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ca. 100

Pontica, XII, 1979, p. 77-95 pl. I-IV
(Muzeul de Arheologie Constanța)

NOI ȘTAMPILE PE AMFORE DESCOPERITE LA CALLATIS

Ceramica epigrafică, ramură relativ nouă și subsidiară a epigrafiei, este în măsură să dea o imagine reală de viață economică, pentru anumite etape istorice, cu referire directă asupra unor întinse arii geografice, confirmând sau infirmând informațiile izvoarelor literare. Ca orice domeniu nou, are un câmp deschis de investigații și, sub acest raport, se poate vorbi de o dialectică permanentă a materialului analizat și a concluziilor.

Cercetarea noastră aduce în discuție un lot de 58 ștampile, lot care, deși nu este prea numeros, vine să completeze¹ imaginea generală a importului amforelor elenistice la Callatis. Materialul se află în colecția Muzeului de arheologie Callatis² și se compune dintr-un grup mai vechi (A) de 31 ștampile, rămas inedit în colecția muzeului amintit, și un grup recent (B) de 27 ștampile. Pentru majoritatea exemplarelor dispunem de precizarea locului și anului descoperirii. În funcție de acest criteriu, situația se prezintă astfel³:

¹ Avem în vedere cele aproximativ 350 de ștampile aplicate pe torți și guri de amforă, a căror publicare se datorează lui Th. Sauciuc — Săveanu, O. Tărași și G. Cantacuzino (vezi bibliografia în SCIV, 19, 1, 1968 p. 41 și SMMIM, 7-8, 1974-1975, p. 5), precum și lotul de 1106 ștampile publicate de M. Gramatopol și Gh. Poenaru — Bordea în Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 127-282. Ulterior provenind tot de la Callatis, au fost publicate loturi mai mici de amfore ștampilate: C. Ionomu, *Cercetări arheologice la Mangalia și Neptun*, în Pontica I, 1968, p. 250-251 (8 ștampilate); V. Cosma, *Prospectări arheologice marine*, în IM, XLII, 1973, 1, p. 37-38; din nou Gh. Poenaru — Bordea, *Amfore ștampilate de la Callatis în colecția Muzeului militar central*, în SMMIM, tom 7-8, 1974-1975, p. 7-8 (9 ștampile). Pentru zona de influență a Callatisului, vezi M. Gramatopol Gh. Poenaru — Bordea, art. cit. în Dacia NS XIII, 1969 și M. Trimia, *Descoperiri noi privind populația autohtonă a Dobrogei și legăturile ei cu coloniile grecești*, în Pontica VI, 1973, p. 7-71.

Cercetarea rămâne în continuare deschisă atât în ce privește Callatis-ul, cât și zona de influență (șantierul arheol. Albești).

² Mulțumim și pe această cale Elenei Bărlădeanu pentru materialul pe care ni l-a oferit spre cercetare.

³ Dăm procentajul dar păstrăm rezerva că, aplicat unui număr mic de ștampile, acesta include înorț și un indice de denaturare a datelor.

- lotul A : 16 ștampile — săpături de salvare	27,50%
Policlinica nouă 1967 ⁴	
5 ștampile — descoperiri ocazionale	8,60%
canalizare — faleză 1971	
10 ștampile — passim	17,20%
- lotul B : 13 ștampile — necropolă stadion 1976	22,40%
3 ștampile — șantierul naval și șoseaua portului	5,20%
3 ștampile — localizări izolate (sanatoriul balnear,	
șoseaua Albești, str. I. Creangă	5,20%
8 ștampile — descoperiri ocazionale 1978	12,06%

Trecînd la examinarea ansamblului ștampilelor de amforă pe centre de producție, desprindem următoarea situație :

- THASOS	19 exemplare — 32,70%
- HERACLEA	8 „ — 13,70%
- RHODOS	4 „ — 6,80%
- SINOPE	3 „ — 5,10%
- CHERSONES	1 „ — 1,70%
✓ - Cos	1 exemplar — 1,70%
- Ștampile cu monogramă	17 exemplare — 29,30%
- Ștampile epigrafice cu proveniență nedeterminată	4 „ — 6,80%
- Ștampile anepigrafice	1 „ — 1,70%

Ștampilele notate ca fiind sigur thasiene se încadrează tipologic la Bon⁵ în categoria ștampilelor cu atribut. Din lotul nostru lipsesc ștampilele cu legenda scrisă pe trei rînduri, considerate ca datînd din primul sfert al sec. IV î.e.n.⁶ precum și ștampilele avînd ca emblemă pe Heracles arcaș. Majoritatea aparțin categoriei cu simbol, etnicon și un singur nume propriu, încadrîndu-se în tipul 5 B la Vinogradov⁷, datat cca. 320-200 î.e.n.⁸ Datarea nu este contrazisă stratigrafic ; luînd în considerație ștampilele noastre aparținînd „tipului recent” (cu un nume) și admitînd teza Virginiei Grace,⁹ potrivit căreia substituirea tipului vechi (cu două nume)

⁴ Cu privire la necropola stadion, vezi C. Preda, *Callatis*, Ed. Meridiane, București 1963, p. 30-35 și mai recent, M. Gramatopol *Un port comercial la Callatis*, în R.M. 4, 1966, p. 135 sqq.

⁵ A. și A. M. Bon, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957, p. 83-489.

⁶ I. G. Vinogradov, *Keramiceskie kleima ostrova Fasos*, NE, X, 1972, p. 3-63.

⁷ I. G. Vinogradov, op. cit. p. 35-40 și lista de nume p. 62-63.

⁸ I. G. Vinogradov, op. cit., p. 35-40 și tabelul II p. 59.

⁹ V. Grace, *Early Thasian Stamped Amphoras*, A/A, 50 (1946), p. 31-38 ;

idem *Stamped Wine Jar Fragments*, Hesp. Suppl. X (1956), p. 122-127. Teza este acceptată și de I. B. Brașinsky, *Progrès de l'épigraphie céramique*, Arh. Soviétique, 1961, p. 293-306.

NOI ȘTAM

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prin tipul recent, trebuie să fi avut loc în jurul anului 340 î.e.n., putem lua ca *terminus post quem* această dată. Raportate la numele proprii descoperite în incinta thasiană și analizate stratigrafic într-un studiu semnat de Yvon Garlan¹⁰, și procedînd prin eliminare, ajungem la următoarele rezultate :

— două nume — 'Ισόδικος și Κρατιστῶναξ' sînt prezente atît în grupa inferioară cît și în grupa superioară a studiului amintit și este posibil ca producătorii respectivi să fi fost printre primii care au pus în circulație amfore marcate cu timbru de tip recent ;

— trei nume Αινέας, Αισχρίων, Κρατῖνος apar numai în grupa superioară, de unde concluzia că acești producători și-au desfășurat activitatea într-o perioadă posterioară, vizînd ultimul sfert al sec. IV sau începutul sec. III î.e.n. Din punct de vedere al frecvenței pentru zona cetății Callatis, numele se prezintă astfel :

Numele	Lotul nostru	Dacia NS XIII/1969	Publicate anterior	Coincidențe, simbol
Αινέας	1 exemplar	3 exemplare	—	0
Αισχρίων	1 „	1 exemplar	1 exemplar	0
Ἀρέτων	1 „	—	—	—
Ἰσόδικος	1 „	—	—	—
Κρατῖνος	1 „	—	—	—
Κρατιστῶναξ	1 „	2 exemplare	—	0
Νικόδημος	1 „	2+1 exemplare	—	0
Ποσίδειος	1 „	—	—	—
Πρηξίπολις	1 „	1 exemplar	—	0
Χαιρέας	1 „	10 exemplare	1 exemplar	2

— Menționăm că am avut în vedere exemplarele la care numele propriu poate fi sigur întregit. Mai posedăm un număr de 8 ștampile thasiene, la care fie că lipsesc litere (dar nu ne putem decide pentru o reconstituire sigură, a numelui Ἀριστομένης sau Ἀριστοφάνης (inv. 959), fie că avem prima parte a numelui și sufixul și doar fragmente din etnicon. Aceleași ștampile considerate din punct de vedere a coincidență simultane de nume și simbol, ne conduc spre următoarele rezultate :

¹⁰ Yvon Garlan ; Contribution à une étude stratigraphique de L'enceinte Thassienne.

Nume	Simbol	Canarache		Bon	
		nume	simbol	nume	simbol
Αἰνέας	două torțe	1 ex.	0	8 ex.	0
Αἰσχρίων	cirlig	—	—	26 ex.	1
Ἀλκείδης	monogramă	1 ex.	0	10 ex.	0
Ἀρέτων	pește	—	—	4 ex.	1
Ἰσάκος	delfin sau cornul abundenței	—	—	16 ex.	1
Κετίνος	trepied	2 ex.	0	10 ex.	1
Κρατιστῶναξ	ramură tip IV	—	—	11 ex.	0
Νικόδημος	crustaceu	—	—	24 ex.	0
Πρηξιπότης	virf de lance	1 ex.	0	23 ex.	0
Χαιρέας	cirmă	2 ex.	0	9 ex.	1

Analiza statistică pune în evidență un indice de „noutate”, conținut de lotul nostru :

1. nume noi pe ștampile provenind din Callatis : Ἀρέτων, Ἰσάκος, Κετίνος, Ηροκλῆς;

2. simboluri noi pentru nume de mare frecvență (combinații noi de nume și simbol) : torțe (Αἰνέας), cirlig (Ἀλκείδης), ramură sau palmetă tip IV (Κρατιστῶναξ), crustaceu (Νικόδημος), virf de lance (Πρηξιπότης).

Importul din Heraclea Pontică este reprezentat în lotul nostru prin opt ștampile aplicate engleze pe gîturi de amfore. Deși studiile consacrate clasificării ceramicii acestui centru sînt numeroase¹¹, nu există pînă în prezent o cronologie unanim recunoscută.

Un punct totuși asupra căruia aproape toți cerceătorii sînt de acord este întinderea în timp a perioadei ștampilării amforelor heracleene : sfîrșitul sec. V sau începutul sec. IV î.e.n. pînă la mijlocul sec. III î.e.n. Clasificări inițiale a lui I. B. Braşinsky¹² i s-au adus corective¹³ în sensul existenței unei sincronizări parțiale a celei de a doua și a treia grupe și extinderii limitei grupei a III-a în ultimele trei sferturi ale sec. IV î.e.n. În cadrul noii scheme propuse recent¹⁴, I. B. Braşinsky coboară începutul datării grupei întii la primul sfert al sec. IV î.e.n. și extinde grupa a III-a pe toată a doua jumătate a sec. IV î.e.n. Ultimele două grupe sînt limi-

¹¹ Intreaga bibliografie asupra amforelor heracleene, la I. B. Braşinsky; *The Progress of Greek Ceramic Epigraphy*, în EIRENE, Studia greaca et latina, Praga 1972, p. 130-132.

¹² I. B. Braşinsky, NE, V, 1965, p. 10-27.

¹³ B. A. Vasilenko, S. A. 1970, III, p. 217; *idem* N.E., XI, 1974, p. 3-38; V.I. Priglo, K.S.U.A., 130, 1972, p. 13.

¹⁴ I. B. Braşinsky, *The Progress of Greek Ceramic Epigraphy* EIRENE, XI, Praga, 1973, p. 131-132.

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tate : grupa a IV-a : granița sec. IV–III î.e.n. — primul sfert al sec. III î.e.n. ; grupa a cincea : prima jumătate, sau chiar primul sfert al sec. III î.e.n.

Conform noii scheme, șase din cele opt ștampile se încadrează în grupa a treia. Ștampila cu numărul de inventar 210 se alătură celor 8 ștampile provenind din mormintul de la Topraisar¹⁵ cu legenda Νάσος / Νηλ Ηλυσσία. Importul heracleean la Callatis este semnalat încă de la granița dintre sec. V–IV î.e.n. sau primul sfert al sec. IV î.e.n. și durează până în primul sfert al sec. III î.e.n.

Prezența importurilor sinopeene este semnalată doar prin trei ștampile, fapt explicabil prin caracterul ocazional și de salvare al descoperirilor. În ce privește frecvența numelor, remarcăm și de data aceasta o „noutate” :

Ηρακλιδης ὁ Ἱεραιστοδόρου nu apare în zona vest-pontică, fiind prezent doar prin trei exemplare la Pridik.¹⁶ În schimb, astynomul Ηρακλιδης ὁ Ἱεραιστίνος apare în nouă exemplare la Histria, nouă la Callatis, două la Tomis, unul în interiorul Dobrogei și șapte exemplare pe litoralul bulgar. Cei doi astynomi sînt distanțați cronologic : primul este încadrat în grupa a treia la Grakov (220–150 î.e.n.), aceeași perioadă corespunzând grupei a patra la Brasinsky¹⁷ și grupei a cincea la Vasilenko¹⁸ ; cel de al doilea astynom apare la Grakov în grupa a cincea (150–120 î.e.n.), perioadă corespunzând la Brasinsky și Vasilenko grupei a șasea.

Pentru astynomul Δανύσιος și producătorul Καλλιπέννης luăm în considerare numai grupele comune la Grakov : grupa a II-a (270–220 î.e.n.) și a patra (180–150 î.e.n.). Numărul de exemplare este prea mic pentru a ne putea permite o concluzie riguroasă. În orice caz a fost demonstrată teza prezenței importurilor din Sinope pe piața callatiană înainte de mijlocul sec. III î.e.n. și existența unei perioade de înflorire în sec. II î.e.n.

Dintre cele patru ștampile rhodiene, trei pot fi sigur datate. Ștampilei cu număr de inventar 953 i s-au găsit analogii identice la Nea Paphos¹⁹ și Varna²⁰ ; numele eponimului Ἀγέστρατος, cunoscut din timbrele din Pergam, Olbia, Delos și Alexandria, se încadrează perioadei IIIc la Virginia Grace²¹ (183/182–175 î.e.n.). Perioadei de sfîrșit a sec. III — începutul sec. II î.e.n., i se înscrie ștampila conținând numele producătorului Ὀλυμπος. Eponimul Ἀριστογένης, prezent doar printr-un singur exemplar la Pridik²² și deocamdată fără analogii pe litoralul vest-pontic, se încadrează în a doua jumătate a sec. II î.e.n.

¹⁵ M. Irimia, *Un mormint tumular descoperit la Topraisar, Pontica IX*, 1976, p. 37–53.

¹⁶ E. M. Pridik, *Inventarnii katalog kleim na amornih rucikah gorliškoh i na cere-piŭah Ermitajno, sobrania, Petrograd*, 1917, p. 77, nr. 322, 323, 325.

¹⁷ I. B. Brașinsky, *Ekonomiceskie sviazi sinopii IV–II vv. do n.e. in Anticiniŭ gorod, Moscova* 1963, p. 163.

¹⁸ B. A. Vasilenko, *K. voprosu o datirovke sinopskih kleim*, p. 249–250.

¹⁹ Nea – Paphos I, Sofia Sztetyllo, *Les timbres céramiques 1965–1973*, p. 32, nr. 25.

²⁰ M. Lazarov, in *Izvestia Varna*, tom X (XXV), 1974, p. 48, nr. 47.

²¹ V. Grace – M. Savvatiou – Pétrapoulakou, *Les timbres amphoriques grecs, Expl. archéologiques de Délos, XXVIII*, Paris, 1970.

²² E. M. Pridik, op. cit. p. 5, nr. 75.

Unicul exemplar din Chersones, purtind numele astynomului *Ἀστυνός* este atestat la Callatis și este datat²³ în a doua jumătate a sec. III î.e.n. (250–200 î.e.n.).

Înainte de a trece la considerente de atribuire vreunui centru a ștampilelor cu monogramă, vom proceda la o încadrare tipologică a lor, urmînd clasificarea propusă de Marie și Antoine Bon²⁴.

– I : Ștampile circulare cu monogramă repartizată în trei, patru sau, în mod excepțional, cinci diviziuni. În această categorie vom avea prin urmare trei subtipuri :

– Ia : monograme circulare tripartite – în lotul nostru două exemplare, care-și află bogate analogii în materialele publicate referitoare la Callatis²⁵, Tomis²⁶, Tir²⁷, Varna²⁸, Kerki²⁹ și colecția Ermitajului.

– Ib : monograme circulare quadripartite, două exemplare, cu analogii doar la Callatis³¹, Tir³² și în general sudul U.R.S.S.³³

– Ic : monograme circulare cu mai mult de patru diviziuni (caz de excepție la Bon – cinci diviziuni). Exemplarul cu nr. de inventar 957, conține o ștampilă circulară divizată în opt secoare de cerc conținînd tot atîtea litere ; prin citire în sens orar, apare numele *Δημάρχου*. Deși nu i s-au găsit deocamdată analogii, inclinăm să credem că numele nu desemnează o funcție (deși cunoaștem la Atena funcționari cu acest titlu, însărcinați cu apărarea intereselor unei deme), ci mai degrabă un producător. În sprijinul ipotezei noastre este absența unei prepoziții *ἐνί* și frecvența numelui propriu *Δημάρχος* la istoricii greci.

Virginia Grace³⁴ semnalează frecvența numelui pe ștampilele pamfilene, totdeauna însă în asociere cu *ΔΙΦΟΝΥΚΙ* (ΟΣ), *Μοσίων*, *Μόψας* *Ὁρεκοῦδης*;

– II : ștampile circulare compuse din una sau mai multe litere în relief – trei exemplare. Un al patrulea exemplar, deși cu analogii la Bon³⁵ și la Pridik³⁶, apare la noi într-un cadru rectangular.

²³ R. B. Ahmerov, *Ob. astynomnih kleimah ellinisteskovo Hersonesa*, VDI, 4, 1949, p. 107, tabl. II, nr. 3.

²⁴ A. și AM. Bon, *op. cit.*

²⁵ M. Gramatopol, Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *op. cit.*, Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 249, nr. 984 și 985.

²⁶ M. Gramatopol – Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Amfore stampilate din Tomis*, SCIV, 19, 1, 1968, p. 60, nr. 92.

²⁷ E. M. Staerman, *Keramiceskie kleima iz Tiri*, Kr. Sob. XXXVI, 1951, p. 47.

²⁸ M. Mircev, *Amforite peciati*, 1958, p. 20.

²⁹ L. Skorpil, *Inscriptions céramiques acquises pour le musée de Kertch en 1901–1902*, în *Bull. de la Comm. imp. archéol.* II-e livre, 1904, p. 158.

³⁰ E. M. Pridik, *op. cit.*, tabl. XVI.

³¹ M. Gramatopol – Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *op. cit.*, Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 246 nr. 961.

³² E. M. Staerman, *op. cit.*, p. 47, nr. 247.

³³ P. Becker : *Über eine zweite Sammlung unedierter Henkelschriften aus dem südlichen Russland*, *Jahrb. f. class. Phil.*, Suppl. V, 1869, p. 474.

³⁴ V. Grace-M. Savvatiou – Pétrapoulakou, *op. cit.*, p. 368–369, E 251.

³⁵ Bon, *op. cit.*, nr. 2194.

³⁶ E. M. Pridik, *op. cit.*, tabl. XVI, fig. 18.

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— Monograme diverse — zece exemplare. Am inclus aici și un exemplar cu ștampilă triunghiulară și litere în relief, categorie necuprinsă în catalogul Bon.

Dacă prima categorie, având în vedere compoziția și culoarea pastei, morfologia generală a amforelor, aria de răspindire, este considerată de Bon ca fiind sigur de proveniență thasiană, aceeași apartenență, deși argumentată prin aceleași criterii, este pusă sub semnul îndoielii pentru celelalte două categorii.³⁸ O altă ipoteză fusese avansată anterior de E. M. Staerman care, pe baza analogiilor cu monede din Calcedonia, Mesembria, Apollonia și Akant, încearcă atribuirea acestor ștampile unor centre din Macedonia și Tracia.⁴⁰

O apropiere de numismatică o realizează și Vinogradov⁴¹ considerând că forma acestor mărci a fost împrumutată în primul rând de la monede, la care reversul cu roți și litere este frecvent.⁴² În clasificarea lui Vinogradov, mărcile circulare cu monogramă sînt încadrate în grupa a șasea și sînt atribuite perioadei din jurul anului 340 î.e.n. și puțin mai târziu.⁴³ Datarea propusă este confirmată stratigrafic de descoperirile de la Seutopolis, Odessos⁴⁴ și Histria; în ultima cetate menționată ștampilele apar pe un nivel datat înainte de sfîrșitul sec. IV î.e.n. continuînd și în sec. III î.e.n.⁴⁵ Ștampila cu număr de inventar la noi 247 își găsește analogie la Bon într-un exemplar apărut în context din al doilea sfert al sec. IV î.e.n. Fără să avem pretenția epuizării argumentelor de atribuire și datare a ștampilelor cu monogramă, aderăm la opinia general admisă a provenienței thasiene a ștampilelor din categoriile I și II și la circulația lor în sec. IV—III î.e.n. În acest caz, obținem un total de 26 de ștampile thasiene, număr ce ridică la Callatis procentajul acestui centru la 44,8%.

Cît privește prezența în lotul nostru a ștampilelor epigrafice cu centre de producție nedeterminate, ne oprim asupra unui singur exemplar (inv. 949). Este vorba de o ștampilă dreptunghiulară îngustă (3 × 1 cm) aplicată pe o toartă din pastă bej compactă, cu slabe urme de mică. Ștampila conține cinci litere puternic reliefate și aerate: ΕΠΤΕ unde ΕΠΙ poate fi considerat prepoziție și ΠΕ partea inițială a unui nume — este citirea propusă de M. Mircev: ἐπὶ Πε[ρύλου]. Dar din fotografia acelu-

³⁷ Bon, *op. cit.*, Introduction, p. 35.

³⁸ Bon, *op. cit.*, p. 498 și 502.

³⁹ E. M. Staerman, *op. cit.*, p. 46—48.

⁴⁰ Cf. V. Eftimie, Imports of Stamped Amphorae in the Lower Danubian regions and a Draft Rumanien. *Corpus of Amphora Stamp*, Dacia NS, III, 1959, p. 199—200 și nota 9, cu bibliografia indicată.

⁴¹ I. G. Vinogradov, *op. cit.*

⁴² A. Balkansa, *Ki voprosi za kaleciobraznite amforni peciati*, Izv. Varna, 14, 1963, p. 35—37 leagă forma circulară a ștampilelor de inițialele etniconului

⁴³ I. G. Vinogradov, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

⁴⁴ A. Balkansa, *op. cit.*, p. 35—37; idem, Die Handelbezeichnungen von Seuthopolis, in A A Ph, Sofia, 1963, p. 56.

⁴⁵ M. Coja, Zidul de apărare al cetății Histra și împrejurările istorice ale distrugerii lui în sec. IV î.e.n., SCIV, XV, 1964, p. 383—398.

⁴⁶ Bon, *op. cit.*, nr. 2201.

iași exemplar⁴⁷ apare clar că legenda se termină la litera E⁴⁸. O șampilă asemănătoare s-a găsit la Delos. V. Grace⁴⁹ o încadrează printre șampilile din centre necunoscute, dar remarcă apropierea ei de șampilile din așa numita grupă Nikandros, din sec. II î.e.n., putând fi legată de producția ceramică din Cos.

Ca o concluzie finală, trecând în revistă frecvența cronologică a amforelor diferitelor centre, se observă : o prezență masivă de amfore thasiene din sec. IV-III î.e.n. și de amfore heracleene din a doua jumătate a sec. IV î.e.n. ; prezența amforelor sinopeene și rhodiene în sec. III-II î.e.n. ; existența Chersonesului ca centru exportator pe piața callatiană în sec. III î.e.n. și probabil a Cosului în sec. II î.e.n.

Concluziile noastre confirmă existența, perioadei de mare înflorire pe care a cunoscut-o Callatisul în ultima parte a sec. IV î.e.n. și în cel următor⁵⁰, perioadă care s-a prelungit pînă la începutul celui de al doilea sfert al sec. II î.e.n.

CATALOG

THASOS

1. Inv. 245 Săpături 1967 – Policlinica nduă. (Pl. I/1)

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασίων

două torte.

ΑΙΝΕΑΣ

Αινέας

Canarache, p. 40 nr. 1 ; Dacia N.S. XIII, 1969, p. 154 nr. 1 – 3 ; Bon, nr. 99–106 ; BCH. LXXX 1, BCH. LXXVII ; Necunoscută la Pridik și la Dumont.

2. Inv. 1538. Săpături 1977. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. I/2)

ΑΙΣΧΡΙΩΝ

Αισχρίων

☞ – liră

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασίων

An. Dobr. 1957, p. 106 nr. 3 ; Peuce IV, p. 38 nr. 22 ; Dacia N.S. XIII, 1969 p. 154, nr. 4 ; Bon, nr. 111–136 (identic nr. 112) ; Pridik, p. 36 nr. 7–16 ; p. 47 nr. 248–249 ; BCH LXXVII, nr. 40 ; BCH LXXXII nr. 9–11.

3. Inv. 1494. Săpături 1977. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. I/3 și IV/13)

[ΘΑΣΙΩΝ]

Θασίων

⁴⁷ M. Mircev, *op. cit.*, p. 58 nr. 281.

⁴⁸ *Idem*, planșa XXXVI, 3.

⁴⁹ Vezi comentariul la Șelov, *op. cit.*, p. 152 nr. 599.

⁵⁰ D. M. Pippidi, *Contribuții la istoria veche a României*, București 1967, p. 32–67 ; C. Preda, *Archeological Discoveries in the Greek Cemetery of Callatis-Mangalia (IV-III Centuries B.C.)*, Dacia NS V, 1961, p. 275–303.

Pentru
dispu
Canar
face
Mirce
sultat

Bon, r

F
Lazar
dată
F
intreg
V-VI,

Filed

Filed
BON 112

Opte
lui și

Pridi

Θ α δ ι ω ν

cîrlig

pruning hook

ΑΛΗΕΙΑ[ΗΣ]

'Αλκείδης sive 'Αλφειδής

Pentru 'Αλκείδης: Pontica I, p. 250 nr. 1. Ținînd cont că avem aceeași dispunere a numelui și același simbol, sîntem de părere că și la Canarache p. 40, nr. 2 putem întregi 'Αλκείδης și nu 'Αλφειδής, cum face autorul. Pridik, p. 36 nr. 21 și p. 37, nr. 22-27; Bon, nr. 159-168; Mircev, p. 12 nr. 1-4. Numele 'Αλφειδής n-a fost găsit în bibliografia consultată exceptînd Canarache.

4. Inv. 221, Mangalia passim (Pl. I/4)

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασιών

pește

fish

ΑΡΕΤ[ΩΝ]

'Αρέτων

Bon, nr. 244-247 (nr. 246 simbol pește fără fotografie).

5. Inv. 952. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion (Pl. I/5 și IV/18)

ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[Ι] ΝΗΣ

'Αριστομένης sive

Θασιών

trident

'Αριστοφάνης

trident l.

[ΘΑΣΙΩΝ]

Θασιών

κρινόμενης

Pentru 'Αριστομένης Pridik, p. 39 nr. 68-82; Bon, nr. 342-348; Lazarov, p. 46, nr. 20; BCH LXXVII, nr. 7. Întregirea 'Αριστομένης este dată ca sigură de Yvon Garlan.

Pentru 'Αριστοφάνης: Bon, 263 ('Αριστ... și același simbol — trident — întregit 'Αριστοφάνης prin analogie cu o descoperire din Abdera); Dacia V-VI, p. 251, nr. 1 și p. 290, nr. 1; D. Tudor, p. 70, nr. 125; BCH LXXXI.

6. Inv. 959. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. I/7 și IV/14)

[Θ]ΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασιών

kantharos vase VII

[ΗΡΟ]ΔΩΤΟΣ

'Ηρόδοτος

Optez pentru 'Ηρόδοτος și nu 'Αθηνοδότης ținînd cont de lungimea numelui și analogia cu Bon, nr. 741.

7. Inv. 956. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. I/7 și IV/14)

[Θ]ΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασιών

delfin sau cronul

pruning hook

abundenței

ΙΣΘΔΙΚ[ΟΣ]

'Ισθδικός

Pridik, p. 44, nr. 172; Bon, nr. 882-897 (același simbol neclar nr. 886).

8. Inv. 1539. Săpături 1975 Sanatoriul balnear. (Pl. I/8)

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

Θασιών

trepied

ΚΡΑΤΙΝΟΣ

Κρατίνος

filed

filed

filed

filed
Bon 741filed
Bon 888filed
Bon 1011+2044

Canarache, p. 38–39; Bon, 1002–1012 (id. 1011) BCH LXXVII, nr. 43.

9. Inv. 955. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. I/9)

ΟΑΣΙΩΝ

ramură

[K]P[AT]I[ΣTΩN(Λ=)

Θασίων

palmette

Κρατιστῶν(αξ)

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 163, nr. 102–103; Bon, nr. 1019–1029; BCH, LXXVII, nr. 43.

10. Inv. 258, Mangalia, 1972, passim (Pl. I/11)

ΝΙΚΟΔΗΜΟC

crustaceu

ΟΑCΙΩΝ

Nikódhmos

Θασίων

Dacia NSXIII, 1969, p. 165, nr. 133–134; Gh. Poenaru — Bordea, p. 7, nr. 2. Bon. nr. 1242–1266.

11. Inv. 254. Săpături 1971. Canalizare faleză (Pl. I/12 și IV/15)

[ΟΛ]CΙΩΝ

toc cu săgeți și

stea cu șapte raze

ΓΟCΙΑ[EΙOΣ]

Θασίων

Ποσίδεος/-ηος

In general Ποσίδεος(-ηος) apare însoțit de un al doilea nume: Βάτων, Δίκη-, Ἡροφών, Μέγων, Μυῖσκος. In cazul nostru se pare că este un singur nume: din punct de vedere al spațiului, literele de sus corespund celor de jos, dar pe lățimea ștampilei nu e loc de scris un al doilea nume. Pridik, p. 43, nr. 154–157 și p. 52 nr. 365–374 (un singur nume nr. 365, dar alt simbol).

12. Inv. 256. Săpături 1971. Canalizare faleză. (Pl. I/10)

ΓΡΗ=ΙΓΟΛ[ΙC]

virf de lance

ΟΛ[Σ]I[ΩN]

Πρηξιπολις

Θασίων

Canarache; p. 61, nr. 65; Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 167 nr. 147; Pridik, p. 52, nr. 375–376; Bon nr. 1417–1430.

13. Inv. 220, Mangalia, passim. (Pl. I/13)

ΟΑΣΙΩΝ

cîrmă

[X]AIPEΛC

Θασίων

Χαιρέας

Canarache, p. 69–70, nr. 91–92; Dacia NS XIII, 1969 p. 172–173, nr. 206–215 (identic nr. 206); Dacia I, p. 149, nr. 5 reluată de Bon, nr. 1691.

filed
Bon 1016

Canarache
nr. 406:

filed

Bon nr.
"Αριστοφ
simbol c

filed

Probabil
nr. 353;

filed

Suprapus
o buclă,
ondulată
Aceeși

filed
Bon 1691

Bon, nr. 2

nr. 43.

14. Inv. 261, Săpături 1972, passim. (Pl. IV/4) -

[O]ΑΣ[ΙΩΝ]

cap de femeie

API

Θασίων

mask

'Αρι[ΞΤα]ΑΝΗΣ

filed
Bon 406

Canarache, p. 80 nr. 162 (fără simbol); Pridik, p. 56, nr. 451; Bon nr. 406: 'Αριστοφάνης.

1029; BCH,

15. Inv. 290. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă (Pl. IV/11)

[API]ΣΤΟΦ

polonic

[O]ΑΣΙΩΝ

'Αριστοφ...

[ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΩΝ]
tadle

Θασίων

[ΘΑΣΙΩΝ]

filed

Bon nr. 376-380; același simbol apare de două ori la Bon cu numele 'Αριστοφάνης: nr. 403-404; Dacia V-VI, p. 251, nr. 1 'Αριστοφάνης are ca simbol cornul abundenței.

ordea, p. 7,

16. Inv. 263. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. I/14 și IV/17)

∇Η[Σ]

iepure

fugind →

O
ΑΣΙΩΝ

filed

Bon 253

also 1295

și IV/15)

Probabil un nume scris de la stînga la dreapta, terminat în δης Bon nr. 263; idem, nr. 296: 'Αριστε[δης] [Θα/σ]ιν 'Ηράκλ[ε/ι]τ(ος).

17. Inv. 224. Săpături 1971. Canalizare faleză. (Pl. IV/10)

ΔΥΗ

OΑΣΙ[ΩΝ]

← ancoră ?

[.]

Θασίων

filed
Bon 253ime: Βάτων,
este un sin-
s corespund
doilea nume.
ume nr. 365,

Suprapus etniconului, apare un nume greu lizibil; deasupra lui Σ apare o buclă, s-ar putea Ω; în fața lui ar putea fi un Η dar cu una din haste ondulată; în continuare un Τ sau Υ, apoi un Δ sau Α.

Aceeși modalitate de dispunere, Bon 1730.

147; Pridik,

18. Inv. 964. Săpături Șoseaua Albești (Pl. I/15 și IV/19)

ΣΟΝ

măciucă →

OΑΣΙΩ[N]

Βίωνος ?

club.

Θασίων

filed

19. Inv. 951. Săpături 1971. Mangalia, passim. (Pl. IV/5)

[.]

triskel

[.]

n.f.

Bon, nr. 2053, etniconul lizibil.

p. 172-173,
iată de Bon,

HERACLEA PONTICA

20. Inv. 1402. Mangalia 1978 descoperire ocazională (Pl. II/1)

englic pe git ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑ[Σ] Ἡρακλείδης
simbol nedeterminat

Λ Τ Τ

Canarache, p. 198 nr. 469 ; Dacia NS XIII, 1969 p. 239 nr. 824 ; Pridik, p. 121 nr. 41 ; p. 124 nr. 111, 112 și nr. 113-114 ; Izv. Varna 13, 1962, p. 41, nr. 13-14.

21. Inv. 212. Săpături 1967 Policlinica nouă.

englic pe git [...] Σ....]Σ....

vas:

ΛΥΣΙΟ[Σ]

Λύσιος

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 238 nr. 818, p. 239 nr. 832 ; p. 240 nr. 841 ; Arta și arheologia I, 1, p. 38 nr. 13 (de două ori în bibliografie Λύσιος apare cu Εὐτοπος).

22. Inv. 217. Săpături, 1974 Sanatoriul TBC.

englitic pe git Μ[Α] ΑΚΩΝ

Μαλέκων

kāntharos

ΑΜΦΙΤΑ[Σ]

Ἀμφίτας

Μαλέκων: Pridik, p. 126, nr. 153 ; Izv. Varna XI (XXVI) 1975, p. 135, nr. 29, tabl. V, nr. 29.

23. Inv. 1361. Descoperire ocazională 1978. (Pl. II/2)

englic pe git ΜΕΝΗ[Σ]

Μένης

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 230 nr. 834-838 (primele trei piese englice pe toartă, ultima englică pe git) ;

Canarache, p. 199, nr. 472 ; SCIV, 19, 1, 1968, p. 59 nr. 80 ; Pontica VI, p. 33, nr. 10 ; Izv. Varna IX (XXIV), 1973, p. 37 nr. 164-166 ; Izv. Varna 13, 1962, p. 41, nr. 13 ; Micev, p. 55 nr. 260.

24. Inv. 213. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă (Pl. II/3)

englic pe git : ΜΟΛΟΣΣΟ[Σ]

Μολοσσος

ΕΓΓΙΔΙΟ[ΝΥΣ]ΟΥ

ἐπὶ Διονύσου

Μολοσσός: Pridik, p. 120 nr. 18 ; p. 121 nr. 38 ; p. 122 nr. 67 ; p. 123 nr. 77-78 ; p. 24 nr. 107 ; p. 125 nr. 137.

Διονύσιος: Pridik, p. 120 nr. 23-25 ; Pontica VI, p. 40 nr. 3 ; SCIV 18, 3, 1967, p. 512 nr. 13-14 ; SCIV, 19, 1, 1968, p. 59 nr. 82.

25. Inv. 1420. Descoperire ocazională 1978 (Pl. IV/9)

englic pe git. ΝΙΚ[Ο]ΣΤΡΑΤΟ[Σ]

Νικοστράτος

Pridik, p.

Canarache, p. 200 nr. 475 (întregit greșit Νικασπιος); Pontica VI, p. 33 nr. 12 (pl. X/7, XXIII/1); Mircev, p. 56 nr. 262.

26. Inv. 210. Săpături 1967 Policlinica nouă. (Pl. II/4)

englific pe git: [N]ΟΣΣΟΣ

Νόσος

ΕΠΙΤΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ

ἐπὶ Πυρσάνια

Νόσος: Canarache, p. 200 nr. 477; Dacia NSXIII, 1969, p. 237 nr. 798; Pridik, p. 120 nr. 19-21; nr. 32 p. 125 nr. 138-142; p. 143 nr. 4; Πυρσάνια: identic: Pontica IX, p. 50, nr. 10-12; p. 51 nr. 13-16; p. 52 nr. 17; Pridik, p. 121, nr. 44; p. 125 nr. 129 și 146;

27. Inv. 215. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă (Pl. II/5)

englific pe git: ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ

Σάτυρος

rozetă

ΕΠΙΤΑΝΑΠΟΝΙ[ΚΟΥ] ἐπὶ Ἀνδρόνικου

Ἀνδρόνικος: Iurghevici, p. 107 nr. 15; Odessa (61 exemplare), p. 106-120 și p. 128-165.

Σάτυρος: Iurghevici, p. 158 nr. 39; Pontica I p. 251 nr. 30.

SINOPE

28. Inv. 1525. Descoperire ocazională, 1978. (Pl. II/6)

ΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ

Καλλισθένης

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ciorchine

ἀστυνόμου

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ

Διονυσίου

astynom: Canarache, p. 150, nr. 362; p. 151, nr. 364-365, Pridik, p. 82 nr. 418-423; Dacia VII-VIII, p. 255, nr. 7; Grakov, p. 139 nr. 12 - producător: Canarache, nr. 224, 263, 309, 314, 326, 351, 389, (aceeași dispunere); Pontica VI, p. 53 nr. 3; Dacia V-VI, p. 295 nr. 17-18, p. 256 nr. 12, p. 257 nr. 20; Grakov, p. 140 nr. 17; aceeași legendă dar alt simbol: Dacia XIII, 1969, p. 200 nr. 453.

29. Inv. 9950. Săpături 1976 Necropole stadion. (Pl. II/7)

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ἀστυνόμου

[Γ]ΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥΤΟΥ

Γοσιδείου τοῦ

[Η]ΦΑΙΣΤΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἡφαιστοδώρου

Pridik, p. 77, nr. 322, 323, 326.

30. Inv. 1008. Săpături 1978 str. I. Creangă (Pl. II/8)

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ		ἀστυνόμου
ΓΟΣΙΑΔΕΙΟΥ	divinitate feminină	Ποσιδείου
ΤΟΥΘΕΑΡΙΩΝΟΣ	în mina stîngă cu	τοῦ Θεαρίωνος
ΕΥΜΑΧΟΣ	cornul abundenței	Εὐμαχος

astynom : Canarache, p. 139–141 nr. 323–329 ; Dacia NS. XIII. 1969, p. 214–215, nr. 571–575 (identic ar putea fi p. 222, nr. 641) SCIV, 19.1, 1968, p. 54, nr. 27–28 ; Pontica VI, p. 23 ; Pridik, p. 77–78, nr. 328–330 ; Mircev, nr. 206–209 ; Lazarov, p. 52, nr. 113 ; Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, p. 8, nr. 8.

RHODOS

31. Inv. 953. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion (Pl. II/9)

rectangular [ΕΓΓΙΑΓΕ]	ἐπὶ Ἀγε-
tirs →	
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ	στράτου

Canarache, p. 237 nr. 536 și p. 238 nr. 537, SCIV, 19, 1, 1968, p. 55 nr. 34 ; Pridik, p. 132 nr. 2. Identic, Zofia Sztetlyllo p. 32, nr. 25 ; Lazarov, p. 48, nr. 47.

32. Inv. 1399. Descoperirea ocazională 1978 (Pl. II (10))

restangular : ΕΠΑΡΚΤ	ἐπ' Ἀριστ
ΟΓΕΝΕΥΣ	ογένευσ

Pridik, p. 5 nr. 75. *w. month*

33. Inv. 259. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion (Pl. III/1)

circular : ΕΠΙΕΡΕΩΣΕΥ	ἐπ' ἐρεως Εὐ...
floare de rodie	

34. Inv. 1401. Descoperire ocazională 1978 (Pl. III 2)

restangular ΟΛΥΜΠΟΥ	facă ↑ Ὀλύμπου
---------------------	----------------

Canarache, p. 265 nr. 645 ; Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 236 nr. 775 ; D. Tudor, p. 63, nr. 88 ; Pridik, p. 32 nr. 787–794 ; Mircev nr. 150 ; Olbia, p. 271, nr. 299–303 ; B.C.H., LXXVI 1952, p. 527.

CHERSONES

35. Inv. 299 Săpături 1974. Șantierul naval. (Pl. IV/21)

[ΛΙΞΧ]ΙΝΑ

Λίσχίνα

[ΑΣ]ΤΥΝ[ΟΜΟΥ]

ἄστυνόμον

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 242, nr. 874 ; Canarache, p. 210 nr. 485 ; Pridik, p. 140, nr. 2.

COS

36. Inv. 946. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion. (Pl. III/3)

restangular Φ:

Φ: sive 'Ιρ

filed
Corpus 686

STAMPILE EPIGRAFICE CU CENTRUL DE PRODUCȚIE NEDETERMINAT

filed

37. Inv. 255. Săpături 1971. Canalizare faleză. (Pl. III/4)

rectangular ΑΛΣ/

'Αλσι/'Αλοσι/'Αλσιο

Early Plinian
Αλσος

filed

38. Inv. 949. Săpături 1976. Necropolă, stadion (Pl. III/5)

rectangular ΕΠΙΕ

filed

Mircev, p. 58 nr. 281 ; tabl. XXXVI, 3 ; V Grace — M. Sawațianou — Pétrapolakou, p. 370, E — 254, tabl. 62 ; idem p. 365—366 ; Șelav, p. 152 nr. 599.

? 39. Inv. 988. Săpături 1977. Șoseaua portului (Pl. IV/8)

rectangularΠΑΣ

.....ρας

.....Σ

.....ς

filed

40. Inv. 57. Săpături 1976. Necropolă stadion (Pl. III/7)

ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΥ

Δημάρχου

STAMPILE CU MONOGRAMA

filed

41. Inv. 250. Săpături 1971 passim. (Pl. III/8 și IV/22)

ΕΙΜ (Σ)

Ε Σ(Μ)

Δ

Δ

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 249 nr. 984 ; Bon nr. 2147 ;

Staerman, p. 47 nr. 256 ; Pridik, tabl. XVI, nr. 62 ; probabil și Dacia V-VI, p. 258 nr. 3 ; Mircev, p. 20 nr. 58.

1969,
19.1.
330 ;
rdea,

34 ;
rov,

adpr,
271,

filed 42. Inv. 225. Săpături 1971. Canalizare faaleză. (Pl. III/9)

$$\begin{array}{c} M \\ \diagdown \\ I'x|E \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} M \\ \diagdown \\ I'x \quad E \end{array}$$

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 249, nr. 985 ; SCIV, 19, 1, 1968, p. 60 nr. 92 ; Staerman, p. 47 nr. 255, 227 ; Pridik, tabl. XVI, nr. 56 ; Vinogradov tabl. IX, nr. 3.

New made 43. Inv. 262. Săpături 1972 passim (Pl. III/10)

$$\begin{array}{c} A|P \\ M|E \end{array}$$

Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 246, nr. 961 ; Bon, nr. 2155, Staerman p. 47 nr. 247 ;

filed 44. Inv. 958. Necropolă stadion 1976. (Pl. III/11)

$$\begin{array}{c} E|M \\ M|E \end{array}$$

filed 45. Inv. 987. Săpături 1977. Șoseaua portului. (Pl. III/12)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \quad \Sigma \\ \text{I-I} \end{array}$$

? 46. Inv. 253. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. IV/12)

$$\begin{array}{c} MH \\ H-I \end{array} ?$$

? 47. Inv. 252. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. IV/7)

$$\begin{array}{cc} \Delta\Delta & \Sigma\Delta \\ & \text{si ve} \\ ET & EY \end{array}$$

filed 48. Inv. 242. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. III/13)

$$\Delta\Delta/\Delta\Delta$$

Pentru $\Delta\Delta$: Dacia VII-VIII, p. 266 nr. 68 ; Pridik, p. 109 nr. 105-106, identic Bon, nr. 2256. Pentru $\Delta\Delta$: Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 256 nr. 1056.

filed 49. Inv. 287. Săpături 1975 passim. (Pl. III/14 și IV/24)

$$|A| \quad |x|$$

Pridik, tabl. XVI nr. 53 ; Dacia NS XIII 1969 p. 266 nr. 1165 : A'

filed 50. Inv. 246. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. III/6 și IV/23)

I P IIp

Pridik, tabl. XVI nr. 18; Bon nr. 2194 (ștampilă circulară, scrisă retrograd);
Zeest p. 92.

I nr. 92;
Vinogradov

filed 51. Inv. 219. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. III/15)

$\Sigma \bar{\Omega}$ $\Sigma \omega \dots$

Pridik, p. 114 nr. 318 ($\Sigma \Omega$)

filed 52. Inv. 251. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. III/16)

FAO IIx9

I nr. 247;

Pridik, tabl. XVI nr. 34.

filed 53. Inv. 247. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. III/17)

Φ/Θ

Pridik, p. 107 nr. 100-101; Bon. nr. 2201.

filed 54. Inv. 265, passim. (Pl. III/18)

rectangular cu Φ

colțuri rotunjite

Vinogradov - Chersones, p. 124 nr. 59; identic, Bon nr. 2230.

? 55. Inv. 1398. Descoperire ocazională 1978. (Pl. IV/1)

rectangular XA/AX Xz/Az

- asemănător, Dacia NS XIII, 1969, p. 252 nr. 1106 (ștampilă circulară);
Pridik p. 105 nr. 24.

? 56. Inv. 222. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă (Pl. IV 2)

triunghiular $\frac{P}{p} \Delta$

Z. Sztetyllo, în Études et travaux, x, p. 314 n. 130.

? 57. Inv. 223. Săpături 1967. Policlinica nouă. (Pl. IV/6)

identic Canarache, p. 310 nr. 832.

? 58. Inv. 218. Mangalia passim (Pl. IV/3 și 20)

Ștampilă rectangulară anepigrafică cu simbol tirs.

106, iden-
106.

NOTE

* Prescurtările folosite în catalog sînt următoarele :

- ✓ Canarache = V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor stampilate la Histria*, București, 1957.
- Dacia NS XIII, 1969 = M. Gramatopol - Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Amphora stamps from Callatis and south Dobrudja*, p. 127-282.
- ✓ Bon = A. et A.-M. Bon, *Les timbres amhoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957. *
- ✓ Pridik = E. M. Pridik, *Inventarnii katalog kleim na amfornih rucikah i gorliškoh i na cerepišah Ermitajnogo sobrania*, Petrograd, 1917.
- ✓ B.C.H. LXXXI, 1957 = M. Th. Lenger, *Anses d'amphores et tuilles timbrées de Thasos*, p. 302-321.
- B. CH, LXXII, 1953 = Lilly Ghali, *Chronique des fouilles en 1952, Thasos*.
- A. Dumont = *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce*, in *Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires*, Paris, 1871.
- An. Dobr., 1937 = Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Trei capete de figurine și vreo citeva ansae signatae din Callatis*.
- Peuce, IV = V. H. Baumann, *Considerații asupra importului de amfore grecești în nordul Dobrogei*, p. 29-59.
- Pontica I = C. Ionomu, *Cercetări arheologice la Mangalia și Neptun* p. 250-253.
- Pontica VI = M. Irimia, *Descoperiri noi privind populația autohtonă a Dobrogei și legăturile ei cu coloniile grecești (sec. V-I î.e.n.)*.
- Pontica IX = M. Irimia, *Mormintul tumular descoperit la Topraisar*.
- Mircev = M. Mircev, *Amforite peciate ot muzeia vi Varna*, Sofia, 1958.
- Lazarov = M. Lazarov, *Amforite peciate ot Odesos*, in *Izvestia Varna*, tom X (XXV), 1974.
- Dacia V-VI = Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis, V-ème rapport préliminaire*.
- D. Tudor = D. Tudor, *Amforele grecești stampilate în Moldova, Muntenia și Oltenia*, in *Arheologia Moldovei*, V, 1967, p. 37-80.
- Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, = Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Amfore stampilate din Callatis în colecția Muzeului militar central*, in *SMMIM*, 7-8 p. 5-12.
- Izv. Varna 13, 1962 = M. Mircev, G. Tonceva, D. Dimitrov, *Bizone Karvuna*, p. 37-43.
- Izv. Varña XI (XXVI), 1975 = M. Lazarov, *Nepublicuvani anticini amfori i amforni peceati ot bilgarscogo cernomore*, p. 123.
- Izv. Varna IX (XXIV), 1973 = M. Lazarov, *Anticini amfori (VI-I v.pr.n.e.) ot bilgarsogo cernomore*.
- Arta și Arheologia = O. Tafrali, *Arta și Arheologia*, tom I-III.
- SCIV, 19, 1, 1968 = M. Gramatopol - Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Amfore stampilate din Tomis*.
- SCIV, 18, 3, 1967 = Alex. Popov, *Citeva toarte de amfore stampilate descoperite la Medgidia*.
- Iurghevici - V.N. Iurghevici, *Nadpisi na rucikah amfor i oblomkah amfor i cerepiš, naidenih vi Feodosii v 1894 godu*.
- Grakov = B. N. Grakov, *Drevne - greceskie keramiceskie kleima s imenami astinonov*, Moscova, 1928.
- Dacia VII-VIII = Th. Sauciuc - Săveanu, *Callatis, VII-ème rapport préliminaire*.

Zofia Sztetylto = Neu paphos I, *Les timbres céramiques* (1965-1973), Varşovia, 1976.

Şelov = D. B. Şelov, *Keramiceskie kleima iz Tanaisa, III-I vv. do n.e.*, Moscova, 1975.

Staerman = E. M. Staerman, *Keramiceskie kleima iz Tiri*, în Kr. Soob., XXXVI, 1950.

Vinogradov = Iu. G. Vinogradov, *Keramiceskie kleima ostrova Fasos, N.E., X*, 1972.

Zeest = I. B. Zeest, *Keramiceskie tara Bospora*, Moscova, 1960.

Vinogradov-Chersones = Iu. G. Vinogradov, *Keramiceskie kleima Hersonesa i clasificăția hersoneskih amfor - Monogrami kleima astingmov.*

Olbia = E. I. Levi, *Keramiceskii kompleks III-II vv. do n.e. iz raskopok Olbiiskoi agori, in Olbia*, Moscova - Leningrad, 1964.

V. Grace - M. Savvatiannou - Pétropoulakou, *Les timbres amphoriques grecs-Explorations Archéologiques de Délos*, XXVIII, Paris, 1970.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

NEUE AMPHORENSTEMPEL VON CALLATIS

Die vorliegende Arbeit macht eine Reihe von 58 noch nicht veröffentlichten Stempeln der Sammlung des Museums von Mangalia bekannt. Eine erste Schlussfolgerung bildet die Absonderung der thassischen Amphorenanzahl, für welche wir neuerschienene Namen des callatischen Marktes und Verbindungen der neuen Namen und Symbole besitzen.

Vom Standpunkt der chronologischen Frequenz sind die Heraclea-Amphoren der zweiten Hälfte des 4. Jh. v.u.Z., die Sinope - und Rhodos - Amphoren des 3. Jh.v.u.Z., wie auch die Existenz des Chersones Gebietes als Ausfuhrzentrum für den callatischen Markt im 3. Jh. v.u.Z. und wahrscheinlich auch die des Cos Gebietes im 2. Jh. v.u.Z. bemerkenswert.



1



6



11



2



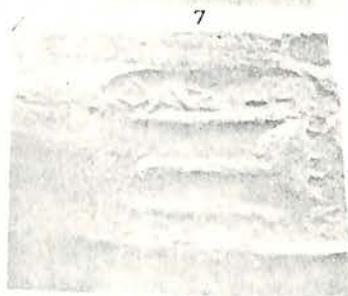
7



12



3



8



13



4



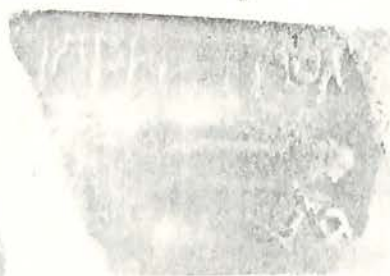
9



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15



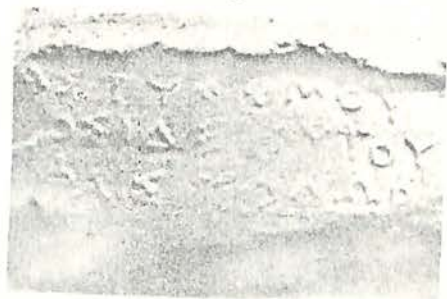
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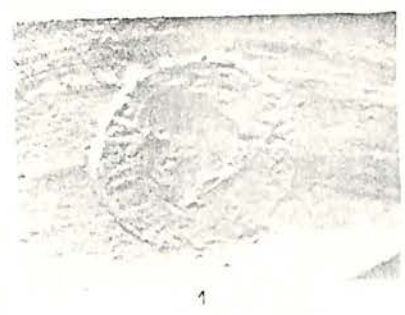
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fla



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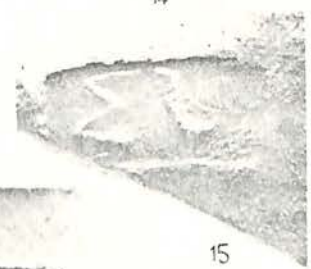
4



10



16



15



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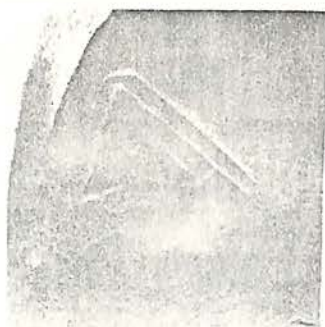
17



18



6



3

2



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6



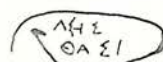
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18



19



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21



22



23



24

Planşa IV

SĂPĂTUR

Cercetă
oraşului Ma
lucrările de
tată de ac
fostului lac
Mai şi comu

Cîteva
în urmă, la
epoca grea
dăt prin ve
lui ca mon
1900, într-u
ciuda foctu
măsură în
în vara an
naval a cu
tării lui. Bl
muzeului d
să fie repla

În peri
rut cîteva n
ca urmare
de piatră.

Tinîndu
lucrărilor ş
arheologică
de circa 8
vatoare ma
şi continuu
ghere şi d

¹ V. Pă
în Arta şi a

PONTICA, XII, 1979 (Muzee de Arheologie
Constanta)

with letter of 20.10.67
from M. Gramatopol
(RUMANIA)

ANNEXE

Coan handles

Callatis

- I- II.40147 
 2- II.40150 ΚΕΡΔΩ [N]
 3- II.40420 ΝΙΚΟΝ (retr.) club.
 4- II.40594 ΘΑΠ
 5- II.40598 ΘΑΠ
 6- II.40681 ΙΚΕΡ
 7- II.40759 ΑΕ
 8- II.40796 ΙΜΙ
 ΑΘ
 9- II.40830 ΑΒΑΤΙ club.
 10-II.41101 ΠΥΘΟ (engl'ic) not published
 11-II.41105 ΑΓΟΛΛΑΣ

Callatis Coan handles published
See M. Gramatopol - Gh. Borda, "
Amphora Stamps from Callatis and South
Dobruja", p. 246 no. 950-960
in Dacia XIII, 1969 pp. 127-282

Medgidia

- I2-II.40849 ΜΙΝ (engl'ic)

Tomis

- I3-II.40921



- I4-II.40908



(palm branch)

March 20, 1967.

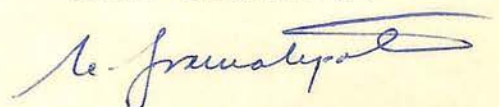
Miss Virginia GRACE
Agora Excavations
Athens, 140, Greece.

Dear Miss Grace,

Thanks for your kind letter of March 10. In the ANNEXE are listed all Coan unpublished stamps found in Dobrogea, now in Constantza Museum. The lot is really small in spite of many Coan unstamped handles or fragments of handles found in my excavations in Tomis and Callatis. The last two years at Histria I examined the dead stores of ceramics, collecting a considerable lot of anepigraphical handles or fragments. Deposits of ceramics in other rumanian museums have some unstamped Coan fragments from fortuite discoveries. Professor D. Tudor prepares now for publication a lot of stamped amphora handles found all over the country. I shall ask him these days to have a glimpse over his material in order to inform you on Coan pieces.

The problem of illustration for stamps from Callatis is a little difficult. In fact there are thasian, rhodian and sinopean stamps in high percentage, all or almost all known from bibliography. Some pieces are on my mind unicates and very interesting, but I consider that reading and literal arrangement will suffice. I have only partial drawings, only partial rubbings and no photographs, but the notations for every handle are exact. So, I await for Yours and Professor's Thompson decision concerning the publication.

Yours sincerely,



M. Gramatopol

20. XII. 68

Owing to pressure of "Sami" article,

this got pushed aside. Hope to finish transl.
when Eleri get back from U.S.

Meanwhile — note of adv.

53

Kastro, Tuguni

I 567

top

1/2 in

one sq

✓
Parker's
at 4/10
at 4/10

4

20.7.68

get transl. done

and then

write

This article & translation
of H. Bui has been put out
to be put up. Reading to
include...

BLACK SEA AREA

18. 8. 68 5

ROMANIA: TOMIS

Notes for letter to Gramscop
on Tomis shell

See info. given (to Camarache) in letter of
3. 8. 61 on 8 items in this article.

On his (and my) no. 3 it is impossible to know ^{for the publ.}
whether this is same type as the Callatis item for
which Bon 864 was named, since the Callatis item is
not publ. ^{in a publ.}, and neither is the Tomis item (but I have a
photo of it). Type of Bon 864 now ill. & Linton +
3 recent from Thiers, including L-G. 60 (BCH 1958, p. 390,
no. 60, ill. p. 389 with no. 61 — nos. exchanged by
error).

Really useless without pictures — but is still the
good enough.

No. 68 ΘΡΑΣΙΘΙΚΟΥ prob. = ΟΝΑΣΙΘΙΚΟΥ

No. 70 What is this? ΚΑΛΙΣΤΗΣ

Nos. 86-91, Cnidus; give the 10 or 2 readings that
can be taken —

No. 95 I did not say I thought it was Cretan
and anywhere I was writing to somebody else, and
7 years ago.

Bordea - Gramatopol
condes

6

STUDII ȘI CERCETĂRI DE ISTORIE VECHĂ

EXTRAS

1

TOMUL 19

1968

EDITURA ACADEMIEI REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA

AMFORE STAMPILATE DIN TOMIS

DE

MIHAI GRAMATOPOL și GH. POENARU BORDEA

Cu toate că la Tomis s-au făcut în ultimii ani descoperiri de mare importanță și o parte din ele, măcar, au fost făcute cunoscute¹, despre viața economică a orașului în epoca elenistică se știu încă destul de puține lucruri.

Ștampilele de pe amfore, categorie extrem de importantă de materiale arheologice, erau practic necunoscute², spre deosebire de situația de la Histria³ și Callatis⁴, chiar dacă și în cazul celor două centre, aflate la nord

¹ Em. Condurachi și colab., *Șantierul arheologic Histria*, partea semnată de Vl. Zirra, P. Alexandrescu, *Cercetări arheologice în orașul Constanța*, în *Materiale*, IV, 1957, p. 88–94; V. Barbu, *Considérations chronologiques basées sur les données fournies par les inventaires funéraires des nécropoles tomitaines*, în *Studii clasice*, III, 1961, p. 203–225; V. Canarache, *L'édifice à mosaïque découvert devant le port de Tomis*, în *Studii clasice*, III, 1961, p. 227–240; A. Aricescu, V. Barbu, V. Canarache, A. Rădulescu, *Tezaurul de sculpturi de la Tomis*, București, 1963; G. Bordenache, *Contributi per una storia dei culti e dell'arte nella Tomis d'età romana*, în *Studii clasice*, VI, 1964, p. 155–178; A. Rădulescu, *Monumente romano-bizantine din sectorul de vest al cetății Tomis*; V. Canarache, *Tomis*, 1961, ca și alte lucrări citate mai jos.

² D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente inedite din Tomi*, în *BCMI*, 1915, p. 6, fig. 28; V. Eftimie, *Imports of Stamped Amphorae in the Lower Danubian Regions and a Draft Rumanian Corpus of Amphora Stamps*, în *Dacia*, N. S., III, 1959, p. 198, 203.

³ V. Pârvan, *Histria*, VII, în *AARMSI*, s. III, t. II, I, nr. 25–36, p. 32–38; V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor ștampilate la Istria*, București, 1957.

⁴ Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, I, în *Dacia*, I, 1924, nr. 1–28, p. 148–156; O. Tafrali, *La cité pontique de Callatis, recherches et fouilles*, în *RA*, XXI, 1925, I, p. 274; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, II, în *Dacia*, II, 1925, nr. 1–4, p. 130–131; O. Tafrali, *La cité Pontique de Callatis*, în *AARh*, I, 1927, I, p. 17–55, nr. 9–14, 17–19, 23–28; idem, *Les tumults de Callatis*, 1928, p. 48, idem, *Noi achizițiuni ale Muzeului de antichități din Iași*, II, 4, 1930, p. 29–32, nr. 1–16; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, III, în *Dacia*, III–IV, 1927–1932, p. 29–32, nr. 1–16; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, IV, literele a–n, p. 458–462; Gh. Cantacuzino, *iterele c–l, n, o*, p. 427–430 și idem, *Callatis*, IV, literele a–n, p. 458–462; Gh. Cantacuzino, *Timbres amphoriques inédits trouvés en Roumanie*, în *Dacia*, III–IV, 1927–1932, nr. 4–5, p. 617–618; O. Tafrali, *Notes sur le Petite Seythie*, în *AARh*, 9–10, 1933–1934, p. 6–8, nr. 1–12; G. Cantacuzino, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Callatis*, în *RHSEE*, 1935, p. 298–313; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, V, în *Dacia*, V–VI, 1935–1936, nr. 1–45, p. 250–259 și idem, *Callatis*, VI, nr. 1–168, p. 290–304; G. Cantacuzino, *Nouveaux timbres amphoriques de Callatis*, în *Dacia*, V–VI, nr. 1–7, p. 321–327; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, VII, în *Dacia*, VII–VIII, 1937–1940, nr. 1–67, p. 354–370; G. Cantacuzino, *Trois sceaux thasiens de Callatis concernant les culles de Thasos*, în *Dacia*, VII–VIII, p. 283–291; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, VIII, în *Dacia*, IX–X, 1941–1944, p. 243–244; idem, *Callatis*, în *L'archéologie en Roumanie*, București, 1938, p. 67–68, fig. 92–103 și 105; G. Cantacuzino, *Considérations sur les timbres amphoriques découverts en Roumanie sur les côtes du Pont Euxin*, în *RHSEE*, 1939, p. 44–52.

cutat la 17 octombrie 1961, s-a atins o „groapă” cu material elenistic conștind din numeroase fragmente de amforă și puține cu firnis și cenușii. S-au aflat atunci 12 toarte șampilate, marea majoritate din Rodos (la care sînt de adăugat cîteva aflate anterior în aceeași groapă și altele cîteva găsite cu prilejul urmăririi zidului dinspre edificiul principal al magaziiilor aflate la un nivel mai jos și mai apropiate de mare) dar și din Cnidos, iar altele circulare monogramatice. Am notat de asemenea prezența unor toarte bifide specifice Cosului⁹. Această „groapă”, imposibil de delimitat atunci din cauze obiective, căci ar fi fost necesară o extindere cu perspective de altfel incerte, este singurul loc unde s-a aflat material elenistic neamestecat. Între Mozaic și Bazilica de la intrarea în port, în fața încăperii mari a edificiului termal¹⁰ (9) au apărut, din păcate tot în umplutură modernă, trei toarte de amfore, tot rodieni¹¹.

Dintre săpăturile executate în alte scopuri se impun atenției prin numărul mare de exemplare, cele din str. Marcus Aurelius. Așa cum am înțeles mai înainte, de pe această stradă avem două etape de recoltare (1956 și 1962) ce se completează reciproc, traseul săpăturii de canalizare supra-vegheată, din 1962¹², coincidind cu cel al vechii săpături, uneori exact, alte ori aproximativ. Cu toate că strada a fost desfăcută pe toată lungimea ei, inclusiv str. Mării, observații mai amănunțite în condițiile pe care o ast-fel de săpătură le poate îngădui, s-au făcut, pentru nivelurile cu amfore șampilate, în zona cuprinsă între str. Orientului și str. Dimitrie Cante-mir; materiale din aceeași epocă au apărut doar sporadic între str. Tomis și str. Roza Luxemburg, dar din această zonă și anume colțul cu descoperit în 1956. Majoritatea ștampilelor au apărut între 3,50 m și 4 m, (exemplare), parte la nord de pavaj, la colțul format cu str. D. Cantemir spre str. Tomis (11 exemplare). Sub aceste adîncimi s-au mai descoperit

⁹ Sondajul notat cu nr. 6, în fața magaziei a X-a. Groapa cu amfore a fost tăiată de zidul edificiului cu mozaic și de un zid modern al cărui traseu urma apoi spre magazia a XI-a linia zidului antic. În aceste condiții numai o mică porțiune a putut fi delimitată, ceea ce explică și uzul ghilimelelor. Au fost descoperite fragmente ceramice între 9,40 m și 12,60 m adîncime la care se află nisipul marin pe care se așează fundația clădirii antice. Ultimul metru de săpătură s-a efectuat în pinza freatică și materialul ceramic a apărut ca rulat. Adîncimea la care se oprea „groapa” nu a putut să fie precis determinată, oricum materialul rulat pare să fie anterior. Această explicație apare mai normală decît o alta, ce poate fi eventual avută în vedere și anume aceea că materialul ar fi urmat panta terenului, îngrămădindu-se în acest loc, caz în care între fragmentele ceramice rulate și celelalte ar putea să existe un raport de contemporaneitate relativă. Chiar dacă o pantă pare să fi existat în realitate către zona ter-minus a edificiului, înainte de verificări serioase, explicația încercată la început e de luat în primul rînd în considerație, fiind vorba mai probabil de o groapă ce a existat în acest punct. (Observații personale Gh. Poenaru Bordea).

¹⁰ V. Canarache, *Propuneri pentru îmbogățirea patrimoniului muzeistic al țării, comu-ni-care ținută la I Sesiune științifică a muzeelor*, București, decembrie, 1964; rezumat în *Revista Muzeelor*, nr. special, 1965, p. 439.

¹¹ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *op. cit.*, în comunicare au fost menționate cele trei șampil-e descoperite în cursul cercetării, făcîndu-se și sumare considerații privind rolul considerabil jucat de Rodos în comerțul cu Tomisul.

¹² Lucrări efectuate între 29.I și 23.III.1962. Permanența supravegherii a fost asigurată de Gh. Poenaru Bordea și Doina Galbenu. Au mai participat A. Aricescu, M. Perșinaru, Elvira Dumitrescu și Băcăoanu Ivanciu, restaurator, pe perioade mai lungi sau mai scurte. Unele observații au fost făcute de V. Barbu. Observațiile de mai jos, din carnetul de șantier ținut de Gh. Poenaru Bordea.

încă patru exemplare, unul în zona de sub pavaj între 4—4,50 m, celelalte trei la circa 5 m, mai exact între 4,80 și 5,20 m, în cealaltă zonă menționată mai sus.

Stratigrafic lucrurile se prezintă astfel: sub nivelul pavajului pe care înclinăm să-l considerăm roman tîrziu au mai apărut urme de zidărie apar-ținînd desigur tot epocii romane. La 2,20 m am notat o primă lentilă de lut ars, iar la —3,50 m o zonă de arsură cu cărbune în pămîntul cenușos pe o lungime de circa 3 m, groasă de 0,06 — 0,12 m. La —4,85 m pămîntul se schimbă devenind galben-brun granulos și prezentînd doar rare urme ceras-mice. Nivelul acesta continuă neschimbat pînă la —5,50 m unde apare pămîntul viu.

Notăm că majoritatea ștampilelor s-au descoperit între 3,50 și 4 m, adică în pămîntul cenușos, deci sub zona de arsură, cu o singură excepție în zona de sub pavaj, o toartă din Sinope, datată între 180—150 î.e.n. (nr. 20), mai degrabă infiltrată ceva mai jos, dar în cadrul aceluiași nivel (nr. 89) și Rodos (nr. 68) găsite între 4,80 și 5,20 m, nedatabile, dar care nu pot fi mai vechi de 220—180 î.e.n., sînt și ele de considerat ca făcînd parte din aceeași grupă mare, nivelul coborînd în partea dinspre nord. Cu excepția unei torți rodieni din grupul de sub pavaj, databilă poate între 300—280, restul materialului databil descoperit în 1962 se plasează cronologic astfel: 220—180, nr. 17, 35, 42, 47; 180—150, nr. 48; 150—120, nr. 27 și 120—70, nr. 30. Avem așadar un nivel de depunere gros de peste 1 m (circa —3,50—5 m) format între 220—70 î.e.n. Nivelul inferior în care au apărut, între 5 și 5,50 m, cîteva monede corodate de formă concav-con-vexă, dintre care una de la Filip al II-lea se datează sigur înaintea acestei date. Luînd în considerație și descoperirile din 1965 observăm că amforele de Tasos (nr. 2, 4, 5) par a face parte din grupa databilă între 220—180 î.e.n., dateare față de care se impun desigur rezerve, mai ales în ce privește data de sfîrșit¹³, iar cele din Sinope fac parte toate (nr. 25, 26, 28) din grupa datată între 150—120 î.e.n.

În privința descoperirilor de pe str. Muzeelor și B-dul Carpați putem afirma numai că și acolo s-au putut constata niveluri de cultură din epoca elenistică¹⁴, fără a fi însă în posesia altor detalii. Același lucru este valabil și pentru exemplarul marcat Transformator, 1959.

Un număr mai mare de exemplare a fost descoperit, așa cum rezultă de mai sus, pe str. Marcus Aurelius și în cercetările de la Mozaic. Înaintea de a trece la examinarea situației de ansamblu pentru întregul material descoperit la Tomis, credem că nu e lipsit de interes să comparăm cele două loturi, din punctul de vedere al centrelor de origine și al cronologiei ștam-pilelor ce le compun. Pe str. Marcus Aurelius situația se prezintă astfel: a) săpături 1962, Sinope, nr. 17, 20, 27, 30 = patru exemplare; Rodos, nr. 35, 42, 45, 47—50, 55, 57—60, 62, 68, 70, 73 = 16 exemplare; Heracleea, nr. 78; Cnidos, nr. 89; b) săpături T.C.E.H. 1956, Tasos, nr. 2, 4, 5 = trei exemplare; Sinope, nr. 25, 26, 28 = trei exemplare; Rodos, nr. 56. Exemplarul nr. 96 este de origine necunoscută. Între cele două sub-

¹³ V. Canarache, *Importul...*, p. 39.

¹⁴ V. Canarache și colab., *Tomis 1960. Raport asupra săpăturilor executate de Muzeul regional de arheologie Dobrogea* (în ms.). Deslușiri suplimentare am primit de la Doina Galbenu și Al. Popea cărora le mulțumim și pe această cale.

grupe de material nu credem să existe deosebiri cronologice, legătura făcând-o oricum amforele din Sinope datate 150–120 î.e.n. Deosebirea că prima subgrupă nu cuprinde ștampile pe amfore de Tasos, în timp ce în a doua acestea reprezintă aproape 1/2 din material, poate să constituie o întâmplare. Considerând ansamblul materialului de pe str. Marcus Aurelius obținem următoarea situație numerică: *Tasos* = trei; *Sinope* = șapte; *Rodos* = 17; *Heraclea* = una; *Cnidos* = una.

Situația se prezintă la Mozaic după cum urmează: *Tasos*, nr. 8, 14; *Sinope*, nr. 32; *Rodos*, nr. 34, 38, 39, 44, 46, 51, 52, 54, 61, 63, 67, 69, 74–77 = 16 exemplare; *Cnidos*, nr. 86–88, 90, 91 = cinci exemplare.

Comparând cele două loturi de ștampile, din punctul de vedere al centrelor de proveniență, înregistrăm la Mozaic slaba reprezentare a materialului din Sinope și o mai bună reprezentare a Cnidosului. Singurul exemplar din Sinope se datează 120–70 î.e.n., în rest exemplarele din Rodos databile se succed după cum urmează: 220–180 î.e.n., nr. 34, 44, 51; 180–150 î.e.n., nr. 46, 54, 69; a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea, nr. 38, 39. Situația cronologică este cam aceeași cu a primului lot, singura diferență fiind cea pusă în evidență mai înainte și care chiar dacă nu e rodul unei întâmplări, așa cum este posibil, nu permite interpretări, măcar pentru moment.

Trecând acum la examinarea ansamblului ștampilelor de amfore din Tomis, desprindem din catalog următoarea situație: *Tasos*, 14 exemplare (nr. 1–14); *Sinope*, 18 exemplare (nr. 15–32) dintre care 6 ștampile cu astinomi (nr. 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25), 11 ștampile cu astinom și producător (nr. 16, 19, 21, 24, 26–32) și o ștampilă cu producător (nr. 23); *Rodos*, 45 exemplare (nr. 33–77), dintre care 28 ștampile cu epnimi (nr. 33–60) 9 fiind de format circular (nr. 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 47, 48, 50, 59), iar 19 de format rectangular (nr. 34, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43–46, 49, 51–58, 60) și 17 ștampile de producători (nr. 61–77), toate de format rectangular; *Heraclea*, 6 exemplare (nr. 78–83) dintre care 5 ștampile englice pe gît (nr. 78–81, 83) și o ștampilă englică pe toartă (nr. 82); *Cos*, 2 exemplare (nr. 84–85); *Cnidos*, 6 exemplare (nr. 86–91) dintre care 5 ștampile rectangulare (nr. 92–97) și o ștampilă circulară (nr. 91); *Diverse*, 6 exemplare (nr. 92–97) dintre care 3 ștampile monogramatice circulare (nr. 92–94) de atribuire încă controversată¹⁵; o ștampilă de proveniență cretană (nr. 95)¹⁶; o ștampilă anepigrafică cu medalion oval (nr.

¹⁵ Anne-Marie Bon și Antoine Bon, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957, p. 35 și 43, le atribuie Tasosului într-o epocă tirzie; E. M. Staerman, *Керамические клейма из Тира в связи с вопросом неизвестных центров*, în *КС, XXXVI*, 1951, p. 46–48, încearcă atribuirea lor unor centre din Macedonia și Tracia pe bază de analogii cu monedele din Calcedonia, Mesambria, Apollonia și Akant; cf. V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 199–200 și *nu necham*, în *Izvestia-Varna*, 14, 1963, p. 35–37, care pe baza unor materiale de la Odesos și Scutopolis, descoperite între 1940–1954 și datate în secolele IV–III î.e.n. ajunge la concluzia că ⊕ sau ⊗ = ⊖ = Tasos; cf. Iurukova, *Bibliotheca classica orientalis*, II, 1966, 4, col. 203–204.

¹⁶ Posibilitate pentru care Virginia Grace a opinat, pe baza fotografiei.

96) reprezentând un atlet¹⁷ și, înfine o ștampilă de epocă romană (nr. 97)¹⁸. Situația procentuală a ștampilelor de epocă elenistică (prin rotunjire) se prezintă astfel:

Tasos = 14 exemplare = 15 %
Sinope = 18 exemplare = 19 %
Rodos = 45 exemplare = 47 %
Heraclea = șase exemplare = 6,25 %
Cos = două exemplare = 2 %
Cnidos = șase exemplare = 6,25 %
Diverse = cinci exemplare = 4,5 %

Cum însă în cazul tortilor cu ștampilă de la Rodos se aplică de obicei procedeul împărțirii lor la doi, după noi discutabil¹⁹, pentru a obține o situație lesne comparabilă vom aplica și noi același procedeu. Rezultatul astfel obținut este următorul:

Tasos = 14 exemplare = 19 %
Sinope = 18 exemplare = 24 %
Rodos = 23 exemplare = 31 %
Heraclea = șase exemplare = 8 %
Cos = două exemplare = 3 %
Cnidos = șase exemplare = 8 %
Diverse = cinci exemplare = 7 %

Înainte de a încerca o comparație cu situația din alte centre, vom arăta că o situație absolută e foarte greu de stabilit, ținând seama pe de o parte că nu sîntem nici măcar pentru Tomis în posesia întregului material descoperit, de faptul că asemenea descoperiri continuă să se facă, iar pe de altă parte de împrejurarea că, pentru lotul în discuție chiar, dacă am încadra la Tasos cele trei ștampile circulare și la Creta exemplarul cu nr. 95, am și obține procente diferite de cele de mai sus. În privința încadrării celor patru exemplare acum amintite, am renunțat însă să o facem întrucît primele trei sînt clasificate de obicei la grupa centrelor nedeterminate, iar în celălalt caz atribuirea nu poate fi pentru moment verificată. Ne-am ferit însă să includem în catalogul nostru ștampilele descoperite la Medgidia²⁰, pe motiv că ele ar fi ajuns acolo prin intermediul Tomisului, așa cum V. Canarache a inclus în catalogul ștampilelor de la Histria pe cele de la Sinope.

¹⁷ Vezi Sztetyllo Zofia, *Quelques problèmes relatifs à l'iconographie des timbres amphoriques; la représentation des statues*. *Travaux du centre d'archéologie méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences*, tom. 3, p. 46–80.

¹⁸ Al. Bărcăcilă, *Une ville daco-romaine: Drubeta*, în *L'archéologie en Roumanie*, București, 1938, p. 42, ștampilă a fabricantului Παύλος; cf. D. Tudor, *Oltina romană*, ed. a II-a, București, 1958, p. 75 și fig. nr. 65, p. 391: ΠΑΒΛΙΟΥ. Fotografia, pe care ne-a pus-o la dispoziție Oct. Onea din București, după originalul aflat în Muzeul Porților de Fier din Turnu Severin, obligă la lectura: ΠΑΥΛΙΟΥ. Îi mulțumim și pe această cale.

¹⁹ În același sens V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 200 și n. 13.

²⁰ Al. Popeea, *Cîteva toarte de amforă ștampilate descoperite la Medgidia*, în *SCIV*, 18, 1967, 3, p. 509 și urm.

Zmeica²¹, Tariverdi²² și Baia—Hamangia²³, situație, așa cum s-a arătat de curind pentru limanul Nistrului, fiind nu numai diferită de cea de la Tyras, dar și diferită de la caz la caz și fiind prin urmare de judecat ca atare²⁴.

Procentul pentru Histria nu-l vom recalcula, întrucât scoaterea celor 91 de exemplare nu-l modifică în limitele lui esențiale²⁵. Nu socotim necesar aici nici recalcularea procentului pentru Tyras²⁶, ne vom mulțumi doar să reproducem din tabelul alcătuit de Salnikov²⁷, procentele pentru coloniile grecești de pe coasta de nord și de vest a Mării Negre.

	Odesos	Histria	Tyras	Olbia	Panti- capaion	Tirilake	Phana- goria	Tomis
Tasos	23,5	30,9	8,4	8,0	13,9	6,9	16,1	20,2
Rodos	24,3	15,1	41,8	47,0	29,6	6,9	43,1	33,5
Cos	—	2,3	9,7	—	4,8	—	4,3	2,9
Cnidos	1,3	5,8	4,5	6,0	3,6	—	5,3	8,7
Heraclea	16,3	3,7	7,9	6,0	20,7	16,6	12,1	8,7
Sinope	27,9	38,2	25,7	28,0	26,4	66,8	18,3	26,0
Chersones	1,7	3,9	2,0	5,0	1,0	2,8	0,8	—

Nepotrivirea între procentele date pentru Tomis în tabel și cele de mai sus se explică prin faptul că ele au fost recalculate în conformitate cu procedeul folosit de cercetătorul amintit, adică ținând seama numai de ștampilele centrelor exportatoare precis stabilite²⁸.

²¹ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, nr. 23, 78, 176 (Tasos); nr. 214, 215, 248, 293, 331, 337, 376 416, 426, 433 (Sinope); nr. 388, 490, 492 (Chersonesos); nr. 503, 507, 512, 516, 517, 523, 546 552, 554, 558, 562, 564, 571, 589, 593, 600, 601, 603, 604, 609, 615, 632, 636, 649, 692—694 700, 703, 705 (Rodoss); 720 (Cos); nr. 732, 745 (Cnidos); nr. 773 (necunoscută); un număr de 64 de exemplare pe care am găsit nimerit să le extragem pentru a da o idee mai precisă asupra acestui material altfel destul de greu de găsit în carte.

²² *Ibidem*, nr. 15, 62, 76, 135—138 (Tasos); nr. 297, 303 (Sinope); nr. 497 (Chersonesos), cu totul 11 exemplare.

²³ *Ibidem*, nr. 64 (Tasos); nr. 579, 597, 611, 630, 467, numai 6 ștampile. La p. 378 citim: „nu vom reveni asupra localităților Baia-Hamangia, Sinope, Tariverdi, Vadul-Caradescoperi în catalog ștampile de amforă din ultima localitate au rămas zadarnice.

²⁴ O. G. Salnikov, *Допутання про торговельні зв'язки стародавніх поселень на узбережжях Дністровського Лиману з Грецією в VI—II ст. до н.е.*, in *Матеріали з Археології нічівничого Причорномор'я*, III, Odesa, 1960, p. 25—32.

²⁵ Nu ne îndoiim că acest lucru se va realiza cu folos atunci când se vor publica materialele descoperite în cercetările de la Histria în anii ce au urmat alcătuirii primului catalog. Cf. în acest sens V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 198, de unde aflăm că numărul ștampilelor crescuse la circa 1 300 în anii imediat următori.

²⁶ O. C. Salnikov, care a stabilit ultimul situația adăugind la datele furnizate de Staerman, *op. cit.*, p. 31—32, datele din bibliografia mai veche, nu a folosit ștampilele publicate de Gr. Avachian sub titlul: *Știri noi din Tyras*, in *CNA*, V, 1924, nr. 49—50, p. 3—16, nr. 1—32; *ibidem*, nr. 53—54, p. 37—46, nr. 45, 47—63 și p. 50, nr. 69; *ibidem*, VI, 1925, nr. 59—62, p. 27—38, nr. 70, 73, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93—99, deoarece, după afirmația sa (p. 28, n. 36), articolele mai sus citate nu i-au fost accesibile.

²⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 29. Nu socotim util să reproducem aici datele privitoare la celelalte așezări, depășind cadrul studiului de față și necesitând cercetări amănunțite. Pentru situația din Dobrogea vezi: V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 377—378; V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 204—205; Al. Popeea, *op. cit.* Pentru situația de la nord de Dunăre vezi, D. Tudor, *Amfore elenistice descoperite în adineul teritoriului R.P.R.*, in *Studii și referate privind istoria R.P.R.*, I, 1954, p. 81—88; idem, *Răs- pândirea amforelor ștampilate grecești în Moldova, Muntenia și Oltenia*, in *Arheologia Moldovei*, V, p. 37—79; V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 383—385; V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 205—210.

²⁸ O. G. Salnikov, *op. cit.*, compară situațiile de la p. 28—29 cu cele din tabelul de la p. 29.

Examinînd acum situația importurilor la Tomis, vom arăta că predomină Rodosul fiind urmat de Sinope și Tasos. Urmează apoi în ordine, dar cu procente mai scăzute Heraclea și Cnidosul, egale între ele și înfir- șit Cosul. Situația este deosebită de cea de la Histria unde Rodos-ul este abia al treilea centru după Sinope și Tasos²⁹. La Tyras și Olbia unde predo- mină importurile rodieni urmate de cele din Sinope, Tasosul ocupă un loc cu totul secundar. Cele trei centre cunosc aceeași poziție dominantă la Odessos ca și la Callatis de altfel³⁰, cu deosebirea că acolo Rodosul ocupă locul al treilea, foarte aproape însă de Tasos și Sinope. Amintim de aseme- nea că, pentru moment nu cunoaștem ștampile de amforă de la Cherso- nea și Paros, centre ale căror produse, chiar dacă în viitor vor fi atestate la Tomis, nu par să fi jucat decît un rol de mică importanță pe piața orașului.

Am văzut mai sus cum se prezintă situația cronologică pe grupe de material. În această privință, o comparație între Rodos și Sinope ni se pare interesantă și am alcătuit un tabel comparativ avînd în vedere tota- litatea materialului³¹.

Perioada	Rodos	Sinope]
300—280	1	—
—	—	5
220—180	12	4
180—150	5	6
150—100	3	3
120—70	—	—
	21	18

Dacă Rodosul ne dă cea mai veche ștampilă de amforă datată și domină net în perioada 220—180 î.e.n., în perioada 180—150 este ajuns de Sinope și apoi depășit în a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea î.e.n. și la începutul secolului I î.e.n., cînd produsele celui de al doilea centru re- prezintă 3/4 din totalul ștampilelor dateate. Nu e mai puțin adevărat însă că produsele rodieni continuă să ajungă la Tomis și în această vreme³².

Din același tabel rezultă că cea mai veche ștampilă cu cronologie precizată este una rodiană datată între 300 și 280 î.e.n. Urmează apoi o pauză între 280—220 î.e.n., date între care nu se plasează nici una din ștam- pilele dateate. Am arătat mai sus că în ce privește ștampilele tasiene nu avem exemplare care să se poată încadra în alte grupe decît grupa a IV-a,

²⁹ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 359 și 392; comentarii mai ample la V. Eftimie, *op. cit.* p. 198—202. Importurile cele mai timpurii sînt din Tasos și se datează la sfîrșitul secolului al V-lea, începutul secolului al IV-lea î.e.n.; e vorba însă doar de începuturi, pătrunderea se intensifică în secolele IV—III î.e.n.; în secolul al II-lea î.e.n. pătrunde marfa orașelor Rodos și Sinope care devine dominantă.

³⁰ V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 202—203, ștampile tasiene mai frecvente din a doua jumătate a secolului al IV-lea î.e.n.; seria primelor ștampile, prezentă la Histria, lipsește, iar ștampilele rodieni sînt mai numeroase ca la Histria. Aceste aprecieri au fost făcute pe baza materialului publicat și a celui de la București.

³¹ Vezi în catalog pentru Rodos: nr. 55 (300—280 î.e.n.); nr. 33, 36, 37, 44, 42, 43, 34, 35, 40, 47, 51, 41 (220—180 î.e.n.); nr. 46, 48, 53, 54, 69 (180—150 î.e.n.); nr. 38, 39, 45 (150—100 î.e.n.) — pentru Sinope, nr. 15—19 (220—180 î.e.n.); nr. 20—23 (180—150 î.e.n.); nr. 24—29 (150—120 î.e.n.); nr. 30—32 (120—70 î.e.n.).

³² Discuția în legătură cu importurile rodieni după 166 î.e.n. la V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 198, n. 7; pentru creșterea cuantumului importurilor din Sinope între 150—70 î.e.n. și mai ales 120—70 î.e.n., vezi p. 199 unde se face legătura și cu activitatea lui Mitridate al VI-lea Eupator.

între 220—180 î.e.n.³³. Chiar dacă sînt de făcut rezerve în privința datării de sfîrșit a acestei grupe și poate și în privința datării altora, considerăm că oricum lipsa materialelor din primele grupe tasiene și faptul că majoritatea materialului rodian, pe care-l avem astăzi la dispoziție, pătrunde începînd cu circa 220 î.e.n., confirmă penetrația amforelor tasiene tot după această dată.

Judecînd lucrurile în lumina celor constatate pînă acum, putem afirma că avem de-a face în perioada care începe către sfîrșitul secolului al III-lea î.e.n. și continuă la începutul secolului al II-lea î.e.n. (220—180) cu o sporire sensibilă a importurilor de amfore stampilate față de perioada precedentă cînd, firește sub rezerva posibilității unor descoperiri viitoare, ele nu erau decît sporadice³⁴. Ar părea, luînd în considerație numai stampile următoarele trei decenii nouă exemplare (180—150 î.e.n.) și pentru următoarele cinci respectiv opt decenii numai 12 exemplare (150—70 î.e.n.) față de 17 exemplare în perioada 220—180 î.e.n.; dacă am lua în discuție amforele prin procedeul împărțirii la doi, pentru centrele cu magistrați și producători pe stampile diferite, situația n-ar mai fi exact aceeași. Oricum ar sta lucrurile, credem că descoperirile de pînă acum nu îngăduie asemenea observații de detaliu; ne putem gîndi însă la eventualitatea compensării prin importuri din alte centre a slăbirii importurilor rodiane. Dacă există temeiuri pentru a presupune menținerea unui quantum destul de ridicat și în perioadele următoare perioadei 220—180 î.e.n. pînă către 70 î.e.n., pentru observații de detaliu privind progresul activității unui centru în dauna altui centru, ponderea pe perioade a centrelor mai puțin bine reprezentate ș.a.m.d., materialul pentru moment la dispoziția noastră este insuficient³⁵.

În lumina celor de mai sus, rămînem oricum cu imaginea unei activități comerciale neîntrerupte între 220—70 î.e.n., chiar dacă asupra intențității ei în detaliu nu putem face pentru moment decît presupuneri, de formulare cu atît mai anevoioasă, cu cît pe lîngă limita țînînd de cantitatea de mărturii arheologice sînt de adăugat altele cum ar fi: cunoașterea insuficientă a cronologiei unora din centrele producătoare de amfore stampilate, precum și mai cu seamă lipsa unor săpături arheologice sistematice în Tomisul elenistic.

TASOS *

1 II. 40912; *passim*.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

nai

ΔΗ[ΜΑΑΚΗC]

Bon, nr. 593.

ΘαCίων

Δημάκης

device

³³ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 33—39.

³⁴ Reamintim că ștampila ce s-ar putea data la începutul secolului al III-lea î.e.n. a fost descoperită împreună cu materialele dateate între 220—70 î.e.n., dar cele mai vechi importuri cunoscute la Tomis sînt amforele de Chios, cf. V. Canarache, *Tomis*, p. 10.

³⁵ Sîntem încredințați că strădania noastră de a pune la îndemina cercetătorilor un prim lot de ștampile din Tomis nu poate suplini, oricît de importantă ar fi prin noutatea materialului, publicarea integrală a toartelor ștampilate descoperite la Constanța, ca parte a corpusului descoperirilor de pe întreg teritoriul țării noastre. Asupra problemelor puse de alcătuirea acestei baze de studiu strict necesară cercetătorilor istoriei vechi, vezi V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, mai ales p. 195—197 și 211—215.

* Prescurtările folosite în catalog sînt următoarele:

2 II. 40937; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius colț cu Roza Luxemburg.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

rhyton

ΔΗΜΑΑΚΗC

ΘαCίων

Δημάκης

3 II. 40934; *passim*.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

bucraniu

ΙΑΝΑΔΗC

ΘαCίων

Ιδνάζης

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 29 (coroană de iederă) și nr. 30, 31 (liră); Bon, nr. 864 (Callatis, Dacia, VII—VIII).

4 II. 40938; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956 (ca la nr. 2).

ΘΑCΙΩ[N] (retr.)

liră

ΚΗΦΙΣΟΦ[ΩΝ] (retr.)

Bon, nr. 915, identic (retrograd).

ΘαCίων

Κηφισοφών

5 II. 40941; săpături (ca mai sus).

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

cornucopia

ΚΛΕΟCΤΡΑΤΟC

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 35 (loc de săgeți).

ΘαCίων

Κλεόστρατος

6 Col. I. Petrescu; str. Mircea.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

tirs cu

panglici

ΚΛΕΟΦΩΝ

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 37 (frunză și + "Ανδρώνος"); Bon, nr. 980, asemănător

(Κλεοφών
ΘαCίων)

ΘαCίων

Κλεοφών

vase VII

7 Col. I. Petrescu; str. Mircea.

ΘΑCΙΩ[N]

secure bipenă

ΚΥΧΡΙC

ΘαCίων

Κύχρις

8 Săpături Mozaic, 1961, bolta VII—3,5 m, în umplutură modernă.

... ΦΙCΘ

oinohoe? (tăiată)

Bon = A. et A.M. Bon, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957.
Callender = M. Callender, *Roman Amphoras*, Oxford, 1965.
Grace, Hesperia = V. Grace, *The eponyms named on rhodian amphora stamps*, in *Hesperia*, 2, 1953.
Grakov = B. N. Grakov, *Древне-греческие керамические клейма с именами асминомов*, Moscova, 1928.

Gaertringen = Hiller V. Gaertringen, *Rhodos*, in *RE, Supplementband V*, Stuttgart, 1931, col. 835—840.

Canarache = V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor stampilate la Istria*, București, 1957.
Pridik = E. M. Pridik, *Инвентарный каталог клейм на амфорных ручках и горлышках и на черепицах Эрмитажного собрания*, Petrograd, 1917.
T.C.E.H. = Trustul de construcții edilitare și hidrotehnice. Constanța.

... AN ΜΕΓΩΝ (retograd)

Μέγων sau poate Μέγωνες

Canarache, (Μέγωνες), asemănător, nr. 49 (afumătoare), 50 (inimă și cosor), 51 (cocos spre dr.), 52 (lecythos).

9 II. 40925; *passim*.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

delfin

[ΝΑ]ΥΣΩΝ

Bon, asemănător, nr. 1204 (mască).

10 II. 40948; *passim*, 1930–1940.

[ΘΑ]ΣΙΩΝ

braț întins

cu stea cu 6 raze

ΠΟΛΥΩΝ

Bon, nr. 1389 b.

11 II. 41035; *passim*, 1957.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

toc de săgeți

[C]ΑΤΥΡΟΣ

Bon, nr. 1518

12 II. 40914; *passim*.

ΘΑΣΙΩΣ

pithos

[ΣΚ]ΥΜ[ΝΟΣ]

Θασίων

Σκύμνος

(răsturnat, retr.)

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 79 (caduceu), 80 (tolbă), 81 (ciorchine), 82 (crater) 83 (torță); Bon, nr. 1582 (cu aceeași formă a ethniconului).

13 II. 40840; str. Elena Pavel.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

cornucopia

ΣΚΥΜΝΟΣ

Θασίων

Σκύμνος

(răsturnat, retr.)

Canarache, asemănător (ca mai sus).

14 Săpături Mozaic, 1961, bolta VII, —3,5 m, în umplutură modernă.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

secur bipenă

[ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΗ(Σ)]?

Θασίων

Φαναγόρης?

SINOPE

Grupa a III-a, 220–180 i.e.n.

15 II. 40943; *passim*.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

ἀστυνόμου

Εὐχαρίστου

Δημητρίου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 264 (+ producător Κλεαίνετος); Grakov astinom, p. 132, nr. 12.

16 II. 40942; *passim*.

ΑΣΤΥΝ ΟΜΟΥΝ

ΤΟΣ ΙΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ

ΠΥΘΕ[ΑΣ]

ἀστυνομήντος

Ἰστιαίου

Πυθέας

cantharos

Canarache, asemănător nr. 372 (fără producător; simbol vultur pe defin); Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 16.

17 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius — 3,50 — 4 m; N-pavaj.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΜΗΗΣΙΚΛΕΟΥ

ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΩΝΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου

Μηησικλέου

Ἀριστείωνος

simbol rupt

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 385; Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 19 (fără patronimic).

18 II. 40915; *passim*.

[Ν]ΙΚΩΝΟΣ

ΑΣΤΥΝΟ[ΜΟΥ]

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ[ΝΙΟΥ]

Νίκωνος

ἀστυνόμου

Ποσειδωνίου

ciorchine

și amforă

Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 24.

19 II. 40911; săpături, str. Elena Pavel, nr. 5, la —2–3 m.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

ΤΥΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου

Πυθοκλέους

Τύος

pasăre în zbor

Grakov, astinom, p. 134, nr. 27 (simbol cap de Silen); producător, p. 135, nr. 61.

Grupa a IV-a, 180–150 i.e.n.

20 Săpături, 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, —4 la —4,50 m sub pavaj.

.....

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ

ἀστυνόμου

Ἀρτεμιδώρου

kylix

Grakov, astinom, p. 138, nr. 7.

21 II. 41031; *passim*, 1957.

Α[ΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ

ἀστυνόμου

Δημητρίου

Νουμήνιος

simbol rupt

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 240–244 (cu diverși producători și simboluri); Grakov, astinom, p. 139, nr. 9 sau 10, producător, p. 140, nr. 30.

22 II. 40949; *passim*, 1930–1940.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ

ἀστυνόμου

Ἐκαταίου

tirs

Canarache, întocmai, nr. 256; Grakov, astinom, p. 139, nr. 13 (fără simbol).

23 II. 40947; passim, 1930—1940.

NIKIAS

tirs?

Νικίας

Grakov, producător, p. 140, nr. 29.

24 II. 40931; passim, 1957

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]
ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥ [ΝΙΚΩ]ΝΟΣ
ΗΦ[ΑΙΣΤΙ]ΟΣ

Grupa a V-a, 150—120 î.e.n.

ἀστυνόμου
Ἀντιπάτρου
τοῦ Νίκωνος
Ἡφίστιος

proră cu
pinten.

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 226—229 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 143, nr. 2, producător, p. 145, nr. 26.

25 II. 40939; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius, colț cu Roza Luxemburg.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]ΝΤΟ[Σ]
[Κ]ΑΛΛΙΘΕΝ[Ο]Υ ΤΟΥ
[Ε]ΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ

ἀστυνομοῦντος
Καλλισθένου τοῦ
Ἑστιαίου

simbol
neclar

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 347—376 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 15.

26 II. 40940; săpături ca mai sus.
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΠΑΞΙΧΑΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΜΕΝΩΝ

ἀστυνόμου
Πασιχάρου
τοῦ Δημητρίου
Μένων

simbol lipsă

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 319 (producător Στέφανος); Grakov, astinom, p. 141, nr. 21, producător, p. 145, nr. 44.

27 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, —3,5 la 4 m; sub pavaj.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΘΕΑΡΙΩ
ΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ποσιδείου
τοῦ Θεαρίωνος
Μενίσκος

Tyche cu
cornucopia

Canarache, întocmai, nr. 328; Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 23, producător, p. 145, nr. 43.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
[ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΘΕΑΡΙΩΝΟΣ
[ΨΑ]ΜΜΙΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ποσιδείου
τοῦ Θεαρίωνος
Ψάμμης

Tyche cu
cornucopia

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 323—329 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 23, producător, p. 145, nr. 62.

29 II. 40924; passim.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]
ΠΥΘ[ΟΧΡΗ]ΣΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΕΥΜΑΧΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Πυθοχρήστου
τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίδου
Εὐμαχος

spic?
acrostil?

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 333—336 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 25, fără producător.

Grupa a VI-a, 120—70 î.e.n.

30 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius —3,50 la —4 m; N. pavaj.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ
ΜΑΝΙΚΚΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ἀπολλωνίδου
τοῦ Ποσιδωνίου
Μανικκός

ciorchine

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 231, 232 (producător Ἀρτέμων); Grakov, astinom, p. 148, nr. 4, producător, p. 150, nr. 44.

31 II. 40919; passim, 1959.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ἡρακλείδου
τοῦ Ἐκαταίου
Διονύσιος

simbol lipsă

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 270—272 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 149, nr. 14, producător, p. 150, nr. 25.

32 II. 41116; săpături Mozaic.

[ΑΣΤΥΝ] ΟΜΟΥΝ
[ΤΟΣ]... ΑΥΙΝΟΥ
...ΛΑΡΟΥ
...[ΤΙ] \ ΗΣ (deteriorat)

ἀστυνομοῦντος
... λυίνου?
...
...
...
...

RODOS

Eponimi

33 Săpături 1963, Bazilica de la intrarea în port. ἐπὶ Ἀγεμάχου
Circular: ΕΠΙ [ΑΓ]ΕΜ[ΑΧΟΥ] Καρνεῖος și Ὑακίνθιος; Grace,
Canarache, întocmai, nr. 503; Pridik, nr. 4—5, cu lunile
Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 1 (H.2; N.8); Gaertringen, circa 220 î.e.n.

34 II. 41119; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΓΕ
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀγεστράτου Ἀρταμιτίου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 536 (Ἀγριανίου), 537 (ἐπὶ ἱερέως Ἀγεστράτου); Pridik, întocmai, p. 132, nr. 3; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 2 (H.3; N.9); Gaertringen, circa 220—180 î.e.n.

- 35 Săpături, 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj
Circular: ΕΠΙ Α[ΘΑ]ΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀθανοδότου
Pridik, nr. 23 (cu luna Δάλιος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 11 (H.19; N.25); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.

36 II. 40901; passim.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞ[Ι]
ΑΔΑ
ΑΓΡΙ[ΑΝΙΟΥ]

ἐπὶ Ἀλεξιάδα Ἀγριανίου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 541 (luna Ὑακίνθιος); Pridik, p. 30, nr. 42, intocmai;
Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 19 (H.28; N.37); Gaertringen, circa 220 i.e.n.

37 II. 40907; passim.

Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ]ΑΛΕΞΙΑ
[ΔΑ ΔΑ]ΑΙ[ΟΥ]

ἐπὶ Ἀλεξιάδα Δαλίου

Ca mai sus.

38 II. 40440; săpături Mozaic.

Circular: [ΕΠΙ] ΑΝ[ΑΞ]Α[ΝΔΡΟΥ] ΔΑΔΙ[ΟΥ] ἐπὶ Ἀναξάνδρου Δαλίου
Pridik, p. 4, nr. 52, comparativ; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 22 (H.34; N.46).
După Virginia Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, in BCH, 1952, p. 528, ar data din a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea i.e.n.

39 II. 41124; săpături Mozaic.

Circular: (deteriorat) ANA

ἐπὶ Ἀναξάνδρου. . . .

Ca mai sus.

40 II. 40926; passim.

Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ]ΑΝΑΞ
[ΙΒΟ]ΥΛΟΥ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀναξιβούλου Πανάμου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 544 (fără lună, retrograd); Pridik, p. 4, nr. 54, 55 asemănător (cu lunile Ἀγριανός și Θεσμοφόριος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 23 (H.35; N.47); datat de Virginia Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, BCH, 1952, p. 528, între 220-180 i.e.n.

41 II. 40930; passim, 1958.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΑΤΟ
ΦΑΝΕΥΣ
ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀρατοφάνεως Σμινθίου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 545 (luna Δάλιος), 546 (luna Πάναμος); Pridik, p. 4, nr. 62, intocmai; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 32 (H.50; N.68); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.

42 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50-4 m; N. pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδάμου
Pridik, nr. 76-81 (cu diverse luni); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 43 (H.70; N.99); Gaertringen, circa 220-200 i.e.n.

43 II. 40935; passim.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣ
ΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ
ΔΑΔΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδάμου Δαλίου

Pridik, p. 132, nr. 14-15, asemănător (cu lunile Βαδρόμιος și Καρνείος); Grace Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 43 (H.70; N.99); Gaertringen, circa 220-200 i.e.n.

44 II. 40443; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΜΒ[ΡΟΤΟΥ]
Α[ΡΤ]ΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀρχεμβρότου Ἀρταμιτίου

Pridik, p. 6, nr. 101, asemănător (cu luna Θεσμοφόριος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 56 (H. 87; N. 131); Gaertringen, circa 220 i.e.n.

45 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΣ
ΤΡΑΤΟΥ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

Grace, listă suplimentară (dactilo) din 1961 la Hesperia, 2, 1953; Gaertringen, nr. 88, circa 100 i.e.n.

46 Săpături Mozaic, 1962.

Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ ΓΟΡ]
ΓΩ[ΝΟΣ]

ἐπὶ Γόργωνος Θεσμοφορίου

ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ

Pridik, intocmai, p. 132, nr. 20, Canarache, asemănător, nr. 559 (luna Ἀρταμίτιος); Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, in BCH, 1952, p. 529, 180-150 i.e.n.

47 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 -4 m; sub pavaj.

Circular: ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΟΘΕΜΙΟΣ ΘΕΥΔΑΙΣΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Δαμοθέμιος Θευδαισίου
Pridik, nr. 144, asemănător (+ luna Πάναμος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 69 (H.109; N.163); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.

48 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.

Circular: ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ, ἐπὶ Δαμοκρατέως
Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 71 (H.111; N.166); Gaertringen, circa 180-150 i.e.n.

49 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m, sub pavaj.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ
ΚΑΡ[ΝΕΙΟΥ]

ἐπὶ Εὐκράτου Καρνείου

Canarache, nr. 566, asemănător (Εὐκράτεως); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 83 (H.134; N.207).

50 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΡΙΔΑ ΛΕΙΟΥ [Α] ἐπὶ Εὐφρανορίδα Ἀξίου [Α] [Α] = Πανάμου?
Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 85 (H.139; N.214).

51 II. 41121; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: Helios ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙ
ΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ

ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα

Pridik, intocmai, p. 11, nr. 215; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 104 (H.182; N.265); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.

52 II. 40442; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑ
ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα Ὑακινθίου

Pridik, intocmai, p. 11, nr. 220-221; Canarache, nr. 521, asemănător (circular, fără lună).

53 II. 40904; passim.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑ
ΝΙΑ
ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Παυσανία Ὑακινθίου

Canarache, nr. 588, asemănător (luna Πεδαγείτνιος); Pridik, p. 15, nr. 311, asemănător (luna Σμίνθιος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 131 (H.239; N.352); Gaertringen, circa 180-150 i.e.n.

54 Săpături 1960, Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΟΥΡ
ΡΟΔΟΥ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Τιμουρρόδου Ἀρταμιτίου

Canarache, nr. 603, asemănător (luna Σύνθιος); *Pridik*, p. 19, nr. 389, asemănător (luna Δάλιος); *Grace, Hesperia*, 2, 1953, nr. 165 (H.292; N.416); *Gaertringen*, circa 180–150 i.e.n.

55 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; sub pavaj.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑ

Canarache, nr. 605, întocmai; *Pridik*, nr. 404, întocmai; *Grace, Hesperia*, 2, 1953, nr. 170 (H.303–304; N.430–431); *Grace Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos*, în *BCH*, 1952, p. 530, îl datează pentru sfârșitul secolului al IV-lea începutul secolului al III-lea i.e.n.

56 II. 40932; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius.
Rectangular: ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ

Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 173 (H. 309).

57 – Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; sub pavaj.
58 Rectangular: ΕΠΙ (deteriorat)

59 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; sub pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ (deteriorat)

60 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; N. pavaj.
Rectangular: A (deteriorat) α Καρνείου

61 II. 41123; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΥΣ

Canarache, întocmai, nr. 608; *Pridik*, p. 21, nr. 427–429, întocmai.

62 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; N. pavaj.
Rectangular: ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ caduceu
Pridik, nr. 486–492, întocmai.

63 II. 41117; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΥ stelute în colțuri.
Canarache, întocmai, nr. 615; *Pridik*, p. 23, nr. 507–509, întocmai.

64 II. 40929; *passim*.
Rectangular: ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ
Canarache, nr. 616, asemănător (Αριστίωνος); *Pridik*, p. 136, nr. 86, asemănător (Αριστίωνος).

65 Săpături 1963, bazilica de la intrarea în port.
Rectangular: ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ

Canarache, nr. 622, întocmai; *Pridik*, nr. 537–538, întocmai.

66 II. 40913; *passim*.
Rectangular: ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ
Canarache, nr. 515–517, asemănător (circular); *Pridik*, p. 25, nr. 573 întocmai.

67 II. 41122; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: Ε[ΡΜΙ]Α
Canarache, nr. 629, întocmai; *Pridik*, nr. 619, întocmai.

68 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, circa –5 m; N. pavaj.
Rectangular: ΘΡΑΣΙΘΙΚΟΥ

69 II. 41118; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΙΜΑ[Σ] caduceu

Pridik, nr. 670–671; după Marie Thérèse Lenger, *Les timbres amphoriques trouvés à Argos*, în *BCH*, 1955, p. 488, nr. 3, databil între 180–150 i.e.n.

70 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; N. pavaj.
Rectangular: ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΗΣ stelute în colțuri

71 II. 40910; *passim*.
Rectangular: ΝΙΚΑΓΙΔΟΣ
Canarache, nr. 642, întocmai; *Pridik*, p. 31, nr. 763–766, întocmai.

72 Săpături 1963, Bazilica de la intrarea în port.
Rectangular: ΝΙΚΑΓΙΔΟΣ
Ca mai sus.

73 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, –3,50 la –4 m; sub pavaj.
Rectangular: ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ
Canarache, nr. 647, întocmai; *Pridik*, nr. 805–812, asemănător (Παυσανίας).

74 II. 40444; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: ΤΙΜΟΥΣ
Pridik, p. 33, nr. 843–846, întocmai.

75 II. 41120; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: indescifrabil, șters.

76-II. 40449; II. 40441; săpături Mozaic.
77 Rectangular: șters.

HERACLEE

78 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, circa –5 m; N. pavaj.
Englific pe git: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ

Canarache, nr. 461, întocmai.

79 II. 40905; *passim*.
Englific pe git: ΕΠΙ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ

80 II. 40927; *passim*.
Englific pe git: ΜΕΝΗ
Canarache, nr. 472, întocmai.

81 II. 40922; *passim*.
Englific, rectangular pe git: ΜΥΘΑΚΗΟΣ

82 II. 40906; *passim*.
Rectangular pe toartă: ΕΠΙ ΙΗΘΥΗ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ

83 II. 40928; *passim*.
Englific pe git; indescifrabil.

COS

84 II. 40921; săpături 1957, str. I. C. Frimu, șantierul de locuințe
Rectangular: ΔΑ (fragmentar)
Canarache, nr. 712, poate Αδαίου?

85 II. 40908; *passim*.

Rectangular: ΒΟΙΣΚΟΥ

ramură de palm?

Βοίσκου

CNIDOS

86 II. 40445; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: AP

ΜΙΟΥΣ

87 II. 40448; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular; retrograd: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΓΟΡΑ

ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΚΝΙ

ΔΙΟΝ

trident

ἐπὶ Εὐφραγόρα

Ἀπολλωνίου

Κνιδίου

Canarache, nr. 738, întocmai.

88 II. 4115; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΙΕΙΕ?

ΥΣΕΠΙΟΝΤΟΣ

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ

trident

89 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, circa 5 m; N. pavaj.

Rectangular: ΤΕΛΕΚΡΑΤΟΣ

Τελέκρατος

90 II. 40447; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular; retrograd: . . . μετ (fragmentar).

91 II. 40446; săpături Mozaic.

Circular: ΝΙΤ (fragmentar).

DIVERSE

92 II. 40933; *passim*.

Circular:



Bon, nr. 2149, întocmai.

93 II. 40902; săpături, 1959, Transformator.

Circular:



Canarache, nr. 805, întocmai.

94 II. 40903; *passim*.

Circular:



Bon, nr. 2151, întocmai.

95 II. 40918; *passim*.

Rectangular: ΑΠΟΛΛ[ΩΝΙΑ]Ο[Υ] proră de navă. Ἀπολλωνίδου

Pridik, p., 116—117, nr. 395—414. După opinia Virginiei Grace, care a văzut fotografia ștampilei, aceasta ar fi de proveniență cretană.

96 II. 41032; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius colț cu str. Mării. Medalion oval reprezentând un atlet în picioare spre st., sprijinindu-și mina dr. de un cip. Pastă de culoare cărămizie deschisă cu angobă albicioasă.

97 II. 41125; valea portului.

Rectangular: ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΥ

Παυλείνου

Callender, p. 202, nr. 1295: PAVLLINVS F(ecit); după grafie pare a fi secolul

al III-lea e.n.

TIMBRES AMPHORQUES TROUVÉS À TOMIS

RÉSUMÉ

Les 97 timbres amphoriques trouvés à Tomis, dont quelques-uns dans des conditions stratigraphiques un peu moins précises, constituent pour le moment la seule image du commerce de la cité du Pont gauche avec les centres producteurs de Rhodes, Thasos, Cos et des autres îles de l'Égée.

On donne à la page 42 la distribution des découvertes, suivant les lieux d'invention, numérotés dans le texte et sur la carte, de 1 à 8 (fig.1). Un nombre appréciable d'exemplaires a été recueilli à la suite des fouilles de la rue Marcus Aurelius et de celles de l'Edifice à mosaïque.

Leur répartition par centres de production est donnée aux pages 5—6. La répartition du total des timbres trouvés à Tomis par centres et catégories, (astinomes, producteurs) figure en page 46, étant suivi du pourcentage calculé dans le premier cas avec le chiffre de Rhodes non divisé et dans le second cas avec le total de Rhodes réduit de moitié (page 47). Le tableau de Salnikov pour les villes de la mer Noire s'est enrichi des données de la ville de Tomis (page 48). L'ordre chronologique des timbres provenant de Rhodes et Sinope, susceptibles d'être datés, (page 49 et note 31), indiquent une activité commerciale intense entre 220—70 av. n. è., bien que l'on connaît à Tomis un timbre de Rhodes, daté entre 300—280 av. n. è. ainsi que des amphores de Chios (page 50, note 34). On remarque ainsi que Rhodes est le premier producteur qui occupe, dès 280 av. n. è. le marché de Tomis (45 exemplaires) suivi de Sinope (18 exemplaires) et de Thasos (14 exemplaires).

La publication de tous les timbres amphoriques trouvés à Histria et à Callatis sera à même de nous donner l'image des relations commerciales à l'époque hellénistique, entre les cités grecques de la Dobroudja et les centres de la mer Egée et de la mer Noire.

LÉGENDE DES FIGURES

Fig. 1. — Le plan de la ville de Constanța avec l'emplacement des découvertes.

"Stamped amphoras from Tomis," by Mihai Gramatopol and Gh. Poenaru Bordea; Studii si Cercetari de Istorie Veche, 19, 1968, pp. 41-61.

p.41 Although at Tomis have been made in the last years discoveries of great importance,¹ and at least part of them have been published, about the economic life of the town in the Hell. period one still knows very little.

p.42 The amphora stamps, a very important category of archaeological material, have² been practically unknown, in comparison with those of Histria and Callatis,³ even though in the case of the two towns that are at the north and the south of Tomis, one feels the necessity of some revision and bringing up to date in the case of the first one, because of the hasty publication of the greatest part of the material,⁴ not published yet in the case of the second one.⁵ The complete lack of this very sensitive (delicate?) witness in registering the direction of the commerce of one or the other of the cities, not being able to be supplemented by knowledge of the situation in neighboring centers of importation, as it is easy to understand, was making a big gap in the course of study of the economic reality of Tomis, and at the same time white spots on the map of commercial ties of the cities of the left Pontus.

Our study tends to bring into discussion a first lot of stamps coming from Tomis, a lot which even though not very numerous will be able to give anyhow a general image of the import of Hell. amphoras in Tomis.

The material without exception is in the collection of the archaeological museum of Dobrudja. For a large enough number of examples that form it, we have only a vague indication that^{the} they were found in Constanza, sometimes with the mention of the year of discovery or of the period in which was formed the collection from which they come. In this situation are found the following numbers of the catalogue: 1, 3, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 29, 36, 37, 40, 43, 53, ~~22~~ 64, 66, 71, 79-83, 85, 92, 94, 95 equals 25 ex.s ~~1930-1940~~ (1930-1940), 10, 22, 23, (1957); 11, 21, 24 (1958); 41 (1959); 31 - 8 ex.s a number of 33 ex.s representing ca. 1/3 of the total. Another 2 coming from the collection of I. Petrescu (nos. 6 and 7), have vague topographical indication: Strada Mircea. The situation is better for the others, which can be placed on the map of the city

"Stamped amphoras from Tomis," by Mihai Gramatopol and Gh. Poenaru Bordea; Studii si Cercetari de Istorie Veche, 19, 1968, pp. 41-61.

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city (fig.1), the numbers below correspond with those on the map. The places of discovery are: 1) Mosaic: no.⁸ 14, 32, 34, 38, 39, 44, 46, 51, 52, 54, 61, 63, 67, 69, 74-77, 86-88, 90. 91 equals 24 ex.s; 2) Street Marcus Aurelius: a) the digging of ~~T.C.E.H.~~ T.C.E.H. (1956), no.2, 4, 5, 25, 26, 28, 56, 96 equals 8 ex.s and b) the digging of canalization (1962), no.17, 20, 27, 30, 35, 42, 45, 47-50, 55, 57-60, 62, 68, 70, 73, 78, 89 equals 22 examples; 3) the Basilica at the entrance of the harbor: nos. ~~15~~ 65, 72 equals 3 ex.s; 4) Strada Muzeelor (formerly Elena Pavel St.): nos. 13, 19; 5) Boulevard Carpați (former I. C. Frimu St.): nos. 84; 6) digging for a transformer (?) (1959): no. 93; 7) the valley of the port: no. 97. The situation on the map of the places of discovery indicates the peninsula, the furthest point being the corner between the streets Marcus Aurelius and Rosa Luxemburg streets, which give enough foundation to place^{with approximation} the two ex.s noted as "Strada Mircea", mentioned above, between the piazza Ovidiu and the post office, at the most (8). This constatation has its importance, having in consideration the surroundings that up to now the limits of the Hell, town are not known with precision.⁶ The topographic indications that we are drawing from the spread of the amphora stamps will have to be worked in together with other data that only systematic investigation can offer. For the moment this does not seem to be counterindicated by any other element that is known to us, since with the exception of the material from the Hell. necropolis⁷ [V. Barbu, op.cit., pp204-205; M. Bucovală, Necropol. Hell. Tomis, Costanza 1967, which unfortunately does not give the position of the graves on the city plan, so that we very often have to be satisfied with the very vague indications^{46?} that the name of a street gives.], to the NW of the remembered (mentioned?) place, no pottery fragments of this period have appeared. Even if things stay this way, we cannot take a line from the limit point of which we were speaking above, because we do not have the evidence from the opposite side of the peninsula where the discovery of the stamps stopped at the mosaic.

p.43

Coming back to examples that have ~~eminent~~ better-determined finding-places, we shall ~~be~~ try to examine them from the point of view of the ~~stratigraphical~~ stratification. There is not time here to speak of the great difficulties created by the surroundings, that the ancient city is superimposed by the modern city, and by the

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p.43

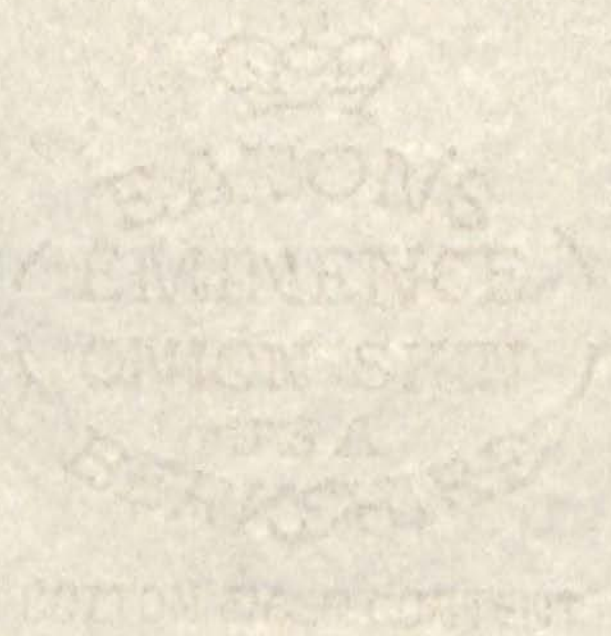
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fact that more than half of the 2/3 that remain in the discussion come from digging done for other purposes than archeological.



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fact that more than half of the 2/3 that remain in the discussion come from digging done for other purposes than archeological.



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EXTRAS

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CERCETĂRI DE ISTORIE VECHĂ

REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA

AMFORE STAMPILATE DIN TOMIS

DE

MIHAI GRAMATOPOL și GH. POENARU BORDEA

Cu toate că la Tomis s-au făcut în ultimii ani descoperiri de mare importanță și o parte din ele, măcar, au fost făcute cunoscute¹, despre viața economică a orașului în epoca elenistică se știu încă destul de puține lucruri.

Ștampilele de pe amfore, categorii extrem de importantă de materiale arheologice, erau practic necunoscute², spre deosebire de situația de la Histria³ și Callatis⁴, chiar dacă și în cazul celor două centre, aflate la nord

¹ Em. Condurachi și colab., *Șantierul arheologic Histria*, partea semnată de Vl. Zirra, P. Alexandrescu, *Cercetări arheologice în orașul Constanța*, în *Materiale*, IV, 1957, p. 88—94; V. Barbu, *Considérations chronologiques basées sur les données fournies par les inventaires funéraires des nécropoles tomitaines*, în *Studii clasice*, III, 1961, p. 203—225; V. Canarache, *L'édifice à mosaïque découvert devant le port de Tomis*, în *Studii clasice*, III, 1961, p. 227—240; A. Aricescu, V. Barbu, V. Canarache, A. Rădulescu, *Tezaurul de sculpturi de la Tomis*, București, 1963; G. Bordenache, *Contributi per una storia dei culti e dell'arte nella Tomis d'età romana*, în *Studii clasice*, VI, 1964, p. 155—178; A. Rădulescu, *Monumente romano-bizantine din sectorul de vest al cetății Tomis*; V. Canarache, *Tomis*, 1961, ca și alte lucrări citate mai jos.

² D. M. Teodorescu, *Monumente inedite din Tomi*, în *BCMI*, 1915, p. 6, fig. 28; V. Eftimie, *Imports of Stamped Amphorae in the Lower Danubian Regions and a Draft Rumanian Corpus of Amphora Stamps*, în *Dacia*, N. S., III, 1959, p. 198, 203.

³ V. Pârvan, *Histria*, VII, în *AARMSI*, s. III, t. II, I, nr. 25—36, p. 32—38; V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor ștampilate la Istria*, București, 1957.

⁴ Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, I, în *Dacia*, I, 1924, nr. 1—28, p. 148—156; O. Tafrali, *La cité pontique de Callatis, recherches et fouilles*, în *RA*, XXI, 1925, I, p. 274; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, II, în *Dacia*, II, 1925, nr. 1—4, p. 130—131; O. Tafrali, *La cité Pontique de Callatis*, în *AARh*, I, 1927, I, p. 17—55, nr. 9—14, 17—19, 23—28; idem, *Les tumuli de Callatis*, 1928, p. 48, idem, *Noi achizițiuni ale Muzeului de antichități din Iași*, II, 4, 1930, p. 29—32, nr. 1—16; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, III, în *Dacia*, III—IV, 1927—1932, literele c—l, n, o, p. 427—430 și idem, *Callatis*, IV, literele a—n, p. 458—462; Gh. Cantacuzino, *Timbres amphoriques inédits trouvés en Roumanie*, în *Dacia*, III—IV, 1927—1932, nr. 4—5, p. 617—618; O. Tafrali, *Notes sur le Petite Scythie*, în *AARh*, 9—10, 1933—1934, p. 6—8, nr. 1—12; G. Cantacuzino, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Callatis*, în *RHSEE*, 1935, p. 298—313; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, V, în *Dacia*, V—VI, 1935—1936, nr. 1—45, p. 250—259 și idem, *Callatis*, VI, nr. 1—168, p. 290—304; G. Cantacuzino, *Nouveaux timbres amphoriques de Callatis*, în *Dacia*, V—VI, nr. 1—7, p. 321—327; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, VII, în *Dacia*, VII—VIII, 1937—1940, nr. 1—67, p. 354—370; G. Cantacuzino, *Trois sceaux thasiens de Callatis concernant les cultes de Thasos*, în *Dacia*, VII—VIII, p. 283—291; Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, *Callatis*, VIII, în *Dacia*, IX—X, 1941—1944, p. 243—244; idem, *Callatis*, în *L'archéologie en Roumanie*, București, 1938, p. 67—68, fig. 92—103 și 105; G. Cantacuzino, *Considérations sur les timbres amphoriques découverts en Roumanie sur les côtes du Pont Euxin*, în *RHSEE*, 1939, p. 44—52.

și sud de Tomis, se simte nevoia unor revizuiți și aduceri la zi în cazul primului, a publicării urgente a majorității materialelor, inedite încă, în cazul celui de-al doilea⁵. Lipsa totală a acestor mărturii foarte sensibile în a înregistra direcțiile de comerț ale unui oraș sau a altuia, neputând fi suplinită de cunoașterea situației în centre importatoare învecinate, așa cum e lesne de înțeles, constituia o lacună gravă în calea cercetării realităților economice din Tomis și, în același timp, o pată albă pe harta legăturilor comerciale ale orașelor din Pontul Stîng.

Cercetarea noastră tinde să aducă în discuție un prim lot de ștampile provenind din Tomis, lot care, chiar dacă nu prea numeros, va fi în măsură să dea totuși o imagine generală a importului amforelor elenistice la Tomis.

Materialul, fără excepție, se află în colecția Muzeului de arheologie Dobrogea. Pentru un număr destul de mare din exemplarele care-l compun, nu avem decât indicația vagă că au fost descoperite în Constanța, uneori cu mențiunea anului descoperirii sau a perioadei în care s-a format colecția de unde provin. În această situație se află următoarele numere din catalogul care urmează: 1, 3, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 29, 36, 37, 40, 43, 53, 64, 66, 71, 79—83, 85, 92, 94, 95 = 25 exemplare (1930—1940), 10, 22, 23 (1957); 11, 21, 24 (1958); 41 (1959); 31 = 8 exemplare, adică un număr de 33 exemplare, reprezentînd circa 1/3 din total. Încă două, provenite din colecția I. Petrescu (nr. 6 și 7), poartă o indicație topografică vagă: str. Mircea. Situația este mai bună în privința celorlalte, ele putînd fi situate pe harta orașului (fig. 1), numerele de mai jos corespund cu cele de pe hartă. Locurile de descoperire sînt: 1) *Mozaic*: nr. 8, 14, 32, 34, 38, 39, 44, 46, 51, 52, 54, 61, 63, 67, 69, 74—77, 86—88, 90, 91 = 24 exemplare; 2) *str. Marcus Aurelius*: a) săpături T.C.E.H. (1956) nr. 2, 4, 5, 25, 26, 28, 56, 96 = 8 exemplare și b) săpături canalizare (1962) nr. 17, 20, 27, 30, 35, 42, 45, 47—50, 55, 57—60, 62, 68, 70, 73, 78, 89 = 22 exemplare; 3) *Bazilica de la intrarea în port*: nr. 33, 65, 72 = 3 exemplare; 4) *Str. Muzeelor* (fostă str. Elena Pavel): nr. 13, 19; 5) *B-dul Carpați* (fost portului): nr. 84; 6) *săpături Transformator* (1959): nr. 93; 7) *Valea* și Roza Luxemburg, ceea ce dă temeiuri suficiente pentru a plasa cu aproximație cele două exemplare marcate „str. Mircea”, menționate mai sus, între Piața Ovidiu și Poșta, cel mult (8). Această constatare își are importanța ei, ținînd seama de împrejurarea că pînă în prezent limitele orașului elenistic nu sînt cunoscute cu precizie⁶. Indicația topografică pe care o dedate pe care doar cercetările sistematice le pot oferi. Pentru moment însă ea nu pare să fie contrazisă de nici un alt element cunoscut nouă, întrucît cu excepția materialelor din necropolele elenistice⁷, spre nord-vest de locul amintit, nu au apărut fragmente ceramice din această vreme. Chiar așa stînd lucrurile, nu putem duce o linie din punctul limită de care vor-

⁵ V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 198, n. 5 și p. 203, n. 26.

⁶ V. Barbu, *op. cit.*, p. 204 și fig. 1.

⁷ V. Barbu, *op. cit.*, p. 204—205; M. Bucovă, *Necropole elenistice la Tomis*, Constanța 1967, care din păcate nu dă situația mormintelor pe planul orașului, trebuind să ne mulțumim adesea cu indicația mult prea vagă pe care o dă numele unei străzi.

beam mai sus, pentru că ne lipsesc datele despre partea opusă a peninsulei unde descoperirile de ștampile se opresc la Mozaic.

Revenind acum la exemplarele cu locuri de proveniență mai bine precizate, vom încerca să le examinăm din punctul de vedere al situației stratigrafice. Nu e locul să zăbovim prea mult aici asupra marilor dificultăți

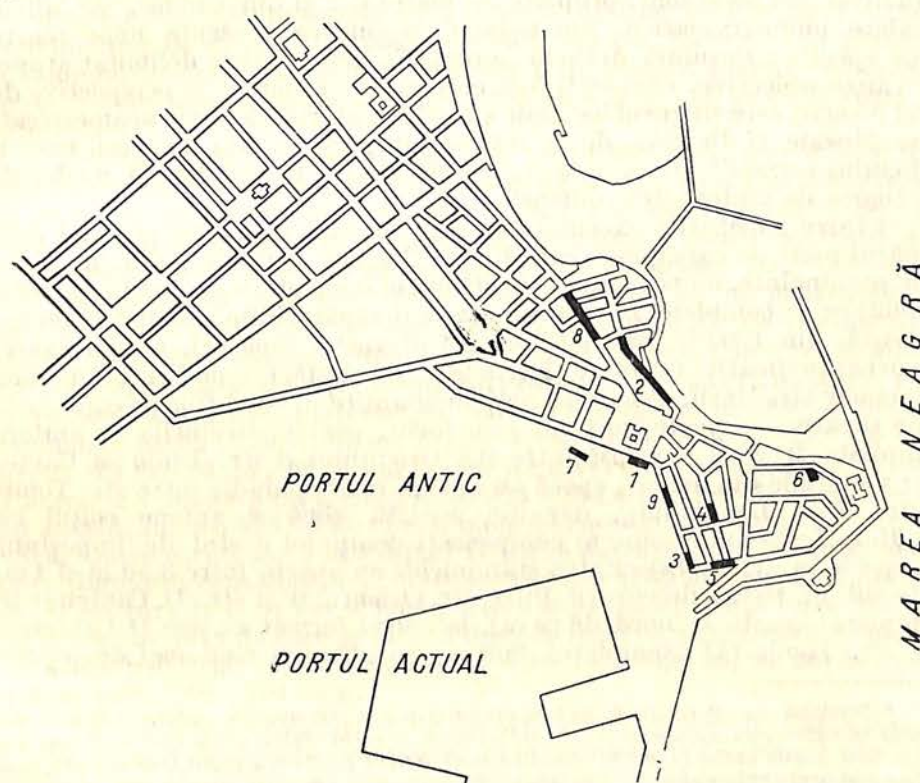


Fig. 1. — Planul orașului Constanța cu indicarea locurilor de descoperire.

create de împrejurarea că orașul antic este suprapus de orașul modern și de faptul că mai mult de jumătate din cele 2/3 rămase în discuție provin din săpături efectuate în alte scopuri decât cele arheologice.

Ștampilele provenite din săpăturile de la Mozaic și cele din săpăturile efectuate la Bazilica creștină, situată la intrarea în port⁸, cuprinse în catalogul pe care l-am întocmit, și care sînt singurele venite din cercetări, au fost aflate fie în umplutură modernă sau amestecate cu materiale mai tîrzii, antrenate de intervenții următoare epocii elenistice, fie nu au, dintr-o pricină sau alta, mențiunea locului exact de găsire. Într-un singur caz situația a fost deosebită, dar din păcate materialul respectiv nu este cuprins printre numerele catalogului acestui prim lot. Într-un sondaj exe-

⁸ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *O nouă basilică creștină la Tomis*, comunicare la I Sesiune științifică a muzeelor, București, decembrie, 1964; cf. rezumatul în *Revista Muzeelor*, nr. special, 1965, p. 438.

cutat la 17 octombrie 1961, s-a atins o „groapă” cu material elenistic conștind din numeroase fragmente de amforă și puține cu firnis și cenușii. S-au aflat atunci 12 toarte șampilate, marea majoritate din Rodos (la care sînt de adăugat cîteva aflate anterior în aceeași groapă și altele cîteva găsite cu prilejul urmăririi zidului dinspre edificiul principal al magaziiilor aflate la un nivel mai jos și mai apropiate de mare) dar și din Cnidos, iar altele circulare monogramatice. Am notat de asemenea prezența unor toarte bifide specifice Cosului⁹. Această „groapă”, imposibil de delimitat atunci din cauze obiective, căci ar fi fost necesară o extindere cu perspective de altfel incerte, este singurul loc unde s-a aflat material elenistic neamestecat. Între Mozaic și Bazilica de la intrarea în port, în fața încăperii mari a edificiului termal¹⁰ (9) au apărut, din păcate tot în umplutură modernă, trei toarte de amfore, tot rodene¹¹.

Dintre săpăturile executate în alte scopuri se impun atenției prin numărul mare de exemplare, cele din str. Marcus Aurelius. Așa cum aminteam mai înainte, de pe această stradă avem două etape de recoltare (1956 și 1962) ce se completează reciproc, traseul săpăturii de canalizare supraviețuită, din 1962¹², coincidind cu cel al vechii săpături, uneori exact, alte ori aproximativ. Cu toate că strada a fost desfăcută pe toată lungimea ei, inclusiv str. Mării, observații mai amănunțite în condițiile pe care o astfel de săpătură le poate îngădui, s-au făcut, pentru nivelurile cu amfore șampilate, în zona cuprinsă între str. Orientului și str. Dimitrie Cantemir; materiale din aceeași epocă au apărut doar sporadic între str. Tomis și str. Roza Luxemburg, dar din această zonă și anume colțul cu str. Roza Luxemburg sîntem compensați de un lot destul de important descoperit în 1956. Majoritatea șampilelor au apărut între 3,50 m și 4 m, parte sub un pavaj descoperit între str. Orientului și str. D. Cantemir (8 exemplare), parte la nord de pavaj, la colțul format cu str. D. Cantemir spre str. Tomis (11 exemplare). Sub aceste adîncimi s-au mai descoperit

⁹ Sondajul notat cu nr. 6, în fața magaziei a X-a. Groapa cu amfore a fost tăiată de zidul edificiului cu mozaic și de un zid modern al cărui traseu urma apoi spre magazia a XI-a linia zidului antic. În aceste condiții numai o mică porțiune a putut fi delimitată, ceea ce explică și uzul ghilimelelor. Au fost descoperite fragmente ceramice între 9,40 m și 12,60 m de săpătură s-a efectuat în pinza freatică și materialul ceramic a apărut ca rulat. Adîncimea la care se află nisipul marin pe care se așează fundația clădirii antice. Ultimul metru la care se oprea „groapa” nu a putut să fie precis determinată, oricum materialul rulat pare să fie anterior. Această explicație apare mai normală decît o alta, ce poate fi eventual avută în vedere și anume aceea că materialul ar fi urmat panta terenului, îngrămădindu-se în acest contemporaneitate relativă. Chiar dacă o pantă pare să fi existat în realitate către zona terminus a edificiului, înainte de verificări serioase, explicația încercată la început e de luat în (Observații personale Gh. Poenaru Bordea).

¹⁰ V. Canarache, *Propuneri pentru îmbogățirea patrimoniului muzeistic al țării, comunității, muzeelor*, nr. special, 1965, p. 439.

¹¹ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *op. cit.*, în comunicare au fost menționate cele trei șampilate descoperite în cursul cercetării, făcîndu-se și sumare considerații privind rolul considerabil jucat de Rodos în comerțul cu Tomisul.

¹² Lucrări efectuate între 29.I și 23.III.1962. Permanența supravegherii a fost asigurată de Gh. Poenaru Bordea și Doina Galbenu. Au mai participat A. Aricescu, M. Persinaru, Elvira Dumitrescu și Băcăoanu Ivanciu, restaurator, pe perioade mai lungi sau mai scurte. Unele observații au fost făcute de V. Barbu. Observațiile de mai jos, din carnetul de șantier ținut de Gh. Poenaru Bordea.

încă patru exemplare, unul în zona de sub pavaj între 4—4,50 m, celelalte trei la circa 5 m, mai exact între 4,80 și 5,20 m, în cealaltă zonă menționată mai sus.

Stratigrafic lucrurile se prezintă astfel: sub nivelul pavajului pe care înclinăm să-l considerăm roman tîrziu au mai apărut urme de zidărie aparținînd desigur tot epocii romane. La 2,20 m am notat o primă lentilă de lut ars, iar la —3,50 m o zonă de arsură cu cărbune în pămîntul cenușos pe o lungime de circa 3 m, groasă de 0,06 — 0,12 m. La —4,85 m pămîntul se schimbă devenind galben-brun granulos și prezentînd doar rare urme ceramice. Nivelul acesta continuă neschimbat pînă la —5,50 m unde apare pămîntul viu.

Notăm că majoritatea șampilelor s-au descoperit între 3,50 și 4 m, adică în pămîntul cenușos, deci sub zona de arsură, cu o singură excepție în zona de sub pavaj, o toartă din Sinope, datată între 180—150 î.e.n. (nr. 20), mai degrabă infiltrată ceva mai jos, dar în cadrul aceluiași nivel ce coboară pînă la —4,85 m. Șampile din Heraclea (nr. 78), Cnidos (nr. 89) și Rodos (nr. 68) găsite între 4,80 și 5,20 m, nedatabile, dar care nu pot fi mai vechi de 220—180 î.e.n., sînt și ele de considerat ca făcînd parte din aceeași grupă mare, nivelul coborînd în partea dinspre nord. Cu excepția unei torți rodene din grupul de sub pavaj, databilă poate între 300—280, restul materialului databil descoperit în 1962 se plasează cronologic astfel: 220—180, nr. 17, 35, 42, 47; 180—150, nr. 48; 150—120, nr. 27 și 120—70, nr. 30. Avem așadar un nivel de depunere gros de peste 1 m (circa —3,50—5 m) format între 220—70 î.e.n. Nivelul inferior în care au apărut, între 5 și 5,50 m, cîteva monede corodate de formă concav-convexă, dintre care una de la Filip al II-lea se datează sigur înaintea acestei date. Luînd în considerație și descoperirile din 1965 observăm că amforele de Tasos (nr. 2, 4, 5) par a face parte din grupa databilă între 220—180 î.e.n., datare față de care se impun desigur rezerve, mai ales în ce privește data de sfîrșit¹³, iar cele din Sinope fac parte toate (nr. 25, 26, 28) din grupa datată între 150—120 î.e.n.

În privința descoperirilor de pe str. Muzeelor și B-dul Carpați putem afirma numai că și acolo s-au putut constata niveluri de cultură din epoca elenistică¹⁴, fără a fi însă în posesia altor detalii. Același lucru este valabil și pentru exemplarul marcat Transformator, 1959.

Un număr mai mare de exemplare a fost descoperit, așa cum rezultă de mai sus, pe str. Marcus Aurelius și în cercetările de la Mozaic. Înainte de a trece la examinarea situației de ansamblu pentru întregul material descoperit la Tomis, credem că nu e lipsit de interes să comparăm cele două loturi, din punctul de vedere al centrelor de origine și al cronologiei șampilelor ce le compun. Pe str. Marcus Aurelius situația se prezintă astfel: a) săpături 1962, *Sinope*, nr. 17, 20, 27, 30 = patru exemplare; *Rodos*, nr. 35, 42, 45, 47—50, 55, 57—60, 62, 68, 70, 73 = 16 exemplare; *Heraclea*, nr. 78; *Cnidos*, nr. 89; b) săpături T.C.E.H. 1956, *Tasos*, nr. 2, 4, 5 = trei exemplare; *Sinope*, nr. 25, 26, 28 = trei exemplare; *Rodos*, nr. 56. Exemplarul nr. 96 este de origine necunoscută. Între cele două sub-

¹³ V. Canarache, *Importul...*, p. 39.

¹⁴ V. Canarache și colab., *Tomis 1960. Raport asupra săpăturilor executate de Muzeul regional de arheologie Dobrogea* (în ms.). Deslușiri suplimentare am primit de la Doina Galbenu și Al. Popcea cărora le mulțumim și pe această cale.

grupe de material nu credem să existe deosebiri cronologice, legătura făcând-o oricum amforele din Sinope dateate 150–120 î.e.n. Deosebirea că prima subgrupă nu cuprinde ștampile pe amfore de Tasos, în timp ce în a doua acestea reprezintă aproape 1/2 din material, poate să constituie o întâmplare. Considerând ansamblul materialului de pe str. Marcus Aurelius obținem următoarea situație numerică: *Tasos* = trei; *Sinope* = șapte; *Rodos* = 17; *Heracleea* = una; *Cnidos* = una.

Situația se prezintă la Mozaic după cum urmează: *Tasos*, nr. 8, 14; *Sinope*, nr. 32; *Rodos*, nr. 34, 38, 39, 44, 46, 51, 52, 54, 61, 63, 67, 69, 74–77 = 16 exemplare; *Cnidos*, nr. 86–88, 90, 91 = cinci exemplare.

Comparând cele două loturi de ștampile, din punctul de vedere al centrelor de proveniență, înregistrăm la Mozaic slaba reprezentare a materialului din Sinope și o mai bună reprezentare a Cnidosului. Singurul exemplar din Sinope se datează 120–70 î.e.n., în rest exemplarele din Rodos databile se succed după cum urmează: 220–180 î.e.n., nr. 34, 44, 51; 180–150 î.e.n., nr. 46, 54, 69; a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea, nr. 38, 39. Situația cronologică este cam aceeași cu a primului lot, singura diferență fiind cea pusă în evidență mai înainte și care chiar dacă nu e pentru moment.

Trecând acum la examinarea ansamblului ștampilelor de amfore din Tomis, desprindem din catalog următoarea situație: *Tasos*, 14 exemplare astinomi (nr. 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 25), 11 ștampile cu astinom și producător (nr. 16, 19, 21, 24, 26–32) și o ștampilă cu producător (nr. 23); *Rodos*, 45 exemplare (nr. 33–77), dintre care 28 ștampile cu epocă (nr. 33–60) 9 fiind de format circular (nr. 33, 35, 38, 39, 42, 47, 49, 51–58, 60) și 17 ștampile de producători (nr. 61–77), toate de format englifice pe gît (nr. 78–81, 83) și o ștampilă englică pe toartă (nr. 82); *Cos*, 2 exemplare (nr. 84–85); *Cnidos*, 6 exemplare (nr. 86–91) dintre care 5 ștampile rectangulare (nr. 86–90) și o ștampilă circulară (nr. 91); *diverse*, 6 exemplare (nr. 92–97) dintre care 3 ștampile monogramatice veniență cretană (nr. 95)¹⁶; o ștampilă anepigrafică cu medalion oval (nr.

¹⁶ Anne-Marie Bon și Antoine Bon, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957, p. 35 și 43, le atribuie Tasosului într-o epocă tirzie; E. M. Staerman, *Керамические клейма из Туры в связи с вопросом неизвестных центров*, în *КС, XXXVI*, 1951, p. 46–48, încearcă atribuirea lor unor centre din Macedonia și Tracia pe bază de analogii cu monedele din Calcedonia, Mesambria, Apollonia și Tracia; cf. V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 199–200 și *ni necham*, în *Izvestiia-Varna*, 14, 1963, p. 35–37, care pe baza unor materiale de la Odesos și Seutopolis, descoperite între 1940–1954 și dateate în secolele IV–III î.e.n. ajunge la concluzia că ⊕ sau ⊗ = ⊖ = Tasos; cf. Iurukova, *Bibliotheca classica orientalis*, 11, 1966, 4, col. 203–204.

¹⁷ Posibilitate pentru care Virginia Grace a opinat, pe baza fotografiei.

96) reprezentînd un atlet¹⁷ și, înfine o ștampilă de epocă romană (nr. 97)¹⁸. Situația procentuală a ștampilelor de epocă elenistică (prin rotunjire) se prezintă astfel:

Tasos = 14 exemplare = 15 %
Sinope = 18 exemplare = 19 %
Rodos = 45 exemplare = 47 %
Heracleea = șase exemplare = 6,25 %
Cos = două exemplare = 2 %
Cnidos = șase exemplare = 6,25 %
Diverse = cinci exemplare = 4,5 %

Cum însă în cazul torților cu ștampilă de la Rodos se aplică de obicei procedeul împărțirii lor la doi, după noi discutabil¹⁹, pentru a obține o situație lesne comparabilă vom aplica și noi același procedeu. Rezultatul astfel obținut este următorul:

Tasos = 14 exemplare = 19 %
Sinope = 18 exemplare = 24 %
Rodos = 23 exemplare = 31 %
Heracleea = șase exemplare = 8 %
Cos = două exemplare = 3 %
Cnidos = șase exemplare = 8 %
Diverse = cinci exemplare = 7 %

Înainte de a încerca o comparație cu situația din alte centre, vom arăta că o situație absolută e foarte greu de stabilit, ținînd seama pe de o parte că nu sîntem nici măcar pentru Tomis în posesia întregului material descoperit, de faptul că asemenea descoperiri continuă să se facă, iar pe de altă parte de împrejurarea că, pentru lotul în discuție chiar, dacă am încadra la Tasos cele trei ștampile circulare și la Creta exemplarul cu nr. 95, am și obține procente diferite de cele de mai sus. În privința încadrării celor patru exemplare acum amintite, am renunțat însă să o facem întrucît primele trei sînt clasificate de obicei la grupa centrelor nedeterminate, iar în celălalt caz atribuirea nu poate fi pentru moment verificată. Ne-am ferit însă să includem în catalogul nostru ștampilele descoperite la Medgidia²⁰, pe motiv că ele ar fi ajuns acolo prin intermediul Tomisului, așa cum V. Canarache a inclus în catalogul ștampilelor de la Histria pe cele de la Sinope.

¹⁷ Vezi Sztetyllo Zofia, *Quelques problèmes relatifs à l'iconographie des timbres amphoriques; la représentation des statues*. *Travaux du centre d'archéologie méditerranéenne de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences*, tom. 3, p. 46–80.

¹⁸ Al. Bărcăcilă, *Une ville daco-romaine: Drubeta*, în *L'archéologie en Roumanie*, București, 1938, p. 42, ștampilă a fabricantului Παύλος; cf. D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, ed. a II-a, București, 1958, p. 75 și fig. nr. 65, p. 391: ΠΑΥΛΟΥ. Fotografia, pe care ne-a pus-o la dispoziție Oct. Onea din București, după originalul aflat în Muzeul Porților de Fier din Turnu Severin, obligă la lectura: ΠΑΥΛΟΥ. Îi mulțumim și pe această cale.

¹⁹ În același sens V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 200 și n. 13.

²⁰ Al. Popeea, *Cîteva toarte de amforă ștampilate descoperite la Medgidia*, în *SCIV*, 18, 1967, 3, p. 509 și urm.

Zmeica²¹, Tariverdi²² și Baia—Hamangia²³, situație, așa cum s-a arătat de curind pentru limanul Nistrului, fiind nu numai diferită de cea dela Tyras, dar și diferită de la caz la caz și fiind prin urmare de judecat ca atare²⁴.

Procentul pentru Histria nu-l vom recalcula, întrucât scoaterea celor 91 de exemplare nu-l modifică în limitele lui esențiale²⁵. Nu socotim necesar aici nici recalcularea procentului pentru Tyras²⁶, ne vom mulțumi doar să reproducem din tabelul alcătuit de Salnikov²⁷, procentele pentru coloniile grecești de pe coasta de nord și de vest a Mării Negre.

	Odesos	Histria	Tyras	Olbia	Panti- capaion	Tiritake	Phana- goria	Tomis
Tasos	28,5	30,9	8,4	8,0	13,9	6,9	16,1	20,2
Rodos	24,3	15,1	41,8	47,0	29,6	6,9	43,1	33,5
Cos	—	2,3	9,7	—	4,8	—	4,3	2,9
Cnidos	1,3	5,8	4,5	6,0	3,6	—	5,3	8,7
Heracleea	16,3	3,7	7,9	6,0	20,7	16,6	12,1	8,7
Sinope	27,9	38,2	25,7	28,0	26,4	66,8	18,3	26,0
Chersones	1,7	3,9	2,0	5,0	1,0	2,8	0,8	—

Nepotrivirea între procentele date pentru Tomis în tabel și cele de mai sus se explică prin faptul că ele au fost recalculate în conformitate cu procedeul folosit de cercetătorul amintit, adică ținând seama numai de ștampilele centrelor exportatoare precis stabilite²⁸.

²¹ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, nr. 23, 78, 176 (Tasos); nr. 214, 215, 248, 293, 331, 337, 376 416, 426, 433 (Sinope); nr. 388, 490, 492 (Chersonesos); nr. 503, 507, 512, 516, 517, 523, 546 552, 554, 558, 562, 564, 571, 589, 593, 600, 601, 603, 604, 609, 615, 632, 636, 649, 692—694 700, 703, 705 (Rodos); nr. 732, 745 (Cnidos); nr. 773 (necunoscută); un număr de 64 de exemplare pe care am găsit nimerit să le extragem pentru a da o idee mai precisă asupra acestui material altfel destul de greu de găsit în carte.

²² *Ibidem*, nr. 15, 62, 76, 135—138 (Tasos); nr. 297, 303 (Sinope); nr. 497 (Chersonesos); cu totul 11 exemplare.

²³ *Ibidem*, nr. 64 (Tasos); nr. 579, 597, 611, 630, 467, numai 6 ștampile. La p. 378 citim: „nu vom reveni asupra localităților Baia-Hamangia, Sinoc, Tariverdi, Vadul-Carharman, ale căror amfore le-am înregistrat în lucrarea de față . . .”, dar strădaniile noastre în a descoperi în catalog ștampile de amforă din ultima localitate au rămas zadarnice.

²⁴ O. G. Salnikov, *Допитання про торговельні зв'язки стародавніх поселень на узбережжях Дністровського Лиману з Грецією в VI—II ст. до н. е.*, in *Мамепаіау з Археології північного Причорномор'я*, III, Odesa, 1960, p. 25—32.

²⁵ Nu ne îndoiim că acest lucru se va realiza cu folos atunci când se vor publica materialele descoperite în cercetările de la Histria în anii ce au urmat alcătuirii primului catalog. Cf. în acest sens V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 198, de unde aflăm că numărul ștampilelor crescuse la circa 1 300 în anii imediat următori.

²⁶ O. C. Salnikov, care a stabilit ultimul situația adăugind la datele furnizate de Staerman, *op. cit.*, p. 31—32, datele din bibliografia mai veche, nu a folosit ștampilele publicate de Gr. Avachian sub titlul: *Știri noi din Tyras*, in *CNA*, V, 1924, nr. 49—50, p. 3—16, nr. 1—32; *ibidem*, nr. 53—54, p. 37—46, nr. 45, 47—63 și p. 50, nr. 69; *ibidem*, VI, 1925, nr. 59—62, p. 27—38, nr. 70, 73, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93—99, deoarece, după afirmația sa (p. 28, n. 36), articolele mai sus citate nu i-au fost accesibile.

²⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 29. Nu socotim util să reproducem aici datele privitoare la celelalte așezări, problema difuziunii mărfurilor grecești în teritoriul aferent coloniilor și în ținuturile învecinate, depășind cadrul studiului de față și necesitând cercetări amănunțite. Pentru situația din Dobrogea teritoriului R.P.R., in *Studii și referate privind istoria R.P.R.*, I, 1954, p. 81—88; idem, *Răspunderea amforelor grecești în Moldova, Muntenia și Oltenia*, in *Arheologia Moldovei*, V, p. 37—79; V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 383—385; V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 205—210.

²⁸ O. G. Salnikov, *op. cit.*, compară situațiile de la p. 28—29 cu cele din tabelul de la p. 29.

Examinând acum situația importurilor la Tomis, vom arăta că predomină Rodosul fiind urmat de Sinope și Tasos. Urmează apoi în ordine, dar cu procente mai scăzute Heracleea și Cnidosul, egale între ele și înșfîșit Cosul. Situația este deosebită de cea de la Histria unde Rodos-ul este abia al treilea centru după Sinope și Tasos²⁹. La Tyras și Olbia unde predomină importurile rodene urmate de cele din Sinope, Tasosul ocupă un loc cu totul secundar. Cele trei centre cunosc aceeași poziție dominantă la Odessos ca și la Callatis de altfel³⁰, cu deosebirea că acolo Rodosul ocupă locul al treilea, foarte aproape însă de Tasos și Sinope. Amintim de asemenea că, pentru moment nu cunoaștem ștampile de amforă de la Chersones și Paros, centre ale căror produse, chiar dacă în viitor vor fi atestate la Tomis, nu par să fi jucat decît un rol de mică importanță pe piața orașului.

Am văzut mai sus cum se prezintă situația cronologică pe grupe de material. În această privință, o comparație între Rodos și Sinope ni se pare interesantă și am alcătuit un tabel comparativ avînd în vedere totalitatea materialului³¹.

Perioada	Rodos	Sinope]
300—280	1	—
—	—	—
220—180	12	5
180—150	5	4
150—100	3	6
120—70	—	3
	21	18

Dacă Rodosul ne dă cea mai veche ștampilă de amforă datată și domină net în perioada 220—180 î.e.n., în perioada 180—150 este ajuns de Sinope și apoi depășit în a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea î.e.n. și la începutul secolului I î.e.n., cînd produsele celui de al doilea centru reprezintă 3/4 din totalul ștampilelor datate. Nu e mai puțin adevărat însă că produsele rodene continuă să ajungă la Tomis și în această vreme³².

Din același tabel rezultă că cea mai veche ștampilă cu cronologie precizată este una rodiană datată între 300 și 280 î.e.n. Urmează apoi o pauză între 280—220 î.e.n., date între care nu se plasează nici una din ștampilele datate. Am arătat mai sus că în ce privește ștampilele tasiene nu avem exemplare care să se poată încadra în alte grupe decît grupa a IV-a,

²⁹ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 359 și 392; comentarii mai ample la V. Eftimie, *op. cit.* p. 198—202. Importurile cele mai timpurii sînt din Tasos și se datează la sfîrșitul secolului al V-lea, începutul secolului al IV-lea î.e.n.; e vorba însă doar de începuturi, pătrunderea se intensifică în secolele IV—III î.e.n.; în secolul al II-lea î.e.n. pătrunde marfa orașelor Rodos și Sinope care devine dominantă.

³⁰ V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 202—203, ștampile tasiene mai frecvente din a doua jumătate a secolului al IV-lea î.e.n.; seria primelor ștampile, prezentă la Histria, lipsește, iar ștampilele rodene sînt mai numeroase ca la Histria. Aceste aprecieri au fost făcute pe baza materialului publicat și a celui de la București.

³¹ Vezi în catalog pentru Rodos: nr. 55 (300—280 î.e.n.); nr. 33, 36, 37, 44, 42, 43, 34, 35, 40, 47, 51, 41 (220—180 î.e.n.); nr. 46, 48, 53, 54, 69 (180—150 î.e.n.); nr. 38, 39, 45 (150—100 î.e.n.) — pentru Sinope, nr. 15—19 (220—180 î.e.n.); nr. 20—23 (180—150 î.e.n.); nr. 24—29 (150—120 î.e.n.); nr. 30—32 (120—70 î.e.n.).

³² Discuția în legătură cu importurile rodene după 166 î.e.n. la V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, p. 198, n. 7; pentru creșterea cantumului importurilor din Sinope între 150—70 î.e.n. și mai ales 120—70 î.e.n., vezi p. 199 unde se face legătura și cu activitatea lui Mitridate al VI-lea Eupator.

între 220—180 î.e.n.³³. Chiar dacă sînt de făcut rezerve în privința datării de sfîrșit a acestei grupe și poate și în privința datării altora, considerăm că oricum lipsa materialelor din primele grupe tasiene și faptul că majoritatea materialului rodian, pe care-l avem astăzi la dispoziție, pătrunde începînd cu circa 220 î.e.n., confirmă penetrația amforelor tasiene tot după această dată.

Judecînd lucrurile în lumina celor constatate pînă acum, putem afirma că avem de-a face în perioada care începe către sfîrșitul secolului al III-lea î.e.n. și continuă la începutul secolului al II-lea î.e.n. (220—180) cu o sporire sensibilă a importurilor de amfore șampilate față de perioada precedentă cînd, firește sub rezerva posibilității unor descoperiri viitoare, ele nu erau decît sporadice³⁴. Ar părea, luînd în considerație numai ștampilurile următoare treizeci de decenii nouă exemplare (180—150 î.e.n.) și pentru următoarele cincisprezece decenii numai 12 exemplare (150—70 î.e.n.) față de 17 exemplare în perioada 220—180 î.e.n.; dacă am lua în discuție și producători pe ștampile diferite, situația n-ar mai fi exact aceeași. Oricum ar sta lucrurile, credem că descoperirile de pînă acum nu îngăduie asemenea observații de detaliu; ne putem gîndi însă la eventualitatea comensurării prin importuri din alte centre a slăbirii importurilor rodiane. Dacă există temeiuri pentru a presupune menținerea unui quantum destul de ridicat și în perioadele următoare perioadei 220—180 î.e.n. pînă către 70 î.e.n., pentru observații de detaliu privind progresul activității unui centru în dauna altui centru, ponderea pe perioade a centrelor mai puțin bine reprezentate ș.a.m.d., materialul pentru moment la dispoziția noastră este insuficient³⁵.

În lumina celor de mai sus, rămînem oricum cu imaginea unei activități comerciale neîntrerupte între 220—70 î.e.n., chiar dacă asupra intenției ei în detaliu nu putem face pentru moment decît presupuneri, de formulare cu atît mai anevoioasă, cu cît pe lingă limită ținînd de cantitatea de mărturii arheologice sînt de adăugat altele cum ar fi: cunoașterea insuficientă a cronologiei unora din centrele producătoare de amfore șampilate, precum și mai cu seamă lipsa unor săpături arheologice sistematice în Tomisul elenistic.

1 II. 40912; *passim*.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ

nai

ΔΗ[ΜΑΑΚΗC]

Bon, nr. 593.

TASOS*

ΘαCίωv

Δημάκης

³³ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 33—39.

³⁴ Reamintim că ștampila ce s-ar putea data la începutul secolului al III-lea î.e.n. a fost descoperită împreună cu materialele datate între 220—70 î.e.n., dar cele mai vechi importuri cunoscute la Tomis sînt amforele de Chios, cf. V. Canarache, *Tomis*, p. 10.

³⁵ Sîntem încredințați că strădania noastră de a pune la îndemîna cercetătorilor un prim lot de ștampile din Tomis nu poate suplini, oricît de importantă ar fi prin noutatea materialului, publicarea integrală a toartelor ștampilate descoperite la Constanța, ca parte a corpusului descoperirilor de pe întreg teritoriul țării noastre. Asupra problemelor puse de alcătuirea acestei baze de studiu strict necesară cercetătorilor istoriei vechi, vezi V. Eftimie, *op. cit.*, mai ales p. 195—197 și 211—215.

* Prescurtările folosite în catalog sînt următoarele:

2 II. 40937; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius colț cu Roza Luxemburg.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ
rhyton
ΔΗΜΑΑΚΗC

ΘαCίωv
Δημάκης

3 II. 40934; *passim*.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ
bucraniu
ΙΑΝΑΔΗC

ΘαCίωv
Ἰδνάδης

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 29 (coroană de iederă) și nr. 30, 31 (liră); Bon, nr. 864 (Callatis, Dacia, VII—VIII).

4 II. 40938; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956 (ca la nr. 2).

ΘΑCΙΩ[N] (retr.)
liră
ΚΗΦΙCΘΦ[ΩN] (retr.)

ΘαCίωv
Κηφισφών

Bon, nr. 915, identic (retrograd).

5 II. 40941; săpături (ca mai sus).

ΘΑCΙΩΝ
cornucopia
ΚΛΕΟCΤΡΑΤΟC

ΘαCίωv
Κλεόστρατος

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 35 (loc de săgeți).

6 Col. I. Petrescu; str. Mircea.

ΘΑCΙΩΝ
tirs cu
panglici
ΚΛΕΟΦΩΝ

ΘαCίωv
Κλεοφών

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 37 (frunză și + "Ανδρωνος); Bon, nr. 980, asemănător

(Κλεοφών
ΘαCίωv)

7 Col. I. Petrescu; str. Mircea.

ΘΑCΙΩ[N]
secure bipenă
ΚΥΧΡΙC

ΘαCίωv
Κύχρις

8 Săpături Mozaic, 1961, bolta VII—3,5 m, în umplutură modernă.
... ΦΙCΘ
oinohoe? (tăiată)

Bon = A. et A.M. Bon, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957.
Callender = M. Callender, *Roman Amphoras*, Oxford, 1965.

Grace, *Hesperia* = V. Grace, *The eponyms named on rhodian amphora stamps*, in *Hesperia*, 2, 1953.

Grakov = B. N. Grakov, *Древне-греческие керамические клейма с именами актинов*, Moscova, 1928.

Gaertringen = Hiller V. Gaertringen, *Rhodos*, in *RE, Supplementband V*, Stuttgart, 1931, col. 835—840.

Canarache = V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor șampilate la Istria*, București, 1957.

Pridik = E. M. Pridik, *Инвентарный каталог клейм на амфорных ручках и горлышках и на черепицах Эрмитажного собрания*, Petrograd, 1917.

T.C.E.H. = Trustul de construcții edilitare și hidrotehnice. Constanța.

... AN MEΓΩΝ (retograd)

... αν Μέγων

Μέγων sau poate Μέγωνις

Canarache, (Μέγωνις), asemănător, nr. 49 (afumătoare), 50 (inimă și cosor), 51 (cocos spre dr.), 52 (lecythos).

9 II. 40925; *passim*.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

delfin

[NA]ΥΣΩΝ

Θασίων

Ναύσων

Bon, asemănător, nr. 1204 (mască).

10 II. 40948; *passim*, 1930–1940.

[ΘΑ]ΣΙΩΝ

braț întins

cu stea cu 6 raze

ΠΟΛΥΩΝ

Θασίων

Πολύων

Bon, nr. 1389 b.

11 II. 41035; *passim*, 1957.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

toc de săgeți

[C]ΑΤΥΡΟΣ

Θασίων

Σάτυρος

Bon, nr. 1518

12 II. 40914; *passim*.

ΘΑΣΙΩΣ

pithos

[ΣΚ]ΥΜ[ΝΟΣ]

Θασίως

Σκύμνος

(răsturnat, retr.)

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 79 (caduceu), 80 (tolbă), 81 (ciorchine), 82 (crater) 83 (torță);

Bon, nr. 1582 (cu aceeași formă a ethniconului).

13 II. 40840; str. Elena Pavel.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

cornucopia

ΣΚΥΜΝΟΣ

Θασίων

Σκύμνος

(răsturnat, retr.)

Canarache, asemănător (ca mai sus).

14 Săpături Mozaic, 1961, bolta VII, —3,5 m, în umplutură modernă.

ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

secur bipenă

[ΦΑΝΑΓΟΡΗ(Σ)]?

Θασίων

Φαναγόρης?

SINOPE

Grupa a III-a, 220–180 i.e.n.

15 II. 40943; *passim*.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

άστυνόμου

Ευχαρίστου

Δημητρίου

floare

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 264 (+ producător Κλεζίνετος); Grakov astinom, p. 132, nr. 12.

16 II. 40942; *passim*.

ΑΣΤΥΝ ΟΜΟΥΝ

ΤΟΣ ΙΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ

ΠΥΘΕ[ΑΣ]

άστυνομούντος

Ίστιαιού

Πυθέας

cantharos

Canarache, asemănător nr. 372 (fără producător; simbol vultur pe defin); Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 16.

17 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius — 3,50 — 4 m; N-pavaj.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΜΗΗΣΙΚΛΕΟΥ

ΑΡΙΣΤ[ΙΩΝΟΣ]

άστυνόμου

Μηησικλέου

Άριστίωνος

simbol rupt

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 385; Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 19 (fără patronimic).

18 II. 40915; *passim*.

[Ν]ΙΚΩΝΟΣ

ΑΣΤΥΝΟ[ΜΟΥ]

ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩ[ΝΙΟΥ]

Νίκωνος

άστυνόμου

Ποσειδωνίου

ciorchine

și amforă

Grakov, astinom, p. 133, nr. 24.

19 II. 40911; săpături, str. Elena Pavel, nr. 5, la —2–3 m.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ

ΤΥΟΣ

άστυνόμου

Πυθοκλέους

Τύος

pasăre în zbor

Grakov, astinom, p. 134, nr. 27 (simbol cap de Silen); producător, p. 135, nr. 61.

Grupa a IV-a, 180–150 i.e.n.

20 Săpături, 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, —4 la —4,50 m sub pavaj.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ

άστυνόμου

Άρτεμιδώρου

kylix

Grakov, astinom, p. 138, nr. 7.

21 II. 41031; *passim*, 1957.

Α[ΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

ΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ

άστυνόμου

Δημητρίου

Νουμήνιος

simbol rupt

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 240–244 (cu diverși producători și simboluri); Grakov, astinom, p. 139, nr. 9 sau 10, producător, p. 140, nr. 30.

22 II. 40949; *passim*, 1930–1940.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ

ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ

άστυνόμου

Έκαταίου

tirs

Canarache, întocmai, nr. 256; Grakov, astinom, p. 139, nr. 13 (fără simbol).

23 II. 40947; passim, 1930—1940.

ΝΙΚΙΑΣ

tirs?

Νικίας

Grakov, producător, p. 140, nr. 29.

24 II. 40931; passim, 1957

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]
ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥ [ΝΙΚΩ]ΝΟΣ
ΗΦ[ΑΙΣΤΙ]ΟΣ

Grupa a V-a, 150—120 i.e.n.

ἀστυνόμου
Ἀντιπάτρου
τοῦ Νικωνος
Ἡφαίστιος

proră cu
pinten

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 226—229 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 143, nr. 2, producător, p. 145, nr. 26.

25 II. 40939; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius, colț cu Roza Luxemburg.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]ΝΤΟ[Σ]
[Κ]ΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝ[Ο]Υ ΤΟΥ
[Ε]ΚΤΙ[Α]ΙΟΥ

ἀστυνομούντος
Καλλισθένου τοῦ
Ἑκταίου

simbol
neclar

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 347—376 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 15.

26 II. 40940; săpături ca mai sus.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΠΑΣΙΧΑΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΜΕΝΩΝ

ἀστυνόμου
Πασιχάρου
τοῦ Δημητρίου
Μένων

simbol lipsă

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 319 (producător Στέφανος); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 21, producător, p. 145, nr. 44.

27 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, —3,5 la 4 m; sub pavaj.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΘΕΑΡΙΩ
ΝΟΣ ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ποσιδείου
τοῦ Θεαρίωνος
Μενίσκος

Tyche cu
cornucopia

Canarache, întocmai, nr. 328; Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 23, producător, p. 145, nr. 43.

28 II. 40936; săpături ca la nr. 25.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
[ΠΟ]ΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΘΕΑΡΙΩΝΟΣ
[ΨΑ]ΜΜΙΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ποσιδείου
τοῦ Θεαρίωνος
Ψάμμις

Tyche cu
cornucopia

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 323—329 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 23, producător, p. 145, nr. 62.

29 II. 40924; passim.

[ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]
ΠΥΘ[ΟΧΡΗ]ΣΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΕΥΜΑΧΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Πυθοχρήστου
τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίδου
Εὐμαχος

spic?
acrostil?

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 333—336 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 144, nr. 25, fără producător.

Grupa a VI-a, 120—70 i.e.n.

30 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius —3,50 la —4 m; N. pavaj.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ
ΜΑΝΙΚΚΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ἀπολλωνίδου
τοῦ Ποσιδωνίου
Μανικκός

ciorchine

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 231, 232 (producător Ἀρτέμων); Grakov, astinom, p. 148, nr. 4, producător, p. 150, nr. 44.

31 II. 40919; passim, 1959.

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ

ἀστυνόμου
Ἡρακλείδου
τοῦ Ἐκαταίου
Διονύσιος

simbol lipsă

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 270—272 (cu diverși producători); Grakov, astinom, p. 149, nr. 14, producător, p. 150, nr. 25.

32 II. 41116; săpături Mozaic.

[ΑΣΤΥΝ] ΟΜΟΤΝ
[ΤΟΣ]... ΑΥΙΝΟΥ
....ΛΑΡΟΥ
....[ΤΙ\ΗΣ (deteriorat)

ἀστυνομούντος
... λυινου?
...
...
...
...

RODOS

Eponimi

33 Săpături 1963, Bazilica de la intrarea în port. ἐπὶ Ἀγεμάχου
Circular: ΕΠΙ [ΑΓ]ΕΜ[ΑΧΟΥ]
Canarache, întocmai, nr. 503; Pridik, nr. 4—5, cu lunile Καρνεῖος și Ὑακίνθιος; Grace,
Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 1 (H.2; N.8); Gaertringen, circa 220 i.e.n.

34 II. 4119; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΓΕ
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

ἐπὶ Ἀγεστράτου Ἀρταμιτίου

Canarache, asemănător, nr. 536 (Ἀγριανίου), 537 (ἐπὶ ἱερέως Ἀγεστράτου); Pridik,
Întocmai, p. 132, nr. 3; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 2 (H.3; N.9); Gaertringen, circa
220—180 i.e.n.

- 35 Săpături, 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj
Circular: ΕΠΙ Α[ΘΑ]ΝΟΔΟΤΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀθηνόδοτου
Pridik, nr. 23 (cu luna Δάλιος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 11 (H.19; N.25); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.
- 36 II. 40901; passim.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞ[Ι] ΑΔΑ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξιάδα Ἀργιανίου
ΑΓΡΙ[ΑΝΙΟΥ]
Canarache, asemănător, nr. 541 (luna Ὑακίνθιος); Pridik, p. 30, nr. 42, întocmai;
Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 19 (H.28; N.37); Gaertringen, circa 220 i.e.n.
- 37 II. 40907; passim.
Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ]ΑΛΕΞΙΑ [ΔΑ ΔΑ]ΑΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀλεξιάδα Δαλίου
Ca mai sus.
- 38 II. 40440; săpături Mozaic.
Circular: [ΕΠΙ] ΑΝ[ΑΞ]Α[ΝΔΡΟΥ] ΔΑΛΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀναξάνδρου Δαλίου
Pridik, p. 4, nr. 52, comparativ; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 22 (H.34; N.46).
După Virginia Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, in BCH, 1952, p. 528, ar data din a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea i.e.n.
- 39 II. 41124; săpături Mozaic.
Circular: (deteriorat) ANA ἐπὶ Ἀναξάνδρου
Ca mai sus.
- 40 II. 40926; passim.
Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ]ΑΝΑΞ [ΙΒΟ]ΥΛΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀναξιβούλου Πανάμου
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
Canarache, asemănător, nr. 544 (fără lună, retrograd); Pridik, p. 4, nr. 54, 55 asemănător (cu lunile Ἀγριάνιος și Θεσμοφόριος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 23 (H.35; N.47); datat de Virginia Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, BCH, 1952, p. 528, între 220-180 i.e.n.
- 41 II. 40930; passim, 1958.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΑΤΟ ΦΑΝΕΥΣ ἐπὶ Ἀρατοφάνους Σμινθίου
ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΥ
Canarache, asemănător, nr. 545 (luna Δάλιος), 546 (luna Πάναμος); Pridik, p. 4, nr. 62, întocmai; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 32 (H.50; N.68); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.
- 42 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50-4 m; N. pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδάμου
Pridik, nr. 76-81 (cu diverse luni); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 43 (H.70; N.99); Gaertringen, circa 220-200 i.e.n.
- 43 II. 40935; passim.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣ ΤΟΔΑΜΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀριστοδάμου Δαλίου
ΔΑΛΙΟΥ
Pridik, p. 132, nr. 14-15, asemănător (cu lunile Βαδρόμιος și Καρνεῖος); Grace Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 43 (H.70; N.99); Gaertringen, circa 220-200 i.e.n.
- 44 II. 40443; săpături Mozaic.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΜΒ[ΡΟΤΟΥ] Α[ΡΤ]ΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Ἀρχεμβρότου Ἀρταμιτίου

- Pridik, p. 6, nr. 101, asemănător (cu luna Θεσμοφόριος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 56 (H. 87; N. 131); Gaertringen, circa 220 i.e.n.
- 45 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.
ἐπὶ Ἀρχεστράτου Πανάμου
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΕΣ ΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
Grace, listă suplimentară (dactilo) din 1961 la Hesperia, 2, 1953; Gaertringen, nr. 88, circa 100 i.e.n.
- 46 Săpături Mozaic, 1962.
Rectangular: [ΕΠΙ ΓΟΡ] ΓΩ[ΝΟΣ] ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Γόργωνος Θεσμοφορίου
Pridik, întocmai, p. 132, nr. 20, Canarache, asemănător, nr. 559 (luna Ἀρταμίτιος); Grace, Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos, in BCH, 1952, p. 529, 180-150 i.e.n.
- 47 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 -4 m; sub pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΟΘΕΜΙΟΣ ΘΕΥΔΑΙΣΙΟΥ ἐπὶ Δαμοθέμιος Θευδαισίου
Pridik, nr. 144, asemănător (+ luna Πάναμος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 69 (H.109; N.163); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.
- 48 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.
ἐπὶ Δαμοκρατέως
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ, Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 71 (H.111; N.166); Gaertringen, circa 180-150 i.e.n.
- 49 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m, sub pavaj.
ἐπὶ Εὐκράτου Καρνείου
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ ΚΑΡ[ΝΕΙΟΥ]
Canarache, nr. 566, asemănător (Εὐκράτεως); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 83 (H.134; N.207).
- 50 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, -3,50 la -4 m; N. pavaj.
Circular: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΡΙΑΔΑ ΑΞΙΟΥ [Α] ἐπὶ Εὐφρανορίδα Ἀξίου [Α] [Α] = Πανάμου?
Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 85 (H.139; N.214).
- 51 II. 41121; săpături Mozaic.
ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα
Rectangular: Helios ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙ ΚΡΑΤΙΑΔΑ
Pridik, întocmai, p. 11, nr. 215; Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 104 (H.182; N.265); Gaertringen, circa 220-180 i.e.n.
- 52 II. 40442; săpături Mozaic.
ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα Ὑακίνθιος
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΑΔΑ ὙΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
Pridik, întocmai, p. 11, nr. 220-221; Canarache, nr. 521, asemănător (circular, fără lună).
ἐπὶ Πανσανία Ὑακίνθιος
- 53 II. 40904; passim.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΣΑ ΝΙΑ ΤΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
Canarache, nr. 588, asemănător (luna Πεδραγείτνος); Pridik, p. 15, nr. 311, asemănător (luna Σμίνθιος); Grace, Hesperia, 2, 1953, nr. 131 (H.239; N.352); Gaertringen, circa 180-150 i.e.n.
ἐπὶ Τιμουρρόδου Ἀρταμιτίου
- 54 Săpături 1960, Mozaic.
Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΟΥΡ ΡΟΔΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

85 II. 40908; *passim*.

Rectangular: ΒΟΙΣΚΟΥ

ramură de palm?

Βοίσκου

86 II. 40445; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΑΡ

ΜΙΟΥΤΥ

CNIDOS

87 II. 40448; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular; retrograd: ΕΠΙ ΕΥΦΡΑΓΟΡΑ

ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΚΝΙ

ΔΙΟΝ

trident

ἐπὶ Εὐφραγόρα

Ἀπολλωνίου

Κνιδίου

Canarache, nr. 738, întocmai.

88 II. 4115; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular: ΕΠΙ ΙΕΝΕ?

ΥΣΕΠΙΟΝΤΟΣ

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ

trident

89 Săpături 1962, str. Marcus Aurelius, circa 5 m; N. pavaj.

Rectangular: ΤΕΛΕΚΡΑΤΟΣ

Τελέκρατος

90 II. 40447; săpături Mozaic.

Rectangular; retrograd: . . . μετ (fragmentar).

91 II. 40446; săpături Mozaic.

Circular: ΝΙΤ (fragmentar).

92 II. 40933; *passim*.

DIVERSE

Circular:



Bon, nr. 2149, întocmai.

93 II. 40902; săpături, 1959, Transformator.

Circular:



Canarache, nr. 805, întocmai.

94 II. 40903; *passim*.

Circular:



Bon, nr. 2151, întocmai.

95 II. 40918; *passim*.

Rectangular: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΟΥΤ

Pridik, p. 116—117, nr. 395—414. După opinia Virginiei Grace, care a văzut fotografia ștampilei, aceasta ar fi de proveniență cretană.

96 II. 41032; săpături T.C.E.H., 1956, str. Marcus Aurelius colț cu str. Mării. Medalion oval reprezentând un atlet în picioare spre st., sprijinindu-și mina dr. de un cip. Pastă de culoare cărămizie deschisă cu angobă albicioasă.

97 II. 41125; valea portului.

Παυλείνου

Rectangular: ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΥ

Callender, p. 202, nr. 1295: PAVLLINVS F(ecit); după grafie pare a fi secolul

al III-lea e.n.

TIMBRES AMPHORIQUE TRUVÉS À TOMIS

RÉSUMÉ

Les 97 timbres amphoriques trouvés à Tomis, dont quelques-uns dans des conditions stratigraphiques un peu moins précises, constituent pour le moment la seule image du commerce de la cité du Pont gauche avec les centres producteurs de Rhodes, Thasos, Cos et des autres îles de l'Egée.

On donne à la page 42 la distribution des découvertes, suivant les lieux d'invention, numérotés dans le texte et sur la carte, de 1 à 8 (fig.1). Un nombre appréciable d'exemplaires a été recueilli à la suite des fouilles de la rue Marcus Aurelius et de celles de l'Edifice à mosaïque.

Leur répartition par centres de production est donnée aux pages 5—6. La répartition du total des timbres trouvés à Tomis par centres et catégories, (astinomes, producteurs) figure en page 46, étant suivi du pourcentage calculé dans le premier cas avec le chiffre de Rhodes non divisé et dans le second cas avec le total de Rhodes réduit de moitié (page 47). Le tableau de Salnikov pour les villes de la mer Noire s'est enrichi des données de la ville de Tomis (page 48). L'ordre chronologique des timbres provenant de Rhodes et Sinope, susceptibles d'être datés, (page 49 et note 31), indiquent une activité commerciale intense entre 220—70 av. n. è., bien que l'on connaît à Tomis un timbre de Rhodes, daté entre 300—280 av. n. è. ainsi que des amphores de Chios (page 50, note 34). On remarque ainsi que Rhodes est le premier producteur qui occupe, dès 280 av. n. è. le marché de Tomis (45 exemplaires) suivi de Sinope (18 exemplaires) et de Thasos (14 exemplaires).

La publication de tous les timbres amphoriques trouvés à Histria et à Callatis sera à même de nous donner l'image des relations commerciales à l'époque hellénistique, entre les cités grecques de la Dobroudja et les centres de la mer Egée et de la mer Noire.

LÉGENDE DES FIGURES

Fig. 1. — Le plan de la ville de Constanța avec l'emplacement des découvertes.

ROMANIA

April 21, 1969.

Mr.

Dear Mr. Gramatopol,

Thank you for sending copies of your article on the stamps of TOMIS. Please tell me to whom I should give the extra copies.

At the end of October a translation of this article was started for me by a member of our staff who knows Romanian. During the winter she was in America, and has only recently returned. I hope she will be able to continue with the translation soon. I will then write to you further. I must repeat however that I much regret that you have not been able to provide photographs, or at least careful drawings such as those in Canarache's book. I hope you will be able to illustrate future publications of stamps.

Yours sincerely,



HAPPY NEW YEAR!
1968

V. Canarache
DIRECTORUL MUZEULUI ARHEOLOGIC
CONSTANȚA

RUMANIA — CALLATIS AND TOMIS
(GRAMATOPOL)

October 12, 1968

Dear Mr. Gramatopol,

Thank you for your letter of September 30, 1968. I look forward to receiving soon the copies of your article on the stamped fragments from Tomis. Are you sending other copies to Athens, for instance to the various foreign archaeological schools? I would not like to give a second copy of your work to an institution that had already received one, since they will be needed.

Your stamps from Callatis and from "barbarian" sites will form another interesting publication, deo volente.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

September 30, 1968.

Dear Miss Grace,

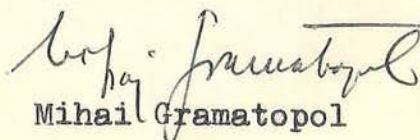
The Tomitan finds are now published in rumanian in the first number of S.C.I.V. 1968. I shall send to you several copies of this article to distribute them to the scholars interested in such problems.

I decided to publish the stamps from Callatis at Bucharest, but in english and illustrated only for the new items. The other stamps will have references to the classical bibliography, that is Pridik, Grakov, Bon, Grace, Nilsson, B.C.H. etc. and special references to the published stamps from Histria, Tomis and Callatis.

I have a lot of stamps coming from several "barbarian" sites in the South Dobrudja which I shall publish together, put in relation with the stamps from Callatis.

I hope this article to be issued the next year, perhaps in octomber.

Yours sincerely,


Mihail Gramatopol

K.02a



Miss

Virginia GRACE

Agora Excavations
American School of Classical
Studies

ATHENS, 14c

PAR AVION

GREECE

Mihai Gramatopol

15.026

2, Nanu Muscel

Bucharest, 35

ROMANIA

al



ROMANIA

- CALLATIS

16

July 3, 1967.

Dear Mr. Gramatopol,

Thank you very much for your letter of March 20 with the list of Coan handles (received while I was in Egypt) and your note of June 1 with offprints enclosed.

I have discussed with Professor Thompson the possibility of your publishing in Hesperia your stamps from Callatis. He is doubtful that the editor would accept such a manuscript, but we both suggest that you write to her directly:

Mrs. B. D. Meritt
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, N. J. 08540, U.S.A.

The fact is that Hesperia is in principle intended for the publication of finds of the American School of Classical Studies, or of articles related to the work of our scholars.

I am myself not very happy about an unillustrated publication of stamps. I would find the usefulness of such an article very limited. Whatever was new would not really carry conviction. Myself, I made many mistakes in my long article in Hesperia 1934, but the article continues to be valuable, because of the photographs.

Perhaps the publication of the Tomitan finds will convince us of the value of your proposed article on those from Callatis.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

The fact is that Hesperia is ^{in principle} intended for the publication of finds of the American School of Classical Studies, or of articles

by scholars connected with this School.

Exceptions are ^{sometimes} made in favor of articles related to the work of our scholars.

I am myself not very happy about ^{an} ~~the~~ ^{unillustrated} publication of stamps. I

~~feel that if it contained~~ ~~stamps~~ ~~it is~~ ~~of no~~ ~~use~~ ~~as~~ ~~records~~ I ^{would} find the usefulness

of such an article very limited. Whatever

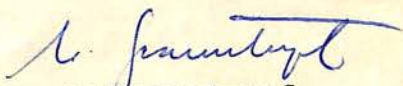
was new would not really carry conviction. ~~because of the (then) lack of reference books,~~ myself, I made many mistakes in

my long article in Hesperia 1934, but the

article continues to be valuable, because

Chère Mademoiselle,

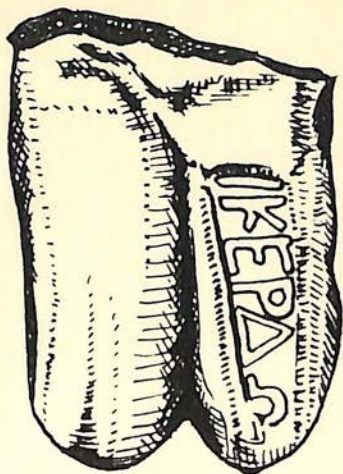
Recevez ces quelques tirages à part, tout
recemment parus, avec l'expression de mon
haute estime et de mes sentiments les meil-
leurs.


M. Gramatopol

I.VI.1967

P.S. L'étude sur les timbres amphoriques
trouvés à Tomis est déjà sous presse.

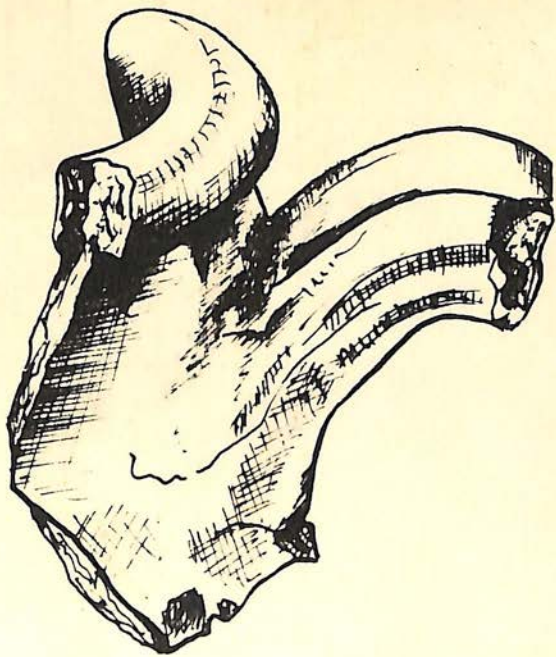
Callatis



IKERPA

Inv. Mz.R.C. - A. 150

Callatis



MRC - A - 681

20a

206

check Pavia I, 1924[✓] p. 150, 7 fig. 53. A diff example

March 10, 1967.

Mr. M. Gramatopol
2, Nanu Muscel
Bucharest, 35
Romania

Dear Mr. Gramatopol:

Thank you for the interesting suggestion in your letter of March 3 just received.

I will be glad to discuss your proposal publication of stamps from Callatis with Professor Homer Thompson when he arrives here at the end of April. I think it is a good idea for a numismatist to publish stamps.

In the meanwhile, please write again and tell me how you propose to illustrate your stamps. The drawings in Mr. Canarache's volume on stamps in Istria are not as good as good photographs, but they are very much better than simple readings.

I look forward to seeing your article on stamps from Tomis.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace.

Mrs. Maria Petropoulakou who is collaborating with me in a book on stamps of Cos suggests that I ask you if you would be willing (as Soviet scholars have been) to send us copies of the Coan stamps found in Callatis, also in Tomis, if there are any. These would not be published of course without specific permission from you, but might help us to correct errors in our manuscript, which certainly will not be actually in print for several years. We might also be able to help you with difficult readings of stamps of this class, as we have a very large repertory. We would need good

RUMANIA - CALLATIS

Dear Miss Grace,

Our correspondence has begun some years ago under the signature of Mr. Canarache, indeed, whose collaborator I was for two years as head of greek and roman section in the Dobrogea Museum of Archaeology. At that time I was charged by Mr. Canarache to prepare a volume including all stamped amphora handles found in Tomis and Callatis and existing in the Museum collections or in other private or public collections in Rumania. The character of corpus for these two pontic cities resulted by insertion of the pieces published by Radu Vulpe, Sauciuc-Săveanu, dr. Slobozeanu, in Dacia or other rumanian journals, pieces which were lost during World War II. Sparing no effort, the work was completed in a relatively short period, but unfortunately the relations between me and Mr. Canarache were broken due to misunderstandings. So a considerable quantity of stamped handles remained unpublished, myself abandoning immediately my job in Constantza Museum. By chance I preserved a part of my manuscript concerning tomitan discoveries and the lot of callatian founds in the Dobrogea Museum (approx. 1000 pieces). The lot of tomitan handles till 1962 was of hundred pieces; my collaborator at Constantza, Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, who left his job too last year, found in the Mozaic excavations 20 new handles, so that together we shall publish till the end of this year the tomitan founds in Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (Studies and researches in ancient history).

As it concerns Callatis, my intention is to prepare for publication, with the bibliography up to day the lot of thousand pieces from recent discoveries. There are many interesting stamps from Thasos, Cos, Sinope and Rhodes. I want to know your opinion as for the possibility to publish the lot from Callatis in Hesperia. In case that you accept

this proposal, I shall be ready with the article (not longer than 35-40 normal typed pages) to the middle of the next year.

[22.02]

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mihai Gramatopol', written in a cursive style.

Mihai Gramatopol

Charged of research for greek
and roman antiquities in the
Coin Department of Rumanian Academy.

3.II.1967

EFTIMIE

RUMANIA

Pour Miss Virginia Grace

(Bucharest - Athens - Cincinnati - Athens)
etc.

[24]

ACADÉMIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE

DACIA

REVUE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE
ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

III

1959

EXTRAIT

ÉDITIONS DE L'ACADÉMIE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE POPULAIRE ROUMAINE

23

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IMPORTS OF STAMPED AMPHORAE IN THE LOWER DANUBIAN REGIONS AND A DRAFT RUMANIAN CORPUS OF AMPHORA STAMPS

As they are generally considered a minor category of epigraphy and published in various books and reviews, it is easy to understand why their true documentary value was not always grasped, especially since the elements which they contained did not directly concern the history and activity of the west Pontic colonies included in the ancient Rumanian territory, but that of the big exportation centres whence the stamped amphorae came.

¹ Nowadays, when in most cases, the identification and even the dating of amphora stamps is no longer a difficulty — thanks to the researches and efforts of our forerunners in this field and of those who, having at their disposal thousands of such objects, publish them today in the most suitable form for general usage, that of *corpora* or general studies — certain more recent researches in this field may turn towards solving other problems

posed by the presence of these documents. Such is the reason why in recent times, a few studies have appeared which emphasize rather the relations which can be established between the information offered by a group of stamped fragments and the history of the place where they have appeared; at the same time, for the Pontic regions where, in ancient times, occurred the contact and the mutual influence between the Greek colonists and the surrounding bar-

The presence of such materials, which reached so far into the barbarian environment, offers information on the volume of trade carried on by the colonies, but at the same time demonstrates also the capacity of the autochthonous populations for purchasing Greek merchandises. The rich discoveries of stamped or unstamped amphorae throughout the vast areas of north Pontic steppes dominated by the Scythians, in the Danubian plain inhabited by the Getic tribes and all along the western coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, further down in the world of the south Thracians, raise the same problem interesting for the ancient history of these regions: the degree of social economic development of the populations who dwelt here, capable of trading with the Greeks, as well as the consequences of this latter fact on their life.

For, if in the process of Greek colonization the primary causes of the great dispersion must be sought in the historical conditions of the Hellenic society at a given moment, the possibility of the colonists to settle in various regions was determined by the conditions which they found there. Trade, the main activity of the colonies could not have been carried on if the populations of these regions had not been able to produce and possess a surplus of material values which they could dump into the stream of economic exchanges². On the other hand, these populations who had reached a degree of development in which they could produce more than they consumed, therefore in a position to accumulate material values, already embarked on the way of social differentiation—a process which was giving birth to the tribal aristocracy, warlike and grasping, possessing important quantities of goods which they could partly exchange. This stage which constituted a transition between the primitive communal system and the slave system was precisely that in which we see the local populations of the above-mentioned regions, populations with whom the Greek colonists came into contact in their activity. The existence of the colonies in these regions is by itself a confirmation of this state of things; at the same time, it constituted one of the factors which speeded up the evolution of the natives towards higher forms of life and organization. The archaeological discoveries have clearly enough revealed these aspects of a barbarian world living at the height of the process of disaggregation of the primitive communal system, a process whose catalyst the neighbouring and related Greek cities were.

Focusing our attention on the territory we are more closely concerned with, we can safely assert that the presence of Greek merchandise in the Geta-Dacian settlements and necropolises can only point out in a suggestive way the picture outlined above—that of a society inside which especially a well-off cate-

barian populations, a phenomenon whose essential factor was the economic exchange, the problem of the presence of the stamped amphorae in the ancient settlements is looked upon as a partial aspect of this phenomenon. Such is the way of treating the matter used by the latest articles of the Soviet researchers concerning the amphora stamps. In Rumania, the same line was adopted by the important work of V. Canarache, *Importul amforelor ștampilate la Istria*, Bucharest, 1957, which published the lot of amphora stamps from Histria and several rural

settlements around it, together with a number of general considerations to the same effect, as well as the study of D. Tudor, *Răspîndirea amforelor ștampilate grecești în Moldova, Muntenia și Oltenia*, which poses the problem of the presence of stamped amphorae in the settlements of the local population north of the Lower Danube (prof. D. Tudor whose study is not yet edited, was kind enough to place at my disposal his manuscript which I have used for certain pieces of information; I extend my acknowledgments to him on this occasion).

gory could afford luxury objects, pottery, weapons, tissues, oils, wines, coming from the regions where the handicrafts were more developed.

In this way, the problem of Greek imports into these regions arises: as a bilateral aspect, related also to the local history, and not merely as a manifestation of the Hellenic element which, far from being disconsidered, cannot however, explain by itself the complexity of the phenomenon. Even when the objects traded came to be manufactured in the colonies, at the moment when the latter passed from the transit trade to the phase of a manufactured production of their own, the problem does not change for the history of local populations; on the contrary, this fact, besides the important evolution which it marks in the life of the colonies, demonstrates the increasing capacity to purchase Greek wares, manifested by the barbarian world, the latter phenomenon just helping to explain a new stage in the activity of the Pontic cities³.

In order to come back to the strict limits of the question we deal with, it must be made clear that the problem of stamped amphorae will be considered in the spirit of the above remarks, since for the ancient history of the Lower Danubian regions it constitutes just a chapter in the more general problem of Greek imports reaching these parts of the world. Of course that side by side with the stamped amphorae, the stampless ones have the same significance for the economic history of our regions in the ancient times, but we shall limit our precisions to the first category alone.

Through the information they include, concerning the place and time of their manufacture, the stamped amphorae provide good material for statistics and it is especially this method that enables us to utilize them in establishing the direction and intensity of the economic relations which connected the colonies on the ancient Rumanian territory with mighty commercial centres such as Thasos, Rhodes, Knidos, Sinope, in estimating the volume of their importation in various epochs, as well as in establishing the moments when the largest quantities of Greek wine and oil, brought in stamped amphorae, reached the inside of the country, the heart of the local populations.

A general view on the frequency of the discoveries of stamped amphorae or amphora fragments from various places on the ancient Rumanian territory shows that the greatest number comes from the cities along the western coasts of the Pontus Euxinus, which is partly explainable, if we think that the latter were the carriers for Greek products in these regions while at the same time they consumed such products. But this situation is due particularly to the fact that the most intensive excavation works have been carried on here; otherwise, it may be assumed, in all likelihood, that the total number of items spread inside the rest of the Rumanian territory, the amount of which we still ignore, is at least equal, to that existing in the ancient colonies, if not greater.

The statistical essays have offered a few suggestive results concerning the importation of stamped amphorae at Histria and Kallatis (today Mangalia),

² It is A.A. Jessen's desert to have underlined in his work, *Греческая колонизация Северного Причерноморья*, Leningrad, 1947, this bilateral aspect of the colonization by the Greeks of the regions around the Black Sea. For the situation of the

west Pontic colonies cf. E. Condurachi, *Cu privire la raporturile dintre autohtoni și greci în așezările sclavagiste din Dobrogea*, in SCIV, II, 2, 1951, pp. 45—60.

³ Cf. A.A. Jessen, *op. cit.*, pp. 82 and sqq.

results which we will outline in the following. Unfortunately, the ancient Tomis (today Constanța) has offered rather few examples of stamped amphora handles in order to permit a valid conclusion ⁴.

The study of the lot from Histria — which numbers more than 1 300 stamped fragments nowadays ⁵ — has shown that the greatest number of stamps (about 390) originated at Sinope, which exported its products here throughout the period covered by the IVth to the Ist century before our era. Less important in the IVth — IIIrd centuries, the imports from Sinope rose, particularly beginning with the IIInd century, along with Grakov's group IV: 180—150 before our era ⁶. We should be tempted to justify this by the weakening in the Rhodians' activity at that time, as an immediate result of the blow received in the year 166 before our era; but, as we shall further see, one cannot speak of a catastrophic decline in Rhodian exports in the period which followed that event, a fact which is proved not only at Histria but also in other places where Rhodian stamped amphorae have been found ⁷. The true explanations should rather be sought in the new political and economic development of Sinope at that time; it is worth remem-

⁴ Neither the old researches, nor the recent ones, at Tomis, have offered a sufficient number of amphora stamps.

⁵ The first results concerning the lot of stamped fragments found at Histria — in Bucharest now, in the store of the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic — were made public by us as early as 1954, on the occasion of a paper read at the Institute. At that time, the group analyzed numbered about 1100 objects, out of which a limited number (about 64 objects) found in two rural settlements close to the Greek city: the native settlement near the present village of Tariverde, about 20 km west from Histria and that at Sinope, situated 15 km north of the city. The materials from Tariverde and Sinope have been comprised in the Histrian lot, being still scanty to be studied apart, and considering that their presence was also an indication of the commercial activity of Histria, in whose zone the two settlements were placed; the other items had been gathered from the earlier excavations of the years 1915—1940, as well as from the new ones, organized by the Academy of the R.P.R. at Histria, since 1949. In the meantime, V. Canarache's above-mentioned work was published, also including the material gathered at Histria in 1955 as well as that gathered accidentally in the immediate vicinity of the city, which made the total number of items reach the figure of 1162. The results obtained and published here by the author did not differ from ours, in the main lines, much the same as a new revision which we made in 1958, when the Histrian lot amounted to about 1300 items, did not essentially change the picture outlined by previous researches. This time we shall not give either figures or percentages, but we shall

present only the general observations which may be derived from a study of the lot of stamped fragments found at Histria and Kallatis, the present article having rather the character of an exposé of the theme than that of a minute study of each situation and each aspect of the problem in part. Those who take a closer interest in the matter can refer to the publication of V. Canarache which holds good for the situation at Histria up to 1955.

⁶ For the chronology of the Sinopean stamps we have used B.N. Grakov's work, *Древне-греческие керамические клейма с именами астиномов*, Moscow, 1929.

⁷ At Delos for instance, where after 166 before our era the stamped Rhodian amphorae continue to come and even in an increasing number, the Rhodians profiting by the situation newly created by the fact that Delos had been declared a free port, which made exportation there very advantageous. Cf. V. Grace, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos*, in BCH, LXXVI, II, 1952, p. 518.

But, in order to have a more appropriate example, we must recall the situation in the colony of Tyras, the first city north of Histria, where the number of the stamped amphora handles dating back in the period 180—150 before our era — therefore including the event in 166 — does not mark a quick decline in Rhodian imports, and the same situation may be seen at Olbia too. On the other hand, in the cities of the Bosphorus Kingdom (such as Myrmekion and Tyritake) the Rhodian products are quickly replaced by those from Sinope, which will soon come to be predominant there; a considerable increase of Sinopean imports into these cities is quickly felt as early as the period corresponding to Grakov's group III: 220—180 before our era.

bering that an increase in the imports from Sinope is perceivable at Kallatis too, in the same epoch.

Further on, Grakov's groups V and VI — the years 150—120 and 120—70 before our era, respectively — mark a maximum of frequency for the stamps originating at Sinope (especially the VI group); this time, we find the explanation for the invasion of Sinopean products not only in a particular development of production and trade in that city, but also in the situation created by the political activity of Mithridates VI Eupator, which told on the life and economic relations of the Pontic cities.

The Thasian stamped fragments come second in point of number, after the Sinopean one (approximately 350 items) ⁸. Among the Thasian stamps, the earliest, which could be dated at the end of the Vth century — or the beginning of the IVth century before our era, are relatively well represented, but especially those belonging to the IVth — IIIrd centuries before our era constitute the overwhelming majority ⁹. Less clear is the situation of imports from Thasos within the next two centuries, because the category of stamps belonging to that epoch is not yet well defined ¹⁰; anyhow, if the recent supposition is true, that some of the stamps having the shape of a circle divided into three, four or five segments, each carrying one letter, also come from the above-mentioned centre, and namely from

Cf. E.M. Staerman, *Керамические клейма из Тиры в связи с вопросом о клеймах неизвестных центров*, in KS, XXXVI, 1951, pp. 32—33.

The above-mentioned facts demonstrate in both cases that the increase in the Sinopean imports into certain Pontic cities are not due so much to the decline in the activity of the Rhodians but rather to the development in the activity of Sinope.

⁸ To this number may be added 10—15 items placed into the category of «incertae» but which seem to be of Thasian origin.

⁹ For the chronology of the Thasian stamps, and of others coming from the Aegean centres, we have had the possibility to use, among other recent publications, the following excellent Virginia Grace's studies: *Early Thasian Stamped Amphorae*, in AJA, L, 1946, pp. 31—38; *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos*, in BCH, LXXVI, II, 1952, pp. 514—540 and pl. XIX—XXVI; *Standard Pottery Containers of the Ancient Greek World*, in «Hesperia», Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 175—189 and pl. 19—20; *The Eponyms Named on Rhodian Amphora Stamps*, in «Hesperia», XXII, 2, 1953, pp. 116—128 and pl. 42—44; *Stamped Wine Jar Fragments*, in «Hesperia», Suppl. X: *Small Objects from the Pnyx*, II, Part III, Princeton, 1956, pp. 113—189 and pl. 52—80.

At the same time, a number of indications have also been offered by the introduction to the corpus of Thasian stamps, published by Anne-Marie Bon and Antoine Bon: *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos, Études Thasiennes*, IV, Paris, 1957, as well as the publications of materials appearing in BCH,

in recent years, signed by Marie-Thérèse Lenger and Lilly Ghali-Kahil, which are partly based on the results obtained by Virginia Grace.

For the Rhodian stamped jars, besides the ancient studies, too well-known to be still mentioned here, and out of those cited above — certain parts of which refer to the Rhodian material — we have also had at our disposal L. Morricone's article *I sacerdoti di Halios*, in *Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene e delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente*, XXVII—XXIX, 1952, pp. 351—380; as well as that of H. McFadden, *A Tomb of the Necropolis of Ayios Ermoynis at Kourion*, in AJA, L, 1946, pp. 449—489 and pl. XXXIV—XLIX, where the amphorae are published thanks to Virginia Grace.

It must be shown that in our exposé, the chronological distribution of the materials has a more general character, being made rather by centuries than by the chronological groups established by the specialists for each separate class, as we are particularly interested in the total volume of imports arriving at certain moments connected with the history of our regions, rather than in the oscillations and changes in the activity of the various exporting centres.

¹⁰ Anyhow, the Thasian imports into Lower Danubian regions do not seem to have ceased at that time, for in the IIInd century before our era there circulated the Thasian silver tetradrachms which demonstrates the continuation of the Thasian trade which spread its area of action far and wide, north of the Danube.

a late epoch¹¹, then we have a proof, through their presence in the Histrian collection, of the continuation of imports from Thasos down to the 1st century before our era.

An idea on the number of Thasian amphorae which arrived at Histria was offered by the discovery made in 1955 of the flooring of a dwelling, built of approximately 1 000 broken feet of Thasian amphorae, arranged side by side and belonging for the most part to the same type¹².

As for the category of Rhodian stamped handles it can be noticed that at Histria their number is rather similar to those of Thasos (about 310); but as Rhodian amphorae were stamped on both handles, out of the total number of items, one must deduce a certain percentage (which is rather difficult to establish, being always arbitrary)¹³. Nevertheless, even if we bring it down to one half — which may be exaggerate — the Rhodian stamps still hold the third place at Histria.

Their chronological repartition¹⁴ shows them rather well represented even as early as the first half of the IIIrd century before our era, and then in a true avalanche between 220 and 180 before our era. We should have expected that immediately after the difficult moment through which Rhodes passed in 166, its exporting activity should decline considerably, but it turns out that the situation is different from the one we suppose: as we have already stated the Rhodian exports continue to go to the traditional old markets¹⁵. Thus we establish that within the Histrian lot, the stamps dating from the period 180—150 before our era are, it is true, slightly fewer than in the preceding years, but still in a considerable number. It is only in the first century before our era that the Rhodian stamped jars become rarer, but do not disappear altogether; at Histria we have found even handles dating in the late 1st century before our era — early 1st century of our era, which no longer bear any stamp and are characterized by the sharp angle prolonged by a sort of ridge, and by the slightly convex profile of its lower branches¹⁶.

Knidian stamps are much less numerous as compared with those mentioned so far¹⁷. It is known that the period of maximum circulation of Knidian stamped jars is placed in the IIInd — 1st centuries although stamping appears at Knidos as early as the IIIrd century before our era¹⁸. In the lot from Histria

¹¹ Anne-Marie Bon and Antoine Bon, *op. cit.*, p. 35 and 43. Cf. also E.M. Staerman, *op. cit.*, pp. 46—48 and fig. 7, who tends to attribute these stamps to some centres in Thracia or Macedonia and to an earlier epoch.

¹² E. Condurachi and co-workers, *Santierul arheologic Histria*, in «Materiale», IV, 1957, p. 45, pl. VII, and fig. 31—32. Cf. also D. M. Pippidi, *Les fouilles d'Istros (1914—1957)*, in BCH, LXXXII, I, 1958, p. 342, fig. 8.

¹³ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 359, reduces the number of Rhodian stamped handles from Histria to a half, considering only 141 items in his statistical operation.

¹⁴ See p. 199 note 9, above, for the recent bibliography used.

¹⁵ See p. 198 and note 7, above.
¹⁶ For this type, see H. McFadden, *op. cit.*, especially the unstamped items at numbers 57—64. Cf. also V. Grace, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos*, in BCH, LXXVI, II, 1952, pp. 530—531 and fig. 4.

¹⁷ Among those published by V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, pp. 285—293, (nos. 723—758) some are not of Knidian origin; on the other hand, the respective chapter does not include certain objects bearing mere letters, monograms or devices and which may be attributed for certain to Knidos, owing to their features, which makes the Knidian group amount to 50 items.

¹⁸ For the Knidian stamps, apart from the more recent bibliography cited in note 9, from which we

the Knidian class is represented by approximately 50 items; more numerous are the stamps of rectangular shape, namely those from the series belonging to the IIInd century before our era but very few include the names of the *duoviri*, which appear on the Knidian stamps, especially of the late IIInd century — early 1st century before our era¹⁹. The yet insufficient number of items does not permit a genuine conclusion on the frequency of Knidian amphorae in various centuries, and the same situation prevails for the stamps originating in the other centres of production, such as Heraclea Pontica, Chersonese, Kos, Paros.

Chersonese exported wine in stamped amphorae beginning with the end of the IVth century, down to the beginning of the 1st century before our era²⁰. In Histria, the stamps of the Chersonese *astynomoi* seem to be equally distributed in time, from the middle of the IIIrd century down to about the year 100 before our era. Another limited number of handles bearing merely letters or monograms ought to be attributed to Chersonese, but their chronology cannot be established.

As for Heraclea Pontica, whose amphorae with englyphic stamps on the necks circulated mostly in the second half of the IVth century and in the IIIrd century before our era²¹, the presence of its merchandise is established at Histria, among the minority classes, whether at that time or even later, when its system of endorsement is modified.

Finally, the double handles from Kos²², rather rare, and those from Paros, found in an even smaller number, complete the list of stamped amphorae imported at Histria. To this must be added a rather large number of stamped fragments (more than 100 items) whose place of manufacture has not yet been determined.

The stamps of Latin origin are in too scanty a number to be worth discussing on the basis of statistical data.

Therefore, at the end of all the above observations, we see that the imports of wine and oil in stamped amphorae arrived at Histria throughout the period between the late Vth century and the end of the 1st century before our era.

The oscillations in the trade relations naturally depended on the economic situation of the city as well as on that of the centres from which the above-

make particular mention of the Virginia Grace's articles, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos...*, pp. 519—522 and pl. XIX—XX, and *Stamped Wine Jar Fragments...*, pp. 144—164, see the article of Marie-Thérèse Lenger, also, *Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Argos*, 1re série, in BCH, LXXIX, II, 1955, pp. 484—508 and pl. XXII—XXV; 2e série, in BCH, LXXXI, I, 1957, pp. 160—181. Very useful for us was also the work of A. Dumont, *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce*, in Arch. Miss. Scient., II, s.t., VI, Paris, 1871.
¹⁹ V. Grace, *Stamped Wine Jars Fragments...*, p. 145.

²⁰ The most complete list of the names of *astynomoi* which appear on the stamped amphorae from Chersonese, has been given by R. B. Ahmerov, *Об астиномных клеймах эллинистического Херсонеса*, in VDI, 4, 1959, pp. 99—123; the same author also

dwelt on the problem of Chersonesian amphora stamps in another two articles: *Амфоры древне-греческого Херсонеса*, in VDI, 1, 1947, pp. 160—176 and *О клеймах керамических мастеров эллинистического Херсонеса*, in VDI, 3, 1951, pp. 77—84.

²¹ The classification of Heracleian amphorae with englyphic stamps has been made by the Soviet research worker I. B. Zeest in her study, *О минах гераклейских амфор*, in KS, XXII, 1949, pp. 47—48, which is partly based on B. N. Grakov's earlier study, *Энглифические клейма на горлах некоторых эллинистических остродонных амфор*, Moscow, 1928.

²² For stamped Koan stamps, see E. M. Staerman, *op. cit.* p. 38 and sqq. and fig. 5; V. Grace, *Standard Pottery containers...*, p. 181, 186 188, 189, pl. 19,8 and 20,10.

mentioned products came. The presence of a great number of stamps dating in the last two centuries before our era demonstrates that at the time, the colony was still carrying on an active trade; the traffic through its port did not seem to be hampered at that particular period by the geological formation of the sandbanks at the seaside which was, within centuries, to turn the sea gulf into a lagoon inaccessible to ships²³. Besides, the wealth of archaeological materials dating up to the late Hellenistic period can only confirm this fact, for even if wares continued nevertheless to be imported and arrived here by water ways²⁴. Of course, the number of stamped amphora fragments found at Histria does not gauge the total volume of its imports, but especially that of products consumed on the spot. Only an acquaintance with the materials from the rural sites existing in the zone of its economic activity could offer a clearer idea of its trade, but till then, even an image reduced to smaller proportions can still be suggestive.

Partial results have also been offered by the classification of a number of handles found at Kallatis—a total of 640 items, existing in Bucharest, in the store of the Archaeological Institute or in private collections²⁵. A double number of stamped handles from Kallatis are to be found at the Constanța Archaeological Museum but we have not yet had the possibility to study them²⁶; this gives the present remarks a relative nature; however, they do not run counter the knowledge we have concerning the evolution of Kallatis and its economic relations.

Very much like those at Histria, the stamped amphora fragments from Sinope hold the first place and, among them, quite a lot range with Grakov's chronological group IV (180—150 before our era). The names of *astynomoi* dating in the IIInd—Ist centuries are also very frequent in the Kallatian lot, which is explained by the same circumstances as in the case of Histria.

²³ To corroborate this assertion we must add the testimony given by an inscription recently discovered at Histria, and published by D. M. Pippidi and Em. Popescu, *Les relations d'Istros et d'Appolonie du Pont à l'époque hellénistique*, infra, p. 235. For earlier opinions on the situation of Histria from the maritime point of view, see D. M. Pippidi, *Histria și Callatis în secolele III—II î.e.n. cu prilejul unei inscripții inedite*, in SCIV, IV, 3—4, 1953, pp. 487—514.

²⁴ The situation thus presented seems to contradict the assertion generally made, according to which, in the Hellenistic period, Histria was shaken by economic and social crises. Without denying this reality—and the epigraphic sources are eloquent in this respect—it must be reminded that such phenomena which were part of the general crisis suffered by the Greek world at that time and which, in the case of the Pontic cities, was also aggravated by the mobility and ever increasing aggressiveness of certain barbarian populations, do not mean the

total exhaustion of the economic activity of Greek cities: at least a certain category among their citizens continue to carry on big business and to achieve important gains, which as a matter of fact permitted them to become the *εὐεργέται* of their cities sometimes in straitened circumstances.

²⁵ Dr. Horia Slobozeanu collection: 100 items; Maria and Dr. George Severeanu collection: 36 items; Bucharest Historical Museum collection: 63 items; Bucharest Archaeological Institute collection: about 440 items.

²⁶ The objects existing in the Constanța Archaeological Museum collection come especially from the ancient excavations carried out at Kallatis by Th. Sauciuc-Săveanu, and were partly published by him in various excavation reports, printed in the «Dacia» review beginning with the first issue for 1924. However, in our conclusions we have only considered the material we had the possibility to study personally and which is to be found in Bucharest but has not yet been published.

The analysis of the Thasian class has revealed that its earliest series,—that belonging to the end of the Vth century and the beginning of the IVth century before our era—is almost entirely absent, the majority of the amphora stamps dating from the next epoch, that is in the IVth—IIIrd centuries; they appear more frequent, especially from the second half of the IVth century before our era. The absence of the earliest Thasian stamps may be explained by the fact that Kallatis, founded later (the late VIth century before our era), had in the beginning a smaller activity than Histria²⁷, acquiring its due importance, as we all know, with the beginning of the IVth century before our era²⁸.

The Rhodian imports seem to have arrived in larger quantities at Kallatis as early as the beginning of the IIIrd century, for the fragments of its stamped amphorae, dating from that epoch, are more numerous here than at Histria, accounting for the largest percentage in the Rhodian group.

The volume of the imports coming from Heraclea Pontica to Kallatis was of course larger than we are enabled to realize by the number of stamps originating in the respective centre, which is not very important in the Kallatian collection. This is of course due only to accident and to incomplete knowledge of all finds, for it is to be supposed that Kallatis kept up close relations with Heraclea which was its metropolis. As a matter of fact, the fragments of amphora necks and handles or even the complete jars bearing the Heracleian stamps are frequent in the settlements within the rural territory of Kallatis²⁹. Let us also add the fact that a number of stamped fragments, whose origin is sometimes questioned must also be attributed to this centre, owing to the characteristics of stamps and to those of the clay.

The Knidian and Koan stamped handles, as well as the Thasian series presumed to be of later date³⁰, are very rare in the Kallatian lot brought to Bucharest; this does not entitle us to speak of a decrease in the activity of the city in the IIInd—Ist centuries³¹, but rather of a new orientation of its economic relations towards Sinope, for in that period and for the same reasons as at Histria, the Sinopean stamped amphorae appeared very frequently at Kallatis.

We cannot say anything about the trade carried on by Tomis in the wines and oils transported in stamped amphorae; to the reasons already revealed, we should also add the fact that Tomis saw an upward trend only in the Roman period, while in the epoch of Greek autonomy, that is precisely when the custom of stamping was prevalent, Tomis was rather an emporion with a small activity which accounts for the scarcity of the materials we are interested in.

After exposing some results of our researches, we may say, that although they still remain within the limits of a mere outline of situations as well as of certain conclusions, always susceptible of partial modifications, generally speaking, they agree with the already known historical data concerning the activity of the two cities and their relations in the Pontic and Aegean basins. New data will

²⁷ We call the reader's attention to the fact that it may be due also to the impossibility of studying the Kallatis lot as a whole.

²⁸ When as a matter of fact we find it in the van of the Pontic cities rebelling against Lysimachus.

²⁹ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 191 and note 3.

³⁰ See above, pp. 199—200 and note 11.

³¹ On the situation of Kallatis, anyhow better than that of Histria in the IIIrd—IIInd centuries before our era, see D. M. Pippidi, *Histria și Callatis în secolele III—II î.e.n.*...

continue to be established and completed by the discoveries in the Carpatho-Danubian regions, where stamped amphorae arrived for the most part through the Greek colonies and sometimes directly through the traders who were coming here from the big producing centres. But on the same occasion, some particular aspects which characterize the history of the autochthonous population will be made clearer, for the problem of Greek imports, taken all in all, is connected both with the history of the Pontic colonies, in Dobrudja, and with that of the whole social-economic complex of the Lower Danubian regions, of which the latter's activity was just a part.

The excavations made in recent years in the big Geto-Dacian settlements, as well as in the smaller sites and in necropolises, have revealed a strong penetration of elements of the Greek material culture. It directly influenced local technique and manufacture, giving birth to products of superior quality which represented either a combination of the local background with Greek forms, or a clear imitation of the latter.

The Greek imports reaching the *milieu* of the native population played on the historical plane the role of influencing the economic activity of the latter to the effect of an ever increasing production of material values destined for exchange. An immediate consequence of this phenomenon was the intensification of the process of accumulation which resulted in the fact that certain members of the native tribal population grew rich and predominant. On the other hand, the covetousness of the local aristocracy and of the tribal chieftains was always whetted by the desire to purchase the greatest possible quantity of Greek commodities; their exigency towards their own subjects or towards the populations whom they dominated as warlike conquerors³² increased, and they exacted more and more products and gifts from those populations. Moreover, war prisoners came to be sold as slaves to the Greek merchants who resold them on the big markets of the Mediterranean world.

But all the above-mentioned facts are the most obvious signs of the desaggregation of gentilitial forms and of the transition towards a higher social-economic stage. For us who try to know this process, nowadays, the presence of Greek imports on the territory inhabited by the Geto-Dacian tribes is one of the archaeological proofs of its existence and development. The stamped amphorae hold their place among them and suffice it to mention the better known discoveries at Tariverde (Fig. 1, 12), Sinoe (11), Jurilofca (8), Murighiol (4)³³, where we find a number of native settlements from Histria's zone of activity, in order to realize the avidity with which the Greek products were absorbed by the respective population, and therefore to realize the intensity of this phenomenon. The nearly one hundred amphorae dating in the IVth century before our era, which constituted the inventory of a funeral tumulus, next to the present village of Jurilofca³⁴, demonstrate that there was at the time, on the present territory of Dobrudja,

³² As was especially the case of the «Royal Scythians» in the Pontic steppes, or of those settled in Dobrudja.

³³ The sites mentioned are just a few of the richer and of the most recently studied for which see the

excavation reports of respective sites, published in SCIV and «Materiale».

³⁴ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 34 and note 3, and pp. 380—383.

a situation which enables a certain category of individuals to purchase an important quantity of wares on the basis of exchange.

The rural settlements at Tariverde and Sinoe have proved very rich in imported Greek commodities, which may also be explained by their proximity to Histria, with which they probably entertained very close and permanent relations³⁵. Murighiol also provides the case, very precious from the archaeological point of view, of an indigenous necropolis, where the local pottery is associated with the Greek one in closed contexts, therefore easily to be dated³⁶. The map included here (fig. 1) is very far from giving a real illustration of the presence of stamped amphorae on the ancient Rumanian territory, for it only mentions the finding places where excavations have been carried on or, where stamped amphorae have come to light by accidental discoveries, to our knowledge; we cannot know all the places where these materials have appeared on the occasion of agricultural or building work. And more particularly, we ignore whatever still remains hidden under the ground; but, according to what we know so far, it seems that the territory along the coasts of the Black Sea absorbed a large quantity of wine and oil imported in amphorae through the Pontic colonies.

If on account of the vicinity and of closer contact with the Pontic cities, the south Danubian region was to be invaded by Greek wares and influenced earlier and more powerfully, that in the north of the Danube will also offer similar phenomena, even though on a possibly smaller scale, and sometimes a little later, considering the geographical situation and the local historical peculiarities; their significance was however identical from the point of view of historical interpretation. But in order to resort to the most handy argument, we shall show that, in illustrating this phenomenon, the materials we are concerned in can also make their contribution³⁷.

Scanning the map of the discoveries, we notice that from the remotest site — Pleșești, in Moldavia — (Fig. 1, 27)³⁸, passing through the settlement

³⁵ The excavations at Tariverde have revealed such an abundance of imported materials that at a certain moment the belief was born that it was also a Greek settlement, a kind of suburb of Histria, but later on it was seen that the station was just a typical example of autochthonous settlement which, by virtue of its proximity to and relations with Histria had been literally invaded by Greek wares; Cf. the excavation reports in SCIV, III, 1952, pp. 269—274; IV, 1—2, 1953, pp. 129—135; V, 1—2, 1954, pp. 100—108; VI, 3—4, 1955, pp. 543—548; «Materiale», IV, 1957, pp. 77—84; V, 1959, pp. 318—323.

While the site at Tariverde was probably — as early as the second half of the VIth century before our era — a sort of intermediate market, where the contact and exchange of products was carried on between the Greek merchants of Histria and the autochthonous population in the neighbourhood (Cf. «Materiale», IV, 1957, p. 85), another settlement, that of Sinoe proved as strongly contaminated by the Hellenic influences throughout its existence which lasted from the Vth century to the 1st century before our

era; Cf. SCIV, IV, 1—2, 1953, pp. 136—145.

³⁶ E. Bujor, *Săpăturile de salvare de la Murighiol*, in SCIV, VI, 3—4, 1955, pp. 571—580; Idem, *Săpăturile de salvare de la Murighiol*, in «Materiale», III, 1957, pp. 247—254; Idem, *Șantierul arheologic Murighiol*, in «Materiale», V, 1959, pp. 373—378, Idem, *Șantierul arheologic Murighiol*, in «Materiale», VI, 1959, pp. 325—329.

³⁷ In recent times, D. Tudor has dealt more closely with the problem of the presence of stamped amphorae north of the Danube, which he discussed in the above-mentioned study (still in manuscript) as well as earlier, in another, more limited article, *Amfore elenistice descoperite în adâncul teritoriului R.P.R. (Referat asupra legăturilor economice între cetățile sclavagiste grecești și triburile dintre Carpați și Dunăre)*, in *Studii și referate privind istoria R.P.R.*, vol. I, Bucharest, 1954, pp. 81—88).

³⁸ V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 383 and note 2.

The find of a Greek amphora, unstamped however, was also made further north, at Suceava, in Moldavia: Cf. Karl Romstorfer, in *Jahrbuch des*

(region north of Danube)

at Lunca Ciurei, near Iași (28)³⁹, going down through the big Getic station at Poiana (29)⁴⁰ and through the Greek emporion at Bărboși (30)⁴¹, the presence of stamped amphorae can further be followed throughout the Danubian plain, to the west of the country, where the latest finding places of stamped amphorae so far are Baia de Fier-Polovraci (45)⁴² and the village of Runcu (46)⁴³. No Greek stamped amphora or amphora handle seems to have appeared in Transylvania, as yet⁴⁴.

As will be seen from the map, the most frequent finds have been made in the Getic plain, especially along the Danube and higher up, along its tributaries. Here, the remotest northern site where such documents have appeared is the settlement around the present village of Cetățeni, on the left bank of the Dîmbovița⁴⁵, which has revealed more than one hundred handles with Greek stamps, mostly Rhodian, and a rather significant number (approximately 30) of amphora handles of local production, which as often as not imitate the angular shape of the Rhodian ones and bear stamps in which the writing, unknown to the Geto-Dacians, is replaced by a whole series of signs, geometrical figures, dots, lines, etc.; these anepigraphic stamps are called «local imitated stamps» — a current term used by the Rumanian archaeologists — and the following will include a few considerations on them.

In comparison with the situation south of the Danube, where the stamped amphorae appeared in a large quantity throughout the territory inhabited by the natives, in the north their number is reduced (the stamped amphora handles known and published reach approximately the figure of 180, while the anepigraphic

Bukoviner Landesmuseum, VII, 1898, p. 112 and sqq.

³⁹ Șantierul arheologic Trusești, in SCIV, VI, 1—2, 1955, p. 187, fig. 14.

⁴⁰ V. Pârvan, *Castrul de la Poiana și drumul roman prin Moldova de Jos*, in ARMSI, XXXVI, 4, (1913), p. 100, 104, 126, fig. 6 and pl. IV, 2—3. (Cf. also R. and E. Vulpe, *Les fouilles de Poiana*, in «Dacia», III—IV, 1927—1932, p. 311); *Raport preliminar asupra activității șantierului arheologic Poiana-Tecuci*, in SCIV, II, 1, 1951, p. 187 and fig. 16; *Șantierul arheologic Poiana*, in SCIV, III, 1952, p. 198 and fig. 19/4.

⁴¹ By word of mouth I have learnt of the accidental find of a stamped amphora handle in the neighbourhood of the respective site; from the rather vague description given by the informer, it seems we have to do with a Thasian stamped amphora handle.

⁴² Șantierul Grădiște-Muncelului, in SCIV, IV, 1—2, 1953, p. 206, fig. 11/10.

⁴³ Șantierul arheologic Cerna-Olt, in SCIV, VI, 3—4, 1955, pp. 402—403 and fig. 11.

⁴⁴ The fact seems curious, if we think that other Greek products reached beyond the mountains in Transylvania, at that time. Maybe we should think of the risk involved by the conveyance of relatively big and heavy commodities — such as the am-

phorae full of liquids — along the land roads, for the rivers springing from the Carpathian chain are not navigable in the mountainous region and this being the situation, even if the Greek wines reached as far as the region beyond the mountains, it is to be supposed that they were carried in skins, by the carts, what would explain the absence of the other type of containers which were the amphorae.

⁴⁵ Till a short time ago, a confusion created by the person who had made a number of researches of his own at the place, where there is a Geto-Dacian settlement, also gathering a large number of Greek and local stamped amphora handles, resulted in the fact that the respective finds appeared in Rumanian archaeological works as coming from the «Stoenești Citadel». The truth is that the village of Stoenești is much farther from the ancient site (about 8 km to the north) and the «Citadel» there dates from the Middle Ages. The topographical precision and the correction of the error is due to D. V. Rosetti, who sent me the information, and who has also been kind enough to lend me the manuscript of an article of his own where he speaks about his recent finds near the Geto-Dacian settlement at Cetățeni. At the same time he also discussed the problem of the exact localization of the respective finds.

(region north of Danube)

stamps also amount to 65); but of course, the accidental finds, of which we are not aware, are frequent enough, while on the other hand the large quantity of Greek unstamped amphora fragments found here, denotes the existence of a trade in such products, more intense than it could seem on first sight, from the relatively small number of stamped fragments. More interesting for the situation here is the fact that, with the exception of the region beyond the Carpathians where no such object has been found, the presence of imported stamped amphorae can be traced all over the country. Side by side with the existence of other Greek objects, they are evidence that even the remotest northern or western regions lived the process which we attempted to outline when we spoke about the historical significance of the presence of Greek imports in these regions.

Out of the total number of stamped jars fragments we are concerned in now, the Rhodian ones account for the largest proportion: 80%; the others originated in Thasos, Knidos, Sinope, Kos, Heraclea Pontica. The chronology of the whole group, which, with rare exceptions, belongs to the IIIrd—Ist centuries before our era, coincides with the moment of maximum development of the Getic-Danubian settlements.

The proportion so obviously dominant of Rhodian stamped amphorae naturally leads to the belief that in the IIIrd—IInd centuries before our era, the importation of wine was made directly here, through the merchants coming from the great economic and maritime centre Rhodes; these merchants went up the Danube with their ships very much as the Thasians probably did before them⁴⁶.

The appearance of stamped amphorae and of Greek imports in general, north of the Lower Danube, is no reason of astonishment: at the time the Geto-Dacian tribes swarmed here, living in the social and economic conditions which we sketched before and which enabled them to keep up relations with the Greek cities and tradesmen. The traces of these tribes' life and culture appeared in a number of fortifications and settlements, the most important and the richest of which being those in the Orăștie mountains (Transylvania) including the centre and capital of Decebalus' Geto-Dacian State, and those in the space between the Carpathians and the Danube: Popești, on the Argeș, (fig. 1,40), Zimnicea on the Danube (39), Piscul Crăsani on the Ialomița (41), Tinosul (42) (the settlements of the Danubian plain also being the places where Greek and imitated stamped jars have been found)⁴⁷. The penetration of Greek imports was facilitated here

⁴⁶ It is true that the Thasian stamps are much rarer north of the Danube, but the numerous simple fragments of amphorae and the currency discovered here, demonstrate that the Thasians kept up a direct trade with these regions. Cf. V. Pârvan: *La pénétration hellénique et hellénistique dans la vallée du Danube*, in BSH, X (1923), passim; Idem, *Getica. O protoistorie a Daciei*, p. 608 and sqq.

⁴⁷ Part of the old finds from Popești on the river Argeș were for a long time inedited, and they were to be made known through D. Tudor's study: *Răspindirea amforelor grecești stampilate...*; those appearing in the excavations of the past few years

were published in several excavation reports: *Șantierul arheologic Popești*, in SCIV, VI, 1—2, 1955, p. 249 and sqq. fig. 16—17; R. Vulpe, *Șantierul arheologic Popești*, in «Materiale», III, 1957, p. 231 and fig. 11; Idem, *Șantierul arheologic Popești*, in «Materiale», V, 1959, p. 342 and fig. 10/2—4; Idem, *Șantierul arheologic Popești*, in «Materiale», VI, 1959, p. 313 and fig. 12/2—5.

The Greek and local imitated stamps appearing at Zimnicea are also still unpublished, being also included in D. Tudor's above quoted study.

Two stamped amphora handles appeared in the ancient excavations made by I. Andrieșescu at Crăsani

by the fact that the old Istros was a wonderful waterway, from which the commodities then reached the valleys of the rivers far up, under the southern slopes of the Carpathians and even beyond the mountains. They were brought by the merchants from the colonies and perhaps by those coming directly from the commercial centres of the Aegean south, who went up the Danube in their ships; hence, by the natural communications provided by the river valleys, the commodities reached the heart of the country inhabited by the Geto-Dacian tribes⁴⁸. The interesting problems in their ancient history. It raises a number of questions also in connection with the communications, the trade roads, the existence of stations where the exchanges between the aborigines and the Greek merchants took place, as well as with the relations between the merchants and the chiefs of tribes or tribal unions, who had to permit the freedom of their activity. Last but not least, the problem arises of the consequences brought about by the contact of the Geto-Dacian population with the Hellenic world and with certain creations of its material and spiritual culture. It is difficult to invoke here, as testimony, all the discoveries which have proved that, in the Second Iron Age, the Geto-Dacian tribes created here a flourishing culture to which contributed the Celtic, Scythian and especially Greek influences. Nowadays, the opinion gains ever more ground that in the working up of the Geto-Dacian La Tène, the local Hallstattian back-grounds underwent especially southern influences⁴⁹. The really surprising discoveries at Grădiştea Muncelului, Popeşti, Zimnicea, Poiana and so many other contemporary settlements stand proof of a flourishing culture to which the Greek influence conferred a more impressive and brilliant character, manifested especially in the technique of certain constructions, and in that of manufacturing ceramics and various other objects. Being in contact with and also accustomed to the various creations of Greek culture, the Geto-Dacians succeeded in imitating them on a large scale, giving birth to types in which the foreign elements

were considered of Rhodian origin but one of them, double, must be attributed to Kos, the inscription read by the discoverer [Δ]ελίου having to be corrected into [Α]δελίου; Cf. I. Andrieşescu, *Piscul Crăsani*, Bucharest, 1924, p. 69 and sqq. and fig. 204—205; Cf. also V. Pârvan, *Getica*, p. 203 and sqq., and fig. 150—151. From D. V. Rosetti's above-mentioned manuscript (see above note 45) it is easily seen that also at Piscul Crăsani was found a handle with an anepigraphic stamp, which I. Andrieşescu considered as having «cuneiform» inscription.

One of the few Sinopean stamped fragments appearing north of the Danube was found at Tinosul: R. and E. Vulpe, *Les fouilles de Tinosul*, in «Dacia», I, 1924, p. 204—5 and fig. 34/9, 39/12.

Also, Gh. Ştefan, *Les fouilles de Măndăstirea*, in «Dacia» II, 1925, p. 398, fig. 12/11, 14 and fig. 13, publishes two Greek stamped handles.

For the other finds, see further down, p. 210 and notes 60—61; those which do not have bibliographical indications are included in Tudor's above-

mentioned manuscript, or have not yet been published, our knowledge of them being due just to personal informations.

⁴⁸ See above, p. 207 and note 46, as well as R. Vulpe, *Şantierul arheologic Popeşti*, in SCIV, VI, 1—2, 1955, p. 260.

A suggestive element is the fact that the rich emporium at Bărboşi (in South Moldavia), the ancient stations at Carsium and Axiopolis (in Dobrudja) as well as a number of sites where amphorae have been found together with other categories of pottery, coins and various other Greek objects, stretch along the Danube and other river courses. Cf. V. Pârvan, *La pénétration hellénique et hellénistique... passim*; the more recent discoveries have been published in the Rumanian specialized literature of the past few years.

⁴⁹ In order to synthesize the latest opinions in this respect, see D. Berciu, *A propos de la genèse de la civilisation Latène chez les Géo-Daces*, in «Dacia» N.S., I, 1957, pp. 133—141.

blend with those specific to the autochthonous material culture. Among the imitated products of large circulation, the most characteristic are the coins, the bowls which copied the forms and ornaments of the Megarian ones, as well as the stamped or unstamped amphorae. In a whole series of settlements in the Danube plain (fig. 1) appeared a relatively large number of handles—about 65 items—whose profile and shape imitate especially those of the Rhodian and sometimes of the Koan handles⁵⁰. They bear, as we have shown, stamps of rectangular or round form, sometimes with a frame and sometimes without, in which written letters do not appear, but we find on them a number of signs and figures whose innermost significance we have not grasped, and which meant perhaps to replace the writing and symbols of the Greek stamps⁵¹.

The technique in which these pieces are manufactured differs from the Greek one. Although, certain items offer a rather careful aspect, certain elements clearly demonstrate that we have to do with local products: the degree of firing and the colour are not uniform and their clay has a common characteristic being a sandy clay, similar to that of the La Tène pottery of safe local origin. Although on the occasion of the first such appearances, the interpretations given them were uncertain⁵², today it is almost definitively established that the origin of these amphorae with anepigraphic stamps is local, they being manufactured somewhere, in one or several centres in the region north of the Lower Danube. Other arguments which corroborate this conviction are, apart from what has already been mentioned, the fact that nowhere have such objects been discovered so far, in the barbarian world of those regions. It is only in the Russe Museum, in Bulgaria that one finds just a single piece, whose finding place is unknown⁵³; the excavations carried on in Bulgaria have seemingly not yielded similar finds⁵⁴.

From our present state of knowledge, the area of spreading of this type of stamps remains circumscribed in the Getic plain, between the Carpathians and

⁵⁰ Again D. Tudor, in the cited manuscript, gathers for the first time in one place all the anepigraphic stamps or local amphora handles appearing north of the Danube.

⁵¹ It is only in two cases, among the items found at Cetăţeni, that it seems they succeeded in imitating a few letters, in a very clumsy way; D. Tudor, *ms. cit.*

⁵² See for instance, in note 47 the opinion given on the anepigraphic stamp from Crăsani, which has been considered «cuneiform». More recently, even V. Canarache, *op. cit.*, p. 388, referring to the item which he publishes at p. 297, no. 759 in the category «Diverse» — which is nothing else than an amphora handle with local imitated stamp — writes: «Although generally we are not aware of any stamped amphora with a barbarian writing, we cannot however exclude the possibility of the existence of a stamped amphora of Asian origin!». Further on he admits however that the amphorae with anepigraphic stamps from Stoenestî (sic) and Popeşti are of local production. As concerns the place of discovery of the stamped handle under discussion, this is not certain,

for although the author publishes it in the Histrian collection mentioning the exact finding place, on the respective item there is no indication to this effect, and the fact that it was found in the store together with Histrian materials may be due to an accident, the item having strayed there or having been brought as a curio and then mixed with the other stamped handles.

⁵³ Through personal information I have learnt of the existence of the handle with anepigraphic stamp in the Russe museum; however there is no indication of its finding-place.

⁵⁴ It is true that in the recent excavations at Seuthopolis, in Bulgaria, a number of *pithoi* have appeared, bearing various stamps, among which the majority without letters but with all sorts of signs and devices, but amphora handles with anepigraphic stamps have not been found there. Cf. Maria Cicikova, *Les timbres sur pithoi de Seuthopolis*, in BCH, LXXXII, II, 1958, pp. 466—481 and pl. XXV—XXX. An interesting comparison can be made between these discoveries and those at the Getic settlement of Popeşti,

the Danube, which strengthens our supposition on their origin. It may be that they had not been manufactured in one centre alone, but in several ones, for certain differences are observable; but certain features and certain indications attribute them all to the local environment north of the Danube. As we have already shown, it is a question of the quality of clay, then of the resemblance between certain signs on the stamps and those from other objects manufactured by the Geto-Dacians and which circulated at that time. Apart from these, other facts, no less significant can be added: among the materials gathered around the Getic settlement at Cetățeni there are also approximately 22 Rhodian amphora Greek letters, and forms very similar to those appearing on the handles with anepigraphic stamps, such as squares, radiant circles, cross, branches⁵⁵. Finally, (0.155 m high) which coarsely imitates the shape of the Rhodian amphorae, and another one, of normal proportions, having double handles similar to the Koan type ones, but whose peculiarities of technique and clay indicate a local origin⁵⁶.

From the chronological point of view one has been able to establish that the amphorae with anepigraphic stamps circulated side by side with the originals which they copied, especially in the IInd–Ist centuries before our era. The most numerous discoveries of amphora handles with anepigraphic stamps were made at Cetățeni, on the Argeș (fig. 1. 43)⁵⁷, then further down, on the same river, at Popești (40)⁵⁸, and finally at Zimnicea (39)⁵⁹, Giurgiu (38)⁶⁰, Căscioarele (35)⁶¹, Pîșcul Crăsani (41)⁶², therefore in the most important Getic settlements on the Danube or along its tributaries, along the communication and trade roads which crossed the Getic plain, and where such objects could circulate easily.

These amphorae are therefore local ceramic products which try to imitate the Greek ones, and we think it superfluous to dwell again on the conditions which brought about this phenomenon, not at all an exception in the cultural history of our ancient territory. The question would arise, rather, what was precisely the reason why the inhabitants of these parts needed a large number of such

on the Argeș, where stamped pithoi have appeared — some of them bearing the Greek letters Ψ and χ . Cf. Șantierul arheologic Popești, in SCIV, VI, 1–2, 1955, p. 253; R. Vulpe, Șantierul arheologic Popești, in «Materiale», VI, 1959, p. 310.

⁵⁵ D. Tudor, ms. cit.

⁵⁶ For the imitation of a Rhodian amphora, see Șantierul arheologic Popești, in SCIV, VI, 1–2, 1955, p. 249 and sqq. and fig. 18, 1; the amphora with double handles is still inedited and I have been able to see it thanks to the permission of prof. R. Vulpe.

Very interesting from this point of view seems the jar published in Raport preliminar asupra activității șantierului arheologic Poiana-Tecuci, in SCIV, II, 1, 1951, p. 189, and fig. 19/4: it is a jar of local production, probably dating in the 1st century before our era, shaped on the wheel, having a grey clay and bearing a striking resemblance with the type of

Rhodian amphora published by A. Dumont, *op. cit.*, p. 13, fig. 1. The difference lies in the fact that the item found at Poiana has a more oval belly line, the lower part better rounded and ending in a small bottom and not in a cone like the Rhodian object we have mentioned. The jar from Poiana is adorned in the common manner of the local grey ceramics, of that time, bearing vertical and horizontal polished stripes on the neck and shoulders.

⁵⁷ See p. 206 and note 45.

⁵⁸ See, p. 207 and note 47.

⁵⁹ Ibidem.

⁶⁰ An amphora handle with an anepigraphic stamp, found in the neighbourhood of Giurgiu has recently been brought to the Bucharest Institute of Archaeology.

⁶¹ Unpublished: in above cited D. Tudor's ms.

⁶² See p. 207 and note 47.

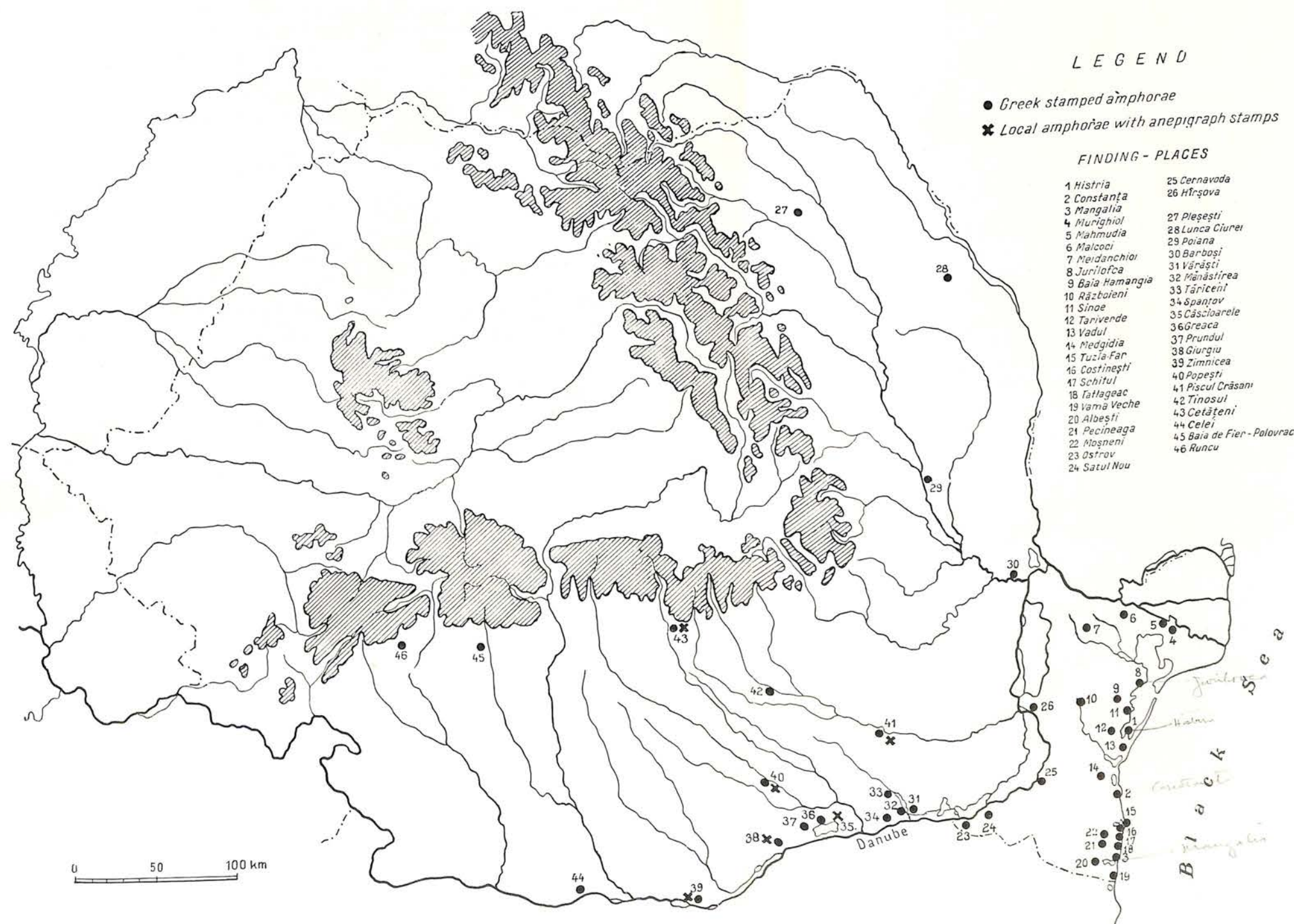


Fig. 1. — Finding-places of Greek and local stamped amphorae.

jars, at a certain moment? The answer is not difficult to be found. Of course that, apart from the wines imported from the south, which were neither too cheap, nor sufficient for meeting local consumption requirements, there was also some local vintage, based on a long tradition and favoured by natural soil qualities. The information transmitted by Strabo (304), according to which the Getic king Burebista, helped by his priest Dekaineos tried to get the Getae rid of excessive drinking, ordering the vineyards to be destroyed, must be interpreted not only as a reform destined to restore vigour to his subjects, but also as a sure proof that the regions had vineyards, whose produce satisfied local requirements. But in this case, wines had to be preserved and transported in suitable vessels and in order to meet the need thus born, one manufactured the above-mentioned series of jars which imitated the types of the Greek amphorae in circulation at the time, much too familiar to the indigenous, that the latter should not be tempted to transpose them into their own production.

Less clear seems the problem of anepigraphic stamps: in the intention of the indigenous manufacturers were they really a mere imitation of the Greek ones, on the occasion of which the local illiterate potters resorted to a familiar figurative repertory or had they a significance which we nowadays miss? The question will possibly find an answer following an attentive study into a number of ornamental motifs and symbols which appear on the pottery or other objects of local fabrication, dating at that time. Anyhow we have to do here with the interesting phenomenon of a local production, born out of the economic and cultural evolution of the respective society and supplemented by influences coming from the relations with the Greek world.

In the previous pages we have outlined a few problems raised by the presence of stamped amphorae on the ancient Rumanian territory, both in the Greek colonies and in the local *milieu*. Far from presuming to be a study proper, our essay has attempted to present especially the way in which the problem of stamped amphorae is posed for our regions. This problem appears now as a part of the problem of the relations which these regions maintained with the Greek cities, of the conditions which permitted those relations, and finally of the penetration of cultural elements coming from the Hellenic world and of its influence on the life of the population on the Lower Danube.

As compared with the interest offered by the stamped amphorae, considered as such, till a short time ago very little had been published in this field in Rumania, moreover in a way which failed to reveal the aspects discussed above ⁶³.

But the way in which we consider this problem now, the interest we attach to it, as well as the fact that a new number of stamped fragments permanently appears in excavations or accidentally, have made us feel ever more sharply in recent years, the necessity for a corpus of amphora stamps found on the Rumanian territory. All this is first of all due to the fact that the important quantity of materials already come to light, some of which have been

⁶³ It is not the case here to give in the present article all indications concerning the publications of stamped amphorae found in Rumania: for the most part they have been given in the notes accompanying it, and completions in the same respect may also be

offered by V. Canarache's cited work, p. 18, and notes 1,2.

A complete bibliography will include the introduction to the Rumanian corpus of amphora stamps, upon which we shall dwell further on.

partially published, while others are inedited as yet — had to be gathered and turned to account in a way which should present the situation of this category of documents throughout the country (the corpus will at the same time include the objects to appear within the next few years, up to its final elaboration). Secondly, our researchers need — besides the great foreign *corpora* or catalogues — a working-instrument made up on the basis of the materials found in these regions with which they should be able to permanently compare their new discoveries. To all these necessities we have to add the fact that even the experts abroad are interested in the publication of our materials, very much in the same way as we in our turn are interested in the similar works coming from abroad, which we make use of. That is the reason why in 1951, when the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic initiated a collection of all Greek and Roman inscriptions and texts concerning the ancient history of our country, a fascicle meant to comprise the amphora stamps was also included. Being assigned the task of working out the respective fascicle, in 1953 I embarked upon the first phase of the job — that of recording the materials — which is still going on. The experience acquired so far and the cognition of the way in which the problem of stamped amphorae must be posed as part of our ancient history has enabled us to establish the plan and outline of the future work, whose summary we shall give in the following⁶⁴.

First of all we must make it clear that, as it is but natural, the purpose and criteria of the corpus of amphora stamps found in our country will have to correspond to the necessities out of which its initial project was born. For this it will include all stamps on fragmentary or whole amphorae, recording both the material from the present territory of Dobrudja and that existing north of the Danube. The publication of the amphora stamps in this corpus will be made in a way which will bestow upon the future instrument of research a double quality: that of a catalogue as well as that of general view on the way in which the respective documents are distributed on our territory. For this purpose, will be used the system of establishing and illustrating all types and variants under ordinal numbers, with the exact accompanying specification of their finding places and of the number of items by which they are represented there.

The corpus will be made up of three essential parts:
I. Introduction. II. Catalogue. III. Appendices.

I. Introduction

— First of all we shall give here a very brief account on a number of problems beginning with that of the amphorae proper, of their utilization and frequency in the ancient times, as well as of their present importance, as a document useful for dating the archaeological contexts and the reproduction of certain aspects in the history of the ancient world;

— Then, we shall present, on the basis of the knowledge existing at the moment when the corpus is elaborated, the problem of endorsement and its significance. The problem will be posed also of the endorsements of the tiles with the conclusions which may be drawn on the basis of the identity of some of their stamps with those of the amphorae.

⁶⁴ I have consulted especially professors D.M. Pippidi, R. Vulpe and Gr. Florescu who gave me certain suggestions for which I kindly ask them to accept my gratitude.

— Following will be a review of the main specialized publications appeared abroad and at home, showing their character — study, catalogue, corpus — as well as the contribution made by each of them towards elucidating the problem of stamped amphorae.

— A special place will be further given to the problem of the presence and distribution of stamped amphorae on Rumania's territory, with all historical aspects connected to it.

— After this first part of introduction, of a general historical nature, reference will be made to the situation of the material existing in the country, with indications concerning its finding places, collocation and publication.

— Also here will be given a complete list of all publications concerning these materials, with the observations which they may originate.

— The reasons will then be exposed which have made necessary the publication of the corpus, and then its purpose and criteria.

— The introduction will be concluded by certain explanations concerning the way the material is arranged in the corpus and the way it can be used.

II. The Catalogue proper will include all Greek stamped amphora fragments existing in Rumania as well as the Latin ones, the latter are as yet too scanty in our country for making up a separate work.

— Although the Hellenistic stamped tiles — for the most part originating at Sinope — belong in another category of materials, they will be recorded in our corpus, at the end of the catalogue, by virtue of the similitude, even of the identity between their stamps and those of the amphorae with the same origin;

— Necessary will be also the inclusion of the stamps on the small standard jars — of course manufactured in the Greek colonies and serving for gauges in the retail trade — which bear the names of *agoranomoi* in charge of supervising the trade in the internal market of the respective cities.

— As far as possible we shall also present the inscriptions on *pithoi*, which, unfortunately, are still spread in the stores of excavation sites and museums, in conditions which make their recording very difficult.

Inside the catalogue the material will be divided according to the centres of origin, and each group thus determined will be preceded by a presentation of the typology of amphorae and the contents of the stamps belonging to the respective class. Also here will be included the most recent and complete lists of the names of eponyms or officials which appear on the stamps of the respective class, with their chronology, to the extent to which it has been established.

An ideal publication of the material should be made in the chronological order; but since we do not have the certainty that up to the elaboration of the corpus the possibility will be reached of dating all categories, we shall have to be satisfied with an alphabetical arrangement of the names existing in the various types and variants of amphora stamps. The most diligent attempts will be made for completing the names and restoring the inscription on each fragmentary or damaged stamp in order to trace it back to the type it belongs to and in order to reduce as much as possible the category of «incomplete» and «indecipherable» ones, which will be set at the end of each group. It is also there that we shall place the various stamps bearing only letters, monograms or devices, about which it will be possible to establish that they belong to the respective group.

Each type and each variant will receive a catalogue number and will be illustrated by a photograph of the original, or by a drawing, or, at length by a mere transcription, in case the object, already published, can no longer be found again in order to be studied and photographed. The photograph will represent the clearest and best preserved stamp in the respective group or variant.

Each catalogue number will also include, besides the photograph or drawing, the following elements:

- the transcription of the restored inscription, with the indication of the device;
- formal indications on the stamp and its graphic aspect, if necessary;
- a recording of the secondary stamps, of the red stains and of the *graffiti* or *dipinti*, if they exist on the same jars or fragments as the stamps;
- remarks concerning the type and contents of the stamp, if this is an uncommon case; its dating and the general bibliographic indications, which will only refer to the most important catalogues and publications with the help of which its determination has been made;
- the total number of objects of the respective type of variant, existing in the country;
- the finding places, in the alphabetical order of the present names, with the precision made at each of them, of the number of items found there, of its collocation and inventory number; a specification will be given also for the items whose finding-place is unknown;
- the respective bibliographic indications accompanying the items which have been published, with eventual rectifications of the earlier readings.

The above indications which will be included in each catalogue number and for each separate object, will serve on the one hand for identifying, with the help of the corpus, the items appearing later, and on the other hand will register and establish for certain all the finds of stamped amphorae in Rumania, with precisions on their origin and chronology, and with the exact distribution for various sites. In this way, being supplemented by the table in the *Appendices*, they will be able to serve as a basis for the future studies.

III. *Appendices* will include in the first place a map of the ancient Rumanian territory, which indicates the localities or places where stamped jars or stamped fragments have been found, followed then by a number of statistics, indices, concordances, etc.:

— In order to offer both statistical possibilities and a general view of the finds, we shall resort to a system synthetizing several informations, otherwise spread all along the catalogue: a table-index of finding places disposed in alphabetical order of their present names, with specification, by each of them, of the total number of items appeared, distributed by origin and chronologically, and with references to the catalogue number.

In this way it will be easily noticed where the greatest concentration of such materials is to be found, the epoch they date from, and whether the indications offered by the distribution of stamped amphorae also agree with other archaeological discoveries in the respective settlement or locality;

— The list of Rhodian months, with the indication of their frequency and of the catalogue numbers of all stamps on which they appear.

— The usual general index which must include all proper names, monograms, letters, devices, *graffiti* and *dipinti* with references to the catalogue numbers in the corpus.

— A table of concordance of the catalogue numbers of the corpus with the inventory numbers of the stamped fragments existing in various collections, and vice versa.

Such is the draft of the future Rumanian corpus of amphora stamps concerning all materials discovered on Rumania's territory. In conceiving it, we always had to heed the purposes and criteria which it must pursue. Naturally, it is not impossible that certain changes, meant to improve it, should be made, before its final elaboration. By the way it is conceived, this work resembles a repertory of the respective documents existing in Rumania, which is due to the fact that first of all it must serve Rumanian archaeological and historical researches.

— The anepigraphic stamps on local imitated jars will not be included here since they form a special chapter which will have to be treated and illustrated independently, for the numerous problems they raise, — although having certain contingencies with those concerning the imported Greek amphorae — cannot be discussed within the limited framework of the introduction to the future corpus.

VICTORIA EFTIMIE

A. Radulescu, "New Archaeological Evidence from the Hellenistic Period
at Nuntas/i," Studii si Cercetari de Istorie Veche, XII, 1961, pp.387-393.

p.387

Near the community Nuntasi, district of Istria, region of Dobrogea, about
a kilometer west of the village, the collective peasants have dug out in the
summer of 1958 several trenches for storing the feed corn. Out of the fourth
tranch^{out}/of the five dug, numbered from east to west, with the numbers 1-5, came
out a series of archeological material: ceramic fragments of local make,
pottery vases, and one bronze mirror. In the removed earth and in the sections
of the trenches, many human and animal bones were discovered, which fact has
incited us to make a little dig in the west section. So came to light a human
skeleton lying in horizontal position with arms stretched along its body, but
contrary to the expectation, without any funerary inventory.

The grave, as well as the presence of the other bone remains, made us suppose
the existence of an ^{necropolis} ~~acropolis~~ on this spot, the animal bones representing the
remains of the offerings.

But what makes the subject of this article is the material found by the
workmen which consists of: bronze mirror, four Hellenistic vases, ^a Thasos amphora,
and several pottery fragments of local make.

a) The bronze mirror is well preserved and has the following dimensions:
diameter of the disc 0.137 m; the length 0.240 m; the handle being a little
thicker than the disc ~~xxxxxx~~, ends below again with a much smaller disc, with
a diameter of 0.030 m (fig 1.). The disc of the mirror slightly concave-convex
originally
was initially well polished so as to reflect ^{images} ~~the pictures~~, but the polished has
almost completely disappeared because of the decomposition of the metal. It
is a hand mirror - considering its analogies¹. [(Title of Russian article)
The author refers exclusively to a number of bronze hand mirrors produced at
Olbia and scattered far into the adjoining regions] Only that ^{contrary} differently to
the examples produced at Olbia, for instance, in the ~~xxxxxxx~~ V - VI centuries
B.C.² in which the handle is attached to the disc ~~through~~, in our case the
two parts form one body. It isn't at the same time uninteresting to notice

that maybe in its time the mirror may have had a wooden frame. The ^{border} edge of the mirror being absolutely straight may be an indication in support of our presumption.

b) The amphora of red brick color with traces of fine sand in its paste, has the following dimensions: height 0.710 m; the maximum diameter is 0.259 m; the diameter of the rim is 0.108 m, corresponding faithfully with the shape of the amphoras from Thasos; the rim has a lip slightly flaringin the interior. The svelt cylindric neck and the nearly conically shaped body ^{was} with beautifully designed lines and with a round lengthened stand. The applied handles are attached to the neck directly under the rim and below they are posed on the shoulders of the body. One of them has a right rectangular stamp faintly printed in whose center is ^{partly} visible a krater; on two of the sides the preserved inscription has the following text:

GAZION
HYAAAHZ

Surely on the other long side which is faded away (of the stamp,) ^{written} was another word, as also on other examples discovered at Istria ¹.

According to the classification set up in the book of V. Canarache ², the series of Thasian amphoras are included in the group number 6 of the tableaux sinoptiques, HYAAAHZ being the name of the producer. Contrary, however, to our example, the one ^{cited} sighted has in the center of the stamp a symbol of a bunch of grapes (?) and not that of a krater (fig 2).

The four vases of Hellenistic origin are well preserved, two have different shapes and the 4 other two are identical.

c) Kantharos, of reduced dimensions: height 0.070 m; diameter of the rim 0.074 m; the rim is thickened and rounded on the outside and on its top part shows a ridge. The handles are slightly elevated and at the extreme lateral part with a knob. The body has at the center a strong groove whose width of 0.003 m coincides with the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ circles closed by the handles.

At the lowest part, it ends with a ^{foot} ~~stump~~ ~~stand~~ of tronconic shape, not very elegant (fig 3).

At the small break made at the rim by digging one can see the fine red clay with small particles of mica. The interior of the vase has at its bottom a design consisting of three concentric circles ^{in relief} /impressed in the clay before the firing.

The whole vase, inside and outside, is covered with olive black glaze, and at times only black. The exterior is matt.

d) Cups nearly identical in shape, dimension, color, and decoration.

The first one has the height of 0.063 m; the diameter at the rim 0.130 m; the second the height of 0.065 m; the diameter of the rim 0.130 m. The rims ^{curved} have the lips bent towards the interior. The bodies have an almost cylindrical shape. Both have round handles in section and the space between them and the vase is trapezoidal. The extremities are slightly elevated above the horizontal line. (fig 4) The feet, short but ^{wide}, have the edges pulled to the exterior and rounded. At the joining point of the sides and the feet there is a strongly incised circle as a marking line between these two parts. The feet in both vases enclosed a decorated surface. This consists of several circular bands of black applied color on the red background, alternating with other red bands that include ~~incised~~ incised circles.

The interior of the vases themselves present this time on the bottom decorations with floral background a little different: one has a central incised circle around which are placed crosswise double ~~palmettes~~ ^{as a} palmets. All imprinted before firing. The bodies ~~on the whole~~ are covered with black or brownish-black glaze, the exterior being well polished, and the interior matt. From this rule make an exception the exterior sides included by the ring-like feet. In part, the glaze has chipped off from the light hittings and one can see the color and the fine texture of the glaze, orange yellow with very slight traces of mica.

e) Lekythes, small perfume vase¹, whose rim and little handle ^{are} ~~is~~ missing. The body again of tronconic shape .100 m high and with svelt neck, which

however indicates a widely opened mouth of tronconic shape with larger part above² [A lekythos nearly identical was discovered recently at Mangalia]. Below the vase ends with a short foot that makes direct contact with the body, its edge being pulled towards the exterior and slightly curved on the inside. The ornamentation of its anterior side has a special touch; through the application of the olive black glaze on the red background of the body was reserved a palmette^{general} identical in appearance to those encountered in the inside of the two cups described above with a difference that the palmette^{lateral} here is framed by three red bands in vertical position which decrease in height as they get further away from the palmette (fig 5) . The interior surface enclosed by the foot of the vase has remained pale red without traces of mica.

f) The fragmentary pottery discovered at the same place with the Hellenistic vases is of local province origin - of clay of inferior quality mixed with little stones - sometimes more numerous -that have been crushed. The whole aspect is gritty. The common clay and the incomplete firing have given different colors and shades in the same piece: black, dark brown, light brown. The few fragments that come to our attention belong to some hand worked vases and polished on the surface. A little more carefully made are two fragments (fig 6) decorated with ^{an}alveolated belt ^{interrupted} discontinued at ^{nearly equal} intervals by more prominent knobs.

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The discovery of this material in the radius of the Nuntash community brings a further contribution to the knowledge of the expansion area of the material culture of the Hellenistic period in the ^{rural} territory of the region of Istrée. ^{Situated} ~~The situation at~~ approx. 15 kilometers southwest of the fortress, ^{citadel} hence nearly at the same distance as Tariverdi from ^{which} ~~where~~ the ^{earlier} anterior excavation have brought to light innumerable material belonging to the same culture, the community of Nuntash can make the object of some future investigations that ^{may} ~~can~~ bring up special interest. The ^{better} knowledge of the Hellenistic and local pottery from here, relying on the future investigation and especially

the exact placing in time of the materials discovered occasionally, ^{laid out} arrayed here wouldn't remain any longer "an open problem for the actual state of the archeological studies". ^{An attempt} A trial to clear this dark point - on the basis of the few discovered materials in the narrow context of this reference - would make up a premature and not well founded action. However, we can say that the essential element for dating of the discovered material is brought by the amphora of Thasian import. The general and particular characteristics of the amphoras of this type are treated largely in the mention^{ed} work² on well determined and dated categories. We shall therefore use this point of orientation. Further substantial help is brought by the ~~statement~~ statement of the investigator G. A. Ivetaeva from Panticapeum³ ^{in which} where she demonstrates, that the north ^{pontical} pontic citadel entertained commercial relations cannot be known, but in any case, excluding Attica, the cities of Asia Minor were not the last ones, in the frame of this activity of the Hellenistic period. "...in the materials from Panticapeum from the III to the II centuries B. C. appear new groups of painted vases. The ceramic with red figures comes out of use. In its place appear the pottery with black glaze...." ¹

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The ^tstatements of the Russian investigator are generally valid also for the west-pontic colonies. For this ~~reason~~ reason keep ^{ing} in mind these deductions that surround the vases described above as well as the "essential element" of this problem - the ^{stamped} amphora of Thasian import - we can ^{correlate} coincide even in presumptuous form the placing of the objects discovered at Nuntash at the end of the IV century and the ^{III} ~~IV~~ century B.C.

The Hellenistic vases as well as the pottery fragments of local origin, the first imported into the region between the lower Danube and the sea through the intermediary of the west pontic colonies have been used by the autochthonous population, in our case always ^{for} in ritual ^{purposes} scopes. Their practical utility, however, ~~has~~ has many-faced aspects, and this fact is no longer unknown. More is known at the same time that their image constituted in antiquity a good ornamental subject for inscriptions, mosaics, stamps on the amphora handles etc.

As we have already had the occasion to affirm, the discovery from Nuntash imposes with necessity an ^{complete} investigation which should lead to a definite determination, from all points of view, of the necropolis whose existence we presume at the point of this discovery. The numerous aspects of coexistence of the two elements of material culture, ~~would be made clear~~ different as to ethnical origin, but which have influenced each other in an environment populated by local people, would be made clear.

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ΘΑΞΙΩΝ
ΠΥΑΑΑΗΖ

Surely on the other long side ^{written} which is faded away (of the stamp), was/another word, as also on other examples discovered at Istria ¹.

According to the classification set up in the book of V. Canarache ², the series of Thasian amphoras are included in the group number 6 of the tableaux ⁵ sinoptiques, ΠΥΑΑΑΗΖ being the name of the producer. Contrary, however, to our example, the one ^{cited} sighted has in the center of the stamp a symbol of a bunch of grapes (?) and not that of a krater (fig 2).

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21. I. 63

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Corresp. w. V.

Canarachu, part.

See also under COAN

Print and checked by MSH.
(Read also by L.B.)

ROMANIA

Please have the kindness to send me a postcard right away when you receive this letter, to tell me you have it.

(Posted by V.G. early 6.X.61 -
from N. J. St. P.O. arrived
10/10/61)

(Enclosure envelope posted by
Sofia on 1:20 6.X.
day, airmail, from
Central P.O.)

October 3, 1961

9th as
published (by Gramscop)
was immediately below in
this volume. See the "Amfiteatru
din Tomis" in Stăruiri Cretare de
Istorie Vaslui, 19, 1968, pp. 50H.

Mr. V. Canarache
Directorul Muzeului Regional Dobrogea
Strada Elena Pavel nr. 23
Constanta, R. P. Romina

Dear Mr. Canarache,

It is very nice to hear from you again, after about three years, I think, though I had news of you in the meanwhile after the visit to your country of Mr. Peter Fraser.

Thank you for the photos of 8 stamps found in Tomis. I list here the readings, etc.:

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|--|
| 10) <u>no. 2</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
rhyton
ΑΗΜΑΚΗΞ | (new type) | 5) <u>no. 5</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
horn
ΚΑΒΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ | (other examples exist,
but they are later finds
than are in <u>Bon</u>) |
| 2) <u>no. 1</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
device (not identified)
ΑΗΜΑΚΗΞ | (<u>Bon</u> 593) | 6) <u>no. 147</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
double-axe, right
ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΩΝΑ/Ε | (post- <u>Bon</u> ,
like (5)) |
| 3) <u>no. 3</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
boukranion
ΙΑΝΑΑΗΞ | (new type) | 7) <u>no. 12</u> ΣΚΥΜΝΟΣ
vase
ΘΑΣΙΩΝ (inverted) | <u>Bon</u> 1582
(also post- <u>Bon</u>) |
| 4) <u>no. 4</u> ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
lyre
ΚΗΦΙΣΙΩΝ
(retrograde) | (<u>Bon</u> 915) | 8) ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ
prow | |

The last stamp is not Thasian but of uncertain origin, a class sometimes called "Cretan." See E.M. Pridik, Catalogue of the stamps in the Hermitage Collection, pp. 116-117, numbers 395-414. I know of two other examples like your (8), but your is the best preserved. Your good photographs would be even more useful if they were printed at the actual size of the stamp.

As to publications of stamps: these have been sent to you regularly since I received copies of your book on the stamps from Istria. Here is a list:

Hesperia Suppl. X, 1956. I sent you the whole supplement, which you acknowledged receiving in your letter of January 1958. ~~This~~ My article in this volume contains not only a report on the hand/les found in the Pnyx excavations, but a survey of stamp publications, and special chronological and prosopographical studies of Knidian

Many congratulations on your splendid discoveries in Tomis.

You have greetings from Miss Savvatiannou - now Mrs. Petropoulakou!

and Thasian stamps, see the introductory sections on these classes, pp. 144-151, pp. 122-127. *There are discussions also of classes,*

A. and A.-M. Bon (with collaboration of V. Grace), Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos, Paris, 1957. Large corpus volume on the Thasian class, with photographic illustration. You see here on p. 1 I have referred to Bon numbers for two of your stamps from Tomis. The courtesy copies of this book were sent out by G. Daux, director of the French School. Not very many were available, but I asked him to send you one, and he told me afterwards that he had done so; it is possible that he sent the book to your archaeological institute or library, but the address I gave him was your name, Care of Deputy Director, Biblioteca Academici Republicii Populare Romine, Calea Victoriei 125, Bucuresti. This book does not attempt to date the stamps much, but it is an indispensable repertory.

by M.-T. Lenger and V. Grace
BCH 1958, pp. 368-434, long article on stamps found in Thasos in 1954 and 1957, containing corrigenda on the Bon volume, and considerable new material. Sent to you directly. See my letter to you of September 6, 1958, addressed like the Bon volume, see above.

Year Book of the American Philosophical Society, 1959, pp. 472-477. Report chiefly on stamps and jars found in Rhodes, Kos, and Syme. Sent to you direct. By V.G.

Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Picture Book No. 6 of the Excavations of the Athenian Agora, 1961. Prepared by V.G. Three copies of this booklet were posted to you from Bulgaria early last month by a scholar travelling there from Greece. I think these were addressed to your "str. Popa Tatu 202x 20" address in Bukarest. I meant for you to keep one and give away the others as you thought best.

I have also sent to the Institutul de Arheologie, Str. I.C. Frimu, 11, Bukarest, copies of my articles on stamps in Hesperia Suppl. VIII and X. The article in Suppl. VIII (1949) is less important than the one in X which you have (see above) but I can send you a copy if you want it.

I have no other new publications that would help you. I will send you now however under separate cover a copy of my list of Rhodian eponyms published in Hesperia 1953, since apparently you have not received this.

Have you received Mme. Zeest's book on Pottery Containers from the Bosphoros (Moscow 1960)? This has very little on stamps, but a large repertory of amphora shapes in profile drawings.

Since you are getting ready to publish more stamps, let me tell you some things we noticed in studying your book on the stamps in Istria. We have been getting ready to publish a survey article in which we plan to list stamps found in various places, by category. The list of Istria finds p. 359 contains some errors due to mistakes in assigning handles to categories, I believe. I would make the following changes:

17

Rhodian: add to your figure the following ~~16~~ items: nos. 729, 736, 742, 745, 746, 760-762, 765, 767, 774-776, 778, 781, 779, 834.

Knidian: add to your figure the following, which are Knidian but not so counted: 763, 777, 779. Subtract from your figure the following, which are called Knidian but are not: 727, 728, 729 (Rhodian), 732, 2 ex. (according to the drawing, surely this is a Pontic type? anyhow, not Knidian), 736 (Rhodian), 742 (Rhodian) 745 and 746 (Rhodian). The final figure for Knidian seems to be 37 ~~37~~. To get the number of jars, remember that Knidian like Rhodian were usually stamped on both handles. Did you have a lot of illegibles in this class? I notice that though your numbers 723 through 758 add up (with duplicates) to a total of 43, the figure on p. 359 is 54.

I am sure you must have seen the long bulletin on your book by J. and L. Robert, Revue des Etudes Grecques, 1958, p.185. Here they point out that 793 is surely from Abydos, the first example known.

In my letter to you of April 28, 1958, I asked you a number of questions connected with your Istria book, to which I would still like answers: 1) what is the evidence for attributing the jar to the left in fig.4 to Miletos; 2) is the scale in fig. 8, p.11, wrong; 3) exactly what stamps are on the Thasian jars from Jurilovca, see fig.71, p.379. On p.380, you say that it is a type with the device of Herakles Archer, but there are various different stamps with this device; while the drawing of the stamp on the Jurilovca jar in fig.17, p.35, left, shows an amphora as device. If possible, please send me rubbings of these stamps - I again enclose small papers suitable for making rubbings. For the dating of the Chian as well as the Thasian shapes, it is very important to know exactly what stamps are on these jars found with the Chian. Has any detailed publication been made, or is any now in preparation?

In nearly all my letters to you I have mentioned our need for information and rubbings of stamps of Kos, for our corpus volume. There has been some delay in the publication of this work, and we are now completing the plates and text. In your letter of Nov. 25, 1958, you sent us drawings of the following items from Callatis: Inv.M.Z.R.C. A 147, 150, 173, 420, 594, 598, 681, 759, 796, 9 double handles. Can you tell me if this is all the stamped double handles from this excavation or site? Apart from Callatis and Istria, can you at least tell me how many Koan (with double handles) have been found in Romania?

I enclose a copy of a typed list of 37 Rhodian eponyms which are rather rare. This is a supplement to my published list of verified Rhodian eponyms in Hesperia 1953, of which a copy is being posted to you now, airmail third class (printed matter). If you find any Rhodian eponyms not in this list and supplement, please send me pictures of the stamp.

With best wishes for your forthcoming publications,

Yours very sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Photos of Thasos and a "Sancian"
sent by V. Camarache TX.61

There have come in an undated letter, postmarked
in Konstanta # 23.9.61. There are no markings of
all on the photos. But the letter states they are "the first
Thasos handles found [in Tonia]." There are altogether
8, and I list them here numbering them Thasos
alphabetically so far as I can read them:

1.) Θασίων
rhyton
Δυνάτεις

NEW *cont'd by*
6.4.61

2.) Θασίων
device
Δυνάτεις

Bon 593

*filed - all
phot. all
devices and*

3.) Θασίων
boukranion
Ἰδρύς

NEW *cont'd by*
6.4.61

4.) Θασίων
κρηταφών
lyre

Bon 915

Θασίων (πινυρτή)
Κρητοφών
(rute.)

*filed
phot. all E
"lyre" and
(change) work
(list)*

5.) Θασίων
horn
Κλεοστράτος

first! pub. att.
to horn and
(post-Bon)

7.) Ζεύς
vase IV
Θασίων (inv.)

NEO
(post-Bon)
first and pub.
att. in vase
(Ζεύς I)

6.) Θασίων
double axe right
Κρατιστάνας

first and
pub. att.
(post Bon)

8.) Ἀρόδ/ωρίδ/
horn

first and
pub. att.

Do this not pub.
in I.G.

V. Canarache

Directorul Muzeului Regional Dobrogea
Strada Elena Pavel nr. 23 Constanta

R.P. Română

Dear miss Grace,

To be excused or to explain my so called "disappearance" is very difficult now after such a long interval.

I believe it became not so disagreeable to you as to not try to reconnect our correspondence. May be only a justification: there are three years I bear all the responsibility of the excavations made at Tomis. It is a great task and extremely pressing. We work day and night - summer and winter without intermission. The results are formidable. Now we know for the first time the real Tomis - in hellenistic time as in roman and in post constantinian epoch. All the complex of the harbour and the roman edifice with mosaic is only an example of the big buildings which adorned Tomis in the period of its glory. I don't mention the late roman basilicas, the furnaces for ceramic, the buildings of the acropole. These last years I discovered at Tomis attic ceramic of V-th century and amphora handles (really not many) representing centers as Rhodes, Thasos, Cos, Sinope, Heraclea and others yet unknown.

I know what interest you have for Thasos handles at Tomis and in this purpose I send you the photos of the first Thasos handles found here. Now, publishing the epigraphic material of Dobrogea, I prepare a corpus of amphoras of Callatis, where these appear in a great number. I have not the new bibliography and what is more difficult, I don't possess the new publications which have appeared from 1952 till now, about Thasos, Rhodes, Cos. It would be much more than an entreaty and much more than an agreeable surprise if I shall demand and if I shall receive these publications. The corpus of Callatis, rich by the variety of Thasian, Rhodian, and Cos handles would be put, thanks to your benevolence, on serious bases. I have taken the obligation to be ready to publish the amphoras of Callatis till the end of November, so I believe to send it to you at the beginning of next year, of course if you will aid us with the most recent elements of onomastics, dating and chronology for Thasos, Rhodes and Cos. We are not up to day about the handles of Chios. I prepare now the preliminary reports of recent excavations. I shall send them to you.

Yours sincerely,

V. Canarache

*With Mr. ...
- Constanta
23.9.61
A. ...
(original)*

[30]

AMERICAN SCHOOL
OF CLASSICAL STUDIES



54 SOUIDIAS STREET
ATHENS

30 November 1957

Miss Virginia R. Grace

To

American School of Classical Studies at Athens

1 - Hesperia Supplement X

\$7.50

To be sent to Canarache in Romania.

Credit Library A/c

Paid w. check no. 516

of 2. XII 57

best^{most} good

and thanks

Cu ~~este~~ complimentele și mulțumiriile mele cele mai bune

Cu complimentele și mulțumiriile mele cele mai bune!

V. Canarache

Cu complimentele

și mulțumiriile mele

cele mai bune!

on copy of
suppl. X and
X. 11. 52

Cassowary book

mention of VG

citation of BCH 1952, pp. 514-540, and mention
of proposed corpus by Bon-VG (p. 20, under 2)

on dating of Thesaur p. 32, a ref. to BCH 1951
"pp. 142-187" same ref. on p. 34,
adds: fig. 97, no. inv. 397 "dating in the
see also p. 37, same to ref. same pub.

Note.

cont. of jn of medals, p. 9

stamped Thesaur, early Thesaur, L. new p. 10

— also stamped Thesaur, p. 35

ref. p. 19 ^{note 3} to that article by Staerman

must also imp. bibling, esp. book of Gieseler 1939
seems to be ground? on stamps

BL. SEA AREA - ROMANIA

11.8.57
No reply as yet
27.8.57
his book received last night
with a nice message in one
Surf for the coming winter
KAW CARK

September 21, 1957

Mr. V. Canarache
Care of Deputy Director,
Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine
Calea Victoriei 125
Bucuresti, Romania

Dear Mr. Canarache:

The American School of Classical Studies in Athens has recently received a copy of your Importul Amforelor Stampilate la Istria, with some other volumes and a request to establish exchange. I am much interested in your book, and would like if possible to have a copy for my own use and for those who are working with me here on amphoras and their stamps. If you can have a copy sent to me, I would send you in exchange Supplement X of our journal Hesperia, on the Small Objects from the excavations of the Pnyx. This volume contains three long articles, one on the Figured Pottery, a second on the Hellenistic Pottery, and the third, written by myself, on the stamped amphora handles. This volume was published in 1956, and contains 80 photographic plates, and our most recent evidence on chronology.

Let me congratulate you on having completed the hard work necessary for the preparation of a book of this kind, which will be very useful. It also looks very attractive in its handsome cover.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Dacia 1958
p. 133

Finds in
Mourighiol
Museum (Romanian
country)
183

2nd
cent
A.D.

Tars 7
Horaklein,
Ungary
to 7
3rd cent
B.C.



Рис. 6. — Эллинистическая керамика.

Notes from Mr. Cheimov's
reading.

ROMANIA

1. XII. 59

Very poor stuff.

36.01

(Prospectus)

E. Dujor, "Getic-Dacian Culture in Mouriguel";
Dacia, N.S. II, 1958, pp. 125-141. (In Russian.)

Material known to us from various excavations, settlements & cemeteries, in Rumania. Date, 1st and 2nd periods of Iron Age. Point constantly added to the map. Finds N of Dobruja and in Mouriguel not far from Tulcea ~~excavations~~, complete our information.

Mouriguel is on the Danube half way between Tulga and St. George. Known as ruins of Roman fortress. Identifications, various guesses. ⁽³⁾ Date between ^{1st} early Iron Age and early Foundation, made it possible to complete our knowledge of the area. Among them, Getic-Dacian-period finds are an important group.

Excavations 1954-1957. Cremation burials, various parts of the village. 50 burials are of about 300 B.C. Rich new material on burial ~~and~~ customs, and the development of pottery of the 2nd phase of the Iron Age. 2 parallel sites of burial; often cremation, seldom inhumation.

How was the cremation done? No pit place found. Still, probably everything in the ^{with} ~~in~~ was burned with the ornaments of brass, bronze, iron, silver, silver &c.

Frag. of Hellenistic amphoras close to the urns allow us to suppose ^{the} ~~the~~ sacrifices were made at the place. What was left was put in a pit or in an urn set ⁶⁰ down in the pit. Types of graves:

most characteristic, burial without urn.

Usually, burned bones put right into pit, covered with earth or sandy ash, & the soil. Then covered

OVER

with several stones.

In other graves, remains just below 3-4 stones, rarely to bottom of the pit, and grave covered with 1 stone, and everything with earth.

Small open graves more carefully done - made like an odd box, of stone slabs. No offerings in this type.

Most usual, burial with urns, but there are variants. Urns usually local make, Hellenistic.

Urn usually covered by a ^{or bowl} cup, upside down; its found near the urn, if the burial has been interrupted with. Sto. urn set in the bowl; then the remains are on the ground. Once inside of the bowl a faint vase with foot, made of grey clay. Sto. urn and bowl are of brown paste. One mixed colors. Pots in grave, also local, sto. Hellenistic complexion of grey of clay.

Urn burials, more careful. Built pits, pit covered also with stones. Fig 2. In a parallel pipe space, set the urn and the offering. Some of the burial are double, with 2 urns, each with its bowl. Same arrangement found in recent campaigns, and allows us to explain violated graves later found when jars were mixed with stones.

p. 127

Sto. urn is Hellenistic. No local stuff, only Hellenistic. In one case, Hell. black glaze bowl, not

covered, and close to a skyphos. In other cases, instead of the urn, a Hellenistic amphora, set horizontally, toward North, or perpendicularly.

We have also two ~~the~~ inhumation burials. One very poor, no offerings. The other, square pit, 2 meters, paved by flat stones. Here, among the ornaments, a grey glazed bowl.

11 Beside the graves, a pit with offerings, Fig. 3. Most are Hell. amphoras, 1 kylix, and 2 big jars of local make; one is wine-shaped, and the other a bowl of brown paste.

U. imp. documentary material in connection with burial rites. At this time - 3rd cent. B.C., - 2 kinds of rites.

Cremation preferred, and only rare cases were inhumation.

Contemporary, as we can now prove. ^{on inhumation burials?} Potted decoration interrupted by 2 small ears with projections. On both,

p. 128 ring base. Similar bowls often found in cremation burials. Bronze ^{bracelet} ~~bracelet~~ of a pattern with crocheted in half, a big 3 sided arrowhead. 2.) The

appearance of the pit is just as in the big inhumations. ~~the~~ N-S direction of burials. Laid far off, to avoid any body. All parallel.

(more on burial customs.)

Rich and varied ceramic material. No ^{coins} coins.

Among jars, 2 classes, local and imported. Among local, imported are 2 porous hand-made ^{new} (Fig. 4). Various shapes. Unsymmetrical, free. No duplicates. and 1 bowl

(p. 129) past, unsifted. The firing is very weak, - its reddish or pottery like. - - - mostly brown, red is rare. Fragile, badly pres. In this case, chiefly the urns. (Fig. 4, 3-6). . . . (Deser. of these jars.) (mostly what (p. 130 is fig.) shows in the photos)

p. 131 (more of the same)

p. 132 It seems some of these things ^{must have been} used in the burial ceremonies. Analogies of the bowls etc. in the big cemetery of - - - Ciberna (5) covers on the urns, of the same material.

Ref. to fig. 5: "Gray glazed pottery made on the wheel" (caption).

2nd group has pottery made on the wheel, carefully. Pottery lines & has a shape. Deser. of technique, shape. Metal imitation, Fig. 5, 4.

and of p. 132, ^{referred} (more detail, and ref. to Fig. 5, 2)

Wave lines on inside, Fig. 5, 6 3. XII. 59

The ^{foot} plate with spiral? handles, bands on both sides, is quite diff. from the rest (Fig. 5, 3), especially its high foot.

p. 134 With jar, another shape. Variation. Fig. 5, 5, 5, 4. These pots not urns, but contained offerings. Fig. 5, 7 is ? an urn, w. strong convex shape, and high curved open rim.

(p. 134)

The Hellenistic imported ^{amphorae are} ~~ceramics~~ ^{are} ~~important~~.

(Fig. 6, 1) - One is fully preserved, the other could be reconstructed, but second found only in frags. used as covers for urns of local make. The clay of the amphorae is very varied, showing they were from diff. centers of industry. Rather a lot of Thasian, pink clay, micaceous, of ^{elegant} ~~exquisite~~ form. In most cases, these amphorae had no stamp. But in one of the groups was found ^{only a single} ~~a handle~~ with a red stamp which presents a dolphin with inscri. ΘΑΣ. ΤΥΔΕ-ΜΑΧΟΣ. Frags. of Herakleian amphorae of hard clay with black crystals of quartzite, with en- glyphic stamp on neck and inscript in 2 or 3 lines. ΕΡΤΗ/ΡΟΣ and ΕΠΑΡ/(ΚΟΤΣΙ)/ΕΟ[.]Α (επι. Ποσειδάων) shows ^{prob.} ~~rather~~ center of production, Fig. 6, 2. And there are some fragments of which the origin cannot be fixed. The characteristics of this group are usual for the center of industry along the Black Sea in the 4th - 3rd century.

Among the mass of frags. of amphorae were found small Hellenistic pots. The type of these pots is very varied. (cf. Kyllia (Fig. 6, 5)). - Kallitros, Fig. 6, 4. w. vert. handles, ornamented by 4 palmettes, has 2 colours, outside brown, and inside white. The other kantharos (Fig. 6, 7) ~~displays~~ whose handles are sliced off, covered with ^{good} black glaze. The third, also w. vertical handles, has a graffiti inscri. ΑΥΛΕΥΣ ΜΥΤΡ (no picture). The bowl w. incising rim, used

as was covered w. bl. glaze, orn. w. palmettes
(Fig. 6, 13.) Slipped in place; Fig. 6, 6th ^{one} side by plate,
hard ~~of~~ red, w. yellow red ground.
SKIP

36.06

Φ. 139, 2nd fl.: Now we found more and more of the grey
ware, and the shape develops under the influence of
the evolution of taste and progress of technique. Greek
pottery has ^(subt.) an influence that the grey pottery should go
everywhere, all through Thracians, and then the
active role is played by Roman - Celts. Prob. the
Gotho-Dacians had been in direct contact with Greek
culture, without contact with intermediaries of the
south Thracians. A consid. no. of amphoras and
red clay jars covered with ~~bl.~~ glaze, are a proof
that there was a very close union bet. local and
the Hell. centers on the Black Sea. Numerous frag.
of amphoras are proof of v. diff. center of glaze
industry. It is true that stamps are rare, the
shapes are typical for 2nd half of 4th and 1st
half of 3rd B.C. ⁽²⁰⁾ At end of 4th cent. appear
the Thracian Hercules stamps of which we found
2 in our graves. ⁽²¹⁾ [Tritoli, 1955-40.] One of them
is of a later provenance. Other Hell. ^{ports} jars are found
more rarely, and they are all of diff. makes, for ex.
Bylissos with a thin glaze almost like engobe,
or Kantharos with brown glaze. Both are
ornamented inside with 5 palmettes set almost
symmetrically, or etc. surrounded by dots. That kind
of ornament is often found in the 4th-3rd cent. B.C. ⁽²²⁾
[Leir, Robinson, Hesperia, Olbia.], and coincides
with rather careless fabrics. Etc.

Slip more

p. 140

Finds at Myriaghet proved the were both
 cremation & inhumation burials close together.
 - - - must be dated in about the 3rd cent. B.C.

// (On these spec., see also note in French
 same vol., p. 482, "Civiliz. Jeto. Dace.")

21. I. 63

37

Notes from articles in Dacia
— finds in Rumania. (journal)

T. Săuciu - Săveanu, "Callatis. 1^{er} Rapport Préliminaire de",

Dacia I, 1924, pp. 108-165,

Therion, pp. 149, 150, ~~151~~ 153

p. 149, 2 Τη]αρχίδα|Θαρίων (position of stem & breaks not known)
letter N

(no drawing)

Eng., PH .255, diam. of mouth .105

at home of D. Ionasescu, in ^[Callatis] Mangalia.

p. 149, 3 Θαρίων

(drawing)
fig. 49)

oar

χαλπίας

p. 150, 5 Παντεμύδου

fig. 51 (drawing)

boukranion

Pale yellow micaceous clay, v. fine.

(Add Thess. Box 317)

p. 150, 6

fig. 52
(drawing)

animal (dioc. not met) (animal not to draw)

#

p. 153, 17.

[Θαρίων] Δαμιάστης

animal

Πανταγίς

p. 153, 18

[Απύστεϊδης]

tripod

Fine micaceous clay, powdery yellow. grey
surface, light brick red core.

Add: Hermon. 55, 440

Thess. 1878 (Dimitriadis
Paul)

(over)

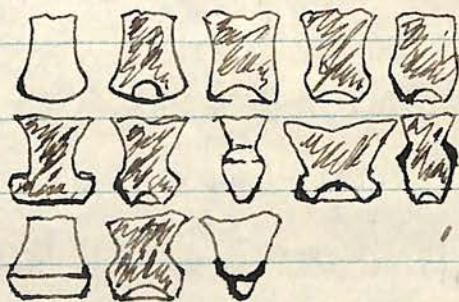
Θαρίων|Λεύκω|v (retr.)

11

Miscellaneous stamps have been recorded by H.E., and
are in Kuiki for Publications folder.

^{many} ~~at least~~ jars are ill. fig. 71, p. 154, from "lit de la mer
recueillie à Mangalia." ~~Descriptions~~ Incuse stamps on them
[prob. on 2 of them? one looks different - late?]

a series of toes are ill. (drawings), fig. 84, p. 159



same style, same subject, coins of 1925

— Dacia II, 1925

p. 129, 1

[³Αριστρίδης] ??

Some toes in this under G,
pp. 116-117, figs. 29-30 (misc. with
unables) include a correspondence?
(fig. 30, 3).

(It reads 2 and P

on
no

fig. 48
(drawings)

arvice? boukr? ~~pellet~~?

as not retr.)

Θασίαν Θρασίου/ο[

(refr.)

Callatis (Mangalia,
Rumania);
Dacia II, 1925,
p. 129, 1

p. 130, 2

Θασίαν]

fig. 51

(drawings)

cock

Θεότομπος

p. 131, 3

Θασίαν/Δελφίνος

fig. 49 (not found)
(drawings)

dolphin
Αλφειάριος

field

S. I. 48

material found in Rumania, and
published in Dacia VII-VIII, 1937-40
(Bucharest 1941) is being filed in
the following ~~B~~ folders:

Miscellaneous types Stefan's articles

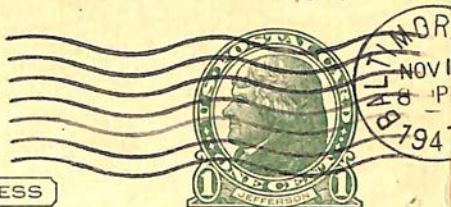
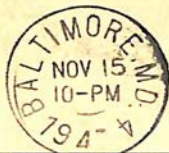
Devices - Thasian Cantacuzino's

— RUMANIA Săuceanu - Săveanu

29.8.53

Note that the handles in Dacia I, II, III-IV, V-VI,
as well. Inghinad, Thasian are being filed, also
any Rudin (see folder Rudin from Publications), also a
few early Alodian I have identified. Most of the
other stamps are anonymous ones, but there are
a certain number of Miscellaneous, which have
not been filed in any systematic way.

40a



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Miss Virginia Grace
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton
New Jersey

Nov. 14, 1947

Dear Virginia:

Very interesting
amphora handles (Thasian)
are published in Dacia VII-VIII
(1937-1940), which came out in 1941,
e.g.

ΘΑCΙΛ

Sabazios extending his right arm

ΠΘΛΥΛΝ

I wondered if you had
seen the volume, and so I write
you about it. There are two
articles on the Thasian amphora
handles, all of which come
from ^{ancient} Callatis in the Dobruja
= modern Mangalia

Jim Oliver

This is the man ^{Tom} T. says
is no good. The article is
certainly not good. But
then.

ROMANIA:

CALLATIS

5. I. 48

41,01

Th. Saviuc - Săveanu, "Callatis VII," in Dacia
VI-VIII, 1937-40, Bucharest 1941, ^{ed.} pp. 253-270

("Inscriptions sur argile")

Handles [ⓧ] discovered in the excavations at
Mangalia in 1932-36. [ⓧ] He says

"handles," but some frags. are of tiles or
suds-like: e.g. no. 1, with estyrium
stamp is on a frag. .235 X .12 X .025
M

Some very dim photographs of ⁶ stamped
handles are included in Fig. 45, p. 279.
They presumably illustrate some of the
items in the catalog, nos. 1-89, pp.
253-270

Nos. 26 - are from private collections in
Mangalia. But there is no ^{excavation} finding-
documentation for any of the 89.

(2.)

Summary of the catalogue:

<u>Callulodes</u>	
<i>Asiopyga lineator</i>	47
(1 file)	
<i>Pteronotus</i>	608
<i>Theraps</i>	14
<i>unident.</i>	220
Total	89

Asplenium:

1 (tête), 2, 4, 6 (bavette w. part of body of jar), 7, 8 (bavette w. part of body of jar, "en argile brun Van Dieck [!!] et brun-violet, à l'intérieur, et ocre-jaune vers la surface avec des paillettes de mica"), 9, ~~10~~ 12, 14, 15 ("terre de Sienne brûlée"), 17, 19 ("rouge-Indien et blanc"), 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 ("brun-violet pastel, rosée à la surface"), 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 72, 73, 74, 75-81

Uncertain.

(increments
and clay color
are given)

22 down

3 (Μενελάου), 10 ($\begin{matrix} \Delta\text{ΗΜΗΔ} \\ \text{ΠΙ} \\ \text{ΑΤ} \end{matrix}$), 13 (amphion north *Cadmus* ΕΛΙΖΙ),
16 (Ἀγαθών), 22 ($\begin{matrix} \Delta\text{ΥΔ} \\ \text{Ο30} \end{matrix}$), 47 ($\begin{matrix} .045 + .907 \\ \text{Κυρηνάου} \end{matrix}$), 48 (Νικίας), 84 (Nikias).

52 (IDATT), 53 (copied as possibly Rhodin, but I guess after all not)
66 (M.E.H. note), 67 (H.M.S. in O. det. 018, with "saillies ronds" in
middle 68 (AI - 755496), 69 (annual?), 70 (running leaves?),
71 (Apert data), 72 (B.O. KOY - Rhodin?), 73 (brush w. APKEBO), 74-76,
77 (sheds), 78

5 (.05 x .029) (stamp .029 x .026): *Stachys* stems: 87
fls. concave (wind) 88

^{ms. 4}
 - ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~crisis~~ ^{crisis}, small hint -
 (lengthy ^a descr. of other remains of 2 letters)

11 $(.052 \times .025)$ (stamp $.039 \times .03$) θ_{allow} (linear)

head of horse
on back
- two horses

'Idra'dys [sic]

(Thesis cont. on p. 4)

Rhodian: [he does not say so]

18 Λίνου *clinet* (11 worn)

23 Ἐπὶ
αὐτοκράτ(205)
Ἀρχαρίου

54 πρώτος

(67 possibly - see Volume)

24 Ἐπὶ Τυμ-
οδίκου
Σμενθίου

6 or possibly 8
Rhodian

25 Ἐπὶ Αἰαγάριου
δρου
Αἰαγίου

40 ? Ἐπὶ Ἀγ-
ήμορος
(he refers to
Nilsson, p. 354.
But says the clay
is like Thasian,
and W x T are
.046 x .029,
stamp .022 x .017)

53 ?

ΑΓΑΠ
ΟΝΟΦΥΣ
(the refers to Nilsson)
p. 110, no. 204
Ἐπὶ Βουδ/αγόρα/
παρὰ Εὐφρονος
unknown origin
Note that B. is

a Rhodian name: see Blinkenberg
Λίνος index. But E. is
apparently not.

Thasian cont.:

55. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ handle .041 x .02
 "var-fluon conchi" stamp .037 x .024
 $\Upsilon\alpha\mu\phi\alpha\nu\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ H. refers to Herm. for name
 (not device)
56. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (limit c) handle .046 x .021
 device stamp, frag.
 $\Upsilon\rho\chi\eta\nu\epsilon\beta$
57. $\Upsilon\rho\alpha\kappa\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$ handle .046 x .022
 star, on sun stamp, frag.
 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (limit c)
58. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ handle .047 x .023
 var stamp .035 x .022
 $\Pi\omega\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (inv.)
59. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (limit c) handle .048 x .027
 head, conchi stamp .033 x .022
 $\Pi\omega\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$
60. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ handle .048 x .024
 head, right crater stamp .033 x .025
 $\Pi\omega\theta\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$

See to the
 article on
 these

See Thasian handles

61. like 60, but ~~same~~ not preserved (brass)
 handle .046 x .032
 stamp .036 x .024 (!!)

See the
 article on
 this name
 (under DEVICES-
 THASIAN)

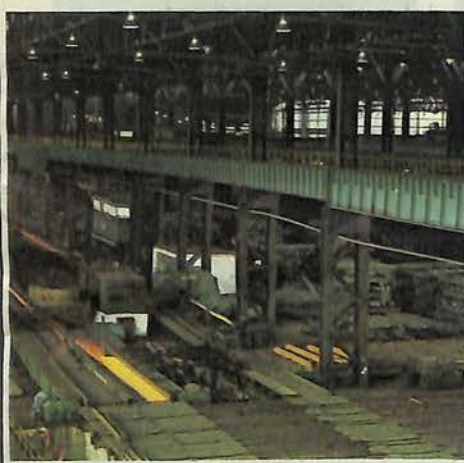
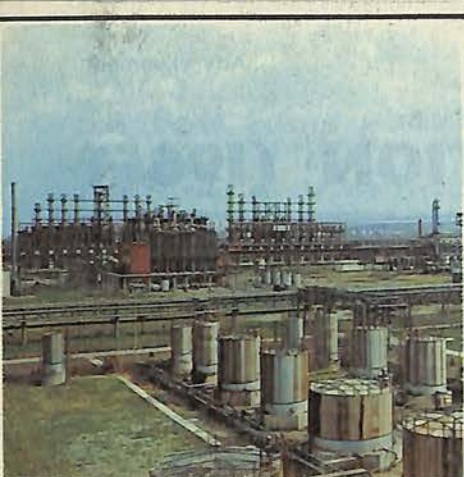
62. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (not lunate) handle .049 x .02
 beaded end
 ending in a fish
 [Πολύ]ων stamp .033 x .024

63. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (lunate c) handle .042 x .022
 amphora, mouth left
 [Δια]χόρας stamp .031 x .022
 (Restored from a handle
 in a private collection in
 Mangalia.) (app'tly not
 the same as —)

64. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ handle .043 x .022
 amphora, mouth left stamp .038 x .026
 [Δ]ιαχόρας

65. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (lunate c) handle .046 x .024
 notypicor conchi, mouth left stamp, frag.
 φρίδενπ[ος]

89. $\Theta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$ (not lunate) handle .044 x .02
 orb stamp .04 x .04
 Παμφά[ος] frag.
 Ref. 8 Hann for
 name.



ROMANIA

SUPPLEMENT TO
The New York Times

INTERNATIONAL EDITION

SEPTEMBER 12, 1966

Advertisement

Advertisement

ROMANIA - PLACE IN EUROPEAN PRODUCTION (1965)



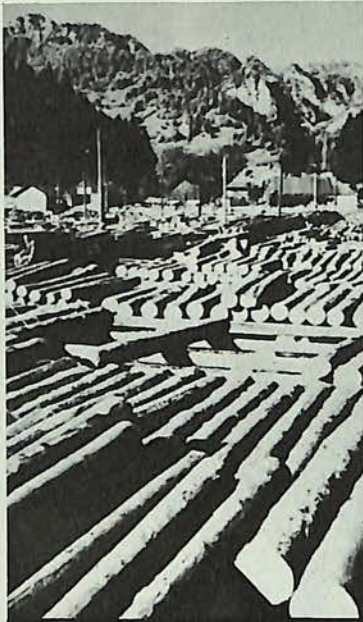
CRUDE OIL = SECOND PLACE
1959 = 11,438 thous. tons
1965 = 12,571 thous. tons

NATURAL GAS = SECOND PLACE
1959 = 5,782 m. cu. m.
1965 = 12,867 m. cu. m.



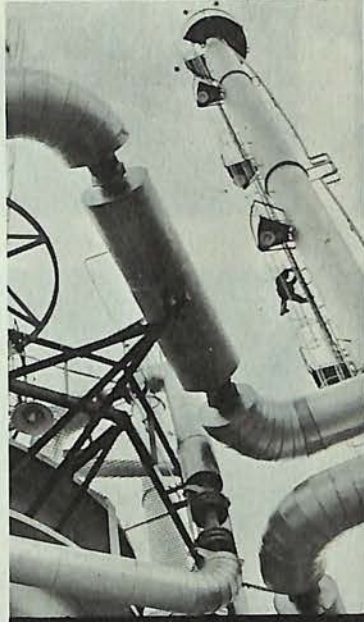
TRACTORS = NINTH PLACE
1959 = 11,000 units
1965 = 15,836 units

CORN = SECOND PLACE
1959 = 5,680 thous. tons
1965 = 5,877 thous. tons



PARTICLE BOARDS = FOURTH PLACE
1959 = 17,083 tons
1965 = 124,243 tons

SAWN SOFTWOOD = NINTH PLACE
1959 = 2,626 thous.cu.m
1965 = 2,913 thous.cu.m



CAUSTIC SODA = SEVENTH PLACE
1959 = 62,000 tons
1965 = 233,000 tons

SODA ASH = EIGHTH PLACE
1959 = 104,000 tons
1965 = 350,000 tons



ORGANIC DYES = SEVENTH PLACE
1959 = 3,750 tons
1965 = 6,268 tons

facts and opinions on

Romanian products



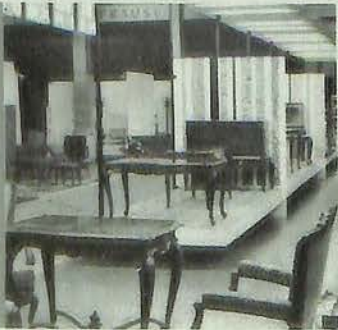
Specialists consider that the Romanian-made 4 LD-150 drilling rig has met with outstanding success thanks to its technical excellence and economic features. This rig is now used in many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. A more recent achievement is the 3 DH-200 A drilling rig about which Prof. Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Federal Germany's Chancellor, said on the occasion of the visit paid to the Romanian pavilion at Hanover where it was exhibited: "This outfit is a proof of Romania's high technique in the field of oil extraction, of oil equipment building."

The jubilee display of the Leipzig Fair presented one of Romanian engineering's finest achievements, the U-650 tractor. The U-650's ruggedness and versatility earned it a gold medal and a Diploma of Honor at the Fair in 1965.



Romania is aware that participation at international fairs and exhibitions contributes to mutual understanding and fruitful commercial contacts. Thus from 1950 to 1965 Romania participated in 260 fairs in 40 countries throughout the world.

The Viennese newspaper Die Presse praised Romanian furniture exhibited at the Wood Fair at Kagenfurt for its "simple lines and well-proportioned dimensions, its beauty and sober elegance. Whether of the Sheraton, Florentine, Empire, Renaissance or Hepplewhite type, Romanian furniture is always practical and well adjusted to present-day requirements".



In the province of Moldavia, in northeast Romania lies Cotnari, famous for its vineyards that have always yielded excellent wines. Robert Browning paid tribute to Cotnari wine in The Flight of The Duchess. Cotnari wines have won numerous gold medals at international wine fairs.

A Few Facts about Romania

COUNTRY: Area: 237,500 kilometers; share in the world's over-all area = 0.17 %.

CAPITAL: Bucharest. Population: 1,382,239. Flight hours (by TAROM planes) to other European cities: Bucharest-Paris 4 hours 50 minutes; Bucharest-Vienna 2 hours 5 minutes; Bucharest-Rome 3 hours 45 minutes; Bucharest-Athens 3 hours 10 minutes.

POPULATION: 19,027,367; (July 1, 1965) share of the world population = 0.59 %.

MAIN CITIES: Cluj, 206,687; Timisoara, 170,793; Brasov, 236,351; Ploiesti, 177,730; Constantza, 173,722; Craiova, 150,936 and Jassy, 159,588.

PRODUCTION: Total social product (1959 = 100) 1965 = 173. Distribution of total social product (by per cent) : Industry, 57; Building, 9.4; Agriculture and forestry, 22; Transport and telecommunications, 3.3; Goods traffic, 4.7; Other sectors, 3.6.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONTENTS

- Foreign trade reflects the progress of Romanian economy.
- Romania's attraction to businessmen.
- Romanian machinery and equipment go to 50 countries.
- The « 1 Mai » Ploiesti Works, a citadel of Romanian oil field equipment.
- Romanian trade in chemicals.
- « Danubiana » 1,000,000 tyres annually.
- Achievements and prospects in the Romanian light industry.
- Delicious Romanian foodstuffs.
- Panorama of the Romanian cinema in 1966.

1	2	3	4
12	13		5
11			6
10	9	8	7

FRONT COVER

introduces the reader to beautiful and active Romania

Legend

1. The synthetic rubber and petrochemical products combine at Gheorghiu-Dej Town.
2. The port of Constantza.
3. The « 30 Decembrie » hothouses in Bucharest.
4. The beach at Mamaia.
5. The mountain resort of Predeal.
6. Jassy « Trei Ierarhi » Church (17th century).
7. The Pavilion of the National Economy in Bucharest.
8. Tractor works at Brasov.
9. Electroputere works at Craiova.
10. Thermopower station at Ludus.
11. Rolling mill at Hunedoara.
12. Resita, the city of steel.
13. The « Gate of the Kiss » by Brancusi.

This supplement is sponsored and edited by PUBLICOM-Romanian International Advertising Agency.



ROMANIA'S NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Romania is a country on which nature has lavished both beauty and wealth. Her location ensures a mild climate and although she covers a small area she has a varied topography, comprehensive flora and fauna and a sub-terrain rich in petroleum, coal and ores. Exploiting her potential under conditions of full political and economic independence, the Romanian people are changing the country's economic character day by day. From the Carpathians to the wide flood meadows of the Danube, from the plain of the Baragan to the mysterious realm of the Delta reeds, everywhere a vast, swift-paced industrialization drive is under way. At present the two industrial centers of Hunedoara and Resita are being steadily enlarged and modernized. They are now turning out 3,425,000 tons of steel a year as against 283,000 in 1938. And by 1970 the production will have risen to 6,360,000 tons annually. The petroleum extracted with Romanian-made high standard rigs and refined in high-capacity units at Brazi, Ploesti and Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, has meant that areas formerly ignored on product maps have taken on a new importance. Today these regions pulsate with activity.

Harnessing the swirling waters of rivers, cutting through mountains, erecting new towns, the people have entirely changed the country's landscape and economy. Today Romania is a country with a well-balanced, harmoniously developed, many-sided economy whose 1965 industrial production exceeded by 2.25 times the 1959 level. Over 502 new enterprises and new sections were built during the period of the 1960-1965 Six-Year Plan alone.

The agricultural landscape has also undergone essential changes with the emergence of a mechanized, intensive agriculture practiced on vast farms. The land is no longer parcelled into small, poorly productive plots. Orchards and vineyards now clothe the Carpathian foothills and the lowlands. Everywhere dams are being built, arable land is being reclaimed. This is in broad outline the image of today's Romania. With the prospects opening up to her under the present Five-Year Plan, 1966-1970, this image assumes a new and still more impressive outline. In 1970, the gross industrial output will be about 73 per cent higher than it was in 1965. New energy and resources will be turned into advantage including the Danube's hydro-power resources, nuclear power and mines. New industrial complexes will emerge with blocks of flats, schools and all the amenities around them, bearing the stamp of progress and prosperity. Working enthusiastically to build a flourishing country, the Romanian people step confidently along the path they have chosen — the path of peaceful construction and of co-operation with all peoples of the world.

FOREIGN TRADE REFLECTS PROGRESS OF ROMANIA'S ECONOMY

The remarkable success of the Romanian economy during the Six-Year Plan is vividly reflected in the evolution of the country's foreign trade.

Having undergone deep renovating changes, like all the other sectors of the national economy, and become an active factor in the rapid promotion of production forces and the general welfare, Romanian foreign trade has followed a steadily ascending line in its swift-paced development. It has increased both in volume and assortment of goods traded and in the number of countries involved.

A brief analysis of the evolution of trade over the last six years points to a more than two-fold increase in 1965 over 1959 at an annual average rate of 13.4 per cent. On the other hand the number of importing countries rose from 29 in 1950 to 70 in 1959 and total more than 100 at present.

With a complex and many-sided economic development under way, Romania's policy is one of international co-operation and wider economic relations with all countries irrespective of their social systems, according to the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality in rights and mutual advantage. Pursuing a foreign economic policy designed to create conditions for lasting, constant and mutually advantageous trade, she encourages economic and commercial relationships based on inter-governmental exchange and has already concluded bilateral trade agreements and arrangements with more than 50 countries.

At the United Nations Trade and Development Conference in 1964, Romania submitted a proposal advocating the use of long-term agreements in international trade and she consistently pursues this policy. Such agreements are in force between Romania and a fourth of the countries she trades with.

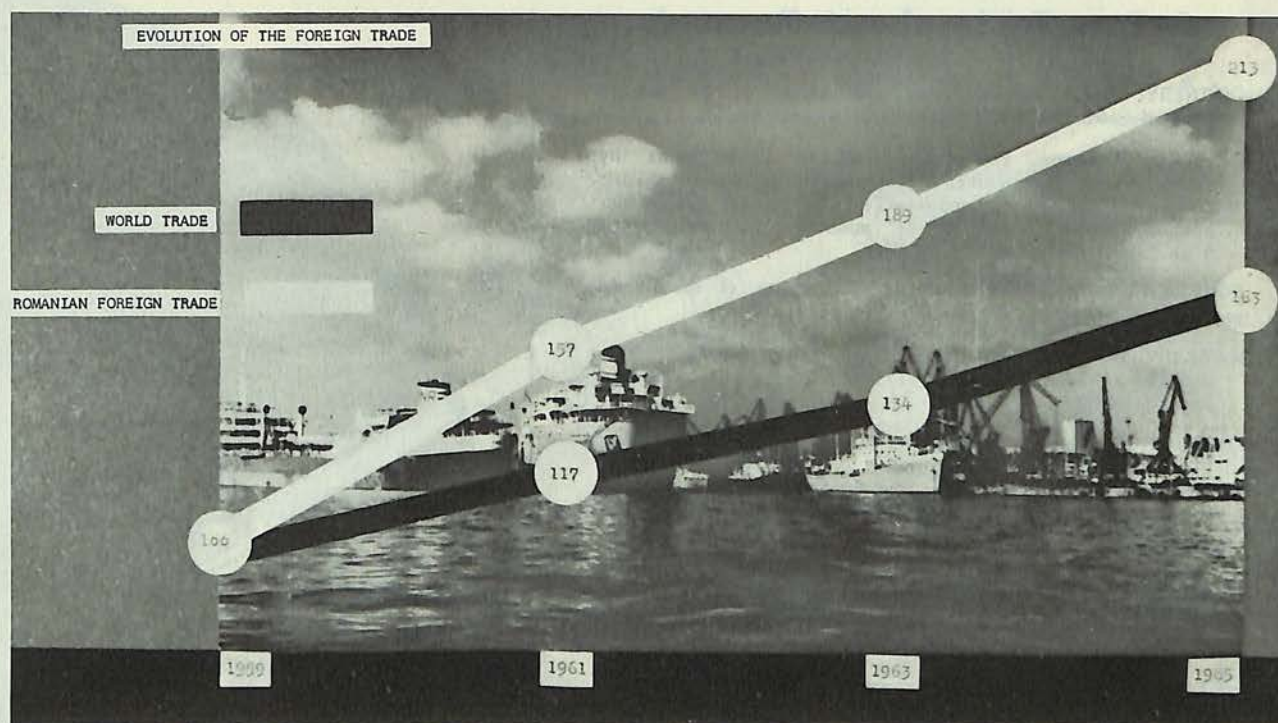
Trade with the Socialist countries is being carried on in compliance with long-term agreements signed for the 1966-1970 period. Moreover, technical-economic co-operation agreements in force until 1970 have been signed with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland, etc. Romania's economic relations with the Socialist countries have expanded steadily. They accounted for 65 per cent of the gross volume of Romanian foreign trade in 1965.

Long-term agreements ensuring a sound basis for balanced trade also mark commercial relations with a number of industrially developed Western countries such as Britain, Austria, Denmark, France, Federal Germany, Italy, Sweden, etc. Trade with these countries has registered important growth.

Concurrently with the extension of her trade with the industrially developed countries Romania has encouraged other forms of economic ties with them, especially in the domain of extensive technical and scientific co-operation, purchase of technical reference material, patents and licences and a wide pooling of experience in the industrial sphere.

Remarkable progress has been made in the establishment and extension of Romania's economic and commercial relations with the developing countries. Showing much sympathy and heartily supporting the efforts of the young sovereign states to achieve rapid and all-round economic and social progress, Romania maintains commercial relations with more than 50 countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa. Trade with a number of these countries, including United Arab Republic, Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, is subject to economic agreements concluded for a period of three to five years. Romania buys different raw materials, foodstuffs and industrial goods from these countries, supplying in return machinery, equipment and complete installations, among other industrial products.

At the same time she gives them technical assistance in exploiting their natural riches and helps in commissioning or operating factories and works whose equipment and installations she has supplied.



An examination of the pattern of Romanian foreign trade will show that the country's steady industrialization, and primarily the expansion of heavy industry, have lent a pronounced industrial character to the exchanges of goods. At present, industrial goods constitute about four-fifths of over-all foreign deliveries. A comparison with the pattern of prewar exports, which consisted of agricultural produce, petroleum products and timber—92 to 96 per cent of gross exports—conclusively shows the leading role played by the country's industrialization in the improvement of the pattern of Romanian foreign trade. Today Romanian exports consist mostly of such goods as machinery and equipment, industrial installations, vehicles, chemicals and high-grade petroleum, timber products and building materials.

No less important changes have taken place in the pattern of imports production facilities holding an overwhelming share in their gross volume.

Romania imports raw materials, fuels, semifabs, production materials and consumer goods to meet the country's ever-growing requirements and exigencies.

Such, in broad outline, are the achievements registered by foreign trade along the 1960-1965 Six-Year Plan.

The provisions of the 1966-1970 Five-Year Development Plan open up fresh prospects to Romanian foreign trade.

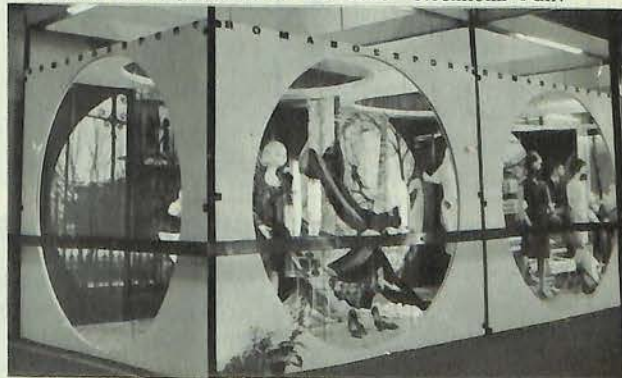
Diversification of production and steady technical progress will ensure a constant growth of foreign trade whose turnover in 1970 is scheduled to be more than 55 per cent above 1965. New enterprises will be built to ensure additional export availabilities and the honoring of delivery terms through supplies of high quality goods at the appointed time will be a constant concern.

Furthermore, the machinery and equipment imported by the country will be the very best on a world level to cope with national economy requirements. Thus, new prerequisites are being created for the extension and diversification of economic intercourse with foreign countries. Romania will continue to develop and intensify her economic co-operation with the Socialist countries while extending her economic relations with all states in pursuance of the principles of observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality in rights and mutual advantage.

The Romanian pavilion at the 1964 Vienna Fair.



The Romanian pavilion at the 1965 Stockholm Fair.



The exhibition of the German Federal Republic in Bucharest in 1965.



The U.S. transportation exhibition in Bucharest.



Romania's attractions for businessmen



Baneasa Airport.

Welcome to our capital... Baneasa Airport is not the biggest in the world by far but it is one of the most stylish and hospitable in Europe. Concrete, glass and an expanse of flowers are a sunny prelude to optimism, good business and pleasure. More than that: they are a promise and an invitation.



Nord Hotel.

2 After an exciting but tiring journey, the Nord Hotel offers you rest and relaxation. And in the elegant lounge you can get information on how to spend a pleasant evening.

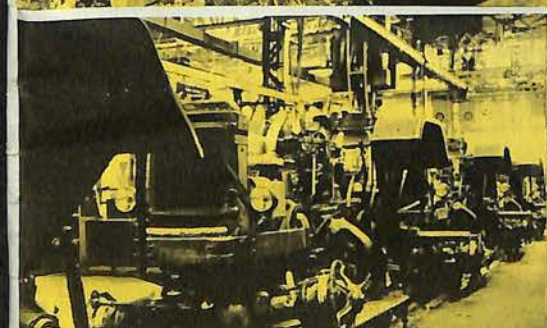


The hall of the Republic Palace.

3 Let us say you have decided on a performance at the Republic Palace Hall. During its short existence, this jewel of architecture, together with the Athenaeum Hall, has played host to orchestras and soloists of world repute. Its acoustics are excellent and together with the modern design and general comfort of the auditorium, provide the basis for an excellent audition.

4 But what about business? A visit to the Chamber of Commerce of the Socialist Republic of Romania will provide valuable and thorough economic and commercial information.

View of Brasov.
The Tractorul works at Brasov.



As a preamble to negotiations, it is necessary to come into touch with the economic realities in Romania. At 50 kms' distance from Bucharest stands the Brazi petroleum refinery.

Continuing your trip, along the picturesque Prahova Valley, you will arrive in Brasov. A visit to the Tractorul Works will acquaint you with Romania's production and export potentialities.



The Brazi refinery.



The Chamber of Commerce of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

8 A trip to the Danube Delta, a paradise of birds unique in its beauty, is the best way to spend a weekend. The picturesque canals, the fishermen's villages, the colonies of pelicans and cormorants, the forests of willows and the vast expanse of reeds are delightful sights. And let us not forget the famous fish dishes accompanied by the renowned Murfatlar wine.

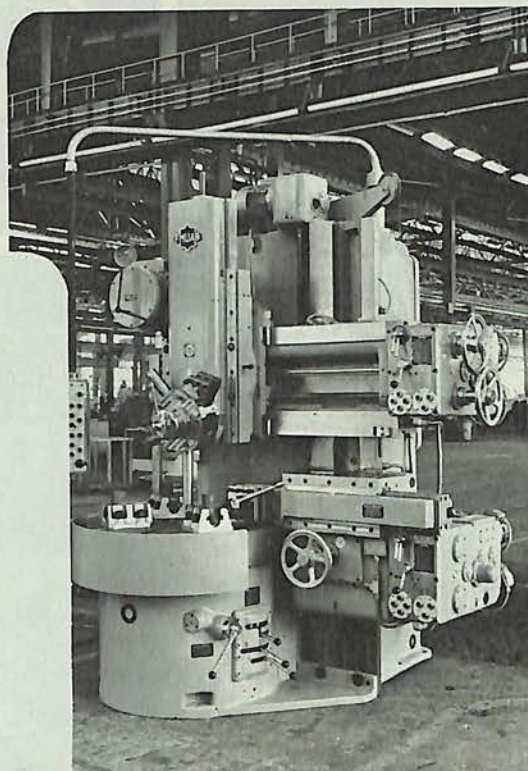
The Danube Delta.



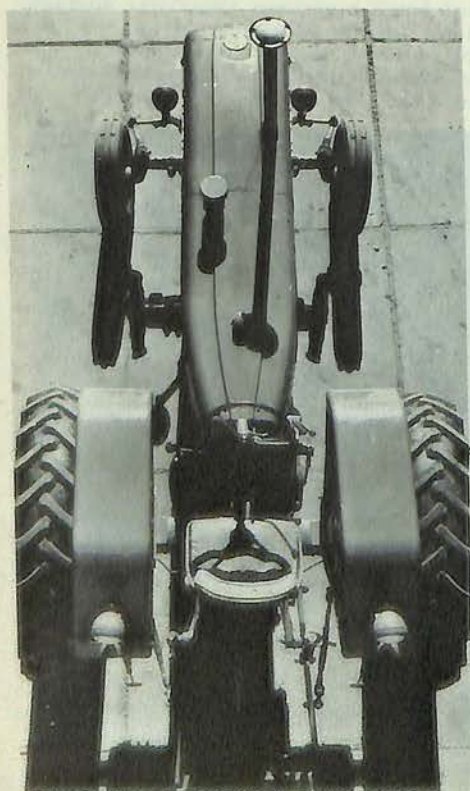
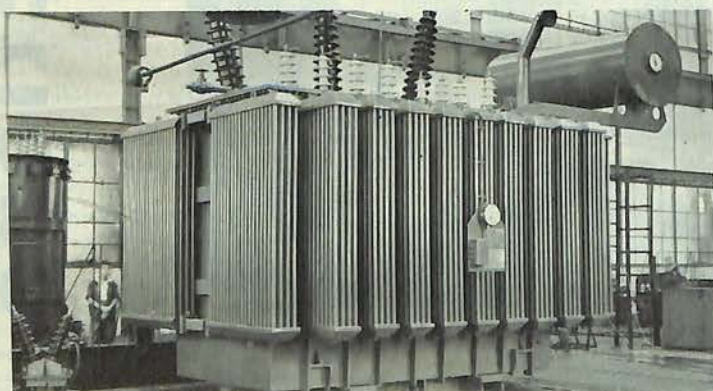
The machine tool and aggregate factory in Bucharest.

Bucharest is not only a town of parks and gardens and the nation's political, administrative and commercial center. It is also an industrial city housing more than a quarter of the country's industry including engineering facilities, chemicals and furniture plants and various types of consumer goods factories. The Bucharest machinery and equipment works, almost entirely automated, is representative of the high technical standard of Romanian machine tools designed for the domestic and foreign markets.





The 1,250 mm. turning and boring mill (above).
A power transformer (left).
The U-650 tractor (lower left).
The « Steagul rosu » works at Brasov (right).
The Arad lathe works (lower right).



ROMANIAN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

SOLD IN 50 COUNTRIES

an interview with Eugen Elinescu,
engineer and general manager
Masinexport-Bucharest

In a recent interview, Eugen Elinescu, general manager of Masinexport, had the following to say about Romanian machinery exports:

Your exported machinery has enjoyed remarkable success. What are the latest developments?

The evolution of exports shows a 2.6 fold increase in 1965 compared with 1959. Today machinery and equipment account for over 19 per cent of Romania's gross exports. Romanian engineering products are sold in some 50 countries. Increasing amounts of products are being exported by Masinexport (deliveries of tractors, motor lorries and respective industrial equipment and complete installations are carried out by Aut Tractor and Industrialexport companies). Lately we have supplied machine-tools to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iran, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and Yugoslavia; electrical engineering equipment to Czechoslovakia, Federal Germany, India, Iran, Turkey, U.S.S.R. locomotives and railway cars to the German D.R., Indonesia, Poland, Hungary; building equipment to Denmark, Federal Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran and Syria. Your export list includes woodworking and textile machines, pumps, domestic and industrial hardware, measuring, optical and medical instruments and appliances. New contracts have been concluded among which are those for the supplying of the United States with vertical lathes.

What machinery was most in demand abroad in 1965?

Our machine tools such as the 1,250 mm. vertical turning and boring machine, the SN-400 lathe and its variants and the 2,100 horsepower Diesel electric locomotives; and excavators, road rollers, electric motors, etc.

What are the prospects for the near future?

When the new Five Year plan is completed, machinery and equipment output will be about 75 per cent greater than in 1965. The average rate of growth is 12 per cent. Thanks to the rise in production and steady widening of the export list, in 1970, our exports will increase by 10 per cent over the 1965 total.



A full-view mast being raised into position

The 3-DH-200 drilling rig.



THE "I MAI"-PLOESTI WORKS

A Citadel of Romanian OILFIELD EQUIPMENT

Ploesti... a town whose existence and destiny were determined by the striking of oil more than a century ago. It is near Ploesti, where the Prahova and Teleajen valleys meet, that the pipelines bringing crude oil from all the Southern Carpathian oilfields converge. On three sides the skyline is bounded by giant refineries processing four-fifths of the country's crude oil production. And it is also here that the I Mai Works produces the most up-to-date oilfield equipment, which has carried the fame of Ploesti and Romania to the four corners of the world.

The main products turned out here are complete drilling rigs with a hook-load capacity of 50, 75, 150, 200 and 315 tons, types T-50, 2-DH, 4-LD, 3-DH and 4-DH drilling wells going down to depths of 1,200, 1,800, 3,200, 4,500 and 7,000 meters. They are comparable with the best products built anywhere in the world in both construction and main operational features.

The 3-DH-200-A drilling rig, for example, powered by three Diesel engines of 700 horsepower each and provided with three hydraulic torque converters, features a hook-load capacity of 200 tons and a high degree of centralization and mechanization of operational controls. The operation can be conducted from the central desk of the drilling foreman, control orders being transmitted over a network of pneumatic devices equipped to meet any climate or site contingencies. At the 1964 Leipzig International Fair, this rig earned the gold medal and the diploma of honor for its high technical standard. This implies recognition of the technical maturity of the Ploesti works: it is a reward for its unceasing efforts to raise engineering standards.

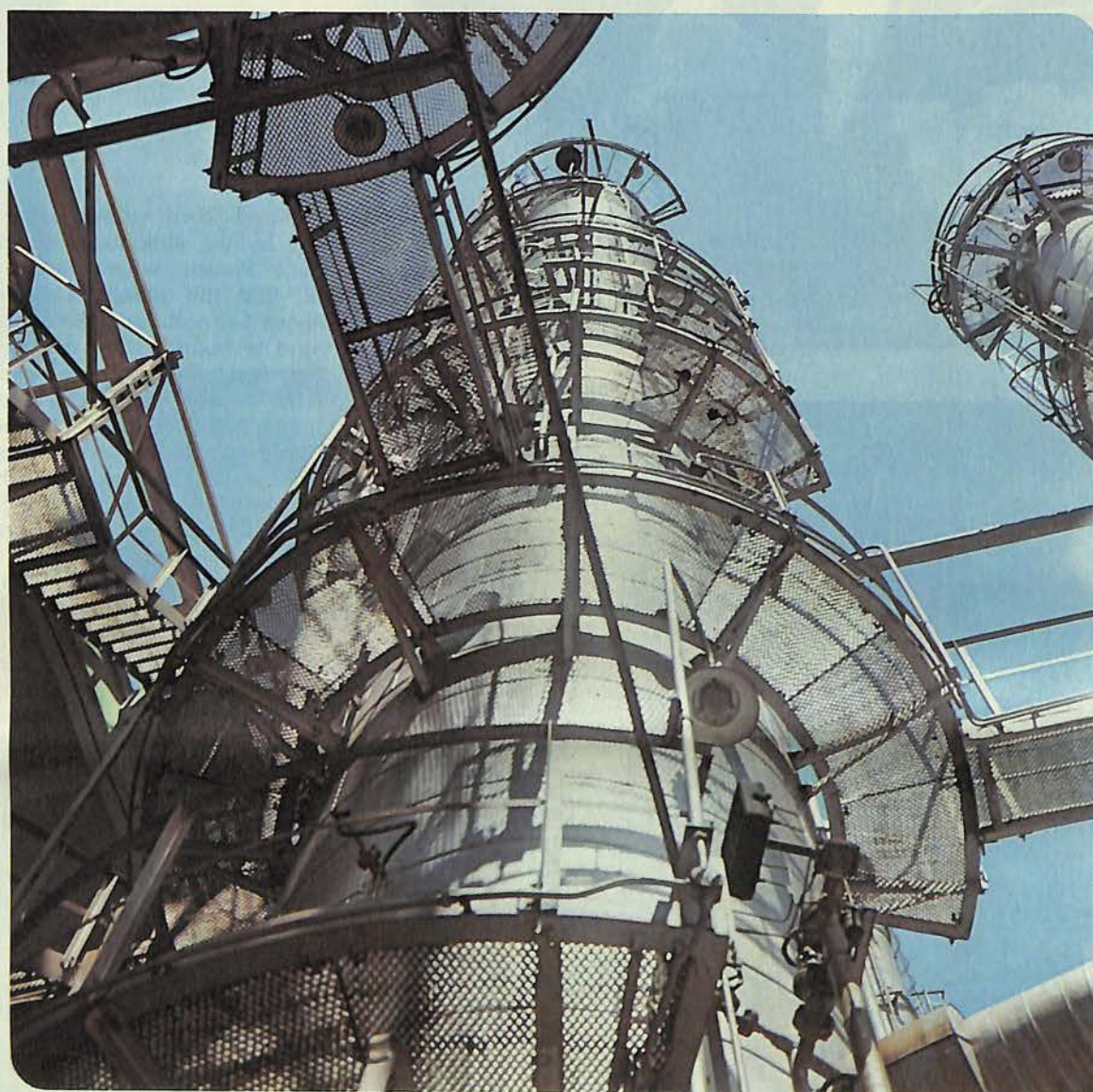
The skilled makers of oilfield equipment in Ploesti enthusiastically continue their efforts for the creation of still better and more powerful equipment. The result is the 4-DH-315 deep-well drilling rig, which can drill down to a depth of 7,000 meters and has recently started normal run production. Powered by four Diesel engines of 700 horsepower each, fitted with hydraulic torque converters, the new outfit operates with 4½ inch drill pipes, at a rated hook-load capacity of 315 tons. It is provided with powerful slush pumps delivering a pressure of 200 kg/sq.cm. and with all the auxiliary equipment that enable it to drill both prospecting and production wells. Its pyramid-shaped derrick has a height of 51 meters between working platform and top. A centralized control system permits operation from the drilling foreman's control desk.

More than 50 per cent of the works' output is intended for export to many countries all over the world where Romanian oilfield equipment finds a ready market. The volume of such exports in 1965 was eight times higher than in 1955.

Drilling outfits, roller bits, cementing aggregates, core drills, spare parts and other equipment are supplied to Albania, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, the Chinese People's Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, the Korean People's Republic, Poland, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In the period 1960-1965 export deliveries amounted to about 400 various drilling rigs. Each of them is an example of the creative work carried on in the citadel of Romanian oilfield equipment.

INDUSTRIALEXPORT - Romania



SUPPLY on request:

COMPLETE PETROLEUM REFINERIES

working on:

fuel, oils or a combination of them.

Complete refinery installations.

CARRY OUT: Designs, Studies, Research work in the domain of petroleum.

ENSURE: technical assistance in the building, commissioning of equipment.

TRAIN: personnel in similar Romanian installations.

ROMANIAN TRADE IN CHEMICALS

The nitrogenous fertilizers combine at Turnu-Magurele.

The chemical combine at Craiova.

The sodium products works at Govora.

The chemical combine at Tirgu Mures.

by Engineer P. Turcu, Deputy Manager of CHIMIMPORT - Bucharest

The expansion of the Romanian chemical industry has resulted in a rich assortment of products made by the country's combines on the world market. Romania thus became an important exporter of chemicals in a relatively short time. With the production and exports of chemicals increasing steadily, CHIMIMPORT-Bucharest was set up in 1950, a company which, according to the general rules of Romanian foreign trade, is sole exporter and importer of chemicals, pulp, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Thanks to commercial competence and the high quality products offered for export, CHIMIMPORT has gained considerable prestige in the international market. A brief examination of the evolution of exports is conclusive in this respect. As against 1959, exports of chemicals were 5.9 times higher in 1965.

Concurrent with the rise in the volume of exported goods, the export list has become ever more comprehensive. Because of the commissioning of the big enterprises erected during the Six-Year Plan period (1960-1965), Romania's exports have included such products as chlorinated insecticides, synthetic rubber, organic solvents, reed pulp, aromatic hydrocarbons, sodium tripolyphosphate, polyethylene, methanol, urea, ammonium nitrate, synthetic tanning materials, polyvinyl chloride, etc.

It should be mentioned that the quality of the main export products has been improved. The soda ash now manufactured is of min. 98.5 per cent purity, its iron and sodium oxide contents having been substantially reduced. A new assortment, heavy soda-ash, has been added to the export list.

The purity of caustic soda is of min. 96 per cent NaOH (caustification brand) and min. 98 per cent (electrolysis brand). Carbomet S carbon black is at present being produced in granules and the tearing length of reed pulp is of min. 5,500 m and its degree of whiteness of min. 86 per cent.

As to the geographical distribution of chemical exports, there is a tendency toward an increasing number of countries. As against 13 importing countries in 1950, there were 65 in 1965.

CHIMIMPORT is also known to import considerable quantities of chemicals. An industry in the full flush of development and the high living standards prevailing demand increasing imports of a great variety of chemicals. Imports include plastics, plasticizers, natural and synthetic rubber, pulp, mineral fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

This brief survey cannot overlook the prospects opening up under the new Five-Year Plan of 1966-1970. During this period the chemical output is to grow about 2.5 — fold at an average annual rate of some 13.7 per cent and its growth will give another mighty impetus to exports whose volume in 1970 is scheduled to be three times that of 1965.

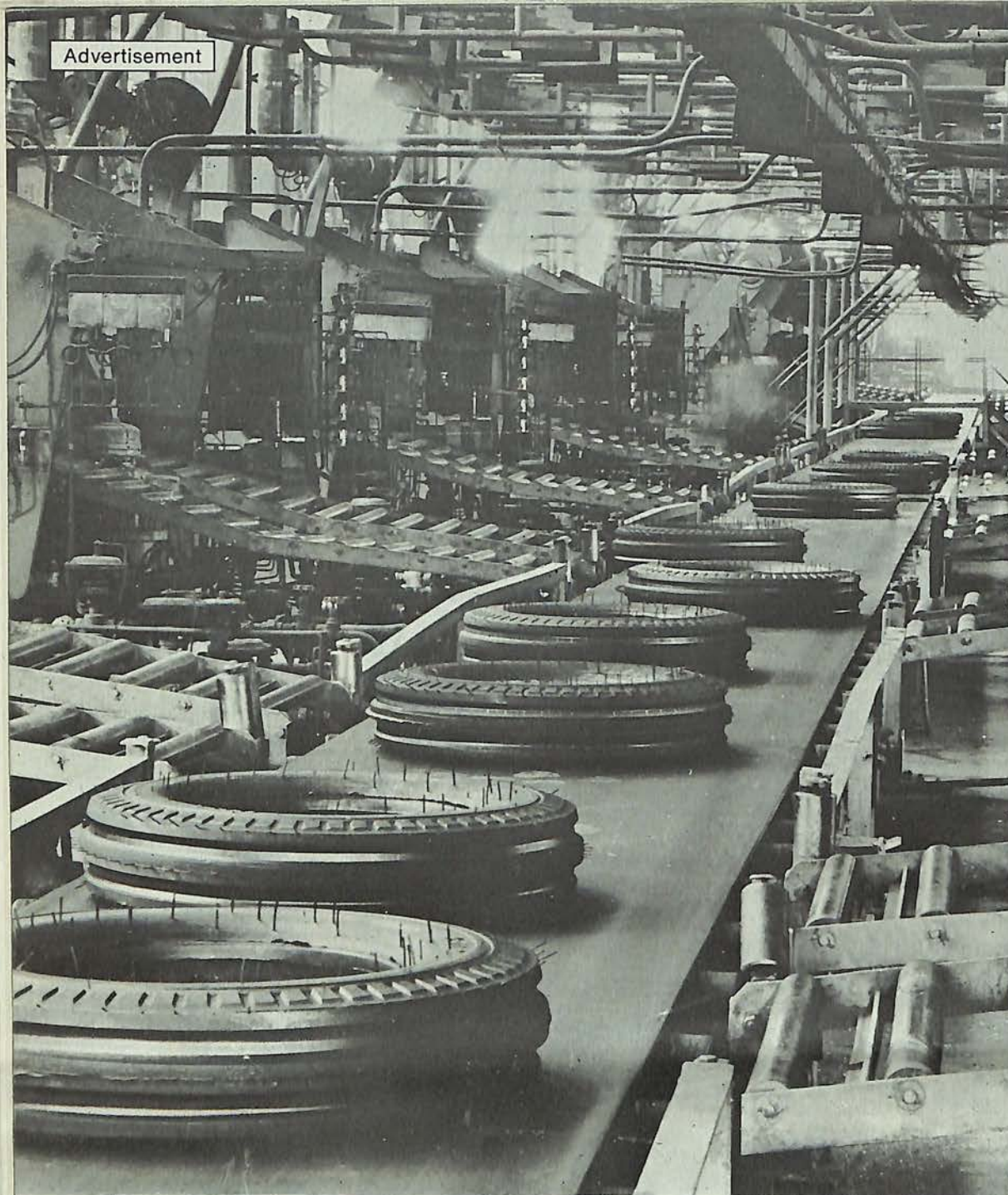
Furthermore, the commissioning of additional enterprises in the years to come will make available for export such products as acetic acid, butanol, phthalic anhydride, monomer vinyl acetate, vinyl polyacetate, caprolactam, octanol, etc.

Simultaneously, 1970 imports will amount to double the 1965 figure, the most considerable growths to be registered by potash fertilizers, natural and synthetic rubber, colophony, ammonium chloride, pulp, etc.

With the chemical industry advancing steadily and CHIMIMPORT's export lists becoming ever more comprehensive, the company will do its best in the future to cope with the requirements and exigencies of its business partners and extend its trade.

EVOLUTION OF SOME CHEMICAL EXPORTS

	Measuring Units	1959	1965
Caustic soda	Thousand tons	30.6	108.0
Soda ash	Thousand tons	30.8	167.4
Calcium carbide	Thousand tons	24.2	56.3
Pharmaceutical and drugs	Million lei	2.9	17.4
Synthetic rubber	Tons	—	11,287.0
Dyes	Thousand tons	1.1	1.9



DANUBIANA

— 1,000,000 TYRES ANNUALLY

This new giant of the Romanian chemical industry sprawls over several acres on the outskirts of Bucharest. It is a citadel of concrete and glass that turns out 1,000,000 tyres a year, using 22,000 tons of equipment and 35,000 automatic elements that respond to push-button controls.

There are three main sections in the factory. They are concentrated in a single manufacturing shop the size of two football fields, placed on three levels to correspond to the complicated physical and chemical processes. First, the compound section preparing the various rubber compounds required for tyre manufacture. They include more than 20 ingredients such as synthetic rubber, carbon black and plasticizers, all of which come from Romanian factories. Batch after batch is turned out by the giant plasticizer mills, which cup up and knead the rubber into a long, continuous strip. Then the Banbury mixers knead the various compounds to make rubber. Belt-conveyors transfer the homogenized rubber to the impregnation calenders, to the sheeting mills which extrude the tread and on to the inner tube line. Each compounding machine has its own control panel in the control room which supervises the dosage and transfer of each ingredient from its storage bunker to the machine and the charging and discharging of each batch. The system stops automatically when errors occur.

In the vulcanizing section, a row of Bag-O-Matic presses complete the manufacturing process and the cured tyres are ready for inspection and packaging on special machines. They are then conveyed to the storage rooms and ultimately to the domestic and foreign markets. Danubiana tyres are constructed for nearly all types of vehicles from passenger cars, busses and trailers to trucks and tractors and they are exported through the intermediary of CHIMIMPORT-Bucharest to many countries throughout the world. The treads are shaped for any kind of road, and anti-oxidizing compounds ensure resistance to tropical and equatorial climate conditions.

View of an assembly line in the Danubiana factory.

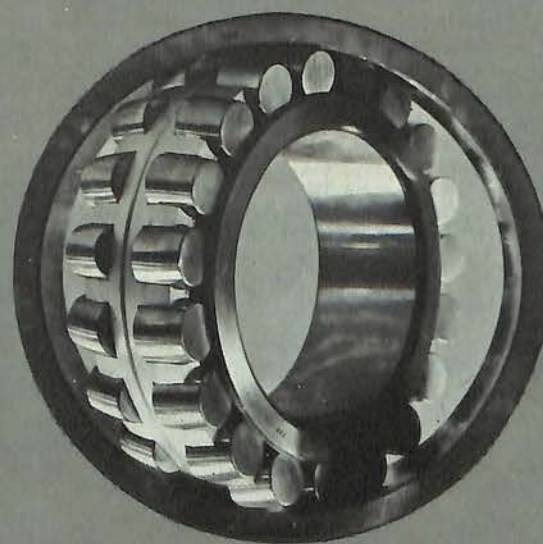
- High grade steel
- Outstanding durability
- High precision
- Ireproachable functioning
- Made in works fitted out with the latest equipment and enlisting the service of highly qualified personnel
- A wide range of types and sizes

RADIAL BEARINGS

- Single row ball-bearings
- Cylindrical roller-bearings
- Taper roller-bearings
- Double row, swinging roller-bearings

AXIAL BEARINGS

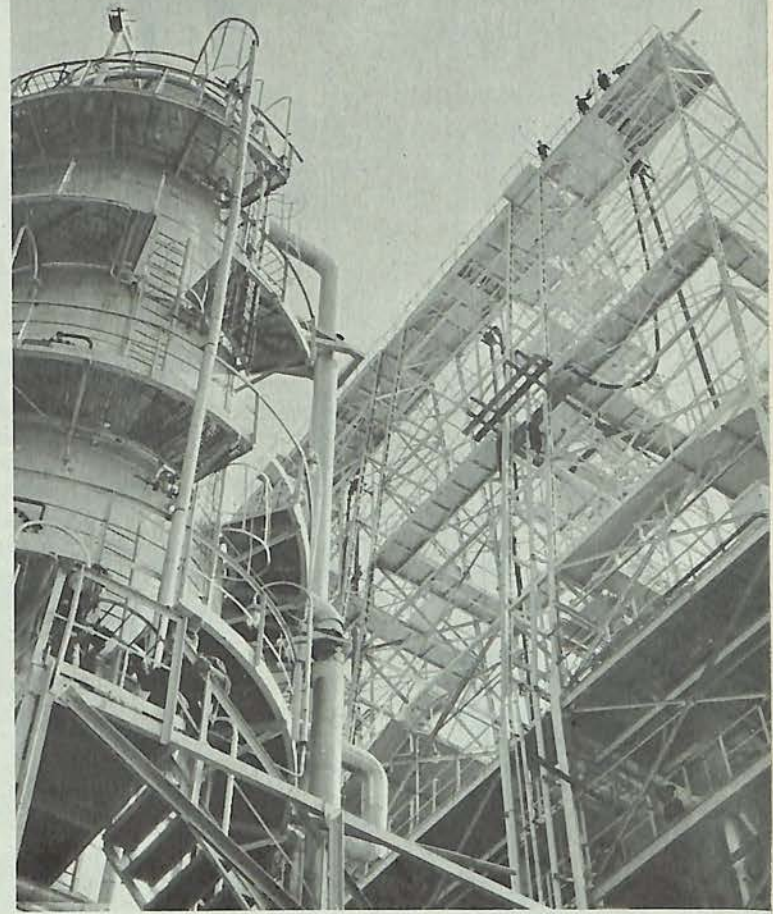
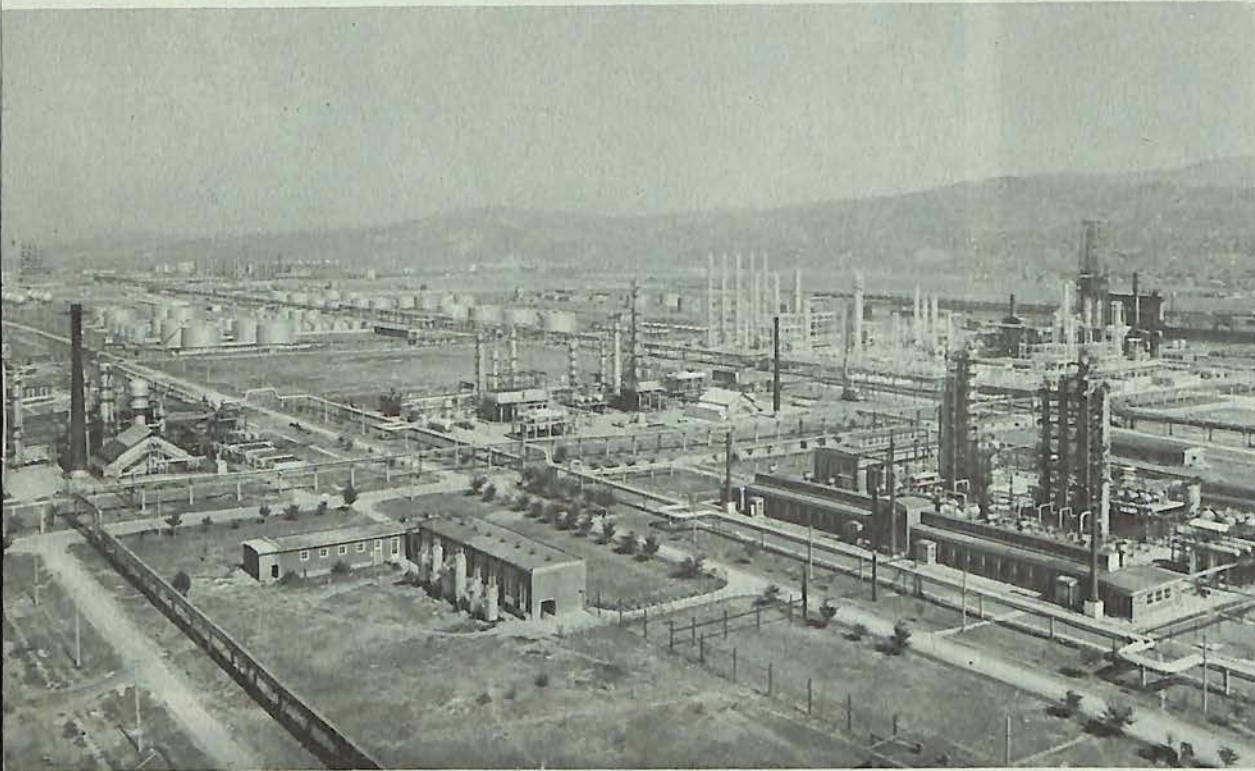
- Axial roller-bearings
- Axial ball-bearings



TEHNOIMPORT - EXPORT DEPARTMENT

Bucharest - Romania - 5, Doamnei St. - Telephone: 16.45.70 - Telex: 254 - POB: 110

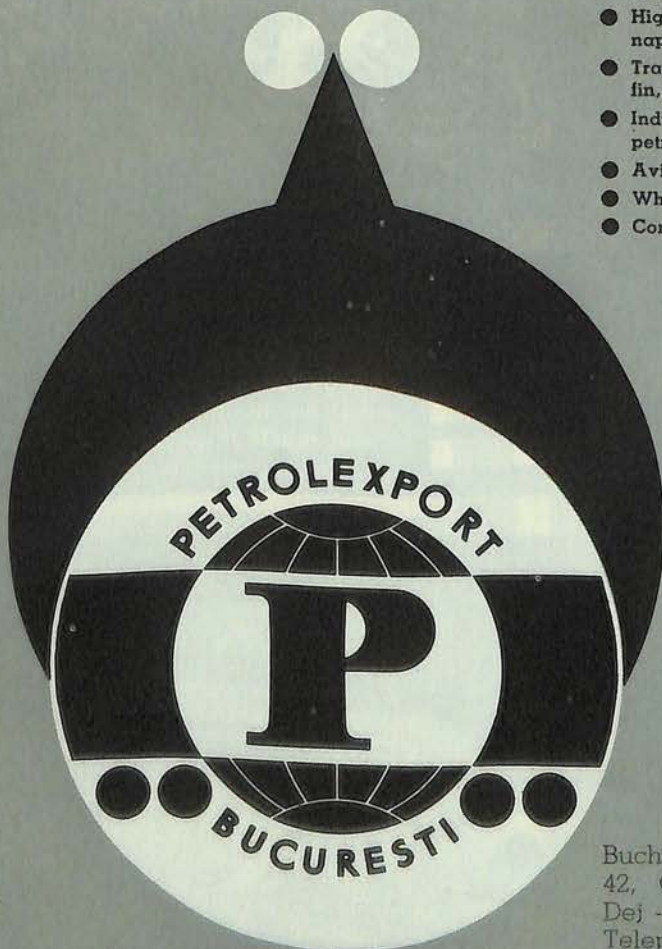
General view of the Petrochemical Complex in the Trotus Valley.



Partial view of the refinery at Brazi.

offer:

- Leaded and non-leaded high octane gasoline
- Special jet fuel
- Tractor fuel
- High Diesel index gas oil of light colors and with low freezing points
- Motor lubricating oils of high viscosity
- High acidity raw and distilled naphthenic acids
- Transparent and opaque paraffin, reduced oil content
- Industrial and road-making petroleum bitumen
- Aviation gasoline
- White spirit
- Consistent greases



Bucharest - Romania,
42, Gheorghe Gheorghiu -
Dej - Blvd.
Telephone: 15.70.17.
Telex: 266.

PETROLEUM IS BEING TURNED TO BETTER ADVANTAGE

Petroleum extraction and processing—the basic industry of the Romanian economy—represents a tradition more than a century old. The first refinery of an industrial character, the first installation in the world to process crude oil and its derivatives was built in Romania in 1857 and Bucharest was the first city in the world to be lit by gas. Extraction of crude oil totalled 8.7 million tons in 1936. Damage caused by World War II and the unsystematic extraction practiced by foreign companies brought a decrease in output in 1944 and 1945 with production dropping to about 3.5 million tons at its lowest.

The country's industrialization policy after the war included a vast plan for the reorganization and expansion of the petroleum sector. Prospecting was begun in regions where crude oil was likely to be found. There was also drilling in derelict wells. Reconstruction of existing refineries was undertaken at the same time as the construction of new, modern ones and finally a powerful oilfield-equipment industry was built. The implementation of these projects has altogether changed the Romanian petroleum industry.

During the period of the Six-Year Plan (1960-1966) annual oil production amounted to 12.571 million tons. More than 280 grades of oil products are being produced at present by modern cracking and reforming procedures, delayed coking and hidrofining and Romanian high-grade petroleum products have found a ready sale abroad. They are exported to more than 50 countries. Exports totalled 80 million tons from 1948 to 1965.

EXPORTS OF SOME ROMANIAN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

	Measuring units	1959	1965
Gas oil	Thous. tons	1,390.9	1,979.1
Fuel oil	Thous. tons	985.7	1,638.6
Lube oils	Thous. tons	155.2	293.8
Natural and petroleum bitumen ..	Thous. tons	62.3	106.2
Paraffin	Thous. tons	12.4	19.8
Petroleum coke ..	Thous. tons	16.3	51.5

In future years the Romanian petroleum industry will be further developed in all respects. By 1970 crude oil extraction will have reached 13.2 million tons. Production will be concentrated in high-capacity refineries and the possibility of obtaining products of even higher grade and greater purity will be studied, continuing the tradition of one of Romania's first industries.



The Romanian Athenaeum in Bucharest.



The village museum in Bucharest

ROMANIA'S CAPITAL: THE RIGHT PLACE FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS

A modern and hospitable city;
A city with a history of more than 500 years;
A city of flowers, gardens and parks.

BUCHAREST

A bright, kindly and inviting community with flowers and grass everywhere, with old buildings of a splendid architectural style standing side by side with large pastel-colored modern buildings lining wide boulevards. Modern hotels, a great variety of restaurants and elegant bars.

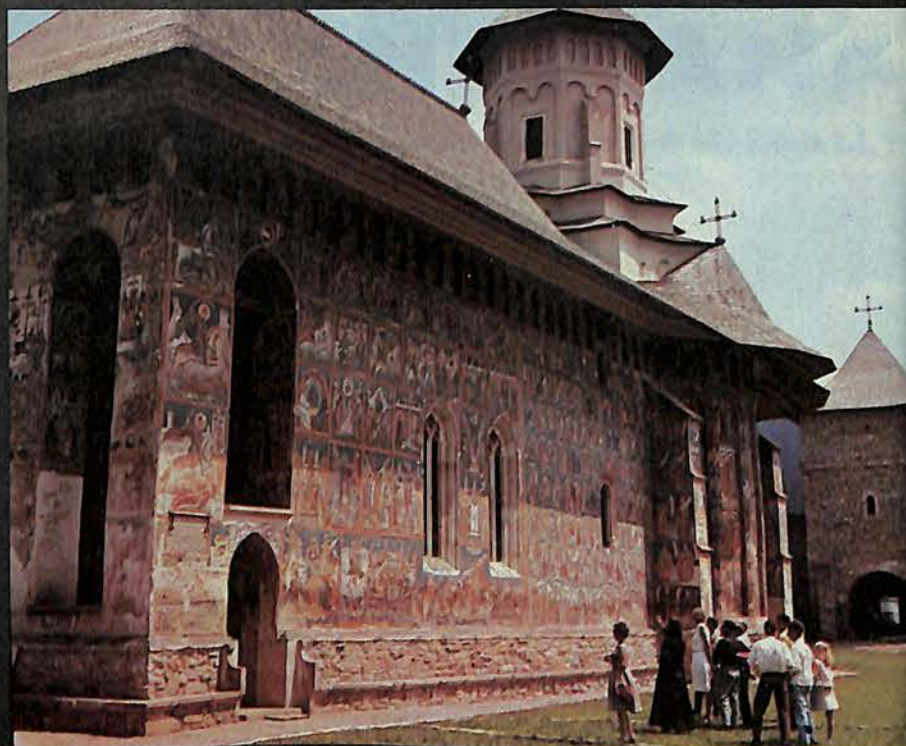
A tourist program in Bucharest?

There is a great variety: interesting museums, nearly 40, among which is the original Village Museum: operas, musical comedies, revues, circus and folk shows, cinemas and exhibitions, and parks offering every entertainment. Sightseeing in Bucharest in a bus (daily, accompanied by competent guides) walks through the parks of the nine lakes surrounding the town, trips to the delightful spots in the neighborhood of Bucharest: Baneasa, Mogosoaia, and Snagov.

Take our advice and book early for Bucharest, an inviting city in any season.



Magheru Boulevard in Bucharest.



The " Vatra Moldovitei " Monastery dating from the 16th century.



Romanian folk dance.

ANOTHER OF ROMANIA'S ASSETS: FOLK ART

Romanian folk art, folk songs and dances are among the most genuine in Europe, the least spoiled by modern ways.

Well worth admiring in their native surroundings are the lovely colors, fine craftsmanship, the harmonious movement, costumes, dances and music that are Romanian folk art.

An experience you are not likely to forget.

The Bran castle dating from the 13th century.



Poiana Brasov, the delight of tourists.



YOUR FRIEND AND ADVISER

The Carpati National Travel Office,
Bucharest, 7, Magheru Blvd. Tele-
phone: 14-51-60.

Paris, 1, rue Daunou, Paris-2^e.

London, 98-99 Jermyn Street, London
S. W.

Vienna: Opernring 1, Wien 1.

Stockholm: Norra Bantorget 29,
Stockholm C.

Copenhagen: Vesterbrogade 55 A.

Ready to supply all information con-
cerning your travel to Romania.

VISIT ROMANIA, AN INVITING COUNTRY IN ALL SEASONS

Romania, a country with a comparatively small area, affords wide scope to tourists throughout the year.

DECEMBER, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY: winter holidays and skiing at Poiana Brasov, Predeal and Sinaia.

MARCH AND APRIL: trees in bloom, meadows thick with daffodils, spring skiing.

MAY, JUNE AND SEPTEMBER: the season for the Danube Delta, the birds' paradise, of abundant fruit crops and of mountain holidays.

MAY-OCTOBER: undeniably the best time for going to the Black Sea. Mamaia, Eforie Nord and Eforie Sud await you. This, of course, is the season of combined mountain and seaside holidays.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER: the months of lavish Bacchus with his gifts of wine and grapes from Romania's vineyards.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER: a countryside of late autumn colors full of picturesque scenes and poetry; the season of folk festivals with dances and songs and bright-colored national costumes.

Romania is easily accessible from all over Europe by plane, train, car and also by ship via the Black Sea or the Danube (in spring and summer the Oltenita and Carpati sail between Vienna and Romania).

A tourist visa is offered immediately and free of charge at Romanian diplomatic offices or at the frontier. It ensures a tourist bonus of 200 per cent when exchanging freely convertible currency and of 150 per cent for other currencies.

No time lost going through customs. Everything is as simple as can be and according to international practices.



MOTORISTS! VISIT ROMANIA!

Modern roads that are far from crowded and international traffic signs guarantee comfortable motoring. Before the windshield waits an ever-changing landscape.

You can come to Romania by car without paying traffic or customs duties. AIT and FIA licences can be used. If you do not have these, a temporary import-export licences are issued on the spot free of charge. Green insurance books and international and national driving licences will be useful.

Romania, a great European oil and gasoline producer ensures high quality fuel at a low cost.

Filling stations and repair shops are found at frequent intervals along all the modern roads.

WINTER OR SUMMER THE CARPATHIANS AFFORD RELAXATION AND PLEASURE

Poiana Brasov, Predeal and Sinaia — lovely mountain resorts and at such convenient prices!

But when should one visit? In summer or in winter? Romania's Carpathian resorts are wonderful in any season. **IN SUMMER:** beautiful scenery, with green pastures and pines, plenty of fresh air, entertainment and mountaineering to suit every taste. **IN WINTER:** sunshine, warm comfort and entertainment, a thick carpet of snow, skiing schools, tracks for beginners and advanced skiers of every age, ski, jumps, cableways, skilifts — and also folk shows, the mountain carnival, excursions and international ski contests.



Mamaia, the pearl of the Black Sea.



Hotel « Perla » at Mamaia.



HOLIDAYS ON THE BLACK SEA COAST

Mamaia, sun-drenched from May to October, is a by-word for elegance and comfort.

Five miles of golden beach sloping gently into a clear blue sea; flowers and green grass everywhere; yaws, snipes, water-skis and « flying slippers » to skim over Lake Siutghiol.

Thirty modern hotels, dozens of restaurants, night clubs, a casino (baccara, roulette, chemin de fer) and much more. That is Mamaia, the most fashionable of Romania's seaside resorts.

Eforie-Nord, a park on the sea shore, is a modern and stylish resort that offers both entertainment and rest and relaxation. The waters of Lake Tekirghiol are rich in mineral salts and of renowned therapeutic value.



EXCURSIONS INTO THE PAST

Once in Romania, you can make an interesting excursion into the past, viewing the many vestiges of Gaeto-Dacian, Roman and Greek days: Sarmisegetuza and the Dacian fortresses at Orastie, and on the Black Sea Coast, Adamclissi, Histria, Tomis and Callatis.

All over Romania old castles and fortresses, ancient fortified houses and churches are found. And in Northern Moldavia there are monasteries with exterior frescoes 400 years old, monuments unique in the world.



Histria.



TWO TOURIST TREASURES. THE GIFTS OF THE BLUE DANUBE

The spectacular gorges at the Iron Gates, where water and rocks have been waging a titanic fight for centuries.

The Danube Delta, a vast natural park of luxuriant vegetation, a land of fairy beauty well worth seeing. Special boats at your disposal.



Callatis.



ORNAMENTAL BUILDING MATERIALS IN ROMANIA

In New York and London, Beirut and Belgrade, Warsaw and Moscow, in short everywhere, architects look for a new line and new building materials and finish, to cope with the strictest exigencies for comfort, hygiene and beauty. It is only natural that builders should buy their building materials from countries that boast experience and a tradition in the production and export of such products. Romania is such a country.

MOSAIC CONCRETE SLABS.

Mosaic concrete slabs made in a great variety of colors and models provide an attractive finish in construction work. They are suitable for interior decorations especially in entrance halls, bathrooms and kitchens where they offer comfort and elegance. For floors and walls, we recommend the mosaic concrete slabs made up of a layer of standard concrete and a layer of concrete with an aggregate of mosaic granules. The colors are either those of the aggregate and binder or of the different mineral dyes used in the mortar.

DIALITE BRICKS.

Dialite bricks suitable for heat insulation up to a temperature of 900° C, are a new Romanian export product. They are light, of an apparent specific gravity of 600-700 kg/cu.m, and their compression strength exceeds 10 kg/cu.cm at a normal temperature.

MARBLE PLYWOOD.

A building material well known for its beauty and quality, Romanian marble is largely appreciated in countries such as Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan and Sweden, where it is used in construction work to ornament public and private buildings. Recently Romania has been exporting not only marble blocks but also marble plywood obtained from different types of marble in a comprehensive range of sizes. The effects obtained through their use in interior as well as exterior decoration are most striking and the durability of the building is greatly enhanced. On request Romanian industry produces marble prefabs.

SANITARY CHINAWARE.

But a fine finish is not the only thing in construction work. The requirements of hygiene and comfort call for lasting as well as neat

sanitary ware to outfit new buildings. The present stage of the Romanian ceramics industry has made it possible for us to meet today's requirements.

Our factories are turning out a vast range of sanitary chinaware under the CESAROM trade mark. This includes wash basins, lavatories and all types of accessories. This is a serial production in white, the degree of whiteness being from 65 to 72 per cent. At the buyer's request, sanitary ware can be made in pastel shades, yellow, green, blue and pink. Fashionable de luxe sets are also manufactured.

CEMENT.

Romania's cement production is growing fast. She produced 2,850,000 tons in 1959—5,406,000 in 1965. As a result of the growth of our cement production, Romania is fast becoming a large cement exporter as well as a consumer. Her exports amount to about 1,500,000 tons a year.

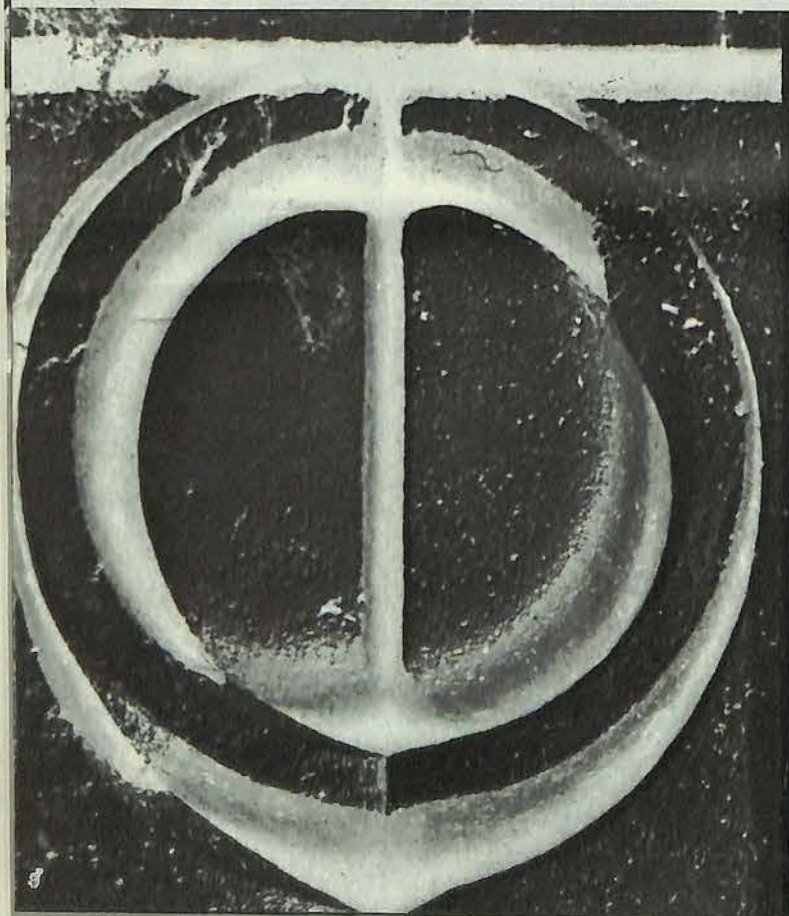
In addition to the P 400 and BSS 12/1958 grades usually marketed abroad, Romanian industry also produces other varieties of cement such as special types used for building dams and slow-setting oil well cements used by the petroleum industry. Sulphate-resisting cement for maritime construction and prefabs and white cement for decorative purposes are also available.

WINDOWGLASS.

Production and exports of windowglass have risen noticeably in recent years. From 1959 to 1965 windowglass production rose from 13.1 million sq. m. to 26,234,000 sq. m. and exports climbed to 8.9 million sq. m. in 1965.

A large part of exported Romanian windowglass goes to the United States where it is used in construction work in New York and San Francisco. Romania also supplies windowglass throughout Europe, the Middle East and Asia. MINERALIMPORTEXPORT of Bucharest are the sole exporters of Romanian building materials.

In addition to mechanically-drawn windowglass, MINERALIMPORTEXPORT also offers an extensive range of laminated, flat and corrugated windowglass. A newly commissioned enterprise employing the most modern equipment is turning out wired windowglass for use in industrial buildings and figured windowglass for civil as well as industrial buildings.



BUILDING MATERIALS :

Portland cement BSS 12/1958, marble, travertine, gypsum, windowglass (mechanically drawn, figured, wired, frosted), sanitary chinaware, asbestos cement tubes and slabs.

PLASTICS :

Polyvinyl chloride (slabs, carpets, pipes, foils). Polyethylene (foils, pipes, cans, pails, basins, etc.) Polystyrene - slabs.

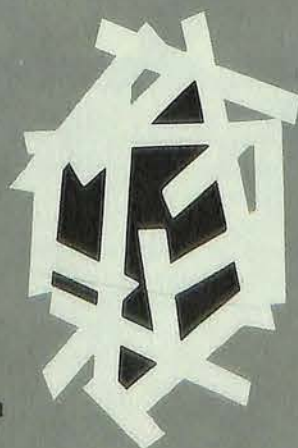
MINERAL PRODUCTS :

Mine salt, natural bitumen kaolin, feldspar, bentonite, manganese ore, diatomite, mica quartz, quartz flour, flotation and lump pyrites, pharmaceutical and industrial steatite, different abrasives.

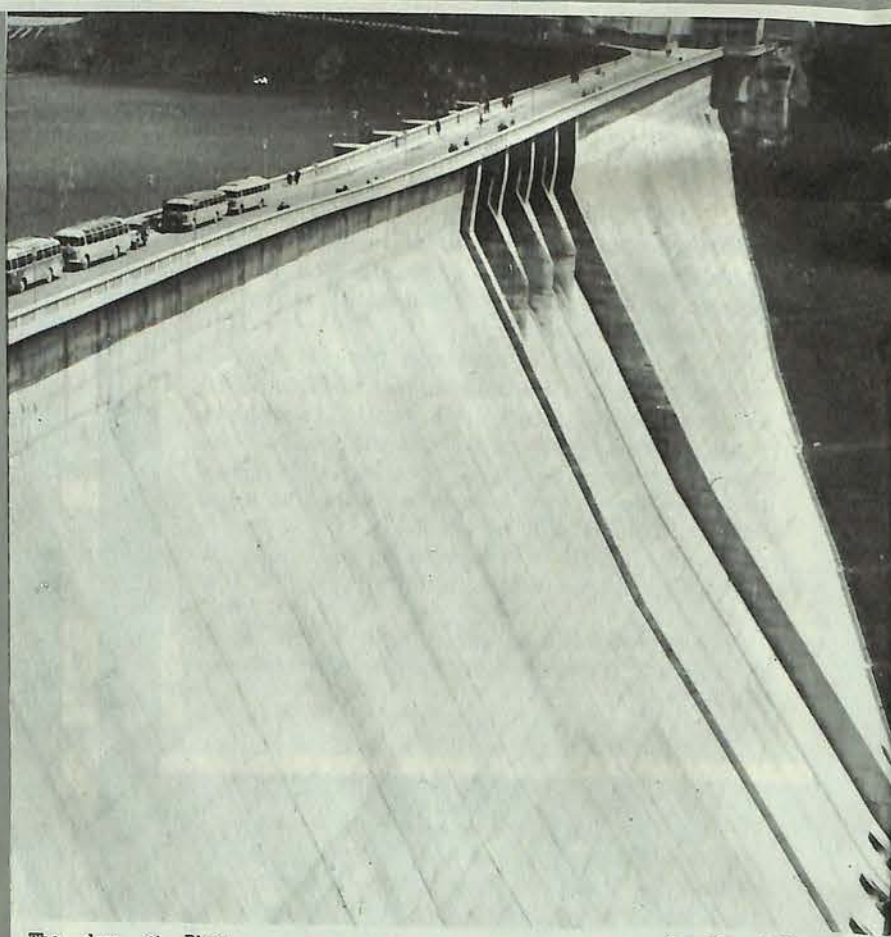
Exporters :

MINERALIMPORTEXPORT, Bucharest, Romania, 3, Colondelor St., Telephone : 14.78.14 Telex : 339, Cables : MINERALIMPORTEX, Bucharest.

Detail The Gate of the Kiss by Brancusi.

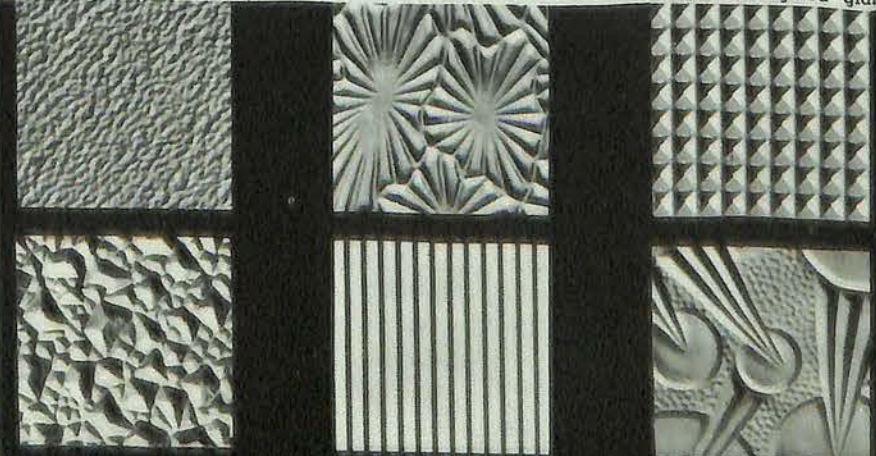


MINERALIMPORTEXPORT



The dam at Bicaz.

Samples of figured glass



ABOUT ROMANIAN TIMBER

- Forests covering more than a quarter of the country's area, constitute one of the great riches of Romania.
- Altogether the country possesses over one billion cu.m of standing timber, which puts it in fourth place in Europe after the Soviet Union, Sweden and Finland.

- Romanian timber is turned to good advantage in modern, high-capacity enterprises. At present there are in Romania 14 wood industrialization enterprises with a complex organization and a great number of factories turning out lumber, furniture, chairs, chipboard, blockboard, veneer and plywood, among other products.
- The export list of the Romanian woodworking industry counts over 70 semi-manufactures and highly industrialized manufactures. Their share in overall timber exports is constantly growing, accounting for roughly 50 per cent of the total production this year as against 14 per cent in 1950.
- Today Romanian timber products are well known in more than 50 countries, including Austria, Algeria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Ghana, Hungary, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Sudan, Tanzania, the United States and the Soviet Union.
- Beech, oak and softwood lumber are among the products most in demand. From 1960 to 1965 alone exports of beech and softwood lumber doubled their amount.
- Romania has a long tradition in furniture manufacture. Romanian industry is turning out Sheraton, Renaissance, Florentine, Empire and Hepplewhite furniture as well as modern and occasional furniture and chairs. In 1965 the furniture output increased 3.6 times over the 1959 production and exports rose over six-fold. This spectacular increase in exports is due to the high quality of Romanian lumber, its careful finish, the variety of designs and the

remarkable way the products are suited to the purpose. Occasional furniture of varied design holds an important share in Romanian exports. Most of it can be put to several uses. The export range includes: TV tables, radio tables, bookcases, bar cabinets, chests-of-drawers and small sideboards among others.

The annual output of chairs amounts to about 3 million—joinery, bentwood, folding and stacking chairs as well as armchairs—in all some 300 models.

● PAL chipboard is well-known in the international market. Among the regular buyers of this product, which shows high technical and mechanical features, are important firms such as Venesta of Britain, Bodecco and Silva of France, Taillefer of Spain, Fratelli Feltrinelli of Italy, Gandour of the Lebanon, B. O. Andraen and Silvex of Sweden, Federation of Japan Trade and Ageax of Greece, Slavonia Keindl, Placzek of Austria.

● ROMPAN fibreboard made from beech withstands bending and pressure and is largely used in furniture manufacture for civil construction and ships. A great variety of sizes and formats are supplied to numerous countries. Both hardboard and insulating board are in great demand thanks to their sound—and heat—insulation properties. Romanian industry also turns out enamelled and plastic-coated boards.

● Romanian timber manufactures also include beech cases for citrus and other fruit and foodstuffs as well as beech barrel sets, beech and oak parquetry, finished doors from cellular boards, window sills and other products.



Specialists show a marked preference for Romanian timber products of world wide fame.

- Softwood, beech and oak lumber.
- Softwood piles and round beams.
- Sounding board.
- Sounding board (different species).
- Small-sized round beechwood.
- Beech and oak veneer.
- Beech blockboards and plywood.

- PAL—particle boards.
- ROMPAN fibreboards.
- Plastic-coated and enamelled boards.
- Beech and oak floorblocks.
- Wood-wire.
- Beech cases for packing.
- Beech and oak barrels.
- Pile and kiln charcoal.
- Rubberoid millboard.

- Occasional furniture, modern and period.
 - Furniture, modern and period suites.
 - Bentwood joinery and folding chairs; doors, windows.
- Sale exporters:
EXPORTLEMN - Bucharest - 4, Piata Rosetti - POB: 802;
Telex: 362; 363 - International telephone: 243 - Cables:
EXPORTLEMN - Bucharest.
- For information apply to Exportlemn or to the Commercial Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania in your country's capital.

Bucharest - Romania - 4, Piata Rosetti -
Telephone: 16.41.10 - Telex: 186, 187
Cables: ROMANOEXPORT - Bucharest



R O M A N O E X P O R T



Exports of:

textiles,
chemical fibres,
garments,
glassware,
knitwear,
footwear,
gloves fur, garments,
hurricane lanterns, etc.

Imports of:

raw skins,
wool,
cotton,
synthetic fibres and yarns.



The Bucuresti garment and knitwear factory.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS OF ROMANIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY

The Romanian glassmakers' art.



Being called upon to satisfy to an ever greater extent the requirements of domestic and foreign buyers of clothes, fabrics, footwear, glassware and household utensils, Romania's light industry has assumed a rapid pace of development in the postwar period. It is noteworthy that in 1965, the last year of the recent Six-Year Plan, the output for the whole year of 1938 was equalled in only five weeks. 1938's production of knitwear was equalled in 17 days and that of footwear in 30 days.

Such a high rate of growth is a natural consequence of the consistent application of the country's industrialization policy. This includes the constant growth of light industry. Simultaneously the range of goods produced has been constantly widened and the quality of products steadily improved.

In 1965, for example, the output of cotton fabrics from fine combed yarns was 2.6 times more than in 1959 and roughly 90 per cent of the 1965 output of cotton fabrics was made up of finished — bleached, dyed and printed — products. At least 20 million sq. m. of cotton fabrics produced are of complex finish: they are anti-crease, glazed, printed in 8-10 colors and mercerized.

Extension of modern systems (cementing, vulcanization, flexibility) in the footwear industry have insured the manufacture of light, pleasant-to-wear footwear.

Outstanding results have also been scored by other branches of light industry. In the glass and earthenware industries, the proportion of production of decorated glassware, earthenware and porcelain has risen. The degree of whiteness of earthenware and porcelain has been improved and the goods show higher resistance to thermal and mechanical shocks. Wide use of plastics, new fabrication procedures and a greater variety of products are prevailing in the household utensils industry.

In order to create conditions for production growth, the improvement of the quality and a widening of assortments, new factories have been erected such as the glass container factory with a 50,000-ton capacity as part of the glassware and earthenware combine at Sighisoara; the mineral tannery at Jilava with a daily capacity of 18 tons of raw hides and the garments factory at Focsani, which will turn out garments worth 400 million lei a year and the Progresul footwear factory in Bucharest, with a daily production capacity of 17,000 pairs of footwear.

In 1965 foreign trade for light industry was about four times that of 1959. Our products were exported to 64 countries compared with 38 in 1959.

Within the framework of the all-round development of the national economy, the provisions of the Five-Year Plan open up new prospects to light industry. Thus the gross output is scheduled to grow 60 per cent in value. Production of fabrics is to increase by 32 per cent; of knitwear 59 per cent, footwear 50 per cent etc.

Current projects include a new combine with an annual capacity of 10 million sq. m. of wool fabrics, a glassware combine with a 90,000-ton annual capacity, 4 new footwear factories, four knitwear factories and garments factories etc.

Attention also will be focussed on improvement of the products and on providing a greater variety in particular of cotton and combed wool fabrics and knitwear. In the glassware and earthenware industries, increasing use will be made of automation.

Sizable growth is scheduled in the household utensil industry. In this sector, higher production is planned for enamelled ware using titanium oxides which enable a wide range of colors to be fabricated. The use of home-made plastics and lacquers turned out by the chemical industry will be extended to provide better protection for the metal accessories in leather goods and footwear. With greater output and an abundance of products, conditions will be created for increasing consumer goods exports to approx. 1.8 times the total achieved in 1960-65 period.

CULTURE... ART..... SCIENCE...

ROMANIAN BOOKS ABROAD

Heralds of lofty thoughts, great deeds and winged words, Romanian books have traveled far and wide in recent years, earning everywhere lasting friendship and a respectful, favorably-inclined audience. If there is any "magic spell" that compels this worldwide recognition, it is only the artistic content of these books, their high humanism and aspiration for beauty and progress.

The splendid galaxies of Romanian lyricism or the specific favor of certain novels that evoke the specific features of our country have won an ever-increasing number of readers in the 45 countries, where Romanian works—in all 1,360—have been translated. Indeed, what higher homage could be rendered to Mihail Eminescu, the lyrical poet of world renown, than to have his works translated into 25 languages? On the 75th anniversary of his death, a volume of homage came out in Austria and an anthology in Czechoslovakia. A collection of poems was printed in Greece and another in Israel. A bilingual edition—"Poesia d'amore"—was issued by the Vincenzo Bona Publishing House in Rome and another in Hungary.

A German translation of "Evening Star" was printed by the Aufbau Publishing House in Berlin.

I.L. Caragiale's wit, mordant irony and peerless zest in the creation of characters belonging to the corrupt political fauna of the Romanian society of the past have won him many admirers among Frenchmen, Finns, Belgians, Chilians and the people of India. The works of this great Romanian playwright: "A Lost Letter," "A Carnival Farce," "A Stormy Night," "Leonida Versus Reaction," have been translated into 25 languages.

Until recently it was generally thought that Ion Creanga's specific prose and the humorous vernacular of his small



Mihail Eminescu, a lyrical poet of world stature (1850-1889).



The Romanian classical novelist, Mihail Sadoveanu (1880-1962).

birthplace, Humulesti, could not be translated. Today his "Recollections From Childhood" and his poignant tales are arousing the interest of readers in Britain, China, Poland and Brazil. In the last two years alone, Creanga's tales have been translated in Albania, Argentina, Cuba, Italy and the Soviet Union.

It is difficult to estimate the number of readers abroad whose hearts have been won by the talent of the great prose writer Mihail Sadoveanu, whose works have been translated into 44 languages. Short Story International, in the United States, published two of his works, "The Mudhut Dwellers" and "Two Neighbors of Mine". Losada and Sei Jasy Goyanarte, of Argentina, published two others, "Fireside Tales" and "The Hatchet". Caneri and Paoline of Rome have translated into Italian "A Mill Came Down With the Floods," "War Tales," "Ancutza's Inn" and "The Hatchet." Other works have been published in the United Arab Republic as well as in Denmark, Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. All this in a single year! It is more than a balance sheet. It is a certificate of popularity.

In cities as far apart as London, Rome, Berlin, Hanoi and Sofia, all those who are fond of browsing in bookshops may encounter translations of the novels "The Uprising" and "The Forest of the Hanged" by the vigorous prose writer Liviu Rebreanu, as well as a number of his short stories.

This is not an isolated phenomenon. The works of Camil Petrescu, Cezar Petrescu, M. Sebastian, N.D. Cocea, Jean Bart and Panait Istrati are great favorites with readers beyond Romania's borders.

In their striving to grasp the specific features of an ever-changing world, reflecting conflicts and heroes with

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Oltenian carpet.





Tudor Arghezi, the poet of world repute



George Enescu, composer and interpreter (1881-1955).



The famous Romanian historian, Nicolae Iorga (1871-1940).

a complex psychological make up, the contemporary Romanian writers are conquering ever-greater fame with each passing year. Tudor Arghezi, the paramount of contemporary Romanian lyricism, is by now a personality well-known in many countries. Among the works of contemporary world literature, many other Romanian books are on the honors list: "Barefoot" by Zaharia Stancu as well as some of his other outstanding novels, "The Moromets," by Marin Preda, the novels of G. Calinescu, Eugen Barbu, Geo Bogza, V. Eftimiu, Titus Popovici and Radu Tudoran, and the plays of A. Baranga, Lucia Demetrius, Horia Lovinescu, Al. Mirodan and Tudor Musatescu.

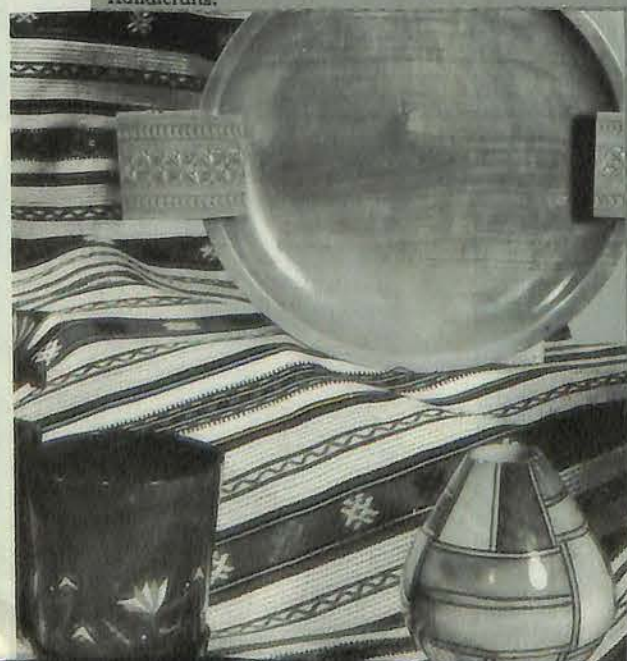
Homage to Romanian Culture.

Last year on the tenth anniversary of George Enescu's death (1881-1955), homage was rendered to this vigorous composer and interpreter of worldwide fame, whose profoundly popular, national and realist works raised the prestige of Romanian music the world over. Among the scientists commemorated at UNESCO's recommendation, let us mention the physicist Dragomir Hurmuzescu (1865-1954), who worked with Marie and Pierre Curie. He is well-known for valuable achievements in electrodynamics and for his electroscope, still used in laboratories. It was also in 1965 that UNESCO commemorated Nicolae Iorga (1871-1940), historian, publicist, public speaker, writer and politician, member of several foreign academies and scientific institutions and doctor honoris causa of numerous foreign universities.

The Handicrafts.

Like all peoples, the Romanians have developed through the centuries a rich, original and varied treasure of folklore. It is the picturesque Romanian landscape, the old customs and traditions that inspired an art handed down from one generation to the next and revealed in a wide range of objects such as clothes, carpets, earthenware, basketwork, carvings and leatherware. Taking over this inexhaustible treasure, Romanian craftsmen associated in producing co-operatives have improved the art and the methods of work and put out objects that show beauty and utility and meet the tastes of connoisseurs. The interest shown in Romanian craftware everywhere is reflected by the country's ever increasing exports to Western Europe, the Americas and Asia. Folk art textiles are particularly appreciated. They include blouses embroidered with Romanian motifs, thin raw silk kerchiefs, table runners, bags, embroidered towels, Romanian and Oriental carpets and basketwork. No less in demand are the pottery, glazed and unglazed, leatherware and carved wood articles.

Handicrafts.



Black ceramics from Marginea.



Kuty ceramics.



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DELICIOUS ROMANIAN FOODSTUFFS

Before World War II Romania was a well-known producer and exporter of agricultural raw materials. Intensive, all-round growth of vegetable and animal output and swift-paced industrialization have enabled her to assert herself in the world market, especially over the last decade, as an exporter of agricultural products and foodstuffs reflecting a high degree of industrialization.

Among the foodstuffs of animal origin it is the meat industry products—fresh and canned meat and meat preparations—that rank first in Romanian exports. Pork and beef are being exported both frozen and chilled, with bones or boneless, in blocks and in pre-packed parcels ready for consumption. Romanian pork and beef are considered to be of high standard by consumers in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. Poultry, including spring chickens, chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys, is supplied abroad boned, eviscerated or otherwise prepared. Since last year specialized slaughter houses have provided trimmed poultry (breasts and legs) for the market.

Romania now is also exporting sizable quantities of meat canned in its own juice and specialties such as Sibiu salami luncheon meat, corned beef, pork loin, picnics and gammons, kallops and Vienna sausages. These products are in great demand with importers in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, France and the German Democratic Republic. Sarmale cu mămăliga (minced meat rolled in sour cabbage leaves with corn mush) is a Romanian dish that has been exported recently in cans and has been well received in France and Sweden. Inquiries in other markets show that this new product will shortly be sought after by importers elsewhere.

In recent years Romania's dairies also have been greatly developed. This industrial sector is now made up of a large number of modern, high-capacity enterprises turning out products of the best quality. The output fully meets the requirements of the population while ensuring substantial quantities for export as well.

Romanian butter is 84 per cent fats. It is a product for which more and more orders are coming in from many concerns in Britain, the German Federal Republic, Greece, Iran, Italy and elsewhere.

Apart from butter, Romania is exporting Cashaval cheese, Telemea cheese made from cheep's milk, Trapist-type and Swiss-type cheeses and cream cheeses.

Romanian exports of foodstuffs also include fish products. The exceptional quality of Black Sea sturgeon and caviar have long been known on the international market. It would be impossible to talk of Romanian fish products without including Danube Herrings canned in oil and frogs of the Rana Esculaenta and Rana Ridibunda varieties, which are being ordered in increasing quantities by importers in France and elsewhere.

Among the foodstuffs of vegetable origin a varied range is exported in sizable quantities. Heading this group are extra-fine peas, French beans, tomato paste, tomato juice and peeled tomatoes.

The assortments of goods preserved in brine or vinegar include gherkins (also preserved by lactif fermentation), pimientos and tomato-shaped peppers. These products have all earned good names for themselves on the market.

Romanian canned fruits are especially plentiful and varied. Romanian-made preserves, fruit in syrup and in heavy syrup, jams such as strawberry, rose petal, apricot, morello cherry, cherry, green walnut and forest fruit: raspberry, blackberry, and bilberry, compete successfully with similar products from other nations on the international market.

In recent years "Ghiveci"—mixed vegetables in oil—has been offered for export in sterilized form.

At present Romania is exporting considerable quantities of sterilized canned goods to Britain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Japan, Sudan and the Soviet Union.

Following the organization and extension of the refrigerating network, in recent years Romania has started producing deep-frozen fruit and vegetables. Today exports in this sector include a great variety of goods: strawberries, morello cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, garden and wild raspberries, bilberries, blackberries, as well as beans, peas, spinach and other fruits and vegetables.

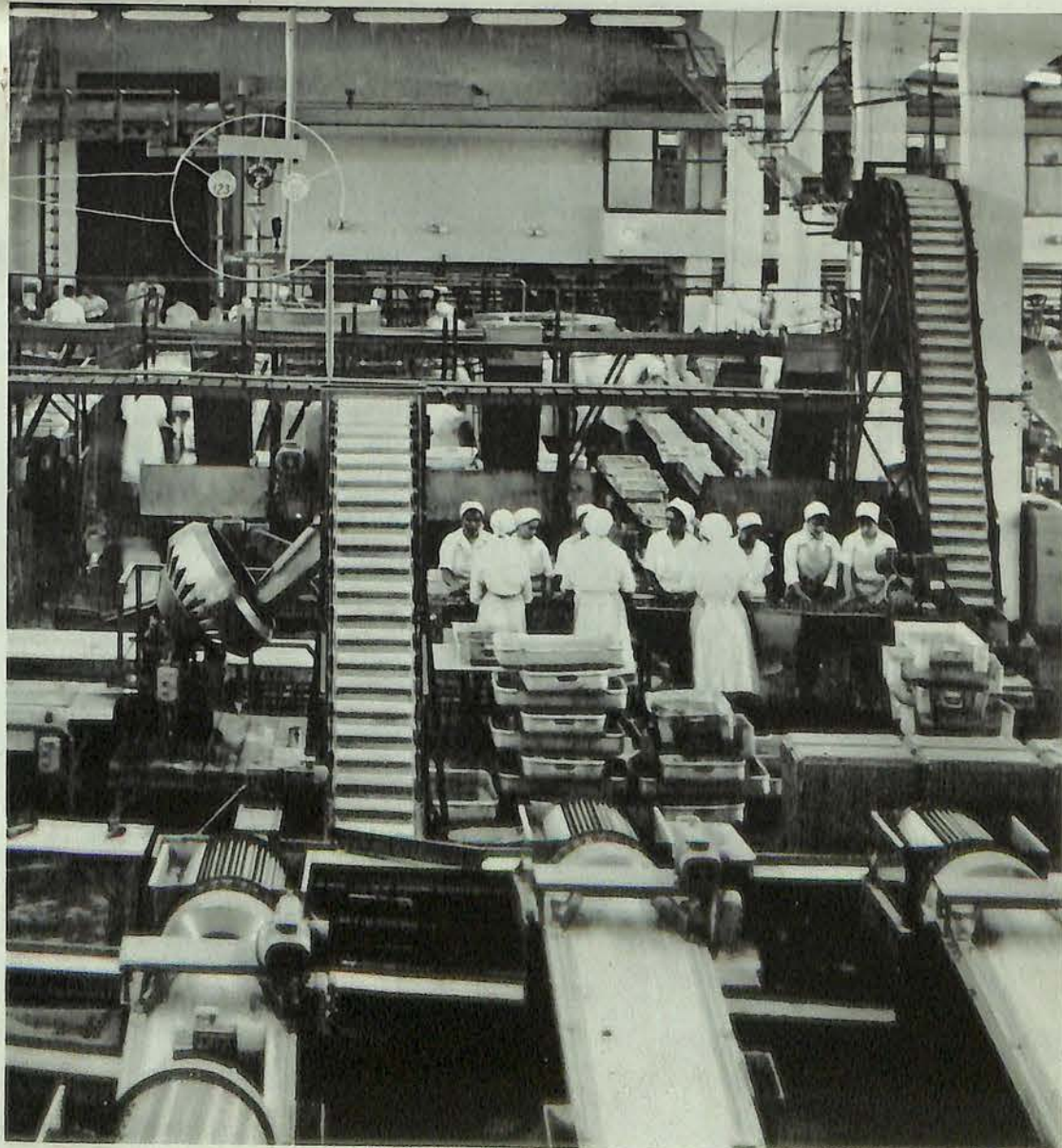
According to the latest statistics issued by the International Office of Vineyards and Wines, Romania ranks ninth in the world in area under vine and the output of wine and other drinks such as brandy, cognac and sparkling wine. Romanian vineyards yield sizable quantities of homogeneous wines—both vintage and table wines—whose flavor, bouquet, color, stability and chemical and physical properties satisfy the highest exigencies. Bottled and unbottled wines from the renowned vineyards at Cotnari and Murfatlar, Timave, Dealul Mare, Odobesti, to name a few, are to be found in the shops of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Switzerland and find great favor with consumers in those nations.

The great variety of export foodstuffs, their excellent quality and practical, eye-catching packaging, no less than the convenient terms of delivery and the prompt implementation of the commitments undertaken for customers abroad, have earned Romania an outstanding reputation on the international market.



Some export-bound foodstuffs.

The Cannery at Valea Rosie



PANORAMA OF ROMANIAN CINEMA IN 1966

To give our readers a bird's eye view of the Romanian film industry for 1966, of the achievements and the prospects of artistic creation, we questioned Prof. Dr. Mihnea Gheorghiu, vice-president of the State Committee for Culture and Art and president of the Council of Cinematography and a well-known personality at home and abroad for his work in Romanian art and literature.

"Would you tell us something of the successes obtained by Romanian films in 1965?"

"The success of Romanian pictures beyond the borders of this country has materialized in the 20 prizes they were awarded at various international festivals. 'Four Steps to the Infinite' was awarded a special prize by the jury at Mar del Plata (the Argentine); 'The Forest of the Hanged' fetched the prize for direction at Cannes; 'The White Moor' was distinguished with the prize for direction at the Moscow festival; Gaudeamus Igitur received the first prize at Gottwaldow (Czechoslovakia) and Teheran. Besides there were a host of short-length documentaries honored.

"What are the Romanian pictures to come out in 1966?"

"From among the long features which will be shown in the first part of 1966, I'd like to mention 'Sunday at 6 o'clock,' a moving and tragic love story which requires from the spectators a certain effort of receptivity. 'Check to the King' is our latest detective film. The screen version of Cezar Petrescu's novel Victoria Street gives an original treatment — in what I'd call 'classical style' — of a critical presentation of some aspects in the 30's. and 40's. Another screen version of high professional standing is 'Blazing Winter' made after Liviu Rebreanu's novel 'The Uprising.' Among the good pictures of historic evocation there is 'The White Trial' a valuable film about some tragic events that took place during the summer of 1944. 'At the Gates of the Earth' tells, with humor and gentleness, the true story of some young geologists prospecting in a remote corner of the country for some valuable mineral. Last, but not least, there is 'The Outlaws,' a period adventure film featuring a highly exciting and spectacular story inspired from the ballads of outlawry.

"What can you tell us of the co-production deals?"

"We have had quite a number of offers from the international picture market to make co-productions. Though important from a commercial point of view, they do not have solely a lucrative aim. In our conception, such forms of cooperation are of mutual cultural and artistic advantage. The three pictures which we have finished in the first half of this year, the Romanian-Soviet co-production entitled 'The Tunnel' (director Francisc Munteanu) and the Romanian-French co-productions 'The Nameless Star' (director Henri Colpi), and 'The Revellers' (director René Clair) are aimed at achieving friendly cooperation as well as mutual success. Another international co-production, 'The Dacians' (director Sergiu Nicolaescu) is under way.

"What other important cinematographic events will take place during 1966?"

"Besides an active participation at international film festivals, where our pictures, we hope, will be appreciated and successful, some recent productions, both long features and shorts had their premiere during the month of June at the traditional National Film Festival held at Mamaia, on the Black Sea Coast. Also at Mamaia, this beautiful seaside resort, the first International Festival of Animation was held between June 24-28. It is a competitive meeting which will, henceforth, take place every two years in Mamaia, alternating with the Annecy festival. Romania will thus become a second world center of animated cinematography.

"These are, in short, a few facts which tell of the progress of Romanian cinematographic art within the general pattern of Romanian arts and culture."



Still from the « Forest of the Hanged »



Marina Vlady in the film « The Nameless Star »



Still from « The Revellers »



Still from « The White Moor »



Still from « The Solimaresti Saga »

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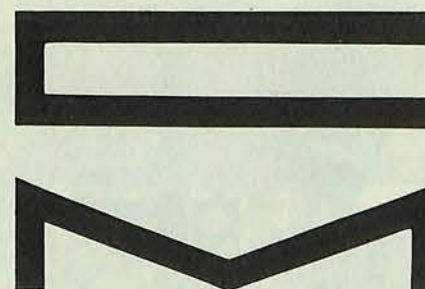
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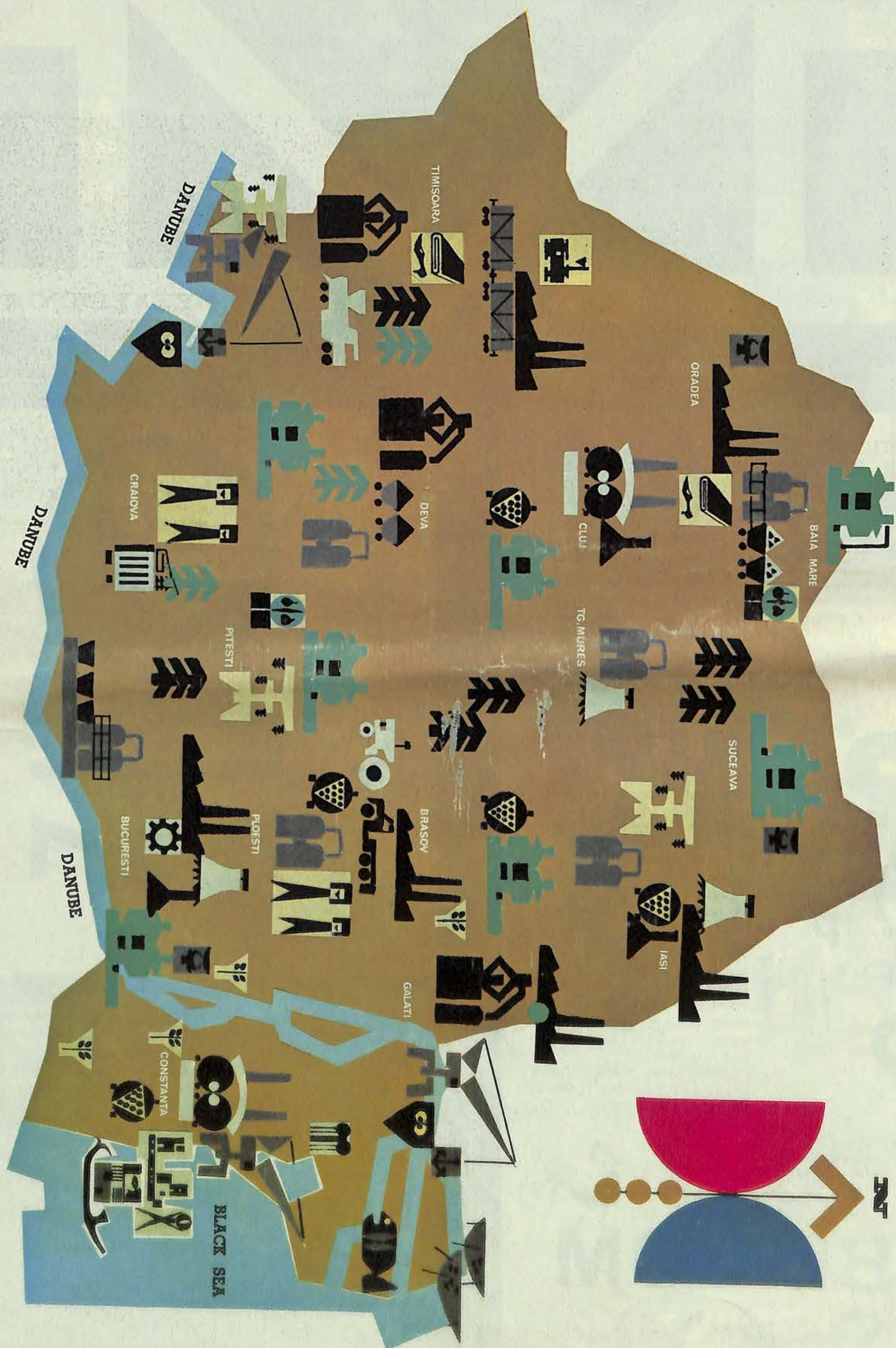
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ECONOMIC MAP OF ROMANIA



1 November, 1984

Dr. Mircea Babes
Institut de arheologie
str. I. C. Frimu 11
71119 Bucharest
Romania

Dear Dr. Babes:

I was sorry not to be at the Stoa of Attalos when you called, earlier this month. Unfortunately I was kept at home by arthritis. I was much interested by what you told me over the telephone, of a good context in Romania containing Rhodian amphora handles which ought to date it better than it had been dated up to now.

We cannot find in our files at the Stoa a copy of the article by Tudor that you mention, although it sounded familiar. So for me to give you useful information, please send me a photocopy of the article, plus the title page of that number of the journal.

For the new finds (from the same place?), please send as specific information as possible - rubbings or photographs of the stamps if possible. Note that several of the names in the lists you left me are those of more than one person who appears in Rhodian stamps, and I need to see the stamp as well as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

VRG/lwk

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for Miss Grace

Dr. MIRCEA BĂRCEȘ

Institutul de arheologie

Dr. I.C. FRIMU 11

71119 Bucharest

for Rhodian Stamped Amphorae found in Romania

see D. Tudor, in Arheologia Moldovei 1, 1967

p. 37-40

for the new finds, i will do drawings

in the sites of the genuine Porești-Lucăsești - Culture (2.-1. c. BC)

(in Moldavia and Dobruja) were found the

Stamps of

Aristeidas	}	eponyms
Aristodemos		
Theaidetos		
Xenophon		
Xenophantos		

Agathokles	}	fabricants
Antimachos		
Damokrates		
Dios		
Iwas		
Serapion		

Stamp found in BULGARIA
ROMANIA

See now notes and X-references on Y. Garbin's
collections of 1979 in folder THASIAN-KOUKOS.

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

June 28, 1978

Professor P. Alexandrescu
Unuversitatea din Bucuresti
Institutul de Arheologie
Bucuresti, Str. I.C. Frimu 21
Romania

Dear Professor Alexandrescu,

It was nice to receive a few days ago your letter of June 10,
brought to me by one of your students.

Unfortunately we could not arrange for a training program for
your students from Greece, who turned out to be not one but five.
John Camp, who was conducting a short excavation at the Agora, was
quite willing for them to watch him work, but he would soon finish,
and beside, the students said they would need some kind of certificate
at the end to show that they had partaken in the work. Because of reduced
funds, we are very short in staff, and no one is free to supervise and
train additional workers.

I telephoned to Miss Knigge who excavates at the Kerameikos, but she
said they were about to finish their excavation season, and could not
take on your students.

I think it is a good idea to have your students try to get field
experience. But it would be necessary to apply well ahead of time to try to
make arrangements. As with you at your excavations, so also here we have
to plan beforehand for the staff we can make use of.

I will be sure to pass on ^{to} the Helen Besi your greetings, which she will
be pleased to have, as she often speaks of you. Unfortunately we do not see her
so often any more, as we have lost her in the general reduction of staff, and
she now works at the German Institute; right now she is working for them
in Samos.

Yours sincerely,
Virginia R. Grew

47.019

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INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE

BUCUREȘTI, STR. I. C. FRIMU 21

Telefon 50.34.10

Madame Virginia Grace
Le Musée de l'Agora
rue Hadrianus
Athènes - Grèce

47.01b.

Ver. in
2738
325

de 10 juin 1978

Chère Madame,

Je vous recommande M^{lle} Triandafilia
Kritikou, étudiante à l'Université de
Bucarest, qui désire prendre part aux
fouilles de l'Ecole Américaine à
Athènes. La saison prochaine elle
viendra avec moi à Histria, mais
cette année le nombre d'étudiants
pour ma fouille est déjà complet.

Je me rappelle, ma femme et
moi, les visites si agréables au
Musée de l'Agora, et l'accueil
si chaleureux que vous aviez réservé

pour ses. Comment va Hélène Desi?
Faites lui - s'il vous plaît - savoir
ses meilleurs sentiments.

Veuillez agréer, Chère Madame,
l'expression de mes sentiments
distingués.

Petre Alexandrov

BLACK SEA AREA: ROMANIA

11.7.74

48.01

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Mr. O.-T. calls, with post. His wife is
working on SAG, but she is not here. He is to
be following publication to her:

Paupers	1956	(on 72 cph)
Ample	1961	
Antisocial	1965	
FAD 24, XIV	1970	
Paupers (Revision)	1973 1974	Ad. to include as a photo-copy (ETIMIE /)

M^{me} VICTORIA ANDRONESCU
MUZEUL DE ISTORIE AL
REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE
ROMANIA -

(au Musée National, mais
elle travaille d'habitude ~~au~~ à
l'Institut d'Archéologie,
me. I.C. Fauru, No. 11.

GH. POENARU BORDEA - INST.
d'Archéologie de ~~Bucurest~~ Bucarest,

D. M. Pippidi; le Dir. de l'Insti-
tut d'Archéologie de Bucarest.

ADRIAN RĂDULESCU, le Dir. de Musée
de Constantza -

SIMION GAVRILĂ - le Dir. de Musée
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Prof. Emil Condurachi, secret. de
~~l'Inst.~~ R' Ao. des Et. Sud-Est Europ.

22. M. Gramatopol et Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Dacia*, 13 (1969), 127-282 : *Amphora stamps from Callatis and South Dobrudja*, donnent un recueil, avec introduction sur la documentation et les conclusions économiques, des timbres d'amphores trouvées à *Callatis*. La publication ne comporte pas moins de 1106 numéros. *Callatis* devient à ce point de vue un des centres les plus importants de la côte Ouest du Pont-Euxin. Les auteurs donnent des indications sur le chiffre des trouvailles dans les autres sites : *Istros* (environ 1600), *Tomis*, *Bizonè*, *Dionysopolis* (3 connus), *Mesambria* (matériel inédit de *Thasos*, *Rhodes*, *Cos*, *Paros* et peut-être *Sinope*), *Apollonia* (seulement 13, malgré les actives recherches archéologiques). La série ici publiée se répartit ainsi suivant les provenances et en ordre décroissant et avec indication des pourcentages : 395 *Sinope*, 300 *Thasos*, 102 *Rhodes*, 75 *Héraclée Pontique*, 43 *Chersonasos*, 23 *Paros*, 11 *Cnide*, 11 *Cos*, 146 indéterminées. Les proportions sont sensiblement les mêmes en y ajoutant l'ancien lot déjà connu par des publications. Un autre tableau commenté compare les proportions des diverses provenances pour *Tyras*, *Istros*, *Tomis*, *Callatis*, *Bizonè* et *Odessos*. Recherches sur la chronologie dans les divers ateliers. A la suite les auteurs publient les trouvailles faites dans 6 villages à l'ouest et au nord de *Callatis* (collections particulières) ; ce sont les nos 1114-1179, le plus gros lot étant à *Costinești* (22 *Sinope*, 15 *Rhodes*, 6 *Héraclée*, 3 *Thasos*, 8 indéterminés), village le plus au nord, sur la côte même.

23. Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Studii și cercetări ist. veche*, 22 (1971), 501-505 avec une planche : *Notes concernant les timbres d'amphore*, en roumain avec très bref résumé français. 1. A *Limenu*, district de *Callatis*, où l'on avait trouvé des monnaies grecques, timbre d'*Héraclée* du Pont avec le nom 'Αριστοκράτους, souvent attesté pour cette provenance. — 2. A *Tomis*, timbre d'amphore de *Thasos* avec un nom Θιμοκλῆς (?). — 3. E. Schwarzenberg, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 169 (1969), 93-95, *Knidische Miscelle*, 3, *Zum knidischen Kalender* (nous ne l'avons pas encore vu), avait utilisé un timbre d'amphore trouvé à *Cnide* avec la mention Θεσμοφορίου pour reconstituer le calendrier de *Cnide*. P. B. considère le timbre comme rhodien ; « la discussion perd ainsi son support matériel ».

24. Timbres amphoriques à *Mésambria* de l'Égée (*Thasos*) n° 274 ; à *Hadrianopolis* de *Thrace* (*Thasos*) n° 193 ; à *Nagidos* n° 528 ; à *Chypre*, outre le

Rw. des Et. Gr. 1972, p. 370

(Bull. épigr.)
J. C. Ribaut

50

FROM

Professor Paul MacKendrick

Classics

DEPT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

REF.



TO:

Miss Virginia Grace
Am. School of Classical Studies
54, Odos Souidiou
Athens
GREECE

POSTMASTER: Open If
Necessary For
Postal Inspection

51



RUMANIA

17.11.75

m. m. m.

December 29, 1972

Professor Paul MacKendrick
Department of Classics
The University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
U. S. A.

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for forwarding to me, and by air, that publication (1969) by M. Gramatopol about amphora stamps from Callatis and south Bobrudja. I am puzzled as to why he did not post it himself from Rumania to me. Or is he with you? Or have you been travelling in Rumania?

He and I have had some correspondence in the past. This book does not reflect much attention to ^{my} recommendations to him, but no doubt that was too much to expect. I ought to write an article or pamphlet about how stamps should be published.

It seems a long time since you were here. I hope you are well and enjoying the holidays. A happy New Year to you.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

3.X.64

Sat

Canarache came this afternoon to say goodbye. It happened that Lilly Kahil came too, who had met him in Rumania, so she has taken him to his hotel from which the embassy man will take him to the train.

He first called on September 24, ^{Thurs.} and has been back many times, also to the School; we have often lunched at the Yannina.

Je vous remercie. Pour votre amitié

58

54



0830



BIBLIOTECA ACADEMIEI
CALEA VICTORIEI 125

561

INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE
AL
ACADEMIEI R.S. ROMÂNIA
Str. I.C. Frimu 11 - BUCUREȘTI

M-me

Virgina Grace

- Hesperia -

ATHÈNES

rue Souidias, 54

GRECIA

64

T140

ACADEMIA R. P. R.
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE
București — Str. I. C. Frimu 11
Telefon : 12.53.90 — 12.24.34

Bucarest 4 Juin 1970

Chère Madame,

De retour dans notre pays nous gardons le
souvenir le plus agréable des journées passées
ensemble, en espérant toutefois qu'on te
reverra bientôt.

Bien à vous, avec les meilleurs sentiments

Suzana Dimitriu

Petu Alexandru



Madame

Virginia Grace

Fouilles Américaines de l'Agora

Stoa d'Attalos

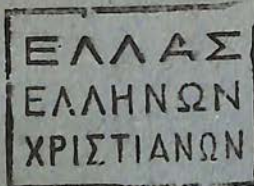
Rue Hadrianou

Athènes

Grèce

55.026

ΕΛΛΑΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ
ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΩΝ





muzeul regional de
arheologie din constanta
va ureaza

La multi ani!

910.95

1964

56.02a



PAF AVION

M.

Virginia Grace

Agora Excavations - American School of
Classical Studies

- Athens -

Greece



Constanța 1
3334

Handwritten signature and date 29/10/68.

56.02b

MUZEUL REGIONAL DE ARHEOLOGIE DOBROGEA

Str. Elena Pavel nr. 23

C O N S T A N T A

ROMINIA



Canada

57.019

MUZEUL DE ARHEOLOGIE

Constanța, str. Muzeelor 23

Telefon : 4562 — 3925



Grace Virginia

Agora Excavation

America School of Classical

Studies

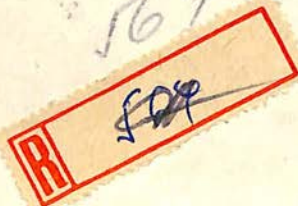
Athènes

GRECE



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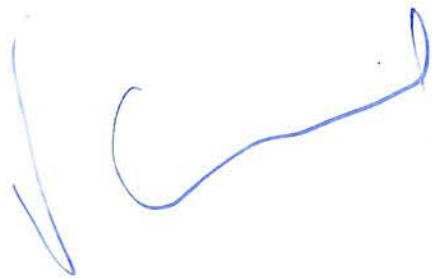


V. Canarache

57.01 b



UNE BONNE NOUVELLE ARRIVE!



39

58

INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE

AL

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Str. I.C.Frimu 11 - BUCUREȘTI

Miss V. R. Grace

American School of Classical

Studies at Athens

GRECIA

Athènes

Souidias street, 54



MES
MEILLEURS VŒUX
POUR UNE
BONNE NOUVELLE
ANNÉE

V. Claverie

596



1966

ROMANIA

April 21, 1969.

Dear Mr. Canarache,

At the end of January we had a short visit from an architect who assists you, Mr. Dan Rousan. It was nice to have news of you. I gave him two small offprints to take to you which I hope you received.

Mr. Rousovan told me you were interested in our small bronze Glykon serpent with curly hair (catalogue number B 253). It appears that this has been published only in the illustrated pamphlet Miniature Sculpture from the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 3 of the Agora Excavations, 1959, see Figure 79. Here is shown also the same serpent figure on a coin of Lucius Verus.

I believe the serpent (B 253) is to be published by Mrs. Winifred Leipen, along with other bronze objects from our excavations. Address her:

Mrs. F. R. Leipen
Royal Ontario Museum
100 Queen's Park
Toronto 5, Canada

I have received some publications from your museum and understand that you would like to receive other publications in return. Please tell me what you would like to have.

I remember well your visit to Athens in late September and early October of 1964, and wish you might come again. I hope your daughter is well. I must thank you for a very nice present sent by a friend, a piece of embroidery with roses, to decorate my new apartment.

Yours sincerely,

31.II.70

*I did not have an answer to this.
Last evening (at the Frasers' Boudoir dinner) Peter Fraser
told me Canarache died last summer.*

News of Mr. Canasche

Visit today for Mr. Dan Rousovan, architect
at Costanza, in Altin with a delegation of four
Roman architects.

He is a regular architect but also does archaeological
architectural for Cameroon.

M. Camarache wants notes on the ^{HAIRY} brain and
- documentation. He will let me know when to do it but
he is ill and cannot.

I gave Mr. Roussow a gift for Andriana
and for Father James's book for Mr. Canard
and wrote on both with the wrong date, as I
did just here, above.

INSTITUT D'ARCHEOLOGIE

str. I.C.Frimu 11

Bucarest -Roumanie

(Petre Alexandrescu)



Miss VIRGINIA GRACE

American School of Classical Studies

Athens

G R E C I A



Chère Madame,

Je Vous prie de m'excuser pour l'audace de Vous écrire. Mais un de mes collègues qui travaille dans une station au Nord de la Moldavie (Stăncești) vient de trouver les fragments d'une amphore, très importante pour la chronologie du Latène Ancien. Il m'a demandé mon opinion. Le type de l'amphore me paraît peu connu chez nous et je me permets de Vous demander Votre avis. Je Vous envoie les photos et le dessin du profil du col. Dans la même enveloppe Vous trouverez un petit tessou de ce vase. En tous cas, je pense que cette amphore ne pourrait être plus récente que le IV^e siècle. L'argile ressemble peut-être à celle des amphores thasiennes anciennes. Mais l'engobe reste déroutant.

Veuillez, agréer, Chère Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Petre Alexandrescu

Petre Alexandrescu

Bucarest, le 22 janvier 1966

*Given to Helen Besi's regards
who met him in Paris.*



1/3 no. 1.

62.03b



Stințești - Gotoveni
cetate 1.

cca $\frac{1}{3}$ m. nat.

62.05





62.06