audience as well. For the archaeologists, it is an inexhaustible source and treasury of data, unobtrusively implemented in the narrative.

The first unit entitled “*Topography*” begins with the topography and urbanization of the regions of Ohrid and Prespa in Early Antiquity. In seven papers dedicated to this topic and composed over a long period of time, academician Bitrakova Grozdanova determines the boundaries of Dassaretia through careful examination and interpretation of the ancient historians and geographers and gives an overview of previous discussions by modern researchers. The key factor in the analysis is precise observation and obviously excellent knowledge of the terrain around the Dassaretian Lakes, combined with proper interpretation of the archaeological evidence. Through carefully selected elements of material culture discovered in both regions, academician Bitrakova Grozdanova identifies the similarities and differences in the cultural development of both regions, through determination of the economic, trade and cultural relations of Dassaretia and the neighboring regions of Upper Macedonia and Epirus and distant centers such as those in the Peloponnesus and South Italy. The analysis includes matt-painted geometric pottery at Gorni Saraj, luxurious Late Archaic art works intended for the tribal and military aristocracies at Trebnište and Delagožda, the rich grave offerings of jewelry, toreutical products and ceramic vessels found at cemeteries from the Hellenistic period at Crvejna, Delagožda, Deboj and Trebeniško Kale, as well as modest, but important discoveries in the region of Prespa.

In a few studies she discusses the rise and development of Early Antique settlements in the region of Ohrid and Prespa, emphasizing especially the phenomenon of their proto-urban phase from the 4th and 3rd centuries BC, when the settlements were fortified with massive walls in *opus quadratum* variant *pseudoisodomum*, or the so called *Moenia Aeacia*. Analyzing the fortifications with similar features at Gabavski Rid above St. Erasmo’s church, the remains of the fortifications of Lychnidos at Gorni Saraj or Samoil’s Fortress, those on Vajtos located southeast of St. Naum Monastery on Galičica Mountain, and on the Albanian side at Podgradec, she compared them with well-known fortifications of the same type in the wider region, pointing to the strong influence that spread from Epirus toward Illyricum and into the hinterland. The importance of this building technique of fortifications is discussed in detail in the paper “*Moenia Aecia and Macedonia*”, published in Macedonian and French, supplemented and enlarged by similar examples at Demir Kapija and at Visoka in Pelagonia, as well as the results of the latest excavations at Gabavski Rid, St. Erasmo.

Three papers are dedicated specifically to the urban development of Lychnidos, in which new data is included from the recent excavations at Gorni Saraj, Plaošnik, Gorna Porta, Deboj and a few other locations within the modern city of Ohrid. Based on the available information, the first phase, or the pre-urban Iron Age settlement at Gorni Saraj, was precisely defined; it was followed by the second, proto-urban phase of the Hellenistic *polis*, which later, in the Augustan period, developed into an urbanized city with rich and luxurious houses decorated with mosaics, the theatre and numerous monuments that point to organized city life showing all elements of Roman city administration. The limits of the different phases in the development of Lychnidos in this long period are determined by the location and concentration of the remains of material culture, such as the pottery as the most indicative element for the different periods, but also fortifications and architectural remains of public or private buildings and particularly the location of cemeteries. She also located the core of the city in Late Antiquity. The paper entitled “*Lychnidos in the Early*

*Antiquity - new archaeological data*” reveals the city limits in Early Antiquity through detailed analysis of the Macedonian type tomb discovered behind the theatre. Bitrakova Grozdanova turned the attention of the scientific public toward Ancient Macedonia and the close relation and incorporation of the Dassaretians into Upper Macedonia, in contrast to their identification with Illyrian or Epirotic tribes in earlier scholarly works. All these archaeological data are supplemented and supported by the information in the ancient sources.

Although similar in content and topic, each of the seven papers in this first unit is enriched by recent discoveries and results from contemporary excavations. They are the confirmation of her permanent dedication and following of new discoveries that greatly contribute towards the already established thesis of academician Bitrakova Grozdanova in her earlier works.

Academician Bitrakova Grozdanova directed many of the excavations in Ohrid and the surrounding region, such as those in the necropolis of St. Ilia near the village of Delagozda in the vicinity of Struga, where a total number of 120 burials were discovered, dating from the Late Archaic period to the end of Late Antiquity and into the Medieval period. Three papers resulted from these excavations, in which burial rites, grave types and grave offerings are discussed.

The second unit entitled “*Roads*” is dedicated to the ancient Candavian road, over which later, during the Roman period, the famous Via Egnatia was constructed, connecting the Adriatic and Aegean coasts. This road passed through the Dassaretian region, through which trade relations, cultural intrusions and military invasions from west to east and vice versa crossed. Of the 267 Roman mile long road from Dyrrachium to Thessalonica, academician Bitrakova Grozdanova studied in detail the section from Lychnidos to Pons Servili, determining the line and preserved remains of the road, as well as the road stations as far as Scampa (modern Elbasan). She analyzed the data in the itineraries and ancient sources in comparison with field survey of the known sites and fortifications in the region, positioned for the purpose of protection and control of this important road. The significance of the Via Egnatia in the development of the region is elaborated in the paper “*Le commerce sur Adriatic entre l’Italie du Sud et de la Macédoine*”, published in *Histria Antiqua*, where important archaeological discoveries from the Late Archaic to Early Roman periods from Lychnidos and Trebenište and the analogous examples from Sindos, Pella, Vergina and Thessalonica are discussed, emphasizing the trade relations with the toreutics, jewelry and ceramic workshops in the South Italian centers. The comparative analysis and precise perception of the similarities and differences in the workmanship of the details of the bronze vessels helped her to determine the workshops from which the Late Archaic kraters and hydriae were imported, thus pointing to the stylistic symbiosis of the Corinthian and South Italian workshops in Taranto, Metapontum or Sybaris. She also followed the route of amber from the Baltic to the river Po and the Italian Peninsula, through the Adriatic and along the Candavian road to Lychnidos and Dassaretia and further inland, to the tribal aristocracies in Macedonia, Paionia and Bottiaia. She noted the diffusion of Apulian red-figured pottery and gold theriomorphic jewelry from Taranto along the same road and, after 148 BC, the imported Italian and Campanian terra sigillata, the new manner of construction of houses with floor mosaics from the Augustan period, and the new way of memorializing the dead on grave stelae, pointing not just to imported items, trade relations and influences, but to the acceptance of the Roman lifestyle and Roman customs among the local population.

The third unit entitled “*Material culture*” consists of eleven papers related to various archaeological artifacts, thoroughly elaborated in order to accurately determine their features, chronology, origin and influence in the cultural and historical development of Lychnidos and the region of Dassaretia. Among them are extraordinary examples of theriomorphic and anthropomorphic jewelry from Hellenistic cemeteries at Crvejnca and Gorna Porta, objects of high artistic craftsmanship such as the rare

and minutious Roman ivory amulet with a double image of comic and tragic theatrical masks discovered in the theatre of Lychnidos, the gold earring representing a Hippocampus from Gorna Porta dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC, bronze olpai of the Calhaim type from the necropolis at Crvejnca, and the unique *cingulum militare* found in grave no. 37 at Deboj from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, which denotes the high military status of the deceased, and numerous examples of red-figured and Hellenistic pottery. Through the analysis of rare and specific examples, some of which are unique on the territory of the R. of Macedonia, Bitrakova Grozdanova emphasizes the peculiarities of the Ohrid region, for example in the intensive presence of the earrings with African head of amber or glass. Academician Bitrakova Grozdanova constantly revised, renewed and improved her understanding and knowledge of certain topics, such as grave no. 3 at Trebeniško Kale and the analysis of a specific type of bow fibulae.

Five papers in the third unit concern the pottery discovered mainly in well-dated closed deposits at various sites in the region of Dassaretia, dated between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. She defined the characteristics of red-figured imports from Apulian workshops, of dominant shapes of the Hellenistic pottery, specifics of the Gnathia style and of relief molded bowls. She discussed their development, identified imported examples that arrived in the region from the large ceramic workshops in Apulia and South Italy or from the Macedonian capital Pella, defining their influence on the local workshops as well. Based on these conclusions she rightfully named the region of Dassaretia “the west gate of Macedonia”.

The studies of the material include detailed description, analysis of stylistic and artistic features, determination of adequate analogies in the surrounding and the wider region of the Mediterranean, definition of their origin and influences, possible workshops, chronology and historical context. All of this is based on her excellent comprehension of so many diverse topics in such a broad time frame, from the Late Archaic period to Late Antiquity, even into the Medieval period, and familiarity with recent theories and publications.

The fourth unit is called “*Art and religion*”. The religion, cults and beliefs of the ancient Lychnidians, inscribed on the epigraphic monuments and represented in sculpture of high aesthetic and artistic workmanship, are elaborated in four papers. Some of the monuments were published by the earlier scholars and researchers: Kondakov, Miljukov, Vulić, while others are recently discovered. She indicates the valuable contribution of the earlier researchers, especially those of Russian scholars for the archaeology of Macedonia and of the Ohrid and Prespa regions on this topic, but her extraordinary scientific contribution is in the accurate identification and interpretation of the cult images that illustrate the veneration of deities of the Greco-Roman pantheon, such as Dionysus and his thiasos, Muses, Asclepius and Hygeia, Tyche Fortuna, Jupiter, Di Manes, Mercury and others, through detailed analysis of their images and iconographic and stylistic characteristics. Two new discoveries at Plaošnik, the rare bronze figure of winged Dedalus and the ceramic oil-lamp shaped as a foot, are also discussed; the latter points towards the worship of the Egyptian divine couple Isis and Serapis, whose cult was attested in the Hellenistic period in Lychnidos by a marble statue of the goddess.

The final unit in the collection of papers dedicated to Lychnidos and Dassaretia, entitled “*Epigraphic and numismatic contributions*”, consists of four studies of the epigraphic monuments and the coin mint in the ancient city of Lychnidos. In their identification, translation and interpretation, her excellent knowledge of the epigraphy and onomastics as well as the monetary history of the regions displayed. In two dedicatory inscriptions to the esteemed citizen of Lychnidos, Aurelius Crates son of Ptolemaios, to whom the Athenians also erected a statue, in the dedications to pagan deities, and in the legends of coins minted in the city in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, she presented an indisputable proof for the location of Lychnidos and of the tribe Dassaretia

in Ohrid and the surrounding region. At the same time, she noted the separate mentions of the Lychnidians and Dassaretians, both on dedicatory inscriptions and on coins, raising questions about the possibility that the city of Lychnidos and the region of Dassaretia were organized in a *koinon*, an administrative structure known in Upper Macedonia, Epirus and South Illyria. The coins of the Macedonian shield/boat type bearing the legend "ΛΥΧΝΙΔΙΩΝ" and the newly discovered rare series of Heracles/club and Zeus-Amun/thunderbolt type with the legend of "ΔΑΣΣΑΡΗΤΙΩΝ" are especially important because they include Lychnidos among the cities in Macedonia, which minted coins in the time of Phillip V along with Pella, Amphipolis and Thessaloniki. Regarding the symbols used on the coins, she highlighted the influence of the mints in Pella, the cities in Epirus and especially of the mint in Aphytis where the choice of Zeus/Amun as a symbol of the city's coinage was related to the worship of the Hellenized version of this Egyptian deity.

In the numismatic study "*Coin mint in Lychnidos and Ohrid*", in addition to the monetary production of Lychnidos, she also studied the coins of Andria Gropa, the master of the city in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

In the last paper "*Les preuves matérielles des migrations dans la région d'Ohrid-Prespa dans l'antiquité*", academician Bitrakova Grozdanova detects two hiatuses in the long history of Lychnidos and Dassaretia, based mainly on the evidence from the cemeteries: in the first half of the first millennium BC and in the period between the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. The reasons are probably migrations, a conclusion that might be changed as a result of new excavations.

Each paper in this excellent collection of scholarly works by academician Bitrakova Grozdanova provides an abundance of data for various aspects of the archaeology and cultural history of the Ohrid and Prespa regions. She traced the continuous urban development of Lychnidos from the Early Iron Age to Late Antiquity, analyzed historical sources and events in relation to the material evidence, determined the boundaries of the region and key historical figures and events important for its development and key carriers of important cultural processes. She discussed economic, trade and cultural relations with neighboring and distant centers in many different segments of material culture, beliefs and religious concepts, burial rites, etc. In a word, she reconstructed the past in the geographical and cultural environment of Dassaretia and its center Lychnidos. Therefore the collection of papers "*Lychnidos et Dassaretia*" represents both the basic literary foundation and an inspiring work for the further study of Ohrid and the surrounding region.

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ЧАСЛАВ Д. КОПРИВИЦА. *Ното тахитус. Елементи философије спорта*. Укронија, Београд, 2018. ISBN 978-86-6002-020-0, стр. 442.

Можеби се чини необично што една монографија за спортот, поточно за философијата на спортот се прикажува во списание за класична филологија, но има оправдани причини. Прво, спортот како феномен е нешто што се појавува во некаков дефиниран облик во Стара Грција; не е познато дека другите народи пред нив се занимавале со спорт. Натаму, авторот на оваа монографија, кој е професор по философија на факултетот за политички науки во Белград, но и автор на повеќе монографии од областа на философијата, се осврнува со достоин