

to find a text in which the prophecy should come from a dream of the king Xosrou Nušin Ravān.

To summarize the preceding, the following statements may be formulated:

- The first half of Rostam's oracle (Yazd. 90—107) approximately corresponds to the first half of the prophecy of Jāmāsp (5—54): in both of them certain groups of themes appear together and both use the same characteristic expressions and images.
- The analogy between the two works ceases, however, when in the Jn the description of general situation in the ill-starred period gives place to that of the accompanying political events. Rostam's prophecy does not develop this latter theme, but proceeds with the general description based on some unknown original.
- At the same time the comparison with the NP Zrn suggests the interpretation of some details in Ferdousi's texts, which have no prototype in Jn. The Zrn appears still closer to the MP Wahman Yašt than the Jn is. The details, however, which are common to Zrn and to Šn (black-dressed Arabs, the sons of noblemen serving the invaders) do not appear in the WYt.
- There cannot be any direct relationship between the obscure and obviously derivative prophecy included in Ferdousi's Šn and its more detailed counterpart in the Zrn, based on the good sources (the WYt in particular), but dated about 250 years later than the Šn is.

Thus, the prophecy of Šn could have originated in two ways: it might have been composed by Ferdousi himself from more than one source (Jn and a prototype of the NP Zrn included); it is more likely, however, that he made use of some already existing text, which included elements of several derivations of the Iranian apocalyptic tradition, such as they are known today. It is not impossible that the author of Šāh-nāme could have based his prophecy on some common oral version of the text.²²

²² M. Minovi considers the prophecy of Rostam as one the rare passages of Šn having no source in any MP text (*Ferdousi va še'r-e u*, Tehrān 1354, pp. 80 f, 84 f).

JOACHIM ŚLIWA

THE ORIGIN OF THE PUNIC STELAE FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CRACOW

The collection of Punic objects from the Cracow National Museum, donated by Anthony Grubissich (1853—1922), includes among others a certain number of Punic stelae (nine pieces)¹.

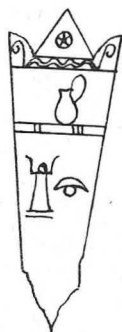
The list of these objects, made by the donor, the surviving correspondence, the inventory of the collection and the old catalogue cards, all indicate that this group has come from Carthage². Moreover, the association of the stelae with the excavations conducted by A. L. Delattre³, already suggested by me, has been fully confirmed by further studies.

¹ Cf. the following articles: J. Śliwa, *The Anthony Grubissich Collection in the National Museum in Cracow*, ZDMG 124, 2, 1974, pp. *13*—*18*^{*}; idem, *Kolekcja Antoniego Grubissicha w Muzeum Narodowym w Krakowie*, Meander XXIX, Warszawa 1974, pp. 187—197; idem, *Kolekcja zabytków punickich w Krakowie*, [in:] *Studia z Archeologii Śródziemnomorskiej* 3, *Prace Archeologiczne* 19 (Zeszyty Naukowe UJ 369), Kraków 1974, pp. 49—55, figs. 1—6 and a notice by the same author in *Recherches Archéologiques de 1973*, Kraków 1974, pp. 67—69 (mimeographed).

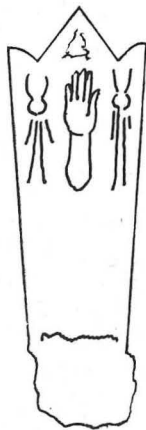
² As follows from the letter of 30 August, 1913, written by Krzysztof Mieroszewski to the Manager of the National Museum of Cracow, the Grubissich collection included: „Punic finds excavated in the presence of their owner. The collection has been officially authenticated. It consists of slabs with inscriptions which have been deciphered and published by the archaeological department of the French Academy (...).”

³ Alfred Louis Delattre (1850—1932) from the Order of the White Friars, canon titular of Carthage, director of the Musée Lavigerie, conducted intensive archaeological investigations in the area of ancient Carthage.

The Punic collection was formed by Anthony Grubissich during his stay in Tunisia where in 1901—1911 he held the office of the Austrian consul-general. In 1913 he offered his collection to the National Museum of Cracow.



Cat. No. 7



Cat. No. 8



Cat. No. 9

On the grounds of the material presented further on, the origin of four stelae has been established. As follows from the information cited below they were discovered in Carthage by A. L. Delattre during the excavations conducted by him in 1901—1907⁴. Giving the stelae to the Grubissich collection Delattre had made their squeezes, on the grounds of which they were introduced into the literature. However, the place where the originals were kept was already unknown at that time. L. Karpiński who recently has described three stelae from the Grubissich collection did not find the remaining objects in the Museum store. Nor did he mention that the collection had been known earlier and some of the stelae published⁵. In all probability, the remaining five stelae which were not included by Delattre into his materials also came from his excavations.

⁴ The stelae were discovered between 1901 (the arrival of A. Grubissich in Tunis) and 1907 (the communiqué read by Ph. Berger at the meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*. Cf. note 7).

⁵ L. Karpiński, *Phoenician Stelae from the National Museum in Kraków* [in] *Études et Travaux* I, Warszawa 1966, pp. 24—31.

The remaining Punic objects from the Grubissich collection such as pottery, lamps, amulets, terracota figurines, etc., also can be linked with Carthage and Delattre's activities. Most of the Punic materials from this collection can be assigned to the 4th—3rd centuries B. C. Chronologically, they would thus correspond to analogical materials derived from the excavations carried out by A. L. Delattre on the Carthaginian cemetery of Rabs⁶.

On the grounds of the squeezes made by Delattre, four stelae from the Grubissich collection were presented by Philippe Berger at the meeting of the „Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres”⁷ already in 1907. The squeezes (numbered by Delattre 796—799) were also included into the materials for the then prepared volume of „Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum”, a fascicle of which appeared in 1916⁸. Though only three years have passed since the collection had been transferred to Cracow, the squeezes were accompanied by a note: „Quonam migrarint lapides, nescimus”. One of the stelae (cat. no 1) had attracted the attention of J.-B. Chabot who described it in detail together with other objects from the Louvre collection⁹. On this occasion he made use of the squeeze made earlier by Delattre, and mentioning the Grubissich collection he noted: „On ignore ce qu'elles sont devenues”. This stela was also mentioned by J.-B. Chabot in „Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique”¹⁰.

At present, the collection of the National Museum of Cracow (The Department of Ancient Art) contains three well preserved stelae and three fragments from the Grubissich collection.

1. Inv. N° XI-A-841 (formerly 123.654)

Pl. I.

Height 0,68 m; width 0,205 m.

Delattre's squeeze n° 796; Ph. Berger, *CRAIBL* 1907, p. 769; J.-B. Chabot, *CRAIBL* 1916, pp. 31—33, fig. 4; *CIS* I, 3347; *Rép.* III, 1583; M. Hours-Miédan, *Les représentations figurées sur les stèles de Carthage*. *Cahiers de Byrsa* I, 1951, p. XXVIII c;

⁶ Cf. *CRAIBL* 1900, p. 83 ff; p. 583 ff; 1903, p. 429 ff.

⁷ *CRAIBL* 1907, pp. 768—769 (*séance du 22 novembre*).

⁸ *CIS* I, 3347—3350.

⁹ Cf. cat. n° 1; J.-B. Chabot, *Les inscriptions puniques de la collection Marchant*, *CRAIBL* 1916, pp. 31—33, fig. 4.

¹⁰ *Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique* III, 1583 (Paris 1917).

- A. M. Bisi, *Le stèle puniche*. Roma 1967, p. 80 (note 132);
 J. Sliwa, *Kolekcja zabytków punickich w Krakowie*. *Prace Archeologiczne* 19, Kraków 1974, p. 53 (note 11), fig. 1.
2. Inv. N° XI-A-602 (formerly 123.651) Pl. II
 Height 0,59 m; width 0,16 m.
 Delattre's squeeze n° 799; CIS I, 3350; L. Karpiński, cat. n° 2;
 T. Kotula, *Afryka północna w starożytności*. Wrocław 1972,
 p. 67, fig. 16.
3. Inv. N° XI-A-601 (formerly 123.653) Pl. III
 Height 0,18 m; width 0,16 m (fragment).
 Delattre's squeeze n° 798; CIS I, 3349; L. Karpiński, cat. n° 3.
4. Inv. N° XI-A-842 (formerly 123.652) Pl. IV
 Height 0,46 m; width 0,19 m.
 Delattre's squeeze n° 797; CIS I, 3348.
5. Inv. N° XI-A-606 (formerly 123.658) Pl. V
 Height 0,20 m; width 0,195 m.
 Fragment without inscription. L. Karpiński, cat. n° 4.
6. Inv. N° XI-A-843 (formerly 123.656) Pl. VI
 Height 0,26 m; width 0,21 m.
 Fragment without inscription. J. Sliwa, *Kolekcja zabytków punickich w Krakowie*. *Prace Archeologiczne* 19, Kraków 1974,
 p. 53, fig. 2.

The remaining three objects (two well preserved stelae and one fragment) were probably lost during World War II¹². According to the list of objects and old catalogue cards these were as follows:

7. Inv. N° 123.657. Cf. p. 186
 Height 0,565 m; width 0,165 m.
 Unpublished. The inventory card bears a schematic drawing (fig. 1a) and a note: „Stone slab with engraved symbols of Astarte (Thanit)”. The inscription has not been copied.

¹¹ Three stelae have been lost (cf. note 12). The surviving stelae are of limestone. The collection of the National Museum, Cracow, contains moreover a fragment of a Punic stela from the former Czartoryski collection (inv. n° XI-990). Cf. L. Karpiński, *op. cit.* (note 5), cat. n° 1.

¹² The checking made in 1950 and 1952 has shown the stelae to be missing.



Cat. No. 1



Cat. No. 2



Cat. No. 3



Cal. No. 4



Cal. No. 5



8. Inv. N° 123.659.

Cf. p. 186

Height 0,52 m; width 0,137 m.

Unpublished. The inventory card bears a schematic drawing (fig. 1b) and a note: „Stone slab with an engraved hand and other symbols of Astarte (Thanit)”. The inscription has not been copied.

9. Inv. N° 123.655.

Cf. p. 186

Height 0,35 m; width 0,135 m (fragment).

Unpublished. The inventory card bears a schematic drawing (fig. 1c) and description: „Piece of stone slab with engraved outline of a figure in airy garment, with a hand raised; the head is missing”. The inscription, too, has not been copied.