A Greek graffito Discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galați County

Ana HONCU¹, Paul CIOBOTARU²

Abstract. The paper publishes a Greek graffito on a Zeest 80 amphora, found in Negrilești, in the settlement of Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov culture. The words ΝΑΥΚΛΕΡ(...) ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ inscribed on the upper part of the amphora can be associated with primary content the transport process – loading the container on the ship at the place of origin of the content. The characteristics of the amphora and the inscription are connected with the oil supply in the province of Scythia. The information highlights the trade connections of the settlements from the Lower Danube with the eastern provinces of Roman Empire at the end of the 3rd century, the beginning of the 4th century AD.


Keywords: amphora, Greek graffito, Barbaricum, Negrilești, Sântana de Mureș-Cerneakhov Culture.

The material discussed by us was discovered during the archaeological campaign carried out on the site belonging to the Sântana Mureș-Cerneakhov Culture from Negrilești in 2007 (Pl. 1). During the excavations was investigated the dwelling L1, in the vicinity of which was identified as a waste pit (Gr. 1). Four storage vessels and two Roman amphoras were recovered in its inventory. In the following lines we will briefly present the material discovered in pit G1 and we will turn our attention to a roman amphora belonging to the type Zeest 80. It drew our attention because on its neck was inscribed post coctum, a graffito written in Greek.

Storage vessels

¹ Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, odochiciuc.ana@gmail.com
² Tecuci Mixed Museum, paulciobotaru2008@yahoo.com
³ CIOBOTARU, ILIE 2013, 33.
A Greek graffito Discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galaț County

Together with the Roman amphorae, four storage vessels were recovered, 4 of which one is half preserved (Pl. 3/12). The clay is coarse red-brown and has crushed ceramics and silver mica in composition. The body of the vessels is truncated conic, the base is a straight cut, the rim is curved (Pl. 3/8-9, 10) and it has a triangular rim with a shallow internal (Pl. 3/10). The neck can be decorated with an alveolate girdle. (Pl. 3/9).

Amphora of unknown centre type 6

The mouth is wide, 15.8/16 cm in diameter, the rim rounded, slightly upturned, the neck high, cylindrical, gradually widening towards the area of the maximum diameter of the amphora (Inv. 1745). The handles are large and oval in section, they grip below the lip and above the shoulders. The body is conical with slight grooves on its surface (Pl. 2/5-6). The clay is red (red 2.5YR 5/6-5/8 - Pl. 2/7), hard with limestone and iron oxide in the composition. Traces of beige-brown engobe/paint can be seen on the outer surface.

Amphora used to transport olive oil - Type Zeest 80 7

This type of amphora has two variants and is distinctive for its comparatively oversized handles, which extend in a large curve from the shoulders to below the rim. The body is ovoid and commonly displays ridging; the neck is relatively wide and conical, while the rim is simple. The base consists of a short, solid spike. The early version dates back from the 2nd, 4th centuries AD. 8 In the Lower Danube area, the amphora has a significant widespread, it being discovered at Callatis 9, Halmyris, where it is dated to the middle of the 3rd century AD, 10 Histria, 11 Argamum, 12 in the territory of Noviodunum at Telița Amza 13 and Niculițel, 14 and in the territory of Ibida 15 (Kurt Baiir, Slava-Rusă-Coșară 16 and Slava Rusă – Fântâna Seacă). 17 They also appear in the northern Black Sea 18 at Kartal in two variants, early and late 19, as well as in the

---

4 CIUBOTARU, ILIE 2013, 35, pl. 9.
5 Dimensions of the storage vessels: Pl. 3/8-9 Inv. 1740 – Hp = 96 cm, Dg = 35,20 cm, Db = 25,60 cm; Pl. 3/10 Inv. 2466 – Hp = 92 cm, Dg = 39,60 cm, Db = 25,60 cm; Pl. 3/11 Inv. 2467 – H = 82,40 cm, Dg = 34,40 cm, Db = 20 cm; Pl. 3/12 Inv. 2468 – H = 27,20 cm, Db = 18 cm.
6 CIUBOTARU, ILIE 2013, 35, pl. 10 - fig. from the right, down.
7 Thanks to ștefan Honcu for the identification of the material and the information provided.
8 PARASCHIV 2006, 86, type 40.
9 ICONOMU 1968, 247, fig. 12, 13.
11 SUCEVEANU 2000, 161, type LII, pl. 78/2.
12 PARASCHIV 2006a, 305-306, type XV, cat. no. 37, 38, pl. III/37, 38.
13 BAUMANN 1995, 105, cat. no. 79, pl. LXX/2.
15 PARASCHIV, MOCANU 2010, 539, pl. 3/8.
16 OPAIT, PARASCHIV 2013, 318.
17 Unpublished material, researched by șt. Honcu and L. Munteanu.
18 KRAPIVINA 1993, 99, type 32, fig. 30/22-24; BURAKOV 1976, 72, type 10, pl. III/8, 8a-b.
19 BRUYAKO, DZIGOVSKII, DENISYUK 2011, 338, fig. 2 early variant, 337 fig. 1 late variant.
western part of the Empire at Brindisi and Trigeste. In the eastern part of the Empire, such vessels were found at Knossos and Athens. It also appears at Ephesus in a context dated start to the beginning of the 3rd century AD.

Zeest 80 amphora discovered at Negrilești (Teodor Cincu History Museum Tecuci, Inv. no. = 1744) in the settlement of Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov culture was briefly discussed on the publication of the material about the local site. The amphora has the following dimensions and characteristics: Rd = 15.8 cm Hp. = 71.5 cm. (Pl. 2/1-2) the clay is red (red 2.5YR 5/6-5/8) with a dark-reddish gray core (dark-reddish gray 2.5YR 4/1 - Pl. 2/4), silver mica and limestone in composition. A Greek graffito (Pl. 2/3) was executed post coctum on the neck of the amphora and inscribed in two lines. Our amphora could be date back in the mid-3rd century AD or maybe later.

Recently, A. Opait inclines toward a north Aegean origin of this amphora type. He agrees with the older opinion of V. Swan that suggested its provenance in the area of the Sea of Marmara or the Dardanelles. At least one of the workshops of this type should be located in the area of Kyzikos, and other possible manufacturing centers may be located in Zeytinliada and Thessaly. Their large capacity (between 60-80l and even 100 l) seems to suggest the content of the oil.

The oil was species annonaria the most demanded, because olive oil was used as food, as fuel for lighting, as an ingredient for paint, soap, cosmetics, and ointments. During the Severian period, the olive oil became part of the anonna (ordinary food distribution). Free olive oil distribution was continued under Elagabalus, then resumed under Severus Alexander. Other mentions date from the time of Aurelian. In the 4th century, free oil distribution (canon urbicarius olei) continued, the oil being produced by the Hispanic provinces, but especially by

---

20 AURIEMMA, DEGRASSI, QUIRI 2015, 150, fig. 4 - Brindisi, fig. 3 - Trigeste.  
21 HAYES 1983, 155, type 38, fig. 25/ 89-90.  
22 ROBINSON 1959, 69, pl. 40, K115.  
23 BEZECZKY 2013, 173-174, type 60, pl. 48/ 625.  
24 CIUBOTARU, ILIE 2013, 35, pl. 10 photo from the top left.  
25 Abbreviations used in the text: Inv. no. = Inventory number, Rd = Rim diameter, Hp = Height preserved.  
26See the context of the discovery in CIUBOTARU, ILIE 2013. In their conclusions, the article’s authors mention the existence of imported ceramics (CIUBOTARU, ILIE 2013, 45, pl. 10).  
27 OPAIT 2023, 160-161.  
28 OPAIT, PARASCHIV 2013, 325. See more recently Opaț 2023, 161.  
29 OPAIT 2023, 161.  
30 OPAIT 1996, 68.  
31 HA 18.3.  
32 DE SALVO 1992, 184; HA Hel. 27.7; HA Sev. Al. 22.1-2.  
33 HA Aur. 35, 1-2.
Africa. In the province of Schythia Minor, olive oil continue to be imported predominantly from the Aegean and Peloponnesian areas.

Graffiti on amphorae is a separate category of inscriptions on ceramic vessels. Amphorae were functionally different from other types of vessels: they were intended, first, for transportation, as well as for storing goods, mainly wine and olive oil. Therefore, the inscriptions on amphorae had a commercial or economic character: names and characteristics of the transported or stored products, volumes, and masses or their contents; names of people associated with trade, amphorae owners, and buyers. Since most graffiti on the amphorae were intended for a narrow circle of people working in the field of trade and who knew this terminology, they were words, usually abbreviated up to one or three letters. The purpose was to have an efficient means of checking in the complex organizational and transportation structure. No less laconic are those inscriptions made for internal use, for example, by the owner of the house or shop owner. These graffiti were written in cursive script, and rustic capitals were used.

The graffito on the Zeest 80 amphora from Negrilești was written in two rows in Greek capitals, on the amphora neck. Legend:
1. ΝΑΥΚΛΕΡ
2. ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ

Reading this small inscription allows several hypotheses. First, we note that the letters are legible and have been preserved entirely. The first word, naukler(os), is part of the Greek terminology relating to people in the sphere of commercial relations (emporos, naukleros, nautikoi). We will try to clarify the term naukleros. However, of course, the definition needs to reach a consensus. If we follow P. Chantraine, the word ναυκλήρος, which was later latinized into nauklerus/naucarius, when into navicularius under the Principate, designates a "shipowner", who can also command the ship and who rents it to transport people and goods". J. Vélissaropoulos insisted on the meaning of naukleros, and defines as "ship's masters", as it appears in literary sources from the classical and Hellenistic periods. More precisely, the author gives a more exhaustive definition of this function: naukleros can be a shipowner, therefore both owner and operator, a charterer, or even an agent of the owner.

34 DE SALVO 1992, 185.
35 For the import of olive oil in Lower Danube area see: OPAI† 2023.
36 NAM QOLIK 2010, 397.
37 MILLET 2019, 125-126.
39 CHANTRaine 1984, 736-737.
41 Aeschyl, The Suppliants, 176-177; Herodot, The Histories, IV, 152; Xenophon, Anabasis, VII, 2, 12.
42 Owner, captain, and operator.
point of view of the operation of the ship, naukleros appears both as a carrier of goods belonging to different shippers, and as a carrier of his own goods, thus acting both as a transport entrepreneur and as a trader.\footnote{VÉLISSAROPOULOS 1980, 50.} P. Arnaud shows that the meaning of the word under the Roman Empire meant the person who operated the boat, not the one who owned it.\footnote{ARNAUD 2020, 379-382.} In the later Roman Empire, the navicularius is not necessarily a person who sails on board, but rather the shipowner who placed his ships at the service of the annona, under the command of a magister navis.\footnote{ARNAUD 2020, 385.} Ultimately, as O. Bounegru pointed out, the translation of the term naukleros "was a combination of ancient and modern concepts which could hardly account for the functions exercised by these characters, these having been modified and adapted to various missions according to the regions and the chronological contexts".\footnote{BOUNEGRU 2006, 33-57.} Finally, we can conclude that the exact meaning actually varies not only through time but also in the documentary contexts where it is used.\footnote{ARNAUD 2020, 382.}

Concerning the meaning of Ἑλληνικός, ή, ον, the dictionary gives us the following explanation: Hellenic, Greek; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν - Greek race, Greek army, Greek character, and Greek manners.\footnote{BAILLY 1935, 648.} In Politicus 262 Plato takes issue with a classification that divides humanity into two parts, τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greeks, on the one hand, and on the other all the peoples that designated by a single name: "barbarians". For the name Ἑλλην ("The Greek"), LGPN database attests to fifteen occurrences- a scarce name elsewhere in the Greek world.\footnote{http://clas-lgpn2.classics.ox.ac.uk/name/%E1%BF%9E%CE%95%CE%BB%CE%BB%CE%B7%CE%BD, accessed 09.02.2023.} L. Robert thought that it was a name carried by the Greeks to affirm their Greek identity among the barbarians\footnote{"Le nom semble presque particulier à la Thrace" (ROBERT 1959, 165-236).}. Judging from the onomastic context, M. Dana and D. Dana consider, on the contrary, that it would be rather a name chosen by a native, who became "The Greek".\footnote{DANA, DANA 2013, 291.} In other words, "The Greek" could very well designate the Hellenized natives, a new category of "Greeks", recalling, in another register (namely, onomastic) the legal and tax status of the "Hellenes" in Egypt.\footnote{SEG 7, 710.} Ἑλληνικός as a proper name is attested twice, in a graffito from Dura-Europos\footnote{MICHAELIDES 1987, 23 mosaic 21.}, and on a mosaic from Cyprus\footnote{SEG 7, 710.} (Pl. 4/13).

Starting from these explanations, we propose the following options for reading and restoring the inscription. ΝΑΥΚΛΕΡ[...] in the first line can be completed in four ways. The first
A Greek graffito discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galați County

The hypothesis would be recognizing the non-ending accusative case of ΝΑΥΚΛΕΡΟΣ (in ancient Greek, we usually have ΝΑΥΚΛΗΡΟΣ, but sometimes in Greek inscriptions Η/ eta is rendered by Ε/ epsilon), namely ναυκλήρ(ον). The second word could be the adjective ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ in the accusative case. We could translate "from naukleros Ellenikos", or "for naukleros Ellenikos". There is no verb in the text of which the name is a direct object, but it is easy to understand such a verb; that is the reason for the choice of accusative case. The second version of reading the inscription could be the plural naukleri, and the second term would be the genitive plural ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ (with O instead of Ω; n.b. they knew that it was Ω, noted usually as Ω) of the adjective ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ. If so, the graffito we will have ναυκλήρων Ἑλληνίκων, and the translation would be "of Greek naukleri". 55

We can exemplify this with some inscriptions where the naukleri identified themselves by an ethnicon: ναύκληρος Αίγεαίος (from Aigea; it is generally a mistake to have two iota with accents in the same word), Κωρυκιώτης ναύκληρος (Cilicia Trachea), 56 θεόκτιστος ναύκληρος (sic with o, instead of u), Λύκιος (probably the ethnic Lycian). 57 At Puteoli two funerary inscriptions in honour of two naukleri from Corycus use the two forms Κωρυκιώτης ναύκληρος and ναυκληρον Κωρυκιώτην, 58 while an inscription from Nicomedia mention ναυκλήρους Νεικομηδεύς. 59

The third proposed option would provide for the restoration of the word ναυκλήριον (sing. Neut.), 60 which means a ship of a ναυκλήρος. In this case, we will have ναυκλήριον Ἑλληνικόν (Greek nave) like πλοῖον ἑλληνικὸν. 61

We can also propose the mention of a ναυκληρία (f. sing.), which could refer to "shipowning". 62 The restoration of the inscription would require the use of plural genitive: ναυκληριῶν Ἑλληνικῶν (in the graffito with O instead of Ω). Naukleria are therefore, associations of shipowners and navigators put in the service of the State but which also carried out transport for personal purposes. 63

As far as we know, the specialized literature does not cite any identical graffito to our inscription 64. Graffiti attesting naukleri and nautai were discovered in the North Pontic region,

55 Like Koinon of Beirutian Poseidoniasts, Merchants, Shippers and Warehousemen (τὸ κοινὸν Βηρυτίων Ποσειδωνιαστῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ ναυκληρῶν καὶ ἐγδοχέων). Tyrians established the ‘Koinon of Tyrian Heraklesiasts, Merchants and Shippers’ (Το κοινὸν τῶν Τυρίων Ἡρακλειστῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ ναυκληρῶν (VERBOVEN 2020, 338).
56 ROBERT, ROBERT 1958, 353.
57 ROBERT, ROBERT 1958, 362.
58 IG XIV, 841.
59 ARNAUD 2020, 412.
60 Pox. 87.7 (IV century AD).
61 ARNAUD, 2015 128.
62 REED 2003, 123.
63 BOUNEGRU 2004, 66.
64 Graffiti with numbers on Zeest 80 amphorae were thoroughly analyzed and described by ILYASENKO 2014; see also BELÁEV 1961, 127-143; TOLSTOJ 1953.
in the Chersonese chora and Donuzlav Bay. First of them is a dedicatory graffito on three shards from an amphora or jug, which was found in the Chaika settlement and dates in the 3rd century BC.\(^{65}\) It recorded a gift offering to God [...] by the naucleroi and sailors (nautai) for a safe voyage and arrival in the harbor. The author of the graffito wrote in Koine, and not in the Dorian dialect, which was spoken in Tauric Chersonese and its rural periphery, including the northwestern Crimea. Therefore, the sailors who made this consecration were not natives of Chersonese.\(^{66}\) The second is a graffito on the body of an amphora dated in the 1st century AD and discovered during the excavations in the South-Donuzlav settlement in the northwestern Crimea: Κόνον(ος) ναυτικῶν - "Conon's amphora from/of sailors".\(^{67}\) We would also mention the graffito of Frumuşîţa (middle of the 5th century BC). The Greek inscription NAY was scratched on the Attic kylix, which can be an abbreviation of a proper name, for example, of the owner of the vessel, but also of some qualifications found directly related to commercial activity at sea such as ναυκληρία, ναύκληρος.\(^{68}\)

In order to restore the most important elements of trade relations in the western Pontic Basin, the treatment of the epigraphic sources is meaningful. Among the western Pontic cities, Tomis has the richest list of epigraphic evidence of the activities of naukleroi. The first category of inscriptions contains evidence of local naukleroi. Should be mentioned two Tomitan naukleroi, one unknown\(^{69}\) and Theokritos, son of Theokritos.\(^{70}\) Another interesting case is that Hermogenes, a major shipowner, who, thanks to the vast commercial activity in the western Pontic area and Asia Minor, gained dual citizenship of Tomis and Fabia Ankyra.\(^{71}\) The naukleroi were organized in oikos-type associations.\(^{72}\) This system of a large union of naukleroi in Tomis\(^{73}\) has been attested only in a few towns on the Bithynian coast,\(^{74}\) and it indicates the existence of a typical trading area in the region mentioned.\(^{75}\)

Most of the naukleroi appear in inscriptions in various associative forms. In Greece and adjacent islands, they are attested in the Aegean islands, Cyprus, Ephesus, Iaós, Samothrace, Cyzicus; in the province of Macedonia, Thracia, Moesia Inferior etc.\(^{76}\) PHI inscriptions

\(^{66}\) SAPRYKIN 2015, 129.
\(^{67}\) DĂŞEVSKĂĂ 197, 51-53.
\(^{68}\) PETRESCU-DĂMBOVIŢĂ 1953, 497-511.
\(^{69}\) BĂRBULESCU, BUZOIĂNU 2009, 398-407; ISM II, 291.
\(^{70}\) ISM II, 186.
\(^{71}\) ISM II, 375.
\(^{72}\) DĂNA 2013, 62.
\(^{73}\) DĂNA 2013, 62; ISM II, 60; ISM II, 132.
\(^{74}\) BOUNEGRU 2000, 130.
\(^{75}\) BOUNEGRU 2000, 126.
\(^{76}\) DE SALVO 1992, 450-452.
database gives us the following classification of inscriptions attesting naukleri or corpora in our area of interest:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attica (IG I-III)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peloponnesos (IG IV-VI)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Greece (IG VII-IX)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Greece (IG X)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrace and the Lower Danube (IG X)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Shore of the Black Sea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aegean Islands, incl. Crete (IG XI-XIII)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We, therefore, observe an abundance of them in the Aegean islands, the area of provenance of the Zeest amphora and probably its content.

Based on the reading and the restoration of our graffito, a significant conclusion can be drawn about the commercial activity and provincial society at the end of the 3rd century, the beginning of the 4th century AD. In this period, some Greek traditions are preserved, not only in material culture - the use of old transport containers, but also spiritual - the Greek language is preserved. ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ is most likely associated with the first stages of the trading process - loading onto the ship at the place of origin of the content (maybe in the north Aegean zones).

The amphora could have reached Barbaricum as part of the illicit trade that was taking place in the border area of the province of Scythia, possibly via the center of Noviodunum, by waterway, and further to the site of Negrilești. This hypothesis is supported by ancient written sources that mention the illicit trade practiced by commanders and soldiers in garrisons on the Danubian limes of the province of Scythia Minor with the Barbarians. An additional reason is also the presence of another type of amphora made, most probably, for Barbarian trade in the Noviodunum workshops.

Finally yet importantly, the graffito is a proof of the functioning of the port of Tomis in this period. The geographical distribution of the inscriptions that mention corpora of naukleri and individual naukleri determined P. Arnaud to conclude about the activity of ports and port hierarchies. He observes what some ports emerge only from the lists of recorded corpora and collegia. In contrast, African and Levantine ports were totally or almost...
absent from the lists until the later Roman Empire. On the other hand, Nicomedia, with sixteen naukleroi and one mention of the house of the naukleroi stands above all other ports, followed only, far behind, by Narbo and Arelate. Salona, Tomis, and Sinope have provided evidence for the existence of known corpora, collegia, or houses of shippers.  

Acknowledgement. This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2020-0383, within PNCDI III.

Caption

Pl. 1. Location of the Negriști site
Pl. 2. Roman amphorae discovered at Negriști. 1-2 photo, drawing, 3 - detail with graffito, 4-Zeest 80 – close up, 5-6 photo, drawing - unknown amphora type, 7 – close up
Pl. 3. Storage vessels discovered at Negriști site
Pl. 4. Mosaic from Cyprus which attested the name Ἑλληνικός

Abbreviation

ABSA - Annual of the British School at Athens.
Acta Musei Tutovensis. Istorie veche și arheologie, Bârlad.
Bosporskie čtenia, Kerch.
CIRB- Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani. Leningrad.
Drevnosti Bospora - Antiquities of the Bosporus.
Kratkie Soobšeniâ Instituta arheologii, Moskow.
IG- Inscriptiones Graecae
ISM I - Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine =Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris graecae et latinae.
ISM II - Inscriptiile din Scythia Minor grecești și latine =Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris graecae et latinae.
LGPN – Lexicon of Greek Personal Name
Materialy po arkheologii severnogo prichernomor’ya, Odessa.

81 BOUNEGRU 2006b, 419.
A Greek graffito Discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galați County

Numizmatika I Epigrafika, Moskow.
Peuce - Peuce, Studii și comunicări de istorie veche, arheologie și numismatică, Muzeul „Deltei Dunării” (din 1994 - ICEM) Tulcea.
Pontica, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie, Constanța.
SAA – Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași.
SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București.
Scripta Antiqua, Bordeaux.
SCȘt. - Studii și cercetări științifice, Iași.
SEG - Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum

REFERENCES

Primary sources
Aeschylus, Suppliant Women, with an English translation by Herbert Weir Smyth, Cambridge, 1926
(Perseus Digital Library
http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0015%3Acard%3D176)
(https://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0202%3Abook%3D7%3Achapter%3D2%3Asection%3D12)

Literature


BARNEA, I. 1967. Themistios despre Scythia Minor. SCIV(A) 18/4, 563-574.


A Greek graffito Discovered in the Sântana de Mureş-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrileşti, Galaţi County


A Greek graffito discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galați County

Pl. 1. Location of the Negrilești site
Pl. 2. Roman amphorae discovered at Negrilești. 1-2 photo, drawing, 3 - detail with graffiti, 4-Zeest 80 - close up, 5-6 photo, drawing - unknown amphora type, 7 - close up
A Greek graffito discovered in the Sântana de Mureș-Chernyakhov Settlement from Negrilești, Galați County

Pl. 3. Storage vessels discovered at Negrilești site
Pl. 4. Mosaic from Cyprus who attested the name Ἑλληνικός.