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И. Б. ЗЕЕСТ

АРХАИЧЕСКИЕ СЛОИ ГЕРМОНАССЫ

В 1957 г. были продолжены раскопки одного из восточных участков городища¹, где исследованы слои VI и V вв. до н. э. (до материка). Как и на юго-восточном участке (раскопы III и IX 1952 г.)², общая мощность культурных напластований здесь достигала 9,5 м, а слои античной Гермонассы — 7,5 м.

Следы городской жизни наиболее раннего периода относятся к первой половине VI в. до н. э. На самом нижнем уровне культурного слоя обнаружены 2 хозяйственные ямы, впущенные в материк на глубину 0,9—0,95 м (ямы № 111 и 112а). Обе они круглые в плане, почти цилиндрической формы. Диаметр дна ямы № 112а — 1,7 м, наибольший диаметр ямы 111 — 1 м. Среди зольного заполнения в них найдено несколько обломков архаической керамики, в том числе расписных ваз второй четверти VI в. до н. э. — сосудов с белой обшивкой типа Камираса, с изображением эгагров, и родосских киликов, украшенных «гвоздеобразным» орнаментом, розетками из точек и пурпурными поясками.

Ямы первой половины VI в. до н. э. были перекрыты слоем (до 1 м толщиной), насыщенным мусорными остатками. Этот слой образовался в течение второй половины VI в. до н. э. К нему относятся остатки жилой постройки (№ 104) с печами, 3 хозяйственные ямы (№ 109, 110 и 112), похожие по форме и размерам на более ранние, и большая зерновая (№ 107).

Постройка с печами раскопана частично. К ней относится каменная кладка цокольной части сырцовых стен. Ширина кладки — 0,4 м, высота в среднем — около 0,3 м, длина обнаруженной части — 7 м. С западной стороны к стене примыкал участок черепяной вымостки. Уровень ее и основания камней цоколя находится на глубине 7,75 м от современной поверхности городища. С восточной стороны стены, почти вплотную к ней, расположены 2 печи на расстоянии 0,15 м одна от другой. Они имеют форму реберчатых гончарных куполов (высота — 0,42 м, диаметр — 0,5 м) с отверстием наверху (ширина отверстия — 0,26 м) и другим небольшим отверстием сбоку, внизу (рис. 17). Нижний край гончарного купола и подпечи углублены на 10—15 см ниже уровня земляного пола и обмазаны глиной, которая под действием огня приняла ярко-оранжевую окраску (рис. 18—1). Заглубленные основания обеих печей сохранились хорошо,

¹ И. Б. Зеест. Раскопки Гермонассы. КСИИМК, вып. 74, 1959.

² И. Б. Зеест. Раскопки Гермонассы. КСИИМК, вып. 58, 1955.

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la longueur de la partie
découverte ~~est~~ 7 m. De la partie d'ouest appartenait au mur un terrain pavé de tuiles.

И. Б. ЗЕЕСТ

АРХАИЧЕСКИЕ СЛОИ ГЕРМОНАССЫ

В 1957 г. были продолжены раскопки одного из восточных участков городища¹, где исследованы слои VI и V вв. до н. э. (до материка). Как и на юго-восточном участке (раскопы III и IX 1952 г.)², общая мощность культурных напластований здесь достигала 9,5 м, а слои античной Гермонассы — 7,5 м.

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² И. Б. Зеест. Раскопки Гермонассы. КСИИМК, вып. 58, 1955.

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Рис. 17. Архаический слой Гермонассы. Печь VI в. до н. э.

тая на глубине 8,8 м к северо-востоку от постройки, по форме напоминала колодец с прямыми отвесными стенками и прямоугольным в плане дном ($1 \times 0,83$ м). Круглая горловина ее была диаметром в 1 м (до глубины 0,5 м). Эта часть зернохранилища вырыта в плотном мусорном грунте, а нижняя часть с прямыми отвесными стенками на 2,5 м врезана в материк (рис. 18—2). Таким образом, вся глубина равна 3 м. Для спуска и подъема ступеньками. Яма была доверху заполнена зерном (преимущественно пшеницей и ячменем). Полная сохранность зерна в зернохранилище — исключительный случай среди аналогичных памятников античной эпохи, открытых в Северном Причерноморье, и может быть объяснена быстрым нарастанием герметичности хранения.

При расчистке ямы найдены край чаши с зигзагообразным орнаментом поверх белой облицовки и край тонкостенного чернолакового килика; неподалеку ваз конца VI в. до н. э.

Мусорный слой второй половины VI в. до н. э., на уровне которого были вырыты хозяйственные ямы (причем верхний горизонт его перекрыл двор или площадка).

Раскопки этого участка дали большое количество находок, среди которых выделяются обломки амфор второй половины VI в. до н. э. с несколько расширенным кверху и слегка раздутым горлом, с небольшим округленным венчиком, окрашенным тусклой красной краской. Такой же краской нанесены полосы, украшающие ручки и корпус сосудов. На горле, под венчиком обычно заметен знак — $\odot$. Целая амфора такого типа найдена в Ольвии.

но остатки купола, дающие представление о его полной форме, найдены только в одной печи³.

Печи были устроены на месте двух таких же, более ранних, от которых сохранились обмазанные глиной поды одинакового диаметра (0,5 м) и прослойки зольных выкидов. Очевидно, гончарные купола печей нижнего горизонта были вторично использованы после перестройки.

На земляном полу помещения найдены обломки хиосских пухлогорлых амфор и чернолаковых киликов на высокой ножке, относящихся к концу VI в. — началу V в. до н. э. При расчистке печей обнаружены край открытого святильника и пирамидальное, со сквозным отверстием, ткацкое грузило из слабо обожженной глины.

Зерновая яма № 107, вскры-



Рис. 18. Гермонасса. Расчистка печи VI в. до н. э. (1) и зерновая яма № 107, VI в. до н. э. (2).

³ В реставрированном виде этот гончарный купол находится в экспозиции ГИМ.

*Je ne sais pas
ce que c'est.
Pour être un est-
ce que vous quel-
certain de pareil?
Parce m-Vandeyar
le sait?*



Рис. 19. Гермонасса. Находки в слое VI—V вв. до н. э.
1—3 — обломки «конусовидных предметов»; 4 — клеймо на ручке хиосской амфоры V в. до н. э.

в погребении последней трети VI в. до н. э.⁴ Обнаружено большое количество обломков чашек и мисок различных типов. Многие из них покрыты белой обмазкой и украшены темными или красными поясками. Часть этой посуды изготовлялась на месте или была привезена из ближайших боспорских городов. Таковы большие чашки с отогнутыми краями, покрытые снаружи белой краской и украшенные внутри тонкими темными полосками; маленькие одноручные чашки или такие же маленькие чашки без ручек, украшенные поясками. Многочисленны остатки чернолаковой аттической посуды, преимущественно киликов на высокой ножке, а также мелкофигурных киликов. Обилие обломков киликов и чашек особенно бросается в глаза, в то время как остатков столовой посуды других типов (солонок, кув-

⁴ Т. Н. Книпович. Некрополь в северо-восточной части Ольвийского городища. СА, VI, 1940, стр. 95, 96, рис. 5 ба и бб.

шинчиков и пр.) сравнительно немного. Светильники — все открытые. Найдено также значительное количество фрагментов лутериев, в том числе из очень светлой, почти белой глины. Остатков лепной, лощенной и сероглиняной посуды встречено мало; черепицы в этом слое нет. Среди многочисленных кухонных отходов — большое количество костей животных и раковин мидий.

Особо следует отметить находки 15 обломков «конусовидных предметов» (рис. 19—1—3). Форма их может быть полностью реконструирована на основании собранных фрагментов и известных целых предметов этого типа, найденных в Нимфее⁵. Высота «конусовидного предмета» — 20—25 см. Он представляет собой вытянутый цилиндр диаметром 4—5 см, расширяющийся книзу. Нижняя часть открыта и оформлена в виде подставки диаметром 12—15 см. Верхняя часть цилиндра оканчивается небольшим венцом в форме полуэллипса с отверстием посередине. У некоторых экземпляров верхнее и нижнее отверстия сообщаются узким каналом; у других — верхнее и нижнее отверстия не сообщаются и средняя часть цилиндра сплошная. На нижней расширенной части иногда есть боковое круглое отверстие. Верхняя половина цилиндра всегда наклонена в сторону, а с выгнутой стороны укреплен петлеобразная ручка, поставленная вертикально по отношению к нижней плоскости подставки (рис. 20). «Конусовидные предметы» сделаны из красной местной глины. Вероятно, они изготовлялись повсеместно, судя по находкам обломков аналогичных предметов в Пантикапее, Истрии и Нимфее, причем они сделаны тоже из местных глин и, по-видимому, имели какое-то хозяйственное или производственное назначение.

Строительные остатки V в. до н. э. на исследованном участке города сохранились очень плохо; здание, от которого уцелела лишь часть стены (длиной 2,8 м, шириной 1 м, высотой 0,6 м), было разрушено при возведении постройки III в. до н. э. Но само расположение кладки на месте открытого двора или площадки, где ранее размещались хозяйственные ямы, свидетельствует об изменении планировки этого участка города.

Находок в слое V в. до н. э. оказалось много, так как на большей части раскопанной площади грунт был насыщен мусорными остатками. Преобладали обломки амфор, среди которых встречены хиосские, фасосские (неклеяемые), амфоры с пустотелыми коническими доньями, сероглиняные лесбосские и некоторые более ранние типы. Особого упоминания заслуживает находка клеймной ручки хиосской амфоры; на клейме — изображение сфинкса, сидящего перед пухлогорлой амфорой (рис. 19—4). Такие клейма известны по публикациям материалов раскопок на афинской агоре⁶.

⁵ М. М. Худяк. Раскопки святилища Нимфея. СА, XVI, 1952, стр. 256, рис. 17.

⁶ V. Grace. Stamped Amphora Handles found in 1931—1932. «Hesperia», III, 1934, рис. 1.

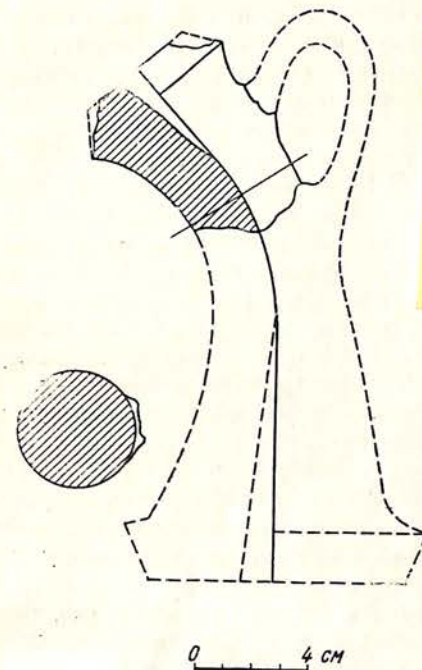


Рис. 20. «Конусовидный предмет» (реконструкция).

*Hand
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а в Северном Причерноморье встречались лишь более поздние хиосские клейма, на которых изображен сфинкс, сидящий перед амфорой с прямым, высоким горлом⁷; тип их засвидетельствован монетными изображениями IV в. до н. э. Обломков аттической чернолаковой и расписной посуды встречено больше, чем в слое VI в. до н. э. Обращает на себя внимание высокое качество изделий, привозившихся в Гермонассу, — больших краснофигурных кратеров, гидрий, чернолаковых киликов, солонок и другой столовой посуды разнообразных форм. Как и в более раннем слое, здесь найдено большое количество костей животных. Черепица почти отсутствует, за исключением нескольких небольших обломков плоской черепицы, по качеству глины напоминающей гераклеюскую.

В IV в. до н. э. в этом квартале города была произведена новая планировка. На месте здания V в. прошла улица шириной около 5 м; вдоль западной и восточной сторон ее расположились жилые постройки. Эта улица, направленная в сторону берега моря, продолжала существовать на протяжении всего античного и раннесредневекового периодов жизни города. Постройки, как и в архаический период, сооружали из самана на каменном цоколе. Недолговечность их и замусоренность немощеной улицы способствовали быстрому отложению культурных напластований. Слои IV—II вв. до н. э. содержали три последовательных горизонта остатков жилых построек и многочисленных мусорных утрамбованных прослоек, образовавшихся на поверхности улицы. Во II в. до н. э. при одном из домов была вырыта колодеобразная (или шахтообразная) яма, круглая в плане, с отвесными стенками, имеющая в диаметре около 1 м. Она прослежена в глубину до 5 м, но верхняя ее часть была разрушена современным погребом. Среди мусорных остатков в засыпке ямы найдены обломки «мегарских» чаш, большого лагиноса, боспорских кастрюль, синопского лутерия и тонкостенной посуды. Наибольшее количество находок в слоях эллинистического времени обнаружено в районе улицы. В слое IV в. до н. э. было много чернолаковой посуды и остатков амфор; черепица почти отсутствовала. В слоях III и II вв. до н. э. появилось много черепицы и обломков пифосов амфор. Сравнительно с большими городами Боспора в III—II вв. до н. э. здесь мало терракот и тонкостенной художественной керамики. Обращает на себя внимание почти полное отсутствие родосских амфор.

Монеты из раскопок на этом участке города были найдены преимущественно в районе улицы. Из 192 монет⁸ подавляющее большинство принадлежит пантикапейскому городскому чекану IV—I вв. до н. э. и значительно меньшее количество — боспорскому царскому чекану. Остальные типы монет представлены единичными экземплярами. Среди них — 3 монеты Фанагории, две — Тиры и римский денарий с головой Юлии Мамен.

Раскопки данного участка Таманского городища, доведенные в 1957 г. до материка, дали новые сведения о стратиграфии античных слоев. Установлено, что город был основан уже в первой половине VI в. до н. э., а в VI—V вв. до н. э. он достиг значительного расцвета, и его население широко пользовалось не только рядовой импортной продукцией, но и дорогими изделиями первоклассного качества.

Получены новые данные о торговле и местном гончарном производстве Гермонассы. Особо интересно открытие зернохранилища VI в. до н. э. и печей — очагов, впервые встреченных в Северном Причерноморье.

⁷ Д. Б. Шелов. Клейма на амфорах и черепицах Пантикапея. МИА, № 56, 1957, стр. 215, табл. III, 6.

⁸ Монеты определены Л. Н. Казамановой. Они происходят из слоев эллинистического времени и первых веков нашей эры.

E.B.Zeest, "Les Couches Archaïques d'Hermonassa," Brief Communications of the Ac. Nauk, Series 83, 1961, pp.53-⁵⁶57.

En 1957 ont été continuées les fouilles d'une des parties d'une petite ville ou ont été examinées les couches ~~fixes~~ de VI et V siècles avant notre ère (avant la terre ferme - i.e. stereo(?)). Comme et à la partie sud-est (fouilles III et IX 1952), ^[2] l'épaisseur général (of cultural layers?) arrivait ici jusqu'à 9.50, et les couches de l'antique Hermonassa ~~étaient~~ 7.50.

Les traces de la ville urbaine de la période la plus ancienne se rapportent à la première ^{culturelle} ~~pariètrale~~ moitié du 6ème siècle avant notre ère. A la couche ^{la} plus inférieure ont été découvertes deux fosses ^{pit?} [cuttings] introduites dans stereo dans la profondeur 0.9 - 0.95 m. (fosse III et II2). Et les deux fosses dans le plan sont presque de la forme cylindriques. Le diamètre du fond de la fosse no. II2a - 1.70, le plus grand diamètre de la fosse III - 1 m. Parmi le remplissement des cendres s'est trouvé plusieurs morceaux de la céramique, parmi ce nombre des vases peints de la deuxième quart du 6ème siècle de notre ère - ustensiles avec couverture blanche du type Camirosa, avec la représentation egag et des ^{figural} cillices de Rhodes, ornées de motifs(?) in form of nails, rosettes, dots, and ~~bands~~ purple bands.

13.IV.62

Les fosses de la première moitié du 6ème siècle avant notre ère étaient couvertes d'une course (jusqu'à 1 m d'épaisseur), saturées des rebuts d'ordures. Cette course s'est formée dans le courant de la 2/2 of 6th c B.C. A celle-là appartenait les restes du bâtiment habité (No.104) avec les ^{rooms} poêles (stoves or furnaces) avec trois ^{buttle midden} fosses propriétaires (No.109, 110, and 112) ressemblantes par la forme et dimensions aux plus anciennes, et une grande (a large one) à grain (No.107).

La construction avec les poêles (ou fours) a été partiellement décreusée. A elle appartenait une bâtisse (construction) en pierre de la partie du socle du mur ^{adjacent wall} . . . La largeur du mur 0.40, la hauteur moyenne à peu près 0.30 m, la longueur de la partie découverte ~~était~~ 7 m. De la partie d'ouest appartenait au mur un terrain pavé de tuiles.

xxxx. Son niveau est la base des pierres du siècle se trouve dans la profondeur de 7.75 de la surface contemporaine de la ville. Du côté de l'est du mur presque collé à elle se trouve deux poêles à une distance de 0.15 l'un de l'autre. Ils ont la forme ^{des coupoles} cotoyantes (? it means ribbed) en potterie (hauteur 0.42, diam. 0.50) avec une ouverture en haut ^{fig.} (largeur de l'ouverture 0.26 m) et avec une autre ouverture de côté, en bas (dessin 17). Le bord ^{et le terrain du poêle} ~~l'extrémité~~ inférieure du coupole en terre-cuite ^{et} sous le poêle (sont) approfondi jusqu'à 0.10 - 0.15 au dessous du niveau du parterre est enduit de terre glaize qui sous l'effet du feu a reçu un coloris d'orange vif (fig. 18 - 1). Les bases approfondis de ces deux poêles sont bien conservées mais les restes du coupole qui donnent l'idée de sa pleine forme, ont été trouvées seulement dans un poêle.

Les poêles étaient installés sur la place de deux ^{plus anciens} semblables dont se sont conservées ^{bords} les bas enduits de terre glaize du même diamètre (0.50 m) ^{est} les ^{couches} ~~constructions~~ des rebuts (refuse) de cendres. À ce qu'il paraît les coupoles de tuile de l'horizon inférieur ont été pour la seconde fois utilisés après la reconstruction.

Sur le parterre de terre de l'établissement ont été trouvés des morceaux d'amphores à goulot gonflé de Chios et de black-glazed Kylikes sur un pied haut appartenant à la fin du 6ème siècle - commencement du 5ème siècle B.C. Pendant le nettoyage des poêles a été découvert le bord d'une lampe ouverte ^{et,} en forme de pyramide avec une ouverture à travers, la sonde en terre glaize légèrement flambé. (Loomweight.)

La fosse à grain No. 107 ouverte à la profondeur de 8.80 m vers le nord-est de la construction, d'après sa forme rappelait un puits avec des murs droits et verticaux et avec un fond en angle droit dans le plan (1.00 X 0.83 m). Sa gorge ronde était de diam. ~~de~~ 1.00 m (jusqu'à la profondeur 0.50). Cette partie où on gardait le grain est creusée dans un terrain compact d'ordures mais la partie inférieure avec les murs droits et verticaux dans les 2.50 ^{s'enfonce} s'inclinent dans le terrain (fig. 18, 2). De cette manière toute la profondeur est égale à 3 mètres. Pour la descente et pour la montée sur les deux murs opposés de la fosse sont faites des défenses servant de marches. La fosse avait été remplie de grain jusqu'en haut (principalement de froment et d'orge). La complète conservation du grain et de cette partie où se trouvait le grain est un cas particulier parmi les

monuments analogues de l'époque antique, découverts dans la partie du nord du Mer Noire, ceci est peut-être expliqué par le rapide accroissement de la couche culturelle qui recouvrait la fosse et qui avait créé de condition naturelle de sa conservation hermetique. ^{ont été}

Pendant nettoyage de la fosse a été trouvée le bord d'une coupe avec des ornements en zigzag au dessus d'une couverture blanche et le bord d'un kylike en lac noire au mur fin; indépendamment au dessus de la gorge dans le fond d'ordures ont été rencontrées des morceaux des vases Klazomènes de la fin du 6eme siècle B.C.

La couche d'ordure de la 2/2 de la 6eme siècle B.C., au niveau duquel ont été creusées les fosses ménagères (pendant que la partie supérieure de l'horizon avait recouvert la gorge (mouth)), se composait de couches nombreuses raffermis (tramped) de la superficie de la cour ou place-qui-sert.

Les fouilles de ce terrain ont donné une grande quantité de trouvailles, parmi lesquelles se distinguent les morceaux d'amphores de la 2/2 du 6eme B.C. avec la gorge un peu gonflée vers le haut, avec une petite ~~xxxxxxxx~~ rebords coloré d'un rouge terne; de la même couleur sont tracées des bandes ornant les anses et le corps of the container. Sur la gorge sous le rebords ^{est} habituellement remarqué le signe . Une amphore entière de ce type a été trouvée à Olvin, pendant l'enterrement du 2/3 dernière tiers du 6eme B.C. Est

p. 56 type a été trouvée à Olvin, pendant l'enterrement du 2/3 dernière tiers du 6eme B.C. Est assiettes découverte un grand nombre de coupes et des cuvettes de différents types. Beaucoup de ceux-la sont couverts d'enduits de blanc et garnis des bandes foncées ou rouges. Une partie de cette vaisselle se préparait sur place ou s'apportait des villes de Bosphore des plus proches. Ces grandes coupes avec les bords recourbés sont couvertes extérieurement de peinture blanche et sont ornées intérieurement de fines bandes foncées; les petites coupes à anse unique ou les mêmes petites coupes sans anse sont ornées de bandes. Un grand nombre de restes de vaisselle Attique lacquait de noir, principalement des kyliques au pied, aussi des kyliques de petites dimensions. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Le grand nombre des morceaux de kyliques et de coupes se jettent à vos yeux; dans ce temps-là surtout des restes de la vaisselle de table d'autre type ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ (salières, pots, etc.) en comparaison ne sont pas nombreux. Toutes les lampes sont couvertes. Ont été trouvés un nombre considérable de fragments de loutères en nombre desquels de terre glaise très claire presque blanche. Des restes de vaisselle faites à la main luisantes et en terre-glaise grisâtre se trouve peu. Les tuiles dans ce couche ne se trouvent pas.

Parmi les nombreux débris de cuisine se trouve un grand nombre d'os de animaux et les coquillages des moules.

20.IV.62

Il faut particulièrement signaler les trouvailles de 15 morceaux d'"objets coniques" (fig.19, 1-3). Leur forme peut être complètement reconstruite à la base des fragments ramassés et des objets entiers et connus de ce type trouvés à Nymphée. La hauteur de l'objet conique - 0.20 à 0.25 m. Il représente de lui-même un cylindre tiré (i.e. drawn out) d'un diam. de .04 à .05 m, s'élargissant en bas. La partie inférieure est ouverte, et a la forme d'un socle ayant comme diam. 0.12 à 0.15 m. La partie supérieure du cylindre se termine d'un bord en forme de demi-rond (ou astragal?) avec une ouverture au milieu. Dans quelques exemplaires l'ouverture supérieure et inférieure communiquent par un canal étroit; dans les autres - la partie supérieure et inférieure ~~ne communiquent pas~~ de l'ouverture ne communiquent pas, et la partie moyenne du cylindre est compacte. À la partie inférieure élargie se trouve parfois une ouverture de côté ronde. La partie supérieure du cylindre est toujours penchée de côté, et, du côté convexe, est fixée une anse en forme de noeud-coulant posée verticalement par rapport à la partie plate du socle (fig.20). Les "objets coniques" sont faits de la terre-glaise (i.e. clay, before firing) rouge du pays, pas pris d'autre part. À ce qu'il paraît, il se préparait partout, jugeant d'après les morceaux des objets analogues à Panticapée, Istrin, et Nymphée, qui sont aussi préparés de la terre-glaise du pays et qui, à ce qu'il paraît, avaient quelque prédétermination ménager ou manufacturé.

Les restes de constructions du 5ème siècle B.C., sur ^{la} ~~les~~ parties examinées de la ville, ont été très mal conservées; le bâtiment duquel ~~à~~ ^{il} été conservé seulement une partie du mur (longueur $\varnothing$ 2.80, largeur 1 m, de hauteur 0.60 m) a été détruit pendant qu'on l'élevait en 3ème siècle B.C. Mais la disposition elle-même de la bâtisse ^{au lieu} ~~axioplax~~ d'une cour ouverte ou d'une place, ou, avant se ^{placèrent} ~~placer~~ les fosses ménagères, prouve ^{le} ~~un~~ changement de la transposition de cette partie de la ville.

De trouvailles à la couche 5ème siècle B.C. s'est trouvé beaucoup, parce que sur la plus grande partie de la place décreusée le fond était saturé des restes d'ordures. Se trouvaient surtout des morceaux d'amphores

p. 58

Au quatrieme siecle B.C. dans ce quartier de la ville a été fait un nouveau changement de plan. A la place du batiment de 5eme siecle a été mise une rue à peu pres de des parties largeur de 5 m; au long ~~des parties~~ de l'ouest et de l'est ont été ~~par~~ placées des constructions d'habitations. Cette rue, dirigée du cote de la mer, a continué d'exister durant toute la periode antique et de la periode ancienne du Moyen Age de la vie de la ville. Les constructions, comme à la periode archaïque, étaient faites de saman (must be mud brick?) sur un socle de pierre. La couette existence et la saleté de la rue qui n'était pas pavé ont contribué à la rapide formation des couches culturelles. Les couches de IV - II siecles B.C. ~~contenaient~~ ^{comportaient} trois constructions horizontales et continues d'habitation (i.e. three constructions following each other horizontally or some such) et un grand nombre de couches d'ordure raffermiss qui s'étaient formées sur la surface de la rue. Au 2eme siecle B.C. pres d'une maison a été creusée une fosse en forme de puits (ou de mine), ronde sur le plan, avec des murs verticaux ayant comé diam. 1 m. Cette

fosse est suivis jusqu'à la profondeur de 5 m, mais sa partie supérieure a été détruite par une cave d'aujourd'hui. Parmi les restes des ordures se trouvant dans la fosse ont été trouvés des morceaux de coupes "Megariennes", d'un grand lagynos, des casseroles de Bosphore, des loutères de Sinope, et de vaisselle au fins murs. Le plus grand nombre de trouvailles de l'époque Hellenistique sont trouvées dans le parage de la rue. Dans la couche de quatrième siècle B.C. il y avait beaucoup de vaisselle en vernis noir et des restes d'amphores; les tuiles sont presque absentes. Dans les couches du 3ème et 2ème siècle B.C. se fait voir beaucoup de tuiles et des morceaux des amphores-pithos. En comparaison avec les grandes villes de Bosphore au 3ème et 2ème siècles B.C., ici se trouvent peu de terre cuites et de céramique au fin mur artistiques. Ce qui fait attirer l'attention c'est l'absence presque complète des amphores de Rhodes.

Des monnaies des fouilles de cette partie de la ville, ont été trouvés surtout dans le parage de la rue. Des 192 monnaies, la quantité étonnante appartient à la fabrication de la ville Panticapée au 4ème jusqu'au 1 siècle B.C. et le nombre beaucoup moins considérable à la fabrication des monnaies de l'empire de Bosphore. Les autres types de monnaies sont dus à des exemplaires en très petite quantité, parmi elles trois monnaies de Phanagoria, 2 de Tyras(?) et un denari Romain avec la tête du ^aJulien ^aMammæus(??).

(i.e. Hermonassa)
Les fouilles de la ville de Taman ~~donnée~~ ont été en l'année 1957 amenées jusqu'à la terre ferme et ont donné des informations de la stratigraphie des couches antiques. S'est trouvé, que la ville a été fondée déjà dans la première partie du 6ème siècle B.C., mais en 6ème - 5ème siècle B.C. la ville est arrivée à une floraison considérable, et ses habitants profitaient largement non seulement de l'importation des produits ordinaires, mais des produits chers de qualité de première ordre.

Ont été reçus de nouveaux données concernant le commerce et la production des terre-cuites de Hermonassa. D'un intérêt particulier est la découverte de la place de la conservation de grain en 6ème siècle B.C. et des poêles-tiroirs qui se trouvent pour la première fois au nord de la partie de la Mer Noire.

3.11.82
I. B. ZEEST in English

Transl. pp 12-14 are new. (Menden)

(with letter 9/16.11.82 for K. Garth)
looked through not very close
28.11.82

[3.01]

L'emballage céramique du Bosphore, Moscou, 1960.

— also see "wine glasses" (Menden) jar =

Transl pp. 85-89
new trans

p. 79 : Les amphores protothasiennes (fin VIe-Ve s.) : Type 15.

Dans l'emballage céramique du Ve l'un des types les plus répandus est une petite amphore d'argile rougeâtre à grains très fins, contenant une grande quantité de paillettes de mica. L'argile rappelle celle des articles thasiens. Dans le Bosphore, les amphores de ce type se rencontrent fréquemment. Les trouvailles de A. A. Bobrinski en 1888 (77) peuvent servir d'exemples. Le vase possède un col droit /
p. 80 de faible hauteur, avec une lèvre évasée qui est légèrement comprimée du côté des anses et est de forme elliptique (diamètre de la lèvre : 10-12 cm, diamètre du col : 10 cm). Les anses sont petites, de section ovale, attachées immédiatement sous la lèvre. Le corps du vase est en forme de cône avec une épaule arrondie. Le pied est en forme de bobine avec un creux central.

Toutes les amphores de ce type sont de petites dimensions et leur forme est identique. Seules les proportions changent : cela va des vases trapus avec un pied très bas en forme d'anneau jusqu'aux plus élancés dont le pied est haut de 5-6 cm.

Ces amphores furent mises sur le marché dans le courant du V e. Les plus anciennes ont cependant été découvertes dans des complexes de la fin VIe -début Ve. Un fragment de pied a été trouvé en même temps que des amphores à gorges renflées dans une tombe de Phanagorie (78). On trouve aussi de semblables fragments dans la couche du VIe-Ve de l'esplanade orientale de Panticapée où manquent les restes les plus anciens de la ville. Mais une grande quantité a été trouvée dans les couches du Ve. A cette époque, ces amphores étaient très répandues dans les villes du Bosphore. Les sépultures fournissent une datation solide. Dans une tombe proche du village de Pjatikolodeznoe dans la presqu'île de Taman un tel vase a été trouvé avec un lécythe à figures noires de 530 (79). La hauteur de l'amphore est de 47 cm et le diamètre de la panse de 27 cm ; le pied est relativement haut (4 cm). Sur les épaules, sous les deux anses, existent des signes en forme d'anneaux imprimés avant cuisson. La contenance de cette amphore est de 9 litres.

A Mirmeki, un vase de ce type a été trouvé avec un lécythe à figures noires du début du Ve (80), et à Tiritakè à côté d'une maison archaïque dans une couche de la fin Vi-Ve (81).

Le lieu de production de ces amphores peut, semble-t-il, se situer quelque part dans les îles de l'Egée ou dans le nord de la Grèce. L'argile est semblable à celle de Thasos et se distingue

beaucoup des modèles d'Asie mineure, et de mer Noire.

Certains détails du vase, permettant d'y voir une ressemblance avec les formes les plus anciennes des amphores timbrées de Thasos, sont caractéristiques.

Il est possible que ces vases aient été produits à Thasos et aient été fabriqués : en même temps que les amphores biconiques anciennes non timbrées.

La mise sur le marché de plusieurs types d'amphores s'observe dans d'autres centres : par ex. à Héraclée dans la 2e moitié du IVe. A Thasos existent au IIIe trois formes très différentes d'amphores timbrées (voir IX, 20, 21, 22).

A la fin VIe-début Ve furent mises sur le marché des amphores très semblables à celles que l'on vient de décrire. Elles s'en distinguent par une forme plus trapue et plus large. La lèvre est massive, arrondie, et peinte. Une telle amphore a été trouvée à Kepy (82). Une autre provient des fouilles de Mazaraka en 1886 (83).

Ces amphores étaient si connues dans le Bosphore que les potiers locaux fabriquèrent, avec de l'argile rouge du Bosphore, des amphores semblables : seulement, semble-t-il, pour un usage domestique. Les trouvailles de ce genre de vases sont relativement rares (XXV, 56).

Les amphores thasiennes non timbrées (Ve s.) : VI, 16.

Importance du commerce du vin à Thasos au Ve (84).

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/La plus ancienne des inscriptions à ce sujet date des années 448-447 (85), mais il existe dès le début du Ve des amphores standardisées, non timbrées.

L'une d'entre elles, datant du début du Ve (VI, 16), a été découverte dans les fouilles du dépôt de Phanagorie en 1948-1949 (86). Le pied est cylindrique, avec un talon légèrement plus large et un petit creux au milieu. A cet égard, c'est une forme non développée des pieds bien profilés du début du IVe. La hauteur du vase est de 61, la largeur de la panse de 29 cm. Le col, court, s'élargit vers le bas pour se fondre avec les hautes épaules arrondies. La vase se distingue par ses proportions plus lourdes des amphores thasiennes timbrées des IVe-IIIe (VII-IX, 20).

On connaît d'autres exemplaires analogues. L'amphore du musée de Théodosie (87) possède un diamètre de 30 cm pour une hauteur de 61. L'amphore du musée de Krasnodar (88) a un diamètre de 28 cm et une hauteur de 62.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne (Ve-IVe) : VI, 17; VII, 18, 19.

Dans l'emballage céramique du Ve, on distingue quelques types d'amphores qui diffèrent par la forme, mais ressemblent par les détails des parties profilées et la qualité de l'argile. Elles

use l'usage
vin.

We already
know this

sont contemporaines des amphores de Thasos du Ve de forme biconique dont l'origine est prouvée par leur ressemblance avec des amphores timbrées plus tardives (VII, 20).

En même temps que les amphores biconiques et les petites amphores protothasiennes (VI, 15) furent mises sur le marché des amphores à panse large dont la lèvre et le pied rappellent les profils thasiens anciens (VII, 18) et des amphores décorées d'une bande ciselée sur le col proches du type des amphores biconiques qui leur sont contemporaines (VI, 17), etc.

Impossible de juger de l'origine de tous ces vases, appartenant à des centres proches de Thasos tels que Mende, Terone (89) ou des îles du nord de la mer Egée.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne à gorge ciselée (Mende :Ve) : VI, 17.

Amphores qui rappellent les amphores biconiques du Ve. Argile semblable, mais avec un peu plus de sable fin.

Une amphore presque entière de ce type se trouve au musée de Théodosie (90). La partie inférieure est en forme de cône. Le col s'élargit vers le bas et se fond graduellement avec la déclivité des épaules. Sous la lèvre il y a une bande incisée. La hauteur des anses de section ovale est de 14 cm. La lèvre est un peu rabattue vers l'extérieur et aplanié sur le côté.

Par sa forme, cette amphore est proche de celles que V. Grave a identifiées comme provenant de Mende en se fondant sur la ressemblance de son argile avec celle des timbres de Mende (Athènes, Musée de l'agora).

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On peut juger de la forme du pied d'après une autre amphore trouvée à Cimmerika, dans une maison du VIe-Ve (91). / Le pied est cylindrique, à peine élargi vers le bas. Le talon est un peu saillant, avec un léger creux. La lèvre est identique à celle de Théodosie, mais un peu plus large. La partie sup. est décorée de bandeaux ciselés. Sur le col il y a des traces de signes en forme de croix, en peinture fragile. Sur la partie inf. est également peinte une bande horizontale. L'amphore est haute de 60 cm, a un diamètre de 27 à la panse et de 11 cm 5 au col.

Amphores d'influence thasienne à corps large (Ve) : VII, 18 :

Une amphore, contemporaine du type ancien des amphores biconiques thasiennes, a été trouvée dans une sépulture de Mirmeki (VII, 18 a) à côté d'une autre (XIII, 27 a), ainsi que d'un lécythe à figures noires du 2e quart du Ve (92). L'argile est brun clair, avec des inclusions de paillettes de mica. La petite lèvre à profil angulaire rappelle Thasos. Hauteur : 58 cm; diam. : 34.

Une amphore de forme analogue se trouve au musée de Kertch (93). Hauteur de 61 cm, diamètre aux épaules de 34. Même lèvre

angulaire et pied cylindrique.

Au même type se rapportent 2 exemplaires qui se trouvent à l'Ermitage (94), d'origine inconnue. A la différence des deux précédentes, elles ont un pied très bas et large (D : 7 cm), proche de celui des modèles du VI^e-Ve (XIII, 18 b). Mais même profil de lèvre, même argile et même panse, caractéristique du "cercle de Thasos".

Importation abondante de ce type d'amphores dans le Bosphore.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne à corps large (IVe) : VII, 19 :

Les amphores à corps large sur pied cylindrique apparaissent aussi au IVe. La forme change, mais pas de façon importante: le corps prend une forme ovoïde, tandis que la lèvre angulaire du Ve s'arrondit.

La sépulture trouvée près du village de Zurovka, contenant une amphore en même temps qu'un lécythe figuré du IVe⁽⁹⁵⁾, donne la date la plus sûre (VII, 19). Sa hauteur est de 68 cm, son diamètre de 34. Le col bas, légèrement écrasé du côté des anses, porte une petite lèvre à peine arrondie. Sur les épaules, sous les anses, de petites dépressions ont été faites au doigt. Le pied est court, cylindrique, un peu élargi vers le bas : son diamètre est de 3, (cm. Le sabot est légèrement creusé. L'argile est brun clair, avec des paillettes de mica.

Une amphore analogue du IVe est conservée au Musée historique d'Etat. Elle est un peu plus petite que celle de Zurovka, mais elle est de même forme. Sur la partie inférieure du col court une étroite bande brune. Dans d'autres amphores de type semblable, le talon est fortement creusé.

La trouvaille de Zurovka provient apparemment du même centre que les vases à corps large du Ve qui se rapportent à la zone d'influence thasienne.

Aux IVe et III^e s., les importations de vin thasien dans le Bosphore s'accrurent considérablement : ce qui coïncide avec le début du timbrage.

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B. N. Grakov distinguait le groupe des timbres anciens portant la représentation d'Héraclès archer et une légende au nom d'Aristoménès. Il les date de 370, par analogie avec la frappe monétaire de Thasos, et les met en relation avec le début du timbrage thasien⁽⁹⁶⁾. Il rattache au groupe chronologique suivant les timbres à 3 lignes qui se distinguent par leur caractère archaïque et par leur conservatisme grammatical. Il étudie plus sommairement la datation des types suivants, et place la fin du timbrage dans la première moitié du II^e s. av. J.-C.

Calvert
(No)
 V. Grace a consacré une étude spéciale aux amphores timbrées thasiennes d'époque ancienne⁽⁹⁷⁾. L'auteur rapporte le début du timbrage thasien à la fin du Ve (pas avant 425). Elle construit en général sa chronologie sur des données stratigraphiques, mais considère aussi les emblèmes des timbres comme des documents relatifs aux relations de Thasos et d'Athènes à différents moments, et elle tient compte des témoignages épigraphiques sur l'existence à Thasos à la fin du Ve d'un contrôle étatique sur la vente et l'exportation du vin. La datation de V. Grace est adoptée par A.-M. et A. Bon dans leur ouvrage consacré aux timbres thasiens⁽⁹⁸⁾.

mm
 La date proposée par V. Grace pour les timbres thasiens les plus anciens (fin du Ve) ne trouve cependant pas confirmation dans les complexes du Bosphore que nous connaissons. Comme on le montrera, ils ne peuvent être antérieurs au 2e quart du IVe : ce qui coïncide avec la datation de Grakov.

all
Amph
 Les fouilles de mer Noire fournissent un matériel étendu pour l'étude des amphores thasiennes. Comme on l'a déjà noté, le type non timbré le plus ancien, de forme biconique (VI, 16), est apparu au Ve. A Thasos les amphores biconiques continuent d'exister ultérieurement, aux IVe-IIIe s. et jusqu'au début du IIe : c'est la forme fondamentale de l'emballage céramique thasien. Au cours du temps, ce type d'amphore changea un peu d'aspect, et c'est pourquoi parmi les amphores biconiques thasiennes on peut distinguer des formes qui prédominent au IVe, au IVe-début IIIe et au IIIe-début IIe. Et il existait aussi d'autres types thasiens, mais moins répandus.

A) Les amphores de forme biconique (IVe s.) : VII-VIII, 20

Les amphores biconiques timbrées les plus anciennes se distinguent des types thasiens analogues du Ve par un rapport stricte et immuable des parties : la largeur des épaules est égale à la hauteur de la partie supérieure du vase qui constitue les $\frac{2}{5}$ de la dimension verticale du vase entier; Celle-ci atteint habituellement 68-70 cm; les épaules ont un diamètre de 28-30 cm; la hauteur de la partie inférieure est de 40 cm. Le col est fortement évasé vers le bas et se confond avec la déclivité des épaules. La lèvre est massive. Son sommet est plat et son profil triangulaire. La partie inférieure du corps se rétrécit progressivement et se termine par un pied cylindrique massif au talon élargi. Les anses sont ovales, un peu aplaties en haut.

Les timbres qui se rencontrent sur les amphores de ce type appartiennent au groupe le plus ancien. Les timbres étaient apposés en divers endroits : sur une ou deux anses, parfois sur le col.

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L'amphore provenant du kourgane de Panticapée avec le timbre d'Aristoménès, auquel se réfère V. Grace⁽⁹⁹⁾ et à sa suite Bon⁽¹⁰⁰⁾, fut trouvée en 1834 dans le complexe décrit par Dubois de Montpereux⁽¹⁰¹⁾. Dans la même couche on a trouvé une kylix à vernis noir du IVe, dont les anses s'élèvent jusqu'au niveau du bord du vase et sont recourbées à angle droit. Parmi les trois lécythes arybaliques de ce complexe, 2 appartiennent au type réticulé avec / une embouchure en tulipe. De tels lécythes ne sont courants que dans la 2^e moitié du IVe. La forme de la salière à vernis noir aux parois concaves est aussi caractéristique du IVe s. Les lécythes les plus réticulés donnent donc la date la plus ancienne de ce complexe. On a donc apparemment placé dans la tombe une amphore d'une époque plus ancienne, ou bien la sépulture aux lécythes réticulés fut mise en place plus tard que l'inhumation principale contenant l'amphore. La représentation de l'amphore publiée par Dubois ne donne pas une idée suffisante de l'original, mais sa forme est attestée par les amphores trouvées avec le même timbre. Deux d'entre elles sont conservées à l'Ermitage, la 3^e au musée de Kertch. Des fragments d'amph. avec des timbres analogues sont publiés par V. Grace⁽¹⁰²⁾.

Les deux amphores de l'Ermitage sont entières. Sur l'anse de l'une d'entre elles (43/423) il y a un timbre publié par Pridik⁽¹⁰³⁾

Ἀριστομένης (v)
 0 20 100

Sur le corps est peint le signe Δ. H. : 72 cm; D. : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm.

La 2^e amphore de l'Ermitage (43/425) (VII, 20 a) possède un timbre sur le col. Il est très mal conservé. Seul l'emblème est discernable : Héraclès sur un genou, tirant à l'arc. H. : 71 cm; D. : 28 cm.; longueur des anses 20 cm.

L'amphore du musée de Kertch⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ avec un timbre analogue représente le même type, mais se distingue un peu par ses dimensions moindres et une plus grande rondeur. H. : 62 cm; largeur aux épaules et hauteur de la partie supérieure : 27 cm; longueur des anses : 17 cm.

V. Grace publie un col d'amphore semblable avec le timbre :

Τελεος ()

(0) 20 100 (v)

(E) 00 100 (v) ?) Rétrograde

provenant d'un complexe daté par la céramique à figures noires de 400 environ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾. La longueur de l'anse est égale à 18,5 cm.

Une amphore entière de même type avec un timbre à 3 l.

Τε
 04
 MY

Τελεος
 0 20 100
 MY

se trouve à l'Ermitage⁽¹⁰⁶⁾. Sur le corps, un signe en forme de roue appliqué avant cuisson. H. : 70 cm; D. : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm (VII, 20 b).

Deux autres amphores de ce type ont été découvertes dans le kourgane 3⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ de la nécropole d'Elisavetovskoe en 1909. En même temps qu'elles, se trouvaient deux amphores d'Héraclée avec des timbres du groupe I de Grakov. Du même endroit proviennent un vase à vernis noir du IVe, des pointes de flèche en bronze et des plaquettes de cuivre. Sur le col de l'une des amphores, un timbre à 3 lignes est mal conservé. Les dimensions des deux amphores sont identiques : H : 65 cm; D : 26 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

L'amphore du musée de Kertch - le pied est perdu -(108) a un D aux épaules de 26 cm et la longueur des anses est de 18 cm. Les deux anses portent un timbre. L'un porte l'inscription :

Λ Ε Ω Ν Ι

Θ Α Ζ Ι Ω

Λ Ε Ω Φ

Α Ν

Sur l'autre anses, il y a un timbre anépigraphie représentant une tortue. L'apparition de cet emblème sur les timbres thasiens, comme la représentation de la chouette, sont mises en rapport par V. Grace avec une période d'amitié de Thasos avec Athènes (380-370)⁽¹⁰⁹⁾.

Dans le même musée est conservée une amphore portant sur le col un timbre à 3 lignes effacé⁽¹¹⁰⁾. Ses dimensions correspondent tout à fait aux précédentes : H : 70 cm; D : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm.

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/ Deux amphores provenant d'un kourgane près de Kertch, fouillé par L. B. Asik en 1838 (Ermitage), sont analogues par la forme et les dimensions⁽¹¹¹⁾. Sur l'anse de l'une d'entre elles (II, 1838, 71 : VIII, 20 c), on a le timbre :

Λ Α Β Ρ Ο

Λ α β ρ ο (5)

Δ Α Μ Α Ζ

Δ α μ α ζ (72)

Sur le col, a été peint en rouge le signe .

Sur l'anse de l'autre amphore (II, 1838, 70 : VIII, 20 d) on a le timbre :

Λ Α Β Ρ Ο

Λ α β ρ ο

Β Ι Ω Ν Τ

Β ι ω ν τ ο ς

Il est apposé à une place inhabituelle : en bas de la partie verticale de l'anse. Dimensions du vase : Largeur aux épaules et diamètre : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

Dans le complexe du kourgane, on a trouvé en même temps que les deux amphores thasiennes ^{de jambiques} un casque grec, une cuirasse à écailles, un puitsoir et des pointes de flèche en bronze.

Les jambières avec une représentation archaïsante d'une tête de Méduse ne peuvent être datées plus haut que le IVe. Les pointes de flèche sont variées, mais parmi elles il y a des formes qui étaient également largement utilisées aux IVe-IIIe s.

A l'Ermitage est encore conservée une amphore dont les dimensions coïncident avec les dimensions des types mentionnés : elle se caractérise par un pied massif et bien profilé, ainsi que par une grosse lèvre de profil triangulaire. Sur l'anse, il y a un timbre anépigraphe représentant une amphore et un caducée⁽¹¹²⁾. H : 72 cm; D : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 18-20 cm.

Le nom du fabricant Damastès apparaît sur le timbre d'une autre amphore qui provient de Panticapée⁽¹¹³⁾:

Δαμάστω Δαμ (3/7 pos?)

Pilos

Δαμ 2075

H : 67 cm; D : 27 cm; longueur des anses : 17, 5 cm; diamètre du col : 10, 5 cm. Le pied est relativement haut et est particulièrement élégant.

Des amphores de forme semblable se rencontrent aussi sans timbre. Elles se rapportent à une époque où la pratique du timbrage était encore mal établie à Thasos. Un vase de ce type a été trouvé dans un kourgane de la nécropole d'Elisavetivskoe⁽¹¹⁴⁾ lors des fouilles de M. I. Veselovsij en 1913 (VIII, 20 g)

Ce complexe appartient aux sépultures les plus anciennes de la fin Ve-début IVe. Par conséquent, cette amphore thasienne appartient à l'une des premières fabrications d'emballage biconique standardisé.

Au musée de Krasnodar il y a une amphore sans timbre trouvée dans la tombe de Paskovskoe (sépulture 40/3)⁽¹¹⁶⁾. Le pied est plus simplement profilé que les pieds des amphores timbrées : ce qui le rapproche de l'emballage thasien du Ve. Il appartient apparemment à la transition entre les amphores biconiques non timbrées du Ve et le type ancien des amphores timbrées. Il convient de rattacher aux amphores thasiennes du IVe l'amphore provenant de la tombe n° 3 de Paskovskoe, trouvée en 1949 (VIII, 20 e)⁽¹¹⁷⁾. H : 70 cm; D : 28 cm. Le profil du pied et les dimensions du vase sont les mêmes que pour les amphores timbrées précédentes.

B) Les amphores de forme biconique des IVe-IIIe s (VIII-IX, 20 f et h):

Les amphores biconiques thasiennes des IVe-IIIe sont semblables aux premiers types d'amphores biconiques du IVe, mais elles s'en distinguent par des proportions plus élégantes et étirées. A la différence des amphores du IVe, le diamètre de la panse est inférieur à la hauteur de la partie supérieure du vase qui équivaut

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aux 3/4 de sa partie inférieure. Les moulures sont soignées. Le pied est profilé de façon complexe et autour de sa partie saillante court une ligne circulaire. La lèvre (comme dans toutes les amphores / de type biconique) est aplanie sur sa partie supérieure, mais à la différence des amphores du premier type, est moins massive et rarement taillée en biseau sur le bord externe.

Une amphore provenant du kourgane de Kertch (Ermitage II, 1840, 22) porte un timbre sur le col :

Θεός
Τηλεφύων
Αντιφύων?

avec, comme emblème, une chèvre ou biche⁽¹¹⁸⁾. Sur le col est peint en rouge le signe  / H : 71 cm; D : 23 cm.

Deux amphores de ce type proviennent du kourgane de Mar'evckoe, fouillé en 1912⁽¹¹⁹⁾. L'une d'entre elles (Ermitage, KY 1912, 3/23 : VIII, 20 f) est conservée presque en entier : une anse, sur laquelle il y avait vraisemblablement un timbre, manque, ainsi qu'une partie du col avec la lèvre. H : 69 cm; D : 24 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm. L'autre amphore (KY 1912, 3/22) est entière (à l'exception du pied). Sur l'anse il y a un timbre représentant un bucrâne et une inscription, partiellement effacée, sur 3 côtés.

Le complexe du kourgane de Mar'evckoe, découvert en 1912, est plus tardif que le kourgane d'Elisavetovskoe⁽¹²⁰⁾ de 1913. On y a trouvé entre autres des lécythes réticulés et pendentifs en forme d'Imhotep⁽¹²¹⁾.

Une amphore intacte du même type, conservée au musée de l'Ermitage (X 43/421 : IX, 20 h) possède un timbre sur l'anse :

Θεός
emblème
Εἰρηνοφύων ou Εἰρηνοφύων

H du vase : 70 cm; D : 25 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

Deux exemplaires du musée de Kertch ont des proportions analogues. Sur l'une d'entre elles⁽¹²²⁾ il y a un timbre sur une anse avec une inscription courant sur trois côtés :

Ανδρῶνος Θεός

Au milieu, comme emblème, une grappe de raisin. Sur l'épaule, un signe englyphique en forme de petit cercle; l'autre amphore a un timbre indéchiffrable, avec le même emblème.

Comme en témoignent les trouvailles concomitantes, ce type est caractéristique du IIIe - les plus anciens de ces spécimens se rapportant à la fin IVe-début IIIe.

C) Les amphores de forme biconique de la fin IIIe-début IIe : IX, 20, i et j.

Le 4e type d'amphore biconique est le plus tardif parmi les amphores thasiennes connues et doit vraisemblablement se dater de la fin III-début II. Les détails des parties profilées sont dans l'ensemble les ^{mêmes} que précédemment, mais les proportions sont encore plus étirées.

Les amphores de ce type ne sont pas standardisées et se différencient par leur aspect extérieur et leurs proportions. Elles sont toutes en forme de fuseau, mais certaines d'entre elles ont une cassure brutale aux épaules. les pieds sont très hauts, cylindriques, et dans leur majorité ne sont pas rainurés.

L'amphore du Musée des arts plastiques A. S. Pouchkiné⁽¹²⁴⁾ (IX, 20 i) a une hauteur de 71 cm, un diamètre de 22, une longueur d'anses de 23-25 cm, et un pied haut de 15 cm.

Le musée de Théodosie possède un spécimen analogue, dont le pied manque⁽¹²⁵⁾ : D : 22 cm; longueur des anses : 22 cm. Sur l'une des anses, il y a un timbre :

]uv[o]pC
O[u]wv

Trois amphores analogues se trouvent au musée de Kertch. L'une est conservée en entier⁽¹²⁶⁾ (IX, 20 j). H : 73 cm; longueur des anses : 21 cm; Hauteur du pied : 19 cm; D : 26 cm. L'anse porte un timbre effacé, avec des traces de lettres sur trois côtés et au centre un emblème.

L'autre amphore⁽¹²⁷⁾, dont le pied manque, est sans timbre. H : 60 cm; D : 24 cm; longueur de chaque anse : 20 cm.

La troisième amphore du musée de Kertch⁽¹²⁸⁾ est haute de 78 cm, a un D de 24, et un pied haut de 15 cm. Ce dernier est presque cylindrique. Sur la partie inférieure du corps / est imprimé un timbre rond avec un reste d'inscription : IA.

Les amphores thasiennes coniques (IIIe s : IX, 21)

Les amphores biconiques que l'on vient de décrire constituent la plus grande partie de l'emballage céramique thasien. Mais l'on connaît d'autres types, rares, d'amphores timbrées.

Dans une tombe du kourgane d'Elisavetovskoe on a trouvé une amphore portant un timbre sur une anse (IX, 21 a) :

ΘΑΞΙΩΝ

Hache

7Y01ΩN

Dans la même tombe se trouvait un flacon rouge avec un corps très large du IIIe s., ainsi qu'un bracelet de cuivre aux extrémités recourbées.⁽¹³⁰⁾

D'après la composition et l'écriture du timbre, il est proche d'une amphore thasienne du Musée National d'Athènes publiée par V. Grace et attribuée par elle au IIIe s. ⁽¹³¹⁾.

L'amphore de la tombe d'Elisavetovskoe du IIIe possède un col haut et droit un peu élargi à la partie inférieure, une chute abrupte des épaules et un corps conique. Le pied, d'une hauteur de 9 cm, est cylindrique, élargi et arrondi à la partie inférieure, avec un creux dans le talon. La lèvre est petite, arrondie en forme de bourrelet. H : 74 cm; D : 34; longueur de l'anse : 22.

A l'Ermitage, il y a une amphore sans provenance de même type avec une lèvre arrondie ⁽¹³²⁾ (IX, 21 b). Sur l'anse, un timbre, avec inscription le long des côtés longs :

Θεοῦ Εὐκλείδου

et au milieu, comme emblème, une amphore.

Un timbre au nom d'Ealkidès et la représentation d'une coupe a été trouvé à l'agora d'Athènes, et un timbre avec le même emblème a été découvert dans le complexe de Pergame ⁽¹³³⁾.

Il convient de rattacher à la fin IIIe-début IIe l'amphore de l'Ermitage n° 43/424 par analogie avec les timbres précédents. H. : 71 cm; D : 35; longueur de l'anse : 21 cm; hauteur du pied : 7 cm.

Dans l'un des kourganes du groupe des 5 frères près de la stanitsa d'Elisavetovskaja a été trouvée une amphore semblable aux deux précédemment citées ⁽¹³⁴⁾. Le col est droit, les épaules larges, le diamètre de 36 cm, le corps en forme de cône. Le pied est cylindrique, élargi à la base, séparé du corps par une légère entaille. La lèvre est petite et arrondie. H : 71 cm; D : 35, 5 cm. (fig. 4).

Les amphores thasiennes ovoïdes, IIIe s. (IX, 22) :

Au cours du IIIe, outre les amphores coniques (IX, 21), ont été fabriquées à Thasos des amphores ovoïdes sur pied bas cylindrique (IX, 22). Une amphore de ce type porte le timbre :

Θεοῦ

Bonnet de Dioscure - étoile

Ἀστυνοῦ

Elle provient des fouilles de B. V. Farmakovskij dans la nécropole d'Olbia (tombe 41 : IX, 22) ⁽¹³⁵⁾.

Cette variante des amphores thasiennes a été notée par B. N. Grakov qui, d'après le timbre, l'a datée du IIIe ⁽¹³⁶⁾. H : 75; D : 32; longueur de l'anse : 24 cm. D'aspect, le vase rappelle un peu ceux de Sinope. Il a un corps ovale avec des épaules arrondies, un pied cylindrique bas sans creux central, et une lèvre arrondie. Le col s'élargit vers le bas vers la déclivité des épaules.

c'est
d'Elisavetovskoe
Y.G.

alors

trouvée

p. 88 Au nord de la mer Noire, ce type d'amphores thasiennes se rencontre assez rarement, mais à Athènes il était / apparemment largement répandu. A. Dumont le donne comme exemple caractéristique de l'emballage thasien.⁽¹³⁷⁾ V. Grace a publié deux amphores de ce genre trouvées lors des fouilles de l'agora d'Athènes⁽¹³⁸⁾ et qu'elle date de la fin IIIe-début IIe.

Les amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied des IVe-IIIe (X, 23)

Ces amphores constituent l'un des groupes les plus importants des importations des IVe-IIIe. Elles se distinguent par la combinaison harmonieuse et élégante des parties. Le col n'est pas très haut (18-20 cm), élargi vers le bas, relié à la partie supérieure du corps. Les épaules sont très larges et arrondies, le diamètre pouvant atteindre 40 cm. La hauteur totale de l'amphore ne dépasse pas 68 cm. Le corps est conique. Sa partie basse, étroite, se termine par un haut pied cylindrique fortement élargi au talon, ce qui lui donne une ressemblance avec un verre à pied. Le diamètre de la partie inférieure du pied est de 7 à 9-10 cm.

Le profil des pieds est caractéristique. Le talon a une surface ondulée concave, creusée au centre; la partie la plus large du pied est habituellement arrondie ou taillée verticalement, rappelant certaines amphores thasiennes. La forme de la lèvre est originale : sa partie externe déversée est aplanie et soulignée par un instrument pointu. A la différence des cols d'amphores thasiennes aux contours nettement géométriques, elle s'incurve doucement. Les anses sont de section ovale, larges (jusqu'à 6 cm) et un peu aplaties et élargies à l'endroit où elles se rattachent au col : elles rappellent en cela les modèles thasiens. Sur l'épaule, à l'attache des anses, on a toujours des dépressions faites au doigt - ce qui n'est d'ailleurs pas original.

On date ces vases du IVe, mais il est possible qu'ils se soient prolongé jusqu'au début du IIIe s. Ce que confirme maintes fois leur découverte parmi des amphores héracléotes et chiotes du IVe, et de la céramique attique à vernis noir⁽¹³⁹⁾. On en trouve dans les fouilles d'Olynthe⁽¹⁴⁰⁾, de Rhodes⁽¹⁴¹⁾, de Chios⁽¹⁴²⁾.

L'argile de ces amphores se distingue de toutes les autres par des inclusions de menues particules de sable blanc à quartz. Elles sont de couleur brun clair, unie. Elles contiennent du mica en assez grande quantité. En raison de l'addition de sable, la surface des tessons est rugueuse.

Ces amphores étaient timbrées sporadiquement. Nous n'en connaissons qu'un seul exemplaire intact avec un timbre. Ce dernier représente la lettre A, imprimée englyphiquement sur l'anse. Cette

amphore se trouve au musée d'Istria⁽¹⁴³⁾. D. B. Shelov plaçait ce type de timbres dans un groupe spécial et notait leur ressemblance avec les timbres thasiens⁽¹⁴⁴⁾. Bon classait ces timbres dans le groupe des Thasiens⁽¹⁴⁵⁾.

Sur ces amphores, on trouve de temps en temps des signes à la peinture rouge. Sur une amphore du kourgane de Maricyna est apposé un A et représenté une feuille ou une fleur. Sur le col trouvé à Mirmeki, on a le signe ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾. Sur l'amphore de la nécropole méridionale de Phanagorie (fouilles de 1940), on a une feuille de lierre. Sur la partie inférieure du corps, on a parfois une ceinture d'une ou deux bandes étroites parallèles.

p. 89 Les amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied du kourgane de Melitopol'skoe du IVe-IIIe s (X - XII, 24) :

Dans le kourgane fouillé en 1954 par A. I. Terehozkin à Mélitopol⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ ont été trouvées 11 amphores dont la plupart sont du type qui nous intéresse. Elles sont plus élancées que les premières (X, 23). Leur hauteur est de 77 cm, leur diamètre de 29-30. Le col est très haut (22-23 cm). Mais le profil des pieds, des lèvres, la forme aplatie de la partie supérieure des anses, la forme générale du vase avec des épaules larges et un pied élancé s'élargissant vers le bas permettent de classer l'amphore de Mélitopol dans le groupe des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. Pour quelques-unes, les profils de détail sont les mêmes⁽¹⁴⁸⁾. Pour d'autres, les pieds et lèvres sont plus proches des amphores thasiennes.

Les lèvres sont aplaties dessus et sur les côtés. Les pieds n'ont pas une base aussi large : leur diamètre est de 5-6 cm, le talon est droit, bien que légèrement convexe, avec un petit creux central.⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ Il me semble qu'il convient de considérer les deux modèles du kourgane de Mélitopol comme des variantes ~~du type~~ du groupe des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. Dans les divers ateliers de ce centre de production on sortait sans doute des amphores légèrement différentes, tout comme à Thasos, Sinope, Héraclée et autres centres.

Les amphores de type ancien à pied en forme de verre à pied (Ve s.) :
(XII, 25)

Comme on l'a dit, la question de la localisation de ce type d'amphores n'est toujours pas résolue, bien que leur appartenance à l'un des centres du nord de la mer Egée paraisse la plus vraisemblable. Les timbres et les formes de ces amphores sont à bien des égards proches de Thasos. Nous en avons une autre preuve.

Au musée Severianu de Bucarest on a deux amphores décorées de la même façon. Deux larges bandes rouges horizontales

décorent les parties supérieure et inférieure du corps, tandis qu'une bande verticale passe par le milieu du col entre les anses. La lèvre n'est pas décorée. L'ornementation inhabituelle et tout à fait originale ne permet guère de douter que ces deux amphores proviennent d'un seul et même centre.

Une des amphores (XII, 25 a), d'après les profils de détail et la forme du corps, est identique aux amphores thasiennes du Ve⁽¹⁵⁰⁾. Son corps est ovale, les épaules harmonieusement reliées au col court. La lèvre, comme dans beaucoup d'amphores thasiennes, est triangulaire. Le pied bas, cylindrique, s'élargit comme celui des amphores thasiennes; le talon est convexe et creusé au centre.

La deuxième amphore⁽¹⁵¹⁾ (XII, 25 b), avec le même décor, a un corps plus élancé avec des épaules très relevées, larges, arrondies, et un col droit assez haut se terminant par une lèvre plate légèrement rabattue et aplatie sur le bord. De telles formes coïncident avec celles des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. En même temps, le pied est fait comme celui de l'amphore précédente et n'est pas non plus sans ressemblance avec celui des amphores thasiennes d'époque ancienne.

3.11.82
I. B. ZEEST in English

Transl. pp 12-14 au new (Menden)

L'emballage céramique du Bosphore, Moscou, 1960.

— also on "wine glass" (Menden) jar =

p. 79 : Les amphores protothasiennes (fin VIe-Ve s.) : Type 15.

p. 80

Dans l'emballage céramique du Ve l'un des types les plus répandus est une petite amphore d'argile rougeâtre à grains très fins, contenant une grande quantité de paillettes de mica. L'argile rappelle celle des articles thasiens. Dans le Bosphore, les amphores de ce type se rencontrent fréquemment. Les trouvailles de A. A. Bobrinskij en 1888 (77) peuvent servir d'exemples. Le vase possède un col droit / de faible hauteur, avec une lèvre évasée qui est légèrement comprimée du côté des anses et est de forme elliptique (diamètre de la lèvre : 10-12 cm, diamètre du col : 10 cm). Les anses sont petites, de section ovale, attachées immédiatement sous la lèvre. Le corps du vase est en forme de cône avec une épaule arrondie. Le pied est en forme de bobine avec un creux central.

Toutes les amphores de ce type sont de petites dimensions et leur forme est identique. Seules les proportions changent : cela va des vases trapus avec un pied très bas en forme d'anneau jusqu'aux plus élancés dont le pied est haut de 5-6 cm.

Ces amphores furent mises sur le marché dans le courant du V e. Les plus anciennes ont cependant été découvertes dans des complexes de la fin VIe -début Ve. Un fragment de pied a été trouvé en même temps que des amphores à gorges renflées dans une tombe de Phanagorie (78). On trouve aussi de semblables fragments dans la couche du VIe-Ve de l'esplanade orientale de Panticapée où **manquent** les restes les plus anciens de la ville. Mais une grande quantité a été trouvée dans les couches du Ve. A cette époque, ces amphores étaient très répandues dans les villes du Bosphore. Les sépultures fournissent une datation solide. Dans une tombe proche du village de Pjatikolodeznoe dans la presqu'île de Taman un tel vase a été trouvé avec un lécythe à figures noires de 530 (79). La hauteur de l'amphore est de 47 cm et le diamètre de la panse de 27 cm ; le pied est relativement haut (4 cm). Sur les épaules, sous les deux anses, existent des signes en forme d'anneaux imprimés avant cuisson. La contenance de cette amphore est de 9 litres.

A Mirmeki, un vase de ce type a été trouvé avec un lécythe à figures noires du début du Ve (80), et à Tiritakè à côté d'une maison archaïque dans une couche de la fin Vi-Ve (81).

Le lieu de production de ces amphores peut, semble-t-il, se situer quelque part dans les îles de l'Egée ou dans le nord de la Grèce. L'argile est semblable à celle de Thasos et se distingue

beaucoup des modèles d'Asie mineure, et de mer Noire.

Certains détails du vase, permettant d'y voir une ressemblance avec les formes les plus anciennes des amphores timbrées de Thasos, sont caractéristiques.

Il est possible que ces vases aient été produits à Thasos et aient été fabriqués : en même temps que les amphores biconiques anciennes non timbrées.

La mise sur le marché de plusieurs types d'amphores s'observe dans d'autres centres : par ex. à Héraclée dans la 2e moitié du IVe. A Thasos existent au IIIe trois formes très différentes d'amphores timbrées (voir IX, 20, 21, 22).

A la fin VIe-début Ve furent mises sur le marché des amphores très semblables à celles que l'on vient de décrire. Elles s'en distinguent par une forme plus trapue et plus large. La lèvre est massive, arrondie, et peinte. Une telle amphore a été trouvée à Kepy (82). Une autre provient des fouilles de Mazaraka en 1886 (83).

Ces amphores étaient si connues dans le Bosphore que les potiers locaux fabriquèrent, avec de l'argile rouge du Bosphore, des amphores semblables : seulement, semble-t-il, pour un usage domestique. Les trouvailles de ce genre de vases sont relativement rares (XXV, 56).

Les amphores thasiennes non timbrées (Ve s.) : VI, 16.

Importance du commerce du vin à Thasos au Ve (84).

/La plus ancienne des inscriptions à ce sujet date des années 448-447 (85), mais il existe dès le début du Ve des amphores standardisées, non timbrées.

L'une d'entre elles, datant du début du Ve (VI, 16), a été découverte dans les fouilles du dépôt de Phanagorie en 1948-1949 (86). Le pied est cylindrique, avec un talon légèrement plus large et un petit creux au milieu. A cet égard, c'est une forme non développée des pieds bien profilés du début du IVe. La hauteur du vase est de 61, la largeur de la panse de 29 cm. Le col, court, s'élargit vers le bas pour se fondre avec les hautes épaules arrondies. La vase se distingue par ses proportions plus lourdes des amphores thasiennes timbrées des IVe-IIIe (VII-IX, 20).

On connaît d'autres exemplaires analogues. L'amphore du musée de Théodosie (87) possède un diamètre de 30 cm pour une hauteur de 61. L'amphore du musée de Krasnodar (88) a un diamètre de 28 cm et une hauteur de 62.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne (Ve-IVe) : VI, 17; VII, 18, 19.

Dans l'emballage céramique du Ve, on distingue quelques types d'amphores qui diffèrent par la forme, mais ressemblent par les détails des parties profilées et la qualité de l'argile. Elles

use
l'usage
vin.

We already
know this

sont contemporaines des amphores de Thasos du Ve de forme biconique dont l'origine est prouvée par leur ressemblance avec des amphores timbrées plus tardives (VII, 20).

En même temps que les amphores biconiques et les petites amphores protothasiennes (VI, 15) furent mises sur le marché des amphores à panse large dont la lèvre et le pied rappellent les profils thasiens anciens (VII, 18) et des amphores décorées d'une bande ciselée sur le col proches du type des amphores biconiques qui leur sont contemporaines (VI, 17), etc.

Impossible de juger de l'origine de tous ces vases, appartenant à des centres proches de Thasos tels que Mende, Terone (89) ou des îles du nord de la mer Egée.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne à gorge ciselée (Mende :Ve) : VI, 17.

Amphores qui rappellent les amphores biconiques du Ve. Argile semblable, mais avec un peu plus de sable fin.

Une amphore presque entière de ce type se trouve au musée de Théodosie (90). La partie inférieure est en forme de cône. Le col s'élargit vers le bas et se fond graduellement avec la déclivité des épaules. Sous la lèvre il y a une bande incisée. La hauteur des anses de section ovale est de 14 cm. La lèvre est un peu rabattue vers l'extérieur et aplaniée sur le côté.

Par sa forme, cette amphore est proche de celles que V. Grave a identifiées comme provenant de Mende en se fondant sur la ressemblance de son argile avec celle des timbres de Mende (Athènes, Musée de l'agora).

On peut juger de la forme du pied d'après une autre amphore trouvée à Cimmerika, dans une maison du VIe-Ve (91). / Le pied est cylindrique, à peine élargi vers le bas. Le talon est un peu saillant, avec un léger creux. La lèvre est identique à celle de Théodosie, mais un peu plus large. La partie sup. est décorée de bandeaux ciselés. Sur le col il y a des traces de signes en forme de croix, en peinture fragile. Sur la partie inf. est également peinte une bande horizontale. L'amphore est haute de 60 cm, a un diamètre de 27 à la panse et de 11 cm 5 au col.

Amphores d'influence thasienne à corps large (Ve) : VII, 18 :

Une amphore, contemporaine du type ancien des amphores biconiques thasiennes, a été trouvée dans une sépulture de Mirmeki (VII, 18 a) à côté d'une autre (XIII, 27 a), ainsi que d'un lécythe à figures noires du 2e quart du Ve (92). L'argile est brun clair, avec des inclusions de paillettes de mica. La petite lèvre à profil angulaire rappelle Thasos. Hauteur : 58 cm; diam. : 34.

Une amphore de forme analogue se trouve au musée de Kertch (93). Hauteur de 61 cm, diamètre aux épaules de 34. Même lèvre

angulaire et pied cylindrique.

Au même type se rapportent 2 exemplaires qui se trouvent à l'Ermitage (94), d'origine inconnue. A la différence des deux précédentes, elles ont un pied très bas et large (D : 7 cm), proche de celui des modèles du VIe-Ve (XIII, 18 b). Mais même profil de lèvre, même argile et même panse, caractéristique du "cercle de Thasos".

Importation abondante de ce type d'amphores dans le Bosphore.

Les amphores d'influence thasienne à corps large (IVe) : VII, 19 :

Les amphores à corps large sur pied cylindrique apparaissent aussi au IVe. La forme change, mais pas de façon importante: le corps prend une forme ovoïde, tandis que la lèvre angulaire du Ve s'arrondit.

La sépulture trouvée près du village de Zurovka, contenant une amphore en même temps qu'un lécythe figuré du IVe⁽⁹⁵⁾, donne la date la plus sûre (VII, 19). Sa hauteur est de 68 cm, son diamètre de 34. Le col bas, légèrement écrasé du côté des anses, porte une petite lèvre à peine arrondie. Sur les épaules, sous les anses, de petites dépressions ont été faites au doigt. Le pied est court, cylindrique, un peu élargi vers le bas : son diamètre est de 3, (cm. Le sabot est légèrement creusé. L'argile est brun clair, avec des paillettes de mica.

Une amphore analogue du IVe est conservée au Musée historique d'Etat. Elle est un peu plus petite que celle de Zurovka, mais elle est de même forme. Sur la partie inférieure du col court une étroite bande brune. Dans d'autres amphores de type semblable, le talon est fortement creusé.

La trouvaille de Zurovka provient apparemment du même centre que les vases à corps large du Ve qui se rapportent à la zone d'influence thasienne.

Aux IVe et IIIe s., les importations de vin thasien dans le Bosphore s'accrurent considérablement : ce qui coïncide avec le début du timbrage.

B. N. Grakov distinguait le groupe des timbres anciens portant la représentation d'Héraclès archer et une légende au nom d'Aristomènes. Il les date de 370, par analogie avec la frappe monétaire de Thasos, et les met en relation avec le début du timbrage thasien⁽⁹⁶⁾. Il rattache au groupe chronologique suivant les timbres à 3 lignes qui se distinguent par leur caractère archaïque et par leur conservatisme grammatical. Il étudie plus sommairement la datation des types suivants, et place la fin du timbrage dans la première moitié du IIe s. av. J.-C.

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V. Grace a consacré une étude spéciale aux amphores timbrées thasiennes d'époque ancienne⁽⁹⁷⁾. L'auteur rapporte le début du timbrage thasien à la fin du Ve (pas avant 425). Elle construit en général sa chronologie sur des données stratigraphiques, mais considère aussi les emblèmes des timbres comme des documents relatifs aux relations de Thasos et d'Athènes à différents moments, et elle tient compte des témoignages épigraphiques sur l'existence à Thasos à la fin du Ve d'un contrôle étatique sur la vente et l'exportation du vin. La datation de V. Grace est adoptée par A.-M. et A. Bon dans leur ouvrage consacré aux timbres thasiens⁽⁹⁸⁾.

La date proposée par V. Grace pour les timbres thasiens les plus anciens (fin du Ve) ne trouve cependant pas confirmation dans les complexes du Bosphore que nous connaissons. Comme on le montrera, ils ne peuvent être antérieurs au 2e quart du IVe : ce qui coïncide avec la datation de Grakov.

Les fouilles de mer Noire fournissent un matériel étendu pour l'étude des amphores thasiennes. Comme on l'a déjà noté, le type non timbré le plus ancien, de forme biconique (VI, 16), est apparu au Ve. A Thasos les amphores biconiques continuent d'exister ultérieurement, aux IVe-IIIe s. et jusqu'au début du IIe : c'est la forme fondamentale de l'emballage céramique thasien. Au cours du temps, ce type d'amphore changea un peu d'aspect, et c'est pourquoi parmi les amphores biconiques thasiennes on peut distinguer des formes qui prédominent au IVe, au IVe-début IIIe et au IIIe-début IIe. Et il existait aussi d'autres types thasiens, mais moins répandus.

th

A) Les amphores de forme biconique (IVe s.) : VII-VIII, 20

Les amphores biconiques timbrées les plus anciennes se distinguent des types thasiens analogues du Ve par un rapport stricte et immuable des parties : la largeur des épaules est égale à la hauteur de la partie supérieure du vase qui constitue les $\frac{2}{5}$ de la dimension verticale du vase entier; Celle-ci atteint habituellement 68-70 cm; les épaules ont un diamètre de 28-30 cm; la hauteur de la partie inférieure est de 40 cm. Le col est fortement évasé vers le bas et se confond avec la déclivité des épaules. La lèvre est massive. Son sommet est plat et son profil triangulaire. La partie inférieure du corps se rétrécit progressivement et se termine par un pied cylindrique massif au talon élargi. Les anses sont ovales, un peu aplaties en haut.

Les timbres qui se rencontrent sur les amphores de ce type appartiennent au groupe le plus ancien. Les timbres étaient apposés en divers endroits : sur une ou deux anses, parfois sur le col.

L'amphore provenant du kourgane de Panticapée avec le timbre d'Aristoménès, auquel se réfère V. Grace⁽⁹⁹⁾ et à sa suite Bon⁽¹⁰⁰⁾, fut trouvée en 1834 dans le complexe décrit par Dubois de Montpereux⁽¹⁰¹⁾. Dans la même couche on a trouvé une kylix à vernis noir du I^{ve}, dont les anses s'élèvent jusqu'au niveau du bord du vase et sont recourbées à angle droit. Parmi les trois lécythes arybaliques de ce complexe, 2 appartiennent au type réticulé avec / une embouchure en tulipe. De tels lécythes ne sont courants que dans la 2^e moitié du I^{ve}. La forme de la salière à vernis noir aux parois concaves est aussi caractéristique du I^{ve} s. Les lécythes les plus réticulés donnent donc la date la plus ancienne de ce complexe. On a donc apparemment placé dans la tombe une amphore d'une époque plus ancienne, ou bien la sépulture aux lécythes réticulés fut mise en place plus tard que l'inhumation principale contenant l'amphore. La représentation de l'amphore publiée par Dubois ne donne pas une idée suffisante de l'original, mais sa forme est attestée par les amphores trouvées avec le même timbre. Deux d'entre elles sont conservées à l'Ermitage, la 3^e au musée de Kertch. Des fragments d'amph. avec des timbres analogues sont publiés par V. Grace⁽¹⁰²⁾.

Les deux amphores de l'Ermitage sont entières. Sur l'anse de l'une d'entre elles (43/423) il y a un timbre publié par Pridik⁽¹⁰³⁾

Ἀριστομένης
Θεοῦ

Sur le corps est peint le signe Δ. H. : 72 cm; D. : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm.

La 2^e amphore de l'Ermitage (43/425) (VII, 20 a) possède un timbre sur le col. Il est très mal conservé. Seul l'emblème est discernable : Héraclès sur un genou, tirant à l'arc. H. : 71 cm; D. : 28 cm.; longueur des anses 20 cm.

L'amphore du musée de Kertch⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ avec un timbre analogue représente le même type, mais se distingue un peu par ses dimensions moindres et une plus grande rondeur. H. : 62 cm; largeur aux épaules et hauteur de la partie supérieure : 27 cm; longueur des anses : 17 cm.

V. Grace publie un col d'amphore semblable avec le timbre :

Τελεος ()
(Θ) ασις (v)
(E) υοδ (g?) Kertch

provenant d'un complexe daté par la céramique à figures noires de 400 environ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾. La longueur de l'anse est égale à 18,5 cm.

Une amphore entière de même type avec un timbre à 3 l.

Τε
ΘΑ
ΜΥ Τίμαρος
Θασίον
Μιέρκος

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se trouve à l'Ermitage⁽¹⁰⁶⁾. Sur le corps, un signe en forme de roue appliqué avant cuisson. H. : 70 cm; D. : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm (VII, 20 b).

Deux autres amphores de ce type ont été découvertes dans le kourgane 3⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ de la nécropole d'Elisavetovskoe en 1909. En même temps qu'elles, se trouvaient deux amphores d'Héraclée avec des timbres du groupe I de Grakov. Du même endroit proviennent un vase à vernis noir du IVe, des pointes de flèche en bronze et des plaquettes de cuivre. Sur le col de l'une des amphores, un timbre à 3 lignes est mal conservé. Les dimensions des deux amphores sont identiques : H : 65 cm; D : 26 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

L'amphore du musée de Kertch - le pied est perdu - (108) a un D aux épaules de 26 cm et la longueur des anses est de 18 cm. Les deux anses portent un timbre. L'un porte l'inscription :

Λ Ε Ω Ν Ι
Θ Α Ζ Ι Ω
Λ Ε Ω Φ
Α Ν

Sur l'autre anses, il y a un timbre anépigraphie représentant une tortue. L'apparition de cet emblème sur les timbres thasiens, comme la représentation de la chouette, sont mises en rapport par V. Grace avec une période d'amitié de Thasos avec Athènes (380-370)⁽¹⁰⁹⁾.

Dans le même musée est conservée une amphore portant sur le col un timbre à 3 lignes effacé⁽¹¹⁰⁾. Ses dimensions correspondent tout à fait aux précédentes : H : 70 cm; D : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm.

p. 85 / Deux amphores provenant d'un kourgane près de Kertch, fouillé par L. B. Ašik en 1838 (Ermitage), sont analogues par la forme et les dimensions⁽¹¹¹⁾. Sur l'anse de l'une d'entre elles (II, 1838, 71 : VIII, 20 c), on a le timbre :

Λ Α Β Ρ Ο Λ α β ρ ο (5)
Δ Α Μ Α Ζ Δ α μ α ζ (73)

Sur le col, a été peint en rouge le signe ∟.

Sur l'anse de l'autre amphore (II, 1838, 70 : VIII, 20 d) on a le timbre :

Λ Α Β Ρ Ο Λ α β ρ ο
Β Ι Ω Ν Τ Β ι ω ν τ ο ς

Il est apposé à une place inhabituelle : en bas de la partie verticale de l'anse. Dimensions du vase : Largeur aux épaules et diamètre : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

Dans le complexe du kourgane, on a trouvé en même temps que les deux amphores thasiennes ^{des jambières,} un casque grec, une cuirasse à écailles, un puisoir et des pointes de flèche en bronze.

Les jambières avec une représentation archaïsante d'une tête de Méduse ne peuvent être datées plus haut que le IV^e. Les pointes de flèche sont variées, mais parmi elles il y a des formes qui étaient également largement utilisées aux IV^e-III^e s.

A l'Ermitage est encore conservée une amphore dont les dimensions coïncident avec les dimensions des types mentionnés : elle se caractérise par un pied massif et bien profilé, ainsi que par une grosse lèvre de profil triangulaire. Sur l'anse, il y a un timbre anépigraphe représentant une amphore et un caducée⁽¹¹²⁾. H : 72 cm; D : 28 cm; longueur des anses : 18-20 cm.

Le nom du fabricant Damastès apparaît sur le timbre d'une autre amphore qui provient de Panticapée⁽¹¹³⁾:

Οὐλοῦ Δαμ (3/7 πος?)

Pilos

Δαμστῆς

H : 67 cm; D : 27 cm; longueur des anses : 17, 5 cm; diamètre du col : 10, 5 cm. Le pied est relativement haut et est particulièrement élégant.

Des amphores de forme semblable se rencontrent aussi sans timbre. Elles se rapportent à une époque où la pratique du timbrage était encore mal établie à Thasos. Un vase de ce type a été trouvé dans un kourgane de la nécropole d'Elisavetivskoe⁽¹¹⁴⁾ lors des fouilles de M. I. Veselovsij en 1913 (VIII, 20 g)

Ce complexe appartient aux sépultures les plus anciennes de la fin Ve-début IV^e. Par conséquent, cette amphore thasienne appartient à l'une des premières fabrications d'emballage biconique standardisé.

Au musée de Krasnodar il y a une amphore sans timbre trouvée dans la tombe de Paskovskoe (sépulture 40/3)⁽¹¹⁶⁾. Le pied est plus simplement profilé que les pieds des amphores timbrées : ce qui le rapproche de l'emballage thasien du Ve. Il appartient apparemment à la transition entre les amphores biconiques non timbrées du Ve et le type ancien des amphores timbrées. Il convient de rattacher aux amphores thasiennes du IV^e l'amphore provenant de la tombe n° 3 de Paskovskoe, trouvée en 1949 (VIII, 20 e)⁽¹¹⁷⁾. H : 70 cm; D : 28 cm. Le profil du pied et les dimensions du vase sont les mêmes que pour les amphores timbrées précédentes.

B) Les amphores de forme biconique des IV^e-III^e s (VIII-IX, 20 f et h):

Les amphores biconiques thasiennes des IV^e-III^e s sont semblables aux premiers types d'amphores biconiques du IV^e, mais elles s'en distinguent par des proportions plus élégantes et étirées. A la différence des amphores du IV^e, le diamètre de la panse est inférieur à la hauteur de la partie supérieure du vase qui équivaut

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aux 3/4 de sa partie inférieure. Les moulures sont soignées. Le pied est profilé de façon complexe et autour de sa partie saillante court une ligne circulaire. La lèvre (comme dans toutes les amphores / de type biconique) est aplanie sur sa partie supérieure, mais à la différence des amphores du premier type, est moins massive et rarement taillée en biseau sur le bord externe.

Une amphore provenant du kourgane de Kertch (Ermitage II, 1840, 22) porte un timbre sur le col :

Ο ΛΕΩΝ
 Τηλεμαχίδης
 Αμφικλέρων?

avec, comme emblème, une chèvre ou biche⁽¹¹⁸⁾. Sur le col est peint en rouge le signe  H : 71 cm; D : 23 cm.

Deux amphores de ce type proviennent du kourgane de Mar'evckoe, fouillé en 1912⁽¹¹⁹⁾. L'une d'entre elles (Ermitage, KY 1912, 3/23 : VIII, 20 f) est conservée presque en entier : une anse, sur laquelle il y avait vraisemblablement un timbre, manque, ainsi qu'une partie du col avec la lèvre. H : 69 cm; D : 24 cm; longueur des anses : 20 cm. L'autre amphore (KY 1912, 3/22) est entière (à l'exception du pied). Sur l'anse il y a un timbre représentant un bucrâne et une inscription, partiellement effacée, sur 3 côtés.

Le complexe du kourgane de Mar'evckoe, découvert en 1912, est plus tardif que le kourgane d'Elisavetovskoe⁽¹²⁰⁾ de 1913. On y a trouvé entre autres des lécythes réticulés et pendentifs en forme d'Imhotep⁽¹²¹⁾.

Une amphore intacte du même type, conservée au musée de l'Ermitage (X 43/421 : IX, 20 h) possède un timbre sur l'anse :

Ο ΛΕΩΝ
 emblème
 'Ε]ρατο[... ou 'Ε]ρατο[...]

H du vase : 70 cm; D : 25 cm; longueur des anses : 18 cm.

Deux exemplaires du musée de Kertch ont des proportions analogues. Sur l'une d'entre elles⁽¹²²⁾ il y a un timbre sur une anse avec une inscription courant sur trois côtés :

Ανδρέας Ο ΛΕΩΝ

Au milieu, comme emblème, une grappe de raisin. Sur l'épaule, un signe englyphique en forme de petit cercle; l'autre amphore a un timbre indéchiffrable, avec le même emblème.

Comme en témoignent les trouvailles concomittantes, ce type est caractéristique du IIIe - les plus anciens de ces spécimens se rapportant à la fin IVe-début IIIe.

C) Les amphores de forme biconique de la fin IIIe-début IIe : IX, 20, i et j.

Le 4e type d'amphore biconique est le plus tardif parmi les amphores thasiennes connues et doit vraisemblablement se dater de la fin III-début II. Les détails des parties profilées sont dans l'ensemble les mêmes que précédemment, mais les proportions sont encore plus étirées.

Les amphores de ce type ne sont pas standardisées et se différencient par leur aspect extérieur et leurs proportions. Elles sont toutes en forme de fuseau, mais certaines d'entre elles ont une cassure brutale aux épaules. les pieds sont très hauts, cylindriques, et dans leur majorité ne sont pas rainurés.

L'amphore du Musée des arts plastiques A. S. Pouchkine (124) (IX, 20 i) a une hauteur de 71 cm, un diamètre de 22, une longueur d'anses de 23-25 cm, et un pied haut de 15 cm.

Le musée de Théodosie possède un spécimen analogue, dont le pied manque (125) : D : 22 cm; longueur des anses : 22 cm. Sur l'une des anses, il y a un timbre :

$$\begin{array}{c}] \omega \nu [\sigma] \rho [\\ \sigma [\sigma] \omega \nu \end{array}$$

Trois amphores analogues se trouvent au musée de Kertch. L'une est conservée en entier (126) (IX, 20 j). H : 73 cm; longueur des anses : 21 cm; Hauteur du pied : 19 cm; D : 26 cm. L'anse porte un timbre effacé, avec des traces de lettres sur trois côtés et au centre un emblème.

L'autre amphore (127), dont le pied manque, est sans timbre. H : 60 cm; D : 24 cm; longueur de chaque anse : 20 cm.

La troisième amphore du musée de Kertch (128) est haute de 78 cm, a un D de 24, et un pied haut de 15 cm. Ce dernier est presque cylindrique. Sur la partie inférieure du corps / est imprimé un timbre rond avec un reste d'inscription : IA.

Les amphores thasiennes coniques (IIIe s : IX, 21)

Les amphores biconiques que l'on vient de décrire constituent la plus grande partie de l'emballage céramique thasien. Mais l'on connaît d'autres types, rares, d'amphores timbrées.

Dans une tombe du kourgane d'Elisavetovskoe on a trouvé une amphore portant un timbre sur une anse (IX, 21 a) :

ΟΑΞΙΩΝ

Hache

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Dans la même tombe se trouvait un flacon rouge avec un corps très large du IIIe s., ainsi qu'un bracelet de cuivre aux extrémités recourbées. (130)

D'après la composition et l'écriture du timbre, il est proche d'une amphore thasienne du Musée National d'Athènes publiée par V. Grace et attribuée par elle au IIIe s. ⁽¹³¹⁾.

L'amphore de la tombe d'Elisavetovskoe du IIIe possède un col haut et droit un peu élargi à la partie inférieure, une chute abrupte des épaules et un corps conique. Le pied, d'une hauteur de 9 cm, est cylindrique, élargi et arrondi à la partie inférieure, avec un creux dans le talon. La lèvre est petite, arrondie en forme de bourrelet. H : 74 cm; D : 34; longueur de l'anse : 22.

A l'Ermitage, il y a une amphore sans provenance de même type avec une lèvre arrondie ⁽¹³²⁾ (IX, 21 b). Sur l'anse, un timbre, avec inscription le long des côtés longs :

Θεοῦ Εὐκαλκίδου

et au milieu, comme emblème, une amphore.

Un timbre au nom d'Ealkidès et la représentation d'une coupe a été trouvé à l'agora d'Athènes, et un timbre avec le même emblème a été découvert dans le complexe de Pergame ⁽¹³³⁾.

Il convient de rattacher à la fin IIIe-début IIe l'amphore de l'Ermitage n° 43/424 par analogie avec les timbres précédents. H. : 71 cm; D : 35; longueur de l'anse : 21 cm; hauteur du pied : 7 cm.

Dans l'un des kourganes du groupe des 5 frères près de la stanitsa d'Elisavetovskaja a été trouvée une amphore semblable aux deux précédemment citées ⁽¹³⁴⁾. Le col est droit, les épaules larges, le diamètre de 36 cm, le corps en forme de cône. Le pied est cylindrique, élargi à la base, séparé du corps par une légère entaille. La lèvre est petite et arrondie. H : 71 cm; D : 35, 5 cm. (fig. 4).

Les amphores thasiennes ovoïdes, IIIe s. (IX, 22) :

Au cours du IIIe, outre les amphores coniques (IX, 21), ont été fabriquées à Thasos des amphores ovoïdes sur pied bas cylindrique (IX, 22). Une amphore de ce type porte le timbre :

Θεοῦ Εὐκαλκίδου

Bonnet de Dioscure - étoile

Ἀστροῦς (ω)

Elle provient des fouilles de B. V. Farmakovskij dans la nécropole d'Olbia (tombe 41 : IX, 22) ⁽¹³⁵⁾.

Cette variante des amphores thasiennes a été notée par B. N. Grakov qui, d'après le timbre, l'a datée du IIIe ⁽¹³⁶⁾. H : 75 ; D : 32; longueur de l'anse : 24 cm. D'aspect, le vase rappelle un peu ceux de Sinope. Il a un corps ovale avec des épaules arrondies, un pied cylindrique bas sans creux central, et une lèvre arrondie. Le col s'élargit vers le bas vers la déclivité des épaules.

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Au nord de la mer Noire, ce type d'amphores thasiennes se rencontre assez rarement, mais à Athènes il était / apparemment largement répandu. A. Dumont le donne comme exemple caractéristique de l'emballage thasien.⁽¹³⁷⁾ V. Grace a publié deux amphores de ce genre trouvées mors des fouilles de l'agora d'Athènes⁽¹³⁸⁾ et qu'elle date de la fin IIIe-début IIe.

Les amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied des IVe-IIIe (X, 23)

Ces amphores constituent l'un des groupes les plus importants des importations des IVe-IIIe. Elles se distinguent par la combinaison harmonieuse et élégante des parties. Le col n'est pas très haut (18-20 cm), élargi vers le bas, relié à la partie supérieure du corps. Les épaules sont très larges et arrondies, le diamètre pouvant atteindre 40 cm. La hauteur totale de l'amphore ne dépasse pas 68 cm. Le corps est conique. Sa partie basse, étroite, se termine par un haut pied cylindrique fortement élargi au talon, ce qui lui donne une ressemblance avec un verre à pied. Le diamètre de la partie inférieure du pied est de 7 à 9-10 cm.

Le profil ses pieds est caractéristique. Le talon a une surface ondulée concave, creusée au centre; la partie la plus large du pied est habituellement arrondie ou taillée verticalement, rappelant certaines amphores thasiennes. La forme de la lèvre est originale : sa partie externe déversée est aplanie et soulignée par un instrument pointu. A la différence des cols d'amphores thasiennes aux contours nettement géométriques, elle s'incurve doucement. Les anses sont de section ovale, larges (jusqu'à 6 cm) et un peu aplaties et élargies à l'endroit où elles se rattachent au col : elles rappellent en cela les modèles thasiens. Sur l'épaule, à l'attache des anses, on a toujours des dépressions faites au doigt - ce qui n'est d'ailleurs pas original.

On date ces vases du IVe, mais il est possible qu'ils se soient prolongé jusqu'au début du IIIe s. Ce que confirme maintes fois leur découverte parmi des amphores héracléotes et chiotas du IVe, et de la céramique attique à vernis noir⁽¹³⁹⁾. On en trouve dans les fouilles d'Olynthe⁽¹⁴⁰⁾, de Rhodes⁽¹⁴¹⁾, de Chios⁽¹⁴²⁾.

L'argile de ces amphores se distingue de toutes les autres par des inclusions de menues particules de sable blanc à quartz. Elles sont de couleur brun clair, unie. Elles contiennent du mica en assez grande quantité. En raison de l'addition de sable, la surface des tessons est rugueuse.

Ces amphores étaient timbrées sporadiquement. Nous n'en connaissons qu'un seul exemplaire intact avec un timbre. Ce dernier représente la lettre A, imprimée englyphiquement sur l'anse. Cette

amphore se trouve au musée d'Istria⁽¹⁴³⁾. D. B. Shelov plaçait ce type de timbres dans un groupe spécial et notait leur ressemblance avec les timbres thasiens⁽¹⁴⁴⁾. Bon classait ces timbres dans le groupe des Thasiens⁽¹⁴⁵⁾.

Sur ces amphores, on trouve de temps en temps des signes à la peinture rouge. Sur une amphore du kourgane de Maricyna est apposé un A et représenté une feuille ou une fleur. Sur le col trouvé à Mirmeki, on a le signe ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾. Sur l'amphore de la nécropole méridionale de Phanagorie (fouilles de 1940), on a une feuille de lierre. Sur la partie inférieure du corps, on a parfois une ceinture d'une ou deux bandes étroites parallèles.

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Les amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied du kourgane de Melitopol'skoe du IVe-IIIe s (X - XII, 24) :

Dans le kourgane fouillé en 1954 par A. I. Terehozkin à Mélitopol⁽¹⁴⁷⁾ ont été trouvées 11 amphores dont la plupart sont du type qui nous intéresse. Elles sont plus élancées que les premières (X, 23). Leur hauteur est de 77 cm, leur diamètre de 29-30. Le col est très haut (22-23 cm). Mais le profil des pieds, des lèvres, la forme aplatie de la partie supérieure des anses, la forme générale du vase avec des épaules larges et un pied élancé s'élargissant vers le bas permettent de classer l'amphore de Mélitopol dans le groupe des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. Pour quelques-unes, les profils de détail sont les mêmes⁽¹⁴⁸⁾. Pour d'autres, les pieds et lèvres sont plus proches des amphores thasiennes.

Les lèvres sont aplaties dessus et sur les côtés. Les pieds n'ont pas une base aussi large : leur diamètre est de 5-6 cm, le talon est droit, bien que légèrement convexe, avec un petit creux central.⁽¹⁴⁹⁾ Il me semble qu'il convient de considérer les deux modèles du kourgane de Mélitopol comme des variantes ~~du type~~ du groupe des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. Dans les divers ateliers de ce centre de production on sortait sans doute des amphores légèrement différentes, tout comme à Thasos, Sinope, Héraclée et autres centres.

Les amphores de type ancien à pied en forme de verre à pied (Ve s.) :
(XII, 25)

Comme on l'a dit, la question de la localisation de ce type d'amphores n'est toujours pas résolue, bien que leur appartenance à l'un des centres du nord de la mer Egée paraisse la plus vraisemblable. Les timbres et les formes de ces amphores sont à bien des égards proches de Thasos. Nous en avons une autre preuve.

Au musée Severianu de Bucarest on a deux amphores décorées de la même façon. Deux larges bandes rouges horizontales

décorent les parties supérieure et inférieure du corps, tandis qu'une bande verticale passe par le milieu du col entre les anses. La lèvre n'est pas décorée. L'ornementation inhabituelle et tout à fait originale ne permet guère de douter que ces deux amphores proviennent d'un seul et même centre.

Une des amphores (XII, 25 a), d'après les profils de détail et la forme du corps, est identique aux amphores thasiennes du Ve⁽¹⁵⁰⁾. Son corps est ovale, les épaules harmonieusement reliées au col court. La lèvre, comme dans beaucoup d'amphores thasiennes, est triangulaire. Le pied bas, cylindrique, s'élargit comme celui des amphores thasiennes; le talon est convexe et creusé au centre.

La deuxième amphore⁽¹⁵¹⁾ (XII, 25 b), avec le même décor, a un corps plus élancé avec des épaules très relevées, larges, arrondies, et un col droit assez haut se terminant par une lèvre plate légèrement rabattue et aplatie sur le bord. De telles formes coïncident avec celles des amphores à pied en forme de verre à pied. En même temps, le pied est fait comme celui de l'amphore précédente et n'est pas non plus sans ressemblance avec celui des amphores thasiennes d'époque ancienne.

on Bosphorus
E. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers from Bospor, Materials and Studies in
Archaeology of the USSR, No. 83, Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Science,
Moscow, 1960.

Preface (p.6 begins)

Excavations at Bospor in recent years have given much new material supple-
menting our knowledge of the ancient towns, as centers of industry which
developed on her own economic base.

From the very beginning a very important place in life was taken by agri-
culture and commerce, but their significance was not always the same in the
economy of the town. It was always changing during a thousand years of history.
A study of concrete particularities brings us nearer to ^{an} ~~the~~ understanding of
the process of economic development of ~~the~~ ancient society on the Bosphoros,
and of the relations between the Greco-Roman world and the surrounding tribes.

Commerce with the Greek towns and with the tribes north of the Black Sea
always stimulated the growth of the economy of ^{the} Bosphoros. And yet we must not
overvalue the commercial significance of its towns. The new commercial relations,
^{increasing} ~~the~~ exchange of goods, did not change ^{the} ~~its~~ economic basis of the industry,
though in certain conditions it increased the pace of the development of
Bosphoran society, and yet they depended on the character of the industry and
of those conditions that accompanied them.

One of the most important sources of our knowledge of commerce and industry
are the fragments of pointed amphoras which are preserved in the cultural strata
of ancient ~~time~~ towns. Amphoras were the containers for transport and for storage
of various products, particularly wine and olive oil. They were brought from
many Greek Mediterranean centers and from the shores of the Black Sea. Wine was
produced also on the Bosphoros. Thanks to commercial exchange with the local
tribes, part of that production reached deep into the country, and finds in the
territories of Scythians, Syntomeots [??], and Sarmatians are among the most
important evidence for the development of economic relations between Bosphoran
towns

towns and barbarian territories.

A wide chronological spread of the production of amphoras, and the quantities that were made, give to these finds great significance as dating material.

Of great interest is the study of the metrology of the amphora; it gives us a better knowledge of ancient metrology in general, and more knowledge of of the Bosphoran containers.

These finds enable us to follow the process of formation of amphoras of different kinds and of the time when they were made. Fragments show details of shape not visible in whole jars. For the study of potters' technique and all its changes, this material is very important.

~~Through~~ In spite of the importance of this material, and its informative nature, it has been insufficiently studied.

Interest in this class of antiquities was shown at the end of the last century, when in excavating on the Mediterranean and Black Sea shores were found complexes with hundreds of amphoras, and when the museums began to accumulate great collections of amphora stamps.

At this time appear special ~~articles~~ articles [1] about the significance of pottery containers, about how they were made, ~~and transport~~ for transport and storage, about their metrological significance, and philological names, amphoreus, amphiphoreus, keramia, metretes, and many questions were raised having to do with trade in wine and oil, prices, etc.

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those But only ~~the~~ stamps of the amphoras attracted archaeologists' attention [2] which have ~~some interest~~ with historical interest. B. N. Grakov states that the Rhodian origin of one of the largest groups was proved by L. Stephani, and P. Becker tried to explain the origin of the stamps with the names of astynomoi. A. Dumont, working on the finds in Athens, sorted out the stamps of Rhodes, Thasos and Knidos. He was the first to show the significance of the stamps as documents of the commerce of Greece. At the same time Dumont gave a description

[3]
of shape and clay of the jars, and he gave drawings too. Though the drawings give only an approximate idea of the shapes, we ~~should~~ must value the significance of this first information.

Soon after V. Jurgeвич raised the question of the Sigöpean origin of the astynome stamps and of the stamped containers from ~~Chersonese~~ Chersonesos. [4]
[The inscriptions on the handles of amphoras and tiles found in Theodosia in 1894 and 1895 are also his. The amphora handles found near Chersonesos along the shores of the bays Pesotchnaya, Kamveshevaya and Streletskaya in 1886-7 and in 1889 were his works too.]

At the end of the nineteenth century, C. Schuchhardt published a large group of Rhodian stamps found in Pargamon, and he fixed the date of these stamps. [5]

The study of pottery inscriptions reached great success at the beginning of our century. In the west and in Russia were discussed very important questions regarding the organization of industry and commerce in ancient Greek towns, and among these questions was that of private or State stamping, officials and and social and ethnic status of the potters who were occupied in this section of the economy, the greater precision in the chronology of Rhodian stamps and the local calendar and other matters related to the history of Commerce [6] of Rhodes, the stamps of which were studied in more detail than the others. The general dating of the astynome stamps was fixed, and many ideas were given [7] about the place of manufacture of amphoras with those stamps.

The material of amphora stamps was studied but the fragments and unbroken jars found in excavation were omitted from the scope of study. The authors who of the reports, that published the stamps, did not mention the jars themselves, or they gave meaningless illustrations. And in this way were published the marvelous finds of Pergamon, Carthage, Monte Testaccio and many others. [8] [9] [10] [11] Some interest in the study of the amphoras was shown only by the historians of vase-painting and archaeologists who published finds in ancient cemeteries.

They considered the pottery ^{stamping} stamps of the 7th and 6th centuries as part of the history of ancient painting. [12]

p.7 But gradually the interest in ancient pottery stamping in ancient archaeology began to grow with ^a the whole change in the way of studies, which now had much wider scope, and included the whole mass of archaeological material. In the excavation reports appear drawings and descriptions of various types of pots, among them of the amphoras, which though in most cases they are not defined. To the first successful publication belong the illustrations given by M. Ebert in [13] his excavations of Maritsyn. On the pages of the Bulletin of the Arch. Comm. were shown individual amphora finds which helped the knowledge of this little-known branch.

But in that period too, amphoras were not used as an historical source, but just as belonging to epigraphy.

Following the best traditions of pottery epigraphy, the further studies give knowledge of the centers of industry of this product. From New groups were [14] [15] [16] isolated, and the chronology of the stamps of Herakleia, Sinope, Kos, and the stamps of Paros, Amastria and Ikon and other centers of less importance [17] and the work continued toward composing a list of names and stamps.

A very important place in the study of ceramic epigraphy of the Black Sea belongs to E. M. Pridik. [18] When he was working to amass a corpus of the stamps of the north side of the Bl. Sea, he used the statistical method, and he showed the different significance of the Greek export in the economics of the Bosphoros. E. M. Pridik ^{called} ~~attracted~~ the attention to the fact that ancient pottery went very deep into the land as the result of commercial exchange between Greek towns and the surrounding tribes. The B. N. Grakov, helped by the statistical analysis of the stamps found in the towns of the northern Bl. Sea shores and of the Scythian, Synt. tribes, was able for the first time to follow the increased relations between Mediterranean and inner Pontic regions, he showed the various marks and the various significances of the trade of the towns with the tribes. [19]

The study of stamps aroused ~~the~~ interest in the study of shapes of the jars. Description and publication of these were combined with the publication of the stamps. ^{representations} The first clear ~~drawings~~ of Thasian and Rhodian amphoras were given in 1917 by Pridik [20] in his catalogue of the stamps in the Hermitage. A. Maiuri published several types of Rhodian amphoras from Villanova and for the first time he raised the question [21] of the stamps of Kos. [22] Soon appeared a new work by Maiuri, in which the author isolated the group of Koan stamps, gave the description and the schematic design, which give a good representation of the shape of the amphora to which they belong.

A representation of the swollen-necked amphoras of Chios, based on the numismatic material, and some of the stamps from this center, were given by M.P. Kivokurtseff and B.N. Grakov. [23] [Packing and Storage, etc., 1935, p.147] Grakov gave two variant shapes of the amphoras of Herakleia [24] and he showed how the stamp of Sinope looked, mentioning the only known, in those times, fragment in the economics of Bosphoros. [25] A. M. Pridik refers to the published work of Shkorpil. [26]

A great advance was made by V. Grace who used as materials the excavations of finds from the p.8 the Athenian Agora. She found three types of Knidian and two types of Rhodian amphoras, and published types of Chian stamps of the 5th century and also a new kind of Thasian amphora. [27] These data were supplemented by Grakov, who showed the shape of the Parian amphora and also variations of Thasian and Herakleian amphoras. [28]

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The last ten years before the second world war, very important excavations were carried on in the West and in the USSR, a lot of new archaeological material ^{found} material, not yet studied, in which there was a great quantity of amphoras. At that time in the West appeared ^{important} records about the excavations in Rhodes, Olynthos, in which amphoras are shown. [29] But we must mention that the presentation of these excavations are schematic and far from precise. The work of Lambrino stands alone, [30] in which the author from the point of view of 19th century archaeologists considers the archaic amphoras of Istria as one of the group of painted vases. The study of

pottery containers took a different direction in the thirties in Soviet studies. It has already been mentioned that in the works of Fridrik and Grakov amphora stamps have been taken become the object of historical research. The first steps in the study of mass finds of amphora fragments which are an historical source for trade and industry and trade of the towns of the northern Bl. Sea shores. In the year 1934 appears the study [31] by T. N. Knipovich about the Elizabethkayax settlement. Studying the whole material of the excavation, the author uses it as a new source of knowledge about the local industry and trade of that settlement. T. N. Knipovich takes as a base the chronolog^yical of the material, including the amphora finds. And so the first groups of the whole material about amphoras were introduced into archaeological literature, and the drawings which the author provided became the models of their reproduction. New publications of different shapes of unstamped containers ~~unabix~~ increase our [32] knowledge of amphoras, among these the Bosphoros jar of the 3rd to 4th cent. A.D.

The problem of local vase production now becomes acute in these studies.

Post-war literature presents amphoras much more frequently. For instance in the West has ~~apixax~~ appeared quite a new form of publication, on underwater archaeology, [33] the amphoras that are found take an important place. Many types of amphora coming from the ~~italianx~~ Roman provinces in Spain, France, etc. Switzerland, [34] ~~ixagre~~

In the studies of ceramic epigraphy in recent years a greater attention has been paid to the shape of stamped jars. In this direction much was done by V. Grace, ~~mix~~ who continues the systematic study of the stamped amphoras of the excavations of the Athenian Agora, [35] Pnyx [36] and gives definition of the ~~findx~~ stamped and unstamped fragments found on Chios, [37] and Tarsos. [38] In the work of V. Canarache on the stamps of Istria, a very important place is taken by the description of certain kinds of amphoras, their production, transport, etc. [39] ^{known}

At present in the USSR the study of stamps and whole jars goes with the study of ancient towns and townsites. settlements. The corpus of stamps of the N. shore of the Bl. Sea (IOSPE, III) made by Pridik, and supplemented and prepared for the press by Grakov, is composed on the topographical principle which enables us to compare statistics of

stamps. The stamps and amphora fragments found in Panticapaea, [40] Phanagoria, [41]
Mirmeki and Tiritaki, [42] in Chersonesos, [43] at the Scythian towns [44] on the Dniepr,
Prikoubania [45] and other places, became a very important source which enlarged our
knowledge of trade of the towns [46] of the northern shores of the Bl. Sea with the
surrounding tribes [46] and other Greek towns.

In the studies of the fragments of the containers from Istria [47] ~~Chersonesos~~
and Odessos [48] the method of comparative statistics was used with great success,
which enriched our ideas about the economic relations of the western Pontic towns.

In these last years the work has been done to find yet-unknown centers of
the production of stamped and unstamped containers. An effort was made to identify [49]
the amphoras from the kourgan Solochi with those of Terone, [49] and to isolate the
stamps of Bosphoros. [50] It was supposed that there was in Byzantium a production
of a certain group of red-clayed amphoras; [51] The type of the amphora of Chios [52] ~~was~~
of Hellenistic times was fixed, [52] also one of the types, anepigraphic, from Mende [53]
and supposedly also isolated also the amphoras of that center. [54] An effort was
made to connect the group of the wheel-shaped stamps with the amphoras of Mesembria,
to find the Olbian origin of some of the Latin stamps, to prove the Koan origin of
(non-double) handles. [55] from Sinope [56]
The unstamped amphoras of the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D.,
and some other types, were isolated.

At the same time the study of already isolated groups continues. Very advanced
is the study of the stamps of Thasos. [57] We have received new information about
the stamps of Rhodes, [58] Chersonesos, [59] and the development of the types of Herakleia
amphoras has been traced, [60] expanded and increased notices have been given to us on finds of
Sinopean amphoras, [61] and effort was made again to revise the periods of the stamps of
of these groups. [62]

The present work is devoted to the study of the whole-amphora material, with
the aim to use it as an historical source on trade and industry of the Bosphoros towns.
The questions of potter's techniques are also touched.

The chronology of amphora fragments is based chiefly on stratigraphy. Most of

was done with it ~~goes~~ with the groups of unstamped amphoras. In certain cases it was possible to establish the shape on the basis of the profiled parts among the finds. In this way were reconstructed and dated light-clayed double-barreled-handled amphoras, the Sinope amphora of the 1st century A.D., the contemporary brown-clayed ones, and some of the Bosphoros types, and others.

The stamped amphora fragments were given dates based on the chronology of the last-mentioned. But the stratigraphic method with which you could find their date of origin is not excluded, because in the earlier strata we often find the fragments unstamped of amphoras belonging to the same centers which later produced stamped containers.

When we studied the whole-amphora material, we used ~~the~~ comparative statistics, following the method applied to the work on the stamps. Counting both stamped and unstamped material augments each group, which gives greater reliability to the count deduction, and the chronological spread was enlarged. We must bear in mind that the stamps of the centers which stamped sporadically cannot be used for comparative statistics without the whole material. And so the count of the stamps of Kos, Chios, and others without the whole material cannot give an idea of the great might of export from those centers of production.

In isolating the types of Bosphoran amphoras, we used the methods already worked out in archaeological practice: we compared the clay of the jars with that of other pottery objects, of which the local origin is absolutely established. We paid attention to the fact that the finds were recurrent, and we bore in mind the area of diffusion of each type. It was possible to fix the origin of some of the Bosphoros containers by analysis of the clay. [63 - see p. 128 below]

A very important role in the study of the whole material of amphoras is played by the original work in the field. In the excavations of ancient towns, the mass of amphora fragments is hard to count. What helps to grasp them is the bayonet-test on which B.D. Blavatsky worked for many years. In the creation of this test, as far as she could, the author also took part. [No reference for the test here.]

One of the most important conditions for studying the whole-amphora material is to give a clear picture of the amphora and the details of its profile. This is why in this work there is an album of plates with representation of different types of amphora, their description, and comments.

In the text of the book, we have taken the following system of reference of the types of amphora: the Roman number corresponds to the number of the plate on which there is a drawing, the arabic number - the number of the type; the list of amphora ~~types~~ types is ~~at the end of the book~~ in Appendix II.

E. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers from Bospor. Materials and Studies in Archaeology of the USSR, No. 83, Institute of Archaeology, Academy of Science, Moscow, 1960.

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Excavations at Bospor in recent years have given much new material supplementing our knowledge of the ancient towns, as centers of industry which developed on her own economic base.

From the very beginning a very important place in life was taken by agriculture and commerce, but their significance was not always the same in the economy of the town. It was always changing during a thousand years of history. A study of concrete particularities brings us nearer to ^{an} the understanding of the process of economic development of the ancient society on the Bosphoros, and of the relations between the Greco-Roman world and the surrounding tribes.

Commerce with the Greek towns and with the tribes north of the Black Sea ^{the} always stimulated the growth of the economy of Bosphoros. And yet we must not overvalue the commercial significance of its towns. The new commercial relations, ^{increasing} ^{the} the exchange of goods, did not change its economical basis of the industry, though in certain conditions it increased the pace of the development of Bosporan society, and yet they depended on the character of the industry and of those conditions that accompanied them.

One of the most important sources of our knowledge of commerce and industry are the fragments of pointed amphoras which are preserved in the cultural strata of ancient ~~tins~~ towns. Amphoras were the containers for transport and for storage of various products, particularly wine and olive oil. They were brought from many Greek Mediterranean centers and from the shores of the Black Sea. Wine was produced also on the Bosphoros. Thanks to commercial exchange with the local tribes, part of that production reached deep into the country, and finds in the territories of Scythians, Syntomeots [??], and Sarmatians are among the most important evidence for the development of economic relations between Bosporan towns

towns and barbarian territories.

A wide chronological spread of the production of amphoras, and the quantities that were made, give to these finds great significance as dating material.

Of great interest is the study of the metrology of the amphora; it gives us a better knowledge of ancient metrology in general, and more knowledge of the Bosphoran containers.

These finds enable us to follow the process of formation of amphoras of different kinds and of the times when they were made. Fragments show details of shape not visible in whole jars. For the study of potters' technique and all its changes, this material is very important.

~~Though~~ In spite of the importance of this material, and its informative nature, it has been insufficiently studied.

Interest in this class of antiquities was shown at the end of the last century, when in excavating on the Mediterranean and Black Sea shores were found complexes with hundreds of amphoras, and when the museums began to accumulate great collections of amphora stamps.

[1]

At this time appear special ~~articles~~ articles about the significance of pottery containers, about how they were made, ~~and transported~~ for transport and storage, about their metrological significance, and philological names, Amphoreus, amphiphoreus, keramia, metretes, and many questions were raised having to do with trade in wine and oil, prices, etc.

p. 76

But only ^{those} ~~the~~ stamps of the amphoras attracted archaeologists' attention which have ~~connection~~ with historical interest. [2] B. N. Grakov states that the Rhodian origin of one of the largest groups was proved by L. Stephani, and P. Becker tried to explain the origin of the stamps with the names of astynomoi. A. Dumont, working on the finds in Athens, sorted out the stamps of Rhodes, Thasos and Knidos. He was the first to show the significance of the stamps as documents of the commerce of Greece. At the same time Dumont gave a description

- 3 -

[3]
of shape and clay of the jars, and he gave drawings too. Though the drawings give only an approximate idea of the shapes, we should must value the significance of this first information.

Soon after V. Jurgeevich raised the question of the Sigopean origin of [4]
the astynome stamps and of the stamped containers from ~~Sharnes~~ Chersonesos.
[The inscriptions on the handles of amphoras and tiles found in Theodosia in 1894 and 1895 are also his. The amphora handles found near Chersonesos along the shores of the bays Pesotchnaya, Kamveshevaya and Streletskaya in 1886-7 and in 1889 were his works too.]

At the end of the nineteenth century, C. Schuchhardt published a large group of Rhodian stamps found in Pargamon, and he fixed the date of these [5]
stamps.

The study of pottery inscriptions reached great success at the beginning of our century. In the west and in Russia were discussed very important questions regarding the organization of industry and commerce in ancient Greek towns, and among these questions was that of private or State stamping, officials and and social and ethnic status of the potters who were occupied in this section of the economy, the greater precision in the chronology of Rhodian stamps and the local calendar and other matters related to the history of Commerce [6]
of Rhodes, the stamps of which were studied in more detail than the others.
The general dating of the astynome stamps was fixed, and many ideas were given [7]
about the place of manufacture of amphoras with those stamps.

The material of amphora stamps was studied but the fragments and unbroken jars found in excavation were omitted from the scope of study. The authors of the reports, that published the stamps, did not mention the jars themselves, or they gave meaningless illustrations. And in this way were published the marvelous finds of Pergamon, Carthage, Monte Testaccio and many others. [8] [9] [10] [11]
Some interest in the study of the amphoras was shown only by the historians of vase-painting and archaeologists who published finds in ancient cemeteries.

stamping

They considered the pottery stamps of the 7th and 6th centuries as part of the history of ancient painting.
[12]

p.7 But gradually the interest in ancient pottery stamping in ancient archaeology began to grow with the whole change in the way of studies, which now had much wider scope, and included the whole mass of archaeological material. In the excavation reports appear drawings and descriptions of various types of pots, among them of the amphoras, which though in most cases they are not defined. To the first successful publication belong the illustrations given by M. Ebert in his excavations of Maritsyn.
[13] On the pages of the Bulletin of the Arch. Comm. were shown individual amphora finds which helped the knowledge of this little-known branch.

But in that period too, amphoras were not used as an historical source, but just as belonging to epigraphy.

Following the best traditions of pottery epigraphy, the further studies give knowledge of the centers of industry of this product. From New groups were isolated, and the chronology of the stamps of Herakleia, Sinope, Kos, and the stamps of Paros, Amastria and Ikos and other centers of less importance and the work continued toward composing a list of names and stamps.
[14] [15] [16] [17]

A very important place in the study of ceramic epigraphy of the Black Sea belongs to E. M. Pridik.
[18] When he was working to amass a corpus of the stamps of the north side of the Bl. Sea, he used the statistical method, and he showed the different significance of the Greek export in the economics of the Bosphoros. E. M. Pridik ~~attracted~~ ^{called} attention to the fact that ancient pottery went very deep into the land as the result of commercial exchange between Greek towns and the surrounding tribes. The B. N. Grakov, helped by the statistical analysis of the stamps found in the towns of the northern Bl. Sea shores and of the Scythian, Synt. tribes, was able for the first time to follow the increased relations between Mediterranean and inner Pontic regions, he showed the various marks and the various significances of the trade of the towns with the tribes.
[19]

The study of stamps aroused ~~the~~ interest in the study of shapes of the jars. Description and publication of these were combined with the publication of the stamps. representations The first clear drawings of Thasian and Rhodian amphoras were given in 1917 by Pridik [20] in his catalogue of the stamps in the Hermitage. A. Maiuri published several types of Rhodian amphoras from Villanova and for the first time he raised the question of the stamps of Kos. [21] [22] Soon appeared a new work by Maiuri, in which the author isolated the group of Koan stamps, gave the description and the schematic design, which give a good representation of the shape of the amphora to which they belong.

A representation of the swollen-necked amphoras of Chios, based on the numismatic material, and some of the stamps from this center, were given by M.P. Kivokurtseff and B.N. Grakov. [23] [Packing and Storage, etc., 1935, p.147] Grakov gave two variant shapes of the amphoras of Herakleia. [24] and he showed how the stamp of Sinope looked, mentioning the only known, in those times, fragment in the economics of Bosphoros. [25] [26] A. M. Pridik refers to the published work of Shkorpil.

A great advance was made by V. Grace who used as materials the finds from the excavations of p.8 the Athenian Agora. She found three types of Knidian and two types of Rhodian amphoras, and published types of Chian stamps of the 5th century and also a new kind of Thasian amphora. [27] These data were supplemented by Grakov, who showed the shape of the Parian amphora and also variations of Thasian and Herakleian amphoras. [28]

29.III.61

The last ten years before the second world war, very important excavations were carried on in the West and in the USSR, a lot of new archaeological material found material, not yet studied, in which there was a great quantity of amphoras. At that time in the West appeared important records about the excavations in Rhodes, Olynthos, in which amphoras are shown. [29] But we must mention that the presentation of these excavations are schematic and far from precise. The work of Lambrino stands alone, [30] in which the author from the point of view of 19th century archaeologists considers the archaic amphoras of Istria as one of the groups of painted vases. The study of

pottery containers took a different direction in the thirties in Soviet studies. It has already been mentioned that in the works of Fridrik and Grakov amphora stamps have been taken become the object of historical research. The first steps in the study of mass finds of amphora fragments which are an historical source for trade and industry ~~and~~ trade of the towns of the northern Bl. Sea shores. In the year 1934 appears the study [31] by T. N. Knipovich about the Elizabethkayax settlement. Studying the whole material of the excavation, the author uses it as a new source of knowledge about the local industry and trade of that settlement. T. N. Knipovich takes as a base the ^ychronological of the material, including the amphora finds. And so the first groups of the whole material about amphoras were introduced into archaeological literature, and the drawings which the author provided became the models of their reproduction. New publications of different shapes of unstamped containers ~~increase~~ increase our [32] knowledge of amphoras, among these the Bosphoros jar of the 3rd to 4th cent. A.D.

The problem of local vase production now becomes acute in these studies.

Post-war literature presents amphoras much more frequently. For instance in the West has ~~appeared~~ appeared quite a new form of publication, on underwater archaeology, [33] the amphoras that are found take an important place. Many types of amphora coming from the ~~finds~~ Roman provinces in Spain, France, etc. Switzerland, [34] ~~finds~~

In the studies of ceramic epigraphy in recent years a greater attention has been paid to the shape of stamped jars. In this direction much was done by V. Grace, ~~who~~ who continues the systematic study of the stamped amphoras of the excavations [35] [36] of the Athenian Agora, Pnyx and gives definition of the ~~finds~~ stamped and [37] [38] unstamped fragments found on Chios, and Tarsos. In the work of V. Canarache on the stamps of Istria, a very important place is taken by the description of ^{known} certain [39] kinds of amphoras, their production, transport, etc.

At present in the USSR the study of stamps and whole jars goes with the study of ancient towns and townsites. The corpus of stamps of the N. shore of the Bl. Sea (IOSPE, III) made by Fridrik, and supplemented and prepared for the press by Grakov, is composed on the topographical principle which enables us to compare statistics of

stamps. The stamps and amphora fragments found in Panticapaea, [40] Phanagoria, [41]
Mirmeki and Tiritaki, [42] in Chersonesos, [43] at the Scythian towns of on the Dniepr, [44]
Prikoubania [45] and other places, became a very important source which enlarged our
knowledge of trade of the towns [46] of the northern shores of the Bl. Sea with the
and
surrounding tribes of other Greek towns.

In the studies of the fragments of the containers from Istria [47] ~~Chersonesos~~
and Odessos [48] the method of comparative statistics was used with great success,
which enriched our ideas about the economic relations of the western Pontic towns.

In these last years the work has been done to find yet-unknown centers of
the production of stamped and unstamped containers. An effort was made to identify [49]
the amphoras from the kourgane Solochi with those of Terone, and to isolate the
stamps of Bosphoros. [50] It was supposed that there was in Byzantium a production
of a certain group of red-clayed amphoras; [51] The type of the amphora of Chios was
of Hellenistic times was fixed, [52] also one of the types, anepigraphic, from Mende [53]
and supposedly also isolated also the amphoras of that center. [54] An effort was
made to connect the group of the wheel-shaped stamps with the amphoras of Mesembria,
to find the Olbian origin of some of the Latin stamps, to prove the Kean origin of
[55] from Sinope [56]
(non-double) handles. The unstamped amphoras of the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D.,
and some other types, were isolated.

At the same time the study of already isolated groups continues. Very advanced
is the study of the stamps of Thasos. [57] We have received new information about
the stamps of Rhodes, [58] Chersonesos, [59] and the development of the types of Herakleia
amphoras has been traced, [60] expanded
and increased notices have been given to us on finds of
Sinopean amphoras, [61] and effort was made again to revise the periods of the stamps
of these groups. [62]

The present work is devoted to the study of the whole-amphora material, with
the aim to use it as an historical source on trade and industry of the Bosphoros towns.
on
The questions of potter's techniques are also touched.

The chronology of amphora fragments is based chiefly on stratigraphy. Most of

was done with it ~~goes~~ with the groups of unstamped amphoras. In certain cases it was possible to establish the shape on the basis of the profiled parts among the finds. In this way were reconstructed and dated light-clayed double-barreled-handled amphoras, the Sinope amphora of the 1st century A.D., the contemporary brown-clayed ones, and some of the Bosphoros types, and others.

The stamped amphora fragments were given dates based on the chronology of the last-mentioned. But the stratigraphic method with which you could find their date of origin is not excluded, because in the earlier strata we often find the fragments unstamped of amphoras belonging to the same centers which later produced stamped containers.

When we studied the whole-amphora material, we used ~~the~~ comparative statistics, following the method applied to the work on the stamps. Counting both stamped and unstamped material augments each group, which gives greater reliability to the count deduction, and the chronological spread was enlarged. We must bear in mind that the stamps of the centers which stamped sporadically cannot be used for comparative statistics without the whole material. And so the count of the stamps of Kos, Chios, and others without the whole material cannot give an idea of the great might of export from those centers of production.

In isolating the types of Bosphoran amphoras, we used the methods already worked out in archaeological practice: we compared the clay of the jars with that of other pottery objects, of which the local origin is absolutely established. We paid attention to the facts that the finds were recurrent, and we bore in mind the area of diffusion of each type. It was possible to fix the origin of some of the Bosphoros containers by analysis of the clay. [63 - see p. 128 below]

A very important role in the study of the whole material of amphoras is played by the original work in the field. In the excavations of ancient towns, the mass of amphora fragments is hard to count. What helps to grasp them is the bayonet-test on which B.D. Blavatsky worked for many years. In the creation of this test, as far as she could, the author also took part. [No reference for the test here.]

One of the most important conditions for studying the whole-amphora material is to give a clear picture of the amphora and the details of its profile. This is why in this work there is an album of plates with representation of different types of amphora, their description, and comments.

In the text of the book, we have taken the following system of reference of the types of amphora: the Roman number corresponds to the number of the plate on which there is a drawing, the arabic number - the number of the type; the list of amphora ~~types is at the end of the book~~ types is at the end of the book in Appendix II.

14.VI.61

7.01

(Note C.E.V.

& when I gave copies of all translations
since the last book)

This is part of the chapter reporting various deposits in which amphoras have been found; no time to finish before Mme. Cheimona goes to England for the summer.

Unfortunately not much evidence is presented in this book, but I have hopes there might be some in the excavation reports which are cited in the footnotes.
(by the type numbers used in the plates)
From the amphoras she cites ^A as found in combinations in these groups, I should guess she is dating them (the groups) quite a bit later, all along, than we should.

Chap. Three. Synchronous Groups of Containers and Some Problems
of Dating the Development of Trade in Bosphoros

If we study the ~~basic~~ basic groups of containers that were brought to Bosphoros and the ones which were produced locally during the whole of antiquity, we have already shown that trade with the Greek towns developed differently: with some centers the trade started gradually, reaching in a certain period the maximum intensity and then slowly or suddenly stopping; with other towns trade was very lively during a certain time or it was very weak. The production of wine, also, did not take the same place in urban economy.

Just to make clear how trade developed and what was the importance of local production of wine, it is first necessary to establish in which periods the production of each center of production, including the local ones, had the greatest extent.

Singling out the periods of greatest spread of each group of amphoras of Bosphoros will allow us to follow the development of ^{one of} the important branched of Bosphoran trade. We can decide it by putting together synchronous groups of containers. The comparing of the synchronous finds gives us an idea of the ~~real~~ importance of several groups of amphoras which appeared on the market, and it shows us in which direction trade developed more intensively. This will allow us to follow in which periods happened the most noticeable ~~remarkable~~ changes in the development of trade. The information drawn from this will broaden the possibility of clearing the problem of the whole dating of the economic development of Bosphoros.

Below we give information about several archaeological complexes which contain ^{amphora} characteristic fragments of ancient times. Among these have been found several groups of unstamped jars which have no other criterion to date them except the information of stratigraphy.

1. Phanagoria. The eastern necropolis.

Excavations of 1939-40.

[1]

Pottery pit of the 4th - 3rd cent. B.C.

upper
The ~~other~~ stratum of this pit belongs to the 4th - 3rd cent. The surface occupied by the discarded pottery on squares VII, ^{VIII} VII, IX, X, and XI, is equal approximately to 100 sq. meters. The whole number of fragments from the upper levels reaches 42,000,

(no more time) 6.51

Prob. does
not go
later than
4th cent.
?

p.40

among them predominate pointed amphoras. About 40 per cent of the finds are from red-clayed containers, which belong to the local Phanagoria⁽³⁶⁾ and Pantiapaea⁽³⁴⁾ types.

Beside the fragments of Bosphoros amphoras, many pieces were found of another class of red-clay containers, among them amphoras with "hooded feet" (14) and Byzantine^{on} amphoras. (35).

Here were found also fragments of Herakleian amphoras (42,43), Thasian (20), Sinopean (early types) (28), wineglass^{shaped} (23), Chian, 4th cent. (13), and of the type Solokh I (32), and several others of the same period.

Not 8. This looks like a find.
Fragments of Rhodian amphoras, of Koan^{and S}, Sinopean of the end of the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. are completely absent. [2] [Among the finds in this pit were only 6 stamps: 3 of Heracleia, 2 of Thasos and one on the handle of a wineglass-shaped jar.]

The non-amphora material is the smallest part of the finds. And yet ~~black-~~^{glazed} polished and painted ~~pottery~~^{fragments} ware of the 5th, 4th and 3rd century made it possible to date the upper part of the pit 4th to 3rd cent.

2. Kimmerik. The western excavation. Plan I.
Excavations of 1948.
Pottery pit of the 4th - 3rd cent.

Only a small part of the pit was excavated, about 25 square meters.

The majority of the finds were fragments of pointed amphoras and Bosphoran tiles. The 422 fragments preserved of the profiled parts are mostly from red-clayed amphoras. Among them are singled out those of Pantiapaea (34), and also red-clayed from Byzantion (35) and "hooded feet" (14). The latter have an elongated shape, which permits us to date them in the 3rd century.

Predominant are the fragments of Heracleian jars (42,43, 44) (131 fragments and 11 stamps).

The next place, in number, belongs to Sinopean jars (28) (46 fragments and 5 stamps). All the Sinopean stamps belong to the 1st and 2nd Grakov groups. The feet are round, cylindrical. The Thasian amphoras (20) are represented by 21 fragments of stamps. Almost all the feet are of the same type. They ^{have} are very elongated proportions

and a careless profiling, which is typical for the late types of Thasian amphoras of the 3rd century. ~~Beside~~ In addition, several fragments were found of amphoras with broad rims, Solokh I (32), a few from double-barrelled Koan handles (51) and one fr. of the foot of a Rhodian amphora (49).

The finds of bl.gl. pots belong mostly to the 3rd century, but there are also some earlier ones.

Kimmerik was a rather small port with a good harbor where the export of Bosph. wheat [she says "bread"] was done, and naturally here should be brought the goods. And yet a predominant number of fragments of the red-clayed containers shows that the greatest part of the imported products was of local manufacture and came from the nearest centers of the southern and northern Black Sea (Herakleia, Sinope, Byzantion). There are few fragments in this complex of the Mediterranean containers. The finds are limited to one group of Thasian and "hooded" (Chian?), which is much smaller in quantity than that from the south Black Sea.

3. Panticapaea. Esplanada Excavation
1949. Plan XIV
Household pit 116.

The pit was filled in the 4th century. In it were found large bits: the neck of a Chian of the 4th century with the stamp of a sphinx (sitting by an amphora (13)), the neck of an amphora of Herakleia with a stamp of Grakov's first group (42), fragments of Thasian amphoras (20), of "hooded" ones (4), of amphoras with goblet stems (23) and red-clayed Bosphoros amphoras (34). In addition, there were in the pit numerous fragments of painted and bl.gl. pots of the 4th cent.

The filling of the pit took place in a short lapse of time or at the time when the building of the 4th century was built. It is interesting to mention the synchronism of the group of amphoras which were found here, among which are absent Rhodian/ and Koan, which appeared on the markets of Bosphoros at the end of the cent. and a little later. The presence of stamped amphora necks of Herakleia and Chios make us date the filling of the pit to the middle of the 4th century, when the former had just started to be stamped, and the latter had not yet stopped the export of goods.

4. Theodosia. Excavation of the Quarantine mound.
1951-1952
Covering of the wall of the 5th cent., result of the
building of the 4th-3rd cent. [3]

The following groups of amphoras are singled out: red-clayed Bosphoran (34), Herakleian (42,43,44), Sinopean of the early type (28), Thasian (20). In a smaller quantity were found frag.s of the wineglass-shaped type (23), of the "rhoded" (14), of the type Solokh I (32).

Rhodian and Koan amphoras being the later ones are lacking, and yet the Sinopean massive rims and high cylindrical feet of the early types are found in a considerable quantity. The Herakleia and Sinope amphoras are the two most remarkable import groups. Many fragments, too, of red-clayed amphoras, among which are ~~the~~ the fragments of Panticapaea. A certain part of the red-clay containers were probably produced on the spot.

[table] (see next para.)

p.42

5. Hermonassa. Excavation III-X 1952
Strata IV - II cent. B.C.

[4]

A small part was excavated, about 150 square meters. Here the strata of the 4th - 3rd cent. were well-dated by the bl.gl. and figured pottery which were at a depth of 6.45 to 7.75 meters. See table on p. 41.

In the stratum which on the whole should be put in the second half of the 4th and the 3rd cent., undoubtedly is predominant the local Bosphoran containers. (Phanagorian and probably Hermonassan amphoras) and various shapes of other red-clayed amphoras. About in the same number are the Sinopean and Herakleian amphoras. The import from the Mediterranean is not important. Amphoras of the type of Solokh I, and Thasian, are considerably rarer than ~~but~~ in Panticapaea and Phanagoria.

In the later stratum, Rhodian amphoras are almost lacking though in the large towns in Bosphoros they were intensively imported; but Koan amphoras are always found.

In the stratum of the 4th century, predominant are the fr. of imported containers mostly from centers which have to do with ^{the} Athens - Bosphoros trade. The south Black Sea ~~pottery~~ ware is almost completely lacking ⁱⁿ this stratum.

It seems that we may consider as one peculiarity of the markets of Hermonassa the predominance of southern Black Sea and Bosphoros containers, in the stratum 4th - 3rd cent. and almost a complete absence of Rhodian amphoras in the 3rd-2nd centuries.

Translated by Mme. Cheimona
to VG typing and somewhat
editing.

26.IV.61

8.01

From E. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers, etc. (1960)

Selected for study CHIAN

(Part II), 1. Types of Pointed Amphoras of the 6th B.C. to the 4th A.D.
known in Bosphoros (beginning p. 69)
Text for Plates I-XLI

p.69

Amphoras with broad bands/ (first half of 6th cent. B.C.)/ (I, 1)

One of the largest groups of amphoras known in Bosphoros in the first half of the
chestnut
6th century B.C. are the amphoras decorated by broad bands of red or dark brown colour.
They have a straight neck, not very high, with heavy painted rim, half-bolster in profile.
The handles are not large and they are oval in section. The body large and rounded.
Diameter of the shoulders 0.35, height of amphora 0.60 to 0.65. The foot is very low
and rather broad (6 to 6 and 1/2 cm.) in the shape of (its) bottom. The proportions of
the jar are rather heavy and squashed.

The clay has a layered consistency. It has a large quantity of fine quartz sand
and some glittering mica. The colour - light brown, going into greyish or reddish
thickest
tinges. The largest fragments have a grey colour on the section. The decoration always
repeats the same scheme: two horizontal bands on the upper and lower part of the body.
two vertical lines of the same width, about .02, follow the handles from the painted
rim to the its crossing with the lower horizontal band.

These amphoras are found in the complexes of the ancient settlement and graves.
the [1]
One of them in Olbia cemetery was found in 1925. Together with the pottery of the
first half of the 6th cent. B.C. [2]
earlier [3] Fragments were found in the Bel'skoi settlement among
the very early material.

In Panticapaea fragments of such amphoras were found in the house pit No. 61 of
"emporion"
the house of the (merchant?) with fragments of Samian painted pottery from the beginning
[4]
of the 6th century B.C.

In the digging of Hermonassa (?) fragments of amphoras with broad bands were
very often found in earlier strata, with fragments of Rhodian kylixes and vases of
[5]
Kamiros type.

An almost intact amphora (the foot is missing) was found by accident in Patrai (off Bosphor. in 1940. [Pl. I, 1?])

In the port towns of the western and northern Black Sea amphoras with broad bands are found everywhere, from Istria [6] to Bosphoros. The coastal towns facilitated their passing inland. Fragments were found on the Dnieper and the northern Danietz, on the shore of the Sea of Azof, and in several other Sind settlements and other places.

p.70

We don't have enough evidence to decide where they were produced. Undoubtedly it was one of the important commercial centers of the east Aegean (perhaps Miletos). There passed the basic commercial route that united the Mediterranean with the northern Pontic towns. Such a localization to a certain extent could be maintained by the character of the painted decoration of these jars, which fully corresponds with the ornamentation of the products of several centers of production in the Aegean, among which are the early amphoras of Chios.

Amphoras with light varnish (slip?)

(end of 7th - beginning of 6th cent. B.C.) (I, 2)

Among the earliest amphora types were pointed ones belonging to the end of the 7th - beginning of 6th B.C., covered with white slip. With a dark glaze the decoration is made, a complicated ornament, in which the lines round the handles and the neck, and the 8-shaped curve on the shoulders meet the crossing horizontal bands and the vertical lines. The motif of the crossing bands is identical with the painting of the amphoras in Chios and the amphoras with broad bands,

The elongated egg-shaped body of the amphoras ends in a cylindrical foot in the shape of a very high and narrow bottom.

The full shape of these amphoras is ~~repre~~ reconstructed by Dragendorff on the basis of finds in the necropolis of Thera. [7] Fragments were found on Chios [8] and on Rhodes. [9] Fragments of large amphoras were found in Istria. Without sufficient evidence, N. Lambrino assigns them to Miletos. [10] On the Berizani [11] and in Nymphaia [12] were found necks, the large dimensions of which give the idea of the size of the amphora

(p.70) (diameter, 0.14, ht. .20). The clay is very coarse, full of sand. Similar Such fragments have been found in Panticapaea, Patrai, and Hermonassa.

6 6 6 6 6

p.74

Amphoras of Chios

(VI-IV cent. B.C.) (III-IV, 10-13)

The pointed amphoras of Chios were brought to the Bosphoros as containers of wine from the 6th to the 4th century B.C.

The type of the swollen-necked amphoras of Chios ~~Chios~~ (III,11) was established as Chian by N.P. Kivokourtseff and B.N. Grakov. The localization was done on the basis of types on early coins of Chios, on the obverse of which is a sphinx sitting before a swollen-necked amphora. Later the excavations on Chios in 1952 proved that this localization was correct. [47] (1935) [48]

The shape of Chian containers of the 6th - beginning of 5th century B.C. is very well known on the northern shores of the Black Sea thanks to the innumerable finds of this kind. Their dating was confirmed by finds in complexes of Maritsin, Chigirintch Kurgan and many others. On Chios their fragments in the complexes of the end of the 6th - beginning of 5th century, together with the finds of painted pottery. [49] [50] [51]

The amphoras of this type were produced in two sizes; full-size, which contained 21,500 cc. of fluid, and of half size, about 10,750 liters (IV,11 a).

The general average height of full-sized jars is 0.68 m. The body is egg-shaped, the maximum diameter is 0.30. The neck is not tall (0.10 .), very swollen, and placed directly on sloping shoulders; from the side of the handles it is pressed, thanks to which the rim has an elliptical shape (0.11 x 0.13). It is very heavy. The handles are not large, oval in section, are fixed directly under the rim, and are arched. Their height does not go over 0.14, and diameter 0.025 - 0.03. The lower part of the body ends with a heavy, low, foot of cylindrical shape, which broadens downward. On the under side ("sole") there is a deep hollow which broadens inside, and this is very typical of the amphora of Chios. The walls of

Chios. The walls are of unequal thickness. In spite of the large size of the amphoras, its body has a thin wall; the lower part and the walls of the neck are heavy.

The half-size amphora has a similar shape. The height of one of these is 0.60 m., and diameter 0.25. ^{use of} And the half-size containers ^{is} are a proof ~~of the existence of~~ ^{i.e. for} ~~counting~~ that they had significance for measurement. The clay of the swollen-necked Chian amphora is light-brown, good quality though the grain is a little coarse. Characteristic ⁱⁿ are the white opaque bits of it, probably of chalk, and besides this one sees a small quantity of fine mica.

In Panticapaea in the Mithradates mound, in 1949, was excavated a house of the end of the 6th - beginning 5th century, ^[52] in which several amphorae of similar type were found, lying on the floor in a crushed state.

In ~~the~~ 1939 a cellar was excavated ^{of} in a Phanagorian house of the end of the 6th - beginning of 5th century, where 9 swollen-necked amphoras were found. ^[53] In the grave ^[54] which was filled in with refuse of the beginning of the 5th century, was found an amphora which had been used as a child's coffin.

We must mention ~~among~~ the only known (to us) miniature Chios amphora of 3 ~~liters~~ ^[55] found in the necropolis of Hermonassa with a later bf hydriskos of the beginning of the 5th century.

^{Down} Along the 5th century the type of the swollen-necked Chian amphora will be a little changed. It differs from the archaic one by its greater dimensions (ht comes to 0.78 and diameter to 0.31) and by the elongated proportions. The body of the jar is not egg-shaped as before but narrower with high shoulders. The rim is rounded and ~~is~~ heavy and pressed at the side by the handles. And yet the whole neck is somewhat of a different construction: its swollen part ^{not} is set directly on the shoulders but joined to it by a narrow neck.

The foot of the second type is not high, is heavy, and by its form different from the foot of the archaic type. On the underside it has a deep hollow with straight walls or walls which widen downward. The capacity of the amphora, though the dimensions are much larger, does not increase over the older one and ^{comes to about} ~~is about~~ 21 liters.

Just as before, the capacity of Chios is of two sizes. Similar forms are known when the neck is swollen and placed on a narrow neck. The height of the jars ^{comes to}

0.60, the capacity is half the capacity of the large amphoras. The later type of swollen-necked Chian amphoras is produced along the whole 5th century/

One of the latest examples with the narrow neck was found in the kurgan Elizavetovsk necropolis with a Panathenaic amphora of the end of the 5th - beginning of 4th century. [56] There are complexes which contain both types of amphora. For example in the Olbia burial No.78, excavated in 1912, 17 swollen-necked amphoras were lying round a black-glazed kylix of the 5th century. [57]

p.76

In Phanagoria in 1948-49 was excavated a deposit of amphoras [58] of the beginning of the 5th century. The greatest part of them belongs to the second Chios type; and yet there were amphoras of earlier type too. No doubt for some time both existed together, or amphoras of the first type were left for a long time in use.

The Chios swollen-necked containers of both mentioned types usually were not stamped, but we always see on them different marks applied before firing. On the neck or near the lower part of the handle are often marks in the shape of a closed or unclosed ring, pressed into the clay. But these are not specially Chian. Absolutely the same impressed marks are on the handles or necks of the wine-glass-shaped amphoras of the IV-III cent. and other amphoras. The closed rings or those consisting of 2 or 3 parts [59] are found on red glazed amphoras of the Solokh mound. Sometimes on the swollen part of the neck we find a stamp consisting of only one letter. Such is the neck with stamp A from the excavations of Tiritaki of 1937. Very often there are cross-shaped marks or X shaped marks scratched or painted with dark colour before firing. On several amphoras of the Phanagoria deposit there are broad red bands executed in red colour after firing. That ornamentation is not standard and is not found on other Chian amphoras. ~~These findings~~

The finding of a great number of swollen-necked amphoras and their fragments are a proof of a very intensive import of Chian wine into ^{the} northern Black Sea area in the end of the 6th and the 5th century. But we ~~cannot~~ cannot consider that this import appeared only at the end of the century and immediately took ~~such~~ such dimensions. The import began already in the first half of the 6th century but it had not been so intensive.

(106)

One example found in Olbia gives a good idea about the early type of Chian amphora.

[60]

The body is rounded and very broad. The diameter at the shoulders is 0.35, and the usual height 0.70. The neck is funnel-shaped; the rim, not very large, and rounded, is painted with a dark colour. The foot recalls the ~~amp~~ shape of a high base. Its diameter is 0.06 and its height 0.04. The clay is light brown with a small quantity of sand and white opaque (chalk) bits and also a small quantity of very fine mica. The jar is very heavy.

Fragments of early Chian amphoras have often been found in Pantica^{aea}. The foot [61] in the shape of a high base was found in Patrai.

(no gap)

The type of amphora with high base and funnel-shaped neck of the 7th and beginning of 6th century was produced it seems in different centers. ~~Similar~~
Similar amphoras are represented on bf. vases. For example, on the proto-Attic
oinochoe [62] and on the Rhodian bf. oinochoe found in Panticapaea. [63] In both cases
the pictures give us the same above-described type of jar. That it also existed
on Chios and had the shape of the Olbian example is proved by the existence of
Chian amphoras of the transitional type, which, keeping the shape of the earlier
amphora with a broad body and funnel-shaped neck, yet differ in certain particulars,
which bring it nearer to the jars of the swollen-necked later types. Such
is the amphora of the museum of Theodosia, found in Tashli Yari, near Kerch, [64]
(III, 10 a). Similar to the amphora from Olbia, it has a broad rounded body,
swollen neck with a painted rim. The foot reminds one of a cylindrical one like
those of the swollen-necked type. The rim in the shape of a swollen roll is painted
chestnut brown, and as usual, is slightly pressed from the sides where the handles
are. Under the rim there is a mark in the shape of a ring, and on the foot a cross-
shaped mark which we often find on Chian amphoras of this period. The ornamentation
reminds us very much of the scheme of the painting of the amphoras with broad bands
of the first half of the 6th century; the difference is that the bands are narrower.
A line encircles the upper part of the body, and the two vertical ones go follow
the handles to the crossing of the belt.

At the ^{end} beginning of the 5th century we have a new type of Chian amphora (IV, 2),
which is known thanks to the finds at the Athenian Agora. [65] Several such jars were
found ~~xxx~~ squashed among pottery which filled a well. According to the finds, they
are dated to the third quarter of the 5th century.

They differ from the earlier known type by a rather straight neck with a small
rim. The body with high shoulders and conical shape is fixed to a heavy low foot of
photographic
which the illustrations don't enable us to judge all the details. It seems that the
shape of the feet is very like that of the swollen-necked Chian amphoras of the 5th
century. The height of one of them is 0.70, the greatest diameter of the body at

the shoulders is 0.30.

According to the description, the jars are of a specific Chian clay: light brown with a small quantity of fine sand, and mica.

An idea of the type of the Chian amphoras found in the Athenian Agora ~~gives~~ ^{is given} by a jar at the Hermitage. ^[66] Its shape ~~is~~ exactly corresponds with the picture given by Grace. Height 0.83, diameter at the shoulders 0.34, the foot repeats the shape of the foot of the swollen-necked amphoras of the 5th century (IV, 12).

There are stamps on the handles of the amphoras from the Ath. Agora: a sphinx ^[67] sitting before an amphora. In the stamp publ. by V. Grace, ^[67] is shown an amphora with a swollen neck. A similar stamp was found in Hermonassa in the strata of the ^[68] 5th century. (fig. 3).

On the other two amphoras from the Agora there are two stamps, one - with ^[69] representation of a kantharos, the other a stylized bird with curved beak. ^[70] The published stamps of Chios are all anepigraphic, which is a characteristic feature for them.

The later type of Chian stamped amphoras belongs to the 4th - 3rd - century. (IV, 13). ~~There~~ Complete jars have not been found but on the fragments there were stamps, which served as prototype to the representations on the coins of Chios. The amphoras on the stamps are of more slim proportions and have a high straight ^[71] neck. We know two Chian stamps which were found in Panticapaea. One of them is in the Kerch museum, the other comes from the excavations on the Mithradates ^[72] mound, 1949, and is kept in the collection of GMAI.

The numismatic material gives us a whole series of Chian coins with the identical shape of the amphora. ^[73] The nearest analogy we can find among the coins of the years 412 - 350.

The stamp found in the excavations of Panticapaea thanks to stratigraphy must be assigned to this period. The neck with the stamp of Chios was found among numerous fragments in the house pit of the 4th century. Among this material were found the remnants of a redfigured Attic vase of the first half of the 4th century,

amphoras with goblet-stems, and of the type found in the mound Solokh.

The fragments on which there are stamps preserved give an idea about the shape of the neck of the jar. A high straight neck ^{somewhat} ~~expressed~~ from the side by the handles. The rim has the shape of a ~~pressed~~ roll pressed on the sides. ~~Similar~~ ~~shape~~ Several complete unstamped amphoras have a similar neck-shape, jars made of light brown clay similar in texture with the stamped examples. One of such jars, but without stamp, was found in 1940 in the southern necropolis of Phanagoria (in a complex of the third quarter of the 4th century) ^(not certain). Usually the height is 0.77 and the greatest shoulder diameter ~~is~~ is 0.24, diameter of neck 0.10, length of the handles 0.23. The rim is carelessly executed and in some places kneaded. The foot is slim, waisted, and ends in a thickened edge as in the Chian amphoras of the 5th century, and a deep groove on the under side.

The above-mentioned type is the latest. The stamping on Chios was sporadic, judging by the rareness of the stamps as finds, and ^{the fact that} unstamped examples are the most usual imported groups of container jars of the Bosphoros.

Among the above-mentioned examples of Chian amphoras of the 6th to ~~5th~~ 4th cent. the most widespread on the Bosphoros were the swollen-necked (III and IV, 11) and those which had high straight necks of the 4th century (IV, 13). The Chian jars of the first half of the 6th century (10) and the amphoras of the 5th cent. of the type found in the Ath. Agora (12), are less known. It gives us grounds to believe that the import of Chian wine, which started in the first half of the 6th century, after a period of very great activity, decreased for a time at the end of the 5th century, and in the 4th century took again a very important place in the markets of Bosphoros.

Amphoras with hooded feet (Chian?) (IV-III cent.) (V, 14)

Among the imported pottery of the Bosphoros in the 4th - 3rd century, a group is isolated, a large group of jars with high straight neck, conical body, ending in a sharp toe in the shape of a ~~sharp~~ hood.

They are distinguished by very large size, usually the height reaches 1 meter,

the height of the neck (from the base of the handles) 0.35 and always equal to the diameter of the shoulders.

A great quantity of whole amphoras and fragments with hooded feet were found in northern Black Sea area and Mediterranean, ^{including finds} ~~amongst them~~ on Chios, but they are all unstamped.

(Scale) V. Grace who was working on the amphora material of the excavations at Chios, [75] assigned ~~them~~ to the group all the jars with hooded feet and showed the development of the type through the 4th to 2nd century B.C. And she united with them the ~~un~~ anepigraphic Chian stamps found on the fragments.

Fragments of the hooded amphoras make the largest group of pottery found in the strata of the 4th to 3rd cent. in the excavation of the Bosphoros towns.

p.79 The jars themselves are different in their details of profile and in the character of the clay. ^{Most of} among them are amphoras of finely micaceous clay of a tender rosy tinge, which remind one of the clay of the Koan and Parian amphoras; the clay of others resembles Chian clay. But two jars were found that were made of coarse red clay. They come probably from northern Aegean or Black Sea centers. The foot was formed in various ways: sometimes it was fixed to the bottom of the already-shaped jar, and one can see where it was fixed after it was fired. The upper part of the glued-on hooded foot almost corresponds to the level of the bottom of the jar. The other amphoras had their cone-shaped bottom covered outside with clay which gave it the shape of a hood with a deep opening underneath (fig.10). In that case its upper edge is higher than the surface of the bottom.

2.V.61

Very often hooded toes are found which are not stuck to the body, but they are made of one piece of clay together with the lower part of the body. Then the inner surface of the bottom of the jar is considerably higher than the upper edge of the hood. Such feet are sometimes very low and broad or very thin and narrow (fig.9). The clay is like Chian clay: light brown, matt on the break, without mica. Among the various

amphoras with hooded feet, there were several of smaller dimensions (Ht 0.73, diam. at shoulder 0.25) made of orange-red clay almost without mica, but with white bits. These jars are different from the above-mentioned by the shape of the foot: the sharp end or the hood is very small and has almost no groove. The foot is shaped together with the lower part of the jar, this is why the inner surface of the bottom is higher than the base (i.e. upper edge?) of the hooded foot. Such an amphora is in the Theodosian museum ^[76] (V, 14 b).

We think that the various types of hooded amphoras were the production of several centers, among which was Chios. But it is doubtful that we can attribute everything to the local production of Chios. ^A definitive decision can be made following excavation at the place of production.

original text - LESBIAN from

I. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers of the Bosporos, Moscow, 1960, pp. 72-74

Lesbian amphoras of gray clay (VI-V cent. B.C.) (pl. II, 7 and 8).

The grey clay amphoras of the end of the 6th to the $\frac{1}{2}$ 5th c. B.C. (pl. III, 9) are close to the group of amphoras with goblet-shaped stems. Their shape in detail is the same as the type described below: conical body, hollow foot, with a body of narrow diameter and a deepening at the bottom, a straight neck with a massive rim in the form of a half-roll with a zone in relief that runs somewhat below and circular handles.

p.73 The grey clay is of high quality and is saturated with minute mica flakes. The surface of the vessel was often colored with black paint. Anderson mentions finds of grey-clay amphora on Chios in context dating from the end of the 6th century B.C. and, noting the similarity of the clay with the "bucchero" of Lesbos, tentatively suggests that they may have originated here.

The dating of the group of grey-clay amphoras has been aided by contexts from the excavations of Pantikapaion and Phanagoria in recent years. A considerable number of fragments of grey-clay ware were found at Pantikapaion in 1949 in the upper Mithradates building excavation. The stratum containing these finds covered the remains of a ~~byzantine~~ ^{building} destroyed at the end of the 6th cen. B.C., and was formed at the end of the 5th c. B.C. ³³

Another recent context, in which an amphora of the same type was found (pl. II, 7) was discovered at Phanagoria in 1948-49. The grey-clay amphora was found together with ³⁴ Chian pot-necked (III, IV, 11) and a Thasos amphora of the 5th c. B.C. (pl. VI, 16). The existence of pottery ware of this form on the Bosporos in the 5th c. is also indicated ³⁵ by the find from a kurgan of the Elizavetovskaya cemetery. The bottom of an amphora of conical shape has been preserved. Grey clay, good quality, saturated with mica flakes. Surface colored with black paint. The bottom of the foot is flat, its diameter 0.05 wide. In the same burial were found a coat of armor, a helmet, and a sword.

Smaller in number are other grey-clay amphoras in many respects similar to the wide-spread previous type.

An amphora was found in 1935 in the excavations at Olbia (pl. II, 7) ³⁶; and the

distinctive feature of which is its extremely wide spherical body (diam. 0.37, ht. 0.54). The foot is in the form of a low pan, 0.065 across. In its remaining details down to the small descending ridge at the base of the handles the vessel corresponds in shape to the Lesbos grey-clayed amphoras.

col.2 One more group of wares is very similar to these in shape but the clay is reddish brown in colour, very coarse, mixed with a large amount of sand, indicating their origin from some other center. The surface of these amphoras, like that of the grey-clay amphoras, is colored with black paint. All the moulded parts of the vessel are done more crudely and schematically. The bottom is flat without a pit hollow, wider in diameter (0.06 to 0.07) and there is no convex fillet below the rim. The amphoras are heavy and their surfaces are rough. One, found at Olbia, ³⁷ is of large size (pl.II, 8) with a broad circular body and a conical foot, with a flat base having no hollow. The ht. of the vessel (the rim is lost) is 0.80. The greatest width of the body is 0.42. The handles are round in section.

The shape can be judged partly on the basis of ~~the~~ a frag. of a neck with handles ³⁸ found at Tiritaki. The rim as in the grey-clay amphoras has the shape of a half-round roll, and the upper part of the handle is attached directly below the lower edge of the rim. The frag. was found in a stratum dating from the end of the 6th to the 5th c. B.C.

One more type of amphoras is known which is undoubtedly related to those above, although it differs from them in a number of other features. The upper part and foot of ³⁹ a vessel were found in the excavations of the Elizavetovskaya kurgan cemetery. The clay of these fragments is also reddish brown, and filled with sand with white opaque occlusions (calcareous) and rare flakes of mica. The foot resembles that of the conical form (pl.II, 8) but is complete and not hollow. The handles are identical in shape and position. Only the rim is completely different - it is very wide (0.035) and is turned back to the side horizontally, and its upper surface is slightly sloped toward the edges. The largest diam. of the neck including the rim is 0.16. Unlike the grey clay and red-brown amphoras, which are colored with black paint, these vessels are covered with a light-colored coating which gives them a certain resemblance to the Corinthian amphoras

(pl.I, 5) of the VI to V c. B.C.

The grey clay and brown clay wares of the type described above found in the Eliz. burial ground increase the information on the earliest burials in these kurgans. On the basis of the clay from which they were made, the amphoras were assigned by me first to the group of Bosphoros wares.⁴⁰ Local "Megarian" bowls, a grey clay vessel whose production at Nymphaia is indicated by pottery wasters, and other finds, have provided a basis for localizing this group of amphoras. V.Grace's tentative identification of the grey clay amphoras with the pottery wares of Lesbos, although also based only on the similarity of the clay, seems convincing to us, in view of the fact that this ware was wide-spread throughout the Mediterranean, in contrast to the Black Sea region, where its finds were comparatively rare.

From E. B. Seest, Pottery Containers, etc. on THASIAN

p.80

[Part II], Unstamped Thasian Amphoras (5th cent. B.C.) (VI, 16)

Wine production on Thasos was one of the important parts of the economy, and this has been proved by the finds of 5th century inscriptions, in which are the texts of the decrees about the regulation and protection of the local commerce in wine. [84]

p.81

The earliest inscription belongs to the year 448-447, [85] but the standard pottery containers [?] of Thasos, which also show us the regulation of export, were produced there from the beginning of the 5th century. The amphoras were unstamped.

One of them belonging to the beginning of the 5th century (VI, 16), was found in the excavations of the Phanagorian deposit in 1948-1949. [86] ^{vid. 168} ~~typic~~ On the ground of the general typological similarity with the ~~earlier~~ ^{earlier} early stamped examples and by the character of the clay, we attribute it to the group of Thasian amphoras.

The foot is cylindrical, with slightly broadened rounded under side and a small depression in the middle. In this way it represents a shape which is not yet developed of the feet of the Thasian amphora of the beginning of the 4th century. Ht. of the jar is 0.61, diam. 0.29. The short neck is broader ^{towards} ~~at~~ its lower part and disappears into the rounded high shoulders. It differs from the stamped Thasian amphoras by of the 4th - 3rd century by its heavier proportions/ (VII-IX, 20).

Several examples are known, which differ also by heavy proportions, but all have not an exact passport. The amphora of the Theodosia museum ^{VI, 16a} [87] has a diameter of 0.30 by ht. of 0.61. The amphora without passport of the Krasnodatz museum ^{VI, 16b} [88] has a diameter of 0.28 by a ht. of 0.62.

Amphoras of the Thasos circle (5th - 4th cent.) (VI, 17: ^{VII,} 18, 19)

Among the containers of the 5th century stand out several types/ of amphoras of different shape but similar in details of profiled parts and in the character of the clay. They are contemporary to the amphoras of Thasos of the 5th century of the bi-conical shape, the localization of which is surely established thanks to their likeness to the later local type of stamped amphora/ (VII, 20).

At the same time as the biconical jars were produced small ones of the proto-
Thasian type (VI,15), and also amphoras with a broad body of which the foot and the
rim remind us of the profiled early Thasian production (VII,13), and the amphoras,
decorated with an incised zone on the neck, by the shape of the body very close to the
contemporary biconical amphoras (VI,17), and others.

The rareness of the ^{sources} ~~sources~~ does not sufficiently enable us to judge decidedly ^{about} ~~about~~
about the place of production of all those jars, with the exception of the production
of Thasos, this is why we tentatively put several groups into the circle of Thasos,
presuming that they belong to several centers located in the vicinity. Such may have
been Mende, Terone, ^[89] and the island cities of the northern part of the Aegean.

Amphoras of the Thasos circle with incised zone on neck. Mende.
(5th century B.C.) (VI, 17)

There are amphoras/ which remind one of the biconical of the 5th century. Their
clay is also similar, but it contains more of the fine sand.

^{VI, 17a?} An almost intact amphora of this type (the foot is lost) is in the Theodosia
[90] museum. The lower part of the body has a conical shape. The neck is broader as
it goes down, and slowly merges with the sloping shoulder. Under the rim there is
an incised ^{groove} belt. The ht of the handles, oval in section, is 0.14 m. The rim ^{is}
flares [?] slightly from the neck, the ^{rim?} surface of which is rounded from the inner
side and quite flat outside, similar to the rims of the goblet-shaped amphoras
(X,23).

In its shape this amphora is very close to the one which V.Grace selects as
belonging to Mende on the ground of the likeness of its clay to that of the stamp
of Mende (Athens, Agora ^{museum} ~~muam~~). [I.e. we discussed it here, 14.IV.60]

^{VI, 17b?} On the shape of the foot one can judge on the basis of another preserved amphora
[91] which was found in Kimmeriki in the house of the end of 6th - 5th century B.C.

The foot is cylindrical, broadening slightly toward the lower part. The under side is
slightly convex, in the center there is a slight depression. The foot is whole, the
thickness of its bottom is not more than 0.02 m. The rim of this amphora is the
same as the rim of the Theodosia one, but somehow a little bit broader. The upper

part of the neck is decorated by incised zones.

On the neck there are traces of cross-shaped marks, made ~~by~~ ⁱⁿ unstable red paint. On the lower part of the body with the same painting is made a horizontal ~~band~~ band. The ht. of the amphora from Kimmerika is 0.60, diam. 0.27, and the neck is 0.115 across.

Amphoras of the Thasos circle with broad body (5th cent. B.C.) (VII,18)

An amphora contemporary with the early biconical Thasos amphora has been found in a burial at Mirmeki (VII, 18a) close to another (XIII,27a), and also close to a blackfigured lekythos of the 2nd quarter of the 5th century. [92] The clay is light brown with some mica. The jar has a broad body with rounded shoulders, a not high cylindrical massive foot with a cone-shaped depression on the under side, a low neck with not-large rim of which the top is cut flat, reminding us of the shape of the amphoras of Thasos. The ht. of the amphora is 0.58, diam. 0.34. An amphora very similar in shape is in the Kerch museum. [93] Its ht. is 0.61 and shoulder diam. 0.34. It has also the flat-cut rim and the cylindrical foot with deep depression on the under side.

VII, 188? [94]

To the same type of amphora we should attribute two in the Hermitage, which have no exact passport. Unlike the amphoras of Mirmeki and Kertch, they have a very low and broad foot, diam. 0.07, ~~which~~ close in shape to the examples of the 6th - 5th century (XIII, 18b). But the rim, flat-cut on the top, the broad body, and the similar consistency of the clay, allow us to put all the above-mentioned amphoras in one group - the Thasos circle of the 5th century.

In the strata of the towns of Bosphoros of this period we have often found toes of similar amphoras, which proves the intensive import.

Amphoras of the Thasos circle with broad body (4th cent. BC) (VII,19)

The amphoras with broad body on a low cylindrical foot are produced in the 4th century also. The shape is changed, but not significantly: the ^{body} shape will be egg-shaped, and the rim, which was flat-topped in the 5th century, has now the shape of

smallish half-roll [i.e. torus].

A more stable date is given by the grave near the village Zhuroffka, where ^[95] such an amphora was found with a figured lekythos of the 4th century. (VII, 19).

Its ht. is 0.68, diam. 0.34. The neck is low, slightly ~~roughly~~ ^{pressed together} from the side of the handles, and has a small slightly rounded rim. On the shoulders under the handles are finger impressions. The foot is short, cylindrical, slightly broader toward its lower part; diam. 0.035. The edges of the under side slope toward the center, where there is a small depression.

The clay is light brown, with mica.

A similar amphora of the 4th century is in ~~GIM~~ ^{from the village of Zhuroffka} GIM. It is a little smaller than the one from Zhuroffka, its ~~ht~~ ^{height} is 0.56 - 0.29, but the eggshaped body, the profiled foot, and other details, are the same. In the lower part of the neck is a brown line.

The amphoras of similar type sometimes have a deeper depression on the under side, but their shape is always the same as in the above-mentioned.

The find in Zhuroffka seems to be the production of the same center, as the jars with broad body of the 5th century belonging to the circle of Thasos.

Thasian amphoras (IV-II cent. B.C.) (VII-IX, 20,21,22)

In the 4th and 3rd centuries the import of Thasian wine to the Bosphoros is considerably bigger. This corresponds to the beginning of the stamped containers. The classification of these stamps ^{is} not enough worked out.

p. 83 B.N. Grakov isolated a group of early Thasian stamps with representation of Herakles as Archer, with the name Aridtomenes. He dates them in 370, ^{by analogy with} ~~according to~~ the coins of Thasos, for him this is the beginning of the stamping of the containers of that center. ^[96] To the ~~the~~ succeeding chronological group of local stamps, Grakov assigns the three-line stamps which have ~~an~~ archaic ~~shape~~ letterforms and several conservative features of grammar. The further dating is more superficial, the end of the stamping he fixes in the first half of the 2nd century.

The question of the early stamped amphoras was done in a special work by Grace. ^[97] The beginning of the stamping on Thasos is attributed by this author to the end of the 5th century B.C. (not earlier than 425) and she follows the appearance of other

groups in the 4th and 3rd centuries. The chronology of the stamps she builds up on stratigraphical grounds, but together with that she brings in the emblems on the stamp as a document of the relations of Thasos with Athens at various historical periods, having in mind the epigraphical proofs of existence in Thasos at the end of the 5th century ^{of} ~~about~~ the controlling of the selling and exporting of the wine. ^{accepted} The dating by V.G. was ~~acknowledged~~ by A.M. Bon and A. Bon in their new work [98] dedicated to the stamps of Thasos.

The ~~proposed~~ ^{at} date of the earliest Thasian stamps ~~of~~ the end of the 5th century proposed by Grace is not proved by the materials known to us from the complexes from Bosphoros. It will be proved that all could be dated not ^{earlier} than the 2nd quarter of the 4th century, which coincides with the dating by Grakov.

The excavations in the northern Black Sea area provide a large material for the study of Thasian containers. As already mentioned, the earlier unstamped type of the biconical shape (VI,16) appeared to be 5th century B.C. The biconical amph.s on Thasos continued to exist in the following period and during the ~~IXth~~ ^{3rd} 4th - ~~4~~ centuries and in the beginning of the 2nd centuries, appearing to be the basic shape of Thasian stamped containers. ~~With this type~~ During this time, the type of jar is a little changed, this is why among the Thasian biconical amphoras we ~~can~~ isolate shapes which were predominating in the 4th century. (VII, 20a-b, VIII, 20b, etc.) in the 4th - beginning 3rd (VIII, 20e, IX, 20z) and in the 3rd century - beginning 2nd (IX, 20e and k). Besides, there existed other Thasian types (IX, 21, 22) but they were ^{considerably} less diffused.

(Thasian)

5.V.61

A. Amphoras of biconical shape (IV 4th cent. B.C.) (VII-VIII, 20)

The earlier stamped biconical amphoras differ from the similar Thasian amphoras ^{from} of the 5th century and of the later types by a severe and stable coordination of the parts: the width of the shoulders is equal to the height of the upper part of the jar, which is $\frac{2}{5}$ of the vertical dimension of the whole jar; usually it reaches .68 to .70; the shoulders across are 0.28 to 0.30; the height of the lower part of

the amphora is 0.40.

The neck ~~is~~ broadens greatly ~~downward~~ downward, and disappears into the sloping shoulders. The rim is massive. The top is ~~a~~ flat-cut and sometimes slightly
[?] bevelled toward the edge. The lower part^y/of the body narrows and ends in a heavy cylindrical foot which flares toward the under side. Sometimes on the broad part there is a circle cut off which looks like a belt. The edge of the underside slants inward to a deep depression. The handles are oval, slightly pressed in the upper part.

The stamps which we find on the amphoras of this group belong to the earliest group. They were stamped in different places: one or both handles, sometimes on the neck.

the
The jar from ~~Mount~~ Panticapaeon mount with the Aristomenes stamp which V. Grace
[99] [100] discusses - and following her, A-M and A. Bon - was found in 1834 in the complex
[101] described by Dubois de Montpereux. In the same strata was found a black-polished kylix of the 4th century, of which the handles are lifted to the rim and are bent under a straight angle. Of the three aryballoid lekythoi of this complex, two belong to the type with network decoration and elongated tulip-shaped rims. Similar lekythi are always found not earlier than the early 2nd half of the 4th century. The shape of the blackpolished saltcellar with incurving walls is also characteristic of the 4th century.~~and~~ And so the latest date from that complex is given by the network lekythoi. Surely an amphora of earlier period was put into the grave, or the burial of the network lekythoi took place later than that with the amphora.

The representation of the amphora published by Dubois does not give enough an idea of the original, but its shape is established by finds of amphoras with the same stamps. Two of them are in the Hermitage, the third in the Kerch museum. Besides,
[102] fragments of amphoras with similar stamps are mentioned by V.G.

Both amphoras of the Hermitage are completely preserved. On the handle of one
[103] of these (43/423) there is a stamp published by E.M.Pridik;

APISTOME(NHZ)
ΘAZION

On the body there is a mark Δ in red. The ht of the jar is 0.72, diam. 0.28.

The length of the handles 0.20.

The second amphora at the Hermitage (43/425) (VII,20a) has a stamp on the neck. It is very badly preserved. One can see only the emblem: Herakles kneeling, shooting an arrow. The vertical dimension is 0.71, diam. 0.28; the length of the handle 0.20. [104]

The amphora of the Kerch museum with a similar stamp represents the same type, but differs slightly by its smaller dimensions, and by the greater roundness of the body. The vertical dim. of the jar is 0.62, the diam. ϕ and the ht of the upper part 0.27, length of handles 0.17. $\times$

V.G. discusses the neck of a similar amphora with a stamp:

TEAEE(
Θ]AEIO(N)
E]YANA(AE)
(retr.)

from a complex dated by the redfigured pottery about 400 B.C. [105] The length of the handles is ~~same~~ 0.18.

A whole amphora of such a type with 3-line stamp TI/ΘA/MY [the restores] is in the Hermitage. [106] On the body there is a ring-shaped mark, impressed before firing. The height of the jar is 0.70, diam. 0.28; length of handles 0.20 (VII,20b) [107] *Two other jars?* The other two jars of this type were found in the ~~mouth~~ ^{Herakles} mount 3 of the Elizavetof necropolis in 1909. With these were two Herakles amphoras ~~amphoras~~ with stamps of the Grakov's first group. From there also comes a broken blackpolished jar of the 4th century, bronze arrowheads, and copper plates[?]. On the neck of one of them is a 3-line stamp, badly preserved. The dimensions of both jars are the same: ht. 0.65, diam. 0.26, length of handles 0.18.

The amphora in the Kerch museum (the foot is lost) [108] has a diam. of 0.26, length of handles 0.18. On both there are stamps. One has this legend:

AEQNY
ΘAEIQ
AEQF
A N

and the other a stamp with-out letters with the representation of a turtle. The appearance of this emblem on Thasian stamps, as well as that of the owl, VG attributes to a period of friendship of Thasos with Athens (380-370 B.C.) [109]

*stamp
Herakles
kneeling
shooting
arrow
no letters
on jar*

$\times$

another
st.
for
p.85

[110]

In the same museum there is a jar with a 3-lined stamp on the neck, worn out. The dim.s fully correspond with the above-mentioned: ht. 0.70, diam. 0.28, length of handles 0.20.

Of similar shape and dimensions are the two jars from the nearby mount of Kerch excavated by L.B.Ashik in 1838/ (Hermitage). [111] On the handle of one of them ~~xxx~~ (II.1838, 71) (VIII,20g) is a stamp: $\Lambda\Lambda\text{BPO}$ On the neck is a mark in red $\Delta\Lambda\text{MA}\Sigma$

On the neck of the other amphora (II.1838, 70) (VIII,20B) there is a stamp:

$\Lambda\Lambda\text{BPO}$
 $\text{BI}\Sigma\text{NT}$

This is set at an unusual place, on the lower part of the vertical part of the handle. The dimensions of the jar: ~~ht~~ ^{width} ~~diam~~ at shoulders and diam. 0.28, length of handles 0.18.

In the complex of the mount, with these two amphoras ^{Thasian} ~~we~~ were found greaves and ^[?] ~~pail?~~ also a Greek helmet, a scaled cuirass, a dipper and ~~a~~ bronze arrow heads. The greaves, with the archaistic repres. of Medusa head, could not be dated earlier than the 4th century. The arrow heads are different, but among them are shapes which were very much used in the 4th - 3rd centuries.

There is another amphora in the Hermitage, of which the dimensions are the same as those of the above-mentioned examples; it has the same heavy well-profiled foot ^{bevelled?} and a heavy rim, slightly slanted on the edges. On the handle is a stamp without letters showing an amphora and a cadyceus. [112] The ht. of the jar 0.72, diam. 0.28, length of handle 0.18 to 0.20.

The name of the fabricant $\Delta\Lambda\text{MA}\Sigma\text{T}$ is in the stamp of another amphora which comes from Panticapaea:

$\Theta\Lambda\text{ZION } \Delta\text{HM}$
pilos [113]
 $\Delta\Lambda\text{MA}\Sigma\text{TH}(\Sigma)$

Ht of jar 0.67, diam. 0.27, length of handle 0.175, width across the neck 0.105. The foot is rather high and has more elegant lines than other products of this type.

Amphorae of this shape are also found without stamps. They belong to the time when the custom of stamping on Thasos was not in

Another
jar,
as
before,
not in
file

when the custom of stamping was not yet established on Thasos. Such jars were found definitely a jar was
[114] in the Elizavet necropolis in the excavations by N.E. VESELOVSKY in 1913.
(VIII, 20j).^{20 JK}

That complex belongs to the earliest local burials of the end of the 5th -
[115] beginning of 4th century B.C. Hence the unstamped Thasian amphora belongs to
one of the first productions of the standard biconical containers/

In the Krasnodarsk museum there is a jar without stamp found in the Pashkopf mound
[116] more (grave 40/3). The foot is simply profiled than those of the stamped amphoras, which
brings it closer in its shape to the Thasian container of the 5th century. It seems
to be transitional between biconical unstamped amphora of the 5th and the early
stamped ones. To the number of Thasian amphoras of the 4th century we may add the
one from the Pashkov grave 3, found in 1949. [117] (VII, 20b) Ht. 0.70, width at
shoulders 0.28. The profiled foot and the proportions of the jar are the same as
the stamped jars mentioned above.

B. Amphoras of biconical shape (4th - 3rd centuries) (VIII, IX, 20e, z)

The biconical Thasian amphoras of the 4th to 3rd centuries are like the first
type of biconical amphoras of the 4th century, but they differ by their slim elong-
ated proportions. They differ from the amphs of the 4th century in the fact that
the diam. of the body is less than the ht of the upper part of the jar, approximately
3 : 4. The shaping is very careful. The foot is very elaborately profiled and on
its wide part is a circle cut in the shape of a belt. The rim (as on all the amphoras
of biconical shape) is flat-cut above but it differs from the first type by its
being less heavy and is rarely ~~not~~ bevelled at the edges.

The amphora from the Kerch mound (Hermitage, II.1840-22) with the stamp on
the neck: ^(x) ΘΑΣΙΟΝ device: a goat or a deer [118] On the neck is a mark
T]ΛΑΦΑΝΕΟΣ
ΔΗΜ[ΗΤΡΙΟΝ?]
in red: ^{in red} Ht 0.71, diam. 0.23. Two amphoras of this type come
from the Marieskv mound, excavated in 1912. [119] One of these (Hermitage Ky 1912,
3/23) (VIII, 20e) is preserved almost complete: the handle is missing on which

(x) The
phid.
and m.
by m.
Sharders
shows
stamp
on
handle,
(2.1.1912)
file)

was probably the stamp, also part of the neck with the rim. Dim.s: ht 0.69, diam. 0.24, length of handle 0.20. The other jar (mound 1912, 3/22) is preserved (save the foot). On the handle is a stamp with a boukranion and partly effaced letters on three sides. *is this jar?*

The complex of the Marieskv kourgan, excavated in 1912, later ^{than} the Elizavetskoy and the later one of the E1.?
[120] kourgan in 1913. Among various objects, there were found network lekythoi and [121] a pendant with representation of Imhotep.

9.V.61

An intact amphora of this type, which is in the Hermitage (x 43/421) (IX,20z) has a stamp on the handle: [ΘΑΖΙΩ]N [She makes alternative (wrong) device suggestions for reading.] [ΠΑΤΟΙ]

Dimensions of the jar: ht. 0.70, diam. 0.25, length of handle 0.18.

[122]

Similar proportions exist in two pieces in the Kerch museum. On one of them the inscription is along the three sides: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΘΑΖΙΩΝ. In the middle is a device: a bunch of grapes. On the shoulder is an incised mark, O. On another [123] with illegible stamp with the same device. contemporary?

As we can judge from the excavations ~~monuments~~ finds, this type is characteristic for the 3rd century, its earlier examples belong to the 4th - beginning 3rd century.

B' Amphoras of biconical shape (end of 3rd - beginning 2nd century) (IX,20^u,k)

The fourth type of biconical amphoras appears to be the very latest among the known Thasian amphoras, and probably should be dated by the end of the 3rd to beginning of 2nd century. The details of the profiled parts of the amphora on the whole are the same as in the other biconical amphoras, but the proportions are more elongated.

Amphoras of this type are not standard and differ in looks and proportions; they are all spindle-shaped, but several of them have a sharp angle at the shoulder, the ^{"bend"} feet are very high, cylindrical, and most of them have no "belt" on the surface of the broad part.

[124]
The amphora from ΓΜΗΗ (IX,20^u): ht. 0.71, diam. 0.22, length of handles 0.23 - 0.25, ht of foot 0.15.

(no. no. given no
[125] ruble.)

A similar example (the foot is lost) is in the Theodosia museum; diam - 0.22, length of handle 0.22; on one of them is a stamp: }IQN[O]P[
@[AZI]QN

Three amphoras of this type are in the Kerch museum. One is fully preserved (IX, 20k). Ht. 0.73, length of handles 0.21, ht of foot 0.19, and whole diam. of jar 0.26.

On the handle there is a rubbed-away stamp - traces of letters on the three sides, and in the middle an emblem (bow?).

Another amphora (the foot is lost) has no stamp. Ht. of jar 0.60, diam. 0.24, length of each handle 0.20.

The third amphora of the Kerch museum has the vertical dimension 0.78, diam. 0.24, ht of foot 0.15. The foot is almost cylindrical. On the lower part of the body there is a round stamp with the remains of an inscription: IA.

Thasian amphoras of conical body (3rd century B.C.) (IX, 21)

The above-described amphoras of biconical shape are predominant in the Thasian stamped containers. But ~~other~~ stamped amphoras of other types are known, but we find them more rarely.

In the barrow mound of Elizavetsk was found an amphora with stamp on the handle (IX, 21 a): @AZIQN are IY@IQN In the same burial was found a red clay bottle with a very broad body, belonging to the 3rd century, and also a copper bracelet with the ends going in together.

The stamp on the Thasian amphora from the Athens National Museum published by V. Grace and dated by the author in the 3rd century, is very near, in its shape and in the character of its writing, to the above-mentioned type.

The amphora from the Elizavetsk burial of the 3rd century had a high straight neck which is slightly broader in the lower part, a sharp bend of the shoulders, and a conical body. The foot, 0.09 high, cylindrical, broadens and becomes rounder in the lower part. On the under side there is a depression. The rim is not large, it is rounded (rolled). The ht of the jar 0.74, diam. 0.34, length of handle 0.22

There is in the Hermitage an amphora without passport of the same type with rounded rim [132] (IX, 21d). There is a stamp on the handle - on both longitudinal sides an inscription: ΘΑΖΙΩΝ ΕΛΚ[ΙΑΗΖ], in the middle an emblem, an amphora.

A stamp with the name of ΕΛΚΙΑΗΖ and a representation of a goblet was found in the Athenian Agora, and a stamp with the same emblem was found in the complex of Pergamon. [133] (Evid. Exped. A.D. + vase VII)

By analogy with the above-mentioned stamps, the amphora of the Hermitage - 43/424 - should be dated by the end of the 3rd c - beginning of the 2nd. Ht of jar, 0.71, diameter in the shoulders 0.35, length of handles 0.31, ht of foot 0.07.

In one of the mounds of the group Pasibradny in the vicinity of Elizavetsk, [134] was found an amphora, similar to both of the above-mentioned. The neck is straight, the shoulders very broad, diam. 0.36, the body cone-shaped. The foot is cylindrical, broader below, separated from the body by a light profiling. The rim is rounded, not high. The general ht. of the jar 0.71, width at shoulders 0.355 (Fig. 4. (p. 79))

Thasian amphoras with eggshaped body (3rd century B.C.) (IX, 22)

During the 3rd century, besides the described jars with conical body (IX, 23), Thasos issued amphoras with eggshaped body on a low cylindrical foot (IX, 22). An

amphora of such a shape, with a stamp: ΘΑΖΙΩΝ comes from the excavations pilos and star by V. Pharmakovsky of the Olbia AZTYKPE(ΩN) necropolis (Tomb 41) [135] (IX, 22).

This variant of the Thasos amphora is mentioned by B.N. Grakov and dated, thanks to the stamp, to the 3rd century. [136] Ht. 0.75, diam. 0.32, length of handles 0.24. (shape) By its looks the jar reminds one of the one from Sinope. It has an oval body with rounded shoulders, a low cylindrical foot without depression on the underside, and a rounded rim. The neck broadens downward, and goes over into the shoulders.

In the northern shores of the Black Sea, this shape of Thasian jar is found rather rarely, but in Athens it is much more diffused. It is mentioned by A. Dumont as a characteristic example of Thasian containers. [137] V. Grace published two such amphoras, found in the Athenian Agora [138] and she dated them by the end of the 3rd - beginning of 2nd century.

One was in N. Mus. and Grakov. The other is called "early 3rd c" as it is in Dumont's V.C. dated in 3rd and 2nd c. (Suppl. VII, p. 184, d)

From Zeest, Pottery Containers, etc.

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Amphoras of ~~the~~ Solokha I (4th cent. B.C. (XIV-XVI, 32)

In the kurgan Solokha, there were found two amphoras belonging to a wide-spread group of containers of the 4th-3rd cent. B.C. imported into Bosphor and P(ontus) E(uxinus) S(eptentrionalis). A.P. Mancevitch¹⁶⁴ characterizes them as follows: they have a rounded body on which is put a ~~an~~ not too high straight neck ending with a very large ~~mouth~~ projecting rim. The foot is large and not high, handles not large, with oval section, set vertically on the shoulders and fixed ~~in~~ on the upper part of the neck just a bit under the rim (XV, 32 b) (top line).

The amphorae found here are practically identical in form and dimensions. Both are 0.69 high, the shoulders are 0.40 and 0.42 wide, the handle is 0.17 long, diam. of rim 0.175 - 0.18. On the body of one of these amphoras is written in red A Y and on the neck of the other there is a graffito which is read by Miss A.B.Mancevich AYKOS, name of the owner of the amphora.

Another amphora without findingplace but in all identical in dimensions and form with the two from Solokha is in the Kerch museum, Ht. 0.68, diam. 0.40. (XV, 32 e). Its neck is not high but wider in the upper part terminated with a wide rim overhanging. The foot is very low with a not too deep cavity underneath. The clay is clear brown with fine grains, with small particles of mica. Another similar amphora only a bit bigger is in the Krasnodarsk museum (XV, 32 d). It is ht. 0.77, diam. 0.45. The neck is not high, straight, widening below where it joins the round shoulders.

The two amphoras found in the Sol. kurgan and the two others put with them are the most typical specimens of this type of containers. Attention is drawn from the unusually massive low and wide foot which is able to stand the great weight of the container when full.

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Many times we have found different amphoras, smaller (one would say something like half, for example the container from the village Ilinsi¹⁶⁵ (XV, 32 v). Ht. 0.62, diam. 0.34, rim in the direction of the handles 0.165. The cavity in the foot is very deep. The clay is clear brown without sand in it, with small particles of mica. Three

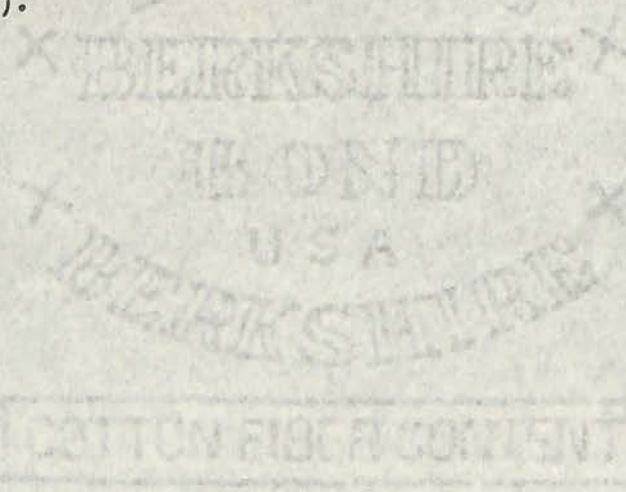
(p.92) specimens of small dimensions are in the museum of Efpatoria.¹⁶⁶ Ht. of the first 0.59, shoulder width 0.31 (XV, 32 g). The second, ht. 0.64, diam. 0.29 (XVI 32 zhe). The feet of these jars are not big, with deep cavity. The proportions are more organic than is the case with the large Sol. Amphoras, the bodies being markedly ~~lighter~~ lighter. The third specimen^{in the Efp.museum} is still smaller. Ht. 0.50, diam. 0.30.

Amphoras type Sol. I, both large and small, correspond with 4th-3rd cent. B.C. according to the evidence of things found with them in the mentioned complex and in other burials for ex. in the kurgan not far from the village Rujanofky.¹⁶⁷

Signs and stamps on these amphoras are rather rare. Beside the sign A Y on which Mancevich reported, we found the sign E put on with red preserved on the fragment of a neck. [unspecified]

We know two stamps on amphoras Type Solokha. On the handle of a fragmentary amph. (upper part) in the Efpatoria museum (XIV, 32 a) there is a monogram with relief letters¹⁶⁸ in a rectangular field HP.

The second amphora of similar type was found in Rhodes in burial context together with two kotylai and two kantharoi, the black glaze of these has not uniform color and metallic brilliance. The kantharoi may correspond to the end of the 4th - beginning of the 3rd cent. B.C. On the handle of the amphora there is a stamp EK¹⁶⁹ (after the kappa there is a point; cf. the sign ~~of~~ found in Efpatoria in the monogram of which there are four points).



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Broad-rim amphoras of the Ust-Labinsk type (IVth-IIIrd c. BC,
~~Plat~~ Plate XVI, 33) Type 33

In grave ~~no. 3~~ no. 3 at Ust-Labinsk cemetery No. 2 there was found in 1938 a crushed amphora which is at present in the Krasnodar Museum. The complex of this grave is dated to the end of the IVth to beginning of the IIIrd century BC. The vessel is of large size (XVI, 38, a), not less than 80-82 cm. (as restored). (38 must be a mistake for 33 as there is no 38 on Plate ~~XVI~~ XVI). The shoulders are high and rounded, and their breadth is 41 cm. The body narrows as it descends. The details remind one of the Solokha type: the same straight, ~~slightly~~ neck broadening slightly toward the top, with a broad, overhanging rim. But the Solokha type is more rounded above, and at the lower part of the neck there is an inconspicuous ~~contour~~ contouring which reminds one of the amphoras of Cos. A certain similarity with analogous Cos products is also offered through the figure-eight cross-section of the handles and the top-like foot. Indeed, the foot reminds one very much of an example from the village of Ilyintsa, which is distinguished from it only by the more perpendicular cut-off of the base and the shallower recess in the bottom.

The clay is light brown with a rose tinge and tiny ^{sparkles} of mica. The surface is well smoothed.

An amphora of the same shape but smaller dimensions, having figure-eight handles, was found in the same complex as a black-lacquer (glaze) kylix of the end of the IVth c. BC in the ~~Maritsyn~~ Maritsyn cemetery (mound JP) ⁽¹⁷¹⁾. It is 53 cm. high, the body is 27 cm. in diameter, and the length of the handle is 16 cm. The foot is similar to the Ust-Labinsk one, cone-shaped and with a recess in the bottom. The handles are of figure-eight section, and are rounded in a curve. The rim, to judge from reproductions, is more rounded than in amphoras of the Solokha type.

Two vessels of this same pattern from the Pashkov cemetery No. 4, 1937 excavation, are in the Krasnodar Museum (XVI, 33 b). I am not acquainted with the originals (172). But when one com-

172. Drawings of the amphoras have been furnished me by N.V. Afimov and K. F. Smirnov, for which I express my appreciation.

compares them with the ceramics from Maritsyn and Ust-Labinsk there is evidence of a communality of shape. Characteristic are the rounding of the overhanging rims, the figure-eight handles, the contouring of the necks, and the top-like feet. Feet and rims

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Not as shown in XVI, 33 b

of the same type are constantly being found in the excavations of Bosphorus towns. These fragments are distinguished through their good, clean, light-brown (sometimes reddish) clay ~~with~~ with conspicuous tiny sparkles of mica. On the surface there is often preserved a light luting. These fragments are not found in strata of the Vth and IVth centuries BC. The earliest examples are found in complexes associated with the end of the IVth or ~~beginning~~ the IIIrd century BC.:

Panticapaeum, 1946 Esplanade ~~xxx~~ excavation V/6. Yellow soil stratum of the ~~IIIrd~~ - IInd. c. BC under refuse of the IInd - Ist. c. BC (foot No. 1269, GMII) (XVI, ~~33bxxx~~ 33 c - Beta).

Kimmerik, 1948. Western excavation of ceramic refuse ~~x~~ of the IIIrd c. BC (Kerch Museum) (XVI, 33 d).

Phanagoria, 1937. Excavation of town A XI-XII, Pop. 02/5, No. 214, (GIM) (XVI, 33 e). [Pop. may be abbreviation for poprishche, "area" or "field."]

A foot of the same sort was found at the town of Elizavetov, the life of which came to an end at the end of the IIIrd c. BC (XVI, 33, gamma), and (others) at many other places. (173)

A similar amphora was discovered in one of the cemeteries of Rhodes in a complex with black-lacquer ~~(or glaze)~~ pottery (deep Kylixes with handles raised high and bent inward ~~in~~ at their upper parts) and a Thasos amphora of bi-conical shape on a tall foot. The handle of the last has a stamp of the IIIrd c. BC with an inscription on ~~x~~ two ~~shenxx~~ sides and a representation of a vessel of whimsical shape. [or finicky, pretentious, over-elegant~~xx~~, affected].

The finds for the Kuban area, Maritsyn, and Rhodes, to which we have referred, and the adduction of the mass material of the Bosphorus towns oblige one to date this example to the end of the IVth or beginning of the IIIrd century BC.

In describing the Ust-Labinsk amphoras I said that their neck and rim differ a little from the Solokha pattern. The clay is also similar - light brown and with tiny sparkles of mica. This justifies our joining them as ~~products of a single~~ manufactures of a single production center which made its appearance at the end of the IVth or in the IIIrd century BC, somewhat later than the Solokha amphoras of more severe form, which were put out during the IVth century BC.

The shape of the amphoras of Solokha type changed at the end of the century and at the beginning of the IIIrd century BC; it took on a more shapely and elegant ~~eng~~ outline, which was proper to the majority of amphoras of the Hellenistic period. There was also an unquestionable influence upon ~~the~~ this shape on the part of the ceramic containers of Cos, one of the most important Aegaeon wine-manufacturing centers in the IIIrd and IInd centuries BC.

Seems to be from a foot of a vase
is missing

(p. 23)
of 2)

We do not know what production center put out amphoras of the Solokha and Ust-Labinsk types.

A.P. Mantzevitch strove to connect the origin of the Solokha amphoras with Terone, basing his argument on numismatic data. (175). But the ~~re~~ representations on coins of Terone that are brought forward by the author do not, in our opinion, reproduce the characteristic traits of the Solokha type. Representations of amphoras on coins of Terone are known for 520-480 BC, in which one sees a vessel with a broad body, a short straight neck, and the bulky rounded rim usual for that period. (176). An amphora of approximately this type is represented on one of the coins adduced by A.P. Mantzevitch (177), whereas on another coin adduced by the author what is represented is a hydria rather than an amphora (178). The vessel has one vertical handle and a horizontal one at the shoulder. The foot is tall, contoured step-wise, something which is usual not for simple amphoras, but for art vessels of the hydria type. In addition one must consider that the coin upon which the author bases his argument is apparently a unique specimen, since the same example from the British Museum dating to 500-480 BC is reproduced in Seltman and in Head (179), whereas the type of amphora with ordinary roller-shaped rim is attested by a whole series of coins. ~~Footnote 179 is mostly in English; Head and Seltman are pretty careful to indicate when a coin is a unique one, and they do not do so in the case of the one Zeest refers to. I have not checked the Gaebler and BMC references yet. - HBW~~

p. 94) Another proposition of the author is convincing - namely that the Solokha type served as prototype for the Chertomlytsk [or Chertomlyn] amphora. Passing over the question of the origin of the Chertomlytsk ~~amphora~~ vase, we presume that the import amphoras of Solokha type, which were well known both in the northern coastal area of the Black Sea and in the Aegean basin, might be used by local potters as models for the shape of a vessel.

The center of production for the type of amphora which concerns us should be sought, it seems to us, among the islands of the Aegean. Our suggestion is based on the fact that the type of amphora with broad rim (32 and 33) in the northern Black Sea coastal area has been known ~~from the~~ primarily from the IVth and the ^(sic) IIth centuries BC, but in the Adriatic and in the Greek centers of the ~~Aegean~~ Aegean Sea, particularly Rhodes and Delos, amphoras with broad rims, but with conic al or cylindrical foot, continue to exist at the end of the IIIrd to IInd centuries BC and represent here a considerable proportion of all ceramic containers.

(Sigs are cited)
 Eight amphoras of the same type were found in the Villanova complex of 200-180 BC, described by A. Maiuri (180); they were found side by side with Rhodes, Cos, and other amphoras. There was a stamp on the handle of one. The same sort of vessels was found on the ship arriving from the Aegaeon which sank ~~off~~ off Marseilles (181).
 (Kallithura types)

F. Benoit, who has devoted special study to the amphoras of this complex, associated them with the Greco-Italian group on the basis of the argument that there is a particularly great quantity of them in the ~~ancient~~ cities of Magna Graecia, in Tarentum, Paestum, and also in the towns of the Mediterranean and Aegaeon Seas, including Delos (182). To judge by the description, the amphoras having broad rims are not ~~uniform~~ of uniform origin as regards their clay; one may postulate that they were manufactured in various centers. In just the same way, in Illyrian Apollonia in Hellenistic times ~~these~~ these ones, which represent the most widespread types of ceramic containers, are diverse as regards their clays. It is possible that some of them were manufactured on the spot. Here, too, there have been discovered amphoras of the type of the Marseilles finds. Along with these there penetrated freely into ~~Apollonia~~ Apollonia imports from Rhodes and Cos; but the earlier groups, which were imported into the northern Black Sea coastal region in the period of the dawn of Attic-Bosphorus trade, are almost unknown in the Adriatic.

(Mendel)
 Neither Thasos nor goblet-shaped amphoras had any currency in the Apollonia market. ~~"goblet-shaped" is a pretty arbitrary; the Russian "ryunka" is a common word meaning almost any kind of glass out of which alcoholic liquors are drunk, but I do not know what its precise shape is. I suggest goblet- or wineglass-shaped. - HBW~~ For this reason the access of amphoras of Solokha type which has been revealed in ~~the~~ the Adriatic has given rise to the thought of their originating from some southern island center in the Aegaeon Sea which formed part of the Rhodes-Cos and Delos trade system.

13.01

Zeeal

31. I. 70

Sections & the translated:

p. 96

Solikh II
("Bayanin")

q. & chapter I 13
from Saklana

Solokha
Zeest, p.96, on Solokh II class (no.35) (Byzantine)
(IV-III B.C. (pl. XVIII-XX)

p. 96

During the 4th and 3rd centuries another type of amphoras of red colour was widely distributed in the Bosphoros. It has high straight neck and conical body. Very long foot reminds one by its shape of Thasian amphoras of 5th and beginning of the 4th centuries. Its lower cylindrical part becomes much wider at the bottom; it is sloping at the edge with convex-concave profile. There is a hollow in the center of the base. Sometimes the base is cut away in such a way that a circular basering is achieved. One finds also more rounded and massive feet but the type described before is the most common. The potting is of very high quality. The colour of the clay can be described as red. It is similar to the Bosporian but it has less sand and more mica. The core has a characteristic pink colour.

5 vessels of this type were found in the Solokha mound, together with the amph-
oras with basering narrowing toward the base of the 1st Solokha type. (pl. XVI, 32)¹⁹³.
The second type of the Solokha amphoras was supposed by Grakov to be connected with
Byzantion.¹⁹⁴ His argument has to do with some letters in the Dorian alphabet
painted on them in red paint. The amphoras from Solokha are now in the Chersonnesos
Museum. All of them are standard shapes differing only slightly in dimensions¹⁹⁵
(pl. XVIII, 35 a etc.) : the height between .83 and .90, the diameter of the shoulder
from .31 to .33, the ht. of the foot .07 to 0.077. Four amphoras of this type are in
the Hermitage. They come from the tumuli of Elizabetopol. Most of the burials of
which date from 4th to 3rd c. B.C.

The amphora from Tumulus 4 (1908)¹⁹⁶ (XIX, 35e) was found with sheets of gold
cut in rosettes and hares and cones of grain which represent the wellknown production¹⁹⁷
of Bosporian workshops of the 4th and 2nd centuries B.C.. A flagon with globular
body of red Bosporian clay comes also from this place.

The amphora from Tumulus no. 14 (1909)¹⁹⁸ was found with a blackglazed vessel
of the 4th century B.C. (pl. XIX, 35 *).

Two other amphoras from the Elizabetopol tumuli¹⁹⁹ do not possess exact find-circumstances (XIX, 35 z and XX 35 k).

A similar amphora with a fine high foot cones from the necropolis of Olbia²⁰⁰ (XIX 35 ^u ~~xxx~~). The vessel is ^u 0.84 high; diam. 0.31; handle is 0.25 long, ht. of foot 0.14, section of base 0.11.

An amphora without find-circumstances is in the Pushkin Museum [in Moscow]²⁰¹. Ht. 0.89, diam. 0.29; handle 0.32 long; section of the rim(?) ~~0.14~~ 0.12; and ht. of foot 0.08 (XX, 35, A). Another amphora is in the Museum of Kertch²⁰². Ht. 0.82, diam. 0.37; on the neck kappa.

This important group of vessels, as we see it, are closely connected with the amphoras of the Bosporos. Not all of the vessels described are of the fine brownish pink clay with mica, which we mentioned. Some of them are of heavier red clay which is characteristic for the Bosporian vases, and also the profile of the foot is slightly different: it is more rounded and reminds us of those of Panticapaeon.

This difference enables us to conclude that in Bosporos not only the standard type of amphoras was made (XVII, 34), but also imitations of ~~imported~~ red amphoras imported apparently from Byzantium (XVIII-XX, 35). However we do not have enough information about the clays of Byzantium and of Bosporos and so we are not able to exclude the second group of the Bosporian amphoras from the imported vases.

Solokha
Zeest, p.96, on Solokh II class (no.35) (Byzantine)
(IV-III B.C. (pl. XVIII-XX)

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199

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200

A similar amphora with a fine high foot comes from the necropolis of Olbia (XIX 35 ^u ~~ixta~~). The vessel is ^u 0.84 high; diam. 0.31; handle is 0.25 long, ht. of foot 0.14, section of base 0.11.

201

An amphora without find-circumstances is in the Pushkin Museum [in Moscow] . Ht. 0.89, diam. 0.29; handle 0.32 long; section of the rim(?) ~~ixta~~ 0.12; and 202. ht. of foot 0.08 (XX, 35, A). Another amphora is in the Museum of Kertch . Ht. 0.82, diam. 0.37; on the neck kappa.

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(Zest)

The Knidian Amphora (3rd-1st cent.) (XXIII, 48)

Fragments of Knidian amphoras from the Bosphor and northern Black Sea shores [239] are comparatively rare. Usually the import was directed to Athens, where a great quantity of stamps and stamped amphoras of Knidos have been found. For information on their shape we are indebted to V.Grace, who^x has studied the material from the Athenian Agora. Let us use her description of the basic Knidian types (XXIII, 28 [for 48] a,b,v).

The earliest type belongs to the 3rd century. At the Agora in the cistern of the beginning of that century was found an amphora with a monogram stamp on the handle [240] which could not be clearly read. The ht of the jar is 0.79. The body is very broad, rounded. Its diameter is 0.39. ^{act 0.41} The neck is rather high, (0.26), slightly swollen, with a pressed edge. The foot is high, in the shape of a narrow cone the upper part of which is a ring-shaped roll. The handles are oval in section, slightly [241] flattened.

The clay of Knidian amphoras is red-buff in colour with a dark grey firing in the middle of the thick part. There is in it a small quantity of mica and sand. ~~The amph~~

The amphoras with rounded body on a rather high foot, of above-mentioned type, continued to exist in the 2nd century too. One was found in the cargo of the ship [242] wrecked near Marseille. Its height is 0.75, diam. (just like the example in Athens) is approx. 0.39. ^{as} The foot is of medium height and corresponds to the shape of the type of the 2nd century mentioned by Grace.

V.Grace mentions another type of amphora of that period which differs by its more elongated proportions and larger dimensions. Such an amphora is in the Chalkis museum. [243] Its ht. is 0.875. Two similar jars, even more elongated in shape, came from the [244] excavations of the Athenian Agora. Their ht. is 0.95, diam. 0.34.

X A ~~intaxx~~ still later type of Knidian amphora which belongs to the 1st century BC - AD, by its dimensions and elongated body resembles the amphoras produced in the 2nd cent. Their peculiarity is a high neck and handles lifted in the place of the curve like the

latest Rhodian amphoras. The example in the Thebes museum has a stamp with ethnic
[245]
in the legend, and a boukranion.

The influence of Rhodian ceramic containers on the Knidian V. Grace sees not only
in the taking of the shape but also in the particularity of the stamps of that center.
So is the round stamp of the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century with the name of Aristokles
[246]
and the small emblem of a boukr. in the center, which resembles a Rhodian flower.

The published finds give the possibility to follow the evolution of the Knidian
container from the 3rd century B.C. to the 1st cent. A.D. In the Krasnodarsk museum there
is a stamped Knidian amphora from the Elizavetinsk burial, the stamp of which
[247]
is not known to me. To judge by the phot., the amphora is like the jars from
the Marseille complex which makes us date it in the 2nd century. BC. !!!

that of
The rim similar to the Krasnodarsk amphora with high vertical rim profile is
one of the new variants which were not mentioned among finds in Athens. (fig. 5). (p. 79)
(It is not Knidian but proto-Rhodian.)

(*) Translated into 247;

from 27.8.61
Most of what got over to 2. has since been proved to be
erroneous, such as dates given for Aristokles type and
to 3rd Knidian series.

E.B.Zeest, Pottery Containers, etc. (Moscow, 1960)

p.102

R h o d i a n Amphoras
(end of 4th - 2nd B.C.)
(XXIII,49)

~~The~~ Rhodian containers were sent to Bosphorin great quantity, as is proved by the stamped handles which are found not only in coastal towns but also in the settlement of Prikoubania, the lower Pridonia, and in the steppe part of Krimea.

[248]
The chronology of Rhodian stamps was established by F. Bleckmann on the basis of finds of such in ~~the~~ large complexes and of synchronous lists of eponyms and fabricants.

The earlier Rhodian stamps belong to the end of the 4th - beginning 3rd cent. Rhodas produced stamped containers to the end of the 2nd or beginning of 1st cent.

Rhodian amphoras are of excellent work and very careful shaping.

The clay is homogeneous: light in colour, brown-pinkish, with absolutely no mica, and no other alloy is visible to the naked eye. [249]

Whole Rhodian amphoras are comparatively rare finds in the Bosphoros (region), but they give an idea of the essential type, which is known thanks to innumerable finds in the Mediterranean (area), especially in Rhodes. The most wide-spread standard shape is: a high straight neck, ^{handles} round in section, conical body with rounded shoulders and a low cylindrical foot.

V.Grace gave attention to the variations in amphoras of standard type, mentioning that the early stamps are found on handles with rounded bend, and the later ones belong to the shape with angular ^{bend,} ~~shape,~~ lifted high at the bend. [250]

A Rhodian amphora with a stamp of the beginning of the 3rd century was found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. [251] The body ~~is~~ widens at the shoulders which have a rounded shape. The foot is low, cylindtical. The handles have a gentle curve.

[252]
A comparable amphora was found in 1934 in Mirmeki (Δ 3343). On the handle there is round stamp of the 3rd century with the name of ^{"ΑΣΙΟΝ"} ~~Asion~~ around the rose. [253]

~~The stamp on the other handle is gone.~~

p.103

The stamp on the other handle is gone. The body is conical, broad in the shoulders (diam. 0.36). The shoulders are lifted almost horizontally and are rounded.

In the Krasnodarsk museum there is an unstamped example from the Elizavetinsk documentation cemetery. The passport is lost (XXIII, 49b).

The amphora is larger than the one from Mirmeki. Its height 0.76, diam. 0.35, diam. of the neck is 0.12. The shape of the body is more spherical than the one from Mirmeki, the neck with a rolled rim broadens slightly upward. The handles are fixed below the rim, in the bend they are slightly lifted to the level of the top of the rim, and gently curved.

The amphora like all its details has a heavy and oval shape. The lower part of the body narrows and ends in a cylindrical foot.

The lack of exact documentation and stamps ^{deprives us of} ~~gives us no evidence~~ information for the date. Probably the jar belongs to the early Rhodian type and predates the Mirmeki one. Evidence for this is the rounded shape of the handles and the ball-shaped body, which are not characteristic of the later ones.

^{there is no stamp}
The fact that ~~the stamp is missing~~ makes us think that the jar was produced at a time when the custom of stamping did not exist in Rhodes.

card
A neck of a Rhodian amphora was found in the excavations of the Elizavetn settlement (5338/No.1436), Trench 12; it is now in MAE). The proportions of this jar are even more stubby and the details of the profiled parts are ^{as} ~~as~~ massive as those of the unstamped amphora in the Krasnodarsk museum. Diam. of neck 0.13, length of the handle 0.21. The rim is very massive. The handles are not of quite regularly oval shape which distinguishes them from most of the stamped handles of Rhodian amphoras, which are usually round in section. The bend is rounded. ~~and~~ On the upper part there is a round rubbed-off stamp. (XXIII, 49a).

egg-shaped
About the later Rhodian type, an idea is given by stamped amphoras. One of them comes from Burial No.2 Ooistlaba (Burial 28, excavation of the 1937, is now in the Hermitage, No.530/87). ^[254] The body is elongated, eggshaped. The handles round in section, lifted high, and form a sharp angle in the bend. On both there

round stamps which are dated 220-150. The neck is high. A cross-shaped mark is on the neck. The foot is straight, cylindrical. The height 0.82, across diam. 0.34. Ht of handles reaches .03 (sic), diam. of neck 0.12.

A similar amphora almost of the same dimensions found in 1944 in an earth vault of the Cossack village Ladoga on Colodes street is now in the Krasnodarsk museum. [255]

The ht is 0.81, diam. 0.33, diam. of neck 0.12, length of handles 0.25 - 0.27. On one handle there is a 3-lined rubbed-off stamp, on the other a 1-lined one. In the burial complex, together with the amphora was found a thin-walled tureen, covered by ~~black~~ dark brown Hellenistic glaze. [256]

In the burials of Elizavetinsk were found 5 Rhodian amphoras. One of these, found in 1934, is now in MAE (No.211).

The dimensions of the jar and its shape of the profiled parts are the same as of the above-described example from Ladoga burial. The amphora is restored. The height is about 0.84, diam. 0.35, diam. of neck 0.12, length of handle 0.25.

With the jar was found a Hellenistic redglazed cup of the end of the 3rd to 2nd cent. On one handle is a stamp ΣΩ[KPA]TEY[Σ], the other stamp is rubbed off. [257]

A neck of a similar amphora is kept in Loma. The body in diam. is 0.30, diam. of neck 0.12, ht of handle 0.23.

All of the above-mentioned products of the end of 3rd - 2nd cent.s are distinguished by their large dimensions. They have a high straight neck and the handles are very much lifted in the bend, and also the cylindrical foot with a smooth under side.

p.104

A contemporary amphora similar in shape is on the Hermitage (No.421). It comes from Nedvigovskaya burial (excavation by ~~Leontieff~~ Leontieff, Mount no.7), and was first published by E.M.Pridik, [258] and later by T.N.Knipovitch [259] (XXIII,49v).

On one handle is a stamp ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΑΓΙΑΣ ΑΑ[ΑΙ]ΟΥ on the other ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΥΣ.

The dimensions of the jar are smaller than those of the jars we mentioned above, but the proportions are kept. The ht of the jar is 0.66, diam. 0.27, length of handles 0.23, diam. of neck 0.11. ~~All the above-described~~

All the above-described Rhodian amphoras are remarkably similar among themselves.

The variation is only in the bending of the handles and in the proportion of the parts, but always unchanged remains the cylindrical shape of the foot with smooth or slightly convex(?) underside, a more or less high straight neck with a rolled rim, and a handle round in section.

The oval ^{section} shape is a rare exception and probably belongs to the period when the standard of ceramic containers was not absolutely established.

Variations of the Rhodian amphora
(XXIV, 50)

Rhodian amphoras are known from the end of 3rd - 2nd century, of miniature [260] dimensions. One of these was found in the complex of mount Petouhofka. The body is not large, eggshaped, diam. 0.18. The neck is straight, narrow, 0.054 in diam. The handles are doublebarrelled, lifted to the top of the rim in a sharp bend (0.19). The ht is 0.45. The foot is of the usual Rhodian type, low and cylindrical. Together with this amphora was found a kantharos-shaped cup covered by a redbrown glaze with remains of white decoration, and also a spindle-shaped bottle, a fibula of a middle Latene type and an iron knife.

Four miniature Rhodian amphoras with double-barrelled handles and low cylindrical feet are kept in the collection of the Hermitage (24 XXIV, 50a).

Jars of similar type with stamps on which is represented a flower were often found on the Bosphor. The doublebarrelled handles were probably made not only on them and the stamps which Pridik takes for Rhodian [261] should be added to the group [262] of Kos.

The finds of Rhodian amphoras in the Mediterranean have a much greater variation than the finds in the north Black Sea shores. In the complex of Villanova ^{where} ~~more~~ ~~about~~ almost 5000 [sic] amphoras were found, mostly Rhodian, A. Maiuri singled, beside the standard most usual type which were mentioned above, several shapes which differed but of which the clay is characteristically Rhodian. As an example of one of these variations, he mentions the amphora No.4562 [263] with a very high straight neck, on which the handles are fixed much lower than the edge of the neck;

the bottom is cone-shaped. The height of the jar is 0.72.

Another amphora, No. 4561, ^[264] A. Maiuri puts into the Rhodian group tentatively, mentioning its bright red clay and very narrow sharpened foot.

According to what he says, there is a possibility to put the amphora PHM, found ^[265] in the Olbia necropolis, into the group of Rhodes. It has a very high neck, handles round in section, which are fixed on the neck lower than the edge, and a narrow conical foot. On the neck there is a round illegible stamp. The height of the jar is 0.86, diam. 0.32 (XXIV, 50b).

E.B.Zeest, Pottery Containers, etc. (Moscow 1960), section on K O A N

p.104

Amphoras of Kos with double-barrelled handles (~~XXXXX~~ (4th-2nd c. B.C.)(XXIV, 51-3)

Koan wine was widely spread in the whole Greek world and its import into the Bosphoros was testified by Demosthenes. [266] He calls it oinarion ("little wine") wanting to emphasize the low price and the cheap quality of the imported goods. [267]

p.105

The group of Koan stamps was distinguished by A. Maiuri. They all belong to the 3rd and 2nd centuries, but taking into account the testimony of Demosthenes, B. N. Grakov extends the chronological frame of the Koan import to the Black Sea shores to the middle of the 4th century. [268] ~~A. Maiuri~~

A. Maiuri based his description on the four amphoras in the Rhodes museum which were known to him. They have a cylindrical elongated body, the upper part of the double-barrelled handles is bent to make a sharp handle at the level of the rim. The dimension of the jars are from 0.83 to 1.02. The clay is thin, brownish, very well baked and cleaned. The surface has a coat of light clay.

(Jar is not stamped) A picture of one of these amphoras, with the stamp ΠΑΣΙΑ, is given by Maiuri.

Another jar, without stamp (XXIV, 52a), which is kept in the historical museum in Kiev (from the excavations ~~by~~ near Ka/nev, inv. no.3), is ~~put~~ ^{put} by Grakov into the group of Koan amphoras thanks to its likeness to those described by Maiuri. [269]

The double-barrelled handles of this amphora are lifted at the bend. The length is 0.22. The ht. of the jar is 0.90 (without the foot), the max. width of the body is 0.30, the length of the neck 0.14.

The clay of the coarse amphoras is very well known, thanks to finds of stamped handles. It is very like Rhodian clay, but has a pink tinge (sometimes reddish), and a little mica. [270] The surface of Koan amphoras is always smooth and covered by a light greenish coat. But sometimes stamped handles of Koan amphoras are found that are made of reddish clay, not like the usual examples of Koan containers. Peculiar is also the clay of the Ka/nev amphora: it is very ~~like~~ light and contains many roughnesses. It seems that for the production of ceramic containers on Kos they did not

just
use pure clay.

The ~~make~~^{neck} of the Koan amphora from the excavations of Olbia (one handle has no stamp, the other is lost; ^{XXIV, 52b} Hermitage 24524; 22) belongs to the same type. The ht is 0.16. In the upper part it is slightly swollen, and below it is separated from the shoulder by a profiled projection. The rim had the shape of a half roll, ^{flattened above?} pressed from above. Diam. 0.125. The handles are doublebarrelled, their ht. is 0.17 to 0.19. They are rounded at the bend, and have no "fracture", which is characteristic of late Koan handles. On the neck there is a mark in the shape of a monogram ^{sharp bend?} AY in red color (XXIV, 52b).

The type of the Koan amphora of the 3rd - 2nd centuries, described by Maiuri, ~~existed~~ without substantial changes to the end of the production of stamped containers, continued to the 1st centuries B.C.-A.D. ^{[271] (J. Anderson, BSA p. 181, fig. 19, 253)} To this time the jar of cigar shape ^{Koan} reminding one of the ~~stars~~ amphoras with double and ~~single~~ single-barrelled handles, with the characteristically profiled shoulder, and a small foot in the shape of a conical projection, are very much spread in Italy and the Roman provinces. We have already mentioned the lightness of the shape of the light-glazed doublebarrelled amphora, of Kos and of some of the Italians. Let us mention the contemporary finds ^[272] similar in type, in Geneva, ~~and~~ which prove the import of Koan wine or the borrowing of the shape of Koan containers, of Sorrento or Sicily from where it was brought.

Simultaneously with the cigar-shaped amphora of the 3rd - 2nd and during the 2nd century, there are amphoras with broad rounded body. One of such is published by Grace ^[273] from the excavations of the Athenian Agora and it is dated by the author at 200 B.C. The ht. of the jar is 0.785, diam. 0.45.

Among the mass of material stands out two types of foot on Koan amphoras. One, in the shape of a small cone-shaped projection, to judge by the pictures, is characteristic of the amphoras with elongated cigar-shaped body. The other (XXIV, 52^b) has a more complicated profilation. In the upper part the foot is broader and in the lower part it had a small rounded projection. Both foot types come in very good pink micaceous clay, and often we find them with remains of light greenish coat, similar to that on

16.03

the handles of stamped Koan amphoras.

In the SooHoom Museum there is a nearly whole Koan amphora from Esher [274]
found in 1934 and published by B. A. Kooftin. [275] It has a broad rounded body
(XXIV,51) of the ht. 0.86, diam. in the shoulders 0.44. The neck is low, straight,
ending in a small rolled rim. The foot is small, its width is 0.04. It is profiled
like the second type of Koan amphora feet. The jar ~~is~~ from the village Esher is dated
by B.A. Kooftin 4th-3rd. [276] on an analogy with those found in Cyprus and in the
Nakrasovskaya station, (mound no.11).

And yet ~~the~~ feet similar to those of Esher, ^{have never been found} in ~~the~~ strata of the 4th - 3rd cent., but they are characteristic of the mass of material of the 3rd and 2nd centuries. This is why we think this shape should be dated not earlier than the 3rd century. That date is not inconsistent with the complex of blackpolished pottery of the end of the 4th - 3rd centuries and the small amphoriskoi with handles set vertically on the shoulders described by Koofin. ~~These~~ Amphoriskoi of the same shape are known in Prekoubania from the settlement of Elizavetsky, the life of which started from the 3rd century, and where finds of the 4th century are a rare exception.

26.V.61

Nikrasovskaya

A Koan amphora with doublebarrelled handles from the ~~Nikasaskra~~ settlement, pub. [277] ^{an} by B. A. Kooftin, gives us an idea of ~~the~~ earlier shape than that of the Esher (jar) Based on "compatible" finds, this amphora is dated by the author to the end of the 4th to 3rd century. The "cylindrical neck of this amphora"- writes B. A. Kooftin - "with a slight barrel-like swelling in the middle part over the handles, narrows itself slightly when it goes over into the shoulders, forming a stepped fold, which ^{makes a shadow which} divides it very sharply from the body. The rim has a flaring shape, thanks to the edges which are bent outside." The body is oval, and narrows towards the lower part. The author ⁽ⁱⁿ⁾ ~~states~~ reports in contrast with the Esher amphora ^{the} Nikrasovskaya . . "the bottom has a different shape, it has no depression but it has a larger head, rounded but not teatsnaped." ~~next to it is a teatsnaped amphora~~ To judge by the description, we must put this amphora probably in the Koan group. Similar clay feet like those of Kos are found

Note, no
illustr.
of things
and wild.
Zeest has
not seen
one either.

in the Bosphoros in strata of the 4th to 3rd century.

One of these from the excavations of Panticapaea (XXIV, 53a) in the strata of [278] ^{stratum} early Hellenistic times was found with the fragments of 3 Thasian amphoras, [Chian] 4 from Herakleia, and a foot of the "hooded" type. The other three (XXIV, 53b, v, g) were found among early Hellenistic material in the rubbish pit of the 1st - 2nd century. A similar foot was found in the excavations of Theodosia of the year 1949 in the lowest stratum - 4th to 3rd cent.s - on the east side of the excavations. In the same stratum were found blackglazed fragments of the 4th to 3rd centuries, ^{an} oval handle of Thasian type, the rim of a Bosphoran casserole of Hellenistic times, etc. [279]

Above have been described the three known types of Koan amphora. The surest are examples ^{3rd - 2nd} the stamped fragments of the 4th - 3rd cent.s with elongated cigar-shaped body a short straight neck and a small cone-shaped foot (XXIV, 52). Somewhat earlier appeared the shape represented by the amphora of Esher, 3rd century. Similar feet are constantly and in greater quantity found in Hellenistic strata of the Bosphoran towns (XXIV, 51). Probably they are characteristic also of the group of amphoras with elongated cigar-shaped body mentioned above. They were singled out on the basis of similarity with the clay of Koan stamped amphora handles and the light greenish coating.

There is a type of Koan container of the 4th century. An idea is given by the amphora with doublebarrelled handles found in the Nikrasavskaya settlement and publ. [toes] by B. A. Koofin (XXIV, 53). A similar shape was found in the strata of the 4th - 3rd cent. of the Bosphor towns. But if you compare with the feet of the Esher type they are found rarely.

Amphoras with double-barreled handles of type found in the mound of the Yablonovsk Group (2nd cent.) XXV, 54)

Very interesting are the ~~light-colored~~ amphoras of light-colored clay of which the shape reminds us of the Koan but differs by its particular profile. The clay is not like the Koan clay. It is of a light color and has rough additions of sand and shamot [?]. An amphora of this type was found in one of the mounds of the Yablonovskaya group. The preserved fragments give us an idea of the upper part of the jar.

[280]
 jar/ (XXV, 54a). The neck is not high, it is straight, its lower part is marked
 by a small profiled belt [zone?]. The rim is rounded, massive, in the shape of a roll.
 Its diameter is 0.12. The handles are double-barrelled, broad; their ht. 0.23.

Fragments of an amphora of this type were found in the burial of the Elizavetorsk
 cemetery [281] (XXV, 54b). The neck and the handles are the same as in the jar of the Yab.
 the mound. The foot has ~~extop~~ shape of a top, broader above and sharpened at the end.

Together with that amphora there were no other finds, but the handle of a comparab^a
 example from another burial of the same mound was found with a redpolished cup of the 2nd
 century and a spindle-shaped bottle. [282]

p.107

Parian Amphoras
(3rd-2nd cent.) (XXV,55)

The origin of Parian amphoras is proved by the stamps with the name of the place where they were produced. These stamps belong to the 3rd-2nd centuries. [283]

We rarely find them in the Bosphoros.

We can judge about the shape of the amphoras of this center basing ourselves on ^{the} only known stamped Parian amphora, which is in the State Museum of Decorative Art in Honor of Pushkin. The amphora is nearly intact, with the exception of the lower part of the foot. The total ht. is 0.47, greatest diameter in shoulders 0.21 (XXV,55). The amphora has a rather high neck, slightly swollen in the upper part under the rim, a body which is not large and has rounded shoulders. The foot is cylindrical, similar to the Rhodian but elongated and narrow. The handles are oval in section, fixed straight on the shoulder of the jar, parallel one to the other. "corresponds with" Their length is the same as the height of the neck, 0.18. On the upper part of one of the handles there is a stamp ΠΑΡΙΣΝ.

The appearance of Parian wine in the markets of Bosphoros corresponds with the period of wide development of Rhodian trade. Probably this import went through Rhodian agency.

p.107

Local Bosphoran Amphoras imitating shape of Proto-^{Thasian}
(5th cent.) (XXV,56)

6.VI.61

We find in the Bosphoros red clay amphoras similar in shape to the proto-Thasian, which suggests that they were imitation of a widely known (locally) imported containers.

A completely preserved example of this class was found by the Tamanskaya expedition in 1953 (FHM). A similar amphora is in the Krasnodarsky museum and in FHM (XXV, 56b). Fragments have often been found in the excavations of Panticapaea and other Bosphoros towns. [284] (XXV, 56a).

p.110

Amphoras with thorn-shaped handles
(1st B.C. - 1st A.D.) (XXIX, 67)

Amphoras with ~~they~~^(is) thorn-shaped handles are made of light brown clay. The body is elongated, the foot is not large, cylindrical or cone-shaped, rounded below. The neck is short and straight. The handles are round in section, and pressed from the side at the bend, and so the shape of a thorn is produced. These amphoras did not have a wide spread on the Bosphorus. V. Grace puts a similar type into the group of [296] Kos.

p.111

among

To judge by the variations in these amphoras with thorn handles, in the 1st c. BC and AD, they were probably produced not only in Kos, but also in other Mediterranean centers. One of them, found in the burial of the 1st cent. AD in Scythian Neapolis (XXIX, 67a), [297] remind us of the shape of the Koan container of the 1st cent. AD, but it has singlebarrelled rounded handles. The amphora from Chersonesos with similar thorn-shaped handles and a high straight neck, ends in a cylindrical foot (a little bit broader below) [298] (XXIX, 67b). Another amphora has a cone-shaped foot (XXIX, 67b).

299

Amphoras with thorn-shaped handles are continually found in Italy and in the western Roman provinces.

p.111

Imported Red-Clayed Amphoras
(1st century A.D.) (XXIX, 68)

6.VI.61

Early Byzantine

In the excavations of the kourgane of the 1st cent. A.D. not far from Panticapaea (station Kerch, 2nd) was found a red-clay amphora in fragments. Preserved are the neck, 18 cm. across, which makes it possible to judge of the large dimensions of the whole jar. The rim is usual, slightly rounded, and hanging down on both edges. At the level of the handles on the neck is a furrow made before firing. The handles are massive, oval in section (diam. 0.05), broadly and steeply bent. The width of the shoulders reached 0.50. The surface of the preserved part of the amphora is smooth. The clay is bright orange color with white opaque bits. The study of the clay showed that the origin of the jar is not from Bosphorus.

300

Red-clay Amphoras with Conical Bottom
(1st to 2nd A.D.) (XXIX,69)

(Kapitan's type
from works near
Syracusa.)

In the beginning of our era, in the 1st to 2nd cent.s A.D., there are found in Bosphoros red clay amphoras with conical bottom.

[301]

An intact example is kept in the Kerch museum (XXIX,69). The body is cone-shaped, strongly elongated. The ht. of the jar is 0.90. The neck is very high, straight, diam. 0.12. The rim is not big, slightly (bevelled off?), and hangs at the edges. The surface of the amphora is smooth. The handles are oval in section, not profiled. The clay is dark red, similar to the Bosphor clay.

Zee

6.VI.61

20.01

Tubular - foot jar

p.114

Red-clayed narrow-necked Amphoras with high-lifted handles
(3rd cent. A.D.) (XXXIII, 79)

Among the imported containers of the Bosphoros are found fragments of red-clayed narrow-necked amphoras. The rim is profiled in the shape of two horizontal rolls divided by a deep groove. Its diam. is usually 0.07 but there are narrower necks, coming down to 0.055 (XXXIII, 79b). The handles are broad (almost 0.06) and flat, they are decorated carelessly by one or two ~~swollen~~ ^{about} swollen rolls. They are attached 0.06 - 0.08 lower than the rim and at the bend they are lifted above the edge of the jar. The length is 0.30. The upper part of a similar amphora was found in one of the complexes of the 3rd century AD in Tiritaki. [320] The surface of the neck to the top is (rough?).

In the finds of the Bosphoros towns and settlements similar fragments (XXXIII, 79a) are found everywhere, but not so often as the remnants of the local red-clayed amphoras. To date them not later than the 3rd century is necessary thanks to the excavations in Kimmeriki, Igourati, Semeonoffka (XXXIII, 79b), which no longer existed at this time. Similar shapes, which existed to the middle of the 3rd cent., ~~xxxx~~ [32] have been found in the Roman fortified settlement (nowadays the territory of Rumania).

p.114

Big Red

6.VI.61

Red-clayed amphoras with channeled rims
(2nd - 3rd AD) (XXXIII, 80)

About the shape of the red-clayed amphoras with channeled rims, we can judge thanks to the fragments of their upper part. These are large jars with a straight neck slightly broadened downward, the height of which from the fixing of the handles is equal to 0.22 - 0.23. The rim has special features. It has a ~~slow~~ gradually thickened edge, flatly cut from above, and decorated with two or three deep ~~quix~~ channels at the level of the handle attachments. In the upper part, of the handles are round in section, very massive (diam. 0.05), in the lower part they have an oval section. The surface of the handles is profiled by 4 - 5 swollen ^{ribs} rolls, which start not at the very neck, but nearer to the place of the bend of the handles.

p.115

(p.115) The body is ribbed, the neck is smooth.

The amphoras with channelled rims are broadly disseminated in the Bosphoros, but the greatest quantity of fragments have been found in the towns and settlements of the European part (XXXIII, 80b and 80b'). In the Asian side the fragments of similar containers are not so often found, though they are known in Phanagoria, Hermonassa, Sida settlement (XXXIII, 80g) and other places.

The amphoras with channelled rims existed all over the territory of the Black Sea, far from Bosphoros: Olbia, Tir, Istria. From the finds of this last place/ comes a neck with handles on which there are graffiti IIA (XXXIII, 80a). The same type of jar [322] is known in the Mediterranean. A neck of such a jar has been found in Athens. The graffiti on the shoulder is PAE. M. Lang reads it as a date: 105 A.D. A similar neck comes from the strata which covered the remains of a house of the 1st cent. AD in Illyrian Apollonia. [323]

Large amphoras to one of which belongs the fragment were produced in some important Greek center, which had trade with the Black Sea area and at the same time was sending its products to the Mediterranean.

Transl. by B. Welles (Konrad Guil)
of passages - Zeebt

Much less trouble for me, as he can type and knows English and has used archaeological texts.

But I should have asked him to:

- 1.) make 2 copies (one for him, one for classes)
- 2.) enter all footnote numbers above word
- 3.) enter all ^{so, double-spaced.} page nos.
- 4.) separate the separate chapters so they can be filed where they belong - i.e. begin each class on a new page.
- 5.) use one paper (this is long & will get dropped)
- 6.) ^{footnote separate?} less done

He has done

Samin (p. 70) (with class)

Typu 33 (p. 92)

Pantikapain, Typu 34 (p. 94) (with class)

Klersoness, Typu 38, 39, 40, 41 (pp. 97-100) (with class)

22. VII. 68

Problem of the god names in Russian:
Atanodota

ZEEST - TRANSLATIONS

7.iii 77

B. Johnson has taken all the translation
 filed here to get photocopies made to
 take to Beardslee, as she has already
 photocopied the plates of Zeest -
 perhaps also the Russian text.

9.iii 77

Here they are back.

at 2. A.
of the V9 and
to down at
12:50.

From E.B. Zeeb, Pottery Containers, etc. (Moscow 1960)
on amphoras of SINOPE

p. 90

The Amphoras of Sinop (IV-II B.C.) (XII - XIV, 28, 29, 30)

preliminary
fly

The localisation of the stamped
containers of Sinop belongs to B.N.
Grakhov (157). The Sinops jars with
olive oil and wine were brought
into the towns of the Black Sea Shore
and their import into the Mediterra-
nean towns was limited (158)

There are several different types ~~among~~
among the Sinop's amphoras & found on
the Black Sea shores. The greatest part
of them was published. (159) The most usual
types of the IV-beginning III c, towards
the II c and I and towards the I c
- I are ^{established} set.

(No ref. to
publ. of Mts
for the
part of pl.
XII, 28)

The earliest jars were unstamped,
what is certified by their fragment,
in the strata of the IV c. The Sinop's
jars of that time differ by their massive
proportions. They have a high (10-12 cm)
cylindrical foot, a swollen rim in
the shape of a half roll. The thick frag-
ments of their walls testify to their large
dimensions and capacity of the jars.
The handles are oval in the section, their

There were
also amphoras
with a foot

diameter is 4.5-5 cm

Paragraph 1 The first Stamped Sinop's jars are ^{also} of large dimensions, with massive profiled parts. One example is in the Theodossia museum (160). On the handle of the jar is a Stamp of the I group of B. N. Grachov.

Никопия (8 в.) eagle
дотуво (м)
Мавра dolphin

Nicopy (8 v.) eagle
аѡтovo (м)
Мавра dolphin (161)

The height of the a - 6-7 cm, the width in the shoulders - 3.5 cm. The foot is cylindrical, not very long (6-7 cm) slightly rounded on the bottom (XII, 28a).

A later type of Sinop Samphors with stamps of the II & III (XIII, 29, a. c.) has an egg-shaped body and sloping shoulders. The foot is not high and is of conus shape.

We know ^{two} two Sinops unstamped jars of another type. They differ by a very broad neck. Probably, these jars were made not for wine, but for other products, maybe olives,

Plants ref.
is wrong
and last
through (160)
and (161)
Pl. XIII

Page 91

under a
jar with
another
neck (XIII,
28), not
acc. to
descr.

2

No indication why these 2 (XIII, XIV, 30 a and b) are called Sinopians.

23.03

of these?
Similar!

1.) One such far ant of the excavations by A. I. Veselovsky (62) is in Symphero pole (XIII, 30 a). The height - 63, diameter in the shoulders - 33 cm. The neck is ^{STRAIGHT} straight, a little broader than usually its diameter - 15 cm.

2.) The other amphor was found in the sea and is in the Kerch museum (XIV, 30, a, b). The height of the jar - 63 cm, diameter - 36, diameter of the neck approximately 18 cm; the foot is not high, the ^{top} ~~foot~~ is slightly sharpened.

The name to mention too is an un-stamped Sinop's amphor, which was made in imitation of the Heracleian. It was found on the Kouban, in the St. Pashkov ^{grave mound} ~~grave~~ No 3 (the tomb No 10) (63) (XIV, 30 g.) The height - 70 cm, diam. in the shoulders - 35. The shape of the upper part of the ~~foot~~ and its clay are the usual for Synopian containers, but the high cylindrical foot has a deep conical sloped depression, which reminds the Heracleian am. of IV-III cc. On the shoulder is a mark 'X'. On the ground of compatible excavations finds

The grave N° 10 is dated End
of IV - begin of IIIrd fragments
of similar amphors ^{see pl.} XIV
30 g 2.)

The Sympic amphors
(T.C.C. - T.A.C.) (XIV, 31.)

The Sympic amphors of the T.C.C. -
T.A.C.) are not stamped. Their body is
highly elongated, conus shaped,
ends by a foot of the same shape
that part of the jar is distinguished
from the productions of the Hellenistic
time by its hand made shape and
on the surface there are marks of the
shaping with the fingers - screw shaped
lines. On the lower part of the body
one can see the mark of the base,
which appeared in the process of drying
and baking. The inner part surface
of the bottom, similar to the Hellenistic
amphors, is carefully worked and has
the shape of a cup. And yet the neck
is higher and has a small rim.
It is flattened from the side and a
sharp foot has deeply
on the bottom why is

23.05

A full idea of the
 the full shape of the jars
 the idea of the complete shape of
 the jars is given by the amphora, which
 is in Jalta museum. ~~to~~ This is
 XIV, 31.2, ~~Maron's drawing~~ (see
 caption.)

10.V.61

SINOPE

The section on amphora of Sinope, pp. 90-91
 of E. B. Zeeb, Pottery Containers, etc. (Moscow 1960),
 exists ^{in translation} only in the longhand version above made
 by Mrs. Chavrona yesterday, after I had to leave.
 (We had just finished the Thracian section.)

It is not very clear: one obviously wrong plate-
 reference ^(bottom of p. 90) cannot be corrected with confidence. Can't
 be sure which profile on pl. XIII is that of jar with
 stamp of Grabov Group I. Acc. to caption, it
 should be 28; but this has swollen neck, not
 in descr. of the stamped jar, and not like the
 neck of Group I seen by us in Samos (inv. 418.33).
~~What is the name of the jar on pl. XIII, 29a and b?~~

Regrettable that there ~~are~~ ^{are} no drawings or readings
 of the stamps on pl. XIII, 29a and b.

No effort to support attribution to Sinope of
 pls. XIII, XIV, 30, 31.

No examination of chronology. Grabov's orig. dates.

Carbon of
 this bit
 being filed
 under
 "SINOPEAN"

Nursance: labelling of items on
plates with letters of an unfamiliar
alphabet.

10.V.61

24.01

Inaccuracy
and wrong references.

Redo text near
beginning of p. 85,
on AACPO/BIRNT
jar. Invented
a brand.

Notes on text, etc. of Zeeat on THASIAN
(studying with translation)

Accuracy of scales in drawing: note that ht.
measurement of pl. VI, 176 given p. 82 (0.60) is
3 or 4 cm. more than that indic. by the scale on
the plate.
(Have only tested this one.)

|| pl. VII, 19 HT. (p. 82) is 0.68. Acc. to drawing + scale, it is ca. 0.58

to the left

Accuracy of drawing: note e.g. pl. VII, 18a,
the rim shown in the drawing of the whole jar is not
like the detail of the rim given. Nor is the underside
of the toe. Did they take off the whole jars from
photos, and ^{perhaps} just sketch the details.

e.g. pl. XXV,
51 (ht. scale
0.86)

q. also pl. VII, 19. Again, quite diff. in detail
and in whole jar. q. also pl. VI, 17a - v. diff.

So, body shape is not necessarily right at all.
15.V.61 and q. pl. VIII, 206 with photo of this jar - ^{Shaffer} ~~Shaffer~~ ^{file}
Usefulness of grouping: "Thass arch" taken in certainly
unrelated types: VII, 186 belongs to series of P24884-5,
+ G 204.

Accuracy of pl. refs.: p. 82, near bottom, "pl. XII,
186" substituted by "pl. VII, 186". See also p. 85. and
p. 86, note 118 (ref. to Pridich pl.).

on accuracy: Pridich's app't error of stating (H. p. 122, 55)
that stamp of Tyl. ^{regard} ~~is~~ ^{on} made is repeated. but photo of this stamp
sent by Shodorova shows it is a knuckle. I.e. should not check in Leningrad.
"quite false" as to length of handle 29.V. See wrong no. 8) Pridich
on p. 87

→ Interesting: no-drawn stamp set on lower att.
(Aéppo/Besant)

Reliability of dating: see p. 87 on the dating, to late
3rd BC, of jar of (Deadlos), ^(wholly a stamp) based on one wrong
reading, plus false analogy to a Pergam type,
all with lots of ref. to & vs Perg.

26.V.61

2. She does not trust on stamps - probably, has not
seen a lot? See top of p. 10 of transl. The Greek
stamp should be legible, with ref. photo. - I hope
in B.B. [29.V. And note reading of ΑΑΔΔΕΥΚΟΣ Θ.
with no queries and no support, though not in B.B.]

29.V.61

still ~~P/40~~ ^{these notes} It with note 129 121 (p. 10 of transl.)
with the following on a stamp plan 18, 202
(Which is later, Marishe or Elig.?)

(29.V.)

Evidently there exists in the various museums
a lot of very useful material in the way of whole
stamped Thasian jars -

4.IX. 66

25

Book sent to LT

by "Irim Zest"

LT was asked

to turn it out

to print

Academy Nauk CCCP

Archeological Institut

ZEEST

I. B. Zeest, ed.,

(Title page)

Ceramic products
and ancient ceramic
building materials

Moscow, 1966

* p. 22: Catalogue of potter's kilns and
moulds for preparation of ceramic products.
many photos of moulds.

Notes:

3rd p. 6

1) On plate 13, 5+5a top of amphora w. stamp reading:

"Γορπυρος κοί Απολλων"

Απολλων κοί Γορπυρος

See tab. p. 15
upper right
cards under
is not in file

[cf. Canarache p. 211, 490

Herm 103, 853_{not}]

2) Pl. 23, 2, 3, 6 of p. 19. we do not have stamps like
these. One at least is a

small stamped figure. See note in
folder of CAPACITY.

Objects sorted out by sites.

Φ

See also pl. 14, ^(mostly in situ) 1-5 but p. 16, left column. a series

of apparently unstamped amphorae found in Chersonesos.

25. X 66

MET

Please

translate

little of book,

and

little p. 22

on full
sheet of
bloc.
room below
note

Put on file

amphibian top + stamp
pl. 13; 5 + 5a

pl. 23, 2, 3, 6 y. p. 19

Have we stamps like these
on file?

СВОД = bringing together

ИСТОЧНИК = fountain, ^{spring} source, origin

ИСТОЧНИКОВ = ?

Archaeology
СССР.

bringing together
archaeological sources.

ВЫПУСК = emission, issue, number

ПРОИЗВОДСТВО = production, execution

СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫ = ^{promotion, derivation} building.

р. 22. ГОНЧАРНЫ = potter's

ПЕЧЕЙ = p. 193

ФОРМ = shape, model, mould, cast

ДЛЯ = for

ИЗГОТОВЛЕНИЕ = preparation, readiness

ИЗДЕЛИЙ = production, manufacture

27.01

Ceramics products
and ancient ceramic
building materials

Catalog

27.02

Dear Betty,

I am sending to you today, under separate cover the photographs, we promised you, of the jars from "Maison de la Colline" in Delos found together in the same room of "Maison de la Colline" in Delos. There are, as you will see 5 jars, in 4 photographs of which you ~~we~~ have 2 prints of each. We are very sorry for the delay but it seems you lost the prints.

With my best greetings

COPIES SENT to Kees, to support, and to

28.019



HEALTH
YEAR 1960

*Mr. Chaimovitz
died a year
later 15.11.1961*

*Miss Virginia Grace
Apermatou
Apollonou, 244
Cr. Sotir'cas.
Greece Neotva*

To Dr Kallerttist
6. Charterhouse Lane
London E.C.1.

28.01b

~~has
Russia
dict.~~
V. & C.
(return)

Russ.
Aug. 14

6. Charterhouse
Square
London E.C.1.
To Dr H. Hirst.

August 11,

Dear Miss Grace,
My cramps of conscience
I got them with me
to London. I wanted
very much to see you
and bring you back
your Russian dictionary
with all my excuses.
I found it unexpectedly
among my books. I
had seen here I gave it
back to you with the books

to show some-
thing I could
do for you, here.

lation) It's quite an
young "Hooly" "gaga"

I must say, I suddenly
did not feel well the
last days before leaving
Athens, and the doctor told
me not to go, "so far, far
away from home." But I
went, I do not regret
I even could give 4
hours Russian lessons
in the country and in
2 weeks, we talked
all records are beaten
I wish, you could be
one day my student
in Russian — I graduated
— Now I am in London

IV
My dear Flat (The summer
is in the country, my
Russian people) Yesterday
had been an almost
tragic day for me. I went
to see the famous Sir
Stewart Elder for my
eyes and he told me
he could not give me
eyeglasses for reading
and suddenly (too badly
to see the expression
on my face) he patted
my cheek - it was so
Greek and so unbridled
- he is very strong, very
alot, very elegant

does not speak, but
 whispers - and suddenly
 that Homeric gesture
 I almost forgot my
 sorrow. Well, well,
 I'll try not to worry
 too much and read
 like a parrot with
 one eye.

Of course it rains
 and in its specks of 's
 just gay.

Well, love you for -
 given me

Your very sincerely

Olga Linn

Dear the
 Weirdest
 early & shortly

USSR - ZEEST

15.8.84

I offered S.M. my (Fr.)

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

54 SOUIDIAS STREET

ATHENS 140, GREECE

translation of the Harmonica

Nov. 4

article by Zeest, i.e. 5 pages

Dear Miss Grace,

she had a look, but said
she had managed
with the RussianNote she has identified
the use of these crooked
gray pottery objects,
They are hooks for
cooking pots. You
need two.Our library does have the dissertation

by:

Arcadia Xenia ~~Koc~~ KocybalaGreek colonization on the North Shoreof the Black Sea in the Archaic Period

(diss. Penn, 1978)

It is almost 500 pages long and is a tremendous resource, as she includes all the Soviet bibliography and a history of Soviet scholarship on the subject (she spent a year in the Soviet Union and clearly knows the language).

The thesis has an index, and I notice she includes an entry for "amphoras".

The library also has all the Soviet periodicals we were hunting and I found the article by Zeest on the cooking supports (the Agora XII entry is correct on that citation).

I'll bring my xeroxes to the Agora on Tuesday, unless my appointment is cancelled by the complications of the fire.

Yours,

Sarah Morris

April 20, 1962

Chere Mme. Zeest,

Comme vous êtes assez gentille de m'écrire en français, je tache de faire la meme chose - excusez les fautes.

j'ai bien reçu votre article "Les couches archaïques d'Hermonassa," et je vous remercie vivement. Je l'ai fait traduire, et je donne une copie de la traduction à M. Vanderpool avec sa copie à lui de l'article. C'est très intéressant, surtout les objets dans les figures 19, 20, dont nous avons ici quelque chose de semblables - P 15119 et P 18327 de l'Agora d'Athènes, dont voici les photos. C'est Miss Lucy Talcott qui va publier ces choses, et qui a bien voulu me donner ces photos pour vous. Les objets ont tous les deux de contexte archéologique du 4ème siècle avant notre ère. Il faut signaler que dans ces deux pièces, ainsi que dans tous ceux qui sont connus de Miss Talcott, l'ouverture supérieure communique avec l'ouverture inférieure. Nous ne savons pas à quoi ils servaient, au moins le P 15119 est comme une petite cheminée. Miss Talcott vous envoie ce référence: American Journal of Archaeology XLI, 1937, p.548, fig.11. C'est une de ces choses qui qu'on a trouvée à Corinthe, dans une contexte du fin de 5ème siècle de notre ère.

Vous pouvez vous adresser directement à Miss Talcott, avec la meme adresse qu'à moi.

Bien sincerement a vous,

Virginia Grace

April 20, 1962

Chere Mme. Zeest,

Comme vous êtes assez gentille de m'écrire en français, je tache de faire la meme chose - excusez les fautes.

J'ai bien reçu votre article "Les couches archaïques d'Hermonassa," et je vous remercie vivement. Je l'ai fait traduire, et je donne une copie de la traduction à M. Vanderpool avec sa copie à lui de l'article. C'est très intéressant, surtout les objets dans les figures 19, 20, dont nous avons ici quelque chose de semblables - P 15119 et P 18327 de l'Agora d'Athènes, dont voici les photos. C'est Miss Lucy Talcott qui va publier ces choses, et qui a bien voulu me donner ces photos pour vous. Les objets ont tous les deux de contexte archéologique du 4ème siècle avant notre ère. Il faut signaler que dans ces deux pièces, ainsi que dans tous ceux qui sont connus de Miss Talcott, l'ouverture supérieure communique avec l'ouverture inférieure. Nous ne savons pas à quoi ils servaient, au moins le P 15119 est comme une petite cheminée. Miss Talcott vous envoie ce référence: American Journal of Archaeology XLI, 1937, p.548, fig.11. C'est une de ces choses qui qu'on a trouvée à Corinthe, dans une contexte du fin de 5ème siècle de notre ère.

Vous pouvez vous adresser directement à Miss Talcott, avec la meme adresse qu'à moi.

Bien sincerement a vous,

Virginia Grace

АВИА
PAR AVION

31.01.9



Frederic Armino
Grecia ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

Musée Agora

miss. Virginia Grace

01/6

Moscow, Moscow B-36
1st Черемушинская ул. д. 19
Институт Археологии АН СССР Зеев И.Б.

31.016



AM. SYTHRIDON
SATA TAX/MER
DET ANOT EYMA
KYPIAKAZ IPOY

NON
SATA
DET ANOT EYMA
KYPIAKAZ IPOY

61
Musée 14/10-64

31.02

M-le Virginia Grece,

Je vien de Vous envoyer
mon livre "Les amphores
de Bosporos" (MMA n°83) =
Материалы и Исследования
по Археологии СССР)

Ce livre ~~est~~ apparût
après notre visite à
Athènes, où j'ai eu
l'honneur de faire
connaissance avec Vous
et Vos collègues.

Je vous prie d'accepter
mon grand remerciement
pour l'aide, que j'ai
reçue dans plusieurs
Votres travaux.

Mes meilleurs compliments

Gaida Seest

Zeest (1960) 21.IX.62

C.H. Gurnea has ~~reviewed~~ ^{reviewed} Zeest's book, also translation of preface and of selections for study of Quran. He will consider whether to recommend to Aburagel or to the Turkish student working on this material in Aburagel's dig.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
54 SOUIDIAS STREET, ATHENS

Dear Virginia,

Their Majesties The King and
Queen have graciously consented to stay to
cocktails after the School Meeting on
April 3rd. We hope you will join us.

Yours,

Rebecca

Ref. for coarse cross-reeds -

Crichton: B.T.A., XL1, 1937, p. 548, fig. 11, (Morgan).

from a well filling of the end of the 5th c. (p. 547).

(I was mistaken in saying that any of these have batons; the Rhodes reference was to something else altogether.)

p. 547

C.H. 19, [^] called this thing a funnel; it might be better to say only 'object of uncertain use'.

+ pygka

To get Zeest types into our jar files

1.) Plastostats (on copy ready) have been made of 41 plates of paper. Rec'd today.

2.) A stamp has been made for marking separated parts of these plastostats:

ZEEST, POTTERY CONTAINERS
(MOSCOW 1960), NO. _____

ZEEST, POTTERY CONTAINERS
(MOSCOW 1960), NO. _____

These pieces will be stamped on the back, identified only by type number, not by plate no., since they are continuous.

3.) All whole jars or vessels will be cut from the plastostat plates; care not to cut apart the details belonging with a main drawing, or the scale that goes with a drawing. Can cut so far as possible to make nice straight-edged pictures.

4.) Each of these drawings, or groups of drawings, to have the stamp (see (2)) on its back, number filled in as precisely as possible (difficult, with those Russian sub-letters).

5.) These marked ^{drawings} ~~pictures~~ or groups of drawings to be attached individually to ^{back} "3" x 5" file cards, top left, the stamp (see 2) first cut in the place of identification of object (in case pictures gets separated from rest; look at back of glass to learn lots of space in front). These cards to be kept in order of types (and plates).

OVER

6.) Useful info. to be added individually to cards from

translation, if it exists. (E.g. on printing plan, suggested date, dimensions, etc.)

7.) VG to fill in, upper right, class.

27.II.62

Yesterday Mrs. Kittredge finished preparing job-cards of all types, as in (3) - (5) above. (A good part of the work had been done ^(all by her) some time ago, perhaps in XII.61 ?

A start has been made by VG to attach to (6) and (7), ^{and finished cards as in their own category files (see, last page)} Mrs. K's prepared cards not yet processed by VG are in a special drawer in the cabinet with other ampulosa files (with upper label).

Translation for ZEEST

As several people have wanted ^{photocopies} of our translations from this book, now when Empereur wanted a set, I asked him to do ^{an extra} ~~another~~ copy. So it is ready for the most worthy person. I asked him to make some acknowledgment of getting the transals from us if he make any extensive use of them in a publ. He seemed to agree. He said there was ~~more~~ no copy at the Fr. Sch., although Garlin had taken one.

16. IV. 82

M. Katzin has taken to

Zee & translations

to ~~copy~~ *return*

27. VII. 82

J-Y. Empereur has taken them.

I suggested an up copy be made at
the same time.

return

E.B.Zeest, "Les Couches Atchaïques d'Hermonassa," Brief Communications of the Ac. Nauk, Series 83, 1961, pp.53-57.

En 1957 ont été continuées les fouilles d'une des parties d'une petite ville ou ont été examinées les couches ~~fixées~~ de VI et V siècles avant notre ère (avant la terre ferme - i.e. stereo(?)). Comme et à la partie sud-est (fouilles III et IX 1952) ^[2] L'épaisseur général (of cultural layers?) arrivait ici jusqu'à 9.50, et les couches de l'antique Hermonassa ~~étaient~~ 7.50.

Les traces de la ville urbaine de la période la plus ancienne se rapportent à la première ^{culturelle} moitié du 6^{ème} siècle avant notre ère. À la couche la plus inférieure ont été découvertes deux fosses [cuttings] introduites dans stereo dans la profondeur 0.9 - 0.95 m. (fosse 111 et 112). Et les deux fosses dans le plan sont presque de la forme cylindriques. Le diamètre du fond de la fosse no. 112a - 1.70, le plus grand diamètre de la fosse 111 - 1 m. Parmi le remplissement des cendres s'est trouvé plusieurs morceaux de la céramique, parmi ce nombre des vases peints de la deuxième quart du 6^{ème} siècle de notre ère - ustensiles avec couverture blanche du type Camirosa, avec la représentation egag et des ^{mytilin} cilices de Rhodes, ornées de motifs(?) in form of nails, rosettes, dots, and ~~horizontal~~ purple bands.

18.IV.62

Les fosses de la première moitié du 6^{ème} siècle avant notre ère étaient couvertes d'une couche (jusqu'à 1 m d'épaisseur), saturées des rebuts d'ordures. Cette couche s'est formée dans le courant de la 2^e/2^e of 6th c B.C. À celle-là appartiennent les restes du bâtiment habité (No.104) avec les poêles (stoves or furnaces) avec trois fosses ^{partiellement} propriétaires (No.109, 110, and 112) ressemblantes par la forme et dimensions aux plus anciennes, et une grande (a large one) à grain (No.107).

La construction avec les poêles (ou fours) a été partiellement décreusée. À elle appartiennent une bâtisse (construction) en pierre de la partie du socle du mur . . . La largeur du mur 0.40, la hauteur moyenne à peu près 0.30 m, la longueur de la partie découverte ~~était~~ 7 m. De la partie d'ouest appartenait au mur un terrain pavé de tuiles.

xxxx. Son niveau est la base des pierres du sôle se trouve dans la profondeur de 7.75 de la surface contemporaine de la ville. Du cote de l'est du mur presque collé a elle se trouve deux poeles a une distance de 0.15 l'un de l'autre. Ils ont la forme cotoyantes des coupoles (? it means ribbed) en potterie (hauteur 0.42, diam. 0.50) avec une ouverture en haut fig. (largeur de l'ouverture 0.26 m) et avec une autre ouverture de cote, en bas (dessin 17). Le bord et le terrain du poele ~~l'extrémité~~ inférieur du coupole en terre-cuite et sous le poele (sont) approfondi jusqu'a 0.10 - 0.15 au dessus du niveau du parterre est enduit de terre glaize qui sous l'effet du feu a reçu un coloris d'orange vif (fig. 18 - 1). Les bases approfondis de ces deux poeles sont bien conservées mais les restes du coupole qui donnent l'idée de sa pleine forme, ont été trouvées seulement dans un poele.

Les poeles étaient installés sur la place de deux semblables dont se sont conservées plus anciens bords couches les bas enduits de terre glaize du même diamètre (0.50 m) est les ~~constructions~~ des rebuts poeles (level) (refuse) de cendres. A ce qu'il paraît les coupoles de tuile de l'horizon inférieur ont été pour la seconde fois utilisées après la reconstruction.

Sur le parterre de terre de l'établissement ont été trouvés des morceaux d'amphores a goulot gonfle de Chios et de black-glazed Kylikes sur un pied haut appartenant a la fin du 6ème siècle - commencement du 5ème siècle B.C. Pendant le nettoyage des poeles a été découvert le bord d'une lampe ouverte, en forme de pyramide avec une ouverture a travers, la sonde en terre glaize légèrement flambée. (Loomweight.)

La fosse a grain No.107 ouverte a la profondeur de 8.80 m vers le nord-est de la construction, d'après sa forme rappelait un puits avec des murs droits et verticaux et avec un fond en angle droit dans le plan (1.00 X 0.83 m). Sa gorge ronde était de diam. ~~est~~ 1.00 m (jusqu'a la profondeur 0.50). Cette partie où on gardait le grain est creusée dans un terrain compact d'ordures mais la partie inférieure avec les murs droits et verticaux dans les 2.50 s'enfoncent dans le terrain (fig. 18, 2). De cette manière toute la profondeur est égale a 3 mètres. Pour la descente et pour la montée sur les deux murs opposés de la fosse sont faites des défenses servant de marches. La fosse avait été remplie de grain jusqu'en haut (principalement de froment et d'orge). La complète conservation du grain et de cette partie où se trouvait le grain est un cas particulier parmi les

monuments analogues de l'époque antique, découverts dans la partie du nord du Mer Noire, ceci est peut-être expliqué par le rapide accroissement de la couche culturelle qui recouvrait la fosse et qui avait créé de condition naturelle de sa conservation hermétique. ont été

Pendant nettoyage de la fosse a été trouvée le bord d'une coupe avec des ornements en zigzag au dessus d'une couverture blanche et le bord d'un kylike en lac noire au mur fin; indépendamment au dessus de la gorge dans le fond d'ordures ont été rencontrées des morceaux des vases Klazomenes de la fin du 6ème siècle B.C.

La couche d'ordure de la 2/2 de la 6ème siècle B.C., au niveau duquel ont été creusées les fosses ménagères (pendant que la partie supérieure de l'horizon avait recouvert la gorge (mouth)), se composait de couches nombreuses raffermies (tramped) de la superficie de la cour ou place-qui-sert.

Les fouilles de ce terrain ont donné une grande quantité de trouvailles, parmi lesquelles se distinguent les morceaux d'amphores de la 2/2 du 6ème B.C. avec la gorge au rebord peu gonflée vers le haut, avec une petite ~~amphore~~ colorée d'un rouge terne de la même couleur sont tracées des bandes ornant les anses et le corps of the container. Sur la gorge sous le rebord ~~est~~ habituellement remarqué le signe . Une amphora entière de ce type a été trouvée à Olvin, pendant l'enterrement du 2/3 dernière tiers du 6ème B.C. Est découverte un grand nombre de coupes et des cuvettes de différents types. Beaucoup de ceux-la sont couverts de blanc et garnis des bandes foncées ou rouges. Une partie de cette vaisselle se préparait sur place ou s'apportait des villes de Bosphore des plus proches. Ces grandes coupes avec les bords recourbés sont couvertes extérieurement du peinture blanche et sont ornées intérieurement de fines bandes foncées; les petites coupes à anse unique ou les mêmes petites coupes sans anse sont ornées de bandes. Un grand nombre de restes de vaisselle Attique lacquait de noir; principalement des kylikes au pied, aussi des kylikes de petites dimensions. ~~Exposition~~ Le grand nombre des morceaux de kyliques et de coupes, se jettent à vos yeux; dans ce temps-là surtout des restes de la vaisselle de table d'autre type ~~surgissent~~ (salieres, pots, etc.) en comparaison ne sont pas nombreux. Toutes les lampes sont ouvertes. Ont été trouvés un nombre considérable de fragments de loutres en nombre desquels de terre glaise très claires presque blanche. Des restes de vaisselle faites à la main luisantes et en terre-glaise grisâtre se trouve peu. Les tuiles dans ce couche ne se trouvent pas.

Parmi les nombreux débris de cuisine se trouve un grand nombre d'os d'animaux et les coquillages des moules.

20.IV.62

Il faut particulièrement signaler les trouvailles de 15 morceaux d'"objets coniques" (fig.19, 1-3). Leur forme peut être complètement reconstruite à la base des fragments ramassés et des objets entiers et connus de ce type trouvés à Nymphée. La hauteur de l'objet conique - 0.20 à 0.25 m. Il représente de lui-même un cylindre tiré (i.e. drawn out) d'un diam. de .04 à .05 m, s'élargissant en bas. La partie inférieure est ouverte, et a la forme d'un socle ayant comme diam. 0.12 à 0.15 m. La partie supérieure du cylindre se termine d'un bord en forme de demi-rond (ou astragal?) avec une ouverture au milieu. Dans quelques exemplaires l'ouverture supérieure et inférieure communiquent par un canal étroit; dans les autres - la partie supérieure et inférieure ~~aux extrémités~~ de l'ouverture ne communiquent pas, et la partie moyenne du cylindre est compacte. A la partie inf. élargie se trouve parfois une ouverture de côté ronde. La partie supérieure du cylindre est toujours penchée de côté, et, du côté convexe, est fixée une anse en forme de noeud-coulant posée verticalement par rapport à la partie plate du socle (fig.20). Les "objets coniques" sont faits de la terre-glaise (i.e. clay, before firing) rouge du pays, pas pris d'autre part. A ce qu'il paraît, il se préparait partout, jugeant d'après les morceaux des objets analogues à Panticapée, Istrin, et Nymphée, qui sont aussi préparés de la terre-glaise du pays et qui, à ce qu'il paraît, avaient quelque prédestination ménager ou manufactur.

Les restes de constructions du 5ème siècle B.C., sur ^{la} ~~les~~ parties examinées de la ville, ont été très mal conservés; le bâtiment duquel a été conservé seulement une partie du mur (longueur $\varnothing$ 2.80, largeur 1 m, de hauteur 0.60 m) a été détruit pendant qu'on l'élevait en 3ème siècle B.C. Mais la disposition elle-même de la bâtisse ^{au lieu} ~~aux extrémités~~ d'une cour ouverte ou d'une place, ou, avant se ^{placèrent} ~~placent~~ les fosses ménagères, prouve le changement de la transposition de cette partie de la ville.

De trouvailles à la couche 5ème siècle B.C. s'est trouvé beaucoup, parce que sur la plus grande partie de la place creusée le fond était saturé des restes d'ordures. Se trouvaient surtout des morceaux d'amphores.

p. 58

Au quatrieme siecle B.C. dans ce quartier de la ville a ete fait un nouveau changement de plan. A la place du batiment de 5eme siecle a ete mise une rue a peu pres de largeur de 5 m; au long ~~aux~~^{des parties} ~~parties~~ de l'ouest et de l'est ont etes ~~par~~ placees des constructions d'habitations. Cette rue, dirigee du cote de la mer, a continue d'exister durant toute la periode antique et de la periode ancienne du Moyen Age de la vie de la ville. Les constructions, comme a la periode archaïque, etaient faites de saman (must be mud brick?) sur un socle de pierre. La courte existence et la salete de la rue qui n'etait pas pavee ont contribue a la rapide formation des couches culturelles. Les couches de IV - II siecles B.C. ^{comportaient} ~~soutenaient~~ trois constructions horizontales et continues d'habitation (i.e. three constructions following each other horizontally or some such) et un grand nombre de couches d'ordure raffermis qui s'etaient formees sur la surface de la rue. Au 2eme siecle B.C. pres d'une maison a ete creusee une fosse en forme de puits (ou de mine), ronde sur le plan, avec des murs verticaux ayant comẽ diam. 1 m. Cette

fosse est suivis jusqu'à la profondeur de 5 m, mais sa partie supérieure a été détruite par une cave d'aujourd'hui. Parmi les restes des ordures se trouvant dans la fosse ont été trouvés des morceaux de coupes "Megariennes", d'un grand lagynos, des casseroles de Bosphore, des loutres de Sinope, et de vaisselle au fins murs. Le plus grand nombre de trouvailles de l'époque Hellenistique sont trouvées dans le parage de la rue. Dans la couche de quatrième siècle B.C. il y avait beaucoup de vaisselle en vernis noir et des restes d'amphores; les tuiles sont presque absentes. Dans les couches du 3ème et 2ème siècle B.C. se fait voir beaucoup de tuiles et des morceaux des amphores-pithos. En comparaison avec les grandes villes de Bosphore au 3ème et 2ème siècles B.C., ici se trouvent peu de terre cuites et de céramique au fin mur artistiques. Ce qui fait attirer l'attention c'est l'absence presque complète des amphores de Rhodes.

Des monnaies des fouilles de cette partie de la ville, ont été trouvées surtout dans le parage de la rue. Des 192 monnaies, la quantité écrasante appartient à la fabrication de la ville Panticapée au 4ème jusqu'au 1 siècle B.C. et le nombre beaucoup moins considérable à la fabrication des monnaies de l'empire de Bosphore. Les autres types de monnaies sont dus à des exemplaires en très petite quantité, parmi elle trois monnaies de Phanagoria, 2 de Tyras(?) et un denari Romain avec la tête du ^aJulien ^aMammien(?).

Les fouilles de la ville de Taman ^(i.e. of Hermonassa) ~~donne~~ ont été en l'année 1957 amenées jusqu'à la terre ferme et ont donné des informations de la stratigraphie des couches antiques. S'est trouvé, que la ville a été fondée déjà dans la première partie du 6ème siècle B.C., mais en 6ème - 5ème siècle B.C. la ville est arrivée à une floraison considérable, et ses habitants profitaient largement non seulement de l'importation des produits ordinaires, mais des produits chers de qualité de première ordre.

Ont été reçus de nouvelles données concernant le commerce et la production des terre-cuites de Hermonassa. D'un intérêt particulier est la découverte de la place de la conservation de grain en 6ème siècle B.C. et des poêles-kifoyers qui se trouvent pour la première fois au nord de la partie de la Mer Noire.

BLACK SEA AREA - USSR : ZEEEST

235