

VRG \_ Folder \_ 0735

[1975]

[27.I.92]

[1]

Dear Virginia,

Delighted by your note and placing and date for the amphora. The impression is from a Phoenician scarab of the general type much imported into the East Greek world. I have a girl here doing a thesis on these and she identified it immediately. It is of more use to her than you, I think, since it has a terminus and most of these things float up and down the centuries. It was probably faience. Yes, I wish I had stayed longer. Athens began to exert something of the old magic again.

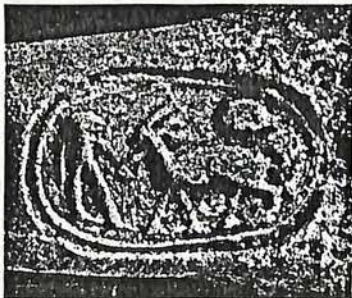
Yours aw,

Ben

Boardman

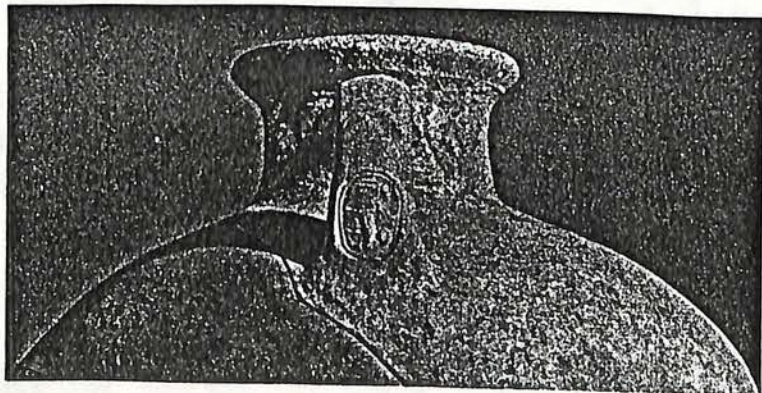
VIRGINIA R. GRACE: EXCEPTIONAL AMPHORA STAMPS (1979)

PLATE XXXV



1-2 1:1

"Phoenician scarab"



I.92  
I call  
this amph  
SAMIAN

(bound)  
John's letter - photograph above - is  
mistaken for the moment. This is a copy  
what I saw at Street Thessalonica, see under  
CRETE: PALAIKASTRO.

## For Samian article

See folder under TESTS on some  
 reported by IAN WHITBREAD. He gives  
 info on some he performed on fragments  
 from pieces thought to be SAMIAN, at  
 the Agou in Trier P 21984, see June 1971,  
 P 14694  
 fig. 2, 2 (the good, <sup>main</sup> type - of figs, but not, must  
 resembling the fat early, but c) but also  
 P 21984, see fig. 3, 1 (more dubious)

I wish he had been able to do one of  
 the B's handles with Samian coin types,  
 which we have. We need something protable.

He also did the rock Kyrenia no 551, a  
 good guess anyhow, but only a raised ring  
 stamp.

V.91 SAMIAN

Kyrenia Wreck #

[3]



a little under 1:10 Missing handle

↑ KYRENIA WRECK

may have had  
RAISED RING  
stamp

ca 307  
-300 B.C.?

↓



Rhodes: MZ 493, Oikodoyris Mina

(see Gyssen 1971, pl. 15, no. 15)

Stamped - hand of Hera?

↑

ca 322-310 B.C.?

(cf. Haurian group)

cf. parallel from SYKMONA

+ stamp and stamp)

—

Stamped  
Inv D  
117000  
(Bought  
from)

KOAN (non  
double)  
(both)

q  
"Schubert I"  
197



← stamped  
φ/



Kyrenia Wreck # 212

MOXIAN

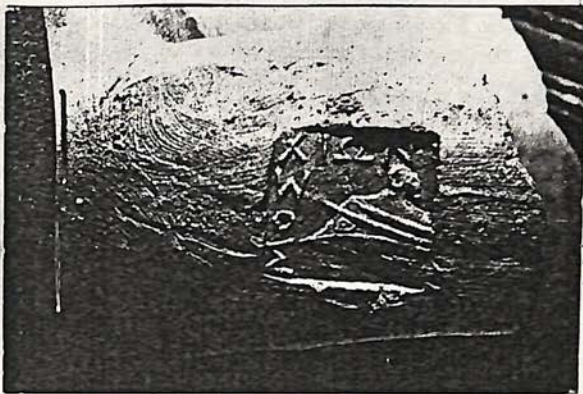
prow

Prow-Samian

PH 0.27

045 X 031

Top of jar w. mushroom rim. Fine fresh stamp on top of one handle; the other not much pres. of part which might have been stamped. Micaceous russet clay w. white other bits. Bloom on surface, brush line not horizontal



Hesp. XL, 1971, p. 84, addendum to cat 83.  
SHAPES

Риски: Мз 595, ОКОП. ПИТИНОУ,  
атлостыс



30.X.89

I must say, this  
looks a good deal  
like an Samian

Samian - Row  
 Date: 300

This type, formerly  
thought to be the  
Samian, following  
recent discoveries in  
Kos (Kautzsch's dig)  
seems to be  
KOAN



T.611

Amphora with one double, one non-double,  
handles; see attached page showing handles, also  
folds at base of rim and at base of neck.

Photos given me by Paolo Pelizzetti on 14.X.75.

Same jar is <sup>sort of</sup> published: KRKAADZ XXII-XXIII,  
1976-1977, pl. LXXVI, no. 12, and cf. p. 525  
where it is mentioned, and called for Samos (no doubt  
for me). But no measurements, no sort of crite-  
riology, — no mention of the two different handles,  
although she was aware of them, and I gave her  
photos of ours (for Kos, et al.).



T.611



T.611

KOS

4. III. 91

→ attach photo  
of Samian  
jar

Κόρινθ, Καντία  
ΚΒ Εφορεία Ρόδου

In Kos, excavated in city of Kos  
οικίηστο Τάχα

366 B.C.,  
date of συκοκτισμός  
of Kos

Found a pottery of the 4th B.C. See Clark  
(~~publ. in~~ - συκοκτισμός of Kos)  
before 366. Difficult to date because  
the city is on top of it. Found wastings  
Found stamped amphora

Note that Samians were expelled from Samos  
in 365 (and reinstated in 322). (Gruen 1971, p. 63.  
Note refers to Herzog, and Bohn (Silos coin, pp. 118, 135)

5. III

I did not go down nearly enough from  
the summit of the Κόρινθ Καντία, and she did not  
expect to be able to come back to Athens in the  
near future -

The impression stayed with me that her dig was  
not <sup>under</sup> the main city of the island; but the above  
notes suggest that it was. Amphora she said she  
had found a pottery factory which produced amphora  
as well as some other things I think; but some of the  
other things <sup>from her dig</sup> were not local, but incidental,

It was  
(x)



including some Alier pottery by which she dates her context - I saw them hastily, ruffling through her pages of photos.

The amples ~~from~~ fragments from the factory, or factories, are largely the shape of what I had thought might be Latic 4<sup>th</sup> cent. Samian. In the Samian article, no "white jar" is shown, but of the neck, Pl. 15, no. 11, of which Pl. 13, no. 53 is a stamp; it is not from the Itavian group, but no. 52 - apparently same die - is. (Send it to added to the few not from the hoard?)

It now seems pretty likely that the "Kantliff series" ~~is~~, when we have both a no-doubt whole amples with <sup>(Bosporan?)</sup> this stamp, and the top of a double-handled one, <sup>found in Samian</sup> really is Roman, while the "other Samian" from the Kyrenia Wood really <sup>is</sup> Samian. The nearly-completed jar in Rhodus with <sup>from</sup> samian impression on handle fits with the ~~rest~~ real Samian, as it needs to. (Gren 1971, pl. 15, 13).

The material in Sabhar, the necks I recall seeing on the shelves there, included numerous - rim jar tops, with large or slight necks + handles. From the material for Mrs. Kanitz's <sup>from</sup> Sabhar finds (at the moment, no plain form) i.e. (+9A) ApX (No doubt there are more. So then jar - to present to

FNΘ  
IT0Y  
← :

Roman. Also, the stratigraphic ought to  
date them before 366 ??? [see below]

Why should Samos and Cos be Elvis  
with each other involved? Cf. inscr. recording a Roman citizen as  
benefactor of the A. Saniarinos in epit. (365-322)  
Ref. in Journal 1971, p. 113, note 25, where it is  
mentioned that a well unusual no. of stamps were  
found in Samos.

We need to get proper records - at least  
rubblings - of the stamps Mr. Rautzsch has.

6.11.91

A call at the Stoa - for David's garden - by  
Mr. Papachristodoulou. We discuss the dig of  
"Xipis" with regard to them. He said the date for  
the pottery works need not be so early, as 366.  
I said, perhaps a bit later, in the 4th cent. AD?  
He seemed to agree. I urged him to provide them  
with a number and a photograph; this needs  
to be published. He said, his stamps is  
more general, is about some expression they  
both used, which means "Kos before the συνοικισμός  
which was what happened in 366."

factory

Further on KAVT<sup>factory</sup>ka's material? although much in need of mentoring, it provides a number of examples of combined double and non-double handles on the same jar, such as we know found a few of, but earlier in appearance, i.e. I don't recall any with any context, the jar just looks earlier, i.e. the one from the Citadel of Kos, vs photos 412.30 (side) and 412.29 (top of jar, showing different handles). This jar seems to have been marked "6.XII.51" - written in quot. on print. <sup>to</sup> grow points of this jar to Paolo Pelagatti, who <sup>also</sup> had one with 2 disparate handles from Camariani; this was <sup>type</sup> very publicist. at any rate I have photos much to large. See Paolo's publicist - is it in KRKAPOS? and what is the comment? Because Xap<sup>is</sup> reminded that the (earlier?) sheep was just that generally called Milesian. When I asked Alex Johnston to cite a publicist of the Milesian sheep, what he cited was just a neck with handles, <sup>no whole sheep</sup> It seems now that what some have been calling Milesian must be Koan. ??

→  
(40)

Xap<sup>is</sup> are sure, had amphoras with disparate handles of a later period, those akin to the Sakriara ones. Clearly as early as this, sometimes <sup>of the disparate</sup> handles would be stamped, sometimes the other. NOT necessary to imagine a different repose

shape for the ~~same~~ amphora with non-double handles (0?).

7. VII. 91

In the publication in *KRKAIOZ* XXII-XXIII 1976-77 the amphora with one double (and one non-double) handle is pl LXXVI, no. 12, which she has called Samin, no doubt for me. Photos <sup>9 know from her own</sup> marked T 611: I know photo. to large of side view (which matches the small version in *KRKAIOZ*) also photo of each of the handles, not in profile, so double handle is clear to see; also the filled or contracted at the base of the neck (just like on Samin). Find no mention of the disparate handles in the *KRKA*. (or any other) publ.; but I know the photo, of clearly the same jar.

Well, this no. 12 (and = T 611) is clearly the shape - profile - of what I. Jalovita and others call Miketan. But apparently it was made in Kos. Try to find out its height, not given in *KRKA*. or a photo.

SAMIAN ?

Stamped Samian ?  
ca 300 BC

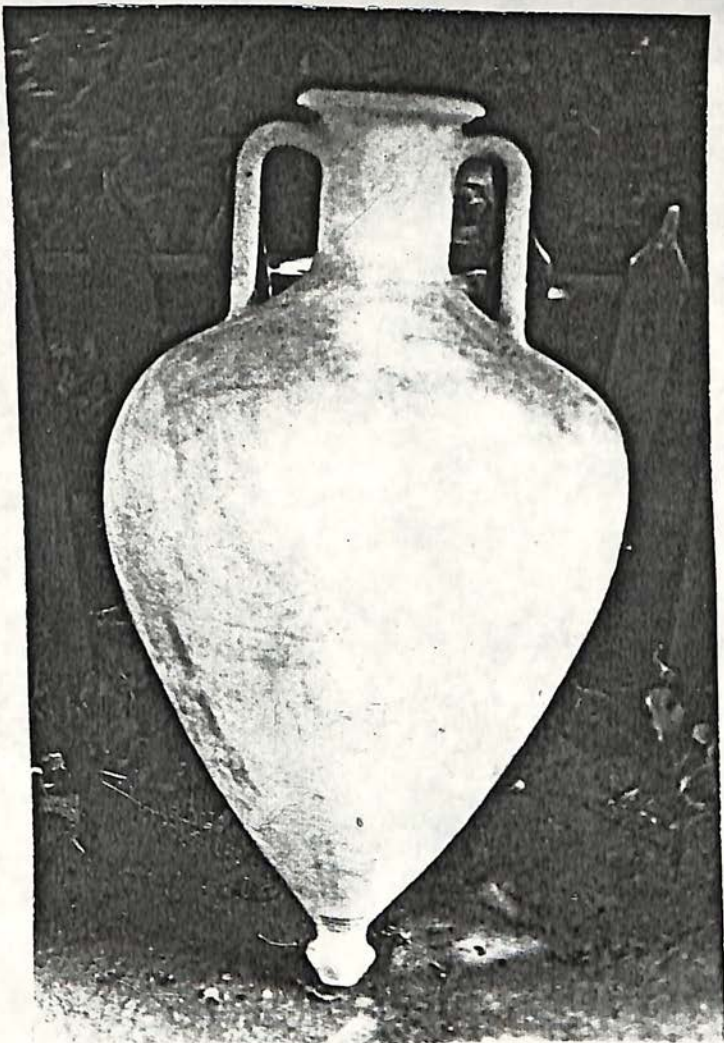
Monkton

letter of 6.18.90

2 amphorae he  
calls "Solobki I"

type.

7.01



4



7.02



5


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

November 8, 1990

Dear Dr. Monakhov:

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

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

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

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

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

With best wishes, yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace



~~the~~ Samia adducta

& original (1971) article:

Note that the most important reference to  
Bershtinsky's identification of Samia are included  
in my article "Exaptas: Amphibian Stamps," in E. Blander-  
hagen festschrift (1979), p. 119 with note 12.

SAMIAN (p. 2)

9.01

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

For file copy, and  
offprint, on GR. ISLANDS: September 11, 1990  
AIGINA

Professor Alan W. Johnston  
Department of Classical Archaeology  
University College  
Gower Street  
London WC1 6BT, England

Dear Alan,

Thank you for your offprint on the Storage Amphoras found at the Aphaia Temple. It is good to have these things published, though a task that would daunt me - all those small bits. I am glad to have your references to parallel material.

Some notes of comment and/or inquiry:

P.38

The sequence of foot-profiles in my Blanckenhagen article/ is a good reliable thing since each of the feet is part of a whole-preserved jar (they are not bits identified as best may be), and each of the jars has got a good context. Only nos 1 and 2, I suppose, are of a date right for your lot. I think my no. 2 is approaching your "re-entrant curve" on the inside. I don't see why one should expect your material to be all so closely contemporary.

P.41

"Interesting differences": increasing length of neck and handles in general, in the 5th century anyhow, indicates increasing lateness. Clinkenbeard gets this in, and I do, elsewhere, cf. Hesperia 1971, pp.75-76.

Also p.41: I am interested to see that you find no "lining" on the inner surface of your Chian and Lesbian wine jars. I think Carolyn Koehler uses the lining occasionally present on the inside of a Corinthian B amphora as evidence that that kind was for wine.

p.47: the Kalabaktepe material. You give no publication reference. By any chance has it been published? Or any other more or less whole amphoras found in Miletos (and not obviously Chian or something). I do not find Dupont very helpful.

Further on p.47: Your 99 does look Samian, and I would like to think it was one of a lot taken on by Darius' fleet when it assembled in Samos, cf. Hesperia 1971, p.80. I don't understand what is meant by the possibility of "other possible places of manufacture" for Samian or Milesian amphoras, unless you are thinking of later times, when the Samians were living away from Samos because Athenians were occupying Samos.

Note on p.47, line 7 of the first paragraph, the Agora inventory number should be P 24869. (It is correct on your p.49.)

P. 51: For a close parallel for your stamp, see BCH Suppl.13, p.530, fig.15b. The stamp is on the handle of a completely preserved amphora. It is published at the end of an article, "Amphores rhodiennes du Musée de Nicosie", by I. Nicolaou and J.-Y. Empereur. They don't think it is Rhodian. Perhaps he has called your attention to it. . . . I see that note26 continues on the next page, and you have Empereur's jar. You also have Agora and other references. Somewhere in the article there might perhaps have been an acknowledgment of help received here. You do make some acknowledgments.

Further on p. 52: See your note 29. Do you have information on a Thasian of the 6th century? as you say "archaic". Even for its development <sup>through</sup> in the 5th century, I have not seen evidence, except scraps, and bad and contradictory photos. It will be important to clear this up.

p.61: "It has generally been assumed that Samian (and perhaps Milesian) jars were oil containers." Silver Coins of Samos (1966) Actually Barron (p.7, with notes) is still talking about "the island's famous wine," and suggesting this as referred to by the amphoras in some of the coins. I took the trouble to look up his documentation, and the text of mine that you cite <sup>(Hesperia 1971, pp 79-80)</sup> is not exactly an "assumption". You are right that ~~the~~ amphoras were reused, even as water jars; but of course Chian wine and Samian ~~oil~~ oil would have been worthy offerings, wouldn't they.

I have recently come back from seven weeks in the U.S. Have you been in Greece recently? Hope you are well.

Yours,  
*Dimitris G. G.*

SAMIAN

MURLO (TUSCANY)

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street; Athens 140 Greece

August 17, 1983

Bonjour  
correspondence  
ITALY: MURLO

Kyle M. Phillips, Jr.  
Via San Giovanni, 8  
50124 Firenze  
Italia

Dear Kyle:

As Mrs. Petropoulakou wrote you for me in July 1977, your small amphora, AJA 81, 1977, p.93, figs. 21, 22 is Samian "and seems to be datable in the early 6th century B.C." She referred you to my article Hesperia 40, 1971, pp. 52-95 on Samian amphoras; on pp. 79-80 of this article, is given the evidence showing that these jars carried oil, not wine. On pl. 15, no. 2, is a little jar in Samos which may be compared with yours, see its description p.93. But now there are a number more found by Samian fishermen that have a body shape more closely resembling yours. The variations in body shape seem intended to produce various capacities. Oil was expensive, so it was natural to carry it in small containers. The little dipper found with ~~it~~ <sup>your</sup> (your figs. 24, 25), as you say, suggests oil rather than wine as contents. Not mentioned, I think, in that article, is the "Samian lekythos" you speak of in your recent letter (22.VII.83) but perhaps that also would point to oil. I have some text on Samian amphoras in the Blankenhagen festschrift (1979), see pp. 118-120 of that volume; a Soviet scholar had also identified the Samian shape.

For your other amphora, I had barely time to see that it is Corinthian before ~~xxxxxxx~~ the photos were snatched from me by Carolyn Koehler, the expert on that class. She was in the midst of preparations to go back to the US after a year in Greece. She will write to you, but I believe the date you suggested is right for her views. She is to be at the Congress herself.

As a consultation fee, send me a print of your Samian at scale 1:10, that is, in the picture the jar should be exactly 0.04 high, since you say its height is 0.40. Then we can compare it nicely with my published little Samian, of which the height is 0.434; I enclose a print. (A visible scale does not help. You have to measure the jar on the ground glass of the enlarger.) This will be your publication photo, and you will agree to let me use it later, with some supplementary information on Samian, if I get around to it.

Yours sincerely,

I label you  
published description  
of the clay, and  
of the time of the jar

maid

## 73-202. Pointed amphora; figs. 21-23.

DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION: H., 0.40 m.; Max. D., 0.27 m. Restored from one hundred and twenty-one fragments. Almost complete, preserving part of one handle. SHAPE: The lip is accented by a rounded moulding and the neck is set off from the shoulder by a ridge. On the underside, within the foot ring, is the pointed tip of the amphora. TECHNIQUE: A very fine-grained buff clay. Individual pieces are burned gray through black. The



FIG. 18. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Front view



FIG. 19. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Back view



FIG. 20. Impasto bowl, fragment of molded handle. 71-562. Detail

tail. The vegetal motive, however, is the same on both handles, though that of 73-239 has been distorted at the edges by the narrower sides of the strut, indicating that the design was stamped out and not mold-made.

Apart from the quantity of bowls and cups found within this room, several larger utility vessels were also uncovered. Among these is a pointed amphora inside of which was found a small ladle-like cup (figs. 24-25).



FIG. 21. Pointed amphora. 73-202. Front view showing sign or mark



FIG. 22. Pointed amphora. 73-202. Side view

*Context seems to be ca 600 B.C  
see p. 100 of the article.*



FIG. 23. Pointed amphora. 73-202.  
Detail of sign, or mark

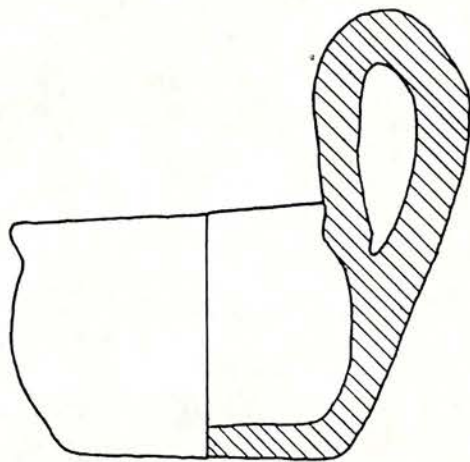
clay, though micaceous, is much finer, less gritty, than that encountered in the majority of utility vessels from the site. The general impression is that this clay is less porous, the particles being more tightly compacted, and that initially it was fired at a higher temperature than the utility vessels of local fabric. This suggests that the amphora was imported. COMMENTS: The surface was undecorated save for the shoulder area between the handles where one finds a carefully incised letter, or sign (fig. 23). It should be noted that the top bar extends *beyond* the two outside vertical strokes. Mabel Lang informs us that the horizontal bar touching the three vertical strokes makes it unlikely that this is a mark indicating the amphora's capacity. She further observes that it is not the standard archaic Greek *epsilon* with vertical bar and three slanting strokes. It seems best to consider our example a mark, perhaps of the non-Etruscan potter who made this amphora.

**73-209.** Impasto cup. Ill. 14; figs. 24-25.

**DIMENSIONS AND CONDITION:** Max. H., 0.062 m.; Max. D., 0.053 m. Entire. **TECHNIQUE:** Fine-grained impasto discolored orange through burning. **COMMENTS:** This small high-handled cup perhaps served as a ladle for the pointed amphora in which it was found. Its rather minimal capacity would make it more convenient as a dispenser of olive oil than wine.

After further exposure of the S wall of the small room a large utility vessel was found outside the wall. Its relationship to the material from the burned stratum within the room is uncertain, but it is presented here as another example of the variety of shapes in the local utility ware from the site.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> For other examples from the site, B. Bouloumić, *MEFRA* 84 (1972) 61-110.



ILL. 14. Impasto cup. 73-209. Profile. Drawing by N. Norman



FIG. 24. Impasto cup. 73-209.  
Side view

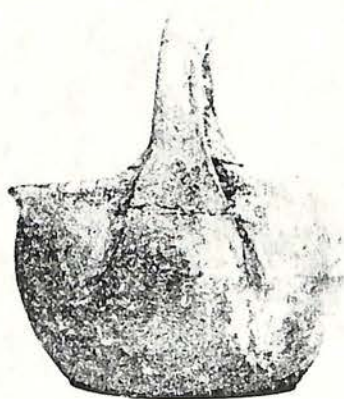


FIG. 25. Impasto cup. 73-209.  
Back view

12. 11. 81 [Stinkmoss, etc. type] [11]

Showered these to Mr. Tschir  
today. (He came to know  
some stuff & to date)  
(Expos. in Dams)

American School of Classical Studies

54 Swedish St., Athens 106 76

Greece

Sept. 16, 1987

Dear Jan Carter,

AJA  
1987

I have read your article, "The Marks of Orpheus," starting because you had written it, but becoming quite absorbed, and enjoying the way you write, as well as the odd and lively things you turn up, also the good old writers you consult. Clark Hopkins was in my student years at the American School, and very nice he was, into his old age. Guy Dickins I now meet, ~~though~~ he was killed in the 1st World War, but he must have been nice too. He and his wife were close friends of Jack Caskey's parents, and when Jack's mother died young, the widowed Mrs. Dickins married Jack's father, and was Jack's much-loved stepmother.

I was pleased to meet again the story in Athenaeus about the tied cult image in Samos, you p. 379. This story seemed to me to be of interest in connection with some seal impressions on fragments of amphoras found in a sanctuary (?) in Samos (about Tigani, now called Pythagorean). See Hesperia XL, 1971, p. 65, and pl. 14, nos. 64, 65



with catalogue text, p. 92. Once you have got that far, look at the rest of the gem impressions. They seem to me quite fascinating, and of just better quality than lots of gem carving; worn of course, and dim. But look at the two that show a girl with a pet bird (?). (C. Romeo and Juliet Part II, Sc. I <sup>me and</sup>) Dated better than most things, early in last quarter of 4<sup>th</sup>? see again p. 62.

Danny Menster and Katherine Bouton and family leave tomorrow for 3 months in Los Angeles, as I learn from Danny's mother. I think Danny is <sup>going</sup> doing a Writing seminar, but I forgot in just what institution.

It has been too hot here, but I expect where you are, too.

Yours,

Virginia Grace

September 28, 1987

See further in my Samian article, cited to you in connection with tied images (Hesperia XL, 1971, pp.52-95), on p. 84 mention of a closed deposit in Rhodes containing numerous stamped early Rhodian and other amphora fragments, with two redfigured kraters. The Rhodian in this deposit included 8 or more fragments stamped AAZE combined with a device or letter<sup>?</sup>(various). I have not ~~fx~~ found names <sup>in use</sup> of which this could be the beginning. Do you think it might identify the produce of a sanctuary? Did your goddess call at Rhodes? (have I missed a reference).

Further reference to the deposit, see BCH Suppl. 13, p. 564, under no.22. Picture of the redfigure, see e.g. Rev. des Etudes Grecques, 1972<sup>2</sup>, p.98. The Rhodian seem to be a stage earlier than those in the Kyrenia wreck (late 4th).

See "Ados" (?) for Asterok (= Astakos)  
in J.C.'s article "The Muses of Delphi."

## SAMIAN

I note that prints of Roll 744 have not been processed <sup>into the files</sup> (or only a little). They will now be kept in the bag of photos to be filed, which are by Roll. Most are of Samian stamps or jars (or? found by K. Phillips in Turkey). The stamps are mostly (?) <sup>or</sup> of the Samian handles found in the crypt by me and Isobel in 1975? (I think). Prints processed in 1977, very little, no files sets made for the new types

There are also some <sup>in 744</sup> NON-SAMIAN items of interest that should be illustrating various files

Some prints from Roll 746 show Samian reproduced from Shikunawa publ., not yet fixed with cards. Cf. "Kourish", p. 183. 746 prints are with the above from 744.

Add to any supplement  
on SAMIAN

See Mettlinger's article in JHS c1 1981  
pp. 78ff. <sup>anyhow</sup>, I don't think I  
had the Keramaiter item, his Pl. 1, g. It  
looks <sup>in d. Ego</sup> peculiar, but look at that offset on the  
note (Keram. TX, 1976, 15-1 and pl. 64, & Gen  
288)  
I did see it, not Kera.  
brian

## SAMIAN - SUPPLEM. NOTES

Take account of what is in Blaenderbeige  
Festschrift article.

19. II. 81

See SAMOS folders, esp. TIGANI 1971 and  
later. Visits in 1971 and 1977, record made. In  
1977, many jars measured by MBW. There are  
many additional jars, beyond what were on file  
in 1970, and so omitted in the 1971 article.  
Photos not in as good order as I wish.



[16.02]  
with letter 29.VII.84  
for D. Slane  
in WRECKS: BASS, SERCF  
LIMAN  
for comp. 4.V.9

5

and red-brown fabric with micaceous

increted; barely worn; HJ - top half  
pres to c. mid-body; small chip  
at shoulder; HK - lower half of amphora

e. 0.54 m.; max. diam. c. 0.365 m.;  
rim diam. 0.131 m.; neck  
base diam. 0.117 m.;

*Handwritten notes:*  
Jm  
24869

handle ht. 0.122 m.; handle w x th. 0.040 x  
0.020 m.; toe ht. 0.023 m.; toe diam. 0.069 m.;  
toe thick. 0.009 m.

**Description:** Oval rim sharply undercut; neck tapers slightly  
to shoulder; neck delineated from shoulder by  
ridge; sloping shoulder merges into globular  
body with no delination; short, ring toe is  
bevelled on exterior face; oval handles attached  
below rim, arch up slightly and then turn to  
vertical and attach on shoulder.

**Parallels:** Agora P30716. ~~X~~ pale orange fabric; ovoid body;  
same toe.

Grace, Hesp. 40. ~~X~~ Agora Exc. P24869 from the  
lowest part of well deposit Q 12:3. Nothing  
later than 490 B.C. (Agora XII, p.397).  
Ht. 0.56, D. 0.376; handles 0.037x0.021, with a  
ht. of c.0.11. Note grooves below rim, slight  
offset at base of neck, slight taper of neck

*Handwritten notes:*  
all this is  
from the  
well deposit  
Q 12:3



H5 & HK 16.01b

1:5



SAMIAN

[16.02]  
with letter 29.VII.84  
for D. Stone  
see WRECKS: BASS, SERCE  
LIMAN  
for comp. 4-V9

AMPHORA (HJ & HK)

Location: PQ15 and PQ5

Fabric: well levigated red-brown fabric with micaceous inclusions.

Condition: lightly concreted; barely worn; HJ - top half of amphora pres to c. mid-body; small chip out of shoulder; HK - lower half of amphora preserved.

Dimensions: pres. ht. c. 0.54 m.; max. diam. c. 0.365 m.; rim ht. 0.024 m.; rim diam. 0.131 m.; neck ht. 0.122 m.; neck base diam. 0.117 m.; handle ht. 0.122 m.; handle w x th. 0.040 x 0.020 m.; toe ht. 0.023 m.; toe diam. 0.069 m.; thick. 0.009 m.

In the museum  
see list  
24869

Description: Oval rim sharply undercut; neck tapers slightly to shoulder; neck delineated from shoulder by ridge; sloping shoulder merges into globular body with no delination; short, ring toe is bevelled on exterior face; oval handles attached below rim, arch up slightly and then turn to vertical and attach on shoulder.

Parallels: Agora P30716. pale orange fabric; ovoid body; same toe.

Grace, Hesp. 40. <sup>^</sup> Agora Exc. P24869 from the lowest part of well deposit Q 12:3. Nothing later than 490 B.C. (Agora XII, p.397). Ht. 0.56, D. 0.376; handles 0.037x0.021, with a ht. of c.0.11. Note grooves below rim, slight offset at base of neck, slight taper of neck

specimen  
(pl. 15, 3)  
all the  
ones in  
the  
has no  
mark



## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

George F. Bass, *President*  
 Michael L. Katzev, *Vice President*  
 P.O. Box 218 | P. K. 41  
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 P.O. Box 261  
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19105 USA

downwards, finger impressions at base of handles,  
 and the hollow of the interior that falls below  
 the top of the foot as seen from the outside.  
 Clay pinkish buff, micaceous, with vestiges of a  
 light slip (?) like a bloom. The inside is smeared  
 near the mouth." ← ?

Zeest, Bosphoros, p.71 and Pl. I, 3.

Naveh, Mesad Hashavyahu, "pinkish buff, tiny mica  
 bits." )

Kelley, Qurneh, pl. 82.2, Dynasties XXIII-XXVI.

Date: 5th c. B.C.

Samian stamp in  
Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandrie

Mr. Emperera has given me a photo of a handle with a round stamp impressed on its top. Within a beaded circle, fragment of bull, under which SA and possibly SAMI.

This is a handle in fragment among the classified - or at least sorted - non-Plinian handles which had just been put into drawers without having time to catalogue them, in 1955. By instruction from Mr. El Gharrafi, he has given it a P number, P 11093. He gave me this picture 16. VII. 80. It is a fragment of L 4706. 34A.

Note in Barron's vol., fragment of bull

40-190 Bc





Ball in head circle  
on coins seems to start

210-170 BC.

Barron p. XXIX

ΣΑΜΙΑΝ, but  
above ball

Sami  
Fragment of ball  
with ΣΑΜΙΑΝ  
ΣΑΜΙΑΝ?  
ΣΑΜΙΑΝ  
16.VII.80

L 4706, 34A

Samos

P 11093

This is in the Musée grec - Rome, also,  
and has been numbered by M. Enger  
from among sorted but unnumbered  
by us in 1955.

Samian stamp in  
Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandrie

Mr. Emperera has given me a photo of a handle with a round stamp impressed on its top. Within a beaded circle, fragment of bull, under which SA and possibly SAMI.

This is a handle he found among the classified - or at least sorted - non-Plinian handles which had just been introduced without having time to catalogue them, in 1955. By instruction from Mr. El Gammari, he has given it a P number, P 11093. As given in this letter 16. VII. 80 ST is a print of L 4706. 34A.

Note in Barron's vol., fragment of bull within beaded circle seems to start 210-190 BC as Barron pl. ~~XXX~~<sup>XXVIII</sup>.

On Althea Promachos  
 of Hesperia 1971, pl. 14, nos. 54-56  
 ("Samin")

See AJA 84 (1980), pp. ~~41~~ 41-50, Christine  
 Mitchell Howland, "The Andraokti Althea Promachos in  
 Early Hellenistic Coinage;" p. 43, note 11, comments on  
 "A figure Althea stamped on Samin amphorae of  
 the late fourth century," and <sup>(not suggest)</sup> states that it "is  
 also derived from the bubble-shaped figure on  
 Panathenaian amphorae. Miss Giese, citing the role  
 of Perdikhas in restoring the Samin to Samos in  
 322, and the coin of Alexander of 326/5, suggests  
 that the type was chosen because of its Macedonian  
 association. It would seem possible to surmise that,  
 as in the case of the coin of Alexander of 326/5,  
 the Samin Althea was transferred directly from the  
 Panathenaian amphorae and was the personal choice  
 of the official in charge." [and who was that?]

This article has a great deal of bibliography on  
 this Althea and on wide-ranging matters (MHT  
 associates with it).

There is a bit of <sup>on the above</sup> correspondence vs. - (MHT (or vice  
 versa) someone about - maybe in paper for my trip to  
 the US XI.79-I.80.

She is to call at the SA tomorrow, 10. IV. 80

# SAMIAN

21. VII. 79 19

late bibliography on topic of  
Artemis of Ephesus and related

R. Fleischer, Artemis von Ephesos und verwandte Kultstatuen aus Anatolien und Syrien, Leiden 1973

see review by J. Gwyn Griffiths,  
JHS 95, 1975, pp. 232-233. <sup>Hein</sup>  
of Samos is correct, but Iggers not Hesp. 1971.

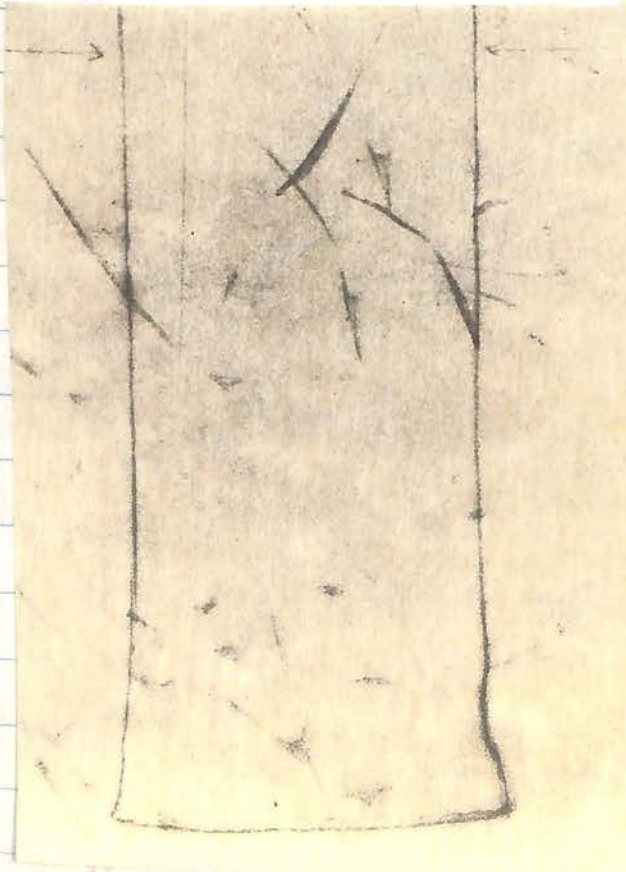
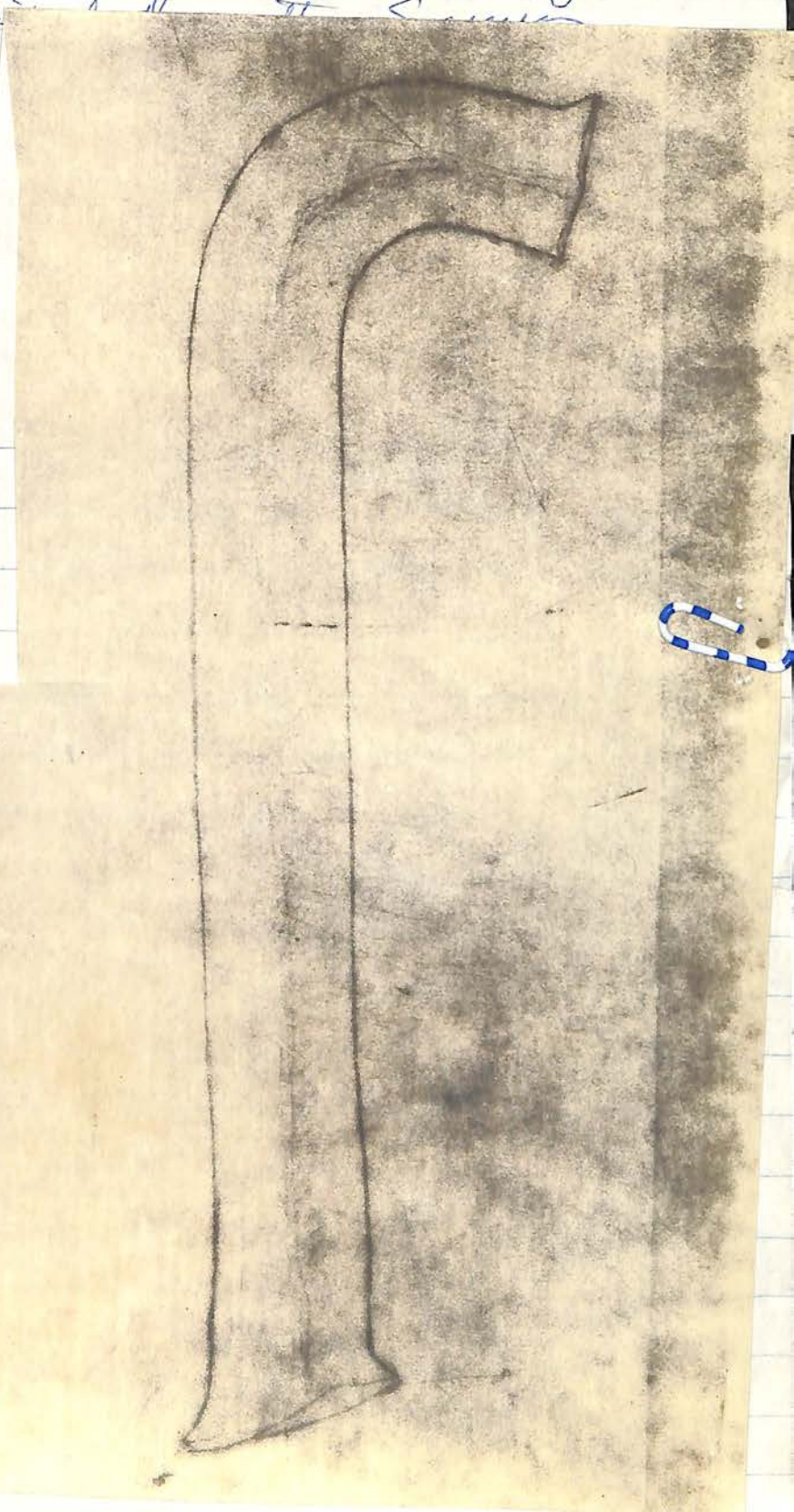


begin

misc. notes on Sami

17. VIII. 79

See folder SPAIN <sup>comp. on</sup> for a bundle found  
 by Cadiz Bay island <sup>in the Sami</sup>  
 (a piece of Hawaiian  
 wood). Has a  
 stamp: ΠΥ  
 on top of bundle.  
 Stamp card is filed  
 under Scipopa,  
 abbreviation.

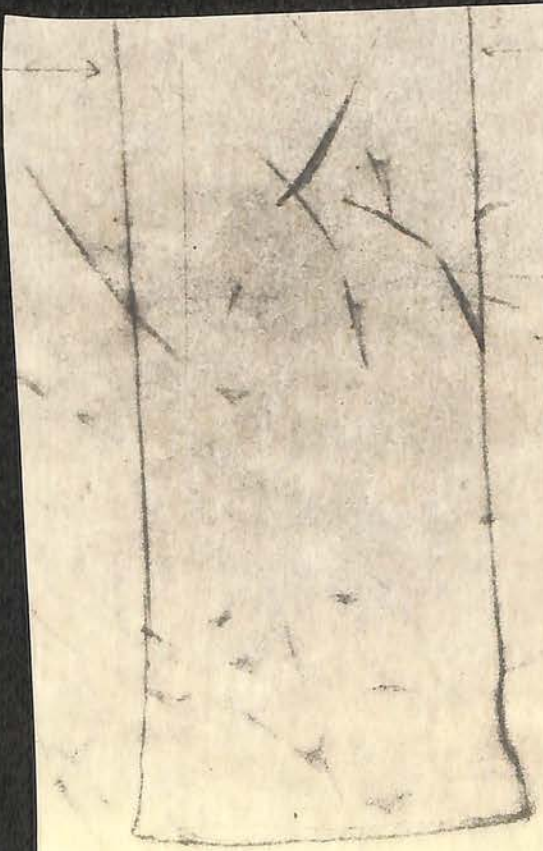


with the letter of 7 Oct 77

20.01

from Dr. W. Engelhardt  
H. A. A. for D. ...

SPAIN



17. VIII. 79 20.02

bygn

misc. notes on Samia

17. VIII. 79

See folder SPAIN <sup>corresp. on</sup> for a bundle found  
by Cadiz Bay which looks rather Samian.

(a period of Hellenic  
bundles). Has a

stamp: ΠΥ

on top of bundle.

Stamp card is filed  
under Sicily, abnormalities.

SAMIAN ?

21.01

with label 7 VIII. 79  
for "Dr. W. Fehrerolt"  
for Dr. Ruiz Mata

Miss Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Odos Suidias  
Athen 140

Max. H 19,9 cm

Hellbrauner Ton. Sorgfältig geschleimt.  
Oberfläche mit Hilfe der Kante eines  
Brettchens glatt gestrichen.

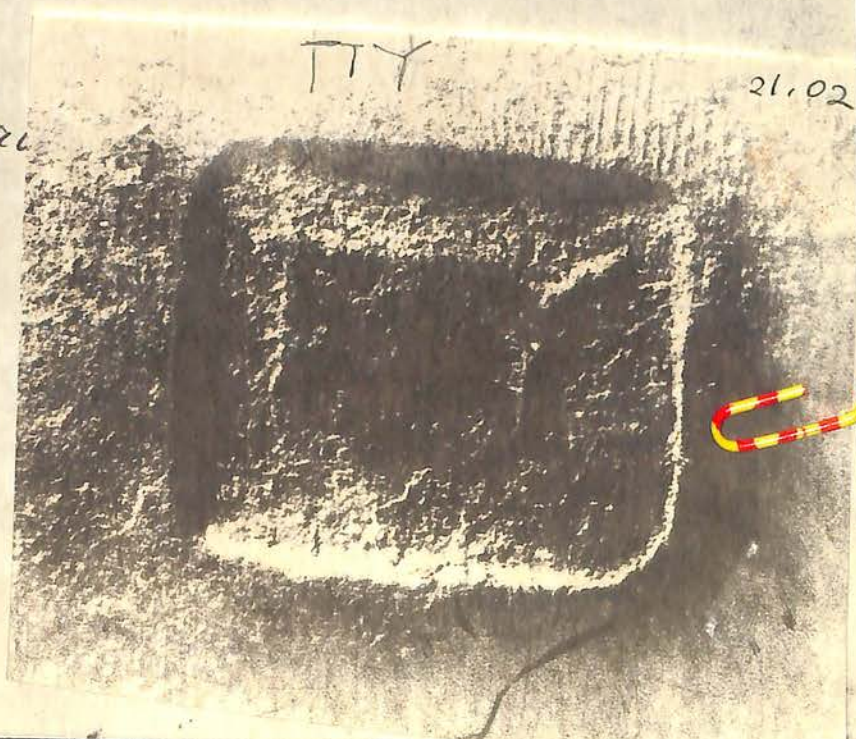
Herkunft

Torre Doña Blanca  
(punischer Platz)

Finder

D. Ruiz Mata / Ma

→ med plate  
drawing of  
hand



SAMIAN?

21.01

with illus. 7 v. 79  
for "Dr. W. Engelhardt"  
for W. D. Ruiz Mata

Miss Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Odos Suidias  
Athens 140

Max. H 19,9 cm

Hellbrauner Ton. sorgfältig geschleimmd.  
Oberfläche mit Hilfe der Kante eines  
Brettchens glatt gestrichen.

Herkunft

Torre Doña Blanca  
(punischer Platz)

Finder

D. Ruiz Mata / Madrid

→ need photo  
drawing of  
handle

TY

21.02



ARISTOTLE

1258 b 35 σώματα λωβώνται μάλιστα, δουλικώταται δὲ ὅπου τοῦ σώματος πλείσται χρήσεις, ἀγεννέσταται δὲ ὅπου ἐλάχιστον προσδεῖ ἀρετῆς. περὶ ἐκάστου δὲ τούτων καθόλου μὲν εἴρηται καὶ νῦν, τὸ δὲ κατὰ μέρος ἀκριβολογεῖσθαι χρήσιμον μὲν πρὸς τὰς ἐργασίας, φορτικὸν δὲ τὸ ἐνδιατρίβειν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐστὶν 4  
 40 ἐνίοις γεγραμμένα περὶ τούτων, οἷον Χαρητίδῃ τῷ  
 1259 a Παρίῳ καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῷ Λημνίῳ περὶ γεωργίας καὶ ψιλῆς καὶ πεφυτευμένης, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις περὶ ἄλλων, ταῦτα μὲν ἐκ τούτων θεωρεῖται ὅτι ἐπιμελές· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ λεγόμενα σποράδην

POLITICS, I. iv. 3-5

the operatives undergo the greatest amount of bodily degradation, the most servile those in which the most uses are made of the body, and the most ignoble those in which there is the least requirement of virtue as an accessory. But while we have even now given a general description of these various branches, yet a detailed and particular account of them, though useful for the practice of the industries, would be 4 illiberal as a subject of prolonged study. There are books on these subjects by certain authors, for example Charetides<sup>a</sup> of Paros and Apollodorus<sup>b</sup> of Lemnos have written about both agriculture and fruit-

Other writers on industries.

22.02

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM  
OXFORD OX1 2PH

Tel: (0865) 57522

23 Jan 79

not added

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for your note. I am glad to have the references. Even with notes it is not going to be possible to put in all the things I would like and in the paperback I had to be utterly laconic. At the end will be the Hdt refs now, though not in the text, and a

so on other topics, from these authors; but in addition a list of the scattered brought success in All these methods of wealth-getting, of Miletus, which is a great wealth, but which, because of his wisdom, Miletus was taunted with it from his knowledge of it was still winter large crop of olives, they and paid round olive-presses in Miletus at a low rent as nobody in the season arrived, a number of presses setting them out on a large sum of

Thales and Monopoly.

55

6.11.79

22.01

I am guessing the PARACITIAN jars are the oil. See also, METECHIAN jars, called PARACITIAN

All best wishes,

John

On how the oil is made

14.1.79  
- 7014  
Chios

6.11.99

22.01

I am guessing the PARACITIAN jar was to take oil.  
See folder, next to CHIAA folder, called PARACITIAN



22.02

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM  
OXFORD OX1 2PH

Tel: (0865) 57522

23 Jan 79

*not  
ack*

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for your note. I am glad to have the references. Even with notes it is not going to be possible to put in all the things I would like and in the paperback I had to be utterly laconic. At least there will be the Hdt refs now, though not in the text, and a rather fuller guide to literature about other items, but I did not feel up to turning it into a Rostovtseff size book so folk will still have to use their imagination. It is aimed at the young student who wants a lead into the subject.

All best wishes,

*Ben*

ARISTOTLE

POLITICS, I. iv. 3-5

1258 b  
 35 σώματα λωβῶνται μάλιστα, δουλικώταται δὲ ὅπου τοῦ σώματος πλείσται χρήσεις, ἀγεννέσταται δὲ ὅπου ἐλάχιστον προσδεῖ ἀρετῆς. περὶ ἐκάστου δὲ τούτων καθόλου μὲν εἴρηται καὶ νῦν, τὸ δὲ κατὰ μέρος ἀκριβολογεῖσθαι χρήσιμον μὲν πρὸς τὰς ἐργασίας, φορτικὸν δὲ τὸ ἐνδιατρίβειν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐστὶν ἄνους γεγραμμένα περὶ τούτων, οἷον Χαρητίδῃ τῷ 40 Παρίῳ καὶ Ἀπολλοδώρῳ τῷ Λημνίῳ περὶ γεωργίας καὶ ψιλλῆς καὶ πεφυτευμένης, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις περὶ ἄλλων, ταῦτα μὲν ἐκ τούτων θεωρεῖται ὅτ' ἐπιμελές· ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὰ λεγόμενα σποράδην 5 δι' ὧν ἐπιτευχθήκασιν ἔνιοι χρηματιζόμενοι δεῖ συλλέγειν. [πάντα γὰρ ὠφέλιμα ταῦτ' ἐστὶ τοῖς τιμῶσι τὴν χρηματιστικὴν, οἷον καὶ τὸ Θάλεω τοῦ 5 Μιλησίου· τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι κατανόημά τι χρηματιστικόν, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖν' ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς σοφίας προσάπτουσι, τυγχάνει δὲ καθόλου τι ὄν. ὀνειδιζόντων 10 γὰρ αὐτῷ διὰ τὴν πενίαν ὡς ἀνωφελοῦς τῆς φιλοσοφίας οὔσης, κατανοήσαντά φασιν αὐτὸν ἐλαιῶν φορὰν ἐσομένην ἐκ τῆς ἀστρολογίας ἔτι χειμῶνος ὄντος, εὐπορήσαντα χρημάτων ὀλίγων ἀραβῶνας διαδοῦναι τῶν ἐλαιουργίων τῶν τ' ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ Χίῳ πάντων, ὀλίγου μισθωσάμενον ἄτ' 15 οὐθενὸς ἐπιβάλλοντος· ἐπειδὴ δ' ὁ καιρὸς ἦκε, πολλῶν ζητουμένων ἅμα καὶ ἐξαίφνης, ἐκμισθοῦντα ὄν τὸν τρόπον ἠβούλετο πολλὰ χρήματα συλλέξαντα,

the operatives undergo the greatest amount of bodily degradation, the most servile those in which the most uses are made of the body, and the most ignoble those in which there is the least requirement of virtue as an accessory. But while we have even now given a general description of these various branches, yet a detailed and particular account of them, though useful for the practice of the industries, would be illiberal as a subject of prolonged study. There are <sup>Other writers on industries.</sup> books on these subjects by certain authors, for example Charetides <sup>a</sup> of Paros and Apollodorus <sup>b</sup> of Lemnos have written about both agriculture and fruit-farming, and similarly others also on other topics, so these subjects may be studied from these authors by anybody concerned to do so; but in addition a collection ought also to be made <sup>c</sup> of the scattered accounts of methods that have brought success in business to certain individuals. [All these methods are serviceable for those who value wealth-getting, 5 for example the plan of Thales <sup>d</sup> of Miletus, which is a device for the business of getting wealth, but which, though it is attributed to him because of his wisdom, is really of universal application. Thales, so the story goes, because of his poverty was taunted with the uselessness of philosophy; but from his knowledge of astronomy he had observed while it was still winter that there was going to be a large crop of olives, so he raised a small sum of money and paid round deposits for the whole of the olive-presses in Miletus and Chios, which he hired at a low rent as nobody was running him up; and when the season arrived, there was a sudden demand for a number of presses at the same time, and by letting them out on what terms he liked he realized a large sum of money

= THALES  
 Fr. 10  
 (Testimonia)  
 in Diels-Kranz,  
 Fragmente  
 der  
 Vorsokratiker

<sup>a</sup> Otherwise unknown.  
<sup>b</sup> Also mentioned by Varro and Pliny.  
<sup>c</sup> The author of the Second Book of the pseudo-Aristotelian *Oeconomica* seems to have taken this hint.  
<sup>d</sup> The founder of Greek philosophy and mathematics, and one of the Seven Sages, 6th-5th cent. B.C.

\* but it was a slip of paper - this for Socrates? etc

kindly reference for me by Bob Lambert, (Y.I. 79)  
 from ref for John Boardman, on production of oil in Chios

Oily parchment  
 - Chios - 1150 B.C.

## ARISTOTLE

1259 a ἐπιδείξει ὅτι ῥάδιόν ἐστι πλουτεῖν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις  
 ἂν βούλωνται, ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ περὶ ὃ σπουδά-  
 ζουσιν. Ἐπιδείξειν ποιήσασθαι τῆς σοφίας· ἐστὶ δ' ὡσπερ  
 20 εἶπομεν, καθόλου τὸ τοιοῦτον χρηματιστικόν, εἴαν  
 τις δύνηται μονοπωλίαν αὐτῷ κατασκευάζειν· διὸ  
 καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἔνιαι τοῦτον ποιῶνται τὸν πόρον  
 ὅταν ἀπορώσι χρημάτων, μονοπωλίαν γὰρ τῶν  
 ὠνίων ποιῶσιν. ἐν Σικελίᾳ δέ τις τεθέντος παρ' 7  
 αὐτῷ νομίσματος συνεπρίατο πάντα τὸν σίδηρον ἐκ  
 25 τῶν σιδηρείων, μετὰ δέ ταῦτα ὡς ἀφίκοντο ἐκ τῶν  
 ἐμπορίων οἱ ἔμποροι, ἐπώλει μόνος, οὐ πολλὴν  
 ποιήσας ὑπερβολὴν τῆς τιμῆς, ἀλλ' ὅμως ἐπὶ τοῖς  
 πενήτηντα ταλάντοις ἐπέλαβεν ἑκατόν. τοῦτο μὲν 8  
 30 ὄν ὁ Διονύσιος αἰσθόμενος τὰ μὲν χρήματα ἐκέ-  
 λευσεν ἐκκομίσασθαι, μὴ μέντοι γ' ἔτι μένειν ἐν  
 Συρακούσαις, ὡς πόρους εὐρίσκοντα τοῖς αὐτοῦ<sup>1</sup>  
 πράγμασιν ἀσυμφόρους. τὸ μέντοι ὄραμα<sup>2</sup> Θάλεω  
 καὶ τοῦτο ταῦτόν ἐστιν· ἀμφότεροι γὰρ ἑαυτοῖς  
 ἐτέχνασαν γενέσθαι μονοπωλίαν. χρήσιμον δὲ γνω-  
 35 ρίζειν ταῦτα καὶ τοῖς πολιτικοῖς· πολλαῖς γὰρ  
 πόλεσι δεῖ χρηματισμοῦ καὶ τοιούτων πόρων, ὡσπερ  
 οἰκία, μᾶλλον δέ· διόπερ τινὲς καὶ πολιτεύονται  
 τῶν πολιτευομένων ταῦτα μόνον.

V. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τρία μέρη τῆς οἰκονομικῆς ἦν, ἐν 1  
 μὲν δεσποτική, περὶ ἧς εἴρηται πρότερον, ἐν δὲ  
 πατρική, τρίτον δὲ γαμική<sup>3</sup>—καὶ γὰρ γυναικός

<sup>1</sup> αὐτοῦ Susemihl: αὐτοῦ codd.

<sup>2</sup> εἴρημα, θεώρημα, δράμα edd. <sup>3</sup> lacunam Conring.

<sup>a</sup> The talent was about £240.

<sup>b</sup> Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse 405-367 B.C.

<sup>c</sup> cf. Thucydides οἱ δ' οὐκέτι ἐμείναν ἀλλὰ . . .

## POLITICS, I. IV. 5—V. 1

money, so proving that it is easy for philosophers  
 to be rich if they choose, but this is not what they  
 6 care about. Thales then is reported to have thus  
 displayed his wisdom, but as a matter of fact this  
 device of taking an opportunity to secure a monopoly  
 is a universal principle of business; hence even  
 some states have recourse to this plan as a method  
 of raising revenue when short of funds: they intro-  
 7 duce a monopoly of marketable goods. There was  
 a man in Sicily who used a sum of money deposited  
 with him to buy up all the iron from the iron mines,  
 and afterwards when the dealers came from the  
 trading-centres he was the only seller, though he  
 did not greatly raise the price, but all the same he  
 made a profit of a hundred talents<sup>a</sup> on his capital  
 8 of fifty. When Dionysius<sup>b</sup> came to know of it he  
 ordered the man to take his money with him but clear  
 out of Syracuse on the spot,<sup>c</sup> since he was inventing  
 means of profit detrimental to the tyrant's own  
 affairs. Yet really this device is the same as the  
 discovery of Thales, for both men alike contrived  
 to secure themselves a monopoly. An acquaintance  
 with these devices is also serviceable for statesmen, for  
 many states need financial aid and modes of revenue  
 like those described, just as a household may, but  
 in greater degree; hence some statesmen even  
 devote their political activity exclusively to finance.

V. And since, as we saw,<sup>d</sup> the science of household  
 1 management has three divisions, one the relation of  
 master to slave, of which we have spoken before,<sup>e</sup> one  
 the paternal relation, and the third the conjugal f—

Government  
 monopolies.

The  
 husband's  
 office  
 political.  
 the father's  
 royal;

<sup>d</sup> C. ii. init.

<sup>e</sup> C. iii. *fin.*, iv.

<sup>f</sup> The construction of the sentence is interrupted, and never  
 completed.

"SAMIAN"

There would be lot of Corinthian container amphoras to be cited overseas, but Carolyn Koehler at the U. of Maryland is now the authority on these, and actually has my files, which she has much supplemented.

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

January 13, 1979

Dear John,

Thank you for references in your letter of 10 Dec. which I shall look up (Stea library inadequate). I have a fine nostalgia for the days of your excavations in Chios, for your house in an orange grove frequented by a white horse, for Mr. Choremis, for my visit at Emborio with Eva Brann, for the Open Meeting about Emborio when you and Sinclair spoke, and B.H. Hill said afterward that he had never heard a better presentation of a site. Eva Brann turned up not long ago, perhaps the summer of 1977; she was splendid, absolutely herself.

In case you are still tending to the Greeks Overseas, note a little Samian oil jar, with an oil ladle, found at Murlo in Tuscany, see AJA 81, 1977, pp.93-4; context 650-675. On being informed of the prov. of the jar, Prof. Phillips wrote that they have also other luxury imports, "East Greek bowls, Laconian bowls, Corinthian plates, and raw ivory." Maybe all this is in the article - I am not checking. You may recall also the Samian oil jar found in the cemetery at Camarina; this had a stamp which you identified for me several years ago as from a Phoenician scarab.

I would be happy if when you give Herodotos as a source, or actually quote  
e.g. (about the Beryathenes)  
a passage (p.252 in my copy of the 1964 paperbound) you would slip in, right in the text, the reference to chapter and verse. There are often things one would like to read around, and probably you have plenty of readers who, like myself, would have to do a bit of research to find such a passage.

There are some corrigenda still in this 1964 edition which have probably been caught in the meanwhile, as I believe the present is not the first revised edition. E.g., middle of p. 192, Posidonia is surely south-east of Cumae.

It is a very nice book, which I am glad not to have missed.

Yours,

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM · OXFORD OX1 2PH

Telephone Oxford 57522 (STD Code 0865)

10 Dec 73

Dear Virginia,

Your letter came at just the right time, as I was going over the Egypt chapter for the last time. Many thanks indeed. For your other questions, oil in Chios is, I expect, talked about in Roebuck's Ionia book but at least there is Thales cornering the oil presses in a good year there (Ar. Pol. i 1259a). For the date of Deffeneh I think the historical probabilities of it being knocked out by Cambyses in his invasion plus the decorated pottery are fairly secure. Robert Cook would have something on this in his London CVA vol. 3.

I hope you are well - have a good Xmas and New Year (how one recalls those Finlay library parties but even nostalgia is not what it used to be),

Yours aw,

Bob

"SAMIAN"

25

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

To John Boardman

November 30, 1978

Dear John,

In connection with our photographic department at the Agora, I happened to hear that you are doing a new edition of The Greeks Ahead. I had never<sup>Overses!</sup> read the old edition, and have since been doing so with pleasure at my lunch hours. In the new edition, will you perhaps make an addition or two from my "Samian Amphoras," of which you have a copy (Hesp. 1971), because of having told me all about the gems of which impressions are published there. Samian amphoras are illustrated by Petrie, though unwittingly, cf. pp.68-69, with fig.1, of my article <sup>with reference to Boardman's</sup> Tanis. The contents would have been oil, cf. my pp. 79-80. On your p.146, you mention oil as a product of Chios; I would be glad to have documentation for this. Probably you could add a 6th century Lesbian wine amphora to the finds from Defenneh: one was sketched for me in the University College, London, in April 1974; its label called it UC 19247. I don't find anything in Petrie that seems to correspond with it. Lesbian amphoras, cf. my Picture Book 6, fig. 52, left part; I expect you remember those grey jars from Kephina, and were you also in Smyrna? A young woman is doing a study of the class, Mrs. Barbara Clinkenbeard, former associate member of the American School.

I note you say, p. 152, that the Greek finds at Daphnae fall at about 525. Is that still your belief? There is one of the Samian amphoras that I would have thought was a bit later than that: Tanis II, pl. 33, 1 (my p.68, fig.1,3).

We all look forward to the first British School lecture this evening; Jane is up from Naxos.

Yours,

Has also relevant Esra

SAMIAN

11.11.78

26

Kouris

[9.11.80] ps

See "Kouris" - <sup>(1979)</sup> ~~Dikhai~~ <sup>Journal</sup> ~~Journal~~, pp (183-8) } 184, 185

SAMIAN - newly published

has now, newly added

See

PALESTINE;  
SHIKMONA

See J. Elgarish, Archaeological Excavations

at Shikmona, Field Report No. 1, Haifa 1968,

pl. 41, nos 147 and 148, tops of Samian jars of

in Hauran period, with stamps, one on each

side of

Armen Raban; jar

to both is his.

He translated

from us lists

from the Hebrew

147



then jar

148



his mark

"bright brown clay"

This adds to our information also:

1.) M ABC 100 his mark?

KIF

".045 x 0.21 very hard - light, edged.

micaceous buff clay; large red core."

next find  
then  
left

2.) Naucratis: BM 70 (1955, 9-20, 70)

another; from Naucratis, now in the Ashmolean,

ASH 15, 1880.19 Naucratis pt 1, 1884-5,

p. 52

his mark

TA

B.M. no: "Breadish, buff clay"



Sarcina jar - Ploussen, No. U 739.28, 29  
Photographed I think by C.G. Koehler in 1975 when we  
were together in Ploussen (look up for record).



Sarcium juv - Ploeden, No U 739.28, 29  
Photographed I think by C.G. Koehler in 1975 when we  
were together in Ploeden (look up film record).



27.02b

739.29 or 28

Rhodes

Samixy

739.29 or 28

Rhodes

Samixy



27,036

10/24/2008  
10/24/2008  
10/24/2008  
10/24/2008

\$39.29 or 28

Rhodes

Samian

## A note Samian jar post-publication

See corresp. of III.77 with Kyle Phillips on  
 a small Samian published by him in AJA 1977,  
 pp. 85-100. Our corresp. is filed under ITALY:  
 MURLO, Tuscany, <sup>elfield</sup> ~~at present~~ in ITALY - SICILY MISC.

III.99

A Samian jar full reference: Erik O. Nielsen - Kyle Phillips, Jr., AJA 1977,  
 Meredith

pp. 93-40  
 figs 21-22, 23  
 no. 73-202

[29.01]

23. XII. 76

Braslinsky

I think

does not ~~identify~~ <sup>identify</sup> what was in

30. X. 71 Samia  
gus.

For suppl. note

addenda I cover.

(along w. type 8011  
and later material  
investigation in Samia,  
etc. etc.)

SAMIAN

(22.8.76)

The same to be his first publication  
identifies a Samian. (from Archaeology  
articles etc. this)

22.XII.76

R.Burgi transl.  
to VG typing

I. B. Brashinsky, "New data about trade between Olbia and Samos," Brief Communica-  
tions of the Inst. of Archeology, 109, 1967, pp. 22-26.

p.22

The Olbia excavations of recent years have significantly increased what we know about the economic relations of that city with various Medit. centers. New Materials have given us the possibility of not only establishing a series of heretofore unknown centers from which various types of goods came to Olbia but also of supplementing and even on occasion altering our existing concepts of the ec. devel. of Olbia and in part of the <sup>NW?</sup> SW Bl. Sea region as a whole.

These mat.s have enabled us for ex. to establish the very signif. devel. of Olbia's trade relations with Corinth in the 6th and 5th cent.s B.C., <sup>1</sup> with <sup>2</sup> Aigina. The classifying of the amphora stamps of Mende which were found in Olbia enabled us to widen substantially our picture of the importation of wine from that city to Ol. <sup>3</sup> in the 5th and 4th cent.s B.C.

The data which we have just presented indicates that one of the most important sources for establishing new centers which had trade relations with the north Bl. Sea region as well as in the matter of clarifying the chronology of trade relations of cities which had been known earlier is at the present time pottery and, ~~at~~ most imp. of all, pointed amphoras and the stamps that are found on them. In recent years great success has been achieved in classifying and localizing a number of groups of pottery stamps from the vast number of stamps of an unknown place of production (loci incerti). At the same time, scholars often use the so-called numismatic method of studying. This method which consists of a comparison of the images on the stamps ("emblems") with coin types enables one not only to localize but also to date and sts. quite accurately.

The collections of finds on the excavations of recent years in the area of the NW sector of the Olbia temenos (excavation Eg) are of great interest for the study of the trade relations of Olbia.

In 1962 in one of the household pits there, in which the given region abounds, was found a complete pointed amphora (fig.2). It has an egg-shaped body and a low



(p.22) straight neck. It is .69 high, the diam. is .328. The rim is in the shape of a broad flattened crest which broadens slightly toward the top; on the side of the handles the neck is somewhat indented (the diam. of the <sup>neck at the</sup> rim is from .128 to .15). On the neck of the amph. about in the middle there is a "small sharp ring-shaped excrescence" [i.e. the offset] which is characteristic for the entire group of amphoras to which the one we are describing belongs. The handles are oval. The body ends in a short foot with a deep indentation (.04). The <sup>"sherd"</sup> material of the vessel is dark rose colored, in places going over into reddish brown; the clay is well-kneaded and mixed. ~~Am~~ Admixtures of ~~sixt~~ fine gold particles of mica and of particles of lime are few. The surface of the amph. has a light cover. The vessel is very well shaped and fired.

All of the material from the storage-pit where the amph. was found dates in the end of the 6th and the 1/2 of the 5th century B.C. which permits us to date this amph. rather definitively in the 1/2 of the 5th cent. B.C.

In the same year, 1962, and in the same sector but in ~~that~~ another household pit (No. 11) <sup>4</sup> [Material from this pit as well does not go ~~exactly~~ beyond the limits of the 1/2 of the 5th century B.C.] there was found the upper part of an amphora which was completely analogous to the one we have described in all details (fig.3). On one of its handles is impressed a small circular andpigraphic stamp in which is depicted a pointed amphora (fig.4, 1 and 2). This representation reproduces the <sup>very</sup> type of the amphora on which it is placed. An attempt to determine the place of origin of this stamp is possible only with the help of the numism. method. The closest parallels, as it turned out, are provided by Samos coins. <sup>5</sup> The series of silver and copper obols of Samos are well-known. On their reverse side <sup>6</sup> a pointed amphora is depicted. The shape of the amphora on the coins (fig.4, 3 and 4) coincides with the shape of the amphora on the stamp (fig.4, 1) (there indeed it is presented in a rougher way, which is of course a result of the material of the stamp and of the coin) and in a still greater degree with the shape of the complete amphora from Olbia. Hence one is led to assume the Samian origin of our stamp as well as <sup>of</sup> the unstamped amphora.

(p.23) Coins with a representation of an amphora occur in the 2nd and 3rd periods of Samian coinage which are dated by P. Gardner respectively as 494-439 and 439-394 B.C. <sup>7</sup>

p.24 Within these limits it is possible to date the amphoras which we have discovered. However it seems to us that the possibility of narrowing these chronological limits exists. In the first place, as has been stated, the conditions of the find do not permit us to refer the amphoras under discussion to a period ~~not~~ later than the first half of the 5th century. In the second place, limiting their date to the 1/2 of the 5th century B.C. can be based on other considerations as well, having to do with the history of Samos.

It is well known that Samos in the 1/2 of the 5th century was one of the most powerful and economically developed of the Greek states. After the organization of the first Athenian league and Samos's joining it, the island found itself in a privileged position in comparison with the other allies. This is indicated above all by the fact that the Samians were not obliged to contribute monetary contributions to the league treasury. The assumption has already been expressed that the political privileges of Samos (as well as those of Chios and Lesbos) were accompanied possibly as well by a privileged economic position, particularly in dealings with the Black Sea region. And thus it continued until 439 B.C. when after the suppression of the unsuccessful Samian revolt by the Athenians Samos not only lost her very special position in the league but was subjected to cruel reprisals as well which inflicted a very serious economic decline on the island. Incidentally it is probable that the hampering of the ec. interests of Samos by the Athenians had begun somewhat earlier, and this was precisely one of the causes of the revolt. Quite characteristic is the remark of Thucydides (I, 117, 1) who emphasizes the fact that after the initial victory of the Samians over the Athenian fleet they "were the masters of the sea and they imported and exported whatever they wished". <sup>10</sup>

p.25 The data which we have presented compel one to come to the conclusion that the economic relations of Samos with the N Bl. Sea region in the 5th century were limited to its first 6 decades; in the later period they are highly improbable and their possibility can even be excluded.

5  
(p.24)  
Ogny  
time  
with  
him

The discoveries in Olbia of fragments belonging to amphoras of the type we have described are very numerous. One shd assume that they are to be found also in materials from other ancient cities, not only from the NW Bl. Sea region, but also from the Bosporos. If attributing them to Samos is correct, then it turns out that the flow of Samos goods in pottery containers to Olbia in the 1/2 of the 5th century was ~~significant~~ considerable and the ec. relations of Olbia with Samos which were extremely intensive in the 6th cent. B.C. continued to develop actively in the 1/2 of the following century as well.

Exports from Samos to Olbia at this time were not restricted to goods transported in amphoras. Pottery wares continued to be delivered as well. In the same pit (No.11) in wh. the amphora with the st. was found, there also turned up a fragmented thick-necked hydria made of characteristic Samian clay decorated with dark bands. In type it relates to the Samian hydrias which were found during the excavations of the Heraion on Samos which date it is true to a much earlier period (the 9th to the 8th centuries B.C.).<sup>11</sup> In the 5th cent. B.C. the importing of thin-necked Samian decorated pottery continued as well.

The close economic interrelations of Samos with the north Bl. Sea region is well attested by archeological materials for the 6th cent, B.C. as well.<sup>12</sup> [N.A. Sidorova, 1962 ..... "Archaic pottery from Pantikapaion," pp. 102 ff. and on pp.125 ff. she lists the literature dealing with the various centers of the N Bl. Sea region.] Especially abundant are the finds of Samian wares in the early cultural levels of the Nymphaion which were unusually numerous in comparison with finds from other cities.<sup>13</sup> This abundance of Samian products in the Nymphaion as well as elements of an agricultural nature also provide one with a basis to conclude that the city was founded by settlers from Samos<sup>14</sup> or they in any event took an active part in the founding of Nymphaion by Ionian colonists.<sup>15</sup> A number of scholars also find the influence of Samian coinage on early ~~mon~~ coin types of Pantikapaion (lion's muzzle)<sup>16</sup>

All these wares however date only in the 6th cent. B.C. Materials for judging the relations of Samos with the N Bl. Sea region at a later period were not to be

(p.25) found. The finds from the excavations at Olbia from the last 2 years permit one to conclude (still however in a very provisional way) that these relations continued in the 1/2 of the 5th century B.C. as well. It is probable that at this time Samos still continued to play a significant role in the ec. affairs of the NW Bl. Sea region and of Olbia in particular.

New materials from Olbia furnish us with the opportunity of drawing a more concrete picture of the ec. relations of the NW Bl. Sea region at the end of the 6th and 1/2 of the 5th cent. B.C. in general. Until recently ~~in~~ an opinion prevailed which held that beginning with the Greco-Persian wars the relations of Athens with the N Bl. Sea region completely eclipsed the relations in this area with all the other Greek centers. This opinion was held by the author of the present article. <sup>17</sup>

p. 26 However this view simplifies far too much the ec. relations of the N Bl. Sea region of that period. Although Athens in the 1/2 of the 5th century really did occupy a dominant position in the N Bl. Sea markets, <sup>this</sup> it did not however lead to the complete discontinuance of ec. relations between the N Bl. Sea region and the other Greek centers; they continued to play a noticeable and active role in the ec. life of the N Bl. Sea. The NW Bl. Sea region as well as obviously the whole N Bl. Sea retained in the 1/2 of the 5th cent. BC broad ec. relations with various Medit. centers. Abrupt changes in the ec. relations of the cities of the N Bl. Sea can be observed after the establishment of the actual control of the Athenians over Bl. Sea shipping movements. To take the place of their Medit. partners in trade there appear on the scene cities of the S Bl. Sea region, particularly Herakleia Pontica and Sinope. The Peloponnesian war and the establishing of strict control by the Athenians ~~Athenians~~ over shipping movements obviously provided the decisive impulse to the development of intra-Bl. Sea commercial dealings, but this is the subject of a special investigation.

Beautiful stamp on your envelope, with pink flowers!

"SAMIAN AMPH."

29.07

Another carbon copy filed under USSR-Brashinsky ~~-Samian-History of article~~

December 10, 1971

Dear Professor Brashinsky,

Thank you for your offprints from Archeologia XIX and from KSIA 124, received recently. In the meanwhile I had found that our School subscribes to Archeologia, and I had had that article translated. I agree with you that your figures 12 and 13 belong to the <sup>same</sup> series as my fig. 3, 3, and others, and of course it strengthens the attribution that we arrived at this identification for this shape independently. The reasons for my attribution are all in the same article, which you have read. But I have not been able to read your original article, which seems to be the one in KSIA 109, because our School does not subscribe to this journal, and neither do any of the other Schools in Athens, apparently. So please send me copies of your cited articles in KSIA 109 and 116. Apparently it is in this latter that you illustrate the Chian jar from the same context as the Samian in the Elizavetovskaia cemetery. For dating purposes, I would like to see that Chian jar, since there is a development in the shape of the swollen-neck jar. If you have no more copies of those articles, <sup>to give away,</sup> would you be so kind as to send me photocopies of your own personal copies?

Your copy of my article was sent to you registered airmail on October 30. Please let me know if you received it.

Your article in Archeologia would be particularly interesting to somebody working on the Corinthian class. It happens that it was translated for me by Paul Broneer, the son of Oscar Broneer, who is not an archaeologist, but was much interested to see references to his father's work, and mentioned it to his father.

Can you send me direct photographs of the various amphoras in these articles, preferably at a scale of 1 : 10 ? At least I would be obliged for precise height measurements of the individual jars, especially of the one in fig. 12/ By any

chance have capacity measurements been taken, or could they be taken? These would be of interest to many, and especially to Harold B. Mattingly, Prof. of Ancient History, the University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, England. Prof. Mattingly has been seeking to have capacity measurements made for him of all the jars I mention. He has theories against current chronology of the 5th century B.C.

Yours sincerely,

carbons in: "Samian Amphoras", history of article  
USSR: Brachinsky

XXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXX  
54 Swedias Street  
Athens 140, Greece

October 29, 1971

Dear Professor Brashinsky,

I am much pleased that you have read my article on Samian even before receiving your offprint. I am delighted that you are in agreement with at least some of the attributions. I am eager to see the articles you mention, in which you publish amphoras resembling my fig. 3, 3, etc. In your letter of a year ago (Oct. 23, 1970), <sup>you say</sup> "Soon I'll send you " your article in Archeologia XIX, Warsaw 1969 (economic relations of Olbia). But in fact I have received no articles of yours with dates later than 1966. I have your article on relations between Olbia and Aigina (1963), but not the one on the relations between Olbia and Samos (1967). I will now try to find the publications you speak of, in one or other of the Athens libraries. I can mention them in a note I plan to send to Hesperia with corrigenda and addenda to the Samian article.

I would of course send you an offprint of my Samian article. I think you are a large part of my reading public! These offprints came very late, and up to now I have received only a third of those I ordered (and paid for); this may be because of a strike by the dock-workers in America, which I think has just finished. I have given away a few copies here in Athens, but have not posted any as yet. Yours will be in the first lot to be posted (including those to J.P.Barron, John Boardman, and others) which I hope will go tomorrow.

I am afraid I may not have acknowledged before this that letter of Oct.23, 1970. Thank you for your remarks there on the dating of the astynomoi series. I look forward to the special study on the problem. I do think that finding things in late contexts does not necessarily prove that they are late, since there

With best wishes,  
Yours sincerely,  
Virginia Grace

are often leftovers in the earth fill.

begin

For a supplementary note  
if possible still in Hepp 1971?  
(only 2 parts of this team as yet  
been seen)

1.) The corrigenda I continue to have to  
write into all gift copies.

2.) Information from my trip<sup>⊗</sup> of last June to  
Samos, and from conversation with Tsakos in  
Mykonos and Delos in August. If possible,  
results of further investigations in Spiliari, by  
Neltos if not by Tsakos. <sup>⊗ 25. XI. 71</sup> Include notes on one reliable  
piece of Spil. knuckle - so long and so slender.

3.) Report on what I am able to get further  
from the Russians

esp. Brashinsky's article in Archaeology  
which I have read.

For this, have to write again to Brashinsky,  
telling him I find only the one article then,  
and need offprints of this and the other.

4.) Look through the attached papers <sup>on mitted ~~attached~~</sup> for  
something that might well be put in use.

22. XI.

5.) Correct to place of Neltos's leading  
career, which was (always?) in Post  
Trojans, S end of canal, not Sudan.

6.) Regret insufficient opportunity to adv. all help. Thank again to several persons.

21. 11. 72

Remember to get in new material reported by Nelson recently. Photo. of added early years? people made in photos - VT: 70?

What have I got out of <sup>from</sup> Brantley and <sup>with some</sup> Cross(?) articles cited in num. list, related to the worm-sting -



"Pseudo-Sarman"

12.X.71 [29.11]

[In about 1991, he called on me at the St. Petersburg, with John Camp. Nils]

LORDKIPANIDZE

O. D. Lordkipanidze, "Colchis in the Early Antiquity Period and her Relations with the Greek World," ~~XIX~~ Archaeologia 1968, Warsaw 1969, pp. 15 - 43. In English.

Interesting article, with critical of lots of varied bibliography. Author a Georgian, and how so of his own works he cites are in Georgian.

On p. 39:

"Along with the groups of the [found] were mentioned above, considerable numbers of fragments of conical-bottomed amphorae have been found especially in the settlements on the Colchian coast. Most of them, dated to the 6th century B.C., are of Ionian provenance. Finds of amphorae from Chios, Lesbos, (and its sphere) are particularly frequent; in the 6th and 5th centuries they penetrated into the inland part of the country (Vani, Dablagomi). Fragments of amphorae with so-called stump bases are also frequent enough, as well as ware from other as yet unknown centers.

"Special mention should be made of comparatively numerous fragments of a certain group of amphorae (fig. 21) found during the excavations of a sixth or fifth century site near ancient Phasis (Simagré village). These potsherds belong to a type of amphorae that was widespread on the northern coast of the Black Sea in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.; we can judge of the (form) of such amphorae from one amphora found intact at Orbia (fig. 22) in a grave dated to the second half of the 6th century B.C. I.B. Zeest [here the ref. seems to be of to the book we have, pp. 79-80, on "Proto-Thasian", though it is given peculiarly - a diff. ed.?] calls such amphorae "Protothasean" on the grounds that the clay they were made of

should be "certain" ?

[29.12]

resembles that of the Thasean amphoras. In reality however the mineralogical composition of the clay of the Protothasean amphorae is quite different from that of the genuine Thasean ones. The provenance of the amphora in question has not yet been determined. It is interesting to note that the shapes of these amphorae exactly are similar to those of late-sixth century vessels that are considered to have been produced ~~in~~ Samos but the kind of clay is quite different <sup>64</sup> [Cf. Zeest, op. cit., Pl. I, 3.] (we are therefore inclined to give our amphora the conventional name of Pseudo-Samian if, of course, the priority of Samos in producing this type of amphorae is proved)."

<sup>and is,</sup>  
 He says <sup>the</sup> clay is non-Thasean  
 non-Samian  
 but in fact he does not describe it.

Do not see why Zeest's Type 15 is brought in at all, since the shapes shown under this no. in Zeest do not look like Lordkip's fig. 21 and 22, which much more resemble Zeest's Samian - Pl. I, 3.

anyhow, he seems to say at the end that his fig. 21 and 22 look like Zeest's Samian, but the clay is different. We also have problems with the clay of various Samian jars.

I.B. Brashinsky, "New materials toward the study of economic relations of Olbia in the VIth to IVth century B.C.," ~~Archeologia~~ Archeologia XIX, 1968, pp. 45-60.

p.45

The excavations of Olbia in recent years have considerably expanded our knowledge of the economic relations of this city with various Medit. centres in the 6th to 4th c. B.C. The new materials have enabled us not only to supplement ~~but~~ <sup>and</sup> in some cases also change the existing ideas about the ec. rel. of Olbia, ~~but~~ also to discover a number of previously unknown centers from which various products came to Olbia. These materials show for example that Olbia's trade with Corinth in the 6th and 5th c. and even in the 4th c. was considerably more developed than would have been thought up to now. From Corinth to Olbia went not only ~~figs~~ <sup>architectural</sup> painted pottery but also products in ceramic jars (amphoras), roof tiles, terracotta archit. ornaments, and also various cult objects. One might think that at this time there was direct trade relations between Olbia and Corinth, which played an important role ~~with~~ in the economy of Olbia, ~~espe~~ especially at the end of the 6th and in the 5th c. B.C.

Corinthian imports make up the most numerous group among the imported architectural terracottas in Olbia in the 6th and 5th c. B.C. This category of wares is made up primarily of roof tiles with painted <sup>Simas 1</sup> ~~eymas~~. The Corinthian tiles with <sup>SIMAS</sup> ~~eymas~~ from Olbia belong to one type. Both the face of the <sup>Simar</sup> ~~eymas~~ and that part of the lower surface that extended beyond the edge of the roof are smooth. On these are painted <sup>decoration</sup> ~~representat~~ <sup>painting</sup> ~~ions~~ in red figure. The ornaments which are done in the color of the clay (engobe) are surrounded by dark background. <sup>painting</sup> ~~in~~ The decoration combines the light colors of the engobe with black or dark brown paint and purple. This primitive type of <sup>sima</sup> ~~eyma~~ has an analogue in the sima fragments from Gordion and the Delphian temenos. <sup>2</sup> The sima is part of ~~as~~ a single whole with a flat tile, with relation to which it forms an acute angle; this was evidently due to the need for giving it a strictly vertical position with the corresponding inclination of the roof. Thus the simas from Olbia belong to the category of so-called Traufsima or lateral (horizontal) simae. It should be noted that a Corinthian from Olbia, whose entire width is preserved, lacks a waterspout. Evidently this detail was not obligatory on all tiles, ~~but~~ <sup>it</sup> was present only on some of

(p.45)

them, which alternated on the roof with tiles lacking waterspouts.

The Corinthian simas of the type here discussed are 0.53 wide and 0.15 high. The face is fully covered by a single zone of painting, consisting of a complex maeander, whose free fields contain rectangles with checkerboard ornament (fig.1). The rectangles with check. orn. are framed by narrow red bands. The entire space between maeanders, like the "checkerboard", is colored with black (darkbrown) paint. This technique is the most common on Corinthian architectural t.c.s beginning with the 5th c. B.C. <sup>3</sup> [Gives ref.s, and remarks: this system of ornamentation virtually never occurs in Sicily and Magna Graecia] That part of the lower surface of the tile which overhanging the cornice is also ornamented. A wide red band (3 to 4 cm. wide) extends directly along its edge for the entire width of the tile. One corner fragment also preserved the remains of some kind of ornament drawn in brown paint, which could not be reconstructed however because of its poor state of preserv. <sup>4</sup>

47

No complete tiles with simas were found in the excavations in Corinth. The finds from Olbia have made possible a complete reconstruction of one type of such tiles (fig.2). <sup>5</sup> [In the Olbia excavations of 1960 and 1961 were found fragments of a Corinthian roof-tile with sima, from which it was possible to collect an almost complete tile ~~was~~ (inv.no. 0) 60-2779, 0 (61-2031). The full width and almost the full length (72 cm.) up to the sima are preserved.] These tiles are flat, rectangular plates with raised edges along the long sides and a transverse ridge in relief along the rear edge which fits into the overlying tile. They belong to the so-called Megarian Treasury type, or Megarian type, according to the finds in the Megarian Tr. in Olympia. <sup>6</sup> [Koch - see ref. - quite justifiably believes this kind comes from Corinth.] The plate is somewhat wider at the front (53 cm.) than at the rear (49.5 cm.). This widening is due to the fact that the anterior part of the tile has projections about 1.5 cm. wide on the side. The reconstructed length of the tile with sima is 78 cm. Its thickness is from 3.2 cm. (in the middle) to 4.7 cm. (at the edges). The tile is very heavy. <sup>7</sup> [O. Broneer, op.cit., p. 83, line 37, points out the great variety of flat tiles. Most of these are about 68 cm. by 59 cm. in size

(p. 47)

size, but some are 78 cm. by 70 cm. respectively. The tiles are 2.5 to 4.0 cm. thick] In the anterior part, along the entire width of the tile, runs a semicircular groove 12 cm. wide, which is 3 cm. deep below the surface of the tile; this undoubtedly served as a gutter. The forward edge of the groove merges into the sima, which was thus formed integrally together with the tile. From all indications, the sima was painted after the firing. Only a few slight traces of the black and purple paint remain here and there. The ornament of the sima was incised before painting; a few shallow traces of this incision are preserved.

The restored Corinthian roof tile with sima from Olbia represents a new type, hitherto unknown. The ornamental pattern of the Corinthian simas from Olbia -- a complex meander with checkerboard ornamentation in the free spaces -- is characteristic of Corinthian architectural terracottas. This ornamentation usually forms the lower zone of the sima's complicated decoration, as well as the main decor of the face (anterior end) of flat tiles dating from various times. This ornamentation in itself does not provide a basis for dating the simas, inasmuch as it was used for a very long time. But a definite terminus post quem for the Olbia fragments can be obtained from the style of painting. This, as we have said, is red-figure -- light ornamental figures left blank in the color of the clay, against a dark background. This technique began to be used in the painted decoration of Corinthian architectural terracottas in the 5th century B. C., but was also in use later. In the 4th century B. C., however, relief decoration of architectural terracottas was especially common. [An exception are waterspouts in the form of lion heads, which were also made earlier.] But the Olbia fragments, as we have said, are smooth. Thus the simas with which we are concerned can apparently be dated generally in the 5th century B. C. There are some considerations, however, which may enable us to arrive at a somewhat more precise date.

We have already noted

~~the primitiveness and simplicity of the Corinthian simas from Olbia, which distinguishes them from all the known types of similar material coming from Corinth itself and from other places. They have a simple profile and simplified ornamentation, consisting of one zone. These distinctive features suggest that the Olbia simas~~

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(p. 48) belong to the initial period of the red-figured style -- the ~~end~~<sup>beginning</sup> of the 5th and perhaps even the end of the 6th century B. C. This supposition is not inconsistent with the conditions under which they were found: they were discovered in strata and pits with material dating from the end of the 6th to beginning of the 5th century B. C. and not going beyond the first half of the 5th century.

The discovery of the Corinthian architectural terracottas from Olbia prompts a new approach to the problem of the <sup>trade</sup> economic relations of Corinth with this city, and probably also <sup>with</sup> the northwestern and northeastern parts of the Black Sea region generally. It was believed up to now that Corinth had no direct trade relations with the cities of the Northern Pontus, and that the few existing Corinthian imports were brought here by Athenian<sup>12</sup> or Miletian<sup>13</sup> traders. Such a conclusion had some basis, inasmuch as it was founded on the lack of any extensive importation of Corinthian thin-walled painted pottery. But the coarse ~~ware~~ pottery (coarse ware of Corinthian origin) until recently was never studied, and finds of Corinthian artifacts of such kind were only occasionally mentioned, at best.<sup>14</sup> Corinthian amphoras with pointed bottoms<sup>15</sup> are now well known in the Northern Black Sea region, both on the Bosphorus and at Olbia, and a Corinthian group of every-day pottery (*lutera*, and so forth) has also been identified on the Bosphorus.<sup>16</sup> Similar wares are included in quite considerable numbers among the unpublished materials from the excavations at Olbia in the past few years. It now is becoming clear that expensive <sup>ceramic materials</sup> pottery wares were also brought from Corinth to the Northern Black Sea region. Besides the Corinthian architectural terracotta, fragments of ~~various~~ plain Corinthian roof tiles have also been found, although in very small quantity, to be sure, at Olbia. Corinthian tiles have also been found at Nymphaea.<sup>17</sup> [Not published; kept in the Hermitage Museum. Among these, in particular, is an almost complete pan flat ~~in~~ tile and a fragmentary kalypteron with a stamp -- the impression of a gem.]

p. 49 The role of Corinth as one of the most advanced and economically developed centers of production in Greece during the 6th and 5th centuries B. C. is sufficiently well known. In connection with the matters discussed in the present article, we shall say only that ~~various~~ Corinthian roof tiles (*κεραυλίδες κορινθίαι*) were very popular and in great demand. These tiles are also mentioned in a number of inscriptions.<sup>18</sup> [Corinth,

(p. 49) IV, 1, p. 40 and footnotes, which give the sources]. They were highly valued and exported widely to various places in Sicily, Southern Italy and mainland Greece, especially to the Corinthian colonies.<sup>19</sup> We must now add to the areas where these tiles were exported the Northern Black Sea region as well, although the ~~immense~~ volume of their import was, to be sure, relatively small.

The category of terracotta architectural wares from Corinth found in recent years at Olbia can, with some justification, be considered to include a fragmentary massive round base, the lower part of which could be restored from the pieces (Fig. 3).<sup>20</sup> The lower diameter of this base is 45 cm., and its preserved height 15.5 cm. Its wall is almost vertical at the bottom and sloping at the top. Above this was a hollow cylinder, only slight remnants of which are preserved. The original height of this object, as well as its complete appearance, are therefore unknown. The base is ornamented with colored, annular ridges which are ~~like~~ like the Corinthian ~~sines~~ <sup>sines</sup>, with dark brown and red paint. Another feature worth noting is the ~~fact~~ fact that the clay and engobe of the base and of the Corinthian architectural terracottas are fully identical.

~~The~~ The Olbia base is very similar to another Corinthian base from Tiritaki,<sup>21</sup> which V. F. Gaydukevich identifies as the lower part of a terracotta altar.<sup>22</sup> The complete appearance and purpose of the object under consideration ~~are~~ are clear from the numerous similar finds in Corinth itself, which provide the basis for an indisputable reconstruction.<sup>23</sup>

The name given to these objects, "Lekane on a stand", is not completely clear; it arouses doubt inasmuch as a lekane must have lid (?), no remains of which have been found. This however does not change the essence of the matter. It can be said with confidence that, whatever these objects were named, they were used for cult purposes and served as a special kind of altar for libations. The Olbia base is dated by the objects found with it to the end of the 6th or 1/2 of the 5th centuries B.C. - that is, the same time as the Corinthian architectural terracotts also found there.

Still another category of Corinthian import has recently been found in Olbia. This consists of conical weights of various sizes (ht. ranging from 6.2 to 9.5 cm.)

[Restoration shown in Fig. 28. Similar fragments have been found at Athens, Olympia and Naukratis. These materials were not known to me at the time of the publication of the object under consideration in Soviet Archaeology.]

(p.49) made of characteristic Corinthian clay (fig.4)<sup>24</sup>. Similar weights have been found in large numbers at Corinth, so that they could be classified chronologically beginning<sup>25</sup> with the 8th c. B.C. They often bear different stamps: gem-impressions, monograms, abbreviations of words or names.<sup>26</sup> The main function of these weights, as loomweights, is undoubted. But such very simple pottery artifacts were usually not traded between Greek cities - they were made locally wherever they were needed. The Corinthian conical clay weights, however, have been found in various places outside the area where they were produced: ~~at~~ Athens, Delphi, in Asian Minor,<sup>27</sup> and now also at Olbia.<sup>28</sup> [The<sup>A</sup> Corinthian conical weight with stamp was recently found at Mirmeki, in the NE part of the Black Sea area.]<sup>29</sup> In Athens they were even imitated. [One of the Olbia weights ( ) differs sharply from the others in the composition of its clay, which very strongly resembles Attic clay.] It does not seem likely that these weights were imported to Athens or Olbia from Corinth to be used for their primary purpose, as loomweights. They apparently served some other function here.

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As we have said, some of the Corinthian weights are stamped. Large numbers of them carry the stamp MEAIΣ (MEAI) ΓAYK, etc.. The scholar [Miss Davidson] believes these stamps to be abbreviations of women's names ΓAYKAPA and MEAIΣΣA, and suggests that the owners of the shops which made these weights gave their products feminine names, as is now done, <sup>30</sup> for, ex., in naming various products for ladies toilet, etc., thus apparently constituting a form of advertising. This interpretation, however, can scarcely be accepted without question. It seems remarkable that among the Corinthian weights found outside Corinth, weights with stamps ΓAYK and MEAIΣ shd be especially frequent.<sup>31</sup> ~~These~~ The words in these stamps might be more correctly interpreted as abbreviations not of names (that is, derived from the basic meaning of the words), but as abbreviations of the words themselves - ΓAYKYΣ (sweet) or its derivatives and MEAI, MEAIΣΣA (honey). In this case the wts. and their corresponding stamps (and those without stamps) might it seems be considered rather to be votive objects.

The fact that such objects were abundantly produced in Corinth is indicated by



(p. 50) the wellknown miniature vessels (skyphoi, etc.) that were undoubtedly intended for cult use, as votive objects, which are also widely represented among the Bl. Sea finds.

One of the Corinthian wts. from Olbia (0/64-2536) also preserves a poor impression of the stamp FAYK, above which can be seen the remains of a second stamp - a gem-impression depicting a similar wt. (fig. 5)<sup>32</sup>. In Corinth itself wts. with the stamp FAYK are known only as isolated examples, whereas outside Corinth, especially in Athens, they have been found in large numbers. This has given rise to the suggestion<sup>33</sup> that they were brought to the other places by way of Athens. However this may be, it seems to me more than likely that outside Corinth these wts. were used as votive objects. As for the dating of the conical Cor. wts. from Olbia, according to their chronology<sup>34</sup> that has been worked out in detail, they belong to groups IX-XI, which date from 350-250 B.C. This dating (2/2 of 4th c. B.C.) is also confirmed by all the other material from the stratum in which they were found. The presence at Olbia of Cor. wares from the 2/2 of the 4th c. B.C. is of great interest, inasmuch as up to now the archaeological material suggested economic relations between the NW Bl. Sea region and Cor. only in much earlier times.

The unique find of a bronze lamp saucer from Olbia (fig. 6)<sup>35</sup> [S. P. Borisovskaya skaya, dissertation for the degree of Candidate, Leningrad 1966, p. 18], dating from the end of the 6th to the 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C., may be related to Corinth. A very similar lamp saucer was found in the recent excavations in Corinth.<sup>36 and 37?</sup> But the question of whether bronze wares were imported to Olbia from Cor. still cannot be answered because there is insufficient material.

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As a result of the finds of new material, the trade relations between the northwestern Black Sea region and Corinth must be sketched out in a new light. On the one hand, it turns out that the importation of Corinthian painted pottery from the middle of the 6th century B. C. on was greater than had been thought up to now, and also that these wares were brought in quite considerable number (especially to Berezan') as early as the last quarter of the 7th and first quarter of the 6th centuries B. C.<sup>37</sup>

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[Single examples of similar bases have thus far been found only at Athens and Olynthus]. On the other hand, there is evidence here of the importation of amphoras, roof tiles and architectural terracottas from the 6th to the first half of the 5th century B. C., and also of artifacts associated with the rites of religious cults. The pottery bases (of altars, sacrificial altars ?), conical ~~iii~~ weights and, undoubtedly, the miniature votive vessels, may be assigned to the latter category.

Judging from the available evidence, there was ~~iii~~ <sup>never any</sup> massive importation from ~~Olbia~~ Corinth to the Black Sea region, but trade relations with these highly developed centers of production, as ~~iii~~ may be seen, were regularly maintained for a very long time, from the 7th to the 4th centuries B. C.; moreover the imports from Corinth were highly varied.

The archaeological finds of recent years from Olbia have also provided evidence of trade relations between Olbia and Aegina. No Aeginetan imports were known in the Northern Black Sea region until recently, although it may be supposed that Aegina had trade relations with the cities of the Northern Pontus from a well known, but unclear remark by Herodotus (VII, 147) that the Persian king Xerxes at Abydos on the Hellespont encountered trading ~~massive~~ ships carrying loads of grain from the Pontus to Aegina and the Peloponnese. This statement, to which researchers often refer as the earliest evidence of the importation of Black Sea grain into Greece, is not sufficiently concrete, however; and there ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> no archaeological evidence supporting the statement of Herodotus. Now such evidence has come to light: Herodotus' testimony is confirmed by the discovery at Olbia of amphoras that can be identified as Aeginetan with a high degree of probability. <sup>38</sup> It is still, however, hard to judge the volume and intensity of Olbia's trade with Aegina, but the fact of its existence can scarcely be doubted.

The stamp on the handle of one of the amphoras, representing a coin type of Aegina -- a sea tortoise (Figs. 7 - 8), also provides evidence of the chronological limits of the Aegina-Olbia trade. This obviously ~~occurred~~ occurred before the conquest and destruction of Aegina by the Athenians in 431 B. C., mainly in the 5th

(p. 51) century B. C. It is not impossible, however, that these trade relations began considerably earlier -- in the first half of the 6th century B. C.

The oldest fragment of terracotta architectural ornaments found at Olbia is a piece of sima (Fig. 9),<sup>39</sup> which differs sharply and in every respect from the other wares of this kind found at Olbia. The fragment of sima (right edge) is preserved to its complete height (10.5 cm.). Only the corner, where there was probably a projecting ridge, is broken off from the top. The sima is broken at the bottom at the line where it jointed the surface of the roof tile. The sima was made separately from the tile and then joined to it. The corner projections also appear to have been made separately. The sima together with the tile was probably about 14 cm high (the thickness of the tile was 3.5 cm). The clay from which the sima was made (which has a brick-red color) contains numerous red-brown inclusions of chamotte and particles of quartz sand. The whole surface of the sima is covered by a light-colored engobe, on which the ornamentation has been drawn in dark red paint. The decoration consists of three zones; it is extremely primitive; simple meander, rectangles and slanting lines. The painting is carelessly done.

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Painting similar to that on the Olbia sima has thus far not been found. In form, however, it corresponds fully to the simas from the Athenian acropolis,<sup>40</sup> from Eleusis<sup>41</sup> and Aigina,<sup>42</sup> where they are reliably dated to the 1/2 of the 6th c. B.C. The Aiginetan sima like the Olbian is ~~paintxax~~<sup>43</sup> decorated with red-brown paint on a yellowish engobe. Judging from the description,<sup>43</sup> the tiles from Aigina and the Olbian sima are also similar in the characteristic admixtures present in their clay.

The archaic sima from Olbia may have been imported from Aigina in the 1/2 of the 6th c. B.C. It is known that rooftiles, many of which were stamped,<sup>45</sup> were produced on a large scale in Aigina at a very early time. On the other hand, as the materials cited above show, it can be established with a high degree of probability that there were trade relations between Olbia and Aigina in the 2/2 of the 6th and 1/2 of the 5th c.s B.C. It is quite possible that this trade began as early

Note that, acc. to L. H. Jeffery, the stamps with letters from Aigina are Boeo. (See note of 1953. For use only)

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as the 1/2 of the 6th c. B.C. - the time from which the Olbia sima dates.

Aigina, which has a rocky soil little suited to the cultivation of grain crops, and therefore required a constant importation of grain, was until the middle of the 5th c. B.C. one of the principal trading and handicraft centers of Greece. Although Aigina's trade was oriented mainly toward the West and Egypt, the Aiginetans app'tly even in very early times also maintained trade relations with the Black Sea region. It has been suggested that to secure their supply of grain from the Pontos, the Aiginetans maintained a trading station there (AIGINA or AIGINHTHΣ)<sup>46</sup>. The principal article of Aiginetan export consisted of the so-called minor items (PSHTIOI), a synonym for which among the Greeks was the term "Aigina goods" (AIGINAIA EMTIQAH). This quite elastic concept app'tly referred to a great variety of handicraft wares. Certain agricultural products, particularly olive oil,<sup>47</sup> were also exported.

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It is known that the production of pottery and trade in ceramic wares were widely developed on the island; this was the basis for ~~the~~ Aigina's epithet ~~the~~ XYTPO-ΠOAIΣ - "trade-pots". All the facts mentioned above, together with the testimony of Hdt. (VII, 147), about the export of Pontic grain to Aigina, suggest that there were economic relations between Aigina and the Pontos in the 6th and 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C. (before the subjugation of <sup>Aigina by</sup> the Athenians in 456 B.C. and the final violent battle with the Aiginetans that followed soon after, in 431 B.C.). The volume of this trade was app'tly never great but nevertheless always played a definite role.

The identification of the amphora stamps of Mende found at Olbia has considerably expanded our ideas of the import of wine from this city to Olbia in the 5th century B.C.<sup>48</sup> Until recently the only evidence for the importation of Mendeian wine into the Northern Pontos cities was a mention in a speech by Demosthenes, Against Lakritos [Dem. XXXV, 10], where he is speaking of 3000 jars of Mendeian wine that were to be brought by 2 Athenian merchants to the Bosphoros or to Olbia. But there was no archaeological support for this statement. ~~The~~ Stamps on Mendeian amphoras, first identified by V. Grace,<sup>49</sup> are extremely rare. At the

(p.53) present time acc. to my information, only 7 such stamps are known: 3 from Athens, 2 from Olbia, 1 from <sup>50</sup>Kerch and 1 from <sup>51</sup>Mirmeki. The very fact that most of the Mendeian stamps known at present come from the Bl. Sea region shows that the trade relations of this center were largely oriented to the Pontic markets. It is evident that this was due in not small measure to the fact that Mende's trade was within the orbit of Athens' economic influence and depended to a large degree on the trading interests of the Athenians. The type of Mendeian stamps - Dionysos with a kantharos in his hand, reclining on a donkey (fig.10) - is copied from the silver tetradrachms of Mende, which were minted until ca. 423 B.C., when Mende, which had detached itself from Athens, was conquered by Nicea. <sup>52</sup> [Seltman, Greek Coins, London 1955, p. 140. See V. Grace, op. cit. p. 178, who for some reason supposes that these coins continued to be issued until 358 B.C., that is until Mende's conquest by Ph. II of Macedon.] This date also determines the time when the stamps <sup>of Mende</sup> were current - the 5th c. B.C. - with one possible exception, the stamps are anepigraphic.

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The small number of Mendeian stamps, however, in no sense reflects the actual export volume of wine from this major and widely praised wine-growing center. A number of ancient authors testify to the wine of Mende, which was of very high grade. <sup>53</sup> The stamping of pointed jars at Mende was app'tly never extensive but only sporadic. But the identification of the Mendeian stamp enabled V. Grace to identify a group of non-stamped amphoras of this city dated by archaeological <sup>54</sup> (context) to the last quarter of the 5th c. B.C. [ref. to Amphoras, fig.43; <sup>⊗</sup> "a somewhat different type of Mendeian amphora was identified by Zeest, Pottery amph. of the Bosphoros, etc., p.81, pl. VI. 17.] This has also made it possible to identify a number of fragments of unknown amphoras from Olbia as being products of Mende. Quite recently, in 1966 and 1967, 2 complete amphoras were found in the burials of the Elizabetovskaya cemetery in the Don river delta (fig.11). These last finds are of special interest in that they show that the high quality wine of Mende was in demand not only in the Gk. cities of the Bl. Sea region, but also

⊗ in fact  
 this one is, and  
 is described  
 as, third  
 quarter.

among the barbarians of the far steppes of the NE Bl. Sea region and around the Sea of Azov. The import of Mendeian wine to both the NW and the NE parts of the Bl. Sea region was apparently quite considerable, although it was not as great as the import from such important centers as Chios, for example.

The materials considered above show that one of the most important sources for discovering new centers with which the Bl. Sea region had trade relations, and also for defining more precisely the chronology and the volume of economic relationships of the previously known trading agencies (?) of the north Black Sea cities, is the pottery, particularly pointed amphoras and their stamps. In recent years, great progress has been made in the identification and localization of a whole series of groups of pottery stamps of the total mass of stamps of unknown place of origin (loci incerti). Moreover researchers often use the so-called numismatic method of studying stamps. This method, which consists in comparing the figures on the stamps ("emblems" or "symbols") with coin types, makes it possible not only to localize the stamps but sometimes also to date them quite precisely. I used the numismatic method in identifying the stamps of Aigina and in attempting to clarify the role of this island in the trade relations of Olbia.

Of great importance in studying the economic relations of Olbia, as is clear from the materials we have considered, are the collections of finds from the excavations of the Olbian Agora and Temenos in recent years, particularly the northwestern part of the Olbian temenos (excavation E 9). Of considerable interest among these are the materials which add to our knowledge of the trade relations between Olbia and Samos.<sup>55</sup> Here in 1962, in one of the pits in which this area abounds, was found a complete amphora (fig.12), whose type until now has not been mentioned either in the northern Black Sea region or anywhere else. The clay of this amphora is dark pink in color, in places grading to brown; the clay is well ~~isrigated~~ mixed and very fine-grained. Admixtures in the form of minute golden flakes of mica and granules of lime (in places one finds pores left when the lime was burned away) are very few in number. The surface of the amphora is covered with a light-colored engobe. The vessel is well-formed and well-fired and has an elegant shape. All the material

storage  
from the pit in which the amphora was found belongs to the end of the 6th and 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C. Thus the accompanying material, like the shape of the amphora itself, date it quite definitely to the 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C.

p.55 In the same year 1962, and in the same area, but in a different storage pit, 56  
[The material from this pit like that from the pit in which the complete amphora was found also does not go beyond the 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C.] was found the upper part (neck with handles and shoulders) of an amphora (fig.13) whose form and clay are the same as those of the amphora described above, down to the last detail. On one of its handles is impressed a small round anepigraphic stamp depicting a pointed amphora (fig.14). This illustration reproduces the type of the amphora itself on which it is stamped. The place of origin of this stamp could be identified only by means of the numismatic method. The closest parallels it turned out are provided by Samian coins. 57 There is a series of silver and copper obols of Samos whose reverse side illustrates a pointed amphora. 58 The shape of the amphora on the coins (fig.15) is close to that of the amphora on the stamp (fig.14) there to be sure it is shown more roughly, apparently because of the differences between clay and metal as material for a stamp). It is exactly the same as the shape of the complete amphora from Olbia. There can scarcely be any doubt that it was this amphora which served as the prototype for the illustration on the coins. This is why one is brought necessarily to the <sup>conclusion</sup> ~~inclusion~~ that both our stamp and the ~~un~~ unstamped amphora are of Samian origin.

The coins with the amphora representation belong to the ~~Roman~~ II and III periods of coin issues of Samos, which Gardner dates as 494-439 B.C. and 439-394 B.C. respectively. 59 Our amphora can also be dated within these limits. It may be possible, however, to narrow this chronological framework somewhat. In the first place, as we have said, the conditions under which they were found do not permit us to ~~assign~~ <sup>date</sup> the amphoras under consideration later than the first half of the 5th c. Secondly, the limitation of their dating to the 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C. can also it seems to me, be based on some considerations of Samian history. It is known

(p.56) that Samos in the 1/2 of the 5th c. was one of the most powerful and economically developed of the Greek states. After the organization of the first Athenian maritime league and its joining by Samos, the island was in a privileged position, relative to the other members of the league; this was reflected primarily in the fact that the Samians were exempt from paying tribute to the league's treasury. Their participation in the league consisted of contributing ~~militar~~ naval contingents. I have already suggested that the political privileges of Samos (like those of Chios and Lesbos) in the Athenian League may also have been accompanied by economic privileges, particularly in regard to trade with the Black Sea region. This continued to 439 B.C., when, after the Athenians had put down the unsuccessful rebellion of Samos, the Samians not only lost their special position in the League but were also subjected to severe repression by Athens which caused the island serious economic loss. It is probable, moreover, that the Athenians' infringement on the economic interests of Samos began somewhat earlier, and that this was one of the causes of the uprising. In this respect there is an interesting remark by Thucydides (I, 117, 1) who stressed that after the initial victory over the Athenian fleet by the Samians, they "were rulers of the sea and imported and exported whatever they wished." [The Samians at this time "supplied themselves with as much as was necessary to wage war which they had not had before the war." Among these necessary goods would definitely have been grain, a considerable part of which undoubtedly came from the Black Sea.] These data compel us to conclude that the trade relations of Samos with the Black Sea region in the ~~5th~~ 5th century were limited to the first 6 decades; later they are unlikely or rather even impossible.

From the beginning of the Peloponnesian war the Athenians, it is known, established the most rigorous control over the Black Sea straits, excluding from trade with the Pontos not only their opponents, but also forcing the trade-relations of their allies with the Black Sea to be completely dependent on themselves. At this time there is no longer any basis for speaking of independent relations between



(p.56) Samos and the Black Sea.

The fragments of amphoras of the type described here found at Olbia are very numerous. One must suppose that they are also present in the materials of other ancient cities not only in the NW part of the Bl. Sea region, but also the Bosphoros.<sup>64</sup> [This suggestion (see KSIA 109, p.25) is supported particularly by the finding of an amphora of the type described above in one of the burials of the Elizabetovskaya cemetery on the Don river. See . . . KSIA 116, 1969. The finding of the 5th c. B.C. Samian amphora on the Don river shows that they were brought as far as the cities on the Bosphoros, from which Greek imports were carried to the Don river region.] If their identification as Samian is correct, it would appear that the importation of Samian goods in pottery containers to Olbia in the 1/2 of the 5th c. was considerable, and the trade-relations between Olbia and Samos, which were intensive in the 6th c. B.C., continued to develop actively also in the 1/2 of the next century

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Exports from Samos to Olbia at this time were not limited to goods transported in amphoras. Other Samian goods, particularly pottery, also continued to arrive. The same pit in which the stamped amphora was found also yielded a fragmentary thickwalled hydria of characteristic Samian clay, decorated with dark bands (fig.16). This hydria can be traced back in type to the Samian hydrias found in the excavations at the Heraion, on Samos, which to be sure date from a much earlier time (9th to 8th cent.s B.C.).<sup>65</sup> The Olbian find, however, undoubtedly dates from the same time as the amphoras - that is, to the 1/2 of the 5th cent. B.C. or perhaps the 2/2 of the 6th c. Thin-walled Samian painted pottery also continued to be imported at that time.

The close economic relations of Samos with the northern Pontos cities are also well-testified by the archaeological material for the 6th c. B.C.<sup>66</sup> [ . . . which cites the literature on the various centers of the N Bl. Sea area.] Finds of Samian wares are especially abundant in the early cultural levels of Nymphaia, where they are extraordinarily numerous in comparison to similar finds from other cities.<sup>67</sup>

This abundance of Samian products at Nymphaia, like the elements of an agricultural

(p.57) (agrarian) cult found there have even given rise to the suggestion that the city was founded by emigrants from Samos <sup>68</sup> or that they at least took an active part in the founding of Nymphaia by Ionian colonists. <sup>69</sup> A whole series of scholars also think that Samian coinage had an influence on the early coin types of Panticapaion (the muzzle, he says <sup>70</sup> lion's mask on the obverse of the Panticapaion coins). [. . . See however the objection of D.B.Shelov, Coinage of the Bosphorus, Moscow 56, p.17 (in Russian)]

p. 58 All these materials and remarks apply however only to the 6th c. B.C. For later times there were no materials from which to judge the relations of Samos with the northern Bl. Sea region. The materials from the Olbia excavations of recent years enable us to say (although ~~not~~ still very cautiously) that these relations also continued into the 1/2 of the 5th century B.C. At this time Samos probably continued to play a considerable part in the economic relations both of the NW Bl. Sea region, particularly Olbia, and also the NE part (the Bosphorus).

The new materials from Olbia provide the basis for a more concrete picture of the economic relations of the NW Bl. Sea region at the end of the 6th to the 4th centuries B.C. in general. Until recently the predominant ~~view~~ view was that from the time of the Greco-Persian wars the relations of Athens with the Bl. Sea region completely supplanted the relations of this region with all the other Greek centers. This view was also shared by the author of the present article. <sup>71</sup> This view however, it is now clear, excessively simplifies the picture of the economic relations of the Bl. Sea region at this time. Although the Athenians in the 1/2 of the 5th c. actually did dominate the Pontic markets, this nevertheless did not completely put an end to the economic relations of the Bl. Sea region with the remaining Greek centers; they continued to play a marked and active role in the economic life of the Euxine Pontos, particularly its northern coast. The NW Bl. Sea region and obviously the entire northern Pontos, continued to maintain extensive trade with the various Medit. centers in the 1/2 of the 5th c. B.C. as well. Sharp changes in the economic relations of the Pontic cities can be seen after the Athenians established actual control over the Bl. Sea straits at the beginning

(p.58) of the Peloponnesian war. Thus for example in the northern Pontos cities the Medit. trading partners were replaced by the southern Pontos cities, especially by Pontic Herakleia and Sinope. The Peloponnesian war and the establishment of strict control by the Athenians over the straits evidently gave the decisive push to the development of intraPontic trade-relations, but this is a subject for special study.<sup>72</sup>

The new materials from the Olbia excavations that we have considered in this article yield a more concrete picture of its trade relations over the long interval from the 6th to the 2/2 of the 4th century B.C. There can be no doubt that careful study of the truly enormous accumulation of material from the Olbia excavations as well as future finds will contribute much to the study of the history of the trade-relations of the N Bl. Sea region.

(Note in the captions in several languages that the references are only in the Russian version.)

December 23, 1976

Dear Michael,

In May 1972, in acknowledging an offprint of my Samian article, you sent me a photograph of an impression in lead from the Kyrenia Ship which shows the Athena Promachos, as do nos. 54-56 of my article. I am wondering now whether a photograph of your piece has appeared as yet in a published article (rather than just in your confidential report), so I could refer to it? I am using again my no. 54 of that article in a short piece calling attention to gem or ring impressions on amphoras. My new article does not pretend to be in any way exhaustive, and is not necessarily the place to refer to your parallel (that <sup>word-plays</sup> does look funny), so really never mind if it is not out yet.

Your Christmas card is a great hit! Your friends call each other up about it. Merry Christmas yourself, and I hope to see you at the McCredie's eggnog.

Yours,

→ SAMIAN

ack.  
AN WOODS - KATZEV

OBERLIN COLLEGE  
DEPARTMENT OF ART  
OBERLIN, OHIO 44074

May 10, 1972

Miss Virginia Grace  
Agora Excavations  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Odos Soudias  
Athens 140, Greece

Dear Miss Grace:

Thank you very much for the offprint of your article on Samian amphoras. I am particularly interested in nos. 54-56, for from the Kyrenia Ship the identical impression in reverse (probably in lead, but the metal identification is still uncertain, subject to analysis) was found. A photo of the impression is enclosed. [The object (Kyrenia Ship catalogue Pb 11) is 1.5 cm. in diameter.]

May I bring to your attention another ring with almost identical device:

Charles Parkhurst, "Melvin Gutman Collection of Ancient and Medieval Gold," Allen Memorial Art Museum Bulletin, XVIII, nos. 2-3 (1961), p. 181, no. 98.

also illustrated in  
Sotheby & Co., Catalogue of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Indian Art, Monday, 12th December, 1960, p. 34, no. 116, illustration opposite.

We'll be back on Cyprus June 24th for the full year to finish up the work and prepare the publication. Hope to be able to welcome you there as a guest or visit with you sometime during the year in Athens.

Warmest regards from Susan and myself,

Sincerely,

Michael L. Katzev



→ SAMIAN

30.02  
ack. on WEEKS - KATZEV

OBERLIN COLLEGE  
DEPARTMENT OF ART  
OBERLIN, OHIO 44074

May 10, 1972

Miss Virginia Grace  
Agora Excavations  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Odos Souidias  
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Warmest regards from Susan and myself,

Sincerely,



Michael L. Katzev



KYRENIA SNIP

PS 11

Sex 1.5 cm.



## SAMIAN SUPPL.

begin

Addenda, full

On p. 70, note 48, ent, reference to Hawaiian jar, ht. 62, which may be Samian.

Apparently closely similar to that is a jar from Jela, same height, Not. degt. Sr. 1956, p. 290, fig. 3, n. From burial no. 25, Villa Garibaldi cemetery, called early 6<sup>th</sup> used as a coffin. Report. no 541.6

Good to illustrate both these jars, Jela and Hawaiian. Try to get better photo, esp. of Jela jar.

10. XII. 76

Don't forget that the large, SS 7615, is on a Marshallian-type Samian jar form. Now being reprinted in Blanch. festschrift.

## Relationship between Samian and Koan?

1.a The Beazley jar, with non-double handles, one of which is stamped ΕΑΝΘ/ΙΙΠΙΟ, jar which resembles Katzev no.212, thought to be a kind of Samian. <sup>Of B. jar,</sup> (Prov.unknown.) (The Katzev jar, dated ca. 300 B.C., should be by length of neck and handles, the later.)

b. The jar top I 578, ~~found~~ with double handles (1 pres.), impressed by the same stamp <sup>as the B. jar,</sup> this piece found in Samos; rim and handle are like those of the B. jar, but I would have thought at a slightly earlier stage (shorter neck and handle, the edge of the rim higher - less mushroom).

2. Jar in Kos, rim missing, having one double and one non-double handle, filed "Samian", "Samoan or Koan?": with jars "related to ~~Koan~~" "6.XII.51" is written on the jar which is phot. on 412.30 (side view of jar) and 412.29 (from above, showing both handles). Jar in 1957 was in the Citadel in Kos.

3. Jar from tomb in Camarina (Necr. Riferiscolaro, Tomb 611, 1975), having one double and one non-double handle. Except for a fuller body (and the rim preserved), 3 much resembles 2, so far as one can tell without any measurements for 3.

SAMIAN - NOTICE FOR SUPPL.

February 14, 1975

Dear Miss Pelagatti,

Thank you so much for another beautiful book, supplementing the first. I must put these out, now, so that the other members of the Agora, and our visitors also, can have a look at them. Thank you also for your letter. (of 9.11.74)

In the meanwhile, I wrote to Boardman about the amphora and its stamps, giving him references, and I enclose a photocopy of his reply, in case you are not in correspondence with him yet. It is certainly very interesting. I should like to see your three jars, and make sure the clay looks right for addenda and corrigenda Samian. I have an accumulation of paralipomena on my Samian article, which I should like to present some day in Hesperia, rather a short article. Would you be willing that I should include yours?

I don't know when you have been back in Athens, but every morning on my way to the Stoa I pass the old building where you worked, and I see that the School is still there (and not yet in the fine new quarters). I can tell this because the brass knobs, etc., on the front door flash clean in the morning light. This is the work of Elpida, who with her husband is now with the Levis, old friends of her former long-time employers, the Blegens. On the old Blegen house, the brasses on the front door are dark and dull.

Yours sincerely,

Feb.14, 1975

Dear John,

Thank you for the very interesting information on the impression on the jar in Sicily.

If something about this appears in print, I should be glad to hear about it. I ought to include the jar, and the remarkable presence of the remarkable stamps, in a supplement I ought to get out to my Samian article; there is quite an accumulation of paralipomena, though not any other early jar with stamps.

Yours sincerely,

*Il Soprintendente  
alle Antichità del Piemonte*

—  
PALAZZO CHIABLESE  
10122 TORINO - PIAZZA S. GIOVANNI, 2  
TEL. 535.908 - 534.490

Roma 9. II. '75

*Lettera*

Cara Miss Grace,

grazie molto per la  
sua gentile lettera alla quale  
risponderò tra breve.

Approfitto della venuta in Grecia  
dell'amico Paul Auberson per man-  
darle intanto una breve affinità  
al catalogo delle Mostre sulle  
Sicilia Orientale.

Anch'io sono molto interessata al  
l'anfora "sania" di Camarina -

Ne abbiamo complessivamente 3 esemplari  
di cui uno con il bollo "egizio" ripetuto  
sulle due anse.

Le manderò foto di tutto al più

prestr.

Molti cari saluti

Paola Pelagatti

Caro mio papà,  
 ho appena ricevuto la tua  
 lettera e sono molto  
 felice di sapere che  
 sei ancora in buona  
 salute. Ti ho scritto  
 poche righe per dirti  
 che ti amo molto e  
 che ti sto pensando  
 molto. Un bacio da  
 tua mamma e da tutti  
 gli zii.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM  
 OXFORD

Telephone 57522 5 Feb

[1975]

Dear Virginia,

Delighted by your note and placing and date for the amphora. The impression is from a Phoenician scarab of the general type much imported into the East Greek world. I have a girl here doing a thesis on these and she identified it immediately. It is of more use to her than you, I think, since it has a terminus and most of these things float up and down the centuries. It was probably faience. Yes, I wish I had stayed longer. Athens began to exert something of the old magic again.

Yours aw,

Ben

Boardman

## SAMIAN : NOTES FOR SUPPLEMENT

To John Boardman

Stoa of Attalos, January 30, 1975

Dear John,

Paola Pelagatti, who was for many years the librarian of the Italian School here, has kindly sent me a publication partly by herself, a volume called Archeologia nella Sicilia Sud-Orientale, Naples, 1973. This has on pl. XLV, no. 438, an early 6th century Samian amphora stamped on the lower attachments of the handles with impressions of a gem or ring (?) showing a man with a horned animal, all in an elliptical frame. I.e. one of the impressions is illustrated with the jar on the same plate. The jar is

It was found in a cemetery near Camarina. described on p. 147. (She calls it Cypriote, because of having found a parallel in the Cyprus publication, maybe the one I illustrate on pl. 15, 1, of my article that you have (Hesp. 1971).

I have had a look through various volumes by Boardman, and did not identify any very close parallel to the stamp. I should be interested in any comment you might make.

I was disappointed to see so little of you when you were here. Do come soon again.

Yours sincerely,



[29.I.75]

40

Ho 018 Archaic  
1968

Ho 014 gourd  
1970

~~Ho~~ Ho 20 colad  
1963

Ho 014

J. Boardman, Greek Gems  
and Finger Rings  
Early Byz. Age & Late  
Classical, London,  
1970

p. 157 (on archaic gems)  
"on p. 157 which my book  
as an important author in Sauer's"  
(allgem. prot., slight of s.)  
"only archaic gem appears to be  
mentioned by ancient authors are  
Sauer... " in d. Theodoros when

under Polyester ring

33.07

BRITISH CONCIL

17, PHILIP STREET, ADELPHI  
KOLONNADES SQUARE,  
P.O. BOX 488  
ATHENS

Miss V. Grace  
c/o The American School  
of Classical Studies  
54, Suedias Street  
Athens 140



"SAMIAN:  
NOTES FOR SUPPLEMENT"

(2nd carbon is  
filed with  
SICILY:  
CAMARINA,  
near P.  
Ripinocoloro)

January 29, 1975

Dr. Paola Pelagatti  
Soprintendenza Antichita del Piemonte  
Palazzo Chiabrese  
Piazza San Giovanni, 2  
Torino, Italia

Dear Paola Pelagatti,

It was very kind indeed of you to send me your lovely book, Archeologia nella Sicilia Sud-Orientale. Among many of its contents that must be of special interest to many people, I am particularly concerned with no. 438, on pl. XLV, which seems to be a most extraordinary stamped early Samian amphora. I am sending you a copy of my "Samian Amphoras," Hesperia XL, 1971, pp. 52-95. Naukratis I, pl. 16, 2, which you refer to quite rightly as a parallel to your no. 438, is reproduced in my article, p. 68, fig. 1, 2 (cf. my note 43 for documentation). The parallel you draw with certain jars in Cyprus is also right; but the shape is not originally Cypriote. I think it did not occur to the Swedish scholars that "plain ware" might be imported; so I seem to remember they call some Chian amphoras "Plain White" also, but by this time Chian amphoras are generally recognized, and would not be called Cypriote. (In fact there are jars of Chian shape found in Cyprus which when closely examined do not look right, and I suppose that such jars were local imitations. Lots of things to look out for!) In my article, pl. 15, 1, I illustrate one of the early Samian amphoras found in Marion, Cyprus, see documentation on my p. 93; I expect it is the one meant by the "A. Ciasca" whom you cite.

There are lots of interesting stamps on Samian amphoras, cf. pls. 12-14 of my article, but they are datable in about the late 4th century B.C. I never before heard of stamps on a Samian of the early 6th century. Yours in its cartouche has an Egyptian look. One must investigate in Boardman's book. You don't mention

the size of the stamp. Do you think it could come from a ring? So not to be expected is that stamp in connection with the Samian jar, that I did not at first notice in your plate that they belonged together - it was Lucas Benaki who called my attention to it, one day when he visited us at the Stoa.

Has there been, or is there now planned, a more detailed publication of this amphora and its stamp? Perhaps of the grave group - were there other pots with it?

I would very much like to have an unretouched photograph of the amphora, i.e. its profile should be its own, not "washed-around". For use in our archives, I would reduce it to 1:10, so as to be able to make comparisons. Very desirable for you to publish also a profile drawing (the precise construction of the foot is of interest) (taken direct of course from the jar). And may I have rubbings of both the stamps? I enclose some rubbing papers: one holds them firmly over the stamp, and rubs over them a finger covered with powdered graphite (pencil shavings).

We often remember the years when you were here, and how kind you always were to those who needed to use the Italian library. I hope you like being now in Torino. I must thank you now most particularly for your help to Carolyn Koehler.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Please let me know if you have need of any of my other publications. With the "Samian" I shall enclose a copy of my latest, in case you have interest in detailed dating of the early Hellenistic period.

Comment of 27.VIII.74 on Agora deposit U 15 : 1 (see DEPOSITS I for whole text) contains notes on the following classes:

- MINDEAN
- ATTIC
- CHIAN
- CORINTHIAN
- LESBIAN
- SAMIAN
- para-CHIAN
- group of ZEEST TYPE 19
- Wide-mouthed Jars
- THRASIAN

Our deposit contained a few fragments that are probably from Samian amphoras, including PP<sup>1</sup> 731 a and b, and 732 a and b, which assemble parts of the tops and bottoms of perhaps only two jars. On the class, see Hesp. 40, 1971, pp. 52-95; PP<sup>1</sup> 731 and 732 are to be compared with p. 76, fig. 3,3 of that article, a drawing composed of two pieces from Agora well S 16 : 1, a deposit of the last quarter of the 5th century. Also similar to PP<sup>1</sup> 731 and 732 seem clearly to be an amphora and the top of another published as Samian by I. Brashinsky, Archeologia 1968 (Warsaw 1969), pp. 55 and 56, figs. 12 and 13, context called not later than mid-5th century B.C.; fig. 14 shows the stamp on the handle of the jar-top in fig. 13, a ring-impression (?) with representation of what seems to be a big-mouthed jar. I did not see this article until after my own in Hesperia 40 was in print. The series needs further study, in the light of additional material.

NEW BOOKS  
ON  
CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY  
AND THE  
MIDDLE AGES

*from*

E. J. BRILL OF LEIDEN

rec'd  
VIII. 73

# ARTEMIS VON EPHEOS UND VERWANDTE KULTSTATUEN AUS ANATOLIEN UND SYRIEN

356

VON

ROBERT FLEISCHER

(Études Préliminaires aux Religions Orientales dans l'Empire Romain,  
XXXV)

1973. XVII, 450 Seiten, 1 Frontispiz, 2 Abbildungen, 171 Tafeln und  
2 Karten. Leinen Gld. 216.—

*Aus dem Vorwort:*

Unter den zahlreichen Darstellungen von Kultstatuen, die aus hellenistischer und römischer Zeit auf uns gekommen sind, fällt eine Gruppe durch ihr altertümliches Aussehen auf. Die Beine dieser Statuen sind geschlossen, die Oberarme liegen am Körper an, während die Unterarme streng symmetrisch dem Beschauer entgegen-gestreckt sind. Oft umschließt ein enges Futteral, dessen Oberfläche Felderteilung aufweist, Unterleib und Beine. Die Brust ist durch viele „Brüste“, schwere Ketten oder anderen Schmuck ausgezeichnet, der Kopf trägt einen hohen Polos. Bei den weiblichen Gottheiten ist in der Regel ein schleierartiger Mantel von hinten über den Kopf gezogen, seine bis zum Boden fallenden Säume geben der Statue dekorative Rahmung. Vielfach flankieren Tiere die Gottheit. Naturgemäß ist der beschriebene Typus nach außen nicht scharf abzugrenzen, oft sind die Übergänge zu verwandten Darstellungen fließend. Das Hauptgebiet seiner Verbreitung ist Anatolien und hier besonders Lydien, Karien, Ionien, Phrygien, Lykien und Pamphylien, daneben der kilikische Küstenstreifen. Im östlichen Zentralkleinasien, in Kappadokien sowie an der Schwarzmeerküste fehlt der Typus fast völlig. Ein zweites Verbreitungsgebiet ist die Ostküste des Mittelmeeres mit ihrem Hinterland, also Syrien, Phönikien und Palästina. In den Gebieten der angrenzenden Hochkulturen Ägypten, Mesopotamien und Persien fehlt unser Typus. Wo er im übrigen Mittelmeerbereich erscheint, ist er stets deutlich auf sein beschriebenes Kerngebiet zurückzuführen. In der oben skizzierten altertümlichen Weise wurden vorwiegend weibliche, aber auch einige männliche Gottheiten dargestellt. Die Ähnlichkeit der Kultbilder untereinander ist groß; wenn charakteristische Attribute fehlen und literarische sowie epigraphische Quellen auslassen, kann die Benennung zum Problem werden.

Die prominentesten Vertreter unserer Gruppe sind Artemis von Ephesos, Aphrodite von Aphrodisias sowie Jupiter Heliopolitanus von Baalbek.

coins with humped bulls

Ch. Böcher gives in the ref.:

Doris Pimbertant, Das Relief des Archelaos,  
dissertation, Auf 34. Ins. = Cille des <sup>on the bulls</sup> ~~des~~,  
with all refs.

(begin)

Further note for "Samin" supplement

mention — <sup>illustrations</sup> ~~plates~~ — of the 2 Samian jars  
seen in plate. — Naxos VI, 73, notes nos.  
13 (cat. 4<sup>B</sup>) and 16 (cat. 6<sup>A</sup> 7<sup>A</sup>). No. 13 v. cl. & on  
no. of Katze type X.

6. VII. 73

Apparently there is no mention in the article of  
the Samian stamp type with raised ring, ex. 5 of  
Agona, Gordin, and especially in Katze used. Probably  
I prefer to mention them because of Katze about  
publish.



March 5, 1973  
Dear Virginia  
Business first, news later.

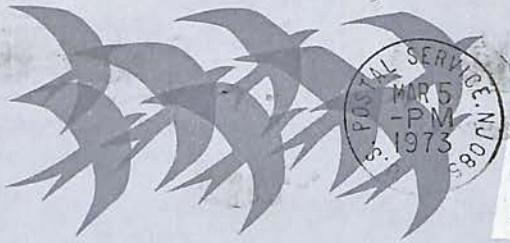
Dear Virginia:

Business first, news later. We could put in a page or two of text with or without line cuts in No. 2, but no plates. Even without the plates, I should have to ask you eternally to wait your turn if it were any ~~more~~ <sup>longer</sup> than that because we have other short plate-less articles waiting. And even then it wouldn't be very soon. No. 2 should have gone to press March 1, but we are running behind and are just beginning No. 1, so that you probably wouldn't see your article until September, at the rate we are going. As to when we could hope to print it with a plate or two, I can promise nothing hopefully. We have several short articles waiting with one or two plates and everything depends on the excavation reports which are expected to come. I hope, really, that you can afford to <sup>entrust it</sup> entrust it to us because it really should come out in the same periodical as the original article.

My family is generally doing well. Brian's leg, badly broken in June, has healed well but is not yet "as good as new" - no sports involving running or jumping allowed, though he is back on the bicycle on which he had his accident. Mother's eyes get steadily worse but she is determined to finish her book on Lucretius and we are all doing what we can to aid the effort. Alan (now 15!) is studying Greek as well as Latin at G.F.S. and enjoying his ancient history tremendously. He might be an archaeologist in spite of himself, but thinks of himself as a scientist. Lou is working hard as usual, but without too many worries and Larry is back in Brazil where physicists are more in demand. My very best wishes as always -  
Marian

37.03

M. H. Mc...  
PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, N. J., U. S. A.



Miss Virginia Crane  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Somerville Street  
Athens 140  
GREECE

VIA AIR MAIL • PAR AVION

SECOND FOLD

OR STICKERS TO SEAL  
ENCLOSURES PERMITTED

FIRST FOLD

Allist

27.11.73

On capacities

Say that Mallying is  
much interested

can be kept in cover  
and does the himself!

Athens, February 27, 1973

Dear Marian,

No news from you, whether of your family, or as to whether you find editing basically interesting. Thank you very much for finding those Pamphylian drawings for me, and turning them over to Susan Rotrof; they are now in the hands of M. Amandry.

I write now to ask whether you would have a small space in Hesperia, rather soon? It is for some addenda (news) and corrigenda to my Samian article, Hesp. 40, pp. 52-95. Say (a) about a page, purely text. Or (b), maybe two pages, including some drawings (pot profiles) not available in time for the article itself. Or (c), ditto, with the addition of a plate <sup>with photographs</sup> (if you needed two plates, it would probably be easy for me to oblige with fascinating pictures.)

Could you drop me a line now and estimate how soon you could accommodate (a), (b), or (c)? and of course when you would need the manuscript. Now and then, I know, there is a little gap, due to things not coming out even; once I supplied a filler requested by P. Clement when he was editor.

Best greetings to family and friends.

SAMIAN ADD. & CORR. [26. II. 73]

37.06

For a note in Hesperia

2.) ~~Add, probably to note 6:~~

after publication of my article in Samian  
amphorae in Hesperia 40, I learned

that a Samian shape had been identified

by J. B. Brachinsky <sup>and identified</sup> in articles dating in  
1967 and 1969, See Brief Communications, etc.)

(referred to by S. vol. 6 KSIA)

(the journal cited below, vol. 9), 109 (1967),

p. 22-26; ~~and~~ Samian journal, 116 (1969),  
(Warsaw, 1969)

p. 115, fig. 44, m. 6; Archeologia 19, 1969,  
54, 55 with 57 w.

p. ~~115~~ (fig. 12) and 56 (fig. 13) ~~at p. 54,~~

I am grateful to the author for copies of  
 these articles, received in Dec. 1971 (Archaeology)  
 and in Jan. 1972. (KSIA is apparently not  
 available in Athens; the article in the Polish  
 journal I had missed.) <sup>the two illustrations</sup> ~~The illustrations~~  
 fit as previously to Hepp 40, p. 76, fig.  
 3, 3. I regret being unable to locate  
 references to this material - identified in  
 my article. (KSIA is apparently not available in  
 Athens; the article in the Polish journal I had  
 missed.) However, the ident. is the same  
 showing in being arrived at by 2  
 persons independently.

The author regrets the late arrival of this offprint, from a parcel that was six months in the mails before reaching her.

Note corrigenda:

- p. 52, 13th line from the bottom, insert a sigma in the space before the alpha;
- p. 63, latter part of note 25, correct the name to read Petropoulakou;
- p. 71, caption of fig. 2, Bezi should be corrected to Besi; also, the scale of the printed drawings is not exact, save for the amphora no. 1; for precise measurements, the reader should refer to the footnotes listed in the caption;
- p. 74, line 7, correct P 23853 to P 23883;
- p. 76, caption of fig. 3, change Bezi to Besi; and again the scale of the printed drawings is not exact, except for no. 3;
- p. 90, under no. 41, the volume edited by I. B. Zeest does in fact exist in Athens, a copy having been very kindly sent to the author some time ago by Professor and Mrs. Blavatsky; it had been temporarily mislaid;
- p. 93, under no. 76, change J. P. Kroll to J. H. Kroll.

Addenda of considerable interest have accumulated since the article was published, and a further note in Hesperia is planned.

U. Grace

See letter of 25.II.73 from Brashinsky, filed under USSR - Brashinsky, for information and/or comments on the following subjects - not all as yet processed into our files:

SAMIAN

CHIAN

capacities taken

CHERSONESIAN

Early RHODIAN (foundation of Tanais, early 3rd)

PONTIC (capacities)

LESBIAN "

Stamp: 919  
FAYON  
(BERKSHIRE)  
TO BOND  
BY USA  
WASHINGTON  
1973



Addenda to Samian:

Query of the tub-foot (see "Sain", note 51)  
 are late Samian? Then the Kapitän class,  
 so often found with it (in woods etc.) is perhaps  
 Chin? Eg. the representations on late coins. In  
 Parker's wood at Terravuzza, lots more of his  
 type 1 (Kapitän type) than of his 2 (tub-foot),  
 which is not such a reasonable to guess that the  
 form came from coin and the latter from oil —

begin

Notes on proposed supplement  
to "Sain Amphoras"

See letter to Lucy S.M. filed in PAMPHYLIAN folder, on articles which should be pulled together (and will presumably go to Maria as new editor).

more convinced for Sauri

For Tall El-Fara'in, in vol 81;

give ref. in Archaeology 1972 pp 44 M.  
and mention Vi's name again

SAMIAN

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

March 7, 1972

Dear Herr Kienast,

I am so sorry to have been slow in answering your letter of January 19. I always intended to send you a copy of my article on Samian amphoras, but the greater part of my offprints were very late in reaching Athens (6 months in the mails); now I will send one to you.

*[Little and article postally 21/1/72  
on 8.11.72 a.m.]*

I was indeed very much interested in your stamp from the City Wall which seems to have a head of Hera. I do believe it is from the same original as nos. 25-27 of my article, although I cannot be 99 per cent certain, as the impression is much worn; anyhow, both handle and stamp convinced me that they are from the same group as the Haviaras lot published in my article. For the date: it is true that on p. 57 I compare the Hera stamp with coins dated 370-365 B.C.; but as with all the Samian stamps with coin devices, the parallel is not very close, and I suppose that to be because the stamps belong to the period before coins were again issued after the exile of 365; according to Barron, the first post-exilic issues are datable about 310 B.C. The Samians are supposed to have come back, however, in 322 B.C. If they used coin devices in stamps at that time, they would be, as they seem to me to be, reminiscent of the latest issues before 365. See my pages 63 and especially 65, where I suggest for the whole group a date in or soon after 322 B.C.

I am sorry I have nothing like your tile stamps. I have looked through Barron's Silver Coins of Samos without getting much chronological help for these types except that the leaves of the olive wreath in one of them are solid instead of being in outline, and this seems to indicate, in the coins, a period later than the 5th century Samian issues; you can see the solid leaves in Barron's plates XVII-XXI, behind the ox; cf. also the leaves on the wreath on the bronze coin, my pl. 13, no. 12. See Barron. p. 71, on these leaves. Look at the book yourself, for the ~~prwx~~ Samaina, or perhaps write to Barron: J. P. Barron, University College London,

Gower Street WC1. He does say that the pro is different on the coins of various periods (see again his p. 71) but he does <sup>not</sup> describe the difference.

Your other stamped handle (beside the Hera one), which reads AYCA retrograde, is paralleled in our files, but without archaeological context; we have two examples in the Benachi collection in Alexandria. It is possibly early Rhodian (for AYCA(NAPOZ ?)); it may be datable in the early 3rd century B.C.

With best greetings, and continued interest in your finds,

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Miss

VIRGINIA R. G R A C E

Fellow of the American School of classical studies

A T H E N 140, SOUDIAS 54

Sehr verehrte Ms. Grace,

vor einiger Zeit hatte ich Gelegenheit, Ihren neuesten Artikel in Hesperia "Samian Amphoras" zu lesen. Sicher können Sie sich vorstellen, daß mich Ihre Ausführungen darin sehr interessiert haben, besonders die Stempel Nr. 25 - 27 auf Tafel 12.

Bei unserem Gespräch im vorigen Sommer auf Samos waren Sie sehr erfreut über den von mir gefundenen Stempel, der auch einen Herakopf zeigt. Nun hätte ich verschiedene Fragen an Sie und ich wäre Ihnen sehr dankbar, wenn Sie mir weiterhelfen könnten. Zunächst wäre es wichtig, zu wissen, ob der Stempel von der Stadtmauer tatsächlich identisch ist mit dem erwähnten Stempel Ihres Artikels und ob ich Sie richtig verstanden habe, wenn dieser Stempel auf 370 - 365 datiert ist.

Darüber hinaus wollte ich wissen, ob Sie auch zu den anderen Stempeln, vor allem zu den Dachziegelstempeln mit der Samaina schon irgendwelche Angaben machen können. Da diese Stempel für mich die einzig datierbaren Funde an der Stadtmauer darstellen, wäre mir Ihre Hilfe sehr wertvoll. Da Sie mir außerdem damals auf Samos jede Hilfe zugesichert haben, erlaube ich mir, mit diesen Wünschen an Sie heranzutreten.

Ich bitte um Verständnis wenn ich in deutsch schreibe, Ihre Antwort können Sie selbstverständlich in englisch schreiben. Ich würde mich sehr freuen, bald von Ihnen zu hören und verbleibe mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr sehr ergebener

*Heinrich Kienast*

24.I.72

for rubbing tar  
25.VII.71

# SAMOS: Kienast excavation of the ancient city wall



← same →

7.11.72 Note to dice leaves solid,  
not outlined, indicates not earlier than 412 B.C.  
of Barron, p. 71.



H2.05

25. VII. 71

Sawo, Tegay

From Kierant's investigation  
of the wall.



For "Sami Amphoras"  
- now in press -

Addendum

not used  
[not for number  
lead in  
etc.]

For other seal-impressions, some of which have

... in the 4th century B.C., see Hesp.  
42.06

14.X.71

For "Sami Amphoras"

Notes for possible

ADDENDA

which were not added.

Use some of these perhaps  
in taking up this subject  
later.

fig. 48. not for use

These are for a excavation  
note that ~~some~~ <sup>certain</sup> of them (cf.

the filling of assembly Place III

1 parts of it. (Among these

was probably a Thasian amphora,

and <sup>and</sup> handles drawn in

by Thasian jars - Plates  
2 illustrate Hesp.

Suppl. X, pl. 60, especially no. 21)



22.XII.76 NFB this is a lead seal impression

14.X.71

For "Saurian Amphibians"

Notes for possible

ADDENDA

which were not added.

Use some of these perhaps  
in taking up this subject  
later.

For "Sami Amphoras"  
- now in press -

*not used*  
[not for amphoras  
in lead or  
etc.]

Addendum

For other seal-impressions, some of which have  
a loose context in the 4th century B.C., see Hesp.

Suppl. VII, p. 107, fig. 48. *Not for 104*

~~that some of these~~ These are from a excavation  
at the Puys, and note that <sup>certain</sup> ~~some~~ of them (cf.  
p. 104) come from the filling of Assembly Place III

though from disturbed parts of it. (Among these

is no. 7, which shows probably a Thasian amphora,  
with <sup>and</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>handles drawn in</sup> ~~handles drawn in~~  
below; compare <sup>an early Thasian jar - Plate 10</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>illustrate</sup> Hesp.

Suppl. X, pl. 60, especially no. 21)



7

22. XII. 76 NB this is a lead seal impression

5



3  
10  
0

7

42.07b

706.39

Hosp. suppl. VII

p. 107 fig. 48, 7

For "Sami Amphoras"  
- now in press -

Addendum

not used  
[not for amphoras;  
lead seal or  
etc.]

For other seal-impressions, some of which have  
a loose context in the 4th century B.C., see Hesp.

Suppl. VII, p. 107, fig. 48. ~~Not for amphoras~~

~~that some of these~~ These are from a excavation  
at the Pnyx, and note that <sup>certain</sup> ~~some~~ of them (cf.  
p. 104) come from the filling of Assembly Place III

though from disturbed parts of it. (Among these

is no. 7, which shows probably a Thasian amphora,  
with  
fringe spreading to shoulder, <sup>and</sup> handles drawn in

below; compare <sup>some early Thasian jars in Plate</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~illustrations~~ <sup>illustrations</sup> Hesper

Suppl. X, pl. 60, especially no. 2,)

ITALY - METAPONTUM  
(nick)

23.I.70

[42.09]

Notizi 1966, p. 211, fig. 67

another little Sami pedestal,  
tomb<sup>37</sup> at Metapontum Region III

Found 3.XI.53 apparently  
to only find: (p. 212)



inv.  
no. 54684

HT 0.24

clay "clivars aevoma"  
"datable in III c. B.C."

p. 207, fig. 61, 2 jars &  
2 bowls, maybe from Corinthian  
of 6<sup>th</sup> c. to 5<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.

Add to "Sami"

note 59

21.I.71

See if it is in Ag. XII. 5600,  
not rec. here.

5. IV. 71

to note (69)

4. IV. 71  
NO

Addendum April 1971; a new

study is being made  $\Rightarrow$  by F. Speke  
(post-graduate student <sup>at</sup> of London Unversity)  
of Apuleius' Florida, from which comes

the passage under discussion.

It was done by  
6. IV. 71  
most of 1st 4,  
and was spoiled by

A



However, both the series referred to seem too common in Athens to have imported oil,  
~~of these series following~~ <sup>any being</sup> unless there were long periods of scarcity, following,  
~~under these circumstances following~~ for instance, destruction of the groves <sup>of olive</sup> caused by invaders.

6. P. 71  
~~same~~  
 (with "same")

21. P. 71

(This was on "micaceous water jars"  
 and "tubular-foot jars")  
 If to be used, it would go  
 in note 51.

For "Sarcophagus"  
nos - pres

12. XII. 70

42.12

Addendum

For engraved bronze finger-rings for the  
see Hep. Suppl. VII, fig. 46, nos. 3 and 4)  
Puyg. (On 8) ~~which has a context of com. for~~  
the filling of Period III (no. 3; cf. p. 102), hence  
is datable before ca. 340 B.C. (cf. p. —  
above).

not used

no T wood

On gam impression in gamut

Note that there is another class beside the  
Saurian in which there are just a few of  
these, namely that of Kouirin in Agave

Few of which we have seen the  
impression but note

Victory - trophy (Musp III, no. 278, et al.)  
(8 exp. at Agave, 1 in N. Mus.)

very weak with little TIC or TID

(8 exp. at Agave, 1 at N. Mus., 1 at Kera)

3. II. 69

On Kouirin bundles: can we say it has  
something to do with a sanctuary?

- Points. To not be gone to add - suppl. plate; (not made)
  - 1) the Eretria jar (no sig)
  - 2) " Thess " " " "
  - 3) " " " " " "
  - 4) the Treaty Relief
  - 5) P 25426 (later over) Fig. 3, 1
  - 5F) the measured bigger in N. Mus. - P 14179 and looks as (sup. 40) by
- FIX** in Samian Amphoras (coming out in note)

mixed with honey and oil. In 28 and 29, then, we may see the image back in position

~~ΕΡΕΤΡΙΑΚΑ~~ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΒΑΘΡΟΥ, as replaced by ~~ΜΕΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ~~ Menodotos' priestess.

note 22 (from p. 17) Here is another possible addition to Samian stamps - get it entered in the right note it should be added on p. 43, in introd. to cat. of 28.

- (p. 18) ✓ Barber C. asks when is the Heraion?
- on p. 18, add "(see note 26)" after "as Mr. B. Barber"

S.V. Add to desc. of 28-29? or in the general text? quest. of Altin  
 that the Βαθρος is ἐπι τοῦ Βαθρου

- G.V. p. 27 ✓ change Fig 1 to Fig. 2
- p. 35 ✓ " " " " " "

P. 10. To not be good to add in suppl. plate; (not made) [42, 14]  
 1) the Eretria jar (no sig.) 3) the "upland jar"  
 2) " Thessos " " " 4) the Treaty Relief  
 5) P 25426 (enter over Fig. 3, 1)  
 6) the measured big jar in N. Mus.  
 7) in Samos, Anapodas } = P 14179  
 (sup. 40) big

FIX

- ✓ p. 3 Enter Greek word  $\delta$ ,  $\delta$  ακ 799
- ✓ p. 18 bis add 2 types of this altar
- note 22 (from p. 14) Here is another possible addition to Sam stamps - get it entered in the right note it should be added on p. 43, in introd. to cat. of 28.

- (p. 18 ✓) Barbarian C. altar when is the Heraion?
- on p. 18 ✓, add "(see note 26)" after "as Mr. B. Collins"

S.V. Add to descr. of 28-29? or in the general text? quote of Athen and the Βεστιας is ἐπι τοῦ Βατρου

- 6.V. p. 27 ✓ change Fig 1 to Fig. 2
- p. 35 ✓ " " " " " "

mixed with honey and oil. In 28 and 29, then, we may see the image back in position <sup>(Πόστα)</sup> <sup>to temple</sup>

[42.15]

ΕΚΛΗΧΟΝ ΒΑΘΡΟΥ, as replaced by ~~ἐκκλησιαστικῆς~~ Monodotos' priestess.

## Wooden xoana

In  
 \* Palmaria Monticuliana in Sicily, near a sulphur  
 spring, which was probably the object of a cult, 3  
 wooden xoana found.

In JHS 1938 p. 248, fig. 2. H.G. (p.  
 p. 249) 16.7, 17.2, 18.8 Id. as Persephone  
 and Demeter. Refers to Mon. Ant. 1938,  
 pp. 586-684.

2.5.70

begin

42.17

New AGENDA for "Samia"

Have ~~drawings~~ not been made for margins

of 52, 53?  
Peregrine Falcon.

AD & please write inv. nos. on copies of drawings for figs. 2, 3.

addendum ?

I wish I had included <sup>4.5.70</sup> ~~see~~ Ref. 8  
Mary White, "The Dialects of <sup>same</sup> ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~same~~  
JHS 1954, pp 36-43



7.V.70

## "Sarmian amphoras" Concordances

X(αβιαρᾶ)	pub.	X(αβιαρᾶ)	pub.
441 <sup>✓</sup>	66 <sup>✓</sup>	465 <sup>✓</sup>	67 <sup>✓</sup>
442 <sup>✓</sup>	3 <sup>✓</sup>	466 <sup>✓</sup>	55 <sup>✓</sup>
443 <sup>✓</sup>	4 <sup>✓</sup>	467 <sup>✓</sup>	54 <sup>✓</sup>
444 <sup>✓</sup>	27 <sup>✓</sup>	468 <sup>✓</sup>	<del>63</del> 65 <sup>✓</sup>
445 <sup>✓</sup>	5 <sup>✓</sup>	469 <sup>✓</sup>	59 <sup>✓</sup>
			<del>65</del> 64 <sup>✓</sup>
			21 <sup>✓</sup>
			22 <sup>✓</sup>
			24 <sup>✓</sup>
			20 <sup>✓</sup>
			19 <sup>✓</sup>
			note 27 <del>original</del>
			77 <sup>✓</sup>
			71 <sup>✓</sup>
			72 <sup>✓</sup>
			45 <sup>✓</sup>
			37 <sup>✓</sup>
			36 <sup>✓</sup>
			75 <sup>✓</sup>
			7 <sup>✓</sup>
			58 <sup>✓</sup>
			<del>64</del> 63 <sup>✓</sup>
			56 <sup>✓</sup>
			34 <sup>✓</sup>

21.I.71

42.18

Do we want to push this into  
 article? ask Lucy S.M.?

7.71 original being kept in WORKING COPY KIT

449<sup>✓</sup>60<sup>✓</sup>

473

24<sup>✓</sup>450<sup>✓</sup>35<sup>✓</sup>474<sup>✓</sup>20<sup>✓</sup>451<sup>✓</sup>68<sup>✓</sup>475<sup>✓</sup>19<sup>✓</sup>452<sup>✓</sup>57<sup>✓</sup>476<sup>✓</sup>77<sup>✓</sup>453<sup>✓</sup>62<sup>✓</sup>477<sup>✓</sup>71<sup>✓</sup>454<sup>✓</sup>70<sup>✓</sup>478<sup>✓</sup>72<sup>✓</sup>455<sup>✓</sup>73<sup>✓</sup>479<sup>✓</sup>45<sup>✓</sup>456<sup>✓</sup>32<sup>✓</sup>480<sup>✓</sup>37<sup>✓</sup>457<sup>✓</sup>31<sup>✓</sup>481<sup>✓</sup>36<sup>✓</sup>458<sup>✓</sup>33<sup>✓</sup>482<sup>✓</sup>75<sup>✓</sup>459<sup>✓</sup>40<sup>✓</sup>483<sup>✓</sup>7<sup>✓</sup>460<sup>✓</sup>41<sup>✓</sup>484<sup>✓</sup>58<sup>✓</sup>461<sup>✓</sup>38<sup>✓</sup>485<sup>✓</sup>~~64~~ 63<sup>✓</sup>462<sup>✓</sup>39<sup>✓</sup>486<sup>✓</sup>56<sup>✓</sup>463<sup>✓</sup>69<sup>✓</sup>487<sup>✓</sup>34<sup>✓</sup>464<sup>✓</sup>76<sup>✓</sup>488<sup>✓</sup>

42.18

21. I. 71

Do not want to push this into  
article? ask Lucy S.M.?

I. 71 original being kept in WORKING COPY (C to be)

7.V.70

## "Samian amphoras" Concordances

X(αβιαρᾶ)	pub.	X(αβιαρᾶ)	pub.
441 <sup>✓</sup>	66 <sup>✓</sup>	465 <sup>✓</sup>	67 <sup>✓</sup>
442 <sup>✓</sup>	3 <sup>✓</sup>	466 <sup>✓</sup>	55 <sup>✓</sup>
443 <sup>✓</sup>	4 <sup>✓</sup>	467 <sup>✓</sup>	54 <sup>✓</sup>
444 <sup>✓</sup>	27 <sup>✓</sup>	468 <sup>✓</sup>	<del>63</del> 65 <sup>✓</sup>
445 <sup>✓</sup>	5 <sup>✓</sup>	469 <sup>✓</sup>	59 <sup>✓</sup>
446 <sup>✓</sup>	6 <sup>✓</sup>	470 <sup>✓</sup>	<del>65</del> 64 <sup>✓</sup>
447 <sup>✓</sup>	74 <sup>✓</sup>	471 <sup>✓</sup>	21 <sup>✓</sup>
448 <sup>✓</sup>	61 <sup>✓</sup>	472 <sup>✓</sup>	22 <sup>✓</sup>
449 <sup>✓</sup>	60 <sup>✓</sup>	473 <sup>✓</sup>	24 <sup>✓</sup>
450 <sup>✓</sup>	35 <sup>✓</sup>	474 <sup>✓</sup>	20 <sup>✓</sup>
451 <sup>✓</sup>	68 <sup>✓</sup>	475 <sup>✓</sup>	19 <sup>✓</sup>
452 <sup>✓</sup>	57 <sup>✓</sup>	476 <sup>✓</sup>	note 22 - instead
453 <sup>✓</sup>	62 <sup>✓</sup>	477 <sup>✓</sup>	77 <sup>✓</sup>
454 <sup>✓</sup>	70 <sup>✓</sup>	478 <sup>✓</sup>	71 <sup>✓</sup>
455 <sup>✓</sup>	73 <sup>✓</sup>	479 <sup>✓</sup>	72 <sup>✓</sup>
456 <sup>✓</sup>	32 <sup>✓</sup>	480 <sup>✓</sup>	45 <sup>✓</sup>
457 <sup>✓</sup>	31 <sup>✓</sup>	481 <sup>✓</sup>	37 <sup>✓</sup>
458 <sup>✓</sup>	33 <sup>✓</sup>	482 <sup>✓</sup>	36 <sup>✓</sup>
459 <sup>✓</sup>	40 <sup>✓</sup>	483 <sup>✓</sup>	75 <sup>✓</sup>
460 <sup>✓</sup>	41 <sup>✓</sup>	484 <sup>✓</sup>	7 <sup>✓</sup>
461 <sup>✓</sup>	38 <sup>✓</sup>	485 <sup>✓</sup>	58 <sup>✓</sup>
462 <sup>✓</sup>	39 <sup>✓</sup>	486 <sup>✓</sup>	<del>64</del> 63 <sup>✓</sup>
463 <sup>✓</sup>	69 <sup>✓</sup>	487 <sup>✓</sup>	56 <sup>✓</sup>
464 <sup>✓</sup>	76 <sup>✓</sup>	488 <sup>✓</sup>	34 <sup>✓</sup>

X(αβιαρᾶ)	<u>pub.</u>
489 <sup>✓</sup>	<u>note 22</u> <del>unread</del>
490 <sup>✓</sup>	<u>note 22</u> <del>unread</del>
491 <sup>✓</sup>	18 <sup>✓</sup>
492 <sup>✓</sup>	52 <sup>✓</sup>
493 <sup>✓</sup>	30 <sup>✓</sup>
494 <sup>✓</sup>	44 <sup>✓</sup>
495 <sup>✓</sup>	50 <sup>✓</sup>
496 <sup>✓</sup>	48 <sup>✓</sup>
497 <sup>✓</sup>	49 <sup>✓</sup>
498 <sup>✓</sup>	51 <sup>✓</sup>
499 <sup>✓</sup>	23 <sup>✓</sup>
500 <sup>✓</sup>	46 <sup>✓</sup>
501 <sup>✓</sup>	29 <sup>✓</sup>
502 <sup>✓</sup>	28 <sup>✓</sup>
503 <sup>✓</sup>	43 <sup>✓</sup>
504 <sup>✓</sup>	<u>note 23</u> <del>unread</del>
505 <sup>✓</sup>	47 <sup>✓</sup>
506 <sup>✓</sup>	<u>note 22</u> <del>unread</del>
507 <sup>✓</sup>	<u>note 22</u> <del>unread</del>
508	note 23
509	notes 23

X(αβιαρᾶ)      pub.

17. VI. 92

See also the

SHAPES AND SIZES folder

(unpublished early Samian of various sizes)