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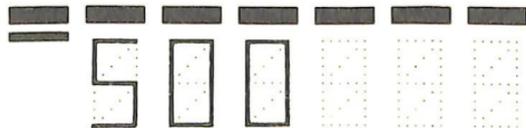
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American School of  
Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street  
Athens 106 76  
Greece

Индекс предприятия связи и адрес отправителя

410031

СССР

г. Саратов,  
ул. Первомайская  
д. 67 кв. 53  
Монахов С.В.



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Внимание!  
Образец написания цифр индекса:



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Ph' copy of envelope with Burgi's  
writing of M's address

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USSR



VIA AIR MAIL  
CORREO AEREO

PAR 38  
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SARATOV  
,

USSR



NOTE

Date: 6. vii. 90

4

File: ~~YONAKHOV~~ — USSR

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In which are described  
some of the multitudinous assumptions  
on which the Author bases his  
curious and far-ranging conclusions...

(Do we believe the Bosphoros  
class is really Kheronesan?)

More (to Tilton?) from The Island...

[Dated at the end:] June 7, 1991

Deeply-esteemed colleague!

Your big letter of 13th May 1991 deeply pleased me, particularly that part where you express your opinion on my book. I fully agree with you

22.x.91 5

S. Yu. Monakhov

Correspondence with PtWV  
& CGK Feb 1991 - Oct. 1991

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are taken by the receiving party. I think that for you and K. Kyoler it

22.x.91 5

S. Yu. Monakhov

correspondence with PtWVI

+ CGK Feb 1991 - Oct. 1991

[Dated at the end:] June 7, 1991

Deeply-esteemed colleague!

Your big letter of 13th May 1991 deeply pleased me, particularly that part where you express your opinion on my book. I fully agree with you that it is not necessary to make separate typological schemes for whole forms of amphoras and for rims and for toes. I was conducting a methodological experiment on Khersonesan amphoras the result of which is this book. Having submitted it to the publishers (1986) and while working with selections of amphoras from other centres I came to the same conclusion as you have. Working on the typology of amphoras from Sinope and now from Thasos, Knidos, and from Heraclea Pontica, I abandoned using statistical combinatory methods in the same way as it was done for Khersonesos. At the same time I realise that were there a possibility of having constantly a good quality computer with a scanner and ideally a programmer-operator as a member of staff it would be possible to solve more complex and interesting tasks, not even mentioning the fact that work with the bank of data would be much more productive. In any case I think that the obtained experience in statistical combinatory analysis was not in vain and might be useful in the future.

As for your prejudice against calculations of capacity by mathematical means such doubts tormented me as well. In 1977 I openly wrote about these doubts (AMA 3). However later working on the bank of information on amphoras of different centres and having had some 1.5--2000 amphoras pass through my hands and having personally drawn them at actual size I have become convinced of the opposite. Of course everything depends on the precision of the drawing. Out of the above-mentioned selection I have succeeded in measuring (with water or grain) the actual capacity of 2--300 vessels, as well as calculating the capacities of amphoras according to the drawing made with [empirical] measurements. For this series in 98% of cases the difference in capacity does not exceed 0.2--0.5 litres. All this convinced me that it is possible to use a mathematically-calculated amphora capacity in one's work (on the condition that it is one's own or checked drawings made with [empirical] measurements).

I received the proofs of Kyoler's article and introduced corrections according to your proof-reading, having intercepted the typeset pages, literally on the doorstep of the printing house. I incorporated practically all your remarks with the exception of individual footnotes for [the?] pages (for example pp292--316, p305). In order not to destroy the already-typeset pages, I left only the first reference to pages. By the way, this time I was simply astounded at the speed of the delivery of the parcel. It arrived on the 29th of May. In my memory this is a record because usually the mail takes 3--4 weeks. However I have not received the text of the paper which you and K. Kyoler gave at Christmas.

The idea of a non-monetary exchange for acquaintance with museum collections is quite attractive. In our present crisis it is unlikely to find money in foreign currency for a research trip. An exchange will solve this problem. In such a case a trip to Athens for us and, let's say, to Odessa for you is paid by the sending party. All other expenses are taken by the receiving party. I think that for you and K. Kyoler it

would be interesting to visit Odessa, Kerch, Anapa, and Krasnodar, with their museum collections, as well as nearby ancient towns Ol'via, Tyras, Pantikapaion, Gorgippia. With a certain desire and efficiency one can fit in for the first trip into 12--14 days. I think that the group might consist of 3--4 people. On our side myself, my colleague, Vladimir I. Kats, the best specialist in the Soviet Union on ceramic epigraphy, and 1--2 specialists from organizations involved as sponsors (Kiev or Moscow institute of archaeology for example).

Now I am putting together the next issue AMA 9. In September we are submitting it to the publishers, editing with be done from Jan 92, release 93. If you find it possible to participate in it both I and the editorial board will be glad. As for the dates, it would be good to receive the mss not later than December. The size of the ms should be within the limits of 1 signature (i.e., 16 pages with footnotes, typewritten with the same spacing as in my letter) plus illustrations. The format of the footnotes and the form of the article as in AMA 7 and 8. Ms should be in two copies. Illustrations should be glued, taking into account the frame of 110 x 160 mm (including caption below). They may be larger, but they will be reduced. If you can send them at the beginning of the Fall then we will manage to make the translation. If by December, preferably in Russian.

I will send the ms on Sinopean amphoras probably in June. I need to mount the tables of illustrations. In this work I have practically no mathematics.

Have you received an offprint of my article on amphoras form Kolophon? Which issue of AMA has been lost in the mail? I can send another one.

With best wishes,

Friendly yours,

S.Iu. Monakhov

\input pmwm  
\verb  
[To PMWM: dated at the end 10.02.91]

Deeply-respected colleague,

I must apologise for my long silence. Fall and winter turned out to be quite hard. All my lecture-work took place in this period, I urgently had to attack a report on the topic of "Craft and Trade in the Ancient World" financed by the Ministry and a lot of time was taken by work with the publishers. And only now do I have some time to draw breath.

I have already written that in spring I completed work on Sinopian amphoras. However, in summer I succeeded in collecting more material, including some fundamentally new. I was glad to learn that although in this additional selection there are new standards and fractions, it did not upset my former typological scheme. As before, all material fits into three independent types (I have probably already sent you the summary scheme). I was completely astounded by the results of the analysis of the capacities of Sinopian amphoras: to my surprise for them, as for Khersonesan amphoras, the most preferable unit of capacity was also apparently a hemihect of 4.37 litres. If you are interested in this topic, I could send you my manuscript to look over.

Since you probably have already become acquainted with my book (or with a part of it), it would be interesting for me to learn your opinion on the principles of reconstructing amphora standards which I propose and on the results obtained for Khersonesan containers. Of course, I am interested in severe criticism, without frills and flounces [lit: without curtseys]. Ivon Garlan, for example, in principle considers the reconstruction of standards almost impossible. What do you and your brother think in this connection? You have probably discussed this problem with Carolyn Koehler, have you?

On the other hand, I am naturally very interested in what you obtain in solving the problem of amphora standards with the aid of computer technology. When do you plan to publish these materials?

It seems to me that it would be most useful to join our efforts. This is hard to achieve via letters, but maybe you will have an opportunity to come to the USSR? Saratov is still considered a "closed" city but nevertheless in the last two years historians from Europe and America have visited us. In any case these problems are solvable and moreover there is an alternative: we may meet and discuss the prospects for this work in Moscow, Leningrad or some southern city (for example Odessa) with rich archaeological collections. I have no problem [i.e., financing] in going to any of these cities, however, the absence of foreign currency in the university excludes my [making a trip] to the West.

There are some delays with the collection Greek Amphoras . It is in production, however the proofs are not yet ready. As soon as I receive them, I will immediately send you C. Koehler's article for proof-reading. At the same time the publishing house swears on oath to produce the book by summer.

Now I am fully engaged with work on Thasos. I want to make a detailed scheme of the development and evolution of Thasian amphoras in the 5th to

3rd c BC approximately in the same way as was done for Khersonesos and Sinope. The selection reached approximately 120--140 specimens of whole jars, and there is a series of good complexes. At the same time I hope to succeed in sorting out the standards of capacity as well.

As for the extra copy of my book, please hand it to the library or to a researcher who would be interested in it.

I enclose a letter to C. Koehler, remembering that you kindly offered to effectively help her in translation.

With enduring respect,

Sincerely yours,

Sergei Monakhov

\endverb

\bye

\input pmwm  
\verb

[Dated at the end 10.02.91]

Doctor Carolyn Koehler,  
Baltimore, USA

Deeply-respected colleague,

Please forgive me for a lengthy delay in replying. I have long ago solved all the problems with the preparation of you article, including with respect to the illustrations. I think that everything will be in accordance with your wishes. As soon as I receive proofs, I will send them to Philippa Matheson for detailed proof-reading. Your letter to the director of the publishing house has been received a long time ago, and there are no more technical problems.

What is happening with the publication of your book on Corinthian amphoras? Everyone has been expecting it for a long time, but apparently you have some problems with publishers, have you not?

Corinthian containers are not very frequently found in the Black Sea Area, as I have written to you at some time. However, there are individual finds, and I managed to collect them. I think that some of them might interest you. I enclose the outline drawings of several such finds at a scale of 1 : 5 (rims and toes at actual size).

I know only one whole amphora. It was found in Gorgippiia (contemporary Anapa) on the north-east shore of the Black Sea). Together with it in the same hole here was a stamped Sinopean amphora, a stamped Thasos amphora, and other material. The entire complex is dated to the border of 60s--50s 4c BC, with sufficiently great accuracy.

A series of fragmented Corinthian amphoras and individual parts from the settlement "Chaika," near Novo-Filippovka, "Panskoe-I", estate 46 on the Heracleean peninsula (all in the western Crimea) are dated according to a wide range of material to end 4c--1/3 3c BC (not later). The lower part of an amphora from Tira has no archaeological context (at least not known to me).

Amphoras from Kerkinitis, Chaika, N-Fedorovka, and estate nr 46 were twice written about in the abstracts of papers without any illustrations: Povlenkov, V.I., Turovskii, E.Ia., "On Corinthian Amphoras with a Tall Rim [O korinfskikh amforakh s vysokim venchikom]," Ancient Production, Craft and Trade According to Archaeological Data [Drevnee proizvodstvo, remeslo i trgovlia po arkheologicheskim dannym] , Moscow 1988 pp 63--64 (2nd abstracts of the same authors with the same title were published in the collection Problems of Studying Ancient and Medieval Khersonesos [Problemy issledovaniia antichnogo i srednevekovogo Khersonesa] , Sevastopol' 1988 pp 117--118). The attached drawings were done by me, except the fragments from Kerkinitis, N-Fedorovka, and Chaika (drawn by V.I. Pavlenkov).

The lower part of the amphora from Tira was published in the book: Samoilova, T.L., Tira in VI--I Centuries BC [Tira v VI--I vv. do n.e.] , Kiev 1988 Fig 20-4 (photograph). The author, however, doesn't

know that this is a Corinthian amphora. I made a drawing of it in the Odessa Museum.

Corinthian toes and rims were found also in Elizavetovskoe ancient town: Brashinskii, I.B. Greek Ceramic Import on the Lower Don 1980.

The complex of hole nr 269 from Gorgippiia has not been published in full, but the Corinthian amphora will be published (drawing without context) in my article "Towards Reconstruction of Ancient Methods of Modelling Ceramic Containers [K rekonstruktsii antichnoi methodiki modelirovannia keramicheskoi tary]," (in VDI 1991). I am writing about this complex and its dating in its entirety in the article "Dynamics of Shapes and Standards of Sinopean Amphoras [Dinamika form i standartov sinopskikh amfor]," which will be in the collection Greek Amphoras .

By the way, Corinthian amphoras, judging by publications, are present in Seuthopolis in Bulgaria and this is very important for chronology because the material there, according to historical considerations, cannot go beyond the limit of end 4c--70s 3c BC. However, Bulgarians it seems attribute these specimens to amphoras of unidentified centres of production.

Now I am working on the typology and chronology of Thasian amphoras of 5c--3c BC, but some interesting material on other groups of containers is being collected alongside. In particular, an extremely interesting selection of amphoras for Knidos and Kos of 4c--3c BC has been compiled. In connection with this I have some questions for you in regards to a ship wreck at Serce Liman on the material of which V. Grace (BCH 13, 1986) and you with Malcolm Wallace (AJA 91, 1987) wrote:

- 1) How convincing, from your point of view, is the opinion of J-Y Empereur who considers the amphoras with peg toes, including the series from Serce Liman, Knidian?
- 2) Are there any changes in connection with the dating of the ship wreck at Serce Liman to 280--275 BC?
- 3) Are there more drawings made with [empirical] measurements of amphoras from this ship wreck, apart from 2--3 specimens which were published by you in 1987 and V. Grace in 1986? I am particularly interested in large outline drawings of the profiles of rims and toes preferably at actual size.
- 4) It is mentioned in the literature that up to 1984 164 amphoras including 1 Thasian, 2 Rhodian, and the rest of the Zenon group, have been raised from the sea. What kind of Rhodian amphoras were found there? I haven't come across any in publications. Do you happen to have drawings of these Rhodian amphoras?

Are you and P. Matheson by any chance planning a trip to the USSR? I am sure that you would be able to see here a mass of interesting material. I have written to her about my idea of co-ordinating plans for research in the future, for which purpose, of course, it would be desirable to meet and discuss our programs. The archaeological resources of the Black Sea Area are colossal, and on their basis, with

bringing in the Mediterranean finds, it might be possible, by joint effort, to develop fractional typological and chronological classifications of amphoras for the majority of exporting centres (Thasos, Knidos, Rhodes, Kos, Peparet [? sic], Lesbos, Kolophon, Klazomenae and others) of the archaic, classical, and hellenistic periods. With all the attraction and priority of the materials of ceramic epigraphy, attempts to elucidate the dynamics of trade connections only by stamps would always have a limited and local character. I am convinced that first of all it is necessary to sort out the morphology of containers, of both whole forms and the profiled parts (rims, toes).

What do you think in this connection?

With friendly greetings,

Sergei Monakhov

\endverb

\bye

[To PMWM: dated at the end 28.04.91]

Dear colleague,

I received not long ago the proofs of our collection "Greek Amphoras." In the proofs are collected \*separately\* the text, notes, headings and such. In the corrected proofs all that will already be put together--- notes on each page, the illustrations will be mounted etc. The advantage of the proofs is that at this stage it is possible to bring up not only small but also substantial corrections to the text. I therefore hasten, as we agreed, to send you the article of K.Kyoler (it is true without illustrations, although I have them in the first copy. But with them, believe me, everything is normal.)

In Kyoler's article I have transformed the system of notes in accordance with our norms, for the rest I have tried to leave everything maximally close to the author's style. Have a look at this text and if it is correct in the basics and you have no criticisms let me know by letter and do not send back the proofs. If there are corrections, return the proofs together with the corrections.

I am sending you and your brother M Uolles offprints of my article in VDI. I am sending one separately to Karolin Kyoler.

Did you receive my packet, sent in February (it seems) with copies of nrs 7 and 8 of our cathedral [sic, and that's all the dictionary will tell me it means! i.e. catholic?] collection "The Ancient World and Archaeology"? It is a long time since I have had news from you, and I propose that in our present work by post something may simply have disappeared. At any rate tht did happen with my correspondence with Y. Garlan.

With friendly greetings,

Sergei Iu. Monakhov

[Dated at the end 28.04.91]

To Dr Karolyn Koehler  
Baltimore USA

Dear colleague,

I have just sent off to Philippa Metheson the proofs of your article on Corinthian amphoras. She earlier let me know that she had agreed to check the Russian text with the author's [text]. She, evidently, will quickly let you know her impression. For the collection as a whole everything is in going fine if you don't count the odd delay. In the autumn, at least by the end of the year, it should come out.

I enclose an offprint of my little article on Colophnian amphoras. Did you receive in February-March a packet with two issues of our cathedral [sic: ah! noun means also "pulpit, chair, Dept or faculty", so adjective could presumably also mean "departmental"] collection "The Ancient World and Archaeology" [AMA]--- No. 7 and 8?

With best wishes and freindly greetings,

Sergei Iu. Monakhov

\input pmwm  
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[Written in Russian, mostly by Olga Bakich. Dated 8.05.91 = 8.v.91]

Dear Mr Monakhov,

I have so many things to reply to you about!

The books you sent to me and to Carolyn Koehler and to my brother all arrived, except one, which fell out of the envelope before it got here. I got both the ones you went to me, repackaged by Canada Post with a note to "ask my correspondent to use stronger packaging"---I don't know if that is possible. In any case we are all very grateful to have them, and I am working on translations of selected articles.

You ask what I think of your methods (in the brown book) "without curtesies," and I am somewhat embarrassed by the request, since I have not yet translated the beginning of the book, but went straight to the shapes and capacities sections. Also translating (for others to read) is not the same as reading. Also I have an initial prejudice against the use of formulas for calculating capacities. But, for what it is worth:

I think your careful documentation of measurements, shapes, and information about individual fragments is invaluable. It is very good to see so many drawings and tables to document the Khersonesan class of amphoras, and to have so much information about which ones were found in which complexes. I confess I did not follow all of the typology, but it seemed to me unnecessarily complicated to make so many types and groups and variants of the profiled parts separately from the dating classification, with its own types and groups and variants. It would be easier to understand if you used only one classification system, the one by date, and showed the various shapes and sizes which were found in each period. Ideally, one wants a dated sequence by which one can identify the amphoras---"early ones have this general shape, this rim, this toe, these stamps, while later ones have that shape, that rim, that toe, those stamps." Of course no series has a nice tidy regular development like that, but your method of dealing with the diversities within the class seems to me to make it hard "to see the wood for the trees."

I would like to try your method of calculating capacities on the Rhodian amphoras from Villanova which we measured in Rhodes. It is morphologically a very homogeneous group, many of which we were able to measure empirically with water, and it ought to be possible to work out a constant for the formula from some of these measurement, then test it on others. But I have not had time, and my hopes that my brother (who is better at mathematics than I am!) would undertake it have not been fulfilled, probably because he also is very skeptical about mathematical means of calculating capacities. I have also asked Carolyn Koehler to find for me her notes on the calculations made by a computer colleague from a profile drawing of an amphora, first by doing the whole profile, and then by taking one half of the profile and duplicating it. Carolyn has not found them, so I cannot send you the results, but I understand that the two methods produced different results because of small irregularities in the shape of the container.

Since all ancient jars are slightly irregular (being hand-made), the mathematical method cannot be wholly accurate as to the actual capacity, since it assumes a regular body. But I would like to believe that the mathematical method is sufficiently accurate to allow you to establish the "ideal" choinik, hemihekt etc., and I'm glad your more recent finds seem to bear this out. If you think your recent manuscript on Sinopean capacities [chk?] would help to convert the unbelieving, I will be glad to arrange for my brother to read a translation of it.

I am very attracted by the idea of coming to visit the Soviet Union, but do not know when or how it can be arranged. To exchange a single visit each (for you to come to Greece and us to come to the Soviet Union) seems more likely to happen than a ezhegodno arrangement. It would be a great pleasure to see some of the Museum fonds you speak of, and to have you visit collections in Greece and give us your opinion about the Sinopean, Khersonesan, and Heracleian jars (and rims and toes and handles!) found in the Agora excavations and elsewhere. But I did not go to Greece this spring---I dislike flying, and with the added tension of the Iraq war I decided to wait until this fall. I will talk more with Carolyn about it, and with the Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens when I go. Perhaps we could come by boat from Greece and travel to a few places in the Prichermomoria without too many airplanes!

I enclose the text of a brief talk which Carolyn and I made for the annual meetings of the American Institute of Archaeology in Los Angeles in December, which I hope may interest you. We intend to write an article on the subject, with proper documentation (probably for Hesperia), but as we have been working on two other articles (on our computer amphora database, for a book on the use of computers for ancient Greek studies, and on the ancient wine trade, as Carolyn is giving a paper at a conference sponsored by the Mondavi wine company in California) I do not know when we will get back to it, since Carolyn teaches full time at the University of Maryland, and I do typesetting for other classics projects (the journal of the Canadian Classical Association, Phoenix, and the Athenians project, a computer prosopography of ancient Athens from 6th century BC to 6th AD). It is hard to make a living in North America on amphoras alone!

I look forward to receiving the proofs of Carolyn's article for Greek Amphoras, though I have learned not to trust the oaths of publishing houses in this country...

With friendly greetings

PMWM

V. R. Grace, 54, Swedias St,  
10676, Athens, Greece



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СССР, Саратов, 410031,  
Первомайская, 67-53  
Можаков С.Ю.

Athens, November 12, 1990

- Nov. 13, Tuesday

Dear Maggie,

Here is some correspondence with your friend Mr. Monakhov. I am glad to hear that the Soviets agree about Sinope stamps ending at 183, particularly if as he says ~~that~~ Brashinsky finally did. For those jars from the Kuban (?) area, I don't know of any others that include that Serge Limani (Hellenistic wreck) shape, which Empereur thinks ~~xxx~~ <sup>is</sup> Knidian, or pre-Knidian. The "Solokh I" are interesting too, also the fact that MZI could not find any matches for the stamps.

Needless to say, we need any information from you that what I thought he said in that letter is not.

I had a letter from you back in May largely about cats. I wish that by this time they were all friends. In my family, ~~xxx~~ <sup>Soso</sup> long preceded Mary, who belonged to the Agora gardener. I took her home when I saw it wasn't much fun for her there any more. At 33 she had a nice time especially with you. She and Soso did not become friends. But neither was a kitten, so your situation may be more hopeful.

Your drought here has not really been made up for. I finally got a paint job done, on the outside only, as we were beginning to crumble away, but the cost of even that was impoverishing. When the painter had to postpone me to October because somebody else got in ahead, I said, Oh dear, and what if it rains? and his reply was MAKAPI! (In fact, it did a little, but at the end.) The outside of Mary's room was included in the job.

Back to Mr. Monokhov for a moment, I think you do have the preceding correspondence, don't you. so you know what he is talking about?

I see your computer is not idle. I noted also in the preliminary program of the Meetings that you and Carolyn are keeping it before our minds. I have no other news of C. I telephoned her from the U.S., but while she was still here. I am afraid she had a rotten time during what should have been a nice rich sabbatical. On others: of course a disappointment that The Immerwahrs did not come when I did (on Labor Day, because they had their reservations then)

and then did not come at all this fall. This was partly because of uncertainty about her health (and since then, doctors have tried hard, in the usual uncomfortable ways, to find something to blame it all on, but apparently without success), and about the Middle East. When last heard from, they seemed to be hoping to come in the spring, and about that, I hope you are informed. They are both pretty happy about their books, which have come out quite simultaneously. In the meanwhile downstairs is Carol's nice new assistant.

I'm so glad Bea's operation seems to have been a success. Give her my love. My trip to the US was not too useful from a health-care point of view, partly I think because Claire really could not steal enough time for me from her loaded schedule to make things work. Not to go into it all, one should have one's continued care where one lives. The thing is, Medicare does not work here, and it is all, in the end, I was able to get. I have been left a kind of orphan by the ~~death~~ death of Jack Graham, husband of my first cousin, who was the kind of doctor no longer produced, I guess; he kept me in mind.

Al and Julie Forghold came to see me Sunday evening; she was leaving Monday for a trip to Italy. They will be more or less here this winter, mostly in Corinth I think, and he has to go <sup>to</sup> trustee? <sup>in the U.S.</sup> meetings from time to time. I had thought he was perhaps too nice to take Jim's place. But I find him showing a good sort of firmness as well as humor. It seems he cares very much about the job, and the School. I hope you and Carolyn are happy about him.

Love,  
Virginia

8,81

*File  
AD 6  
Nov. 13*

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

November 8, 1990

Dear Dr. Monakhov:

Thank you for your long letter of Sept. 6, 1990. I am glad if my proposed Rhodian dates helped you to developed satisfactorily your Sinopean sequence. It seems quite probable, as you propose, that Sinopean amphoras continued to be made after they had ceased to be marked with Greek stamps. I am glad to hear that Soviet specialists agree with me that the stamping stopped in or about 183 B.C., especially if, as you say, Brashinsky himself came to this view in his latest years. I had much admiration and friendly feeling for Dr. Brashinsky, and a lot of correspondence with him. I wish I had had the occasion to advise him about the readings on the amphoras in Romania, instead of just Empereur. Our archive is very extensive, and it was also good luck that some of the stamps in the Dacia article were illustrated by photos, which could be compared with what we have on file.

Do not be discouraged if you cannot <sup>entirely master</sup> the chronology and shape-sequence of Rhodian stamped amphoras. Sir John Beazley is alleged to have said, "The Rhodian alone would take a man his whole lifetime."

I am much interested in the amphoras of which you sent me photos, and rubbings of their stamps, which come, you think, from excavations in the Kuban area, and are now in a museum. (What museum?). The first three, as you say, are surely the type of most of those found in the Serge Liman wreck. We do not find matches for the stamps, as far as we can make them out, except that a monogram  $\text{Y}$  is rather common, in other dies. Numbers (4) and (5) suggest the shape of Samian <sup>amphoras</sup> at somewhere about 300 B.C.: compare Hesperia 1971, pl.15, numbers 13 and 15; there is a better parallel from the Kyrenia wreck. More or less like your 4 and 5, we know quite a lot of amphoras or parts of amphoras datable at about this time. The similarities among them, plus the quite noticeable variations (say, in shape of toe), need

X 2.14.91 <sup>sure</sup> shape found in pottery works in Kos  
→ has to be Roman (no in question? why?)

study. Samos, like Attica, produced olive oil, and did not export wine; and note that the Athenians were occupying Samos for a good part of the 4th century B.C. I think the "Solokh I" Samian shape is related to the Attic. See my article in Hesperia 1971, especially pp. 66-67 and 78-79. On my identification of Samian amphoras as oil jars, not wine jars, please see ibid. pp.79-81 including footnotes. Samian wine was celebrated by Byron, not by the ancients. Solokh Type I, and the amphoras in the Kyrenia wreck, are taken up in the same article, in the Addendum to footnote 68, pp.68-69.

I hope you will be able to continue your studies of the interesting group, and if possible publish it with good photos at 1 : 10 for the ~~xtampxx~~ amphoras, and at 1 : 1 for the stamps (as sharp as possible).

With best wishes, yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Trans. with letter <sup>PMW</sup> ? letter from <sup>USSR: MONAKHOV</sup> S. Iu. Monakhov 6. ix. 90  
Aug. 26, 1991 (etc)  
for PMW

IS.01

Much-respected Miss Grace,

I received your letter of June 6 only at the end of August because I was on an expedition for two months. Thank you very much for your detailed comments on the Rhodian amphoras found on the akropolis of Tanais. Thus it turns out that as compared to D.B. Shelov's dating, serious corrections are to be applied to amphora nr 3 — end 2c BC. For me this makes a great difference, not only because it gives one the opportunity to date more accurately the later series of Sinopean amphoras, but it also is very valuable in terms of future work. Eventually, after a few years, I will have to occupy myself fully with the shapes and chronology of the whole forms of Rhodian amphoras as well. Already today there has been assembled certain material from out of which it seems we are succeeding in isolating Rhodian jars of 4c BC of hitherto unknown types. As for the amphoras from Pietroiu (Roumania), I found your precision-giving readings of the stamps in the article of J-Y. Empereur. I.B. Brashinsky writes about the same complex in his last posthumous book (*Methods of Studying Ancient Trade Leningrad 1984*) on p141. He provides his readings of the stamps in footnote 76 of the same page:

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On p200, Table 11, no 26-28, the same reading is given but there are several mistakes in printing (typos). I.B. Brashinsky dates that complex beg 2/4 3c (before 240), taking your view of the dates into account referring to your article of 1974, pages 197, 200. The same dating is repeated on p208.

The end of the practice of stamping of Sinopean amphoras is undoubtedly tied up with the taking of the city by Pharnaces. Your opinion on this date is shared by practically all the Soviet specialists. V.I Tsekmistrenko had already written about this in 1960, and Brashinsky came to the same opinion in his latest years, and presently V.I. Kats shares it. For us your observations on the stratum at the Agora from which came 4 Sinopean stamps of Group VI are very valuable in this direction.

[p2]

I have finished my work on the classification of shapes and dates of the Sinopean amphoras and their profiled parts (rims and toes). A long article will come out on this in our collection

Greek Amphoras. I attach to my letter a summary of the typological scheme of Sinopean amphora production, for your information and acquaintance (drawing). In that scheme, the last jar to the right in the upper row comes from the latest burial in the Tanais necropolis, where it was found together with a Rhodian amphora with stamp of ep. Ἀριστείδης, and fabricant Μενεκράτης (you date it at end 2c BC). In my scheme, that Sinopean jar is placed up to mid 2c because I was basing it on general considerations of the development of the morphology of Sinopean containers and I oriented myself by the dating of the Rhodian amphoras made by D.B. Shelov. Now I can put it as a minimum 30 or 40 years later which is very good, because it is clear that the production of Sinopean amphoras did not stop entirely after the dying out of the practice of magistrate and fabricant stamping.

This summer I was able to study several southern museums new to me. Among the multitude of ordinary examples, I found several series of extremely interesting amphoras. Among these, there are several vessels of the series found in the wreck at Serçe Limani, which you conjecturally associated with Ptolemaic Egypt (BCH 1986), and J-Y. Empereur recently identified as Knidian. Photo 1. 3 of them have stamps: on one, without a toe, there is a circular "englyphic" stamp apparently an H; on the 2nd (whole) there is an unclear stamp in relief [drawing]. On the 3rd whole jar, on both handles, there is a circular relief stamp [drawing] made from the same die. Also there is a very curious amphora perhaps from Kos, with double-barrelled handles with mushroom rim, and circular monogram stamp in relief [drawing]. (I am sending photographs and rubbings for your information). Are there similar stamps in your archives?

Among the finds of this season, there is one amphora from Knidos, apparently 2/2 4c BC, a whole shape which according to publications is unknown, but similar toes have been found by Empereur in one of the factories of Knidos.

A large part of this material comes from the excavations done in beginning of the '80s in the area of Kuban, and I must arrange with the archaeologists the question of the possibility of publishing. I think that I will succeed in doing this, and in the future in several years time after I complete my work on Thasian, Chian, and Rhodian jars, I will be able to make general schemes of the amphoras of Knidos and Kos. In this [p3] time, I think I will enrich my material to a considerable degree.

(b. list of 6.18.90  
with trans.)

Once more, thank you for your kind consultation.

I will send you with pleasure any soviet archaeological literature which you lack. If you need anything please write to me. In the next 6 months, in Saratov, we will publish 2 vols in the series *Ancient World and Archaeology*, where there will be several articles which should interest you. I will send this to you right away.

Sincerely yours,

S. Iu. Monakhov

6 September 1990

PS. I forgot one more stamped amphora of Solokh I (nr 5). On a single-barrelled handle there is a stamp  $\Phi$  [but I see a tree. VG]

Transp. with <sup>PMW</sup> C. C. letter from S. Iu. Mnakhov 6. ix. 90  
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(from letter of 6.IX.90  
Mather transl.)

16.03

3

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17.X.90

17.01

From oral translation of letter in

Russian, to Greek

by Andreas Sideris & VG writing the English

(ask for MONAKHOV of 6. IX. 90) (translation of)

Respected Miss Grace

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the following: <sup>with regard to</sup> <sub>in connection with</sub> Shalw;

dating of amplores no. 3, and of 2<sup>nd</sup>

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 As for the amphoras of Pietra di Romanina,  
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The final typological scheme of the  
Sino-amphoras, I add to my letter. <sup>(drawings)</sup> <sub>(drawing)</sub>  
In that drawing, the last part to the right  
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you date it at end of 2nd cent. B.C.

In my scheme, that Suijin jar is placed before the middle of the 2nd cent. because I was depending on general observation on the development of Suijin (jars?) and I was <sup>guided?</sup> ~~based~~ on the development of the Ptolemaic amples by Shelton's studies. Now I can put it 30 or 40 years earlier because the production of Suijin amples did not stop entirely after they stopped stamping them.

"I am not sure if it must mean a jar"

(He does not name it)

This summer I was able to study a new-to-me museum - among various amples, I found some very interesting ones. Among these, some of that series found in [the work of] Sargis Luminar, which you associate with Ptolemaic Egypt, and Empress recent identified as Ptolemaic, Phos. 1 on 3 like this then are stamps: on the one with foot, circular "hieroglyphic" stamp like an H; on the 2nd (above) a stamp in relief, perhaps a letter, on the 3rd which jar, on both handles, typical relief stamp . Also, a very curious amples

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factories of Knidos.

A large part of this material comes  
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that year, I will enrich my material  
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Once more, thank you for your  
consultation.

With my thanks, I will send you

(CONT.)

4.2

7

1.1.1

to:3

(2)

Avd. 2.8.48

17.06

$$\begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ - 15 \\ \hline 750 \\ - 500 \\ \hline 250 \end{array}$$
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Solovki I. (no. 5) on the handle,

a stamp of [but I see a tree]

[from Monakhov]

From oral translation of letter in  
Russian, to Greek

17.X.90

18-01

by Andreas Sideris & VG writing the English  
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page 2

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"I can raise it" - no, it must mean 5 put it later

(does not name it)

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9, (5)

no 2

no. 4?

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Do these something like this in your  
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Average 2.5 pgs

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by Andreas Sideris & V.G. writing to England

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to 3

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 2250  
 (p. 3)

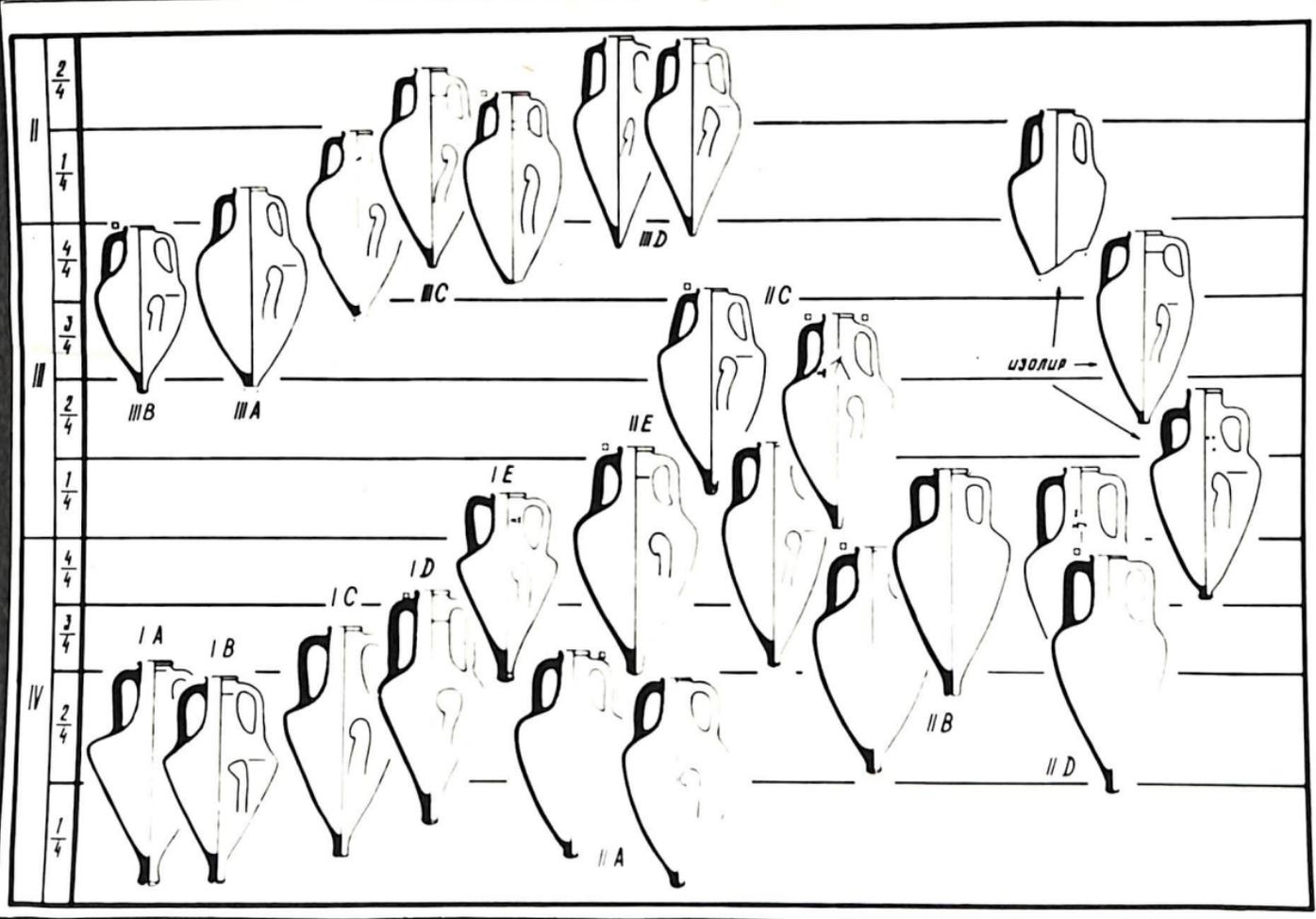
Average 2.5 p yr

In 6 months, in Saizels, we will  
 publish 2 vols. in the series Ancient  
 World and Archaeology, when there  
 are various articles which will interest  
 you. I will send them to you next week.

I forgot again an ampoule of

no. 5 Solobels I. (no. 5) on the handle,  
 a stamp of [but I see - tree]

[from Monakhov]



Синонские андроны

MONAKHOV - with till 3  
L. TX. 90 of trans

Монахов В.Ю. Дендромика горы  
 и андронов синонских андрон  
 Тересские андроны, Сорок,  
 1990г

From oral translation of letter in  
Russian, to Greek  
by Andreas Sideris & V.G. writing the English

17.X.90

much  
Respected Miss Grace

I received your letter <sup>of June 6</sup> only at the end of

August because I was on an <sup>expedition?</sup> expedition.

Thank you very much for your comments  
on the Rhodian amplores found on the

atropolis of Tanais. In this way is made

a following  $\S$  : (with regard to  
in connection with) Shalen

dating of amplores no. 3, end of 2<sup>nd</sup>

cent. BC, there is a serious change. For

me this makes much difference, not only

because it gives me the opportunity to

date more accurately the later sequence of

Sinopean amplores, but also for "perspects"

But this is the study?

Best to get a picture of the  
whole thing (English version) for  
main reading.

Bib

Докт. Вирджинии Грейс  
Афины, Греция

Глубокоуважаемая мисс В. Грейс !

Ваше письмо от 12.06.90 я получил только в конце августа, так как провел 2 месяца в экспедиции. Я благодарен Вам за подробный комментарий относительно родосских амфор из некрополя Танаиса. Таким образом получается, что в сравнении с датировкой Д.Б.Шелова серьезные коорективы вносятся к амфоре № 3 - конец II в. до н.э. Для меня это имеет важное значение не только потому, что это дает мне возможность четче продатировать поздние серии синопских амфор, но весьма ценно на перспективу. В конечном счете через несколько лет придется вплотную заняться морфологией и хронологией целых форм и родосской тары. Уже сейчас накоплен определенный материал, в том числе, кажется, удастся выделить родосскую тару IУ в. до н.э. неизвестных ранее типов.

Что касается амфор из Пиетроу (Румыния). Я нашел Ваше уточненное чтение клейм в статье Ж.-И. Амперера. И.Б. Брашинский же пишет об этом комплексе в своей последней, вышедшей посмертно, книге (Методы исследования античной торговли. Л., 1984) на стр. 141. Чтение клейм он дает в сноске 76 на той же странице :

- |                                |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| - а) ἐπι φερειως πολυκ[ρα]τους | в) Ονα[σι]οικ[ου] |
| - а) Τ[ι]μοβ[ε]ρατος           | в) φερ[ο]τε[λ]ης  |
| - а) Αχ[ε]στ[ε]ρατος           | в) φερ[ο]τε[λ]ος  |

На странице 200 (табл. 11, № 26-28) дается тоже самое чтение, но есть небольшие искажения, допущенные в типографии. И.Б. Брашинский датирует этот комплекс началом 2/4 III в. до н.э. (до 240 г.), с учетом Вашего мнения, ссылаясь при этом на Вашу статью (АМ. 1974. Вд. 89. S. 197, 200). Аналогичная дата повторена на стр. 208.

Прекращение практики клеймения амфор в Синопе безусловно связано с захватом города Фарнаком. Это Ваше мнение разделяют практически все советские специалисты. Об этом писал еще в 60-е годы В.И. Цехмистренко, к той же точке зрения пришел в последние годы И.Б. Брашинский, а сейчас ее разделяет В.И. Кац. Для нас в этом плане очень ценны Ваши наблюдения за слоем Афинской Агоры, откуда происходят 4 синопских клейма UI группы.

see p. 3  
of long hand  
L. IX. 90

Я закончил работу по типологической и хронологической классификации синопских амфор и их профильных частей (венцов и ножек). Большая статья об этом выйдет в нашем сборнике "Греческие амфоры". Итоговую типологическую схему синопского амфорного производства я прилагаю к письму Вам для сведения и знакомства. В этой схеме крайняя правая амфора в верхнем ряду происходит из самого позднего погребения Танаисского некрополя, где она найдена вместе с родосской амфорой с клеймом эпонима Аристеида и фабриканта менекрата (Вы датируете концом II в. до н.э.). На моей схеме эта синопская амфора помещена до середины II в., так как я исходил из общих соображений о развитии морфологии синопской тары и ориентировался на датировку родосской амфоры, сделанную Д.Б.Шеловым. Теперь я могу поднять ее как минимум на 30-40 лет, что очень хорошо, поскольку ясно, что амфорное производство в Синопе отнюдь не прекратилось после угасания практики магистратского и фабрикантского клеймения.

За это лето мне удалось обследовать ряд новых для меня южных музеев. Среди множества рядовых образцов я нашел несколько серий чрезвычайно интересных амфор. В том числе и несколько сосудов той серии, что поднята из кораблекрушения в Серке Лимане, которые Вы предположительно связывали с птолемеевским Египтом (ВСН. 1986), а Ж.-И.Амперер недавно атрибутировал как книдские. На трех из них стоят клейма: на амфоре без ножки круглое энглифическое клеймо, видимо Н; на второй целой амфоре рельефное неясное клеймо ; на третьей целой амфоре на обеих ручках стоит по круглому рельефному клейму от одного штампа . Есть также любопытная косская (?) амфора с двуствольными ручками, с грибовидным венцом и круглым рельефным монограммным клеймом . (Фото и протирки я посылаю для сведения). Нет ли в Вашей картотеке клейм чего-то подобного?

Среди находок этого сезона есть одна книдская амфора, видимо, 2/2 IY в., целые формы которых по публикациям неизвестны, но подобные ножки встречены Ж.-И.Амперером в одной из книдских мастерских.

Большая часть этого материала происходит из раскопок начала 80-х годов на Кубани, и мне предстоит согласовать с авторами раскопок вопрос о возможности его издания. Думаю, что это удастся сделать, и в перспективе через несколько лет, после завершения работы над амфорами Фасоса, Хиоса и Родоса, удастся разработать общие схемы амфорного производства Книда и Коса. За это

- 3 -

время, я думаю, выборку удастся пополнить в значительной степени.

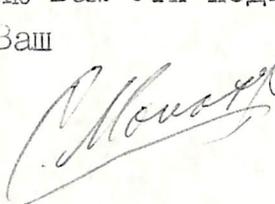
Еще раз благодарю Вас за любезную консультацию. Я с удовольствием вышлю Вам ту советскую археологическую литературу, которой нет в Вашем распоряжении. Если в этом есть необходимость, напишите мне. В ближайшие полгода в Саратове мы выпускает сразу два выпуска нашего сборника "Античный мир и археология", где будет несколько статей, которые должны заинтересовать Вас. Сразу по выходе я перешлю Вам эти издания.

Искренне Ваш

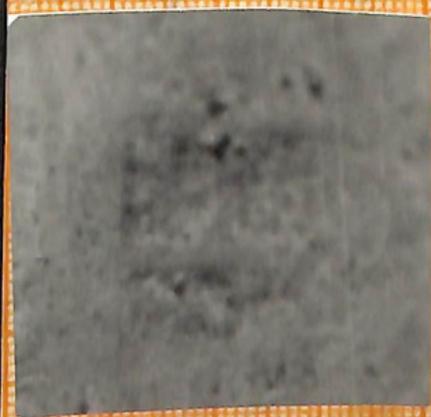
Сергей Ю. Монахов

IX  
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об. 15  
08.15.1990

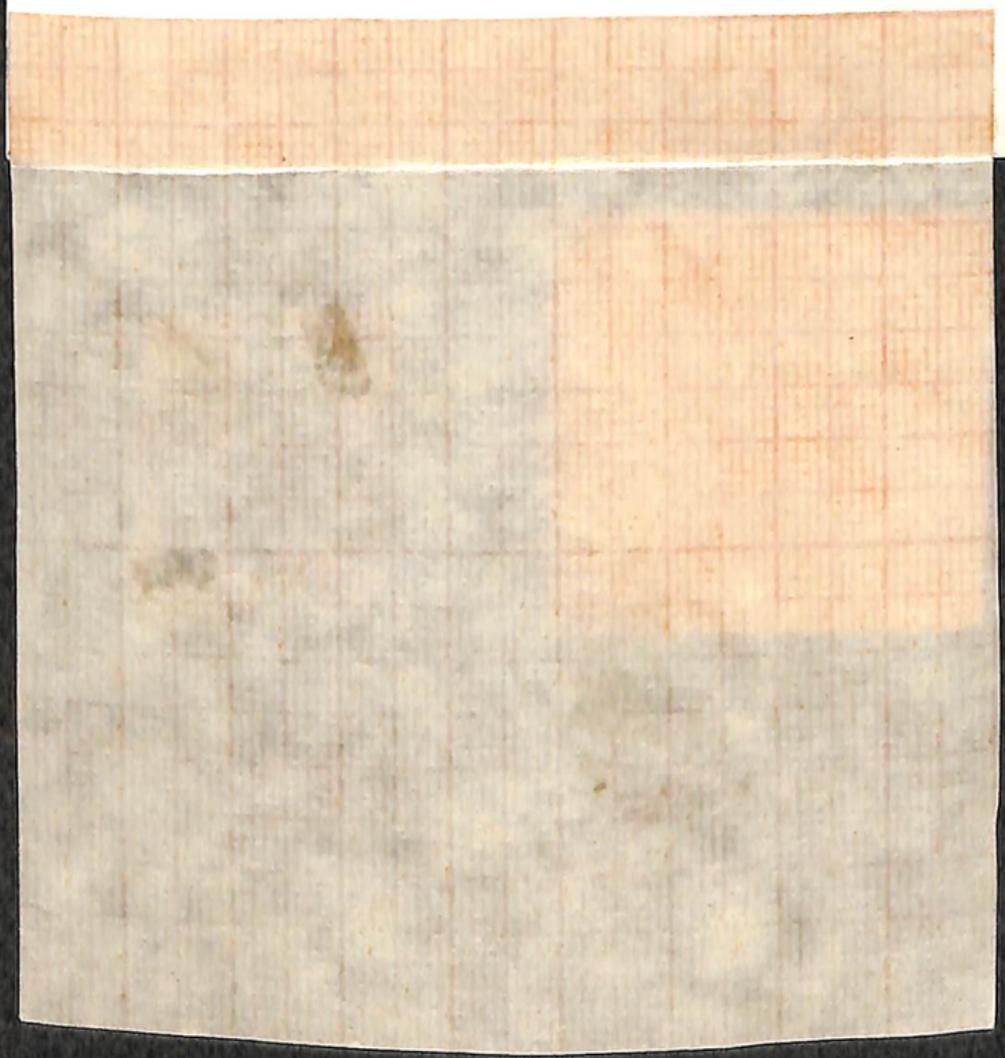


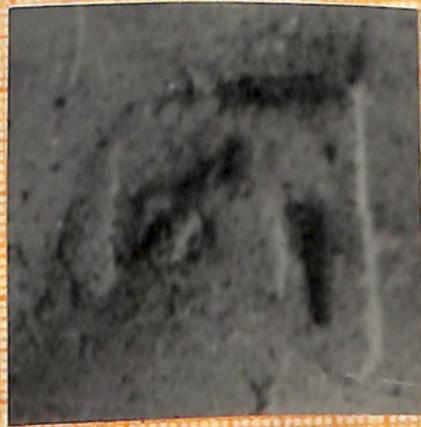
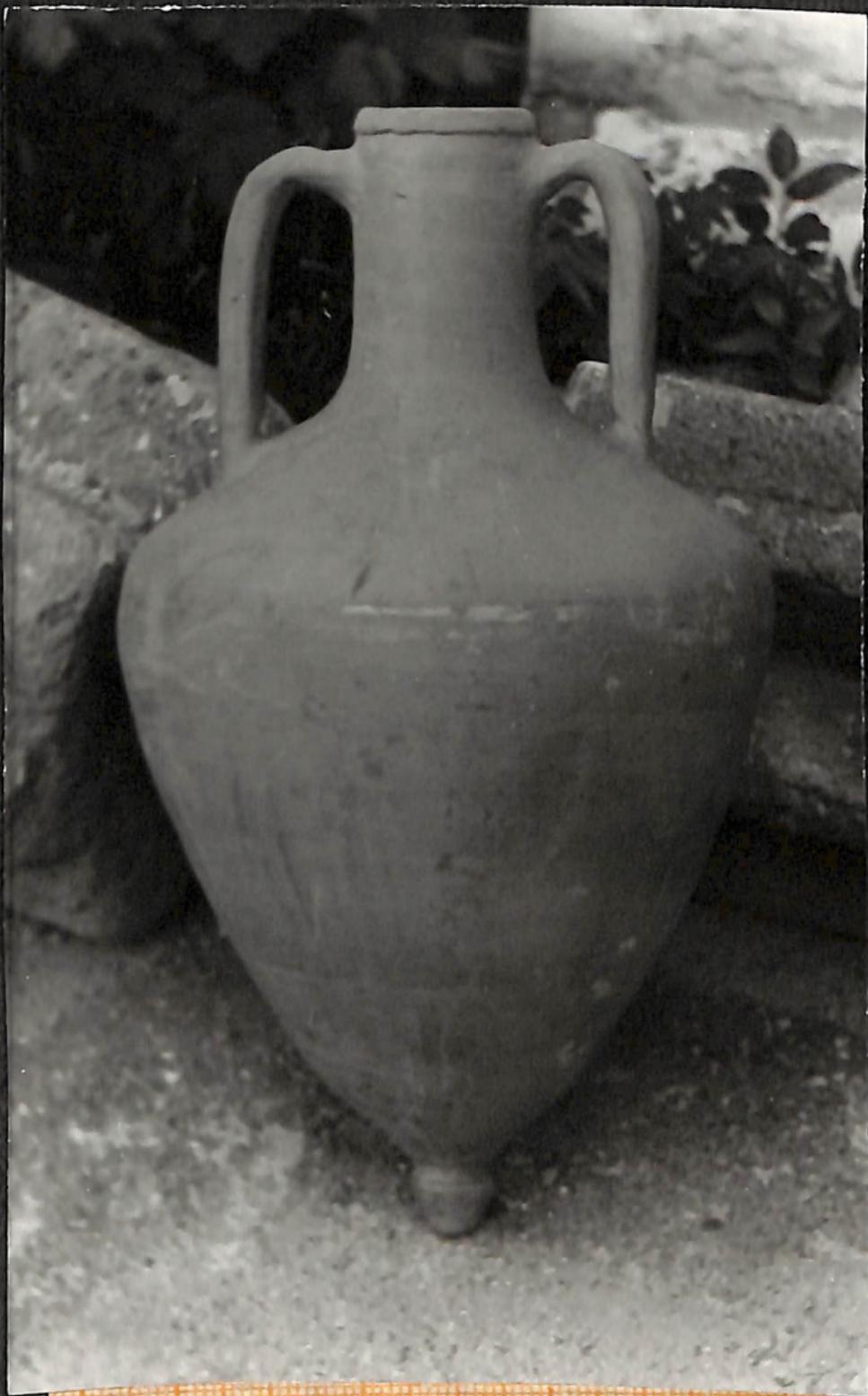
5) P.S. Забыл ещё об одной клейменной амфоре  
типа Солоха I (NS). На одноствольной  
ручке клеймо Φ.



(1)

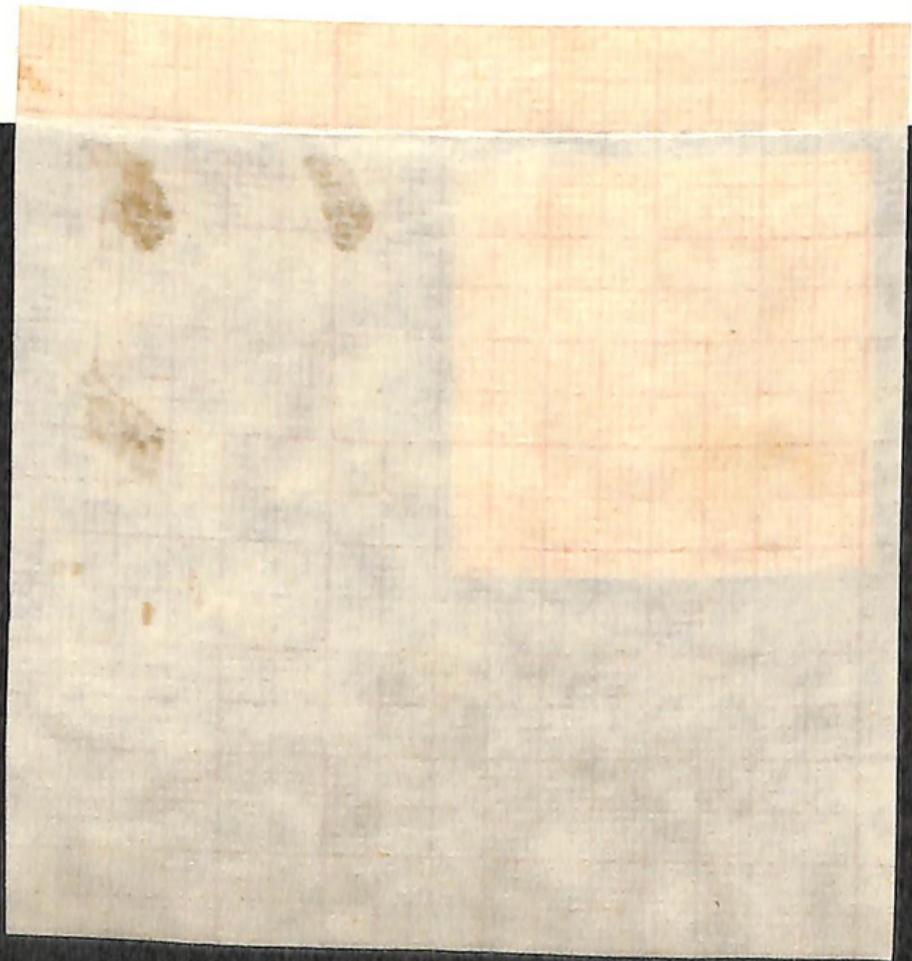
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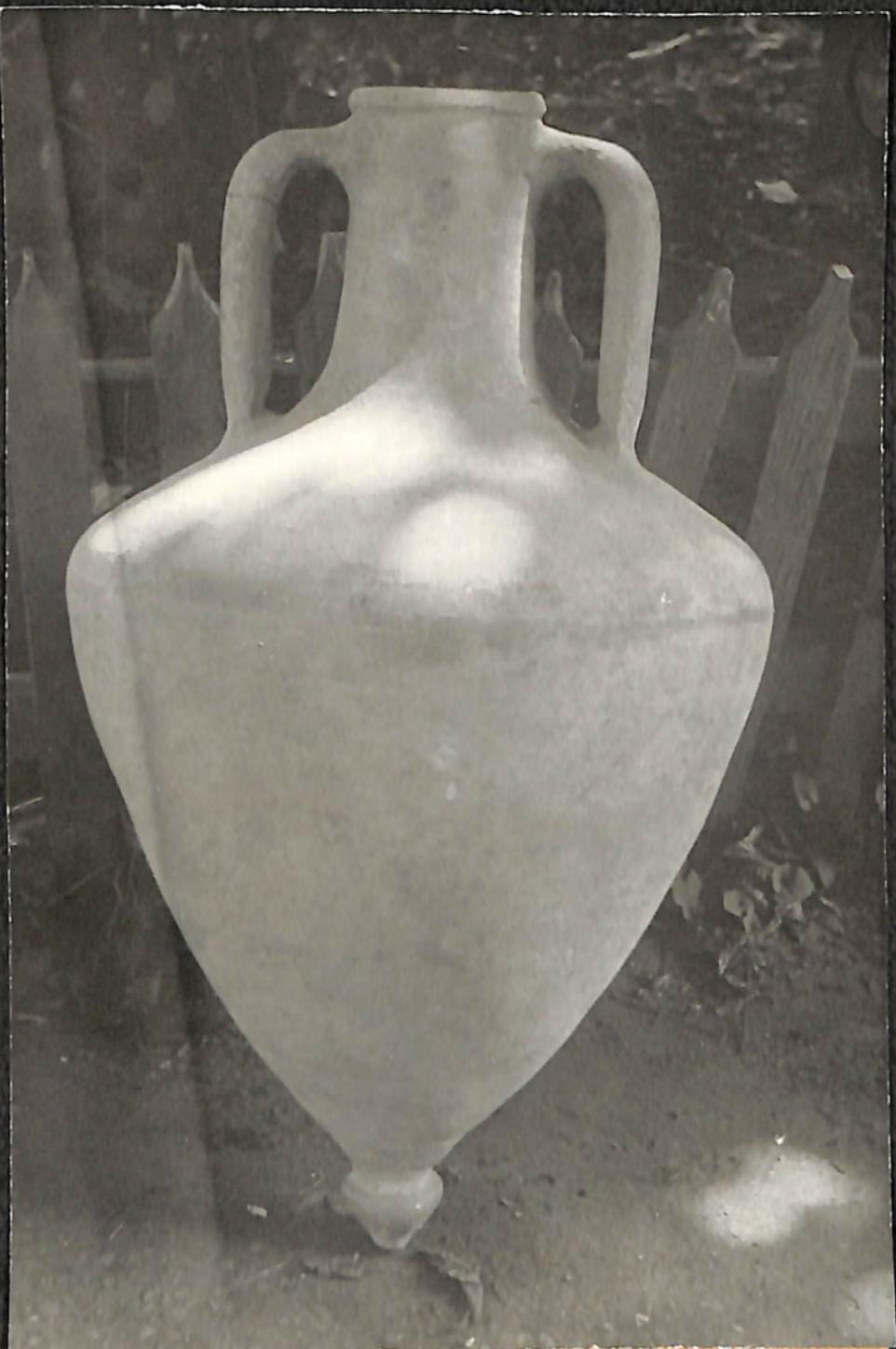




②

②

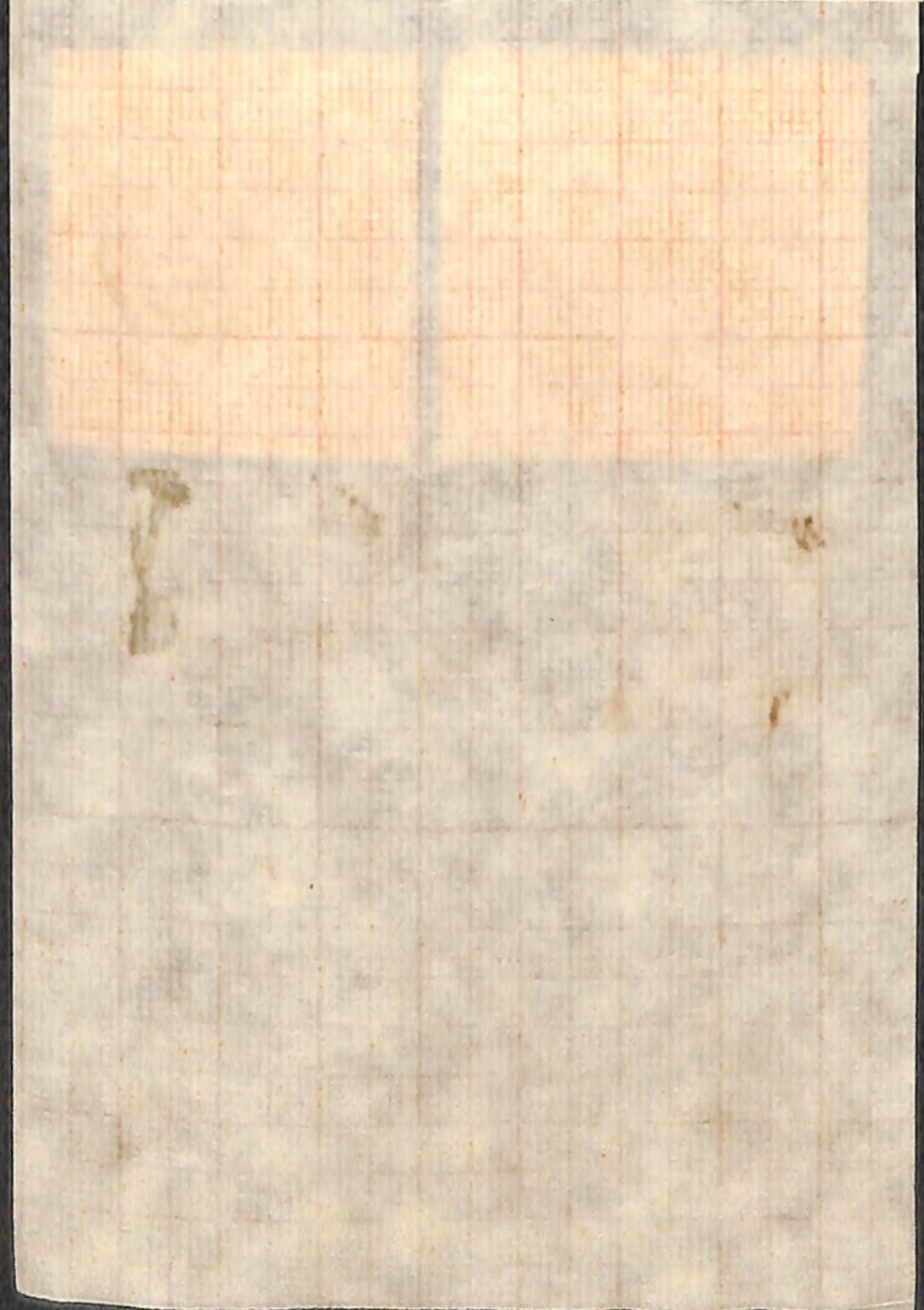




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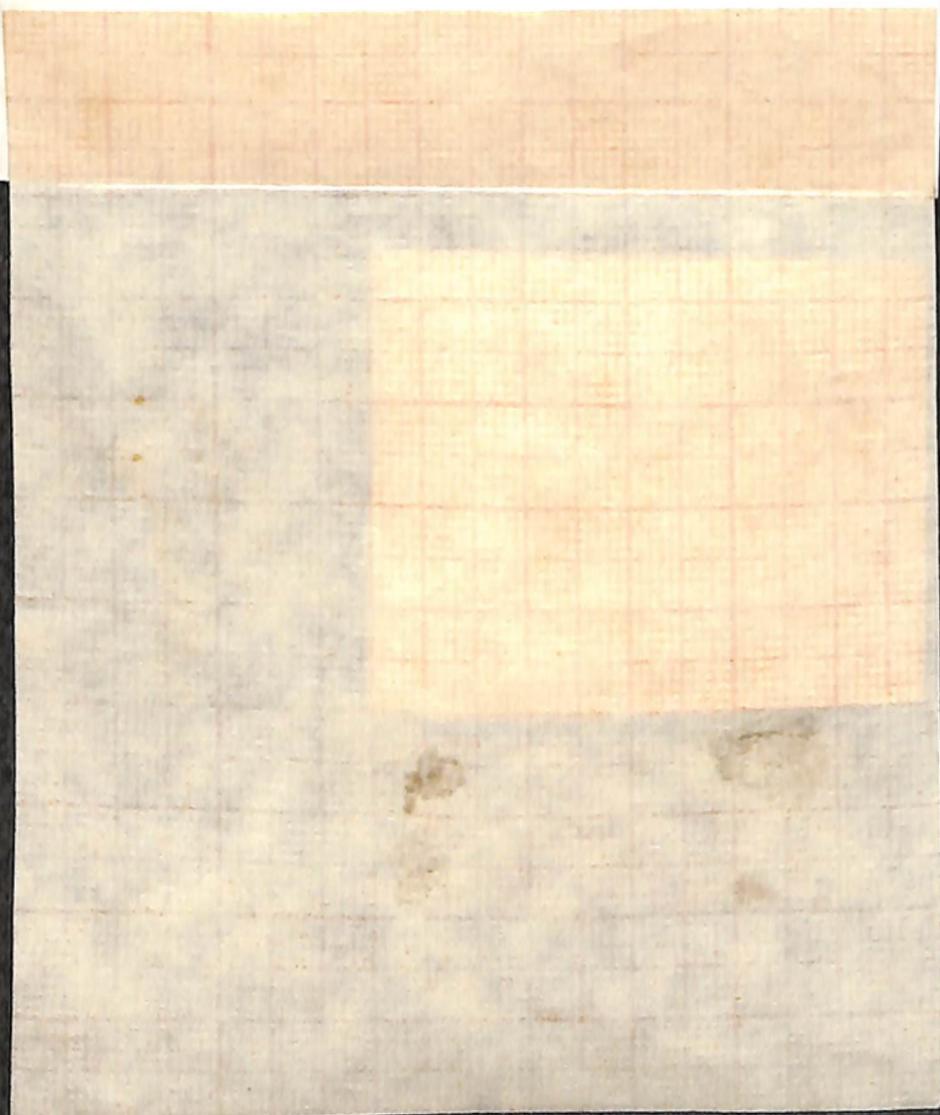
25b

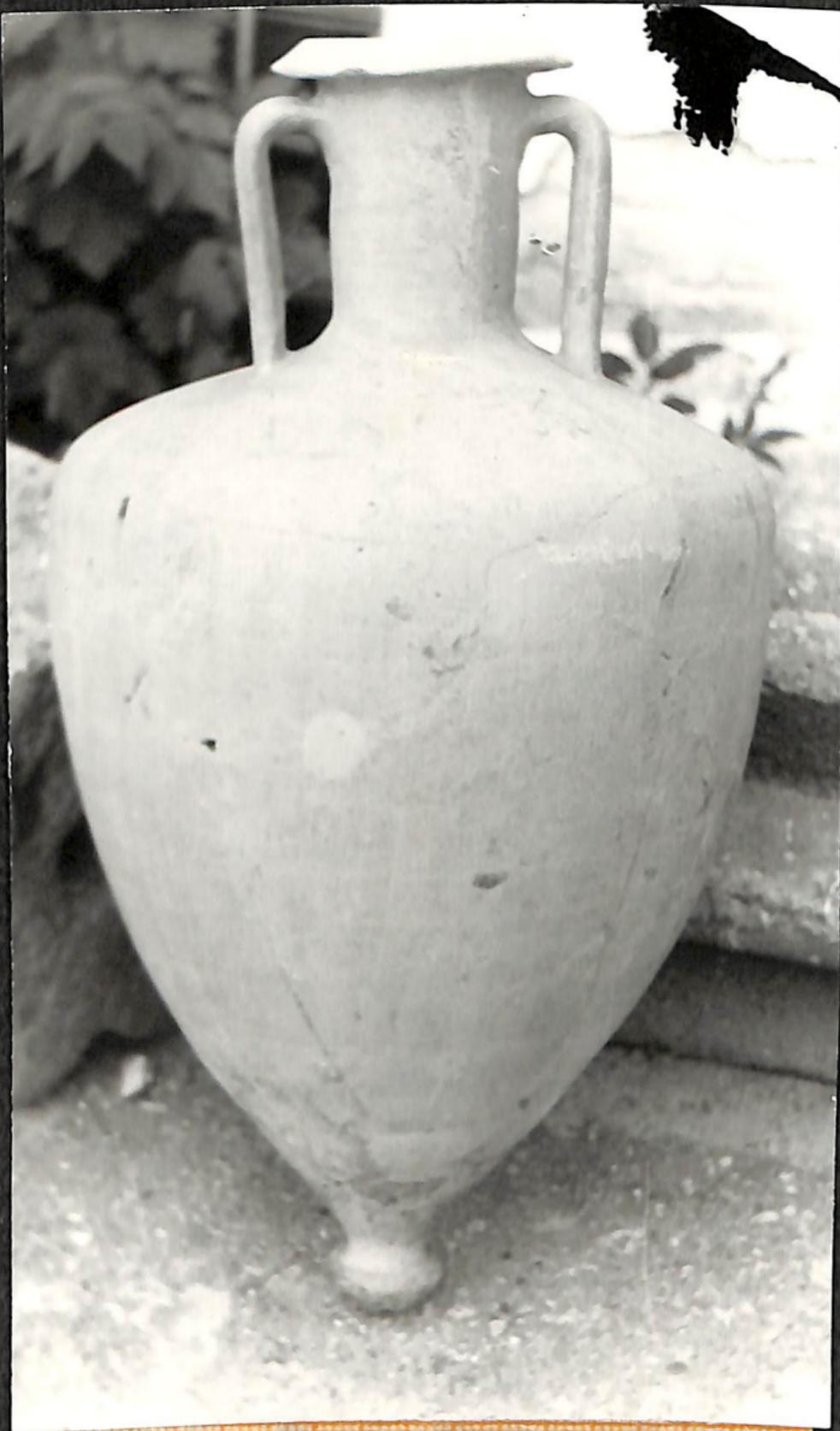




(4)

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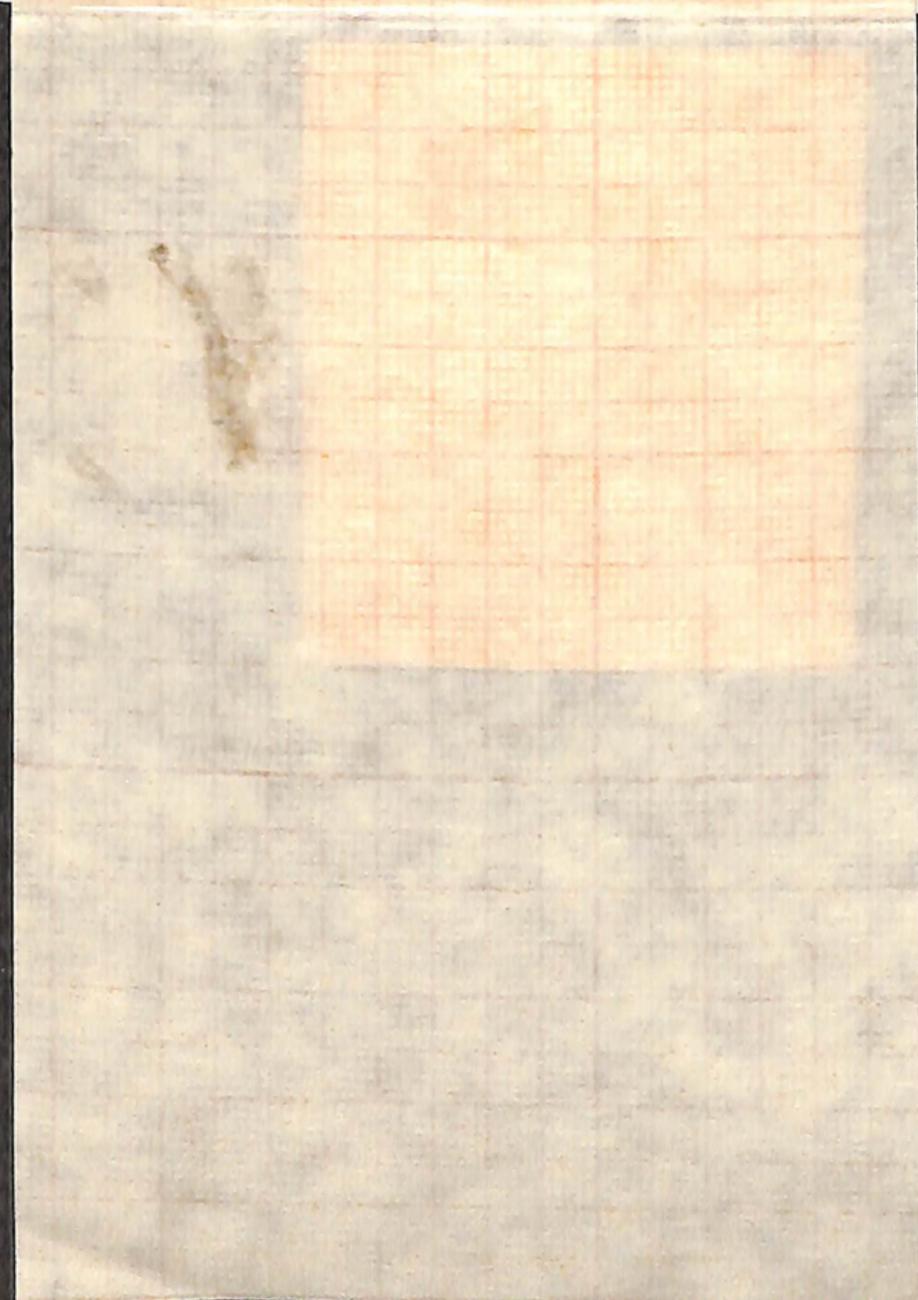




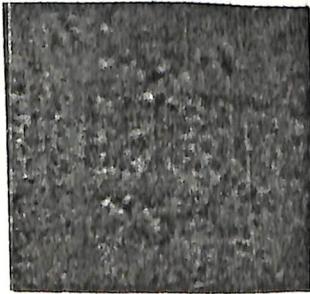
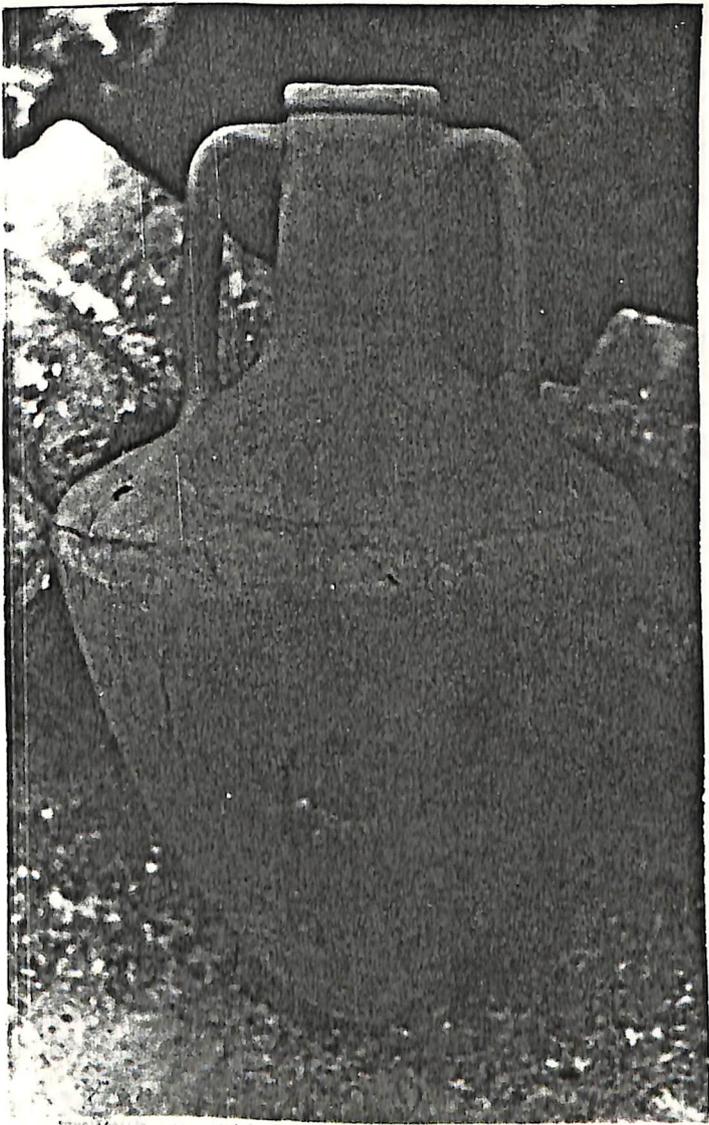
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29.01



①

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28

with Member's  
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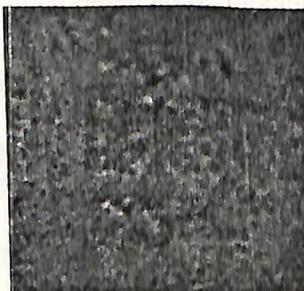


28

with Monakhov's  
letter 5) 6. IX. 90

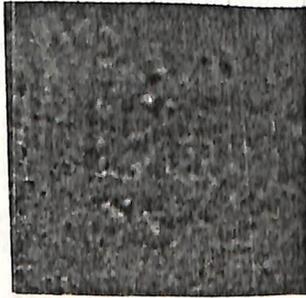
MONOKHOV

efforts to  
do better  
copies  
of M's ①  
and ②

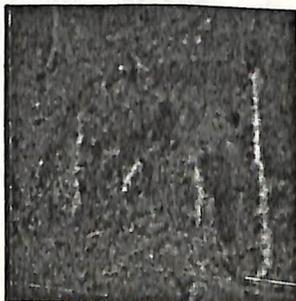
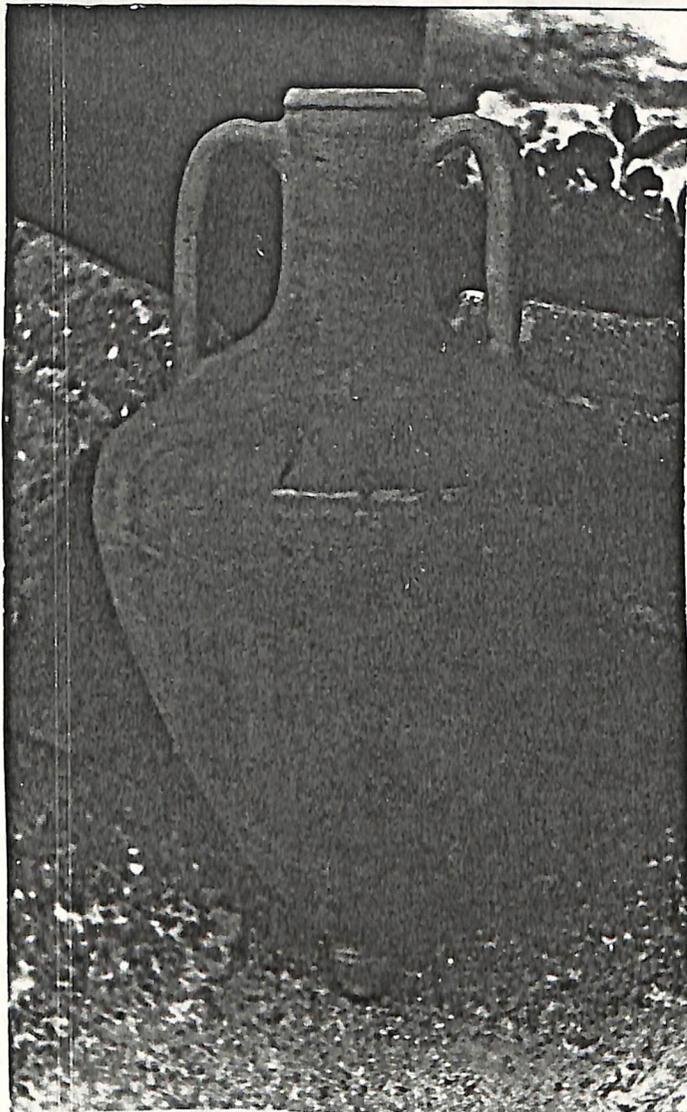


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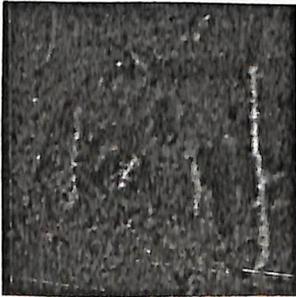
29.02



①



2



2

US SR: MONAKHOV  
3. TX. 90

Received with PMWH's  
letter of 20. TX. 90  
See PROJECT correspondence

To Dr. Carolyn G. Koehler,  
University of Maryland Baltimore  
USA  
*from Monakhov*

Deeply-respected colleague,

I am a little late in replying because I spent July and August on expedition to Lake Berezan' and then visited the museums of Odessa, Olvia, Khersonesos, Kerch, Anapa, Taman' and Krasnodar where I worked in the apothekes on archaeological collections. Your letter of May 28 with the illustrations and the letter to the directory of the publishing house arrived after my departure on the expedition, but everything was efficiently redirected to the publishers. Please do not worry about the illustrations, they will be published according to your recommendations. As I wrote at the beginning of July, it was easy to work with your article due to its simple and precise style. On the whole everything with the collection is good so far. It is actively being worked on in the production department.

I am grateful for the offprints and copies of your articles mailed to me in June (May), particularly for those which came out in publications not easily available for us. Translations of all these articles were prepared for my return so that now I can move from quick skimming to detailed analysis. Thank you also for V. Grace's article. She recently sent me a letter with a reply to some of my questions in connection with Rhodian amphora stamps. In this article the section of Knidian stamps and amphoras is of particular importance to me. The thing is that this summer I succeeded in finding a large series of Knidian amphoras of 4--2c BC in the apothekes of Kuban' museums. Some of them are of the same series as the amphoras from the shipwreck at Serçe Liman (publications of V. Grace and yours with M. Wallace). Others are undoubtedly of earlier productions most likely of the 2/2 4c BC. In the literature such shapes as far as I know have not been published but J-Y Empereur came across toes of these amphoras with a wide groove-constriction in one of the workshops at Knidos. There are also "classical" Knidian amphoras of 2/2 3--2c BC. It is also very important that on some of the early amphoras there are monogram stamps. I would like to add that at the same time I succeeded in finding completely unknown shapes of Koan 4c and Chian end 5c BC amphoras. There appeared definite leads to the possible localization of containers of yet another South

Pontic, judging by the clay, centre (in addition to Sinope, Heraclea, and Amastris).

In a word, a massive search in the apothekes of museums always results in a mass of small finds. Before next summer I plan to analyze Thasian amphoras and develop for them a typological and chronological scheme similar to those which I have made for Khersonesos, and for Sinope in the current year. (I enclose in this letter an overall scheme of Sinopean amphoras, the article on which will come out in the collection "Greek Amphoras"). Then, according to my plans, Knidos, Chios, Kos etc are next.

In this work close co-ordination of the efforts of specialists of different countries is necessary and therefore I am glad to have established contacts with you and other colleagues. At the same time I think that it would be desirable to strengthen the exchange of information in letters by personal meetings and discussions, by joint work on archaeological material. What do you think of the idea of concluding an agreement on scientific collaboration between Saratov University and your university or the American School of Classical Studies in Athens on joint work on a large problem "Crafts and Trade of the Ancient World"? Within the limits of such an agreement it would be possible to activate publishing activity as well as to organize a non-salaried [i.e., no money actually changes hands] exchange of specialists. Let's say you and another representative of the School arrive in the USSR where Saratov University will bear all expenses for your stay and trips to the museums. The School in turn will provide financial support for work in Athens and somewhere else for two Soviet researchers (let's say myself and my colleague V.I. Kats). As for the time, such an exchange usually consists of two months from each side (i.e., annually each side accepts two persons for a month or one person for two months). Such a form of collaboration has become widespread in recent years, but so far of specialists in the field of ceramic container research, only Y. Garlan visits us.

I realise that such questions require serious thought and agreement and therefore I don't expect a prompt reply to them.

I am sending this letter on your recommendation to Philippa Matheson, of whose brilliant knowledge of the Russian language I became convinced from her letter. At the same time I must apologise that I don't write English. Unfortunately my training

is limited to the possibility of translating texts from German and French while my knowledge of English allows me only to determine the importance or uselessness of a given text. It is true, I have no problems with translators and efficiently receive all necessary information.

With friendly greetings and best wishes,

Sergei Yu. Monakhov

September 3rd 1990

This copy received with  
PMVM's letter of 20. 8.90

USSR: MONAKHOV  
3, IX, 90

31

To Dr. Philippa Matheson,  
Toronto Canada

from Monakhov

Dear colleague,

Carolyn Koehler in her last letter informed me that she experiences certain difficulties with the translation of my letters and asked me to send them through you. As I understand, she and you have an arrangement on this point.

I experience a certain embarrassment in connection with this and I beg you to forgive me my "unlanguagedness". I have no problems with translating from German and French (although with a dictionary), and my colleague V.I. Kats knows English not badly, but alas I cannot unfortunately write in any of the European languages.

During this field season I received a mass of interesting material about which I write in the letter to C. Koehler. What new publications on amphoras of Knidos, Kos and Chios have appeared in Western Literature in recent years (apart from the works of J-Y Empereur, which which I am acquainted, and the works of V. Grace which are also known to me)? What do you think of my idea of concluding an agreement on collaboration and the possibility of coming on exchange to the USSR for work in museum collections?

I am sending you also the table of the summary of my classification of Sinopean amphoras.

Have you received from me a package with two copies of my book for you and your brother M. Wallace? I sent them already in June but the mail works extremely badly.

With best wishes,

Sergei Yu. Monakhov

September 3rd 1990

Correspondence  
of Monakhov with  
CGK and PMWR

This apparently crossed with his two letters  
of September 3rd.

I wrote him a brief note in Russian, which  
Olga helped me with, and to which he  
replied, saying he was impressed with  
my wonderful Russian style — but  
then he misunderstood the substance...

Сергею Ю. Монахову,  
г. Саратов  
ул. Первомайская, д. 67, кв. 53  
U S S R 410031

letter Mathison  
(for Kodak and M.)  
to Monakhov  
dated August 12, 1990  
(for the island)

Уважаемый коллега!

Благодарим Вас за Ваши письма от начала июля, посланные Филиппе Мафесон в Торонто и Каролин Кёлер в Афины. Этот ответ пишет Вам Филиппа с дачи, где мы с Каролин сейчас отдыхаем вместе.

Большое спасибо за Ваши книги, особенно за книгу мне с Вашей дарственной надписью. Вы не совсем поняли мою просьбу о книгах в моём последнем письме к Вам: дело в том, что Miss Grace, Каролин Кёлер и мой брат все ещё раньше уже получили копии Вашей книги. Пожалуйста, не посылайте Miss Grace повторно --- у неё уже есть эта книга, и я её теперь перевожу. Прошу Вас в будущем посылать нам только три копии Ваших будущих работ: одну Miss Grace, одну Каролин Кёлер и одну нам двоим --- мне и моему брату. Если хотите, мы перешлём Вам присланную Вами лишнюю копию, или мы можем подарить её библиотеке Торонтского университета.

Получили ли Вы рисунки и письмо директору издательства от Каролин? Если нет, немедленно позвоните ей домой в США по телефону 301 498-2941. или на работу в университет 301 455-2106, чтобы она могла сразу же заказать новые и послать Вам. Номер её почты факс --- 301 455-3213. Если это возможно и не очень сложно, не могли бы Вы послать корректуру этой статьи с иллюстрациями мне, Филиппе, в Торонто, чтобы Каролин могла с моей помощью проверить её.

Что касается Вашей просьбы о распространении рекламных листов на Ваш сборник, то должна сказать, что на Западе очень немногие книготорговые фирмы интересуются продажей книг на русском языке на такую узкую научную тему как греческие амфоры. Язнаю две: одну в Штатах --- V. Kamkin Bookstore (Rockville, Maryland), и другую в Англии --- Colletts Bookstore (London). У меня на даче нет их адресов, но я могу послать их Вам для издательства Вашего университета, когда вернусь в Торонто. Во всяком случае, я пошлю им рекламные листки.

В ближайшем будущем мы хотели бы поделиться с Вами нашими попытками вычислить ёмкости амфор математическим путём на компьютере, которые убеждают нас в важности продолжать нашу работу в сборе эмпирических

замеров ( на практике) ёмкости греческих амфор для выявления их стандартов. Очень будем рады познакомиться с Вашими дальнейшими работами на эту тему.

С дружеским приветом,

Carolyn G. Koehler and Philippa MW Matheson

12.08.90

PS Должна признаться, что этот "отточенный классический слог" не весь мой: здесь на даче отдыхает и моя другая коллега, преподаватель русского языка в Торонтском университете Ольга Бакич, которая много помогает когда мне приходится писать или переводить по- русски!

Respected colleague,

We thank you for your letters of early July, sent to Philippa Matheson in Toronto and Carolyn Koehler in Athens. This answer is being written to you by Philippa from the cottage, where Carolyn and I are now on holiday together.

Thank you very much for your books, particularly for the one for me with your kind inscription. You didn't quite understand my request about the books in my last letter to you: the fact is that Miss Grace, Carolyn Koehler and my brother have all already earlier received copies of the book. Please do not send Miss Grace another one --- she already has the book, and I am now translating it for her. I ask you in the future to send us only 3 copies of your future work: one for Miss Grace, one to Carolyn Koehler and one to us two --- me and my brother. If you like we will return to you the spare copy you sent, or we can present it to the University of Toronto library.

Have you received the drawings and letter to the director of the publishing house from Carolyn? If not, call her soon at home in the USA by telephone 301 498-2941 or at work at the university 301 455-2106, so that she can immediately order new ones and send them to you. Her FAX number is 301 455-3213. If it is possible and not too much trouble, could you send proofs of this article with the illustrations to me, Philippa, in Toronto, so that Carolyn can with my help proofread it.

As for your request about the distribution of advertising flyers for your collection, it must be said that in the West there are very few book-selling firms interested in selling books in Russian on such a narrow subject as Greek amphoras. I know of two: one in the States --- V. Kamkin bookstore (Rockville, Maryland), and the other in England --- Colletts Bookstore (London). I do not have their addresses here at the cottage, but I can send them to you for the publishing house of your university when I return to Toronto. In any case, I will send them advertising flyers.

In the near future we would like to share with you our experiments in calculating the capacities of amphoras by mathematical means on computer, which convinced us of the importance of continuing our work on collecting empirical measurements (in practice) of the capacities of Greek amphoras for the elucidation of their standards. We will be very glad to become acquainted with your future works on this subject.

With warm greetings,

Carolyn G. Koehler and Philippa MW Matheson

PS I must confess that that "finished classical style" is not all my own. There is here at the cottage on holiday another colleague of mine, a professor of Russian at the University of Toronto, Olga Bakich, who helps me a great deal when I have to write or to translate in Russian!

2. VII. 90

Somewhere there must be one or more other folders concerning MONAKHOV, since translation was made from his book on capitatives; also there has been communication on Chersonesos amphoras.

16. VII. 90 Vg found the other one while putting papers away just before leaving for the U.S. - I put it next to this in the file. CCK

13. XI. 90 I have put all together, arranged by date; there.

USSR

MONAKHOV

on M's letter of 5.14.90

35.01

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

June 18, 1990

Dear Dr. Monakhov,

Thank you for your interesting <sup>letter</sup> of April 5, 1990, which has been returned to me from Canada, with a translation. Thank you also for your book about capacities, which Professor Wallace has discussed with me, as it is not just in my line.

For dating the three Rhodian amphoras from the Tanais cemetery, only one is actually of the Pergamon period, and that is no. 2, the jar of AMYNTAΣ dated in the term of APXIAAIΔAΣ. I would date this eponym late in the Pergamon period, between about 182 and 176 B.C. See pp. 8 and 9 of my article in Hesperia 1985, pp.1-54. Note the <sup>fabricant's</sup> name is spelled with an upsilon, not an iota. For jar no. 1, correct the name of the fabricant, which is to be read EPMIAΣ. The eponym's name is correctly read, but there was in fact no EENOΦANTOΣ in the Pergamon deposit. A single badly preserved stamp had been mistakenly so restored, but the correct reading names the eponym EENOΦANHΣ. (For a published correction, see Tarsus I (Princeton 1950), p. 142, under no. 44. The correction has been confirmed by a rubbing brought to us by Prof. Börker of Erlangen, made from the Pergamon handle, which is in Berlin.) We know two Rhodian eponyms named EENOΦANTOΣ, one datable in the second half of the 3rd century (ca. 230 to 220?), and the other in the second quarter of the 2nd century; it is this later one that dates the amphora of EPMIAΣ at Tanais. For jar no. 3, there are 3 eponyms named APIETEIAΔAΣ, and one is about contemporary with APXIAAIΔAΣ (cf. your no.2), but the one in the Tanais cemetery must be the latest one, datable about late 2nd B.C. because that is the date of the fabricant stamp (in two lines, and it has also a bunch of grapes beside the letters). (Device not preserved in this example.). The Pergamon publication of amphora stamps was first-class, but we have more information now.

For Sinopean whole stamped amphoras, I have not had the opportunity to make much in the way of original studies of this class, of which we see relatively few examples, even of just the broken-off stamped handles. It does seem to me likely that the practice of putting Greek stamps on these containers ~~is likely to have~~ stopped when there was a distinct change in administration in Sinope, as must have happened on the conquest by Pharnakes. And then, accepting Grakov's sorting of the Sinopean stamps into ~~xi~~ a sequence of six dating periods, if one finds, as we have, four stamps of Grakov's last period in a deposit (at the Athenian Agora) believed to end in about 183 B.C., why, this seems a good confirmation for ending Sinopean stamps in general at that point.

For the group of amphoras you mention that were found in Romania, I do not find a reference to Brachinsky's opinion. Can you give me one? I would like to know what readings he gives to the stamps on the Rhodian jars, some of which are wrongly read in Dacia, and corrections of mine have been published by J.-Y. Empereur in an article in the BCH.  
(1978)

For my recent suggestions on Sinopean and Rhodian - and Knidian - chronology, etc. - see my article in Hesperia 1985 above referred to.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

# NOTES

21. ~~IV~~ 90

36,01

On Mansarov's letter of <sup>May</sup> 5.04.90

Under 1), wrong refs:

a) — p. 56 Pl. XV-1, 2, 3 (3 is = whole Sigfus  
— rather not = Plodin

b) — Comm. stamps for Tansis 1975, — — —  
"PO. XI, XII" don't exist

"all the Plodin stamps belong to the time of the  
Perg. complex." No.

No  $\eta$ ιστόφαντος in Perg. group. One  
wrongly so read, corr. in Tuesos, p. 142,  
under no. 44

Exists in II and in IV. This is IV ~~from~~ quantity  
The fab. dated by  $\Xi$  here is Equias, who  
dates also by Αδοσίπας Xc. (IV) and  
Τιμοκράδος IV — rest of whole pair

sp. Απισσιδης — then are 3

of whom A. 2 ~~was~~ is 182-176  
but this is prob. A. 3, because of this  
Μετ/κράτης = A. 3 and to fab. Μετ.  
+ date, both considered IV.

On which I agree with Brach.'s dating under (2),  
please give me a reference to Br.'s section —  
preferably also a photograph; What readings of the  
by Brach.?

maybe list  
mainly of  
= 3 and 4

Brach.'s  
stamps — check  
list — no refs  
some — out

(2)

(21.V.90)

36.02

On my present views on dating of Pery. deposits,  
see Geog. 1985, pp. 9-13, and p. 42 and III.  
- the best are listed by pp. 8 (but none in alpha.)

My views then about some of date of East  
of Graham's Smolder, in group VI, see about  
pp. 20-21. Perhaps see also consult Graham.

No photos (or drawings) of the 3 whole grains for  
Tanais. Needed.  
- are they in the 1977

note. In sites, which I don't see &  
know.

37.01

University of Toronto  
Department of Classics  
16 Hart House Circle  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5S 1A1

Telefax # (416) 978 7307  
Telephone # (416) 978-5513, 5698

### FAX TRANSMISSION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING THIS ONE (2)

FROM: ELIF UZ

TEL NO. (416) 978-5698

TO: Professor M.B WALLACE

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE and  
Athens

MESSAGE

Dr. Virginia Grace  
Athens, Greece

Deeply-esteemed colleague,

In connection with the completion of work on the typology and chronology of Sinopean amphoras, certain difficulties have arisen with the dating of the very late forms of these containers (2c BC).

1) The majority of whole jars [lit. unbroken forms] of this time come from the Tanais necropolis and they were all found together with Rhodian stamped amphoras (see: Schelov, *The Necropolis of Tanais* 1961 p56 Pl. XV-1, 2, Schelov, *Tanais and the Lower Don* 1970 p143; Schelov, *Ceramic stamps from Tanais* 1975, Nr 40, p36-38, Pl. XI, XII). All the Rhodian stamps belong to the time of the Pergamon complex:

YOK

↑  
omission  
a line  
(in 2 parts)  
from the  
translation  
(so refer  
in the trans.  
are wrong)

- |                                     |                                          |                       |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Burial Nr 178:<br>(rectangular)  | a) ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟ<br>ΦΑΝΤΟΥ<br>ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ          | b) CIMIA              |
| 2. Burial Nr 237:<br>(rectangular)  | a) ΕΠΙΑΡΧΙΑ<br>ΙΔΑΜΙΝΤΙΟΥ                | b) AMINTA<br>wreath   |
| 3. Burial unnumbered<br>rectangular | a) [ΕΠΙΠΕΡΩC]<br>ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑ<br>ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΝ | b) ME[N]E<br>KP[ATHC] |

My general understanding [lit. estimations] in connection with the Sinopean amphoras which were found with the above-mentioned Rhodians can be summed up as follows: the Sinopean amphora from complex Nr 1 (Burial 178), which has a fabricant stamp NOY/MHNIOY (retr) on the handle, should be dated to a time after the end of magistrate stamping at Sinope — end 1/4 — beg 2/4 2c BC. The same goes for an amphora of Sinopean production from complex Nr 2 (Burial 237).

As for the amphora of Sinope from the last complex Nr 3, I have the impression that it should be somewhat later — perhaps including the whole 2/4 2c.

How is all this confirmed or disproved by your calculations in connection with Rhodian stamps? Does the traditional dating of the stamps of the Pergamon complex still hold, and can the position of the mentioned stamps in this complex be made more precise?

2) Do you agree with the dating of the complex from 3 Rhodian, 2 Koan, and 1 Sinopean amphora from Pietroio (*Dacia* 1978, XXII) to the beginning of the second half of 3c BC — down to 240 — which I. B. Brashinskii gave? Could they not turn out to be a little bit earlier?

With respect,  
Sergei Iu. Monakhov

May 4, 1990  
Saratov  
οις ε  
April 5 - 5.04.90  
- probably

P.S. Did you receive my book? \*

⊗ Please give reference. I don't identify.

\* Translator's note. am replying to this part (Olg says in Russian...) to say that I am holding things up by translating, and why doesn't he just conclude... not 3 to the 4 of us?

Докт. Вирджинии Грейс  
Афины, Греция

Глубокоуважаемая коллега !

В связи с завершением работы по типологии и хронологии синопских амфор у меня возникли некоторые трудности с датировкой самых поздних образцов этой тары ( II в. до н.э.).

(I.) Больше всего целых форм этого времени происходит из некрополя Танаиса и все они найдены вместе с родосскими клейменными амфорами ( см.: Шелов Д.Б. Некрополь Танаиса. М., 1961. С.56. Табл. XV-I, 2, 3; Шелов Д.Б. Танаис и Нижний Дон в III-I вв. до н.э. М., 1970. С.143; Шелов Д.Б. Керамические клейма из Танаиса. М., 1975. № 40. С.45, 65, 83, 147; Арсеньева Т.М. Некрополь Танаиса. М., 1977. С.36-38. Табл. XI, XII ). Все родосские клейма относятся ко времени Пергамского комплекса :

- |                                          |                                            |                       |                            |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. погребение № 178 :<br>(прямоугольные) | а/ ΕΠΙΞΕΝΟ<br>ΦΑΝΤΟΥ<br>ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥ            | б/ ΣΙΜΙΑ<br>ΕΡΜΙΑ     | ARSENIEVA<br>(with a name) |
| 2. погребение № 237 :<br>(прямоугольные) | а/ ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΛΑ<br>ΙΔΑΣΜΙΝΤΙΟΥ               | б/ ΑΜΙΝΤΑ<br>ΒΕΝΟΚ    |                            |
| 3. погребение без № :<br>прямоугольные   | а/ [ΕΠΙ ΕΡΕΛΟΣ]<br>ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑ<br>ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΝ | б/ ΜΕΛΙΝΕ<br>ΚΡ[ΑΤΗΣ] |                            |

Мои прикидки в отношении синопских амфор, найденных с упомянутыми родосскими, сводятся к следующему: синопская амфора из комплекса № 1 (п.178), имеющая на ручке фабрикантское клеймо ΝΟΥΜΝΙΟΥ (ретроградно) должна датироваться временем после окончания магистратского клеймения в Синопе - концом I/4 - началом 2/4 II в. до н.э. То же относится и к амфоре синопского производства из комплекса № 2 (п.237).

Что же касается амфоры Синопы из последнего комплекса № 3, то у меня складывается впечатление, что она должна быть несколько более поздней - может быть включая всю 2/4 II в.

Как все это подтверждается или опровергается Вашими расчетами в отношении родосских клейм ? Сохраняется ли традиционная датировка Пергамского комплекса клейм и можно ли уточнить место приведенных клейм в этом комплексе ?

(2.) Согласны ли Вы с датировкой комплекса из 3-х родосских, 2-х косских и I синопской амфор из Пиетрою ( Dasila. 1978. XXII ) началом второй половины III в. до н.э. - до 240 г., - который дал

13. IV. 90

concluded part has been omitted from translation

(I am not sure caught the error)

with some corrections

И.Б.Брашинский ? Не могут ли они оказаться чуть более ранними ?  
Буду весьма признателен за консультацию,

С уважением



Сергей Ю. Монахов

5.04.90

г. Саратов

P.S. Получили ли Вы мою книжку ?



20

Греция



39a



Куда Dr. V. Grace  
54, rue Souidias  
10676 Athenes  
Greece

Кому \_\_\_\_\_

Индекс предприятия связи и адрес отправителя  
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M. Wallace

40.01

TRANSMISSION REPORT

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Докт. Вирджинии Грейс  
Афины, Греция

Page 1 of 2

Глубокоуважаемая коллега !

В связи с завершением работы по типологии и хронологии синопских амфор у меня возникли некоторые трудности с датировкой самых поздних образцов этой тары (II в. до н.э.).

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| 2. погребение № 237 :<br>(прямоугольные) | a/ | ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΛΑ<br>ΙΔΑΣΜΙΝΤΙΟΥ              | б/ | ΑΜΙΝΤΑ<br>венок    |
| 3. погребение без № :<br>прямоугольные   | a/ | [ΕΠΙ ΕΡΕΛΣ]<br>ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑ<br>ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΝ | б/ | ΜΕΛΙΝΕ<br>ΚΡ[ΑΤΗΣ] |

Мои прикидки в отношении синопских амфор, найденных с упомянутыми родосскими, сводятся к следующему: синопская амфора из комплекса № 1 (п. 178), имеющая на ручке фабрикантское клеймо ΝΟΥΜΝΙΟΥ (ретроградно) должна датироваться временем после окончания магистратского клеймения в Синопе - концом I/4 - началом 2/4 II в. до н.э. То же относится и к амфоре синопского производства из комплекса № 2 (п. 237).

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2. Согласны ли Вы с датировкой комплекса из 3-х родосских, 2-х косских и I синопской амфор из Пиетроу (Dacia. 1978. XII) началом второй половины III в. до н.э. - до 240 г., - который дал

underlined text has been omitted from the translation (so refs. above are wrong)

И.Б.Брашинский ? Не могут ли они оказаться чуть более ранними ?  
Буду весьма признателен за консультацию,

С уважением

  
Сергей Ю. Монахов

5.04.90

г. Саратов

P.S. Получили ли Вы мою книжку ?

Might you pass this on to Philippa for translation ?  
Hope last box and letter with exam arrive in order  
MC

Т. М. АРСЕНЬЕВА

# НЕКРОПОЛЬ ТАНАИСА

41.01

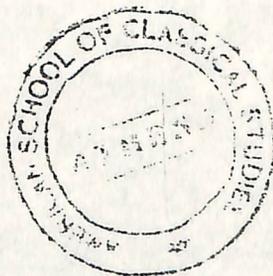
2. VII. 90

Mousskhov refers to this publication,  
the pages of which ph. 'copies'  
are attached. I have not  
seen this book

CK 55/300



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО «НАУКА»  
МОСКВА 1977



21. VII. 90 This is the title page of a book. Attached are photocopies of  
pp. 57, 58 and 59, because they have illustrations of amphoras cited  
by Mousskhov in a letter of IV. 90 & V. 90. Don for me by MBW.  
M. cites also pp. 36-38.

цилиндрических бусин  
прозрачного стекла  
из того же материала  
роды, одна бусина  
ла, аналогичная буси  
е бусины из глухого  
го темно-синего стек  
ля гладкими полоска  
очковидных бусин с

бус. Непосредственно  
рки и чередующиеся  
же нити относилась  
та, золоченые бусы  
ого белого стекла, си  
Гретью нить состав

глубина 3 м. Погре  
й формы, вырытой в  
ширина 0,7—0,55 м.  
ного в южной части  
гь на глубине 2,40 м.  
м. Ориентирована по

на север, руки вдоль  
д тазовыми костями.  
Погребальный инвен  
я под тазом у левой  
тении, язычок откид  
а для прикрепления

15. Судя по пряжке,

хоронение было про  
длине-белоглазке. Яма  
и углами. Длина ее  
и северо-запад—юго  
тие и толстый слой  
ько в юго-восточной

Погребение оказалось  
ы встречаются кости  
ке.

рноморья.— САИ, 1975,

От погребального инвентаря  
уцелела разбитая амфора с дву  
ствольными ручками. Диаметр гор  
ла по краю 10,5 см, высота амфоры  
89 см (табл. XII, 1).

На дне могильной ямы, рядом  
с тремя костями пальцев руки,  
найден обломок бронзового пер  
стенка со стеклянной вставкой.  
Вставка почти полностью утраче  
на. очевидно, она была из светло  
го. желтого или зеленоватого стек  
ла (табл. XXXII, 9). Подобные  
перстни встречались в погребениях  
первых веков н. э., амфора позво  
ляет датировать погребение I в.  
до н. э.<sup>66</sup>

Погребение 224. Пл. XXXVII,  
глубина 3,10 м. Захоронение было  
произведено в могильной яме вы  
тянутой прямоугольной формы, со  
скругленными углами, вырытой  
в материковой глине-белоглазке.  
Длина могильной ямы 2,70 м, ши  
рина 0,60—0,80 м. Яма ориентиро  
вана по оси запад—восток. Веро  
ятно, погребенный лежал головой  
на восток, так как яма сужается  
к западу (обычно ямы сужаются  
в сторону ног погребенного). По  
гребение разрушено и ограблено в древности. В яме на разных уровнях  
встречены в беспорядке отдельные кости.

В верхней части засыпи могилы найдено глиняное пряслице бикони  
ческой формы, длина его 3,5 см, наибольший диаметр 3,4 см (табл. XLIII,  
2). В засыпи могилы найден обломок железного шильца с деревянной ру  
кояткой, обломок ножа и мелкие обломки железных предметов, возможно,  
гвоздей. Около черепа найдены обломки большого краснолакового двуруч  
ного кувшина, форма его не восстанавливается. Вероятно, в могиле нахо  
дились какие-то бронзовые поделки. Вещей этих нет, но сохранились оки  
слившиеся крупинки бронзы. Достаточных данных для датировки погреб  
ения нет. Вероятнее всего, оно относится к первым векам н. э.  
Погребение 225. Пл. XXXVI, глубина 1,50. Могильная яма имела  
овальную форму (границы ее во многих местах нарушены ходами земле  
роек, отчего яма выглядит шире). Яма прослежена только у самого дна.  
Продольной осью яма ориентирована с запада-северо-запада на восток-

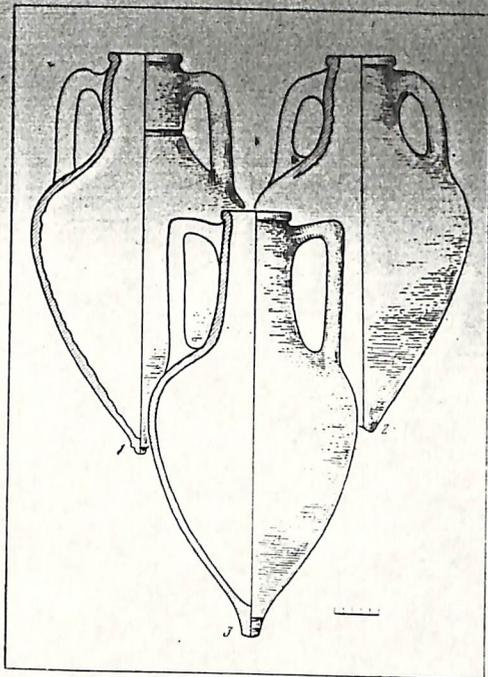


Таблица XI. Амфоры из погребения 237:

- 1 — неизвестного центра; "адам сита" — ситан?  
2 — синопская; *Sinop*  
3 — родосская *Rhodi*

<sup>66</sup> См., например: Шелов Д. Б. Некрополь Танаиса, с. 57.

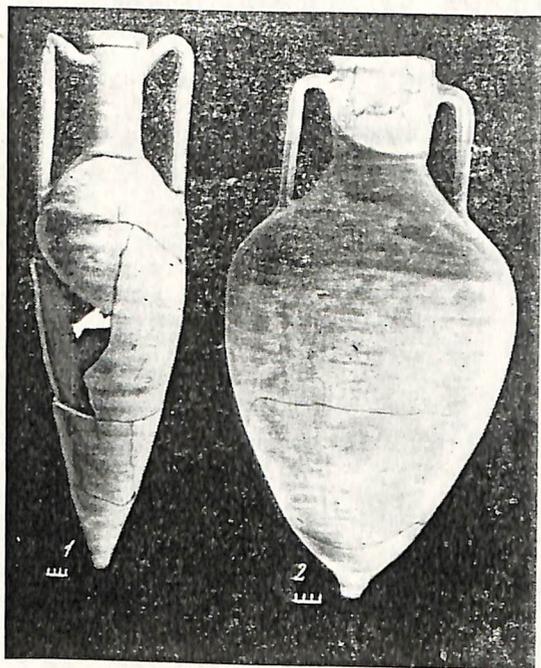


Таблица XII. Амфоры из погребений:

1 — 223; 2 — 237

юго-восток. В области груди погребенного обнаружен камень. Покойник был положен на спину, со слабым изгибом тела влево. Руки вытянуты вдоль тела, левая кисть вплотную подведена к бедру, ступни ног сведены вместе. Погребенный ориентирован головой на запад-северо-запад. Сохранность скелета хорошая, кости крепкие (табл. IX, 4).

Погребальный инвентарь: около левого плеча стоял лепной кувшин с ручкой, в поперечном сечении близкой к четырехугольной форме, и расширяющимся кверху горлом. На внутренних стенках тулова хорошо заметны шпильки ручки, которые сверху были замазаны глиной. У дна имеются налепы глины, дно как бы примазано сверху к стенкам тулова. Поверхность кувшина желто-серого цвета. Диаметр кувшина по краю 7,6 см, наибольший диаметр тулова 12 см, диаметр дна 6,5 см, высота 14,3 см (табл. XXI, 1). По форме он близок кувшину из могилы 214. Такая техника лепки дна, как у этого кувшина, прослеживается только на сосудах Танаиса IV—V вв. н. э.

Около таза слева лежала небольшая железная округлая пряжка с откидным язычком. Диаметр ее 0,5 см (табл. XXXV, 9). На позвонке, примыкающем к крестцу, находилась вторая железная пряжка овальной формы с откидным язычком, размеры ее 4×2,5 см (табл. XXXV, 11).

По кувшину можно датировать погребение IV в. н. э.<sup>67</sup> Погребение 225 частично перекрывает могилу 234.

Таблица XIII. Амфоры из погребений:

1 — 206; 2 — 141

Погребение 226. Пл. XXXV, 1. Удалось частично выявить трупные впадины на ногах скелета проследить и положение ног. Нога была вытянута по оси север-северо-запад без гроба, но, очевидно, на расстоянии едва заметный сероватый трупный след. В этом положении, ноги параллельно друг другу, ступни ног отсутствовали (табл. XXXV, 1). Погребального инвентаря не обнаружено. Частично перекрывало могилу 227. Пл. XXXV, 2. Погребение 227. Пл. XXXV, 2. Женем являлась могильная плита, ориентированная по оси север-северо-запад. В верхней части 0,90 м, шириной 0,40 м, от запячечиков до дна притоплена в желтой материковой глине-риноватой глине-белоглазка, на

У Д. В. Шелова погребение ориентировано по логическим группам. Шелов Д. В. Могилы, с. 57, 314.

Таблица XII. Амфоры из погребений:

1 — 206; 2 — 237

ружен камень. Покойник лежал влево. Руки вытянуты в стороны, ступни ног сведены на запад-северо-запад (табл. IX, 4).

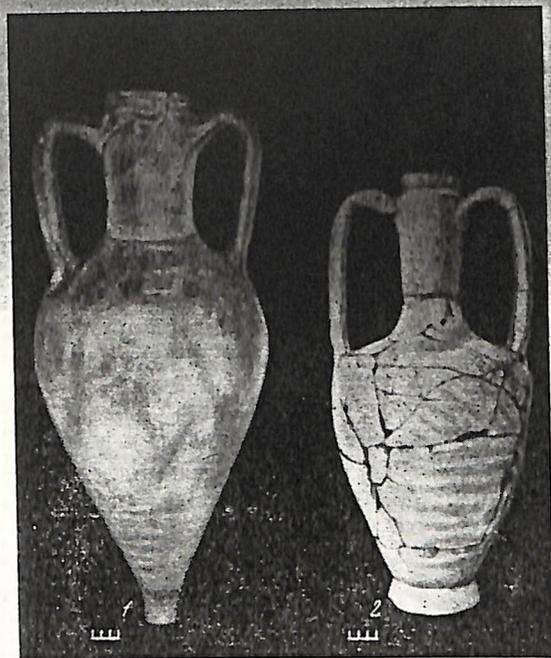
На голове стоял лепной кувшин с конической формой, и расщепленными стенками тулова хорошо замазаны глиной. У дна кувшина по краю диаметр 6,5 см, высота кувшина из могилы 214 см, прослеживается только

одна округлая пряжка с (табл. XXXV, 9). На позвонке, железная пряжка овальной формы ее 4×2,5 см

IV в. н. э.<sup>67</sup> Погребение

Таблица XIII. Амфоры из погребений:

1 — 206; 2 — 141



**Погребение 226.** Пл. XXXVI, глубина 2,25 м. Форму могильной ямы удалось частично выявить только около дна могилы. Границу ямы в ногах скелета проследить не удалось. Яма имела овальную форму и была вытянута по оси северо-восток — юго-запад. Захоронение совершено без гроба, но, очевидно, на камковой подстилке, от которой сохранился едва заметный сероватый глеч. Погребенный лежал на спине, в вытянутом положении, ноги параллельны, руки вдоль тела, ориентирован головой на северо-северо-восток. Скелет хорошей сохранности, но череп и ступни ног отсутствовали (табл. VIII, 4).

Погребального инвентаря нет. Погребение 226 не ранее I в. н. э., оно частично перекрывало могилу 229.

**Погребение 227.** Пл. XXXVI, глубина 1,70 м. Погребальным сооружением являлась могильная яма подпрямоугольной формы с заплечиками, ориентированная по оси восток-запад. Длина ямы 1,40 м, ширина ее в верхней части 0,90 м, ширина ямы ниже заплечиков 0,50 м. В глубину яма от заплечиков до дна прослежена на 0,40 м. Могильная яма вырыта в желтой материковой глине-белоглазке. Дном ямы также является материковая глина-белоглазка, но с очень твердыми красноватыми включе-

<sup>67</sup> У Д. Б. Шелова погребение ошибочно упомянуто дважды, в двух разных хронологических группах. Шелов Д. Б. Тапаис и Нижний Дон в первые века нашей эры, с. 57, 314.

*Hesperia* 1989

TANAIS

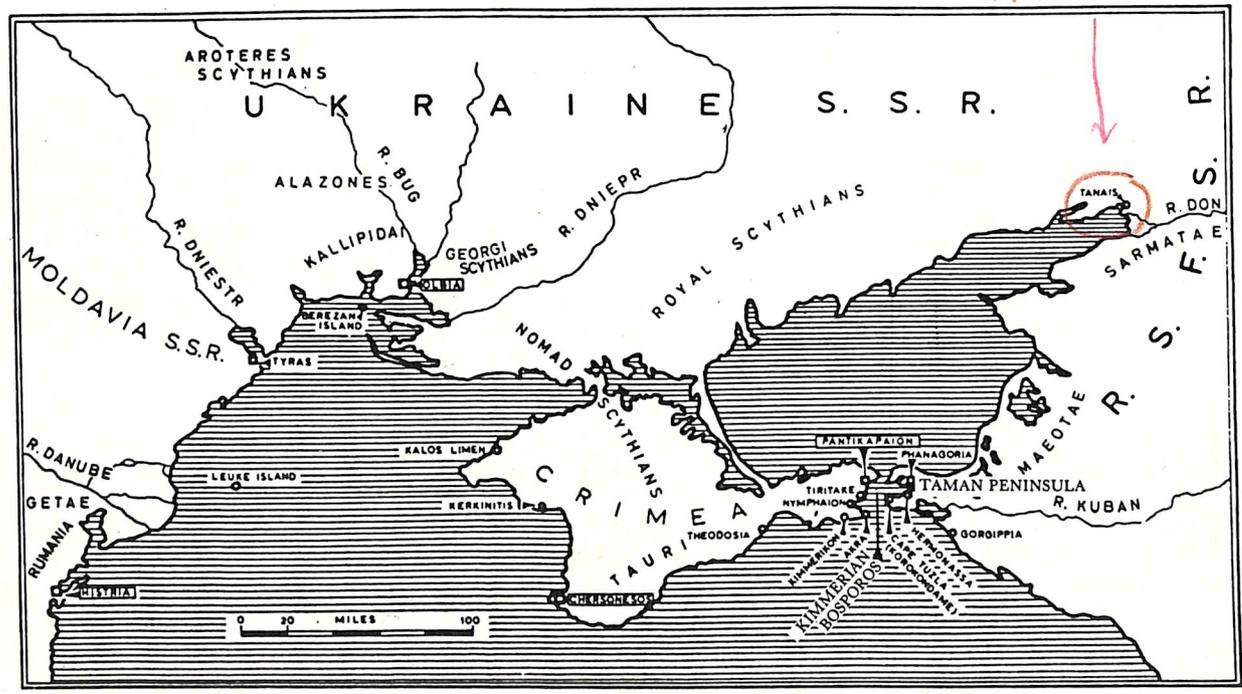


FIG. 1. South Russia and the north coast of the Black Sea. (After J. G. F. Hind, "Greek and Barbarian Peoples on the Shores of the Black Sea," *AR* 1983-84, p. 78, fig. 8)

30.12.90

→ Write to Monoduro, in answer to his  
 letter of Dec. 5, including short account  
 of our correspondence with Gylow, his book  
 which I asked for and the said etc.

(See paper USSR: MONAKHOV)

13. XI. 90

I never did that.

[5. XII. 89]

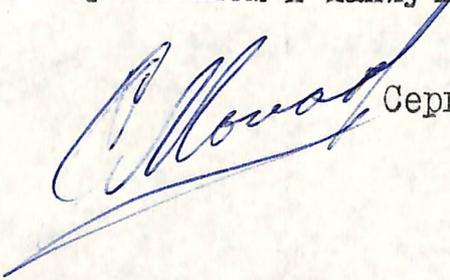
Греция, Афины  
Dr. V. R. Grace

Уважаемая мисс В.Грейс !

Весьма сожалею, что мое письмо не застало Вас летом в Афинах и Вы не сможете участвовать в нашем издании. Несмотря на задержку некоторых статей (увы, авторы не всегда бывают дисциплинированы), я все же надеюсь сдать сборник в издательство где-  
*March - April*  
 нибудь в марте - апреле. Естественно, буду рад послать Вам как это, так и другие наши издания, выходящие в ближайшее время.

В этом году исполняется 90 лет со дня рождения Б.Н.Гракова. Это событие отмечается проведением <sup>конференции</sup> конференции на Украине, позднее выйдут и соответствующие <sup>публикации</sup> публикации. Насколько мне известно, Вы поддерживали с Б.Н.Граковым научные связи многие годы. Не увлечет ли Вас в дальней перспективе идея написать для нашего издания "Античный мир и археология" <sup>небольшую заметку</sup> небольшую заметку о своих впечатлениях от многолетнего обмена идеями и информацией с Борисом Николаевичем ?

С глубоким уважением и наилучшими пожеланиями


 Сергей Ю. Монахов

5.12.89

*mid  
Jan 12*

[letter dated Dec. 5, 1989

rec'd by RG in AD Jan. 12, 1990

Dear Miss Grace,

I am very sorry that my letter did not reach you in Athens this summer and you cannot ~~take part~~ participate in our publication. In spite of the fact that many people have not sent their contributions we hope to give to the printer in March/April. Naturally I will be happy to send you a copy of the publication and other works at the same time. This year is the 90th anniversary of the birth of Grakov. This event will be celebrated with a conference in the Ukraine and later the proceedings will be published. As far as I know you had for many years a scholarly relationship with Grakov. ~~How~~ <sup>Would the idea attract you of writing</sup> ~~do you take the idea~~ I should like to ask <sup>in the long perspective of writing</sup> if you would like to write a small article for our series of publications <sup>"The Ancient World and Archaeology"</sup> on your scholarly relations with Grakov. <sup>exchange of many years of ideas and information with</sup>

With deepest respects and all best

wishes,  
Sergei Monachov

USSR  
Saratov 410031  
Pervomaj'skaya  
dom 67 kv. 53

17. I. 90

Translated p.m. 16. I. 90 from the Russian by ? Sideris at the Gennadeion before the lecture by M. Monachov for MZΦ. He spoke in Greek, and Carol Zerner wrote a dom in English.

Mr. Sideris, was a "nomen" for the Gennadeion, studied archaeology in Russia, and had Grakov as a professor!

Греция, Афины  
Dr. V. R. Grace

Уважаемая мисс В.Грейс !

Весьма сожалею, что мое письмо не застало Вас летом в Афинах и Вы не сможете участвовать в нашем издании. Несмотря на задержку некоторых статей (увы, авторы не всегда бывают дисциплинированы), я все же надеюсь сдать сборник в издательство где--  
*March - April*  
нибудь в марте - апреле. Естественно, буду рад послать Вам как это, так и другие наши издания, выходящие в ближайшее время.

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С глубоким уважением и наилучшими пожеланиями

*S. Monakhov*  
Сергей Ю. Монохов

5.12.89  
5.12.89

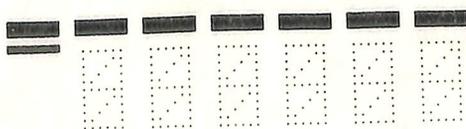
*mid Jan. 12*



Dr. V. R. Grace

*American School of Classical Studies*  
54 Swedias Street,  
Athens 106 76  
Greece

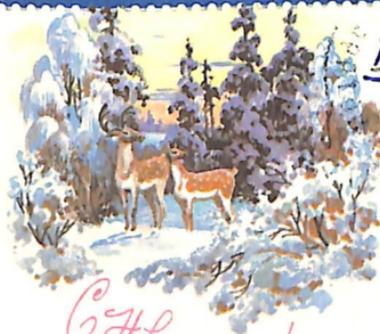
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479



С Новым годом!



Dr. V. R. Grace

Куда

American School of Classical Studies

54 Swedias Street,

Кому Athens 106 76

Greece

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of the Gendarm  
(a number;  
— a Bugachin?)

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976

Внимание!  
Образец написания цифр индекса:



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17.03.89, 89153; Цена 6 к. Художник Н. Филиппов

ПРОСЬБА ПОЗДРАВИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ИНОГОРОДНИЕ ПИСЬМА  
ОТПРАВЛЯТЬ ЗАБЛАГОВРЕМЕННО

Изготовлено на Рижской ф-ке Гознака

USSR - MONAKOV

48

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

October 24, 1989

file  
AM  
Dr. S. Monakov  
PERVOMAIKAYA, 67-53  
SARATOV 410031  
USSR

Dear Dr. Monakov:

Your letter of June 25 came to Athens after I had left for a two-month visit in the US, so I received it rather late.

Thank you very much for your invitation to me to participate in your volume on Amphoras of the Ancient World. I am very sorry that I will not be able to contribute an article, because of too many other obligations and too little time (because of my years). I am sure your book will be of great interest, and I look forward to consulting it.

I must thank you also for offprints of your articles published in 1984 and ~~1985~~ 1980, also for sending me an offprint of an article of 1985 by V.I. Katz, also on Chersonnesian stamps. Up to now I have only a partial translation, but hope to arrange for more. Of your letter to me received in May 1986 (it seems to be undated), I have also not a complete translation as yet, but wish to thank you for it. You have embarked on a very large and useful task.

Yours very sincerely,

*Virginia R. Grace*  
Virginia R. Grace

49a

Греция



САРАТОВ  
Памятник  
Н. Г. Чернышевскому

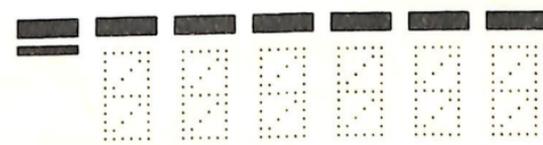


Куда Dr. V. Gr  
Agora Excavations Ame-  
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Studies Athens, 140  
Greece

Кому \_\_\_\_\_

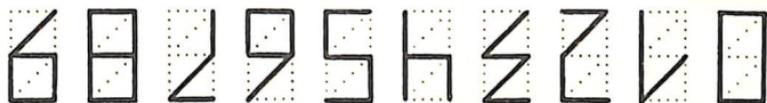
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496



Образец написания цифр индкса:  
Внимание!



Скульптор *А. Кибальников*  
Архитектор *Н. Гришин*

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25. 08. 88. 88566. Цена 6 к. Рисунок художника *В. Бородина*

Изготовлено на Пермской ф-ке Гознака

[25. VI. 89]

Доктору Вирджинии Грейс  
Афины, Греция

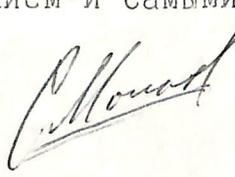
Глубокоуважаемая коллега !

В конце ~~этого~~ года я совместно с В.И.Кацем, моим коллегой по университету, предполагаю собрать тематический сборник статей под названием "Амфоры античного мира". В нем будет три раздела: 1) "Организация амфорного производства"; 2) "Типология и хронология тары"; 3) "Экономические связи по материалам керамических клейм". Участвовать в нем выразили согласие многие специалисты, в том числе и ряд западных исследователей (И.Гарлан, Ж.-И.Амперьер, М.Дебидур и др.).

Я счел своим долгом сообщить Вам об этом проекте и пригласить к участию в издании. Правда, должен предупредить, что как и большинство наших научных публикаций, это издание не предполагает гонораров.

Если Вы найдете возможность участвовать в сборнике, я был бы рад получить Вашу рукопись в 2-х экз. общим объемом до 1 печатного листа (20-22 стр.) плюс 3-5 иллюстраций на мой адрес в ноябре - декабре текущего года. В издательство сборник будет сдан в начале 90 года, выход - ориентировочно - в конце 90 - начале 91 г.

С неизменным уважением и самыми добрыми пожеланиями

 Сергей Ю. Монахов

Саратов  
25.06.89

Rec'd in  
Milton, Mass  
2. VII. 89  
(Monakhov)  
(for Athens)

Tamworth, 5. VIII. 89 [I was  
in Milton, Mass.

51.01

by Alyosha [friend of Clara?]  
(found in Leningrad Lib 17/2/89)

Most respected colleague!

At the end of this year, together  
with Mr. Katz, my colleague  
at the University, ~~we are~~ I am  
planning to publish a compilation  
of articles entitled "Amphoras  
of the antique world".  
It will be divided into 3 parts:

- 1) Organization of ~~the~~ production of  
amphoras.
- 2) Typology and chronology of  
containers.
- 3) Economic ~~and~~ Trade connections  
based on information contained  
in ceramic stamps.

Several western specialists have  
~~been~~ already agreed to participate  
~~in~~ in our venture (Garlan,  
Imperat, Debiden etc.)

I consider it my duty to  
tell you about our project  
and to invite your participation.

Unfortunately, I ~~had~~ have to warn you that, as is the case with most of our scientific publications, this edition carries ~~no~~ no honorarium.

If you find it possible to participate in our compilation, I would be very happy to receive <sup>2 copies of</sup> your manuscript in ~~2~~ copies, in the volume of ~~20~~ printed page (?) (20-22 pages)

plus 3 to 5 illustrations at my address in November-December of this year. The book will go to print in early 1990 and will be published late 1990 or early 1991.

With everlasting respect and the dearest wishes.

Sergey Moradov.

Letter and offprint sent by S. Yu. Monakhov

all this was a response for my having sent  
him my 1949 Shein memorial article, because  
it shows a whole Chersonesus for which I  
thought he did not know about.

Pavel translated most of his letter to me.

Can we get Burgi to  
find the letter

translate some of the article?  
→ check if we have a French translation  
of any one.

Deeply-respected

Глубокоуважаемая мисс В.Грейс !

Your sister kindly sent me an offprint of your article of 1949 and transmitted your kind words in connection with my article in BDI 1984, 1. I am flattered that this work took your interest. I will be grateful if you express your observations. Your opinion will be very important for me.

Ваша сестра Эмилия Львовна Грейс любезно переслала мне от- тиск Вашей статьи 1949 года и передала добрые слова по поводу моей статьи в "Вестнике древней истории", 1984, № I. Польщен тем, что данная работа вызвала у Вас интерес. Буду признателен, если выскажете свои замечания. Ваше мнение для меня будет весьма важно.

In my own time I began to be occupied with the study of Chersonesean containers under the influence of my older colleagues and teachers под влиянием своих старших товарищей и учителей В.И.Каца, А.Н.

The problem of creating a trustworthy typology and chronology of the ware arose long ago, but the choice of Chersonesean amphoras is explained both by the fact that in the North Black Sea area in the Hellenistic period it was the only center producing amphoras and by the fact that my first teacher, Vladimir Ivanovich Kash, had already been working for a long time on a corpus of Chersonesean stamps by that time.

Проблема создания надежной типологии и хронологии тары назрела давно, а выбор херсонесских амфор объясняется как тем, что в Северном Причерноморье в эпоху эллинизма это был единственный центр, производивший амфоры, так и тем, что над корпусом херсонесских керамических клейм к тому времени уже давно трудился мой первый учитель Владимир Иванович Кац.

The main part of his work by now has been published, and I am sending you an offprint of his last article at his request. I am sure that his works will be for you a matter of great curiosity.

Основная часть его работы к настоящему времени опубликована, и я отправляю Вам отпечаток последней его статьи по его просьбе. Уверен, что его работы будут для Вас весьма любопытны.

I note, by the way, that V.I. Kash is one of the pupils of B.N. Graikov, under whose guidance he was working in the field of ceramic epigraphy already in the 60's in Moscow. It was to V.I. Kash that Grakov gave the manuscript of the collection(?) of ceramic stamps of the Black Sea Area /IOSPE-III/, on which he worked practically his whole life. This collection, as you surely know, has not been published for purely technical reasons and exists altogether in 3 copies, one of which V.I. Kash has. He asked me to tell you that he will always be glad to give you any necessary information, that he will always be glad to give you any necessary information, that he will always be glad to give you any necessary information.

Отмечу, кстати, что В.И.Кац является одним из учеников Б.Н.Гракова, под руководством которого он работал в области керамической эпиграфики еще в 60-е годы в Москве. Именно В.И.Кацу Борис Николаевич передал рукопись свода керамических клейм Северного Причерноморья /IOSPE-III/, над которым он трудился практически всю жизнь. Этот Свод, как Вы, наверное, знаете, не опубликован по чисто техническим причинам и имеется всего в 3-х экз., один из которых находится у В.И.Каца. Он просил меня сообщить, что будет всегда рад дать Вам необходимую справку о нали-

on the presence of any given stamps in the North Black Sea Area

чи тех или иных клейм в Северном Причерноморье.

I have myself now finished a large work on the systemization of the amphoras of Taurian Chersonesos. Altogether more than 220 whole and fragmentary vessels were studied. I managed to create a typological classification on the basis of a special working method. The general limits of amphora production in Chersonesos fall within the bounds from the 3/4 I - IV to the middle 1st centuries BC. The basic classification was worked out through profiles of parts of amphoras - rims and toes. I have tried to achieve this task using practical archaeology - (analysis) in

пришлось создавать на базе специально разработанной методики. Общие рамки амфорного производства в Херсонесе укладываются в пределах от третьей четверти (IV) до середины (II) вв. до н.э. Основную классификацию пришлось разрабатывать для профильных частей амфор - венчиков и ножек. Данную задачу я пытался решить исходя из нужд археологической практики - ведь в культурных слоях античных памятников фрагментированный материал является массовым, целые же формы встречаются крайне редко. Отдельные типы и варианты сосудов, их венцы и ножки удается датировать с точностью до 20 - 30 лет. В отдельных случаях можно дать более узкую дату.

Особым разделом работы явилось исследование стандартов емкости, для керамической тары Херсонеса их сейчас выделяется до десяти.

Из всей работы пока опубликованы только предварительные итоги изучения стандартов емкости /оттиск этой статьи в ВДИ, 1980, № 4 я Вам пересылаю/ и известную Вам статью о технологии и динамике амфорного производства /ВДИ, 1984, № I/. В целом это исследование я предполагаю опубликовать монографически и хочу предложить его в этом году какому-нибудь издательству.

Благодарю Вас за присланный оттиск статьи 1949 года. Мне она хорошо известна, но я располагал очень посредственной фотокопией. Херсонесская же амфора из Стамбула по Вашей публикации была мною включена в статью 1980 года. К сожалению у меня не было всех ее параметров.

Знакомы ли Вы с последней книгой И.Б.Брагинского "Методы исследования античной торговли", Ленинград, 1984, вышедшей уже

после его смерти? Если Вы не располагаете этой работой, то я могу Вам ее переслать.

С неизменным уважением

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BLACK SEA AREA - USSR: MONACHOV  
(NOTES AND CORRESPONDENCE)

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