

VRG_Folder_0238

BLACK SEA SITES

NORTH SHORE

[1]



Северное Причерноморье в VI—II вв. до н. э.

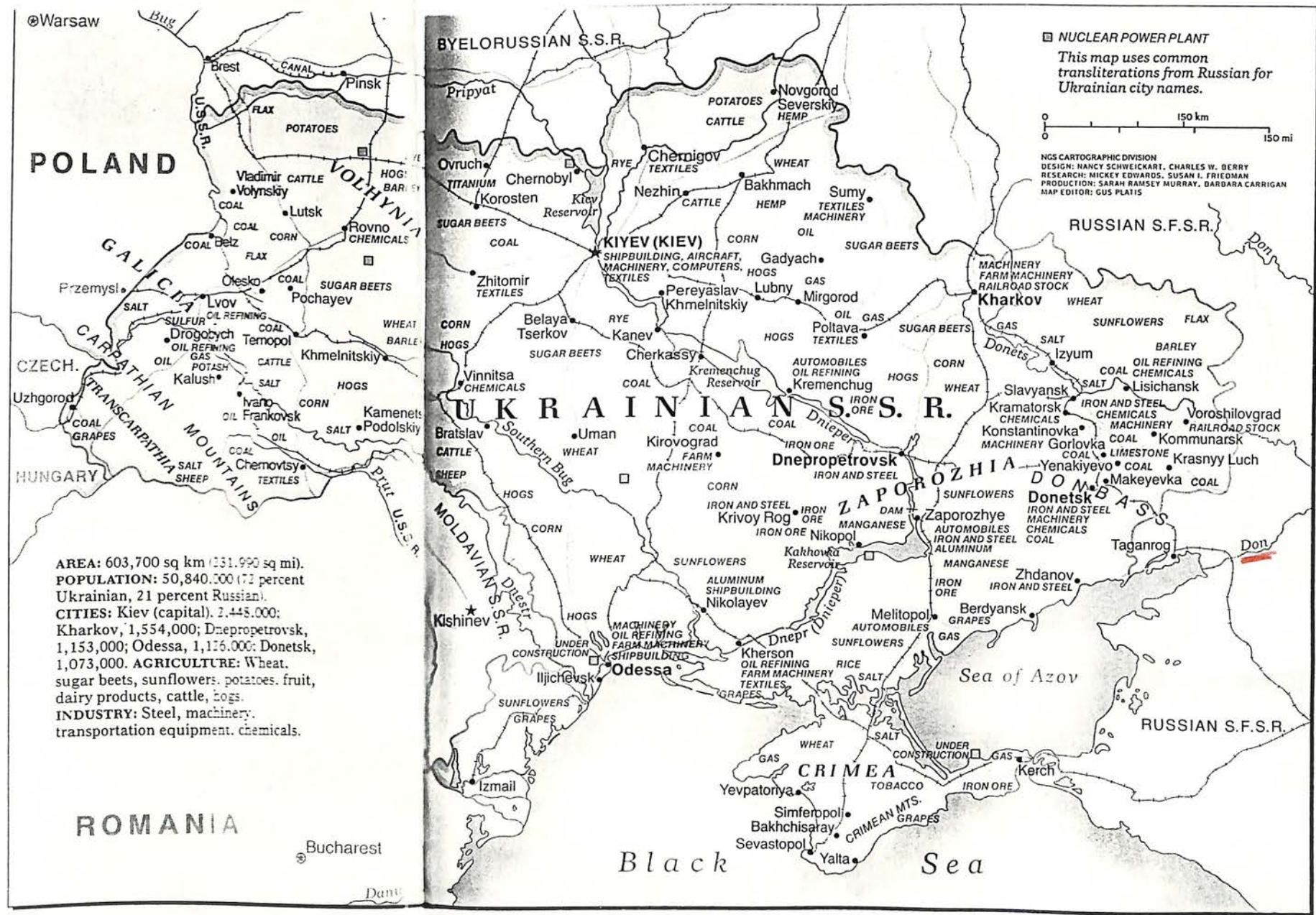
Р. 14



Боспор Киммерийск

Р. 47

From Shelov, *Die Antike Welt im nördlichen Schwarzmeerraum*
(as translated in *Annals of German Institute, from the Russian*), Moscow, 1956



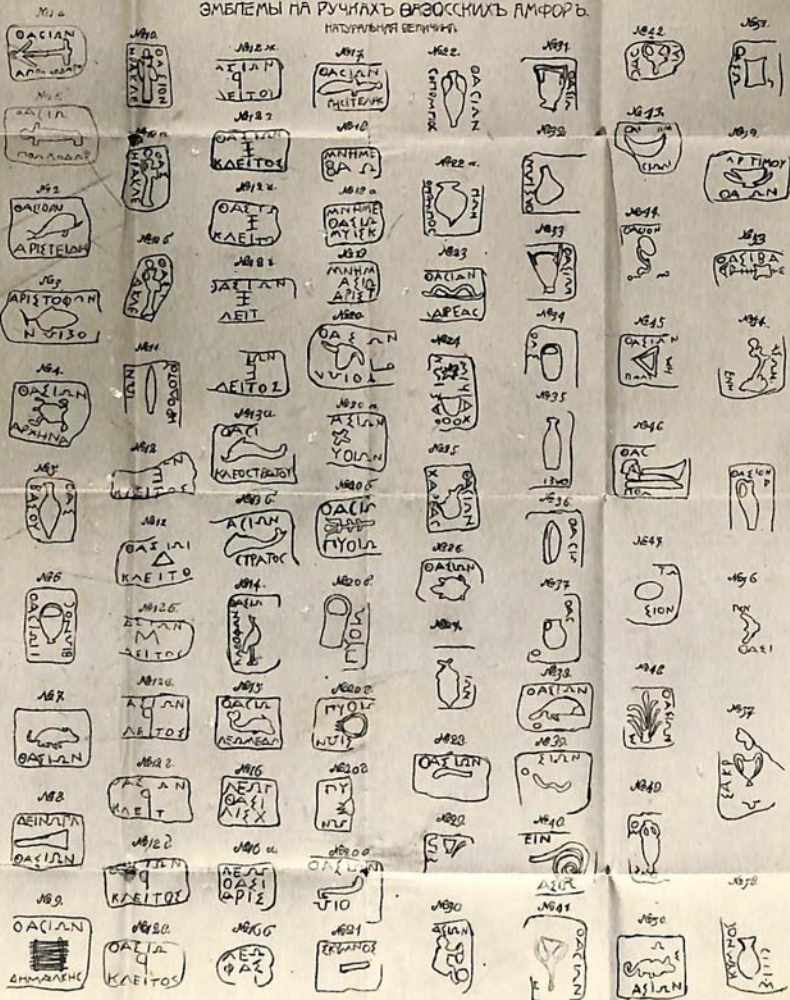
AREA: 603,700 sq km (231,990 sq mi).
POPULATION: 50,840,000 (72 percent Ukrainian, 21 percent Russian).
CITIES: Kiev (capital), 2,445,000; Kharkov, 1,554,000; Dnepropetrovsk, 1,153,000; Odessa, 1,116,000; Donetsk, 1,073,000. AGRICULTURE: Wheat, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, fruit, dairy products, cattle, hogs.
INDUSTRY: Steel, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals.

Notes
Geography
Vol. 171, no. 5
May 1987
pg 604-5

See Bradinsky's
Lower Don river
(on shelf) for
position of sites
around mouth
of Don.

ЗНАКОВЫЕ НА РУЧКАХ ВРАСКИННЫХ АМФОР.

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ВЕРХУ.



With Bon letter 7 2, XT, 53

36

uf

uf

uf

all then are not firs

not firs

uf. v.f. v.f.

uf

uf

uf. v.f.

uf

uf

Kélessidis Saint & Drawings

See Bon's letter & 6.XII.53:

"C'est une collection constituée à Eppatoria par Mouratis Nicolaou Kélessidis, qui a été dispersée par la révolution de 1917. Il en reste des fac-similés sur 2 planches (1 pour les timbres à astyromes - 1 pour les timbres thrasiens) dont les originaux ont été achetés par l'École Française à un Russe réfugié qui voulait en tirer de l'argent: nous ne connaissons donc que ces dessins de documents qu'on peut considérer comme perdus. Ces planches doivent être toujours à l'École française; nous avons ici une reproduction en photostat des aues à astyromes et 1 cliché 13x18 des aues thrasiens; plus de calques de chaque timbre. L'agrandissement 18x24 que je vous envoie [it ou est up by me] ne donne pas la grandeur réelle, mais je désespère d'obtenir cela exactement ici d'un photographe."

USSR
(Efpatoria)

6. VI. 54

5.01

18x24

Kelessides sheet of drawings from Boris print

№ 1a Θασιων

anchor p.l.

(new)

Απολλοδωρο

Efpatoria (USSR): Kelessides no.

№ 1b

Θασιων[γ]

heum

filed

Απολλοδωρο

№ 2

Θασιων

dolphin

(new)

Αριστειον

№ 3

Αριστογειον

cluster

(new)

Θασιων

(inserted)

Box 421

№ 4

Θασιων

turtle

filed

Box 444

Αρχινα[3]



№ 5 Θάσιον

vase

Βάσον

№ 6 Θάσιον (inverted)

vase, III

filed

Βίωρος

№ 7 [Δεινώδες] ?

mouse

filed

Θάσιον

№ 8 Δεινώπας

hark? oar?

(new)

Θάσιον

№ 9 Θάσιον

device

(new)

Δηράκιος

№ 10 Θάσιον

phiala, draped figure

filed

Ἡρακλῆς

(2)

№ 10a

Θάσ[iov

penie, depth fig

fold

Ἡρακλῆ

№ 10 b

Θάσι[ov

penie, depth fig

fold

Ἡρ[ακλῆ

№ 11

Θάσι[ων

denice

Ἡροδο[του

№ 12

Θάσι[ων

E

fold

Κ[εῖτος

No. 12 - again
 Θάσιων
 Κ[εῖτος[ς]

fold

№ 12 a

Θ[ασιων

M

fold

Κ[εῖτος

№ 12 b

Θ[ασιων

g

Κ[εῖτος

fold

№ 12 c

Θασιων

9

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 d

Θασιων

9

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 e

Θασιων

9

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 f

Θασιων

9

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 g

Θασιων

I

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 h

Θασιων

I

fild

Κχειτος

№ 12 l

Θασιων

I

fild

Κχειτος

(3)

№ 13 a

Θασιων

dolphin

filed

Κχεοσπατος

№ 13 b

Θασιων

dolphin

filed

Κχεοσπατος ?

№ 14

Κχεογων / Θασιων / Ποσιδωνος

bird (new)

filed

№ 15

Θασιων

dolphin

(new)

Λεωμεδων

№ 16

Λεωγ(

Θασι(

filed

Αισχ(

№ 16 a

Λεωγ

Θασι

(new)

Απρ

№ 16 b

Λew

Θ α σ

]L

filed

№ 17

Θ α σ i w v

Lend

H] x u o i c e g y s

filed

№ 18

M v u p e

Θ α [ε i] w (v)

Θ [p d s w]

filed

№ 18 a

M v u p e

Θ α σ i w (v)

M v i s k

(new)

№ 19

M v u p e

Θ] α σ i w

A p i s t

(new)

№ 20

Θ α σ [i] w v

Thracian monogram Lo

Π] v Θ i w v (inverted)

filed

(4)

№ 20 a $\Theta]asiwv$

letter X

filed

 $\Pi]v \Theta'iwv$ № 20 b $\Theta a siw[v$

thymistation

filed

 $\Pi v \Theta'iw[v$ № 20 c $[\Theta a siwv]$

vare III

? filed

 $\Pi v \Theta'iw[v]$ № 20 d $\Pi v \Theta'iw[v$

device

 $\Theta a siwv$ (inverted)№ 20 e $\Pi v [\Theta'iwv$

device

 $\Theta a si]wv$ (inverted)№ 20 f $\Theta a siwv$

device

 $\Pi v \Theta'iw[v$ (inverted)

No 21 ΣΚΥΡΝΟΣ

1584

m 1/2

device

(can? alabaster?)

[Θασιων]

or = TH 1322?

"device"
so found in
amps

No 22 Θασιων

vase II

filial

Θεόπολις

No 22a Θασιων

vase IV

filial

Θεόπολις

No 23 Θασιων

bow

(new)

Χαίρεας

No 24 Θασιων

pilot? star

~~Χαίρεας (v) (inverted) (rdr)~~ ^{11. X. 54} But no inscription~~Χαίρεας (which is~~~~probably from~~~~From the 1st century AD - early
film, though now out of the
stone stamp from the 1st
century~~

No 25 Θασιων

helmet

(new)

Χαίρεας

(5)

no 26

Θasiwv

turtle

filial

[Hpo'soto/s ?

no 27

Iiwv.

device

[]

no 28

Θasiwv

device

Bon 1852 : "baguette recourbée"

[]

no 29

Isw

Jonia

no 30

Θasiwv

Hendels

[Andur]

no 31

Θasiwv

vase ?

no 32

Θasiwv

dence

no 32



no 33

Θasiwv

vase

[]

no 33



no 34

vase

Θas[

no 35

[]/Θas[
vase?

(only)
g. right of Kdsapv and
both - the divin.

no 36

Θasiw[v

shild?

filed

[πuθiuv] ?

no 37

no 37

Θas[

vase



(6)

№ 38

Θασιων

mouse

filed

[θa]σιωνε[ε]

№ 39

]σιων

device

№ 40

Δ]ειν[εσας]

snake

filed

θ]ασιων

№ 41

Θασιων

device

[]

g. van. III typ 7

Δυνατεις, Θεοιγεους,
? βεδυς

№ 42

№ 43

[Π]οδ[ε]μος

crescent

filed

[θa]σιων

no 44

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu$

device

[/]

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu / [\Pi\alpha\mu\phi\alpha\gamma\varsigma]$

device

[]

= 4000

p. 52,

355

no 45

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu$

ceter Δ

folded

 $\Pi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$

no 46

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu$

device?

Zeus Olympia

 $\Pi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$

no 47

 $[\text{K}\lambda\iota\omicron]\phi\hat{\omega}(\nu)$?

oval object

folded

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu$

no 48

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu$

palmette

[s]

to another 11?

no 49

 $[\text{A}\rho\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\delta\gamma\varsigma]$

vase, II

folded

 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega\nu [\Pi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma] (\text{rel.})$

7

no 50

[Δεω]ω[πα]₅

mouse

filed

)

)

Θ[ασι]ων

no 51

[Θασ]α[ρ]

kumukibone

filed

Θάσω[v]

no 52

[Πα]λυτίου

vase, VII

Θ[σ]ων

no 53

Θασι Βά[τα]ν

[]α

filed

Hymnolaterion? (filed as "dwini")

no 54

Θ[ασι]ων

ithyphallic hem

filed

Κρινομ]ένυ(ς)

no [55]

Θάσιον/Δ[αμάστ]ης

vase, VI

filed

[Μέγαν]

No 56

Που[

device

Θασι[

No 57

w | Σακρ[

vase device

No 58

[Σ]κὺπρος

device variant IV

[Θα]σ,ω[₅✓] ? (inv.)

S.I. 62

connected by

Abdera 953

and a plate sent

by Cambrach of a band

from Tonia

USSR — MIRMELI
for SITE CARD

[v. 60] 19

6

Stamps found in Mirmeli in ~~1956~~ ^(1946-50, 1956) by the Soviet

p 114	Sinopear	939 ^v	On pag 114	Total	538
	Rhodan	183 ^v			
	Heraklion	33 ^v			
	Kindian	13			
	Koan	13	the three sent by Gaidunievitch ^o	(2 of 1946, 3 of 1947)	
	Thaader	12		(1 of 1946, 3 of 1956)	
	Chersones	6			
	Unknown	30	of which 1 latin		
		529			

[on bibling ref. on site card, &
Gaidunievitch, Mirmeli — (Warsaw 1959)]

MIRMEKI St. (Bosphorus)

Pp. 70, 86-9

7

Addressed care of
Prof. Michalowski
(Museum Narodowe
Warszawa)

April 6, 1960

15. IV. 66
I don't believe that
was ever any comment
to this.
Did she get it?

Dear Mme. Sophia,

How very nice of you to send me your first work, and also some delicious chocolates which were shared with everyone in the Stoa. Now we have shown your work to Mr. Benachi, who came recently for his Easter holiday.

In this we are all much interested, although just now there is nobody to translate it. The fact that archaeologists belong to many nationalities who speak many languages makes it very desirable of course that their articles be illustrated as much as possible. So I wish that, even if photographs would have been too expensive, you could have published drawings as careful as Canarache's in his Istria volume. Do you think his were made from rubbings? When only a few letters of a stamp have been read, scattered over several lines, it is hard to make anything of a published reading if it is just in minuscule.

I congratulate you on having published your first work on stamps, with many references to earlier publications. I look forward to understanding more of the text when we find somebody who can translate for us. In the meanwhile, as I believe you have the handles there in Poland, it would be very kind of you to send us, if possible, a set of rubbings of these handles, with the publication numbers on them. In some cases, it seems as if, with the help of our large files, we could correct the readings (for instance, 404 is probably [KP]EONTOZ is it not?), in other cases we are not quite sure what is the class or date of the handle, and a rubbing might help us to make a sure identification with known parallels. For those you are sure they are Pontic, probably no need to send rubbings, they can be left out, because our repertories of such classes are very incomplete anyhow. I enclose little papers for making rubbings.

I hope that your family is all well, and happy now that you are at home with them. We all send greetings, including Mr. Benachi. He says he is a little cross with you because you did not write to him! With best wishes for a Happy Easter,
Yours sincerely,

31.14.60

Rubbings needed from Miraneki, (Kne Soglia)

no. 404 new name (Phrygian)

405 "

410 "

411 "

438 no reading 7 ex.

439 2 ex. ?

440 no inv under

443 leggyon

444 "

445 "

448 - 453 Knidian

455 new Panian.

456 2 ex. (both) Panian

no. 461 - 463 Herakleian ?

465 - 470 - unreal ?

471 - 472 We are not sure if all are Pontic

no. 383 (3 ex.) - 395 rubbings are needed as it is not obvious that they are Sinoean cf. no. 394 - 395

Warsaw 6. III. 60 9

Dear Miss Jvale,

After two letters for you no answer, but I know, that you are so busy. One of my friends will be tomorrow at Athens; I'm so lucky, that I can give to him this catalogue of stamps from Sirmeki in Russia. I'm sure, that there are many mistakes in this catalogue, but this is my first work.

Be so kind, please, and write some words to me about this book. I shall be very obligated to you.

I'm finished a catalogue of stamps from Sirmeki and Tel Hrib (Egypt) in 1958/1959. Of course, one of my catalogues will be for you.

You were very kind and very nice for me; I remember my splendid 3 weeks at Athens till now.

A best greetings from Warsaw!

Sophie Sztetyń.

A best greetings for Miss Maria Sarvatianova and Mr Andreas Dimoulis too.

Brought by Prof. Michalowski via
Nella Bonliard

with a box of Polish
chocolates

MIRMEKI - SITE CARD FOR POLISH SECTION

Summary to be prepared. At least for non-Pontic, list inv. nos. under each category, on this preliminary sheet.

Mirmeki report 1957:

Sinopitan	no. 324 - 395	=	72 + 1 (no. 368) + 2 (383) + 2 (no. 393)	There are some doubtfully identified tiles
Rhodian	no. 396 - 445	=	50 ? + 13 (no. 428-32) + 6 (no. 438)	= 69
Thasian	no. 446 - 447	=	2	
Knidian	no. 448 - 453	=	6 ⁵	(no. 450 is not Knidian)
Parian	no. 454 - 456	=	3 + 1 (no. 456)	
Chersonesean	no. 457 - 458	=	2	
Koan	no. 459 - 460	=	2	
Heraklean	no. 461 - 463	=	3	
Unknown (?)	no. 464 - 470	=	7 + 1 = 8	
[]	471 - 472	=	2 + 3 (no. 472)	They must be Pontic they have included in Pontic
I think <u>Tiles</u>	473 - 487	=	15 + 1 (no. 478) + 1 (no. 487)	

total 167 + 25 = 189

Pontic: Sinop. 77 (?) w. some wrong(?) identification 172 without tiles

Cher	2
Herak	3
no. 471-472	5
	87

SAH from Mirniski

Handles from Polish section of the dig have been published 1.) in Michalowski's volume of 1958, and 2.) in Mlle. Bonavent's volume of 1959, copy sent me by Sophie Szatiglo, who prepared the part about the handles. (Pamiętniki Wypraw Zabytkow 3 Wykopalek w Mirniski, Warsaw, 1959.)

Duplicates have not been made ^{from} either of these publications. They would include a good many Polish items. None have been filed.

Site cards is to be made.

Miss Sophie
(not like her)



EK

Miss. Michaelson

Photograph
given me by Mrs. Sophie

Czetylló VIII. 59

Taken in Mirmetzi
in 1957

Notes taken for
Mlle. Vronskaya's Friends.

6. VII. 59

13.01

cf. also the résumé in French, pp. 151-2

K. Michalowski, Mirmaki, Warsaw, 1958

notes for Mlle. Vronskaya

p. 14 on Kos

The handle now clear, shape of 2 rolls glued
together. Clay light yellow. Stamps red, always
on one of the rolls.

p. 101 (notes)

30 ZAH in Polish section, 28 Greek

1 Latin (min)

(sic. (on p. 9))

Much lower than usual. No basis for chronol.
Specially int. ! Italicum / Oedocypida must
be an etymology

p. 102 on history of stamping.

11

material of DIE: stone and bronze probably 8 to

discarded as possible

"Lampoon"

Small discs of wood with letters engraved
in a circle known from Egypt
in the Ptolemaic - Roman period in Edfu
in 1939 [Michalowski, Cat. of Objects in
Edfu II, 1938, p. 133 no. 725,
pl. XV 39, 40] A 3rd found in
Edfu which was certainly used on papyrus.

in French
Sch.

Suppl X,
p. 118

VG thinks it was to measure the ^{volume} quantity of
import ~~from~~ ^{by} at not ~~from~~ ^{all} ~~and~~ ^{with} oil
trade. Badwold thinks they could not thus
measure all the transport. Gidlow says
they could not have shipped empties,
because all the fruit are pieces (!! see
appthly). The fact that one fruit stamp
Plestin jars at a wine press shows they
imported empties. These (Pl.) jars
were specially good for keeping a wine in.
After all, Greek cases were imported into
Apulia.

p. 105 Chronology - At present can't really
date much by stamps.

Assortment in 1956 remarkably large percentages of Plodian, even if, on the Russian system, one divides the Plodian in 2. (Sts Knudin and Snigirev also stamped on 2 handles.) Plodian jars were more classy than Snigirev and — and drove out the others. Another evidence

of the richness of site of Mirindai.

most of the stamps were found in Room B ^{W. St. B.} (Miss Vronskaya's section, and she was joining.) (7 alt., of wh. 4 Rhodian). In Room A 1, 3 of different places. 15 were found in the position 2 in the cat. Unfortunately these do not help with (dating?) the architecture. The oldest, of 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ of 4th cent., was found in a ^{dest.} wall of the preceding city, as which was est. the Hall, win. press. The latest found, of the ruin of a little port, the Latin stamps (BII; nothing there is Hall.) The other that can be dated are later 3rd to mid 2nd.

(Table)

a group apart are the tile & brick frags. All of 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ 3rd & first of 2nd BC, like most of the handles. mostly bricks, that say BASILIKAI or -KOE. mostly in upper levels, (p. 107) not earlier than 3rd cent., when the king took his title.

Most pieces of brick were found in corridor.

CATALOGUE

Rhodian

(Describes shapes of handles; does not distinguish them ^{shape} chronologically.)

p. 109 — top of page, on M&S, again quote Vg Hesp
1934, p. 219 to date ^(Ladinsky) lin before 220. a
bird in Pompeii has this name, also suggests it
is same dynasty,

p. 110

Sinopians

Gastrow's words

horse reference ^{to some} as though they came from
South Russia: cf. V. G., Hesp. III, [p. 276]
(She does not properly quote Gastrow's date,
but says one stamp which he puts in his II
must be later because it occurs with Kindin!!)

p. 111

Kindos

2nd ant.

The principal stamp
always has the ethnic, an other stamp is
supplementary.

Hach. Arab.

She gives date as 1st $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2nd ant.,
quoting Purys (p. 69) (good)

p. 112

Thissos

earliest source, later suppressed by
Plinius. only on found, with divis an
andron, inscr. worn out.

Andron - rug

These common stamps with just
a letter, etc., found in lots of places. But
all from one source not yet identified.

(P. 112)

no. 30

Frags of rim of jar or of drain-pipe.

Clay very light colored, almost white. Later
stamps are very rare on Bl. Sea sites. We
have cut of a name. Letters from suggest
date in 1st cent AD, (note plant, see says BC)

USSR - MIRMELI

Other SAH from Mirmeli

See Roman Correspondence folder, under correspondence with Gaidukevich. He sent us photographs of Roman from the Russian excavations at Mirmeli. Duplicates made from these photos, in this USSR folder, cover Roman from Mirmeli but also from several other Black Sea sites.

Koan stamps from the "Bosporini" excavations of V. Gaidukevich (Mirmeki, Portunus and Olbia). Duplicates started 6. XI. 58, using his photos and list. Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers. Numbers in this list. 6 photo. aspect. in file 443

Gaid. 1 M/56-1591 Mirmeki ZWTU(Koan filed	Gaid. 2 M/57-1341 Mirmeki Xapp[E club [15.01] Koan sn 443.16 filed
Gaid. 3 M/57-1954 Mirmeki club Διογ[ε] Koan card made NEW ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ club	Gaid. 4 M/56-1087 Mirmeki Mavv[us]? Koan filed
Gaid. 5 M/47-178 Mirmeki Ερραιοδης? Koan card made NEW photo shows v. small part of coin ΕΡΡΑΙΟΔΗΣ	Gaid. 6 M/57-300 Mirmeki Μηνοκριζο[υ] Koan sn 443.17 card made NEW
Gaid. 7 M/56-2111 Mirmeki Παρ. Koan filed	Gaid. 8 M/47-271 Mirmeki Μενοκρά[τος] ιδρυτ Koan filed in KO. ABC 312 does not match any ex. in file.

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

Gaid. 9 M/47-391 Myrmekion Ἰστιάου club Koan filial	Gaid. 10 M/57-1944 Myrmekion Διογέρον Ma club Koan filial
Gaid. 11 M/57-1817 Myrmeki Θε... club Koan cards made NEW ΘΕ club	Gaid. 12 M/46-122 Myrmeki Δ[ημ]... club Koan cards made NEW ΔΗΜΗ... club
Gaid. 13 M/48-267 Myrmeki Διωγο[s] club Koan filial	Gaid. 14 M/57-775 Myrmeki Δορυ... club Koan filial
Gaid. 15 M/57-1049 Myrmeki ΞΕΥ club. club Koan Σμ 443.18 cards made NEW	Gaid. 16 M/46-163 Myrmeki unread Koan Σμ 443.19

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

Gaid. 17 M/52-329 Villa rustica near Myrmekion, 1952 Θ πα δελ Α (retr) Koan filed	Gaid. 18 M/55-168 Villa rustica near Myrmekion, 1955 cluster with leaf Δ1 Koan filed
Gaid. 19 M/52-99 Villa rustica near Myrmekion, 1952 Επι Απολλ Koan "May be, not Koan (clay)" Sn 443.20	Gaid. 20 M/52-46 Villa rustica near Myrmekion, 1952 ? Λ Ε ω ν Only half of handle pres. May be, not Koan, new Λ Ε ω ν
Gaid. 21 M/54-93 Villa rustica, near Myrmekion, 1954 Διο ν, ... (retr) Koan ← Sn 443.21	Gaid. 22 Π/53-778 Porthmion Δ[Koan ref.
Gaid. 23 Π/53-651 n 654 (in back of photo) Porthmion Θ ε ο δ ω [ρ ο υ Koan filed	Gaid. 24 Π/53-691 Porthmion Δ α δ α Koan filed

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

Gaid. 25 0/49-160 Olbia club, crab Koan filed	Gaid. 26 0/55-2439 Olbia club, crab Koan filed
Gaid. 27 0/49-314 Olbia Αρδρος caduceus l. Koan filed	Gaid. 28 0/55-2357 Olbia Ερμια Koan filed
Gaid. 29 0/55-1641 Olbia Σω]π[ατ[ρ[club Koan filed	Gaid. 30 0/49-757 Olbia Αμ[μ[ατ[ρ[club Koan filed
Gaid. [31] M/58-1390 Myrmeki Ηρακλε[Koan card made filed	Gaid. [32] M/58-120 Myrmeki a) Σωπ[ατ[ρ[ου P retr. b) Λ Koan filed

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

Gaid. [33] M/58-2956 Myrmeki ἑρ[ο]τ[ε]χ[ns.] R O letters retrograde "button" filed	Gaid. [34] M/58-358 Myrmeki Λάκ wv [retr] Koan card made NEW ΛΑΚΩΝ
Gaid. [35] M/58-3044 Myrmeki Δάδ[a(s)] Koan filed	Gaid. [36] M/58-42 Myrmeki not read Koan latin stamp?
Gaid. [37] M/58-2880 Myrmeki Ποῦχάρος [retr] R O ← card made NEW	Gaid. [38] M/58-136 Myrmeki Ζωτ[ι]χ[ov] [retr] Koan ← filed

15. XI. 75

Correspondence here
 of 1960 with
 Z. Szteteylo.

(see also under

POLE & CZECHS

and under ALEXANDRIA:
 GENERAL
 (post 1968)

(on her publ. of
 stamps from
 Kom el Dik)

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ 11 ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΥ 1956

ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΑ ΑΡΘΡΑ

ΤΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΤΛΑΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΜΕΤΩΠΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΣΙΑΝ

ΡΥΧΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΓΚΗ: ΣΥΜΦΩΛΙΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΥΣΕΩΣ ΜΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΡΑΒΑΣ

ΑΡΘΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΧΡ. Δ. ΔΕΔΕ

(Αντιστρατήγου ε. α.)

του ΝΑΤΟ
όσοι είναι
Τουρκία
την αυτήν
αντικου
Ορ
εις σχέσεις
Βαλ
εφθούρει
τουρκίας, ε
εις τις
Μέσης
Ανα
Συμφων
ή αγγλικ
α το 1955
ολικού π
την επέκ
των μέ
ότε το Λον

το οποίο
αν Τουρκ
ο Πακιστ
αν, αντιθ
ος της αγ
πένεισε
την
έρυγος
αυτό της
Τουρκίας
αν του με
ικών λαών
της πολιτι
ομόρησκει
φωνον της
της 'Αγ
επίτροπ
τά κράτη
τά την θέ
έτερον,
αδών, δέν
στοσύντη
Μέσης 'Α
η τουρ
από την
ει εις την
ς που να
αλμανικ
και 'Α
ευθύνεται

επίδρομ
μεν εις
ειαν των
σιν και
ς πλη
πράγμα
τερον
τον του
την Μέ
ης Δύ
κη να
ς συμ
ς δη
ς μέ
ατρω
αβάλ
ς διά
των
τολής
ρώτον
ΝΑ
ε τάς
ε πρό
Αϊζεν
'Αμε
ς Μέ
'Ην
κανός
την 5ην

τι το
τεί να
της
ς την
χαρά
ον της
κατά
ρατών
παραλ
ερικα
ακού
ς και
αυτού
της ή
γανι
της
την α
ορρά,
τάς
τη ύ
Να
ντός
ρου,
σης
Ελ
σπι
ου
αν
πει
ον,
αεί
ς ε
αίς
χά
ερ
διά
κρύ
μι

κράς, με την οποίαν οι γείτονές της
αράβικοι λαοί διατηρούν σχέσεις φι
λίας και εμπιστοσύνης, και όχι μέ
σω Τουρκίας όπως ήθελε το αποτυ
χημένον Σύμφωνον της Βαγδάτης.

Τα πλεονεκτήματα του αμυντικού
μετώπου, το όποιον, υπό τούς όρους
αυτούς, θα συνεκροτείτο μεταξύ Κύ
πρου και Περσικού Κόλπου, είναι σα
βαρά. Έν πρώτοις, το καθαρώς αρα
βικόν τούτο μέτωπον θα έχη έκτασιν
κατά πολύ μικρότεράν από το μέτω
πον, το όποιον, διά το Σύμφωνον της
Βαγδάτης, μεσολαβεί μεταξύ Τουρ
κίας και Πακιστάν. Διαθέτει διαδο

χικάς γραμμάς επίβραδυτικόν αντι
στάσεων σημαντικάς δορείας και πρό
πάντων ανατολικώς του ποταμού Εύ
φράτου. Καί νοτιώτερα του μεγάλου
αυτού ποταμού ο όποιος αποτελεί το
σοβαρώτερον αμυντικόν κώλυμα με
ταξύ Μεσογείου Θαλάσσης, 'Ινδιάν
και Κασπίας Θαλάσσης, ή Συριακή
έρημος, το βραχώδες ύψιπεδον 'Ελ
Χαμέντ και ή 'Ερυθρά έρημος, απέ
ραντοι έκτάσεις καλύπτουσαι το με
γαλύτερον μέρος της αραβικής χερσο
νήσου, ακατάλληλοι δια μηχανοκινή
τους στρατούς, προσφέρονται όσον
λίγαί περιοχαί του κόσμου εις τον άμ

ΟΙ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΚΥΘΙΑΝ

NILL. LON. NEWS

S.I.57

ΚΛΑΣΣΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΚΡΙΜΑΙΑΝ
ΜΙΑ ΜΙΚΤΗ ΣΟΒΙΕΤΟ - ΠΟΛΩΝΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΗ

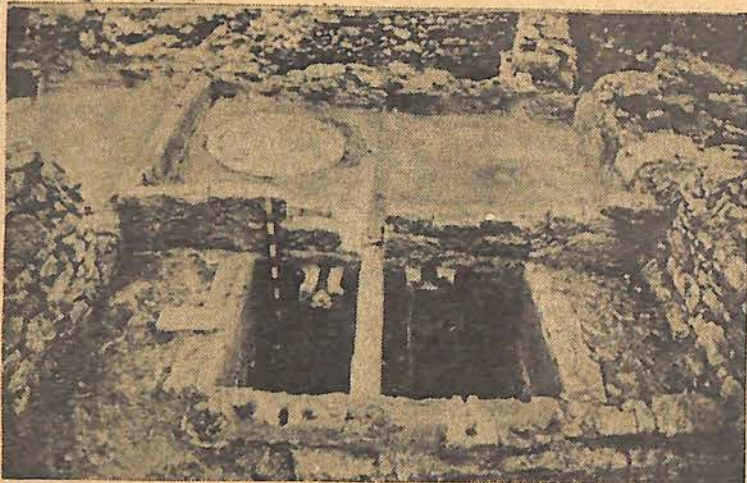
'Ανασκαφαί εις το Μιρμεκι (το έλληνικόν Μυρμήκιον).— 'Ε
να σπουδαιότατον έμπορικόν κέντρον.— 'Επαφάι με τὰ με
γαλύτερα κέντρα του έλληνικού πολιτισμού.— 'Ενα κατα
πληκτικόν εύρημα: 'Ενας ληνός.

ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟΝ, 'Ιανουάριος

Κατά τούς μήνας Αύγουστον και Σε
πτέμβριον του 1956, εις το Μιρμεκι
(το αρχαίον Μυρμήκιον των 'Ελλή
νων) διεξήχθησαν εξαιρετικώς ένδια
φέρουσαι ανασκαφαί εκ μερους μικτής
σοβιετοπολωνικής αρχαιολογικής απο
στολής, τελοούσης υπό την αγωγή του
'Εθνικού Μουσείου της Βαρσοβίας και
του Μουσείου 'Ερμιτάς του Λένιν
γκραντ. Την πολωνικὴν ομάδα διηύ
θυνεν ο καθηγητής δρ Καζιμίερτζ
Μιχαλόφσκυ, ενώ επί κεφαλῆς της σο
βιετικής ήτο ο καθηγητής Βίκτωρ
Γκάντντούκεβιτς. Το κάτωθι άρθρον εί
ναι του καθηγητού Μιχαλόφσκυ.

Το Μιρμεκι (το έλληνικόν Μυρμή
κιον) ήτο μία αρχαία ελληνική αποικ
ία, αναγομένη εις τον 6ον αιώνα π.

'Ελληνιστικής εποχής μέχρι του 5ου
αιώματος των τοιχοδομών των κτιρί
ων της λεγομένης κλασσικής περιό
δου (από του τέλους του 5ου μέχρι
των αρχών του 4ου αιώματος π.Χ.). Τε
μάχια ώραιότατων αττικῶν αγγείων
αποτελούν σημαντικὴν απόδειξιν των
στενῶν έμπορικῶν επαφῶν του Μυρμη
κίου με τὰς 'Αθήνας. Καί όχι, όμως,
μόνον με τὰς 'Αθήνας. 'Ανεκαλύφθησαν
άμφορες από την Ρόδον, την Σινώπην,
την Κνίδον, την Ποντοπόρκειαν, κύ
πελλα με θαυμασίαν διακόσμησιν από
την Πέργαμον και τὰ Μέγαρα, καθώς
και άριστουργηματικά αγγαματίδια
έξ όπτης γῆς από την 'Αλεξάνδρειαν.
Τὰ εύρηματα αυτά αποτελούν μαρτυ
ρίας πλέον ή αρκετάς περί των στενω



'Ο ελληνιστικής εποχής ληνός εις Μυρμήκιον της Κριμαίας, εμφανίζων
τά τρία πατώματα - επατηρία, τους δύο κρουνοὺς και τον κυκλικόν
λίθον της συμπίεσεως των σταφυλῶν διά την έξαγωγήν του χυμού.

Χ., ή οποία έφθασεν εις τον κολοφῶνα
της άκμης της κατά τον 3ον και 2ον
αίωνα π.Χ. Συχνά, οι άρχαιοι συγ
γραφείς την άποκαλούν 'Εβλιν. Κα
τά την εποχήν της βασιλείας του Μι
θριδάτου του Πόντου (120—63 π.Χ.)
ή πόλις έπλήγη από μίαν δεινὴν οί
κονομικὴν κρίσιν, όφειλομένην έν πο
λλοίς εις τούς κατά της Ρώμης πολέ
μους του Μιθριδάτου. Κατά τον 1ον
και 2ον αιώνα της χριστιανικής έπο
χής, το Μυρμήκιον έγινεν άπλουιν προ
άστιον του Παντικαπαιού (του σημε
ρινού Κέρτε) και εξακολουθεί μέχρι
σήμερον ν' αποτελεί προάστιον της
πόλεως αυτής, όνομαζόμενον Οικισμός
Βοϊκῶφ. 'Η λήσασα περίοδος των ανα
σκαφῶν έπάρξε συνέχεια μάς 'Ελλης,
κατά την όποιαν οι Ρῶσοι αρχαιολό
γοι έφεραν εις φῶς ένα τμήμα της
πόλεως των 'Ελληνιστικῶν χρόνων, εις
την όποιαν ήκμαζε το έμπόριον των
ιχθύων, του σίτου και του οίνου.

'Εφέτος ήλθεν εις φῶς Ικανός άρι
θμός κατοικιῶν και άγροικιῶν, ανα
γομένων εις την 'Ελληνιστικὴν περίο
δον (1ος και 2ος αιών π.Χ.) καθώς
και εις την Ρωμαϊκὴν περίοδον (1ος
και 2ος αιών μ.Χ.). Χάρis εις την ά
νοκάλυψιν ένός μεγάλου αριθμού λα
δῶν άμφορέων, επί των όποιων είχαν
χαραχθῆ έπιγραφαί, καταρθώσαμεν να
προσδιορίσωμεν χρονολογικῶς τὰ οικο
δομικά στρώματα των διαφόρων κτι
ρίων. 'Εσκάψαμεν επίσης και κάτω ά
πό τὰς τοιχοδομὰς των κτιρίων της

τάτων επαφῶν του Μυρμηκίου με τὰ
διάφορα κέντρα του ελληνικού πολιτι
σμού. Το διερευνηθέν οικοδομικόν στρώ
μα της Ρωμαϊκής περιόδου, έπίδειξαι
πλήρως τὰς παρά των συγγραφῶν
της περιόδου αυτής, ως λ.χ. ο 'Στρά
βων, παρεχομένης πληροφορίας.

Όττω, εκεί όπου προηγουμένως ή
πήρχον καλοκτισμένοι οίκοι με άπο
χευτικὰ συστήματα, ανεύρομεν τὰ
τοιχώματα κρουνοῦν και μικρῶν σι
τοβολῶν. Το σημαντικώτερον εύρημα
είναι αναμφιβόλως ο θαυμαστός ληνός
και ή άποθήκη του οίνου, ή αναγομέ
νη εις τον 2ον αιώνα μ.Χ. 'Εδώ εύρο
μεν λίθινα πιεστήρια διά την έξαγα
γήν του χυμού από τὰς σταφυλάς κα
θῶς και ένα πλῆθος πολύτιμων, άλλ'
εξαιρετικῆς ιστορίας σύστημα ενερο
χυτῶν και σωλήνων, κατασκευασμέ
νον εκ σκυροκονιάματος, τυπικῶς της 'Ελ
ληνιστικής περιόδου. 'Από επιστημο
νικής άπόψεως, πρόκειται περί ένός
εύρηματος αὐτόχρημα καταπληκτικού,
δεδομένου ότι είναι ή πρώτη φορά εις
την Ιστορίαν της αρχαιολογίας της
Κριμαίας, κατά την όποιαν τοιοῦτον
οικοδόμημα εύρίσκειται σχεδόν τελείως
άθικτον. Τούτο, θα καταστήθῃ δυνα
τήν μίαν επιστημονικὴν αναπαράστα
σιν του σπουδαιότατου αυτού κατα
λοίπου του υλικού πολιτισμού ένός
τόσον μακρινού παρελθόντος.

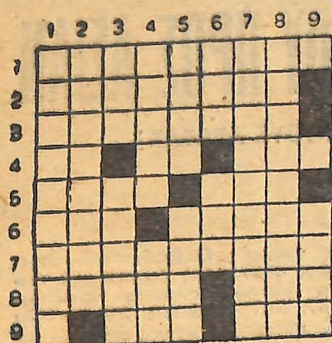
Δρ ΚΑΖΙΜΙΕΡΤΖ ΜΙΧΑΛΟΒΣΚΥ

ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΙΚΗ ΑΝΑΚΑΛΥΨΙΣ

ΑΙ ΜΟΛΥΝΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΡΑΔΙΕΝΕΡΓΟΥ

ΚΟΝΕΩΣ ΘΑ ΕΞΟΛΕΓΕΤΟΝ

ΑΦΥΓΗ



ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΙΩΣ :

1. Ένα τέτοιο έργο είναι η ελεμωσύνη.
2. Νόσος αλλά και θρησκευτική πράξη (γεν.).
3. Ένα τέτοιο αεροπλάνο είναι το Μίγκ.
4. Δύο σύμφωνα, μιάς χρονικής περιόδου ή δοτική, προφερόμενα μαζί.—Κητητικός.—Τουρκική εφημερίς, αντίστροφος.
5. Μία άλλη έννοια δια το λαούτο.—Αρχαίοσυνονύμιο υποκοριστικόν ανδρικού όνοματος.
6. Συνδεσμός και χρονικόν επίρρημα.—Συσκευή θερμαντική.
7. Τετοιοί άνθρωποι θεωρούνται οι Αμερικανοί (αντιστρ.).
8. Τού τύμβος συγγενής λέξις.—Ο υίός του θεού Όντιν.
9. Αιτ., κητη., άντωνυμία.—Μία φυλή των Ινδιάν.

ΚΑΘΕΤΩΣ :

1. Τέτοια είναι τα πτηνά και τα θηλαστικά.
2. Καί εύφημισμός, ό άριστερός (αιτ.).
3. Χρημική έννοια, ως οργανικόν, μέρος της υδρογείου, ως θηλικόν (άρχ.).—Υποκορ. κοινοτάτου ανδρικού όνοματος.
4. Γνωστός καυσοτενίστας.—Προτιθέμενος, διχτομεί (αντιστρ.).
5. Παράκλη. επιφώνημα των ναυτικών (δημ.).—Τό μικρό όνομα του Αλιγούλου.
6. Για να είσαι χρειάζονται λεπτά (γεν.).—Ξενικόν όνομα μικρού γυναικείου καπέλλου.
7. Έχει πάμπoλλα ό τηλεφωνικός κατάλογος, ανάρθρος.
8. Πόλις της Πρωσίας, πρωτεύουσα θμενόμενου νομού, αερολιμήν, επί της σιδηροδρομικής γραμμής Μύνστερ—Βρέμης. 9. Μουσικόν όργανον, αντίστροφος.

ΛΥΣΙΣ ΣΤΑΥΡΟΛΕΞΟΥ Αρ. 3224

- ΟΡΙΖ.: 1. Κατάσκοπος. 2. Απαντάτε. 3. Καστορέα. 4. Ο Μάντις. 5. ΚΑ. (21).—Έρνε. 6. Μίκρος.—Οδ. 7. Παίς.—Υέ. 8. Ο καιρός! 9. Κασσάνδρα.
- ΚΑΘ.: 1. Κακό.—Μπάκ (φόν). 2. Αποικιακά. 3. Ταμπάνις. 4. ΑΝΤΑ.—Ως. 5. Στάν (Λαρέλ).—Ρε. 6. Καρτέσιον. 7. Ο Τίσιρ.—ΣΔ' (204). 8. Πακίνο. 9. Αστέρεια.

ταρτοπόλεμον, δια τον οποίον οι "Αραβες τής εν λόγω χερσονήσου είναι όσον όλιγοι λαοί της Οικουμένης επιτήθειοι.

Είς τον άποκλειστικώς άραβικόν συνασπισμόν τούτον οι "Αραβες θα βλέπουν, όχι σκοπιμότητας ίδιοτελούς πολιτικής μεγάλων δυνάμεων ή της Τουρκίας, αλλά μίαν οργάνωσιν δια την προστασίαν των ιδικών των εστίων και δωρών. "Οργάνωσιν ενισχυμένη από την αμερικανικήν δόθειαν καιρού ειρήνης εις χρήμα και εις όπλα και καιρού πολέμου εις αεροπορικήν δράσιν: δόθειαν παρεχομένην, χωρίς ιμπεριαλιστικάς βλέψεις, εις κάθε χώραν ή οποία θέλει ν' αντίσταθ ή εναντι έξωθεν κομμουνιστικής επιθεσεως, συμφώνως προς τό δόγμα Τρούμαν. "Υπό τούδ ορους αυτούς ή εν λόγω άμυντική οργάνωσις θα κινήσ ό άμεσον ενδιαφέρον 40 εκατομμυρίων "Αράβων και θ' άποτελέσθ, ούσιαστικώς, προέκτασιν του ΝΑΤΟ προς "Ανατολάς λόγω συμπτάσεως συμφερόντων εναντι ενδοχόμενου κοινού κινδύνου, χωρίς συμβατικήν δέσμευσιν μεταξύ των δύο οργανισμών.

"Η Τουρκία θα έχη νά ώφελήθ από μίαν τοιαύτην αυτότελή άραβικήν οργάνωσιν άμύνης. "Όσον και άν ή γείτονας μας προς "Ανατολάς χώρα θέλει, δια λόγους συναισθηματικούς, νά αντιδρά εις την αυτοδιθέσιν της Κύπρου, θέβατον είναι ότι ή άπομακρυνσις της Μεγάλης Βρετανίας από την μεγάλωνσόν θα πραγματοποιήσ μίαν προϋπόθεσιν δια την άνασύνδυσιν της έλληνοτουρκικής συμμαχίας, προς όφελος της άσφαλείας του θαλακκικού πλευρού της γείτονός μας. Και εις τό άσιατικόν πλευρόν της Τουρκίας, ή κατά βάθος αντίστασις του άραβικού κόσμου, υπό την προστασίαν της άμερικανικής αεροπορίας, θ' άποτελέσθ την μόνην ούσιαστικήν δόθειαν την οποίαν ή "Αγκυρα ήμπορεί νά άναμείν από τούδ "Ασιατός γείτονός της εις περίπτωση σοβιετικής επιθεσεως. Βοήθειαν ίσως άνεπαρκή, άλλ' ή όποία είναι περισσότερο πάντως πραγματική από εκείνην που της υπόσχεται τό Σύμφωνον της Βαγδάτης.

*

Είναι φανερόν ότι τό δόγμα "Ατζεν-χάουερ τό ένέπνευσεν ή κατανόησις της ανάγκης όπως επιδιωχθ έπειγόντως ή συμφιλίωσις της Δύσεως με την άραβικήν "Ανατολήν δια νά ματαιωθ ή επέκτασις της σοβιετικής επιρροής προς τό άκάλυπτον πλευρόν και τά νάτια της βεδιάς πτέρυγος του ΝΑΤΟ. "Αλλά φοβόμεθα ότι τό σχέδιον τούτο του "Αμερικανού προέδρου στηρίζεται υπερμέτρως εις την παντοδυναμίαν του δολλαρίου και δέν ύπολογίζει επαρκώς τάς αξιώσεις της πραγματικής, αντικειμενικής έκτιμώμενης, ψυχολογικής καταστάσεως εις την τεταραμμένην περιοχήν της Μέσης "Ανατολής. "Η εν λόγω επέμβασις των "Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών δια νά επιτύχ τούδ σκοπούς της πρέπει νά μη άγνοήσ αυτός τάς αξιώσεις, αι όποιαι επιβάλλουν πρωτίστως: την χαλίνας της ιμπεριαλιστικής πολιτικής των "Ηνωμένων Πολιτειών του άρα-

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΝ

(Περί της όδου "Ακτίου—Βονίτης)

Κύριε Διευθυντά,
Είς τό φύλλον όμών της 18)12)56 ύποστηρίζετε την άνάγκην όπως, προς ένισχυσιν της οικονομίας της Πρεβέξης, κατασκευασθ ή όδος "Ακτίου—Βονίτης, ή όποια θα συντομεύσθ την διαδρομήν "Αθηνών—Πρεβέξης κατά 48 χιλόμετρα και την διαδρομήν Θεσπρωτίας—"Αθηνών κατά 33 χιλόμετρα.

Σας πληροφορώ ότι ή περί ής τό σημείωμά σας όδός είναι επαρχιακή, αρμόδιος δέ δι' αυτήν είναι ό Νομάρχης. Το καθ' ήμιάς ύπουργεύον, κατόπιν της δημοσιεύσεως του νόμου περί άποκεντρώσεως δέν έχει δικαίωμα νά παρέμβη. "Ο ύπουργός Συγκ. και Δημ. "Εργών

Γ. Ι. ΡΑΛΛΗΣ

"Αθήναι, 9)1)1957.

*

(Περί "Αλεξάνδρας Μαγουλά)

"Αγαπητή μου «Καθημερινή»,

Τίς τελευταίες μέρες μερικά συνάδελφοί σου, του έλαφρού τύπου όμως χάριν καταναλώσεως, δημοσιεύουν περί τίνος "Αλεξάνδρας Μαγουλά, ή όποια κάνει θαύματα. (Θυμάμαι την πικραγουργιά και τό κίτρινο ύγρο). Σ' την περίπτωση όμως της Μαγουλά τά πράγματα είναι διαφορετικά και όδυνπρα δια την φτωχολογία. Την πικραγουργιά και τό κίτρινο ύγρο μπορούσες εύκολα και άνέεδοβα νά τά προμηθεύθ. Την Μαγουλά όμως πρέπει ό φτωχός επαργιώθ νά ξεσηκωθ και νά έλθ στήν "Αθήνα. "Εξόδα, τολαιμώριες και στο τέλος άπογοητεύσεις. Καθίκον τό σοβαρόν τύπου, άλλα και της "Εκκλησίας και των άρμόδιων άρχών είναι νά επέμβουν, νά έρευνήσουν και νά πούν στον λαό ποιά είναι ή "Αλεξάνδρα Μαγουλά, άπό ποιά μάς ήλθε και άν ύπάρχουν συγκεκριμένες περιπτώσεις ίσσεως, εις τάς όποιας ή έπιστήμη είχε δηλώσει άδυναμίας. Καί στήν περίπτωση που όσα έγράφησαν μέχρι σήμερον δέν άναποκρίνονται στήν πραγματικότητα, νά επέμβ ή εισαγγελεία.

Είθε οι έφημερίδες αυτές νά έχουν δικη και νά σωθ ό κοσμάκης. "Η έρευνα του σοβαρόν τύπου και ή επέμβασις των άρχών είναι όμως επέδελμένα.

Φιλικάτάτα

ΣΤΥΛ. Ε. ΤΖΑΡΑΝ Σ

Χίος, 7 "Ιαν. 1957

(Περί τετάρτου γάμου)

"Αξιότιμε κ. Διευθυντά,

"Εξ άφορμής προτάσεως ομάδος θουλεωτών περί τροποποιήσεως του Α.Κ. και προσθήκης εις τους ήδη ισχύοντες λόγους διαχύλιου δς τοιούτου και της επί 7ετίαν διαστάσεως των συζύγων, ως και της τοιαύτης περί τετάρτου γάμου, διετυπώθησαν έχαστάς διάφοροι άπόψεις, αΐτινες είδον τό φώς της δημοσιότητος και δια των σπλην της εγκρίτου όμών εφημερίδων. "Επειδή θεωρώ ότι τό θέμα δέν έξήντηλθ και δεδομένης της σοβαρότητος αυτού,θά σάς παρεκάλουν νά φιλοενηγήτε εις την έφημερίδα σας την παρούσαν, εν τη έπιθυμία μου όπως άναπτύξθ την ταπεινήν μου γνώμη επί του συζητούμενου θέματος.

Και όσον μέν άφορά τό άν θα πρέπει νά καθιερωθ ής λόγους διαχύλιου ή επί 7ετίαν διαστάσεως των συζύγων διετυπώθησαν άντιρρήσεις. Τυπικά μέν, σέσιν έχουσαι με τό άν θα πρέπει νά έπιτραπ ή τροποποίησις του άρτιγενοϋς εισέτι Α.Κ. και ούδαυστικά, σέσιν έχουσαι με τό κύρος του γάμου και την προστασίαν του θεσμού της οικογενείας.

"Αναφορικώς με τον πρώτον λόγον, τον και τυπικόν, φρονώ ότι τό κώλυμα δέν είναι ούτε πρέπει νά είναι άπροσπέλαστον. Τά ανθρώπινα έργα, λόγω του πεπερασμένου της ανθρωπίνης σκέψεως δέν είναι δυνατόν ποτέ νά είναι τέλεια και άλάθητα. Παράλειψις, ένίοτε έσκεμμένα ή και άβέλγη, διατάξεις αντιμαχόμεναι την κοινήν περί δικαίου άντίληψιν, είναι δυνατόν νά παρεισφρήσουν εις αυτά και νά καλυφθούν υπό τον μανδύαν της νομιμότητος. "Εφ' όσον λοιπόν και ό Α.Κ. είναι άνθρωπινον δημιούργημα και είναι φυσικόν νά έχη παραλείψεις και άτελείας, δέν βλέπω τον λόγον διατί νά μη γίνη ή κάλυψις των κενών και ή διόρθωσις των ήμαρτυμένων. Είς την σημερινήν δέ εποχήν της άτομικής ένεργείας και των καταπληκτικών άνακαλύψεων, με τον διγυγίδιο ρυθμόν της, ή προσκόλλησις εις τοιαύτας άποψεις και ή άντιμετώπισις του Α.Κ. ως αταμίου είναι κατά την μετριωτέραν έκφρασιν άκατανόητος και ύποδηλοΰ άδυναμίας προσαρμογής εις τάς έκάστοτε μεταβαλλόμενας κοινωνικάς συνθήκας. Μόνον εάν έδεχόμεθα ότι ό Α.Κ. έχει θεσπών εάν έδεχόμεθα ότι ό Α.Κ. έχει θεσπών την καταγωγήν του, τότε δέν θα έπρεπετο μεταρρυθμίσις του. Φρονώ όμως ότι και ό σοφός, τώ όντι, νομοθέτης του ούδέποτε θα διενεούσθ νά ύποστηρίξθ ότι κατά την συνταξιν αυτού έδέχετο την έμφοίτησιν του "Αγίου Πνεύματος. "Αναφορικώς δέ με την ύπόσταν του πράγματος, άς μοι έπιτραπ ήν έλπω, ότι οι κηδόμενοι του γάμου και της οικογενείας δέν έξέλεξαν τον καλύτερον τρόπον προστασίας των. "Ο μολογούμενος άπειλούνται τά θεμέλια της οικογενείας, πλην όμως οι κίνδυνοι έχουν άλλην προέλευσιν και προς την κατεύθυνσιν ταύτην θα έδει νά στραφ ή προσοχή των άρμόδιων. Διότι εν τη προκειμένη περιπτώσει άποκ και ύφιστάται πολυτής συζυγική διάστασις είναι έντελώς άπίσταν οι συζύγοι νά έπανέλθουν εις άρμονικόν και πολιτισμένον συζυγικόν είον.

"Αρνούμενης της πολιτείας νά δώσθ την προσήκουσαν λύσιν εις μίαν παρατεινομένην διάστασιν, αυτή θα παρατείνεται εις τό διηνεκές και ό σύζυγος όστις ήτύχησε εις την έκλογήν του συντρόφου της ζωής του θα καταδικάζεται τοιούτοτρόπως εις τάς Ισθδία δέσμηά του γάμου. "Εν τοιαύτη δέ περιπτώσει ποδ βλέπετε την προστασίαν του γάμου και της οικογενείας; Ποία θα είναι ή άνατροφή και ή διαπαιδαγώγησις των τέκνων του άτυχούς γάμου, όταν ταυτά θα ζώσι έντός της μολυσμένης ατμοσφαιρας των απει-

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ

(Ο τίτλος της θνολογικ)

"Αξιότιμε κ.
"Εσχάτως άνεφίτητος του τίτλου ρικής και "Εθνολογικός του Δ ταύτης κηρυχθέν του τίτλου εις "Εταιρίαν.

"Η προτεινομετασβολή δέν είναι "Εθνική", δι' τασταθ ή λέξις φράζει τον διαδύλωμενον σκοπύ αυτή ή "Εταιρία και "Εθνολογική των άειμνήτων της εν λόγω "Ε του καθ' όλον λέξεως "Ιστορικών σκοπών τη γενικός και εις την έρευνά της του έθνος "Εθνολογική ρικών και είδη κής έρευνής, ή "Εταιρία, τό την μελέτην της τέχνης, της γίας του λαού, στωρίαν, των μεγαλουργιών γενειών έντε τό πολεμικό των παραδόσεων εναν δια της των προκύπτου ρακτηριετικάς είου του λαο έλληνικής παταύτης ως έθ ή "Εταιρία νά λου της ού ήθετο ιδιωματικά έρευνής, άλλα και συγκεκριμένης έπιστή τέρω άπαριθμυ ριλαβάει ή της δυστυχώς δρα εν τοίς

"Επομένως της "Εταιρίας θυνή ήθελεν θούλουν ταύτην έκτροπή ταύτης ή του σα αυτήν το "Ενδεκνυν προτεινομένη λει νά μετα πός της "Ε λόγον έχει

ΣΑΒΒΑ

Δικη

"Αθήναι,

(Κ

"Εν τη

της 5)1)

Κομνάν.

είναι κτλ

"Εφ' ό

ρί έκτισ

γάλου ε

φορήσ

λής "Εμ

—37), π

στα τήν

δελόδη,

δέν άπο

πρώτον

και ότι

κος) κ

ιλήσων

εις εδρ

πεζούντ

ριον.

"Από

ή γραφ

"Αλλά

χομεν σ

φήν: κτ

τό έτυμ

"Ιωάνν

ΣΧΗ

ΙΩ

Πτυχιού

δινού κ

Διαθέ

περινομ

κλαστικ

ρωπαϊκή

ύφασμα

φες, κ

δέ και

δάνω δ

μεντέρ

στόλ.

"Απο

γραφεί

"Ιπποκ

4ος δ

616.10

Τή

νέα

ΠΑΝ

ΚΗΣ

προ

πισ

7η

Finks in COLCHIS
east end of Black Sea

(a Georgian)

See ~~ancient~~ article by Lordkipanidze, Archeologia
XIX, 1968, Warsaw 1969, pp. 15-43. (in English)

I have a few notes on this, filed in the
SAMIAN folder on addenda to the article ibid.
1971. These concern some "pseudo-Samian"
amphorae found near ancient Phasis (for
which see φασισοί - pleasants).



US SR
most famous that this was drawn from
an article in the Ill. London News, 8 May 1964

Η ΕΠΕΤΕΙΟΣ ΤΩΝ 150 ΧΡΟΝΩΝ ΤΗΣ

Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

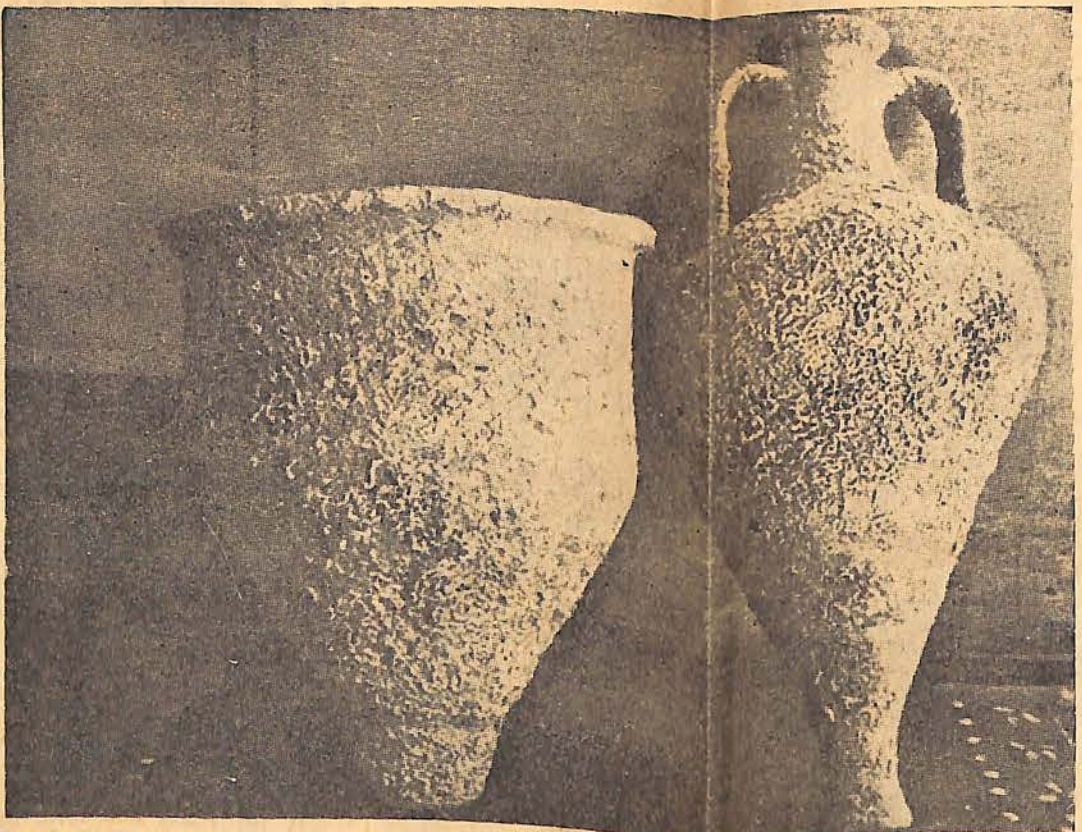
"Αγνωστη ακόμη η ολοκληρωτική
φυσιογνωμία της προσφοράς της

ΤΗΣ Κ. ΘΑΛΕΙΑΣ Ν. ΚΟΥΛΒΑ

Στο Μοριά την άνοιξη του 1806
ή σύγκρουση που έγινε ατμός της
έξοχης των πολλών, γράφει τον
πρόλογο της επαναστατικής εξέγερ-
σης. Ήταν έργο του Αλή Πασά και
του γιου του Βελή ο αμείλικτος διω-
γμός και η εξόντωσή τους. Οι πρού-
χοντες και οι κοτζαμπάσηδες νοιώ-
θουν δυναμωμένοι κι' αρχίζει αναμε-
ταξύ τους η φαγωμάρα. Οι δολοφονι-
κές απόπειρες στο "Αργος κατά του
Περσέως" και στη Πάτρα κατά του
Λοντού, ήταν ο πρόλογος της διαμά-
χης ανάμεσα στους προστάτους και
της ανομιχλευσίας των παθών που εί-
χαν ξεσπάσει. "Απ'ότι από την πρό-
ωπιση της ανεξαρτησίας και του
προτερήγματος της εθνικής ιδέας, η
ιδρυση της Φιλικής "Εταιρείας στην
"Οδησσό πριν 150 χρόνια αναρρίπτεται
την επαναστατική φλόγα, προετοιμα-
σε την άρση των "Ελλήνων για
την ανάστασή τους, την ανεξαρτησία
του Γένους κι' έγινε ο δεσμός που
τους ένωσε στον ίδιο σκοπό, Γέννη-
μας μιας ιστορικής στιγμής που το
έθνος αναζητούσε την συνείδησή του
ή Φιλική "Εταιρεία, κατάφερε να ενο-
ποιήσει τα προδομένα κινήματα σε
μία Ιεραρχημένη πατριωτική εξέγερση
και ν' αποτελέσει μία ένια συνεκτι-
κή και υποταγμένη στην ιστορική α-
παιτήση. Οι αντικειμενικοί όροι για
την απελευθέρωση ήταν άνοιξη και την
βροχόπτωση το μελέζιο της Τουρκίας
ο "εσωτερικός αναταραχών" από το ένα
μέρος και η σταθερή ανόδο της ελ-
ληνικής αστικής τάξης από το άλλο.
Για την προετοιμασία του απελευθε-
ρωτικού κινήματος ήταν αναγκαία η
υπαρξη μυστικής πολιτικής οργάνω-
σης και η παρουσία ηγετικής οργάνω-
σης μορφής. Η ιδρυση της Φιλικής
"Εταιρείας είχε σαν κύριο σκοπό τον
φωτισμό της ελληνικής νεολαίας και
τον προετοιμασμό όσων έτοιμοι να
δράσουν στην κορυφαία στιγμή. Στην
"Εταιρεία ήταν δεκάτα και μέλη άλλο-
εθνική άρχει να έμφυοντο από φιλε-
λευθερά φρονήματα. "Ο Τσακάλωφ,
πρωτοπόρος της ιδέας όταν διαλύθη-

ταίριας και των Φιλικών που την
πλασίασαν.
Ο φιλικός "Ιωάννης Οικονόμου Λα-
ρισσιός, ο φιλογερός απόστολος της
Φιλικής "Εταιρείας Παπαφλέσσας, ο
"Ηπίτης και πολλοί άλλοι που έδρα-
σαν στις ηγεμονίες της Βλαχίας,
της Μολδαβίας και σε περιοχές του
"Οθωμανικού κράτους και ήταν από-
στολοι της Φιλικής "Εξέας, έκομαν έρ-
γο πατριωτικό τεράστιας σημασίας,
που πολλές πλευρές τους μένουν ανε-
ξερεύνητες. "Από άγνωστα ντοκουμέν-
τα που είδαν πρόσφατα το φως στα
ρουμανικά αρχεία έγινε γνωστή η έγ-
κυκλίσ της "Εταιρείας προς τα άνω-
τερα στελέχη, το τυπικό της Φιλικής
οργάνωσης και οι οδηγίες για την μί-
ση των πατριωτών κατά το πρότυ-
πο ανάλογων μυστικών οργάνωσεων

Η ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ
ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 10



Αμφορείς που αποδεικνύουν την μεγάλη εμπορική δραστηριότητα της Διοσκουριάδος. Βρέθηκαν στον Κόλπο του Σουκούμι εξατονάδες ολόκληρες.

ΟΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΕΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΥΞΕΙΝΟΥ

'Αρχαία ελληνική αποικία
ξανάρχεται τώρα στο φως

Η ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑ ΚΑΙ Η ΜΑΚΡΑΙΩΝΗ
ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ.- ΠΛΗΘΟΣ ΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΑΡΤΥ-
ΡΟΥΝ ΤΗΝ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ

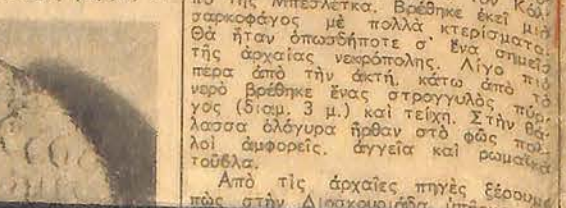
ΤΗΣ Κ. 'Αθηνάς Γ. Καλογεροπούλου

Δεκαετίες ολόκληρες, πλήθος από επιστήμονες
που έχουν σκοπό τους την έρευνα της αρχαιότητας,
αγωνίζονται ν' αποκαταστήσουν μιά εικόνα της
συγκεκριμένη, που αντικρύζοντάς την, να μπορεί ο
κάθενας να σχηματίσει μέσα του βεβαιή την αίσθηση
της υπαρκτότητας της, της δραστηριότητάς της, της
ύψους της και, γενικότερα, του παλμού της. Κι' ο-
μως δεν είναι τίποτα το καινούργιο, αν πούμε πως
όχι μόνο ουσιαστικά θέματα μένουν τελείως άλυτα,
ενώ άλλων προβάλλουν κατά καιρούς λύσεις που
τις περισσότερες φορές είναι έδυνες έρμηνείας
θαυμαστές στην σύνθεσή τους, που από νεώτερα έ-
ρήματα όμως αποδεικνύονται μακριά απ' την α-
λήθεια.

Μόνο το 1951 — 6 το "Ινστιτού-
το Φιλολογίας και "Ιστορίας του
Αιμυχιάς ("Ιδρυματός της "Ακαδη-
μίας των Επιστημών της Γεωργίας)
με διευθυντή τον αρχαιολόγο Μ. χαλ-
Τράνις προσδιόρισε "υπό" από ειδι-
κές έρευνες, την σύγχυση θέση της
Διοσκουριάδος, που ένα μέρος της έ-
χει καταποντιστή στη θάλασσα.
"Από τα σημαντικότερα εύρηματα
εκείνης της έρευνας είναι ένα καλο-
διατηρημένο επιτύμβιο ανάγλυφο που
παριστάνει δύο γυναίκες μορφές κι



Μοναδική τέχνη ανάγλυφο επι-
τύμβιο, που βρέθηκε στις ανασκα-
φές της αρχαίας Διοσκουριάδος.



Από τις αρχαίες πηγές έέρουμε
πως στην Διοσκουριάδα υπήρχαν

ΕΝΩ Ο ΜΑΗΣ ΘΥΜΙΖΕΙ ΛΙΓΟ ΚΟΥΤΣΟΦΛΕΒΑΡΟ

Τώρα που είναι άνοιξη...

ΣΤΙΓΜΙΟΤΥΠΑ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΔΡΟΜΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ
ΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΝ Κ. ΓΙΩΡΓΟ ΜΑΝΙΑΤΗ

Τρίτη, 5 του Μάη.
Στην άφετηρία των λεωφορείων
για τη Μεταμόρφωση. Μιά ούρα αν-
θρώπων έχουν σκάσει απ' τη ζέστη
και την... άνομή. Μερικοί κάνουν
αέρα με τις εφημερίδες τους. "Ετσι
ιδρώνουν πιο πολύ. Ανακουφίζουν
όμως εκείνους που στέκονται μπρο-
στά τους. Αυτοί, οι δεύτεροι, τεν-
τώνουν τους λαιμούς για να δώκω-
νται όσο γίνεται περισσότερο απ' τη
ζέστη δεν κάνει και πολλή. Οι αν-
θρώποι είναι βαρεία ντυμένοι. Μιά
χοντρή κυρία ξηγεί το περίεργο ξε-
φυσώντας μέσα από τον κολιό των
ρουχών της.
—Μά, καιρός είν' αυτός; Σηκώ-
νεσαι το πρωί και δεν ξέρεις τί να
φορέσης. Πανωφόρι ή κοντομάνικο
πουκάμισο;...
—Ένας φαλακρός κύριος παίρνει
το μέρος της.
—Αυτός δεν είναι καιρός, κυρία
μου. Αυτός ο καιρός είναι... φερόν
στον άνεμο! Πότε έτσι, πότε άλ-
λως...
—Ήρθε το λεωφορείο. Ξεφόρτωσε.
Ξανφορτώσε. Γέμισε με τους μι-
σούς απ' αυτούς που περίμεναν. "Ε-
φυγε. "Έφυγε κι' η μέρα. Ξημέρωσε
πάλι με ήλιο...

Οι πεζοπορείες άρχισαν. Οι πο-
ρείες στο Πολιτικό Γραφείο σταμά-
τησαν. "Η «Πορεία της Ειρήνης» έ-
τοιμάζεται. "Η... ταλαιπωρία είναι
σίγουρη. "Η φυσιογνωμία του Λαμ-
πράκη είναι παρούσα. "Η φυσιογνω-
μία της ΕΡΕ πάει περίπατο. Πάμε
καλά...

«Πώς σάς φαίνονται τα καινού-
ρια παπούτσια μου; Θάυμα δεν εί-
ναι;»!...
Τα βράδια μάκρυναν. Οι φούστες
κόντιναν. "Ορατότης άρστη. Γέμι-
σαν τα πεζοδρόμια κορίτσια. Τα
κορίτσια καμιά φορά το παρακά-
νουν. Στα λεωφορεία μπαίνουν και
στρατιώτες. Και ναύτες. Στο λεω-
φορείο της Μεταμόρφωσης μιά έ-
ριμη γυναίκα από την επαρχία έβα-
λε τις φανές σε μιά κοπέλλα.
—Κρύψου λίγο χριστιανή μου!
Δεν ντρέπεσαι; "Αμ, γι' αυτό θα
μας κλέψι ο Θεός!...
Κι' ωστόσο η κοπέλλα κοκκίνισε.
Ντραπήκε. Δεν την κυττούσε πιά
μονάχα ο σφίγγς απ' το καθρέφτη.
Την κυττούσε όλος ο κόσμος. Κα-
τέβηκε στην έπόμενη στάση. Μερι-
κοί πήραν το μέρος της. «Δε μιλάνε
έτσι, κυρά μου», φώναξε κάποιος.
—"Ας χειροτέρευε ο κόσμος κι'



"Έχουν σκάσει από τη ζέστη και την άνομή.

Πέμπτη, 7 του Μάη.
Φύσηξε εαφνικά με δύναμη. Σκόνη
κι' οι προκηρύξεις των 115 όργα-
νώσεων για την εργατική συγκέντρω-
ση ρίχτηκαν πάνω στους περαστι-
κούς. Στην άφετηρία των λεωφορεί-
ων για τη Μεταμόρφωση στραβόμου-
τουσίαν αυτοί που περίμεναν.
—Γιά δε καιρός!; Έκανε μιά γυ-
ναίκα.
Μερικοί ανατρίχιασαν. Τα σύννε-
φα κινιγούνταν. "Αμπρη, έκανε κά-
ποιος. Δεν κάνει κρύο. Οι άνθρωποι
δεν είναι ντυμένοι άρκετά. "Ένα
παλιό φτηνέρι. "Ένας γυροεπι-
πράκτης ύψης.
—Αυτός δεν είναι καιρός, λέει.
Αυτός ο καιρός είναι... Μαρκεζινι-
κός: Μιά έτος, μιά αλλοίως!...
Ξεθυμώνουν οι άνθρωποι. Γελούν
μιά στιγμή. Περιμένουν. "ΕΤι γίνε-
ται με το λεωφορείο; γκρινιάζει
κάποιος. "Ερχονται δυο μαζιέται.
Παίρνουν τον κόσμο και φεύγουν
μέσ' στον άέρα. "Ο άέρας τή νυχτα
θα κοπώσει. Οι διολέτες θα κυρι-
αρχήσουν στις γειτονίες και τα ό-
νειρα στον ύπνο των άγοριών...

«Λουλούδια και λουλούδια και
λουλούδια... Ρόδα και μουσκαμπι-
ζέλα κι' ώριμες παπαρούνες. Χαμο-
μήλι για τον χειμώνα των φτωχών
(έξ είναι καλά η ελληνική ύπαι-
θος). "Του θουνού άγρια χάρτωσ,
σ' έχω Σατανά, κι' είμαι και νοικο-
κύρης...». Μερικοί άλλοι σφυρίζουν.
"Αδυστάγματα στις λαϊκές
συνοικίες. Τουρίστες στην "Ακρόπο-
λη. Μασκαρισμένοι στα πλοία του
Αιγαίου. Οι τράτες άφραγκώνονται.
Τα φάρια μεταναστεύουν (τα που-
λιά και τα φύλλα ήρθαν κιόλας...).

«"Αμ, σε καταλαβαίνω!», του ά-
πάντησε εκείνη. Γέλασαν οι έπιβά-
τες. Γέλασε κι' εγώ...
ΓΙΩΡΓΟΣ ΜΑΝΙΑΤΗΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ ΤΑΠΗΤΟΥΡΓΙΚΟΣ
ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ
Βολακρίτου 12 — "Αθήνα
ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΙΑ ΕΡΙΩΝ
"Ο "Ελληνικός Ταπητουργικός "Ορ-
γανισμός προκηρύσσει την 28ην Μαΐ-
ου έ.ε. μεροδρόκον δι' ανασκαφών
προσφοράν διαγωνισμών διά την προ-
μήθειαν των αναγκαίωντων αυτών ά-
νθρώπων. Προσφορά έδεικται μέχρι της 130
μ.μ. της 28ης Μαΐου 1964, ημέρας
Πέμπτης.
Πληροφορίες, όροι διαπραγμάτευ-
σης, Βολακρίτου 12, τηλ. 622.709.
"Εν "Αθήναις της 9η Μαΐου 1964
"Εκ του Ε.Τ.Ο.

«Λουλούδια και λουλούδια και
λουλούδια... Ρόδα και μουσκαμπι-
ζέλα κι' ώριμες παπαρούνες. Χαμο-
μήλι για τον χειμώνα των φτωχών
(έξ είναι καλά η ελληνική ύπαι-
θος). "Του θουνού άγρια χάρτωσ,
σ' έχω Σατανά, κι' είμαι και νοικο-
κύρης...». Μερικοί άλλοι σφυρίζουν.
"Αδυστάγματα στις λαϊκές
συνοικίες. Τουρίστες στην "Ακρόπο-
λη. Μασκαρισμένοι στα πλοία του
Αιγαίου. Οι τράτες άφραγκώνονται.
Τα φάρια μεταναστεύουν (τα που-
λιά και τα φύλλα ήρθαν κιόλας...).

«Λουλούδια και λουλούδια και
λουλούδια... Ρόδα και μουσκαμπι-
ζέλα κι' ώριμες παπαρούνες. Χαμο-
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(έξ είναι καλά η ελληνική ύπαι-
θος). "Του θουνού άγρια χάρτωσ,
σ' έχω Σατανά, κι' είμαι και νοικο-
κύρης...». Μερικοί άλλοι σφυρίζουν.
"Αδυστάγματα στις λαϊκές
συνοικίες. Τουρίστες στην "Ακρόπο-
λη. Μασκαρισμένοι στα πλοία του
Αιγαίου. Οι τράτες άφραγκώνονται.
Τα φάρια μεταναστεύουν (τα που-
λιά και τα φύλλα ήρθαν κιόλας...).

«Λουλούδια και λουλούδια και
λουλούδια... Ρόδα και μουσκαμπι-
ζέλα κι' ώριμες παπαρούνες. Χαμο-
μήλι για τον χειμώνα των φτωχών
(έξ είναι καλά η ελληνική ύπαι-
θος). "Του θουνού άγρια χάρτωσ,
σ' έχω Σατανά, κι' είμαι και νοικο-
κύρης...». Μερικοί άλλοι σφυρίζουν.
"Αδυστάγματα στις λαϊκές
συνοικίες. Τουρίστες στην "Ακρόπο-
λη. Μασκαρισμένοι στα πλοία του
Αιγαίου. Οι τράτες άφραγκώνονται.
Τα φάρια μεταναστεύουν (τα που-
λιά και τα φύλλα ήρθαν κιόλας...).



KENTRON ΕΙΔΙΚΕΥΣΕΩΣ
ΥΠΟΨ. ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΩΝ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΩΝ

ΜΙΑ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ — ΜΙΑ ΕΠΟΧΗ...

Ὁμιληταί: Ἀγγελικὴ Μηνιάτη, Ἀλίκη Γιωτοπούλου — Μαραγκοπούλου, Ἀντίοχος Εὐαγγελῆτος, Ἀθηνά Μεσολωρά, Ἀλέκα Μαντζουλίδου, δ. βουλευτὴς κ. Κωνσταντῖνος Καλλίας καὶ δ. ὑπουργὸς Προεδρίας Κυβερνήσεως κ. Γεώργιος Μιχαλῆς.

Θάματα: Η ζωή και το έργο της Αύρας Θεοδωροπούλου. Η Αύρα Θεοδωροπούλου σαν άνθρωπος, σαν μουσικός και σαν μουσικοκριτικός. Άναμνησεις από μία κοινή ζωή, ύστατος χαιρετισμός στην γυναίκα που στάθηκε πρωτοπόρος ενός κινήματος, τους καρπούς του οποίου δρέσκουμε σήμερα όλες εμείς...

Κι' έτσι γνωρίσαμε την Αύρα Θεοδώροπούλου. Γεννήθηκε στην Άδριανούπολη το 1880 από εύπορη αστική οικογένεια. Απόκτησε

πλατεία εγκυκλο-
παίδεική μορφωσι-
Υπήρξε ολοκλη-
ρωμένη επαγγελ-
ματίας στα 52
χρόνια που έδι-
αζε, πιάνο και Ι-
στορία της Μου-
σικής, στο Έλλη-
κό και στο Έ-
κικό Ώδειο. Μου-
σικοφίλικός, ή γι-
α, αφοίρωσε τον
ύβρο χρόνο
στην συγγραφή βιβλίων για την τέχνη που τό-
πιστά υπηρέτησε επί μισόν αιώνα. Και στα-
πολύτιμος σύμβουλος και συνεαγόμενος του
Ευαγγέλου Κουτουζόπουλου, χαρίζοντας του ένα ε-
κτενές σπιντικό, όπου φιλοί και γλωσσολόγοι ήταν
τα κολοθερούμενοι, με την ίδια απλοσύνη και
αυστήτητα.

Όμως όλα αυτά δεν ήταν άδικα για να κα-
ρουν την πολυπολιτισμική ιδιοσυγκρασία της. Θεο-
πατριωτισμός δίνει το παρόν κάθε φορά που την
λεί το καθήκον. Το 1897, το 1912, το 1922, ακόμη
το 1940, σε προχωρημένη ηλικία, προσέφερε
υπέρστα τας υπηρεσίες της στο Σώμα "Εθελον-
των" Αδελφών του "Ελληνικού" Ερυθρού Σταυρού.
Εί παρόλ'αυτα, από το 1911, άρχισε ή κοινώ-
νη της δράσης. "Ίδρυσε σχολεία, ορφανοτροφεία,
ανθρωπικά Ίδρύματα, κατασκηνώσεις, έπιτροπ-
ές σχολεί, και έρχεται σε έπαφή με έναν κόσμο
τον γυναικείο — που την κάνει να δραματι-
κή τα όσα ζήτησε να πετύχει όταν, το 1920, έ-
πρεσε τον Σύνδεσμο, του οποίου υπήρξε πρόεδρος
ζούσε.

Τὸν δῶμο πού προσπαθοῦσε νὰ χαράξῃ, ἔ-
βλεπε τὰ πρῶτα χρόνια τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Φεμι-
νιστοῦ Κινήματος, βρῆκε ἀμέτρητα ἐμπόδια. Δὲν
ἦταν μόνον οἱ ἄνδρες πού τὴν ἐμάχοντο. Οἱ ἴδιες
γυναῖκες, πού σήμερα τὴν εὐγνωμονοῦν, τότε
ἦσαν στὴ θέση νὰ κατανοοῦσαν τὰ ὅσα ἀνι-
στάθηκαν ἀπὸ τὴν ἀποκρίση γι' αὐτές...

Δὲν θὰ χαλάσουμε τὸ καλὸ καὶ τὸ ὥραϊο —
 γε. Δὲν θὰ γκρεμίσουμε τὸ ἑλληνικὸ σπῆτι.
 γινώσκω δὲ ἀνοίξουμε τὰ παρὰ τὴν γῆνιὰ νὰ μῆτι
 ὁμιλῶν τοῦ ἡλίου τῆς ἀλήθειας. Θὰ χτίσουμε μιά
 οὐραγία πολιτείαν, ὅπου ὁ ἄνδρας καὶ ἡ γυναῖκα
 μποροῦν νὰ ζοῦν καὶ νὰ ἐργάζονται εὐεθε-
 ρικά εὐτυχισμένοι.

Με δέσμευτο θάνατος, με σύστημα και διορα-
τικότητα, με την ικανότητα που διαθέτε να αλφά-
ναι την έκποση του βόλου, προστάζουμε την ζωή
σε αυτή καμνήνη σύνθημα. Δεν υπάρχει ταυτόχρο-
να η ύλη της ζωής και ο θάνατος.

Έχει απόκτησει, ήρεμη και ισορροπημένη πλέον, αποτελεί πολύτιμο στέλεχος και βετικό συνοδοιπόρο σε κάθε έργο. Είναι επαγγελματικά ώριμη να αντιμετωπίσει εύθιγες και καθήκοντα που δύσκολα αναλαμβάνουν τα νέα κορίτσια στα πρώτα επαγγελματικά τους βήματα. Ή γυναίκα των 40 ετών, που απόσπασει να δουλέψει, είτε γιατί πρέπει, είτε γιατί το θέλει, δεν χρησιμοποιεί την έγχαση σαν διέξοδο. Δεν την αντικρύζει σαν κάτι προσωρινό. Δεν την θεωρεί πρόχειρη λύση... Είναι σκοπός ζωής - της ζωής της. Και σ' αυτόν τον σκοπό θα δοθί ψυχή τε και σώματι, με ιεραποστολική μανία, και με απόλυτη άφαιρέση όλων εκείνων των στοιχείων, που - κακά τα ψέματα! - κάνουν το μεγαλύτερο ποσοστό του εργαζόμενου θληκικούσμου να ύπαιρτο σε αποδοτικότητα εν στήσι με το ανδρικό φύλο...

ἌΝΑΚΛΨΨΕ ἕναν ἀκόμα τρόπο γιὰ νὰ διασκεδάξῃ τὴν πλήρη καὶ τὴν κακοκρίσια τῆς Τῆς ἡμέρας γι' αὐτὸν μιὰ Ἀγγλίδα φίλη της. Ὁ πῶρος, ἡ ἴδια ἔβριμε τοῦτο τὸ πρόβλημα πηγαίνοντας σ' ἕνα φίλμ — οὐσέποτε ἡ ἀστυνομία — ῥεβάζοντας — τὴν ἐξέταξε τὴν συρτάτριά καὶ τὰ χαρτιά της. Ἡ σωματική κόπωση, ὥστόσο, εἶναι τὸ πῶς ἐνδειγνύμενο φάσμα γιὰ τὸ ὑπερκαίσιστο «ἐκλιπὸν πλῆγμα» — ἀσχετὸς ὥλου... Ἡ φίλη της, κἀκεῖθε φορὰ πού νοιώθει δυστυχομένη, παίρνει ἕνα λεξικό καὶ ξεχνάει τὴν θλίψη της προσπαθώντας νὰ κατασκευάσῃ ἕνα σταυρόλεξο. Δὲν εἶναι δὲ κατόπιν τόσο ἐγκλιπὸ δουλειᾶς! Ὅταν τὸ σταυρόλεξο συμπληρωθῇ ἡ ψυχικὴ γαλήνη ἔχει ἐπανέλθει, μαζί μὲ τὴν προσέθετη ἱκανοποίηση, ὅτι ἀνὰ τα ἐξοδὲς ἡ χρημάτων μπορεῖ νὰ ἐλπίζῃ ὅτι θὰ κερδίσῃ ἕνα ποσόν — ὁπωσδήποτε μεγαλύτερο σὲ ἀξία ἀπὸ τὸ εἰσιτήριο τοῦ κινηματογράφου — δίνοντας τὸ σταυρόλεξο σὲ μιὰ ἐφημερίδα ἢ σὲ περιοδικό. Γιὰ μὲς αὐτὴ ἡ τελευταία προοπτικὴ δὲν προσφέρεται σὲν λύση. Ὅμως τὸ λεξικό καὶ τὸ σταυρόλεξο διηλυγμένα τὴν γνώσεις μας, πράγμα χρησίμου καί... ἀπαραιτήτου.

ΠΡΩΤΟΤΥΠΟΥΝ και πάλι οι σχεδιαστές των «μαγιό». Έπηρεάστηκαν ίσως από την στροφή της γυναικείας μόδας προς το κλασικό. Μόνο έτσι μπορεί κανείς να εξηγήσει τις καινούργιες φόρμες με τις οποίες θα αντιμετωπίσουμε τα γαλανά νερά... Απόλασε γραμμή, δοκικά σε επιφάνεια, επιτυπωτικά σε σχήματα, ευκάστα σε χρώματα. Θα ντυθούν με μαγιό επέλας (3-5 σκέτες μαυιούχων μετά νανίας!). Με πολυχρωμολουλούδια (οι ρομαντικές). Με γεωμετρικά σχήματα (έκείνες που θέλουν να καλύψουν τυχόν ατέλειες). Με κοττέλε (οι πολύ νέες). Με έντονες χρωματικές αντιθέσεις (οι καστανές). Με ουδέτερα χρώματα (οι μελαγχρινές). Με επιρριμ έπαση πλάτη (οι αλάνηρες... ξανθές). Ρίγες σε διάφορα στρώματα, δοξίζοντες και κόβοντες, μαγαροίτες, άραβουργήματα και τουμπροί συνδυασμοί του καρό με το ριγέ, και του ριγέ με τα λουλούδια... Κι όλα αυτά σε φόρμες σεμνές, με διακριτικά ντεκολτέ — ακόμα και με γυριστούς γιανκάδες που τυλίγονται στο λαιμό. Και επείδη άλλα μὲν βούλανε «σχεδιαστών», άλλα δὲ «επλεταία» κελείναι... οι κατασκευαστές των μαγιό φροντίζουν να μη λείψουν από τις συλλογές τους και το σχεδόν κλασικό



Γιὰ τὸν... χειμῶνα τοῦ 1965!

Τούτες, κοινότητες, «εσοδών» και άνετα πασιτώντας—μὴ παρὶ ἀντιγραφῆς καὶ ἀνέξουσιν—ἐπὶ σὺνθεσιν ἰσχύει—θὰ φανερώσῃ ὅτι γὰρ ναῖες καὶ τὸν χροῖον τοῦ 1964 - 1965. Αὐτὸ δείχνει, τοῦλάχιστον, μὴ προκατακρίνει ἐπὶ τοῖς ποταμῶν τῆς τοῦ ὁριζήσαντος τῆς τοῦ

ὁ παρισυνὸς οἶκος Μπαστά.
Στὴν φωτογραφία: Ἀριστερά:
«Πουλωρὲν» ἐπανωφόρι γαρνι-
σιμένο μὲ γούνα καὶ κοικούλα. Τὸ
συνδεδεὺν φρούστα ἀπὸ τὸ ἴδιο ὑφα-
σμα. Δεξιά: «Σαμὺρ» ἐπανωφόρι
καὶ κοικούλα ἀπὸ ὑφασμα καμψ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΚΑΡΚΙΝΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑΣ

[illegible]

Η ΦΙΛΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ

→ Η ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 9

της Εύρωπης. "Όπως δείχνει το υποκείμενο περί της δράσεως της Φιλίας "Εταίριας που βρέθηκε τελευταία στο ρουμανικά αρχεία και δημοσιεύτηκε στην ε"Περίληψη Τέχνης" του, το αναφέρεται στο έτος 1815, όταν η Φιλία έπειτα από μία δυσκολία προταρτασκουατική περίοδο, άρχισε την δράση της στις παριζιέρες και την υπόθεση "Ελλάδα. Είναι ανακάλυψη η ανακάλυψη του γιατί περίεξε όλοκληρο το κείμενο του δοκουν των Φιλικών στην αυθεντικότητα του. Η μνήση περνάει από διάφορα δοκιμασιακά στάδια, ώπως το υποψήφιο έταρος " αποκτάει συνείδηση άλλωστε πληρωμένη των υποχρεώσεων και καθήκοντων του και γίνε άξιος ν' απαντήσει υπεύθυνα στα θέατα ερωτημάτων που του θέτει ο έρευν των Φιλικών. "Ο μετά την ευσηθή εξομολόγηση και κατηγορητική όρκισμένη προήρυτος ενομαστική έρευν των Φιλικών". Έπειτα από την πρόσρον άπλωση του έλεγγου δραματιστή της ελληνικής έπαιθρίας και έμπνευστή και πρωτεργάτη της Βαλκανικής ιδέας Ρήγα Βελεστινλή, ψυχή της "Επανάστασης ανάδινξη η Φιλία "Εταίρια. Με την δράση της πέτυχε να υπερβήκη τις ραδιουργίες της "έρης Συμμαχίας από έδαφαικά και να έμπνευση στον λαό των μεταρρίων στην νίκη

«Έφ'ετος κλείνουν 50 χρόνια από την ίδρυση στην Όθρυσα της Φιλίας των Εταίρειας και 184 χρόνια από την ίδρυση στο Βουκουρεστί της «Εταίρειας των φίλων» από τον Ρήν Φερσόν. Σ' όλες τις δαλματικές χώρες συζητήθηκαν επιτηρώρες με επίκαιρες πληροφορίες από τον πνευματικό και επιστημονικό κόσμο για τον εορτασμό των 500 Ιστορικών επιτευγμάτων, που άνοιξαν τον δρόμο στην ελληνική ανεξαρτησία. Την Φιλική Εταιρεία είχαν πλαισιώσει πολλοί σημαντικοί εταίροι από τη Βουλγαρική κοινωνία, όπως αναφέρουν Ιστορικές πληροφορίες και επίκαιρο ρόλο στην εξέλιξη των αρχών της στην Ρωμανία, Σερβία και Βουλγαρία. Πληροφορίες σχετικά με την δράση των δαλματικών μελών της Φιλίας δίνονται στην έκδοση Κωνσταντίνου Λεβίδη στην εφημερίδα «Επίτες» και ο Γούδας στην έκδοση του «Παραπληροί Βίος» που

ΕΝΑΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΕΙΣ

ΑΝΑΚΟΙΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΟΒΙΟΤΕ-
ΧΝΙΚΩΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

Ἡ Διοίκησης τῆς Γενικῆς Συνομοσπονδίας τῶν Ἑπαγγελματιῶν καὶ Βιοτεχνῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐκφράσκει οὐκ κορυφαία Ὁργάνωσις τῆς Ἑπαγγελματιοβιοτεχνικῆς Τάξεως διὸς μετὰ τὴν καθ'αυτὴ ἀναφερομένων ὀργανώσεων καὶ ὀργανισμῶν τῆς θέλησιν τὸν ἑαυτοῦ Ἑπαγγελματιῶν καὶ Βιοτεχνῶν τῆς χώρας, ἀνακινῶντι ὅτι ἡ σημερινὴ ὄψιν πανεπαγγελματιοβιοτεχνικῆς συγκέντρωσις εἰς τὸ θεατρὸν «ΓΚΛΟΡΙΑ» τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, οὐδεμίαν σχεσίην ἔχει μὲν τῇ Ἑπαγγελματιοβιοτεχνικῇ Τάξει καὶ τὰ προβλήματα τῆς. Ἡ συγκέντρωσις αὕτη ἀποτελεῖ προσπάθειαν διανομήσεως τῆς ἐνότητος τῆς Τάξεως μας ἀπὸ πρόσωπα, τὰ ὁποῖα οὐκ μόνον δὲν ἐκπρὸςωποῦν Ἑπαγγελματίας καὶ Βιοτέχνους, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιδιώκουν τὴν ἐνυπνιότην ἁλλοτρίων σκοπῶν εἰς βάρος τῶν συμφερόντων τῆς Τάξεως.

Η Διοίκηση της Γενικής Συνομοσπονδίας κατόπιν απόφασ-
εως της 'Ολομέλειάς του 100μελούς Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου
αυτής κατά 'Ιανουάριον 1964 έχει προγραμματίσει πέντε περι-
φερειακά Διασκέψεις, η πρώτη των οποίων άρχεται τών εργα-
σιών της σήμερον εις Πατρών εν τώ Δημοτικώ Θεάτρω της πό-
λεως ταύτης προς εξέτασιν τών προβλημάτων της Τάξεως και
ιδιαίτερως τού ΤΕΒΕ και τών κοινωνικών επιβουρνώσεων αυτής,
την έναρξιν τών εργασιών της οποίας θα κηρύξῃ ὁ ὑπουργός
Προεδρίας Κυβερνήσεως κ. 'Ανδρέας Παπανδρέου, καί θέλουσι
παροκολουθήσει προσκληθέντες ειδικοί καί ἄλλοι Ὑπουργοί καί
ἐκπαιδωτικοί Κομμάτι καὶ ἄλλοι ἀρμόδιοι ὑπηρεσιακοί πα-
ράγοντες. Ἀποτελεῖ δὲ καθολικὴν συνειδήσιν τῆς τάξεως, ὅτι
διὰ τὴν ἐπίλυσιν τών προβλημάτων αὐτῆς ἐπαιτεῖται ἀδιάσπα-
στος ἐνότης αὐτῆς καί μελέτη καί προβολὴ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸν νο-
μίμων Ὀργανώσεων τῶν δὲ ὀρίζων τὰ καταστατικά καί ὁ νο-
μοὶ περί Σαματείων. Ἄλλωθεν ἐκ τῶν Καταστατικῶν καί τῶν
Νόμων πλήρης ἐλευθερία παρέχεται εἰς οἰονδήποτε ἐπαγγელ-
ματίαν καὶ διότιχην ἐντός τῶν Ὀργανώσεων νὰ ἀναπτύξῃ τὰς
ἀποφύεις του καὶ νὰ ἀγωνισθῇ διὰ τὴν ἀνάδειξιν του ὡς ἐκπρο-
σώπου τῆς Ὀργανώσεως καὶ τὴν υἱοθέτησιν ὑπὸ τῶν γενικῶν
συνειδήσεων τῶν ἀποφύων του.

Πάσα ενέργεια εκτός της λειτουργίας των ὀργανώσεων δι-
μόνον στρέφεται ἐναντίον των συμφερόντων της τάξεως, ἀλλὰ
ἀποτελεῖ ἐκδήλωση ὀχλοκρατίας καὶ στρέφεται ἐναντίον της
δημοκρατικῆς λειτουργίας τῶν συνδικαλιστικῶν ὀργανώσεων
πρὸς ἐξυπηρετήσιν προσωπικῶν συμφερόντων καὶ ἔξω, πρὸς
τὰ συμφέροντα της τάξεως σκοπῶν, δι' ὃ καὶ ἀποδοκιμαζόντα
ὑπὸ ὁλοκλήρου τῆς Γέσεως.

**Η ΓΕΝΙΚΗ ΣΥΝΟΜΟΣΠΟΝΔΙΑ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΩΝ ΒΙΟ-
ΤΕΧΝΩΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ**

ΑΙ ΟΜΟΣΠΟΝΔΙΑΙ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΩΝ ΒΙΟΤΕΧΝΩΝ

*Αθηνών, Πειραιώς, Θεσσαλονίκης, Πατρών, Ρόδου, Δράμας
Τριτολέας, Μεσολογγίου, Αγρινίου, Ναυπάκτου, Ναυ-
πλίου, Άργους, Άρτης, Αιγίου, Λεβαδείας, Θηβών, Άμ-
φικλείας, Άλεξανδρουπόλεως, Ευβοίας, Ζακύνθου, Πύρ-
ου, Ολυμπίας, Αμμολιάδος, Βερούας, Ναουσής, Ηρακλεί-
ου, Ίσωνιναν, Κερκiras, Καβάλας, Καρπίτσας, Καρπο-
ύρας, Κατερίνης, Αργυροπόλιν, Κοζάνης, Κορινθίου, Κί-
κλιν, Κυκλάδων, Σπάτης, Αρρίστου, Τρικάλων, Λαμίας,
Ατταλινών, Αμφισσών, Παρνασσίδος, Φλωρίνης, Χανίων,
Χίου, Άγ. Νικολάου Κρήτης, Μεραμβέλλου — Νεαπόλιν,
Λεσβού, Λευκάδος, Μαγνησίας, Καλαμάτας, Μεθώνων,
Μεσσηνίας, Φιλιατρών, Κυπαρισσίας, Ξάνθης, Εβρώτης,
Γιαννιτσών, Πρεβέζης, Ρεθύμνης, Κομοτηνής, Ξάμου,
Σερρών.

ΑΙ ΕΝΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΑΓΓΕΛΜΑΤΙΩΝ — ΒΙΟΤΕΧΝΩΝ

Αιγύπτω, Ἀγ. Παρασκευῆς, Ἀμαρουσίου, Σαρωνικοῦ, Γλυφ-
δας, Ν. Ἰωνίας, Καλλιθέας, Κηφισίας, Ν. Σμύρνης, Ν. Κ.
λαδελιέας, Π. Φαλήρου, Χολαργού, Χολαργού, Κορυ-
πτιού, Λαυρίου, Αἰγίνης, Τροιζηνίας, Ἐλευσίνος, Μάνδρα,
Ὑδρας, Μεθάνων, Κυθήρων, Σπेतῶν, Σαλαμίνος, Αἰ-
λικού, Θέρμου, Ἀμφιλοχίας, Ματαγύγκας, Μεγαλοπόλεως,
Βυτίνης, Ἀκράτας, Κάτω Ἀχαΐας, Προσωπῆνης, Διδυ-
τείχου, Ὀρεστιάδος, Παχυνῶν, Αἰδητού, Λιμνῆς, Κ.
Αἰθωνίου, Ἰστιαιῶν, Καρπενήσιου, Ζαχαρίας, Μεσ-
σῆς, Ἀρκαλοχωρίου, Καστελλίου, Βιάνου, Χρυσουπό-
λέως, Σοφάδων, Μουζακίου, Παλαμά, Ἰθάκης, Κί-
ῶν, Ἐορδαίας, Πτολεμαΐδος, Νεοπόλεως, Γρεβενῶν, Π.
λίου, Ξυλοκάστρου, Νεμέας, Βελλού, Βραχατίου, Π.
Νάξου, Τήλου, Κιμαλίου, Μήλου, Ἀνδρου, Κύθνου,
Θείου, Καλαμπόκας, Φαρκαδῶν, Δομοκού, Ἐλατείας,
κράκωμης, Γαλαξειδίου, Χρυσού, Δεσφίνης, Πολύ-
ῆς, Ἐρίσσου, Ἀρναίας, Λαγκαδῆς, Σώου, Παραμυθιάς,
τείας, Ἱεραπετρας, Κρητῶν, Φαρσάλων, Ἀγιάδας, Ὀ-
σόνος, Ἀλμυρού, Πύλου, Διαβολοστρίου, Σκυδράς,
πόλεως, Παράρας, Φιλιππιάδος, Σαππῶν, Νιγρίτης,
ροκάστρου, Ἡρακλείας, Ἀλυστράτης, Ν. Ζώνης, Χ.
πόλεως.

ΘΑΛΕΙΑ Ν. ΚΟΥΡΒΑ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ

ΟΡΓΑΝΙΣΜΟΣ
ΣΧΟΛΙΚΩΝ ΚΤΙΡΙΩΝ

Ἱπποκράτους 7 — Ἀθήναι
Αριθ. Πρωτ. 6153

Πανελλήνιος Ἀρχιτεκτονικός Δ
γωνισμός τριῶν τύπων σχολικ
ἑτηρίων.

ΠΡΟΚΗΡΥΞΙΣ ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΥ
ΠΡΟΜΗΘΕΙΑΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΩΝ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ

Ἡ Ἀποστολὴ Αἰγίου Ἀδελφῶν Σ. Τυπάλδου Α.Ε. προκηρύσσει
μεροδοτικὴν διαγωνισμὸν διὰ τὴν ἀνάδειξιν Προμηθευτῶν τῶν κίττων
ἢ ἀνοχυροποιήσεων τῶν διατεταγῶς διὰ τὸ Δεκέ. 1962

χει άνθρωπος, απ' όσους την γνώρισαν και έζησαν κοντά της, που να μην θυμάται μεν ιδιαίτερα περιστατικά, ότι αξιολογήσει, κάποτε, να την παρακολουθήσει στον άγωνα της.

Υπήρξε γνήσιος και δολοκλήρος άνθρωπος. Δεν φοβήθηκε να υψώσει το ανάστημά της κάθε φορά που πίστευε σε κάτι. Τα αποτελέσματα την δικαιώσαν...

Θα μείνει για πάντα ζωντανή στην μνήμη όλων εκείνων που την γνώρισαν και όλων εκείνων που, προχέοντες το άπνευμα, την ένοιωθαν να ζωντανεύει μπροστά τους — μορφή αλλη — μέσα από λέξεις και φράσεις που δεν ήταν ικανές να ζωγραφίσουν την αληθινή μεγάλη και τόσο δυνατή προσωπικότητά της.

Ο ΑΓΩΝΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΣ

ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΗΣΕ, έπειτα από διακοπή 28 ετών, το δελτίο του Συνδέσμου για τα Δικαιώματα της Γυναίκας, το οποίο σταμάτησε να εκδίδεται το 1936 για λόγους ανεξαρτησίας της θελήσεως εκείνων που το φρόντιζαν και που, για όσους το γνώρισαν, συμβόλισε μια δολοκλήρη επιτυχία...

Είναι, πράγματι, παρήγορο το ότι θα υπάρξει ένα έντυπο όπου θα μπορεί κανείς να παρακολουθήσει τις προσπάθειες των Γυναικείων Ένώσεων του κόσμου όλου και να ενημερώνεται για τις επιτεύξεις τους. Παράλληλα δε — αν πιστεύουμε τα όσα διακηρύττει το κύριο άρθρο του πρώτου τεύχους — θα μπορεί να εθιστεί άπαιτες και γνώμες.

Θέλουμε να θεμελιώσουμε τους άγνωστους και τις άγνωστες μας — γράφει η δ/ς Ψάλλη, πρόεδρος του Συνδέσμου — ότι πολύ μας ενδιαφέρουν οι πληροφορίες τους, οι σκέψεις τους και η καλλιτεχνική συζήτηση, ακόμη και η κοίτη τους, σε ό,τι αφορά είτε να τους, καταστάσεις, πράξεις ή παραλείψεις που άδικουν την γυναίκα, είτε περιπτώσεις γενικής φύσεως που δείχνουν ανωριμότητα, ανεπαρκή επαγγελματική μόρφωση σε ώριμους τομείς, ή έλλειψη υπευθυνότητας εκ μέρους των γυναικών....

Να λοιπόν που θα μπορέσουν οι ύπερμαχοι ή οι αντίπολοι του φεμινιστικού κινήματος — άνδρες και γυναίκες — να μιλήσουν, να γράψουν, να συμφωνήσουν ή να διαφωνήσουν για τα όσα, συνήθως, αναπτύσσονται κλεισμένοι των θυρών...

Η προσπάθεια και η πρωτοβουλία αυτή του Συνδέσμου τιμά το Συμβούλιο και τα μέλη του, αν αναλογισθεί κανείς τα εμπόδια που θα πρέπει να υπερπηδήσουν για να κατορθώσουν να επιβιώσουν και να επιβληθούν.

Ας μάς επιτραπεί μόνον μια παρατήρηση. Γιατί επιμένουν στον πεπαλαιωμένο αυτόν τίτλο του δελτίου; Γιατί «Ο Άγώνας της Γυναίκας»; Αν πριν 44 χρόνια (ο Συνδεσμός ιδρύθηκε το 1920) η Γυναίκα αγωνιζόταν, αν τότε είχε να παλέψει με ένα αντίπαλο στρατόπεδο, σήμερα αυτό πια δεν συμβαίνει. Κατακτήσαμε το έδαφος και η προσπάθειά μας είναι να το διατηρήσουμε. Κι' οι άνδρες, όσο κι' αν μειωμοιορούν και γκρινιάζουν, και αντιδρούν, μας παραδέχθηκαν σαν όντα ισότιμα προς αυτούς. Δεν θα πρέπει, λοιπόν, ο τίτλος αυτής της κρούσης κατηχητικότητα, να προδιαθέτει για μια καλοπαιστική συνείδηση, για ένα πνεύμα ανανεωτικό, που αν δεν υπάρχει αληθινά — παρ' όλους τους αγώνες μας — θα χάσουμε τα όσα με τόσους κόπους κερδίσαμε:

Φυσικά, η λέξη «άγώνας» δεν σημαίνει μόνον επάληψη πινός — όπως λέει η Έγκυκλοπαίδεια. Έχει κι' άλλη μια σημασία: «κάθε προσπάθεια για να πετύχει κανείς κάτι». Άλλα για το πλάτυ κοινό — κι' άς μην το άγνοούμε — άγών καλείται πάσα σύραξις μικρά, δηλαδή εκείνη καθ' ην άνεπτυχθέντες εκάτερονθεν αντίπαλοι δυνάμεις και ιδίως η αλληλοχυσία ήταν άληγη....

Το σκέθηκε αυτό ο Συνδεσμός ποσού καταλήγει στον σημερινό τίτλο του δελτίου του:

ΜΙΑ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΑ ΜΟΥ ΕΙΠΕ ΟΤΙ:

ΕΞΕΠΛΑΓΗ όταν έμαθε το πρόβλημα που προσπαθούν να λύσουν διάφοροι γυναικείοι σύλλογοι στην Γαλλία: «Γιατί οι γυναίκες των 40 ετών και άνω δεν μπορούν να βρουν εργασία...». Οι περιπτώσεις που εξετάστηκαν άφορουν είτε γυναίκες οι οποίες βρέθηκαν, σ' αυτή την περίοδο της ζωής τους, μόνες και χωρίς επαγγελματική κατάρτιση, είτε υπήρξαν, οι οποίες παρ' όλην την άρκετο χρονικό διάστημα, μοκρά από τον επαγγελματικό στίβο. Τά επί μέρους απαντήσεις που δίνει αυτό το πρόβλημα, αντιμετώπιζονται από την οικονομική και από την ανθρωπιστική πλευρά τους. Το συμπέρασμα των συζητήσεων — που κάθε άλλο παρά ήρεμες υπήρξαν — είναι ή υπογράμμιση μιας άδικης αδικίας εις βάρος των άσθενων φύλου. Κι' όμως, η άριστη γυναίκα δεν είναι άμελητή ποσότης. Έλευθερη από οικονομικές υποχρεώσεις, πλούσια με την πείρα που



κό πλέον «μυκίν». Με μόνη παραλλαγή μια άσσορι μαρινιέρα που φοριέται άμέσως μετά το μπάνιο...

ΘΕΩΡΕΙ πολύ τυχερές τις Σουηδέζες νοικοκυρές. Υπάρχει στην Στοκχόλμη ένα μαγαζί που πωλεί τα είδη του μόνον με τό... τηλέφωνο. Κάθε μήνα στέλνει με το ταχυδρομείο 35.000 καταλόγους, όπου περιγράφονται τα διάφορα είδη και οι τιμές τους. Οι 20.000 πελάτες του καταστήματος διαλέγουν ό,τι τους ενδιαφέρει και τηλεφωνούν τις παραγγελίες τους στο ειδικό τηλεφωνικό κέντρο απ' όπου οι παραγγελίες περνούν στα επί μέρους τμήματα, τα οποία και άκαταμάχοντα την άμεση άποστολή των δειγμάτων. Ας σημειωθεί ότι τα 85% των πωλήσεων άφορούν είδη διατροφής, κρέας, χορτορικά, φρούτα, έδωδια και άποικιακά... Αυτό το σύστημα βασίζεται στην άπόλυτη έμπιστοσύνη των πελατών προς τον προμηθευτή τους. Στην Ελλάδα, δυστυχώς, δεν είμαστε ακόμη έτοιμοι να αντιμετωπίσουμε μια τέτοια κατάσταση... Ας μάς παραγορήσουν, πάντως, η διαπίστωση ότι στην ίδια μοίρα με μάς βρίσκεται και η Γαλλία...

ΒΡΙΣΚΕΙ έξυπνη και διασκεδαστική την έμπνευση της Βιεννέζας Χέλμα Πάτε, που ζωγραφίζει, πάνω σε μαντήλια του κεφαλιού, διάφορα κοικλίστικα προσώπια. Τα μαντήλια αυτά προσορίζονται για τις σωφίνες που συνοδεύουν από μια μοίρα μικροσκοπική «κούκλα» — μαρκά. Οι Βιεννέζες δεν φαίνονται διατεθειμένες για την ώρα τουλάχιστον, να άκολουθήσουν αυτόν τον έξωφρενισμό. Η Χέλμα Πάτε, όμως, δεν προ-



λαβαίνει να άτελη παραγγελίες που θάβουν, απ' όλες τις άλλες ευρωπαϊκές πρωτεύουσες. Τι θα κάνουν οι Άθιδες μας; Θα συνταχθούν με την επιθυμητότητα των Βιεννέζων όμοφύλων τους ή θα κυκλοφορήσουν εδιπρόσωπες τουτο το καλοκαίρι;

ΤΑΣ ΣΩ ΚΑΒΒΑΔΙΑ

3ον) Η δράσις της 'Εταιρίας διεθνώς εκτιμώμεθα έσχαυ ως συνέπεια την άναγνώρισιν της ως μέλους της Διεθνούς 'Αντικαρκινικής 'Ενώσεως. Η προς αυτήν δ' εκτίμησις του έξιου επιστημονικού κόσμου και των έξιων 'Αντικαρκινικών 'Εταιριών είναι τοιαύτη, ώστε να καλήται αυτή εις όλα τα Διεθνή Συνέδρια, παγκοσμίως δε όμης ειδική περί τον καρκίνον άποδόνται προσκλησεις της Ε.Α.Ε. και δίδων διαλέξεις σχετικές με την νόσον. Κατά το παρελθόν δε έτος ο Πρόεδρος αυτής εκλήθη υπό της 'Αμερικανικής Κυβερνήσεως, συστάσει της παγκοσμίου όμης 'Αμερικανικής 'Αντικαρκινικής 'Εταιρίας ές 'Αμερικήν προς κατατοπισμόν του επί της όργανώσεως του 'Αντικαρκινικού 'Αγώνος και των νέων επιτεύξεων της έπιστήμης εις την αντιμετώπισιν του μαστιζόντος την ανθρωπότητα κακού.

4ον) Η Ε.Α.Ε. από της ίδρύσεώς της, δια πέμπτον ήδη έτος εξάγει τον Πανελλήνιον Έρανον υπέρ του

ΞΕΝΑΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΕΙΣ

ΑΝΤΙΜΕΤΩΠΟΙ ΣΤΟΝ ΗΘΙΚΟ ΞΕΠΕΣΜΟ

Υπό του Εύαγγελικού Ιεροκήρυκος ΣΠ. ΖΩΔΙΑΤΗ

Κανείς μας δεν εξαρτάται άπ'όλυτα άπό τον άσόν του, στην άνακόνη και τη γνών της αλήθειας και της πραγματικότητας. Πιστεύουμε στην πειραματισμό και την άποδείξει για την παραδοχή μιας θεωρίας ή κάποιας δηλώσεως. Άλλα είμεθα υποχρεωμένοι να παραδεχόμεθα κάθε τι αληθινό που είναι άποδεδειγμένο από όλους.

Πολλοί από μάς διαβάσαντες την Ιστορία του Θωμά από πός αντιμετώπισης των γεγονότων της Αναστάσεως του Χριστού, τον κατατάσσουν στην κατηγορία των άπιστών. Είναι γνωστός δε ο άνθρωπος που δεν έπίστευσε την μαρτυρία των άλλων που είχαν ίδει τον άναστάνα Χριστόν. «Έέν δεν έδω εν τας χερσίν Αυτού τόν ύπνον των ήλων και βάλω την χείρα μου εις την πλευράν Αυτού, δεν έβλω πιστώσεις». (Ιωάννου κ' 25). Αν δεν άποδείξει κάτι προσωπικά με την άίσθησιν της αλήθειας, δεν πρόκειται να το παραδεχθεί. Δεν έξωρα όμως αν τα λόγια αυτά του Θωμά, δεν τα κρίνουμε λιγάκι άσπρότε, ας απ' ό,τι πρόκει.

Στόν κόσμο της άμφιβολίας και του σκεπτικισμού υπήρχαν διάφορες κατηγορίες σκεπτικιστών. Είναι ο άδίστατος σκεπτικιστής. Η θρησκεία δεν τον ενδιαφέρει. Άλλοι δ' έντυπασίαι κανένα όαγμα, καμμία άπόδειξις, ούτε άκόμη και η άνάστασις του 'Ιησού Χριστού, πράγμα μοναδικό και Ιστορικά άποδεδειγμένο. Έχομε και τόν υπερήφανο σκεπτικιστή. Τό θεωρεί ύπομνητικό να δεχθή κάτι που άλλο άπέδειξεν. Κάτι δείχνει ότι είναι με τό ' άμφιβόλη. Έχομε και τόν σκεπτικιστή που άπλώς του άρώσει κάτι να έχη να λέγη. Η άμφιβόλη του είναι γέννημα της φλυασίας του. Έχομε όμως και τόν ελλειπική σκεπτικιστή. Άνυπολόγηται να παραδεχθή κάτι που βρίσκεται πέραν της ύλικής άποδεικτικότητας. Άπορριπτει τόν κόσμο του πνεύματος, γιατί δεν ύποπτεται στην αντίληψιν των αίσθήσεών του. Και όμως παραδέχεται την ύπερβί του πόνου. Μά τον πόνο ούτε τον βλέπει ούτε τον άκούει. Και όμως ύπάρχει.

Τό πρώτο πράγμα που μάς διδάσκει η άμφιβόλη του Θωμά είναι ότι δεν είναι για όλους τους ανθρώπους εξ ίσου εύκολο η δύσκολο να πιστεύουν. Ο Θωμάς δεν έπίστευε εύκολα. Κρατούσε όπισθοφυλακή. Στο να δη τί συνέβαινε.

Τρεις φορές μίλησε ο Θωμάς στην Καίη Αναστήση, και τις τρεις φορές με κάποιο δ' 'Ιησούς καταδικασμένος σε θάνατο όταν έπιστρέφοντας από μια περιοκή πέραν στην 'Ιερουσαλήμ όπου θα συναντούσε τον τάφο Του. Οι μαθηταί Του, θέλησαν να Τόν άποτρέψουν. Άλλα' ο Θωμάς στράφηκε πρηνός εις τόν τάφο και είπε ότι έβ' 'Ιερουσαλήμ για να πεθάνουν στην 'Η έπομένη φορά που άκούεταί καί Του, τόν Θωμά είναι κατά το τελευταίο Δειπνό που ο Χριστός είχε με τους μαθηταί Του. Όταν ο Χριστός είπε: «Και άπου ύπ' άσιν έξεύρετε, και την όδόν έξεύρετε, ο Θωμάς άπάντησε: «Κύριε, δεν έξεύρομεν που άπάγει» και πός δυνατόν να έξεύρομεν

όσον, τα όποια προκαλεί η άσθενία εις αυτούς και το περιβάλλον τους.

7ον) Τέλος οι κατά μόνον και το καταστατικόν διοικούσες την 'Εταιρίαν πρώην 'Υπουργοί, Καθηγηταί Παρεπιστημίου και έξέχοντες πολίται, άπαντες πιστά τέκνα της Ορθόδοξης 'Εκκλησίας (ουδείς μη Χριστιανός) και μη Ορθόδοξος κατά συμπτώσιν μετέχει του Συμβουλίου, χωρίς βεβαίως τούτο να σημαίνει ότι άλλόθρησκος δεν θα ήτο δυνατόν να μετάσχη) έχοντες έκαστος εξ αυτών πολιτικήν και κοινωνικήν δράσιν υπό την τυχούσαν, επίτηδον να έχουσ ως πιστά τέκνα της 'Εκκλησίας ου μόνον τάς εύχας αυτής εν τη έκτελέσει έργου χριστιανικής άγάπης προς τόν πλησίον, αλλά και την συμπαραστάσιν σ' αυτόν. Διά τόν λόγον δε τούτον διαβάσεται καθ' έκαστον έτος παράκλησις προς τόν Προκαθήμενον της 'Εκκλησίας όπως άποδεχθή ήμετέρας 'Εκκλησίας την προεδρίαν της προς τόν σκοπόν τούτον όρίκουμενης Τιμητής 'Επιτροπής του 'Εράνου, 'Επιτιμήτου Προέδρου της 'Εταιρίας άνακηρύξεως δια τού καταστατικού της 'Εταιρίας της Α.Μ. της Βασιλείας της Μαρίας Φρειδερίκης.

Η Ε.Α.Ε. θέτουμε υπό την κρίσιν του σεβάσμιου κοινού την δράσιν αυτής εις τόν άγώνα κατά της νόσου, επικαλείται και διά τόν έτος τούτο την συμμετοχήν του εις τόν Έρανον και ένίσχυσιν του έργου της 'Εταιρίας.

(Έκ της 'Ελληνικής 'Αντικαρκινικής 'Εταιρίας)

ΓΥΡΙΖΩ - ΡΑΒΩ

Με δραχμάς 120 γυρίζω ένδυμασις, καμπανίνες και παλά. Έκτελώ μεταφορικά έντελώς άδιάκριτα. ΑΣΛΑΝΟΠΟΥ-ΛΟΣ, Θεμιστοκλέους 15, τηλ. 620.481.

ΑΝΩΝΥΜΟΣ ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ ΠΛΑΣΤΙΚΩΝ «ΚΟΡΑΣΙΔΗ»

Γενικός Ίσολογισμός της 31.12.1964

1962	ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΟΝ	1963
4.496.721,25	ΠΑΓΙΟΝ ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΟΝ	4.888.926,10
214.627,80	Μηχανήματα	4.920.768,75
90.939,—	Έγκαταστάσεις	226.357,50
83.678,—	Έπιπλα — Σκέυη	118.645,—
4.885.966,05	Μεταφορικά Μέσα	228.378,—
656.767,15		5.494.149,25
4.229.198,90		

92.424,—	... Μείον 'Αποσβέσεις ...	605.223,15
1.857,50		
433.087,50	ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΟΥΝ ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΟΝ	
1.354.320,70	ΛΑΘΕΙΣΙΜΑ	
31.195,50	Ταμείο	192.369,—
331.000,—	Τράπεζα 'Εμπορικής Πίστης	1.857,50
166.475,—	AMERICAN EXPRESS ..	9.022,—
		203.448,50
701.127,50	ΑΠΑΙΤΗΣΕΙΣ	
211.413,—	Γραμμάτια 'Εισπραξίας	713.900,90
512.627,—	Χρεώσται εκ συναλλαγών	1.473.876,60
	Προκαταβολά δι' εισαγωγάς & εσωτερικού	800.534,—
	Έγγυησις χορηγηθείσας	476.000,—
	Έκμεταλσις Λογαριασμοί	275.093,—
		3.739.404,50
	ΑΠΟΘΕΜΑΤΑ	
	Α' είλα:	337.250,90
	Β' είλα: 'Εξοφλήμ. προϊόντ.	146.169,—
	Έτοίμα Προϊόντα και ήμιτελή	641.384,50
		1.124.804,40
		5.067.657,40

901.332,—	ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΟΝ	
	ΚΥΚΛΟΦΟΡΟΥΝ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΟΝ	
	ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑΣ	
	Τράπεζα 'Εμπορικής Πίστης	742.595,20
	AMERICAN EXPRESS ..	438.274,—
		1.180.869,20
	ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΕΤΟΧΟΥΣ	
	Ατοκος Κατάθ. Ι. Κορασίδη	2.302.139,20
	Ατοκος Κατάθ. Ν. Κορασίδη	602.654,20
		2.904.793,40
	ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΡΙΤΟΥΣ	
	Μερίσματα Πληρωτά	598.000,—
	Πιστώται εκ Συναλλαγών	597.820,40
	Γραμμάτια Πληρωτά	2.692.472,80
	Προβλεπόμε έτους 1963	307.794,—
	Διάφορα Πιστωτικοί	
		4.196.042,20
	ΚΑΘΑΡΑ ΘΕΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΕΩΣ	
	Αναλυομένη ως κάτωθι:	
	Μετοχών Κεφάλαιον	1.000.000,—
	Τακτικόν Αποθεματικόν	210.000,—
	Εκτακτικόν Αποθεματικόν	145.000,—
	Κράτησις 'Ρεσπορόντης Ν.4002	319.000,—
	Υπόλοιπον εις Νέον	878,70
		1.674.878,70

1.549.514,20	ΑΝΑΛΥΣΙΣ ΜΕΡΙΔΟΣ «ΚΕΡΔΗ — ΖΗΜΙΑΙ»	
603.939,20	ΕΣΟΔΑ	
	Μικτόν εκ Πωλήσεως 'Εμπορευμάτων	1.392.463,80
	Διάφορα Έσοδα	37.199,—
	Υπόλοιπον πορταβούσης Χρήσεως	83,95
		1.429.746,75
	ΕΞΟΔΑ	
	Μισθοί: Διοικητικού Προσωπικού	220.285,—
	Αμοιβά Τρίτων — Προμηθείαι	396.526,50
	Τόκοι — Τραπεζικά Δικαιώματα	123.528,05
	Έξοδα Αύτομήτων	89.497,—
	Ταξίδια Έσωτερικού	40.589,—
	Φόροι Έπιτιμώμενοι	122.684,—
	ΤΤΤ — Γραφ. Ύλη — Λοιπά Έξοδα ..	102.054,50
		1.108.470,05

1.209.813,85	ΚΑΘΑΡΟΝ ΚΕΡΔΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΝΟΜΗΝ	
17.364,60		221.276,70
		1.429.746,75

177.092,—	Δι άθεσις Καθαρών Κερδών	
349.368,—	Μέρισμα	60.000,—
106.855,20	Αποθεματικόν Τακτικόν	15.000,—
93.507,70	Αποθεματικόν Έκτακτικόν	65.000,—
	Απορρολήν Κράτησις Ν. 4002	80.398,—
53.219,50	Υπόλοιπον εις Νέον	878,70
69.052,10		221.276,70

378.083,95	Ο Διευθύνων Σύμβουλος	
1.227.178,45	ΙΩΑΝ. ΚΟΡΑΣΙΔΗΣ	
	Ο Προϊστάμενος Λογιστηρίου	
	ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΣΠ. ΚΟΥΓΙΟΥΜΤΖΗΣ	

298.000,—	Ο Διευθύνων Σύμβουλος	
55.000,—	ΙΩΑΝ. ΚΟΡΑΣΙΔΗΣ	
25.000,—	Ο Προϊστάμενος Λογιστηρίου	
83,95	ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΣΠ. ΚΟΥΓΙΟΥΜΤΖΗΣ	

378.083,95	Ο Διευθύνων Σύμβουλος	
	ΙΩΑΝ. ΚΟΡΑΣΙΔΗΣ	
	Ο Προϊστάμενος Λογιστηρίου	
	ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΣΠ. ΚΟΥΓΙΟΥΜΤΖΗΣ	

BLACK SEA AREA

- USSR

"Bosphoran" handle brought for
inspection by Dr. Jan Pečírka
sent by Dr. Frel.

Met identified the stamp as prob. same as
that — not read — on a handle from Amphipolis
(mus. no. 1026). The handle was of dark red clay;
no min. pres. Said to come from Μεσσηνία.

No photo; but rubbings taken, of which one
is on film card, and the ~~other~~ other two:



21a

about,

p. 12

(over)

216

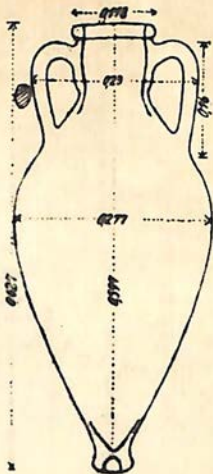


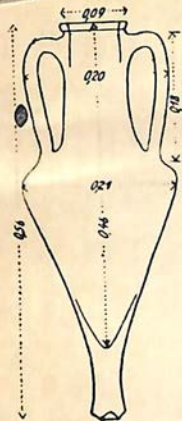
Abb 9. 1 Ga.

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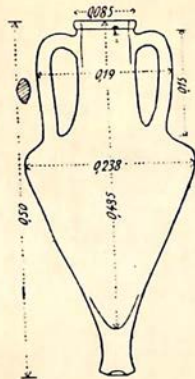
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Seite

Höh

Ebert, p. 59
(caption)



2 Ha.



3 Gc.
Abb. 61.



3 Ea.

Chersonesos, Maritzyn Estate,

Tomb with Amphoras

See M. Ebert, "Aufgrabungen auf dem Gut Maritzyn, Gouv. Cherson (Süd-Russland) II Teil," Prähistorische Zeitschrift, V, 1913, pp. ~~77~~, 1-80.

Mounds near village Adshigol (pt. 1-2 km.)

3. Kurgan, G. See pp. 10-15 (with drawing - photo.)

Contained 2 small red Chian amphoras, ^(1 drawn, 1 photo.) which date early 5th c. In the summary, p. 103, this tomb is called "pyrit and" a black-gl. ^(G-) kylix might date it more closely. ^{refers (G); see p. 13.} ^{plut. ca. 500 BC} ^{but maybe 4th c. T 430} With ^(near) one of the amphoras, bz. dipper, and bz. sieve, and the kylix. ^{Quint} - many arrow heads, other weapons, & coins. The head had been removed from above, through the ^{wooden} roof of the tomb.

5. Kurgan, T. Pp. 15-16. Contained ² also an early Chian (said to be same type as in G), and a bz. dipper. (No pictures of jar.)

10. Kurgan, N. Pp. 23-29. ^{inserted} 8 amphoras (a-h) found off the skeleton in its niche (drawing p. 25). With the skeleton, a black-gl. ^{red 1-5" 1"} kylix (K), small red-brown amphora (i), an of. ^{ca. 400} lekythos (m), etc. - see p. 28 for assembled photo.

Types of amphoras a-h:

a.) Pontic jar stamped on neck

b.) " " " " "

c.) Mendeian - early 4th (drawing)

d.) " (said to be same)

e.) Mendeian (said to be same as d.)

f.) Chian - early 4th (drawing)

g.) " (said to be same, under jar)

h.) Pontic "like a"; no stamp

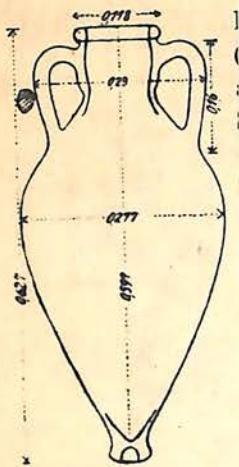


Abb. 9. 1Ga.

From 3 (1G).
See other side.

Ausgrabungen auf dem Gute Maritzky

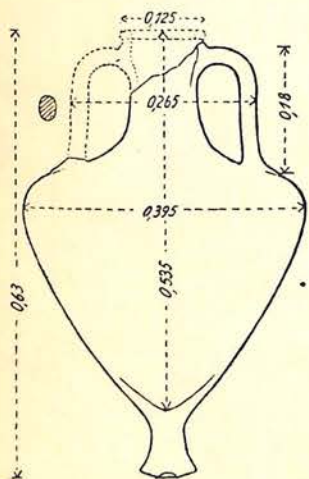


Abb. 28. 1N.

From 10 (1N), 2 of the amphoras
which stood inverted, facing burial off.
See other side of page.

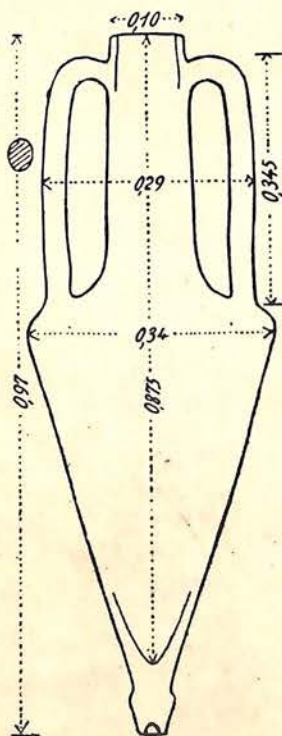
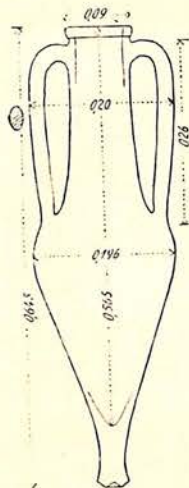
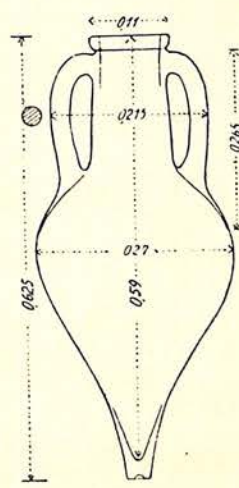


Abb. 30. 1Nf.

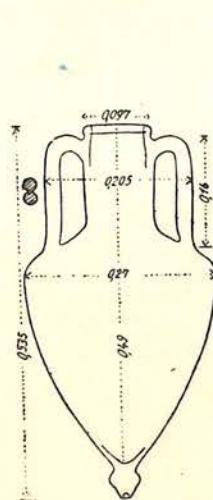


r

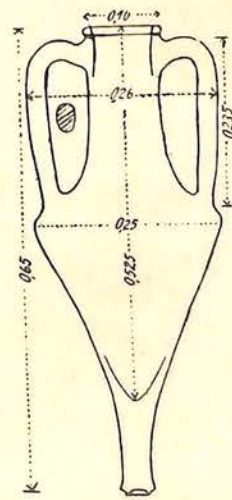


t

From 10 (1N), not with skeleton
but from SE part of hill. See opp.



1Pc.



Qa.

Abb. 34.

From 11 (1P) and 12 (1Q), two
separate, but of the same type, ^{low lid} found in same
See opposite.

(10. Kurgan, N) 9 in addition, more amples in the
SE part of the hill, 12-14:

- A.) Pontic? jar, no stamp (drawing)
- S.) Pontic jar, stamped on neck.
- T.) Lesbian (?) (drawing) [sent to early 5th.]
- U.) "

As for items not shown: note that Urge (d) is said to be just like (c), measurements look wrong. (Considerably taller and thinner.)

Date jar p. 103, "4th cent.", pres. for main burial.

11, 12 Kurgan, P, 19, two different tombs in same v. low hill.

P (pp. 29-30): a tomb with 2 skeletons, 1 which our head (c), an early Koan (?) jar, in profile like late 4th cent. Rhodian, but has double handles, while the other had a bl. gl. ^{ca 400 BC!} kylix (see p. 29, fig. 32) which may help to date it. Date jar p. 103 in summary, "4th - 3rd cent."

Q (p. 31): much disturbed, contained (a), a Pontic stamped on neck, and (b), a late 4th cent. myrtoon (see again p. 29, fig. 32). Date jar p. 103, 4th - 3rd cent.

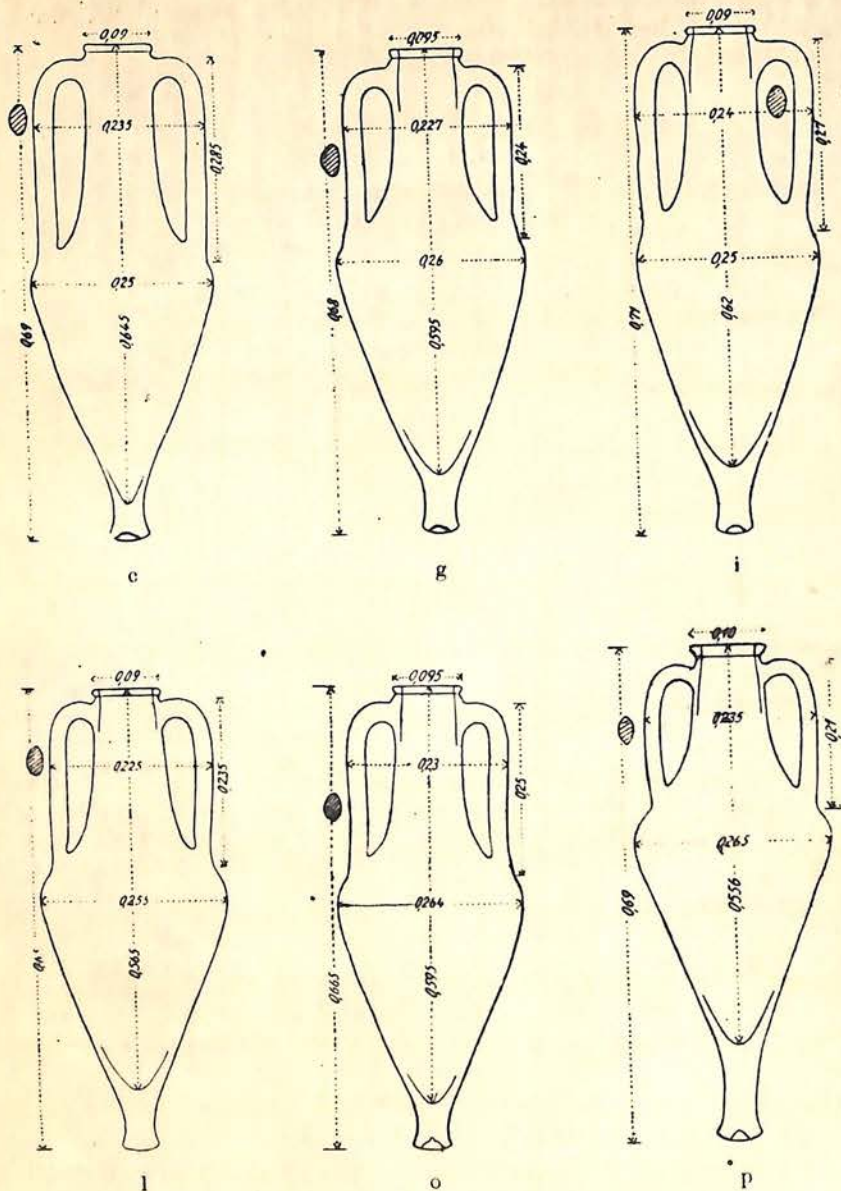


Abb. 41. X

From 6 (3X), the Pontic or their
 sides beside the neck, the Thasian (p.)
 at the foot of the skeleton. See opposite.

From 7 (45), see next page.

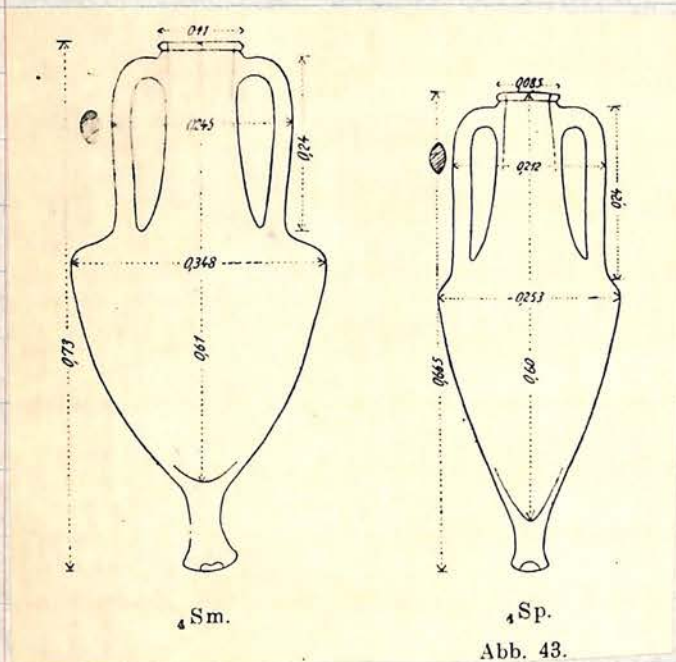
2. 24 (p. 32) Contained 2 ^{Pontic} amples with stamps
on neck. (Tars not illustrated, but referen given to
3 X c, fig. 41)

6. 3 X (pp. 34-37, and p. 38, fig. 41). 14 ^{Pontic?} amphoras
lying on their sides beside niches buried. Also ^{with skull} a red kylix
(p. 39, ^{only 4th} 3 X q.), and a kylix ~~to~~ (s) like 3 Df (fig. 45, p. 46)
[then look 4th and] (X) Most of the 14 amphoras are
stamped on necks. In addition, an amphora ^(Thasian?) (p) was
at the foot of the skeleton; see above for other pots with skeleton.
(X) Date given p. 105 in summary, 4th to 3rd cent.

7. 4S (sp. 37-41). 14 amphoras (a-n) beside
the burial niche. At foot of skeleton, another amphora (p). Also
near to skeleton, keyring (s) (see p. 52, fig. 54, 485). Bat
given p. 105, 46-3rd BC.
amphoras:

- a.) Pontic, st. on neck ΣΙΜΟΕΠΙ
ΕΤΥΦΑΝΘΕ "Lia 3 Xc"
- b.) Thurian? Desc. as Lia 3 Xp not straight.
- c.) Pontic, st. on neck ΣΤΑΞΙΧΟΡΟ
club
ΑΡΙΕΤΩΝΟΣ Lia (a)

(cont.)



From 7 (4 S), the Mendeau (m)
 brain to burial with many Pontic, the Pontic (p.)
 at foot of skeleton.

- d.) Pontic, st. on neck ΔΙΟΝΥ
ΥΣΙΟΥ Lih (a)
- e.) Pontic, st. on neck ΕΥΑΡΧΟ
ΜΟΔΟΣΣΕΩΣ P(Lih (a)
- f.) " name } Lih (a)
- g.) " }
- h.) " Lih, N. (Fig. 28)
- i.) " stamp on neck: ΕΥΑΡΧΟ
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ Lih (a)
- k.) " , st. on neck(?) , "remains" } Lih (a)
- l.) " remains of st. on neck. [shaded well on in 45]
- m.) Mandian? (drawing)
- n.) Pontic, st. on neck: ΕΤΑΣΙΧΟΟ
club } Lih (a)
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΣ
- o.) " , st. on neck
- p.) Pontic? (drawing)

10. 4 R (p. 42) 7 amples ^{or prop.} a - g, closed to neck

b.) Pontic, st. on neck (dim) Lih 3 x c.

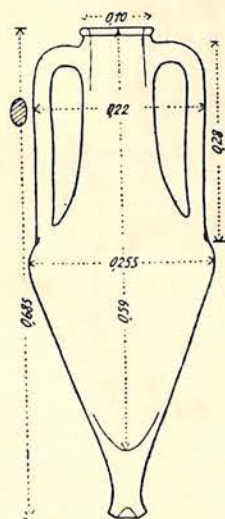
c.) "

d.) Thasian? (Lih 3 x p)

e.) Chian ^{only 45} (p. 27) Top missing

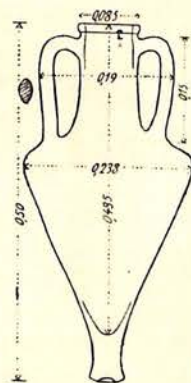
Date given, p. 105, "45 - 3rd B.C."

No fin ware.



3Bc.

From 12 (3B);
see opposite



3Gc.

Abb. 61.

From 21 (3G)
see opposite

12. $\frac{3}{B}$ (pp. 42 - 44) Finds about the skeleton includes:
- a.) small jug - see p. 39, ^{not immediately datable} ~~platt.~~ upper left
 - b.) amphora, Pontic, with traces of stamp (drawing of jar)
 - c.) kylix - like ^{1st & 4th} 45s (fig. 54) ^{See also Fig 52 stamp better 1st 1/4 45}
- Date in summary, ~~45-3rd B.C.~~ 45 - 3rd B.C.

80.61
 Note pp. 46-47 ^(of sorts) less content ^{Pontic} for a stamp ^{Geddes} Agropi
 but Agiosavros Wozzifavios. See Geddes p. 109 (6x).

21. $\frac{3}{G}$ (pp. 48-51) Finds about the skeleton includes:
- a.) bc. gl. fish plate - see p. 48, ^{45 cent. (no middle)} fig. 51 (profile)
 - b.) kantharos - like ^(last 1/4 4th) Ld (fig. 54, p. 52, lower left)
 - c.) amphora, Pontic?, not st. (drawing)
- Date in summary, p. 107, 3rd B.C.

22. $\frac{1}{L}$ (p. 51) Finds about the skeleton includes:
- a.) "Schale" No picture.
 - c.) amphora, Pontic, st. or wch. ΔΙΟΝΥ ^{like 2 Ha (no draw, 2 for) as over}
 - d.) kantharos - see p. 52, fig. 54, lower left ^{last 1/4 4th}
- Date in summary, p. 107, 3rd B.C.

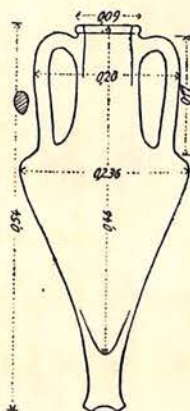
26. $\frac{3}{J}$ (p. 53) Finds about the skeleton includes:
- a.) amphora, Thasian? (= $\frac{3}{X}$ P, fig. 41) (no stamp)
 - b.) frag. of stamped kylix, palmettes (drawing, p. 49) ^{middle 4 cent. later}
- Date in summary, p. 107, 45 - 3rd B.C.



2 Ha.

From 34 (2H)

See opposite.



3 Ea.

From 37 (3E).

See opposite.

27. $2Y$ (p. 53) In this case, amphora (c), a Pontic stamped on neck ^{EYPT} ^{ΛΑΜΟ}, seems to have been in "schutt" over the skeleton, not part of the offerings.
Date in summary p. 107, 3rd BC.

34. $2H$ (p. 57) Finds about skeleton include
a. amphora, Pontic? (drawing)
b. bl. glass bangles - like 4GZ (fig. 42)
Date in summary, p. 109, 3rd BC

37. $3E$ (pp. 57-59) Two skeletons side by side.
Finds include:
{ a.) amphora, Pontic? (drawing) no stamp
b.) bangles, beside (a) - see p. 52, fig. 54 34 1/4 45
c.) no picture, seems to be an unguentarium
Date in summary, p. 109, - query.

40. $2S$ (pp. 59-64) Large tomb, but apparently only one burial. Finds include:

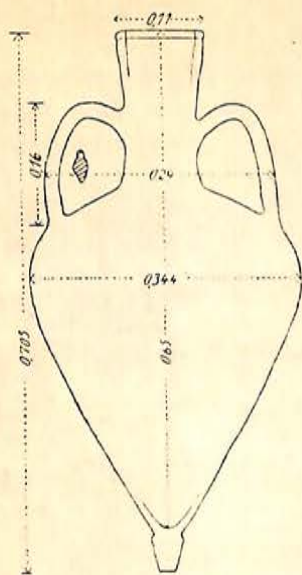
e.) "Pelike" (No ill.)

f.) Megarian bowl - see p. 60, fig. 62

g, h.) incense burner with cover " "

i.) "Topf" - see p. 63, lower left

k.) unguentarium - like 2Tg 7 p. 56, upper left Non-Alex (not dated) (21 BC)
implied by p. 56 200 BC

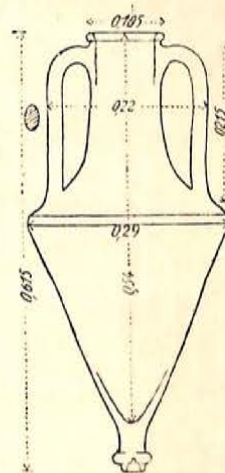


2 Sm.

From 40 (2 S)

Abb. 70. 2 Mo $\frac{1}{3}$

From 44 (2 M)



3 A.

Abb. 66

From 49 (3 N)



Abb. 73. 3 Ok

From 51
(3 O)

m.) amphora, high flaring rim (drawing)
 Date, in summary p. 109, 2nd BC.

44. 2M (pp. 64-65) Finds by skeleton, ^{adult} includes
 nothing ill. ~~stake~~ save (c), or miniature painted amphora
 (phot.) (There was also a mirror and a top.)
 Date in summary, p. 109, - 3rd - 2nd BC.

49. 3N (pp. 65-66) Finds by skeleton includes
 no pottery save amphora (a) (drawing).
 Date in summary, p. 109 - 2nd BC [?]

51. 3O (pp. 66-68) Skeletons of adult and
 2 children, of one of latter v. little left, together in smaller
 chamber. Finds include:

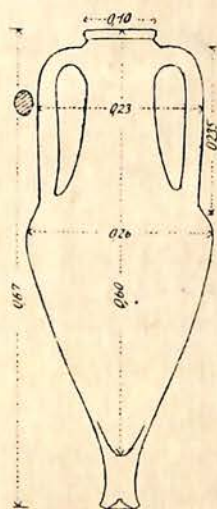
- b.) 2 bz coins, of which one is legible, Olbia (date not given)
- f.) bronzes "Mittel-La-Tène-fibel" (fig. 74)
- g.) unguentarium - see 2Jg (p. 56, fig. 57)
- i.) kantharos - p. 68, fig. 76 (unlabeled) (very)
- k.) amphora, miniature Rhodian (drawing), with double handles (2nd BC)
- m.) lamp (no picture)

Date in summary p. 111, 2nd BC.



h 5 1/2
Abb. 82. Q.

From 53 (39)



3 Sa.

From 55 (35)

pp. 68-72 (12)
 53. 3Q Includes an amphora but without
 picture or reference to parallel. Includes a Carynos
 (p. 73, plant) and see p. 73, assembled plants, for
 accompanying lamps and small pots. *large toward end of*
2nd BC
 Date, p. III, 2nd BC.

55. 56. 3S (pp. 72-75) An earlier Tomb
 (55) ^(w. 2 burials) disturbed by a later chamber Tomb (56) ^(with 2 burials)
 Due to earlier Tomb grave, finds include:
 a.) Pontic? amphora (drawing) (no st.) (by one scholar)
 b.) bz. coin of Olbia (ref. to Piche) (by the other "
 Date of 55 given p. III as IV - III BC

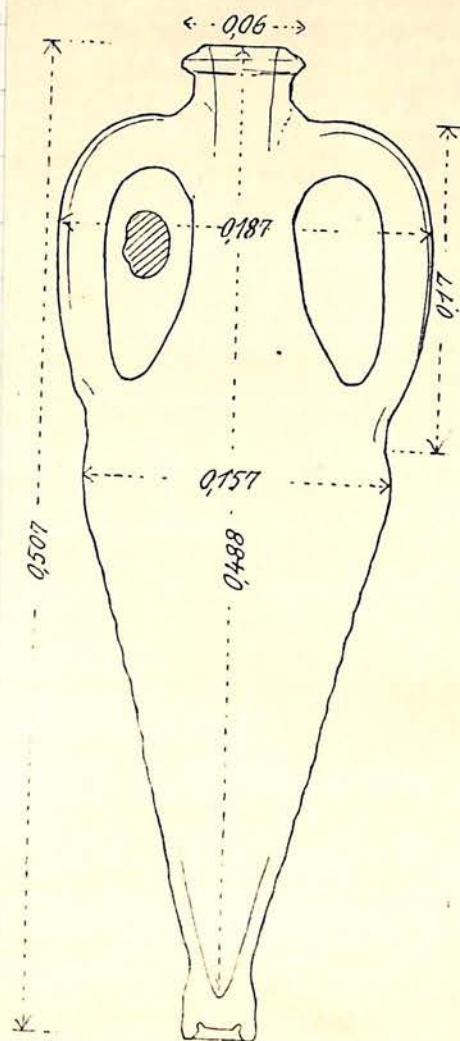
Due to later Tomb, finds include:

- g.) lamp - see p. 76, fig. 85 (plant.)
- h.) myrmentaria, like 2Tg, p. 56, fig. 57
- i.) amphora, minimam Rhodina, Ht. 0.47, diam.
 0.198, called like 3016 (no drawing of 350)

Date of 56 given p. III as 2nd BC.

~~Mondakum village~~

Note there is a
 feature also of
 - by mistake, did
 not get copied
 v. copper



23.17

Following report on Maritzyn estate, on p. 80
begins, by same author, "Ausgrabungen bei dem" Goroche
Nikolajewski, am Dnjepr, Gouv. Cherson."

12. ,M (pp. 90-92) Finds by the skeleton
includes:

- a.) amphora (plast. - drawing)
- b.) bowl - see p. 91, fig. 101
- c.) small jar " " " "

USSR: OLBIA

The deposit of amphioxus at Olbia
discovered in 1947

Where is this published as a group? i.e.
not just referred to.

Has not succeeded in getting a ^{listing} reference for
it in Brashinsky's 1965 article on Herakleion
fauna (part transl. by P. W. M., part by Wm. Garland)
It is taken up again & again

→ Transl. Garland p. 4 says it contained:

59 empty whole jars, of which
49 were Herakleion

9 Thasos

1 "avec un pied" "en forme de mandrin"

8 out of 9 Thasos were stamped:

Λαβρο	Τ
Δαμα	Θα
	Δα

→ Try vol 41: Knipowicz, Olbia Expédition,
КСИИМК, XXVII, 1949, p. 26

→ Check in Vinogradov list of deposits

Tomb at Olbia with Mass Find of Amphorae



Рис. 13. Амфоры, найденные в ольвийском погребе.

По свидетельству Геродота, и каллипиды, и жившие за ними алазоны, и скифы-пахари возделывали хлеб. Вероятно, от этих-то племен и получали ольвиополиты главную часть того зернового хлеба, который был необходим для пропитания самих горожан и для вывоза в собственно Грецию. Хлебный экспорт из Ольвии, несомненно, существовал в довольно значительных размерах уже в начале V в. до н. э.

Кроме хлеба, ольвийские купцы могли вывозить из Северного Причерноморья в города Эгейского бассейна скот, кожи, пушнину, соленую рыбу, рабов. Большинство этих товаров давало население окружающих Ольвию степей в обмен на изделия собственного ольвийского производства или на привезенные из Греции товары.

В Ольвию, так же как и в другие греческие города Причерноморья, ввозились из материковой Греции, с островов Эгейского моря или с побережий Малой Азии различные товары: керамические изделия — посуда, черепица, глиняные статуэтки-терракоты, металлические

in which are placed in rows several tens of amphorae from Herakleia and Thurios, dated in 4th cent. B.C. " ~~Amphorae~~ So picture is probably in that book too. But not necessarily an excavation by Gaidukovich?

Still, he should know if the ^{Thasian} amphorae are stamped, and what is the stamp.

The attachment is taken from Shelov, Die Antike Welt im Nördlichen Schwarzmeerraum, Moscow, 1956. (After German Institute, the transl. of the title is this one.)

The same picture is reproduced in Canard, p. 382, fig. 74. On p. 381 he says Gaidukovich has recently published [Ancient Cities of the North Black Sea Area

- or some such -

Moscow, 1955.] The

picture of a grave excavated at Olbia,

OLBIA

ASCS library
no. XM 002

Bulletin of the Archaeological Commission for 1913-1915
Petrograd 1918, pp. 1-51, excavations in OLBIA
p. 28, figs. 18-21, drawings (small scale) of amphora
in tombs

p. 33, fig. 34, plan of 19 jars in a tomb (?)
(late 5th - 4th cent.?)

p. 38, fig. 47, amphora (late 6th century?)
in the earth

p. 39, fig. 47, amphora in tomb with many
small pots (cylinders etc.)

No mention of stamps or published in this vol.
Have not translated text.

8 April 47

USS R. 1

OL 1317

27

See Henry Field, "Excavations at Olbia, Crimea" [*This information was received through Vokes in January 1941] in Antiquity no. 81, March 1947, pp. 42-45, which gives a general review of work in Olbia, and its history. Brief ~~illuminating~~ article, useful as a survey.

Look up some time the Pazyryk burial mound in the Altai found in 1927. 4th-3rd cents. B.C. Connection w. Greco-Scythian work. (mentioned in this article, but no ref. S.)

«ΤΑ ΝΕΑ» ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ, 30 Αυγούστου 1957

ΥΠΟΒΡΥΧΙΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΗ

ΤΟΣΟΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΝ. ΟΣΟ

Δύται εξερευνούν τόν βυθόν εἰς τὰς ἀκτάς τοῦ Εὐξείνου δι' ἀρχαίας ἑλληνικάς πόλεις

Σημαντικός

ΑΝΕΣΥΡΘΗΣΑΝ ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΑΜΦΟΡΕΙΣ

ΜΟΣΧΑ, Αὐγουστος. Ἰδιαιτέρα ὑπηρεσία. — Μία σοβιετική ἀρχαιολογική ἀποστολή διεξάγει ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς Αὐγούστου ὑποβρύχιες ἀρχαιολογικὲς ἐρευνες στὶς θόρειες ἀκτὲς τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου, γιὰ τὴν ἀνακάλυψι ἀρχαίων ἑλληνικῶν πόλεων καὶ μνημείων, ποὺ εὕρισκονται κάτω ἀπὸ τὴ θάλασσα.

Ὅπως ἀναφέρουν οἱ Σοβιετικοὶ ἀρχαιολόγοι, τὰ ἀρχαία αὐτὰ μνημεῖα, σκεπασμένα ἀπὸ τὴν ἰλὺ τῆς θαλάσσης, διατηροῦνται σὲ πολὺ πῖο καλὴτερη κατάστασι, παρὰ ἐὰν παρέμειναν στὴν ξηρὰ. Γι' αὐτὸ καὶ πιστεύεται ὅτι οἱ ὑποβρύχιες αὐτὲς ἀρχαιολογικὲς ἐρευνες πρόκειται νὰ φέρουν εἰς φῶς πολὺ σπουδαῖα ἀρχαιολογικὰ εὐρήματα.

Οἱ θόρειες ἀκτὲς τοῦ Εὐξείνου καὶ τὰ παράλια τῆς Κριμαίας, ὅπου ἤκμαζαν κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαιότητα εὐμεγερούς ἑλληνικὲς πόλεις, κρύβουν ἐξ ἄλλου ζηλότυπα στὸ βυθὸ τους πολλὰ ἀρχαία πλοῖα, ποὺ οἱ ἀρχαιολόγοι προσπαθοῦν τώρα νὰ τὰ ἀνασφύρουν. Εἶναι ἐπίσης γνωστὸ, ὅτι μὲ τῆς καθιζήσεις ποὺ ὑπέστησαν μὲ τὴν πάροδο τοῦ χρόνου οἱ ἀκτὲς αὐτὲς, σκεπάζθηκαν ἀπὸ τὴ θάλασσα πολλὲς παράλιες ἀρχαῖες ἑλληνικὲς πόλεις τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου, ποὺ τώρα εὕρισκονται στὸ βυθό.

Γιὰ τὴν ἐπιτυχία τῶν ὑποβρυχίων αὐτῶν ἐρευνῶν ἐξοπλισθῆσαν ἀπὸ τοὺς ἀρχαιολόγους εἰδικοί δύτες, ποὺ πολὺ γρήγορα θὰ ἀποκτήσουν καὶ τὴν ἀπαιτούμενη πρακτικὴ πεῖρα

γιὰ νὰ ἀνταποκριθῶν καλύτερα στὶς μεγάλες ὑποχρεώσεις καὶ θὰ καθήκοντα ποὺ ἀνέλαβαν. Οἱ ἐργασίες ἀρχίσαν στὴν περιοχὴ Τσαμάν, ὅπου κατὰ τοὺς ἀρχαιολόγους εἶναι βυθισμένη μίᾳ ἀρχαία ἑλληνικὴ πόλις. Ἦδη ἀπὸ τῆς ἐξερευνήσεως τοῦ βυθοῦ διεπιστώθη ὅτι οἱ προβλέψεις τῶν ἀρχαιολόγων βῆκαν ἀληθινές. Οἱ δύτες ἀνεκάλυψαν καὶ καθώρισαν ἐπακριβῶς τὰ ὅρια καὶ τὴν ἔκτασι τῆς ἀρχαίας αὐτῆς πόλεως καὶ τώρα πρόκειται νὰ ἀρχίσουν τὴν ἐξερεύνησι καὶ τὴν ἀποκάλυψι τῶν κτιρίων καὶ μνημείων τῆς.

Στὴν πορεία τῆς προετοιμασίας τῆς ἐργασίας αὐτῆς ἀνεσφύρθησαν ἀπὸ τὸν βυθὸ πολλὰ ἀρχαιολογικὰ εὐρήματα, ποὺ μαρτυροῦν ὅτι ἡ πλήρης ἀποκάλυψις τῆς βυθισμένης αὐτῆς πόλεως θὰ παρουσιάσῃ ἐξαιρετικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον γιὰ τοὺς ἀρχαιολόγους ἀπὸ τὴν ἀποψὶ τῆς ἱστορίας καὶ τῆς ζωῆς τῶν ἀρχαίων ἑλληνικῶν ἀποικίων τοῦ Εὐξείνου Πόντου καὶ τῶν σχέσεών τους μὲ τῆς μητροπόλεις.

Μεταξὺ τῶν πρώτων αὐτῶν εὐρημάτων, ποὺ ἀνεσφύρθησαν ἀπὸ τὸν βυθό, εἶναι καὶ ἓνας ἀμφορεὺς τοῦ 5ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος, κατασκευασμένος στὴ Θάσο. Αὐτὸς εἶναι διατηρημένος σὲ ἀρίστη κατάστασι καὶ εἶναι διακοσμημένος μὲ μίᾳ κεφαλῇ Μεδουσας. Ἐπίσης ἀνεσφύρθη καὶ ὁ λαίμμος ἐνὸς ἄλλου ἀμφορέως τοῦ 4ου π. Χ. αἰῶνος ποὺ προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἑλληνικὴν πόλιν Ἡράκλειον.

ΑΥΤΟΚΙΝΗΤΑ. - ΖΗΤΗΣΕΙΣ. - ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ

Κ.Λ.Π.

λίαν πεπειραμέ-
εις, ζητεί εργα-
9—2. 2472

τελ Ρεκόν άνεκ-
Τηλ. 71-077.
2012

τον Σιτροέν έ-
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2022

ς χρήσεως πετρέ-
τασει, πωλείται
Τηλέφ. 30.334.
2167

νταρ Βάνκουρντ
τιμήν και άρι-
28.081. 2013

ν (σπόρ) εις ά-
ούνται εις εξαι-
κολ. πληρωμής.
2167

Γερμανικά Β.
ελ. εις άρίστην
τιμάς και εύκολ.
ά όλων των γερ
καινούργη και
εις την Εκθε-
ΗΛ. ΣΚΛΕΝ-
116, Πλατ. 2050

αυτοκίνητα προς
ρον. Πληρ. Κλει-
Κάνιγγος. Τη-
2120

τελ Όλύμπια έν
νούργη έλαστικά
Πληρ. 23.318.
2046

α Φιάτ 1.400

ΖΗΤΟΥΝ ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΥΣ

ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ζητείται υπό οικογενείας
3 άτόμων. Διά μίαν πρόθυμη κοπέλλα
μισθός ικανοποιητικός. Πληροφ. τηλέφ.
25-879 ώρες εργασίμες. 2520

ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ κυρία ή δεσποινίς άνεξάρ-
τητος όπως ανάλαβη το νοικοκυριο του
σπιτικού μου ή την περιποίησιν ενός ή-
λικιωμένου άτόμου. Όδός Βασιλικής 3,
Καλλιθέα, άνω πάτωμα, παρ. Λυκούρ-
γου 71 (παρά τον Ε.Η.Σ.), ώραι 7—8
και 3—6. 2207

ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ έγγραμματος κοπέλλα, γνω-
ρίζουσα καλώς οίκοκυρικήν δι' όλιγομελή
οικογενείαν. Συστάσεις απαραίτητοι, Τη-
λεφωνήσατε 610.785. 2439

ΖΗΤΟΥΝΤΑΙ 1) προϊσταμένη άδελφή
(τριετούς φοιτήσεως) 2) πεπειραμένη
άδελφή-νοσοκόμοι δια κλινικήν, Τηλέφ.
41.720. 2434

ΖΗΤΟΥΝΤΑΙ εργάτρια βοηθητικά ά-
πό 15—16 ετών εις τό επί της οδού Π.
Σκουζέ 3 γαντοποιείον Δ. Τσενόγλου.
2551

ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ δεσποινίς ή κυρία τελειό-
φοιτος Έμπορικής Σχολής. Ά)φοί Άν-
τωνόπουλοι—Βερανζέρου 13. 2460

ΖΗΤΕΙΤΑΙ δεσποινίς 18 — 20 ετών,
εύπαρουσίαστος έχουσα προύπηρεσίαν εις
κατάστημα πωλήσεων υποδημάτων. Έ-
πισήν ζητείται μικρός 14—16 ετών δια
μικροεργασίας. Απαραίτητοι συστάσεις.
Πληροφορία 10—12 π. μ. κατάστημα
ΣΙΜΙ Σταδίου 42. 2505

ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΣ ζητείται νέος και δρα-
στηριος δι' εξωτερικήν εργασίαν Γρα-
φείου. Απαραίτητως έγγύσις 15.000
δραχ. εις μετρητά. Μισθός ικανοποιητι-
κός. Ήραι εργασίας 9—1. Πληροφ.
«ΕΞΠΡΕΣ» Καραγεώργη Σερβίας 8Α
Σύνταγμα. 2161

ΥΠΑΛΛΗΛΟΣ ζητείται δια πραινήν έ-
ξωτερικήν εργασίαν γραφείου, διαθετώ
έγγύσιν 50.000 δραχ. εις μετρητά. Διά

ΖΗΤΟΥΝ ΕΡΓΑ

ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΣ πεπειραμέ-
προύπηρεσίαν, και πτυχί-
Ο.Ε.Ε. γνώστης φορολογί-
ΙΚΑ, διαθέτων ώρας έ-
τήρησιν λογιστικών διδ-
κατηγοριών. Συστάσεις
τηλέφ. 58.744.

ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΣ 20ετούς τ
φορολογικών, άγγλικής
τικών, ΙΚΑ, Νομών περ
και Π.Ε. αναλαμβάνει
επίθεσιν και τηρησιν
όλιων πάσης κατηγορία
δρων τας πραινάς ώρας
την ήμεραν. Τηλ. 810-5

ΔΕΣΠΟΙΝΙΣ ετών 21
μνάσιου και Μονοταξί-
στών, γνωρίζουσα την
λιγράφος, όρθογράφος,
όλιγην γραφομηχανήν,
θέσιν γραφείου, βοηθού
μία πωλητορίας κλπ.
58-998 από 9—12 π.μ.

ΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΣ άπόφοιτος
πορικής με πλουσίαν λο-
πορικήν πείραν, ζητεί
παρά σοβαρά επιχειρήσε-
μερίδα «Τά Νέα» δια Β

ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΟΣ άλληλο-
κής και Άγγλικής γλώσ-
ριστής της Ιταλικής
γνωρίζων και λογιστικά,
άπασχόλησιν, διαθέτων
μέραν ή και ώρες μόνον
ώρες 10—12 π.μ. και 6

ΝΕΟΣ, υπηρετήσας ει-
εργαζόμενος, ζητεί να έρ-
θώς εις γραφικήν ή κα-
εργασίαν κατά τας νυκτά-
τάς 8 μ.μ. Τηλεφωνή-
Χριστοδούλου.

ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΣ τεχνί-
εις όλα τα μηχανήματα
(έξουσης άφίξης κλπ.)

29a

Πῶς ὁ Εὐξείνιος θὰ πλουτίσῃ τὴν Κασπίαν.

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ 59

ΜΟΣΧΑ, Φεβρουάριος

Ὁ Μοσχοδίτης μηχανικός Μπερνάρ Καζίνσκυ, συντάκτης σχεδίου καταπολεμήσεως τῆς ἀποξηράνσεως τῆς Κασπίας καὶ τῶν ξηρῶν ἀνέμων ποῦ προκαλοῦν μεγάλην ξηρασίαν εἰς εὐρείαν περιοχὴν τοῦ λεκανοπεδίου τοῦ Κάτω Βόλγα, ἐπρότεινεν νὰ διοχετευθοῦν ὕδατα τῆς Μαύρης Θαλάσσης εἰς τὴν Κασπίαν.

Ἡ πῶσις τῆς στάθμης τῆς Κασπίας σύμφωνα με τὰ δεδομένα μακρῶν παρατηρήσεων θὰ ἐξακολουθήσῃ καὶ ἐντός 10—11 ἐτῶν ἢ στάθμη αὐτὴ θὰ ὑποχωρήσῃ πιθανῶς κατὰ 1,5—2μ ἀκρόμῃ. Συνεπεία τούτου εἶναι δυνατόν νὰ ἀπειληθοῦν ἡ ναυσιπλοΐα καὶ ἡ ἀλιεία.

Διὰ τὴν ἀποκατάστασιν τῆς στάθμης τῆς Κασπίας, ὁ Μοσχοδίτης οὗτος μηχανικός προτείνει τὴν διάνοξιν διώρυγος φυσικῆς ροῆς μήκους 900 χιλιομέτρων, ποῦ θὰ συνέδεε τὴν Μαύρην Θάλασσαν (πλησίον τοῦ πορθμοῦ τοῦ Κέρτς) μετὰ τὴν Κασπίαν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως Μαχάτς Καλά, πρωτεύουσας τοῦ Νταγκεστάν. Σύμφωνα με τὸν υπολογισμόν τοῦ Μπ. Καζίνσκυ, ἡ διώρυξ αὐτὴ θὰ ἠδύνατο νὰ διανοιχθῇ διὰ τῶν συγχρόνων μηχανῶν ἐντός διετίας. Ἡ κοίτη τῆς μπορεῖ νὰ διέλθῃ διὰ τοῦ βαθυπεδίου Κουμά-Μανίτς, ποῦ εὐρίσκεται ἐλαφρῶς ὑψηλότερον τῆς ἐπιφανείας τῆς θαλάσσης.

Κατ' ἔτος θὰ διοχετεύωνται διὰ τῆς διώρυγος ἀπὸ τὴν Μαύρην Θάλασσαν εἰς τὴν Κασπίαν 62,5 ἑκατομμύρια κ. μ. ὕδατος. Ἡ διαφορὰ στάθμης τῶν δύο θαλασσῶν ἐξ 28μ ἠμπορεῖ νὰ χρησιμοποιηθῇ διὰ τὴν κατασκευὴν ἐπὶ τῆς διώρυγος ὑδροηλεκτρικοῦ ἐργοστασίου 450.000 κιλοβάτ.

Ἐὰν τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ μηχανικοῦ Καζίνσκυ πραγματοποιηθῇ θὰ ἦτο δυνατόν νὰ χρησιμοποιηθοῦν τὰ ὕδατα τῶν ποταμῶν ποῦ ἐκβάλλουν εἰς τὴν Κασπίαν διὰ τὴν ἀρδευσιν τῶν πλέον ἀνύδρων περιοχῶν τῆς Σοβιετικῆς Ἐνώσεως.

Ὁ Καζίνσκυ, προτείνει ταυτοχρόνως τὴν δημιουργίαν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐδαφικῆς περιοχῆς ποῦ χωρίζει τὴν Κασπίαν ἀπὸ τὴν Ἀράλην, ἀλύσεως μικρῶν διωρύγων καὶ τεχνητῶν λιμνῶν. Θεωρεῖται ὅτι εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν αὐτὴν λαμβάνουν γένεσιν οἱ ἀνεμοὶ ποῦ προκαλοῦν τὴν ξηρασίαν εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τοῦ Βόλγα. Κατὰ τὸν μηχανικόν Καζίνσκυ αἱ τεχνηταὶ λίμναι συνολικῆς ἐπιφανείας 60 ἑκατομμυρίων τ. χιλιομέτρων θὰ μετατρέπουν τὸν θερμὸν ἀνεμὸν τῆς Ἀνατολῆς εἰς χλιαρόν καὶ ὑγρὸν προτοῦ φθάσῃ εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν τοῦ Βόλγα καὶ τὴν Νότιον Οὐκρανίαν. Τὸ φαινόμενον αὐτὸ ποῦ παρατηρεῖται εἰς τὴν φύσιν ὥθησεν τὸν μηχανικόν αὐτόν εἰς τὴν σύλληψιν τοῦ σχεδίου τούτου. Ὁ λίβας Σιρόκος ποῦ φυσᾷ ἀπὸ τὰς ἀφρικανικὰς ἐρήμους κορένεται ἀπὸ τὴν ἐξάτμισιν τῆς Μεσογείου καὶ μετατρέπεται πλησίον τῶν ἀκτῶν τῆς Σικελίας εἰς χλιαρόν καὶ ὑγρὸν ἀνεμὸν. Τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ Καζίνσκυ θὰ ἐξετασθῇ εἰς διάσκεψιν διὰ τὰ προβλήματα τῆς Κασπίας, ποῦ θὰ συνέλθῃ ἐντός ὀλίγων ἑβδομάδων εἰς τὸν Οἶκον τῶν Ἐπιστημόνων τῆς Μόσχας.

Κύριε Διευθυντα,

Παρακαλοῦμεν, ὅπως δημοσιεύσῃ εἰς τὴν ἔγκριτον ἔφημερίδα ὑμῶν τὴ παροῦσαν ὡς ἀπάντησιν ἀναγραφέντων εἰς ὠρισμένας ἔφημερίδας.

Ἡ συγκοινωνία Ἀθηνῶν—Ἀνω Γλυφάδας παλαιότερον διεξήγετο διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου Καραπάνου, ἀργότερον διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου Βουλιαγμένης καὶ τελευταίως διὰ τῆς περιμετρικῆς γραμμῆς τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἀγίου Νικολάου. Ἡ τοιαύτη διαδρομή, ἐξυπηρετοῦσα τὴν περιοχὴν Ἀγίου Νικολάου — Πεύκου, οὐδαμῶς ἐξυπηρετεῖ τὰς περιοχὰς Καραπάνου — Ἄλσους — Βοσπόρου ὡς καὶ τὴν Κεντρικὴν Πλατεῖαν Γλυφάδας. Ἐντεῦθεν ὁρμώμενοι ἀπηυθύνθημεν πρὸς πάντα ἀρμόδιον καὶ κατόπιν ἐνδελεχοῦς μελέτης τοῦ ὅλου θεματος ἀπεφασίσθη ἡ μεταβολὴ τῶν δρομολογίων διὰ τῆς ἐναλλάξ δρομολογήσεως ἐνὸς λεωφορείου διὰ τῆς ὁδοῦ Ἀγίου Νικολάου καὶ ἐνὸς διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου Καραπάνου πρὸς κεντρικὴν πλατεῖαν Γλυφάδας καὶ τάνάπαλιν. Ἡ τοιαύτη λύσις, ὡς εἶναι εὐνόητον, ἐπιτρέπουσα τὴν πλήρη ἀνάπτυξιν καὶ ἐξυπρέτησιν ὅλων τῶν περιοχῶν τοῦ προαστίου μας, ἐχαροποίησε πάντα ἀμερόληπτον κάτοικον ὁλοκλήρου τῆς πόλεώς μας καὶ πολὺ περισσότερον τοὺς κατοίκους τῶν περιοχῶν μας, οἵτινες ἀληθῶς ἐδοκιμάζοντο καὶ ἐταλαιπώροντο μέχρι τοῦδε ὅχι δι' ἀπλὴν ὀλιγόλεπτον καθυστέρησιν εἰς τὰς στάσεις, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς παντελοῦς ἐλλείψεως συγκοινωνιακοῦ μέσου πρὸς μετὰθασιν εἰς τὰς ἐργασίας των.

Διὰ ταῦτα οἱ κάτοικοι, ἀπεφάσισαν εἰς συγκέντρωσιν των καὶ ἀπέστειλαν εὐχαριστήριον ψήφισμα πρὸς τὸν ὑπουργὸν κ. Θ. Κονίτσαν, τοὺς ἀρμοδίους τοῦ ὑπουργείου Συγκοινωνιῶν, Ο. Ε. Α. Σ., 6ον ΚΤΕΛ Ἀθηνῶν, ὡς καὶ πάντα ἀρμόδιον συμβαλόντα εἰς τὴν ὡς ἄνω λύσιν. Σημειώσατε, ὅτι ἡ τοιαύτη λύσις ἐδόθη κατόπιν συμφώνου γνώμης: 1) Τοῦ ὑπουργοῦ κ. Θ. Κονίτσα, 2) τῶν ἀρμοδίων τοῦ ὑπουργείου Συγκοινωνιῶν, 3) τοῦ Ο. Ε. Α. Σ., 4) τοῦ Δ. Σ. τοῦ 6ου ΚΤΕΛ Ἀθηνῶν, 5) τοῦ κ. Νομάρχου Ἀττικῆς, 6) τοῦ Δημοτικοῦ Συμβουλίου Γλυφάδας, ἐνδιαφερομένου διὰ τὴν συμμετρον ἀνάπτυξιν ὅλων τῶν περιοχῶν τῆς πόλεώς μας καὶ 7) δεκάδος καὶ πλέον συλλόγων, ὁργανώσεων ἢ ἰδρυμάτων Γλυφάδας. Ὅθεν, ὡς ἀντιλαμβάνεσθε ἢ ὡς ἄνω δικαία λύσις ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ παραγόντων δυναμένων, ὡς ἐκ τῆς θέσεώς των, νὰ ἔχουν βαρύνουσαν γνώμην ἐπὶ τοῦ θεματος. Συνεπῶς ἡ ἀποφῆς τῶν ἐν λόγῳ ἐπιστολογράφων, καθ' οἱ κάτοικοι Κεντρικῆς Πλατείας Γλυφάδας δῆθεν διαμαρτύρονται δὲν εὐσταθῇ, γνωστοῦ ὄντος ὅτι οἱ ἐπιβάται τῆς Κεντρικῆς Πλατείας, ἐπιβιβαζόμενοι τοῦ λεωφορείου, φθάνουν διὰ τῆς Καραπάνου εἰς Ἀθήνας κατὰ 15 λεπτὰ ἐνωρίτερον ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ἄλλην διαδρομὴν. Ἀληθῶς, εἶναι νὰ ἐκπλήσsetαι κανεὶς: διατὶ ἄραγε οἱ κάτοικοι Κεντρικῆς Πλατείας θὰ ἐπεθύμουν δῆθεν τὴν διὰ τοῦ Ἀγίου Νικολάου διαδρομὴν; Διὰ νὰ καθυστεροῦν ἐπὶ 15 λεπτὰ ἢ διὰ ν' ἀπολαμβάνουν τὰ ἀξιοθέατα τῆς τουριστικῆς διαδρομῆς τοῦ Ὑμηττοῦ, τὴν ὁποῖαν οἱ ἐπιβάται, λίαν ποσφυῶς, ὀνομάζουν «Γύρον τῆς Ἑλλάδος»;

Μετὰ τιμῆς

Τὸ Διοικητικὸν Συμβούλιον τοῦ Ἐξωραϊστικοῦ Συλλόγου Γλυφάδας «Ἅγιος Δημήτριος» τέως «Ἀγ. Ἀνάργυροι» Γ. Σωτηριάδης, Σ. Ἀλιβιζῆτος, Ἀρ. Σκλαβοῦνος, Β. Σταυράκης, Ἐλ. Ζουρούδη, Σ. Μῶρος, Ν. Ράπτης, Γεωργακόπουλος.

Ἀρχαία ἑλληνικὴ
πόλις εἰς ρωσικὴν
χερσόνησον

30a

ΤΟΥ 3ου ΑΙΩΝΟΣ π.Χ.

ΚΡΑΣΝΟΝΤΑΡ, 3. (Τάξ).— Εἰς τὴν
χερσόνησον Ταμὰν ἀνεκαλύφθη δι' ἀνασκα-
φῶν ὑπὸ τὴν θάλασσαν ἡ ἀρχαία ἑλληνικὴ
πόλις Φαναγόρια. Εἰς τὴν περιοχὴν ὅπου
εὕρισκετο ἡ πόλις ἀνεκαλύφθησαν λείψανα
οἰκιῶν, αἱ ὁποῖαι κατεσκευάσθησαν τὸν 3ον
αἰῶνα π.Χ. Εἰς βάθος ἑπτὰ μέτρων εὐρέθη,
καλῶς διατηρημένον τμήμα δημοσίου κτι-
ρίου, καὶ ἓνα ἀρχαῖον φρέαρ. Ἀνεκαλύφθη-
σαν ἐπίσης πολλοὶ πηλῖνοι ἀμφορεῖς μὲ
παραστάσεις διαφόρων πόλεων τῆς Ἑλ-
λάδος καθὼς καὶ ἀρχαῖα νομίσματα.

ΕΛΕΥΘ. 4. Τ.Χ. 59

306



from
Jenny School

SKorpil: Inscriptions céramiques acquises pour le musée de Kertschen
1901 et 1902. Bulletin de la Commission Impériale Archéologique 1904

11^{ème} livraison

Filed:

Knidian p. 140-143 n° 608-624

Parian p. 143, n° 625a-c

Rhodian* p. 143-4, n° 626, 627, 629; p. 147, 655; p. 148, 664; p. 158, 735

Coan p. 146, 640-641

p. 147, 649, 651, 653, 656; p. 148, 658, 662

Unknown p. 148, 663

Chian p. 146, 644

Thasian pp. 128-140 (pages reproduced in single copy, "facsimiles"
applied to phot. cards)

* pp. 88-122

The Rhodian section of the article has not been filed,
only some early Rhodians listed among the unknown.

The article contains also section on AS TUV. stamps
(pp. 19-87), which has not been filed.

Thasian no. 607

no. 555

53 numbered items
+ 20 subnumbers in addition
73 stamped fragments
- 1 (no 566) not there

Of them,

No. 555

44 44

11

Only 555

44 44

44 44

44 44

44 44

244 444

39

Later

44 44

44 44

44 44

44 44

22

12

2-2-23 (adding info.)

2-2-23 14

55 55 55

69

69

Mr. Pavlovitch at the School
helps me with a little translation

(Sketch 1904)

Finding place:

p. 19 ^{note} (Part 1). Most of the found in Mount
Mithras in Bush, part in Tauranga, other
Yeni Kale, & other places, spread over both coasts
of the isthmus of Bush. I have not suggested
the sites of the inscriptions because it was difficult to
depend on the credibility of the persons who brought
them to the museum besides other shreds.
[B. e. applies not for excavations]

P. 143 626 EPIC is attempt to read main stamp
of the one of which ²⁰⁸ EDE is seen at.

Tomb group with Aristomenes jar

Panticapaeum 32.01

Dubois de Menthérens Voyage autour du Caucase

p. ~~143~~ 143-4 account of tomb containing Thracian
amphora with stamp of Arden Herakles.

Acas IV coin Pl. VII figs. 8-9 show amphora
and stamp (Oa/cwv/Ap.cwv/pe Δαμ[ar])

Same, same plate fig. 6, Olythian w. lion

Same, Pl. IX, figs. 1, 2, 4, 5 are all from
the same tomb

Same, Pl. XIX, fig. 2, shows plan and section
of tomb.

* HT 26 paces .66
W 12 paces

HT. of Pl. IX, 1 is $4\frac{3}{4}$ paces by scale
" " " 2 " $3\frac{1}{4}$ " " "

HT. of Pl. VII, 6 .078

For this Olythian, etc.,
P. Olythian, Vases, Pl. 147

Habib
Uzun un Meidias

Winkelmannsprogen Cyprus

(copy)

Pl. 189

1040 (or 1050) close to
1042 Pl. 189, 5 (Antikler)

420.45
116
304.15

204
24
130
5/2
650

4.75
2.52
950
2375
950
119700
a. 1200

Parallels for vases in touch with Aristomenes jar: (same on other side of page)

The fawn -

Musee Czartoryski

Y. CVA Goluchow, Pl. 41, 9

(ashess w. pattern - fawn "style Tardieu"
"Beagly p. 20")
(Beagly)

CVA Oxford III 1 Pl. 40, 20 2 fawns enclosed
similar long (on egg) pattern underneath.
"late 5th cent." p. 32

→ similar type & fawn design -

CVA Gallatin Coll., Pl. 60, 4
(pattern)

dated late fifth or early 4th

(CVA Oxford III, Pl. LXIII, 9 (fawn lying,
no ornament underneath. p. 116 "late 5th
early 4th")

Net-work design -

CVA Bonn, I, Pl. 40, 8-9 (at p. 48)

(Similar to ours but seem to be
done with less care. called 4th cent.)

7 NK 3840
out, L249
SA

Langley, quid. Van Wagonburg

CVA Oxford III 1 40 vs. 9 ("4th cent."
Beagly; very small report.)

Clara Rhodos III, 162, fig. 154, 1

Stoddard, in Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature
 Second Series IV (1852), pp. 188. "On Lettered Vase-
 Stamps from Greek Cities of the Mediterranean and
 Euxine Seas"

p. 37 m. 40
 Tenedos m. 20
 (drawing)

Θασιω
 κορυμφορία
 Φελεω[ν]

handle found at Athens

p. 39, 41

Θασι
 fish or dolphin
 'Απέταυ

on handle of "a small
 unvarnished diota, or
 wine jar, one of four which
 went against the wall in
 the famous tunnels of
 Koulota. . ."

6.05.45
 B. Seagull letter in
 original (Schaffel)
 dates this second
 part of handle 360

p. 40, m. 42



"upon the neck of a diota
 which lay across the foot
 of a family grave opened
 at Kertch, in 1834,
 M. Dubois being present"

p. 65 3 more from Athens reported by Mrs. Finlay
 only one retains name of magistrate:

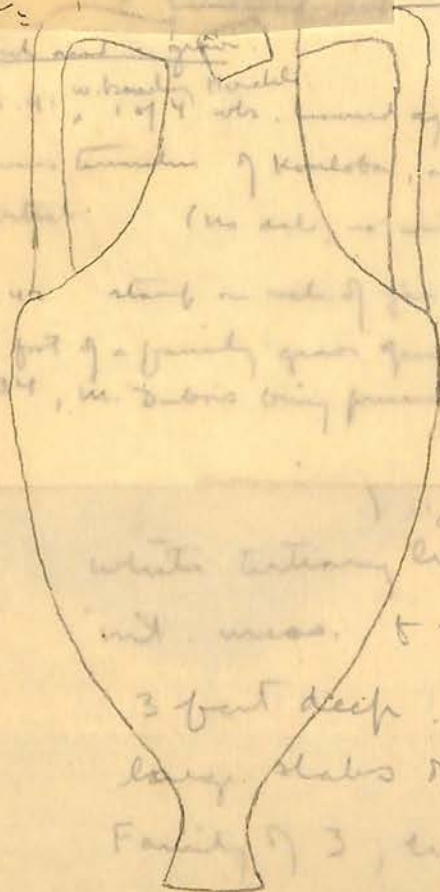
ΘΑΞΙΣΤΗΝ

ΛΑΚΡΟΣ

"Square seal, and must have
 had some device between"

"Both are reported incidentally
 in the travels of M. Dubois de
 Matherans" with pictures of
 stamps and notes -

Voyage autour du Caucase, v. 143, 204
 (Paris, 1839-43)



calcareous
white tertiary limestone of Kertel
int. meas. $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and
3 feet deep. Covered with
large slabs of limestone.
Family of 3, heads 5 each.

$= 66$ mm

of the 4th cent. B.C. Bricks to
appear a 2-handled cup
(5 in the plan, ^{and} Pl. IX fig. 4)
In the cup, a little bottle [locates
the 2 net-work jugs] Around the
head 3 other little bottles, and a

From article in AJA 1946

Group from Tomb in Pantikapaion
FIG. 3 GRACE

Same Size 36a

(Duclos de Montfermeil - Parisien)



Ht 26 cm
("pomme")
= 66 cm

tooth - see Nilsson's
 with. ^{Odol} ^{trial} - dolphin?

p. 39 - 40

^{APP. TAV.}
 1 Chasian amphora found in

a tomb and a grave.

no. 41 w. broadly Hercul.
 1 of 4 wts. found ag. the wall in the
 famous tumulus of Koulouba, at ca 6 versts fr.
 Kertsch. (No date, no context, given)

no. 42 stamp on neck of jar wts. "lay across
 the foot of a fairly grave opened at Kertsch in
 1834, M. Dubois being present."

Voyage Autour du Caucase

Paris, 1843

Vol. V, pp 142-144

On a tomb opened in this

place July 11, 1834

Tomb in center of tumulus; cut in
white tertiary ^{"calcaire"} limestone of Kertel
int. meas. $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and

3 feet deep. Covered with
large slabs of limestone.

Family of 3, heads to east.

Leaving ground the angle at
the foot, for "latter form"
of the 4th cent. B.C. Inside the
anterior a 2-handled cup
(5 in the plan, ^{and} Pl. IX fig. 4)

In the cup, a little bottle [locates
the 2 red-wood rings] Around the
head 3 other little bottles, and a

kind of salt cellan (Pl. IX, 5)
 (only mentioned because it is exactly
 like now found in catacombs of
 Samé!) The frag. of a large
 bottle scattered all about the tomb.
 (He cites the large nat. water bottle)
 2 by rings or fringe of no 1, too
 oxidized to make out.

There is no mention of the former
 jug specifically (must be one
 of the "30th little bottle")
 Plan and section Pl. XIX

Fig. 2. Plan very deep.
 as to finds



Fig. 1. Lacrymatoire de Panticapée



Fig. 2. Lacrymatoire de Panticapée



Fig. 4. Jatte étrusque de Panticapée.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6. Lacrimatoire trouvé au tombeau. Figure N° 10 la Fig. 2.



Fig. 8. Amphore trouvée dans le tombeau. Figure N° 11 la Fig. 2. Les 26 pouces haut 12 pouces.



From article in AJA 1946

Group from Tomb in Panticapaeon

FIG. 3

GRACE

Same Size 36a

Grace, fig. 3

Trans. Grundford
(Pameter)

USSR — BLACK SEA AREA
17 Feb 47 FINDS

37.01

Notes on T.N. Kuvshinov, "Tentative description of the
settlement near Elizabetovskaya Stariya on the basis of
the discoveries made in 1928 -- --
Bull. of the State Acad. of Hist. of Nat. Sci. (1935),
pp. 111 ff. seen to be in country of tributaries of Don.
Post. says (p. 108) at the mouth of the Don

P. 200 "List of stamps ^{on} the pieces ~~that were found~~ of the
^{wh. were found}
amphorae in Elizabetovskaya city in 1928

A. Stamps on handles

under 1. "Found on top of the surface."

2. " " " " " "

3. " " " " " "

4. ~~seen~~ "seen" with handles; surface.

5. " "head of animal, right" " "

6. Rhodian group " "

7. " " " "

Chersonesus group

8. "Found in Stratum II of excavation IV" TV (TV-III) and B.C.

9. —

10. Surface

11. " "

12. "Taxes of ^{the} rect. stamp." " "

13. " "

IV. Astynomoi stamps

14. "Stratum ~~II~~ ^{Trench?} I "

15. " " " "

16. " " " "

17. Surface

18. "

19. ~~down~~ - grape cluster Surface

20. " " " "

21. " " " "

22. " " part of a picture of a bird " "

23. " " head right " "

24. " " undecipherable word " "

V. ~~25~~ Stamps on medals Engraffed stamps - medals & amples25. " Stratum ~~III~~ [?] Trench I "26. " Undecipherable stamp. - Str. ~~III~~ [?] Tn. I.

27. Trench II

28. " " " "

29. " " " "

30. ~~Str.~~ Str. II, Trench ~~IV~~ [?]

31. " " " "

32. Surface.

TV - III
ant. B. C.

P. 122 on Trunch I Savg. shape, 6.00 x 4.00

The strata are numbered from the bottom.

St. I is .60 - .95 thick on .2.50. 2:90 day.

Desc. of earth: ash, yellow grayish color,
clay homogeneous, without any ^{sign} ~~traces~~
of stratification. no fossils (?)

str. II thickness .80 mixed content,
sandy, light, dry. ash gray ^{quite} clean
marked stratification. Base ash and
pebbles, lumps of clay. Both level,
distinct layers of ash and coal.

85. III Thickness ^{1.22} up 8.1.80

" Amorphous layer of soil, dark grayish color with quite a lot of small pebbles and pieces of ceramics, some ash.

str. 5 I ~ III throughout whole bench
clearly marked. str. II petard out toward
east.

The artist would have to be read much more fully. The continuity or discussion of stratification based on imported pottery on pp. 198-9 is a chart showing summary of what was in various trenches - layers, pottery of various types, imported - local, other finds, incl. walls. Column at right end, dates. *unrelated to main work pp. 1-2 here*

p. 156

I have spoken many times about the pointed amplores in connection with the dating of the various strata, when I was speaking in general about the epoch of the Elizabethan settlement. Here, a general

summary:

Stamped pieces ^{which are now} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ ^{of} classification):

1. Terasian group.

6 pieces 742, 5, 8, 752, 753. All found on surface. All save 745 (illeg.) belong to 3rd cent. B.C. ("before the new era")

2. Rhodian group.

one piece, no. 747, found in surface, belongs to beginning of 3rd or end of 4th cent.

3. Chersonese group.

6 pieces. 5 of them (743, 4, 757, 59, 61) on surface and (597) in 2nd layer of trench 4. The last piece belongs to the 4th century and the rest to the 3rd.

4. Astynomoi group. Origin not entirely settled. Gradus ^{500 ft} ~~of~~ ^{from} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~of~~ ^{of} Kotawalov (Bosphorus)

The articles
would have
to be read
very carefully

This hypothesis (K.'s) deserves attention,
~~as it is not~~ It does not seem to me quite
 proved with the arguments brought forward.
 A new review of the question needed, based on
 the material all about the Black Sea.
 might be Olbia, still - not excluded.
 11 pieces. Nos. 120, 130, 146 in the layer of
 Trench I. ^{8 then} 746, 750, 758, 7 — on
 surface. Except 763 which may
 belong to the layer of the 4th cent., the other
 & the 4th cent.

P. 159 Earlier, unstamped amphora, VI-V B.C.
 Fig. 28, 1, 2, 3 Fig. 34, 1 — widely scattered
 types in VI-V cent. Should be
 attributed to Ionia, but undoubtedly
 same type made in other places.
 To be clear not yet found how to
 orient ourselves here. . . . By clay
 and profile, common at Elizaion are
 the group related - identified - w. last stamped
 group categorized by us (unglyphic stamps on
 neck). If that is Chersonese.

Fig. 28 Piece of pointed ampelura from the lower layers of Trenches I and IV.

1-3 found in lower sandy layer. 4 was found on base of demarcation between layer I and II in Trench I.

P. 126 N. 301 (Fig. 28, 4) wh. was found (as stated), upper part of ampelura of ^a late type wh. appeared not earlier than the 2nd half of the 5th cent., char. for 4th cent. ~~up~~ B.C. Neck in this case elongated gradually widens towards bottom; handle long, flat. Early ex. of this type of narrow-necked ~~of~~ ampelura, probably 4th - 3rd cent. Form of a flower-leaf and girdle char. of latter species yet about comparatively still earlier period.

On red tile (?) Bull. - - - - - CIV 1935

Gorgippion

P. 302 The story w. the name TOPP. 171104

was published by Vici
 p. w. in lower part of story, 2nd ed. - d)
 same type whose story is also Anapa.
 (Krimia - ^{a Kurort} near coast) was found in
 (Krimia) - Kertsch. Later robbed. One example
 in museum of Novorossiisk. Proves that in
 Gorgippion there is a certain
 a local production of tiles wh. belonged
 to the ~~story~~ head of the tribe of
 the Gorgippion, wh. is connected with
 the dynasty of the Spartokids wh. the
 ruled the Bosphoros. Refer to
 numismatic studies by Oreshnikoff on
 Black Sea coins.

Knipovich, Tutani Characteristics, Dr. Publ. Hist. Mus.
Cult. CIV, 1935, p. 200

Stamps

I, Thasian group

1. No. 742

Θεσ[ι]ων

hand

Θεστω[ο]

*as
Othman* Surfer find

2. No. 745

Α. IEM

(wh. K. mds)

"Mel....?"

Surfer find

3. No. 748

Θασίων

amphora

Surfer find

4. No. 749

Θασίων

"vessel with
handles"

Surfer find

*Not that cup like
the group "All
seen No. 745"
(illegible) being
5 to 3rd and
B.C."*

*This looks
if they have to
do. But
where is it
published?*

5. No. 752

Θασίων

hand painted, right

[protruded]

Surfer find

6. No. 753

III

Surfer find

II Rhodian group

7. No. 747

" ΠΕ ... ΠΕ ... "

Surfer find

(Grand. ~~off~~ ^{notes on} Rhodian is from a Grand find)

III Cherson group

8. No. 597

" ΑΠΟΛΛΑ 'Απολλὰ "

Trench IV, layer II.

9. No. 743

" ΣΤΥ [2]στου[νόμου] "

< no find (plan) >

10. No. 754

ΙΑΟΥ ... ΔΟΥ

ΟΜΟΥ [2]στου[νόμου]

Surge find

11. No. 757 ΑΠΟΛ

" ΑΠΟΛ 'Απολ. - "

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ [2]στου[νόμου]

Surge find

12. No. 759
 "Trans of illegible
 rectangular stamp"
 Surge find

13. No. 762

"Απολλὰ] νόμα

[2]στου[νόμου]

Surge find

IV. Group "with name of astynomi"
 (although the Cherson also
 has name of astynomi,
 this seems to be a way they
 are referred to. Quotations are
 Kupperich's.)

14. No. 120

[2]στου[νόμου]

ΕΒΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ
ΘΥΑΙΑΣ

Trench I, layer III

15. No. 130

[2]στου[νόμου]

ΚΡΑΤ[ιστάρχου]

ΚΑΔ[λυσθένους]

Trench I, layer III

see [?] Quotations
 Kupperich's
 b. [?] [?]
 IV
 is [?]
 left for [?]

16. No. 146

Ἀρτ[εμίδόρου] <sic>

ἄστ[υ]νομ[ό]ντος

στ[ε]φ[έ]νου

trunk 1, bagin III

17. No. 746

" TYN [ἄσ]τυν[ό]μου
 ΜΙΚΡΙΑ Μικρία
 ΙΣΤΙ Ἰστί[α]ίου"

<which suggests just how
 useful the "copy" are
 <obverse position>

Surge find

18. No. 750

Χαβρ[είας]
 ἄστ[υ]νομ[ό]μου
 Κρατ[ιστάρ]χου

Surge find

19. No. 751

γυν * ἄστ[υ]νομ[ό]μου
 δισ- "Αἰσχίνου
 τῆς Ἡρακλείδης

Surge find

<the * sign is ~~added~~
 placed between the "copy"
 and the transcription, so
 are not sure whether
 it is left or right.
 more probably right.>

20. No. 755

[ἄσ]τυν[ό]μου
 [Ἀν]τεμάχου
 [Καλ]λίσθενος

comm. *
 copy

Surge find

21. No. 756

Μεθραδάτης
 ἄστ[υ]νομ[ό]μου
 Κρατ[ιστάρ]χου

Surge find

22. No. 758

...ορο. -

with "part of a
picture of a bird"

Surge fund

23. No. 761

Μετὰ δ' [τ]ης

Ἀστυνόμου

Κρατιστάρχου

head right

Surge fund

24. No. 763

[unintelligible]

Μετὰ δ' ἑστίως

Surge fund

V. Group with anglophile stamps on notes

< Nos. 25 - 32. Some rather fragmentary.

Finding places fairly definite. Something
might be made of text. >

U.S.S.R. - Black Sea Region - Kerch

Jan 6, 1946
(notes from cards - book returned)

L. S. Skripil "Inscr. Céramique trouvée pendant les fouilles au Mont Mitridat à Kerch 1901, etc." in Bulletin de la Commission impériale archéol., III Livr., St.-Petersbourg 1902 (= Skripil I), pp. 122-163

ИЗВЕСТИЯ
ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ
АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОММИССИИ
С. ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ 1901

(Borrowed from
Dumbarton Oaks & Printed
U.L.
for me May 1946)
(1904 volume not available)

See bibliography card for statement of assortment.

Terracotta ^{only} ~~have~~ been filed. Following is a summary:

1. Αἰνέας vase
2. Ἀριστέδης "lunar clock"
- 2^a " torch or scabbard
3. Ἀριστόδικος ear of corn
4. Ἀριστοφάν "τηρε'b"
5. Ἀριστο[?] ladle This may be Period I type
- (as type) 6. Βατών Γάων ladle Period II
- (" ") 7. Δαμαστὺς Μίσων jug Period I
8. Ἡρόφαν torch
9. Ἰσοδικος dog
- 9a. " vase, III (volunt broken)
10. ΚΛΕΙΔ ? vase, 2 handles < ΑΛΚΕΙΑΝΣ ? >
11. Κρινομένυς vase, I (alabaster)
12. Μεγακλῆς double ant
13. Μεγέδνμος club

14. Ν20μγ[head of horse
 (15. is one of them from stamps - not Thasian)
 16. Μοδονζικγς letter σ? ("wonder")
 17. Πυθλ[helmet
 18. Σκύπρος vase
 (19. - 20 fragments and uncertain)

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ ΚΛΑΣΣΙΚΩΝ ΣΠΟΥΔΩΝ
ΑΝΑΣΚΑΦΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΑΓΟΡΑΣ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

ΣΤΟΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ

Ε Ν Τ Α Υ Θ Α

Κ. ΠΟΜΟΝΗΣ
ΑΝΤΙΠΟΣ "INTOURIST"
ΒΟΥΛΗΣ 17 - ΤΗΛ. 38.550
ΑΘΗΝΑΙ - ΕΛΛΑΣ



INTOURIST

ΣΟΒΙΕΤΙΚΗ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΙΣ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ
ΕΝ ΜΟΣΧΑ

★

ΕΠΙΣΚΕΦΘΗΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΒΙΕΤΙΚΗΝ ΕΝΩΣΙΝ

ΟΡΓΑΝΩΜΕΝΑ ΤΑΞΙΔΙΑ ΟΜΑΔΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΜΟΝΩΜΕΝΑ

Πολλαπλά Τουριστικά Προγράμματα
ἐπισκέψεων διαφόρων πόλεων
τῆς Σοβιετικῆς Ἑνώσεως

★

ΤΑΞΙΔΙΑ
ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΪΚΩΣ, ΑΕΡΟΠΟΡΙΚΩΣ
ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΩΣ

★

Ταξιδεύεται
ΜΕ ΤΑ ΑΘΘΑΣΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΛΕΙΑΣ ΣΟΒΙΕΤΙΚΑ ΑΤΜΟΠΛΟΙΑ
"FELIX DZERjinsky,"
"LITVA,"

ΤΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΔΡΟΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΠΡΟΣ
Ἀμμόχωστον, Ἀλεξάνδρεια, Βηρυττόν,
Λαττάκιαν, Νεάπολιν, Μασσαλίαν,
Κωνσταντινούπολιν, Βάρναν, Κωσταντζαν,
Ὀδησσόν, Γιάλταν καὶ Σότσι.

ΔΙΑ ΚΑΘΕ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΑΣΦΑΛΙΣΙΝ ΘΕΣΕΩΝ
ΑΠΕΥΘΥΝΕΣΘΕ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΣΩΠΕΙΑΝ
ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΤΑΞΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΡΙΣΜΟΥ

Κ. ΠΟΜΟΝΗΣ

ΟΔΟΣ ΒΟΥΛΗΣ 17, 1ος ΟΡΟΦ. - ΤΗΛ. 38-550

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

Πρόγραμμα αρ. 211

SOCHI - ΡΟΣΤΩΒ - ΒΟΛΓΟΓΡΑΔ - ΜΟΣΧΑ - ΛΕΝΙΝΓΚΡΑΔ - ΟΔΗΣΣΟΣ

- 20/7 "Ωρα 15.30 'Αναχ. εκ Πειραιώς με το α/π "LITVA,"
 25/7 > 12.00 "Αφιξ. εις Σότσι. Μεταφορά εις ξενοδοχεία
 26/7 Πρωτ. 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως και βοτανικού Κήπου
 27/7 'Αναχώρησις διὰ Ροστώβ αεροπορικώς
 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως και κυρίων σημείων αυτής
 28/7 'Επίσκεψις διαφόρων Κολχόζ και Σοχόζ
 'Αναχώρησις αεροπορικώς διὰ Βολγογράδ
 29/7 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως
 30/7 'Αναχώρησις αεροπορικώς διὰ Μόσχαν
 31/7 Περίπατος ανά την Μόσχαν
 1/8 'Επίσκεψις Κρεμλίνου, 'Ανακτόρων, Μαουσώλειου και Πιν-
 κοδήκης Τρετιακώφ
 2/8 Περίπατος οίκαδι βουλήσει
 'Αναχώρησις αεροπορικώς διὰ Λένινγκραντ
 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως
 3/8 'Επίσκεψις ERMITAGE
 Τό απόγευμα, επίσκεψις φρουρίου Πέτρου και Παύλου
 4/8 "Ωρα 08.30 'Αναχ. αεροπ. από Λένινγκραντ δι' 'Οδησσόν
 > 10.45 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν περίπατος ανά την πόλιν
 > 19.00 'Αναχ. διὰ Πειραιάν με το α/π "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 7/8 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις Πειραιάν

ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗΣ 19 ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΕΝ ΟΛΩ

ΤΙΜΗ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ: Δρχ. 13.000 κατ' άτομον, εις
 τουριστικήν κατηγορίαν συμπεριλαμβανομένων όλων
 των εξόδων, ως και της εκδόσεως διαβατηρίων.

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΙΣ: 'Η εκδρομή θα πραγματοποιηθῇ, ανεξαρ-
 τήτως αριθμοῦ συμμετεχόντων.

Πρόγραμμα αρ. 3

ΕΙΔΙΚΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΣΟΒΙΕΤ. ARMENIAN - ΕΠΙΣΚΕΨΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΕΡΕΒΑΝ

- 8/7 "Ωρα 15.00 'Αναχ. εκ Πειραιώς με το α/π "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 13/7 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις SOCHI
 14/7 > 09.00 'Αναχ. σιδηροδρομικώς δι' 'Ερεβάν
 15/7 > 07.30 "Αφιξ. εις 'Ερεβάν
 ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΗ ΕΙΣ ΕΡΕΒΑΝ: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 και 22 'Ιουλ.
 22/7 "Ωρα 23.10 'Αναχ. από 'Ερεβάν διὰ SOCHI σιδηροδρομικ.
 24/7 > 00.40 "Αφιξ. εις SOCHI και παραμονή
 25/7 > 20.00 'Αναχ. από SOCHI με το α/π "LITVA,"
 1/8 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις Πειραιάν

ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΕΚΔΡΟΜΗΣ 25 ΗΜΕΡΕΣ

ΤΙΜΗ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ: Δρχ. 9.000 κατ' άτομον,
 κατηγορία τουριστική, συμπεριλαμβανομένων όλων των
 εξόδων.

'Η εκδρομή θα πραγματοποιηθῇ μόνον εάν συμπληρωθῇ ὁ
 αριθμὸς τῶν 15 ατόμων.

Πρόγραμμα αρ. 101

ΟΔΗΣΣΟΣ - ΜΟΣΧΑ

ΠΡΩΤΗ ΟΜΑΣ

- 19/6 "Ωρα 15.00 'Αναχ. εκ Πειραιώς με το α/π "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 22/6 > 12.00 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν και επίσκεψις πόλεως
 23/6 > 09.10 'Αναχ. αεροπορικώς διὰ Μόσχαν.
 > 10.50 "Αφιξ. εις Μόσχαν
 24/6 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως και πινακοθήκης ΤΡΕΤΙΑΚΩΦ
 25/6 'Επίσκεψις Κρεμλίνου, 'Ιστορικῶν μνημείων και μουσείων
 'Επίσκεψις Μετρό και Μαουσώλειου
 26/6 'Επίσκεψις Γεωργικής και Βιομηχανικής 'Εκθέσεως
 27/6 'Επίσκεψις Πανεπιστημίου
 "Ωρα 12.45 'Αναχ. εκ Μόσχας αεροπορικώς διὰ 'Οδησσόν
 > 14.30 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν
 > 19.00 'Αναχ. ἐξ 'Οδησσού διὰ Πειραιάν με το α/π
 "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 30/6 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις Πειραιάν.

ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ ΟΜΑΣ

- 8/7 "Ωρα 15.00 'Αναχ. εκ Πειραιώς με το α/π "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 11/7 > 12.00 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν και επίσκεψις πόλεως
 12/7 > 09.10 'Αναχ. αεροπορικώς διὰ Μόσχαν
 > 10.50 "Αφιξ. εις Μόσχαν
 13/7 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως και πινακοθήκης ΤΡΕΤΙΑΚΩΦ
 14/7 'Επίσκεψις Κρεμλίνου, 'Ιστορικῶν μνημείων και μουσείων
 'Επίσκεψις Μαουσώλειου και Μετρό
 15/7 'Επίσκεψις Γεωργικής και Βιομηχανικής 'Εκθέσεως
 16/7 'Επίσκεψις Πανεπιστημίου
 "Ωρα 12.45 'Αναχ. αεροπορικώς δι' 'Οδησσόν
 > 14.30 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν
 > 19.00 'Αναχ. ἐξ 'Οδησσού διὰ Πειραιάν με το α/π
 "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 19/7 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις Πειραιάν

ΤΡΙΤΗ ΟΜΑΣ

- 27/7 "Ωρα 15.00 'Αναχ. εκ Πειραιώς με το α/π "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 30/7 > 12.00 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν και επίσκεψις πόλεως
 31/7 > 09.10 'Αναχ. αεροπορικώς διὰ Μόσχαν
 > 10.50 "Αφιξ. εις Μόσχαν
 1/8 'Επίσκεψις πόλεως και πινακοθήκης ΤΡΕΤΙΑΚΩΦ
 2/8 'Επίσκεψις Κρεμλίνου, 'Ιστορικῶν μνημείων και μουσείων
 'Επίσκεψις Μαουσώλειου και Μετρό
 3/8 'Επίσκεψις Γεωργικής και Βιομηχανικής 'Εκθέσεως
 4/8 'Επίσκεψις Πανεπιστημίου
 "Ωρα 12.45 'Αναχ. αεροπορικώς διὰ 'Οδησσόν
 > 14.30 "Αφιξ. εις 'Οδησσόν
 > 19.00 'Αναχ. ἐξ 'Οδησσού διὰ Πειραιάν με το α/π
 "F. DZERJINSKY,"
 7/8 > 13.00 "Αφιξ. εις Πειραιάν

ΤΙΜΗ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ:

Εἰς ἐκάστην ἐκ τῶν τριῶν ομάδων τοῦ προ-
 γράμ. αρ. 101 Δρχ. 7.000 κατ' άτομον εἰς κα-
 τηγορίαν τουριστικήν, συμπεριλαμβανομένων
 όλων τῶν εξόδων.

'Η εκδρομή δύναται νὰ πραγματοποιηθῇ
 ἐφ' ὅσον θὰ συμπληρωθῇ ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν 15
 ατόμων, δι' ἐκάστην ομάδα.

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΙΣ:

Εἰς τὴν Μόσχαν ἡ INTOΥΡΙΣΤ, δύναται
 νὰ ἀλλάξῃ τὴν σειρὰν ἐκάστου προγράμματος.

ΓΕΝΙΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΩΝ

- Κατὰ τὸν πλοῦν, ὅλα τὰ ἀτμόπλοια προσεγ-
 γίζουν εἰς τοὺς λιμένας: Κωνσταντινούπο-
 λιν, Βάρναν, Κωσταντζαν, 'Οδησσόν, Γιάλ-
 ταν και SOCHI. "Ολοι οἱ τουρίσται δύναν-
 ται νὰ ἐπισκέπτονται τοὺς ἄνω λιμένας
 ἐλευθέρως ἀλλ' ἂνευ οὐδεμιᾶς ὑποχρεώσεως
 ἐκ μέρους τοῦ Γραφείου μας.
- Εἰς τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ προγράμματος συμπερι-
 λαμβάνονται:
 "Εξοδα ἐκδόσεως διαβατηρίου.
 Ναῦλα μεταβάσεως και ἐπιστροφῆς ἀτμο-
 πλοϊκῶς εἰς 4κλινον ἢ 6κλινον τουριστικήν
 καμπίναν, μετὰ τροφῆς.
 Μεταφορά ἀποσκευῶν (2 βαλίτσαι) ἀπὸ
 λιμένας, σιδηροδρομικοὺς σταθμοὺς και ἀε-
 ροδρόμια εἰς ξενοδοχεῖα.
 Ναῦλα αεροπορικῶν και σιδηροδρομικῶν
 διαδρομῶν ἐντὸς τῆς Σοβ. 'Ενώσεως.
 Ξενοδοχεῖα ὕπνου εἰς δίκλινα ἢ τετράκλινα
 δωμάτια.
 3 γεύματα ἡμερησίως.
 Μεταφοραὶ δι' αὐτοκινήτων ἐντὸς τῶν πό-
 λεων κατὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν σημείων τουρι-
 στικοῦ ἐνδιαφέροντος.

- Εἰς τὴν τιμὴν δὲν συμπεριλαμβάνονται:
 Ποτὰ, εἰσητήρια θεάτρων και γενικῶς δη-
 μοσίων θεαμάτων ὡς και ἐξοδα μεταφορῶν
 οἰκεία βουλήσει, ἐκτὸς προγράμματος.

ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΗ ΕΙΣ ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΑ ΠΟΛΥΤΕΛΕΙΑΣ
 ΤΡΟΦΗ ΑΦΘΟΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΗ
 ΠΕΡΙΠΑΤΟΙ ΕΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

E. J. BRILL — PUBLISHER — LEIDEN

"Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia" by Grégoire Frumkin is the first volume to appear in Part Seven (Siebente Abteilung) of the "Handbuch der Orientalistik".

We would ask you to note that it is possible to subscribe to the whole of Part Seven. Subscribers will receive the volumes of this part at a reduced rate that will usually be about three quarters of the price of the volumes bought separately.

Those among our friends who desire to subscribe to Part Seven are invited to put "Subscription to the Seventh Part of the Handbuch der Orientalistik" on the enclosed Book Order.

Most of the projected works in this Part of the "Handbuch" will probably be published in English. A provisional scheme of the Part is given on the next page.

E. J. BRILL-VERLAG — LEIDEN/KÖLN

HANDBUCH DER ORIENTALISTIK

Herausgegeben von B. SPULER

unter Mitarbeit von

H. FRANKE, J. GONDA, H. HAMMITZSCH, W. HELCK

J. E. VAN LOHUIZEN-DE LEEUW und F. VOS

SIEBENTE ABTEILUNG

KUNST UND ARCHÄOLOGIE

Herausgegeben von J. E. VAN LOHUIZEN-DE LEEUW

Schema der Abteilung:

BAND I: DER ALTE VORDERE ORIENT.

1. Ägypten — 2. Mesopotamien, bis zur hellenistischen Periode: Prähistorische Zeit, die frühdynastischen Sumerer, Akkader, Neu-Sumerer, die altbabylonische Periode, Assyrien und neubabylonische Periode — 3. Syrien und Palästina, einschl. Churriter und Phönizier — 4. Kleinasien bis zur hellenistischen Periode (M. MELLINK): Prähistorische Zeit, Hethiter, Phrygier, Urartäer — 5. Vorislamisches Iran (L. VANDEN BERGHE): Prähistorische Zeit, Achämeniden, Parther und Sassaniden — 6. Hellenistische und christliche Kunst des Vorderen Orients: Syrien, Ägypten, Arabien.

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BAND III: INNERASIEN.

1. Abschnitt: Archaeology in Soviet Central Asia. By G. FRUMKIN. 1970. 24 × 20 cm. xx, 217 p., 39 fig., 67 pl., 19 (some fold.) maps, synoptic table cloth Gld. 96.—
for subscribers to the Siebente Abteilung cloth Gld. 84.—

2. Abschnitt: Archäologie des nichtsovietischen Zentralasiens.

3. Abschnitt: Tibet, Nepal, Mongolei.

BAND IV: ISLAMISCHES ASIEN.

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BAND V: DER FERNE OSTEN.

1. China — 2. Korea — 3. Vietnam (L. BEZACIER) — 4. Japan (D. SAEKEL und J. E. KIDDER Jr.).

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA

BY

GRÉGOIRE FRUMKIN



E. J. BRILL — LEIDEN



Afrasiab: Wall-painting

E. J. BRILL — PUBLISHER — LEIDEN

The aim of the present book is to appraise the development of the archaeology in the USSR, with special reference to the Central Asian Soviet Republics—Kazakhstan, Kirgiziya, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan Turkmenistan. The account given here is the first of its kind to be published outside the Soviet Union.

From ancient times the regions of Soviet Central Asia dealt with in this volume have been a melting pot of nations and cultures, a cross-road of influences from all sides. Trade, religion and other cultural currents followed the tracks crossing these regions which also served as stages of transit for numerous peoples, who were often nomads—Scythians, Kushans, Huns, Turkic tribes, Mongols and many others. Central Asia was, moreover, the focus of influences from other countries, such as Greece, Iran, India and China.

In spite of particularly difficult conditions in an immense region stretching from the sands of the Caspian to the glaciers of the Tyan-Syan, the valuable archaeological research work has produced splendid results. Several ancient civilisations have been discovered in this archaeological paradise of sands and loess. In a number of cases spectacular wall-paintings have unexpectedly been brought to light, as well as sculptures and documents which are gradually being deciphered. The field covered by the Soviet archaeological scholars is so vast and the numerous discoveries relating to it are succeeding each other at such a rapid pace, that it was felt that an all-round account made in critical and unbiased spirit would be of great value.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA. By G. FRUMKIN (Handbuch der Orientalistik. Siebente Abteilung: Kunst und Archäologie, herausgegeben von J. E. VAN LOHUIZEN-DE LEEUW. Band III: Innerasien. Abschnitt I).

1970. 24 × 20 cm. xx, 217 pages, 39 figures, 67 plates, 19 (some folding) maps, synoptic table
cloth Gld. 96.—
for subscribers to the Siebente Abteilung *cloth* Gld. 84.—

MEDE VERKRIJGBAAR DOOR BEMIDDELING VAN DE BOEKHANDEL

E. J. BRILL — PUBLISHER — LEIDEN

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Historical excursus: The Kushan empire

Tadzhikistan

General. — The stone age. — The bronze age and subsequent periods. — Concluding remarks.

Uzbekistan, Part I: Khorezm and its borderlands; the deltas of the Oxus and Jaxartes.

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Uzbekistan, Part II: excluding Khorezm

General. — The stone age. — Kushan and post-Kushan period; survey by regions. — Concluding remarks.

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March 10th 1962.

St. John's College,
Cambridge,
England.

Dear Miss Grace,

I am working on the history & archaeology of the Black Sea coast colonies, particularly in the pre-Roman period.

I know that you have done a lot of work on the stamps on standard wine containers, & the way in which trade can be studied from them. I believe that in the course of your work on these you have been in touch with Russian scholars who have studied Sinopian, Heraclea & Chersonetan stamps closely.

At the moment I am applying for a British Council scholarship to the Soviet Union for next year, but my difficulty is that I have no

April 24, 1962

I am sorry for the delay in
certainty in reading your

and know less than I would

I much need to do for my

finds of my sort of material,

of them have made brief visits

ter, I imagine you have seen

somewhat by this time, but

can certainly be obtained from

stern Parkway, Brooklyn 38, N.Y.

He worked particularly on Egyptian sculpture I believe; in any case he said that of all the museums he had worked in, the very best treatment he had was at the Hermitage in Leningrad; he was there last year, I think. As for excavations on the Black Sea, various persons I know have stayed and helped at Mirmeki, including some Polish scholars and also my sister Emily Kazakevich, who of course lives in Moscow and does not count exactly as an outsider. The Russian director of the excavations there has been Dr. V. F. Gaidukevich, a charming man, one of the scholars to visit Greece briefly two years ago. He can be addressed: Leningrad Division of the Institute of the History of Material Culture, Dvortsovaya naberezhnaya 18, Leningrad, USSR. I think he knows little or no English.

Addressed
 Just Advd.
 Postmarked

Postmarked
 March 29
 April 17

March 10th 1962.

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 Cambridge,
 England.

Dear Miss Grace,

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At the moment I am applying for a British Council scholarship to the Soviet Union for next year, but my difficulty is that I have no

contacts inside Russia, even if I get the scholarship.

As you have had contact with their scholars, I wondered if you could advise me who to get into touch with, & whether you think it would be possible to see the museum collections & to visit some of the sites, during a year of study out there - Perhaps even to join them on an excavation.

One other thing on which I wanted to consult you was how far you think that early amphorae without stamps can be assigned to any particular provenance. For example, the Russians take certain types to be Thasian, & the smaller necked examples to be Chiot, following Anderson's "Excavations on the Kofina Ridge". I wondered how far you think these attributions to be reliable, & whether in your view any other types of wine container are attributable to any geographical area, before the use of stamps as a city badge.

I am sorry to trouble you like this, but I should be very grateful if you have any suggestions as to which scholars in Russia I could contact, with a view to seeing them next year in Russia.

Also could you tell me whether letters sent directly to Russia would be allowed in, or whether one has to send them through more official channels? I should like to make some arrangement, whereby I can be in Leningrad or Moscow under the auspices of the British Council & also in touch with the Archaeologists, as the whole point of my having such a scholarship would be to see the material myself & learn the most recent developments in Soviet study of the cities of the North shore of the Black Sea.

I very much hope that you can help me, as you are the only classical scholar I know of who has had direct contact with

with the Russians on matters of archaeology.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. F. Knid.

05572

43.01

April 24, 1962

Dear Mr. Wind,

Your letter was forwarded to me here. I am sorry for the delay in a reply. To a small extent this was due to uncertainty in reading your signature; I hope I have got the name right.

I myself have not been to the Soviet Union, and know less than I would like to about how to go and stay there, which I much need to do for my work, since as you have noticed there are many finds of my sort of material, and many scholars there who work on it. Some of them have made brief visits to Greece, including Mme. Zeest - from your letter, I imagine you have seen her book Pottery Containers from the Bosphoros.

Probably your situation will have changed somewhat by this time, but good advice about working in museums in Russia can certainly be obtained from Dr. Bernard V. Bothmer, The Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 38, N.Y. He worked particularly on Egyptian sculpture I believe; in any case he said that of all the museums he had worked in, the very best treatment he had was at the Hermitage in Leningrad; he was there last year, I think. As for excavations on the Black Sea, various persons I know have stayed and helped at Mirmeki, including some Polish scholars and also my sister Emily Kazakevich, who of course lives in Moscow and does not count exactly as an outsider. The Russian director of the excavations there has been Dr. V. F. Gaidukevich, a charming man, one of the scholars to visit Greece briefly two years ago. He can be addressed: Leningrad Division of the Institute of the History of Material Culture, Dvortsovaya naberezhnaya 18, Leningrad, USSR. I think he knows little or no English.

Letters go freely between Russia and outside countries. Russian scholars are often no better correspondents than I am; and of course the language is a difficulty, unless you know Russian?

Yes, there are ways by which amphoras can be attributed to particular centers of production even when they are not stamped, and one of the easiest shaped to attribute is actually the Chian with swollen neck, since it is depicted quite recognizably on contemporary coins of Chios. A very good example in the Fitzwilliam Museum at your university is illustrated in my pamphlet, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade (Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No.6, 1961), fig.49. Probably our booklet series exists somewhere in the University libraries; in any case Mr. Graham Pollard, Assistant Keeper in the Fitzwilliam, has a copy of No.6.

With best wishes for the good progress of your work,

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Our best wishes for the
New Year.

Akafobuka

KOROVINA

(affirmed by ^{Stoyanovitch} ~~Stoyanovitch~~
on Yugoslav ship
16.I.62)

44.01

19.XII.61

45

French. Has
museum job in
recollections. Gave

more. Has
watches. Gave

speaking.

has my booklet and a second copy for ZEEST.
Said she was interested in amphoras.

J. T. gave each an copy of his plans pub. in 1960.

They know E in slightly, live in Moscow.
m. B. last seen V. in Oct at a Black
Sea sites.

They are the only 2 archaeologists on the
expedition.

Not allowed (it seems) to accept invitations
to meals.

Our best wishes for the
New Year.

Akafabuka

KOROVINA

(affirmed by un.
Stoyanovitch
our Yugoslav friend
12.I.62)

44.02

Ms. Grace

American school of
Classical Studies
Athens



Москва, Волхотка 12, Гос. Музей
Изобразительных искусств им. Пушкина
Абрамовича!

МЕЖДУНАРОДНО

Russian archaeologist
who came today

Mr. BRITOVA who speaks French. Has
a grown but childless daughter. A museum job in
Moscow I think. Interested in terracottas. Gave
me DBT's booklet

See attached
New Year's
greeting.

Mr. Korovina who speaks German. Has
excavated at Kerch with Dr. Blavatsky. Gave
me my booklet and a second copy for ZEEST.
Said she was interested in amphoras.

J.T. gave each a copy of his plans pub. in 1960.

They know E in slightly, live in Moscow.

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Sea sites.

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excursion.

Not allowed (it seems) to accept invitations
to meals.

14. IV. 60
(Holy Thursday)

47,01

Visit of Russian archaeologists

Last evening I went to a reception at the ~~the~~ Hellenic-Soviet Club for the visiting group of archaeologists from the USSR. I went with Rebecca Robinson, and other non-Russian archaeologists whom we saw there were E.V., the Hoods, Daux, Cowlin, Orlaudos, Kondoleon, Douts. ^{some magnificent} ~~air-packed~~ coats had come to the ASCS, which Rebecca had handed on to Pierre McKay who speaks Russian, and he was there.

We were greeted by some unknown person (the visitor had not yet arrived) and then introduced about by Mrs. Pav-
5/2/405
20/2/405
I asked to meet Gaidukovich, and she found

14. IV. 60 Russian visit

Em's friend

46
Grah on which I identified him. I met most of them, as some knew Em (and seemed

Julia Kolossovskaja

Journal of Ancient History.

BBC.

They actually did show up, took them up to the model, English) and then pointing successive dates. They were

... and, and in the door to the working space. ^{In} ~~Then~~ to south corridor, he pulled out some ostraca of Aristides and passed them about, and this had the most direct and general success of the whole visit I thought.

[OVER]

14.10.60 Russian visit

Em's friend

Julia Kolossovskaya

Journal of Ancient
History.

BBL.

14. IV. 60
(Holy Thursday)

47,01

Visit of Russian archaeologists

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We were greeted by some unknown person (the visitor had not yet arrived) and then introduced about by Mrs. Pav-^{stav-}selensk. I asked to meet Gaidukovich, and she found a typed list of the names in Greek on which I identified him. Pretty soon after they arrived I met most of them, as some knew my work and some knew Eve (and seemed very fond of her).

Today about 11:30 they actually did show up at the Store, and EAD took them up to the model, and talked a little (in English) and then pointing out the De Tong plans of successive dates. They were brought back to the 3rd, and in the door to the working space. ~~Then~~ ^{In} the south corridor, he pulled out some ostraca of Aristides and passed them about, and this had the most direct and general success of the whole visit I thought.

[OVER]

From there they proceeded N through the stamp storage, and past the Koan series and into our office, and met MS, and I had a very short talk with Shelov (see notes with transl. of his articles in USSR folder), also with Mum. (?) Zeev. EW took them into the catalogue, and showed them cat. cards, and phot. fil. Gaidukovich looked into the meeting room which was smelling of lunch.

They all went down the back stairs by the elevator, and saw the basement. Gaid. and Shelov and Zeev took a pretty good look at the 8 ampoules. Zeev does not accept ident. of the small jar at the end of 1 S 3 as of Herakleia. (P 26428).

They came up again to the colonnade, and said they preferred not to look again at the exhibition (which they had seen yesterday without us) because so little time left, and had not looked at the site. They took me in some group photos. I gave them a total of 2 Pots - Pans (but 1 was for EW), 2 Stos of Attalos and 2 guides (1 to Gaidukovich).

Those in the group:

Blavatstsky (he did not come back today, but went to N. Mus. in info)	
Gaidukovich	Kripositel (Mum.?)
Shelov	Mum. Julia Kolossovskaya (gourmet of Ancient Hist.)
Zeev (Mum.?)	(youngish as it is) (part of EW)
	and a number of others

group of Russian archaeologists
coming to Greece
early in April

(from Vll. Bure)

Gaidukovich, Kastanajon (knows Eng.), Kripylov.

G. does not know any languages except Russian.

They came April 14. (See calendar)

HOODYAK
artist
(MS. 100. 27. 100)

Dec 26 [1959]

ABMA
PAR AVION

Кыда Miss Virginia
Grace
American School of
Classical Studies.
Komy others

Звезде.
NEW YORK 100
Адрес отправления:

Spague
American School of
Classical Studies.
Miss Virginia Grace
New York, N.Y. 100
Shogunobu was 31.08.25
B. Osgood.

49.034
49.034

Grace
giving I am
myself, why
and worked
the best
New Year
believe in
said.

I have the feeling the 1960 will
be a happy year
I am sending you the catalog
Catalogue - the books which
may interest you are marked.
Sincerely yours
Dora Kim

I have the feeling the 1960 will
be a happy year
I am sending you the catalog
Catalogue - the books which
may interest you are marked.
Sincerely yours
Dora Kim

49.02a

С новым годом!

49.01a



Dear miss Grace,
я очень сожа-
лею, что еще
не ответила
на Ваше
письмо

С Новым годом!

I am sorry, but I have not yet answered
your letter



А В И А
PAR AVION



49.03a

Куда Miss Virginia
Grace

American School of
Classical Studies.

Кому Athens

Greece.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Адрес отправителя:

Греческая

Академия.

American School of
Classical Studies.

Miss Virginia Grace

Ленинград, Д-65.

Двафуровна наб. 32 кв. 25
В. Скуднова.

49.01a



Dear Miss Grace
Я очень сожа-
лею, что еще
не ответила
на Ваше
последнее

С Новым годом!

I am so sorry that I have not yet answered
you last

^{little} письмо. Я уезжала в отпуск.
^{I left on a trip}
На днях я вышлю Вам все
размера андрю и орденки
Крейса.

Извините за задержку.
В. Скуднов.

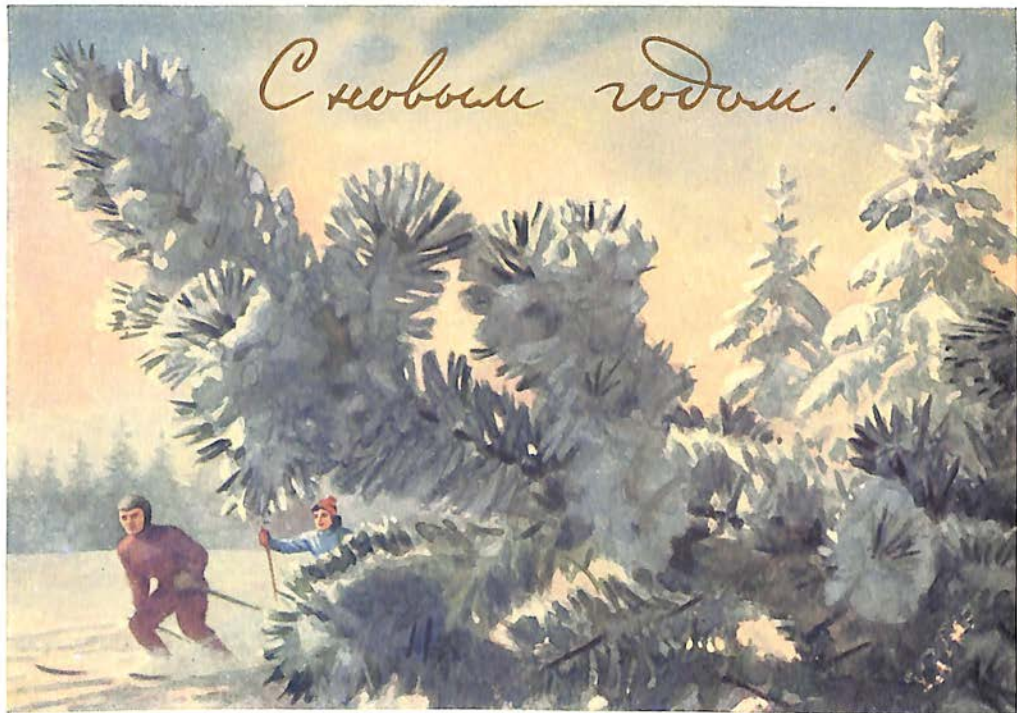
(says she will shortly send
photos, etc.)

Худ. В. Вукосаев

7/V-59 г. ИЗОГНЗ 3-783. Т. 750 т. Ц. 10 к.
Полиграфкомбинат, г. Калинин, З. 277.

49.016

С новым годом!



18/XII-59.

49.026

Dear miss Virginia
Grace I wish You
a most happy New
Year and new success
in Your work.



ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА



Куда

Кому

Адрес отправителя

Yours
sincerely
V. Goodnova.

I hope to see You
at the Hermitage
in 1960 year.

Художник Н. Павлов

Издание Министерства связи СССР. Моск. печ. ф-ка Гознака. 1959. Зак. 13128.
Цена художественной карточки с маркой 40 коп.



А В И А
PAR AVION



49.02a

49.03a

Куда Miss Virginia
Grace

American School of
Classical Studies.

Кому Athens

Greece.

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Адрес отправителя:

Трейне
Апринор.

American School of
Classical Studies.

Miss Virginia Grace

Ленинград, Д-65.

Двадцать два наб. 32 кв. 25
В. Скуднова.

49.036

2

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΤΕ
ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΤΥΠΟΥ

ΑΘΗΝΑ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΟΤΕ

21/03/83

1

Dec. 28. 100 dr.
with 500
to Bunker
100 dr.
500
2 hrs.

HOODYAR
artist

(129 line then
27. RT 60)

Dec 26 [1959]

These 2 1/2 pages from me should have been
of 1/2 a page, I know.

Dear Chris Grace

Please, please forgive I am
so late, I don't myself, why
I kept so much and worked
so little and let me wish
you a very happy New Year
and let's us all believe in
what your President said.
I have the feeling the 1960 will
be a happy year.

I am sending you the Zalka's
Catalogue - the books which
may interest you are marked.

Sincerely yours

Olga Lin

USSR -

HOODYAK ARTICLE

LOAN OF OUR TRANSLATION

Athens, May 4, 1960

Dear Miss Brunns,

Herewith , on behalf of Miss Grace, I am sending you an English translation of the article of M. M. Hoodyak about "Two sanctuaries on the Akropolis of Nymphaia".

We are sorry it is not very accurate. In case you have not found the original text, Miss Grace can lent you her own offprint.

Miss Grace thanks you warmly for your two offprints, and hopes to write you very soon. Tomorrow she is taking a short trip to Rhodes.

Sincerely yours

her assistant

A. Savatianos

12,VII.60

A letter of July 7 from Gerda Brunns says she has made great use of the translation in preparing her excavation report, and has now had it copied. ^{She returned - A.} *A*

She expects - hopes - to dig again at the Theban Kabeirion in late summer 1961.

She had the carbon of the translation. In the meanwhile its original, with my offprint, was used by the Lehmanns while in Athens on their way to Samothrace, in June. They were glad to have seen it, though not impressed.

31. VIII 59

<u>Pridik p.</u>	<u>no.</u>	<u>inv. no. cited</u>	<u>stamp</u>
39	76	1489 [Π. 1891.856]	ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΗΣ, ΚΙΡΩΝ, Archer Herakles
41	122	423 ΠΑΗ. 439	ΔΗΜΙ, ΔΑΜΑΣΤΗΣ, device (omphalos)
47	251	425 Π. 1838.71	ΛΑΒΡΟΣ, ΔΑΜΑΣ, no device
54	402	424 ΠΑΗ. 995	ΤΙ, ΜΥ, no device <i>only stamp numbered 995</i>
57	465	447 ΠΑΗ. 441	amphora, caduceus? <i>2 diff. from 441</i>
122	55	422 Π. 1840.22	ΘΑΙΕΦΑΝΗΣ, goat

Above is a list of whole Thasian amphoras mentioned in E. M. Pridik's Inventory-Catalogue of Stamps in the Hermitage Museum [LXXIX (1917)].

I should like very much to know if any of these still exist, and if they do, to have photographs of them, if possible.

V. G. G.

mm. Zofia Sztyllo took this. She will be in Leningrad after about two months. (Now going to Warsaw.)

19. 8. 59

Pridik list might list for mm. Skordura including photo. of 6 Thas. jars in the Hermitage. Her letter lists the numbers that appear on the photo., with page and cat. nos. of Pridik, ^{in the list} save that she skips the 1st in the above list, though including, OVER

photo. of jar and stamp, of which the type is as listed. But the numbers she uses are not those cited by Pridde, but are in a Pantikapain (apparently) series. Photo. of 2 different jars are numbered 441 (= Pridde p. 57, no. 463); one must be 995, of which only the stamp is otherwise represented:

TI
OA
MY

What with one number omitted, and one repeated, I ^{don't} feel entire confidence in the identifications.

Note there are none with short handles, like those jar-tops in Thesau.

HOTEL
IMPERIAL

July 22, 1959

CABLES & TELEGRAMS "COMFORT" NEW DELHI TELEPHONE 47111 TO 47119

Dear Virginia -

We have been here about a week, having

jet plane from Tashkent
as, it was a glorious trip
capped peaks stretching away
of miles in all directions.

a delight to see Emily
Moscow. We had several
and went on two
sides with them into the

My Trip
Around
The World

by Corliss Lamont

then is sharing the apartment
in communication with her
because she is deaf and
lisp. They have two rooms,
my has as his study, a
all bathroom and a small

kitchen. There is also a cat, which has
fallen twice from the balcony to the



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OBEROI DEANS, PESHAWAR :: OBEROI FALETTIS, LAHORE :: OBEROI FLASHMANS RAWALPINDI
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BASIC PAMPHLET-13

53

10¢

BASIC PAMPHLET—13

**My Trip
Around
The World**

by

Corliss Lamont

10¢

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Corliss Lamont is widely known as a writer and teacher, but most especially as a Humanist philosopher and as an uncompromising fighter for the traditional freedoms in the American Bill of Rights. He was graduated from Harvard in 1924 and took his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1932. For 20 years a Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, he is now Chairman of the Bill of Rights Fund and Vice-Chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. Dr. Lamont has traveled extensively abroad, and in 1959 revisited Soviet Russia and journeyed to the Far East. His published works include The Philosophy of Humanism, The Independent Mind, Freedom Is As Freedom Does, and other books. He has taught at Cornell, Harvard and the New School for Social Research, and for many years has been a lecturer in philosophy at Columbia University.

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Mary Redmer, Editor

MY TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

Europe

During eight long years, from 1951 to 1958, the American State Department refused to renew my passport because of my publicly expressed dissenting views on domestic and foreign policy. Finally I sued Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in order to regain my natural right to travel, regardless of my political and economic opinions. I automatically won my suit and obtained my precious passport in June 1958, following the U. S. Supreme Court's liberal passport decision in the Rockwell Kent case.

Since I had not been able to travel across the seas for so long, I decided to make up for lost time and to circle the globe. Then, too, as a Humanist philosopher I have taught that the supreme ethical goal in life ought to be the happiness, freedom and progress of all mankind, regardless of nation, race or religion; but there was a lot of mankind I had never met face to face. And I viewed my six months' world tour as a chance to come into closer contact with distant

countries and peoples, especially in the Far East, where I had not been before.

So, on the first day of spring, 1959—surely a day of happy omen—my wife and I set sail from New York on *La Liberté* across the Atlantic. For me the seven-day voyage was a rebirth into freedom. And when at last I glimpsed once more the familiar coasts of France and England, I felt that I was re-discovering much that had become, in many journeys of the past, an essential part of my being.

It was the greatest pleasure for me to return to England, a land of happy memories for me and one where I have many good friends. It was a delight just to stroll along the streets of London and through the splendid parks of that city. The English accent is always music to my ears, and I loved simply to listen to the English people talking together as I passed them by or they passed *me* by while I sat in the sun on a park bench, looking out upon places where not so long ago Hitler's bombers were creating havoc. Most of the war's debris has been cleared away, but even today a number of burnt-out squares remain as silent monuments to a determination that "it must not happen again."

Our little hotel on Half Moon Street was less than a block from lovely Green Park, which runs into Hyde Park, famous not only for its wide

green lawns, but also as a free-speech center where radicals and dissenters and even crackpots can talk their heads off with no interference from the public authorities. There ought to be a Hyde Park of free speech in every city of the world, including our own United States. And as I listened to these orators in *London's* Hyde Park, I couldn't help reflecting how much better Great Britain had preserved *its* civil liberties since the end of the Second World War than had America. To be sure, during this period occasional violations of free speech have taken place in Britain, but the country has experienced nothing comparable to the far-reaching suppressions of our McCarthy era, the consequences of which are still etched deep in almost every sector of American life.

While I was in London, Parliament was in session, and I went over to the House of Commons two or three times to lunch with some of my friends in the British Labor Party. It was especially pleasant drinking coffee with them on the beautiful Commons Terrace overlooking the Thames and with a fine view up and down the river. We discussed at length the political situation.

I was particularly impressed by the program of the Victory for Socialism Council, led by Labor M.P.'s such as Harold Davies, Stephen

Swingler, and Konni Zilliacus. This forward-looking group wants the Labor Party to become more militant in its socialist program; and to declare itself in favor of Britain's unilaterally halting both the further testing of nuclear weapons and also their manufacture. But the conservative leadership of the Party has rejected these proposals and has been soft-pedaling many important issues. That is one of the main reasons why the Conservative Party won such a sweeping victory in the general election of October 1959. As Mr. Zilliacus summed up the trouble, "Before we can beat the Tories in the country, we must beat the Tories in the Labor Party."

During our last weekend in England my wife and I made a pilgrimage to Oxford University where I studied at New College in 1924-25. That was one of the best years of my life. It was a joy to wander again around the University and to visit my old haunts. The New College garden, bounded on one side by the old city wall built many centuries ago, is as quiet and lovely a place as can be found anywhere. And in general the gardens of the 25 or so colleges that make up the University are unexcelled in their beauty, and give to one a rare sense of isolation from the outside world. As everyone knows, the creation and care of gardens in England have long since achieved the status of high art.

From Oxford we drove out ten miles into the rolling countryside to call on Mr. and Mrs. John Masefield, two of the oldest and best friends of my family. Mr. Masefield met us at the door of his house and was most cordial. He invited in the lady taxi driver to have some tea, but she declined. John Masefield, Poet Laureate of England and 81 years old, is in vigorous health and still turning out first-rate poetry. Only recently he began to make very successful vocal recordings of his poems. I don't know anyone who has a finer voice for reading aloud.

Although I am hardly a conservative in politics and economics, I do happen to be one as regards poetry, and still prefer poems that rhyme or scan. I was glad to find that here Mr. Masefield on the whole agreed with me. He said that our contemporary poetry in England and America lacks discipline and form. He likes very little of it and feels that current poets no longer dwell on themes of love and nobility. I consider John Masefield one of the truly great men I have known. The simplicity, honesty and ruggedness of his character, together with his continuing vitality, remind me of America's own dean of poets, Robert Frost.

I could go on indefinitely discussing England and the English, a wonderful country and a wonderful people. But in this pamphlet I have

space only to describe some of the highlights of my long trip. And so I now turn to the continent and especially Italy.

After spending a few days in Paris, ever a joy to the traveler, we relaxed at Nice on the French Riviera. Then on one long rugged day, with sensational views every few minutes, we drove the entire distance to Florence—along the Mediterranean Côte d'Azur, past the cliffs of Monaco, into northern Italy with its steep and mountainous roads, and finally down into the Florentine plain.

We stayed three weeks in Florence, which is of course one vast treasure-house of art. Our hotel room looked out over the River Arno to colorful hills where we could see the old city wall and towers that Michelangelo helped to construct back in the sixteenth century. Below us, along the River walk, strolled the people of Florence—buoyant and uninhibited. There were young couples with their arms around each other, old couples enjoying the sun and children skipping along. At our open window we had a splendid balcony seat to watch the world go by. And every so often a singer with a guitar would saunter past and serenade us.

With Florence as headquarters, we made expeditions in all directions to Italy's marvelous hill towns such as Siena, San Gimignano, Vol-

terra, Perugia, and Assisi. As you approach these magic cities from a distance, you see their graceful towers rising far away, then disappearing and reappearing according to the curve of the road and the structure of the Tuscan hills. We were living in a pervasive atmosphere of beauty where the loveliness of nature was continually merging with that of *human* creation. The hills and valleys were lush and green; and as twilight approached a golden glow suffused everything.

The history of this region is absorbing, but it often makes you sad. For the city states of Italy, at the height of their artistic flowering during the Renaissance, were continually assaulting one another. Not only were irreplaceable works of art ravaged during this period, but the flower of Italian manhood was killed off. Coming to a much later era, stiff fighting took place in and around Florence during the Second World War when the U. S. Army was driving out the Nazis. The retreating Germans shelled the bridges across the Arno and smashed all of them except the famed Ponte Vecchio. At this moment art lovers held their breath to see whether the Germans would bombard the rest of the city. It did not happen, but it was a close call. War is a terrible destroyer of the good and the beautiful.

The next highlight is Greece, *all* of it. This historic land was a very special experience for

me, because I had never gone there before and because as a philosopher I was fascinated at seeing the places where Socrates, Plato and Aristotle walked, talked and lectured. We stayed in Greece several weeks and made Athens our headquarters. At least every other day we went up to the Acropolis, wandered through the half-ruined structures built in the Golden Age of Pericles, viewed from every angle the architectural miracle of the Parthenon, and looked out between its white marble columns, designed by Phidias, to the city lying below and to the shining sea in the distance. It was all the sheerest aesthetic ecstasy. And it continued even into the hours of darkness, for every so often the Parthenon was lighted up at night and we could see it from the streets of Athens.

We made many exciting explorations to cities such as Delphi, Corinth, Mycenae and Sunion, where on a headland an ancient and perfectly proportioned temple to Poseidon stands out dramatically. In *Don Juan* Lord Byron referred to Sunion's "marble steep"; and we saw there his signature carved into a marble pillar. Then came our five-day boat trip through the Greek Islands of the Aegean Sea, an adventure into the living past and the enthralling present, centering around legend-crusted isles like Crete and Rhodes and Delos.

As in Italy we were constantly drinking in vast panoramas of history along with the sublime art and the natural beauty. I took particular satisfaction in going out to the battlefield of Marathon and reconstructing from maps just how the Greeks drove back the Persians in 490 B.C. Here I held up a whole busload of hurrying American tourists when I insisted on stopping to see the swamp that protected the Athenian right wing against a Persian cavalry charge. One plump angry lady in the bus demanded that a vote should be taken as to whether I be permitted to look at the swamp. For once I did not wait upon the democratic process, but quickly got out of the bus. There was a plaque at the edge of the ancient swamp, and I thought it would tell more about the battle. Instead, it stated that some years ago the area had been filled in as a mosquito-breeding hazard through the funds of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.!

In Greece even more than in Italy the ravages of innumerable wars are apparent. Athens, Sparta and the other Greek city states were at one another's throats most of the time. The Persians sacked much of the country; and later came barbarian invasions from the north. The most hideous war episode of all was in 1687 when the Turks placed a powder magazine inside the Parthenon, and the attacking Venetians scored

a direct hit on the building with a mortar shell. This transformed the larger part of the Parthenon into a shambles. War is the most frightful enemy of art as of every other human value.

Yet despite the fact that almost all the architectural splendors of Greece, and much of its ancient sculpture, have been badly battered because of physical violence or plain neglect, what remains is so magnificent that we have in this small kingdom perhaps the greatest concentration of artistic glories in the world. And when I saw American bombers zooming over Athens from the U. S. military airfield nearby and heard talk about setting up a base for long-range ballistic missiles in Greece, I suddenly conceived the idea that the United Nations, with of course the agreement of the Greeks, should declare Greece an International Art Sanctuary and a permanently neutral state, something like Switzerland.

It would be under special U.N. protection, until the danger of war had passed away for all the nations of the earth. Let the United States, the Soviet Union and the rest keep hands off and place Greece outside the realm of power politics! Then this unique country that marked the birthplace of Western culture would carry on in lasting peace as a great Art Sanctuary, an enduring shrine of Beauty where art lovers,

students and ordinary travelers could go forever for inspiration and aesthetic enjoyment.

From Athens I took a small but comfortable steamship to Istanbul, passing through the Dardanelles and sailing across the Sea of Marmora. At Istanbul I could look out from my hotel window across the Bosphorus to the green-clad hills of Asia Minor. But I must not stop here to describe what I saw and did during my two days' stay in Turkey's capital, nor to enter into my even more interesting weekend in Warsaw on my way to Soviet Russia.

The Soviet Union

In our long trip around the world we naturally spent considerable time in the Soviet Union where we had not been since 1938. Shortly after my return to America in that year I wrote: "It is my own feeling that the Soviet people are well-nigh invincible in an economic, moral and military sense. From without, Soviet Socialism can undoubtedly be set back, but hardly destroyed. . . . The very fact that, over a territory far larger than the United States and non-Russian Europe combined, Socialist economic planning has for many years been operating on a fairly efficient basis proves that *it can be done*."

Twenty-one years later, in the summer of 1959,

what I observed in the U.S.S.R. shows clearly that my earlier expression, "It can be done," has become a decided under-statement; now it is accurate to say that Soviet planning is carried out on so wide a scale and so successfully that the whole world, including the most conservative capitalists and economists, is taking note and reluctantly recognizing Soviet Russia's extraordinary achievements. After enormous setbacks resulting from the Nazi invasion, Soviet Socialism has come fully into its own and is operating with marked effectiveness in almost every sphere. And Soviet productivity not only proceeds with practically no unemployment, but is able to support certain social and cultural accomplishments that are quite remarkable.

I think especially of Soviet Russia's socialized medicine, which capitalist Britain is seeking to rival; of the U.S.S.R.'s impressive educational system, which has abolished illiteracy and forged dramatically ahead both in the field of general education and scientific training; and of recent technological wonders in the exploration of outer space and sending rockets to and around the moon. As to the educational system, it is difficult to work out exact figures for comparison; but I believe the soundest estimate available is that the Soviet Union allocates 10 or 15 per cent of its national income to education, while the

United States spends about 3 per cent for the same purpose.

During June and July my wife and I saw at first-hand the great progress that has been made in the U.S.S.R. Moscow was in some ways hardly recognizable because of the tremendous building and municipal planning programs that have been carried through. A whole new city numbering some 250,000 has been erected on what used to be the outskirts. Everywhere as we drove around the Soviet capital there seemed to be beautiful broad boulevards—twice as wide as New York's Park Avenue—and fine new apartment houses. However, when we looked closely at the apartment houses, it was evident that some of them had been shoddily constructed and hurriedly finished to cope with Moscow's ever insistent housing needs.

We found that architectural styles had improved little since 1938 and were, with the notable exception of the unique subway stations, either drab or grandiose. From our hotel window we could see six of Moscow's new skyscrapers, including the University of Moscow, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and two big hotels. The buildings looked splendid from a distance, but when you got close up the gingerbread decorations became obtrusive. The Soviet authorities themselves, including Premier Khrushchev, have be-

come aware of these various defects; and there is now under way throughout the country a far-going movement for the improvement and modernization of architecture.

While we were in Moscow my wife and I of course talked with many different types of Soviet people, especially in the professions. Soviet individuals did not have the slightest hesitation to visit with us, or with other American travelers and foreign visitors in general from capitalist countries. It was a boom year for tourists in the U.S.S.R.; and of course among our fellow-travelers were ex-Governor Harriman, Vice-President Nixon, and seven governors of U. S. States whom we encountered on several occasions. A record number of Americans—more than 12,000 altogether—visited the Soviet Union during 1959.

One of the persons we saw most of was our old friend Vladimir Kazakevich, a Russian who for many years brilliantly taught and lectured in the United States on Soviet affairs. After the Cold War began, the U. S. Immigration authorities began to get rough with him; and he chose to go back to the Soviet Union rather than to endure insult and persecution from the McCarthy gang. Mr. Kazakevich has a good job in the American section of the Institute for World Economy and International Relations. He is one of the outstanding Soviet experts on America.

Another Soviet citizen who greatly impressed us was Professor of Psychology A. R. Luria, a most able teacher at the University of Moscow. I was particularly interested in his views on psychoanalysis. He stated that while most Freudian theories have zero for verification, Soviet psychologists do not discard psychoanalysis completely. They do, however, insist on proof for any psychoanalytic hypothesis. Professor Luria asserted that Freud gave too much emphasis to animalistic and biological factors in man, who also happens to be a *social* being.

During the Second World War the Soviet psychologists and physicians expected a great deal of neurosis in the Soviet Army and among the civilian population; but very little developed. Neurosis comes when there is trauma plus internal conflict, because you don't know what to do. During the war, Professor Luria went on, there was trauma without much internal conflict because everyone was part of a group and knew what to do. The pervading sense of WE throughout the Soviet Union has been and is a major factor in holding down to a minimum the incidence of neurosis and the disturbed personality.

Naturally I enjoyed talking with the alert editors of the Foreign Literature Publishing House, which in 1958 issued a Russian translation of my book on American civil liberties,

Freedom Is as Freedom Does, in an edition of 25,000 copies. Mr. P. A. Chuvikov, the head editor, told me that this edition sold out quite quickly; and it was only with some difficulty that he was able to find two copies for me. After Mr. Chuvikov had presented me with a handsome author's fee (in rubles), I discussed with him and his associates the whole question of the Soviet Union entering into some international copyright agreement that would cover the rights of foreign authors in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet authors abroad. This controversial matter remains in the domain of unfinished business. The lack of any Soviet copyright accord has aroused much resentment among foreign writers, many of whom are not even informed by their Soviet publisher when one of their works is issued in the U.S.S.R.

Still another delightful occasion in Moscow was the bountiful luncheon given us by Ludmilla Pavlechenko, famous woman sharpshooter who disposed of about 400 Germans in the Second World War. She visited the United States in 1942. The party at her comfortable apartment was warm and gay, with many toasts, both flippant and serious, drunk in vodka that flowed somewhat too freely for my limited capacity. Also present were Miss Pavlechenko's attractive husband and several friends.

One of my most interesting talks was with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, whose office is far up in the new skyscraper where the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now situated. I had known Mr. Gromyko when he was Ambassador to the United States and have always had a high regard for him. He had just come back from the Geneva Conference where he had labored long and arduously. In my opinion Mr. Gromyko is a most sincere and effective worker for international peace. It has often been stated that while the Soviet *people* really desire peace, their top leadership—"the scheming Communists in the Kremlin"—are secretly plotting war and aggression. Nothing could be further from the truth. As my conversation with Mr. Gromyko showed once more, both leadership and people in this nation are completely united in their will for world peace and better American-Soviet relations. I believe that Premier Khrushchev convinced a majority of Americans that this is so on his visit last fall to the United States.

Another current fable about the U.S.S.R. is that the Soviet people always look serious, troubled and sad. This is nonsense. We carefully observed the Soviet people in their offices and homes, in restaurants, parks and theatres, in the subway and on the streets. I have rarely seen more laughter and gaiety. People in any

country are likely to look serious and preoccupied when hurrying to or from work; but when men and women in Soviet Russia relax, they show as much *joie de vivre* as individuals anywhere.

Yet another report sometimes appearing in the American press is that the Soviet Government has been depriving the people of food and other consumer goods in order to produce Sputniks, moon rockets and intercontinental missiles. The fact is that the planned economic system has been functioning so well that both technology and the standard of living have been developing rapidly in all directions. There is plenty of food throughout the U.S.S.R. today and the people look well fed. In fact the food was so tempting that I myself put on considerable weight. There are plenty of fine beverages, too. Soviet champagne compares favorably with some of the best French champagnes and costs about \$3.00 a bottle. The Government recently reduced the price by 23 per cent, partly to let it compete successfully with the more potent vodka. Unfortunately, drunkenness is still a problem in Soviet Russia.

Obviously, the Soviet Union has not made nearly as much progress in political democracy as in other fields. Yet there has been considerable relaxation since Stalin died and especially

since Nikita Khrushchev became Premier. As Averell Harriman pointed out in a 1959 newspaper series on the U.S.S.R., the political prisoners in the concentration camps have been freed and have been rehabilitated into useful work. During my stay in Soviet Russia, I heard a good many criticisms of the Government. However, the Soviets have a long way to go to establish full civil liberties as we English-speaking peoples understand the term. The first step here should be the implementation of the 1936 Constitution, which specifically states: "The citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed by law freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, including the holding of mass meetings, freedom of street processions and demonstrations."

My wife and I have always been a bit nervous about traveling by airplane; and so we felt some trepidation as we boarded the big Soviet TU 104 to go from Moscow to Tashkent on our first jet flight. We did not need to worry. For the Soviet jet operated smoothly and efficiently all the way.

We had long wanted to make a trip to the southernmost section of Soviet Central Asia, both to see the magnificent architectural beauties of the Moslem culture that so long dominated this area and also to study the functioning of the Soviet minorities policy in an enormous region

where five major Turco-Tatar people intermingle with one another and with the Russians. We were able to fulfil our two main purposes during our fortnight's stay in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Republic, with side-trips in a 200-mile radius to such places as fabulous Samarkand, ancient capital of Tamerlane's earth-shaking empire, and the Fergana Valley, where a network of irrigation canals has transformed former desert lands into a most fertile agricultural district.

Wherever we went in Central Asia there seemed to be ample food, as in the Moscow area. In the towns and cities crowds of people were busy buying the abundant consumer goods that are available in the stores. The general standard of life, including the spheres of education and health, is fairly high in this vast region where before the 1917 Revolution a primarily nomadic and Moslem population maintained a precarious existence in poverty and squalor, ever facing the depredations of drought, famine and epidemic disease.

From everything we could observe, the different peoples in Uzbekistan all live together on a plane of equality, with the old racial prejudices and discriminations almost completely eliminated. Among the 444 deputies chosen for the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Republic in the last election held early in 1959, thirteen sepa-

rate nationalities were represented. The most important minority is the Russian, with 62 representatives.

Another important fact to keep in mind is that out of the 444 deputies elected, 129 were women. This bears out our impression that in this huge territory the female sex, traditionally held in bondage there by the Moslem male, has made immense strides towards equality with men. Not only has polygamy been abolished by law, but also 99 percent of the women have discarded the heavy, long, black horse-hair veil which for centuries the Mohammedan religion demanded that all females should wear outside the home.

In Uzbekistan we enjoyed meeting and mingling with the dark-skinned and half-Oriental Uzbeks who make up the overwhelming majority in this land. They are a delightful and handsome people, with mobile, expressive faces, and the Uzbek children are a delight to watch. The girls wear their hair in two long braids hanging down their backs, and their dresses are brilliantly colored. The youngsters were frolicking everywhere like kids in any other country. Since it was extremely hot, with the temperature ranging from 85 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit, one of my favorite recreations was to go swimming in Lake Komsomol, in the city's biggest park, where I was able to relax with the Uzbek youth at play.

One of our most enjoyable afternoons in Uzbekistan was when we went to inspect the big Sverdlov Collective Farm (cotton) just outside Tashkent. We found it highly mechanized and operating most efficiently. After we had walked around for quite a while in the broiling sun, with the Chairman of the Collective as our guide, we retired to a shady veranda where they served us "tea" consisting of a small portion of green tea and very large portions of vodka, champagne and plov, a national Uzbek dish of meat and rice. The Chairman of the Collective raised his small vodka glass and proposed a toast to American-Soviet friendship. "Bottoms up," he said. Since my wife and I had chosen champagne, it was a bit difficult for us to drain our larger glasses. Nevertheless, we did it and then went gaily on to the next glass as I offered a toast to World Peace.

We drank a lot of other genial toasts, and a final one to the continued success of the Sverdlov Farm. Each time the Chairman repeated, "Bottoms up"; and we maintained the pace as best we could. At the end of the "tea" my wife and I and an American newspaper woman present had consumed two whole bottles of Soviet champagne! It is testimony to the high quality of that wine that none of us got either a headache or hangover.

Another afternoon we went to the most important mosque in Tashkent and witnessed an outdoor Moslem Prayer Service. At a Moslem religious service the men and women are segregated, and on this occasion all of the women were out of sight in the back somewhere. So we walked through the midst of some 1,000 silent, bearded Mohammedan males to the chairs reserved for our small party. Almost all these men were native Uzbeks, many of them very handsome and some, with shaved heads or bald heads, resembling Yul Brynner. It was a real thrill to hear the Muezzin call out repeatedly in a high-pitched voice, "Allah is great," and to see each worshipper, kneeling on his little prayer rug, bow down his head to the ground. I have never been so close to Allah before!

After the service the Mufti, head of the Moslem religion throughout Soviet Central Asia, gave us tea, fruit and lamb stew at a beautifully set table. We asked him many questions. He said the Moslems had complete freedom of worship in Soviet Russia, that they trained young men to be mullahs in special seminaries and freely distributed the Koran at the mosques. The Mufti was a dignified, charming man with seven children and five grandchildren. He was very sincerely concerned about world peace.

The Mufti explained that according to the

Koran, the Moslem religion, wherever it is functioning, should cooperate with the established government. He and his associates, he told us, are cooperating with the Soviet Government and are on good terms with it. This is also the attitude of the Eastern Orthodox Church, by far the most powerful religious body in the U.S.S.R. The patriotic services of this Church during the Second World War led to greatly improved relations between religion and state in Soviet Russia. The Orthodox Church now actually supports the socialist economic system, which it does not find inconsistent with Christianity. The Soviet Government, on its part, has eliminated most of the crude anti-religious propaganda that was carried on until the Nazi invasion in 1941.

Towards all the people we saw in Uzbekistan I felt a deep warmth and should like to have remained among them indefinitely. But we had set out to circumnavigate the globe and had to move on. On our last afternoon we signed our names in the Tashkent guest book of Intourist, the official Soviet travel agency. By coincidence on the opposite page there was a statement signed by the seven American governors, who had left the day before, July 13. What they said is interesting:

On this day the undersigned have concluded a three-day stay in Tashkent, vital and inspiring

capital of the Uzbek Republic. The warm friendship which has been extended to us by the people at every hand, the exemplary courtesy of all public officials, make us feel that our stay has been constructive. It will always remain in our memories as one of the most enjoyable experiences of our lifetime. We leave Uzbek and Tashkent with every wish for the protection of the ancient charm which has been so manifest and at the same time the continued business progress which has also been most conspicuous.

Signed:

LEROY COLLINS
Governor of Florida

GEORGE D. CLYDE
Governor of Utah

JOHN E. DAVIS
Governor of North Dakota

STEPHEN McNICHOLS
Governor of Colorado

ROBERT E. SMYLLIE
Governor of Idaho

ROBERT B. MEYNER
Governor of New Jersey

LUTHER H. HODGES
Governor of North Carolina

Before breakfast on July 14 we drove out to the Tashkent airport and took another Soviet jet, this time bound for India. Reflecting on my

trip through the U.S.S.R., I felt more convinced than ever that this socialist country run by Communists—with all its defects past and present—is a country with which the United States can and should cooperate in normal international trade, intercultural exchange, the banning of nuclear weapons, general disarmament and the establishment of enduring world peace. The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will continue to disagree fundamentally on issues of economics and politics; but such disagreements need not stand in the way of peaceful, though competitive, co-existence between the capitalist and Communist blocs.

India

On a very hot morning in the middle of July my wife and I stepped into a Soviet jet at Tashkent and took off for Delhi. We flew over the towering Tien Shan, meaning "Celestial Mountains," over a part of Communist China's Sinkiang Province that juts out between the U.S.S.R. and India, then over the Himalayas themselves with their soaring, snowcapped peaks stretching out for hundreds of miles on either side, and finally down to our destination on India's wide northern plain. It was the most thrilling trip by air that we had ever made.

To reach Delhi took only about three hours.

As we struggled through the Indian customs and out to a taxi, no less than six porters insisted on helping us to carry our seven bags—a sign of the immense poverty that burdens India—and I felt obliged to tip each one. The situation was in striking contrast to our experiences in Soviet Russia where tipping is now definitely frowned upon and where, having been rebuffed on several occasions, I finally gave up this pernicious custom altogether for the remainder of my stay in the U.S.S.R.

Delhi became the capital of India only in 1931; and the section that functions as the seat of government is known as New Delhi. It is a spacious and well-planned city, with fine government buildings, parks and apartment houses. The older section of the city, Old Delhi, where we spent much of our time, is more picturesque than the new part and also contains the chief slums in the metropolitan area. The appalling poverty of the Indian people was readily apparent to us when we walked or drove through the streets and alleys of Old Delhi. On every hand there were wretched beggars, both young and old, some of them quite disfigured. It is a horrible fact that beggar parents in this Eastern country will sometimes mutilate their children in order to make their begging more effective.

In Old Delhi, too, we saw at first-hand the

meaning of cow worship in India. Often a cow would saunter across a main street along which we were driving in a taxi; the taxi would then have to make a detour, especially if the cow decided to lie down. When we were walking on the sidewalk, frequently a cow would be smack in our path. We watched cows calmly munching vegetables from vegetable stalls along the street; the owners could not interfere because the cow is a sacred animal and *must* be fed. Over all of India wander literally millions of cows, a large proportion of them diseased. They have the right of way over both human beings and vehicles.

There are also plenty of bulls on the loose. A professor who had taught at the University of Calcutta told me that one day a big bull wandered onto the campus. No one was pleased, but no one dared to prevent a sacred animal from munching the grass. A week or so later the bull charged and gored a student who was riding a bicycle through the campus. The young man almost died. Only then did somebody gently usher the bull off the university grounds, still free to roam and gore at will. There have been many instances of such bulls killing Indian men and women.

When we had tea with Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to India and son of England's first Labor Premier, Ramsay Mac-

Donald, he told us that the cow situation had become worse since the establishment of Indian Independence in 1947. While the British were still in control, they did not interfere with cow worship; but neither did they encourage it. Shortly after Independence, however, the right wing of the Congress Party forced through a law prohibiting the killing of cattle throughout the whole of India. Monkeys, too, are sacred animals and constitute a destructive nuisance in many parts of the country.

Cow worship is of course closely tied up with the belief in reincarnation, which is a fundamental doctrine in the Hindu religion. The Hindus—and there are approximately 320 million of them out of India's 400 million population—are reluctant to take the life of any animal. They think that if you kill a cow, you may in effect be killing your grandmother or some other deceased relative.

Indian cow worship and the law against the slaughter of cattle prevent the utilization of what could be a very substantial source of fresh meat. This is a major reason why the vast majority of Indians are undernourished. Furthermore, the cows and monkeys eat tons and tons of food that ought to be going to human beings. I know of no other nation where the dominant religion has such a direct and deleterious effect on nutrition

and health as in India.

When I visited Calcutta, I witnessed aspects of Hinduism that clearly belong in the category of primitive religion. One Saturday morning I went to the temple of the Goddess Kali, an important Hindu deity who has three eyes: one each for the past, the present and the future. In the stone courtyard of the temple, fire worship and animal sacrifice were going on. One Hindu family after another came in leading a little bleating goat and turned it over to the burly executioner. He pinioned the struggling animal in a sort of guillotine and quickly cut off its head with a big sharp knife. The head and the body fell to the pavement, and blood gushed out over the stones. Then a priest stepped forward, dipped his forefinger into the goat's blood and put a red blood mark on the middle of the forehead of each worshipper, including small children.

An old woman squatting nearby took over the head of each goat and cut away, for the priests of the temple, the parts suitable to eat. Dogs lapped up the pools of blood; and the sacrificer carried home the body of the goat to eat. For the Hindus the goat represents animal passion. When you sacrifice him, that symbolizes winning control over your own passions, killing them, as it were. After I had watched about

five or six goats being sacrificed, I felt I couldn't stand any more.

So I walked out of the temple grounds and down the street outside. It was lined with beggars, some of them stark naked, seeking alms from the crowds who come to worship Kali. When four or five of these beggars spotted me as a foreigner and literally surrounded me, I broke into a run in order to escape.

Of course there is much that is splendid about India, including its magnificent art and historic buildings. The incomparable beauty of the Taj Mahal can scarcely be exaggerated. Then there is this nation's firm stand for world peace and disarmament throughout the postwar period, the intellectual alertness of its educated class and the economic aspirations embodied in the Five-Year Plans that the Government has been carrying through in order to raise the standard of living and advance towards socialism. The Second Five-Year Plan started in April 1956, and runs through March 1961.

But the economic and social problems are so formidable that I do not see how Prime Minister Nehru, whom I admire as one of the leading statesmen of this country, and his Congress Party are going to solve them. The population of this subcontinent is increasing at the rate of at least seven million a year; and birth control is making

only slight progress. One of Nehru's Cabinet ministers was recently quoted as saying that during the next decade probably some 15 million Indians would starve to death. That is one well-known way in which economic problems are "solved."

Although Prime Minister Nehru and the Congress Party are formally committed to the establishment of democratic socialism, the Indians I talked with told me that to a considerable degree only lip service is being paid to this aim. The Congress Party has not been *militant* in pushing through its economic and social programs, and many of its members are conspicuous for their apathy and lassitude. While my Indian friends did not look upon the Communist Party as the solution, they thought that the best hope for the ultimate success of Nehru and his associates was for them to acquire some of the militancy characteristic of the Communists.

As Walter Lippmann has put it, what is needed above all in India is "the organized pressures of a popular movement under government leadership so dynamic and so purposeful that it can inspire people to do voluntarily the kinds of things that in Communist China are done by compulsion." (*New York Herald Tribune*, December 11, 1959.)

A first priority for a truly militant policy on the part of the Congress Party would be the elimination of the graft that is widespread throughout governmental administration, both at the federal and the state level. Another priority would be the general institution of elementary efficiency. As Arthur Bonner, CBS correspondent who has lived in India for more than five years, states in his informative article, "India's Masses," "entering a government office is like stepping back fifty years or more. There are few filing cabinets and paper clips. Papers are attached by a string threaded through a hole in one corner and then wrapped in a folder tied together by another string. A code letter is pinned to the cover, and the name of the file is registered in a ledger. The file is then tossed on a shelf along with mounds of others. The registers are tossed somewhere else, and how any file is ever found again is a wonder." (*The Atlantic*, October 1959, p. 50.)

Looking back now on my globe-circling tour, I feel that my experiences in India were the most significant of the whole trip. For in no major country had I ever seen before such dreadful poverty, such a disease-ridden people, such backward religion and such abysmal and widespread ignorance. To me as an American the whole situation was a great shock, and a

valuable shock. And it made me understand more fully the 1917 Communist Revolution in Russia and the 1949 Communist Revolution in China, since in those two countries living conditions for the masses of the people were similar to what exists in India today.

When the Chinese Communists won power in 1949, living standards were even worse in China than in India. A United Nations Statistical Bulletin, *National and per Capita Incomes, 70 Countries, 1949*, estimates the per capita income in India, in dollar equivalents, as \$57, as compared with China's \$27. These estimates do not of course tell the whole story about comparative standards of living, but there is no doubt that the Chinese level had been declining, owing to disastrous floods, wide-scale famine, civil war and international war.

The important point is that when a people numbering tens of millions or hundreds of millions, lives generation after generation in misery and semi-starvation, it is not difficult to comprehend why they may eventually explode into revolutionary violence in hopes that a new socio-economic system will provide for their basic needs and give them a better chance to enjoy the good things of this life. News of the dramatic economic upsurge in mainland China over the past decade is not only reaching the Indian in-

tellectuals, but is also seeping through to the masses of the population. And unless India's Five-Year Plans bring about more rapid progress than at present, the example of Communist China will steadily grow more persuasive among the Indians and other peoples of the East.

Another point that India brought into focus for me was the whole relation between a country's economic system and the functioning of democracy. Political democracy in India today is weak and faltering, with Prime Minister Nehru frequently playing the role of an all-wise father. Max Lerner, commenting recently on the military dictatorships that have taken over in the Middle East and Southeastern Asia, stated: "The deeper truth is that most of the new Asian nations simply do not have the economic, political, administrative and social base on which a functioning democracy can yet be built. We are learning these days that a lasting democracy is the end-product of a long process of development, in which men learn in their daily lives to value and trust each other as equal persons, and leaders and administrators are trained to give them direction." (*New York Post*, October 23, 1959, p. 42.)

What I want to stress in this picture is the economic base as affecting the educational prerequisites for democracy. While I was in India

I kept thinking of John Dewey's insistence that there cannot be properly functioning democratic institutions unless the people are sufficiently educated to possess the information and understanding for voting intelligently on public issues. Nobody can pretend that this is the case in India. And in this huge country there do not exist even the *material* necessities—in the way of schoolhouses, college buildings, pencils, paper, book publishing and the wherewithal for teachers' salaries—adequately to educate the electorate.

Thus 74 per cent of the Indian population remains illiterate. Only some 50 per cent of the children 6 to 11 years old attend primary school; about 10 per cent of children 14 to 17 go to high school; and a mere 1 per cent of men and women 17 to 23 are students at colleges or universities. Turning to other aspects of education important for political awareness, we find that the daily circulation of newspapers in India is 3.1 million for a population of over 400 million, while radio sets number a little more than 1.5 million. TV has been only recently introduced.

Again, reflecting on India's educational situation, I saw more clearly not only why right-wing dictators had been able to seize the governments in nearby countries with similar conditions, such as Pakistan, Burma and Thai-

land, but also why left-wing dictatorships had come into power in Soviet Russia and China. This statement leaves unqualified my immense preference for the use of democratic and peaceful procedures everywhere in the world for effecting economic and social change.

Hong Kong and Japan

From Calcutta I flew on to Bangkok, Singapore and Hong Kong. These are all fascinating cities, but I have space only to discuss briefly Hong Kong. Ringed with small mountains and on a bay studded with numerous enchanting islands, it is the most beautiful and dramatic harbor I have ever seen. It even surpasses San Francisco. Hong Kong boasts a long waterfront where you can watch Chinese junks and other boats being loaded and unloaded. Since there is a lively trade with Communist China, you can see plenty of Communist boats, flying their five-star flag, at the docks. On the myriad junks and sampans—"floating communities" as they are called—live thousands of families in cramped and squalid, though picturesque, quarters.

Since the Communist take-over on the Chinese mainland, more than a million refugees have fled over the border to Hong Kong, creating an enormous problem for the municipal authorities.

Naturally these refugees are bitterly anti-Communist; but among the city's original Chinese population pro-Communist sentiment runs strong, even among some of the wealthier business men, who are proud to see China finally a free nation standing on its own feet and no longer subject to imperialist aggression and exploitation. Hong Kong in British hands serves as a valuable trade outlet and transshipment center for mainland China.

This British Crown Colony offers tourists a fine opportunity to buy a vast assortment of intriguing Oriental goods at low prices; and I myself started to purchase a few presents for my family and friends. Then I was stopped short by the discovery that the United States Government had put into effect a regulation that all articles, within at least 30 broad classifications, bought by Americans in Hong Kong would be confiscated by the U.S. Customs unless the buyer could obtain from the seller a Certificate of Origin certifying that the merchandise in question did not originate in Communist China or North Korea.

I was much incensed by this regulation whereby the American Government pushes its unrealistic and out-of-date Far Eastern policy to a ridiculous extreme, interfering with the right of Americans to buy what they want abroad. I

also felt surprised that the British Government, which had reluctantly agreed to the U.S. procedures, would allow such an infringement of its sovereignty. The final result was that I bought very little in Hong Kong.

I remained only five days in Hong Kong, but it is a place where I would like to spend five weeks, five months, or indeed five years. From Kowloon, on the mainland side of the bay, I drove towards the small Sham Chun River which denotes the border line with the People's Republic of China, and was able to climb a little hill that gave me a view of two Communist towns a mile or so distant. That was the nearest I got to Communist China. I did not try to enter, because having only recently obtained a passport, I did not wish to have the U.S. State Department take it away from me and bar my traveling abroad for a long time to come.

Early in August I left Hong Kong for Tokyo on a Pan American Stratocruiser. The weather was clear as we flew over the Tokyo airport in the late afternoon, but instead of landing the plane started to circle. I quickly became aware that something was wrong; and when, through a fluke, I heard the captain talking with the airport about his left landing gear, I realized that we might be in for real trouble. Finally, the hostess told the passengers that we must

prepare for a crash landing, because the left landing gear might not hold.

A number of passengers were ushered towards the rear, where I happened to be sitting. A Chinese mother and her two young children crouched between me and the back of the next seat. The children were frightened and crying, but I quieted them somewhat by singing a couple of American dance tunes. I remained outwardly calm, but felt terribly nervous. Then the plane came in. On the first bump the landing gear held firm; and I said aloud, "It held!" The flight officer opposite me said, "Wait for the second bump!" A moment later the second bump came, and everything was all right. We had made a perfect landing. As we descended from the Stratocruiser, I noticed six or seven fire engines drawn up on the airfield.

In Japan I made Tokyo my headquarters, staying at the Hotel Imperial and frequenting especially the spacious and exotic old wing, which had been designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright in the early twenties. I went on all-day trips through beautiful Nikko National Park and Hakone National Park; and then on a four-day tour to the lovely temple cities of Kyoto and Nara, and the atom bomb city of Hiroshima.

The Buddhist and Shinto shrines in Japan are

impressive, but as works of art I did not think that they were as fine as the religious buildings in Thailand and India. The Buddhists, with their belief in reincarnation, are a strong and influential sect in Japan. I was struck by a story in the newspaper that there would probably be at least 1,000 suicides throughout the country when Crown Prince Akihito and his wife have their first baby. Each of the thousand individuals concerned is convinced that if he can arrange to die at the precise moment the baby is born, his soul will be reincarnated in it, and he will in effect become a member of the royal family and perhaps Emperor.

Surprisingly for me, Hiroshima turned out to be one of the most splendid harbors I ever visited—surrounded by jagged mountains and looking off to the colorful islands of Japan's big Inland Sea. Since I had taken an active part in the campaign against nuclear weapons, I was particularly interested in Hiroshima and explored it thoroughly in order to obtain as clear an idea as possible of what happened when a plane of the U.S. Air Force dropped the first atom bomb in history upon this city, August 6, 1945.

A party of four Japanese took me around. My official guide and interpreter had been a soldier in the Japanese Army and was stationed near Hiroshima when the bomb struck. The following

day his unit was sent into the city to render aid. He gave me innumerable grisly, ghastly details. Most helpful also was Dr. Ichito Moritaki, Professor of Philosophy at Hiroshima University and Chairman of the Hiroshima Council against A and H Bombs. He had lost his right eye on A-bomb day. Two girl students who spoke English likewise accompanied us. One of them had been injured when the bomb fell.

I went through three Hiroshima hospitals. The first was the Atom Bomb Hospital, which administers only to patients suffering from the effects of the original explosion. Now, 14 years later, scores of people are still coming to this hospital for treatment every day. I saw many of them in the waiting room. The Director told me that in the first eight months of 1959, 27 Japanese A-bomb victims had died.

The second hospital, run by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission and partly supported by American funds, concentrates on research concerning the effects on human beings of the A-bomb explosion. It does not try to cure anyone, but its work is very important in a long-range sense.

The third hospital I visited is a small private institution run by Dr. Shima and built on the ruins of the old Shima Hospital, which happened to be the absolute center of the atom

bomb strike. The 50 patients and ten staff members that day were simply obliterated in one minute or less. The hospital itself was completely destroyed. I talked at length with Dr. Shima himself, who fortunately was operating at a hospital in the country when the bomb fell. He told me he came back quickly to Hiroshima to help his patients, but all he could find was the charred body of the Head Nurse in the ruins of his hospital. The fact that the very center of the bomb's destructive power was a hospital ministering to the sick for the preservation of life seemed to me symbolic of the horror of nuclear weapons. It is a remarkable coincidence that at Nagasaki, too, the first direct center of the American A-bomb attack proved to be a medical institution, the Nagasaki Medical School.

What I saw and learned at Hiroshima was all rather grueling to me. And I came away completely persuaded that the United States made a terrible mistake in letting loose the A-bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In terms of dead, injured, suffering, and long-term effects on human health, these bombings were the most frightful military actions perpetrated against civilian populations in the history of human warfare.

During my three weeks in Japan I came to like its people very much. I have never known a people so polite, thoughtful and smiling—so

pleasant in general. To everyone, including hotel personnel and taxi drivers, I returned the bows and smiles with equally deep bows and broad smiles of my own. I found this sort of give-and-take an amiable and heart-warming custom.

These Japanese traits I have been describing have often been ridiculed in the United States, but I believe they are sincere expressions of the Japanese character. Here we have an outstanding example of an essentially fine people being misled into nationalist aggression and eventual disaster by an autocratic and ruthless military clique. How could it happen? I have no pat answer to this paradox. Important factors, however, were undoubtedly the long tradition of strict feudalism in Japan, the fanatical Emperor worship and the tendency of the ruling class in recent times to imitate the most hard-boiled features of German militarism and its Prussian code.

I hated to leave Japan just as I had hated to leave Hong Kong, India, Soviet Russia, England and Greece. Indeed, wherever I went on my six months' trip, I always wanted to remain much, much longer than I did. Every country, every city had something special to offer in the way of natural beauty or artistic achievement. But above all I liked the people, of every nationality,

of every race and color. And the warm feeling I had always had for humanity throughout the earth was constantly reinforced by my day-to-day experiences and observations.

Human brotherhood extending over the globe is no more dream; and the Humanist aim of working for the welfare and happiness of the whole family of man is the greatest and most worth while of all ideals.

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HOTEL
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July 22, 1959

CABLES & TELEGRAMS "COMFORT" NEW DELHI TELEPHONE 47111 TO 47119

Dear Virginia -

We have been here about a week, having taken a Soviet jet plane from Tashkent over the Himalayas. It was a glorious trip with snow-capped peaks stretching away for hundreds of miles in all directions.

It was a delight to see Emily and Kay in Moscow. We had several meals with them, and went on two Sunday excursions with them into the country.

Kay's mother is sharing the apartment with them. Our communication with her was limited, because she is deaf and speaks no English. They have two rooms, one of which Kay has as his study, a hallway, a small bathroom and a small kitchen. There is also a cat, which has fallen twice from  the balcony to the

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Sidewalk five floors below. Hence she no longer functions quite normally.

We feel that the Kages are quite crowded as it is. This is undoubtedly the reason they have not asked you to stay with them in Moscow. But if you could make a visit to the Soviet Union as part of an archaeological group* and stay at a hotel (there are many good ones), they would be delighted to see you. There is no doubt at all about this.

Like Margaret, I am terribly sorry about the loss of that bag with your presents and letters in it - and with your friend's materials, too. I believe myself that the bag was stolen.

We are still remembering with the greatest pleasure our visit to Athens and your kindness to you.

With cordial greetings,
Alice Lament

ALICE LAMENT

* Or just on your own

With the Compliments
of the Author

"Podereva" looks all right

"Krim" (smaller)

Russian passenger ships
and to Odessa.

(from L. B.)

They go Odessa, Istanbul,
Piræus, Alexandria and
back.

18.10.48

57

On 13 May 48
wrote to Minus
(Cambridge) asking
him to give Gribner
ref on handle
found at Alidien
(Anatolia).

Earlier, sent him
offer to send
on to Gribner
and other Russians

the author of Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of
the most complete and modern study on any single group of
I am preparing some articles on stamped amphoras for publication
and outlining the plan for a corpus of Greek amphora stamps.
I intend to exchange information with you on matters in this field.

photographs of a Chersonese jar in the museum in Istanbul,
not seen. It was apparently found by the French in 1922 at
Ay (site of the ancient acropolis) in Istanbul; permission
therefore from M. Demangel, director of the French School in
Istanbul, to include this jar in a general survey of stamped jars which must be
Hesperia by September 1. I should naturally be very much
interested to hear from you about it. According to my notes, the clay of the
jar was light brown with a few fine particles of mica, and the body was ridged
on the wheel; there were finger impressions on the bases of the
stamps as follows, according to Pridik's Hermitage catalogue,

Α]ΥΤΟΒΕΛΩΝΟΣ

Α]ΥΤΟΒΕΛΩΝΟΣ

Similar photographs and measurements of Thasian and Rhodian
Soviet Union.

Today by ordinary mail (not airmail) a short article of mine,
"Amphoras", reprinted from the American Journal of Archaeology
I sent reprints of my earlier Hesperia articles to the
Institute to be forwarded to the Soviet Union for use by interested
scholars for your particular use.

me in the matter of acquiring Soviet publications? We
would like to order one or more copies of your book mentioned in
the library of this Institute and for my personal use; at
least for limited periods from another city. I should like
to see a review, Phil. Woch. 1933, pp. 630-647, and of Dr. Pridik's
articles in this field, also any recently published studies of amphora stamps, or
notices of recent discoveries of stamped jars or fragments, especially any for which
the context of discovery suggests a date. Even if no copies are available to send me,
I should be glad to have a bibliographical note of recent Soviet publications on stamps
or stamped jars. In particular, I should like to know (1) whether Volume III of
Inscriptiones orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini has yet appeared or can be expected in
the near future, and whether it includes many Thasian stamps, and (2) whether you your-
self have published on Rhodian chronology, as Pridik suggests you were about to do,
in his article in Klio, XX, 1926, p. 320, or on Thasian chronology.

An early reply by airmail would be of particular service, because I would then be
able, if you permit, to pass on to American scholars your information and comment in
my general survey article mentioned above.

Yours very sincerely,

Virginia Grace

USSR

Institute of Archaeology

Pridik

58

July 17, 1946

18.10.48

57

On 13 May 48
wrote to Minus
(Cambridge) asking
him to give Gribner
map on board
found at Aliden
(Anatolia).

Earlier, sent him
offprints to send
on to Gribner
and other Russians

July 17, 1946

Dear Dr. Grakov:

I write to you as the author of Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Astynomi, which remains the most complete and modern study on any single group of Greek stamped amphoras. I am preparing some articles on stamped amphoras for publication in the journal Hesperia, and outlining the plan for a corpus of Greek amphora stamps. I should be very glad indeed to exchange information with you on matters in this field.

Here enclosed are photographs of a Chersonese jar in the museum in Istanbul, which perhaps you have not seen. It was apparently found by the French in 1922 at the point of Topkapı Saray (site of the ancient acropolis) in Istanbul; permission for publication comes therefore from M. Demangel, director of the French School in Athens. I hope to include this jar in a general survey of stamped jars which must be ready for the editor of Hesperia by September 1. I should naturally be very much pleased to quote a comment from you about it. According to my notes, the clay of the jar is dull red in color, with a few fine particles of mica, and the body was ridged as though from the potter's wheel; there were finger impressions on the bases of the handles. I restore the stamp as follows, according to Pridik's Hermitage catalogue, p. 103, no. 844:

ΑΥΤΟΒΕΛΩΝΟΣ

ΑΥΤΟΥΔΟΥ

I should be grateful for similar photographs and measurements of Thasian and Rhodian jars in collections in the Soviet Union.

I mailed to you yesterday by ordinary mail (not airmail) a short article of mine, "Early Thasian Stamped Amphoras", reprinted from the American Journal of Archaeology for 1946. Some months ago I sent reprints of my earlier Hesperia articles to the American-Russian Institute to be forwarded to the Soviet Union for use by interested scholars, including duplicates for your particular use.

Can you help or advise me in the matter of acquiring Soviet publications? We have been trying for some time to order one or more copies of your book mentioned in my first paragraph, for the library of this Institute and for my personal use; at present we can only borrow it for limited periods from another city. I should like also reprints of the review, Phil. Woch. 1933, pp. 630-647, and of Dr. Pridik's articles in this field, also any recently published studies of amphora stamps, or notices of recent discoveries of stamped jars or fragments, especially any for which the context of discovery suggests a date. Even if no copies are available to send me, I should be glad to have a bibliographical note of recent Soviet publications on stamps or stamped jars. In particular, I should like to know (1) whether Volume III of Inscriptiones orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini has yet appeared or can be expected in the near future, and whether it includes many Thasian stamps, and (2) whether you yourself have published on Rhodian chronology, as Pridik suggests you were about to do, in his article in Klio, XX, 1926, p. 320, or on Thasian chronology.

An early reply by airmail would be of particular service, because I would then be able, if you permit, to pass on to American scholars your information and comment in my general survey article mentioned above.

Yours very sincerely,

Virginia Grace

Grateful Thanks from

Ernest H. Minns

21 April 1948.

Thirty Years of Work at Olbia.—*Olbia*, I. ed. S. A. ZHEBEL'EV, 4to, 304 pp., L. Plans and Plates, 108 figs., French *résumés* throughout, Acad. of Sc. of Ukrainian SSR., Kiev, 1940.

I shall refer to this book as *Olbia* I.

Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, VII. 8vo, pp. 330, coloured portrait and many illustrations, Ac. Sc. USSR. M.L., 1941.

I have subjoined this because, being dedicated to S. A. Zhebel'ev, the chief ancient historian in USSR., who died in the siege of Leningrad, it is exceptional in being entirely devoted to classical articles, so I claim for it a place in the Society's Library: some articles concern Olbia.

To set these two publications in their position, I have thought it useful to state where information concerning Olbia in the last thirty years can be found, and I must

accordingly indicate the necessary periodicals with convenient abbreviations.

The old *Comm. Imp. Archéologique* with its *Compte Rendu* (CR), *Bulletin* (BCA.) and *Mat. pour Arch. de Russie* (MAR.) gave place in 1918 to the [State] Acad. for Hist. of Material Culture ([G]AIMK.) with its *Communications* (Soobshcheniya) and *Bulletin* (Izvestiya): it is now under the Academy of Science as an Institute (IIMK.) producing *Short Communications* (Kratkie Soobshch.) and *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya* (Fr. rés.). We are also concerned with the

many reaching to about 1913; Ebert in *Südrussland im Altertum* came down a little later: see these accounts for all results down to 1915. Note that the second Edition of Latyshev's *IosPE*. I. came out in 1916.

After the civil war S. A. Semenov-Susser dug in 1920, south of HG. (Bull. AIMK. X. Pt. 5, 1931). Farmakovski resumed for 1924-26 (Comm. AIMK. I. 143-99 and 309): results of 1926 are better in his *Excav. of Olbia* in 1926, Ukrainian, Fr. rés., Odessa Hist. Arch. Mus., 1929. He died in 1928.

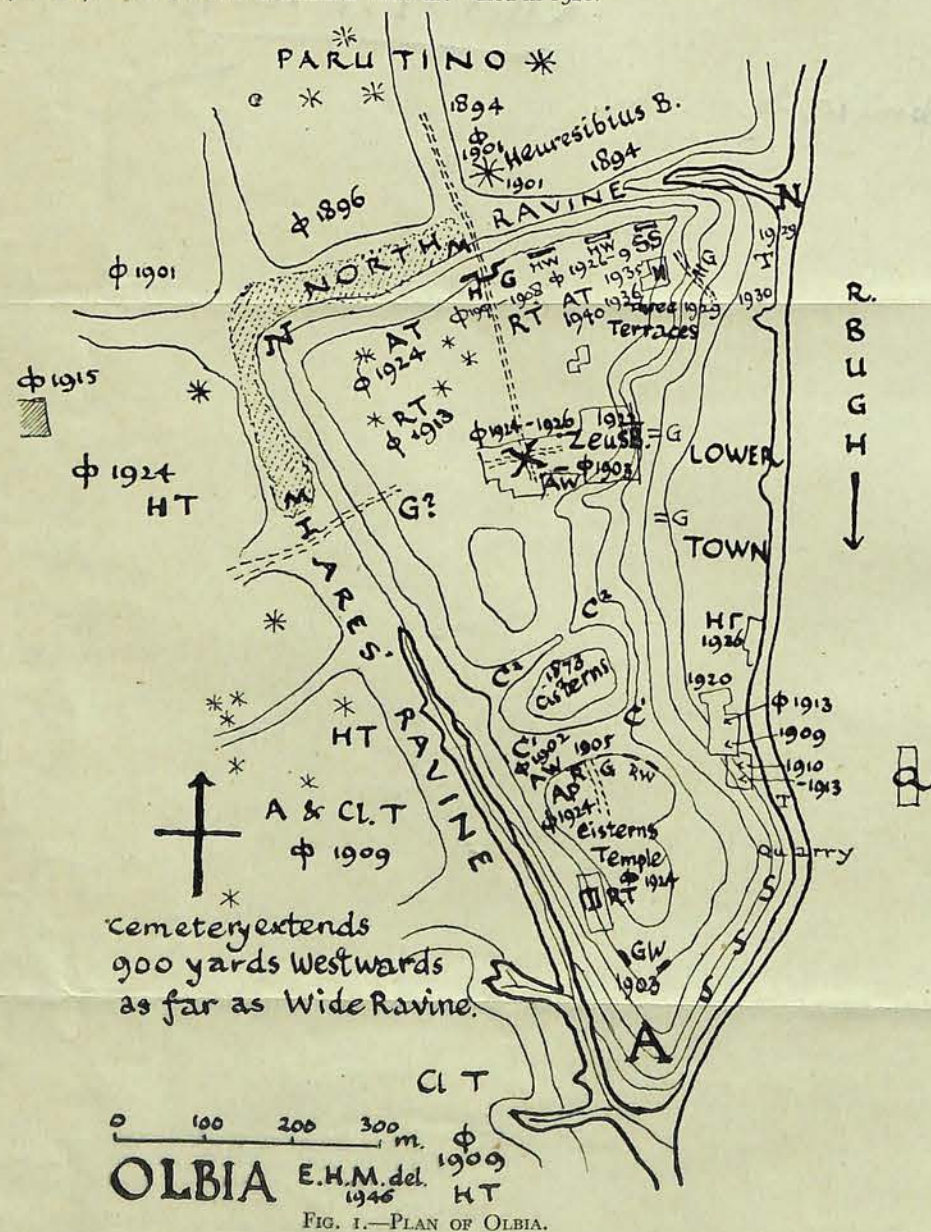


FIG. 1.—PLAN OF OLBIA.

Bulletin d'Histoire Ancienne (Vestnik Drevney Istorii = VDI.) published since 1938 by the Historical Institute of the Academy. The new 4to series *Materials and Investigations in Arch. of USSR* (MIASSSR.), 1940-, does not so far touch Olbia.

Olbia was identified by Pallas about 1799: only stray digs were made and sheer robberies until Farmakovski began in 1901. He published his results up to 1915 in CR, year by year, in BCA. III. VIII. XIII. XXXIII. and Arch. Anz. 1904-14. In my *Scythians and Greeks* I gave a sum-

For 1928 see S. S. Dlozhevski in Arch. Anz. 1929, 292-303, and for 1929-30 I. I. Meshchaninov, Comm. GAIMK. 1931. 2.23-4.

E. Diehl in *Gnomon*, VIII. 545-50 summarised all the work done from 1920 to 1930. I do not know where the little work done in 1932 was published. Diehl's general account of Olbia, with full bibliography, plan of the site and map of the surroundings, s.v. 'Olbia' in P.-W., is most excellent, and brings things down to about 1933.

For 1935-36 we have L. M. Slavin in *Olbia I*, the book

I am reviewing; for 1937 see the same in VDI. 1938. 3(4), p. 252, for the lower town, likewise till 1939 in Sov. Arkh. VII. 292; for the N.E. necropolis in 1937, see T. N. Knipovich, Sov. Arkh. VI. 92-106; for 1938-40, ib. VII. 140-52 and Short Comm. IIMK. VI. 80-2, X. 112-20.

There are no good general plans of Olbia available. Farmakovski and the other excavators give excellent plans of each dig, but the position of a dig is expressed in terms of a general map which has never been published. Farmakovski often reprinted a reduced copy of Köppen's plan (made in 1826) with added letters, but he gave the position of the very important 'Zeus' Barrow wrongly, and so misled everyone. It was this plan that I reproduced in my book. Diehl pointed out the mistake in *Gnomon* and in P.-W. The plan here given is founded on Slavin's in *Olbia I*, with additions from my old Köppen plan, from Diehl, and from any other sources. I do not trust the contour lines; they would appear to be about 7 m. apart, as six bring us to the base of the Zeus barrow, which is given in BCA. XIII. Pl. V as 41 m. above the Liman, the only indication I have anywhere found as to the height of the plateau. But some of Slavin's lines may be meant for steep banks or for water-courses.

The Bugh Liman (estuary) is about 7 km. wide and runs from N. to S. A great ravine, *Zayach'ya Balka* = Hare's Ravine, cut into the loess plateau about 130 ft. high, makes with the Bugh an angle of 30°. Cross ravines run W. to E., the First (C¹C¹), the Second (C²C²) and the deeper North Ravine (NN). Beyond this is Parutino, the village whose peasants have been robbing the Olbia site for a century. Between the E. escarpment and the Liman is a piece of low ground formerly much wider, witness the submerged quay or defensive wall Q. Springs, S S S, came out at the base of the escarpment and along it we find the ends of gulleys G G G draining the streets above.

A C¹C¹ was probably the extent of the original settlement with archaic walls, AW, afterwards the Acropolis with Greek walls, GW. The archaic city reached about to X, a piece of polygonal wall AW was found near. At this time archaic tombs, AT, were sited along the S. of the North Ravine. At the end of the early period there was a catastrophe, and the old irregular streets gave way to a rectangular network. Next along the edge of the Ravine was sunk a ditch, to be superseded in Hellenistic times by a fine wall, HW, with a main gate, HG, between two towers, and from this the main street ran S. past the great cross-roads at X. The fullest extent of the city from A to NN is about a kilometre. After the sack by the Getae, 50 B.C., the city shrank to AC¹C¹, this became the Roman citadel with towers, RT, and a gate, RG. The temple of Apollo Prostates, AP, was in the N.W. corner, another temple and cisterns at its centre. The ground between C¹C¹ and C²C² was built over, and much of the lower town, but ground to the N. of C²C² was again used for burial. The Roman time 'Zeus' barrow was 9 metres high. Another great Roman barrow was that of Heuresibius and Arete N. of the North Ravine. Hellenistic tombs are nearly everywhere outside the great triangle, and Roman tombs everywhere. The archaic tombs, AT, are on the W. of the Hare's Ravine and also those of Classical times, Cl.T. The most interesting areas may be said to be, the N.E. region between the main gates, HG, and probable shore-tower, T; the area including the cross-roads X, the bronze foundry west of them, and the 'Zeus' Barrow, here at the bottom was the polygonal wall, AW, then the splendid Hellenistic house with its fine mosaic, and, overlooking all, the great Roman-time barrow with its stone chamber and rusticated κρηπίς. This area is not touched on in *Olbia I*, but Slavin did some work in the third region, the southern part of the Lower City, at HG, just north of several Hellenistic houses (one perhaps the Prytaneum) with peristyles and mosaics excavated between 1909 and 1920.

I have put on the plan the dates of the main excavations, and marked with Φ those made by Farmakovski: up to 1915 these numbers actually indicate what year of CR contains his report.

These thirty years have not yielded very many outstanding objects of art; indeed, Olbia has never been very rich in such: Diehl in P.-W. gives full references, but I should like to indicate in *Sculpture*: *IosPE*. 1. 36 = 270 =

BCA. LVIII. 82-127, Ionic work, early V.c.: several fragments, IV c., ib. LIV. 47 ff., head of Dionysus, Comm. AIMK. I. 192. Vases: these go back to Geometrical at Berezan', the island off the mouth of the Liman; at Olbia we have many varieties of Ionian (particularly Naucratic (Chian) and Rhodian) going back to 550 B.C., e.g. MAR. 34 Pl. I-VIII, BCA. XL. 142-58, XLV. 108, LVIII. 57-81, Short Comm. IIMK. X. 118: Proto-Corinthian and Corinthian, BCA. LIV. 83: b.f. is undistinguished; r.f. severe is very rare, a lecythus by the Dutuit painter, Sov. Arkh. VII. 318. Hellenistic vases are rather interesting, some like Hadra ware (T. N. Knipovich, ib. 140-51); others with a white surface elaborately gilt and coloured, the piece Sc. and Gr. 354, ff. 259-61 was magnificently published by K. V. Trever in MAR. 36. I have not seen Knipovich *Röm. Keramik gef. in Olbia*, 1929. Amphorae are supposed to have come from Rhodes, Thasos, Sinope and Heraclea Pontica. Graffiti, E. Diehl, BCA. LVIII. 40. Glass: Rostovtsev, BCA. LIV. Pl. 1. Terra cottas: Sov. Arkh. VII. 308-16 and elsewhere, mostly very poor.

Gold: earrings VI c. B.C. MAR. 34, Pl. IX. Silver mirror, Bull. Metr. Mus. N.Y. xvii. 6. p. 133. Bronze: the most interesting pieces are in the 'Scythic' style, e.g., the quiver-fitting MAR. 34. XII. 1; that it was made in Olbia is proved by the discovery by Farmakovski in his last year of a mould for casting a typical beakhead, *Excav. in 1926*, p. 51 f. 42. To our knowledge of Coins V. V. Golubtsov makes a real contribution in BCA. LI. 67-118, Pl. 1-27. A. N. Zograph, who died in the Leningrad siege, gives us almost his last words in a summary read at a congress held at Kiev in April 1939. The contributions touching Olbia were reported in VDI. 1940, 1. 202-6. He had treated Roman coins found at Olbia in Bull. AIMK. VI. Pt. 4, 1930. His life's work dealing with all the N. Euxine is said to be ready for press.

Much material from Olbia and records of excavations were removed from Kiev and Nikolayev by the Germans to Höchstädt near Augsburg, but will no doubt be returned in due course.

In *Olbia I*, the book under review, Dr. Slavin, pp. 9-82, describes two excavations made in 1935 and 1936: one called 1/1 completed Farmakovski's work of 1925-26 along the extreme N.E. This is the site of the Signal Station, SS, a great landmark in all earlier views of the plateau, boundary of the upper town. (The other was HG in the lower town east of C².) The great walls along the edge of the North Ravine were built in the late IV c. B.C.: a facing of dressed stones, a backing of clay and rubble 4.35 m. thick, all on remarkable foundations, layers of ash and clay that counteracted the slippery loess and clay of the site. Towards the slope eastwards a hollow was filled up with ancient material, and three terraces constructed crossed by a way down the slope. This confused the older layers. To the N. of the street a IV-II c. building 27 m. long with three courts and eleven rooms may have been more than a house; it had several portable altars and many terra cottas; there was a small house to the E., and a larger one to the S. of the street. These three were on the middle terrace: houses on the upper terrace were later and very badly preserved. Over the whole site the buildings of I-IV c. A.D. were quite hopeless. From the terraces a street discovered in 1929 led right down to the Lower Town. On site HG were found a I c. A.D. town wall protecting the lower quarter, houses built up against it and an extensive bakery with five ovens: date I-III c. A.D. These not very exciting excavations are published elaborately with nine large plates of plans and sections and fifty-one figures, mostly views of foundations, but these plans do not give the squares according to which objects found were registered.

Of these objects M. M. Khudyak deals (pp. 83-103, ff. 62-90) with the terracottas, mostly divinities from the N. building, Cybele, Demeter, Athena, Persephone, a Nereid, one or two genre pieces, an actor and a nigger-vase: mostly imported from Asia Minor.

Miss E. L. Levy (pp. 105-27, Pl. X-XXV) studies the imported vases, the examples are nearly all mere fragments, and only confirm what better specimens from older excavations tell us, that the oldest wares are just before B.C. 550, various Ionian fabrics, little from V c., but much from IV and III cc. mostly from Asia Minor, e.g., Pergamum.

More interest attaches to the work of Miss T. N. Knipovich on the local wares (pp. 129-70, Pl. XXVI-XXXIX); four classes: handmade, wheelmade with no external finish, with varnish, and with a painted surface. She distinguishes fifty-two types. She believes that archaic Ionian fashions lasted into Hellenistic times both for the rough and for the more decorative wares (see inf.). Import of foreign wares falls off after III c. B.C. Miss O. A. Kul'skaya (pp. 171-83) furnishes a complement to this essay by giving us tables of chemical constituents of the local clays and of the wares assigned to Olbia, showing that they answer to each other exactly.

M. A. Nalivkina figures the bone objects (pp. 187-201, Pl. XL-XLVI). It is impossible not to admire the patience with which Soviet archaeologists describe the poorest specimens and the dullest objects: they naturally disapprove of luxury articles made for the 'upper ten, *verkhushka*.' I. G. Pidoplichka (203-10) studies the bones found on the site: they are much what we might expect, save that many animals no longer found on this coast occur, stag, roe deer, saiga, wild boar, beaver and bear. It is interesting that many of the oxen are hornless, just as Herodotus says (IV. 29). A. N. Zograph (pp. 211-57, Pl. XLVI) tells us about the 700 coins. As the site was so late there were only thirty-three dolphins, very few with inscriptions, only four wheel coins and two of the latest 'asses': some fifty of the Borysthene coins. The groups found together are sometimes interesting, particularly one containing two coins of Theodosia (Minns IX. 7), thereby dated about 250 B.C. Foreign coins are mostly from neighbouring cities. Roman coins begin with Nero and Trajan, earlier than Zograph formerly reckoned.

A. S. Kotsevalov (now in a concentration camp near Augsburg) cannot make much of the eight very fragmentary inscriptions (pp. 259-72, Pl. XLVII), No. 1 crowns a man, ἐκ Νοῦτος κώ[μης]; No. 2 praises a man from Prusias. In treating Amphora-stamps he protests against Grakov's view that those with names of *Astynomi* come from Sinope. Graffiti include dedications to Athena, Aphrodite, Achilles, Demeter, Pan, Cybele, Hypanis and Borysthene. The editor, S. A. Zhebelev (pp. 275-81), in 'What does Borysthene mean in *IosPE*. I². 24?' (I². 11 = Minns App. 5) says just what I said (*Sc. and Gr.* p. 451, n. 1), that it means 'the whole Liman—the port of Borysthene in the wider sense,' but he did not understand the wide technical sense of 'port.'

More important is his second article 'Olbia and Mithradates Eupator' (pp. 281-92), dealing with *IosPE*. I². 35, a decree in honour of an Amisene shipmaster. For this inscription see Minns, App. 9, Rostovtsev, *BCA*. XXIII. 21, A. Wilhelm, *Klio*, XXIX. 50-9. Rostovtsev put it about 64 B.C., but Zhebelev, after making many emendations in the text, thinks it should be dated soon after the time of Diophantus, say 106 B.C., and that the Ἀρμένιοι mentioned are not Armenians, but men from Armene, a subsidiary port of Sinope. Zograph, in 'Pontic Coins of Mithradatic Time Found at Olbia' (293-99, Pl. XLIX), thinks this view is supported by the coin-finds, no fewer than twenty-three in 1938, made at Olbia, and all along the coast; eleven were fished up by a dredger building the Dnepr dam, there are even more found on the Bosphorus where Mithridates made his last stand.

One cannot help wondering when the Ukrainian Academy will be in a position to continue this handsome publication.

There is a review of this book, on the whole favourable, by V. F. Haydukevich in *Short Comm. IIMK*. X. (1941), 130-36. He points out that the plans do not help us to distinguish the different periods of building, and that we are not told where exactly were found the objects described in the second part on which the dating depends. He also refutes at length Kotsevalov on Amphora-stamps.

Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, VII. M.L. 1941 (see above); of the twenty-seven articles in this number I take the seven concerning Olbia first.

A. N. Karasev, pp. 129-39, 'On the Water-supply of Olbia,' suggests that the town had springs and wells from A to the quarry, cisterns in the middle of the Acropolis and between the two cross ravines, but that at the time of its widest extent in IV c. B.C. it turned into a great reservoir

the T shaped depression from a dam or bank to take the road crossing the upper part of Hare's Dell about G? to another making the approach to the main gate at HG—that is, from M to M.

T. N. Knipovich, pp. 140-51, illustrates vases comparable to the Hadra style and regards them as survivals of the archaic technique. A. N. Zograph, pp. 152-60, examines the coins found in sanctuaries along the Black Sea coast—i.e., on Leuce (over 2000), 800 from the Tendra spit (Δρόμος Ἀχιλλέως); 3000 from Aquae Calidae (Aytoz Banya, N.W. of Burgas), mostly of Roman period, fifteen from Upper Autka near Yalta (misprinted Talta in S. P. Noe, *Bibliogr. of Gk. Coin-hoards*) and on Berezan'. They embrace coins of all the neighbouring cities, very much those that joined to crown Theocles Satyri (*IosPE*. I². 40, Minns, App. 10). In Olbia itself foreign coins are rare, the Mithridatic coins mentioned above being quite conspicuous. S. I. Kaposhina, pp. 161-73, makes much of the contracted skeletons found in the N.E. excavations at Olbia (cf. her 'Fortifications of Olbia as a Historical Source,' *Bull. GAIMK*. 100 (1933), pp. 374-415), arguing that the Milesian colonists imposed themselves upon a large native settlement, so transforming a decadent 'pre-class' society into a slave-holding *polis*: this in turn decayed in the fourth to second centuries B.C., and could not maintain its walls, which were finally reconstructed on a smaller scale for the Roman outpost. She calls these burials 'Scythian,' but they obviously belong to the pre-Scythic population to which the name Scyth did not belong. Soviet archaeologists press absurdly for the modern view that populations do not change fundamentally, but only superficially.

L. M. Slavin, pp. 292-307, gives an account of his excavations from 1935 to 1939, but it is mainly a simplified *résumé* of his report above summarised. Miss Levy, pp. 308-17, publishes with a good coloured plate a terracotta head from Olbia, and E. O. Prushevskaya, pp. 318-25, illustrates a lecythus from Olbia by a parallel in New York ascribed to the Dutuit master with another little bit by him in the Hermitage.

Of the other articles I would mention A. P. Mantsevich on Scythian belts correlating the pictures, Kul Oba Vase, Solokha Comb and Krasnodar Statue with actual examples of which he enumerated fifteen and illustrates those from Grishentsy near Kanev, Elisavetinskaya, Chertomlyk, Solokha, Kul Oba and Oguz. The typical plates are curiously like the armour plates illustrated by Thordeman from Visby (Stockholm, 1940), and his armours may have developed from such belts. They are quite unlike the Maykop belt and its analogues regarded as Sarmatian. Then there is the veteran J. J. Marti on the cultural interest of late Bosphoran grave-reliefs; L. A. Matsulevich, deserting his Byzantine plate, discusses Julius Callisthenes, a παραφιλάλατος in whose tomb was found in 1894 a complimentary gold tablet presented by his fellow thiasitae: for some reason it is not in *IosPE*. V. J. Marti gives a general account of fish-curing on the Bosphorus, on which the recent excavations at Myrmecium and Tyratace have thrown so much light (*MIASSR*. IV. 1941, 'Monuments Arch. du Bosph. Cimm. et Chersonèse Taur.', pp. 11, 93, Fr. *rés.*). N. Repnikov supplements Rostovtsev's account of Charax (Ay-Todor). Dr. and Mrs. Belov treat, one the economics of medieval Chersonese, the other its coins. N. P. Rozanov's 'New Inscriptions from Taman Peninsula' contains a dedication to Heracles and little else. It is curious how few really interesting inscriptions have turned up in the last thirty years. R. V. Schmidt gives a very good account of the linear earthworks across the Kerch peninsula that mark stages in the expansion of the Bosphoran kingdom. Outside the Pontic area V. D. Blavatski treats of the Acarnanian bronzes of Lysippus, M. I. Maximova of the formal garden in Italy and M. E. Sergeenko of ploughing in Italy.

ELLIS H. MINNS.

May 13, 1948

Letter to E. H. Munn, a reply to his of April 21, ¹⁹⁴⁸ and May 4

On parcel

On offprint "Olbis"

Supplies on possible Russian studies of non-Polish
classes

Reminds - Russian pub. 3

Message to Gudkov (on Alibon handle)

Sc. - Gudkov on amplifiers

birds and jar stamps

round stamps ἐρίε εατὺρο

offprints (Die, and Early Th.) being sent

His seals, my graffiti

U.S.A. ~~PAID~~ N.J.

61.019



Miss Virginia Grace,
The Institute for Advanced Study,
Princeton,
New Jersey.

From Sir Ellis Nims, 2 Westdown St, Gt Ave,
Cambridge.



91.019



4 May 1948

2 WORDSWORTH GROVE

CAMBRIDGE

Dear Miss Grace,

Shall I ever get straight with you - I do such awful things? I have just found your sending of 1 April. I was away from Cambridge till April 16th, and when I returned there was quite a pile of things which had arrived just before, too late to be forwarded to Devon where I was. And I never went through them properly from top to bottom, and more things came and were put on top, and I took them and dealt with them and did not realize what lay underneath till today gathering them all out of a chair to make room for a man to sit down I came on your envelope. My only hope is to answer at once, without looking up Asperia or Cyzikov.

From your letter I gather that I made "an amiable and undeniable thrust" to which you responded by the delightful sending of 22 March. I don't know what I said, but I hadn't the remotest idea of suggesting that you should send me a parcel. I blush to think that you should have

Second seal A whole landscape
in 3 inches yet large in
style.



61.03

So interpreted me. All the documents about these sendings
insist that they are unsolicited. Please believe that it was a
thrust purely en l'air. And forgive my enormities.

There is no accounting for the Russians. I think they have
received a mot d'ordre to have no truck with foreign
Scholars. I get things from one Pchelina on the staff of the

Hermitage, from Kiselev of the Hist. Mus. Moscow (Siberian +
and S.P. Tolstov (Ethnogr. Institute) Khvoanym. who has sent
^{she acknowledged 2 boxes.}
^{I sent him the first of these the last of the last.}

me a good deal of VDI. but only to end of 1946, so I can't look
up your reference. I don't know where Blumsky is. I can get nothing
out of Inst. hist. Material. Culture of which I am a corresponding member.
From Vol. 1 I get Moscow news. I have two wash paper baskets and Vestnik
Ak. Nauk which has very little in it. ^{for me} Sov. Arkh. stops at Vol. VII.
I'll send winefars to Haydubevic + Gorkov and keep that & the Die
till I get some light on Blumsky. But it thrilled me.

The two red stamps may amuse you. The □ one I use in my Chinese
& Jap. books it reads Min sz ^{private seal.} sz yin. That is myself & they say it wd.
pass for native work, on soap stone. It is difficult but not very difficult
to cut in reverse. I have meant to make one with the characters in relief
which looks better as in the second genuine seal which is a kind of library stamp
Poetry, Ritual, Chronicles Preserved. Cut on ivory. What you call a "bank" or
grooves call a "burr" the ridge turned up in the clay or copper. It spoils the effect
of minoan lettering and is what the Bab. avoided by their impressed cuneiform strokes.
Is it a caduceus on f.g. 10? I put "I" after "on" the side of my seal to mark the top.
What fun it wd. be to make some amphora stamps and take them. I
was delighted with S. Podins - It would be a Rhodian stamp surviving.
No thrusts this time but kind unenphoradizing regards E.H.M.

U.S.A.: N. J.



BLOOD DONORS
ARE STILL
URGENTLY
NEED



62.01

Miss Virginia Grace, Ph. D.

Institute for Advanced Study,

Princeton,

New Jersey.

21 April 1948

2 WORDSWORTH GROVE

T. 4731

CAMBRIDGE

Dear Miss Grace,

It was a delightful surprise when your parcel arrived two days ago full of lovely things to eat. It's not that we're greedy or really hungry but food is stinted and dull, lacking in interest & variety. It's not my job to devise meals, that's the really appreciative recipient, she knows what a difference a little rice, a little ham, some biscuits really make: I only consume and stop for a moment from grumbling. I don't know what induced you to think of us: I don't feel I have been any use to you in your work. There's a grumbling controversy between Kotzenalov and Grahov as to whether the

With very kind regards, Yours sincerely
Ellis H. Minns

62.03

Λοκουόφος stamps come from Olbia or Sinope.

Grakov claims that the clay contains particles of igneous rock such as occur in Sinope clay but not in Olbian. That seems (until it is upset) a stronger argument than Kotsevalov's about names etc. There is good Bessarabian wine, so chuiata does not help. I got into hot water by describing Kotsevalov as in a concentration camp (apparently a stigma) while he's only a displaced person. He wants employment in an English speaking country, but I don't think he knows much of our language so how can he teach Classics among us? Aren't these people a puzzle? So much easier to get the gratitude of the not really suffering by sending them little luxuries. Once more many thanks. I've almost stopped writing now - even my occasional summaries of Russian stuff. You will have seen the end of Olbia. The plan is the best accessible.

From Sir E. H. MINNS, Litt.D., F.B.A., 2 Wordsworth Grove, Cambridge.
Tel. 4731

62.04

ΟΥΝΟΜΑ ΜΕΝ ΧΑΡΙΕΝ ΧΑΡΙΕΣΤΕΡΑ Δ' ΕΡΓΑ ΠΕΦΗΝΕΝ
ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΗΣ ΕΡΓΟΙΣ ΩΔ' ΙΣΑ ΤΑΝΟΜΑΤΑ

Please forgive this.

USSR

American Excavations of Curium

Episkopi, Limassol, Cyprus

February 25, 1941

The Curator of Greek Antiquities
The Hermitage Museum
Leningrad
U.S.S.R.
Dear Sir:

In Dr. Pridik's Inventory-Catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphorae, etc., mention is made of certain Thasian amphorae in your collection, of which I should very much like to have photographs. The references are as follows: page 39, number 126; page 41, number 122; page 47, number 251; page 54, number 402; page 57, number 465. Of these, and of the amphora page 35, figure 2, of the catalogue, I should also be greatly obliged for certain measurements: height, greatest diameter, rim diameter, height of handles, width and thickness of the part of the handle where the stamp is, and if possible capacity (that is, how much water, in litres and fractions of a litre, each one holds when filled to the brim), though I am afraid that this latter measurement is a good deal of trouble.

I am working on a study of Thasian stamped amphorae, based chiefly on fragments found in Athens, in the American Excavations of the Athenian Agora, and of the Pnyx. So I should be very grateful for information and photographs of any new Thasian material that may have been acquired since the publication of Dr. Pridik's excellent and indispensable catalogue; and I should like to know also if there are Thasian stamped handles or whole amphorae in other museums in the Soviet Union, and what publications of them exist.

Could you order for me a copy of Dr. Grakov's Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Astynomi? I should like very much also to have an offprint of the review of that book in Phil. Woch. 1933, pp. 630-647, and offprints of Dr. Pridik's articles Berlin Sitzungsberichte, 1928, pp. 342-380, and Klio, XX, 1926, pp. 303-331, and should be most grateful for information about recently published studies in the general field, or notices of recent discoveries of stamped jars or fragments, especially any for which the context of discovery suggests a date.

If you can tell me the price in dollars or English pounds of the photographs and of whatever books may be available, I shall try to arrange to send the money.

I wish very much indeed that I could visit your museum, and hope to be able to do so some day.

Yours very sincerely,

Virginia Grace

by April 25, 1942
date April 7, 1942

64.02

CKÉM STAROVĚKU

rlovy university

V Praze dne 29.11.1963..

Katedra věd o antickém starově

na filozofické fakultě Karlovy university
30.XI.63.24
Praha 1, Celetná 20

64.019

your letter of July 10,
kindness as to the photos, and
to excuse my former exaggerate
tance for me I could adduce
ccurate information of Dr.Frel.
use your kindness I should
s in this case everything de-
phis. I am writing directly to
r.Mitsos to allow me to take

I was glad to hear that you have been interested in
our new journal Eirene, the Vol.II of which ~~appears~~ will appear
shortly. I take this opportunity to inform you that the deadline
for Volume IV has been stated to the end of May, 1964.

With very many thanks for your kindness,

Yours very sincerely,

Jan Pečírka
Dlouhá 19,
Praha 1 - Staré Město,
ČSSR.

Poštovně-paušalováno

St. 2115 2596 61

Miss
Virginia Grace,
American School of
Classical Studies,
59 Souidias,
ATTENAI,
Řecko.

64.019

Katedra věd o antickém starově
na filosofické fakultě Karlovy university
30.XI.63-24 Praha 1, Celetná 20



Miss
Virginia Grace,
American School of
Classical Studies,
59 Souidias,

ATHENAI,
Řecko.

Poštovné paušalováno

64.01b



K A T E D R A V Ě D O A N T I C K Ě M S T A R O V Ě K U

na filosofické fakultě Karlovy university

Praha 1, Celetná 20

Č. j. sine

V Praze dne 29.11.1963..

Miss
Virginia Grace,
American School of
Classical Studies,
59 Soudias,
A T H E N A I

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for your letter of July 10, 1963. I am very grateful for your kindness as to the photos, and in the same time I have to ask you to excuse my former exaggerate demand. Maybe as an extenuating circumstance for me I could adduce that I ~~was misled~~ was misled by an inaccurate information of Dr. Frel.

Now if I really may misuse your kindness I should prefer the three good photographs, as in this case everything depends on the quality of the photographs. I am writing directly to Mrs. Delmouzis about details and to Mr. Mitsos to allow me to take these photos for me.

I was glad to hear that you have been interested in our new journal Eirene, the Vol. II of which ~~appears~~ will appear shortly. I take this opportunity to inform you that the deadline for Volume IV has been stated to the end of May, 1964.

With very many thanks for your kindness,

Yours very sincerely,

Jan Pečírka
Jan Pečírka,
Dlouhá 19,
Praha 1 - Staré Město,
ČSSR.

From Festschrift Willis.
Bulletin of the American
Society of Papyrologists. G. Huxley

BAm SocP 22 (1985) 117-120

To Virginia Grace
from G.H. with best
wishes. 6.6.1987.

65.01

SOGDIAN TANAIS IN ARISTOBULUS

The welcome invitation to contribute to a volume honoring Professor Willis has given the undersigned an opportunity to acknowledge a double obligation to him -- first, for the gracious encouragement shown by him, and also by Mrs. Willis, during the 1984 Congress of F.I.E.C. in Dublin; and second, for his firm and exact editorship of *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*. As editor he was tolerant of historiographical essays sent by a certain scholar from Ireland; so it is reasonable to hope that the present study of a problem in an Alexander-historian will be thought to be suitable to his *Festschrift*.

The River Syr Dar'ya, having run in a westerly direction through the Fergana basin, turns to flow north-northwestward toward its delta beside the Aral Sea. The middle course of the Syr Dar'ya, the ancient Jaxartes (Iranian *Yakhšart*), marks the northern limit of Sogdiana; at the southern limit of Sogdiana is the middle course of another mighty river of central Asia, the Oxus (Amu Dar'ya) (see map).

That already at the time of Alexander's conquest of Sogdiana the Syr Dar'ya was called Tanais by Greeks is shown by two fragments of histories of Alexander. Firstly, Polyclitus of Larissa (FGrH 128 F 7.29-35 = Strabo 11.7.4 [509-510 Cas.]) gave the following argument: (1) a river called Tanais (today the Don) flowed into the Maeotis (today the Sea of Azov); (2) the Jaxartes (Syr Dar'ya), also called Tanais, flowed into the "Caspian"; therefore (3) the "Caspian" was the Maeotis. We do not have to discuss here the question as to whether τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος in Polyclitus meant the Aral Sea, where the Syr Dar'ya in fact ends;¹ we remark only that according to him a name of the Syr Dar'ya was Tanais.

The second fragment comes from Aristobulus and is to be found in Arrian *Anabasis* 3.30.7 (FGrH 139 F 25.28-30). Arrian is describing Alexander's advance through Sogdiana from Maracanda

¹ Polyclitus said that the water of the "Caspian" was ὑπόγλυκτο. J. R. Hamilton, *CQ* n.s. 21 (1971) 110-11, remarks that the Aral is less salty than the Caspian; but it is necessary to bear in mind that the Oxus, or a branch of it, may well have flowed into the Caspian in antiquity; see F. W. Walbank, *A Historical Commentary on Polybius* 2 (Oxford 1967) 262-63.

(Samarkand) to the Syr Dar'ya: ἔνθεν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Τάναϊν ποταμὸν προήκει (sc. Ἀλέξανδρος). τῷ δὲ Τανάϊδι τοῦτῳ, ὃν δὴ καὶ Ὀρξάντην(?) ἄλλῳ ὀνόματι πρὸς τῶν ἐπιχωρίων βαρβάρων καλεῖσθαι λέγει Ἀριστόβουλος, αἱ πηγαὶ μὲν ἐκ τοῦ Καυκάσου ὄρους καὶ αὐτῷ εἰσὶν ἐξίησι δὲ καὶ οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς εἰς τὴν Ὑγκανίαν θάλασσαν. The underlined statement is securely attributable to Aristobulus. Arrian refers to "this Tanais" because, as he shows in *Anab.* 3.30.8 (1.171 Roos), he distinguishes the Sogdian Tanais (Syr Dar'ya) from the Scythian Tanais (Don). We shall not discuss here whether Aristobulus identified the two rivers called Tanais.² Our problem is solely with the two names of the Syr Dar'ya attested in Arrian's source Aristobulus. It is certain from the context in Arrian that by Ὀρξάντην(?) the Syr Dar'ya is meant; it is also clear that according to Aristobulus the Syr Dar'ya was called Tanais. But by whom was it called Tanais, and by whom was it called Orxantes *vel sim.*?

In his comment upon *Anab.* 3.30.7, A. B. Bosworth remarks: "τῷ δὲ Τανάϊδι κτλ. The modern Syr-Darya. Aristobulus called the river Tanais and explained that it had a different name locally."³ Bosworth later distinguishes Tanais from the "native name" Ὀρξάντης(?). Thus he does not regard Tanais as a name given to the river by the indigenous people of Sogdiana. However, according to J. R. Hamilton, Aristobulus "tells us that 'the local tribesmen called the lower Jaxartes the Tanais, and said that it flowed into the Caspian.'"⁴ In this matter of nomenclature Hamilton is closer to the Greek of Arrian: if Aristobulus had written that Tanais was not a native name for the river, thus distinguishing the name from the epichoric Orxantes(?), Arrian would not have needed to write δὴ καί. So Aristobulus did not state that the name Tanais was given to the river by non-locals or by Alexander and the Greeks; he wrote that both Tanais and Orxantes(?)⁵

2 Jacoby, *FGH* 139 F 25 insisted that Aristobulus believed in the identity, but A. B. Bosworth, *A Historical Commentary on Arrian's History of Alexander* 1 (Oxford 1980) 377, maintains that he did not explicitly identify the Syr Dar'ya with the Tanais (Don).

3 *Loc. cit.*, *supra* n. 2.

4 J. R. Hamilton, *Plutarch Alexander. A Commentary* (Oxford 1969) 119.

5 It is not certain that Ὀρξάντην should be emended to Ἰαξάρτην with Blancardus (ed. Amsterdam 1668). *Plut. Vit. Alex.* 45.5 has Ὀρεξάρτην. So Aristobulus may have written the name as Orxartes or Orexartes. Ὀξυάρτης in A (= Vindobon. Hist. 4) at

were epichoric names. In what follows we are concerned with the former name, Tanais.

We have to ask whether or not Aristobulus was correct in his contention that Tanais was a local name of the river. Was the Iranian equivalent of the name rendered in Greek as *Távaῖς* in use among the Sogdians of Alexander's time? Bosworth,⁶ quoting A. Hermann,⁷ notes that **tana* is "ein uraltes Wort für 'Wasser'"; but the specifically Iranian character of certain river names containing *√dan-* should be heeded.⁸ In particular there is some pertinent evidence in the *Avesta*.

In connection with Ossetic *don* and Avestan *dānu-*, "river," E. Benveniste has discussed the significance of *dānu*, *don* in the hydronymy of territories formerly inhabited by Scythians. Such names are Russian *Don* and Latin *Danuvius*.⁹ Today among the Iranian-speaking Ossetes of the Caucasus *don* means both "water" and "river," but in the *Avesta* the prime meaning of *dānu-* is "river"; in Vedic *dānu-* means "moisture." In the *Avesta* an ancient proverbial expression, applied to the Fravartis, is customarily rendered: "As broad as the earth, as long as the rivers (*dānu. draǰaṇha*), as high as the sun";¹⁰ but Benveniste has pointed out that length is not an attribute of all rivers and streams. Logic requires that the translation be "as broad as the earth, as long as the river, as high as the sun." Symmetry is thus restored to the sense. "C'est le *dānu-* par excellence qui seul peut fournir un terme de comparaison opposable à la terre et au soleil."¹¹ Benveniste suggests that the river of proverbial length, the River,

Arr. Anab. 7.16.3 is corrupt, being an Iranian man's name. *Araxates* in Amm. Marc. 23.6.59 may be a variant of *Orexates*, if his *Oxia palus* is the Aral; cf. E. Olshausen, *Kl. Pauly* 4 (1972) 388-89.

6 *Op. cit.* (*supra* n. 2) 378.

7 *RE* 4A (1932) 2162.

8 Cf. M. B. Sakellariou, *Les Proto-Grecs* (Athens 1980) 175 on *Danoubios*, *Danapris*, *Danastris*.

9 E. Benveniste, *Etudes sur la langue ossète* (Paris 1959) 119-20.

10 *Yasna* 60.4.3 (cf. the German tr. of F. Wolff [Strassburg 1910] 84). C. Bartholomae, *Altiranisches Wörterbuch* (Strassburg 1904) 734, renders the adjective *dānu.draǰah* "von der Länge eines Flusses, so lang wie die Flüsse." The proverbial expression recurs in *Yašt* 13.32 (p. 234 Wolff; see also H. Lommel, *Die Yašt's des Avesta* [Göttingen/Leipzig 1927] 115).

11 *Op. Cit.* (*supra* n. 9) 120.

dānu, was either the Oxus or the Jaxartes. From central Asia the name was taken to the rivers of Southern Russia and adjacent areas by Scythians.

From Fergana the mighty Jaxartes-Tanais flows in lonely splendor toward the Aral Sea. To the Iranian Sogdians dwelling beside its middle course, it too was *the* river beyond compare. It was their *dānu*. The Sogdian interpreters gave the name, and the Greeks with Alexander recognized the Iranian original of their word Tanais. Confusion began only when attempts were made to identify the Sogdian Tanais with the river flowing into the Maeotis, i.e., the Scythian Don.¹² We do not know that Aristobulus contributed to the confusion; what is clear is that he was correct to state that Tanais was an epichoric name of what we know as the Syr Dar'ya.¹³ His statement is in welcome agreement with an ancient Iranian proverbial expression.¹⁴

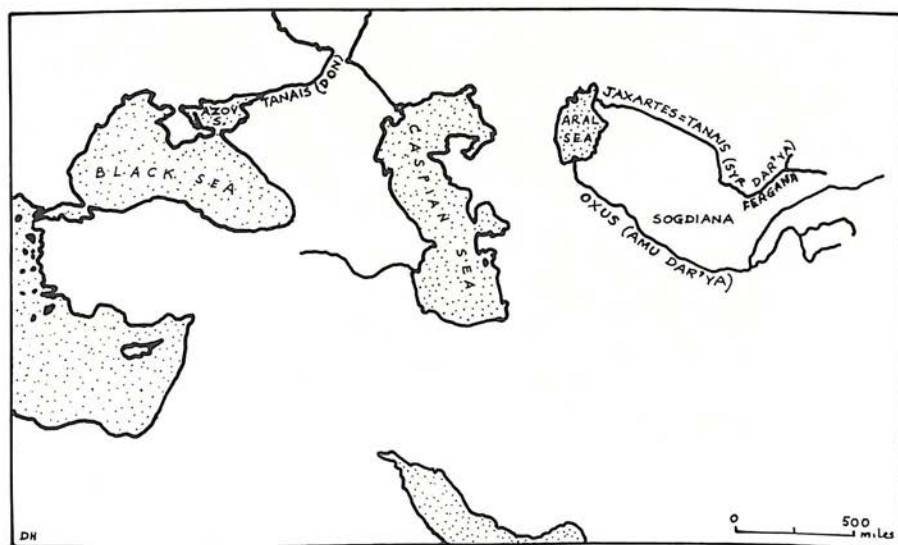
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

GEORGE HUXLEY

12 Aristotle *Meteorologica* 350a23-26 lists great rivers flowing from an Asiatic Parnassus. If his Bactrus is the Oxus, then his Araxes will be the Syr Dar'ya; see H.D.P. Lee, *Aristotle Meteorologica* (London/Cambridge, Mass. 1952) 104. Aristotle does not state that his central Asian Araxes was also called Tanais; but he claims that a stream called Tanais branched off from the Araxes and flowed into the Maeotis. Thus, whether or not he was writing about his Araxes before the Sogdian campaigns of Alexander, he may well have thought that there was a link between the Syr Dar'ya and the Don. Herodotus (4.40.1) has an eastward-flowing Araxes forming with the Caspian the northern boundary of his Asia; but the historian's statements about rivers called Araxes are too complicated to be investigated here; see W. W. How and J. Wells, *A Commentary on Herodotus* 1 (Oxford 1912) 152. The notion that a river called Araxes flowed into the Tanais (Don) and thence into the Maeotis is also found in Hecataeus of Abdera (Teos) (*FGH* 264 F 13, with Röper's emendation of ἐφοτιεῖς in Ps. Scymn. 869 to εἶφ' ὁ Τῆλος). All connections between Tanais (Don) and Tanais (Syr Dar'ya) had to be rejected by those who believed that the Caspian was an arm of the outer Ocean.

13 The East Iranian speech of the inhabitants of Sogdiana survived as Sogdian, a distinct language in Middle Iranian. A modern descendant of Sogdian, Yaghnobi, has affinities with Ossetic. There are now about two thousand speakers all told of Yaghnobi living in various parts of the Tadzhik S.S.R., notably in the high valley of the Yaghnob in the Zerafshan basin. For more detail see I. M. Oranskij, *Die Neuiranischen Sprachen der Sowjetunion*, tr. Werner Winter (The Hague/Paris 1975) 114-16. For arguments in favor of connecting the names Σόγγοι and Σκῦθαι with **Sukuda*, see Oswald Szemerényi, *S.B.Öst.Akad.Wiss.*, phil.-hist. kl. 371 (Vienna 1980) esp. p. 39.

14 Yet another name of the Syr Dar'ya in antiquity was *Silis* vel *sim*. Pliny *NH* 6.16 (49) states: "...includente flumine Iaxarte, quod Scythae Silim vocant, Alexander militesque eius Tanain putare esse." Manuscript variants of the name include *silym* and *sitym*.



TANAIS, OXUS, JAXARTES

(Drawing by Davina Huxley)

TI 20
can't find one
The first one
section of the
copy in the
publication

7 11 21

66

Ю. Ю. Марти и В. В. Шкорпилъ.

Pottery Inscriptions
КЕРАМИЧЕСКІЯ НАДПИСИ,

kept
ХРАНЯЩІЯСЯ

in the Melek - Chesmen Mound
ВЪ МЕЛЕКЪ-ЧЕСМЕНСКОМЪ КУРГАНЪ

in Kerch
ВЪ г. Керчи.

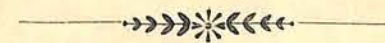


ОДЕССА.

«Славянская» тип. Е. Хрисогелосъ, улица Кондратенко, № 8
1910.

Ю. Ю. Марти и В. В. Шкорпилъ.

КЕРАМИЧЕСКІЯ НАДПИСИ
ХРАНЯЩІЯСЯ
ВЪ МЕЛЕКЪ-ЧЕСМЕНСКОМЪ КУРГАНѢ
въ г. Керчи.



ОДЕССА.

«Славянская» тип. Е. Хрисогелось, улица Кондратенко, № 8.
1910.

Печатано по постановленію ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО Одесскаго Общества Исторіи и Древностей.

Вице-президентъ **А. Л. Бертъе-Делагардъ.**
Секретарь проф. **М. Г. Попруженко.**

Abdruck aus dem XXVIII B. der „Denkschriften der Odessaer Gesellschaft.“ Odessa 1910.

Отдѣльный оттискъ изъ XXVIII тома „Записокъ ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО Одесскаго Общества Исторіи и Древностей“.

Керамическія надписи, хранящіяся въ Мелекъ-Чесменскомъ курганѣ въ г. Керчи.

I. Надписи съ именами астиномовъ

а) на ручкахъ амфоръ:

А. Надписи, начинающіяся словами:

ἄστινόμος, ἄστινόμου или ἄστινομόντος.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ | Неясная | Ἀστινόμου |
| Α Ι Σ Χ Ι Ν Ο Υ | эмблема | Αἰσχίνου. |
| Α Ρ Α Β Ο Σ | | Ἀραβος. |

Такия же ручки изданы у Макъ Ферсона: Antiquities of Kertch (London 1857), табл. X, № 2, у Беккера въ ст. Über eine Sammlung, стр. 464, № 2 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 20, № 3.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| 2. Α Σ | Па- | Ἀσ[τινόμου] |
| Α Ι Σ Χ Ι Ν Ο Υ | ли- | Αἰσχίνου. |
| Μ Ε Ν Ι Σ Κ Ο Υ | ца. | Μενίσκου. |
| 3. Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ | | Ἀστινόμ[ου] |
| Α Ι Σ Χ Ι Ν Ο Υ | Эмблема | Αἰσχίνου. |
| Π Ι Σ Τ Ο Υ | отбита | Πίστου. |
| 4. Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ Ν Τ Ο Σ | | Ἀστινομόντος |
| Α Ι Ο Ν Ο Σ Τ Ο Υ | | Αἰ[σχρί]ωνος τοῦ |
| Α Ρ Τ Ε Μ Ι Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ | Неясная | Ἀρτεμιδώρου. |
| Α Γ Α Θ Ω | эмблема | Ἀγάθων[υ]. |

Такая же ручка лучшей сохранности съ эмблемой, изображающей голову вправо, найдена въ 1903 году въ Керчи при раскопкахъ Имп. Арх. Коммисіи.

V. R. Gram

Nov. 16, 1947

Prof. M. P. Nelson

5. .ΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤ
.ΣΑΙΣΧΡΙΩΝΟΣ
.ΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΙΝΩΡ
.Υ
.ΣΤΕΑΣ
Кантаръ

[Ἀ]στυνόμουντ-
[ο]ς Αἰσχιώνος
[τ]οῦ Ἀρτεμιδώρ-
[ο]υ.
[Ἀ]στέας.

Имя гончарного мастера восстановлено по ручкѣ, изданной Беккеромъ въ Mélanges gréco-romains I, стр. 483, № 1.

6. ΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
Α . . ΧΡΙΩΝΟΣΤΟΥΑ.
ΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ
ΣΤΕΦΑ . . Σ
Неясная
эмблема

[Ἀσ]τυνόμου
Α[ισ]χιώνος τοῦ Ἀ[ρ-]
τεμιδώρου.
Στέφα[νο]ς.

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 21, № 10.

7.
ΑΝΘΕΣ
ΤΟΥΝΟΥΜ
ΑΠΑΤΟ

[Ἀστυνόμου]
Ἀνθεσ[τηρίου]
τοῦ Νουμήνιου.
Ἀπατο[ύριος].

8.
ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥΝΟΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ
Акrostолій

[Ἀστυνόμου]
Ἀνθεστηρίου
τοῦ Νουμήνιου.
Ἀρτεμίδωρος.

9.
 . . . ΤΙΠΤΡΟΥ
 . . . ΥΝΙΚΩΝΟΣ
 . . . ΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
Носъ
корабля

[Ἀστυνόμου]
[Ἀν]τιπ[ά]τρου
[το]ῦ Νίκωνος.
[Ἡρα]κλείδου.

См. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 23, №№ 21—24.

10. ΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ
 . . . ΛΑΟΔΩΡΟΥ
 . . . ΥΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ
Эмблемы
не было

[Ἀσ]τυνόμουντος
[Ἀπο]λλοδώρου
[το]ῦ Διονυσίου.

Ср. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. II, стр. 23, № 25.

11. ΑΣΤ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ
ΤΟΥΠΟΣΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ
ΜΑΝΙΚΚΟΣ
Неясная
эмблема

Ἀσ[τ]υνόμου
Ἀπολλωνίδου
τοῦ Ποσ[ε]ιδωνίου.
Μανικκός.

Объ имени гончарного мастера см. примѣчаніе въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 29, № 57.

12.
ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ
 ΡΑΤΗΣ
Пляшущій
человѣкъ,
обращен-
ный вправо

[Ἀστυνόμος]
Ἀριστίων.
[Φιλοκ]ράτης.

Ср. Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1859 г., стр. 143, № 32.

13. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ
ΜΙΔΑ
Голова,
профилемъ
влѣво

Ἀστυνόμ[ου]
Ἀττάλου.
Μίδα.

По этой надписи видно, что имя гончарного мастера неправильно восстановлено на ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 123, № 8.

14. ΑΣΤΥ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ
ΠΙΣΤΟΥ
Голова
профилемъ
влѣво

Ἀστυ[νόμου]
Ἀττάλου.
Πίστου.

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 25, № 36.

15. ΑΣΤΥΝ
ΑΤΤΑΛ
ΠΥΡΡΟ
Правая
сторона
ручки
отбита

Ἀστυ[νόμου]
Ἀττάλ[ου].
Πύρρο[υ].

Имя гончарного мастера встрѣчается впервые на ручкахъ съ именами астиномовъ.

16. .ΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
.ΤΤΑΛΟΥ
.ΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥ
Голова Апол-
лона въ лав-
ровомъ вѣнкѣ,
влѣво

[Ἀ]στυνόμου
[Ἀ]ττάλου.
[Φι]λοκράτου.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 25, № 38.

17. ΟΥ
 . . . ΡΥΟΣΤΟΥ
ΖΕΥΞΙΟΣ
 . . . ΣΙΔΩΝ
Богиня, идущая
вправо
съ двумя фа-
келами въ ру-
кахъ

[Ἀστυνόμου]
[Βό]ρους τοῦ
Ζεύξιος.
[Πο]σ[ε]ιδωνίου[ος].

Такия же ручки изданы въ Mélanges gréco-romains II, стр. 212, № 14 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 26, № 44.

18. ΝΟΜΟΥ
ΣΤΟΥ
ΙΟΣ
ΜΩΝ
- Богиня съ
двумя
факелами
- [Ἀστυ]νόμου
[Βόρου]ς τοῦ
[Ζεῦς]ιος.
[Φιλή]μων.
- Надпись дополнена по ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 27, № 45.

19. ΟΣ
.. ΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
.. . . . Σ
- Голова
профилемъ
вправо
- [Ἀστυνομοῦν]ος
[Δη]μητρίου.
.. . . . ς..
- Та же эмблема при имени астинома Димитрія встрѣчается на ручкахъ, изданныхъ въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 28, № 55.

20. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
Δ.ΑΣ
- Голова Геракла въ львиной шкурѣ, влѣво
- Ἀστυνόμου
Δημητρίου.
Δ[ί]ας.
21. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ
- Голова юноши профилемъ влѣво
- Ἀστυνόμου
Δημητρίου.
Μιθραδάτης.
- На ручкѣ совершенно ясно читается форма Μιθραδάτης, между тѣмъ какъ въ той же надписи, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 29, № 58, имѣется другое начертанiе этого имени.

22. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
..ΣΤ.Σ
- Голова Геракла въ львиной шкурѣ, профилемъ влѣво
- Ἀστυνόμου
Δημητρίου.
[Πί]στ[ος].
- 23а. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
- Голова Геракла профилемъ влѣво
- Ἀστυνόμου
Δημητρίου.
Φιλοκράτης.
- 23б. idem idem idem

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 30, № 62.

24. ΜΟΥ
.. ΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
.. ΟΥΘΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΥ
.. . ΛΙΣΘ. . .
- Дву-
ручный
сосудъ
- [Ἀστυνό]μου
[Δ]ημητρίου
[τ]οῦ Θεογνήτου.
[Καλ]λίσθ[ένου].

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 30, № 66, б.

25. Α
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ
ΘΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΥ
ΚΛΕΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ
- Кратеръ
- Ἀ[στυνόμου]
Δημητρί[ου τοῦ]
Θεογνήτου.
Κλεαινέτου.

Такая же ручка найдена въ 1905 г. на горѣ Митридатѣ при раскопкахъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи.

26.
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΤΟΥ
ΘΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΥ
ΠΙΣΤΟΣ
- Двуручный
сосудикъ
- [Ἀστυνόμου]
Δημητρίου τοῦ
Θεογνήτου.
Πίστος.

27.
ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΤΟΥ
ΘΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΥ
ΠΥΘΗΣ
- Кратеръ
- [Ἀστυνομοῦντος]
[Δ]ημητρίου τοῦ
Θεογνήτου.
Πύθης.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 3, стр. 124, № 14.

28. . . ΣΤ.
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥΘΕΥΓΝΗΤΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
- Кратеръ
- [Ἀ]στ[υνομοῦντος]
Δημητρίου
τοῦ Θεογνήτου.
Φιλοκράτης.

Такая же надпись издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи вып. 11, стр. 31, № 70, а.

29.
ΤΟΣΔΙΟΝΥ . . .
ΤΟΥΔΗΜΗ . . .
ΣΤΕΦΑΝ
- [Ἀστυνομοῦν-]
τος Διονυ[σίου]
τοῦ Δημη[τρίου].
Στέφαν[ος].

Имя астинома встрѣчается на ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 67, № 262.

30. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ . . .
ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ
ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑΣ
- Носъ
корабля
- Ἀστυνομοῦ[ντος]
Ἐκαταίου.
Γλαυκίας.

Такая же ручка лучшей сохранности найдена въ 1905 году при раскопкахъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи на горѣ Митридатѣ.

31. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ Ἀστυνομόντος
 vac. ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ Неясная Ἐκαταίου.
 vac. ΤΕΥΘΡΑΣ эмблема Τεύθρας.

Такая же надпись издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 33, № 81.

32. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ Ἀστυνομόντος
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ Носъ Ἐκαταίου.
 ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ корабля Φιλοκράτης.

Судя по нашей ручкѣ, въ надписи, изданной Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 478, № 12, неправильно установлено имя Εὐκράτης.

33. ΑΣΤ. Ἀστ[υνόμου]
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥΤΟΥ Ἐκαταίου τοῦ
 ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ Эмблема Ποσειδαίου.
 ΠΑΠΗΣ стерта Πάπης.

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 34, № 85.

34. ΑΣΤΥΝΟ Ἀστυνό-
 ΜΟΥ Канеаръ μου
 ΕΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ Ἑστιαίου
 ΜΕΝΙΣΚ... Μενίσκ[ου].

35. ΟΥ [Ἀστυνόμ]ου
 . . . ΤΙΑΙΟΥ Канеаръ [Ἑσ]τιαίου.
 . . . ΘΡΑΔΑΤΟ [Με]θραδάτο[υ].

Такия же ручки изданы въ Mélanges gréco-romains, I, стр. 485, № 14 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 126, № 22.

36. ΑΣΤΥΝΟ Эмблема Ἀστυνό[μου]
 ΕΣΤΙΑΙΟ отбита Ἑστιαίο[υ].
 ΠΙΣΤΟ Πιστο[υ].

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 35, № 91.

37. ΝΤ [Ἀστυνομόυ]ντ[ος]
 ΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ Листъ плюща [Ἑ]στιαίου.
 ΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ Канеаръ [Σ]τεφάνου.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 35, № 92.

38. [Ἀστυνόμου]
 ΣΤΙΑΙΟΥΤΟΥ [Ἑ]στιαίου τοῦ
 ΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ Кратеръ [Ἀρ]τεμιδώρου.
 ΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ [Ἀρ]τεμιδώρος.

Беккеръ въ ст. Über eine Sammlung, стр. 408, № 17, неправильно дополняетъ [Ἐκατ]αίου вм. [Ἑστ]ιαίου τοῦ Ἀρτεμιδώρου.

39. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Ἀστυνόμου
 ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ Цвѣтокъ Εὐχαρίστου
 ΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ Μανικ[χ]ός.

Объ имени гончарнаго мастера см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 29, № 57, 6. Ср. № 11 этой коллекции.

40. [Ἀστυνομόντος]
 ΥΧΑΡΙ(ΤΟΥΤΟ Εὐχαρίστουτο[υ]
 ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Цвѣтокъ Δημητρίου.
 ΚΛΕΑΙΝΕΤ Κλεαίνετ[ος].

Имя астинома Эвхариста, сына Димитрія, встрѣчается, насколько намъ извѣстно, въ первый разъ.

41. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Неясная Ἀστυνόμου
 ΞΗΝΙΟΣΤΟΥ эмблема Ζήνιος τοῦ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ Ἀπολλοδώρου.

42. ΥΝΟΜΟΥ [Ἀστ]υνόμου
 ΗΝΙΟΣΤΟΥ Эмблема [Ζ]ήνιος τοῦ
 ΘΑΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ отбита [Ἀπ]ολλοδώρου.
 ΑΙΩΝ [Σιμα]λίων.

43. ΥΝΟΜΟΥ Неясная [Ἀστ]υνόμου
 ΝΥΜΟΥ эмблема [Ἡρω]νόμου
 (Ε|ΔΩΝΙΟΥ [τοῦ Πο]ταιδωνίου

Въ надписяхъ этого астинома интересно колебаніе между формами Ε, Σ, Ω и Ε, С, Ω: ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. III, стр. 126, № 26; вып. 11, стр. 40, № 122 и Собрание древнихъ памятниковъ искусства въ Павловскѣ, стр. 118, № 198.

44.
 ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ Носъ [Ἀστυνόμου]
 ΤΟΥ ΒΑΚΧΙΟΥ корабля Ἰκεσίου τοῦ Βακχίου.

Рядъ ручекъ съ именемъ того же астинома изданъ въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 42 и 43, №№ 134—139.

45. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Всадникъ, Ἀστυνόμου
 ΙΚΕΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ἑδущій влѣво, Ἰκεσίου τοῦ
 ΕΤΕΟΝΙΚΟΥ съ поднятой Ἑτεονίκου.
 ΑΓΑΘΩΝ лѣвой рукой Ἀγάθων.

Имя астинома Икесія, сына Этеоника, встрѣчается въ первый разъ. Это, кажется, та же ручка съ сильно испорченной надписью, которую издалъ Беккеръ въ ст. Über eine neue Sammlung, на стр. 220 № 4.

46. Канеаръ [Ἀστυνό]-
 ΜΟΥΙΣΤΙΑΙ на высокой μου Ἰστικί-
 ΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ножкѣ ου. Δημητρίου.

Въ первомъ имени ясно читается Ἰστικίος; это начертаніе имени обыкновенно встрѣчается на ручкахъ, на которыхъ изображенъ орелъ на дельфинѣ. См. №№ 34—37, 96 этой коллекции.

47. ΟΥ Всадникъ, [Ἀστυνόμου]
 ΟΝΤΟΣ ἑдущій вправо, [Λεωμῆδ]οντος
 ΔΗΜ съ поднятой [τοῦ Ἐπι]δήμου.
 Σ правой рукой [Πρώτου].

Надпись возстановлена по ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 46, № 157.

48. Эмблема [Ἀστυνόμου]-
 ΟΥΜΗΤΡΟΔΩ стерта ου Μητροδώ-
 ΡΟΥΤΟΥΑΡΙΣ ρου τοῦ Ἀρισ-
 ΤΑΓΟΡΟΥΕΥΔΟ тагору. Εὐδό(ξου).

Имя астинома съ именемъ отца встрѣчается впервые; имя Εὐδόξος вытиснуто на ручкѣ, изданной въ Зап. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 157, № 35.

49. ΥΝΤΟΣ [Ἀστυνομού]ντος
 ΙΚΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ Трофей [Μ]ικρίου τοῦ
 ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΟΥ на высокомъ Ἀρισταγόρου.
 . . . ΙΣΤΑΓΟ . . . столбѣ
 . . . ΗΜΩΝ [Φιλ.]ήμων

Четвертая строка прибавлена нарочито, съ той цѣлью, чтобы можно было помѣстить справа эмблему, равняющуюся по высотѣ четыремъ строкамъ надписи. Эмблема вытиснута подъ послѣдними тремя буквами первого слова.

50. ΝΤΟ [Ἀστυνομού]ντο[ς]
 ΜΙΚΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ Неясная Μικρίου τοῦ
 ΠΥΘΟΚΡΙΤΟΥ эмблема Πυθοκρίτου.

Объ имени астинома см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 48, №№ 163 и 164.

51. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ Правая Ἀστυνόμου]
 ΜΗΗΣΙΚΑ сторона Μνησικλ[έους].
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ надписи Ἐκαταίου.
 отбита

Такія же три надписи изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 128, № 35 и вып. 11, стр. 48, № 167.

52. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝ Ἀστυνομούν(τος)
 ΜΗΗΣΙΚΑ.ΟΥΣ Μνησικλ[έ]ους.
 ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟ. Гроздь Μενίσχο[ς].

См. Изв. Имп. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 128, № 37.

53. [Ἀστυνομούν-]
 ΤΟΣ ΜΗΗΣΙΚΑ τος Μνησικλ[έους]
 ΤΕΥΘΡΑ Гроздь Τεύθρα.

Ср. ст. Über eine Sammlung, стр. 502, № 41 и Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 483, № 30.

54. . . . ΥΝΟΜ [Ἀστυνόμου]
 ΝΑΥΠΕΝΩС Неясная Ναύπωνος.
 ΠΑΠΗΣ эмблема Πάπης

Обращаемъ вниманіе на весьма странное начертаніе омеги.

55. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Бородатая 'Αστυνόμου
 ΠΟΛΥΚΤΟΡΟΣ голова Πολύκτορος
 ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ впрямь τοῦ Δημητρίου.
 ΑΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ 'Απατούριος.
- Такая же ручка съ отбитой эмблемой хранится въ Керченскомъ музеѣ древностей.

- 56a. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ 'Αστυνόμου
 ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ Ποσειδείου τοῦ
 ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΔΩΡΟΥ 'Ηφαιστοδώρου.

- 56b. idem idem
- На ручкахъ нѣтъ обычнаго изображенія палицы Геракла.
 См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 54, № 195.

57. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Правая сто- 'Αστυνόμου
 ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΟΥ рона надписи Ποσειδείου
 ΤΟΥ ΘΕΑΡΙΩΝ съ клеймомъ τοῦ Θεαρίω[νος].
 ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗ не вышла 'Ηρακλειδῆ[ς].

58. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝ Голова 'Αστυνομόυν(τος)
 ΠΟΣΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ вправо Πόσιος τοῦ
 ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΥ Στρατονίκου.
 ΩΝ Звѣзда [Ἀγάθ]ων

Такая же надпись издана Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine Sammlung, стр. 472, № 36.

59. 'Αστυνόμου]
 ΠΟΣΙΟΣ ΤΟΥ Эмблема Πόσιος τοῦ
 ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΥ отбита Στρατονίκου.
 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ 'Απολλώνιος.

Имя астинома въ связи съ именемъ фабриканта Аполлонiя встрѣчается въ первый разъ; см. Протоколъ 319 засѣданiя Имп. Одесскаго Общ., стр. 114, № 21.

60. Богиня побѣды, [Ἀστυνομόυντος]
 ΠΡΩΤΑΓΟΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ идущая влѣво, Πρωταγόρου τοῦ
 ΚΥΝΙΣΚΟΥ съ пальмовой Κυνίσκου.
 ΝΑΥΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ вѣткой въ лѣ- Ναυσικράτης.
 вой рукѣ

Начало имени гончарнаго мастера встрѣчается въ надписи, изданной Л. Стефани въ Mél. gréco-romains, II, стр. 19, № 21 и

Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine Sammlung, на стр. 470, № 28; въ обѣихъ статьяхъ нужно замѣнить имя Ναυσικράτης именемъ Ναυσικράτης.

- 61a. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Голова боро- 'Αστυνόμου
 ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ датаго Пана, Πυθοκλέους.
 ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ влѣво Στεφάνου.

- 61b. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ Правая сто- idem
 ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕ рона надпи- si и эмблема
 ΣΤΕΦΑΝ не вышли

62. ΤΥΝΟ Пальмовая [Ἀσ]τυνό[μου]
 ΧΡΗΣΤΟΥ вѣтка [Πυθο]χρήστου
 ΑΛΩΝΙΔΟΥ [τοῦ Ἀπο]λλωνίδου.
 ΩΝ [Σιμαλί]ων.

Самыя длинныя имена фабрикантовъ на ων, встрѣчающiяся на ручкахъ съ именами астиномовъ, кромѣ Σιμαλίων, еще Σινωπίων, Ἀρτέμων, Ἀρίστων и Φιλήμων.

63. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝ 'Αστυνομόυν-
 ΤΟΣΥΑΛΟΥ ΤΟΥ τος Ὑάλου τοῦ
 ΦΙΛΣΚΟΥ Бородатая го- Φιλ[ι]σκου.
 ΦΙΛΗΜΩΝ лова впрямь Φιλήμων.

Имя астинома неправильно прочитано у Kène, Описание Музеума кн. В. В. Кочубея. Спб. 1857, II, стр. 402, табл. XXVIII, № 9; ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 44, № 142. Имя Ὑάλος извѣстно изъ аттической надписи, изданной въ С. J. Gr. I. № 286.

64. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Стоящая 'Αστυνόμου
 ΦΑΙΝΙΠΠΟΥ женская Φαινίππου.
 ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ фигура Στεφάνου.

Ср. P. Becker, Über eine dritte Sammlung unedierter Henkel-inschriften, стр. 30, № 27.

65. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ 'Αστυνόμου
 ΦΗΜΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ Мужчина, Φημίου τοῦ
 ΘΕΟΠΕΙΘΟΥ сидящiй Θεοπείδου
 на скалѣ

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссiи, вып. 11, стр. 59, №№ 220 и 221.

Б. Надписи, въ которыхъ слова 'Αστυνόμου или 'Αστυνομοῦντος
стоятъ въ концѣ.

66. ΗΡΟΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ Эмблемы 'Ηροκράτης.
ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ не было Νευμηνίου
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ ἀστυνόμου.

Это, вѣроятно, та же надпись, которую неправильно пополнилъ Беккеръ въ Mél. gréco-romains, I, стр. 491, № 9. Запис. Одесскаго Общ. VI, стр. 409, № 48.

67. ΝΑΝΩΝΟ Νάνωνο[ς]
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟ ἀστυνόμο[υ].

Херсонесская ручка. Надпись въ узкомъ, продолговатомъ углубленіи. Такія же ручки изданы въ Mélanges gréco-romains, I, стр. 492, № 17 и въ ст. Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 493, № 11.

68. Τ...ΩΝΟΣ Τε[λαμ]ῶνος
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ ἀστυνόμου.

Херсонесская надпись, оттиснутая въ узкомъ продолговатомъ углубленіи; см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 63, № 238.

69. ΙΜΩΡΙΟΣ Орелъ на [Τ]ιμώριος.
ΕΠΙΑΠΟΛΛ дельфинѣ 'Επὶ 'Απολλ[ο]-
ΔΩΑΣΤΥ δώ(ρου) ἀστυ(νόμου).

Та же надпись издана въ Отч. Имп. Арх. Комм. за 1859 г., стр. 141, № 21. Τιμώριος род. п. имени Τιμωρις, какъ видно по надписи, изданной Юргевичемъ въ Зап. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 169, № 1. Ошибка, допущенная Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine dritte Sammlung, на стр. 27, въ примѣчаніи къ № 9, повторена въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, на стр. 74, № 300 и въ указателѣ собственныхъ именъ.

В. Надписи, въ которыхъ слова 'Αστυνόμου или 'Αστυνομοῦντος нахо-
дятся между именами астинома и горшечника.

70. ΑΙΣΧΙΝΟ Αἰσχίνο[υ]
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ ἀστυνόμ[ου].
ΙΣΤΙΑΙΟΥ Ἰστιαίου.

Въ началѣ третьяго слова ясно читается буква Ι.

71. ΩΕΝΙΧΣΙΑ Орелъ на Αἰσχίνο
ΟΝΥΤΣΑ дельфинѣ ἀστυνό(μου).
ΩΔΙΕΣΟΠ Ποσειδω(νίου).

Двѣ такія же ручки изъ Керчи изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 64, № 244. Надпись неправильно дополнена Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 494, № 1.

- 72a. ΑΙΣΧΙΝΟ Αἰσχίνο
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ Сидящая пти- ἀστυνό(μου).
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩ ца, вправо Ποσειδω(νίου).

- 72b. idem idem idem

Такія же ручки изданы въ Зап. Одес. Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 133, № 2 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 64, № 243.

73. ΑΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟ... Эмблема 'Απατουρίο[υ ἀσ-]
ΤΥΝΟΚΑΛΛΙΣ не вышла τυνό(μου). Καλλισ-
ΘΕΝΟΥΘΕΥΔΩ θένου Θεουδώ[ρου].

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 65, № 251.

- 74a. Канѳаръ ΑΠΑΤΟΥΡΙ Герма на 'Απατουρί(ου)
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟ подставкѣ ἀστυνόμ(ου).
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤ съ двумя Φιλοκράτ(ου).
ступенями

- 74b. idem idem idem

75. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟ 'Αριστοβούλο(υ)
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ ἀστυνό(μου).
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩ Цвѣтокъ. Голо- Ποσειδω(νίου).
ва безбородаго
Гермеса вправо

Часть такой же ручки найдена въ 1905 г. на Митридатовой горѣ во время раскопокъ, производившихся Имп. Арх. Коммисіей.

76. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦ... 'Αριστοφ[άνεος]
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ Цвѣтокъ ἀστυνό(μου)
ΝΕΜΗΝΙΟΥ Νε(υ)μηνίου.

77. ...ΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ [Ἀρτε]μιδώρου
Α...ΝΟΜΟΥ ἀ[στυ]νόμου.
Α...ΩΝΟΣ Канѳаръ Α[ύκ]ωνος.

Имя фабриканта восстановлено лишь примѣрно: тутъ могли бы помѣститься также имена: Λάδων, Λάκων, Λίβων.

78. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ
- Гроздь.
Вѣнокъ
- Ἀρτεμιδώρου
ἀστυνόμου.
Στεφάνου.

79. ΣΑΣΤΥ
ΝΤΟΣ
ΙΣΘΕΝΟΥ
- Лучезарная
голова Гелія,
вправо
- [Βόρυς] ἀστυ-
νόμου.
[Καλλί]ισθένου.

Точно такую надпись издалъ Беккеръ въ Mél. gréco-romains, I, стр. 493, № 5; ср. ручки, изданныя въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 67, № 263 и въ Запискахъ Имп. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 136, № 12.

80.
Ν ΤΟ
ΤΕΥΘΡΑ
- Голова
профилемъ
вправо
- [Βόρυς ἀστυ-]
νόμου.
Τεύθρα.

Надпись пополнена по эмблемамъ: ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 67 и 68, №№ 264—268.

81. ΒΟΡΥΟ
ΑΣΤΥΝ
ΤΕΥ
- Правая сто-
рона ручки
съ эмблемою
отбита
- Βόρυς[ς]
ἀστυνόμου].
Τεύ[θρα].

82. ΕΠΙΔΗΜΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝ
ΓΛΑΥΚΙΟΥ
- Правая
сторона
отбита
- Ἐπιδήμου
ἀστυνομού[τος].
Γλαυκίου.

83. ΕΠΙΔΗΜΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ
- Канеаръ
- Ἐπιδήμου
ἀστυνόμου.
Ἐκαταίου.

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 69, № 272; по этимъ двумъ экземплярамъ можно пополнить надпись, напечатанную въ тѣхъ же Извѣстіяхъ, вып. 3, стр. 137, № 23.

84. . . ΙΔΗΜΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ
- Канеаръ
- [Ἐπ]ιδήμου
[ἀ]στυνόμου.
Στεφάνου.

По этой ручкѣ можно дополнить неполную надпись, изданную въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 137, № 23.

85. Ε
... ΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ
... ΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ
- Канеаръ
- Ἐ[πιδήμου]
[ἀσ]τυνομού[ντος].
[Φιλ]οκράτους.

Это, кажется, такая же надпись, какая издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 69, № 275.

86. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ
ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΟΣ
- Сидящая со-
бака, влѣво
- Ἡρακλείδου
ἀστυνό(μου).
Πρυτάνιος.

87. ΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΥ
... ΝΟ
ΜΑΝΕΩ
- Эмблема
отбита
- [Ἡ]φαιστίου
[ἀστυ]νό(μου).
Μάνεω.

Противъ третьей строки виднѣется голова дельфина. Также имена указываютъ на то, что ручка принадлежитъ къ разряду надписей, возлѣ которыхъ изображенъ орелъ съ дельфиномъ.

88. ΘΕΟΓΕΙΤΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ
ΜΑΝΤΙΘΕ
- Эмблемы
на ручкѣ
нѣтъ
- Θεογείτου
ἀστυνό(μου).
Μαντιθέ(ου).

Такая же ручка издана въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1866 годъ, стр. 134, № 22.

89. ΘΕΟΓΕΙΤΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ
- Кадуцей вправо
- Θεογείτου
ἀστυνό(μου).
Φιλοκράτους.

Такая же надпись худшей сохранности издана въ ст. Über eine neue Sammlung, стр. 225, № 7.

90. . ΕΥΔΩ
ΑΣΤΥΝ
ΕΚΑΤΑ
- Правая сто-
рона надпи-
си съ эмбле-
мой отбита
- [Θ]ευδω[ρίδου]
ἀστυ[νόμου].
Ἐκατα[ίου].

Точно такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 138, № 33.

91. ΘΕΥΔΩΡ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ
Κ
- Голова Геракла
въ львиной шку-
рѣ, профилемъ
вправо
- Θευδωρ[ίδου]
ἀστυνό[μου].
Κ[αλλισθένου Θεοδώρου].

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 139, № 35, с.

92. Θ Ε Υ Π Ε Ι Θ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ
· · Σ Τ Ο Σ
Гроздь.
Вѣнокъ.
Θεῦπε[ιδ]ου
ἀστυνόμου
[Πέ]στος.
93. Κ Α Λ Λ Ι Σ Θ Ε Ν Η Σ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ
Δ Ι Ο Ν Υ Σ Ι Ο Υ
Гроздь.
Гроздь.
Καλλισθένης.
Ἀστυνόμου
Διονυσίου.
94. Δ Α Τ Η Σ
Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ
Μ Ι Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ
Кратеръ.
Кратеръ.
[Μιθρα]δάτης.
Ἀστυνόμου
Ἀρτε[μιδ]ώρου.
95. Ο Υ Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο
. Ο Υ Ν Τ Ο Σ
.
Подымающаяся на
дыбы лошадь, влѣво
[Μικρ]ου ἀστυνο-
[μ]ώντος.
96. Μ Ι Κ Σ Τ
Μ Ο Υ Ν Τ Ο Σ
Ε Σ Τ Ι Α Ι Ο Υ
Эмблема
отбита
Μικ[ρίου ἀ]στ[υνο]-
μώντος.
Ἑστιαίου.
97.
Μ Ο Υ Ν Τ Ο Σ
Η Ρ Α Κ Λ Ε Ι Δ Ο Υ
Подымающаяся на
дыбы лошадь, влѣво
[Μικρ]ου ἀστυνο-
μώντος.
Ηρακλείδου.
- Надпись восстановлена по эмблемѣ; см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Ком-
миссии вып. 11, стр. 76 и 77, №№ 310—314.
98. Μ Ι Κ Ρ Ι Ο Υ Α Σ Τ Υ . .
Μ Ο Υ Ν Τ Ο Σ
Θ Υ Ο Σ
Подымающаяся
на дыбы ло-
шадь, влѣво
Μικρ]ου ἀστ[υνο]-
μώντος.
Θυός.
- Такия же двѣ ручки изданы въ Зап. Одесскаго Общ. т. XVIII,
стр. 145 и 146, №№ 60 и 61.
99. Μ Κ Α Ε Ο Υ Σ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο
Π Υ Θ Ε Ω
Гроздь
Гроздь
Μ[νησι]κλέους
ἀστυνόμου.
Πύθεω.
- Такия же ручки изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып.
3, стр. 141, № 47 и вып. 11, стр. 77, № 316.
100. Μ Ν Η Σ Ι Ο Σ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο
Π Ο Σ Ε Δ Ω Ν Ι Ο Υ
Гранатовый
цвѣтокъ
Μνήσιος.
Ἀστυνόμου
Ποσειδωνίου.

О трехъ ручкахъ съ той же надписью см. Изв. Имп. Арх.
Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 78, № 318.

101. Ν Α Υ Π Ω Ν Ο Σ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ
Τ Ε Υ Θ Ρ Α
Голова
профилемъ
вправо
Ναύπωνος
ἀστυνόμου).
Τεύθρα.

Такая же надпись издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии,
вып. 3, стр. 142, № 56.

102. Ν Ι Κ Ο Μ Η Δ Η
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο
Ν Ε Υ Μ Η Ν Ι
Орелъ на
дельфинѣ
Νικομήτης).
Ἀστυνόμου
Νευμηνίου

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып.
11, стр. 78, № 321.

103. Τ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ
Ρ Ο Π Ο Υ
[Νικοσ]τράτου
[τοῦ Θεουπ]ρόπου
.

Имя Никострата, сына Θεοπροпа, извѣстно изъ керамиче-
скихъ надписей, изданныхъ въ ст. Zweite Sammlung, стр. 508,
№ 48, въ Протоколѣ 318 засѣданія Имп. Одесскаго Общ., стр. 87,
№ 7, и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 144, № 69.
На нашей ручкѣ имена занимаютъ первую и вторую строки, какъ
это видно по краю клейма, сохранившемуся сверху и съ правой
стороны.

104. Ο Μ Φ Α Λ Ι Κ Ο Υ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο
Τ Ε Υ Θ Ρ Α
Гроздь
Колосъ
Ὀμφαλικοῦ
ἀστυνόμου).
Τεύθρα.

По этой ручкѣ можно установить правильное чтеніе надписи,
неправильно изданой Юргевичемъ въ Протоколѣ 308 засѣданія
Имп. Одесскаго Общ. на стр. 19, № 9. По обѣмъ ручкамъ видно,
что Омфаликъ былъ астиномъ.

105. . . Σ Ι Α
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ
.
Двуручный
сосудъ
[Πα]σιχά[ρους]
ἀστυνόμου.
.

Имя гончарнаго мастера не вышло.

106. Π Α Σ Ι Χ Α Ρ Ο Υ
Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ
Τ Ε Υ Θ Ρ Α
Правая
сторона
отбита
Πασιχάρου[ς]
ἀστυνόμου],
Τεύθρα.

107. ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΥ
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ Неясная
ΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝΟΥ эмблема Πολυχάρμου
ἀστυνόμου.
Καλλισθένου.

Подобныя ручки изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 21, стр. 79, № 326.

108. ΟΛΥΚΤΟ Голова Арте- [Π]ολύκτορος
ΣΤΥΝΟ миды съ кол- [ἀστυνόμου].
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ филемъ влѣво Ποσειδωνίου.

Лѣвая сторона надписи, гдѣ, судя по ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 143, № 62, были вытиснуты двѣ другія эмблемы, отбита.

109. [Ποσειδωνίου]
[ἀστυνόμου].
ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΥ Νευμηνίου
ΤΟΥ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ τοῦ Λάκωνος.

Надпись пополнена по двумъ ручкамъ изъ Ольвии, изданнымъ Беккеромъ въ Mélanges gréco-romains, I, стр. 495, №№ 21 и 22.

110. ΔΩΝΙΟΥ Пали- [Ποσειδωνίου].
ΤΥΝΟ Канѳаръ ца [ἀστυνόμου].
ΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Геракла [Φι]λοξένου.

Имя гончарнаго мастера встрѣчается на ручкахъ съ именами астиномовъ въ первый разъ.

111. ΟΥ Неясная
... ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟ эмблема [Ποσειδ]ου
... ΟΥΑΣΤΥΝΟ [τοῦ] Ἡφαίστο-
[δωρ]ου ἀστυνό-
[μου. . . .].

Надпись восстановлена по ручкѣ, издан. въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 80, № 333.

112. . . . ΔΕΙΟΥ [Ποσι]δείου
... ΥΝΟΜΟΥ Эмблема [Ἀστ]υνόμου
... ΟΣΣΤΡΑΤ. не вышла [Νικ]οστράτου
ΥΘΕΥΠΡΟΠ [τοῦ] Ἐλευπρόπου.

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 144, № 69.

113. ΦΑΝΟΥΣ [Πρωτο]φάνους
... ΟΜΟΥ Πѣтухъ, обра- [ἀστυν]όμου.
... щенный вправо

Такая же неполная ручка издана въ Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1867 г., стр. 207, № 17. Перепечатывая эту надпись (Über eine dritte Sammlung, стр. 31, № 4), Беккеръ высказалъ предположеніе, что имя астинома было Протофанъ.

114. ΠΥΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Πυθοκλέους
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟ Голова Пана
ΠΥΘΗΣ профилемъ
влѣво Πύθης.

Такія же ручки изданы въ Mélanges gréco-romains, II, стр. 20, № 25 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Комм., вып. 11, стр. 82, № 345.

115. ΦΗΜΙΟΥ Гроздь Φημίου
ΑΣΤΥΜΟΥ ἑῖς. Колосъ ἀστυ(νό)μου.
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΟΥ Ποσειδωνίου.

Такая же надпись, безъ ошибки во второй строкѣ, издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 83, № 350.

116. ΔΩΝΙ Гроздь. [Ἐπὶ Φι]λανο[ς]
ΕΙ . . . [ἀστυνόμου].
ΖΙ Кап- . . .
... ѳаръ . . .
... [Πο]σειδωνίου.
Ο Ν Ο

Ср. ручки, изданныя въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 84 и 85, №№ 353—356.

117. ΦΙΝΤΙΟΣ Вѣнокъ Φίντιος
ΑΣΤΥΝΟ Цвѣтокъ ἀστυνό(μου).
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ Διονυσίου.

Относительно астинома Фίνтис см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 35, № 358.

118. [Χαβρία]
ΑΣΤΥΝΟМ Вѣнокъ ἀστυνό(μου).
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤ Φιλοκράτ(ης)

Надпись восстановлена по ручкѣ, изданной въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 86, № 364.

119.
 Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Натяну-
 тый лукъ

Ручка съ этой эмблемой издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммис-
 сии вып. 11, стр. 75, № 302, но и тамъ имя астинома не вышло.

120. Эмблема
 . . . Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ не вышла 'Αστυνόμου
 Α Ρ Τ Ε Μ Ι Δ Ω Ρ 'Αρτεμιδώρου].

121.
 Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Поднятая
 Π Ο Σ Ε Ι Δ Ω вверхъ кисть
 руки Ποσειδωνίου).

122. Эмблема
 . Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ не вышла [ἀστυνόμου.
 . . . Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ο Υ Σ [Φιλ]οκράτου.

Г. Надпись, въ которой встрѣчается слово ἀγορανόμος.

123. Ι Ο (υ)✓
 . . . Ρ Α Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ [ἀγο]ρανόμου.
 Ν Ο Υ Μ Η Ν Ι Ο Υ Π Ο Νουμηνίου Πο(σειδω-
 νίου).

Надпись отчасти восстановлена по ручкѣ, хранящейся въ
 Керченскомъ Музеѣ древностей. Ручка сдѣлана изъ такой же
 глины, изъ которой изготовлялись амфоры съ именамъ астиномовъ.

Д. Надписи, въ которыхъ встрѣчается слово κεραμέως.

124. Κ . . . Μ Ε Ω Σ Κ[ερα]μέως
 Η Φ Α Ι Σ Τ Ι Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ Кантаръ 'Ηφαιστίου τοῦ
 Θ Ε Υ Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ Θεωδώρου.

До сихъ поръ не встрѣчалось самостоятельной надписи съ
 именемъ гончарнаго мастера Гефестія, сына Θεοδора.

125. Ι Α Ν Ο Υ Μ Η Ν Ι Διὰ Νουμηνίου
 Ο Υ Κ Ε Ρ Α Μ Ε Ω Σ ου κεραμέως
 Γ Ι Ρ γρ

Ср. надпись, изданную въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып.
 11, стр. 86, № 366. Буквы Θ и Ρ въ первой надписи и Γ Ι Ρ во
 второй обозначаютъ, по всей вѣроятности, цифры 109 и 123, быть
 можетъ, число амфоръ, сдѣланныхъ въ извѣстное время назван-
 ными гончарными мастерами.

126. Κ Ε Ρ Α Μ Ε Ω Σ Колосъ Κεραμέως
 Π Ο Σ Ε Ι Δ Ω Ν Ι Ο Υ Стертая Ποσειδωνίου
 Τ Ο Υ Ν Ε Υ Μ Η Ν Ι Ο Υ эмблема τοῦ Νευμηνίου.

Такая же надпись издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии,
 вып. 11, стр. 86, № 368.

Е. Надписи, въ которыхъ слова ἀστυνόμος или κεραμέως пропущены.

- 127a. Α Π Α Τ Ο Υ Ρ Ι Ο Σ 'Απατούριος.

- 127b. idem idem

Два экземпляра той же ручки съ именемъ фабриканта, из-
 вѣстнаго изъ надписи съ именами астиномовъ, см. Изв. Имп.
 Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 145, № 631.

128. Ε Π Ι Ε Ν Δ Η Орелъ на 'Επὶ 'Ενδῇ(μου).
 Ε . Κ Ρ Α Τ Ε дельфинъ 'Ε[πι]κράτε(ος).

См. статью К. Видемана «Неизданная надпись на амфорной
 ручкѣ изъ Тамани» (Ж. М. Нар. Просв. 1901 г., май, отд. классическ.
 филологич., стр. 60—62).

б) на черепицахъ.

129. Υ Ν Ο Μ Ο Υ Стоящая возлѣ ['Αστυ]νόμου
 Σ Ι Δ Ε Ι Ο Υ колонны боги- [Πο]σιδείου
 Ε Α Ρ Ι Ω Ν Ο Σ съ рогомъ [Θ]εαρίωνος.
 Ν Ι Κ Ο Σ изобилія [Εὔ]νικος.
 въ лѣвой рукѣ

Имя астинома встрѣчается на ручкахъ, изданныхъ въ Изв.
 Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 196—198¹⁾. Имя гончарнаго
 мастера тамъ же въ №№ 99 и 304.

130. Θ Ε Ο Γ Ε Ι Τ Θεογείτου
 Α Σ Τ Υ Ν Ο αστυνόμου.
 Π Ρ Υ Τ Α Πρωτά[νιος]

См. Becker, Zweite Sammlung, стр. 492 В, № 4 и № 5 и
 Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 707.

¹⁾ См. № 57 этой коллекции.

II. Родосскія надписи.

A. Надписи съ именами эпонимовъ.

131. ΕΠΙΑΓΕΜΑΧΟΥΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀγεμάχου Ὑακινθίου

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Такая же надпись съ другимъ расположеніемъ словъ издана въ *Mélanges gréco-romains*, I, стр. 420, № 7.

132. ΕΠΙΑΓΗ
ΣΙΠΠΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀγη-
σίππου.

Такія же ручки изданы въ ук. ст. Дюмона, стр. 78, № 10, въ сборникѣ Гиллера, № 1067 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 88, № 374.

133. ΕΠΙΑΓΛΩΚΡΙΤΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀγλωκρίτου.

Такая же надпись издана Дюмономъ въ ст. *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce* (Archives des missions scientifiques et littéraires. VI Paris, 1871), на стр. 78, № 12; ср. тамъ же № 13 и Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 88, № 376. На издаваемомъ здѣсь клеймѣ нѣтъ и не было никакой эмблемы.

134. ΕΠΙΑΘ.ΝΟΔΟΤΟΥΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀθ[α]νοδότου. Πανάμου.

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Штемпель приложенъ дважды, вслѣдствіе чего нѣкоторыя буквы вытиснуты дважды, а второе Α вовсе не вышло. Названіе этого мѣсяца встрѣчается впервые при жизни эпонима Аeanодота.

135. ΕΠΙΑΙΝΗΤΟΡΟΣ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ
'Επὶ Αἰνήτορος.
'Αρταμίτιου.

Съ названіемъ этого мѣсяца имя эпонима встрѣчается въ первый разъ.

136. Τ
ΡΟΣ
ΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
'Επὶ Αἰν[η]τ[ο]ρ[ος].
'Ὑακινθίου.

Такая же надпись издана въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммисіи за 1863 г., стр. 209, № 2. Ср. Hiller, № 1072,2 и Изв. Имп. Арх. Комм., вып. 11, стр. 90, № 379б.

137. ΕΠΙΑΝΑΞΙ
ΒΟΥΛΟΥ
ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀναξι-
βούλου.
Καρνείου.

Съ названіемъ этого мѣсяца имя эпонима Анаксибула еще не встрѣчалось: С. J. Gr. III, стр. VI, №№ 61—65 и стр. 1245, № 5456в., № 7. *Mélanges gréco-romains*, II, стр. 209, № 1; Dumont, *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce*, стр. 81, № 33; P. Becker, *Über eine dritte Sammlung unedierter Henkelinschriften*, стр. 9, № 7; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 91, № 385.

138. ΕΠΙΑΡΙΣΤΑ
ΟΥ
ΑΝΙΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀριστά-
[κ]ου.
[Ἀρι]ανίου.

Ср. Hiller von Gaertringen. *Inscriptions Rhodi etc*, (Berolini 1895) № 1089 и Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 93, № 393.

139. ΕΠΙΑΡΙΣ
ΤΕΙΔΑ
Δ Α
'Επὶ Ἀρι-
τείδα.
Δ[α]λ[ίου].

Точно такія же ручки изданы въ Отч. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи за 1868 г., стр. 123, № 1, въ ст. Беккера «*Über eine zweite Sammlung*», стр. 450, № 12, въ ст. Дюмона на стр. 83, № 51 въ С. J. Gr. III, стр. VII, № 95 и въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1091,6.

140. ΕΠΙΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀριστείδα. Πανάμου.

Надпись отпечатана вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Такая же надпись безъ цвѣтка издана въ С. J. Gr. III, № 96 и на стр. 612, № 5591в.

141.
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΙΤΟΥ
[Ἐπ' ἱερέως]
'Αριστογείτου.

Такъ какъ надъ сохранившимся именемъ замѣтны слѣды буквъ и Аристогитъ на всѣхъ доселѣ извѣстныхъ ручкахъ является эпонимомъ, то мы добавили 'Επ' ἱερέως. Ср. *Mélanges gréco-romains*, I, стр. 423, № 30; *Über eine zweite Sammlung*, стр. 450, № 14 и Hiller № 1093, 1—5.

142. ΕΠΙΑ
ΤΩ ΟΣ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ
'Επὶ Ἀ[ρίσ]-
τω[ν]ος.
Πανάμου.

Такая же надпись издана Дюмономъ въ ст. *Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce* (Paris, 1871) на стр. 86, № 71.

143. ΕΠΙΑΙΜΟΨ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

Мелкія буквы надписи очень стерты и читаются съ большим трудомъ. Имя эпонима встрѣчается на родосской ручкѣ, хранящейся въ музеѣ Аѳинскаго Археологическаго Общества (Pape-Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen s. v.); это, вѣроятно, та же ручка, которую издалъ Дюмонъ въ ук. ст. на стр. 86, № 73.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[ρ]μόσ[τα].
Πανάμου.

144. ΕΜΒ
ΡΟΤΟΥ
ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ

[Ἐπὶ Ἀρχ]εμβ-
ροτου.
Ὑακινθίου.

Имя эпонима встрѣчается часто на родосскихъ ручкахъ: С. J. Gr. III, стр. VII, №№ 153 и 154; Hiller von Gaertringen, Inscriptiones Rhodi etc, № 1106, 1—3; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 154, № 16; вып. 11, стр. 95 и 96, № 404, а—в.

145. ΕΠΙΕΡΕΩΣ
ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΕΥΣ
ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ

Ἐπ' ἱερέως
Ἀστυμήδους.
Ἀγριανίου.

Линіи буквъ оканчиваются крючечками. По этой надписи можно возстановить надпись, неправильно изданную въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1865 г., на стр. 212, № 6. Двѣ такія же надписи безъ обозначенія должности напечатаны въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 154, № 19 и вып. 11, стр. 97, № 408.

146. ΕΠΙ ΑΜΑΙ
ΝΕΤΟΥ
ΔΑΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ [Δ]αμαι-
νέτου.
Δαλίου.

Такая же надпись съ другимъ расположеніемъ буквъ издана въ С. J. Gr. III, стр. VIII, № 184.

147. —
ΝΟΣ . . Σ
ΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ

[Ἐπὶ] Δ[άμω]-
νος. [Θε]σ-
μοφορίου.

Въ надписи могли быть также имена Δίωνος Ἰέρωνος, такъ какъ остатокъ буквы въ первой строкѣ могъ принадлежать и Δ и Ε.

148. ΠΙΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ
ΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

[Ἐ]πὶ Εὐδάμου.
[Ἀ]ρταμιτίου.

Такая же надпись издана въ ст. Дюмона на стр. 94, № 132.

149. ΕΠΙΕΥΔΑ
ΜΟΥ
ΔΑΛΙΟΥ

См. ту же статью, № 131.

Ἐπὶ Εὐδά-
μου.
Δαλίου.

150. ΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ
ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ
*

[Ἐπὶ]
Εὐδάμου.
Ὑακινθίου.

Внизу звѣзда о восьми лучахъ. Надпись въ ромбовидной рамкѣ. Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 100, № 4186. Такая же надпись съ другимъ расположеніемъ буквъ издана въ С. J. Gr. III, № 5748.в и въ Mélanges gréco-romains I, стр. 425, № 55.

151. ΕΠΙΕΡΕΩΣ
ΗΡΑΓΟΡΑ

Ἐπ' ἱερέως
Ἡραγόρα.

Надпись заключена въ двойной рамкѣ. Насколько намъ извѣстно, при имени Ἡραγόρας встрѣчается здѣсь впервые названіе должности.

152. ΕΠΙΘΑΡΣΙ
ΠΟΛΙΟΣ

Ἐπὶ Θαρσι-
πόλιος.

Имя эпонима встрѣчается на ручкѣ, изданной въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1134.

153. ΕΠΙΘΕΑΙ
ΔΗΤΟΥ
ΔΙΟΣΘΕ sic.

Ἐπὶ Θεαι-
δήτου.
Διοσθ(ίου).

Такая же ошибка въ названіи мѣсяца встрѣчается на ручкахъ, изданныхъ Беккеромъ: Über eine Sammlung, стр. 455, № 15 и Гиллеромъ № 1095, 10.

154. ΠΙΘΕΥ-
ΔΑΟΥ

[Ἐ]πὶ Θεу-
δά[μ]ου.

Ср. С. J. Gr. III, стр. IX, № 242.

155. ΑΔΙΤΑΥΙΛΑΛΛΙΠΕ
Ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα.

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Точно такія же надписи изданы Беккеромъ въ ст. Über eine Sammlung unedierter

Henkelinschriften (Leipzig, 1862), на стр. 456, № 22 и въ Добавлении на стр. 501, № 41 и въ Отч. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1865 г., стр. 212, № 8; Dumont въ ук. м. стр. 98, №№ 159 и 160; Hiller von Gaertringen, Inscript. Rhodi № 1153,1; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 102, № 428a.

156. ΕΠΙΚΑΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΔΑΛΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Καλλικρατίδα. Δαλίου.

Надпись вокруг гранатоваго цвѣтка.

157. ΕΠΙΚ...ΤΙΔΑ
ΥΑ...

Ἐπὶ Κ[αλλικρα]τίδα.

Ἰα[κινθίου].

Большая часть мелкихъ красивыхъ буквъ стерта. Въ первой строкѣ могло быть также имя Κλεισιμβροτίδα, встрѣчающееся на родосскихъ ручкахъ.

158. ΕΠΙΚΑΛΛΙ
ΞΕΙΝΟΥΘΕΣ
ΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Καλλι-

ξείνου. Θεσ-

μοφορίου.

Имя эпонима встрѣчается на родосской ручкѣ, изданной въ ук. соч. Гиллера, № 1154.

159. ΕΠΙΛΑΦ
ΕΙΔΕΥΣ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Λαφ-

είδεως.

Ἀρταμιτίου.

То-же имя эпонима съ другими названіями мѣсяцевъ встрѣчается на ручкахъ, изданныхъ въ С. J. Gr. III, стр. X, №№ 311—313 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 157, № 43 и вып. 11, стр. 104, № 433.

160. ΕΠΙΝΙΚΑΣΑ
ΓΟΡΑ
ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Νικασα-

γώρα.

Ἀγριανίου.

Линіи буквъ оканчиваются крючками. Такія же надписи изданы въ С. J. Gr. III, стр. XI, №№ 334 и 335. (Послѣдняя вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка); стр. 1246, № 5456b, 20add; Записки Одесскаго Общества, т. XVIII, стр. 116, № 82; Inscript. Rhodi, № 1170,1.

160б. ΕΠΙΝΙΚΑΣΑ
ΓΟΡΑΑΓΡΙ
ΑΝΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Νικασα-

γώρα. Ἀγρι-

ανίου.

161. ΕΠΙ
ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟ
ΑΛΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ ἰ[ερέως]

Νικασαγ[ό]ρα.

[Δ]αλίου.

Такія же надписи безъ обозначенія должности эпонима изданы въ С. J. Gr. III, на стр. XI, № 338 и въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1170,3.

162. ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΕΥΣΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙ

Ἐπὶ Ξενοφάνους. Θεσμοφορί(ου).

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Для послѣднихъ двухъ буквъ названія мѣсяца не хватило мѣста. Также надпись издана въ ст. Беккера Über eine zweite Sammlung unedierter Henkelinschriften, стр. 456, № 43. Ср. Mélanges gréco-romains, I, стр. 429, № 84c.

163. ΕΠ...ΝΟ
ΦΑΝΤΟΥ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Ξ[ε]νο-

φάντου.

Πανάμου.

Такія же двѣ надписи лучшей сохранности изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 105, № 438a и въ Сборникѣ Гиллера № 1176,5. (У Гиллера, повидимому, опечатка: слова In medio orbe flos принадлежатъ къ слѣдующему №).

164. ΕΠΙΠΑΥ
ΣΑΝΙΑ

Ἐπὶ Παυ-

σανία.

Надпись, состоящая изъ мелкихъ, но четкихъ буквъ, помѣщена въ небольшомъ углубленіи (0,024×0,008 м.). Одна изъ самыхъ обычныхъ родосскихъ надписей.

165. ΕΠΙΣΙΜΥ
ΑΡΤΑΜΙ

Ἐπὶ Σιμου(λίου).

Ἀρταμι(τίου).

Имя Σιμούλιος встрѣчается въ родосской надписи, изданной Гиллеромъ подъ № 47,14.

166. ΙΣΘΧΙΕΥ

[Ἐπ]ὶ Σωχ[ά]ρου[ς]...

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Ср. сборникъ Гиллера, № 1190 и Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1859 г., стр. 114, № 35.

167. ΕΠΙΤΙΜ...Α
ΣΜΙ-ΝΘΙ...

Ἐπὶ Τιμ[ασαγό]ρα.

Σμινθί[ου].

Надпись дополнена по ручкѣ, изданной въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1869 г., стр. 199, № 54.

168. ΕΠΙ. ΜΟΘΕΟΥ
ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

Ἐπὶ [Τι]μοθέου.
Πανάμου.

169. ΕΠΙΤΙΜΟ
ΘΕΟΥ
ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΥ

Ἐπὶ Τιμο-
θέου.
Σμινθίου.

Такая же надпись издана в сборник родосских надписей Гиллера под № 1194.

Внутренняя черточка в обѣихъ буквахъ Θ нашей надписи проведена горизонтально.

В. Надписи съ именами фабрикантовъ и мѣсяцевъ.

170. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΥΣ

Ἀγαθοκλεῦς.

См. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 112, № 462, а; С. J. Gr., III, стр. V, № 6—8; Mélanges gréco-romains 1, стр. 420, № 2, II, стр. 209, № 4; Becker «Über eine zweite Sammlung», стр. 466, 1; Becker «Über eine neue Sammlung», стр. 209, № 1 Dumont, стр. 76, № 1; Записки Одесск. Общ. т. XVIII, стр. 106, № 5; Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Ком. за 1869 г., стр. 194, № 1.

171. ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ
ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ

Ἀγριανίου.
Ἐπίγονος.

Подобныя надписи изданы в Сборникъ Дюмона на стр. 92 и 93, №№ 119—121 и в Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 118, № 500.

172. / x K A I Q
N O Σ

[Ἀ]x[τ]ατω-
νος.

Кадуцей вправо. ☞

Судя по остаткамъ первой и третьей буквъ, восстановление надписи правильно.

Кадуцей влѣво. ☜

173a. ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Ἀντιμάχου.

173b. idem

idem

Два экземпляра надписи, отпечатанной тѣмъ же штемпелемъ.

173b. . . . ΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ

[Ἀ]ντιμάχου.

Кадуцей вправо.

Клеймо это немного меньше первыхъ двухъ. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 153, № 9; къ указанной тамъ литературѣ слѣдуетъ прибавить: Записки Одесск. Общ., стр. 107 и 108, №№ 16—18; Древн. Босф. Кимм. II, стр. 335, № 42; Dumont, въ ук. соч. стр. 81, № 37; Becker, Über eine Sammlung, стр. 461, № 4.

174. ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Ἀπολλοδώρου.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Ком., вып. 3, стр. 153, № 10; вып. 11 стр. 113, № 472; Hiller № 1240; Mél. gréco-romains, I, стр. 438, № 11.

175. ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΥ

Ἀρισταρχου.

Четыреугольное клеймо очень маленькихъ размѣровъ (0,02×0,0075 м.) съ мелкими красивыми буквами. Ср. С. J. Gr. III, стр. XVII, №№ 21—23; Dumont, стр. 83, № 48; Mél. gréco-romains, стр. 439, №№ 15—17; Becker, Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 467, № 6; Becker, Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 22, № 5.

176. ΑΡΙΣΤ. ΔΑ

Ἀριστ[ῆ]δα.

Имя вытиснуто вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка.

177. ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩ
ΝΟΣ

Ἀριστίω-
νος

Точно такая-же надпись издана в Древностяхъ Босф. К. II, стр. 334, № 44; ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 115, № 479.

178. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΥΣ

Ἀριστοκλεῦς

Имя оттиснуто вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 154, № 13; вып. 11, стр. 115, № 481; Записки Одесскаго Общ. XVIII, стр. 109, № 26; Dumont, Inscr. sér. стр. 84, № 60.

179. ΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΩΡΟΣ

Ἀρτεμί-
δωρος.

Такая же надпись издана в Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 116, № 484.

180. ΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΩΡΟΣ

Ἀρτεμί-
δωρος.

ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙ

Βαδρομί(ου).

См. Древности Босф. К. II, стр. 332, № 29 и Беккера Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 451, № 19.

181a. ΒΡΟΜΙΟΥ

Βρομίου.

181b. ΒΡΟΜΙΟΥ

Лавровый
вѣнокъ

Βρομίου.

181c. idem

idem

idem

Одинъ экземпляръ безъ эмблемы, два съ изображеніями лаврового вѣнка съ правой стороны: ср. Hiller, № 1271; Записки Одесск. Общ. т. XVIII, стр. 110, № 37; Mélanges gréco-romains, стр. 439, № 21; P. Becker, Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 467, № 11; P. Becker, Über eine neue Sammlung, стр. 210, №№ 6 и 7.

182. ΓΑΛΕΣΤΗΣ

Γαλέστης.

Кадущей, вправо гроздь.

Такая же надпись худшей сохранности издана въ сборникъ Гиллера № 1273. Имя Γαλέστης извѣстно изъ дельфійской подписи, изданной Диттенбергеромъ въ Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum I, № 268, 134.

183. ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑ

Γλαυκία.

Надпись прекрасно сохранилась. Насколько намъ извѣстно, это имя фабриканта не встрѣчалось доселѣ на родосскихъ ручкахъ, хотя оно не безызвѣстно на островѣ Родосѣ. См. надгробную надпись, изданную въ сборникъ Гиллера подъ № 686.

184a. ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

Δαμοκράτης.

Надпись оттиснута на рельефномъ кружкѣ безъ цвѣтка.

184b. ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ

Δαμοκράτης.

184v. idem

idem

Два экземпляра той же надписи вытиснутой вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Изображеніе цвѣтка и формы буквъ совершенно одинаковы, но мѣста надписи различны, такъ что получается впечатлѣніе будто цвѣтокъ и надпись выдавливались отдѣльно. См. Mac-Pherson, Antiquities of Kertch, pl. X, № 3 и Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 116, № 487.

185a. . . ΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ

[Δ]ιοδότου.

См. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 117, № 489.

Manti-Skorjil, Pottery Inscriptions kept
in the Melch - Mould in Kertch,
Odessa 1910 (Too late to be in Nilsson)

This slab be processed, omitting the 1st
(last name stamps) Enter Bon no.
anything is new, or supplementary

KT 1779
SS 1019
SS 6631 - AR infold
de. IX. 00
67
No filed, nor
Kertch: Manti + Skorjil 1910, p.
Completed
Metafraxi?
Only Kertch are filed

and clear type Κτυρί - Μυρον
and, e.g., in Heron, a citation of
with - ref. to the item??
is in the text given a parallel?
slab).
Yes, "file"
and "file"
so the item is
here, was listed as
mistakenly - Heron

181a. Β Ρ Ο Μ Ι Ο Υ

Βρομίου.

181b. Β Ρ Ο Μ Ι Ο Υ

Лавровый
вѣнокъ

Βρομίου.

181c. idem

idem

idem

Одинъ экземпляръ безъ эмблемы, два съ изображеніями лаврового вѣнка съ правой стороны: ср. Hiller, № 1271; Записки Одесск. Общ. т. XVIII, стр. 110, № 37; Mélanges gréco-romains, стр. 439, № 21; P. Becker, Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 467, № 11; P. Becker, Über eine neue Sammlung, стр. 210, №№ 6 и 7.

182. Γ Α Λ Ε Σ Τ Η Σ

Γαλέστης.

Кадущей, вправо гроздь.

Такая же надпись худшей сохранности издана въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1273. Имя Γαλέστης извѣстно изъ дельфійской подписи, изданной Диттенбергеромъ въ Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum I, № 268, 134.

183. Γ Α Λ Υ Κ Ι Α

Γλαυκία.

Надпись прекрасно сохранилась. Насколько намъ извѣстно, это имя фабриканта не встрѣчалось доселѣ на родосскихъ ручкахъ, хотя оно не безызвѣстно на островѣ Родосѣ. См. надгробную надпись, изданную въ сборникѣ Гиллера подъ № 686.

184a. Δ Α Μ Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Η Σ

Δαμοκράτης.

Надпись оттиснута на рельефномъ кружкѣ безъ цвѣтка.

184b. Δ Α Μ Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ε Υ Σ

Δαμοκράτης^{εν}.

184в.

idem

idem

Два экземпляра той же надписи вытиснутой вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Изображеніе цвѣтка и формы буквъ совершенно одинаковы, но мѣста надписи различны, такъ что получается впечатлѣніе будто цвѣтокъ и надпись выдавливались отдѣльно. См. Mac-Pherson, Antiquities of Kertch, pl. X, № 3 и Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 116, № 487.

185a. . . Ι Ο Δ Ο Τ Ο Υ

[Δ]ιοδότου.

См. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 117, № 489.

185b. Δ Ι Ο Δ Ο
Τ Ο ΥΔιοδό-
του.Гранато-
вое яблоко

Точно такая же надпись издана въ Зап. Одесскаго Общ. XVIII, стр. 156, № 22 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 155, № 26.

186. Δ Ι Ο Υ

Δίου.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 155, № 28; Hiller, № 1287,2; Dumont, стр. 91, № 107; C. J. Gr., III, стр. XVIII, № 53.

187. Δ Ω Ρ Ο Θ Ε Ο Υ

Δωροθέου.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 118, № 498; слѣдуетъ добавить: Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммисіи за 1869 г., стр. 211, № 150; Зап. Одесскаго Общества т. XVIII, стр. 156, №№ 28 и 29.

188. Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ

Δώρου.

Такая же надпись въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 157, № 29; Зап. Одесскаго Общества т. XVIII, стр. 156 и 156, №№ 30 и 31; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 118, № 499.

189. Ξ Η Ν Ω Ν Ο Σ

Ξήνωνος.

Имя вытиснуто вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 119, № 505; слѣдуетъ добавить Dumont, Insc. sér., стр. 95 и 96, №№ 143—145; Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммисіи за 1866 г., стр. 131, № 4.

190. Ρ Α Ξ Α Ε Ι Τ Ο Υ

[Η]ρακλείτου.

Кадущей вправо.

См. C. J. Gr. III, стр. XVIII, №№ 77 и 78, Becker, въ Mélanges gréco-romains I, стр. 440, №№ 38 причисляетъ ручки съ этой надписью къ разряду неизвѣстныхъ, но, судя по качеству и цвѣту глины, а также формѣ, ручка несомнѣнно родоскаго происхождения.

191. Θ Ε Μ Ι
Σ Ω Ν Ο ΣΘεμί-
ωνος.

Гроздь

На всѣхъ пяти ручкахъ, изданныхъ въ сборникѣ Гиллера №№ 1311, эмблема вытиснута слѣва отъ надписи. См. C. J. Gr. III, стр. XVIII, № 85.

192. Θ Ε Υ Μ Ν Α Σ Τ Ο Υ

Пальмовая вѣтка.

Надпись въ четырехугольной рамкѣ. Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 120, № 510.

Θεομνώστου.

193. Θ Ε Ω Ν Ο Σ

Θέωνος.

Это имя фабриканта, насколько намъ извѣстно, не встрѣчалось еще на родосскихъ ручкахъ; судя по формѣ и глиняной ручки, а также по имени, которое весьма часто встрѣчается на родосскихъ эпиграфическихъ памятникахъ (Hiller, Inscriptiones Rhodi etc, см. index 1), ручка несомнѣнно родосскаго происхождения.

194. Рогъ изобилія Ι Μ Α

ἵμα.

Кадущей вправо.

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. III, стр. 157, № 37; вып. 11, стр. 120, № 512. Ручки съ тѣми же двумя эмблемами изданы въ сборникѣ Гиллера, № 1320, 5—8; ср. P. Becker, *Mél. gréco-romains I*, стр. 427, №№ 67 и 68; *Über eine Sammlung unedierter Henkelinschriften*, стр. 456, № 23, Добавление стр. 500, № 39; *Über eine zweite Sammlung*, стр. 454, № 33; Dumont, стр. 115 и 116, №№ 3—8.

Беккеръ въ статьѣ *Über eine dritte Sammlung*, стр. 23, № 15, принялъ, вѣроятно, стертый рогъ изобилія за букву О и прочелъ ΟΙΜΑ.

* 195. Κ Α Λ Λ Ι Ο Υ Σ

Καλλίου. Σ[μινθίου].

Справа сохранился остатокъ буквы Σ; это, стало быть, та-же надпись, которая издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 121, № 516.

196. Κ Α Ε Α Ρ Χ Ο Υ

Κλεάρχου.

См. С. J. Gr. II, стр. 1000 и III, стр. 676; *Mélanges gréco-romains I* стр. 427, № 73; *Über eine zweite Sammlung*, стр. 459, № 26.

197. Ζ Υ Ξ Τ Ο Υ

Κοτσεῦς.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 121; № 518. Во всѣхъ до сихъ поръ изданныхъ экземплярахъ этой надписи буквы идутъ слѣва направо.

198. Κ Ρ Α Τ Ω Ν

Κράτων

Β Ι

ιβ'

Судя по глиняной ручке родосскаго происхождения. Буквы, помѣщенные подъ именемъ фабриканта, обозначаютъ по всей вѣроятности, двѣнадцатый мѣсяцъ родосскаго календаря. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, Стр. 116, № 487, в.

199. Κ Ρ Ε Ο Ν Τ Ο

Κρέοντο[ς].

Κ Α Ρ Ν Ε Ι Ο Υ

Καρνε[ίου].

То же имя гончарнаго мастера съ названіями другихъ мѣсяцевъ встрѣчается на ручкахъ, изданныхъ у Гиллера № 1339 и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 122, № 519.

200. Κ Ω Μ Ο Υ

Κώμου.

См. Извѣстія Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 157, № 42; Dumont, *Inscriptions céramiques*, стр. 99, № 170.

201. Α Υ Κ Ο Υ

Αύκου.

Имя фабриканта встрѣчается въ первый разъ на родосскихъ эпиграфическихъ памятникахъ. У Поливія (XXX, 5) упоминается родосскій полководецъ этого же имени.

202. Α Υ Σ Ι Ω Ν Ο Σ

Αυσίωνος.

Якорь.

Такая же надпись съ той же эмблемой издана въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1869 г., стр. 211, № 158. У Гиллера подъ № 1341, кажется, неправильно издана надпись Αυσίωνος, съ той же эмблемой. По новой надписи слѣдуетъ пополнить фрагментированную надпись, изд. въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 124, № 531.

203. Μ Α Ρ Σ Υ Α

Μαρσύα.

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ

Πανάμου.

См. Зап. Одесскаго Общ. т. XVIII, стр. 115, № 77; Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1867 г., стр. 206, № 3; Mac-Pherson, *pl. X*, № 14; Dumont, стр. 100, № 177; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 123, № 522g.

204. Μ Ε Ν Ω Ν Ο . .

Β Α Δ Ρ Ο Μ Ι Ο Σ .

Μένωνο[ς].

Βαδρόμιος.

Надпись расположена по окружности кружка безъ всякой эмблемы. Ср. *Mélanges gréco-romains I*, стр. 428. № 83; С. J. Gr.

III, стр. XIX, 131—Л. Стефани. Сборникъ древнихъ памятниковъ искусства въ Павловекѣ. Спб. 1872, стр. 120; № 212; судя по нашей ручкѣ, другое слово этой послѣдней надписи нужно дополнить въ то названіе родосскаго мѣсяца, которое оканчивается на *λίος* (*Δάλιος*).

205. Μ Η Ν Ο Δ Ω Ρ Ο Υ

Μηνοδώρου.

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Такая же ручка издана въ Древностяхъ Босфора Кимм. П, стр. 333, № 35; ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 123, № 524.

206. Μ Ο Σ Χ Ο Υ

Μόσχου.

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 124, № 528.

207. Ν Υ Σ Ι Ο Υ

Стоящая женщина въ длинномъ одѣяніи
Νυσίου.

Такія же надписи изданы въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1366, въ ук. ст. Дюмона, стр. 103, № 201; R. Grundmann, Über 98 in Attika gefundene Henkelinschriften, (Leipzig, 1889), стр. 284, № 8; ср. Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммисіи за 1869 г., стр. 212, № 163. Беккеръ Über eine dritte Sammlung, стр. 23, № 21 (гдѣ безъ добности имя дополнено въ *Διονυσίου*).

208. Ο Λ Υ Μ Π Ο Υ

Факель съ тарелкой
Ὀλύμπου.

Одна изъ самыхъ обычныхъ родосскихъ ручекъ. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 158, № 48 и вып. 11, стр. 125, № 533.

209. Ο Λ Υ Μ Π Ο Υ

Гранатовый цвѣтокъ
Ὀλύμπου.

См. Hiller, № 1371, 7 и 8. На ручкахъ съ этимъ именемъ фабриканта чаще встрѣчается изображеніе факела съ тарелкой.

210. Π Α Ν Α Μ Ο Υ

Πανάμου.

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка.

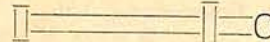
211.

Α Ν Α Μ Ο Υ
Α Ρ Ι Σ Τ Ε Ι Δ Α

 *

[Π]ανάμου.
Ἀριστείδα.

Такая же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 115, № 4786; ср. Mac-Pherson, pl. X, № 9.

212. 
Ρ Ο Δ Ω Ν Ο Σ . . .

Ῥόδωνος.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 3, стр. 159, № 57. По новому экземпляру видно, что эмблема изображаетъ мечъ въ ножнахъ.

213.

Σ	Α	Ρ	Α	Π	Ι	Ω	Ν	Ο	Σ
*									*

Σαραπίωνος.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 126, № 543.

214. C M I N . . .
Π Α Ο Υ Τ Ο Υ

Σμιν[θίου].
Πλούτου.

Ср. сборникъ Гиллера, № 1375, гдѣ оба имени, фабриканта и мѣсяца поставлены въ род. надежѣ.

215. . . . Ρ Α Τ Ω Ν

Στράτων.

Неясная. Гроздь эмблема

Точно такія же надписи изданы въ С. J. Gr. III, стр. XIX, № 178 и въ сборникѣ Гиллера, № 1388, гдѣ первая эмблема названа гранатовымъ цвѣткомъ.

216a. Σ Ω Κ Ρ Α Τ Ε Υ Σ

Факель съ тарелкой

Σωκράτους.

216b. idem

idem

idem

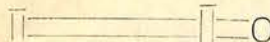
Два экземпляра, отпечатанные разными штемпелями. См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммисіи, вып. 11, стр. 127, № 544.

217. Σ Ω Σ Ι Κ Λ Ε Υ Σ

Σωσικλεῦς.

Неясная эмблема

Такія же родосскія ручки изданы въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1390 и въ статьѣ Грундмана: Über 98 in Attika gefundene Henkelinschriften (Leipzig, 1889), стр. 285, № 14



218. Φ Ι Λ Ο Σ Τ Ε
Φ Α Ν Ο Υ

Φιλοστε-
φάνου.

Эмблема, неправильно переданная въ сборникѣ Гиллера № 1411, изображаетъ, кажется, мечъ въ ножнахъ. Едва ли правильно и мнѣніе Дюмона (Inscriptions céramiques, стр. 112, № 265),

что эмблема представляет герму. Ср. Зап. Одесского Общ. XVIII, стр. 166, №№ 93 и 94.

219. X A P H T O Σ

Χάρητος.

Буквы расположены кругомъ, безъ всякой эмблемы.

220. X P H Σ I M O Y

Χρησίμου.

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка. Три экземпляра, вытиснутые тремя разными штемпелями. Ср. Hiller, № 1416; Зап. Одесского Общ. XVIII, стр. 120, № 108; Dumont, стр. 113, №№ 270 и 271. Древности Босфора Комм. II, стр. 333, № 37; Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 128, № 554. Прописи IV, стр. 435.

221.

Y A K I N	
Θ I O Y . .	

Υακιν-
θίου.

Одно названіе мѣсяца.

222. Y A K Y N Θ I . . Sic.

Υακ(ι)νθ(ου).

Надпись вокругъ гранатоваго цвѣтка.

III. Θασосскія надписи.

223. Θ A Σ I O N

Θάσιον.

○ Канделябрь

A P I Σ T A

Ἀριστα(γόρης).

Такая же ручка издана въ Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1869 годъ, на стр. 204, № 94.

224. A P I Σ T E . .

— Глазъ

. Y A T H

Ἀριστεί[δης].

Θα[σίων]

Ἡρά[κλει]τ(ος).

225. . P I Σ T E I Δ H Σ

Цикада

[Ἀ]ριστείδης.

Θα[σίων].

[Πολύδης].

Второе имя восстановлено по двумъ одинаковымъ ручкамъ, изданнымъ въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 130, № 562.

226. . A . . E T A Σ

Θ A Κομ^{6ης} Σ I

Π A Y Σ A N

[Ἀρχ]α[γ]έτας.

Θασί(ων).

Παυσαν[της].

Возстановленіе перваго имени сомнительно.

227. N Γ Λ A O

K

O

Y I Z V Θ

Γλαόκων

Θασί(ων)

B[ίτων]

Между буквами помѣщено изображеніе ковшъ на длинной ручкѣ, заканчивающейся лебединой головкой. Γλαόκων равняется Γλαύκων согласно извѣстному обычаю іоническаго нарѣчія писать αο и εο вмѣсто αυ и ευ; см. примѣры у В. В. Латышева Inscr. regni Bosporani № 140 (Αὐτοκλής) и у П. Кайера Delectus inscriptionum Graecarum propter dialectum memorabilium №№ 483, 510 (ταῶτα, αὐτῶι=ταῦτα, αὐτῶ).

228. Θ A Σ I Ω N

Двойной топоръ

. Δ H Σ

Θασίων.

[Ἡρακλεί]δης. [Ἀρι-

στεί]δης.

[Ἰππί]δης и пр.

229. H P A K

Γ E Канеаръ E I
M . . . V Θ

Ἡράκλει[τος].

Θα[σίων].

Μέ(γων).

230. H P O

Γ P O
A
Черепашка

Ἡροφῶ[ν].

[Θασίων].

Ἀρί(στων)?

Такия-же ручки изданы въ Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, за 1869 г., стр. 202, № 81 и въ Извѣстіяхъ этой-же Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 133, № 577.

231. Θ A Σ I Ω N

Тирсъ

Θ A Σ Ω

Θασίων

Θάσω[ν].

Второе имя читается вполне ясно; можетъ быть, пропущена вторая буква и слѣдуетъ читать Θράσιων.

232. . . Σ Ι Ο Ν

Вѣнокъ

. Α Σ Ω

θάσιον.

[θρ]άσω(ν).

233. Κ Λ Ε Ο Φ Ω Ν :

Лукъ

Σ Ο Υ Ι Φ Ο Ξ :

Κλεοφῶν.

[θασίω(ν)].

[θ]εόφιλος.

234a. Κ Λ Ε Ο Φ Ω Ν

Лавровый листъ

Σ Ο Π Π Ι Υ Ι Ξ Φ

Такия-же ручки изданы въ Зап. Имп. Одесскаго Общества,
т. XVIII, стр. 101, №№ 43—47.

Κλεοφῶν.

[θασίω(ν)].

Φειδιππος.

234b. Λ Ε Ο Φ Ω Ν

Та-же эмблема

Σ Ο Π Π Ι Υ Ι Ξ Φ

Оба клейма оттиснуты тѣмъ-же штемпелемъ.

idem

235. Κ Τ Η Σ Ι

Θ Α Σ Ι Ω

Μ Υ Ι Σ Κ

Такая-же ручка изъ Ольвии издана въ Mélanges gréco-romains,
I, на стр. 436, № 11.

Κτησί(ας).

θασίω(ν).

Μύισκ(ος).

236. Λ Ε Ω . .

Θ Α Σ Ι Ω

Δ Η Μ Η Σ

Такая-же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11,
стр. 135, № 587,а.

Λεω[νίδης].

θασίω(ν).

Δημήτρ.

237. Λ Ε Ω Ν Ι

Θ Α Σ Ι Ω

Λ Ε Ω Φ

Α Ν

Послѣднія двѣ буквы, помѣщенные подъ третьей строкой,
гораздо меньше прочихъ. См. Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за
1869 г., стр. 206, № 113.

Λεωνί(δης).

θασίω(ν).

Λεωφάν(τος).

238. Ι Ζ Α Θ

Σ Ξ Μ

Λ Α Υ

Столбъ
съ двумя
вѣнками

Имя Καλλιφῶν встрѣчается на оасосской ручкѣ, изданной въ
Зап. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 100, № 115. Здѣсь могло
быть также имя Καλλίων (Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11,
стр. 134, № 579).

θασί(ων).

Μέσ(ων).

Καλ(ιφῶν).

239. Σ Ξ Μ

Неясный
знакъ

Μέσ(ων).

Лира

о 4 струнахъ

Λ Υ

Κλ[εοφῶν].

На оасосскихъ ручкахъ встрѣчаются еще имена Κλειδῆμος,
Κλειτάς, Κλειόστρατος.

240. Μ Ν Η Μ Ε

Θ Α Σ Ι Ω

Θ Ρ Α Σ Ω

Μνημέ(ας).

θασίω(ν).

θράσω(ν).

См. Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, за 1869 г., стр. 206, № 115.

241. . Υ Λ Α Δ . Ω

. Ε Ρ Α Μ Α .

Стрѣляющій
Гераклъ

[Π]υλάδ[ε]ω

[κ]έραμα.

У Аѳиня (VI, р. 229,с встрѣчается множ. число Κέραμα= посуда.

242. Θ Α Σ Ι Ω Ν

Алабастръ

Τ Ι Μ Ο Κ . .

θασίω(ν).

Τιμοκ[λῆς].

Второе имя возстановлено лишь примѣрно; на оасосскихъ
ручкахъ не встрѣчалось доселѣ имени, начинающагося съ этихъ
буквъ.

243.

Θ Α Σ Ι Ω

Φ Ε Ι Δ Ι Π

θασίω(ν).

Φειδιπ(πος).

244. Θ Α Σ Ι Ω Ν

Тиресъ
Χ Α Ι Ρ Ε Α Σ

Θασίων.

Χαιρέας.

245. Χ Α Ρ Ω

Θ Α Σ Ι
Φ Α Ν Ο

Χάρων(ν).

Θασί(ων).

Φανό(хритос).

Имя Φανόхритос встречается на 4-хъ тасосскихъ ручкахъ, изданныхъ В. Юргевичемъ въ Зап. Имп. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 103, №№ 59—62.

IV. Книдскія надписи.

246. Ρ Μ Ο Φ Α Ν

Ο Υ Δ Ι Ο Ν Υ Σ Ι Ο Υ

[Ἐπὶ Ἑ]ρμοφάν-

[τ]ου. Διονυσίου.

[Κνίδιον]

Такая-же надпись издана Дюмономъ въ Archives des missions scientifiques, т. VI, (Paris, 1871), на стр. 191, № 294, а.

247. Ν Ι Κ Α Σ Ι Μ Α Χ Ο Σ

Δ . . . Σ Θ Ε Ν Η Ε

Νικασίμαχος.

Δ[ημο]σθένης.

Такая-же книдская ручка издана въ ук. сборникъ Дюмона, на стр. 296, № 157.

V. Паросская надпись.

248. Γ . Ρ Ι Ω Ν

Π[α]ρίων.

Ср. три ручки, изданныя въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 143, № 625.

VI. Надписи неизвѣстнаго происхожденія.

А. Надписи на ручкахъ амфоръ.

249. Α Γ Η Σ Ι

Κ Α Ε Υ Σ

Ἀγησι-

κλεῦς.

Точно такая-же ручка издана въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 144, № 627; ср. сборникъ Гиллера, № 1216.

250. Α Δ Α Ι Ο

Ἀδαίω[υ].

Двойная ручка, известная изъ сборника С. J. Gr. III, стр. XVII, IV, № 4.

251. Α Δ Ρ Α Σ

Τ Ο Υ

Ἀδράσ-
του.

252. Κ Α Ε Ω Ν Ο

Κλέωνο(ς).

См. Записки Имп. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 159, № 47.

253. Α Α Τ Ο

Λατό[δωρος];

Въ сборникъ В. В. Латышева (II, № 353) издана фанагорийская надпись, въ которой встрѣчается имя Λητόδωρος.

254. Ο Ρ Ο Β Ι Ω Ν Ο Σ

Ὅροβίωνος.

Двойная ручка изъ хорошей глины съ бѣлыми крупинками. Объ имени см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 147, № 656.

255. Σ Θ Ε Ν Ε Λ Α Σ

Σθενέλας.

Имя написано въ кружкѣ безъ всякихъ эмблемъ, шестая и седьмая буквы перевернуты низомъ вверхъ.

256. Σ Ι Λ Α Ν Ο Υ

Σιλανοῦ.

В. Юргевичъ издалъ такую-же надпись, оттиснутую на горлѣ амфоры (Зап. Имп. Одесскаго Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 164, № 83). Ручка сдѣлана изъ красной грубой глины, смѣшанной съ множествомъ бѣлыхъ и коричневыхъ крупинокъ. См. также № 271 нашей коллекции.

257. Τ Ε Χ Ν Ω Ν Ο Σ

Τέχνωνος.

Двойная ручка. Ср. P. Becker, Über eine dritte Sammlung, стр. 24, № 26; на нашей ручкѣ лѣвая сторона клейма не вышла.

258. Ι Β Ι Ο Υ

[Τ]ιβίου.

Фригійское имя Τίβιος известно изъ писателей, въ особенности изъ Лукіана.

259. Τ Ι
Μ Α ΡΤι-
μάρ(χου)?

Надписи въ кружкѣ. Такія-же клейма изданы у Беккера въ ст. Über eine neue Sammlung, стр. 218. V, № I и въ Изв. Имп.

Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 148, № 664. Ср. Mélanges gréco-romains, I, стр. 443, VI, № 20.

260.

Δ
Ε Π Χ Α

ά.
[Επὶ Χά(ρητος)?

Б. Надписи на горлаахъ амфоръ.

261. . . Ι Σ Τ Ο
Λ Η Σ Κ

[Ἀρ]ιστο
[κ]λης.
Κ'.

См. Зап. Одесск. Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 184, №№ 12 и 13.

262.

Δ Α Μ Α
Τ Ρ Ι Ο Ι Α

Δαμα-
τρίο(υ).
Ια'.

Такая-же надпись въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, за 1869 г., стр. 214, № 200. Приписка ια' (11) въ Изв. той-же Комм., вып. 11, при имени Εὐρύδαμος, № 682.

263. Δ Ι Ο Ν
Ε Π
Θ
/

Ι Α Ι
Ε Α Ι

Ο Ι Σ Υ

Διονυσίο(υ).
Ἐπὶ Αἰθέ(ρος).

Такая-же надпись издана въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Ком. за 1869 годъ, стр. 21, № 187.

264. Ε Υ Κ Λ Ε
Ι Ο Ν Ο Σ

Εὐκλε-
ίωνος.

Имя, повидимому, встрѣчается на керамическихъ надписяхъ впервые.

265a. Ε Υ Ρ Υ Δ
Α Μ Ο

Εὐρυδ-
άμο(υ)

265б.

Ε Υ Ρ Υ . .
Α Μ Ο

idem

Такая-же надпись въ Отчетѣ Имп. Арх. Ком., за 1869 г., стр. 215, № 21^κ и въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 682 (съ прибавкой цифры ια').

266.

Ο Ζ Ζ Ο Λ Ο Μ
Ο Ν Ι Υ Ψ Ε Υ

Μολοσσό(ς)
Κερκῖνο(ς)

Тѣ-же имена въ Запискахъ Имп. Одесск. Общ., т. XVIII, стр. 161, № 63.

267.

Ζ Υ Μ
Α Μ Α Δ
Ζ Ο Ι Ψ Τ

Μῦς
Δαμά-
τριος.

Относительно имени Μῦς см. Becker, Über eine dritte Sammlung, стр. 218, № 10. и его-же Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 473, № 64.

268. Ν Ο Σ Σ Ο
Ε Π Ι Λ Υ Κ Ω Ν Ο Σ

Νόσσο(ς)
Ἐπὶ Λύκωνος.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 686.

269. Σ Σ Ο Σ
Α Υ Σ Α Ν Ι

[Νό]σσος.
[Π]αυσανί(ας).

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 686.

270. Ι Τ Ν Ο Π
Υ Τ Ζ Ο Μ

Ποντι-
κό(ς). Στύ(φων).

Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11., № 687. Надъ ΥΤΖ виденъ второй отпечатокъ тѣхъ-же буквъ, изъ чего можно заклю-чить, что каждое имя вытиснуто отдѣльнымъ штемпелемъ.

271. , Ι Λ Α Ν Ο
Σ Τ Υ Φ Ω Ν

[Σ]ιλανό(ς).
Στύφων.

См. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии. вып. 11, № 681.

272. Σ Τ Α Σ Ι
Χ Ο Ρ Ο

Στασι-
χόρο(υ).

Между строками изображена палица Геракла. См. Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Комм. за 1869 г., стр. 214, № 197 и Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, № 689.

273. Σ Τ Α Σ Ι Χ Ο Ρ Ο
Ε Π Α Ι Ο Ε Ρ Ο

Στασιχόρο(υ)
'Επ' Αἰθέρο(ς).

Имя Αἰθέρ встречается въ № 263 этой-же коллекции.

274. Σ Ω Τ Η Ρ Ο Σ
Ε Π Ι Α Ρ Ι Σ Τ Ω

Σωτήρος.
'Επὶ Ἀρίστω(νος).

Относительно второго имени см. Becker Über eine zweite Sammlung, стр. 473, № 50 и № 63.

275. Ζ Υ Ξ Δ Υ Τ
Ω Ξ Υ Λ Ι Π Ξ

Τυδεύς
'Επὶ Λύκω(νος)

Имя горшечника Τυδεύς встречается здѣсь впервые.

В. Надписи на черепицахъ.

276. Β Α Σ Ι Λ Ι

Βασίλ[ιχῆ].

Одна изъ самыхъ обычныхъ надписей на черепицахъ, см. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 154, № 694.

277. Ι Η Θ

'Ιη(τρός)?

278. Π Α Ι Ρ Ι

Παιρι(σάδου)

279. Π Ο Η

Ποη . . . ?

Правая сторона отбита. Известны три египетскихъ имена, начинающіяся съ этихъ 3-хъ буквъ: Πόηβις Πόηρις и Πόησις. У Сви-ды встрѣчается собственное имя Πόηχος.

280. Σ Π Α Ρ

Σπαρ(τόκου)

Г. Отдельныя буквы и монограммы.

281. Α Ν

282. Ε Κ

См. Mélanges gréco-romains, стр. 216, № 36 и Отчетъ Имп. Арх. Коммиссии за 1869 г., стр. 213, № 176.

283. <|>

284. Υ Ξ / Ι

Νευ(μηνίου)?

285. Γ Α
⊙

Ср. Mélanges gréco-romains, II, стр. 24, № 43 и Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 157, № 714.

286. Γ Ρ

287. Α Κ
Α Ν

Такия-же клейма изданы въ Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 3, стр. 160, V, № 3 и вып. 11, стр. 158, № 736.

288. Γ Ε
Μ Ε

Въ двойномъ кружкѣ.

289. Ζ Ζ
Ε

Два одинаковыхъ экземпляра. Ср. Изв. Имп. Арх. Коммиссии, вып. 11, стр. 158, № 739.

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Ю. Марти и В. Шкорпилъ.

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SS 6631 - AR surface

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Kertch, Marti + Skorjil 1910, p.

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МЕТАФРАГМЫ ?

Manti-Skorjuf, Potten Descriptive kept
in the Melik — Mound in Kerch,
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21 pp. (astynom stamps) Enter Bon was.
and see if possibly anything is new, or supplementary

Looking up a good clear type Kayoi - MURON
(no davis), I don't find, e.g., in Hern, a citation of
the article, nor apparently a ref. to the item??
(or is the ref. to Olber in the text just a parallel?)
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so the thing is
here, our list
mistaken - Hern



FIG. 1. South Russia and the north coast of the Black Sea. (After J. G. F. Hind, "Greek and Barbarian Peoples on the Shores of the Black Sea," *AR* 1983-84, p. 78, fig. 8)

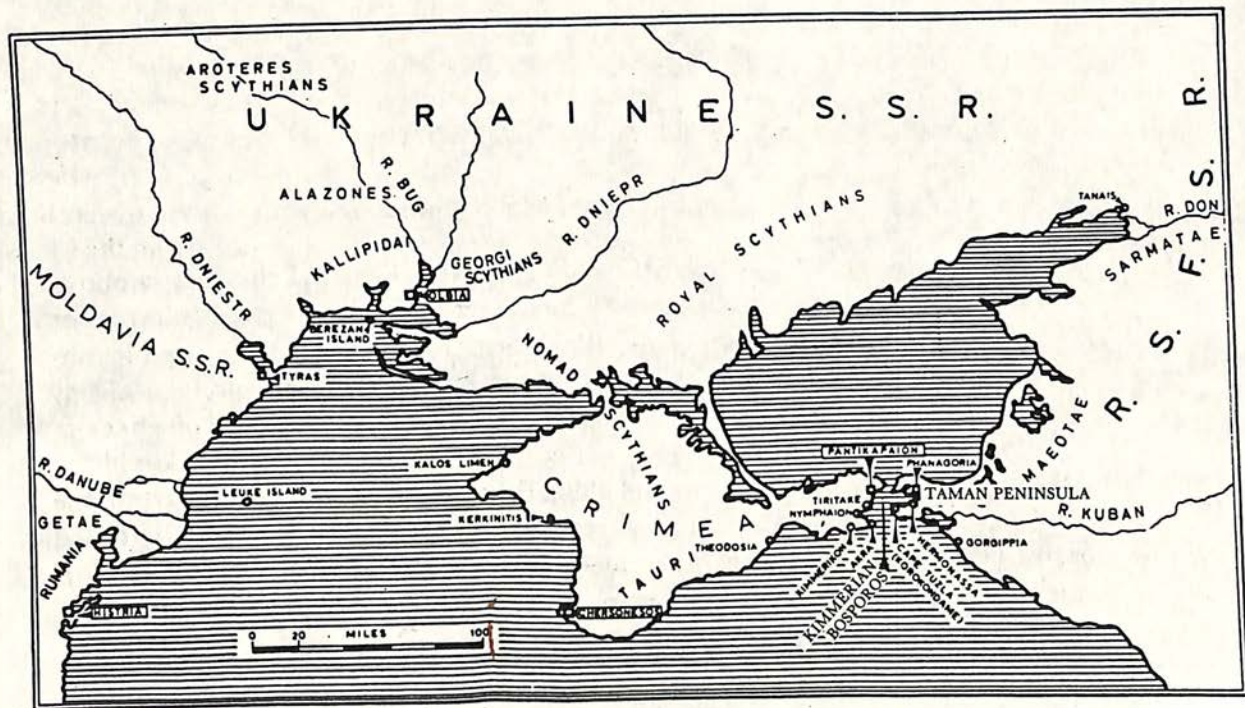


FIG. 1. South Russia and the north coast of the Black Sea. (After J. G. F. Hind, "Greek and Barbarian Peoples on the Shores of the Black Sea," *AR* 1983-84, p. 78, fig. 8)

Niezen 28 Sept.
1908

Herrn Prof. Dr. Martin P. Nilsson
in vorzüglicher Hochachtung
vom Herausgeber.

and given by Prof. Nilsson to
Prof.
Nov. 16, 1908 and

Unpublished stamps

on handles

НЕИЗДАННЫЕ ШТЕМПЕЛЯ НА РУЧКАХЪ

ГРЕЧЕСКИХЪ АМФОРЪ

ОПИСАТЬ

Б. БУРЗИ.



НѢЖИНЪ

Типо-лит. насл. В. К. Меленевского.

1905.

НЕИЗДАННЫЕ ШТЕМПЕЛЯ НА РУЧКАХЪ

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ОПИСАТЬ

Б. БУРЗД.



НѢЖИНЪ

Типо-лит. насл. В. К. Меленевского.

1905.

Печатано по постановленію Конференціи Историко-Филологическаго Института
Князя Безбородко. Директоръ Института *Ф. Гельбке*.

Неизданные штемпеля на ручкахъ греческихъ амфоръ.

Ниже описанные 15 обломковъ древнегреческой глиняной посуды хранятся въ настоящее время въ рукописномъ отдѣленіи фундаментальной бібліотеки Нѣжинскаго Историко-Филологическаго Института. Еще не давно о существованіи этихъ черепковъ здѣсь ничего не было извѣстно; поэтому они до сихъ поръ не были опубликованы и скрывались отъ любопытныхъ глазъ филологической науки. Дѣло въ томъ, что профессоръ русской словесности нашего Института *М. Н. Сперанскій*, перебирая дѣловыя бумаги изъ архива бывшей Гимназіи Высшихъ Наукъ Князя Безбородко въ Нѣжинѣ, чтобы извлечь изъ него матеріалъ¹⁾ для изученія ученическихъ годовъ *Н. В. Гоголя*, совершенно случайно наткнулся на слѣдующій пунктъ протокола Конференціи отъ 24 ноября 1823 г.²⁾: „§ V. Дароприношеніе: 1) Господинъ Попечитель Графъ Кушелевъ-Безбородко прислалъ въ даръ Гимназіи изъ села своего, извѣстнаго подъ названіемъ *Олвія* [sic], (гдѣ надъ чернымъ моремъ развалины древняго города того-же имени находятся) пятнадцать штукъ обломковъ Греческихъ сосудовъ съ Греческими на нѣкоторыхъ над-

¹⁾ Этотъ матеріалъ вошелъ въ статью *И. А. Сребницкаго*: „Матеріалы для біографіи *Н. В. Гоголя* изъ архива Гимназіи высшихъ наукъ“ въ „Гоголевскомъ Сборникѣ“. Кіевъ 1902, стр. 289—425.

²⁾ Архивъ Гимназіи высшихъ наукъ, по описи 1879 г.: 1823 годъ, № 8, листъ 157. Конференціи Протоколъ XXX.

писями и два минеральныя штуфы, изъ коихъ одна окаменелое дерево.“ Упомянутый въ этомъ протоколѣ Попечитель былъ первый Почетный Попечитель Гимназіи Высшихъ Наукъ, графъ Александръ Григорьевичъ Кушелевъ-Безбородко, при которомъ и основана была эта высшая школа, учрежденіе которой еще задумано было дѣдомъ его, графомъ Ильею Андреевичемъ Безбородко¹⁾. Графу Александру Григорьевичу досталось въ наслѣдство отъ своего дѣда какъ осуществленіе этой мысли, такъ и имѣніе Парутино, нѣкогда подаренное его дѣду Екатериной Великой и расположенное какъ разъ на мѣстѣ древней милетской колоніи Ольвіи²⁾. Итакъ, нужно полагать, что эти черепки дѣйствительно происходятъ изъ древней Ольвіи. Они переданы были въ библіотеку Гимназіи и приняты тогдашнимъ библіотекаремъ, проф. Ив. Ландражиномъ. Объ этомъ свидѣлствуетъ собственноручная расписка его, находящаяся подъ бумагой, которая пришта къ другому дѣлу изъ Архива Гимназіи того-же самаго года³⁾: „Выше-писанныя книги, обломки и минеральныя штуфы, для приобщенія къ библіотекѣ, приняты; Исправляющій должность Библіотекаря, мл. Проф. Иванъ Ландражинъ, 1823, 11. XI“. Такъ какъ Гимназическая Библіотека при преобразованіи высшей школы въ Лицей и вслѣдъ за тѣмъ въ Историко-Филологическій Институтъ тоже одновременно перешла во владѣніе сперва Лицея, потомъ Института⁴⁾, то наши черепки должны-бы были находиться, собственно говоря, въ послѣдней. Однако, тамъ ихъ не оказалось, а они нашлись послѣ долгихъ поисковъ въ концѣ концовъ въ минералогическомъ кабинетѣ теперешней состоящей при Институтѣ Гимназіи.

¹⁾ Ср. Н. А. Лавровскій: „Гимназія высшихъ наукъ кн. Безбородко въ Нѣжинѣ (1820—1832 г.)“ въ „Извѣст. Историко-Филол. Инст. кн. Безбородко“. III. 1879, стр. 107.

²⁾ Ср. В. В. Латышевъ. Изслѣдов. о госуд. стр. Ольвіи, стр. 29 (Журн. Мин. Нар. Просвѣщ. 1887, январь. Отд. класс. филол.).

³⁾ Арх. Гимн. высш. наукъ, по описи 1879 г.: 1823 годъ, № 12 „О высылкѣ для гимназіи разныхъ книгъ, или присылки (sic) по распоряженію начальства, высылкѣ за оныя денегъ и о полученіи оныхъ удостовѣреній“, л. 165.

⁴⁾ Ср. Н. А. Лавровскій, указ. ст. стр. 191.

Туда они попали вѣроятно по тому случайному обстоятельству, что между ними находятся и „два минеральныя штуфы“. Теперь они, какъ выше сказано, возвращены своему законному собственнику и составляютъ вмѣстѣ съ нѣсколькими монетами единственные вещественные памятники древности, которыми можетъ гордиться нашъ Институтъ.

При описаніи черепковъ я ограничился самыми необходимыми примѣчаніями, которыя, надѣюсь, могутъ быть восполнены фотографическими снимками на приложенной таблицѣ. Отъ воспроизведенія ручекъ подъ №№ 3-имъ и 5-ымъ я отказался въ виду того, что онѣ очень плохо сохранились и по внѣшней своей формѣ ни въ чемъ не различаются отъ обыкновенныхъ родосекскихъ штемпелей. Поэтому при механическомъ воспроизведеніи ихъ кромѣ туманныхъ слѣдовъ кое-какихъ буквъ ничего не было-бы видно и изображеніе не дало-бы болѣе яснаго представленія чѣмъ описаніе. За то я съ намѣреніемъ приложилъ снимки имѣющихся въ нашей маленькой коллекціи черепковъ съ эмблемами. Разныя описанія сходныхъ эмблемъ, предпринятые въ разныя времена различными издателями и не сходящіеся въ отдѣльныхъ словахъ, если они даже касаются однихъ и тѣхъ-же атрибутовъ, очень затрудняютъ отождествленіе этихъ крайне важныхъ прибавокъ къ надписямъ. При изданіи полнаго corpus'a штемпелей древнегреческихъ амфоръ слѣдовало-бы непременно, по моему, воспроизвести все встрѣчающіяся на ручкахъ эмблемы съ указаніемъ тѣхъ ручекъ, на которыхъ данный атрибутъ имѣется. Только такимъ образомъ можно будетъ ввести хоть нѣкоторый порядокъ въ каталогизацію этихъ черепковъ, особенно южно-русскаго происхожденія. Послѣдніе я въ своемъ описаніи (отд. В и D) назвалъ „ольвійскими“, скорѣе во избѣжаніе слишкомъ длиннаго заглавія чѣмъ потому, что я вполне увѣренъ въ происхожденіи ихъ изъ одного и того-же города, Ольвіи. Определенно пріурочить ихъ къ тому или другому городу нашего юга можетъ удался только тому, у кого подъ рукою находится собраннымъ весь этотъ разрозненный глиняный матеріалъ.

Въ трудный вопросъ о значеніи штемпелей вдаваться я не могу и не хочу, но мнѣ лично представляется, вмѣстѣ съ Кейлемъ¹⁾, почти не подлежащимъ никакому сомнѣнію, что о частномъ ихъ происхожденіи думать нельзя. Очевидно мы имѣемъ здѣсь дѣло съ государственнымъ контролемъ, производимымъ, конечно, не надъ находившимся въ этихъ сосудахъ товаромъ (виномъ, масломъ и т. д.), но надъ самими глиняными фабрикатами. Но въ какихъ взаимныхъ отношеніяхъ находились другъ къ другу государственные магистраты и частные мастера фабрикъ, пока остается загадкой. Для точнаго разъясненія этого вопроса намъ недостаетъ еще самаго главнаго, полного собранія матеріала. Надѣмся, что будущій *corpus* черепковъ, за который естественно всею взятыя нашей Академіи Наукъ, прольетъ больше свѣта на эти, не лишеныя интереса, памятники древней промышленности и, между прочимъ, разрѣшить и этотъ вопросъ.

¹⁾ *Br. Keil*. Berl. Philolog. Woch. 1896, pg. 1610.

А) Ручки родосскихъ амфоръ.

№ 1. (ср. табл.)

Ε	Π	Ι	Ε	Ν	ο
Φ	Α	Ν	Τ	ο	Υ
Θ	Ε	Σ	Μ	ο	Φ
ο	Ρ	Ι	ο	Υ	

ἐπὶ Ξενο-
φάντου
Θεοσμοφορίου.

Буква „ο“ значительно меньше другихъ. Имя мѣсяца въ третьей строкѣ оттиснуто болѣе мелкимъ шрифтомъ чѣмъ оба верхнихъ ряда. Имя родосскаго эпонима, жреца Гелиоса, Ксенофанта часто встрѣчается на ручкахъ: *Franz*, C. I. G. III pg. XI. № 355, 356. *Becker*, Iahrb. Suppl. IV pg. 457 № 27, 28. Suppl. X pg. 15 № 24, pg. 212 № 20. *Юргевичъ*, Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII pg. 117 № 89. *I. G.* XIV № 2393. 397 и 398. *Schuchhardt*, Inschr. v. Pergam. II. № 1150 и 1241 (?). *I. G.* XII. 1. № 1176 (6 штемпелей). *Pridik*, Ath. Mitth. XXI. pg. 135 № 51. Съ тѣмъ-же мѣсяцемъ и съ тѣмъ-же распредѣленіемъ буквъ въ строкахъ имя встрѣчается только разъ *I. G.* XIV № 2393. 397. Но штемпель не одинъ и тотъ-же, потому что на италійской ручкѣ въ первой строкѣ „ν“ перевернуто (N), на нѣжинской оттиснуто правильно.

№ 2. (ср. табл.)

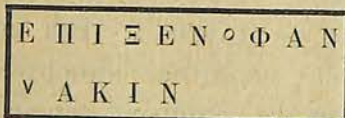
—	Π	Ι	Α	Α	Ξ	Α	Ν
	Δ	Ρ	Ο	Υ			
Δ	Α	Α	Ι	Υ			

[ε]πὶ Ἀ[ν]ξάν-
δρου
Δαλί[ο]υ.

Все буквы во всехъ трехъ рядахъ одинаковой величины. Анаксандръ тоже одинъ изъ знакомыхъ родосскихъ эпонимовъ. Мы читаемъ его имя у *Franz*, C. I. G. III. pg. VI № 56—60. *Becker*, Iahrb. Suppl. V pg. 449 № 9 и 10. *I. G.* XIV № 2393. 73. *I. G.* XII. 1 № 1079 (3 штемпиля). *Pridik*, Ath. Mitth. XXI pg. 130 № 6. *Шкорпилъ*, Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 153 № 5 и вып. XI. 1904 pg. 91 № 384а и б. Въ соединеніи съ тѣмъ-же мѣсяцемъ Δάλιος имя встрѣчается 3 раза: *C. I. G.* III pg. VI № 58. *I. G.* XII 1. № 1079, 1 и *Изв. арх. ком.*

выш. XI. 1904, pg. 91 № 384a. *Franz* не отмѣчаетъ распре-
дѣленія буквъ по строкамъ. На ручкѣ, найденной на самомъ
островѣ Родосѣ, въ первой строкѣ отпечатано ἐπὶ Ἀναξᾶ, во
второй ὑδροῦ, на Керченской-же все имя помѣщается въ одной
строкѣ ἐπὶ Ἀναξάνδρου. Такимъ образомъ мы и въ этомъ случаѣ
не имѣемъ дѣла съ тѣмъ-же самымъ штемпелемъ.

№ 3.



ἐπὶ Ξενοφάν(ευς)

[Υ]ακιν[θίδου].

Надпись сильно стерта. Повидимому, она послѣ нахож-
денія ручки въ новое время соскоблена ножомъ. Всѣ буквы
одной и той-же величины, за исключеніемъ буквы „ο“, которая
меньше другихъ. Имя родосскаго жреца, Ксенофана, тоже не-
рѣдко читается на ручкахъ: *Franz*. C. I. G. III pg. XI. № 351.
Stéphani, C. R. de la comm. arch. 1866, pg. 132 № 9. *Becker*,
Mélang. gréco-rom. I pg. 428 № 84b—88. *lahrbh. Suppl.* IV pg.
457. № 29, 30. *Suppl.* V pg. 455. № 42—44. *Suppl.* X pg. 16.
№ 25. *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII pg. 117 № 86, 87.
I. G. XIV № 2393. 395, 396. *I. G.* XII 1. № 1174, 1175. *Schuchhardt*
Inscr. v. Pergam. II № 1149—1154, 1159. Съ мѣсяцемъ Υακίνθιος
эпонимъ встрѣчается только разъ: *Schuchhardt* I. c. № 1154.
Но на пергамской ручкѣ имя Ксенофана выписано до конца
въ одной строкѣ. Вслѣдствіе сильной порчи нашей ручки
нельзя съ полной увѣренностью сказать, что имя отпечатано
въ сокращенной формѣ (Ξενοφάν). Можетъ-быть, что конецъ
слова находился между первой и послѣдней строками, хотя
слѣдовъ буквъ тамъ не видно. Во всякомъ случаѣ, какъ-бы то
ни было, и здѣсь мы имѣемъ дѣло съ новымъ штемпелемъ.

№ 4. (ср. табл.)



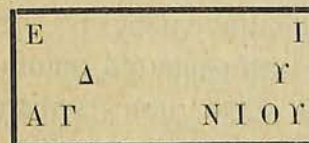
ἐπὶ Κ[λευ]-

κράτε[υ]ς.

На лѣво лучезарная голова Солнца. Буквы одинаковой
величины, но не ровно расположены: въ первой строкѣ буква

„ε“ ниже другихъ, во второй буквы „ευς“ выше остальныхъ. Для
эмблемы и распределенія буквъ въ штемпелѣ можно, какъ на
параллель, указать на пергамскую ручку *Schuchhardt*. *Inscr. v.*
Pergam. II. № 981. Имя эпонима Клейкрата читаемъ еще на
слѣдующихъ ручкахъ: *Franz*. C. I. G. III, pg. X № 296, 299.
Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесс. Общ. XI, pg. 53 № 12. Зап. Одесс. Общ.
XVIII, pg. 115 № 70—72. *I. G.* XIV, № 2393. 327—332. *I. G.*
XII 1. № 1158 (3 штемпеля). *Schuchhardt*, I. c. № 1087—1096.
Шкорпиловъ. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 103. № 430. По
описаніямъ съ нашей ручкой совпадаютъ двѣ: C. I. G. III, pg.
X № 299 и *Schuchhardt*, I. c. № 1088. Точныя воспроизведенія
этихъ штемпелей отсутствуютъ, такъ что неизвѣстно, совпа-
даютъ-ли всѣ три также и въ отдѣльныхъ деталяхъ: въ рас-
положеніи буквъ, въ распределеніи ихъ по строкамъ и т. д.

№ 5.



ἐ[πὶ]

δ(?)

Ἀγ[ρία] νίου.

Штемпель на этой ручкѣ къ сожалѣнію такъ сильно
поврежденъ, что отъ первыхъ двухъ строкъ читается только
первая и послѣдняя буквы, при чемъ первая буква второй
строки не вполне ясна, такъ что остается сомнѣніе, слѣдова-
ла ли послѣ „ε“ буква „δ“ или другая. Если мое чтеніе вѣрно,
можно-бы было надпись пополнить: ἐπὶ Ἀγρίῃ | δάμῳ, по при-
мѣру пергамской ручки *Schuchhardt*. *Inscr. v. Perg.* II № 840.
Но точно также подходили-бы и другія имена, какъ Ἀλεξί | δάμῳ
и подобн. Буквы одинаковой величины, „ο“ тоже не разли-
чается отъ другихъ по своему размѣру.

№ 6. (ср. табл.)



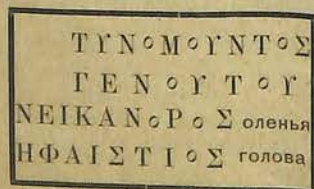
Πολυξέν(ου).

Буквы читаются очень ясно, всѣ одинаковой величины,
послѣ „υ“ нѣтъ слѣдовъ другихъ буквъ. Если слѣдовало „ο“, то

оно во всякомъ случаѣ не было одинаковой величины съ первой буквой. Поэтому я принимаю маленькое, еле замѣтное повышение въ глинь за случайность, а не за остатки буквы. Въ четырехъ углахъ имѣемъ по одной звѣздѣ о 8 лучахъ, а подъ именемъ лентообразный орнаментъ. Имя встрѣчается еще на ручкахъ: *I. G. XIV*, № 2393. 428, 429. *I. G. XII* 1. № 1377. *Шкорпиль*. Изв. археол. комм. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 126. № 538. На сицилійской ручкѣ *I. G. XIV*, № 2393. 428 безъ сомнѣнія такъ называется эпонимъ, такъ какъ прибавленъ предлогъ ἐπι. Въ другихъ случаяхъ, гдѣ мы читаемъ одно имя безъ предлога, ученые (ср. *Hiller. I. G. XII* 1. *Шкорпиль*. Изв. археол. комм. вып. XI. 1904), слѣдуя обычному въ этомъ случаѣ толкованію, принимаютъ этого Поликсена за „mercator“ или „фабриканта“. Но это объясненіе, по моему, далеко еще не достаточно твердо доказано. Лучше и осторожнѣе поступалъ *Kaibel* (*I. G. XIV*), не различая т. н. „главныхъ“ и „дополнительныхъ“ штемпелей. Одно отсутствіе предлога еще не превращаетъ эпонима-магистрата въ частнаго человѣка. Ни одна изъ сохранившихся ручекъ съ именемъ Поликсена не совпадаетъ точъ въ точъ съ нашей. Единственная, которая могла-бы быть тождественной съ Нѣжинской, это—*I. G. XIV* № 2393. 429. Нижняя часть стерта и тамъ могли-бы помѣститься „aut mensis aut aliae duae stellae“, слѣдовательно и нашъ узоръ. Но на ней имя дописано до конца: Πολυξένου.

В) Ручки ольвійскихъ амфоръ.

№ 7. (ср. табл.)



[ἄσ]τυνομόντος

[Ἡρα]γένου τοῦ

Νεϊκάνορος

Ἡφαίστιος.

Буквы не всѣ одинаковой величины, „о“ немного меньше другихъ, „ι“ въ послѣдней строкѣ верхнею частью немного

превышаетъ стоящія рядомъ буквы. Второе „ο“ въ первой строкѣ и первое „ο“ во второй, какъ и „ρ“ въ третьей строкѣ нижними концами выходятъ за предѣлы линій, „τ“ имѣетъ особенно длинную поперечную палочку. Одно изъ этихъ „τ“, во второй строкѣ, сильно напоминаетъ форму той-же буквы въ маюскульно-курсивномъ письмѣ нѣкоторыхъ папирусныхъ текстовъ, особенно II-го столѣтія до Р. Хр., когда пишущіе старались выводить буквы *однимъ* почеркомъ пера и вслѣдствіе этого, между другими буквами, и „τ“ подверглось измѣненію и получило форму, очень похожую на „Γ“ (ср. *Gardthausen, griech. Palaeogr. Leipz. 1879, pg. 173* и *Kenyon, the greek palaeography. Oxf. 1899, plate II passim*). Послѣдняя буква второй строки „ο“ такъ тѣсно примыкаетъ къ эмблемѣ, что на первый взглядъ можно-бы было ее считать за кончикъ оленьихъ роговъ. Оттискъ праваго конца штемпеля не сохранился.

Намъ извѣстны теперь 7 ручекъ съ именемъ астинома Герагена, сына Нейканора: 5 находятся въ Керченскомъ музеѣ (*Шкорпиль*. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 37. № 105—108), 1—въ Одесскомъ городскомъ музеѣ (*Becker. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 486* № 22 съ поправкой *Шкорпила*, l. c. pg. 38) и 1 найдена въ Θεοδοσίῳ (*Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 140 № 34, тоже поправленная *Шкорпилемъ*, l. c. pg. 38). На одной изъ нихъ (*Шкорпиль*, l. c. pg. 37 № 105) послѣдняя строка и эмблема стерты, на всѣхъ остальныхъ имя нашего астинома соединено съ другими именами горшечниковъ и другими эмблемами.

Имя Гефестія одно изъ самыхъ обычныхъ на ручкахъ черноморскаго побережья. Но въ большинствѣ случаевъ нельзя рѣшительно сказать, назывался-ли такъ астиномъ или фабрикантъ. На одной ручкѣ (*Becker, Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 474* № 11) такъ называется отецъ астинома. Астиному скорѣе можно приписать это имя на ручкахъ: *Becker. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 494* № 13—15, pg. 497 № 35. *Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 34*. № 10, pg. 225 № 6; напротивъ—скорѣе горшечнику на ручкахъ: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 476* № 9. *Шкорпиль*. Изв.

археол. комисс. вып. III 1902, pg. 143 № 62, pg. 147 № 85. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI 1904, pg. 70 № 277. На двухъ ручкахъ *Becker'a* (Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 471 № 30, 31) имя пополнено. Безъ сомнѣнія фабрикантъ носить это имя на ручкахъ: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 465 № 7 b. *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XI, pg. 62 № 11. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 140 № 35, 36. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археолог. комисс. вып. III, pg. 126 № 21. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 28 № 51, pg. 43 № 140, pg. 47 № 158, pg. 86 № 367. Наша эмблема (оленья голова профилемъ влѣво) въ богатыхъ коллекціяхъ, опубликованныхъ *Беккеромъ*, *Юргевичемъ* и *Шкорпилемъ*, еще не встрѣчалась. Такимъ образомъ къ разнообразнымъ эмблемамъ черноморскихъ ручекъ прибавляется еще одна новая эмблема.

№ 8. (ср. табл.)

A I Σ X I N o	голова
A Σ Y N o	профи-
A P X Π Π I Q	лемъ
	вправо.

Αἰσχίνα(υ)
 ἀσ[τ]υρό(μου)
 Αρχπιω [sic.]

Всѣ буквы одинаковой величины, только „o“ незначительно меньше другихъ. Эмблема—бородатая голова профилемъ вправо—встрѣчается и на другихъ ручкахъ: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 475 № 1a. *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 135 № 11, pg. 159 № 46. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 136 № 21 и, можетъ-быть, еще на многихъ другихъ, какъ напр. у *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 489 № 38, pg. 493 № 7. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 486 № 42 и под., которыя опубликованы безъ точнаго описанія эмблемы. Имя *Эсхина* одно изъ самыхъ обычныхъ на черноморскихъ ручкахъ.

1. На первомъ мѣстѣ передъ словомъ ἀστυρό(μου) или ἀστυροδούτος мы его читаемъ: а) безъ прибавки второго имени на ручкахъ: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 490 № 1—3. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 473 № 2. *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVI, pg. 56 № 32 (? имя дополнено);—б) съ перевернутыми на штемпелѣ буквами, такъ что надпись читается справа на лѣво, на руч-

кахъ: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 492 № 2. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 475 № 1—*Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 134 № 3—*Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 62 № 1. *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 494 № 1. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 63. № 241, 244, 245, 247;—в) въ іонической формѣ Αἰσχίναω на ручкахъ: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 494 № 1a. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 224 № 2. *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 133 № 2. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 27. № 1. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 64. № 244;—г) въ обыкновенной формѣ, съ правильнымъ расположеніемъ буквъ и съ прибавленнымъ вторымъ именемъ послѣ словъ ἀστυρό(μου) или ἀστυροδούτος на ручкахъ: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 133 № 1. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 63 № 239, 240, 242, 243, 246.

II. Это имя носить отецъ астинома Посидонія на ручкахъ: *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 78—80. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 63. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 145 № 72, 73.

III. Послѣ слова ἀστυρό(μου) или ἀστυροδούτος имя читается на ручкахъ: *Stephani*. Mél. gréco-rom. II, pg. 18 № 15, pg. 210 № 9. Compte rend. de la comm. arch. 1869, pg. 107 № 118. *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 464 № 2, 4—6, pg. 475 № 1a. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 476 № 2, 3. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 219 № 1 (съ именемъ отца Посидонія, который какъ сынъ Эсхина встрѣчался въ выше приведенныхъ 6 штемпеляхъ. Слѣдовательно должность астиноміи въ семьѣ Посидонія—Эсхина нѣкоторое время была наследственной). *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 121 № 1. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 122 № 1—2. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 19 № 2—7.

Не можетъ быть сомнѣнія, что мы и въ первой группѣ, не смотря на то, что порядокъ словъ позволяетъ принять первое или послѣднее имя за имя астинома, должны считать Эсхина астиномомъ. Поэтому и въ Нѣжинской ручкѣ первое имя принадлежить эпониму.

Къ тому-же заключенію приводитъ насъ и другое обстоятельство. Последнее имя, очевидно, невѣрно вырѣзано рѣзчикомъ въ штемпель. Спрашивается только, какимъ именемъ замѣнить безсмысленное сочетаніе буквъ, которое мы теперь читаемъ на ручкѣ. Тотъ-же самый штемпель съ тою-же ошибкою находится еще на одной изъ опубликованныхъ ручекъ: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 475 № 1a*. Расположеніе буквъ, сокращеніе первыхъ двухъ словъ, эмблема, буквы третьяго ряда, все совпадаетъ. Беккеръ заимствовалъ изображеніе этой ручки изъ статьи *Stephani. C. R. de la commiss. arch. 1859, pg. 143 № 24*. Къ сожалѣнію какъ разъ этого тома отчетовъ археологич. ком. не имѣется въ библіотекѣ нашего Института, такъ что я не могъ удостовѣриться по первой подлинной публикаціи ручки, прибавлена-ли и на этой ручкѣ къ послѣдней буквѣ послѣдней строки та-же лишняя черта, которая совершенно ясно видна на нашей ручкѣ. Если это такъ, то тождественность обонхъ штемпелей окажется полнѣйшей.

Stephani читаетъ въ послѣдней строкѣ имя 'Αρχίππου. Однако, это имя встрѣчается только на трехъ ручкахъ неизвѣстнаго происхожденія, какъ имя эпонима: *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 149 № 672a, b, 674*. На черноморскихъ ручкахъ оно не читается. Уже *Беккеръ* вполне основательно сомнѣвался въ вѣрномъ чтеніи этого имени и предлагалъ читать 'Αρχεπτόλιος. Дѣйствительно, это чтеніе заслуживаетъ предпочтенія передъ первымъ. Имя горшечника 'Αρχέπτολις не разъ читается на ручкахъ, найденныхъ на берегу чернаго моря: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 475 № 1—Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 134 № 3—Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 62. № 1 (Αρχεπ).—Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 483 № 40—Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. комм. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 81 № 334 (Αρχεπτ).—Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 33 № 7—Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. комис. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 69 № 271. Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 122 № 4—Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. комм. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 66 № 250. Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 34 № 10. Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 125 №*

20, pg. 141. № 41. *Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 61 № 227 (Αρχεπτο)*. Вездѣ имя сокращено. Можетъ-быть, на нашемъ неудачно изготовленномъ штемпелѣ лишняя наклонная черта, прибавленная къ буквѣ „ο“ такъ, что буква принимаетъ почти форму „Q“ (копшы), есть остатокъ одной изъ *hastae* слѣдующей буквы „λ“. Если это такъ, то мы имѣли-бы въ этихъ двухъ ручкахъ новый сокращенный видъ имени 'Αρχεπτόλιος. Рядомъ съ 'Αρχεπ, 'Αρχεπτ и 'Αρχεπτο мы-бы здѣсь читали 'Αρχεπτόλ. Но какъ-бы то ни было, во всякомъ случаѣ имя горшечника 'Αρχεπτόλιος говоритъ въ пользу того, что первое имя Эсхина есть названіе эпонима.

С) Ручки неизвѣстнаго происхожденія.

№ 9. (ср. табл.).

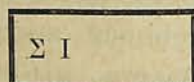
Α	Ν	Τ	Ι
Φ	Ι	Α	Ο

'Αντι-
φίλου.

Всѣ буквы одинаковой величины, только „φ“ и „ο“ нижними частями выходятъ за нижнюю строку. 5 такихъ ручекъ съ тѣмъ-же распределеніемъ буквъ и съ тою-же общою формою штемпеля опубликовано *Беккеромъ. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 438 № 5—8. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 461 № 4. Suppl. X, pg. 21 № 4*. Имя не встрѣчается на другихъ ручкахъ извѣстнаго происхожденія, ни на мѣстныхъ черноморскихъ, ни на родосскихъ, ни на ѳасосскихъ, кидскихъ или другихъ. Поэтому мѣста происхожденія ручки опредѣлить не удалось. Только одно можно сказать съ увѣренностью на основаніи матеріала, что ручка принадлежитъ къ сосуду не мѣстнаго происхожденія. Глина тонкая, не грубозернистая, какъ при остальныхъ ольвійскихъ ручкахъ. Ручка не принадлежитъ также къ родосскимъ, потому что глина не желто-краснаго, но скорѣе свѣтло-коричневаго цвѣта. Имя 'Αντίφιλος тоже настолько обычное чисто греческое, что оно не помогаетъ въ опредѣленіи мѣста происхожденія. Имя встрѣчается довольно часто между аѳинскими, ср.

I. G. II. 4. *Fick-Bechtel*, gr. Personennamen. *Pape-Benseler* s. v. Мы его читаемъ и въ одной херсонесской надписи, ср. *Inscr. Pont. Eux.* I № 201. Въ указателѣ *Gelder'a* (*Geschichte der alten Rhodier*) оно не упомянуто.

№ 10. (ср. табл.).



Σ ι [α]?

Ручка справа сломана. Штемпель такъ легко и поверхностно втиснуть въ глину, что кромѣ первыхъ двухъ буквъ ничего больше нельзя разобрать. Видны только общія контуры и маленькія повышенія, оставшіяся отъ слѣдующихъ двухъ или трехъ буквъ. Такъ какъ ручка справа сломана, то и правая часть штемпеля пропала и не извѣстно, сколько буквъ отсутствуетъ. Поэтому на точное возстановленіе имени надѣяться трудно. Возможно возстановленіе Σ ι [α], которое я предлагаю, имѣя въ виду керченскую ручку, опубликованную *Шкорпилемъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III 1902, pg. 159. № 58. Глина ярко-краснаго цвѣта и хорошаго качества.

№ 11. (ср. табл.).



По матеріалу эта ручка¹⁾ похожа на ручку № 10, но глина не столь ярко-красная. Изъ буквъ только „Δ“ ясно отпечатана. Отъ „Е“ сохранилась вся вертикальная линія; горизонтальныя только отчасти уцѣлѣли, вслѣдствіе углубленія въ глину. Остальныя двѣ буквы почти совсѣмъ стерты, такъ что вмѣсто нихъ могли-бы находиться на штемпелѣ и другія, напр. вмѣсто „Р“

¹⁾ Въ увеличенномъ видѣ. Діаметръ оригинала не 0,2 м., а только 0,15 м. Всѣ остальные штемпеля воспроизведены въ натуральную величину.

„Т“ или простая палочка „I“. Отъ внутренняго и верхняго круговъ штемпеля сохранились только лѣвыя половинки, вокругъ части буквы „Е“ и буквъ „Δ“ и „Р“; отъ креста въ серединѣ остались цѣлыми три линіи, раздѣляющія буквы „Е“, „Δ“ и „Р“; послѣдняя линія между буквами „Е“ и „N“ замѣтна только частью. Подобныя нашему клейма не принадлежатъ къ рѣдкостямъ въ богатыхъ коллекціяхъ амфорныхъ ручекъ, ср. *Becker. Mél. gréco-rom.* I, pg. 444 № 23—29. *Ihbb. Suppl.* IV, pg. 463 № 2—4. *Suppl.* V, pg. 464 № 2, 6, 7. *Suppl.* X, pg. 24 № 3, pg. 218 № 3. *Stephani. C. R. de la comm. arch.* 1869, pg. 213 № 181. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III 1902, pg. 160 № 1—3, 5—7, 9, 10. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 158. № 736—738, 740.

№ 12. (ср. табл.).



Ручка приготовлена изъ красной глины не такого хорошаго качества, какъ ручки № 10 и 11. Въ матеріалѣ осталось много зеренъ непротертыхъ. Глубоко втиснута въ глину буква „Ζ“ большихъ размѣровъ и находящаяся надъ нею горизонтальная черта. Подобныя отдѣльныя буквы или пара буквъ, то со всѣхъ сторонъ обведенныхъ линіями, то очерченныхъ съ трехъ сторонъ, то совсѣмъ безъ линій, были уже и раньше опубликованы, наприм. *Шкорпилемъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI 1902, pg. 157 № 713, 714, 717, 718, 721, 724, 727.

№ 13. (ср. табл.).

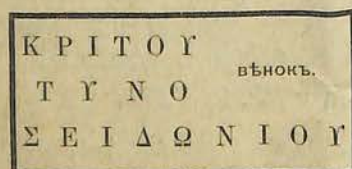


На этой ручкѣ вмѣсто надписи находится въ штемпелѣ сердцевидный листъ со стеблемъ. Глина желто-красная и замѣчательно тонкая. Штемпель оттиснутъ отлично. Эмблема помѣщена въ овалѣ. Такая-же эмблема по описаніямъ часто

встрѣчается на ручкахъ съ именемъ астинома: *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 136 № 16 *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 126 № 23, pg. 136 № 17, pg. 137 № 25, 28, pg. 140 № 44 a, b, c, pg. 144 № 65, pg. 145 № 72. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 35 № 92, pg. 71 № 285. Но и на книдскихъ ручкахъ имѣется въ качествѣ атрибута „das Blatt“ (*Pridik. Ath. Mitth.* XXI, pg. 138). По матеріалу ручка не принадлежитъ ни къ первымъ ни къ послѣднимъ, а скорѣе всего къ родосскимъ, глина которыхъ по словамъ *Schuchhardt'a* (*Inscr. v. Perg.* II, pg. 424) „*fein hellgelb bis rötlich gelb*“. Къ сожалѣнію книга *Dumont* (*Inscr. céram. de Grèce. Paris 1872*) отсутствуетъ въ институтской библиотекѣ, такъ что я лишенъ былъ возможности провѣрить это предположеніе по изображеннымъ тамъ въ краскахъ воспроизведеніямъ главныхъ видовъ древнегреческихъ ручекъ. По формѣ она совсѣмъ не похожа на обыкновенныя родосскія ручки; ручка не прямая, но сильно согнутая. Подобные штемпеля безъ надписи опубликованы *Юргевичемъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 167 № 34—40. ф. *Штерномъ*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXII, pg. 118 № 34—37.

В) Кусокъ Ольвійскаго кирпича.

№ 14. (ср. табл.).



[Ισο] или [Νεω]κρίτου

[ἄσ]τυνός(μου)

[Πο]σειδωνίου.

Кусокъ кирпича, слѣва обломанный. Всѣ буквы одинаковой величины, только „ο“ незначительно меньше другихъ. Приписка ἄστυνός даетъ основаніе считать кирпичъ мѣстнымъ продуктомъ. Но такъ какъ названіе должности помѣщено между двумя именами собственными, то является вопросъ, кого изъ названныхъ лицъ считать эпонимомъ, кого—фабрикантомъ.

Кромѣ того спрашивается, какъ нужно дополнить первое имя. По аналогіи двухъ остальныхъ строкъ, гдѣ пропали по двѣ начальныя буквы, и въ первой строкѣ отсутствуютъ тоже только двѣ, максимумъ три буквы. Второе предположеніе, что сломаны три буквы, возможно потому, что линія разлома въ кирпичѣ не сходитъ совсѣмъ подъ прямымъ угломъ съ пересѣкающими ее верхней и нижней линіями штемполя, такъ что отъ первой строки пропалъ болѣе большой кусокъ, чѣмъ отъ второй и еще болѣе чѣмъ отъ третьей. Принимая въ соображеніе эти условія и перебирая всѣ встрѣчающіяся на черноморскихъ ручкахъ имена собственные, я могъ остановиться только на двухъ: Ἰσοκρίτος или Νεωκρίτος. Ἰσοκρίτου ясно читаемъ на ольвійскомъ кускѣ кирпича: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl.* V, pg. 502 № 27. Напрасно издатель считалъ нужнымъ исправить имя на Ἰσοκράτους. Ἰσοκρίτος совершенно правильно образованное греческое имя, которое и встрѣчается въ числѣ греческихъ именъ собственныхъ, хотя оно у *Pape-Benseler* не приведено, ср. *Fick-Bechtel, griech. Personennamen*, pg. 130 и 178. Νεωκρίτου въ полномъ видѣ читается тоже на одномъ кирпичѣ изъ Ольвіи: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl.* X, pg. 35 № 15, а на другомъ того-же самаго происхожденія (*Becker. Mél. gréco-rom.* I, pg. 497 № 36) отъ имени сохранились только среднія буквы ΟΚΡΙΤ. Что первоначально было на кирпичѣ Νεωκρίτου, кажется, не подлежитъ никакому сомнѣнію. И здѣсь *Беккеръ* исправилъ чтеніе надписи, предлагая читать Νεωκρίτος или Λεωκρίτος съ болѣе большимъ правомъ, чѣмъ въ первомъ случаѣ, потому что имя Νεωκρίτος по своимъ составнымъ частямъ не поддается вѣроятному толкованію, между тѣмъ какъ оно съ буквою „ο“ вм. „ω“ или съ началомъ „Λ“ вм. „Ν“ вполне ясно. Но, можетъ-быть, что мы въ данномъ случаѣ исправили-бы орфографическую ошибку, которая самому рѣзчику не казалась таковой, и что мы невѣрное образованіе Νεωκρίτος должны скорѣе приписать варварскому произношенію нашего сосуда. Какъ-бы то ни было, во всякомъ случаѣ мы имѣемъ для дополненія нашей надписи только выборъ между этими двумя именами.

Это, конечно, только чистая случайность, что во всѣхъ четырехъ случаяхъ штемпель втиснутъ въ кирпичъ, а не на ручку амфоры. Менѣе случайно то обстоятельство, что также во всѣхъ четырехъ случаяхъ съ этого слова начинается надпись, слово ἀστυνόμου стоитъ въ серединѣ, и въ концѣ второе имя, имя собственное: при имени Νεώκριτος—Νευμήνιου въ одномъ случаѣ съ ошибочно вырѣзанной буквою „ι“ вм. „η“ (слѣдовательно обѣ ручки отпечены не однимъ и тѣмъ-же штемпелемъ), при имени Ἰσοκριτος—Διονυσίου. Къ сожалѣнію и Διονύσιος и Νευμήνιος такъ-же часто встрѣчаются въ качествѣ горшечниковъ, какъ и въ качествѣ астиномовъ. Поэтому трудно сказать, были-ли Ἰσοκριτος и Νεώκριτος горшечники или астиномы. Однако, ceteris paribus, нужно-же сказать, что больше шансовъ говорить въ пользу того, чтобы въ такихъ сомнительныхъ случаяхъ принимать за имя астинома первое имя, чѣмъ второе. Но, для рѣшенія вопроса, какое изъ именъ, Νεώκριτος или Ἰσοκριτος, читать на нашей надписи, и это обстоятельство ничего не даетъ.

Важнѣе была-бы эмблема—вѣнокъ. При Νεώκριτος въ одномъ случаѣ эмблема неясна, въ другомъ это—амфора, при Ἰσοκριτος, по видимому, никакого атрибута нѣтъ. Но предположеніе Беккера, что эмблема различна по именамъ астиномовъ не вѣрное, и на отсутствіи атрибута при ручкѣ съ именемъ Ἰσοκριτος строить гипотезу, что наше имя нужно дополнить въ Ἰσοκριτος, нельзя. Тотъ-же самый вѣнокъ является атрибутомъ на многихъ ручкахъ, которыя стали извѣстными только въ послѣднее время. Изъ старой коллекціи Беккера только одна показываетъ эту эмблему: Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 490 № 3. Потомъ Юргевичъ въ 1879 г. опубликовалъ ручку съ такою эмблемою: Зап. Одесск. Общ. XI, pg. 69 № 22. Между новыми публикаціями она встрѣчается часто: Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 135 № 10, pg. 153 № 8. Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III. 1902, pg. 136 № 18b, pg. 137 № 26, pg. 148 № 91. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 63 № 239, pg. 72 № 291, pg. 80 № 364. На пяти ручкахъ: Зап. Одесск.

Общ. XI, pg. 69 № 22. XVIII, pg. 135 № 10. Изв. арх. ком. вып. III, pg. 136 № 18b, pg. 137 № 26, pg. 148 № 91 вѣнокъ выбранъ какъ атрибутъ вслѣдствіе встрѣчающагося въ этихъ надписяхъ имени Στέφανος. Но въ четырехъ послѣднихъ изъ этихъ пяти ручекъ по постановкѣ словъ, по крайней мѣрѣ, сомнительно, есть-ли Στέφανος астиномъ; скорѣе слѣдуетъ принимать его за горшечника. Затѣмъ на двухъ ручкахъ: Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 490 № 3a. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI, pg. 63 № 239 та-же эмблема дана астиному Эхину. Другое имя на этихъ ручкахъ отсутствуетъ. Такимъ образомъ доказано, что атрибуты не исключительно опредѣляютъ имена астинома, но также часто имена фабрикантовъ.

Что касается до второго имени, то оно чуть-ли не самое обычное на черноморскихъ ручкахъ. По моимъ исчисленіямъ оно встрѣчается почти 100 разъ, точнѣе на 93 штемпеляхъ, и отпечено на ручкахъ амфоръ или кускахъ кирпича. При этомъ я не увѣренъ, достигъ-ли я полноты приведенными мною мѣстами. Это трудно сказать вслѣдствіе разбросанности матеріала въ различныхъ журналахъ, которые не всѣ находятся въ моемъ распоряженіи. Однако, я не считалъ лишнимъ привести эти цитаты, потому что ф. Штернъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 87 могъ сослаться только на сравнительно немногія надписи съ этимъ именемъ. Главная масса опубликована была въ послѣднее лишь время. Изъ этихъ 93 штемпелей:

I. Безъ сомнѣнія даютъ это имя горшечнику 8 ручекъ: Becker. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 492 № 3 (киричь); lhbb. Suppl. X, pg. 219 № 3. (? имя дополнено. Киричь) вѣроятно—Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 125 № 21; ib., pg. 124 № 15; ib., pg. 148 № 75—Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. вып. XI. 1904, pg. 63 № 237; Becker. lhbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 477 № 11—Suppl. X, 219 № 3 (киричь). Имя въ именительномъ падежѣ, къ нему прибавлено отчество Διονυσίου; Becker. lhbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 483 № 39 (киричь. Къ имени Ποσειδώνιος въ именительномъ падежѣ прибавлено отчество Θεωδώρου). Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 86 № 368 (съ отчествомъ τοῦ Νευμήνιου) ib. III, pg. 130 № 45a—№ 45b (съ отчествомъ τοῦ Νευμήνιου).

II. 7 разъ Ποσειδώνιος несомнѣнно астиномъ: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 483 № 39* (кирпичъ. Другое имя сохранилось цѣликомъ въ именительномъ падежѣ). *Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 507 № 42* (кирпичъ. Другое имя стоитъ въ именительномъ падежѣ). *Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 29 № 20. Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. вып. III, pg. 130 № 46. ib. XI, pg. 53 № 194a, pg. 57 № 1936. Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 474 № 11* (съ прибавленіемъ отчества τοῦ Ἡφαιστίου).

III. 4 раза такое имя носитъ отецъ горшечника: Ἡφαιστίας: *Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 140 № 36* (безъ эмблемъ). *Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. XI, pg. 86 № 367* (съ эмблемами). Θεόδωρος: *Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 141 № 38. Νομήνιος(?): Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 54 № 1946.*

IV. 12 разъ это—имя отца астинома: Αἰσχίνου: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 219 № 1. Ἀπολλωνίδου: Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 477 № 5a* (безъ фабриканта). *Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 122 № 5* (съ фабрикантомъ Ἀγάζων). *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 23 № 26* (съ фабрикантомъ Ἀρτέμων). *ib., № 27* (съ фабрикантомъ Καλλισθένης). *Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 123 № 6* (съ фабрикантомъ Φιλήμων; но безъ эмблемы). *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 24 № 28* (съ тѣмъ-же фабрикантомъ, но съ эмблемою). *Ἀπολλωνίου: ф. Штернъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 114 № 22. Ἡρώνιου: Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 40 № 119* (безъ эмблемы, имя фабриканта не дошло). *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 126 № 26* (съ эмблемою трофея и именемъ фабриканта Ἀπολλώνιος). *Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 40 № 120* (съ эмблемою стоящей фигуры лицомъ впрямь и фабрикантомъ Ἀρίστων). *Stephani. C. R. de la com. arch. 1866, pg. 134 № 21—Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 40 № 122* (съ эмблемою трофея, которая на послѣдней ручкѣ отбита, и именемъ фабриканта Φιλήμων).

V. Къ тому-же имени Ἡρώνιος въ качествѣ астинома разъ прибавлено не только имя отца Ἡρώνιος, но и имя дѣда Ποσειδώνιος: *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 40 № 121.*

VI. Одинъ разъ встрѣчается имя Посейдонія на ручкѣ съ словомъ ἀστυνόμου въ серединѣ. Здѣсь оно прибавлено къ второму

имени Νομήνιος: *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 79 № 327.*

VII. Одинъ разъ мы читаемъ на ручкѣ только Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ Νευμηγίου: *Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 30 № 6.*

VIII. 21 разъ имя встрѣчается на первомъ мѣстѣ передъ словомъ ἀστυνόμου или ἀστυνομένου, при чемъ послѣ этого слова слѣдуютъ слѣдующія имена: Γλαυκία: *Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 507 № 46—Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. III, pg. 144 № 66* (на первой ручкѣ неясная эмблема). Δημητρίου: *Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 76—Шкорпилъ. Изв. археол. ком. III, pg. 144 № 67. Ἰκεσίου τοῦ Διονυσίου* (кирпичъ): *ф. Штернъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 116 № 24. Καλλισθένης: Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 148 № 74* (съ одною эмблемою). *Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 144 № 68* (съ двумя эмблемами). *Νευμηγίου: Becker. Mél. gr.-rom. I, pg. 495 № 23. Νευμηγίου τοῦ Λάκωνος: ib. № 22* (кирпичъ безъ эмблемы). *ib. № 21—Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 508 № 47* (съ эмблемою, второй экземпляръ штемпеля на кирпичѣ). *Νευμηγίου τοῦ Διονυσίου: Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 144 № 70. Νικοστράτου τοῦ Θεωπόπου: Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 508 № 48* (кирпичъ)—*ф. Штернъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 87 № 6—Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 144 № 69. Συρμάχου: Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 145 № 72* (съ именемъ отца Αἰσχίνου). *Τεῦθρα: Becker. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 225 № 9.* (Издатель прочелъ на ручкѣ Αἰσχρίου и поправилъ это въ Αἰσχρίου. Но это имя не встрѣчается на этихъ ручкахъ; легко допустимо, что Беккеръ ошибся въ разборѣ буквъ и на ручкѣ вырѣзано не Αἰσχρίου а Αἰσχίνου, тогда этотъ штемпель тождественъ съ оттиснутымъ на ручкѣ *Юргевича. Зап. Од. Общ. XXI. Проток., pg. 63.* Имя отца Αἰσχίνου прибавлено къ имени Ποσειδώνιος. Эмблема отсутствуетъ). *Юргевичъ. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 79* (съ именемъ отца Αἰσχίνου и одною эмблемою). *Юргевичъ. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 78* (съ именемъ отца Αἰσχίνου и двумя эмблемами. Въ имени Ποσειδωνίου рѣзчикъ по ошибкѣ вмѣсто „ω“ въ штемпелѣ вырѣзалъ „ο“).

Шкорпилъ. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 145 № 73 (съ именемъ отца Αἰσχίνου и тѣмъ-же самими двумя эмблемами, но имя Ποσειδωνίου вѣрно оттиснуто). Τεῦθρα τοῦ Θυροχάρου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 144 № 71 (безъ эмблемы). *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Одесек. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 77 (съ эмблемою). Φιλοκράτους: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 35 № 16 (съ неясною эмблемою). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 80 № 330 (Имя дополнено. 2 эмблемы). При двухъ ручкахъ второе имя не сохранилось: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 495 № 24 и *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 80 (здѣсь еще прибавлено отчество Αἰσχίνου).

IX. 38 разъ имя читается на послѣднемъ мѣстѣ послѣ слова ἀστυνόμου или ἀστυνομόντος, а на первомъ мѣстѣ встрѣчаются слѣдующія имена: Αἰσχίνου: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 494 № 1 (съ перевернутыми буквами). *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 133 № 2—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 64 № 243 (несмотря на различіе эмблемъ: въ первомъ случаѣ—пѣтухъ, во второмъ голубь, я рѣшаюсь отождествить оба штемпеля, предполагая, что *Шкорпилъ* ошибся при опредѣленіи эмблемы на второй ручкѣ. Дѣло въ томъ, что пѣтухъ имѣется на нѣкоторыхъ ручкахъ черноморскаго побережья: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 512 № 60 (кирпичъ). ib. X, pg. 31 № 4 и *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 133 № 2; голубь-же, на сколько мнѣ извѣстно, нигдѣ не встрѣчается). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 64 № 244 (съ перевернутыми буквами и съ эмблемою). Ἀπολλοδώρου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 66 № 257. Ἀριστοκλέους: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 496 № 5 (кирпичъ, безъ эмблемы). *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 31 № 2 (съ одною эмблемою). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 134 № 9 (съ двумя эмблемами). Ἀριστοφάνους: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 67 № 260a (съ эмблемами: цвѣтокъ и листъ). ib. № 260b (съ эмблемами: львиная голова и палица Геракла). Ἀρτεμιδώρου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 135 № 11a (безъ эмблемы). ib. № 11b (съ эмблемою). Βέρου τοῦ Ζεῦξος: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. II, pg. 212 № 14—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 26 № 44. Ἐπιέπου: ib., pg. 70 № 278. Εὐχαρίστου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 137 № 24. Ἡρώνδου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх.

ком. XI, pg. 70 № 283 (безъ эмблемы). *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 33 № 8 (эмблема—птица). ib. № 9 (эмблема—гроздь). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 138 № 29 (эмблема—гранатовый цвѣтъ). Ἡφαιστίου: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 494 № 13. Θεαρίωνος: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 71 № 284. Ἰστιάτος: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 493 № 11—ib. № 12—Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 502 № 29—*Видеманнъ*. Журн. Мин. Нар. Просв. 1901. № 5. Отд. кл. фил., pg. 60. (По аналогіи двухъ послѣднихъ ручекъ, гдѣ первое имя читается цѣликомъ, я считаю себя вправѣ на двухъ ручкахъ Беккера пополнить сохранившіяся буквы αίου не въ Ἐστιάτου, какъ это сдѣлалъ Беккеръ, но въ Ἰστιάτου. Тогда получается на четырехъ ручкахъ одинъ и тотъ-же штемпель. Распредѣленіе буквъ и эмблема вполне совпадаютъ.) Μνήσιος: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. II, pg. 20 № 23—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 78 № 318. Μονίμου: ib. № 319. Νίκωνος: *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 147 № 69 (кирпичъ). Πατάκτιος: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 495 № 20—Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 483 № 38 (на второмъ экземплярѣ неясная эмблема). Πολυχάρμου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 80 № 328. Πρωταγόρου: ib., pg. 81 № 337. Πρωτοφάνους: *Stephani*. C. R. de la comm. arch. 1866, pg. 134 № 25 (безъ эмблемы). *Юргевичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 150 № 81 (эмблема—бычачій черепъ). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 82 № 341 (эмблема—герма). Πυδοκλέους: *Becker*. Mél. gréco-rom. I, pg. 495 № 26. Φημίου: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 83 № 350. Χαβρίου: ib., pg. 86 № 363. Χαριξενίδου: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. V, pg. 511 № 57—*Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. X, pg. 36 № 20.....ος: *Becker*. Ihbb. Suppl. IV, pg. 476 № 6. Первое имя не уцѣлѣло на слѣдующихъ штемпеляхъ: *Stephani*. Mél. gréco-rom. II, pg. 20 № 22. (Посейдоній названъ съ именемъ отца τοῦ Νευμηνίου). ib. № 24 (съ одною эмблемою). *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 146 № 89a (съ перевернутыми буквами). ib. № 89b (съ двумя эмблемами).

Если взять въ расчетъ только тѣ случаи, гдѣ дѣло не подлежитъ никакому сомнѣнію, т. е. группы I—V, то Посей-

доній является въ средѣ фабрикантовъ 11 разъ, въ средѣ астиномовъ—20 разъ. Этому надежному опредѣленію въ 31 случаѣ противостоятъ 62 сомнительныхъ случая. Нѣкоторые изъ нихъ можно съ большей или меньшей вѣроятностью еще устранить, относя Посейдонія къ разряду фабрикантовъ или астиномовъ, напр. въ группѣ VI Посейдоній—скорѣе отецъ фабриканта по аналогіи съ Νευμήνιος Ποσειδωνίου(?) (*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 54 № 194b) въ III группѣ и κεραμέως Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ Νευμηνίου (*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 130 № 45a—№ 45b)—въ I группѣ. Въ такомъ случаѣ въ IX группѣ тотъ Посейдоній, имя котораго стоитъ рядомъ съ Πολύχαρμος (*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 80 № 328), тоже скорѣе фабрикантъ, такъ какъ на ручкѣ VI группы его родственникъ Νευμήνιος скрѣпляетъ съ тѣмъ-же Πολύχαρμος. Подобнымъ образомъ устраняется группа VII и причисляется къ группѣ ремесленниковъ, не столько влѣдствіе отсутствія слова ἀστυνομος, сколько по аналогіи съ κεραμέως Ποσειδωνίου τοῦ Νευμηνίου въ I группѣ (*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 86 № 368). Такъ какъ въ I группѣ горшечникъ Посейдоній скрѣпляетъ съ астиномами Ἀριστοκλῆς (*Becker*. *Mél. gréco-rom.* I, pg. 492 № 3) и Ἀπολλόδωρος (*Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 148 № 75—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 63 № 237), то изъ IX группы вычеркиваются: *Becker*. *Ihbb. Suppl.* V, pg. 496 № 6. *ib.* X, pg. 31 № 2. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 134 № 9 и *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 66 № 259.

Но, насколько нужно быть осторожнымъ въ подобныхъ опредѣленіяхъ, покажутъ нѣкоторые примѣры. Посейдоній—отецъ астинома Αἰσχίνου на ручкѣ *Becker*'а. *Ihbb. Suppl.* X, pg. 219 № 1. Можно-бы было думать, что въ VIII группѣ Посейдоній, сынъ Эехина,—непремѣнно астиномъ: *Becker*. *Ihbb. Suppl.* X, pg. 225 № 9—*Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XXI. Прот., pg. 63. *Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 79. *ib.* № 78. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 145 № 73. *Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 149 № 80. Но въ IX группѣ тотъ-же Эехинъ и тотъ-же Посейдоній являются попеременно то въ званіи фабриканта, то—астинوما:

Becker. *Ihbb. Suppl.* V, pg. 494 № 1. *Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 133 № 2—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 64 № 243. *ib.* 24 № 4. Въ IV группѣ разъ встрѣчается Посейдоній, отецъ астинома Ἀπολλωνίου: *ф. Штернъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 114 № 22. Но тамъ-же имя Ἀπολλώνιος читается какъ имя фабриканта: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. археол. ком. III, pg. 136. Посейдоній, отецъ горшечника Ἡραίστιος, читается на ручкахъ: *Юрговичъ*. Зап. Од. Общ. XVIII, pg. 140 № 36. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 86. № 367. Но у *Becker*'а. *Mél. gréco-rom.* I, pg. 494 № 13 одинъ изъ нихъ—горшечникъ, другой—астиномъ. Наоборотъ Посейдоній состоитъ въ родственныхъ связяхъ съ астиномомъ Ἡρόνυμος: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 40 № 119. *ib.* III, pg. 126 № 26. *ib.* XI, pg. 40 № 120. *Stephani*. *C. R. de la comm. arch.* 1866, pg. 134 № 21—*Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. IX, pg. 40 № 122. *ib.* № 121. А на ручкахъ: *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. XI, pg. 70 № 285. *Becker*. *Ihbb. Suppl.* X, pg. 33 № 8. *ib.* № 9. *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 138 № 29 званія астинома и фабриканта распределены между тѣми-же лицами Ἡρόνυμος и Ποσειδώνιος. Νευμήνιος и Νουμήνιος, какъ мы выше видѣли, были имена отца фабриканта Ποσειδώνιος. Но въ другихъ мѣстахъ отношенія между Νευμήνιος—Νουμήνιος и Ποσειδώνιος уже иные *Becker*. *Mél. gréco-rom.* I, pg. 495 № 23 (Ποσειδωνίου ἀστυν. Νευμηνίου) и *Шкорпилъ*. Изв. арх. ком. III, pg. 144 № 70 (Ποσειδωνίου ἀστυν. Νουμηνίου τοῦ Διονυσίου). Даже одно и то-же имя Ποσειδώνιος на одной и той-же ручкѣ встрѣчается, то какъ имя астинома, то—фабриканта: *Becker*. *Ihbb. Suppl.* IV, pg. 483 № 39.

При такомъ положеніи дѣла *ф. Штернъ* (Зап. Од. Общ. XXII. Проток., pg. 88) совершенно справедливо отказывается отъ опредѣленнаго рѣшенія вопроса. И врядъ-ли вообще когда-нибудь удастся дать точный отвѣтъ. Этому мѣшаетъ: во первыхъ порядокъ словъ въ большинствѣ надписей, въ которыхъ отношенія между собственными именами и словомъ ἀστυνομος являются крайне загадочными, во вторыхъ пестрая номенклатура, которая, очевидно, распространена была въ южно-русскихъ греческихъ колоніяхъ.

Такая же пестрота замѣчается и при выборѣ разныхъ эмблемъ. Изъ нихъ, очевидно, большая часть выбрана была по инициативѣ частныхъ лицъ, и только меньшая часть представляетъ собою официальный гербъ. Таковы, очевидно, тѣ эмблемы, которыя особенно часто имѣются на нашихъ ручкахъ. На такомъ основаніи можно-бы было считать за государственные гербы: колось, гроздь, двуручный сосудъ, орель на дельфинѣ и под. Но и эту группу можно, мнѣ кажется, сильно сократить, если мы обратимъ вниманіе на тѣ эмблемы, которыя встрѣчаются въ соединеніи съ другими. Тогда окажется, что изъ всѣхъ этихъ эмблемъ только одна не соединяется ни съ какою другою, это—орель на дельфинѣ. Нельзя приписать чистой случайности того обстоятельства, что этотъ атрибутъ, хотя онъ встрѣчается всего 64 раза на штемпеляхъ, никогда не соединяется съ другими, между тѣмъ какъ колось, гроздь, двуручный сосудъ и др. являются во всевозможныхъ комбинаціяхъ, между собою и съ другими эмблемами. Если я не ошибаюсь, то въ орлѣ на дельфинѣ слѣдуетъ видѣть единственный государственный гербъ, а всѣ остальные—частнаго происхожденія. А разъ это такъ, то, быть можетъ, выигрываетъ многое гипотеза ученаго Беккера, который считалъ Ольвію родиною всѣхъ ручекъ со словомъ *ἀστυνορος*.

Е) Кусокъ краснолаковой чашки.

№ 15. (ср. табл.)

Чашка сработана изъ желтой глины, покрытой съ обѣихъ сторонъ краской. На лицевой сторонѣ имѣются рельефныя изображенія, состоящія изъ разныхъ вѣтвей, стеблей и другихъ орнаментовъ. Выпуклыя формы этихъ орнаментовъ отчасти стерты, такъ что тамъ и сямъ проглядываетъ настоящий цвѣтъ глины. Стѣнки сосуда—очень тонкія и матеріаль хорошаго качества. Подобные нашему черепку обломки съ подобными орнаментами

воспроизведены у *Dragendorff*'а. Terra sigillata. Bonn. 1895 на табл. VI. По вопросу о чашкахъ, изготовленныхъ изъ т. н. terra sigillata, и ихъ распространеніи въ Россіи, особенно по вопросу о происхожденіи этого своеобразнаго рода древней керамики кромѣ только что приведенной работы Драгендорфа слѣдуетъ еще указать на возраженія и поправки *ф. Штерна*. Зап. Одесск. Общ. XXII. 1900, pg. 16 сл.



Produce

MELVIN M. PAYNE, PRESIDENT

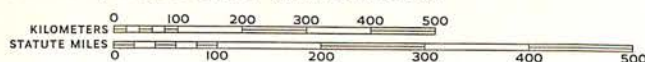
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WILLIAM T. PEELE, CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER

DAVID W. COOK, ASSOCIATE CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER

WASHINGTON: FEBRUARY 1976

SCALE 1:12,000,000 OR 189 MILES TO THE INCH



Design by John F. Dorr

Map Compilation by Donald A. Jaeger

Paintings by Sherry Wolf and Tibor G. Toth

Research by Susan Day Fuller

Principal Consultant: Prof. Edward Allworth, Columbia University

Picture sources from Novosti Press Agency and

Tass, Moscow; Sovphoto, New York; and

National Geographic staff.



Sprawling across eleven time zones and comprising a sixth of earth's land surface, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics embraces more than a hundred ethnic strains. This National Geographic map illustrates 24 of these peoples. Most were chosen on the basis of their population and territorial importance, others to highlight the tremendous cultural diversity of the Soviet Union. In the 1970 census, 22 ethnic groups claimed more than a million members, while a few, such as the Aleuts of the far northeast, counted fewer than 500. More than 70 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s inhabitants are Slavs—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians. Their birthrate has leveled off; that of Asian peoples has soared.

The map colors, keyed to specific language groups (lower right), show the concentrations as well as the intermingling of all the Soviet peoples. Figures in native costumes further



RUSSIAN

With the indomitability characteristic of the Slavic peoples, the Russians fought off invaders through the centuries and built their state into one of the world's greatest empires. Under the czars, they ranged from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific, their culture enriched by the Eastern Orthodox faith and Western intellectual ideas. Their character was indelibly engraved by artists such as Tolstoy, Pushkin, and Tchaikovsky. With the Soviet system and the growth of an industrialized society, religious influence has waned. *Russians, who make up just over half the Soviet Union's population, today can be found throughout the nation — bureaucrats, agriculturalists, factory workers, educators, technicians.*



PEOPLES OF THE SOVIET UNION

Produced by the Cartographic Division
National Geographic Society

MELVIN M. PAYNE, PRESIDENT

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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KILOMETERS 0 100 200 300 400 500
STATUTE MILES 0 100 200 300 400 500

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THE HERITAGE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLES

Sprawling across eleven time zones and comprising a sixth of earth's land surface, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics embraces more than a hundred ethnic strains. This National Geographic map illustrates 24 of these peoples. Most were chosen on the basis of their population and territorial importance, others to highlight the tremendous cultural diversity of the Soviet Union. In the 1970 census, 22 ethnic groups claimed more than a million members, while a few, such as the Aleuts of the far northeast, counted fewer than 500. More than 70 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s inhabitants are Slavs—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians. Their birthrate has leveled off; that of Asian peoples has soared.

The map colors, keyed to specific language groups (lower right), show the concentrations as well as the intermingling of all the Soviet peoples. Figures in native costumes further illustrate the variety of cultures. Though traditional dress has largely yielded to contemporary attire (above) in the western republics and in larger cities, such dress still appears in isolated regions and on festive occasions.

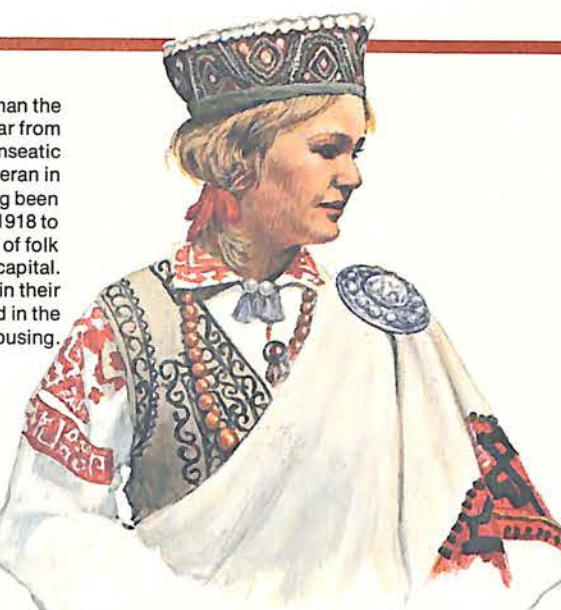
To speak of the Soviet peoples is to speak of a history of conquest, suffering, and revolution. The Soviet Union's extraordinary mosaic of peoples and cultures began to take shape in the 15th century, as Moscow grew from a log-hut village beside a slow-moving river into the seat of a dynamic and expanding Russian state. To the east lay its first new territory—the Upper Volga's fertile farmlands, with Finnic and Turkic inhabitants, and the wooded arctic wilderness beyond. As the 16th century waned, fur traders and cossacks extended the hand of the czars into the vast stretches of Siberia, home to scattered tribes of nomads and hunters. During the 17th and 18th centuries Russia's rulers turned west to the plains of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic. In the 19th century the peoples of the Caucasus were brought into the empire, and the Moslem domains of Central Asia were penetrated.

Czarist Russia collapsed during World War I, leaving a bewildering patchwork of peoples to the new leaders in the Kremlin. In 1917 the Bolsheviks set up a Communist state in Russia; five years later the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was established, with the inclusion of the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and Transcaucasians. Some of the nations that had gained independence with the fall of the



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LATVIAN

Sailors from this Baltic republic help man the Soviet Union's deep-sea fishing fleet far from Latvia's forested plains. Members of the Hanseatic trade league in the 12th century, mainly Lutheran in religious background, Latvians have long been oriented to the West. Independent from 1918 to 1940, they celebrate their nation's wealth of folk music in summer festivals at Riga, the capital. Skilled workers, Latvians take great pride in their electronics and metal industries—and in the quality of their health care and housing.

LITHUANIAN

Sword-swinging Lithuanians swept from the north across Eastern Europe in the 13th and 14th centuries and established a feudal kingdom from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Once politically and culturally linked to Poland, the Lithuanians were subjects of the Russian czar by 1795. They reestablished an independent state from 1918 to 1940, when they came under Soviet domination. Staunchly Roman Catholic, Lithuanians remain a largely agricultural people, though the republic has also developed flourishing industries. Since Roman times, Lithuania's shores have been known for their fruit and their precious amber.



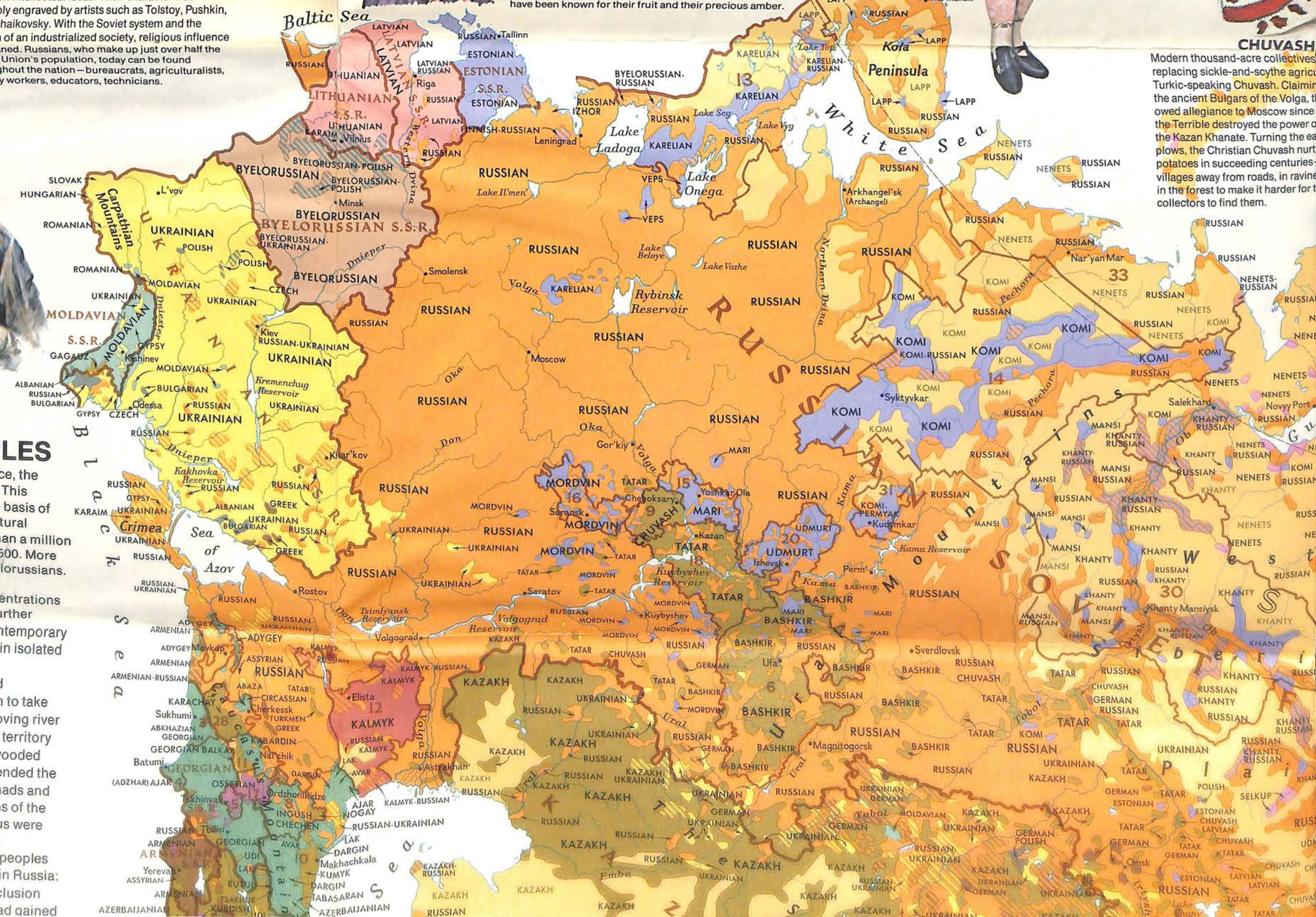
ESTONIAN

With nightclubs, jazz festivals, and Finnish TV broadcasts, Estonians enjoy a life-style history oriented to the West. Vacationing Muscovites attracted to the beaches of the Baltic coast and modish goods available in the shops; they call the region the "Soviet West." Finnic in language, Lutheran in religious background, the Estonians have the highest standard of living in the U.S.S.R. an economy boosted by a highly computerized industry. Their folk-music tradition is highlighted by choruses of 30,000 at festivals in Tallinn, the capital. After 700 years of foreign domination, Estonians established an independent republic in the interlude between the two world wars.



CHUVASH

Modern thousand-acre collectives are replacing sickle-and-scythe agriculture. Claiming the ancient Bulgars of the Volga, the Chuvash owed allegiance to Moscow since the Tatars destroyed the power of the Kazan Khanate. Turning the earthenware plows, the Christian Chuvash nurture potatoes in succeeding centuries—villages away from roads, in ravine in the forest to make it harder for the collectors to find them.



ESTONIAN

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TATAR

Bursting out of Central Asia, the fabled Mongol
Horde galloped across Russia in the 13th century
and held the land in thrall for 250 years. Today the
Tatars, Islamic descendants of the horde and the
tribes it conquered, form the second largest bloc
(after the Uzbeks) of non-Slavic peoples in the
Soviet Union. Recently Tatar writers have aroused
new interest in their rich heritage. The Kazan Tatars
are centered in the oil-rich Tatar Republic; Tatars
from the Crimea are found in Central Asia,
where they were exiled in 1944, accused by Stalin
of having collaborated with the Nazis; the Soviet
Government officially exonerated the group in 1967.



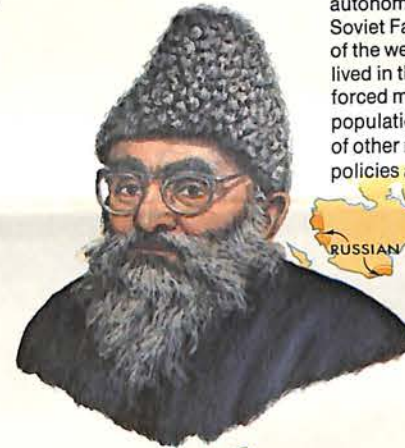
EVENK

Foiled by the sound of the Evenk huntsman's
birchbark horn, wild stags bound through the
northern forest expecting to find a mate—and
instead end up over the dinner fire. Hunters,
reindeer herders, and cattle and horse breeders,
the semi-nomadic Evenks receive tutelage in
modern events from instructors in traveling "Red
Tents" that carry the word of Moscow to their camps.
Widely dispersed throughout Siberia, many Evenks
have settled in permanent communities, tend
plots of grain and vegetables, and farm pelt-
bearing animals. Modern medicine has made great
strides in overcoming endemic diseases such
as tuberculosis, trachoma, and smallpox.



JEW

Highly educated and professionally advanced,
today's Soviet Jews make a significant contribution
to the nation's arts and sciences. Although an
autonomous region was set aside for them in the
Soviet Far East, nearly all Jews reside in the cities
of the western U.S.S.R. Once, half the world's Jews
lived in the czarist empire, but wars, pogroms, and
forced movements have sharply reduced the
population. Today some Soviet Jews, like members
of other minorities, seek more liberal emigration
policies and greater rights within the U.S.S.R.



ETHNO-ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

On this map of the Soviet Union, 53 administrative units are bordered
in brown. Most have their own national identity. Fifteen major units,
including the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (Russian
S.F.S.R.) and other Soviet Socialist Republics (S.S.R.), are named in
brown. Administrative subdivisions—Autonomous Soviet Socialist
Republics (A.S.S.R.), Autonomous Oblasts (A.O.), and Nationality
Okrugs (N.O.)—are numbered in brown, following the list below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ARMENIAN S.S.R. | 17 Severo Ossetian A.S.S.R. |
| AZERBAIJAN S.S.R. | 18 Tatar A.S.S.R. |
| 1 Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. | 19 Tuva A.S.S.R. |
| 2 Nagorno Karabakh A.O. | 20 Udmurt A.S.S.R. |
| BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R. | 21 Yakut A.S.S.R. |
| ESTONIAN S.S.R. | 22 Adygey A.O. |
| GEORGIAN S.S.R. | 23 Aga Buryat N.O. |
| 3 Abkhaz A.S.S.R. | 24 Chukchi N.O. |
| 4 Adzhar (Ajar) A.S.S.R. | 25 Evenk N.O. |
| 5 Yugo Ossetian A.O. | 26 Evrey (Jewish) A.O. |
| KAZAKH S.S.R. | 27 Gorno Altay A.O. |
| KIRGIZ S.S.R. | 28 Karachay-Cherkess A.O. |
| LATVIAN S.S.R. | 29 Khakass A.O. |
| LITHUANIAN S.S.R. | 30 Khanty-Mansi N.O. |
| MOLDAVIAN S.S.R. | 31 Komi-Permyak N.O. |
| RUSSIAN S.F.S.R. | 32 Koryak N.O. |
| 6 Bashkir A.S.S.R. | 33 Nenets N.O. |
| 7 Buryat A.S.S.R. | 34 Taymyr (Dolgan-Nenets) N.O. |
| 8 Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R. | 35 Ust' Orda Buryat N.O. |
| 9 Chuvash A.S.S.R. | 36 Yamal Nenets N.O. |
| 10 Dagestan A.S.S.R. | TADZHIK (TAJIK) S.S.R. |
| 11 Kabardin-Balkar A.S.S.R. | 37 Gorno Badkhschan A.O. |
| 12 Kalmyk A.S.S.R. | TURKMEN S.S.R. |
| 13 Karelian A.S.S.R. | UKRAINIAN S.S.R. |
| 14 Komi A.S.S.R. | UZBEK S.S.R. |
| 15 Mari A.S.S.R. | 38 Karakalpak A.S.S.R. |
| 16 Mordovian A.S.S.R. | |

Arctic Ocean

Franz Josef Land

MORDVIN

Scattered across the plains and forests that border
the Upper Volga, Mordvins have recently developed
their own distinctive literature, despite the use of
two dissimilar regional dialects. Mordvins are
famed as master beekeepers. Largely a farming
people, with grains and vegetables their main
crops, they now also work in factories
manufacturing electrical components.



CHUVASH

Modern thousand-acre collectives are fast
replacing sickle-and-scythe agriculture among the
Turkic-speaking Chuvash. Claiming descent from
the ancient Bulgars of the Volga, the Chuvash have
owed allegiance to Moscow since 1552, when Ivan
the Terrible destroyed the power of the Tatars in
the Kazan Khanate. Turning the earth with wooden
plows, the Christian Chuvash nurtured rye and
potatoes in succeeding centuries—and built their
villages away from roads, in ravines, or deep
in the forest to make it harder for the czar's tax
collectors to find them.



CHUKCHI

"The moon is putting on his furs,"
Chukchi tribesmen murmur as they
watch the moon haze over in the
bitter Siberian night. Numbering a
mere 13,000, they are dispersed
among shoreline villages and the
tundra. On their reindeer farms
Chukchis tend 10,000 to 20,000
head. Chukchi herdsmen count
their antlered charges in groups
of 20—the total of a man's
fingers and toes. Their word
for "man" also means twenty.

Pacific Ocean

YAKUT

Surviving for uncounted generations
on the milk of their horses and cattle
and on fish from fast-moving streams,
Siberian Yakuts have recently begun
sowing wheat that is highly resistant to
cold. In their ice-age domain, rivers
form the main channels of travel.
The Yakuts pursue a traditional love
of learning. Graduates from their own
university and scientific research
institutes hold key administrative and
educational positions in the region.



BURYAT

Buddhists in the east, shamanists in the
west, the Buryats once spent their lives
in hunting and cattle herding. Now with
changes wrought by collective farming
and industry, few remember how to
distill the vodka-like *tarasun* once drunk

THE HERITAGE OF THE SOVIET PEOPLES

Sprawling across eleven time zones and comprising a sixth of earth's land surface, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics embraces more than a hundred ethnic strains. This National Geographic map illustrates 24 of these peoples. Most were chosen on the basis of their population and territorial importance, others to highlight the tremendous cultural diversity of the Soviet Union. In the 1970 census, 22 ethnic groups claimed more than a million members, while a few, such as the Aleuts of the far northeast, counted fewer than 500. More than 70 percent of the U.S.S.R.'s inhabitants are Slavs—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians. Their birthrate has leveled off; that of Asian peoples has soared.

The map colors, keyed to specific language groups (lower right), show the concentrations as well as the intermingling of all the Soviet peoples. Figures in native costumes further illustrate the variety of cultures. Though traditional dress has largely yielded to contemporary attire (above) in the western republics and in larger cities, such dress still appears in isolated regions and on festive occasions.

To speak of the Soviet peoples is to speak of a history of conquest, suffering, and revolution. The Soviet Union's extraordinary mosaic of peoples and cultures began to take shape in the 15th century, as Moscow grew from a log-hut village beside a slow-moving river into the seat of a dynamic and expanding Russian state. To the east lay its first new territory—the Upper Volga's fertile farmlands, with Finnic and Turkic inhabitants, and the wooded arctic wilderness beyond. As the 16th century waned, fur traders and cossacks extended the hand of the czars into the vast stretches of Siberia, home to scattered tribes of nomads and hunters. During the 17th and 18th centuries Russia's rulers turned west to the plains of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic. In the 19th century the peoples of the Caucasus were brought into the empire, and the Moslem domains of Central Asia were penetrated.

Czarist Russia collapsed during World War I, leaving a bewildering patchwork of peoples to the new leaders in the Kremlin. In 1917 the Bolsheviks set up a Communist state in Russia; five years later the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was established, with the inclusion of the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and Transcaucasians. Some of the nations that had gained independence with the fall of the czar—most notably Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were declared Soviet republics early in World War II.

Enormous changes have overtaken the population in the past generation. Some groups express a heightened interest in their cultural heritage; others, often smaller groups of peoples, find themselves adopting the language and adapting to the traditions of their neighbors. Throughout the Soviet Union a homogenization of society is taking place. Movement of workers from villages to cities, farms to factories, has created an urban majority—60 percent. Soviet citizens from Leningrad to Verkhoyansk listen to Moscow radio and TV broadcasts beamed via satellites launched from the plains of Central Asia.

And yet, as Tolstoy wrote in an epilogue to *War and Peace*, "The subject of history is the life of peoples and of humanity. To catch and pin down in words—that is, to describe directly the life, not only of humanity, but even of a single people, appears to be impossible."

MOLDAVIAN

Their wines bearing the heavy sweetness born of rich soil and golden days, their grains a fullness nurtured by constant care and a long growing season, the Moldavians cling to a slice of black earth wedged between the Ukraine and Romania. Tracing their ancestry and their tongue to Roman settlers in the first century A.D., they have close cultural ties to Romania. Inhabitants of the Soviet Union's most rural yet most densely populated republic, Moldavians now bolster a farm economy with fast-developing light industry.



UKRAINIAN

Second only to the Russians as the Soviet Union's largest ethnic group, the hard-working Ukrainians proudly maintain their colorful folk culture and their distinctive literary tradition. Kiev, seat of a powerful medieval state called Rus, today is the U.S.S.R.'s third largest metropolis, after Moscow and Leningrad. Long-term ties with Poland and a cossack heritage contribute to the Ukrainian identity. In the 19th century the impassioned writings of such Ukrainian poet heroes as Taras Shevchenko fostered a nationalistic ferment and self-awareness that continue today. Ukrainians suffered heavy losses in World War II. Today they harvest grain and vegetables from collective farms and man factories that process millions of tons of iron and steel.



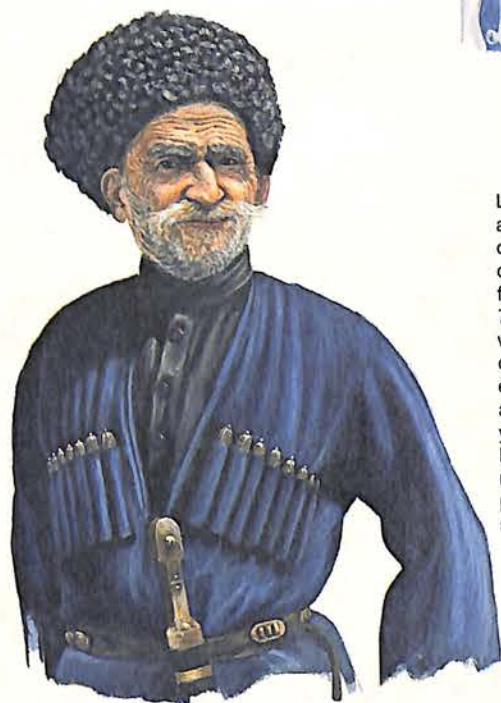
BYELORUSSIAN

Their land the gateway, or the obstacle, to Moscow in World War II, Byelorussians suffered the full force of Nazi invasion—one of every four people in the republic perished. It took more than thirty years to regain the prewar population level. The word *byelo* connotes either white or free, and the "White Russians" have various explanations for their name: their once predominantly white clothing, their fair coloration, their freedom from foreign domination. In a developing industrial economy, Byelorussians now manufacture such goods as tractors and motorcycles.



GEORGIAN

Lovers of wine, spicy food, and song, Georgians are known throughout the Soviet Union for their openhanded hospitality. Among the best educated of the Soviet peoples, they have long been noted for intellectual curiosity and literary tradition. *The Knight in the Panther Skin*, a romantic epic written by poet Shota Rustaveli in the 12th century, is still greatly loved by Georgians and esteemed around the world. Famed for longevity, at least one in every 2,500 Georgians is a hundred years old or more. Although industrial workers have greatly increased in the past fifty years, mainly in manganese mining and food processing, about a third of all Georgians are still employed in agriculture.



ARMENIAN

Respected as artisans, scientists, and energetic merchants, Armenians form a highly concentrated population in the rocky valleys of Transcaucasia. Adherents to the independent Armenian Church—a distinctive form of Orthodox Christianity—they receive guidance from the Catholicos, head of the church. The character of the Armenians is both strengthened and saddened by a dark and bloody history of wars, occupations, massacres, and deportations. Their traditional homeland was centered in northern Turkey, but Armenian culture today thrives chiefly in Soviet Armenia. Since World War II, the republic has welcomed more than 200,000 Armenians from communities abroad, including the United States.



AZERBAIJANI

Tuning coveted radios to local d... Azerbaijanians in Turkish-style... to the haunting tones of Middle... Though still influenced by Persi... the family-oriented, Turkic-spe... learn new ways through univers... previously restricted by Moslem... growing role in their nation's e... Azerbaijanians farm cotton; oth... extensive oil and gas fields. Th... institutes and academies have... qualified petroleum scientists





When the moon hazy over in the bitter Siberian night. Numbering a mere 13,000, they are dispersed among shoreline villages and the tundra. On their reindeer farms Chukchis tend 10,000 to 20,000 head. Chukchi herdsman count their antlered charges in groups of 20—the total of a man's fingers and toes. Their word for "man" also means twenty.



BURYAT
Buddhists in the east, shamanists in the west, the Buryats once spent their lives in hunting and cattle herding. Now with changes wrought by collective farming and industry, few remember how to distill the vodka-like *tarasun* once drunk with so much ceremony in mountain encampments. But one thing remains unchanged—the love of learning bequeathed by the lamas. Buryats have achieved a high level of education that helps equip many for work in regional industries such as aircraft manufacture.

YAKUT
Surviving for uncounted generations on the milk of their horses and cattle and on fish from fast-moving streams, Siberian Yakuts have recently begun sowing wheat that is highly resistant to cold. In their ice-age domain, rivers form the main channels of travel. The Yakuts pursue a traditional love of learning. Graduates from their own university and scientific research institutes hold key administrative and educational positions in the region.



TUVAN
Ringed by winter snowfields, the Tuvans were journeying cross-country on fur-wrapped skis centuries before ski lifts and resort villages. The fur lay flat when propelled forward, then gripped and held to keep the skis from sliding backward. The Turkic-speaking Tuvans were introduced early to the advantages of education through the teaching of Buddhist missionaries. Their homeland long formed a province of China. Traditionally pastoral nomads, many Tuvans have settled and now raise stock on improved pastureland. Others in remote regions receive guaranteed prices for the pelts and meat they sell.

TURKMEN
Crouched by fires that warded off the chill of desert nights, Turkmen storytellers of old told a favorite legend: When God created the world and distributed land, the nomadic Turkmen were the first to receive a vast territory full of sun. But when He distributed water, they were the last. What God withheld, the Turkmen supplied for themselves, collecting snowmelt in a web of irrigation canals. Millions of acres of the Kara Kum desert will soon be watered by a new 900-mile canal. The Turkmen, noted for their frontierlike spirit, now raise large quantities of cotton and breed the sheep that produce "Persian lamb."



AZERBAIJANIAN
Tuning coveted radios to local disc jockeys, Azerbaijanians in Turkish-style coffeehouses listen to the haunting tones of Middle Eastern music. Though still influenced by Persian culture, the family-oriented, Turkic-speaking Azerbaijanians learn new ways through universal education; women, previously restricted by Moslem custom, play a growing role in their nation's economy. Many Azerbaijanians farm cotton; others work in the extensive oil and gas fields. The republic's institutes and academies have trained highly qualified petroleum scientists and technicians.



TAJIK
With improved methods of cotton cultivation, the development of a textile industry, and increased opportunities for learning, Soviet Tajiks today present a striking example of modernity to kinsmen in neighboring Afghanistan. Largest Iranian-speaking group in the U.S.S.R. and perhaps the most conservative of all Central Asian peoples, the Moslem Tajiks hold fast to many traditional ways.



UZBEK
From the vast cotton collectives of Uzbekistan, Turkic-speaking farmers reap the "white gold" that dominates the economy of their Central Asian republic. Improved health care and the Uzbek's love of large families swelled this Islamic people's strength by nearly 50 percent between 1959 and 1970; today they are the third largest ethnic group in the Soviet Union. The fabled cities of Samarkand and Tashkent now provide a base for a strong new Central Asian intelligentsia.



KIRGIZ
From the base of the snow-cruised Tien Shan, turbaned Kirgiz falconers on horseback release their birds to search for prey in the blue skies above small farms and pastures. The mountains long isolated the patriarchal Kirgiz, reinforcing the antique purity of their Turkic tongue. Their literature before this century was oral, with wandering bards singing tales of past glory to assembled herdsman; the epic *Manas*, unwritten until the 1920's, contains more than 200,000 lines. Kirgiz shepherders now enhance traditional pastoralism with modern veterinary care and improved grazing techniques.

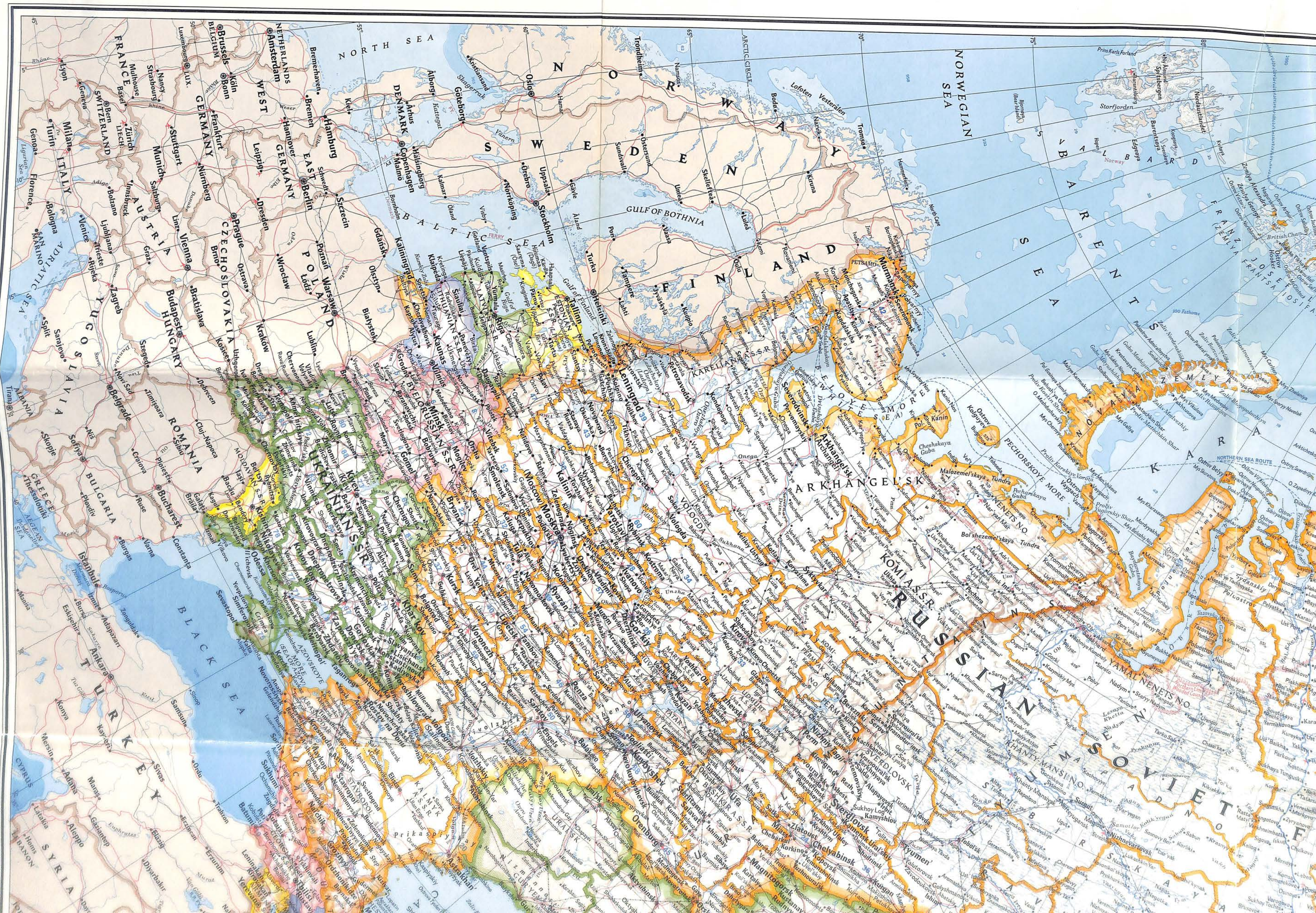


KAZAKH
Moslem in religious heritage, the Turkic-speaking Kazakhs have for centuries been admired as skilled horsemen. Recent, intensive development of the region's "virgin lands" has brought an influx of Slavic farmers. The Kazakhs, who now number only about 35 percent of their republic's population, find their age-old traditions colored by their contact with ideas from the West: A visitor may hear a Mozart rondo played on a *dombra*, a lutelike Eastern instrument. Some of the semi-nomadic people still live in yurts, circular tents of felt.

A KEY TO ETHNO-LINGUISTIC GROUPS			
ALTAIC		Slavic	
Mongolian		Byelorussian	
Buryat, Kalmyk		Russian	
Tungus-Manchu		Ukrainian	
Even, Evenk, Nanay, Negidal, Oroch, Oro, Udegey, Ulich		Bulgarian, Czech, Polish, Slovak	
Turkic		Other Indo-European	
Altay, Azerbaijanian, Balkar, Bashkir, Chuvash, Dolgan, Gagauz, Karachay, Karaim, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Khakass, Kirgiz, Kumyk, Meskhetian Turkish, Nogay, Shor, Tatar, Tofa, Turkmen, Tuvan, Uighur, Uzbek, Yakut		Albanian, Armenian, German, Greek, Gypsy, Jewish (Yiddish)	
CAUCASUS		PALEO-SIBERIAN	
Dagestan: Agul, Avar, Dargin, Lak, Lezgin, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur		Chukchi, Itelmen, Ket, Koryak, Nivkh, Yukaghir	
North Caucasus: Abaza, Adyghe, Chechen, Circassian (Cherkess), Ingush, Kabardin		URALIC	
Transcaucasus: Abkhazian, Ajar, Georgian, Udi		Finnic-Ugric	
ESKIMO-ALEUT		Finnic: Estonian, Finnish, Izhor, Karelian, Komi, Komi-Permyak, Lapp (Saami), Mari, Mordvin, Udmurt, Veps	
Aleut, Eskimo		Ugric: Hungarian, Khanty, Mansi	
INDO-EUROPEAN		Samoyed	
Baltic		Nenets, Nganasan, Selkup	
Latvian, Lithuanian		OTHERS	
Iranian		Ainu, Arabic, Assyrian, Dungan, Korean	
Afghan, Baluchi, Iranian (Persian), Kurdish, Ossetian, Tajik, Talysh, Tat		Mixtures of people	
Romance		Uninhabited, or sparsely populated as indicated by gray names.	
Moldavian, Romanian			

For additional information on the groups listed in this key, see the New Columbia Encyclopedia, 1975 edition, and the English language translation of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, third edition.

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SOVIET UNION

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Geographical Equivalents

Arhipelag	archipelago	Nizmennost	lowland
Bereg	coast, shore	Ostrov	island
Bol'shoy-aya, oye	big, great	Ozer-o, -a	lake
Bukhta	bay, gulf	Peski	desert, sand
Chink	escarpment	Plato	plateau, upland
Gangri	mountain, peak	Ploskogor'ye	plateau, upland
Golets	mountain, peak	Poluostrov	peninsula
Gora, -no, -y	mountain, out- crop	Proly	strait
Guba	bay, gulf	Ravnina	lowland, plain
Khrebet	mountain range	Sever-nyy, -o	north- ern
Kryazh	mountains, ridge	Shan	mountain-s, range
Kum	sandy desert	Sopka	volcano
Laguna	lagoon, lake	Sor	tail lake, salt pan
Lednik	glacier	Uval-y	hill-s, slope
Liman	bay, estuary	Vodokhranilishche	reservoir
Mal-yy-aya, oye	little, small	Vostochno, -ny	east- ern
Mal'kosopochnik	undulating plain	Vozvyshennost	hills, upland
Mys	cape	Yugo, Yuzhnyy	south- ern
Nagorno, Nagor'ye	highland, plateau, upland	Zaliv	bay, gulf
Nizhn-iy, -yaya, -eye	lower	Zapad-no, -nyy	west- ern
Zemlya	land		

Abbreviations

Bol.	Bol'shoy	Oz.	Ozero
Mal.	Mal'yy	Pol.	Polostrov
Nizh.	Nizhnyy	Vdhn.	Vodokhranilishche
O.	Ostrov	Zap.	Zapadnyy

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics consists of 15 republics, each colored separately on the map. Ten of these are subdivided into Oblasts (Regions), Krais (Territories), Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, or Autonomous Oblasts. In the largest republic—the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic—some of the Oblasts and Krais are further subdivided into Autonomous Oblasts and Nationality Okrugs (Districts). Where space on the map does not permit naming of the administrative units, numbers from the following list are used.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ARMENIAN S.S.R.
1 Nakhichevan A.S.S.R. | 7 Mogilev Oblast
8 Vitebsk Oblast |
| AZERBAIJAN S.S.R.
2 Nagorno Karabakh A.O. | ESTONIAN S.S.R.
9 Abkhaz A.S.S.R. |
| BYELORUSSIAN S.S.R.
3 Brest Oblast
4 Gomel Oblast
5 Grodno Oblast
6 Minsk Oblast | GEORGIAN S.S.R.
10 Adzhar (Ajara) A.S.S.R.
11 Yugo Ossetian A.O.
KAZAKH S.S.R.
12 Alma Ata Oblast
13 Chirchik Oblast
14 Karaganda Oblast
15 Kokchetav Oblast
16 Kustanay Oblast
17 Isyck-Kul' Oblast
18 Naryn Oblast
19 Osh Oblast
20 Vostochno Kazakhstan Oblast
21 Severo Kazakhstan Oblast
22 Taldy Kurgan Oblast
23 Tselinograd Oblast
24 Turgay Oblast
25 Ural'sk Oblast
26 Vostochno Kazakhstan Oblast
KIRGIZ S.S.R.
27 Isyck Kul' Oblast
28 Naryn Oblast
29 Osh Oblast
30 LATVIAN S.S.R. |



- UNITS OF THE SOVIET UNION**
consists of 15 republics, 10 of these are (Territories), Autonomous or Autonomous Soviet Federative Republics and 10 Autonomous Oblasts
- 12 Alma Ata Oblast
 - 13 Chirchik Oblast
 - 14 Karaganda Oblast
 - 15 Kokchetav Oblast
 - 16 Kustanay Oblast
 - 17 Kzyl Orda Oblast
 - 18 Mangyshlak Oblast
 - 19 Pavlodar Oblast
 - 20 Semipalatinsk Oblast
 - 21 Severo Kazakhstan Oblast
 - 22 Taldy Kurgan Oblast
 - 23 Tselinograd Oblast
 - 24 Turgay Oblast
 - 25 Ural'sk Oblast
 - 26 Vostochno Kazakhstan Oblast
 - 27 Issyk-Kul' Oblast
 - 28 Naryn Oblast
 - 29 Osh Oblast
 - 30 Lenin Oblast
- KIRGIZ S.S.R.**
(Ajar) A.S.S.R.
Ossetian A.O.
Kabard-Balkar A.S.S.R.
- LITHUANIAN S.S.R.**
MOLDAVIAN S.S.R.
RUSSIAN S.S.R.
Altay Krai
Gorno Altay A.O.
Amur Oblast
Arkhangel'sk Oblast
Nenets N.O.
Astrakhan' Oblast
Bashkir A.S.S.R.
Belgorod Oblast
Bryansk Oblast
Buryat A.S.S.R.
Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.
Chelyabinsk Oblast
Chita Oblast
Aga Buryat N.O.
Chuvash A.S.S.R.
Daghestan A.S.S.R.
Gor'kiy Oblast
Irkutsk Oblast
Ust' Orda Buryat N.O.
Ivanovo Oblast
- UKRAINE S.S.R.**
Kiev Oblast
Lvov Oblast
Odessa Oblast
Dnepropetrovsk Oblast
Donetsk Oblast
Kirovograd Oblast
Krym (Crimea) Oblast
Nikolayev Oblast
Poltava Oblast
Rovno Oblast
Sumy Oblast
Ternopol' Oblast
Vinnytsia Oblast
Volyn Oblast
Voroshilovgrad Oblast
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Zhitomir Oblast
- UZBEK S.S.R.**
Andizhan Oblast
Bukhara Oblast
Dzhirgatal' Oblast
Fergana Oblast
Karakalpak A.S.S.R.
Kashkadarya Oblast
Khorezm Oblast
Namangan Oblast
Samarkand Oblast
Surkhandarya Oblast
Syrdarya Oblast
Tashkent Oblast
- TADZHIK (TAJIK) S.S.R.**
Kuliyab Oblast
Leninabad Oblast
- TURKMEN S.S.R.**
Ashkhabad Oblast
Chardzhou Oblast
Krasnovodsk Oblast
Mary Oblast
Tashauz Oblast
- UKRAINE S.S.R.**
Cherkassy Oblast
Chernigov Oblast
Chernovtsy Oblast
Dnepropetrovsk Oblast
Donetsk Oblast
Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast
Khar'kov Oblast
Kherson Oblast
Khmel'nitskiy Oblast
Kiev Oblast
Kirovograd Oblast
Krym (Crimea) Oblast
Lvov Oblast
Nikolayev Oblast
Odessa Oblast
- Gorno Badkhashan A.O.**
Leningrad Oblast
Lipetsk Oblast
Magadan Oblast
Chukotka N.O.
Mari A.S.S.R.
Mordovian A.S.S.R.
Moscow Oblast
Murmansk Oblast
Novgorod Oblast
Novosibirsk Oblast
Omsk Oblast
Orel Oblast
Orenburg Oblast
Penza Oblast
Perm Oblast
Komi-Permyak N.O.
Primor'ye (Maritime) Krai
Pskov Oblast
Rostov Oblast
Ryazan' Oblast
Sakhalin Oblast
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Severo Ossetian A.S.S.R.
- Smolensk Oblast**
Stavropol' Krai
Karachay-Cherkess A.O.
Sverdlovsk Oblast
Tambov Oblast
Tatar A.S.S.R.
Toms Oblast
Tuva A.S.S.R.
Tyumen' Oblast
Khanty-Mansi N.O.
Yamal-Nenets N.O.
Udmurt A.S.S.R.
Ul'yanovsk Oblast
Vladimir Oblast
Volgograd Oblast
Voronezh Oblast
Yakut A.S.S.R.
Yaroslavl' Oblast

Moskau, den 9.2.77

Dear Miss Grace,

Ich möchte Ihnen meinen allerbesten und innigsten Dank für Ihre Bemühungen um die Besorgung der jüngsten Lieferungen von Ath. Agora Bände, sowie Picture Books aussprechen. Die letzte sind

Mit der Zusendung von Sparkes-
ffentlichen Corpus graffitorum
meinen Kollegen einen gro-
ten jetzt eine solche Graffi-
Hinsicht werden uns Ath.
erungen als feste Grundlage
XXI als Standardwerk für
e Sammlung von Belegen dienen.
e herzliche Gratulierung mit
g! Ich danke Sie sehr auch
r rhodischen Amphorenstempeln,

die für jeden Stempelgraphisten von grosser Bedeutung sind.

Ich selbst bin mich dieser Fachbereich etwas entfremdet, aber ich möchte mit dem alle Kontakte nicht zerreißen. So beabsichtigen wir heute Grakov's IOSPE III in einer neuer Druckweise umzuarbeiten, die den Druckbogen ungefähr dreifach sparren lassen könnte.

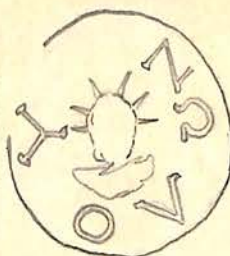
Ich nehme an mich den Thasosteil. Der Abschnitt von rhodischen Stempeln ist schon von Yu. Badaljanz druckfertig vorbereitet. Es ist auch erfreulich, dass bei uns junge Kräfte auftauchen, die sich mit der keramischen Epigraphik interessieren. Zwei von ihnen bearbeiten jetzt die in Neapolis Scythica gefundene Stempelsammlung. Sie bieten um Ihre liebenswürdige Konsultation anlässlich zwei seltener rhodischer Amphorenstempel, deren Bleistiftsestampe lege ich bei. Der erste trägt einen Fabrikantenname $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, der wegen seiner Etymologie ($\epsilon\upsilon - \theta\upsilon\varsigma$?) sehr seltsam aussieht.



Neapolis Scythica
1946, N° 628



Neapolis Scythica
1946, N° 644



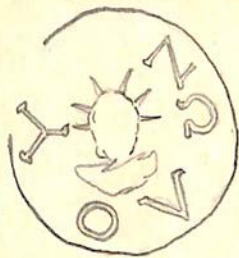
Tanais
1957, N° 15
Selov N° 437



Neapolis Scythica
1946, № 628



Neapolis Scythica
1946, № 644



Tanaï's
1957, № 15
Šelov № 437

Moskau, den 9.2.77

Dear Miss Grace,

Ich möchte Ihnen meinen allerbesten und innigsten Dank für Ihre Bemühungen um die Besorgung der jüngsten Lieferungen von Ath. Agora Bände, sowie Picture Books aussprechen. Die letzte sind wahr nett und klughaft gebildet. Mit der Zusendung von Sparkes-Talcott's Werk, sowie vom jüngstveröffentlichten Corpus graffitorum von Mabel Lang haben Sie mir und auch meinen Kollegen einen grossen Dienst erwiesen, weil wir bereiten jetzt eine solche Graffiti-sammlung für Olbia vor. In dieser Hinsicht werden uns Ath. Agora XII mit sehr präzisierten Datierungen als feste Grundlage für Chronologie, während Ath. Agora XXI als Standardwerk für Publikationsweise und als immerreiche Sammlung von Belegen dienen. Überreichen Sie bitte Miss Lang meine herzliche Gratulierung mit dem grossen wissenschaftlichen Erfolg! Ich danke Sie sehr auch für Zusendung von Ihren Separata über rhodischen Amphorenstempeln, die für jeden Stempelepigraphisten von grosser Bedeutung sind. Ich selbst bin mich dieser Fachbereich etwas entfremdet, aber ich möchte mit dem alle Kontakte nicht zerreißen. So beabsichtigen wir heute Grakov's IOSPE III in einer neuer Druckweise umzuarbeiten, die den Druckbogen ungefähr dreifach sparren lassen könnte. Ich nehme an mich den Thasosteil. Der Abschnitt von rhodischen Stempeln ist schon von Yu. Badaljanz druckfertig vorbereitet. Es ist auch erfreulich, dass bei uns junge Kräfte auftauchen, die sich mit der keramischen Epigraphik interessieren. Zwei von ihnen bearbeiten jetzt die in Neapolis Scythica gefundene Stempelsammlung. Sie bieten um Ihre liebenswürdige Konsultation anlässlich zwei seltener rhodischer Amphorenstempel, deren Bleistiftsestampe lege ich bei. Der erste trägt einen Fabrikantenname Εὐρυεύς, der wegen seiner Etymologie (εὐ - εὐς ?) sehr seltsam aussieht.

Vielleicht müssen wir hier eine durch Sibillation aus $\epsilon\acute{\nu}\nu\epsilon\acute{\nu}\varsigma$ modifizierte Form vermuten? Der zweite ist überhaupt ganz enigmatik: $\text{N}\omega\acute{\iota}\lambda\omega$ MT. Wahrscheinlich dengleiche, aber nicht so gut abgedruckten Stempel wurde von Selov, Kleima iz Tanaisa n.437 publiziert. Aber was bedeuten die zwei Buchstaben - die Ziffern (=340)? Meines Wissens hat man bis jetzt von keiner rhodischer Ära gehört. Kennen Sie irgendeine Analogien? Ich wäre froh, wenn Sie anlässlich dieser Henkel Ihre Erwägungen aussprechen könnten. Meinerseits möchte ich Sie bitten, mir die Adresse von Ihrem Kollegen John Kroll mitzuteilen, der das Corpus von Bronze Allotment Plates gesammelt und ausgezeichnet veröffentlicht hat.

Sehr dankbarer im voraus und mit voller Achtung

H. Buxier

hodně schvalujeme, že dvě krásné postavy dívčí s pořadatelem z vlysu východního (čís. 50—52), ačkoliv byly již pěkně zobrazeny na tab. 123 v celé souvislosti, jsou na tabulce následující zpodobeny znova samy v měřítku mnohem větším; je to půvabný obraz, od něhož se nemůžeme ani odtrhnouti.

Publikace jest zakončena obrazem Atheny varvakejské, jež zobrazena se tří stran (tab. 136).

Máme-li ke konci pronést celkový úsudek o této nádherné publikaci, nemůže býti než příznivý. Parthenon je tu zobrazen způsobem vskutku důstojným. Přáli bychom nakladateli, aby mohl v čase brzkém přikročiti k druhému vydání, ve kterém by se měrou ještě větší než nyní přihlíželo též k potřebám archaeo-logickým.

Opravy a dodatky k seznamu rhodských eponymů.

Podává Vladislav Škorpil.

Na podnět slohutného znalce a vydavatele rhodských nápisů F. Hillera v. Gärtringen byl sestaven F. Bleckmannem seznam rhodských eponymů, vydaný loňského roku v časopise *Klio* (XII, str. 249—258: Zu den rhodischen eponymen Heliospriestern). Látku k této práci poskytly jednak nápisy na kame-nech, vydané p. Hillerem ve známém sborníku akademie berlínské (*Inscriptiones Graecae* XII, 1), zejména však četné nápisy keramické, pocházející z ostrova Rhodu. Tam se totiž stalo zvykem označovati hliněné nádoby, zvláště veliké amfory se špičatým dnem, jmény eponymů a zároveň jmény hrnčírů nebo správců hrnčírských závodů. Vynikající jemně zpracovanou hlinou, rhodské amfory nabyly za starověku zvučného jména; v nich se vyváželo buď rhodské zboží, jako na př. víno, fíky, olivový olej, nebo také cizí výrobky, jež se hromadily v tomto živém středisku obchodním, udržujícím jmenovitě za doby hellenistické čilé styky mezi Egyptem, Malou Asií, osadami černomořskými, Řeckem, Sicílií a Karthaginou. Rhodské amfory nebyly však pouze schránkou nebo obalem zboží, vyváženého z ostrova, ale byly starověkému obyvatelstvu tím, čím je nám nádobí dřevěné, sloužící k uscho-vání vody, mouky, plodů a j.; byly tedy tyto amfory často samy o sobě vítaným zbožím obchodním. Nápisy se tiskly dřevěnými razítky, dokavad nádobí bylo ještě vlhké, na uchách, a to zpra-vidla v takovém pořádku, že na jednom uchu bylo jméno epo-nymovo a název měsíce, v němž nádoba byla zhotovena, na druhém pak jméno hrnčířovo; nebo také na jednom uchu bylo toliko jméno eponymovo a na druhém jméno hrnčířovo s názvem

měsíce. Velmi zřídka vyskytují se jména eponymů a hrnčírů na též známce.

Fr. Bleckmann sestavil seznam rhodských eponymů především na základě těchto dosud vydaných nápisů keramických, ale tento výčet nelze pokládati za úplný již z té příčiny, že veliké množství nápisů tohoto druhu nebylo posud vydáno: jsou to jmenovitě nápis, nalezené u velkém počtu na ostrově Delu a v jižním Rusku. Proto také p. Hiller vyslovil letos přání (Berliner philol. Wochenschrift 1913, č. 4, sloupec 125), aby každý, kdo najde buď v nějakém spisu nebo ve sbírkách musejních nebo při výkopech ucho rhodské amfory s jménem eponyma, jež chybí v seznamu Bleckmannově, uveřejnil je, aby se výčet rhodských eponymů mohl pohněhl doplnovati.

Uveřejňuje tento článek, plním slib, daný p. Hillerovi, že bedlivě prohlédnu sbírky keramického archaeologického musea a tiskem oznámím neznámá dosud jména rhodských eponymů. Mimo to pokládám za nutné připojit k tomuto článku seznam všech eponymů vůbec, jež se vyskytují na nevydaných rhodských uchách, nalezených za poslední dvě desetiletí v Kerči a na Tamanském poloostrově, s udáním, kolikrát se tu čte to nebo ono jméno. Myslím také, že se zavděčím znalcům rhodských nápisů keramických, vydám-li nápisů na deseti uchách, přináležejících pěti amforám, a rozmnožím takto nevelký počet podobných uch, vydaných v I. příloze k disertaci Fr. Bleckmanna: De inscriptionibus quae leguntur in vasculis Rhodiis (v Gotinkách 1907), str. 31 násl., a v uvedeném svrchu článku jeho v časopise Klio.

I.

Jména eponymů, nezařazených do seznamu Bleckmannova.

**Ἀγησίδας.*

Na uchu amfory, vykopané na severní straně Mithridatovy hory v Kerči, vytištěn nápis:

**Ἀγριανίου.*
**Ἐπ' ἱερέος (sic)*
**Ἀγησίδα.*

Ačkoli písmena nápisu jdou od pravé strany k levé, přece nápis pochází z docela pozdní doby, kdy asi obchodní spojení ostrova Rhodu s říší bosporskou úplně zanikalo. Nepravidelné a nepěkné písmo nasvědčuje, že nápis povstal asi v I. stol. před Kr. anebo snad ještě později. Jméno **Ἀγησίδας* (M. Nilsson ve svém výtečném spise *Timbres amphoriques de Lindos. Académie royale des sciences et des lettres de Danemark 1909, str. 354*, čte **Ἀγησίλας*) bylo dosud známo jako jméno rhodského hrnčíře (IG. XII, 1, č. 1215).

Ἀγοράναξ.

Již L. Stephani v jedné ze svých prvních prací (Titulorum Graecorum particula II: Index scholarum in universitate Dorpatensi 1848, str. 8, čís. 39) vydal nápis: *Ἐπὶ Ἀγοράναξτος*. Také v hlavních sbírkách rhodských nápisů keramických, vydaných za poslední doby, vyskytuje se jméno tohoto eponyma: IG. XII, 1, č. 1069 a Nilsson na uv. m., čís. 20. Připojíme-li k těmto nápisům ucho ze sbírky kerčského musea se slovy:

*Ἐπὶ Ἀγορά-
ναξτος.
Σμινθίου,*

musíme připustiti, že jménem *Ἀγοράναξ* byl označován na Rhodu nejenom správce závodu hrnčířského, ale i eponym.

Δρακοντίδας.

V kerčském museu chová se ucho rhodské amfory s nápisem, vytištěným kolem zářné hlavy Heliovy:

Ἐπὶ Δρακοντίδα. Πανάμου.

Ἰπποκλῆς.

Na uchu rhodské amfory, nalezeném v Kerči, čte se:

*Ἐπὶ Ἰππο-
κλεῦς.*

Ἰσόδοτος.

Na uchu rhodské amfory, chované ve sbírce kerčského musea, je vytištěn nápis:

*Ἐπὶ Ἰσο-
δότου.*

Toto jméno vyskytuje se ve dvou lapidárních nápisích rhodských, vydaných IG. XII, 1, čís. 46 a 300.

Μαχάων?

V Kerči bylo nalezeno ucho rhodské amfory s nápisem, skládajícím se ze tří řádků, z nichžto první je bohužel hodně setřen:

*Ἐπὶ Μαχ-
άωνος. Ἰα-
σινθίου.*

K doplnění chybících písmen zvolil jsem jméno *Μαχάων*, poněvadž se vyskytuje v rhodském nápisu lapidárním, vydaném IG. XII, 1, čís. 1034.

Μενέμαχος.

Na uchu rhodské amfory, nalezeném v Kerči, je vytištěn kolem granátového květu nápis:

7
vydlab

setřelý

kách 1
δοτος
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síme
σομενnyma
je př
amfoikom
v laj
(IG.
báno

Ἐπὶ Μενεμάχου. Πεδαγ(ειπνύου).

Toto osobní jméno vyskytuje se také v rhodském nápise, vydlabaném do kamene (IG. XII, 1, čís. 50).

Μηνόδοτος?

V kerčském museu chová se ucho rhodské amfory s hodně setřelým nápisem:

*Ἐπὶ Μ[ηνόδο]-
του.*

Ἰακινθίου.

Z jmen osobních, vyskytujících se na lapidárních památkách rhodských, nejspíše se sem hodí *Μενέσιρατος* nebo *Μηνόδοτος*; rozhodl jsem se pro poslední, protože *Μενέσιρατος* označuje v rhodských nápisech keramických hrnčičů nebo majetníka dílny hrnčičské (Nilsson, čís. 308).

Τεισομένης.

V kerčském museu chová se ucho rhodské amfory, na němž se čte zcela zřetelně nápis:

*Ἐπὶ Τεισομέ-
νευς.*

Nemáme-li tu před sebou chybu rytce rhodského razítka (místo známého jména *ἐπὶ Τισαμενοῦ*: Nilsson, čís. 418), musíme připustiti, že jednomu z eponymů rhodských říkali *Τεισομένης*.

Φαινίλας.

M. Nilsson (čís. 420) podává toto jméno rhodského eponyma ve formě *Φαινίδας*. Ale to jest omyl; v kerčském museu je pět keramických nápisů, vytištěných na uchách rhodských amfor, v nichžto se zcela zřetelně čte jméno *Φαινίλας*:

a) i b) *Ἐπὶ Φαί-
νι-
λα.*

Ἀργυρίου
(dva stejné kusy)

c) *Ἐπὶ Φαινίλα.
Βαδουμίου.*

d) *Ἐπὶ Φαί-
νι-
λα.*

Συνθίου a

e) týž nápis s jiným roz-
tříděním písmen
*Ἐπὶ Φαινίλα.
Συνθίου.*

Srov. také nápis, vydaný mnou ve Zprávách carské arch. kommise, sv. XI. (v Petrohradě 1904), str. 111, čís. 457. Též v lapidárních nápisech rhodských skoro všude se čte *Φαινίλας* (IG. XII, 1, čísla 4, 46, 50 a 72 b), jenom v čís. 108 vydlabáno, snad omylem, *Φαινίδας*.

Χρυσόστρατος.

Nevydaný nápis, nalezený v Kerči:

Ἐπὶ Χρυσόστρατον

je vytištěn na uchu amfory, v obdélníku, s písmeny, směřujícími od pravé strany k levé. Hlína ucha vyniká pěknou žlutočervenou barvou, bedlivou propracovaností a jemností, jakou se vůbec vyznačuje nádobí rhodské. Ačkoliv ucho nádoby má tvar obloukovitý, nemůže býti pochybnosti, že nápis pochází z ostrova Rhodu. Dotknou se zde nesprávného mínění o tvaru uch rhodských amfor. Přední vydavatelé rhodských nápisů keramických tvrdí, že ucha těchto amfor mají vždycky a bezvýjimečně záhyb pravouhlového tvaru, jak je to viděti na př. na obraze, vydaném ve spisu Birchově: *History of ancient pottery* (2. vyd., v Londýně 1873, str. 136). Takového mínění se drží A. Dumont (*Inscriptions céramiques de Grèce*, v Paříži 1871, str. 8), K. Schuchhardt (*Die Inschriften von Pergamon* II, str. 424) a M. Nilsson (na uv. m., str. 54). Ale v keréském muzeu chová se pět uch tvaru obloukovitého, jež nade vši pochybnost pocházejí z ostrova Rhodu, jak zřejmě dosvědčují jejich nápisy: a) Ἐπὶ ἱερῶς Αἰνῆσιδάμων; b) Ἐπὶ ἱερῶς Τιμοκλείδα; c) Κρέοντος Καρνεῖον; d) Μικύθου Πανάμων a e) Μικύθου Τακινθίου. Z tohoto důvodu třeba pozměnit běžné mínění o tvaru uch rhodských amfor a zároveň připustiti, že také shora uvedený nápis pochází z Rhodu, a to tím spíše, že jméno Chrysostratos se vyskytuje třikrát v lapidárním nápisu rhodském, vydaném v IG. XII, 1, čís. 46.

II.

Jména eponymů rhodských na nevydaných uchách amfor, nalezených za posledních 20 let v Kerči a na Tamanském poloostrově.

V keréském archaeologickém muzeu chová se nyní 792 uch s jmény rhodských eponymů; z těchto nápisů 206 bylo mnou vydáno ve svrchu zmíněných Zprávách petrohradské arch. kommisie, a to: 30 ve III. svazku (v Petrohradě 1902), str. 152 až 160, a 176 v XI. sv. (tamtéž 1904), str. 88—111. Následující seznam byl sestaven na základě ostatních 586 uch, jež nebyla dosud vydána.

Jména v seznamu, k nimž není připojena číslice, vyskytují se v keréské sbírce pouze jednou.

Jména, jež podle Bleckmanna vyskytovala se dosud toliko v lapidárních nápisích, jsou označena jednou hvězdičkou.

Docela nová jména, o nichž byla řeč v prvním odstavci, jsou poznamenána dvěma hvězdičkami.

Křížkem jsou skytuje buď v téže jméno hrnčířovo.

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Ἀγλούμβροτος.
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† Ἀριστόμαχος 6kr.
35 Ἀριστομβροτίδας
Ἀριστόνορος 2kr.
Ἀριστόπολις 6kr.
Ἀρίστρατος 2krát
Ἀρίστων 7krát.
40 Ἀρμόσιλας.
Ἀρχεράτης = ?
Ἀρχέμβροτος 3kr.
Ἀρχίβιος 2krát.
Ἀρχίδαμος 8kr.
45 † Ἀρχίδας (jedno
hrnčířovým
znakem).
Ἀρχιλαΐδας 7kr.
Ἀρχίνος 2krát.
† Ἀρχονάτης 8kr.
spojení s jm.
Ἀλνέας).
Ἀστυμήδης 5krát
50 Ἀδοκράτης 8krát

Křížkem jsou opatřena ta jména eponymů, s nimiž se vyskytuje buď v téže známce nebo na druhém uchu téže amfory jméno hrnčířovo.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| * <i>Ἀγέμαχος</i> 8krát. | <i>Πόργων</i> 6krát. |
| * <i>Ἀγέστρατος</i> 12krát. | <i>Δαίμων</i> 2krát. |
| ** <i>Ἀγησίδης</i> . | <i>Δαμναίετος</i> 9krát. |
| <i>Ἀγησίππος</i> | † <i>Δαμόθεμις</i> 5krát. |
| 5 * <i>Ἀγησις</i> 2krát. | 55 <i>Δαμοκλής</i> 3krát. |
| <i>Ἀγλουκίτος</i> , viz <i>Ἀγλώκίτος</i> . | <i>Δαμοκράτης</i> 2krát. |
| <i>Ἀγλουμβροτος</i> . | <i>Δάμων</i> . |
| <i>Ἀγλώκίτος</i> 2krát. | <i>Δορυλλίδας</i> . |
| ** <i>Ἀγοράης</i> . | ** <i>Δρακοντίδας</i> . |
| 10 <i>Ἀθανόδοτος</i> 8krát. | 60 <i>Ἐξάκεστος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀθηνοδαμος</i> 5krát. | * <i>Ἐπίχαρμος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀθητιώ</i> 7krát. | * <i>Ἐρμονοράτης</i> . |
| <i>Ἀσκληάς</i> 6krát. | <i>Ἐδάνω</i> 5krát. |
| † <i>Ἀσχυλίνος</i> 2krát. | <i>Ἐδδαμος</i> 6krát. |
| 15 <i>Ἀλέξανδρος</i> 2krát. | 65 <i>Ἐδκλής</i> 4krát. |
| <i>Ἀλεξιάδης</i> 11krát. | <i>Ἐδκρατίδας</i> . |
| <i>Ἀλεξίμαχος</i> 6krát. | <i>Ἐδφρανορίδας</i> 2krát. |
| <i>Ἀνάξανδρος</i> 7krát. | <i>Ἐδφράνω</i> 2krát. |
| <i>Ἀναξίβουλος</i> 4krát. | <i>Ἐχέβουλος</i> 3krát. |
| 20 <i>Ἀνδρίας</i> 5krát. | 70 <i>Ἡραγόρας</i> . |
| <i>Ἀνδρόνικος</i> 9krát. | <i>Θασιόπολις</i> 4krát. |
| <i>Ἀντίλοχος</i> 2krát. | <i>Θεαίδης</i> 12krát. |
| <i>Ἀντίπατρος</i> 2krát. | <i>Θεοσανδρος</i> 8krát. |
| <i>Ἀρατοφάνης</i> 9krát. | <i>Θέστωρ</i> 4krát. |
| 25 <i>Ἀρεταυλῆς</i> . | 75 <i>Θεόδωρος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρίστακος</i> 8krát. | <i>Θενφάνης</i> 3krát. |
| <i>Ἀριστάνης</i> . | <i>Θρασυδαμος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρίστας</i> . | <i>Ἰασινοράτης</i> 3krát. |
| <i>Ἀριστείδης</i> 12krát. | <i>Ἰέρων</i> 7krát. |
| 30 <i>Ἀριστόγευτος</i> 4krát. | 80* <i>Ἰπποκλῆς</i> . |
| <i>Ἀριστογένης</i> 3krát. | ** <i>Ἰσοδοίος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀριστόδαμος</i> 15krát. | <i>Καλλινοράτης</i> 9krát. |
| <i>Ἀριστοκράτης</i> . | <i>Καλλινορατίδας</i> 13krát. |
| † <i>Ἀριστόμαχος</i> 6krát. | <i>Κλέαρχος</i> 2krát. |
| 35 <i>Ἀριστομυροτίδας</i> 2krát. | 85 <i>Κλειτόμαχος</i> 3krát. |
| <i>Ἀριστόνομος</i> 2krát. | <i>Κλενοράτης</i> 3krát. |
| <i>Ἀριστόπολις</i> 6krát. | <i>Κλεώνυμος</i> 17krát. |
| <i>Ἀρίστρατος</i> 2krát. | <i>Κληνδοστρατος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρίτων</i> 7krát. | <i>Κρατίδας</i> 9krát. |
| 40 <i>Ἀρμούλας</i> . | 90 <i>Λαφείδης</i> 11krát. |
| <i>Ἀρχενοράτης</i> = <i>Ἀρχουράτης</i> . | † <i>Λεοντίδας</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρχέμβροτος</i> 3krát. | ** <i>Μαχάων</i> ? |
| <i>Ἀρχίβιος</i> 2krát. | ** <i>Μενέμαχος</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρχίδαμος</i> 8krát. | ** <i>Μηνόδοτος</i> ? |
| 45 † <i>Ἀρχίδας</i> (jednou s jménem hrnčířovým <i>Ἰάσων</i> v témž znaku). | 95 <i>Μυτίων</i> . |
| <i>Ἀρχιλαΐδας</i> 7krát. | <i>Ναύσιππος</i> 2krát. |
| <i>Ἀρχίνος</i> 2krát. | <i>Νικάσαγόρας</i> 9krát. |
| † <i>Ἀρχουράτης</i> 8krát (jednou ve spojení s jménem hrnčíře <i>Ἀλέας</i>). | <i>Νικόμαχος</i> 2krát. |
| <i>Ἀστυμήδης</i> 5krát. | <i>Νίκων</i> 2krát. |
| 50 <i>Ἀδονοράτης</i> 8krát. | 100 <i>Ξανάρετος</i> . |
| | <i>Ξενοστρατός</i> 4krát. |
| | <i>Ξενοφάνης</i> 8krát. |
| | <i>Ξενοφάντιος</i> 5krát. |
| | <i>Ξενοφών</i> 10krát. |

s písmeny, směřujícími pěknou žlutočervenou í, jakou se vůbec vyoby má tvar oblouko- hází z ostrova Rhodu. nch rhodských amfor. ických tvrdí, že ucha záhyb pravouhlového 2, vydaném ve spisu yd., v Londýně 1873, Dumont (Inscriptions 8), K. Schuchhardt 4) a M. Nilsson (na ová se pět uch tvaru izejí z ostrova Rhodu, *Ἐν ἱερῶς Ἀλνῆου- ρέοριος. Καρτείου, αινθίου*. Z tohoto varu uch rhodských edený nápis pochází stratos se vyskytuje aném v IG. XII, 1,

ich uchách amfor, a na Tamanském

ová se nyní 792 uch sů 206 bylo mnou bradské arch. kom- 1902), str. 152 až 3—111. Následující 36 uch, jež nebyla

na číslice, vyskytují ala se dosud toliko hvězdičkou. v prvním odstavci,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 105 Πανσανίας 22krát.
Πεισιτορατος 8krát.
Πολυάρατος.
† Πολυκλείδας.
Πρατοφάνης 7krát. | Τίμαρχος 2krát.
Τίμασάγορας 6krát.
Τιμόδικος 2krát.
Τιμόθεος 7krát. |
| 110 Πυθογένης 8krát.
Πυθόδοκος 4krát.
Σθενέλας.
† Συμυλίνος 3krát (jednou ve
spojení s jménem hrnčáře
Επιγονος).
Σύμμαχος 7krát. | 125 Τιμονκλείδας.
Τιμονλής.
Τιμόστρατος.
Τιμούροδος 8krát.
Τισαγόρας
120 Φαινίλας 5krát.
† Φιλίνος (ve spojení s jménem
hrnčáře Αξιος).
Φιλόδαμος 12krát.
Φιλοκράτης.
Φιλώνδας 2krát. |
| 115 Σώδαμος 3krát.
Σωσιλλής 7krát.
Σώστρατος.
Τεισαμενός 3krát.
** Τεισομένης (= Τεισαμενός?)
120 Τιμαγόρας 2krát. | 135 Φιλωνίδας.
Χαρμονλής 5krát.
** Χρυσόστρατος. |

Nejhojněji vyskytují se tedy v Kerči na uchách rhodských amfor jména Πανσανίας (22), Κλεώνυμος (17), Αριστόδαμος (15), Καλλικραίδας (13), Αγέστρατος, Αριστιείδας, Θεαίδης, Φιλόδαμος (po 12), Αλεξιιάδας, Λαφείδης (po 11) a Ξενοφών (10). Podaří-li se někdy bezpečně datovati dobu úřadování těchto eponymů, pak budeme s tím, abychom určili, v jaké době obchodní styky mezi říší bosporskou a Rhodem dosáhly svého největšího rozkvětu. V té příčině jsme prozatím nuceni spojit se kombinacemi, strojenými na základě celých amfor nebo jejich hrdel, na nichž se zachovala obě ucha, nebo také na základě těch na výsost vzácných známek, kde se objevují jména eponymů spolu s jmény hrnčírů (ukázky takových kombinací podal Bleckmann v obou svrhu dotčených rozpravách).

K seznamu Bleckmannovu připojuji ještě tyto dva doplňky. Bleckmann podotýká na str. 254, že se jméno eponyma Diogena vyskytuje pouze jednou, a to v mém druhém vydání nápisů keramických (Известия Импер. Арх. Комиссии, sv. XI, str. 99, čís. 416). Ale jméno to je vytištěno také v nápisu, nesprávně vydaném D. Robinsonem ve spise Ancient Sinope (v Baltimore 1906, str. 297), jak jsem se již zmínil v LF. XXXV, str. 147.

Dle slov Bleckmannových (str. 256) jméno eponyma Matrodora vyskytuje se jen jednou ve spojení s jménem hrnčáře Heraklida; ale jméno to čte se také na uchu, vydaném v Comptendu de la Commission Impériale Arch. pour l'année 1866, str. 132, čís. 8.

III.

Nápisy na rhodských amforách, u nichž se zachovala obě ucha.

V kerčském muzeu chovají se hrdla pěti rhodských amfor, jež byla nalezena s oběma uchy. Na nich jsou vytištěny tyto nápisy:

74.07

Tato a poněvadž pís nádoby bylo starověku, za jméno bospo ve IV. stól. 1909, str. 8

Oba n značek, v j úhlovitý.

ostrově v n také navěd. r. 1913 na byla vykopá kommise n hory v Ker

¹ O těchto arch. rozprav bradě 1911),

711.08

Υμαρχος 2krát.
 ἱμασαγόρας 6krát.
 ἱμόδικος 2krát.
 ἱμόθεος 7krát.
 ἱμοκλείδας.
 ἱμοκλής.
 ἱμόστρατος.
 ἱμόστροδος 8krát.
 ἱσαγόρας.
 κινίλας 5krát.
 λίνος (ve spojení s jménem
 hrnčáře Ἀξίως).
 λόδαμος 12krát.
 λοκράτης.
 λώνδας 2krát.
 λωνίδας.
 ἱμοκλής 5krát.
 υόστρατος.

řeči na uchách rhodských
 ἰμος (17); Ἀριστόδαμος
 Ἀριστείδας, Θεαίδης
 Λαφείδης (po 11) a
 čně datovati dobu úřado-
 abychom určili, v jaké
 kou a Rhodem dosáhly
 mě prozatím nucení spo-
 ladě celých amfor nebo
 ů ucha, nebo také na
 , kde se objevují jména
 ky takových kombinací
 i rozpravách).
 i ještě tyto dva doplňky.
 že se jméno eponyma
 v mém druhém vydání
 x. Коммиссия, sv. XI,
 také v nápisě, nesprávně
 nt. Sinope (v Baltimóre
 v LF. XXXV, str. 147.
) jméno eponyma Matro-
 s jménem hrnčáře Hera-
 1, vydaném v Comptes-
 n. pour l'année 1866,

se zachovala obě ucha.

i pěti rhodských amfor,
 h jsou vytištěny tyto

1. a) Ἐπὶ Αἰσχυ-
 λίνου. b) Μέντορος.
 Σμινθίου.

Písmena G a C mají tvar srpovitý.

2. a) Ἐπὶ Ἀρίστο-
 μάχδν. b) Ὀνασιόικον.
 * Πανάμον.

Tato amfora pochází z mnohem starší doby nežli předešlá,
 poněvadž písmena E a Σ mají tvar úhlovitý; mimo to hrdlo této
 nádoby bylo nalezeno při mých výkopech v zemi, navezené za
 starověku, zároveň s hliněnou střechní taškou,¹ na níž je vytištěno
 jméno bosporského krále Spartoka. Tento král vládl v Pantikapaia
 ve IV. stol. před Kr. (В. Латышевъ. *Понτικά*. V Petrohradě
 1909, str. 80 n.).

3. a) Ἐπὶ Δαμο-
 θέμιος. b) Σμινθίου. V. Σιγνολία.

E má tvar úhlovitý, ale C srpovitý.

4. a) Ἐπὶ Λεοντίδα. Υακινθίου.
 b) Δαμοφίλου.

Oba nápisy jsou vytištěny na vnitřním okraji okrouhlých
 značek, v jejichž středu je umístěn granátový květ. E má tvar
 úhlovitý.

5. a) Ἐπὶ Πολ-
 υκλείδ-
 α. b) Κρόν-
 ος. Θεσμ-
 οφορίου.

G a C mají tvar srpovitý.

Číslo 1. a 5. byla nalezena r. 1912 na Tamanském polo-
 ostrově v navezené zemi téhož kurhanu (pocházejí tedy, jak tomu
 také nasvědčuje stejný ráz písmen, z též doby), čís. 4. nalezeno
 r. 1913 na témž poloostrově, ale v jiném kurhanu, číslo 2. a 3.
 byla vykopána r. 1912 při výkopech petrohradské archaeologické
 kommisie na dvou různých místech severního svahu Mithridatovy
 hory v Kerči.

V Kerči, 1. května r. 1913.

¹ O těchto bosporských taškách viz můj článek ve Sborníku
 arch. rozprav, vydaných ku počtě hraběte A. Bobrinského (v Petro-
 bradě 1911), str. 32 n.

† in file card: 246 Πορυχειδας zwa
 new

10/26/93

75.01

3650 Chestnut St., Box 291
Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA

Dear Mrs. Petropoulakou,

As I promised you in May, when you so generously allowed me to look at the Chersonesan amphora stamps in the Agora collection, I am sending you rubbings of amphora stamps found in Ukraine. I was able to study some stamps in the Odessa Archaeological Museum, with the permission of Anatoliy Marchenko. All of these stamps (with one exception, from Tira) were found at the ancient Greek site of Nikonion (modern Roksolany, located on the east bank at the mouth of the River Dnistro, opposite the Greek site of Tira; this is about one hour west of Odessa).

Mr. Marchenko is doing his dissertation on these stamps, and has publication rights to them all. He allowed me to make an extra set of rubbings to send to you, with the understanding that they are not for publication, but just for your personal collection.

Mr. Marchenko is a great admirer of the work that you and Miss the years. I encouraged him to write to you about this contact would be of interest to both of you.

a brief write-up of my own notes in regard to these what little information there was on the Odessa n's inventory cards.

ight also ask a favor of you. As you recall, when I May, I made rubbings of the Chersonesan stamps in er to write a small report for the American School en to Yvon Garlan for his permission to use these and he has graciously acquiesced. When I was at ical Museum, however, I gave a set of my rubbings anatoliy Marchenko (again, with the understanding for publication, but simply for his pe o generously allowed me to make rubbings you have no objection to this. For most o tra rubbing, but I gave Mr. Marchenko the d have no other opportunity to see these stamps. e so good as to send me some more rubbings of 1, SS 11485, SS 11497, SS 11498). I would be

very grateful for all of your help.

I am sending this letter to Greece with Ann Foster, who is an Associate Member at ASCS this year, from the University of Pennsylvania. My current address is at the top of this letter. Please contact me there if I can be of service to you in any way.

I hope your own work is going well, and that you are in good health.

Sincerely,

Lada Onyshkevych

(LADA ONYSHKEVYCH)

There are stamp bearings in our files (new ones) for Maria Petropoulakou

76.01

Amphora Stamps

from Nikonion collection

at Odessa Archaeological Museum
(not for publication)

from Lada Onyshkevych

Ανδρέα 77
Εγινε μια κλασική
να κλασική κλασική
200 re SS

Chersonesan

10/26/93 45.01
3650 Chestnut St., Box 291
Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA

Dear Mrs. Petropoulakou,

As I promised you in May, when you so generously allowed me to look at the Chersonesan amphora stamps in the Agora collection, I am sending you rubbings of amphora stamps found in Ukraine. I was able to study some stamps in the Odessa Archaeological Museum, with the permission of Anatoliy Marchenko. All of these stamps (with one exception, from Tira) were found at the ancient Greek site of Nikonion (modern Roksolany, located on the east bank at the mouth of the River Dnistro, opposite the Greek site of Tira; this is about one hour west of Odessa).

Mr. Marchenko is doing his dissertation on these stamps, and has publication rights to them all. He allowed me to make an extra set of rubbings to send to you, with the understanding that they are not for publication, but just for your personal collection.

Mr. Marchenko is a great admirer of the work that you and Miss Grace have done over the years. I encouraged him to write to you about his own work; I think this contact would be of interest to both of you.

I am enclosing a brief write-up of my own notes in regard to these rubbings, including what little information there was on the Odessa Archaeological Museum's inventory cards.

I wonder if I might also ask a favor of you. As you recall, when I visited your office in May, I made rubbings of the Chersonesan stamps in your collection in order to write a small report for the American School program. I have written to Yvon Garlan for his permission to use these stamps for my report, and he has graciously acquiesced. When I was at the Odessa Archaeological Museum, however, I gave a set of my rubbings of these stamps to Anatoliy Marchenko (again, with the understanding that these were not for publication, but simply for his personal collection), since he so generously allowed me to make rubbings of his own stamps. I hope you have no objection to this. For most of these stamps, I have an extra rubbing, but I gave Mr. Marchenko the better rubbing since he would have no other opportunity to see these stamps. I wonder if you would be so good as to send me some more rubbings of these stamps (SS 9171, SS 11485, SS 11497, SS 11498). I would be very grateful for all of your help. Chersonesan

I am sending this letter to Greece with Ann Foster, who is an Associate Member at ASCS this year, from the University of Pennsylvania. My current address is at the top of this letter. Please contact me there if I can be of service to you in any way.

I hope your own work is going well, and that you are in good health.

Sincerely,

Lada Onyshkevych

(LADA ONYSHKEVYCH)

Odessa Archaeological Museum: Amphora Stamp Collection from Nikonion

1) Roks. 73, pol. N 78, OAM N83932

Heracleia Pontica; rim and body fragment

brown clay, few inclusions, orange-buff slip with faded red bands
very thick lettering, englyphic, no outline around stamps.

inv. card: Group 1; end 5c - end first quarter of 4th c BC; 7x5 cm

^EYPY

AMO

[N.B. General pointers acc. to A. Marchenko: Heracleia Pontica stamps almost always on neck, not on handle; clay color range varies greatly, but usually has rough surface, low quality clay, many inclusions including sand]

2) Roks. 72 ON 70, OAM 84839

Heracleia Pontica; rim and body fragment

brown-orange clay with many small and medium-sized black and white inclusions, medium brown slip; brittle feel, no clink

trace of imprinted band at bottom of sherd

lettering englyphic; trace of stamp edge; not all legible

inv. card: Heracleia, 4c. (end 5c. - end first quarter 4c. BC); 7.5x7.5 cm.

APIΣT

KPATHΣ

3) Roks. 72, N113, OAM 84841

Mende -- very rare type; handle fragment

red clay with white and mica inclusions, some airholes, clink

anepigraphic round stamp, with Dionysos on an ass, ground line, wreath around edges; edge of stamp at bottom left not fully imprinted

inv. card: 5-4c BC; 7.8 x 4 cm

published - incomplete reference: N. M. Sekerskaya, "Torhovlia svedy Nikoniya s Mendoy," Arkheologicheskie issledovania na Odeschine, 198(?) [A. Marchenko has promised to send me the full reference].

4) Roks. 64, sl. nakh. [chance find] N6 OGAM 80408

Chersonesos; handle and body fragment

light brown clay with few inclusions or airholes; cream slip

body part of fragment has part of white band on interior, no cream slip overall

concave stamp

inv. card: Chersonesos; 17.7 x 4.4 cm. Sinitsin [excavator]

ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜ

[N. B. Acc. to A. Marchenko, Chersonesan stamps often have a white or light-colored slip; usually, the clay is fine, with few and small inclusions.]

- 5) Roks. 85, N42, p.v. 53, OAM 89453
 Chersonesos; handle fragment with part of stamp
 clay pale pink to orange, with small white and black inclusions,
 some airholes, covered with ivory-white slip
 concave stamp
 dotted theta, wide omega, four-bar sigma
 inv. card: kv. 19 [quadrant]; pol XXIII; gl. 1 m. [depth]; 4.5 x 9.2 cm.
 Chersonesos.

Ω
 ΘΩΝΟΣ

- 6) R-50g, sluchayna nakhodka [chance find], N15, OGAM 72840
 Chersonesos; handle, body and rim fragment with part of stamp
 clay pink to orange, some small black inclusions, fine clink,
 orange-buff slip, not very fine surface esp. around handle joint
 stamp slightly concave; lettering stamped backwards
 inv. card: Chersonesos; cf. Makhov p. 12; 11 x 9 cm.; Sinitsin
 [excavator]; restoration: Ἀ[πολλαθέου
 ἄστ[υνομοῦντος]

Α Σ Τ
 Α

- 7) Roks. b1, n. 26, kv. 24, N2/3, OGAM 74968
 Chersonesos; handle fragment
 red clay with brown center, many small white and black inclusions,
 slip is red-orange, not much clink
 concave stamp, lettering backwards
 inv. card: Sinitsin [excavator], 6 x 3 cm.; restoration: Ἀ[πο]λλα[θέου
 ἄ]στ[υνομοῦντος]

Α Σ Τ
 Α

- 8) Roks. 85, n. N 249, OAM 89451
 Chersonesos; handle and body fragment
 clay orange to brown, black inclusions, some airholes, clink, buff-
 orange slip

square flat stamp with monogram

inv. card: Chersonesos; end 4c - first half 3c BC; 4 x 5.5 cm; kv. 2
pol. XXVII gl. 0.8- 1m; Borysova V.V. "Keramicheskie kleima Khersonesa i
klassifikatsii Khersonesskykh amfor," N^o 1974 g. XI.



9) Roks. 85, n. N 149, OAM 89452

Chersonesos; handle fragment with part of stamp
red clay with air holes, one very large airhole; otherwise fine clay
with very few small white inclusions, buff orange slip
handle has ridge on one side of underside

concave stamp

inv. card: Chersonesos; Apollonidos? mid-end 3c BC; 4.2 x 9 cm; kv.
19 pol. XXIII gl. 0.8m, Borysova V.V. "Keramicheskie kleima..." 1974.

ΟΛΛΩ
ΣΤΥΝΟΜ

10) Roks. 58, kv. 2, g o 420, pol 252, inv 2310, OGAM 80347

Chersonesos; handle and body fragment, part of stamp
red clay with small black and white inclusions, fine clay, same
color slip, fine clink, slip surface not very smooth

concave stamp with very large lettering

inv. card: Chersonesos, 7 x 4.6 cm, Sinitsin; restore: Κ]ρατῶν[ος
ἀστυνό[μου

PATΩΝ
ΑΣΤΥΝ

11) Roks. 612 n. XXVI n8.21, N 283/1137, OGAM 74830

Chersonesos?; handle fragment with part of stamp
clay red-orange with brown center, some airholes, very few black
and white inclusions; slip is buff ranging to orange, surface of slip not
smooth

concave stamp, lettering backwards

inv. card: Sinitsin, 7.5 x 4.5 cm; restore: Ἀπολ[λαθέου

ΛΟΠΛ
ΑΥΤΖ

ἀ]στυν[όμου

12) OGAM 80470 [THIS ITEM IS FROM TIRA, NOT NIKONION]

Chersonesos?; handle fragment with part of stamp
coarse red-brown clay with many small airholes, orangish slip
with many large black and some large white inclusions
concave stamp

inv. card: from Tira 1963 excavations, I. B. Kleyman, raskop "V"

NO
^ ΛΩ
ΠΟΛ

- 13) Roks. 85, UNY6 (or 5?), OAM 89454
Chersonesos; handle and body fragment with part of stamp
red clay with small white inclusions and small air pockets, well
fired; creamy white slip with many surface air pockets
concave stamp, incompletely made
inv. card: Chersonesos, 4 x 7 cm; kv. 2, pol XXVI gl. 0.4-0.6m

N
^ T

- 14) Roks. 69, N1, OAM inv. no. 82911
Chersonesos; half of handle and body fragment
pale red clay, few small black and white inclusions, some small
and medium-sized air pockets, fine clay, good clink, surface has uneven
and sometimes very faint white slip
stamp flat, very small; monogram
inv. card: reading: AN; 9.6 x 6 cm; A. G. Zaginailo; kv. 7 pol XVII gl
0.65-1.05m

ΔN

- 15) Roks. 63, N VII(?), N 141/558, OGAM 80277
Chersonesos; handle fragment
clay red but brown at edges, many small and medium-sized
airpockets, a few small black inclusions, ivory-white slip with many
small airpockets
flat stamp with monogram
inv. card: 4.9 x 4.5 cm; Sinitsin

TK

- 16) Roks. 52 ^{sl.} sp. ⁿ pakh 1 N 2.1, OGAM 76322
Chersonesos; handle and body fragment
dark brown to orange clay, fine, very few very small black and
white inclusions, very few small air pockets; surface has beige-white
slip
small flat stamp, monogram
inv. card: 6.7 x 5 cm; Sinitsin

PA

- 17) Rok. 70, n.N 17 (?), OAM 83458
 Chersonesos; handle, body, rim fragment
 red clay with many very small black inclusions, some white inclusions, some small to medium airpockets, fine clink; creamy peach slip with occasional medium-sized black inclusions, surface not completely smooth
 small flat triangular stamp
 inv. card: 7.2 x 6.4 cm

- 18) Rok. 88, n. N 118, OAM N90667
 Chersonesos; handle and body fragment
 red clay, medium to coarse, some large black inclusions, some small black and white inclusions, some medium-sized air pockets, little clink; beige-white slip except on interior, with large and medium-sized black inclusions and some air pockets
 flat rectangular stamp with monogram
 inv. card: Chersonesos, end 4 - first half 3c BC, kv 5 pol XXV, Sekerskaya; Borysova 1974 - XI s 99124; Monakhov S Y, Amfori Khersonessa Tavricheskogo IV-II vv do n e. Izd-vo Saratovskogo Universiteta, 1989, 157 p.

There are stamp bearing in programs. It is interesting
13.IX.94 to check in our files (now
for Maria Petropoulakou gram

76.01

Amphora stamp rubbings

from Nikonion collection

at Odessa Archaeological Museum
(not for publication)

from Lada Onyshkevych

76.02

3

Рокс 71

и. N

ОАМ 848 41

76.03

8

POK 85 NN 249 OAM 89451

76.04



15

POK 63 NVII[?] N(0141/558) OF AM 80277

76.05



16

Рокс 62 ст. крх ин 21
отам 76322

POK 70 R.N17 DAM 83458

710.06

17

18

76.07

POK 88 n. N 118 OAM N90667

no. 1

76.08

POK. 73 NO. 1. N 78 OAM N 83932

(no. 2)

76.09



POK 72 ON 70 OAM 84839

76.10



4

Рокс. 64 с.л. max. N6 07AM 80408

76.11



5

POK 85 N42 n.v.53 OAM 89453

76.12



6

ОГАН 72840

Р.-50г с/м 40 г/м 2 НОС НОХОГА N15

76.13

7

POKCB1 n26 K624 N2/3 OTAM 74968

76.14

9

POK 85 AN 149 OAM 89452

76.15

10



Рок 58, №2 20.120 1700 252 446 2310 07АМ 80347

76.16



11

612

Рок 61 нххvi no 21 N 283/1137 отам 74830

76.17



12
from Tiza

GFA M 80470

76.18

13



POCC 85 UNY5 OAM89454

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14

POKCG9N1 OAM 82911

Ανδρέα

77

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να κάνεις nothing
too re SS

M. M. Moodyak, "Two Sanctuaries on the Akropolis of Nymphaia," Works of the State Hermitage, Vol.2, 1958, pp.83-93.

The history of the culture of the small towns of Bosphoros was enriched last year by new important monuments. The collected material allows us to throw light on a series of questions, not only in the economics, but also in the ideology of the population of the ancient towns of the N shore of the B. S.

The excavation by the State Hermitage in Nymphaia found a part of the acropolis with remains of the sanctuaries - Kabir and Aphrodite, 6th-4th cent. Both sanctuaries ~~were~~ were side by side on the south slope of the mountain, not far away from the ancient port, and the sanctuary of Demeter found before the war was ~~sixth~~ NE of them, And ~~then~~ on the lower terrace of the city, on the shore of the strait^[1].

From the building of the sanctuary of the Kabiri, 6th cent., are preserved only the foundations of 2 walls (the cross wall and the longitudinal)^[2]. The length of the foundation of the cross wall is 3.5 meters. Of the longitudinal wall is preserved a piece of the foundation 2.5 long, of the other - only a small group of stones at the SE end of the cross wall.

The foundations of the walls, with sharply cut faces and ^{thin blocks}, were put together from ~~flatly cut flags~~ of a yellow limestone. Over the stone foundation, crude bricks were laid. The character of this kind of bldg is very similar to ^{the foundation} that of the wall of the temple of Hera in Samos.^[3]

At the cross wall of the bldg ^{was} ~~were~~ found an akroterion of green clay (with white and dark bits) with the representation of the lotus flower which decorated the tile roof. The presence of the akroterion shows what the bldg was, because private bldgs never had such ornaments.

It is very interesting that a piece of a similar akroterion was found in the sanctuary of Demeter in Nymphaia, together with rectangular clay tiles, on one of ^{which} ~~was~~ was represented in purple two triangles meeting at their points. Similar triangles are in the architectural fragments from excavations in Larisa, belonging to the 7th cent.^[4]

To the north of the sanctuary is a pit, not very deep, with an earth bottom with rows of stones (in future we shall call it cistern), of which is preserved only a small part of the stone wall. In that same direction, 3 meters farther, was a semi-subterranean place which served the sanctuary, ~~which~~ as an office.

Nothing was found inside the bldg, but not far away were found materials which undoubtedly belonged to the sanctuary. First, 2 cult objects - a fragment of a large flat marble shallow dish (diam. ca. 0.70) and a similar one of clay.

p.84 As the sanctuary existed more than 100 years, in the excavations were found objects of the first and second halves of the 6th cent. It is interesting that the things were found more to the west of the sanctuary and also close to the destroyed cistern and also to the semi-subterranean room. From the excavations of the first half of the 6th cent. 2 fragments are interesting. They are of Attic b.f ware; on one the head of a horse (Fig. 1), on the other the chest of the horse, facing. To the same date may belong large fragments of Samos amphoras (yellowish clay with gold mica) ornamented by parallel rows of broad bands of a brown-black colour which go on the handles at right angles one to the other. On the handles of other amphoras are preserved lines of the same color but different width. To the Samian ware belongs several kylikes, 1 lekythos with thick walls, and a grey beautifully polished footed cup.

From the Of Rikelloura ware, is preserved almost whole an amphoriskos with rosettes and sticks ornament on the shoulders, and on the whole body little sticks crossing, and on the lower part is a zone of crescents. The fragments of the walls of Klazomenae amphoras are ornamented with scale pattern; few of the fragments of Corinthian vessels belong to the pyxide and kothone. In great quantity were found Attic b.f fragments, mostly of kylikes with small-figured design.

One must mention the fragments of a magnificent b.f. krater with a frieze of animals on the edge of the rim with a chariot and heads of 4 horses on one side of the body. This pot is datable in the last quarter of the 6th cent. and it shows how rich were the offerings of the Nymphaeians to the sanctuary.

To the west of the sanctuary were the private bldgs. It is a feature of the akropolis of Nymphaea.

- 3 -

The sanctuary existed already in the ^{beginning of the} 5th century. As is known, the period of greatest flourishing of Nymphaia is the 5th and first half of the 6th centuries. The ^{of their economy} ~~economic~~ basis was wheat, which in great quantity was exported to Greece. The ~~uniform~~ prosperity of Nymphaia is shown in their progressive wealth, proved by the finds in the culture strata of the 5th cent. in the excavations, and also by the increase in the sanctuaries and their ornaments.

About the middle of the 5th cent. a considerably larger sanctuary was built instead of the old one. The new building had the shape of a rectangle, 14.3 m. long and 5 m. wide and was laid out from South-east to North-west (fig. 3,4).

p.85 In the north end of the building there was a very interesting detail and one rarely found in the architecture of ancient sanctuaries - an apse, built of eleven blocks. The clay floor, rammed very well, of light yellow color, kept in several places a compact even surface. By the apse there is a small step, 35 cm. in width; the edge of the step follows the curved line of the apse.

4,3 m. from the centre of the apse on the axis of the building on the rammed floor was the place of the sacrifice 35 cm. in diameter, under it, 10 cm. deep, was a stone of round shape and roughly-hewn sides. Round the sacrificial place a row of oblique grooves is preserved probably traces of knocking with some kind of tool.

The entrance into the Sanctuary was not found; probably it is now under the foundation of the projecting wall built in the second half of the 4th cent. when the building was destroyed. Close to the building, in the North-east corner a kind of cistern is preserved, 1 m. in diameter, 80 cm. deep, built of ^{5 or 6} ~~6 or 7~~ courses of stones. More to the South was a cistern of the 6th cent., covered by the rammed (earth?) floor of the new building.

The building of the Sanctuary was built deep into the ground, that is how its floor happens to be lower than the floor of the neighboring private house, to the North of the Sanctuary. The long sides were almost entirely destroyed when the protective (fortification[?]) wall was built, but the line of the edge of the floor shows clearly their direction. The Northern ends of the foundations of the longitudinal walls are preserved, 75 cm. high on the North side and 35 cm. on the West. The foundation of the transverse wall, 58 cm. high was built in courses of stones of different size; among them were rectangular stones too.

The blocks of the apse were slightly incurved, five of them are quadrants; on some of them, on the side toward the sacrificial place, traces of stucco are preserved.

Inside, the building was covered with stucco, and outside it had been decorated with a cornice, ovolo and pearls and akroteria; one of them had the shape of a double rosette with the flower aracen in the middle, the other in the shape of rosette too, but with a female head in the middle. The water spouts were lion heads with open jaws. (2)

All the architectural ornaments of the Sanctuary were made in the city of Sinope and they repeat the decorations, known to us from the finds in the Nymphaia Sanctuary of Demeter.

The offerings in the Sanctuary with the apse are not so numerous as those of the Demeter Sanctuary and yet several fragments of Attic black glazed pottery were found; kantharoi, kylikes, gobblets, small cups, mostly with incised and stamped ornaments.

Among the few terracottas there are two, which probably represent the Kabiri. One of them represents the upper part of ~~the~~^a figure in a cape (part of the face with wide open eyes and mouth is preserved). The other - a standing figure in a cape. In connection with the cult of

that Sanctuary is a very interesting find of fragments of two terracottas of Cybele. Also characteristic are the terracotta fragments of animals; a sheep, a pig and two horses. They remind one of the figurines of animals, found in great number in the Kabirion of Thebes.⁽³⁾

p.86 What are the characteristics which we found in the architecture of that building? First the apse, then the sacrificial place and the Sacred stone under it.

B. Hemberg in his work "Kabiri" in which he explained almost all sides of the very complicated cult of the Kabiri, mentions quite rightly, that the apse, sacrificial grove (?), or place and the Sacred stone belong to the cult of the sub-terranean gods - the Kabiris.⁽¹⁾

By the architectural plan the Sanctuary in Nymphaia is very much like the Kabiri Sanctuaries on the island of Samothrace and in Thebes.

It is well known, that the marble temple on Samothrace had an apse built with ten blocks. For the apse at a distance of 3,3 m. was a marble slab with an opening, through which the blood of sacrificial animals entered the large sacrificial pit.

p.87 The relative length and width of the walls of the building⁽¹⁾ (40 m. long, 13 m. wide), 1:3, are the same as in the Nymphaian Sanctuary (14,3 long, 5 m. wide). In the last excavations on Samothrace were found two apses under the latest apse of the marble temple; one of them belongs to the archaic temple.⁽²⁾ In Thebes of the oldest building there was preserved only a small part of the apse built polygonally.⁽³⁾ According to Doerpfeld the apse belongs to the 6th-5th cents. Inside the (building complex?) which had been rebuilt, there were two sacrificial pits. Ruins of small buildings with apses of the 6th cent. which seem to be connected with the cult of Sub-terranean gods, had been found in Asia Minor in Larissa⁽⁴⁾ and on the Balkan Peninsula,⁽⁵⁾ in Corinth and in Delphi⁽⁶⁾.

As regards the apse in the Kabiri Sanctuary, the remark by H. Johannes is very interesting⁽⁷⁾ he thinks that the apse reminds one of the shape of a cave, or a grotto, where according to the belief of the ancient Greeks, the subterranean chthonic gods found asylum and so the most important characteristics of the buildings in the Kabiri sanctuaries are the apses and the sacrificial place. We find them in the Nymphaia sanctuaries too.

Very important are two offerings on the the floor of the Nymphaian sanctuary. One of them is a fragment of an Attic jug with a garland of ivy (Fig. 5). It is known that garlands of ivy and head bands are connected with the cult of the Kabiri. Similar ornaments are on the vessels found in the Kabirion of Thebes.

The other offering - a Scaraboid of glass paste - a bearded man's head en face (the upper part is broken, Fig. 6; possibly it represents a Kabiri) the representations on the coins of the 5th-4th centuries are considered by many archaeologists to be the heads of Kabiri.⁽⁹⁾ On several coins similar heads have sharp pointed hats (pilos) decorated with branches of ivy. In that connection a remark of Furtwängler's is interesting⁽¹⁰⁾ he says that particularly the Kabiri had as attribute the sharp pointed hats. Hemberg supports that remark.

p.88 V. F. Gaidevitch in his publication of coins of the first half of the 4th century and of Phanagoria with a representation of bearded man's head in a pilos, ornated with a branch of ivy, supposes it is the head of Phanagore - the founder of the town Phanagoria.⁽¹⁾

X Already in the year 1926, A. N. Zogratis said that the cult of the chthonic (subterranean) gods in the 5th cent. existed already in the South shores of the Black Sea.⁽²⁾ Later he explained that on the Phanagoria coins are represented Kabiri whose cult was wide-spread on the shores of the Black Sea.⁽³⁾

To the sanctuary of the Kabiri belongs also the stone, which fell out of the fortification wall, which covered the building, the inscription ΜΗΧΕΛΕΣΙΕΡΟΥ which in translation is: "do not soil in the sanctuary" the stone probably was at the entrance.

N. J. Novosadsky showed in his works that in the Kabiri cult of the ancient Greeks was reflected man's fertile principles of nature and that the cult of Demeter was connected with the Kabiri cult.⁽⁵⁾ The find in the Nymphaia sanctuary of Demeter of the 5th cent. of two terracottas:⁽⁶⁾ of a Kabiros with a lyre and of a seated naked boy, proves the supposition of Novosadsky. Such figurines were found in the Thebes Kabirion.⁽⁷⁾

Close to the Kabiri sanctuary on the Acropolis of Nymphaia was also the sanctuary of Aphrodite. It consisted of several rooms and a small paved yard.

It is possible, that at first from the end of the 6th cent. to the middle of the 5th cent. there were 4 small rooms in the sanctuary: I, II, IV, and V (Fig. 4), which were oriented from south-west to north-east. The cross wall of the building No. 55. ^(omission?) The rooms of the west part - I and II - did not communicate. The entrance into Room I is not open (most of it was covered by the foundation of the fortification tower - 4th cent.). The Room II has an opening for the door in the lower part of wall No. 54.

The northern part of the building had the rooms IV and V.⁽⁹⁾ Their northern wall had a broken line before the rebuilding, the room IV was probably larger and had been limited from the west by wall No. 55. It has the shape of a stretched out rectangle and the floor is paved with large slabs; in the northern part large stones form a semicircle surrounding a light groove ^[or channel?] [sunken area?], which could have been used as a kind of "cistern". It is quite possible that this room served as

a small court, which had the entrance into Room V.

It is necessary to remark that in Rooms II, IV and V had been the hearth for the cult. In Room II a clay hearth of oval shape was in the south-east corner, in Room IV the hearth was a group of stones with baked [blackened?] surface placed at the south wall of the wall No. 59; and in ~~the~~ Room V on the other side of that wall was a clay hearth in the shape of a horseshoe.

p.89

In the southwest corner of the building, in the paved floor of the yard was a groove [channel?] [sunk area?] with walls with an edging of small stones - there stood an amphora of the 5th cent. The whole building, from the South was surrounded by an enclosure.

Towards the middle of the 5th cent. the sanctuary had been rebuilt. Wall No. 57 over which they built and which they made stronger, was left as the cross wall of the new building. The other walls too had a superstructure. Rooms I and II were now on the same platform [at the same level?] and could communicate. In wall No. 53 there was a place for the door exactly at the level of the clay floor of the reconstructed room II. Rooms IV and V did not exist ^{any} more. From the south, to room II they added a very small room III. The pavement of the new court covered the old one and a new enclosure surrounded the sanctuary from the south.

The entrance into the building was from the south east. Here was found a fragment of a cornice with ovolo and pearls, an excellent work of Sinope make of the 5th cent.⁽¹⁾ Similar architectural details had been found in Nymphaia in the sanctuaries of Demeter and the Kabiri. There had been almost no finds in Room I of the earlier building. In building II, lower than the clay floor which is preserved in two small portions at the north and south wall, were found fragments of black

figured kylikes (on the bottom of one is represented the head of a Gorgon) and also fragments of Attic black glazed kylikes and cups. Among the local vessels, interesting are a jug of red clay with one handle, and an open lamp. Besides, there were found not very large stones of an oval shape and a flat and round limestone 46 cm. in diameter. And there were, too, fragments of gray ware - cups, jugs, some of them polished.

At the hearth on the floor of Room II were found an Attic black glazed guttus of the middle of the 5th cent., fragments of an Attic plastic vessel of the first half of the 5th cent., it was a head of a woman (Fig. 7) ⁽²⁾ and a fragment of a rhyton for the cult similar to the rhytons of the Nymphaia sanctuary of Demeter of the 6th cent. On the floor were oval-shaped stones, a fragment of the edge of a dish and a jug of red clay.

In Room IV were found fragments of the neck of Chian amphoras with traces of red color at the base of the handles, with a yellow surface and a cross-shaped sign ⁽³⁾ a fragment of a lid of a black figured lekane with rays, fragments of several Attic black glazed kylikes and cups, a fragment of a base of an open gray dish with concentric convex circles in the centre of the bottom. Very interesting is a funnel of clay; it was found for the first time in the excavation of Nymphaia and could be explained [as something used in] a ritual, performed at a cistern which we suppose had been in that room.

p. 90

And finally in the last room - V - were found; a female protome with a veil (Fig. 8) ⁽¹⁾ of the end of the 6th cent. and also fragments of Attic black glazed kylikes and cups of the 5th cent.

On the pavement of the yard close to the groove - "cistern", where the amphora stood, was found a clay mould for a statuette of a goddess, perhaps Aphrodite. Not far away were lying on the ground fragments

of the rim of a "rhyton" for cult and a very interesting object found for the first time, a ball-shaped vessel in red clay with a short neck, possibly of local make.

The groove with the amphora in the pavement of the yard with its semi-circle of stones in room IV, were used as a kind of "cistern", and it is possible that they were connected with some, unknown to us, rite of a cult.

In the rebuilt sanctuary the finds were mostly in rooms II and III, and also to the north, immediately behind wall No. 52.

In room II among ash and coal - vestiges of a great fire which destroyed the sanctuary - were found fragments of six small clay dishes of the shape of small cups on a high foot (Fig. 9) and a dish in the shape of a fruit on a stand in profile. We have to note, that only one dish similar in shape was found in the sanctuary of Demeter, such cups were never found in private houses of Nymphaia and the sanctuary of Kabiri.

p. 91 Besides, in that room were some terracottas; a female head from a statuette in a cape, of the beginning of the 4th cent., and a female figure sitting on a louterion and also an aryballic lekythos with a representation of a female head in a bonnet, and fragments of black glazed Attic kylikes with carved ornaments; palmettes on the arches, black glazed kylix with a whirling rosette inside on the bottom and fragments of walls from very large pots. There was found, also a miniature cone made of bone, 5 cm. high, and small oval stones.

In room III was probably a favissa⁽¹⁾ similar to those found in the sanctuary of Demeter in Nymphaia. Inside of it were objects belonging to various dates. To the 5th cent. belong a small cup on a foot, a head of Aphrodite with the palm at the head, a female head in a high kalathos, a jug with one handle. To the first half of the 4th cent.

belong Attic black glazed dishes; a small jug with garlands on the shoulder and on the neck, kantharoi with a fluted body, decorated with a garland (Fig. 10) and two small jugs with a narrow neck and a handle like a ribbed ring (Fig. 11). There were found, too, barrel-shaped beads, of yellow paste with blue eyes.

Behind wall No. 52, outside, were found a great quantity of wall fragments and bottoms of pointed amphoras of the 5th cent., black glazed dishes of 5th-4th centuries and the head of a statuette probably of Aphrodite in a broken kalathos (Fig. 12).

It is necessary to mention that the building of the sanctuary which occupies an area of about 100 square meters differs very much from the private buildings which are close to the public buildings on the Acropolis of Nymphaia. The private houses had not been built on a big scale, their area was not larger than 25-30 m.⁽²⁾ Usually the dwelling had a small court, but the houses themselves were very very crowded. In consequence our building had nothing in common with the private houses.

To be able to find the cult of this sanctuary we must refer to the architecture of similar monuments.

Let us take the two sanctuaries of Aphrodite: one in Naukratis the other in Paphos in Cyprus. As it is known, the sanctuary of Aphrodite in Naukratis consisted of a large court surrounded by a wall in which stood quite a simple building of rectangular shape divided into two rooms;⁽²⁾ the walls were built of unbaked bricks. In front of the building was the altar, and from the north in the court were 2 wells. The plan of the excavations in Paphos in Cyprus shows that the centre of the sanctuary was the court with galleries on the north and south; on the north side of the court were two small rooms united

p.92 by pairs.⁽³⁾ That sanctuary had suffered very badly from earthquake already in ancient time so it is difficult to speak about the reconstruction of the building and yet in its publication, it is mentioned that to the south of the gallery among fragments of the portico, which is the most ancient part of it, was found a stone of the shape of a cone of which the base was under the floor. The stone belonged to the older building but, as a sacred symbol, at the reconstruction was left untouched.

If we compare the sanctuary in Paphos with the plan of the sanctuary of Aphrodite in Naukratis it is easy to see the difference. In Paphos there was no central building, and here there were galleries, rooms and a court.

The architectural plan of the sanctuary in Nymphaia is more like the plan in Paphos. It is well known that in the cult of Aphrodite in Cyprus the cone, as the oldest symbol of the goddess, occupied a very important place.⁽¹⁾ We find it too in the Phoenician cult of Aphrodite - Astarte.

On coins of Roman times from Byblos and Cyprus, on which cones are represented, there are on both sides of the cones some kind of objects, which Ohnefalsch-Richter calls "candelabras".⁽²⁾

Is there something like those "candelabras-smoking vases" among the finds of the sanctuary in Nymphaia? It seems to us that the small footed cups are very close to the "candelabras" which are placed on the coins with the cone.

Besides those cups, there were found in the sanctuary oval stones of different size. Ohnefalsch-Richter mentions the presence of such stones, and of larger size, in ancient graves in Cyprus; but he thinks they were assigned to the cult.⁽³⁾

In that connection, very interesting are the numerous oval pebbles, which were lying on the plastered surface of small altars, which were found in the sanctuary of Eros and Aphrodite on the north slope of the Acropolis in Athens. The cult of that sanctuary had connection with fertility.

Those pebbles, found on the small altars, or simply on the floor, are explained as phallic symbols of fertility, dedicated to the god of fertility⁽⁵⁾. That the oval stones surely have a connection with the cult of Aphrodite is the idea of Broneer; he proves it by the dedication to the Cyprus Aphrodite (5th cent.) placed on a stone of oval shape, which was found in Antipolis in the south of France.⁽⁶⁾ It is very possible that the small oval stones found in the sanctuary in Nymphaia have also a connection with the cult of Aphrodite.

It is very interesting that Perrot mentions the materials of the most ancient sanctuaries in Malta and on the neighboring island Gozzo, and says, that in the sanctuary Gigantei,⁽⁷⁾ which consists of elliptical rooms with apses, was found a stone-cone 1 m. high. It seems to us difficult to explain the find of the bone-cone in the II room of the sanctuary in Nymphaia as a simple accident. And also it is not an accident the find of a flat lime stone, of an almost round shape in the same room. We think that the flat stone could have been a kind of an altar perhaps one of those simple altars which Perrot calls altars in the shape of a mushroom, found in the sanctuary in Malta.⁽⁸⁾ It is interesting that in the sanctuaries where were found altars in shape of mushrooms were found sometimes conic stones.

With a certain rite of the cult of Aphrodite, probably is connected the terracotta, which represents a female figure, sitting on a louterion. The severe folds of the garment allow to date it in the 5th cent. An analogy to her is the terracotta of the collection of the department of

the Antique World in the Hermitage. (1)

And finally, we have to take into consideration Pausanias, who in his description of Achaia says that in Patras close to the port is a sacred ground of Aphrodite and behind it the sanctuary of Demeter. There he mentions also that in Aigion on the sea shore was a sanctuary of Aphrodite. (3) Well, the sanctuary in Nymphaia was on the sea shore. As we mentioned above, in Nymphaia too, behind the sanctuary of Aphrodite was the Kabiri sanctuary, and not far away on the lower terrace was the sanctuary of Demeter.

In the antique world the sanctuaries of the Kabiri were rare. In excavations have been found three Kabiri sanctuaries in the territory of ancient Greece: in Thebes, in Delos and in Samothrace. And the fourth in the Nymphaia sanctuary, which proves that the Kabiri cult was spread also to the ancient towns of the north shore of the Black Sea.

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