

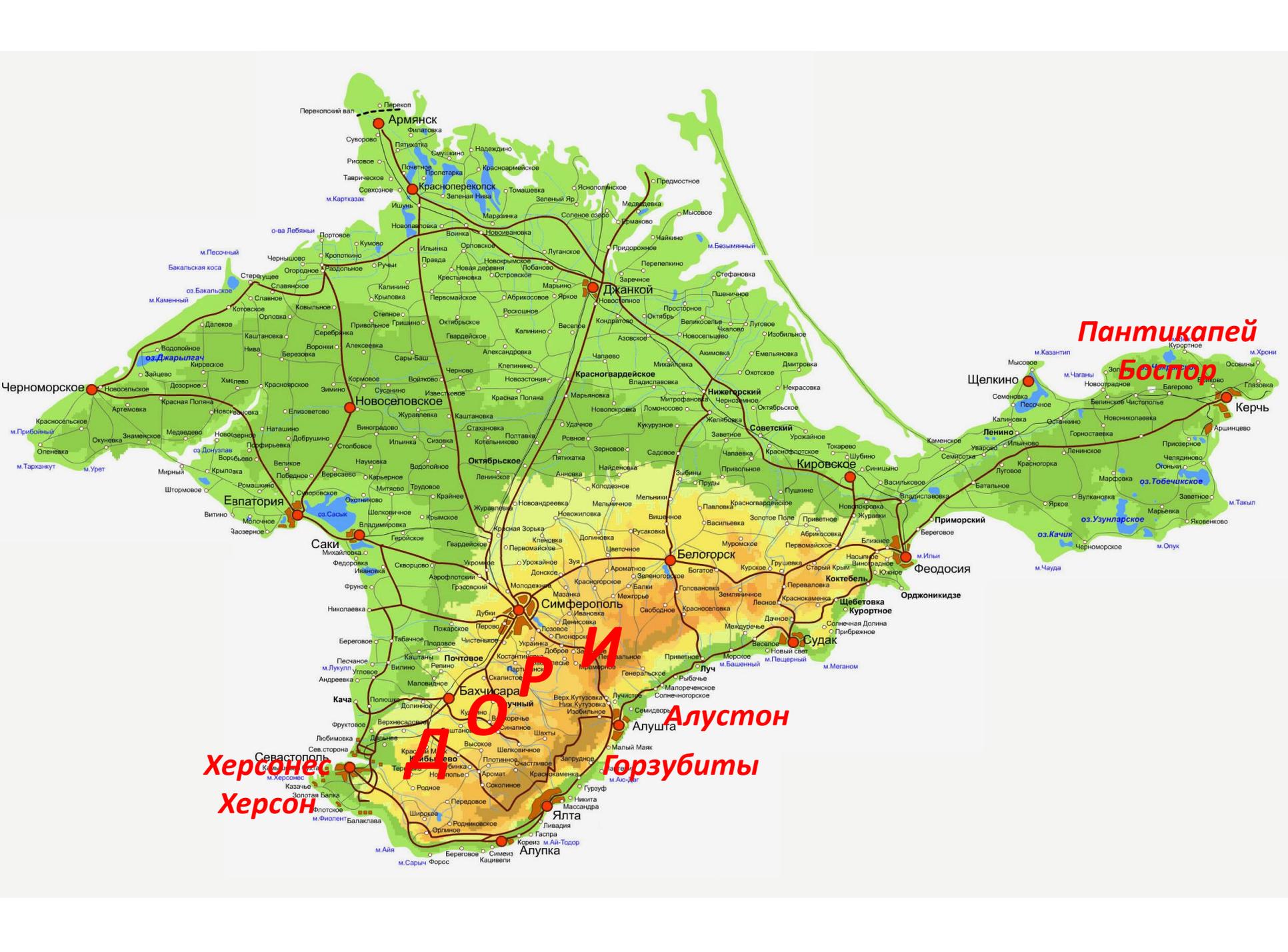


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*КФУ имени В.И. Вернадского*

***Влияние  
византийской  
моды на костюм  
крымских готов***



**Пантикапей**

**Боспор**

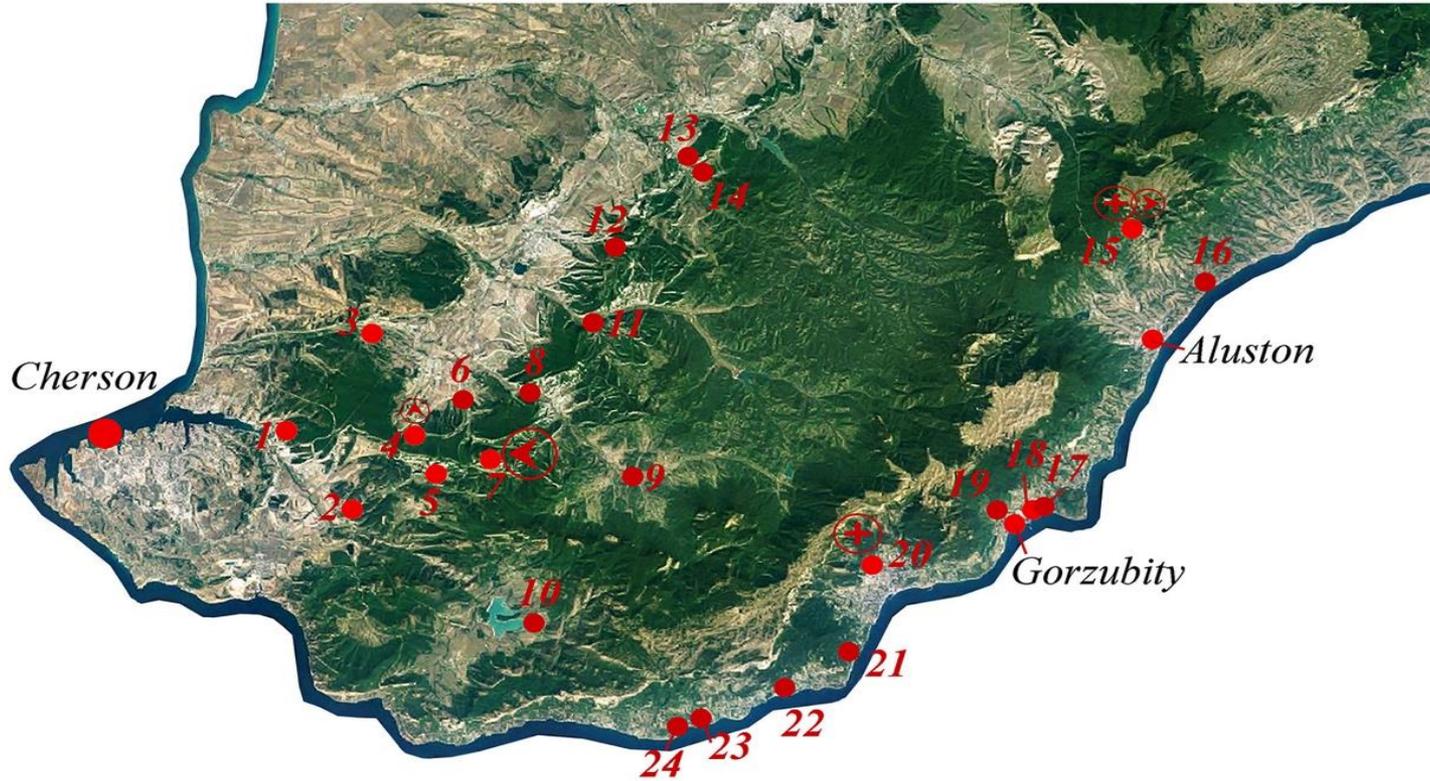
**ДОРИН**

**Херсонес**

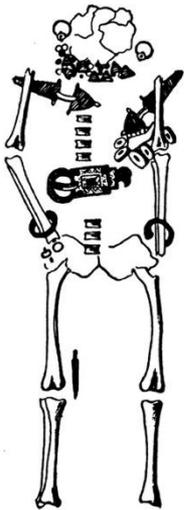
**Херсон**

**Алустан**

**Горзубиты**



Суук-Су



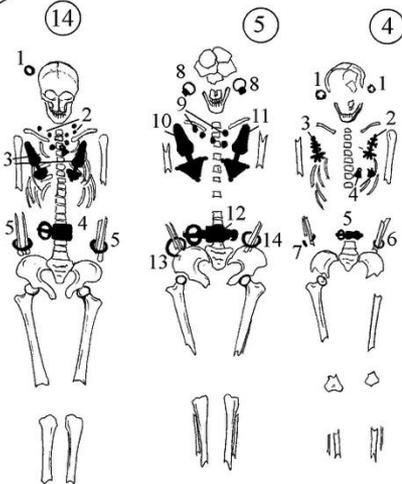
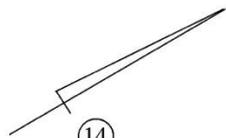
склеп 46



склеп 56

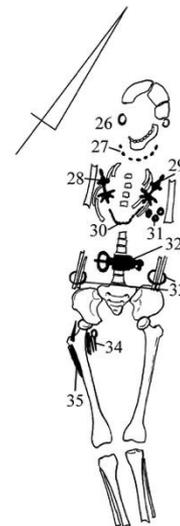


могила 77

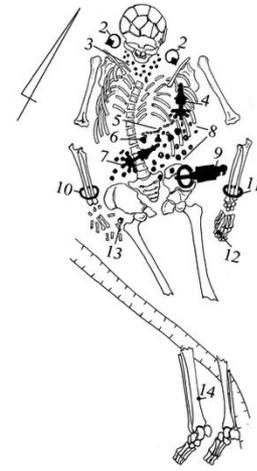


склеп 10

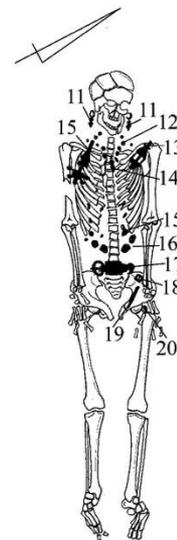
Лучистое



склеп 54



склеп 43

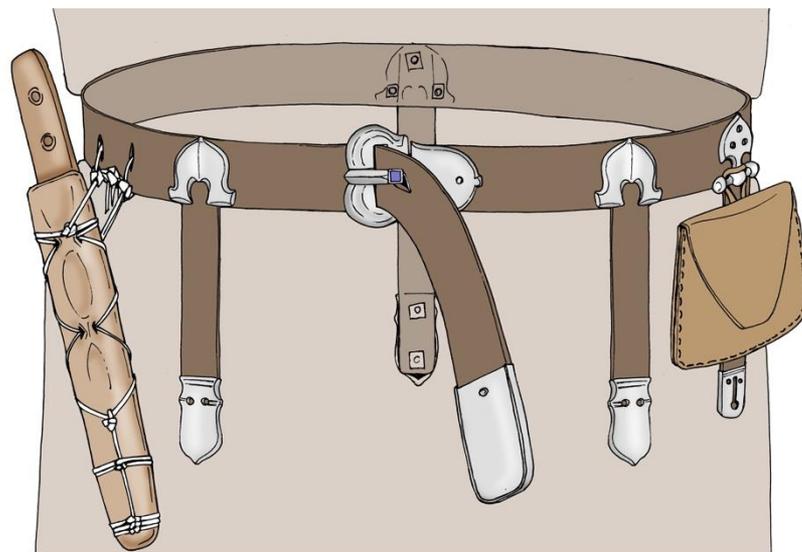
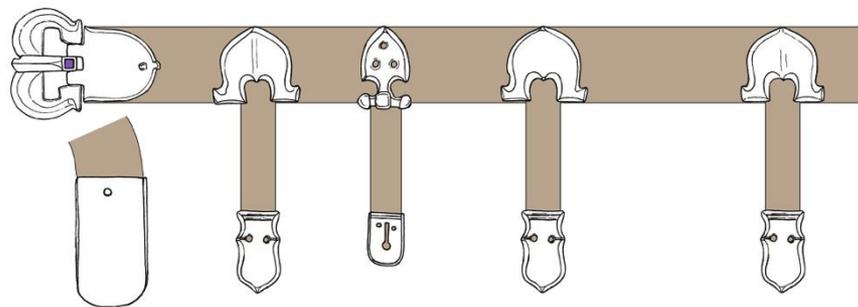
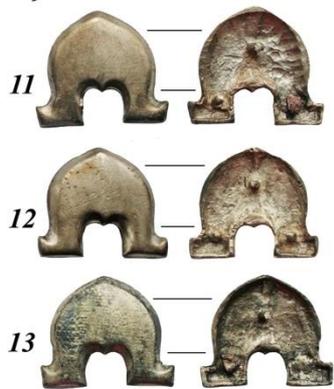
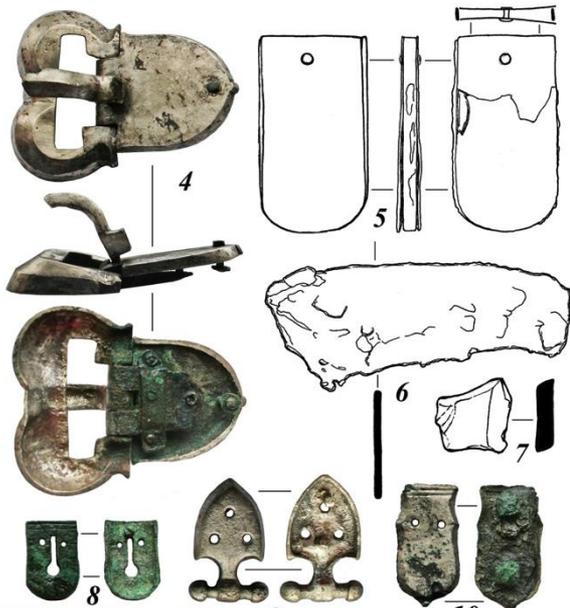
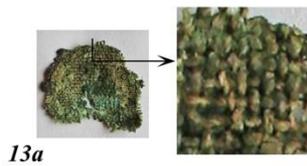
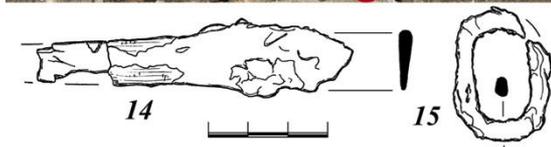
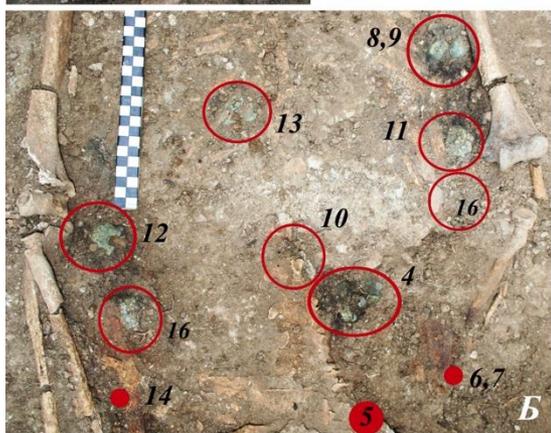
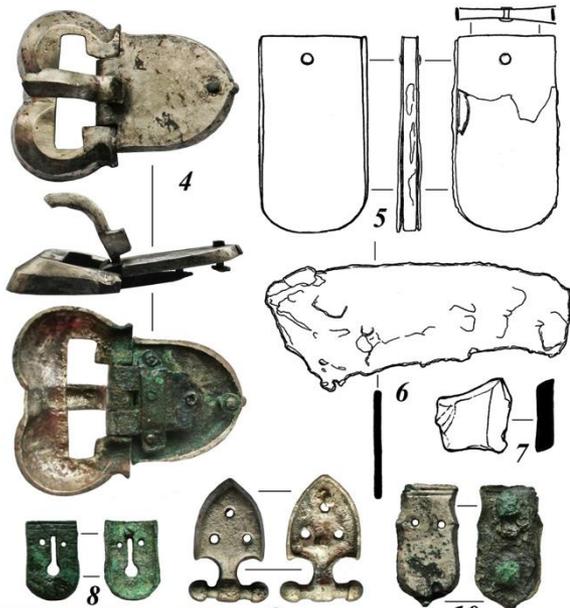
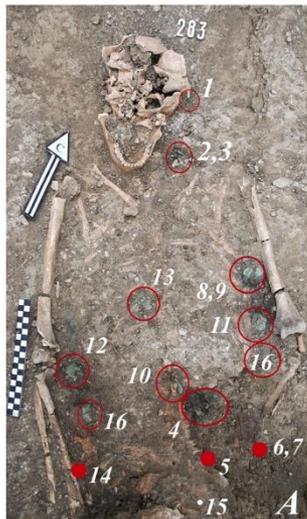
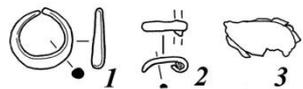


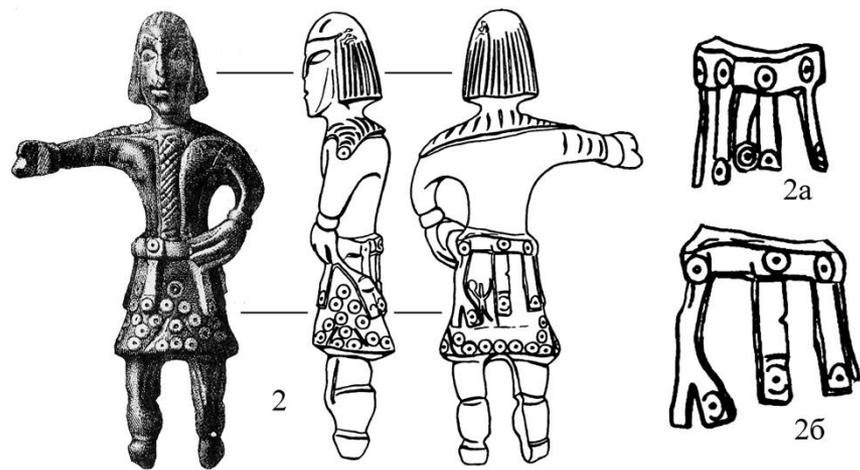
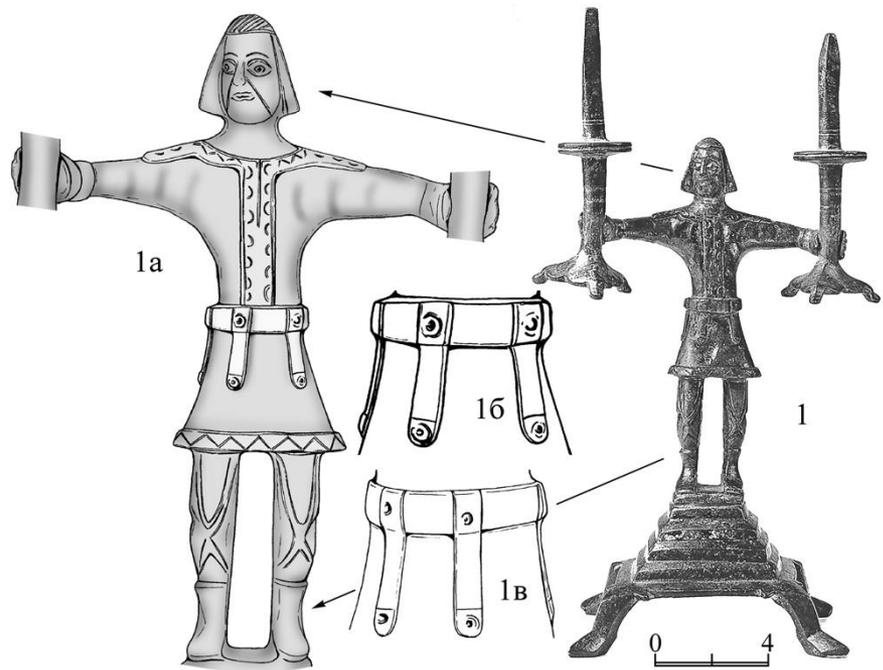
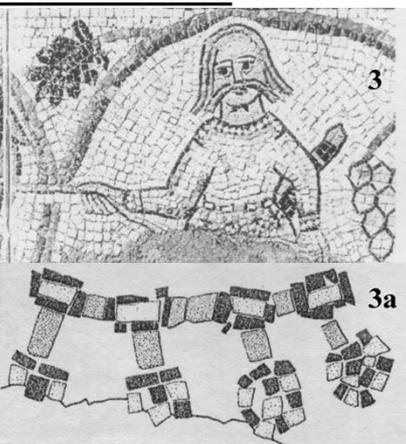
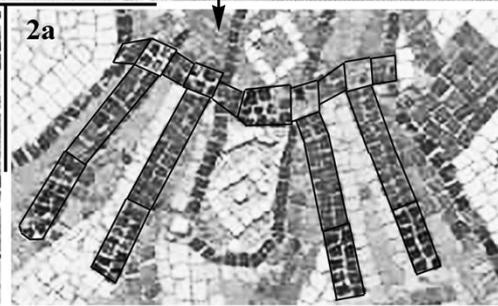
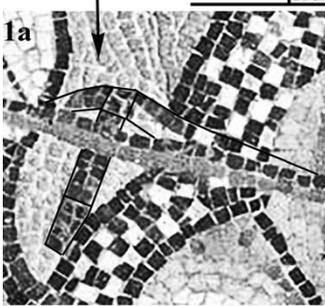
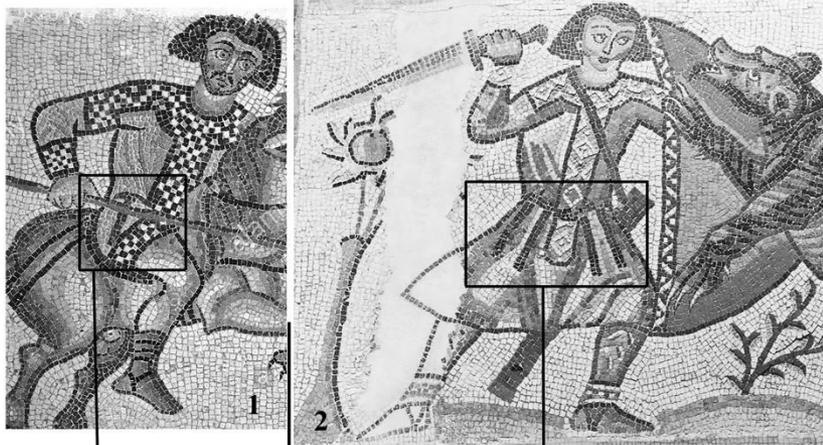
склеп 46a

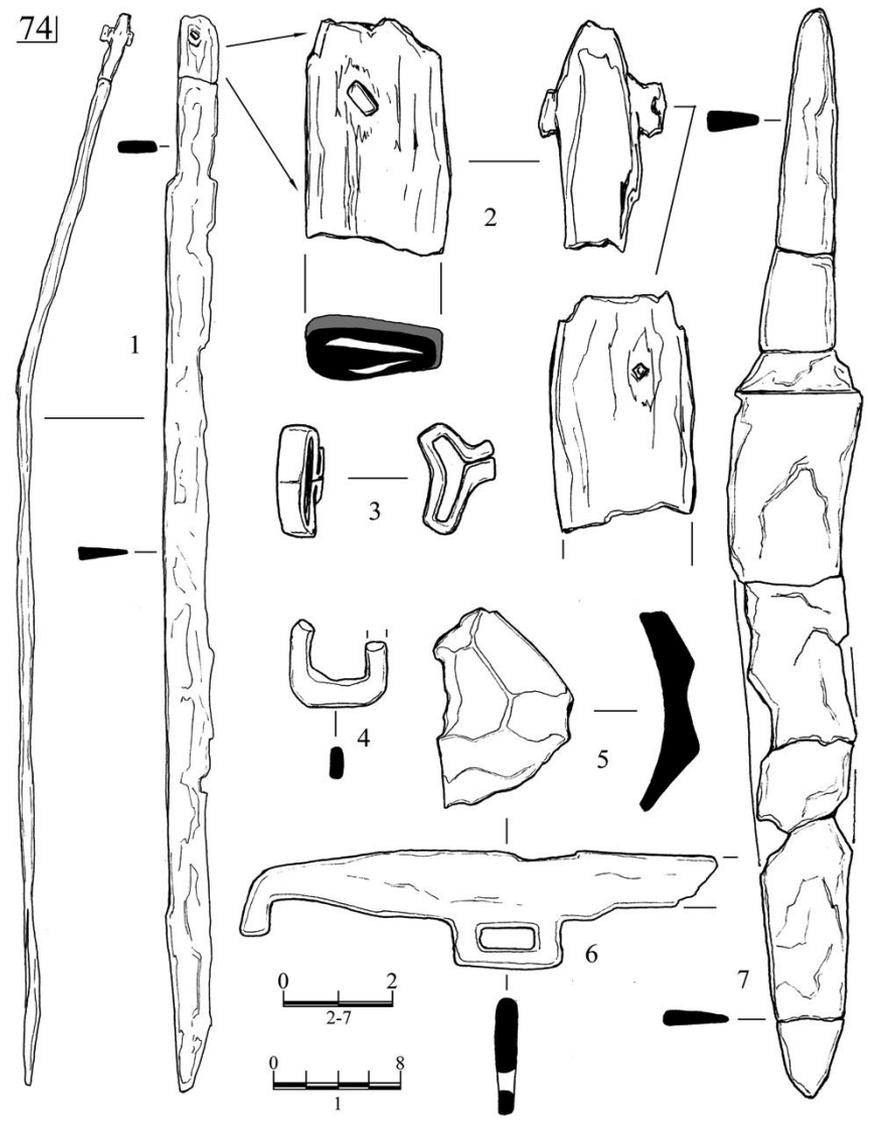
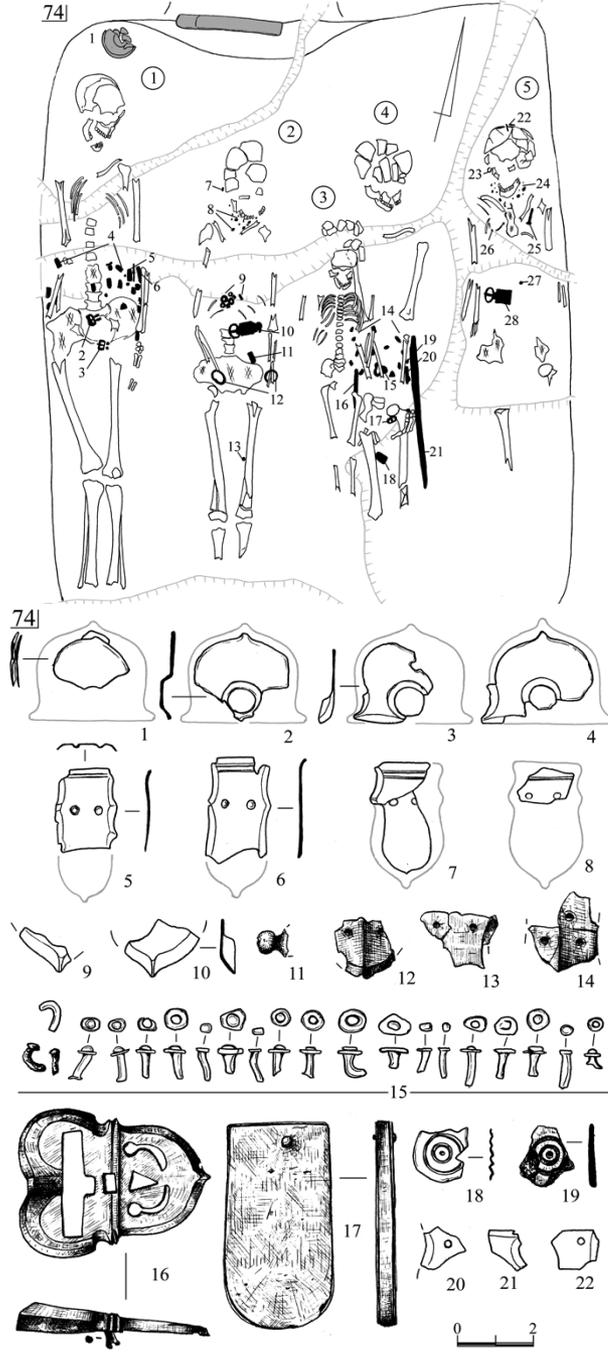
Лучистое

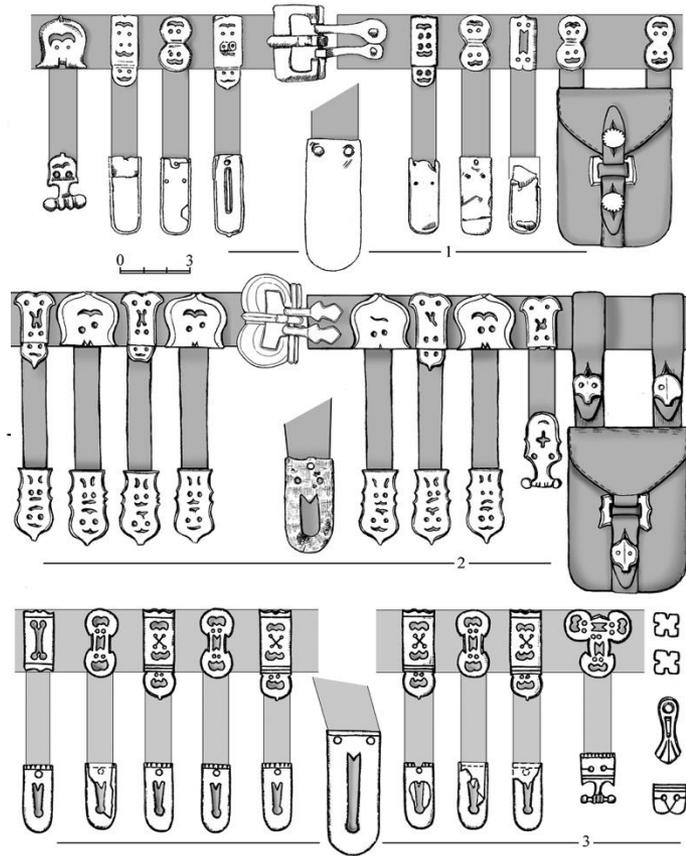
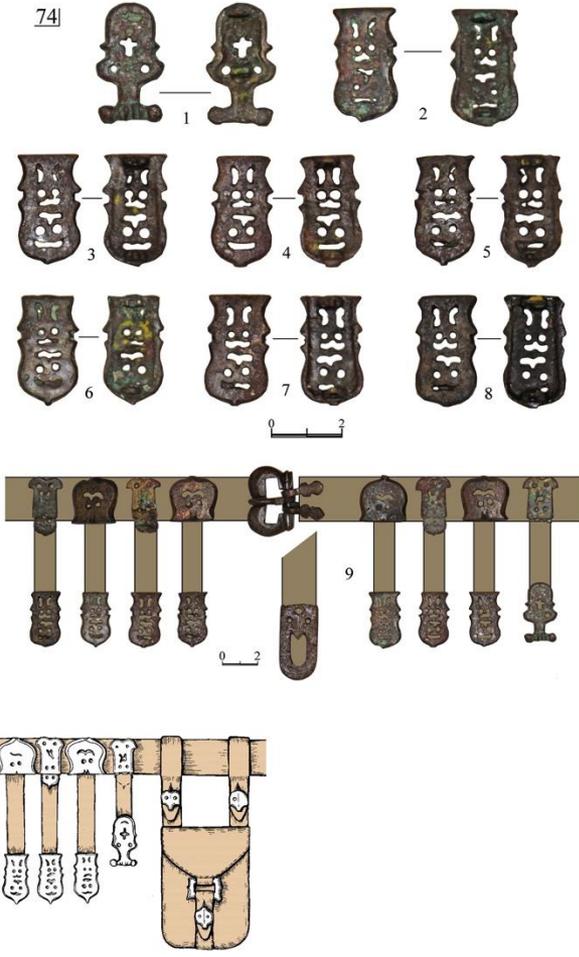


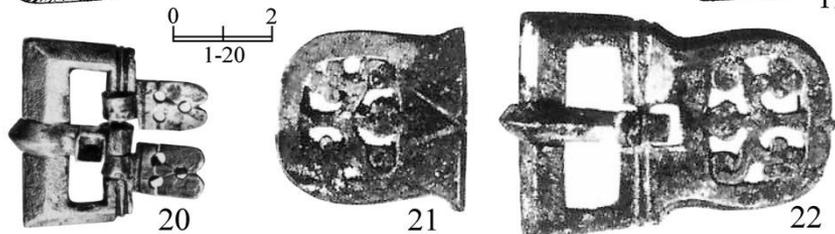
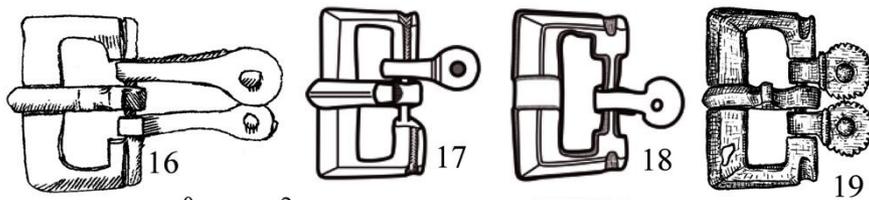
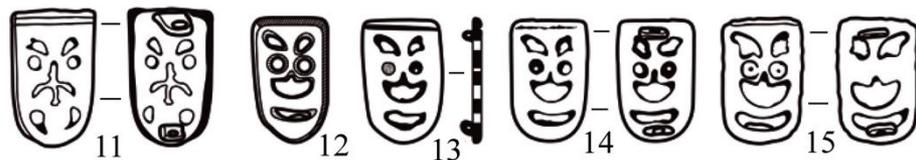
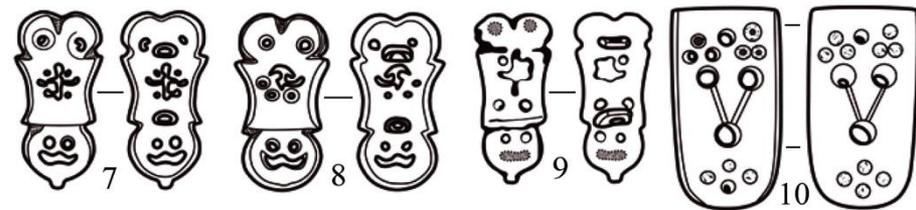
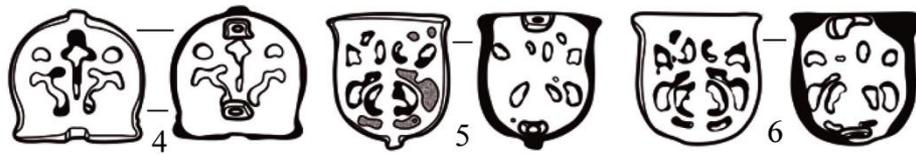
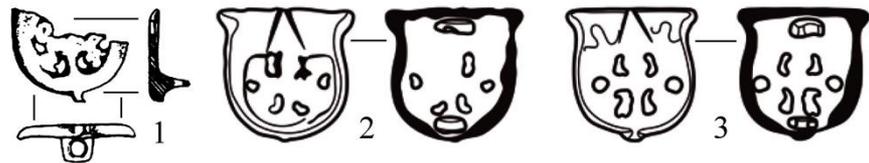


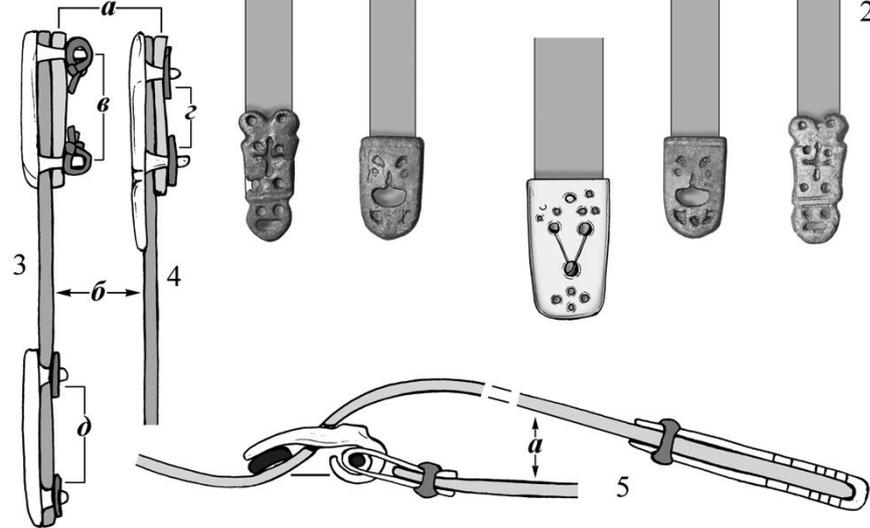
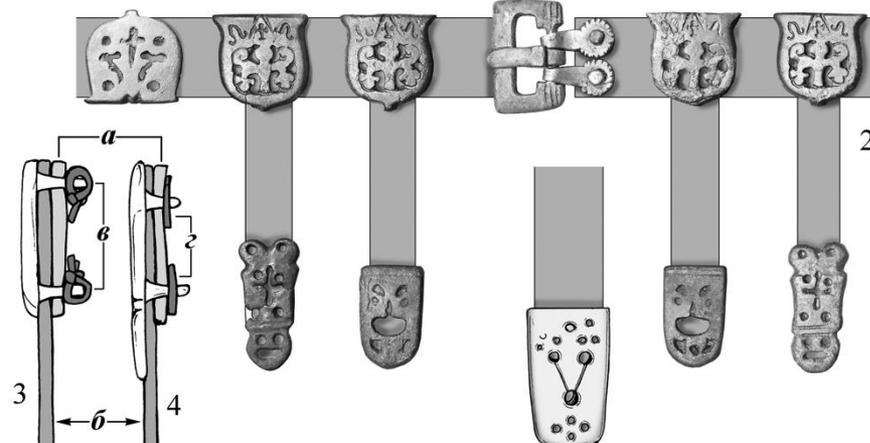
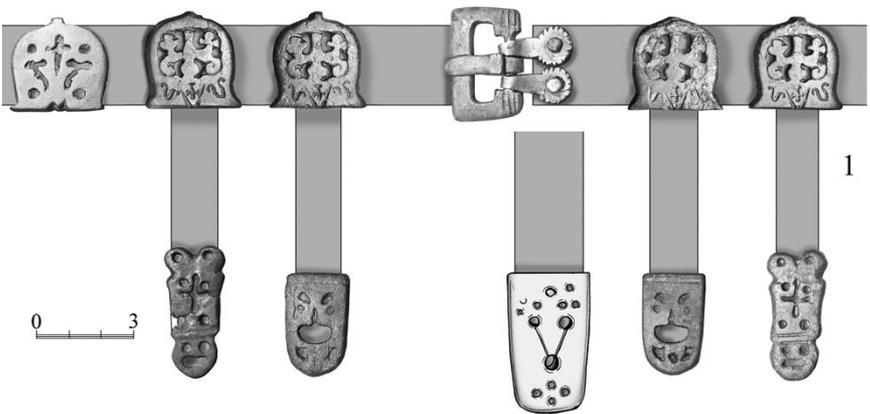
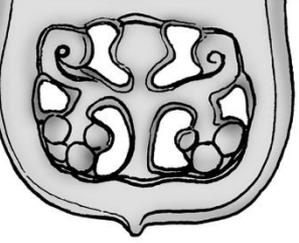
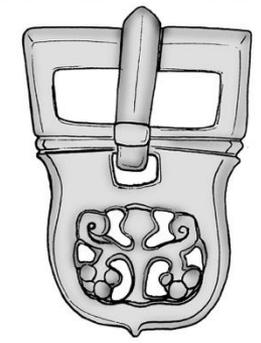






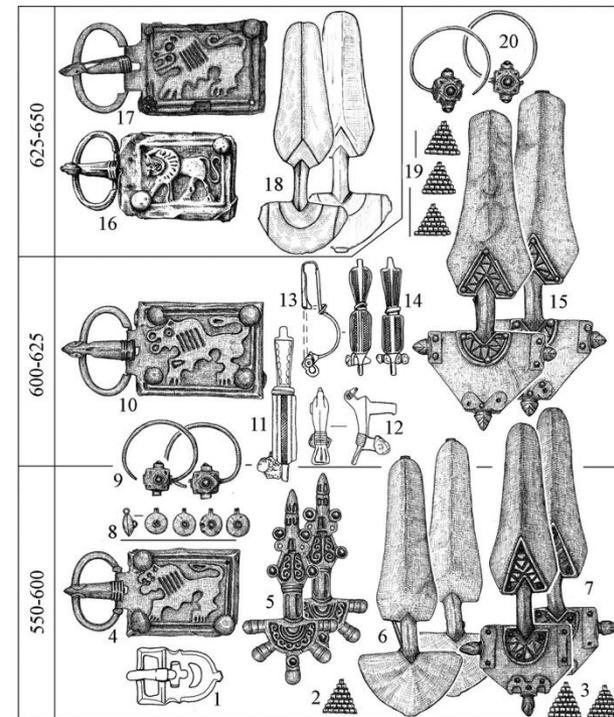
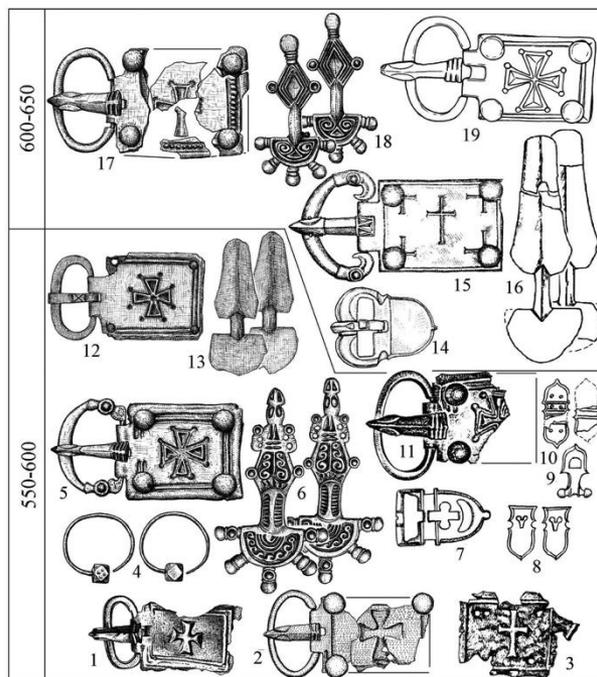
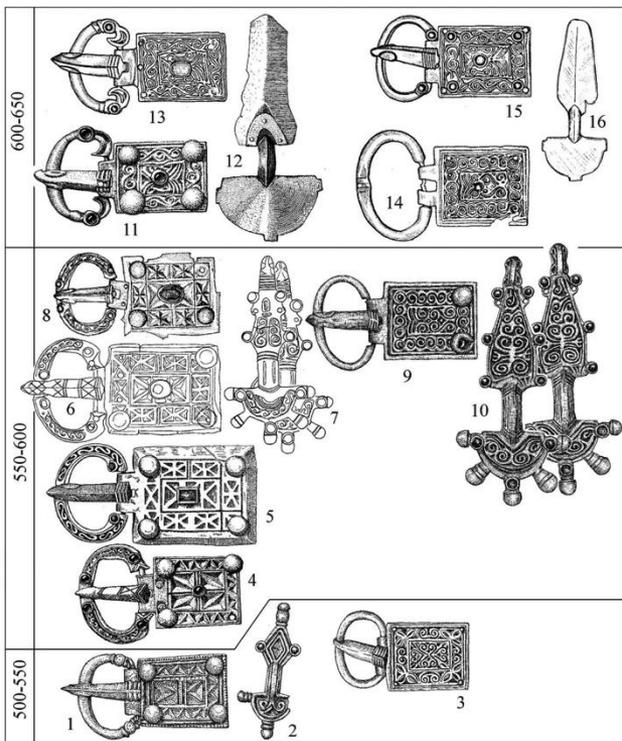








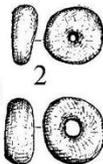
*Костюм с большими пряжками с прямоугольным щитком второй половины VI - первой половины VIIвв.*



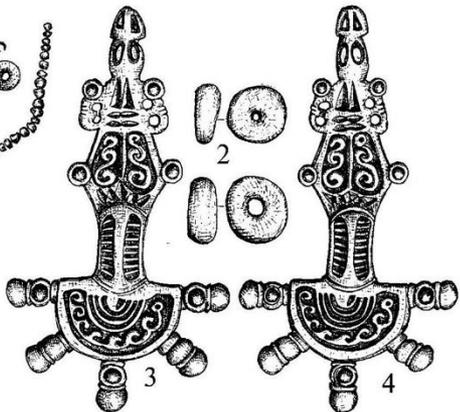
I



1

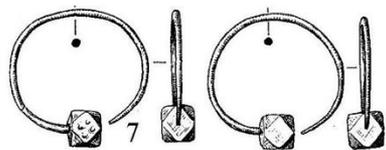


2



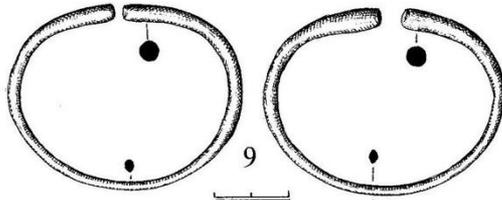
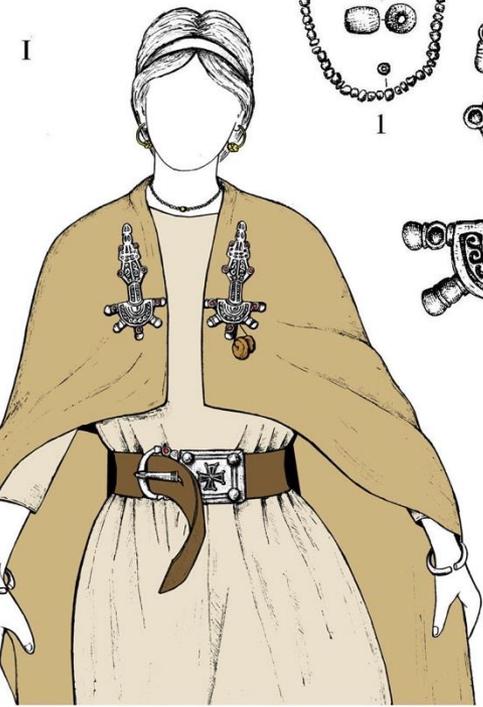
3

4



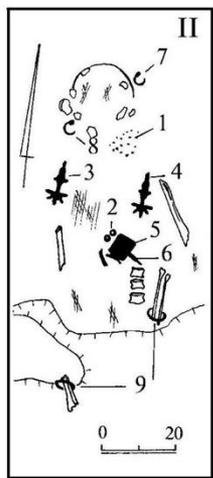
7

8



9

6



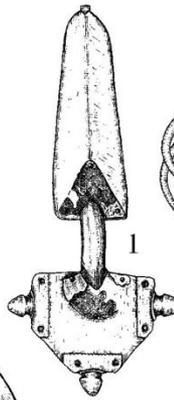
II

0

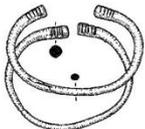
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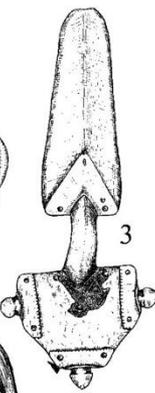
I



1



2



3

II



4



6

7

0

2



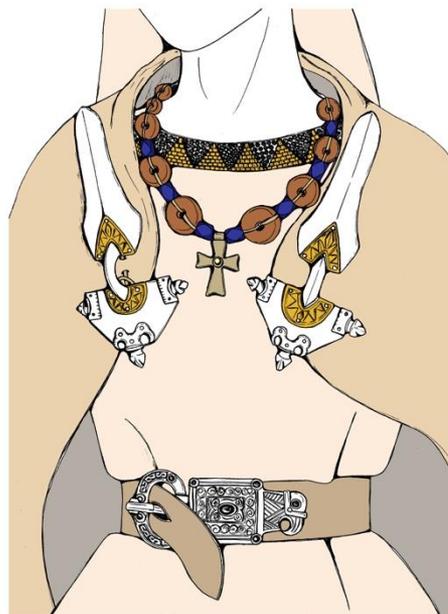
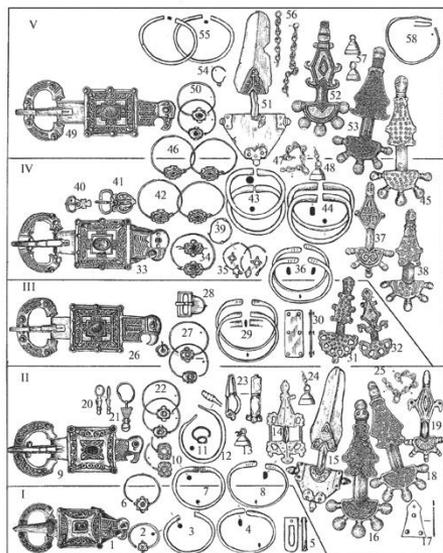
0

5

10cm

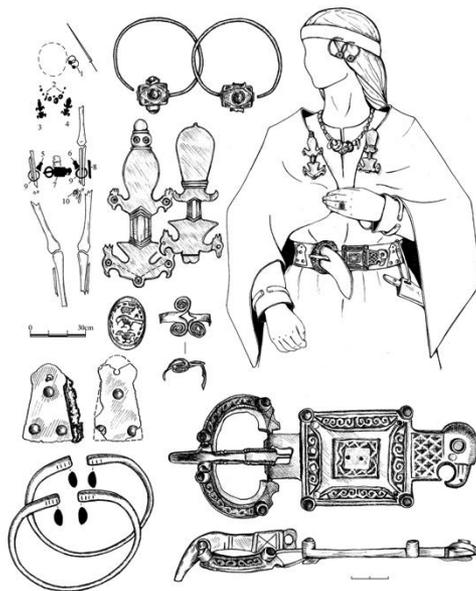
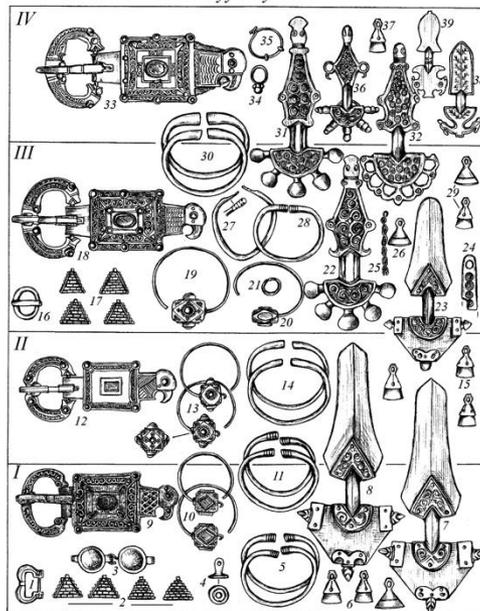
*Костюм с орлиноголовой пряжкой второй половины VI-VII вв.  
и костюм с пряжкой с ромбическим щитком второй четверти - конца VII вв.*

Лучистое

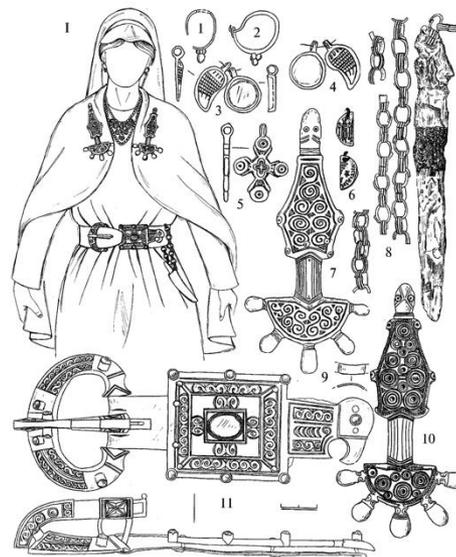
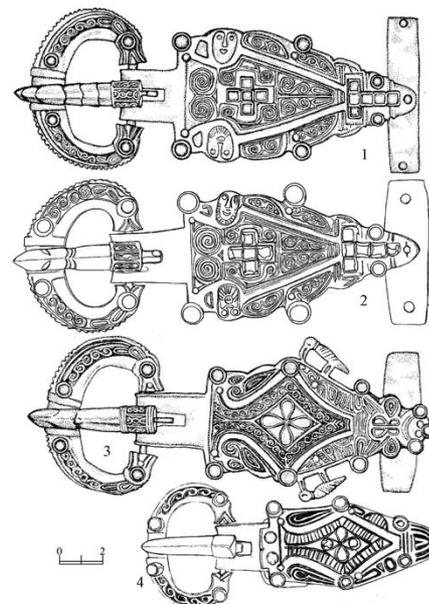


Лучистое, склеп 268

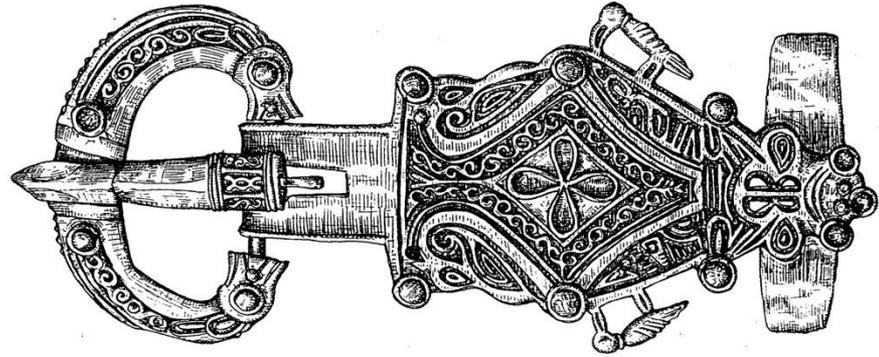
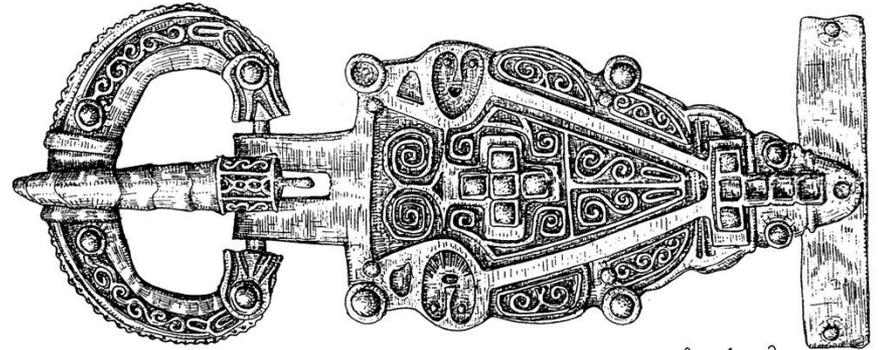
Суук-Су



Лучистое, склеп 38



Эски-Кермен, склеп 257

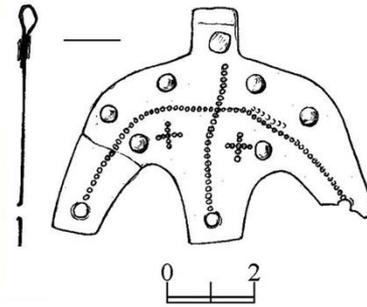


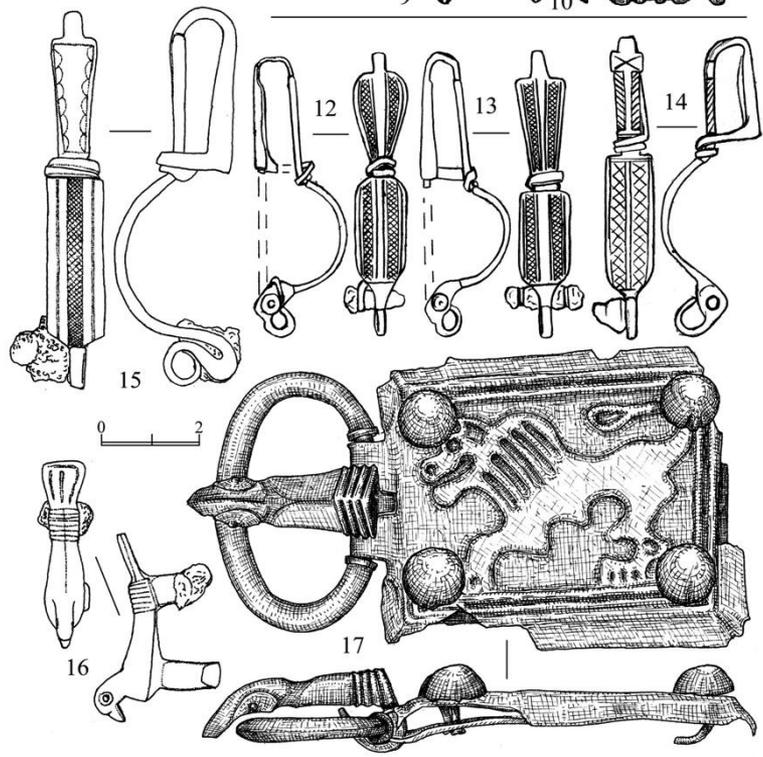
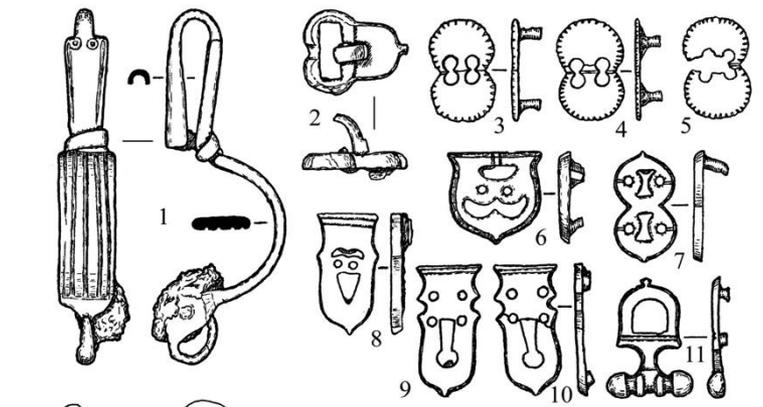
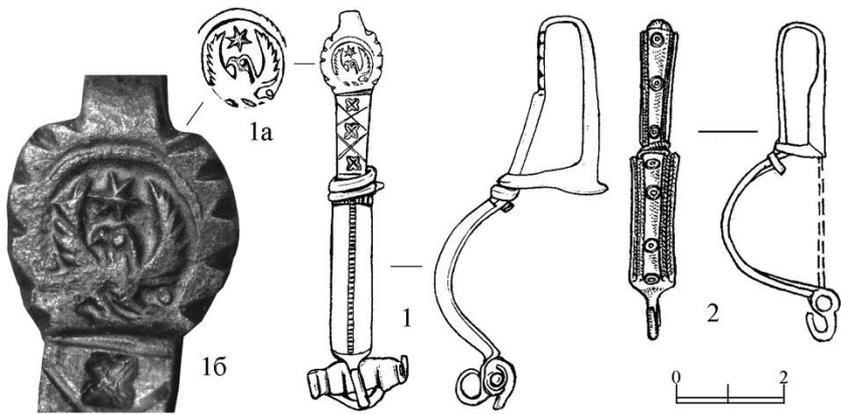


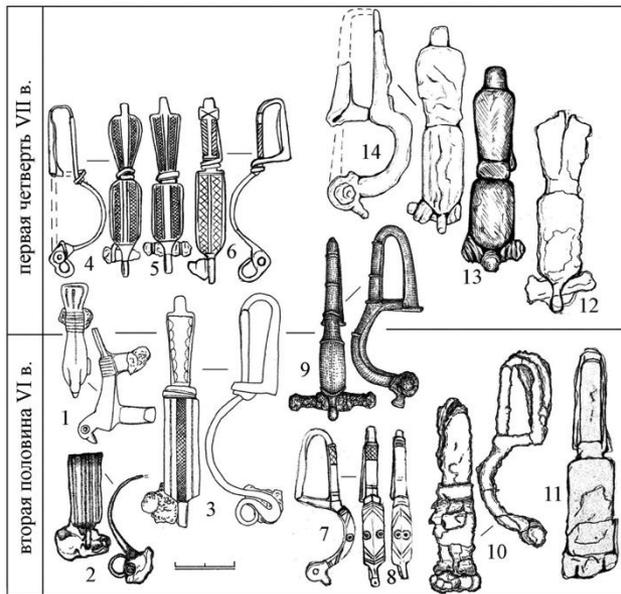
Лучистое, склеп 176, погребение 4

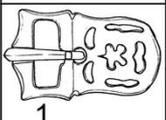
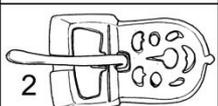
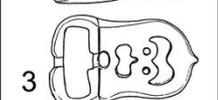


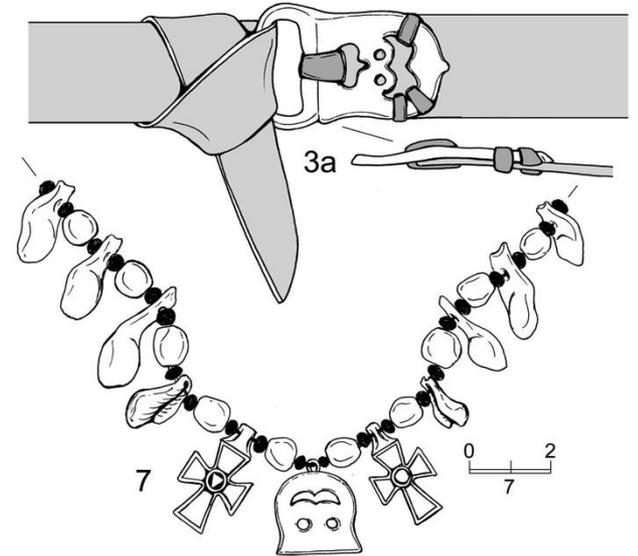
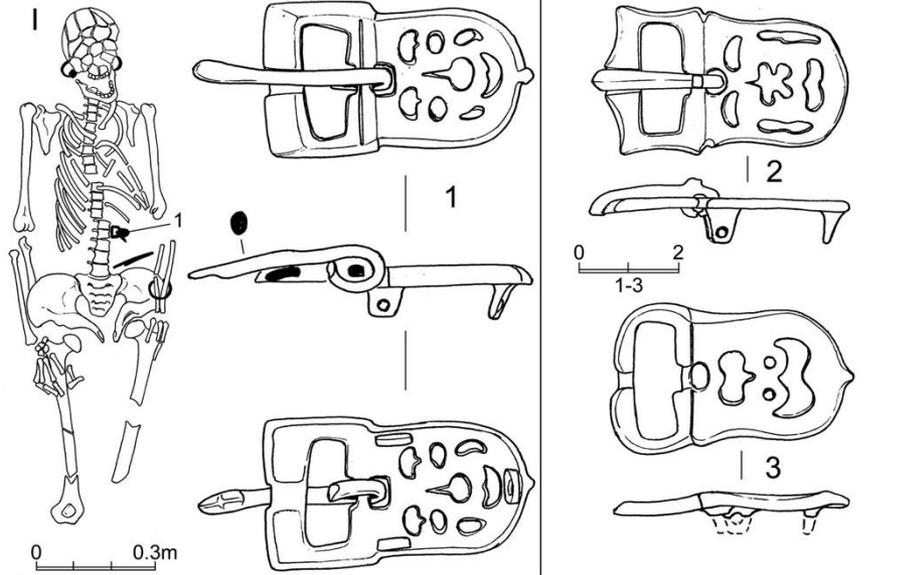
*Лучистое, склеп 268, погребение начала VII в.*

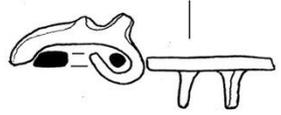
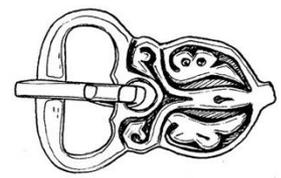
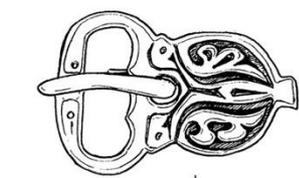




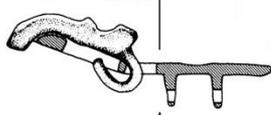
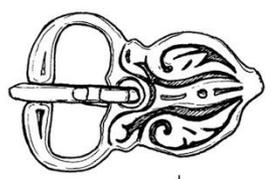
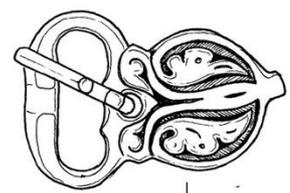


550-600	600-650	650-700	700-750
 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>  <p>3</p>  <p>4</p>  <p>7</p>	 <p>5</p>  <p>6</p>  <p>8</p>  <p>9</p>  <p>10</p>  <p>11</p>  <p>12</p>  <p>13</p>  <p>14</p>  <p>15</p>  <p>16</p>  <p>17</p>  <p>18</p>  <p>19</p>  <p>20</p>	

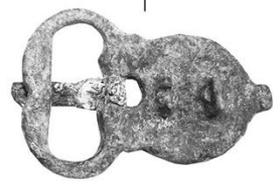
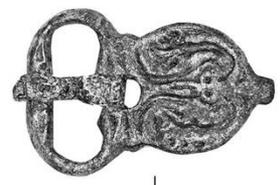
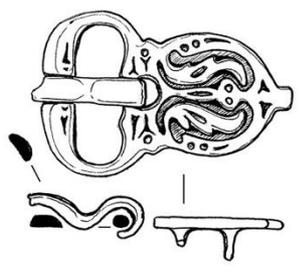




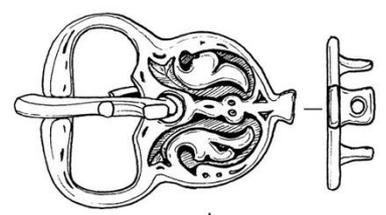
1

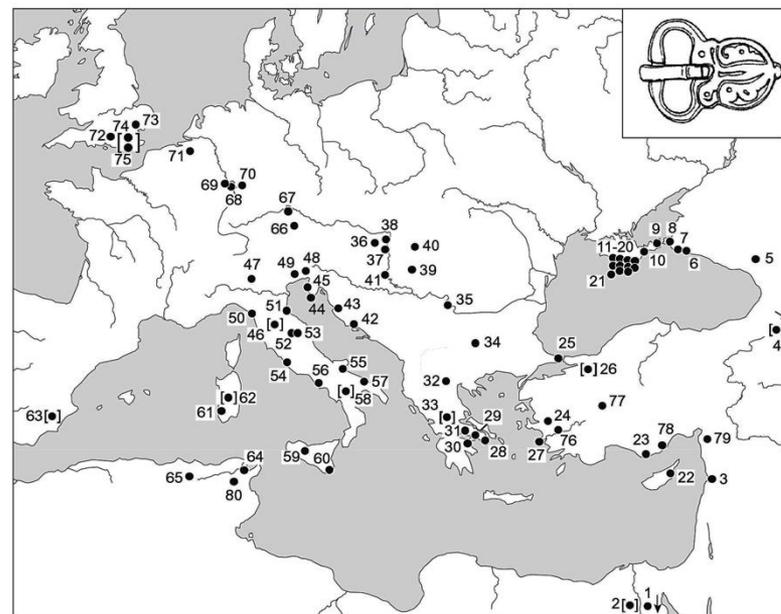


2



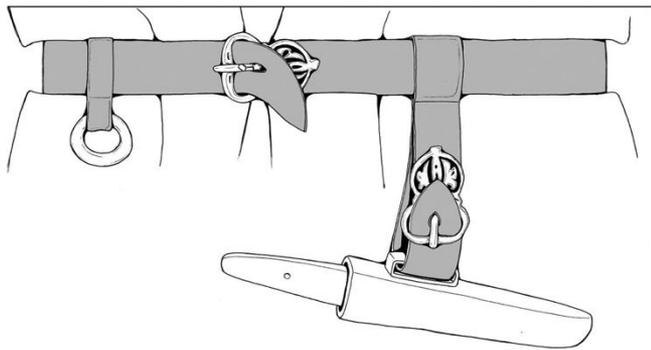
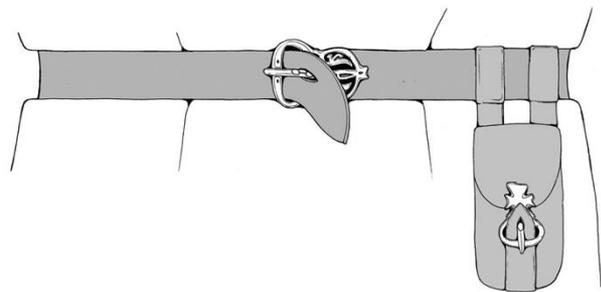
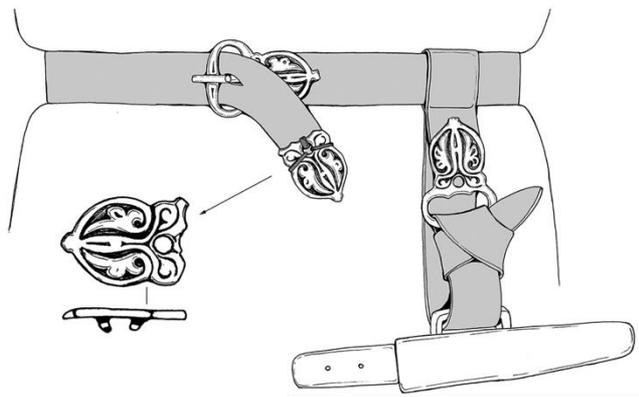
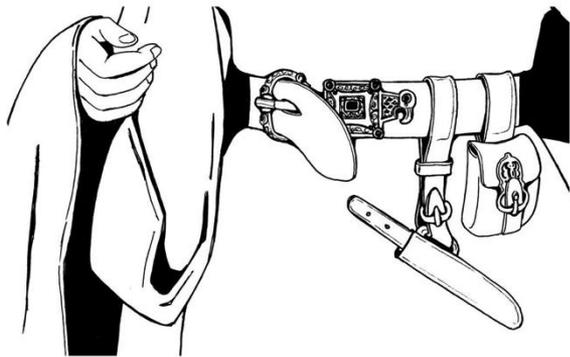
3

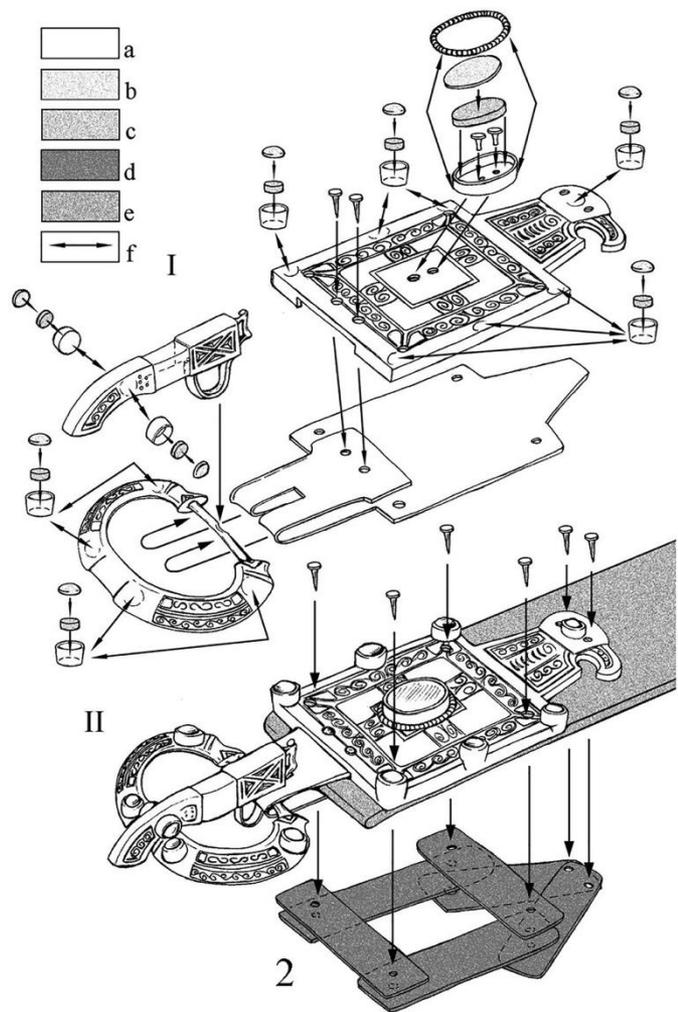
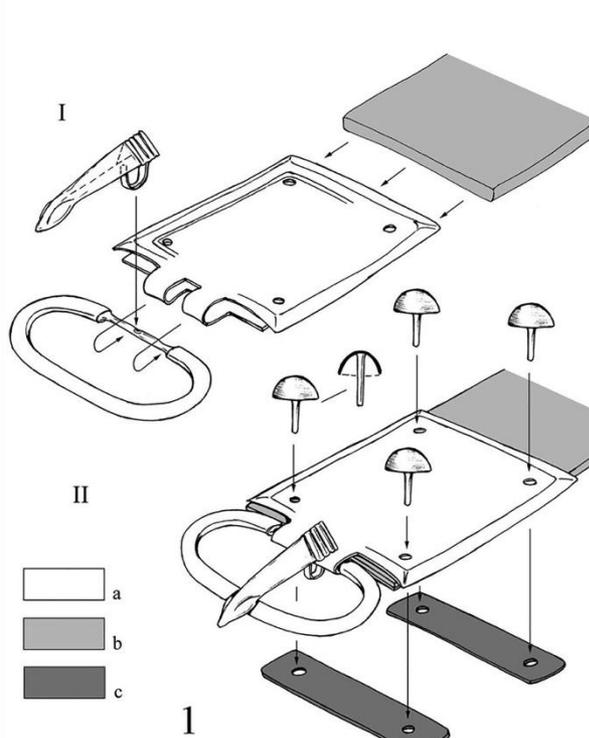
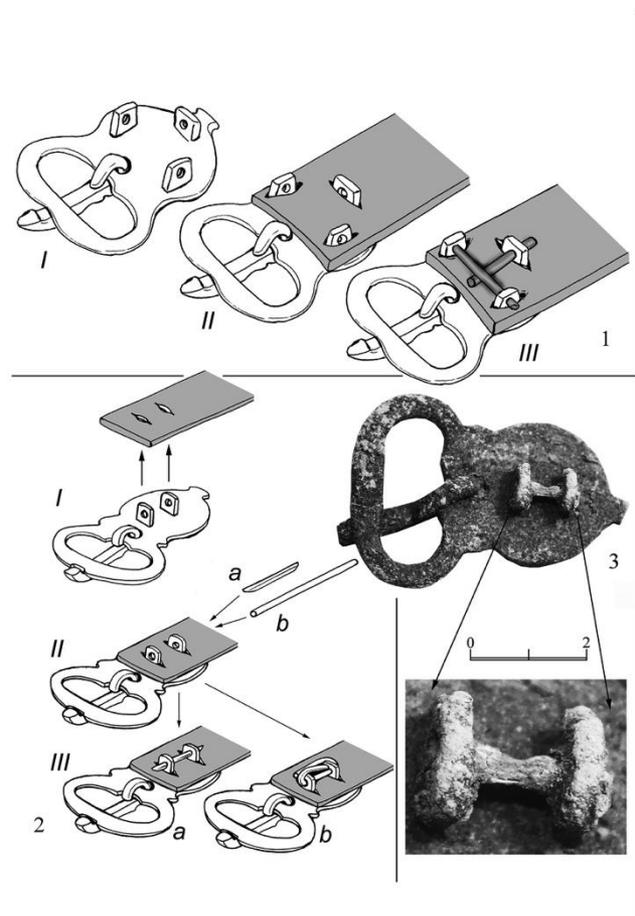


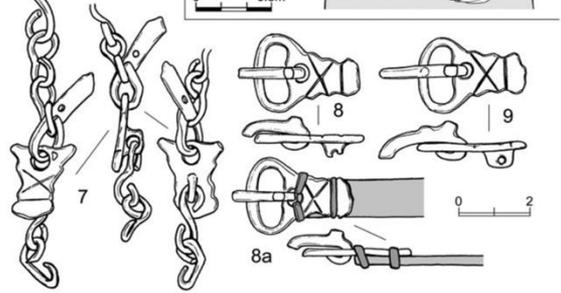
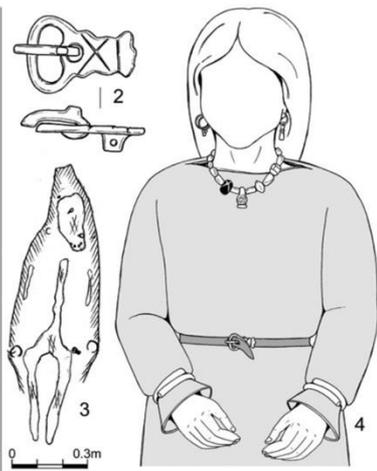
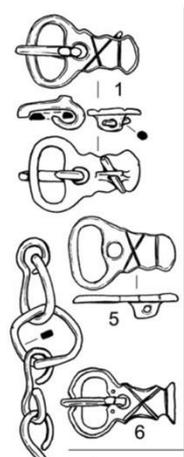
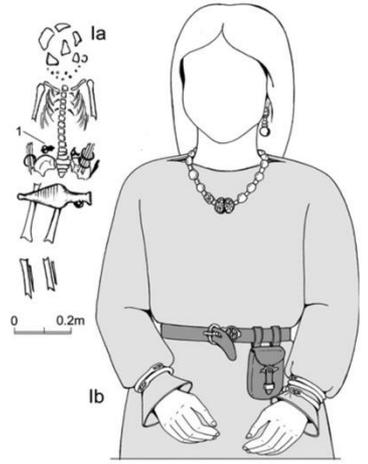
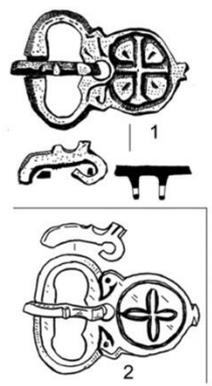
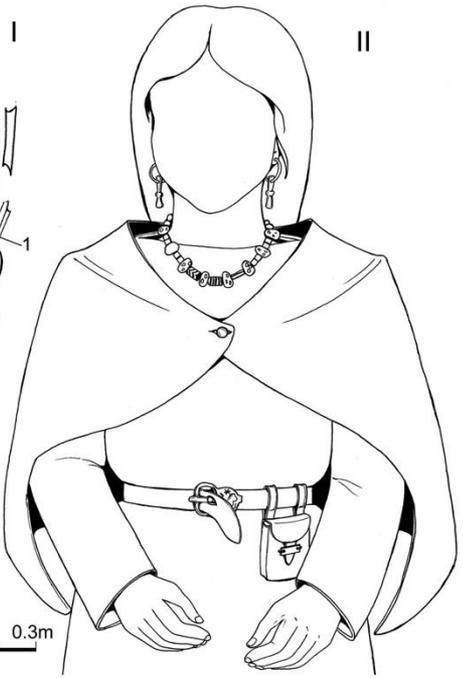
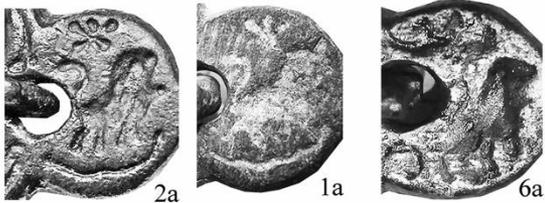
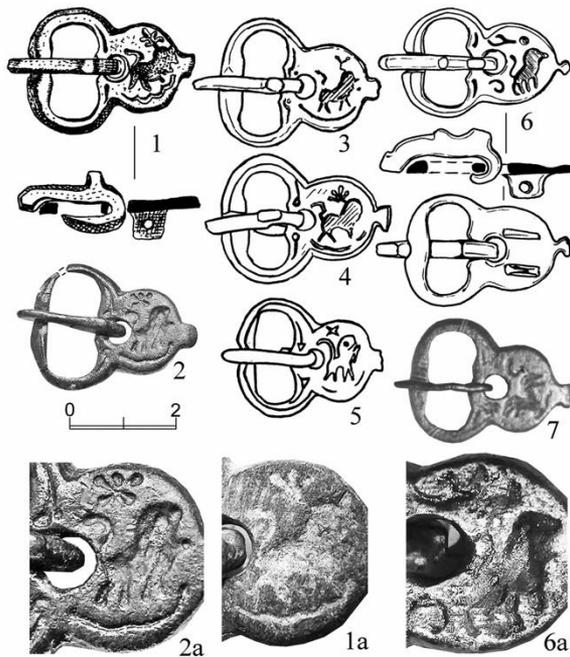


по M. Schulze-Dörrlamm, 2002  
 M. Kadioğlu – Ph. von Rummel (Anadolu / Anatolia 24, 2003)

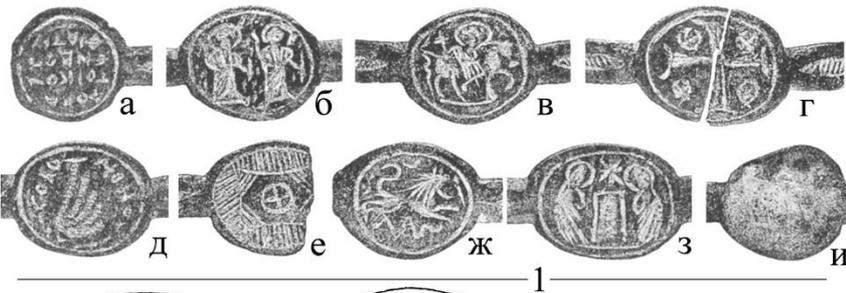
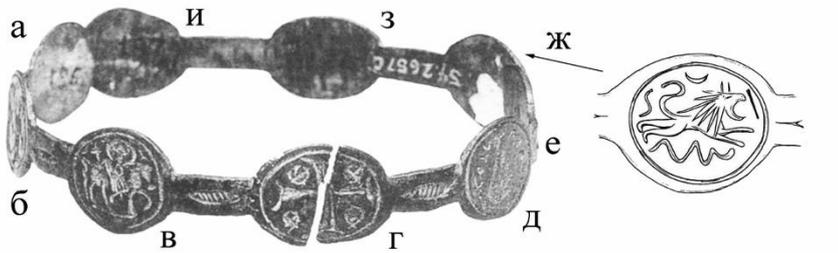












ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ Κ[Υ]ΡΙΟΣ ΣΑΒΑΣΩΘ

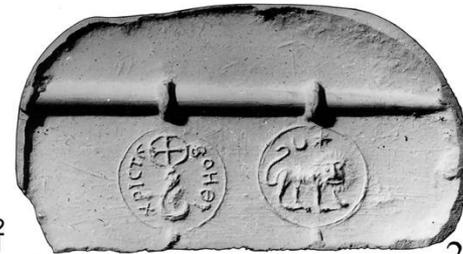


4



1

+СΦΡΑΓΙΣ  
СОΛΟΜΩΝΟΣ  
ΒΟΗΘΙ ΤΟΥ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]ΤΙ



2



3

+СΦΡΑΓΙΣ СОΛΟΜΩΝΟΣ  
ΑΡΟΔΙΞΟΝ ΠΑΝ ΚΑΚΟΝ  
ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΟ  
ΦΘΟΝΟΣ



4

СΦΡΑΓΙΣ СОΛΟΜΩΝΟΣ  
ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΤΟΥ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]Τ[Ι]ΟΣ



5



6

+СΦΡΑΓΙΣ  
СОΛΟΜΩΝΟΣ  
ΦΥΛΑΤΕ ΤΟΝ  
ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ



7

+ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΟΥΡΙΗΛ  
ΡΑΦΑΗΛ ΒΟΗΘΙ ΤΟΥ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΙ  
ΡΡSSS

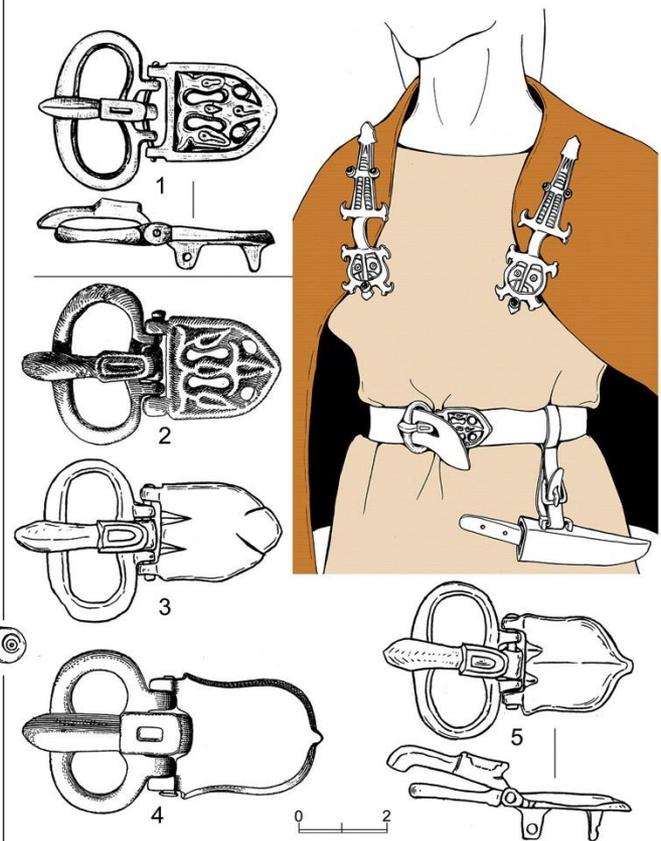
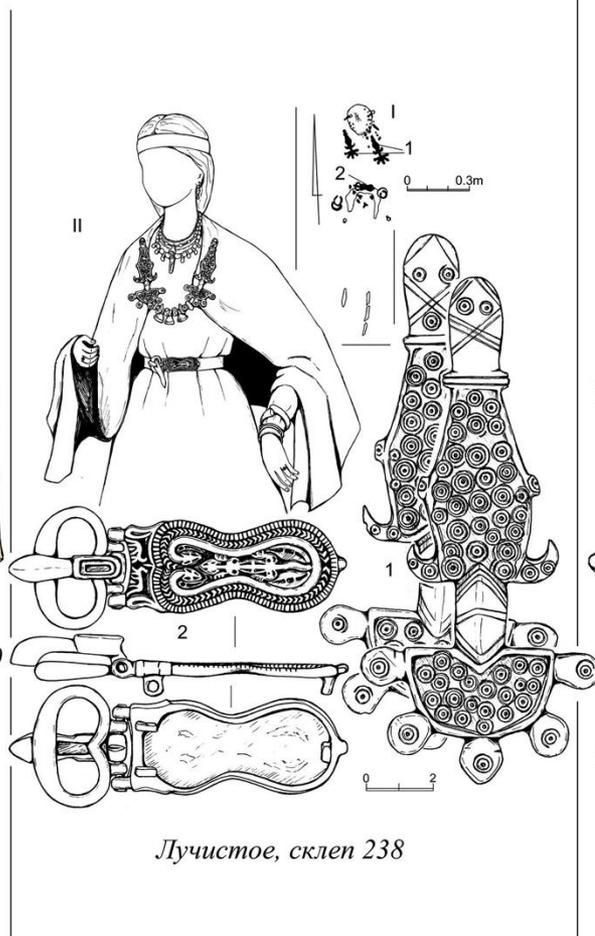
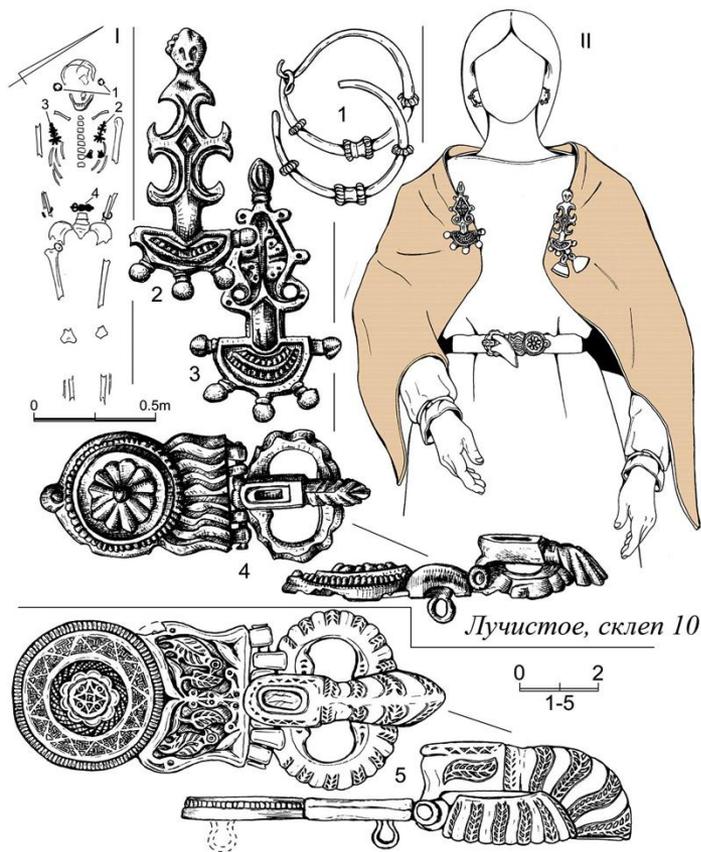


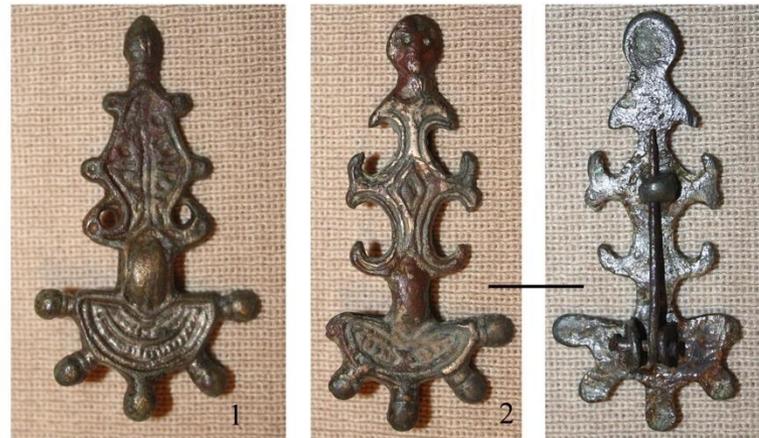
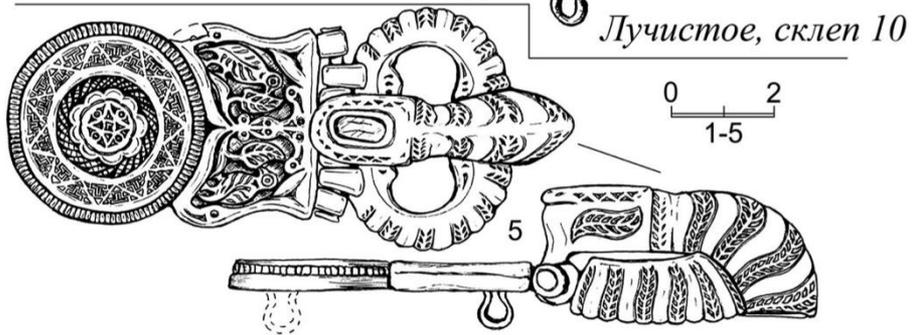
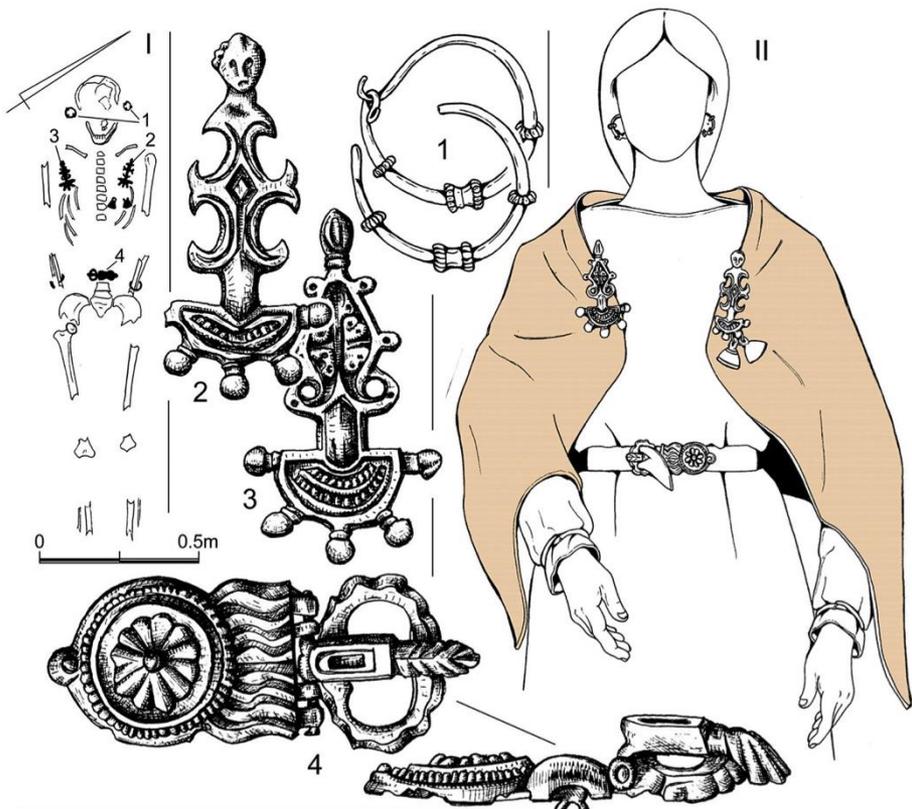
8

ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ  
ΟΥΡΙΗΛ ΡΑΦΑΗΛ  
ΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΤΟΝ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]ΤΑ  
ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ  
ΡΡSSS

*Костюм с шарнирными пряжками второй половины VII в.*

*Эски-Кермен  
склеп 257*





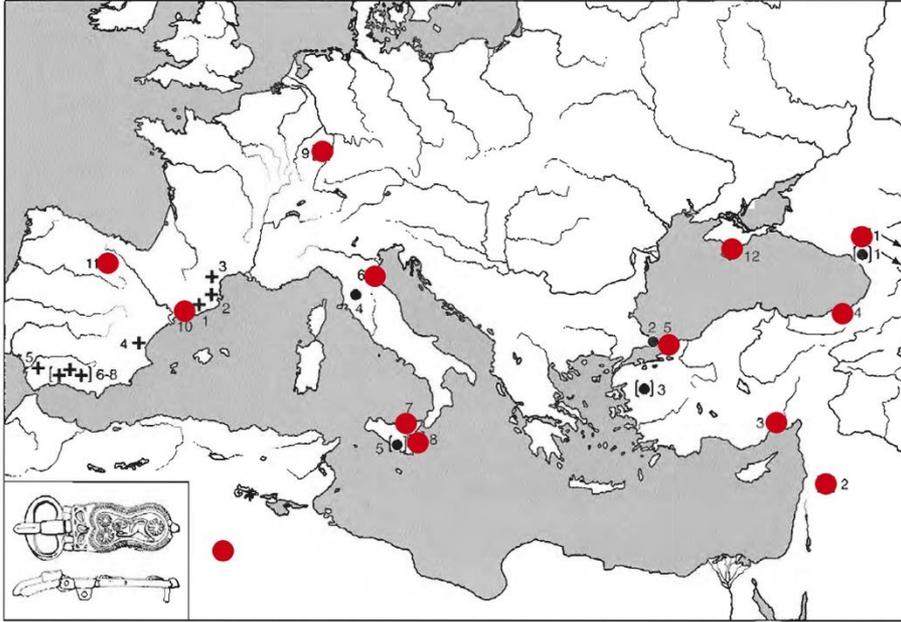


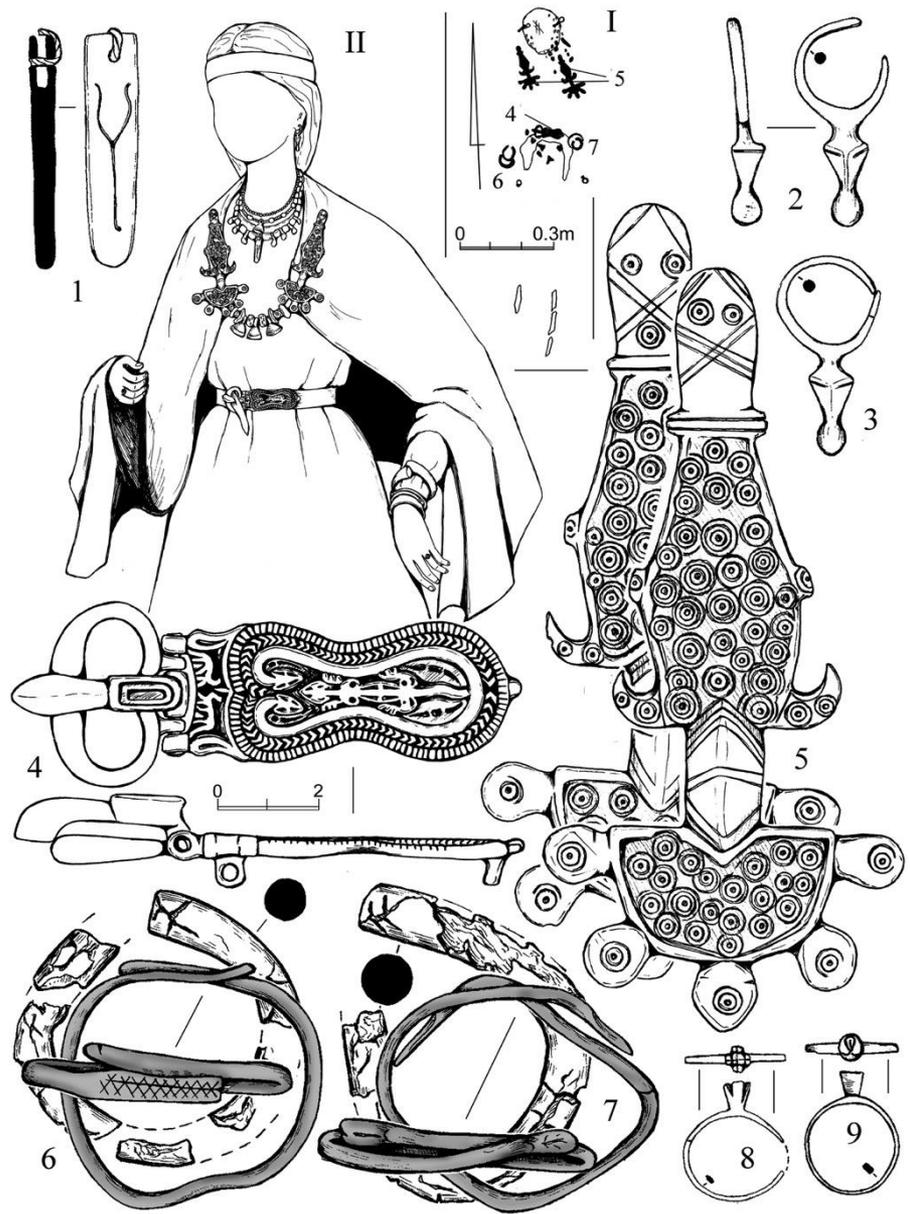
Abb. 24 Entwurf einer Verbreitungskarte der Gürtelschnallen vom Typ E18 (●) und ihrer iberischen Varianten (✦) sowie der anderen Schnallen vom Typ Trapezunt (◻).

Gürtelschnallen vom Typ E18 (●): 1 Amlash-Gebiet, NW-Iran, FO. unbekannt (Nr. 270). – 2 Byzanz (Aibabin 1990, Abb. 44, 9). – 3 Türkei, FO. unbekannt (Fornvännen 2, 1907, 214 Abb. 17). – 4 Florenz (Werner 1955, 37 Abb. 1). – 5 Ostsizilien, FO. unbekannt (Manganaro 2002, 490 Nr. 5 Abb. 1, 5).

Iberische Varianten des Typs E18 (✦): 1 Barcelona (Ripoll López 1998, 164, Abb. 31, 3. – Dies. 2001, 214 ff. Abb. 13). – 2 Rosas, aus der Festung Puig Rom (De Palol Sallés 1950, 77 Abb. 6, 3) – 3 Sallés d'Aude, dép. Aude (Zeiss 1934, Taf. 31, 6). – 4 Segorbriga, Prov. Cuenca, Grab 207 (M. Almagro Basch, Excav. Arque. España 82, 1973, 99 Abb. 46). – 5 Bei Sevilla, Angebot aus dem Kunsthandel (Herkunftsangabe von G. Ripoll López). – 6 Südspanien, FO. unbekannt, zur Schnalle umgearbeitetes Beschlag (Ripoll López 1998, 291 Nr. 33 Abb. 14 Taf. XL, 33). – 7 Südspanien, FO. unbekannt, RGZM O.40929 (ebenda 162 Abb. 30, 12). – 8 Südspanien, FO. unbekannt, RGZM O.41049 (ebenda Nr. 115 Abb. 27).

Gürtelschnallen vom Typ Trapezunt (◻): 1 Amlash-Gebiet, NW-Iran, FO. unbekannt (Frankfurter Kunsthandel. Verbleib unbekannt). – 2 Syrien, FO. unbekannt, Münzschatzfund (Ross 1965, 10 ff. Nr. 6 Taf. XIV, H). – 3 Mersin bei Tars, Schatzfund, vergraben zwischen 610 und 630/40 (Grabar 1951, 27 f. Abb. 3, 12. – Werner 1974, 123 ff. Taf. VIII. – Bälint 1992, Taf. 28, 1). – 4 Trapezunt (Werner 1955, Taf. 4, 5). – 5 Konstantinopel (Ross 1965, 7 f. Nr. 4 Taf. X, F). – 6 Classe bei Ravenna, Gebäude 3 (Guidoni Guidi 1983, 186 Nr. 16, 15). – 7 Capo d'Orlando, Sizilien, aus der letzten Nutzungsphase einer *villa*/Thermalanlage des 7. Jahrhunderts (Schulze-Dörflam, Kislinger u. Maurici 2004, 147 ff. Abb. 1). – 8 Ostsizilien, FO. unbekannt (Manganaro 2002, 492 Nr. 4 f. Abb. 4, 41). – 9 Rheinpfalz (?), FO. unbekannt, RGZM Kopie Nr. 1684 (Polenz 1988, 446 Taf. 176, 1). – 10 Tarragona (Werner 1955, Taf. 4, 3). – 11 Yecla bei Burgos (ebenda Taf. 4, 6). – 12 Luchistoe, Grabkammer 238, Frauengrab 12 (Aibabin u. Khairidinova 2005, Abb. 2).







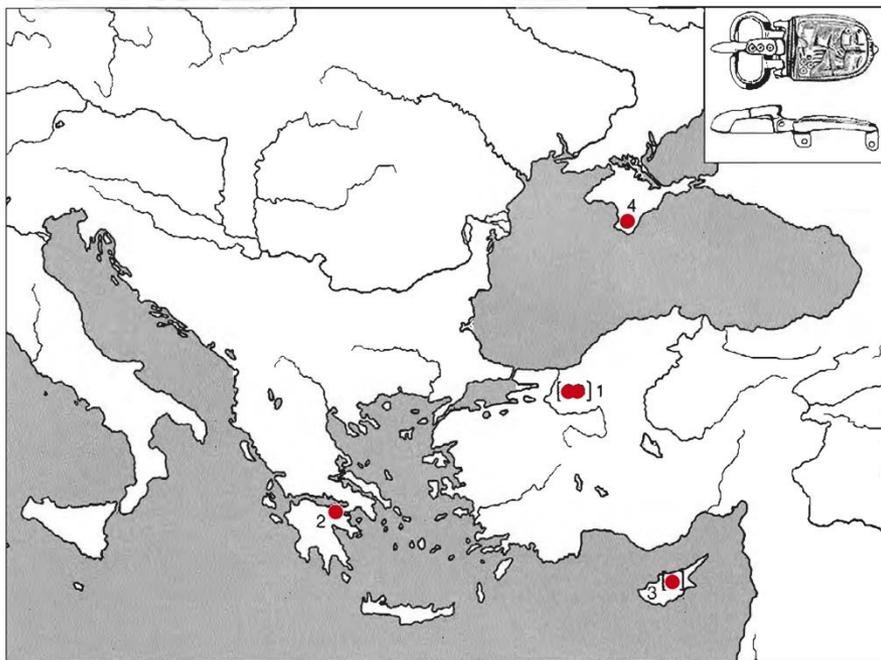


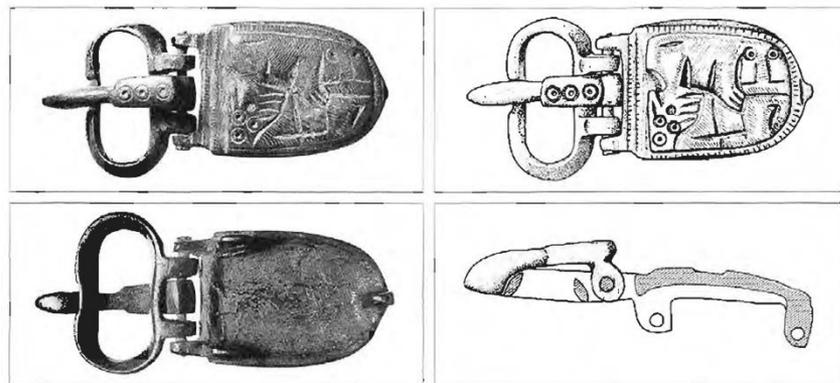
Abb. 56 Entwurf einer Verbreitungskarte der byzantinischen Gürtelschnallen vom Typ E36: 1 Kleinasien, FO. unbekannt, 2 Exemplare (Nr. 312-313). – 2 Korinth (Davidson 1952, 273 Taf. 115, 2220). – 3 Zypern, FO. unbekannt (Prokopiou 1997, 335 Nr. 11 Abb. 2, 1). – 4 Eski Kermen, Gruft 192 (Aibabin 1993a, 368 Abb. 3, 4).

Von den Gürtelschnallen des Typs E36 sind bislang nur wenige Exemplare gefunden worden. Diese stammen aus Kleinasien, dem griechischen Korinth und von einem unbekanntem Fundort auf der Insel Zypern sowie aus Grabkammer 192 von Eski Kermen, scheinen also nur im östlichen Mittelmeerraum und auf der Krim verbreitet gewesen zu sein (Abb. 56). Das D-förmige Scharnierbeschlag einer Bronzeschnalle aus Sardinien im Museo Archeologico zu Turin<sup>438</sup> trägt zwar ein Relief des gleichen Tierkampfmotivs, hat aber keinen flachen gekerbten Rand, sondern einen glatten Randsteg sowie eine hohe gerade Kante und gehört demnach zu den Schnallen vom Typ E35.

Da das Inventar der Grabkammer 192 von Eski Kermen<sup>439</sup> noch nicht publiziert wurde, fehlt es an Datierungskriterien. Ein Altersindiz stellt allenfalls die schlichte Form des gratigen Bügels von Schnalle Nr. 312 (Form N) dar. Da er flachoval, also noch nicht nierenförmig eingezogen ist und auch keine Wülste seitlich der Dornrast aufweist wie die Bügel (Form P) der Schnallen vom Typ E35, könnte er noch im 7. Jahrhundert hergestellt worden sein. Dagegen deutet die feine Strichelung der Tierkonturen,

<sup>438</sup> Von Hessen 1974, 555 Abb. 1, 2.

<sup>439</sup> Aibabin 1993a, 123 Abb. 3, 4.



#### 312 Kleinasien, O. 40175

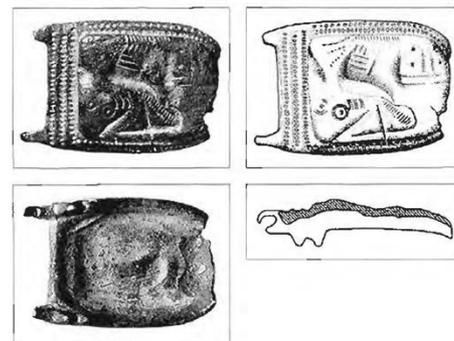
Schnalle mit Scharnierbeschlag Typ E36. Flachovaler, schrägkantiger Bügel (Form N); rechteckiger Dornschild mit drei eingepunzten Kreisaugen; D-förmiges hohles Beschlag mit leicht gewölbter Schauseite und dem Flachrelief eines Tierkampfes: Ein Löwe (nach rechts) mit dem Kopf *en face* steht auf einem geschlagenen Vierfüßler (nach links); auf der Unterseite drei randständige Lochzapfen.

L. 6,4 cm, Bügel-H. 3,0 cm, Beschlag-H. 2,5 cm, Lochzapfen-H. 0,7 cm.

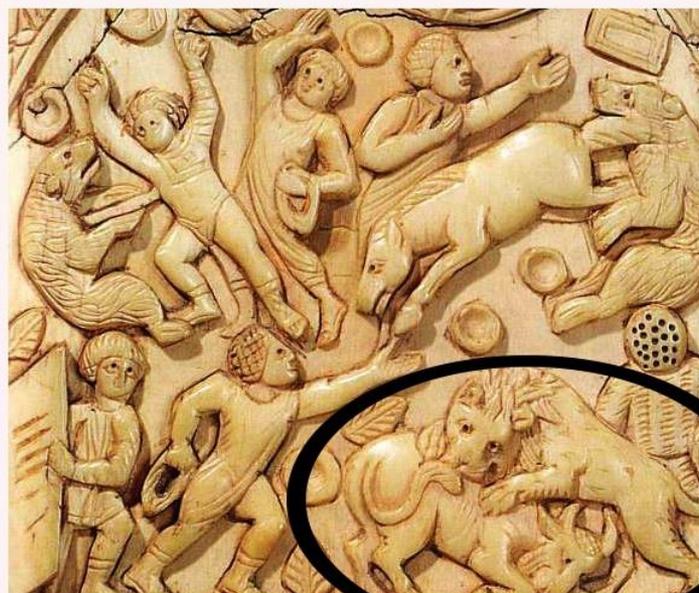
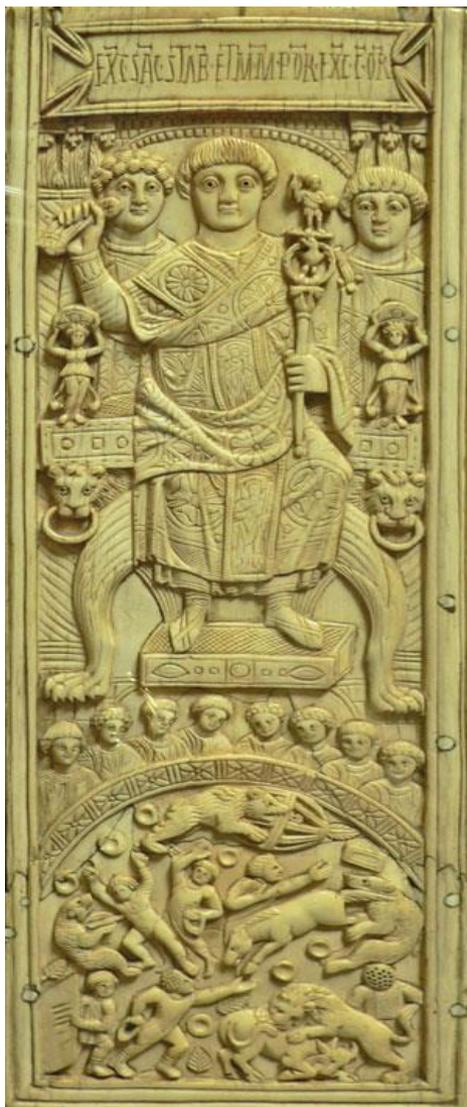
#### 313 Kleinasien, O. 40178

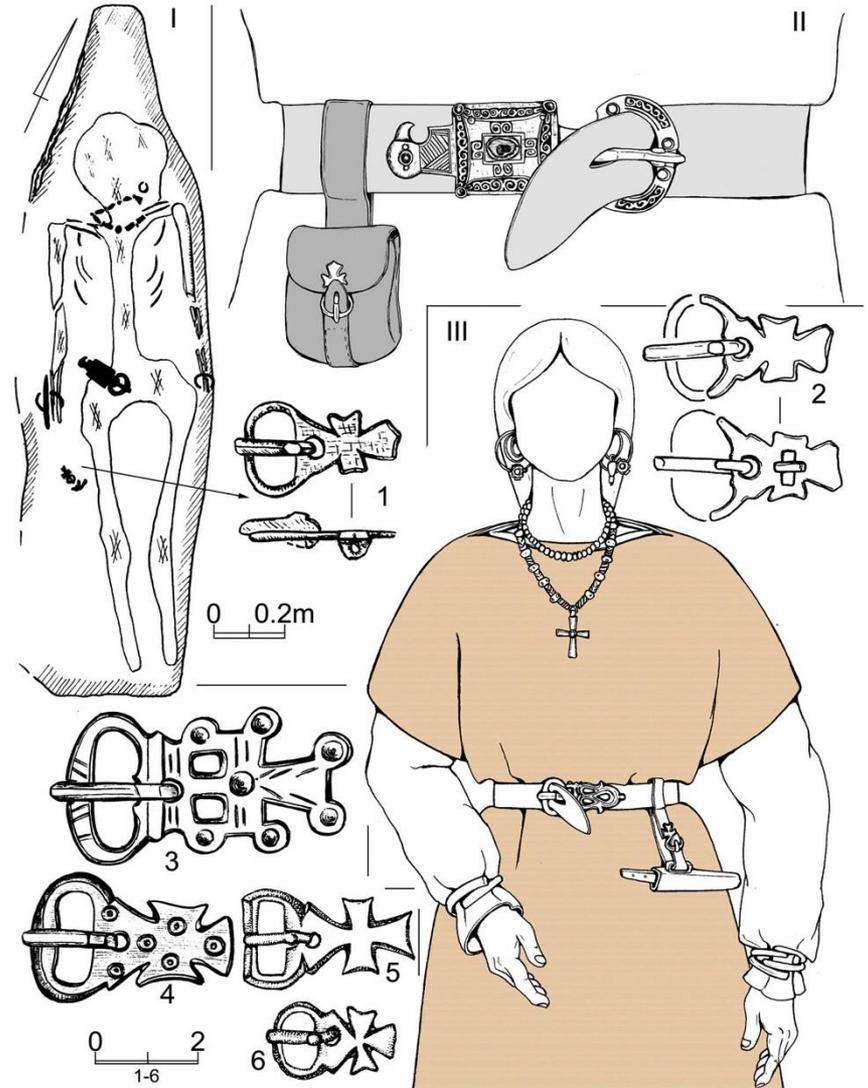
Fragment eines Scharnierbeschlags vom Typ E36. Das D-förmige hohle Scharnierbeschlag mit leicht gewölbter Schauseite ist verziert mit dem Flachrelief eines Tierkampfes: Ein Löwe steht (nach rechts) mit dem Kopf *en face* auf dem Rücken eines geschlagenen Vierfüßlers (nach links); auf der Unterseite noch zwei von drei randständigen Lochzapfen.

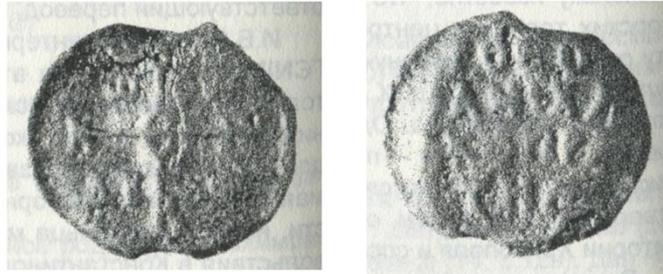
L. noch 3,5 cm, Beschlag-H. 2,5 cm, Lochzapfen-H. noch 0,4 cm.



*Створка консульского диптиха  
Ареобиндия. Византия.  
Константинополь 506. Слоновая  
кость. Музей Клуни.*







Редкой археологической находкой в Судаке оказалась византийская печать с именем Феофана халкопрата (28, с.8422).

На лицевой стороне моливдовула крестообразная монограмма призыва божией помощи (тип V по Лорану) с тетраграммой:

Τω – Cω – ΔΥ – Λω

*Богородица, помоги своему рабу.*

Легенда оборотной стороны состоит из четырех строк:

+ΘΕΟ

<Φ>ΑΝΙΧΑ

<Λ>ΚΟΠΡΑ

ΤΗ

+Θεο-

φάν(ε)ι χα-

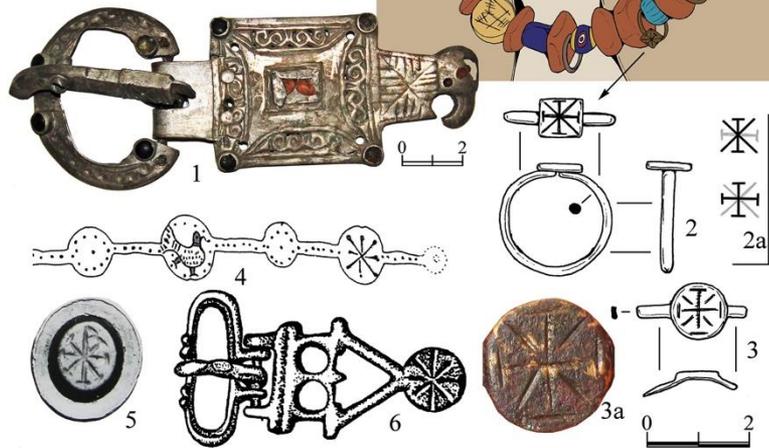
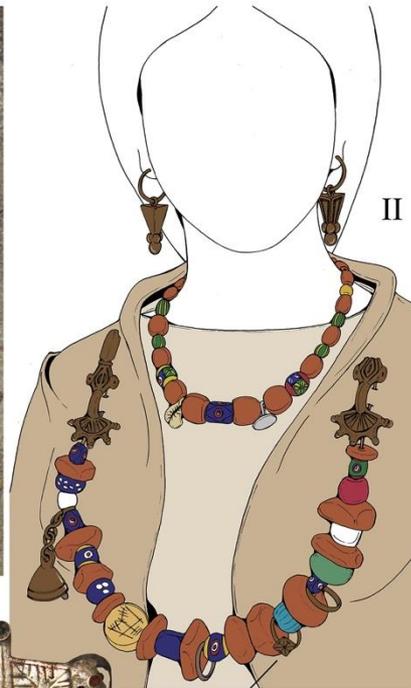
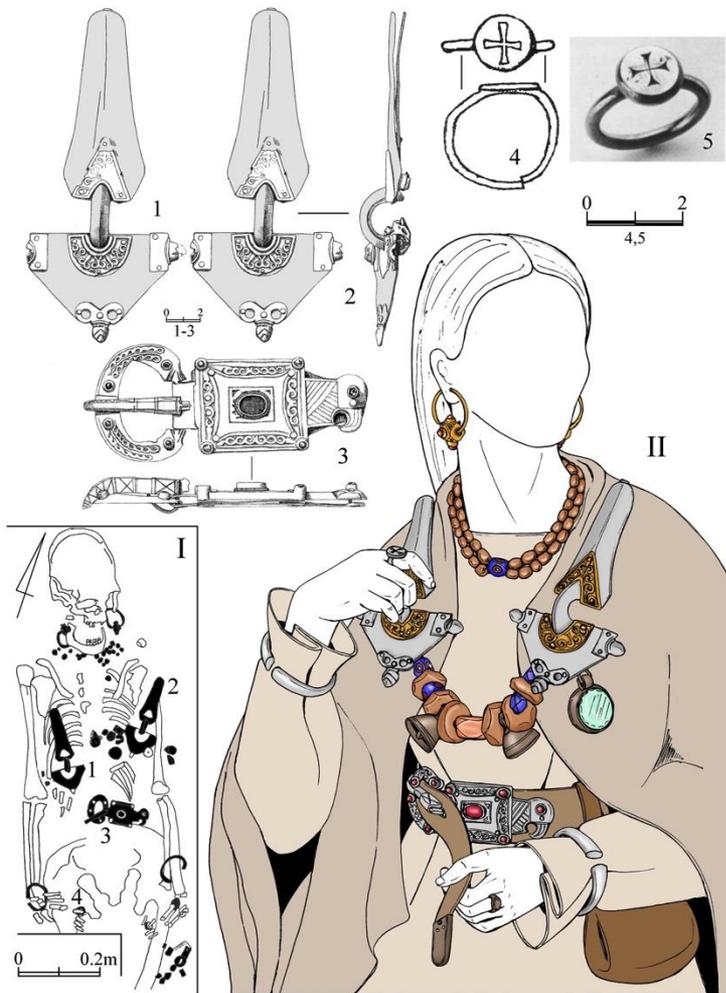
λκοπρά-

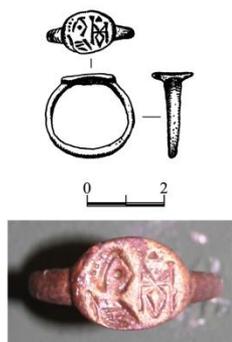
τη

*Феофану, халкопрату.*

В конце легенды справа – большой стилизованный растительный побег как элемент украшения. Скорее всего, такой же побег был и слева, а между побегами мог быть помещен крест. Подобные украшения распространены на печатях VIII-IX вв. Буквы высокие и относительно узкие. Оттиск печати неполный. Размер – D 22,0 мм. Сохранность: сильно потерта.

Тип монограммы, палеографические особенности, характер украшения позволяют, как мне кажется, датировать моливдовул второй половиной VIII в. или рубежом VIII-IX в. Тип печати халкопрата схож с изданными В.Лораном печатями лиц, связанными с торговлей шелковыми тканями и одеждами: вестиопратами, сирикопратами, олосирикопратами (30, с.337-339, п.659, 656, 657). В составе греческих слов, определяющих название этих профессий, содержится одинаковое окончание – πράτης – “продавец, торговец”. Печати близки друг другу по датировке.





Лучистое, склеп 42

**МИХАИЛ**



Малая Азия  
(по J. Spier, 2007)



Афины, Византийский и христианский музей  
VI в.



Сирия (?), V в.  
Михаил, помоги Антиоху  
(по J. Spier, 2007)



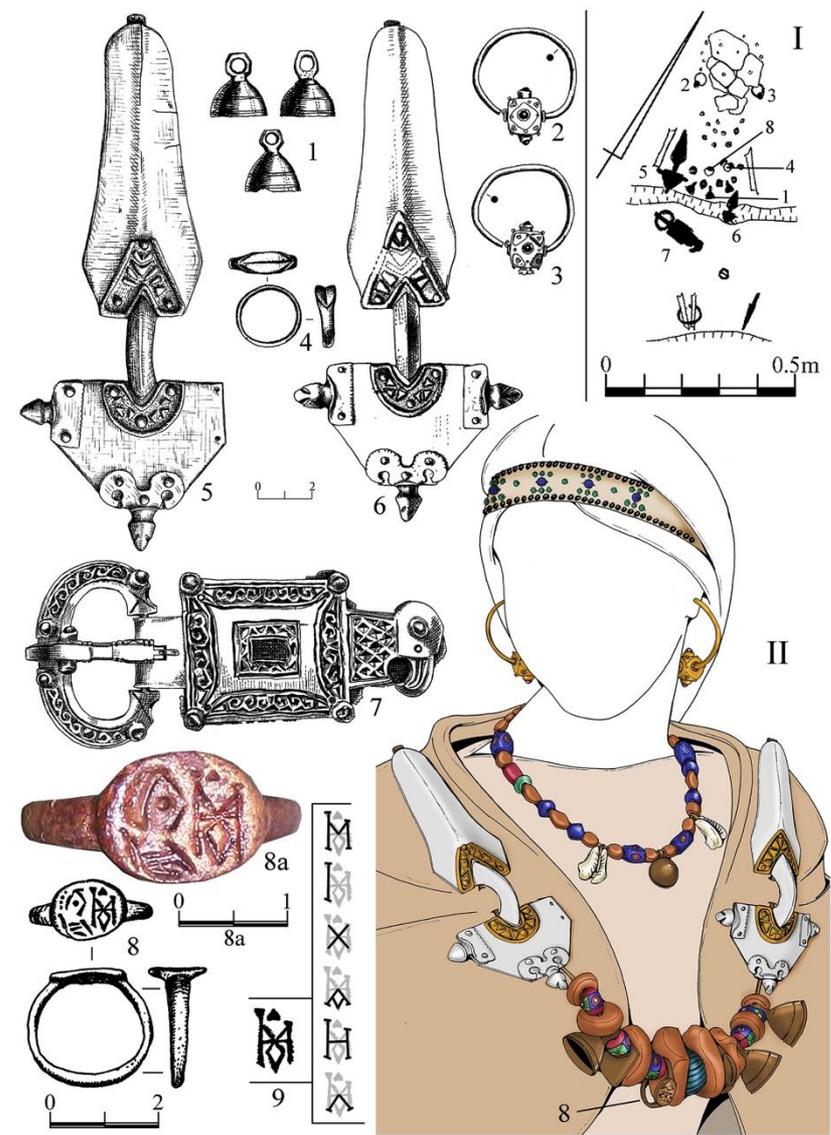
Восточное Средиземноморье  
VI в.  
Эрмитаж

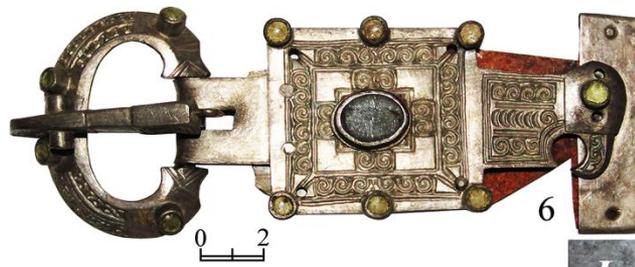


(по В.Н. Залеской, 2006)

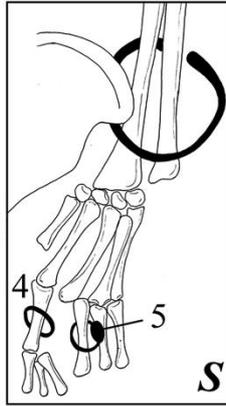
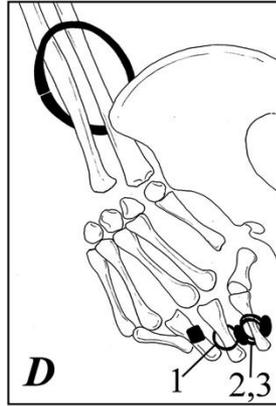


Керчь ВП, могила 17





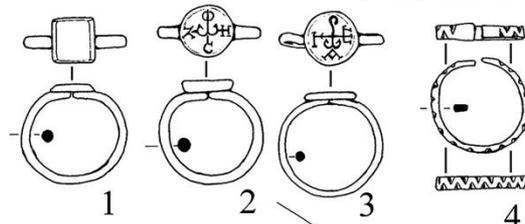
3a



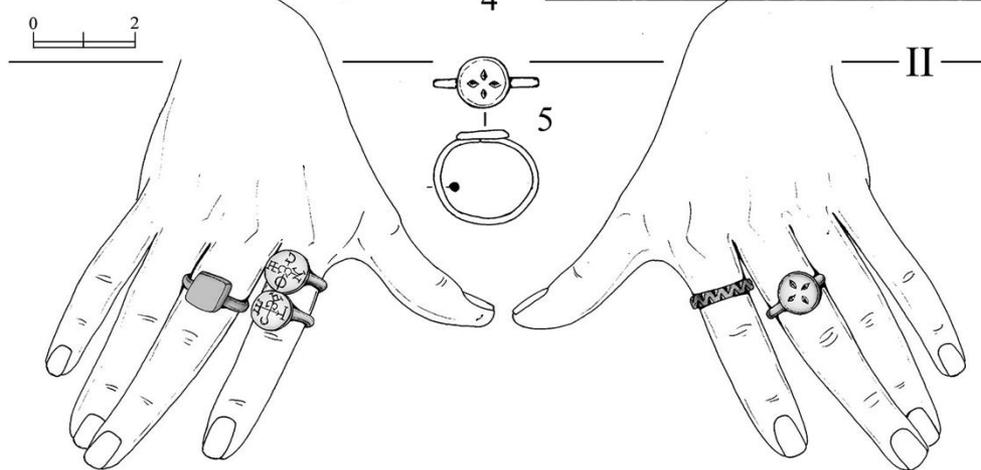
0 0,1m



228

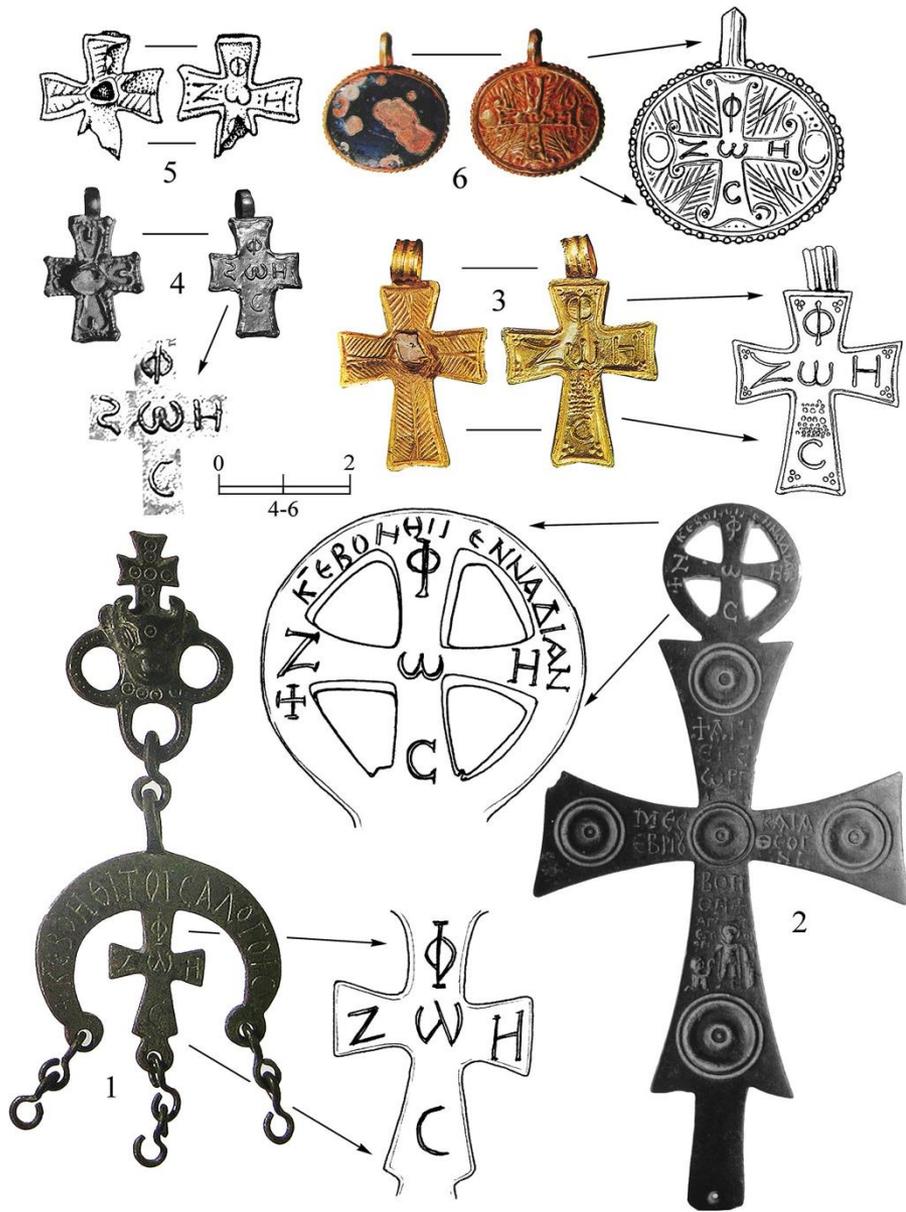


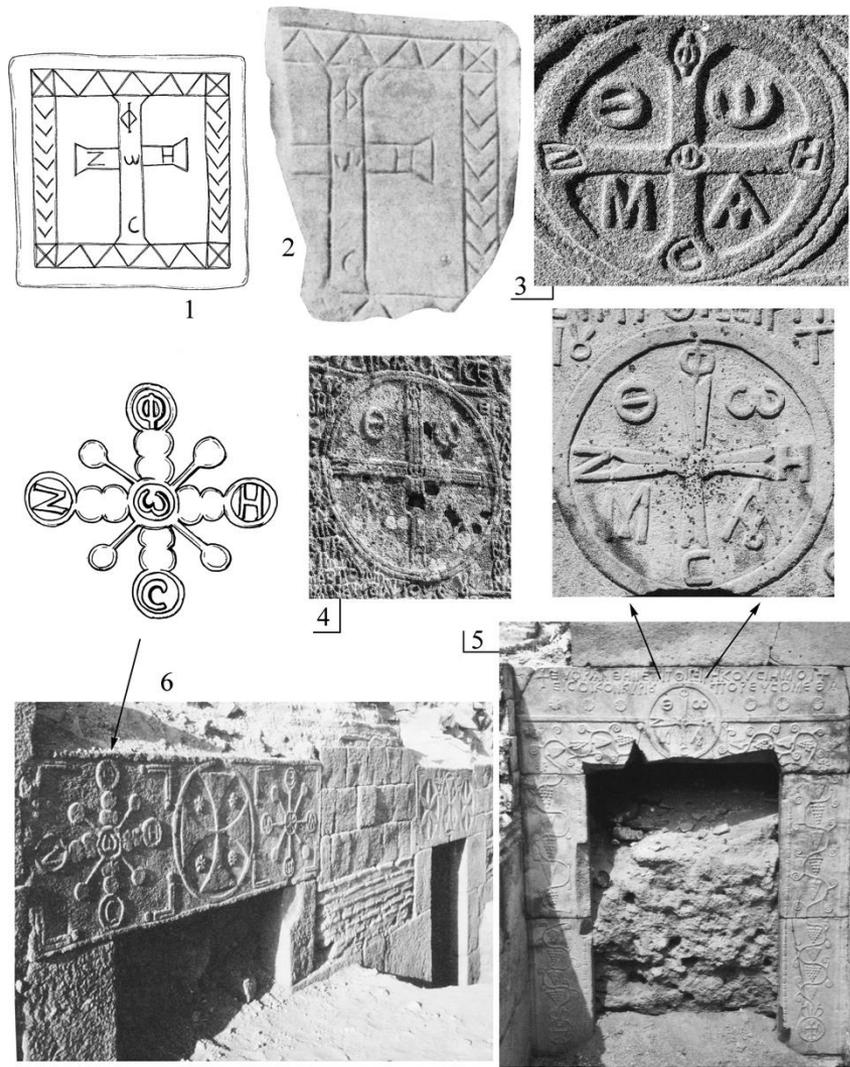
0 2

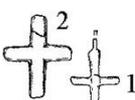
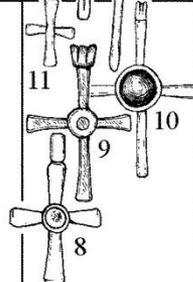
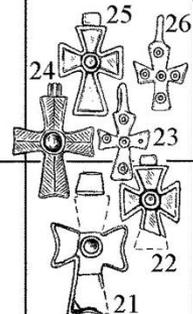
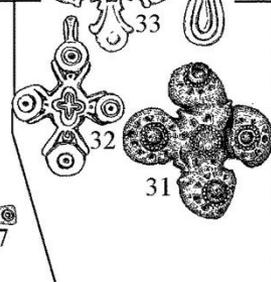
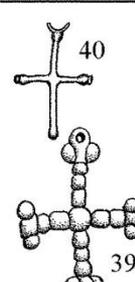
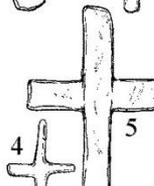
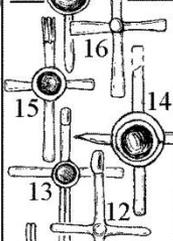
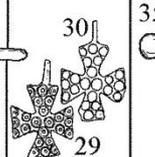
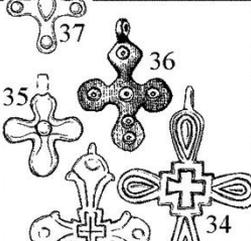
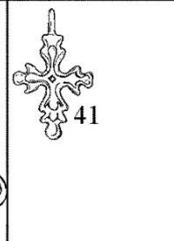
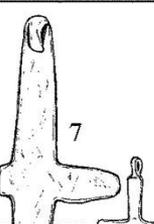
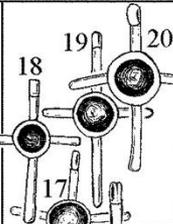
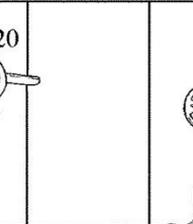
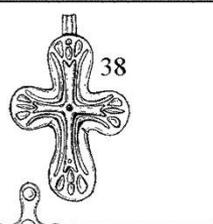
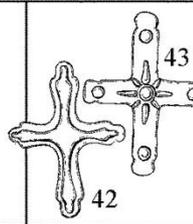


II





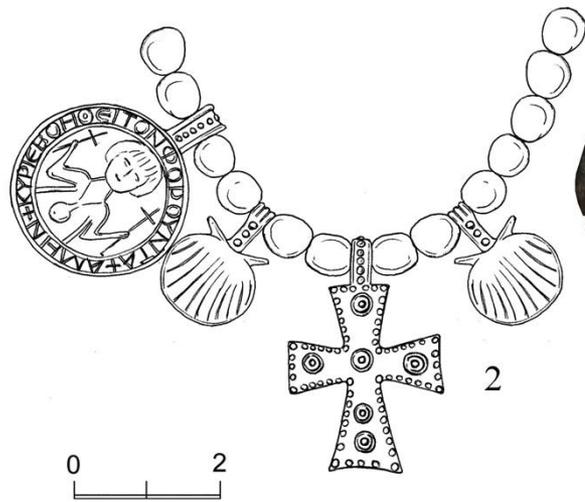
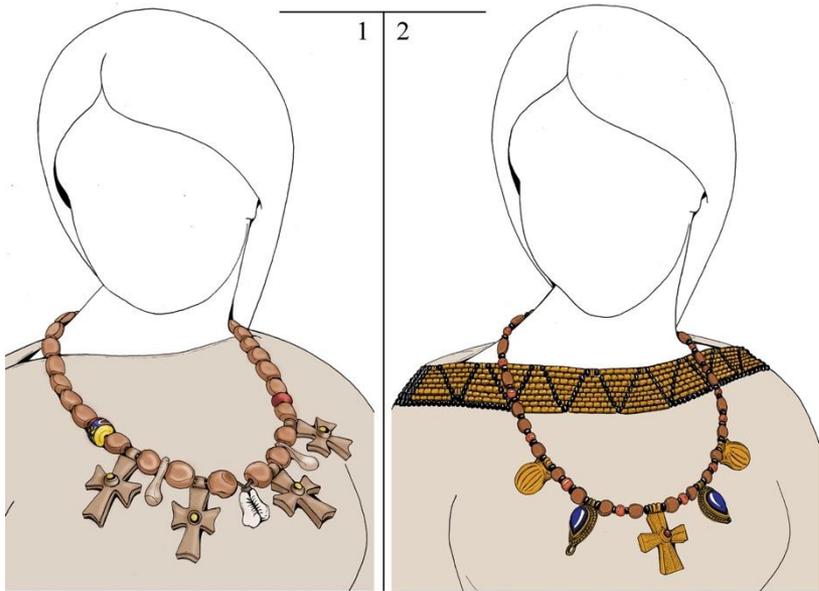


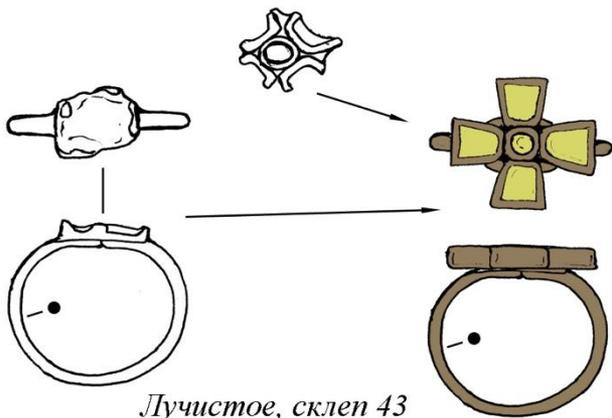
вторая половина VI в.					
VII в.					
VIII в.					
IX в.					



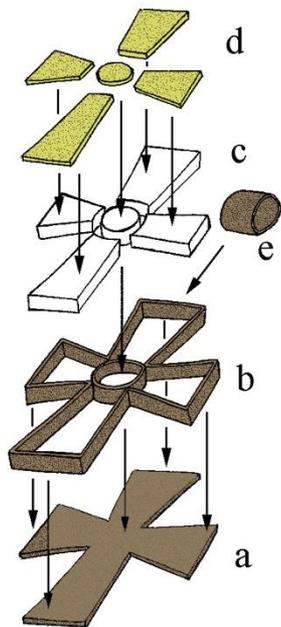
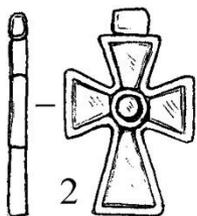
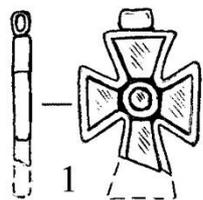




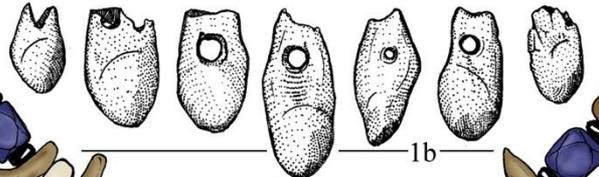
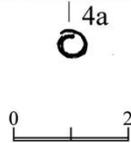
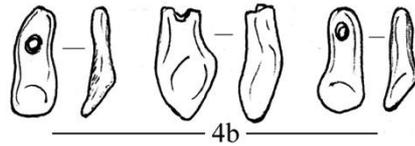


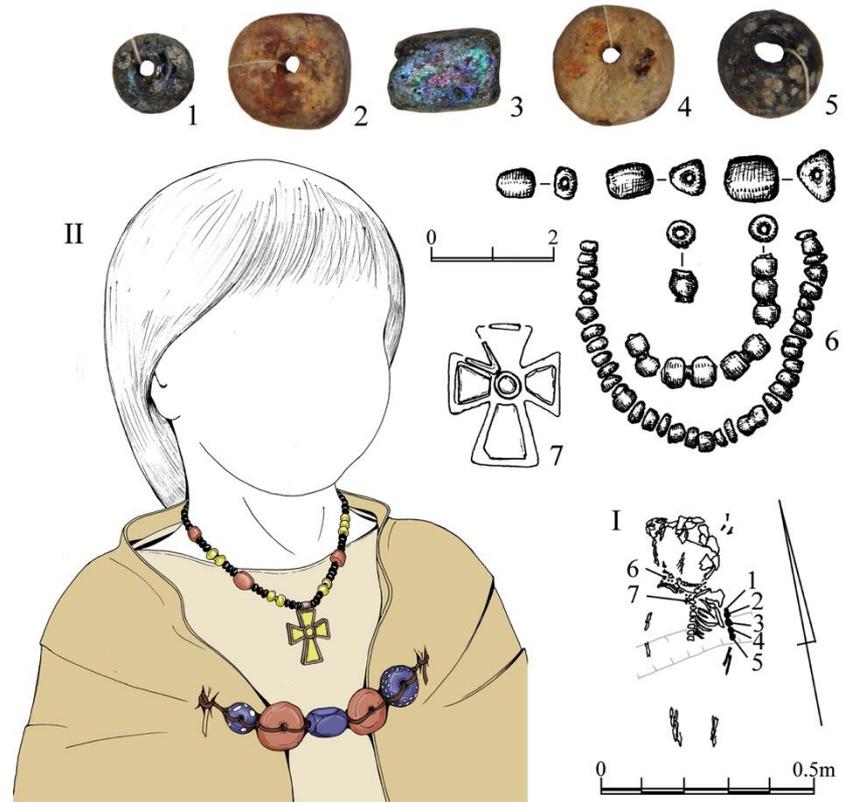
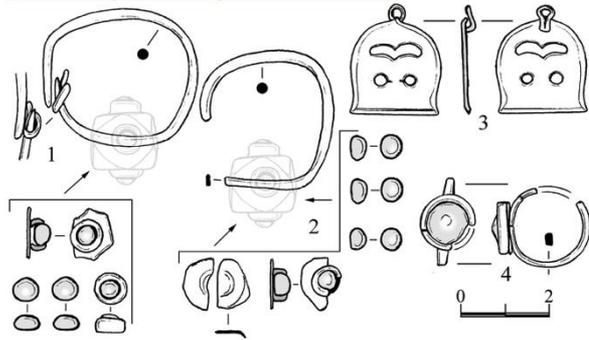
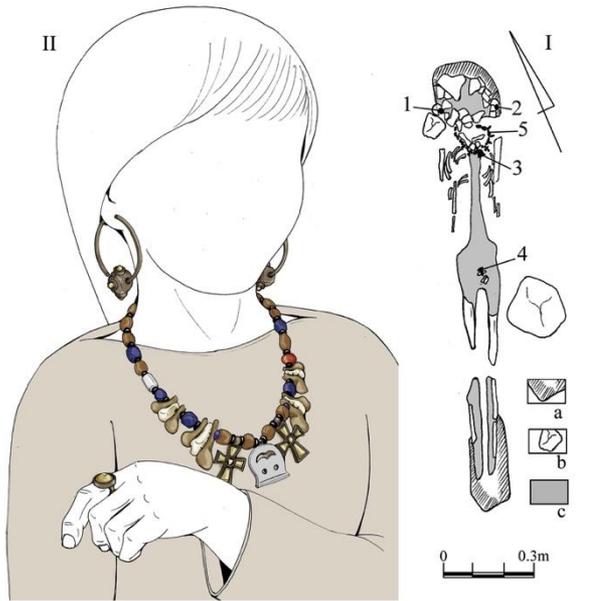


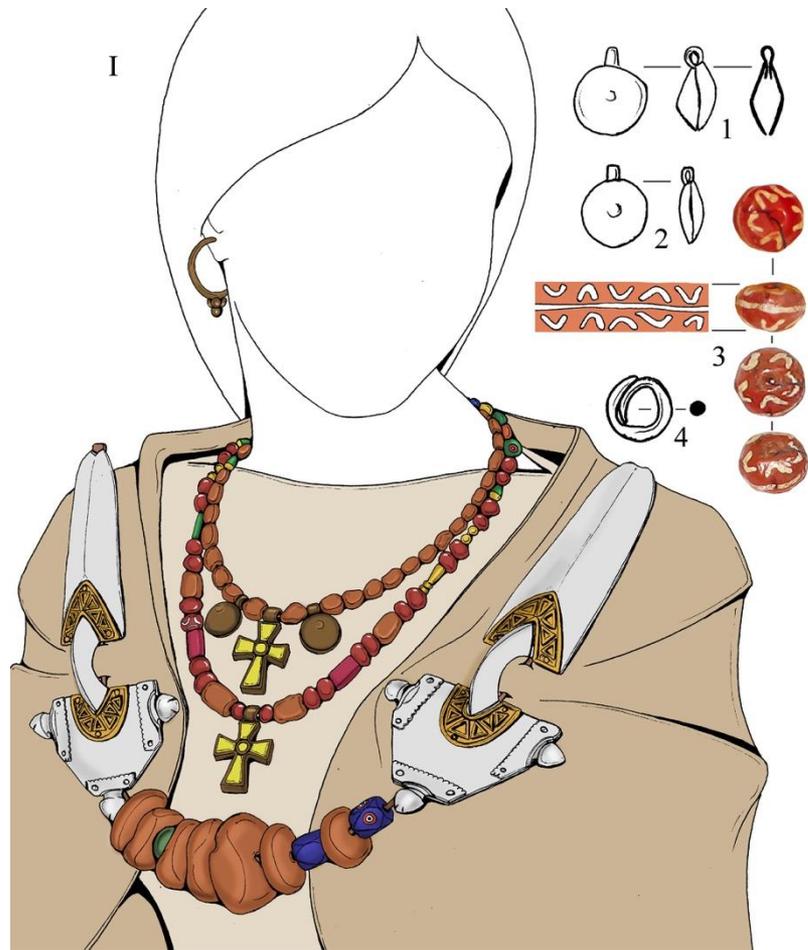
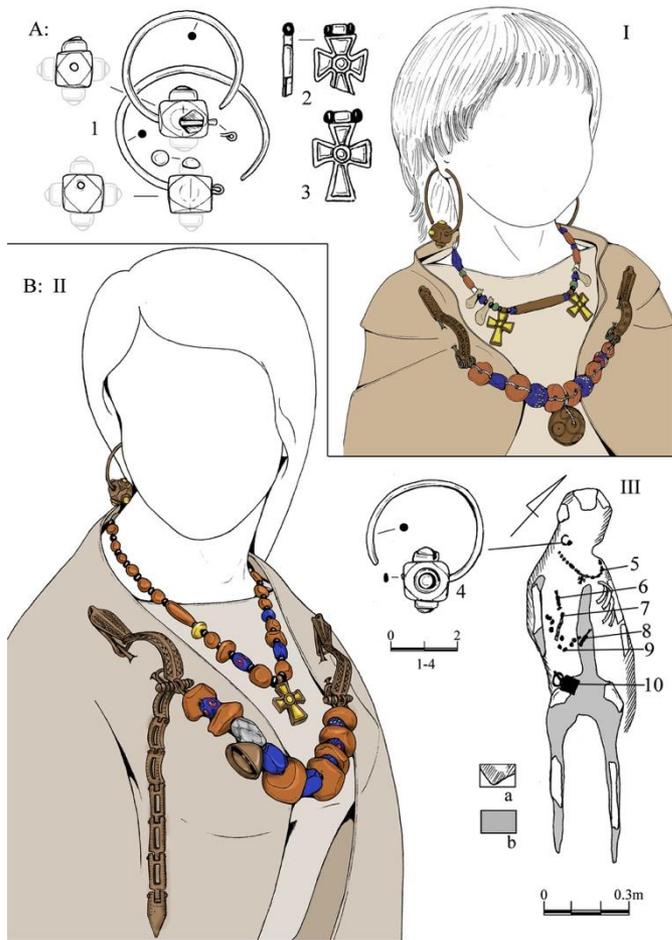
Лучистое, склеп 43  
вторая половина VII в.

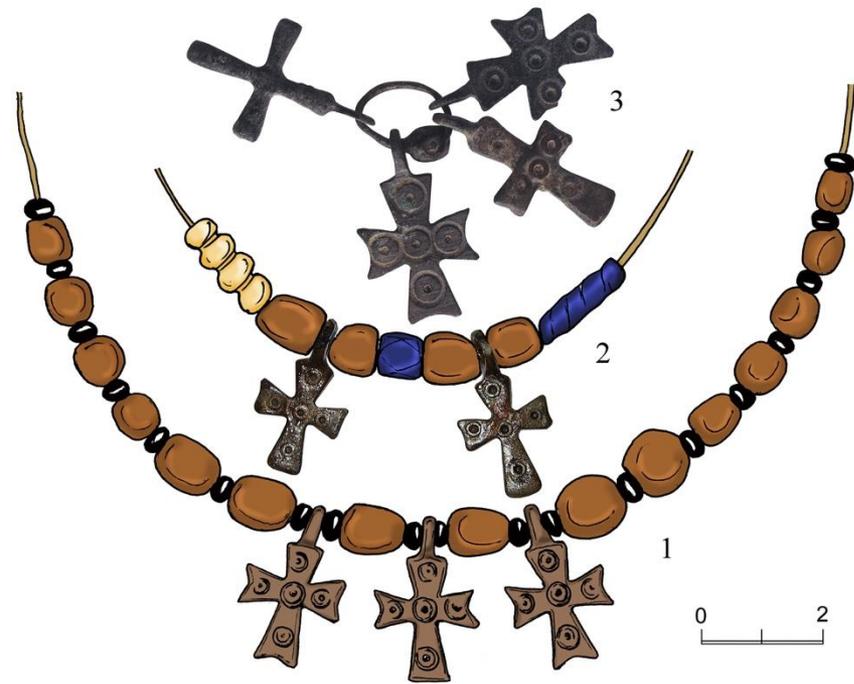
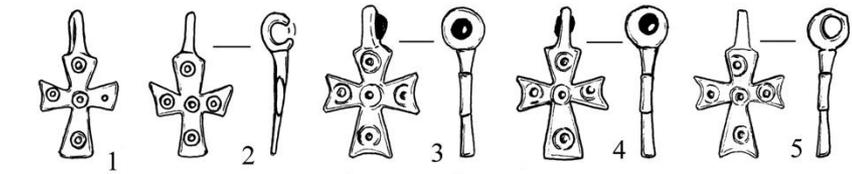


Кресты второй половины VI -  
первой половины VII вв. из  
Юго-Западного Крыма











*Эски-Кермен, склеп 257*



Керчь



Египет



Константинополь



Мерсин



Афины



Кипр



Кипр



Келегеи



Египет



Восточное Средиземноморье



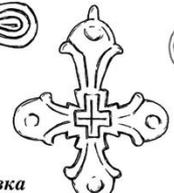
Ново-Михайловское



Эски-Кермен



Сахарная Головка



Кореиз



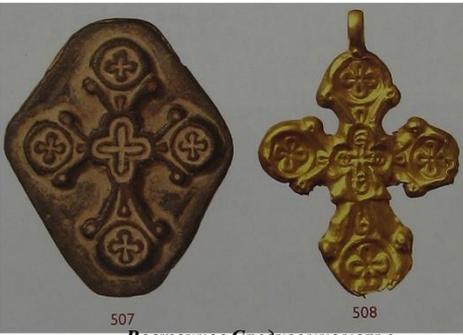
Эски-Кермен



Озоры



Карфаген



507

508

Восточное Средиземноморье



*Мерсин*



*Кунр*



*Сирия*

2



*Кунр*



2a

26

3

*Египет*



4



*Восточное Средиземноморье*

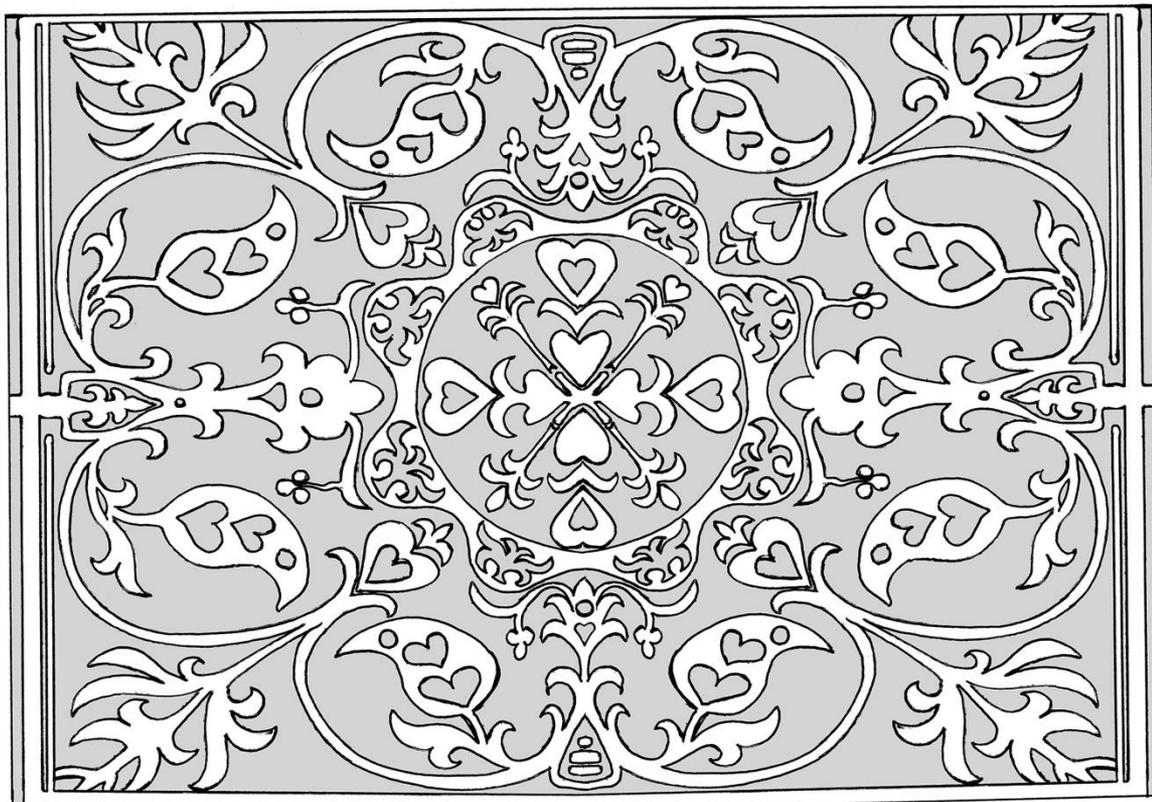


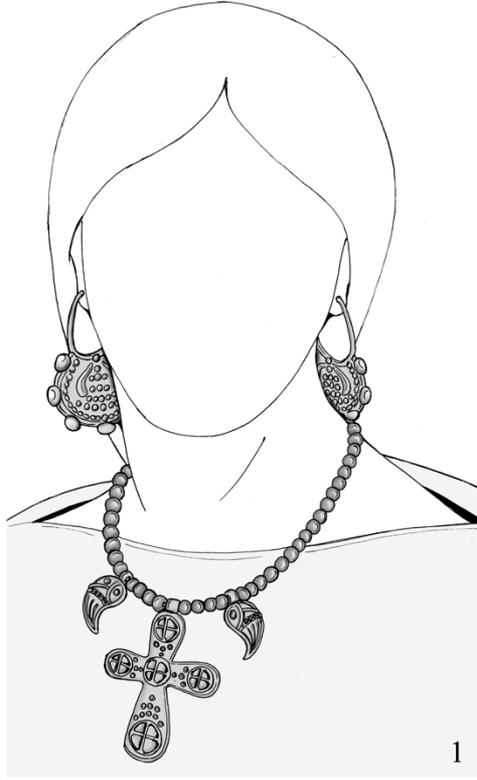
6

*Афины*

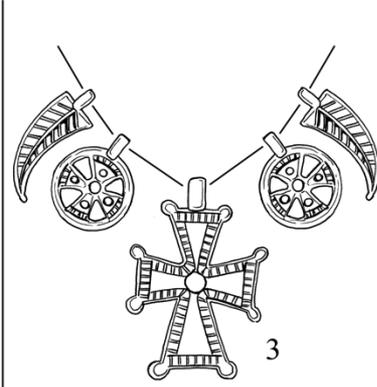


7 *Ахмим*

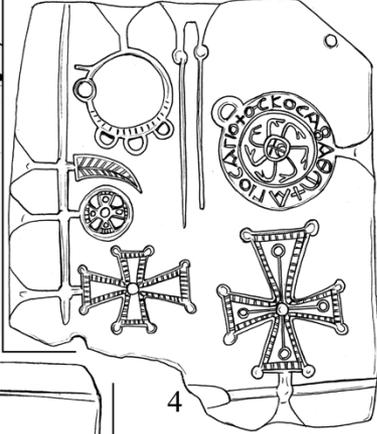




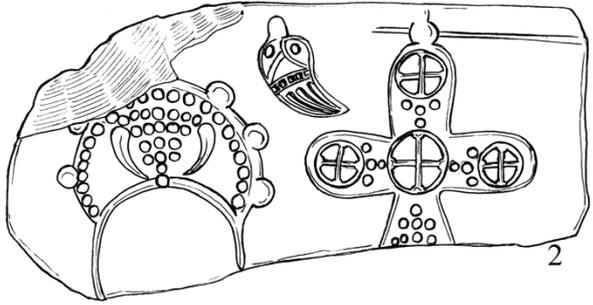
1



3



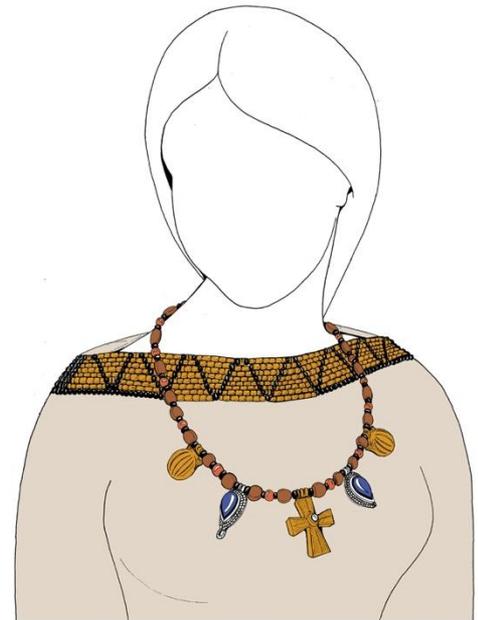
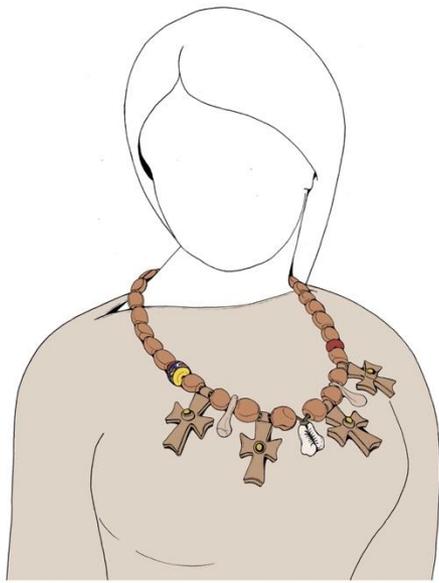
4

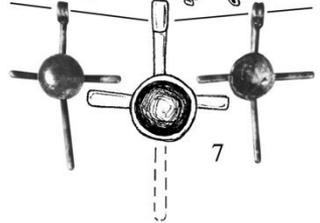
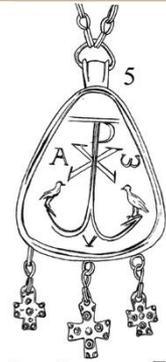
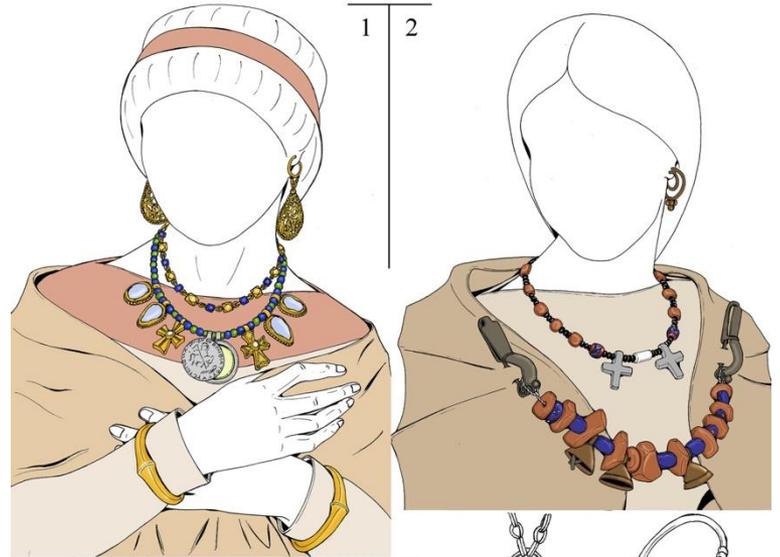
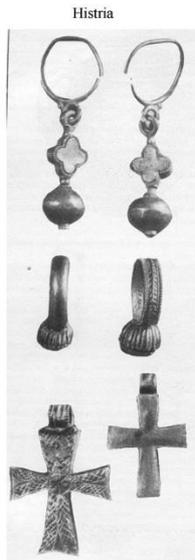


2

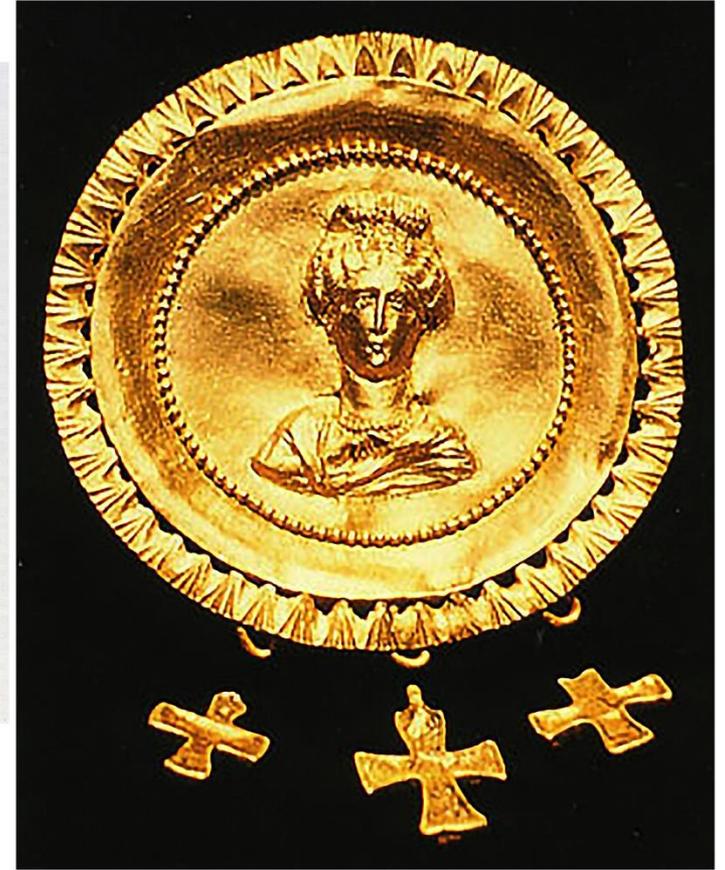


Одеши, Турция





Excunem, VI-VII cc.



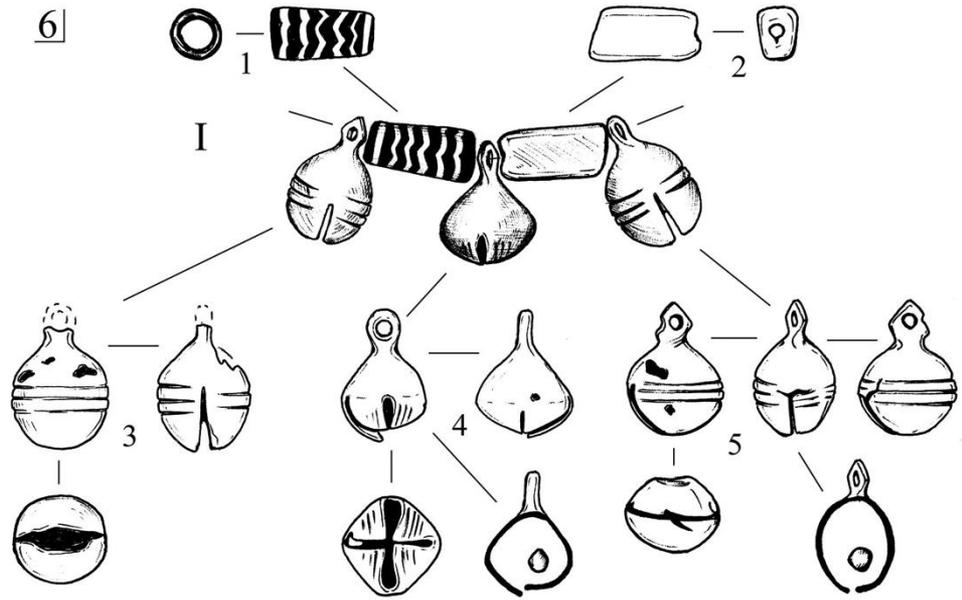
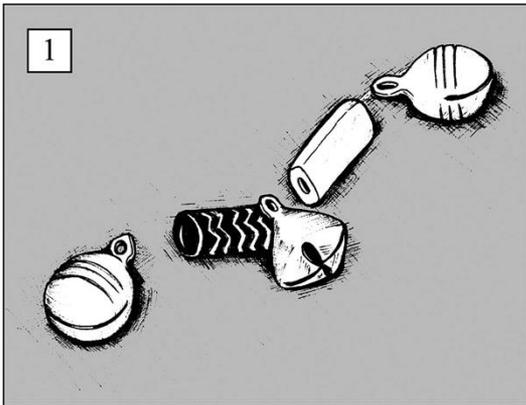


Necklace of a Frankish woman. Köln, St. Severin, grave 73. Römisch-Germanisches Museum,



*Меровингское погребение  
вторая треть VI в.  
могильник Боссю-Готтехайн  
(Гре-Дуасо, Бельгия)  
могила 146  
(по К. Пиону)*

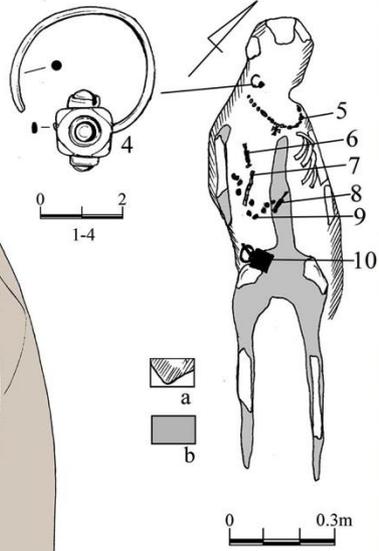


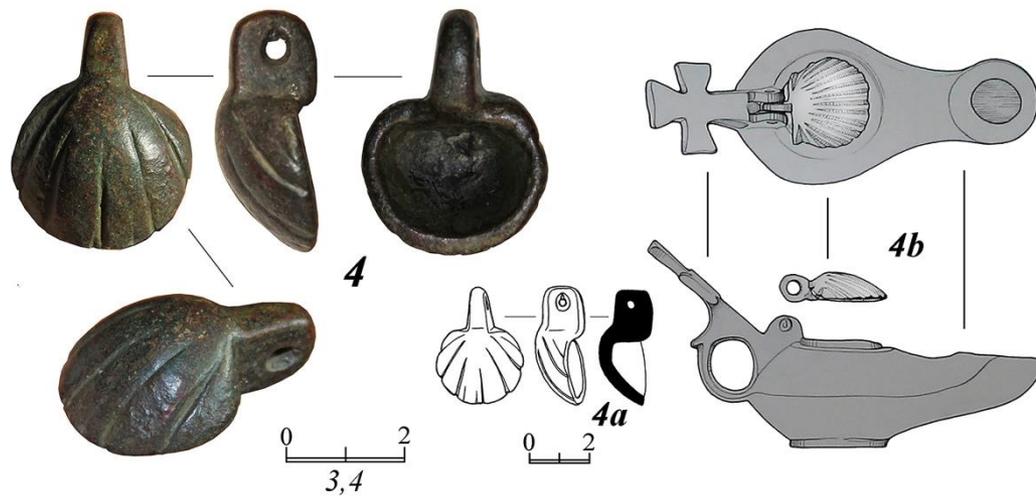
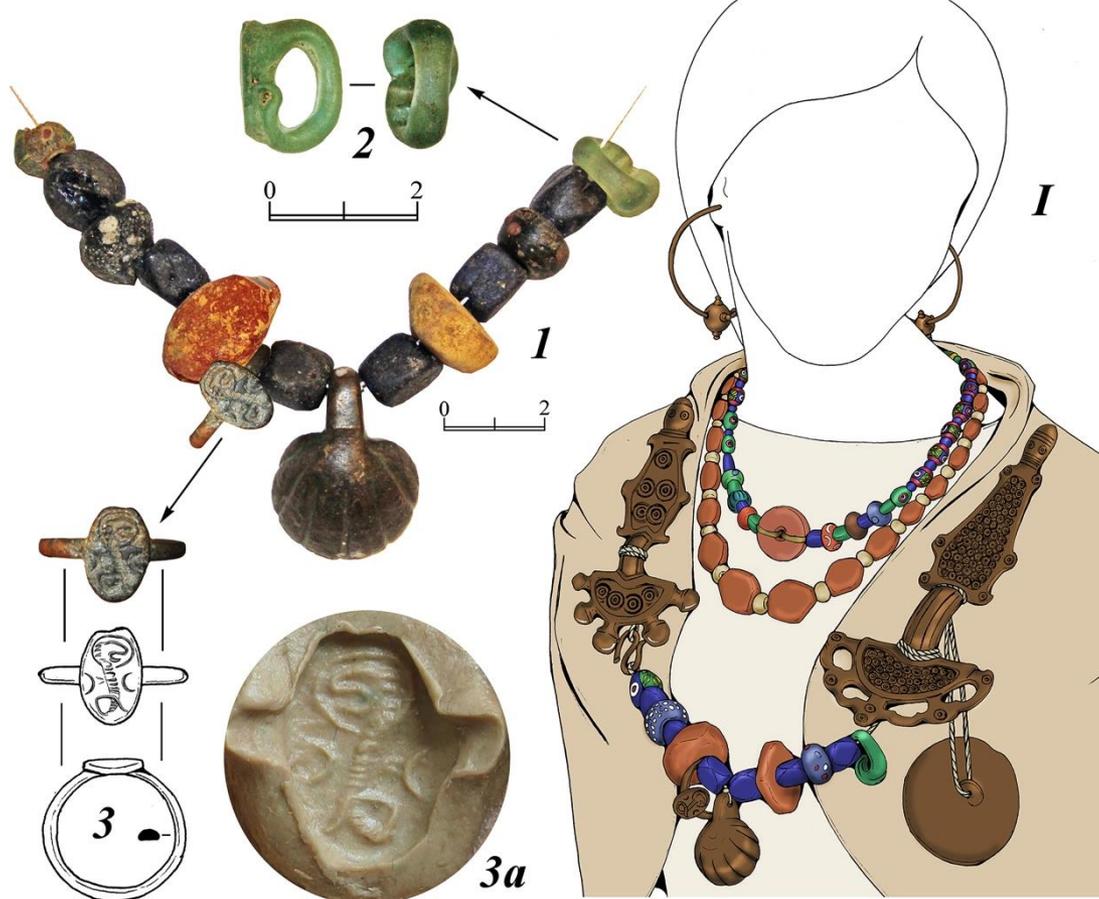


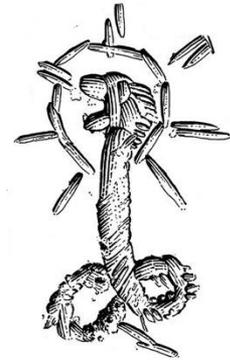


Грецька сім'я.  
Кін. XIX ст., Маріупольський повіт









№702



№1160



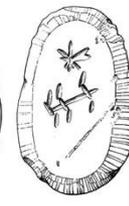
№690



№691



№703

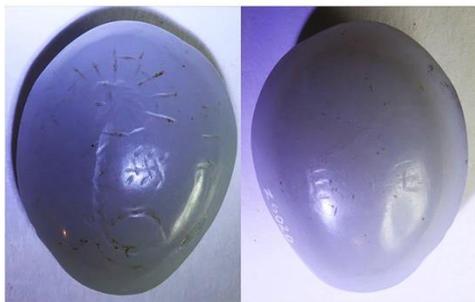


№144



№706





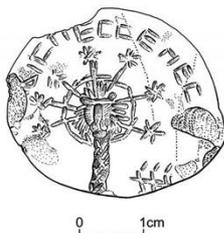
Calcédoine gris-bleu, Michigan. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Kelsey Museum of Archaeology.  
Bonner 1950 : p. 267, D 83.

ΠΕΣΣΕ ΠΕΣΣΕ  
« Digère, digère! »



Hématite, Hambourg, Coll. Skoluda MO85 ; Michel 2001b : pl. 24, no 145.

ΧΝΟΥΒΙΣ ΠΑΥΣΟΝ ΠΙΟΝΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΑΒΡΑΣΑΞ  
« Chnoubis, apaise les maux d'estomac, Abrasax. »



Jaspe jaune, Londres, British Museum  
Michel 2001 : no 213.

[ΧΝΟΥ]ΒΙΣ ΠΕΣΣΕ ΠΕΣ[ΣΕ]  
« Chnoubis, digère, digère! »



Pierre verte (prase, jadéite?). Autrefois coll. privée, Istanbul. Department of Near Eastern Languages, Berkeley, University of California (bientôt déplacée au Hearst Museum, Berkeley).

Bonner 1954 : p. 149, n° 36, pl. 36.

ΑΠΟΣΤΡΕΨΑΓΑΙ (pour ΑΠΟΣΤΡΕΨΑΤΕ)  
ΠΑΣΑΝ ΤΑΣΙΝ ΠΑΣΑΝ ΑΠΕΨΙΑΝ ΠΙΑΝ ΠΙΟΝΟΝ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΟΝ ΕΤΕΚΕΝ ΝΟΝΝΑ

« Chnoumis, écarte de Julianos, fils de Nonna, toute tension, toute indigestion, toute douleur de l'estomac. »



Calcédoine jaune, Paris, Cabinet des médailles  
Delatte/Derchain 1964 : no 89.

ΗΣΩΣΙΒΩΕΙ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ  
(ou : ΕΙΣ ΣΩΣΙΒΩΙΟΥ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ)  
« Pour l'estomac de Sosibios. »

Serpentine ou jaspe foncé. Paris, Cabinet des médailles  
Delatte/Derchain 1964 : no 80.

ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΥΓΙΗ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥΣ  
« Garde en bonne santé l'estomac de Proclus. »

Agate-onyx Saint-Pétersbourg, Ermitage, Ж.1518  
Mentionnée par Neverov 2002 : 199.

Ο ΜΕΓΑΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ,  
*voces*  
« Le grand dieu de l'estomac »



Plaquette en cuivre, XIII<sup>e</sup> - XIV<sup>e</sup> siècles



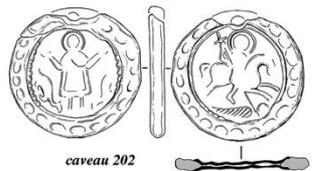
Musée du Louvre  
département des antiquités  
égyptiennes  
inv. AF 11704  
[d'après D.Bénazeth, 1992]



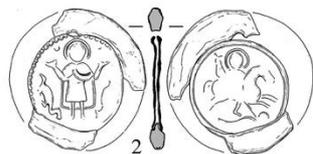
XNOVB

XNOVBI

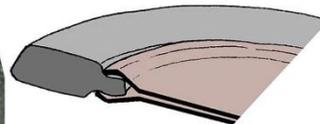




caveau 202



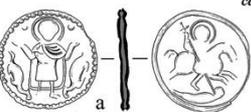
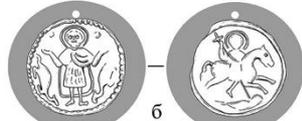
tombe 180



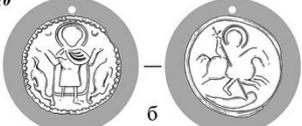
la construction des amulettes



caveau 10



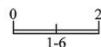
4



tombe 90

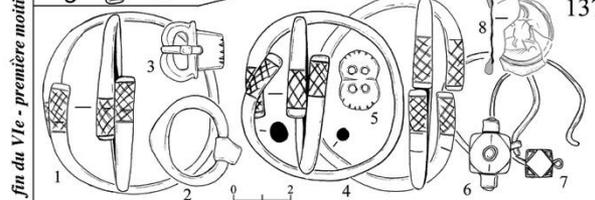
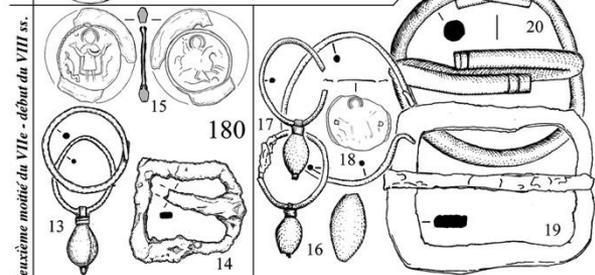
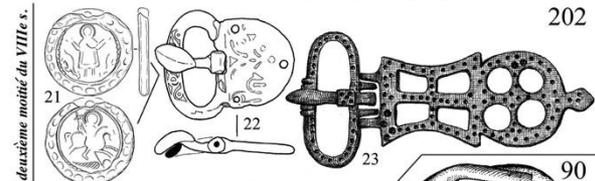


caveau 137



**La datation des inhumations avec des amulettes**

202



deuxième moitié du VIII<sup>e</sup> s.  
deuxième moitié du VII<sup>e</sup> - début du VIII<sup>e</sup> s.  
fin du VII<sup>e</sup> - première moitié du VII<sup>e</sup> s.



*Louchistoe'  
la Crimée*



*Louvre*



*British Museum*



*Kertch  
Musée Historique*



*Cherson  
Musée Historique*



*Pyxide d'ivoire, VIe s.  
British Museum*



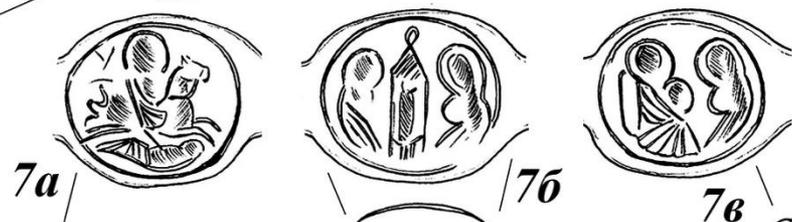
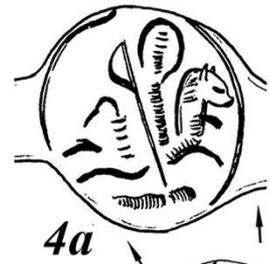
*Ivoire, Musée archéologique  
de Milan*

ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ ΣΦΡΑΓΙΣ ΘΕΟΥ



ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΣ Ο ΝΙΚΩΝ ΤΑ ΚΑΚΑ







A: ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΓΑΒΡΙ[Η]Λ  
ΟΥΡΙΗΛ ΡΑΦΑΗΛ  
ΒΟ[ΗΘΕΙ] ΤΟΥ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]ΤΙ  
B: CΦΡΑΓΙC  
CΟΛΟΜΟΝΟC  
ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΤΟΥ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]Τ[Ι]ΟC

A: ΦΕΥΓΕ ΜΕΜΙCΙΜΕΝΙ  
CΟΛΟΜΟΝ CΕ ΔΙΟΚΙ  
ΚΑΙ ΑΓΓΕΛΟC  
ΑΡΑΑΦ  
B: +ΜΙΧΑΗΛ  
ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ ΟΥΡΙΗΛ  
ΡΑΦΑΗΛ ΒΟΗΘΗ  
ΤΟΥ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΙ  
RPSS



A

B

2



A: ΦΕΥΓΕ ΜΕΜΙCΙΜΕΝΙ  
CΟΛΟΜΟΝ CΕ ΔΙΟΚΙ  
Κ[ΑΙ] ΑΓΓΕΛΟC  
ΑΡΑΑΦ  
B: ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ  
ΟΥΡΙΗΛ ΡΑΦΑΗΛ  
ΔΙΑΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΤΟΝ  
ΦΟΡΟΥ[Ν]ΤΑ  
ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC  
RPSS

A

B

4



A: +ΦΕΥΓΕ [ΜΕ]ΜΙCΙΜΕΝΙ ΑΡΑΑΦ Ο ΑΓΓΕΛΟC  
CΕ ΔΙΟΚΙ ΚΙ ΚΕ CΟΛΟΜΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤ[Ι]ΟC

B: +CΦΡΑΓΙC ΤΟΥ ΖΟΝΤΟC Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ] ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΤΟΥ  
ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC Κ[Υ]ΡΙΟC  
CΑΒΑΩΘ ΠΑΡΙC ΟΥΡΑΝΟC Κ[ΑΙ] Η ΓΙ ΤΙC ΔΟΞΙC

5



A: +Ο ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΝ ΟΝ ΒΟΗΘΙΑ ΤΟΥ  
ΥΨΙCΤΟΥ ΕΝ CΚΕΠΗ ΤΟΥ  
Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ] ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ  
ΑΥΛΙCΘΙ CΕΤΑΙ ΕΡΙ ΤΟ Κ[Υ]ΡΙΩ  
ΕΙC Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ]C Ο ΝΙΚΟΝ  
ΤΑ ΚΑΚΑ

B: +CΦΡΑΓΙC Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ] ΖΟΝΤΟC  
ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΠΑΝΤΟC  
ΚΑΚΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ ΤΟ  
ΦΥΛΑΚΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ

ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC Κ[Υ]ΡΙΟ[Υ]C CΑΒΑΩΘ

6



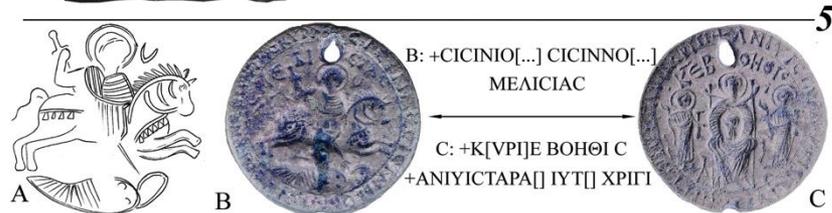
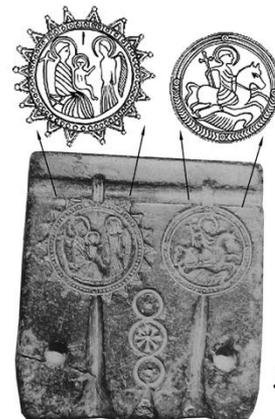
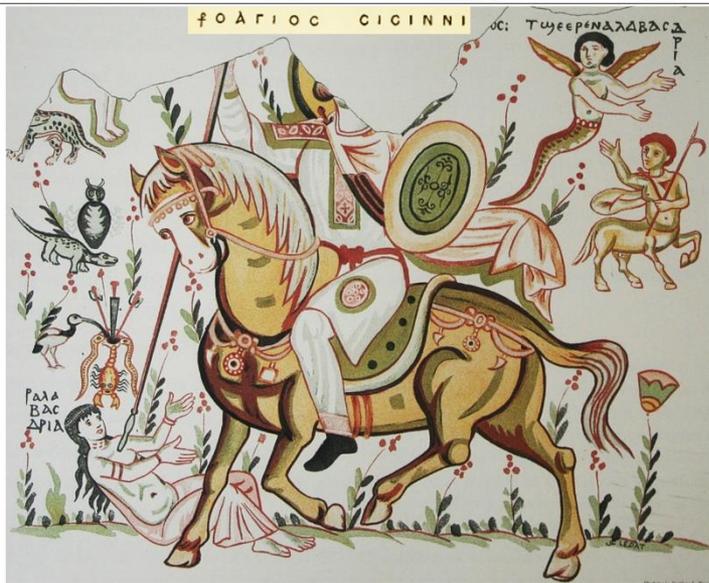
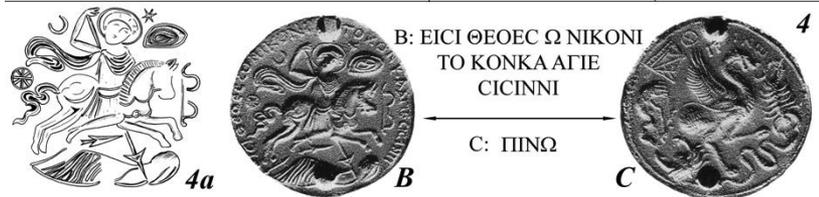
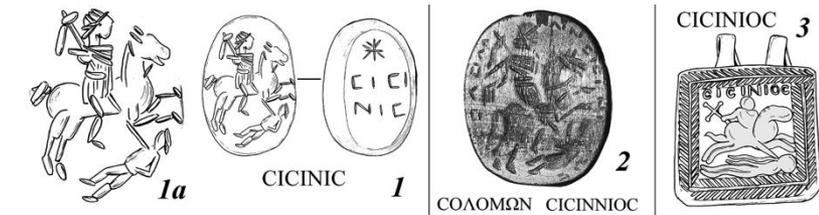
A: +Ο ΚΑΤΟΙΚΟΝ ΕΝ ΒΟΗΘΙΑ ΤΟΥ  
ΥΨΙCΤΟΥ Ε[Ν] CΚΕΠΗ ΤΟΥ  
Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ] ΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ  
ΑΥΛΙCΘΕCΕΤΑΙ ΕΚ

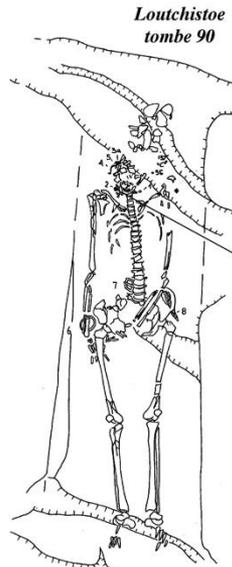
ΕΙC Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ]C Ο ΝΙΚΟΝ  
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΝΕΡΟΝ

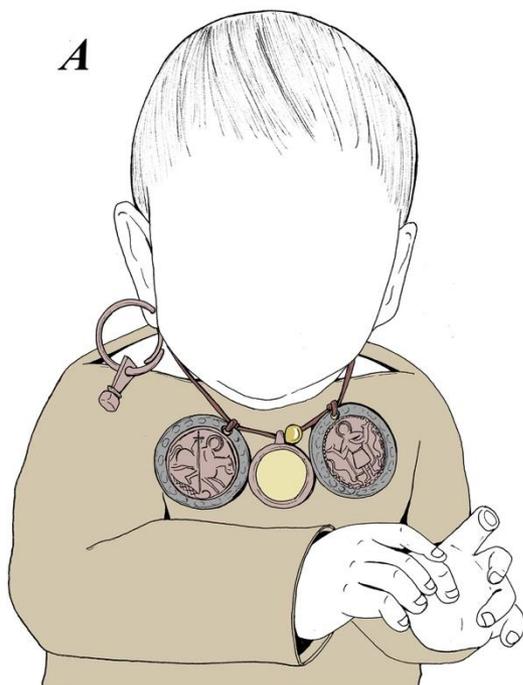
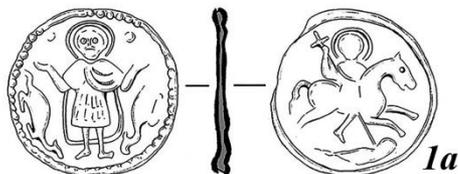
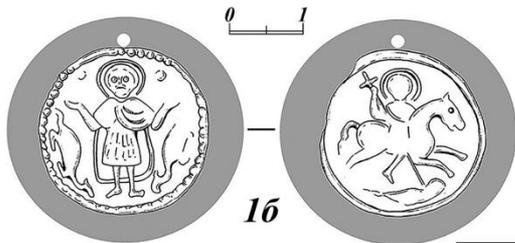
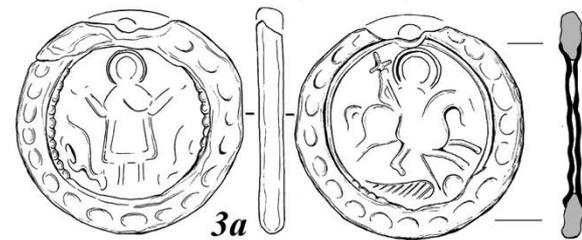
B: +CΦΡΑΓΙC Θ[Ε]Ο[Υ] ΖΟΝΤΟC  
ΦΥΛΑΞΟΝ ΑΠΟ ΠΑΝΤΟC  
ΚΑΚΟΥ ΤΟΝ ΦΟΡΟΥΝΤΑ ΤΟ  
ΦΥΛΑΚΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ

ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC ΑΓΙΟC Κ[Υ]ΡΙΟ[Υ]C CΑΒΑΩΘ

7





**A****Б****1a****1****1b****2****3a****3**

***СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!***

