

Natalia Pavlichenko

MARBLE PLAQUES IN TOMBSTONES
FROM THE SOUTHERN SUBURB OF
TAURIC CHERSONESOS*

In 1921, S. A. Zhebelev wrote the following in his obituary for the academician V. V. Latyshev: “V. V. returned from Athens as a mature and exceptionally competent epigrapher, both in theory and in practice. At that time, no one was better able to copy inscriptions directly from the originals, make squeezes, transcribe texts, restore lacunae, and interpret inscriptions in accordance with all the principles of epigraphic criticism and exegesis”.¹

The trip to Athens in question took the form of a two-year internship in the city, during which V. V. Latyshev and V. K. Jernstedt held scholarships from the Ministry of National Education (1880–1882).² During this period, their teachers – and later colleagues – included leading epigraphists such as P.-F. Foucart, Director of the École française d’Athènes from 1879 to 1890, and

* This study was completed with the financial support of The Russian Science Foundation (project no. 24-18-00202, <https://rscf.ru/project/24-18-00202/> “Epigraphic monuments of Greece and Asia Minor in the collection of squeezes of the Scientific Archive of the IHMC RAS (attribution, comprehensive study and creation of an electronic database)”) in IHMC RAS.

The author would like to thank S. L. Solovyov for permission to publish information about these monuments, as well as V. V. Vakhoneev, A. S. Cin’ko, P. V. Gorbunov and S. V. Ushakov for their kind advice on the archaeological context of the finds.

¹ С. А. Жебелев 1926 [С. А. Жебелев, “Василий Васильевич Латышев (29 июня 1855 – 2 мая 1921)”, *Византийский временник*], 107.

² On a project establishing the Russian Archaeological Institute in Athens and the internships of Russian scholarship holders, see Pavlichenko–Grigorieva–Goroncharovskij 2024 [Н. А. Павличенко, О. В. Григорьева, В. А. Горончаровский, “‘...Нам нужно больше, гораздо больше надписей, и все-таки сыты не будем’: материалы о проекте создания Русского Археологического института в Афинах (из архивных собраний Санкт-Петербурга)”, *Археологические вести*], 150–159.

U. Köhler, Director of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (Abteilung Athen) from 1875 to 1886. As A. V. Nikitsky later observed, Latyshev “quickly came to be regarded as the equal” of the archaeologists and epigraphists working in Athens at the time.³ This is evidenced by his election as a corresponding member of the German Archaeological Institute a year after his arrival in Athens, as well as by the numerous articles he published on inscriptions discovered during his travels in Greece.⁴

The early 1880s were a period of particularly intensive activity in the compilation of new epigraphic corpora. At this time, U. Köhler was engaged in the preparation of the second volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. Latyshev had the opportunity to observe this work at first hand, thereby gaining practical experience with a new generation of epigraphic corpora, organised according to principles that differed from those adopted in A. Böckh’s *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*. Later, in his work on the *Inscriptiones Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini (IOSPE)*, he applied the same methodological approach to the lapidary monuments of the Black Sea coastal region that he had acquired during his internship in Athens.

At the time of Latyshev’s stay in Greece, archaeologists and epigraphists began to identify an increasing number of Megarian funerary monuments of a distinctive form unique to this polis: small marble or more rarely limestone plaques (5–16 cm in height, 5–26 cm

³ St Petersburg Branch of the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences. F. 84, Inv. 1, File 36, Fol. 13.

⁴ See Latyshev’s letter to his teacher I. V. Pomyalovsky of 31 July 1882 (The National Library of Russia, Manuscripts Department, F. 608. Inv. 1. File 928. Fols 4–5): “Дело в том, что почтенный г. Фукар – страстный любитель эпиграфических новинок, и превратил свой Bulletin de correspondance hellénique почти в специально эпиграфический сборник. Как только узнает он, бывало, что у меня есть что-нибудь новенькое, сейчас пристает с просьбами – дай, да дай ему для Bulletin’a...” (“The fact is that the venerable M. Foucart is an ardent enthusiast of epigraphic novelties and has turned the *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* into something close to a specialised epigraphic collection. As soon as he learns that I have something new, he persistently urges me to submit it to his *Bulletin*...”). As a result of his trip to Greece, Latyshev published approximately twenty articles in the *Journal of the Ministry of Public Education, BCH*, and *MDAI(A)* (see Vinberg 1958, [Н. А. Винберг, “Список трудов В. В. Латышева”, *Советская археология*], 36–38).

in width, 2–8 cm in thickness) bearing the names of the deceased in the nominative or genitive case and dating to the Classical and Hellenistic periods. Since these plaques have never been found *in situ* in Greece, set into a recess in the front face of a stela, scholars long failed to reach a consensus as to their precise function. From the earliest publications onward, most researchers assumed that such plaques were inserted into funerary stelae or formed part of a larger funerary monument.⁵ M. Guarducci, however, argued that F. Lenormant was correct in maintaining that the three plaques he discovered and published had been found “à l’intérieur des sépultures”.⁶

With regard to the Megarian plaques, this issue was resolved relatively recently. While preparing for publication a catalogue of Megarian plaques known to him, A. Robu identified two previously unpublished funerary stelae in the collections of the Archaeological Museum of Megara, dating from the fourth to the second century BC. The dimensions of the cut recesses in these two stelae corresponded closely to those of the known Megarian plaques. One, a limestone-shell slab, featured a rectangular recess (12.0 × 27.0 × 5.5 cm) cut into the front face, as well as a groove on its top surface for the attachment of a crowning element of the monument, possibly a pediment. The other, made of white marble, takes the form of a column and is broken at the top. The front is decorated with low relief ribbons, beneath which is a shallow rectangular recess (9.0 × 6.5 × 0.3–0.4 cm) that, according to A. Robu, was not intended to receive a plaque but served a purely decorative function.⁷ On the basis of comparable material – including a marble plaque of the same type from Callatis (dimensions 8.5 × 16.5 × 11.5 cm, with only the thickness exceeding that of the Megarian plaques),⁸ stelae from Tauric Chersonesos with comparable recesses, and stelae from this polis in which such plaques were

⁵ See lemmas *IG* VII 129, 131; Fraenkel 1896, 443–444; Graindor 1917, 32; Robert 1989, 103; Peek 1934, 54. For a review of the literature on this issue, see Robu 2016, 342–344.

⁶ Lenormant 1864, 123; Guarducci 1970, 389–393. However, there are serious doubts about the authenticity of these three inscriptions (see Robu 2016, 342–343).

⁷ Robu 2016, 363, cat. 64, 65; 375 Fig. 46, 45. In view of the traces of pigment observed on the stela, it may be assumed that the recess originally contained an inscription or an image executed in paint.

⁸ *ISM* III 152.

preserved *in situ* within their cut recesses⁹ – A. Robu concludes that the Megarian plaques were certainly set into funerary stelae and not placed within burials.

As for the Chersonesos inserts, V. V. Latyshev initially believed that, owing to their small size, such plaques could not have functioned as independent tombstones.¹⁰ He argued that marble plaques bearing the name of the deceased were attached inside the tomb, directly to the urn or to the sarcophagus, in order to indicate whose ashes they contained.¹¹ Subsequently, when stelae with cut recesses for inserts were discovered, as well as stelae preserving such plaques *in situ* (Fig. 1, 2), he abandoned this point of view. In *IOSPE I*² (1916), he already noted that small marble plaques were set into the recesses of limestone funerary stelae.¹² Later, this interpretation became predominant in Russian historiography.¹³

The Chersonesos tombstones plaques date from the third century BC to the late second century AD and account for slightly more than one quarter of the tombstones in this polis known at present. The majority of them (at least 75%) belong to the third and the second centuries BC. All plaques are made of marble and are rectangular, occasionally square, in shape. In some cases, the epigraphic field is framed by a low relief border. Their dimensions range as follows:

⁹ With reference to R. Posamentir's monograph on polychrome Chersonesos stelae, A. Robu cites several tombstones from Chersonesos featuring rectangular cut recesses intended to receive inserts (Robu 2014, 407 n. 2; Posamentir 2011, 31, no. 20; 87, no. C 6; 89, no. C 8, etc.). Unfortunately, the relevant Russian-language publications on such inserts and stelae appear to have remained unknown to him.

¹⁰ Latyshev 1892 [В. В. Латышев, "Древности Южной России: Греческие и латинские надписи, найденные в Южной России в 1889–1891 годах. Херсонесские надписи", *Материалы по археологии России*], 26 no. 9.

¹¹ Latyshev 1895 [В. В. Латышев, "Древности Южной России: Греческие и латинские надписи, найденные в Южной России в 1892–1894 годах. Надписи из Херсонеса Таврического", *Материалы по археологии России*], 15 no. 13, with reference to the opinion of K. K. Kostyushko-Valyuzhinich, as expressed in the *Report on Excavations in Tauric Chersonesos for 1892* (The Scientific Archive. Manuscript Department. ИИМК RAS. F. 1, Inv. 1 (1892), File 214, Fol. 107).

¹² See lemmas of the inscriptions in *IOSPE I*² 466; 475; 492.

¹³ Solomonik 1964 [Э. И. Соломоник, *Новые эпиграфические памятники Херсонеса*], 180–181.



Fig. 1. Stele of Herophantos, son of Theophantos, with an inserted marble tablet. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. 4609). Photo: Robu 2014, 496, Pl. VII

Fig. 2. Stele with a rectangular recess for the insertion of separately worked marble plaque from the excavations of the Southern Suburb of Tauric Chersonesos. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21-P8-158_3)



0 10
XT-21-P8-158/3

height 5.0–10.0 cm, width 9.0–17.0 cm, and thickness 1.5–5.0 cm. At least two plaques are known that, judging by their profiles, were fashioned from the wall of a wide, open vessel (louterion?).¹⁴ Two plaques bear inscriptions on both sides.¹⁵

The structural elements of the inscriptions on the plaques correspond closely to those of the epitaphs on ordinary funerary stelae. The personal names on the plaques are consistently given in the nominative case. On men's tombstones, the inscription consists of a personal name followed by a patronymic. On women's tombstones, the formula is ἡ δεῖνα (θυγάτηρ) τοῦ δεῖνος, τοῦ δεῖνος γυνά. Among the Megarion plaques, there are numerous cases in which the personal name on the plaque is given without a patronymic.¹⁶ In Chersonesos, only a single example of this type is known: Ἀθαναγόρας | Καλλιάδα | θρεπτός.¹⁷ This tombstone commemorates a slave bred in the house of Kalliadadas and represents the only instance in which an additional characteristic is appended to the personal name. Judging by the presence of patronymics on all the plaques except that of Athanagoras, it may be concluded that all the other individuals commemorated were citizens of Chersonesos. The types of stelae the plaques were set onto also correspond to standard funerary monuments. These include stelae adorned with a cornice or a cornice and antefixes, stelae with relief pediment and acroteria, and military tombstones bearing representation of a shield and sword, among others.¹⁸

¹⁴ *INBS* III 305; cat. no. 6.

¹⁵ For example, one side of a plaque dated back to the third century BC preserves the remains of a typical epitaph for a female, on the other only two letters survive, making it unclear whether this represents a secondary reuse of the plaque or whether it was originally cut from a stela bearing a more extensive inscription: side A: [- -][[- -]IA, side B: Ἀπολλ[- -] | Ἡρογε[ίτου?] γυ[νά] (Solomonik 1964, 86–87 no. 37; *INBS* III 291). See also the Chersonesos insert carved on the back side of a fragment of the decree from the second century BC (*IOSPE* I² 713; *INBS* III 308) and the insert from Megara from the second century BC with epitaphs on both sides (Robu 2016, 340, 358–359 cat. 44, 45). It is also entirely possible that the stelae themselves were reused on more than one occasion.

¹⁶ Robu 2016, 349–350 no. 5, 7–9 etc.

¹⁷ *IOSPE* I² 709; *INBS* III 297, second century BC.

¹⁸ *INBS* III 259, 303, 309; Bibikov 1976 [С. И. Бибиков, *Античная скульптура Херсонеса*], 73 no. 185, 187, 75 no. 194.

Tombstones manufactured using different types of stone are well attested both in Greece¹⁹ and in the Black Sea coastal region. These may take the form of individual stelae or more complex funerary structures, such as sarcophagi. A pertinent example is provided by the small, thin marble slabs bearing metrical epitaphs from Olbia and Chersonesos which, judging by the treatment of their reverse sides, were intended to be set into niches cut into massive limestone slabs or into the walls of sarcophagi.²⁰ A further example is a slab from Chersonesos made of Inkerman limestone dating from the end of the first to the first half of the second century AD, which features two cut recesses. In one of these, a thin (2.0 cm thick) marble plaque bearing a male bust and an epitaph commemorating Scythas, son of Theagenes, was found nearby, broken into several fragments.²¹

However, the mass adoption of this particular type of funerary monuments – stelae with marble plaques – is confined to a relatively narrow geographical area: Megara and Megaris (notably Aigosthena and Pagai), as well as Megarian colonies, namely Callatis and Tauric Chersonesos, whose metropolis Heraclea Pontica was itself a Megarian colony.²²

¹⁹ See, for example, the epitaph on a marble plaque of the same dimensions as the Megarian inserts that was found in Cyprus: Robert 1936, 105 no. 58.

²⁰ The epitaph of Epicrates from Olbia, dating to the first half of the fourth century BC, measures 10.5 cm in height, 17.5 cm in width, and 3.5 cm in thickness (Kozub–Beletsky 1975 [Ю. И. Козуб, А. А. Белецкий, “Стихотворная эпитафия Эпикрата из Ольвии”, *Вестник древней истории*], 172–175). The epitaph of Theophila from Chersonesos, dated to the second century BC, measures 12.7 cm in height, with a preserved width of 16.1 cm and a thickness of 3.0 cm (Almazova–Keyer–Pavlichenko–Verlinsky 2024, 154–158).

²¹ *IOSPE I*² 493 (*INBS III* 369). This arrangement finds a close parallel in a limestone pillar originating from the southern slope of the Athenian Acropolis bearing the ex-voto of Praxias, dedicated to Asklepios and dating to the mid-fourth century BC, into whose front surface the upper part of a marble human face was inserted within a niche: *IG II*² 4372; <https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/pillar-votives-dedicated-asklepios-praxias-dedication>.

²² Robu 2016, 345. This idea had in fact been expressed earlier by E. I. Solomonik (Solomonik 1964, 180 n. 1). A special type of tombstone characteristic only of Megara was also noted in his day by L. Robert (Robert 1968, 103). See also Plin. *NH* 4. 85.

In Chersonesos, the appearance of tombstones of this type was probably due not only to cultural borrowings, but also to similar local conditions, such as the availability of cheap local limestone, from which most of the lapidary inscriptions of the polis were made.²³ Imported marble, on the contrary, was expensive, with the result that in the Hellenistic era the limestone tombstones with marble plaques could also be erected by the upper strata of the Chersonesos community. Later, from the first century BC, tombstones bearing only a concise indication of the name and patronymic of the deceased were gradually replaced by more elaborate epitaphs, which also recorded the individual's age and achievements and were often accompanied by a low relief portrait.

Catalogue of plaques from the 2021–2023 excavations of the Southern Suburb of Chersonesos

1. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.

The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”, no. XT-21-P.3/92-1²⁴ (Fig. 3).

Context of the find. Together with the plaque of Cat. no. 2 (no. XT-21-P.3/92-2), it was found in Excavation Area 3 in the upper part of a well-filling in the square 128/157. In general, this well dates back to the Hellenistic period: the earliest finds are from the fourth century BC, and its filling obviously occurred in the 1st century BC.

²³ Pausanias reports that in Megara there was a λίθος κογχίτης (Paus. 1. 54. 6): μόνοις δὲ Ἑλλήνων Μεγαρεῦσιν ὁ κογχίτης οὗτός ἐστι, καὶ σφισι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει πεποιήται πολλὰ ἐξ αὐτοῦ. ἔστι δὲ ἄγαν λευκὸς καὶ ἄλλου λίθου μαλακώτερος· κόγχαι δὲ αἱ θαλάσσιαι διὰ παντὸς ἔνεισιν οἱ.

²⁴ During the preparation of this manuscript, the plaques from the excavations of the Southern Suburb were being prepared for transfer to the stocks of the State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”. In this connection the field number is used here and further for their identification. For the study of the Southern Suburb of Chersonesos and the excavation layout, see Solovyova–Vinogradov–Myts–Solovyov–Vakhoneev 2024 [Н. Ф. Соловьёва, Ю. А. Виноградов, М. Л. Мыц, С. Л. Соловьёв, В. В. Вахонеев, “Краткие итоги археологических раскопок Южного пригорода Херсонеса”, *Бюллетень Института истории материальной культуры РАН (Охранная археология)*], 20.



Fig. 3. The marble plaque with an inscription: Στράτιππος | Ὑμνου.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”
(no. XT-21-P.3/92-1)

The latest material consists of fragments of red-glazed ceramics from the turn of the first century BC to the first century AD. The filling material in both the upper and lower parts of the well is almost homogeneous.

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. $12.7 \times 6.6 \times 3.5$ cm, letter height is 1.0 cm (with *omicron* of 0.7 cm). The lower left corner is missing and there are minor chipped areas all over the surface.

The plaque is rectangular, framed around the perimeter by a low relief frame. The front side is polished. Judging by the remains of an image carved in low relief (ivy leaves) preserved on the reverse side, the plaque was made of a slab decorated with floral ornaments and was a part of a sculptural composition.

Inscription: Στράτιππος | Ὑμνου, “Stratippus, (son) of Hymnus”.

The letters are drawn carelessly. There is a slight thickening at the ends of the hastae; *alpha* has a broken hasta; the lower right corner of

nu is higher than the left; *omicron* is almost within the dimensions of the line; *pi* has a horizontal hasta protruding above the vertical ones, and its right hasta is shorter than the left one; the horizontal hastae of one of the *sigmae* are almost parallel.

The personal name Στράτιππος has not yet been recorded in the Northern Black Sea coastal region. It is a relatively rare personal name (attested in only forty-one examples in *LGPN*). It occurs in inscriptions from the Aegean Islands, on Kos, Rhodes and Lesbos, dating to between the third and the first century BC (*LGPN* I s. v.). Nevertheless, several Hellenistic-period examples are also known from Attica, Thessaly, Asia Minor, and Macedonia.²⁵

By contrast, the name Ὑμνος is well attested in Chersonesos in the third and second century BC, occurring not only in lapidary inscriptions, but also on ceramic stamps²⁶ and coins.²⁷ The inscription recording the sale of land plots in 270–260 BC mentions Hymnus, son of Scythas.²⁸ It may therefore be assumed that the astynomos Ὑμνος ὁ Σκύθα, who performed his magistrature in 227–210 BC, was his descendant, and that he is the same individual who became a Delphian proxenos in 195/194 BC.²⁹ It is possible that the astynomos Σώπολις ὁ Ὑμνου, whom V. I. Katz dates to 197–180 BC, and the [Σ]ώπο[λις] Ὑμν[ου] known from a marble plaque dating from the late third to the first half of the second century BC represent the same individual or close relatives.³⁰

Dating: late third and first half of the second century BC.

First publication.

²⁵ *LGPN* II, III B, IV, V A, V B s. v.

²⁶ Katz 2007 [В. И. Кац, *Греческие керамические клейма эпохи классики и эллинизма (опыт комплексного изучения)*], 443, the astynomos Ὑμνος ὁ Σκύθα (chronological group III A, 227–210 BC) and Σώπολις ὁ Ὑμνου (chronological group III B, 197–180 BC).

²⁷ Anokhin 1977 [В. А. Анохин, *Монетное дело Херсонеса (IV в. до н. э. – XII в. н. э.)*], 142 no. 123, 142 no. 123, 143 no. 133, 138, nomophylax Ὑμνος 230–220, 210–200 BC.

²⁸ Solomonik–Nikolaenko 1990, [Э. И. Соломоник, Г. Н. Николаенко, “О земельных участках Херсонеса в начале III в. до н. э. (к *IOSPE I² 423*)”], 82; *SEG* 40. 615 A₁₁.

²⁹ Ὑμνος ὁ Σκύθα Χερσονασίτας, *Syll.*³ 585₁₉.

³⁰ *IOSPE I² 494* (*INBS* III 310). Latyshev dated this insert from the end of the fourth to the beginning of the third century BC; however, the *pi* form rather argues in favour of a later date.

**2. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”,
no. XT-21-P.3/92-2 (Fig. 4).**

Context of the find. See cat. no. 1.

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. $6.0 \times 4.9 \times 2.0$ cm, letter height is 0.8–1.2 cm. The left part and the upper right corner are missing.

The plaque is rectangular. The front side is polished. The reverse side is trowelled and partially chipped.

Inscription: [- -]τας | [- -]λειος.

The letters are cut evenly. The ends of the hastae are slightly thickened; *alpha* has a straight hasta; *omicron* is slightly smaller than the dimensions of the line; *sigma* has slightly splayed bars.

The name of the deceased can be restored as Ἀτώτας.³¹ Other possible restorations include names derived from the same stem Ἄττας, which, although not attested in Chersonesos, was repeatedly recorded in Olbia



Fig. 4. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription:
[- -]τας | [- -]λειος. The State Museum-Preserve
“Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21-P.3/92-2)

³¹ Ἀδεῖα Δαματρίου, Ἀτώτα γυνή (late fourth to the third century BC, *IOSPE*² 712; *INBS* III 235). The name was of Paphlagonian origin (Zgusta 1955, 298 no. 596, 326 no. 746; Robert 1963, 455, 528–530; *CIRB* 189; Tokhtasyev 1997 [С. Р. Тохтасьев, “К изданию каталога керамических клейм Херсонеса Таврического”], 4, 387), and it is attested in its Ionic form in the Bosphoros (*CIRB* 170, 189, second half of the fourth century BC; 401, first century AD).

and the Bosphoros, as well as in Macedonia and Asia Minor.³² Names such as Ἀλκέτας and Ἀμφίτας are also known through ceramic stamps from Heraclea Pontica, the metropolis of Chersonesos.³³ The patronymic may be restored as the genitive of one of the names based on the stem -σ-, for example, Δαμοκλήης, Παρθενοκλήης, Δαμοτέλης, or Θεοτέλης.³⁴

Dating: third century BC.

First publication.

3. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.

The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”, no. XT-21- P.3/229-1 (Fig. 5).

Context of the find. It was found in Excavation Area 3 in the square 130/157 at the level of 3.20 m in accordance with the Baltic system, in a mixed layer dating from the Hellenistic period to the first centuries AD, along with fragments of amphorae from Heraclea, Knidos, Mende, Sinope, and Chersonesos and a small number of fragments of black-, brown-, and red-glazed ceramics.

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. 10.2 (preserved) × 8.1 × 4.0 cm, letters height is 0.8–1.3 cm. The right side is lost; the back surface is almost completely chipped.

The plaque is rectangular. The front side is polished.

Inscription: Παρθε[- -] | Πυθίων[ος] | χαῖρ[ε], “Parthe[- -], (son or daughter) of Pythion, farewell”.

There are some thickenings at the ends of the hastae. *alpha* has a straight crossbar; *theta* has a dot; *pi* has a horizontal hasta protruding above the vertical ones, its right hasta shorter than the left one and slightly curved.

³² LGPN IV, V A, V C s. v.

³³ IOSPE III 40–65, 516; Fedoseev 2016 [Н. Ф. Федосеев, *Керамические клейма. Гераклея Понтийская*], 123 no. 1015–1024, 129 no. 1087–1090.

³⁴ Names ending in -κλήης include: Δαμοκλεῖος IOSPE I² 343 (INBS III 51, SEG 47. 1168, first half of the third century BC), 713 (INBS III 308, second half of the second century BC) and Παρθενοκλεῖος IOSPE I² 351 (INBS III 5, second quarter of the second century BC); names ending in -τέλης include: Θεοτέλειος IOSPE I² 512 (INBS III 245, late fourth or first half of the third century BC); and Δαμοτέλειος Katz 1994 [В. И. Катц, “Керамические клейма Херсонеса Таврического”], 92 no. 35 (Катц 2007, 442, the chronological group IIГ, 296–287 BC).



Fig. 5. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: Παρθε[-] | Πυθίων[ος] | χαῖρ[ε]. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21- P.3/229-1)

The first name is obviously derived from that of the principal deity of Chersonesos, the goddess Parthenos.³⁵ Since the right-hand portion of the plaque is lost, it is impossible to determine which of the names that are derived from the stem of *παρθενο-* was carved on the plaque.³⁶ The name Πυθίων has so far been attested in Chersonesos only on coins and ceramic stamps dating to the second century BC.³⁷

The overwhelming majority of Chersonesos epitaphs with the formula *χαῖρε* date back to the first centuries AD; this plaque therefore represents one of the earliest known examples of its use.³⁸

Dating: second century BC.

First publication.

³⁵ Bondarenko 2003 [М. Е. Бондаренко, *Пантеон Херсонеса Таврического*], 25; Braund 2018, 34–37.

³⁶ See below the analogies for these names, cat. no. 7.

³⁷ Nomophylax 140–130 BC (Anokhin 1977, 146 no. 173); *astynomos* Φορμίων Πυθίονος, beginning of the 190s BC (Katz 2007, 443).

³⁸ Several other epitaphs are also assigned to the Hellenistic period: Makarov–Samojlenko 2013 [И. А. Макаров, В. Г. Самойленко, “Эпиграфические находки из куртины 19 оборонительных сооружений Херсонеса Таврического”], 68 no. 3 (late third to first half of the second century BC); Solomonik 1964, 90 no. 42, *INBS* III 317 (second century BC); *IOSPE* I² 523, *INBS* III 329 (first century BC).

**4. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”,
no. XT-21-P-5/94-11 (Fig. 6).**

Context of the find. It was found in Excavation Area 5 in the square 165/102, at the level of –1.4 m in accordance with the Baltic System in a ceramic lens (dark grey clay loam), extremely saturated with fragments of ceramics from the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.



0 5
XT-21-P5-94/11

Fig. 6. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: Διονύ[σιος ?] | Διονυ[σίου ?]. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21-P-5/94-11)

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. $6.8 \times 8.6 \times 3.0$ cm, letter height is 1.2–2.0 cm. The left part is chipped, the right part is lost.

The plaque is rectangular. The front side is polished; the back side is trowelled and partially chipped.

Inscription: Διονύ[σιος ?] | Διονυ[σίου ?], “Diony[sios ?], (son) of Diony[sios ?]”.

The inscription was drawn using rulers. The ends of the hastae are slightly thickened. The lower right corner of *nu* is higher than the left one; *omicron* is slightly smaller than the size of the line.

In the Hellenistic period, the cult of Dionysus in Chersonesos functioned as a state cult. Lapidary inscriptions from the second half of the third century BC contain several references to Dionysos festivals. Thus, one of the decrees recounts how Parthenos saved the Chersonesites from barbarians at a moment when the inhabitants of

the city, together with children, marched in a procession [- - ἐπὶ τὰ] γ κομιδᾶν [τοῦ] Διονύσ[ου - -].³⁹ Latyshev restored the name of the festival at which the Chersonesos historian Syriskos was honoured as [τῶν Διονυ]σίωv.⁴⁰ From the decree in honour of Diophantos onwards, lapidary inscriptions regularly mention the month of Διονύσιος.⁴¹ Finds of terracotta and sculptural representation of Dionysus and his retinue, altars dedicated to the god, and items of jewellery associated with his cult attest to the veneration of this deity in both Hellenistic and Roman times.⁴² Nevertheless, among the numerous theophoric names derived from Διόνυσος, only Διονύσιος is so far attested in Chersonesos, and, with a single exception, none of the inscriptions extend beyond the fourth to second centuries BC.⁴³

Dating: third century BC.

First publication.

5. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”,
no. XT-21-P-6/55-1 (Fig. 7).

Context of the find. It was found in Excavation Area 6 in the square 158/110, in the anthropogenic layer above the object 16 Б. This redeposited layer could have been formed as a result of a one-time discharge of filling from a construction site (the object 16 Б) that originated in the Hellenistic period and underwent alterations in Roman and Early Medieval times. The accompanying material mostly dates back to the Hellenistic period: fragments of amphorae

³⁹ This evidence most probably refers to a Dionysian procession, *IOSPE* I² 343₁₂ (*INBS* III 51₁₂), first half of the third century BC. V. V. Latyshev and later I. A. Makarov read the word κομιδᾶν in the line 12. Y. G. Vinogradov gave a different transcription: [ἐπὶ σ]υκομιδᾶν τοῦ Διονυσι[ου μηνός], “for harvesting in the month of Dionysus” (Vinogradov 1997 [Ю. Г. Виноградов, “Херсонесский декрет ‘о несении Диониса’ IOSPE I² 343 и вторжение сарматов в Скифию”], 121), 121). See also *SEG* 47, 1168.

⁴⁰ *IOSPE* I² 344₁₃ (*INBS* III 1).

⁴¹ *IOSPE* I² 352₅₆ (*INBS* III 8); see also *IOSPE* I² 357 (*INBS* III 24₂₄), first third of the second century AD.

⁴² Bondarenko 2003, 67–74.

⁴³ Second half of the second to first half of the third century AD (*INBS* III 143); second half of the fourth to second century BC (*INBS* III 214, 237, 241, 242, 243, 281, 282, 299, 313, 318).



Fig. 7. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: [- -]ΚΛΕΙΣ[- -] | [Ἀπολ]λωνίδ[ου]. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21-P-6/55-1)

of Heraclea and Sinope, single fragments of red-glazed ceramics, numerous animal bones and shells.⁴⁴

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. 6.9 (preserved) × 7.15 (preserved) × 3.2 cm, letter height is 1.2–1.4, letter height is 1.0–1.4 cm. Only the central part has been preserved, the plaque on the left and right is broken off, the upper and lower edges are chipped.

The plaque is rectangular. The front side is polished; the back side is roughly processed.

Inscription: [- -]ΚΛΕΙΣ[- -] | [- - Ἀπολ]λωνίδ[ου - -].

The letters are carved unevenly. The ends of the hastae are slightly thickened. *Lambdas* are of different shapes; they are more or less wide. The lower corners of *nu* are on the same level; *omega* has a complex shape.

⁴⁴ Vlasov–Ushakov–Turova 2024 [В. П. Власов, С. В. Ушаков, Н. П. Турова, “Археологические исследования на раскопе 6”, *Бюллетень Института истории материальной культуры РАН (Охранная археология)*], 108–109, Fig. 12. 3.

With only the central part of the plaque preserved, it is unclear how many lines there were in this epitaph.

Dating: third to second century BC.

First publication.

**6. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”,
no. XT-21-P7-560/11 (Fig. 8).**

Context of the find. It was found in the north-western part of Excavation Area 7 in the square 83/155 in the ruins of a stone wall (the object 14 a), in the upper level of which a fragment of a marble plaque was found. According to the main accompanying material (fragments of amphorae of Heraclea, Sinope, Colchis from the end of the first century BC to the second century AD; fragment of a brown-glazed cup-cantharos made in Macedonia in the second century AD,



Fig. 8. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: Κλυμένα | Απολλᾶ | [Η]ρογείτου | [γ]υνά.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”
(no. XT-21-P7-560/11)

fragments of glass vessels of the Roman period) the object dates to the first century BC to the second century AD.⁴⁵

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. 15.0 × 8.5 × 4.0 cm, letter height is 0.7–1.2 cm, *omicron* is 0.6–0.7 cm. The lower left corner is lost.

The plaque is rectangular and slightly curved. Apparently, it was made from the wall of a large, wide stone vessel (louterion?). The front and back sides are polished. The side faces are roughly processed. On the reverse side, the upper edges on the left and right are scabbed, probably for installation in the socket.

Inscription. Κλυμένα | Ἀπολλᾶ | [H]ρογείτου | [γ]υνά, “Clymena, (daughter) of Apollas, wife of Herogeitos”.

The ends of the hastae are slightly thickened. *Alpha* has a straight crossbar; the lower corners of *nu* are on the same level; *omicron* is significantly smaller than the size of the line; *pi* has a horizontal hasta protruding above the vertical ones; its right hasta is shorter than the left.

The mythological name Κλυμένα has not yet been encountered in Chersonesos.⁴⁶ By contrast, Ἀπολλᾶς and Ἡρόγειτος are among the most common personal names in the city.⁴⁷

Dating: second century BC.

First publication.

7. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”, no. XT-21-P7-996/11 (Fig. 9).

Context of the find. It was found in the square 157/85 in a layer with accompanying material from the third and the second centuries BC (fragments of handles of amphorae from Sinope,

⁴⁵ Sokov–Cin’ko–Chetverikov–Mokrushin 2024 [П. В. Соков, А. С. Цинько, С. И. Четвериков, В. П. Мокрушин, “Археологические исследования на раскопе 7, *Бюллетень Института истории материальной культуры РАН (Охранная археология)*”], 149, Fig. 19.

⁴⁶ The name under discussion is one of the rare ones. Its earliest attestation dates back to the fourth century BC and originates from Attica (*LGPN* II s. v.). The remaining examples belong to the first–third centuries AD and are attested in Attica (*LGPN* II s. v.), as well as in Caria and Macedonia (*LGPN* IV, V B s. v.).

⁴⁷ Ἀπολλᾶς: *IOSPE* I² 411 (*INBS* III 111); *INBS* III 256, 257 etc; Katz 2007, 442. Ἡρόγειτος: *IOSPE* I² 351 (*INBS* III 5); *INBS* III 5; Katz 2007, 442–443.

Heraclea, Chersonese, Thasos, and Kos from the third to second century BC, two Rhodes amphorae stamps, pyramid-shaped sinker from the Hellenistic period).⁴⁸



Fig. 9. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: Παρθένο[κλής?] | Διοτίμ[ου]. The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese” (no. XT-21-P7-996/11)

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. 7.5 × 11.0 (preserved) × 3.0 (preserved) cm, the height of the letters is 1.2–1.4 cm. The marble is spalling, with a longitudinal crack in the upper part of the plaque.

The plaque is rectangular, its perimeter framed by a low relief frame. The front side is carefully polished, the side faces are treated with a fine finish. The reverse side is chipped.

Inscription: Παρθενο[κλής?] | Διοτίμ[ου], “Parthenokles, (son) of Diotimos”.

⁴⁸ Sokov–Cin’ko–Chetverikov–Mokrushin 2024, 145.

Apexes. *Alpha* has a straight crossbar; *theta* has a small crossbar; the lower right corner of *nu* is higher than the left one; *omicron* is smaller than the size of the line; *pi* has a right vertical hasta shorter than the left one.

To the right of the ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟ, part of the apex is visible, which may belong to the vertical hasta of *kappa*. In this case, the first name can be restored e. g. as Παρθενοκ[λῆς], a name attested multiple times in Chersonesos.⁴⁹ These may also be interpreted as the upper left corner of *pi* or *sigma*. If one assumes that a *pi* followed the *omicron*, alternative restorations become possible, such as Παρθενο[παῖος] or Παρθενό[πη], both names attested in Asia Minor and Macedonia during the Hellenistic and Roman periods.⁵⁰ If the letter following the *omicron* is interpreted as a *sigma*, the name could be restored as Παρθένο[ς]. However, in Chersonesos, there is not a single record of the name of the goddess Parthenos used as a personal name. For this reason, the restoration Παρθενο[κλῆς] appears preferable.

In the lapidary epigraphy of Chersonesos, the name Διότιμος is attested only as a patronymic, in the epitaph of Pasion, (son) of Diotimos from Heraclea, dated to the third century BC.⁵¹ In addition, a Diotimos is known as a Chersonesian nomophylax of the second half of the second century BC.⁵²

Dating: second half of the third to early second century BC.

First publication.

⁴⁹ The earliest known bearer of this name is the nomophylax Ἀπολλώνιος Παρθενοκλεῖος (*INBS* III 5, a decree in honour of Menophilos, second century BC); all other inscriptions belong to the second and third century AD (*INBS* III 22, 161, 199). Other names derived from the same stem include the female name Παρθένα, *IOSPE* I² 520 (*INBS* III 275), late fourth to first half of the third century BC, and Παρθένιος, *IOSPE* I² 403, 270–250 BC; Solomonik 1973 [Э. И. Соломоник, *Новые эпиграфические памятники Херсонеса. Лapidарные надписи*], 17–19 no. 111, с. 120 AD; Golentsov–Dashevskaya 1981 [А. С. Голенцов, О. Д. Дашевская, “Надгробие воина с херсонесской хоры”], 109, late fourth century BC.

⁵⁰ *LGPV* A, V B s. v.

⁵¹ Makarov–Samojlenko 2013, 69, no. 4; *INBS* III 410. This name is not attested in the Herakleian ceramic stamps.

⁵² Anokhin 1977, 146, no. 181, 183.

**8. The Southern Suburb, necropolis. 2021.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”,
no. XT-21- P-10/1518-167 (Fig. 10).**

Context of the find. It was discovered in the northern part of Excavation Area 10, in the lower tiers of a massive stone wall with buttresses (the object 115) that ran along the northwest-southeast line. It was unearthed within Excavation Areas 10 and 10/1 approximately 250 m southwest of the city gate line.⁵³ Initially, the wall was considered defensive. It was believed that it was erected at the end of the second century BC, during the Diophantine wars, and it stood



Fig. 10. The fragmented marble plaque with an inscription: Πολ[υκάστα ?] | Δαμ[- -] | Σμ[αίου] | [γυ]νά.
The State Museum-Preserve “Tauric Chersonese”
(no. XT-21-P-10/1518-167)

⁵³ Vakhoneev 2024 [В. В. Вахонеев, “Археологические исследования на раскопе 10.1”, *Бюллетень Института истории материальной культуры РАН (Охранная археология)*], 193; Gorbunov 2024 [П. А. Горбунов “Археологические исследования на раскопе 10”, *Бюллетень Института истории материальной культуры РАН (Охранная археология)*], 188, Fig. 10.

throughout the entire Roman period.⁵⁴ V. V. Vakhoneev showed that this wall was built across the Chersonesos gully in order to protect the necropolis from flooding and sediments during seasonal water runoff. He dates the time of its construction to 250–225 BC and the end of its use to the fifth and sixth centuries AD.⁵⁵

Description. Tombstone plaque. Marble. 7.32 × 6.02 × 1.51 cm, letters' height is 1.0–1.2 cm. The lower left corner and the right part of the plaque are lost, the back surface and the side edges are chipped.

The plaque is rectangular. The front surface is polished, the back surface and the side faces are roughly processed.

Inscription: Πολ[υκάστα ?] | Δαμ[- -] | Σιμ[αίου] | [γυ]νά, “Polykasta (daughter) of Dam..., wife of Simaios”.

Apexes. *Alpha* has a straight crossbar; the vertical hastae of *mu* are parallel; *pi* has a horizontal hasta protruding above the vertical ones; *sigma* has parallel horizontal hastae.

Among female names beginning with Πολ-, only Πολυκάστα is attested in Chersonesos.⁵⁶ The grave stela of Polykasta, wife of Delphos, dated to the late fourth to the first half of the third century BC, was found in the masonry of a tower XVII (the Tower of Zeno) of the defensive walls of Chersonesos, next to the tombstone of Delphos, son of Euclides, which belongs to the same period.⁵⁷ It is possible that these are the tombstones of a married couple and that the stelae were displaced from neighbouring graves. The letter forms of the plaque under discussion do not contradict the assumption that the second bearer of this rare mythological name⁵⁸ belonged to the same family as Polykasta, wife of Delphos.

The restoration of her patronymic remains problematic. The third letter may be restored as *mu*, since the *mu* of the third line has the

⁵⁴ Solovyova–Vinogradov–Myts–Solovyov–Vakhoneev 2024, 21, Fig. 7.

⁵⁵ Vakhoneev 2026 [В. В. Вахонеев, “Защитная стена с контрфорсами на южном пригороде Херсонеса Таврического: реконструкция античной инженерной стратегии”, *Археология евразийских степей*].

⁵⁶ So far only one such case has been recorded: Πολυκάστα | Ἴπποκράτειος, | Δελφοῦ γυνά (Solomonik 1973, 144–145 no. 145; *INBS* III 240).

⁵⁷ Δελφῶς | Εὐκλείδα (Solomonik 1973, 141 no. 144; *INBS* III 239). For the family, most of whose members bore names associated with the cult of Apollo and to which Polycasta and Delphos belonged, see Perlman 2011, 389–390, Fig. 12.3.

⁵⁸ Polycasta was the daughter of Nestor and the wife of Telemachus (Hesiod fr. 35, 221).

same form. This allows us to suggest a personal name derived from δαμ(ο)-, for example, Δαμοκλῆς or Δαμάτριος.

The name of Polycasta's husband is clearly derived from the stem σῆμ(ο)-. Σιμαῖος, Σιμάλων, Σιμίας, and Σῆμος are all attested in Chersonesos. The last two names are also known from ceramic stamps from Heraclea Pontica.⁵⁹ Σιμαῖος is attested on the tombstone of Σιμαῖος Δαματρίου, dating to the second century BC.⁶⁰ In addition, three astynomoi bearing this name are known from the last third of the third to the first quarter of the second century BC.⁶¹ Σιμάλων is attested only on a fabricant's stamp of the third century BC.⁶² Σιμίας is recorded once as a patronymic in a dedication to Parthenos dating from the late fourth to the first half of the third century BC.⁶³ Finally, Σῆμος ὁ Δαματρίου served as astynomos in the second quarter of the third century BC.⁶⁴ Given that the letter forms of this plaque may be dated to the late third to early second century BC, the restoration of Polycasta's husband as Σιμ[αίου] appears preferable.

Dating: late third to first half of the second century BC.

First publication.

Natalia Pavlichenko

*Institute for the History of Material Culture, St Petersburg
(IHMC RAS)*

nat.pavlichenko@gmail.com

Abbreviations

INBS – *Inscriptions of the Northern Black Sea* (<https://iospe.kcl.ac.uk/index-ru.html>)

ISM III – *Inscriptions grecques et latines de Scythie Mineure. III. Callatis et son territoire* (Bucharest–Paris 1999)

MDAI(A) – *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts. Athenische Abteilung*

SEG – *Supplementum epigraphicum Graecum*

⁵⁹ *IOSPE* III 62; 789.

⁶⁰ *IOSPE* I² 492 (*INBS* III 309).

⁶¹ Katz 2007, 443.

⁶² It is attested only on a fabricant's stamp: Katz 1994, 128 no. 43.

⁶³ *IOSPE* I² 410 (*INBS* III 114).

⁶⁴ Katz 2007, 442.

Bibliography

- N. Almazova, D. Keyer, N. Pavlichenko, A. Verlinsky, “Metrical Epitaphs from the Southern Suburb of Tauric Chersonesos”, *Hyperboreus* 30: 1 (2024) 149–165.
- V. A. Anokhin, *Monetnoe delo Khersonesa (IV v. do n. e. – XII v. n. e.) [Coinage of Chersonesos (4 th c. BC – 12 th c. AD)]* (Kiev 1977).
- S. N. Bibikov (ed.), *Antichnaya scul’ptura Khersonesa [The Ancient Sculpture of Chersonesos]* (Kiev 1976).
- M. E. Bondarenko, *Panteon Khersonesa Tavricheskogo [The Pantheon of Tauric Chersonesos]* (Moscow 2003).
- D. Braund, *Greek Religion and Cults in the Black Sea Region* (Cambridge 2018).
- N. F. Fedoseev, *Keramicheskije klejma. Gerakleja Pontijskaya [Ceramic Stamps. Heraclea Pontica]* (Kerch 2016).
- M. Fraenkel, “Epigraphische Miscellen”, *MDAI(A)* 21 (1896) 440–447.
- A. S. Golentsov, O. D. Dashevskaya, “Nadgrobije voina s khersonesskoj khory” [“Gravestone of a Warrior from the Chersonesian Chora”], *VDI* 1981: 2, 109–114.
- P. A. Gorbunov, “Arkheologicheskije issledovanija na raskope 10” [“Archaeological Research at the Excavation Area 10”], *Bulletin of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (Rescue Archeology)* 15 (St Petersburg 2024) 187–191.
- P. Graindor, “*Inscriptions grecques (Athènes, Mégare, Ténos)*”, *Revue Archéologique* 1917, July–December, 1–67.
- M. Guarducci, “Note di epigrafia sepolcrale”, *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche. Rendiconti (RAL)* 25 (1970) 389–402.
- V. I. Katz, *Keramicheskije klejma Khersonesa Tavricheskogo [Ceramic Stamps of Tauric Chersonesos]* (Saratov 1994).
- V. I. Katz, *Grecheskiye keramicheskije klejma epokhi klassiki i ellinizma (opyt kompleksnogo izucheniya) [Greek Ceramic Stamps of the Classical and Hellenistic Eras (an Attempt at Complex Analysis)]*, Bosporskije issledovanija 18 (Simferopol–Kerch 2007).
- Yu. I. Kozub, A. A. Beletsky, “Stikhotvornaya epitaphija Epikrata iz Olvii” [“A Verse Epitaph of Epikrates from Olbia”], *VDI* 1975: 1, 172–175.
- V. V. Latyshev, “Drevnosti Yuzhnoj Rossii: Grecheskije i latinskije nadpisi, najdennye v Yuzhnoj Rossii v 1889–1891 godakh. Khersonesskie nadpisi” [“Antiquities of Southern Russia: Greek and Latin Inscriptions Found in Southern Russia in 1889–1891. Chersonesos Inscriptions”], in: *Materialy po arkheologii Rossii* 9 (St Petersburg 1892).
- V. V. Latyshev, “Drevnosti Yuzhnoj Rossii: Grecheskije i latinskije nadpisi, najdennye v Yuzhnoj Rossii v 1892–1894 godakh. Nadpisi iz Khersonesa

- Tavricheskogo” [“Antiquities of Southern Russia: Greek and Latin Inscriptions Found in Southern Russia in 1892–1894. Inscriptions from Tauric Chersonesos”], in: *Materialy po arkheologii Rossii* 17 (St Petersburg 1895).
- F. Lenormant, “Sept inscriptions grecques inédites”, *Revue archéologique* 9 (1864) 120–123.
- I. A. Makarov, V. G. Samoilenko, “Epigraphicheskije nakhodki iz kurtiny 19 oboronitel’nykh sooruzhenij Khersonesa Tavricheskogo” [“Epigraphic Finds from the Curtain Wall 19 of the Defensive Structures of Chersonesus Taurica”], *VDI* 2013: 4, 62–73.
- N. A. Pavlichenko, O. V. Grigorieva, V. A. Goroncharovskij, “‘...Nam nuzhno bol’she, gorazdo bol’she nadpisej, i vse-taki syty ne budem’: materialy o proekte sozdanija Russkogo Arkheologicheskogo instituta v Aphinakh (iz arkhivnykh sobranij Sankt-Peterburga)” [“‘...We need more, many more inscriptions, and still, we will not be sated’: Documents on the Project of the Establishment of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Athens (from the Archival Collections of St Petersburg)”], *Arkheologicheskie vesti* 45 (2024) 150–163.
- W. Peek, “Griechische Inschriften”, *MDAI(A)* 59 (1934) 35–80.
- P. Perlman, “The People of the Citadel Necropolis”, in: Posamentir 2011, 383–454.
- R. Posamentir, *The Polychrome Grave Stelai from the Early Hellenistic Necropolis*, Chersonesan Studies 1 (Austin 2011).
- L. Robert, *Collection Froehner I. Inscriptions grecques* (Paris 1936).
- L. Robert, *Noms indigènes dans l’Asie Mineure gréco-romaine* (Paris 1963).
- L. Robert, “Enterrements et épitaphes. Épitaphes à Bithynion”, in: id., *Opera minora selecta* VI (1989) 97–109.
- A. Robu, “Une coutume épigraphique de Mégare attestée à Chersonèse Taurique et à Callatis”, in: *Mégare et les établissements mégariens de Sicile, de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin. Histoire et institutions* (Berne 2014) 407–408.
- A. Robu, “Contribution à l’épigraphie mégarienne: les tablettes funéraires inscrites”, in: *Mégarika. Nouvelles recherches sur Mégare et les cités de la Propontide et du Pont-Euxin. Archéologie, épigraphie, histoire. Actes du colloque de Mangalia (8–12 juillet 2012) Textes réunis et édités par Adrian Robu et Iulian Bîrzescu, avec le concours de Denis Knoepfler et Alexandru Avram* (Paris 2016) 333–375.
- P. V. Sokov, A. S. Tsinko, S. I. Chetverikov, V. P. Mokrushin, “Arkheologicheskije issledovanija na raskope 7” [“Archaeological Research at the Excavation Area 7”], *Bulletin of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (Rescue Archeology)* 15 (St Petersburg 2024) 141–159.
- E. I. Solomonik, *Novyje epigraphicheskije pam’atniki Khersonesa* [New Epigraphic Monuments of Chersonesos] (Kiev 1964).

- E. I. Solomonik, *Novyye epigraphicheskije pam'atniki Khersonesa. Lapidarnye nadpisi* [New Epigraphic Monuments of Chersonesos. Lapidary Inscriptions] (Kiev 1973).
- N. F. Solovyova, Yu. A. Vinogradov, V. L. Myts, S. L. Solovyov, V. V. Vakhoneev, “Kratkije itogi arkeologicheskikh raskopok Yuzhnogo prigoroda Khersonesa” [“Summary of the Archeological Excavations of the Southern Suburb of Chersonesos”], *Bulletin of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (Rescue Archeology)* 15 (St Petersburg 2024) 17–28.
- E. I. Solomonik, G. N. Nikolaenko, “O zemel'nyh uchastkah Khersonesa v nachale III v. do n. e. (k IOSPE I² 403)” [“On the Land Plots of Chersonesos at the Beginning of the Third Century BC (to IOSPE I² 403)”], *VDI* 1990: 2, 79–99.
- S. R. Tokhtasyev, “K izdanju kataloga keramicheskikh klejm Khersonesa Tavricheskogo” [“Towards the Publication of the Catalogue of Ceramic Stamps of Tauric Chersonesos”], *Hyperboreus* 3: 2 (1997) 362–404.
- V. V. Vakhoneev, “Arkeologicheskije issledovanija na raskope 10.1” [“Archaeological Research at the Excavation Area 10.1”], *Bulletin of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (Rescue Archeology)* 15 (St Petersburg 2024) 192–200.
- V. V. Vakhoneev, “Zaschitnaya stena s kontrphorsami na Yuzhnom prigorode Khersonesa Tavricheskogo: rekonstrukciya antichnoj inzhenernoj strategii” [“The Retaining Wall with Buttresses in the Southern Suburb of Tauric Chersonesos: Reconstruction of an Ancient Engineering Strategy”], *Arkeologija evrazijskikh stepej* (2026) (in print).
- N. A. Vinberg, “Spisok trudov V. V. Latysheva” [“List of Publications by V. V. Latyshev”], *Sovetskaya arkeologija* 28 (1958) 36–51.
- Yu. G. Vinogradov “Khersonesskij dekret o ‘nesenii Dionisa’ IOSPE I² 343 i vtorozhenie sarmatov v Skifyu” [“The Chersonesian Decree on the ‘Carrying of Dionysos’ IOSPE I² 343 and the Sarmatian Invasion of Scythia”], *VDI* 1997: 3, 104–124.
- V. P. Vlasov, S. V. Ushakov, N. P. Turova, “Arkeologicheskije issledovanija na raskope 6” [“Archaeological Research at the Excavation Area 6”], *Bulletin of the Institute for the History of Material Culture, Russian Academy of Sciences (Rescue Archeology)* 15 (St Petersburg 2024) 101–140.
- S. A. Zhebelev, “Vasilij Vasil'evich Latyshev (June 29, 1855 – May 2, 1921)” [С. А. Жебелев, “Василий Васильевич Латышев (29 июня 1855 – 2 мая 1921)”], *Vizantijskij vremennik* 25 (1926) 105–110.
- L. Zgusta, *Die Personennamen griechischer Städte der nördlichen Schwarzmeerküste* (Prague 1955).

During the excavations of the necropolis in the Southern Suburb of Chersonesos in 2021–2023, eight marble tombstone plaques with inscriptions were discovered. They date from the third to the second century BC: Στράτιππος Ὑμνου; [- -]τας [- -]λειος; Παρθε[- -] Πυθίων[ος], χαῖρ[ε]; Διονύ[σιος ?] Διονυ[σίου ?]; [- -]ΚΛΕΙΣ[- -] | [Ἀπολ]λωνίδ[ου]; Κλυμένα Ἀπολλᾶ [Ἡ]ρογείτου [γ]υνά; Παρθένο[κλῆς?] Διοτίμ[ου]; Πολ[υκάστα ?] Δαμ[- -] Σιμ[αίου] [γ]υνά. The use of limestone tombstone stelae with small marble plaques is characteristic of the funerary practices of Megara and several of its colonies. The Chersonesos tombstones of this type date from the beginning of the third century BC to the end of the second century AD and constitute slightly more than one quarter of the funerary monuments known at the present time. The majority of these belong to the third to second centuries BC.

Во время раскопок некрополя на территории Южного пригорода Херсонеса в 2021–2023 гг. было найдено восемь мраморных вставок в надгробия с надписями, датирующихся III–II вв. до н. э.: Στράτιππος Ὑμνου; [- -]τας [- -]λειος; Παρθε[- -] Πυθίων[ος], χαῖρ[ε]; Διονύ[σιος ?] Διονυ[σίου ?]; [- -]ΚΛΕΙΣ[- -] | [Ἀπολ]λωνίδ[ου]; Κλυμένα Ἀπολλᾶ [Ἡ]ρογείτου [γ]υνά; Παρθένο[κλῆς?] Διοτίμ[ου]; Πολ[υκάστα ?] Δαμ[- -], Σιμ[αίου] [γ]υνά. Использование известняковых надгробных стел с небольшими мраморными вставками характерно для погребального обряда Мегары и некоторых их колоний. В Херсонесе надгробные памятники такого типа датируются временем с начала III в. до н. э. по конец II в. н. э. и составляют чуть больше четверти от известных нам в настоящее время надгробных памятников. Большая их часть относится к III–II вв. до н. э.

CONSPECTUS

А. И. ЗАЙЦЕВ	
Древнейшее место культа Эдипа	197
[Alexander Zaicev, The Oldest Location of Oedipus' Cult]	
ZOIA BARZAKH	
Sophocles <i>OT</i> 809: The Response of the Defense	203
WALTER LAPINI	
Note ad alcuni scoli ad Aristofane	
(<i>Ach.</i> 794; <i>Eq.</i> 478b, 781b, 1034b; <i>Nub.</i> 144c, 421d, 450b. α, 1017;	
<i>Lys.</i> arg. I; <i>Ran.</i> 775a; <i>Plut.</i> 550c)	219
ANTON V. KOROLENKOV	
On Some Triumphs in the Epoch of Civil Wars	
in the Roman Republic	234
PHILIP BOSERUP-LEMIRE	
A Critical Note on Servius' <i>Commentary</i> on Verg. <i>Aen.</i> 6. 1–2	249
DENIS KEYER	
<i>Certum est dare lintea retro</i> : Juvenal 3. 205; 5. 141, 143–144;	
6. 195, 197–198 Reconsidered	252

ARCHAEOLOGICA ET EPIGRAPHICA

NATALIA PAVLICHENKO, VIKTOR VAKHONEEV	
New Funerary Lead Urns with Inscriptions from the Necropolis	
of Tauric Chersonesos	281
NATALIA PAVLICHENKO	
Marble Plaques in Tombstones from the Southern Suburb	
of Tauric Chersonesos	315
Keywords	342

Статьи сопровождаются резюме на русском и английском языке
Summary in Russian and English