

VRG_Folder_0216

USSR: FEDOSEEV
page 7 for list of similar names (magazines) found in Elizavets
of golden group IV
Amilov

1.01

=====
 [|] Translations from Russian into English of articles and [|]
 () books, on amphoras and related archaeological subjects. ()
 v v

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Symbols used: In <>s: f = footnote, i = begin/end italics,
 g = begin/end Greek, b = begin/end bold .
 [p] = page nr in original.
 Accents follow the accented letter with a backslash.

The footnotes for each paragraph are placed at the end of the
 paragraph, set off by ::=.

Comments inside [brackets] are editorial/translators' additions.

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Reference
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Author: N.F. Fedoseev

Article title: "On the Time of the Coexistence of the Elizavetovskoe
Town and Tanais (Based on the Data of Ceramic
Epigraphy) [O vremeni sosushchestvovaniia
Elizavetovskogo gorodishcha i Tanaisa (po dannym
keramicheskoi epigrafiki)]"

Volume title: AMA nr 7

= Ancient World and (?) Archaeology
(little yellow booklet that was found
(nos. 7 and 8))

Published: 1990

Pages: pp 154-160.

[Translation by PMWM and OB March 1991]

See no. 123 under Matheson
another copy

II.92 Does not use. Greece 1974, G. 1985

Bibl. not clear always, cf. nos 25 - no title, no date

A copy will be sent to Karolyne Koehler
II 99

[p154]

On the Time of the Co-existence of the Elizavetovskoe Ancient Town and Tanais (Based on the Data of Ceramic Epigraphy)

Recently, the problem of the succession of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town and Tanais has again acquired importance. The answer to the question of the causes of the transition of the main trade functions from the Elizavetovskoe ancient town to Tanais largely depends on elucidating the time of the co-existence of these two settlements, the most important centres of Greek-barbarian trade on the North-East periphery of the Greek oikoumena.

The opinion of researchers on the considerable period of the co-existence of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town and Tanais (a quarter to a half century)¹ permitted D.B. Shelov in his time to conclude that "... the appearance of this city (Tanais—N.F) ... could in no way be chronologically connected with the decline and withering of the Elizavetovskoe settlement, which occurred later ..."²

=== 1. D.B. Shelov, *Tanais and the Lower Don in III-I BC* [Tanais i Nizhnii Don v III-I vv do n.e.] Moscow 1970 p30;
 I.B. Brashinskii, *Greek Ceramic Imports on the Lower Don in the V-III Centuries BC* [Grecheskii keramicheskii import na Nizhnem Donu v V-III vv. do n.e.] Leningrad 1980 p9; I.T. Kruglikova, *Ancient Archaeology* [Antichnaia arkheologiya] Moscow 1984 p142, 144.

=== 2. D.B. Shelov, *Tanais ...* p30.

As analysis of the material, conducted by D.B. Shelov, indicates, the time of the appearance of Tanais belongs to 1/4 3c BC. I.B. Brashinskii, and K.K. Marchenko after him, dated the cessation of life in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town "to 1/2 3c BC, most likely 2/4."³

=== I.B. Brashinskii, "Problems of the Chronology of the Elizavetovskoe Ancient Town in the Don Delta [Problemy khronologii Elizavetovskogo gorodishcha v del'te Dona]", *Proceedings SKNTs VSh. Social Sciences* [Izvestiia SKNTs VSh. Obshchestvennye nauki] nr 1 1977; K.K. Marchenko, "The Main Stages in the History of the Elizavetovskoe Settlement on the Don [Osnovnye etapy istorii Elizavetovskogo poseleniia na Donu]," *Problems of the Chronology of Archaeological Monuments in the Steppes Region of the Northern Caucasus* [Problemy khronologii arkheologicheskikh pamiatnikov stepnoi zony Severnogo Kavkaza] Rostov-on-the-Don

1983 p63.

The discovery and the study of the Greek settlement in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town⁴ made it possible to make the upper border of its existence more precise — 60s of 3c BC. This conclusion is mainly based on a preliminary study of the amphora stamps.⁵ After lending precision to the time when the Elizavetovskoe ancient town perished [p155], scholars remained unshakable in their conclusion about the co-existence of these two settlements. The conclusion is based on determining the chronological limits of both ancient towns. However, comparative analysis of the archaeological material of these monuments has not been carried out,⁶ although in the complexes of both settlements their should exist complete analogies. Their presence is indicated by the discovery in Tanais of a Pantikapaion coin with an overstruck "star" of the same type as in the Elizavetovskoe finds.⁷ Similar coins are dated 284-275 BC in V.A. Anokhin's book.⁸ Identical coins found in the excavations of the Greek settlement permitted V.A. Gorancharovskii to date the perishing of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town to 275 BC.⁹ Analyzing coin material from both monuments, A.I. Anisimov concluded that Greek settlement in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town existed from the 90s to end 70s 3c BC.¹⁰

- === 4. K.K. Marchenko, "A Bosporan Emporion the Don Delta [Bosporskii emporii v del'te Dona]," AO 1984 Moscow p269; K.K. Marchenko, "Die Siedlung von Elizavetovka — ein griechisch-barbarisches Emporion im Dondelta," Klio 1986 nr 2 p398.
- === 5. V.I. Kats, N.F. Fedoseev, "Ceramic Stamps of a 'Bosporan Emporion' in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town [Keramicheskie kleima 'bosporskogo emporiia' na Elizavetovskom gorodishche]," AMA nr 6 Saratov 1986 p105.
- === 6. I.B. Brashinskii, "Greek ...", p9.
- === 7. D.B. Shelov, "On the Time of the Foundation of Tanais [O vremeni osnovaniia Tanaisa]," Ancient History and Culture of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Area [Antichnaia istoriia i kul'tura Sredizemnomor'ia i Prichernomor'ia] Leningrad 1968 p304-308; Idem. "The Money Market of Tanais [Denezhnyi rynok Tanaisa]," ZOAO nr I (34) p134; Idem., "Coins from the Excavations at Tanais in 1955-1964 [Monety iz raskopok Tanaisa 1955-1964 gg]," NE nr VI p63.
- === 8. V.A. Anokhin, The Coinage of Bosporos [Monetnoe delo Bospora] Kiev 1986 p141 nr 130.
- === 9. V.A. Gorancharovskii, "On the Question of the Time of the Existence of a Bosporan Emporion in the Don Delta [K voprosu o

26.11.92
 ? what about
 all that lot of
 Early Thasian?
 Does he mean to
 say perhaps,
 it lasted until
 some time before
 the 270s
 On the Greek
 settlement not
 the early part
 of the dig (kub?)

31.11.92
 must be '90s
 of 4th cent.
 & end of 70s of
 3rd cent.

vremeni sushchestvovaniia bosporskogo emporiia v del'te Dona],"
*Ancient Civilization and the Barbarian World Along the Don and
 in the Azov Region: Abstracts of Papers [Antichnaia tsivilizatsiia
 i varvarskii mir v Podon'e-Priazov'e: Tez. dokl.]*,
 Novocherkassk 1987 p11.

=== 10. Personal communication from A.I. Anisimov.

However, the isolated data of numismatics and black-glaze pottery may serve as material for comparison only to a certain degree, and in this instance they are only the indicators, but not the proof, of the co-existence of these settlements. The priority here undoubtedly belongs to ceramic stamps because stamped amphora containers regularly and in large quantities were delivered to the settlements, and the stamps of certain centres, thanks to the annual replacement of magistrates, have the most fractionally divisible chronology in comparison with other archaeological material.

The aim of this work is to isolate synchronous groups of ceramic stamps and "points of contact" in time of both settlements.¹¹ Indirect data on the co-existence of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town and Tanais is provided by stamps of Thasos, Heraclea, [p156] Rhodes, and Khersonesos. Thasian stamps from the latest layers of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town belong to the so-called "later type" according to V. Grace (with one name and ethnic). According to the preliminary classification of M. Debidour¹² stamps of Philiskos and Bion are dated to 1/2 3c BC. Stamps of Python, 4c-very beg 3c BC. Stamps of Aineas, Aristides, Thespon, and Skymnos to 310-300 BC.¹³ Stamps of other magistrates belong to an earlier period. It is important to note the complete absence of magistrates from the group dated by M. Debidour to "around the mid 3c BC."¹⁴ Thus Thasian stamps firmly date Thasian import into the Elizavetovskoe ancient town to the 1/2 3c BC, but they could not precisely date the border when their arrival ceased.

Thasian results

l
A

=== 11. In my work I used both stamps published by D.B. Shelov and I.B. Brashinskii and stamps from excavations of the monuments of recent years. The material is kept in Rostov Regional Museum of Local History and in the archaeological reserve "Tanais" to the employees of which I am deeply indebted for the opportunity to become acquainted with the museum collections.

=== 12. M. Debidour "En Classant les timbres thasiens" *BCH*
 Supp 13 1986 p311-334.

=== 13. *Ibid.* p331-332.

=== 14. *Ibid.* p333-334.

In the Tanais material only one Thasian stamp of the magistrate Satyros¹⁵ is recorded, which is ascribed by M. Debidour to the group "1/2 3c BC".¹⁶ The presence of Thasian stamps of the same group in the complexes of both monuments testifies to the temporal closeness of Thasian import to these centres.

NOT much

- === 15. Tanais 1976 nr 243, ROMK 4366 (707).
- === 16. M. Debidour, "En Classant ...," p332.

The presence of a considerable quantity of Heracleian amphora material in the complexes of the Greek settlement of Elizavetovskoe ancient town makes it possible to claim that the import from Heraclea does not peter out¹⁷ but what is exhibited is simply the gradual cessation of the practice of stamping in Heraclea, caused apparently by serious political internal events.¹⁸ In the layers of the perishing of the settlement, the stamps of the 5th later group which, according to I.B. Brashinskii, is dated to end 4c-1/4 3c BC, are met only occasionally.¹⁹

- === 17. I.B. Brashinskii, *Greek ...*, p94; V.I. Kats, N.F. Fedoseev, "Ceramic ...," p104;
- === 18. S.Iu. Saprykin, *Pontic Heraclea and Tavridian Khersonesos [Gerakleia Pontiiskaia i Khersones Tavricheskii, Moscow 1986 p118-122.*
- === 19. I.B. Brashinskii, *Greek ...*, p39.

There is no doubt about the presence of amphora material of Heracleian production in the layers of Tanais. However, its main bulk belongs to the late ancient period. In the mss IOSPE III in the section "Heraclea" there are two [p157] stamps with Tanais as the definition of the finding place.²⁰ The attribution of the first of them to Tanais is quite problematic because, in his publication P. Bekker determined the finding place as "delta of earliest Tanais."²¹ The second stamp is undoubtedly from Tanais,²² however, there is no complete certainty as to its Heracleian origin. If, nevertheless, we accept it as Heracleian, even in that case it should be assigned to the 5th late group in I.B. Brashinskii's classification, which does not contradict the chronology of the archaeological complex of Tanais. Most indicative is another Heracleian stamp with the name ΔIONY discovered in the collections of the reserve "Tanais."²³ Such stamps are found on the floors of the buildings U.7 of the Panskoe-I settlement, the destruction of which is dated to 270 BC.

(?)

- === 20. IOSPE III. Section "Heraclea" (archive IA AN USSR). P-2 Nrs 379,

1229.

- === 21. P. Bekker, "New Collection of Inscriptions on the Handles of Ancient Vessels Found in South Russian [Novaia kolleksiia nadpisei na ruchkakh drevnikh sosudov, naidennykh v Iuzhnoi Rossii]," ZOOID 7 1868, p30, nr 45.
- === 22. The Antiquities of the Cimmerian Bosporos Preserved in the Emperor's Hermitage Museum [Drevnosti Bosfora Kimmeriiskogo, khraniashchiesiia v imperatorskom muzee Ermitazha] St. Petersburg 1854 vol II, Table 79, nr 59, p338.
- === 23. Tanais. nr. 646. Year of finding not known.

In the material of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town only 2 out of 15 Rhodian stamps don't fit the general context of the monument.²⁴ Of 530 published Rhodian stamps from Tanais only 6 eponyms and 7 ergasteriarchs²⁵ are close in time to the existence of the Greek settlement in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town. Out of these only the eponyms Agesis, Epicharmos, and Eukles, and the ergasteriarchs Kreon and Pausanias are dated by the publisher to the 3c BC and sometimes to the end of the 4c BC as well.²⁶ It is interesting that a stamp of the eponym Polyaratos, analogous to one in Elizavetovskoe,²⁷ was found in Alexandria on an amphora together with a stamp of the ergasteriarch Mikythos,²⁸ who is well-known in Tanais.²⁹ The upper border of the activity of this ergasteriarch is dated by Iu.S. Badal'iants to 275 BC.³⁰ It is also important to note Rhodian stamps of earlier types in the Tanais material.³¹

15?
 II 92
 This could be right for an early Mikado. (not with note)

27

III 92
 ⊗ Stamps not at all similar, but it is the same as developed
 ⊗ Single in Tanais with mouth much later than in amphora in Alex.

- === 24. I.B. Brashinskii, Greek ..., pp198-199. (No specific ref.)
- === 25. D.B. Shelov, Ceramic ... [sic. trs.], nrs 2, 5, - No date of publ. 1975 (an little book, was loan)
- 102, 111, 126, 128, 389, 406, 412, 444, 465, 477.
- === 26. Ibid. nrs 2, 51, 53, 108, 116.
- === 27. I.B. Brashinskii, Greek ..., pp198-199.
- === 28. V. Grace, "Notes of the Amphoras from the Koroni Peninsula", Hesperia 1963 32 p323, fig. I.1.
- === 29. D.B. Shelov, Ceramic ... , p111, nr 412.
- === 30. Iu.S. Badal'iants, "New Chronological Correspondences of Some Personal Names on Rhodian Amphoras [Novye khronologicheskie sootvetstviia lichnykh imen na rodoskikh amforakh]", SA 2 1980 pp162, 165.
- === 31. For example: Tanais, 1976. nr 169 ROMK 4366 (707).

[158]

The main part of Khersonesan stamps from the Elizavetovskoe ancient town embraces the entire first type of V.I. Kats's classification, and the stamps from Tanais [embrace] only variants B

→ ||
 ? →

and B' of the first type.³² Single finds of the stamps of Herokrates son of Neumenios³³ and Nikias son of Herogetes³⁴ in the excavations at the Elizavetovskoe settlement and of Athanodoros son of Nikias from Tanais³⁵ are assigned to variant A of the 2nd type.³⁶ In all probability these stamps are not far removed from the border of the first and second types, 275 BC,³⁷ and it is possible that stamps of the end of type I co-existed for some time with the stamps of type II.

- === 32. V.I. Kats, "Typology and Chronological Classification of Khersonesan Magistrate Stamps [Tipologiya i khronologicheskaya klassifikatsiya khersonesskikh magistratskikh kleim]" VDI 1 1985, p103.
- === 33. I.B. Brashinskii, *Greek ...*, p197 nr 739.
- === 34. Elizavetovskoe ancient town. 1986. nr XVIII-XIX/221; 1987. nr XX/72.
- === 35. D.B. Shelov, *Ceramic ...* p150, nr 590.
- === 36. I thank V.I. Kats for kindly providing this information and for a number of comments on the contents of this article.
- === 37. V.I. Kats, "Typology ...", p103.

Finds of Sinopean Stamps in the Elizavetovskoe Ancient Town and in Tanais.

of Greek Group IV
(acc. to following list)
Arrangement is attempted & chronological (see p. 8)

Nr	Magistrates	Elizavetovskoe	Tanais
1	Simias	1	-
2	Epielpos	-	-
3	Dionysios (with kantharos)	2	-
4	Kallisthenes (with bow)	3	-
5	Histieios	14	-
6	Artemidoros son of Apollodoros	5	-
7	Miltiades son of Teisander	6	-
8	Demetrios	17	-
9	Dionysios son of Demetrios	2	-
10	Eukharistos son of Demetrios	19	-
11	Antimakhos son of Theonetos	9	-
12	<u>Aiskhines</u> son of Ithios	7	1
13	<u>Kratistarkhos</u>	9	1
14	<u>Hekataios</u> son of Lamakhos	5	1
15	Hikesios son of Histieios	-	1
16	Aristion son of Aristippos	-	-
17	Leon son of Leontiskos	-	2
18	Khoregion son of Leomedon	-	1
19	Anthisterios son of Noumenios	-	-
20	Antipater son of Nikon	-	1

270
269
268
267
266
265
264
263
262
261
260
259

↑
Grav 1985, p. 20;
guesses list of Greek Group IV;
 281-259 BC

[p159]

Stamps of Sinope are the most numerous of the stamps of the last stage of the Elizavetovskoe settlement. And although the detailed chronology of Sinopean stamps still remains in a state of development, it was possible to obtain the sequence of the magistrates for the IV chronological group with sufficient precision. A list of them is given in the Table. The number of stamps found in each monument is marked by a numeral.

The table shows that stamps of the magistrates Aiskhines son of Ithios, Kratistarkhos, and Hekataios son of Lamakhos figure in the archaeological material of both ancient towns. It is typical that stamps on whole vessels of precisely these magistrates are present on the floors in the complex of Area 52 of House XIII, discovered in 1986 in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town.³⁸ The numerical predominance of Sinopean stamps of this period in the material of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town is explained by the fact that the initial stage of the existence of Tanais has been little studied. Nevertheless, the density of the finds of Sinopean stamps in Tanais is considerably greater for this period than for others.

=== 38. Material of this complex is at present being prepared for publication.

Stamps of Knidos and Kos are present in the material of both ancient towns, but due to the absence of direct parallels and detailed chronology of this group of stamps they present no interest for the present work.

Among the stamps of the 3rd century in other centres it is necessary to note the presence of the stamps of Amastris and of the Zenon group in the material of the Elizavetovskoe ancient town. The Amastris stamps are dated to the limits of 1/4 3c BC,³⁹ and the stamps of the Zenon group are considered Egyptian by V. Grace, who dates them 280-275 BC.⁴⁰

SIGH!
Only in Knidos & illustrated from (Elizavetovskoe)
II 92
Are there any of these from the lower Dan? (see his book)
(Not a specific ref.)
(Zenon group goes on, at Koron)

=== 39. Shcheglov, A.N. "Les Amphores timbrées d'Amastris," BCH 1986 Supp 13 p365-373.

=== 40. Grace, V., "Some Amphoras from a Hellenistic Wreck," BCH 1986 Supp 13 p551-565

Thus only the Sinopean stamps provide us with direct "points of contact" while the stamps of Rhodes, Khersonesos, Thasos, and Heraclea provide indirect proof of co-existence. The end of the existence of

*

* Sloppy. Does not distinguish between 2 Zenon groups, nor get the date right

the Greek settlement in the Elizavetovskoe ancient town is chronologically determined with sufficient precision by Pantikapaian coins and Khersonesan stamps. It is 275-270 BC. Finds of analogous coins as well as the analysis of ceramic stamps permit us to conclude that the Elizavetovskoe ancient town and Tanais co-existed during a very short period of time of about 10 years. If we try to determine the minimum [p160] period then at present we can speak only of 3 years (see the Table). It would be possible to make more definite conclusions only after obtaining new "points of contact" of the materials of these centres.

Eliz.
See Eliz
Kornii Rhod
Just goes
with this

The more precise definition of the period of co-existence does not contradict the time of the foundation of Tanais according to D.B. Shelov, but it allows us to suggest that the beginning of activity in Tanais perhaps lies at the end of 1/4 3c BC. In accordance with this, the stamps of the Sinopean magistrates, Aiskhines, Hekataios, and Kratistarkhos, should be dated to the time of the perishing of the Elizavetovskoe settlement - near 275-270 BC, which does not contradict the data of other archaeological complexes known to us (for example, Nikonika).

The considerable qualitative differences in the ceramic complexes of both settlements are explained by I.B. Brashinskii primarily by the asynchronicity of their existence, and, to a lesser degree, by economic and political reasons.⁴¹ This is true for the archaeological complexes on the whole; and for the period dated to 1/2 3c BC, these differences are not so great: Rhodes, Heraclea, Thasos, Knidos, Kos, Khersonesos, Sinope, and a number of other centres supply their production both to Tanais and to the Elizavetovskoe settlement. Sinopean amphoras in this period are brought to Tanais more regularly than in the following period.

=== 41. Brashinskii, I.B., *Greek ...* p93.

The gathering of new archaeological material and the discovery of complexes in Tanais related to the first period of its existence will allow us to make the picture of the co-existence of these two largest centres of the Lower Don Area more precise.

For discussion etc. on Fedoseev 1990,

see folder 123 MATHESON, II-V, 92.

For whole letter
see 123; MATTHESEN

USDR : FEDOSSEV 3.01

AGORA EXCAVATIONS
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
ATHENS, 140, GREECE



Athens, March 11, 1992

Dear Maggie,

I have had a telephone call this afternoon, down here at the Stoa, that Evelyn Smithson has died. It was cancer, and she died in a hospital in Buffalo, where she had been teaching for many years in the University. There was I believe a stroke toward the end, which I suppose might help, as things were. She was I think a very good scholar in her field (Geometric pottery and connected matters). She did not get much published, but shared her discoveries with the best scholars in that line, in particular, I guess, Vincent Desbrough (how does one spell it).

March 16

Evelyn was here last summer, already ill I imagine. Then or earlier, she had become rather close to Susan Rotroff. ^{Susan} ~~Evelyn~~ went to Buffalo some time in the fall or ~~and~~ winter, and took charge of Evelyn's research papers for her. Susan and Bob, as maybe you know, live in Princeton, from which Susan commutes to her job at Hunter, while Bob teaches there at Princeton, and we hope he is getting tenure.

Thank you for the translation of the article by Fedossev, 1990. Though this article does not seem to me so GREAT in itself (does not use Grace 1974, let alone Grace 1985) (and is a bit sloppy), it has certainly called my attention to the interest there is in comparing the finds from the two sites ~~xxxx~~ ^(Tanais and the Ancient Town on the Lower Don) for dates; and from the footnotes I gather the Russians have been comparing them for some time now. We do have here the two publications, ^(Tanais) She'lov 1975 and Brashinsky 1980, and have enriched our repertoires from ^{parts of} ~~them~~ ^A but not yet from those of the Black Sea classes. We have spotty translations of parts of She'lov's text (to find out ^{on} what Mr. Riley was basing

his dates for his finds in Carthage (?was it); he was a client of ours. But as far as I can see, we have no translations of Brashinsky 1980. Have you any? I would very much like to have some, as they ought to give his final views. I have seen it stated for instance that he finally accepted ending the Grakov Sinepean Period VI in 183. I would like to have known that before publishing the Middle Stea article. I will be glad to learn it even now. So I need, among other things, a translation of this 1980 book for instance pp.41-44. Mostly what ^{Sinepean} they have from the Ancient Town is Grakov/s Period IV. If you end the whole series at 183, then Group IV comes out at about 281-259 (see Grace 1985, p.20) (Grakov 1929 had it ^(his S. IV) well down in the 2nd cent.) I see by the translation you sent that they have worked out now a sequence for Period IV, see transl., p/7 (no reference for this found by me).

Incidentally, where did you get the original text? Did he send it to you?

Relative dates of Elizabethan Ancient Tom (Braschi)
and Tannis (Shebo)

Wrote AMA

Transl. of article by FEDOSSEV in AMA n 7, 1990
(by PAWM and OB, III.91) Rec'd 19.11.92 in AAm

I know not worried much on the stamps published
in Braschi's 1980. Had no idea that they gave chrono-
logy to the types represented. F. considers what
overlap there may be in the 2 sites, their habitations.
Did the Don tom continue after Tannis was founded?

We should make some kind of analysis from Braschi's
catalogue, the Thrasim, Knidia (2?) and Rhodia (few,
and a couple too late). AD ^{could} has filed Thrasim from
the plates, but not all are illustrated. (Of the way, no
doubt more could be ident.) He could start with the
Thrasim, making dup.s by group. Do the ^{pls. 31, 32} Sniper.
And to D. & P. (incl. Pl.) on pl. XXXIV. But not
from the plates, from the catalogue, leaving gaps where
rec.

The Snipers are carefully cut, assigned to
Julius's groups. With 2 exceptions, they stop with
Group IV (group ¹⁹⁸⁵, p. 20, 281-289 B.C.) He should
enter reading also of the few dup.s, and (certainly)
make new cards.

Note Fed. does not enter Greece 1974 (only 1963)
nor yet Greece 1985. Send to him?

Look up Badalyants, - possibly better than I thought?

PMW: When did you get the ^{RUSSIAN} Russian text of
Fed.?

I should look up also what 3rd and Rhodan
are from Tannier, Had not seen any reason to
isolate them. Anything else? Thesis?

Note: the date work also for the whole jars:
see pl. II Chian: slud toe (no. 20 on pl. II) but
not the longer "slud", nor the final pointed
tip; pl. III, the Thasin end with no. 36
(which must be ΠΟΒ or IV, the jar - but this, does it
come from this site?), the Mendean ends with 48,
well, 4th cut - No!, see pl. IV, nos. 43 and 46 for
later.

Summary ^{see} p. 4 below

Notes on Tanais SAH ~~cited~~ by Fedoseeva 1990
compared with Elizabet, (low Don)

See Shelov 1975, as cited by Fed 1990, p 154,
p. 2 of our translation; Sh. says one can't connect the
appearance of Tanais with the withering of the
"ancient town" at Elizavetovskoe, "which occurred later".
Sh.'s analysis of the material indicates Tanais ^{first} appears
in the 1/4 of the 3rd. Whereas cessation of Elizav.,
occurred in "1/2 most likely 2/4 of 3rd"

still p. 2
of hand.

tr. p. 3 (Further exp. - study of) the Gh. ^{note of} MARCHENKO
settlement in the Eliz. Ancient Town (see Marchenko
1984 and 1986 - M. 1986 is in Kiev, and in
German not Russian) makes to date, more precise:
"60s of the 3rd BC" See Rets and Fedoseeva,
Soviet 1986 p. 105. Coins indicate ^{END} of
Eliz. ancient down to 275 BC (Anokhin), and
that the Gh. settlement in the Elizav. ancient
town EXISTED from '90s to end of '70s (ANISIMOV,
"personal communication") (i.e. 270 BC)

from
black-frog
notes?

TRANSL.
Transl. p 4 Fed. is ^{depending} comparing contemporary groups
of SAH in the 2 sites, Tanais and Elizav. (Published
and unpublished - in museum, from later excavation)
Comparison in other classes; Thasian, Heraklin,
Rhodian, Chersonese. THASIAN: latest layers at Elizav.
LAYERS

(trans. p 4) (Elegiac) produce ^{III} Thasian recent ^{III} with one name:
 AS FOLLOWS:

	<u>present</u>	<u>date source</u>	<u>Deb. date</u>
	ΒΙΩΝ	Debrion 1986	1/2 3
	ΦΙΛΙΟΚΡΟΣ	" "	"
I checked the <u>ΒΙΩΝ</u>	ΠΥΘΙΩΝ (X)	" "	4 th - 6 th 3 rd
and <u>ΣΚΥΡΟΣ</u>	ΑΙΡΕΑΣ	" "	"
in Bonshishy,	ΑΡΙΟΤΙΔΗΣ	" "	310 - 300 BC
and found <u>Π. IV</u>	ΘΕΩΤΙΩΝ	" "	"
and <u>SK. I</u>	ΣΚΥΡΟΣ I (X)	" "	"
(style of stamps)	<u>none</u> ↑	2.II.92	" around mid 3 rd

(Do not include Koronian Thasian
 Δημόδης, Ιδρύδης, Κλεόστρατος)

(Actually Deb. parts ΒΙΩΝ more vaguely)
 dates

trans. p. 5 THASIAN
 The "recent" Thasian in Elegiac, (see list above) are then compared with the Thasian in Tanais, which produced only one ^{Thasian} Σκυρος (I, II, or III) one after the other, in the 1/2 of the 3rd cent. For recent takes that as a good parallel to the Thasian in Elegiac - NOT MUCH HERE.

HERACLEAN. Very little in TANAIIS in the way of stamps: two he finds in IOSPE III, one of them is perhaps not really for Tanais, and the other is " " " Herakleian.

[- whereas there are 5 1/2 plates of photos for Elegiac in Beach, 1980.] NOT MUCH HERE

Ward, p. 6

RHODIAN

He says;

In Egypt. Ancient Town, only 2 out of 15 Rhodians

don't fit the general context? (note 24" pp 198-199¹¹)

Ref. must be to the following! (but they are 3)

→ 765 Ἀχιτοκράσις 1/2 zw (1/4)

rose

766

+ Ἀχιτορπέτου

ca 200?

+

767

head of Helios? rose flower?

Μερσόςθου

Date by Ἀγαπίστος cf. of a jar in Indianapolis (Cesuda?)

2/4 2nd

see Grace and Petrop., E 7, for Ἀγαπίστος.

— for Merse, get ref. in Cesuda? ⊗

⊗ Amphora of Μερσόςθου, in lot of

Ἀγαπίστος, Helios head (?) in cf. type:

From Cesuda collected from Cyprus,

see Hall, p. 391, no. 5045, and Cesuda,

Descr. Atlas, no. 75; cf. Bledmann 1907,

Appendix I, 22; and Nilsen, p. 115

In W. 67, this jar was in the

Children's Museum in Indianapolis

No plant.
Possibly the
early one
(IC)

(Elizabeth)

Note these nos

(A.p.6)

- 761 of Ἀντιόχου, Εὐφροσύνης
- 762 of Πόσινδρος (καὶ Εὐφροσύνης)
- 763 of Χρυσόστομος " "
- 764 (Job.) Ἀχιλλεύς

are Koroni points (I say nos 280-270)
 an earlier (Πόσινδρος I) ^{possibly} are right for
 late period of Thesim at Eligwata.

20.11.92

Also T1 and B00 are early
 — before 280 — _{map} da(

But several ^{Rhodi} mon (by Boush, S) are lith, which he
 can only read a few letters, and he does not
 illustrate, so; nothing to do.

(Several
 Rhodi
 have been
 only very
partly read,
 and are not
illustrated)
 so, may be
 some more
 too late?

pp. 6-7
of transl.

I skip part about Chersonese, as I have not studied this, and M&D did not put together anything one can refer to.

transl.
p. 8

On p. 7 of transl., a list of SINOPEAN Samian stamps at the 2 sites, ^{which belong to} a) Grubb's Group IV, effort at chronol. sequence. (Heading of list does not say they are of Group IV, but see transl. p. 8.)
Find only $\frac{3}{2}$ eps. present at both sites (see list). Jars, ^{have been} found on ancient floor of House XII at Elyzakh (dated by two eps.).
[i.e. end of that House?]

transl. p. 9

Putz end of Elyzakh. at 275-270 B.C. by Pantecapian coins and Chersonesean stamps, [Works putz well also for Rhodia, and the late ones; q. late Samian of Grp IV]

→ List to earliest Rhodia at Tamais ✓ see p. 6

2.IV.92

Grubb 1985, p. 20, ^(by counting back p. 183) estimates date for Gr. Group IV: Samian
281-259 B.C.

Note a Kurain among Rhodians in Shelton 1975: p 43, no 72

5106

transp, p.c

Fed. identifies Rhodium from Tanais that he call "close in time to the existence of the Greek settlement in the Blyg. ancient town"

Fed.'s note 25 lists:

- Shelton 1975 no. 2 Ἐπι Αἴ IC ²⁷⁰⁻²⁴⁰
- (^{of Fed.} Grandditch p.6) ἡσίοσ
- 5 Ἐπι Ἀγδωκείτου in 240-230 (IIa)
- Διοσθίου
- 102 Ἐπι Ἐπι IC
- χάρου
- 111 Ἐπι Εὐ- IIa
- κλέος
- Wing here? 126 Ἐπι Κανδικούρου IIa (w/wh)
- (this was around K.S.) Ἰσχυροπέρι
- 128 Ἐπι Κελδ ---
- ΚΡΑΤΙ
-
- 389, Κρ 200 Ia - IIa
- 390 ΤΟΣ
- 406 Μησα[δω]ρου EAD 27, E 41
- ? mentions a 3rd ant. M. 628
- It is found with M20. Can't
- see that this is. If real,
- ought to have a mould, and
- be found VT.
- 412 Μικίου (Ic) - IIa
- Διοσθίου
- Δ

(continuing listing of earlier Rhodi at Tanais, those listed in Fed., translation p. 6, note 25, from Tanais publ. of Rhodi)

[not listed by Fed. ^{in notes} as early: 413-416 Μόσχου
only 415 is ill, but probably some at least
are 3rd BC, rather than the later M.]

444 Πα[υτ]αρία

IIa^a

465 Τιμο
ΚΑΒΣ

(ep)

IC

So:

Eliz. Lower Don

Rhodi are: IB and earlier (280-270 or earlier)

Thasid are: "Ancient", many, "Recent" into 3rd cent

Sinopians: Group IV is best (saw small seal) ^{but none of Koroni names.}

Tanais

earliest Rhodi are: IC and IC-IIa (ca 260-240?)

Thasid - seems to be only one (2d copies)

Sinopians - Group IV, only 3 groups

BLACK SEA AREA: USSR: FEDOSEEV

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