

VRG_Folder_0655

29. VIII. 85

1

Norma di Sandro, Amfore archéiche dallo
scavo Gossetti, Centre J. Bérard, 1986.

From Alastair Johnston, Supposed to be
about what I call amphoras of Lotris
Epizooty.

Lokroi Epiglyphion; delic. at Delphi?

See G. N. Szeliga, "The Argos Meloipis from the monopteros at Delphi," Pf 297-305.

Pieces of these sculptures found in the foundation of the Sibyonis Treasury ^{at Delphi}, but not necessarily associated there with Sibyonis. They emphasize the presence of the Diabouroi accompanying the Argos; they are mounted.

Suggestion that these pieces are West Greek, first from Ridgway, see S. p. 304: horses' braided manes; sculptures meloipis anywhere rare in Greece or the mainland ^{in the 6th century}; may be they started in the West. Association of these with Lokroi Epiglyp. La Genivière (see still p. 304) who associates them with "the offspring" ^(a genitival) "of Apollo from the spoils of the Sagras," won with help of the Diabouroi.

"One may wonder, however, whether such a dedication would not have been made in the temenos of Apollo at Lokroi rather than distant Delphi." [Nonsense, Delphi was central, Lokroi was distant, & the Greek world.]

(Szeliga does not hold to this, though he thinks it was a colony, but not nec. L. Ep.) (p. 305).

q. to stolen
Pharsia
= Nysa, i.
Delos, not
Athens

27. VII 83 3

LOKRIAN

Note that the whole Lekrian file was taken
to make photocopies, ^{for his own use} by Emperor, see calendar
entry

27.VII.83 4

LOKRIAN

Should write to people whom correpond. is here,
to identify the jars as Lopian? yes.

i.e. Sestieri

Lissi? & so if she has publ. or the ident.

Mc Fadyean

Heusburg

HAT?

J. du P. Taylor
Vallat - Villard

Stoop

Papo

Parker

Locri Epizyphiori - coins

See Nuovo Atti. Lit. No. 107, p. 23.

Note on Pozzi Paolini, Enrica, La monetazione, in Locri Epizyphiri (Atti del XVI Convengo di Studi sulla Magna Grecia, Taranto 1976), Naples, Arte Tipografica 1977; pp. 217-301, Tables.

"The simultaneous beginning, in the middle of the fourth century in Locri, of coined in the three metals causes one to believe that this was wrought by Alexander the Molossian; another important stimulus must have been given by Pyrrhus, in whom age the size of the issues increased. The article is followed by a longer discussion on pp. 309-40."

(Ada Gabusio)

13.VI.76

6

Lokris?

Nest Agam pieces are

P 26337 } in dict - group III
P 26357 } (in Swallow)
P 26337 is kept in Tray 3
of Section III

(Shapes and 2) the others are
out of place.)

In correspondence - further - with
another friend Eisenman
EISEMAN
(on WRECKS - PORTICOES)

18.VI.82

Emperur, I think it was, who told me the
other day that there is now a small museum in
Lokris, this is full of these things!

LOKRIAN (?) (Sand bulge)

(25.10.76) [7]
G A. J. Parker
(in WRECKS -
PARKER

I do not know about e.g. nos. 24, 38, 46 and 58, and think they may well be from one of your later a good deal later; wrecks in the neighborhood? Sorry I do not identify no. 69 either, about which you particularly inquire.

Marzamemi H. Your no. 102, the other item mentioned in your note, is, as you say in your mimeo, fairly common in your general area, and I believe it originated thereabout. I have written information letters to several people telling what I know of this class. I enclose a photocopy of part of a letter of 16. IX. 72 to Dr. Stoop of Leiden. You see that I date the Straits of Messina (or Porticello) wreck ca. second quarter of 4th century by the stage of development of the Mendean jars from this wreck; while in the Aina newsletter of Spring 1975, Mrs. Egenmann continues to date it before 400 B.C., despite the fact that other scholars date the bronze sculpture in the 4th century.

Your no. 102 is not at the same stage as the Porticello pieces, and I should put it tentatively in the 5th century B.C., along with your no. 104, and not 4th/3rd century, as you suggest. On the other hand, the other items from the area H seem to be of the Roman period.

You note a close resemblance between no. 109, attributed to H, and no. 71, attributed to D. These belong, I think, to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Will's Type 18, dated I believe to 1st to early 2nd AD. Your nos. 86 and 87, do they belong to one of Zevi and Tchernia's African classes?

In January 1975, you wrote suggesting that I write an article for the International Journal of Nautical Archaeology. Did you ever receive my reply of Feb. 1, 1975?

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

P.S. If convenient, please send me one or more rubbings of the stamp on your stamped jar. I enclose also some suitable papers for rubbings.

VRG:dwl

see p. 83

(where these
are called a
second kind
of Chians)



1

7.15.72

But note this
Megara Hyblaea
was destroyed ca
500 B.C. In
p. 7 of this book.



2

RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT TE LEIDEN

ARCHEOLOGISCH INSTITUUT

Nummer

Uw brief

**LEIDEN,
Rapenburg 26
Telefoon 43953**

Onderwerp

October 3, 1972

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you so much for your kind letter of September 16 with extensive replies to my puzzles.

I am glad that you agree about the Corinthian origin of my amphora's no.1-5, and about your dating them just before the middle of the V cent. Again, your suggestion that my A might be a local ^{imitation} of Corinthian types of the V century seems quite plausible (I still find it odd that the thing is so extraordinary heavy, without hardly any impurities in the clay).

You hypothesis of a Locian origin for my tall-necked no.6 and 7 and perhaps the rest, is most interesting; the colour of the clay would certainly do, I think. I am troubled, though, by your comparisons in Arcaeology 1971 (Messina wreck) and in Megara Hyblaea II - they have such peculiar necks, with a most pronounced bulge below the handles from which the rest of the neck is sharply off set. My necks hardly bulge and there does not seem to be a noticeable break in the line of the profile (as far as one can judge). *check* Remembering that Bernabò Brea's Meliguna-Lipara II contained  amphora's, I re-checked those Pl.XLI, 4 looks too early, but what would you say of Pl.LIII, 1 and 3- these last two dated by him in the first half of the V cent.? Bernabò calls them Knidian, but does not mention the colour of the clay.

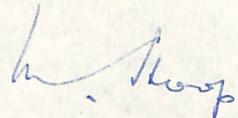
Another, though not decisive, argument in favour of your datings is given by a rather odd-shaped pot, the fragments of which were mixed (and, initially, confused with) those of the Corinthian amphora's. It belongs to the family of coarse bell-craters

examples of which in Hesperia 1937, fig. 24, no.'s 144-5, and in Meligunis-Lipara II Pl. LV, but much more ball-shaped than any of these. The foot of my vase is missing, it has lugged handles and a rim of stepped rigges - the inside of the rim has an arrangement to hold a lid. It looks most like Bernabò's Pl. LV, 5 but is squatter: so perhaps beginning of V cent.

I am very glad to have Professor Mabel Lang's address and I will certainly consult her on your dipinti and graffiti.

Thank you again for your kindness and help, which I have greatly appreciated. I have more or less written my text, but if you feel that perhaps there might be something in these Meligunis comparisons, would you mind very much just dropping me a line?

Yours sincerely



(M. Stoop)

7.039

DIENST
RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT
Ministerie van Onderwijs
en Wetenschappen
LEIDEN



Miss Virginia Grace

American School of Classical Studies

54 Swedias Street

1

ATHENS 140

951

Griekenland

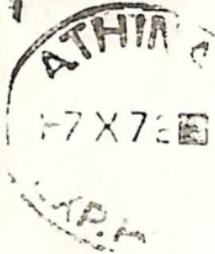
Archaeologisch Instituut
der Rijks-Universiteit
Leiden
Rapenburg 26

Stoop.

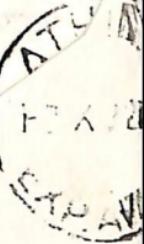
ΕΛΛΟΣ
ΕΓΕΙ
ΕΙΑ ΕΤΟΥ
ΕΙ ΕΙ



ΟΦΙΛΟΤΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ
-ΔΙΑΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΕΙ
-ΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΙ
-ΨΥΧΑΓΓΩΓΕΙ
-ΑΠΟΔΙΔΕΙ



ΟΦΙΛΟΤΕΛΙΣΜΟΣ
-ΔΙΑΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΕΙ
-ΜΟΡΦΩΝΕΙ
-ΨΥΧΑΓΓΩΓΕΙ
-ΑΠΟΔΙΔΕΙ



9.036

SYBARIS, ATHENA SANCTUARY
CORINTHIAN B
LOKRIAN (?)

10.01

September 16, 1972

Dear Dr. Stoop,

Thank you for your good letter of August 24. I do remember that you called not very long ago at the Stoa, though I had forgotten the date.

Your material from the Sanctuary of Athena near Sybaris is certainly interesting. I think you are right in assigning your (1) (together with your 2-5, since you tell me they are of the same kind) to Corinth and in placing them about the period as Hesperia 1937, p. 305, fig. 35. I should say that your (1) is a little earlier than that jar in Corinth, since the neck and handle of (1) are relatively shorter, and the tendency seems to be to ~~strengthen~~ lengthen in the 5th century. I cannot cite anything at all whole as yet published that is more closely at the stage of your jar than is the Corinth one mentioned; but cf. the fragments from the Boulter well group, Hesperia 23, 1953, pl. 40, 164. The date assigned to the Boulter group being ca. 460-440 B.C., probably no. 164 should date before the middle of the century, as so little of it was left. So, finally, yours also may be a bit before the middle of the century.

Your (A) looks in the photograph remarkably similar to your (1), and the dipinto letter on the neck is another characteristic feature of the series, cf. the theta (?) on your (1). If the clay is different from that of (1) etc., and like that of amphoras from Sybaris of the Roman period, is it local? and (A) a local imitation of Corinthian jars? I must say it looks rather too well-made for the usual local imitation, but what else to suggest?

For nos. (6) - (9), I hope you will publish a photo also of (7), which from your description sounds better preserved than (6). Your photo of (6) indicates to me one of those West Greek amphoras of the series of which one has recently been published

in Archaeology, 24, 1971, p.125, upper right, from the Straits of Messina wreck, a group datable about second quarter of the 4th century, I think, according to the Mendean amphoras in the same wreck. A couple of necks of apparently the same class have been found at Megara Hyblaea, see Vallet and Villard, Meg. Hyb. II, Paris 1964, pl. 71; these were identified by the authors (text, p. 83) as Chian, but mistakenly. I have records of a number of others, including a couple of pieces here at the Agora from a deposit (Q 15 : 2) of ca. 400 B.C. A fragment was found at Motya, and a whole jar by Sestieri in a tomb at Paestum. Dr. Fr. Papo sent me a photo of another whole one, perhaps closer in shape to yours, which he said came from the sea near Naxos, Sicily. Such a lot of sherds apparently of this class have been found by Elissa Lissi at Epizephyrian Lokri that possibly that is where ^{these jars} they were made? In any case I don't think they come from Corinth. For the chronology of this class, I don't feel I ~~see~~ as yet just how the shape develops; I am bothered by the Megara Hyblaea examples, which apparently have to date before 500 B.C. by context. But I see no reason not to date yours with the Corinthian in the same group.

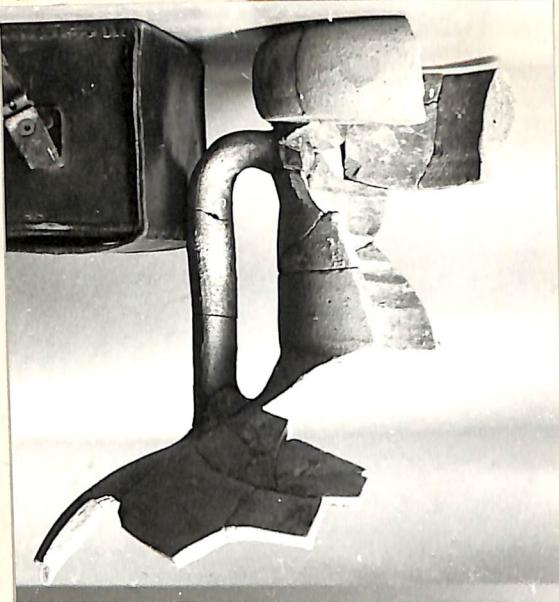
I am sorry I cannot suggest anything for your graffiti, except to ask whether the one on (6) could be ONAZAN instead of ONIAN. ΟΝΑΖΑΝΑΡΟΣ is a perfectly good name. But I suppose it is one which would occur to Pugliese Carratelli if it had been possible. The graffiti are being published by Professor Mabel Lang who may be addressed at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; there are a great many of these, and the book is now far advanced.

Your stamp with amphora as device looks rather like some on the class of Corinthian to which your (1) should belong, but the handle itself does not look like those of that class. I note that the Pennsylvania Museum people found a stamped handle in 1962 at Sybaris (their SAH 3) of which the stamp had an amphora somewhat like the one in your impression, but in an oval field. As Sybaris and Thurii were I believe well-known wine-producers, there should be a local jar, clay permitting.

Thank you for the photographs, which will indeed be helpful, the Corinthian to Miss Carolyn Koehler, a graduate student at Princeton, who is taking over the two classes of Corinthian for her dissertation and eventual publication. She has been

working with me this summer, and would like to go to Italy next year.

Yours sincerely,



FROM SAME FILLING AS NO'S 1-5.

CLAY OF NECK AND HANDLE, LIGHT SAND COLOURED
AND SLIGHTLY COARSER THAN THAT OF SHOULDER
WHICH GOES TOWARDS CREAM.

PRESERVED H. 31 CM.

GRAFFITO ON SHOULDER, DESCENDING VERTICALLY
FROM POINT WHERE HANDLE JOINS BODY.

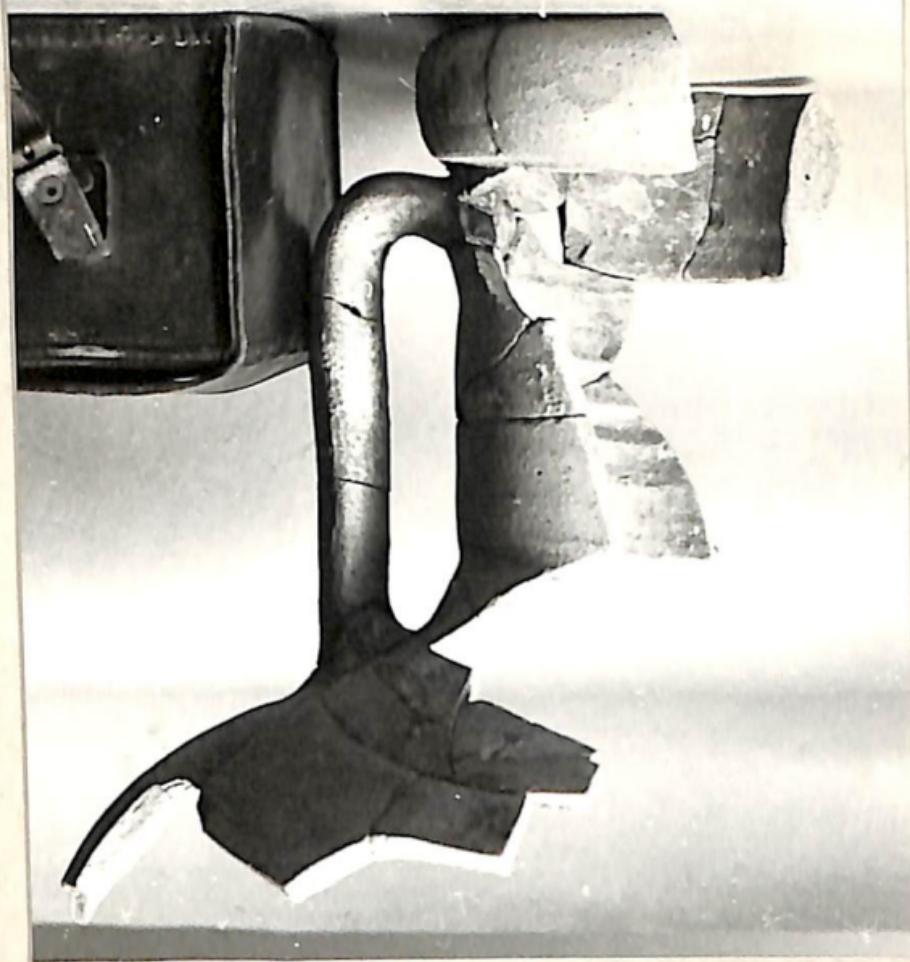
ONISAR? or ONISAN? PUGLISSE CARRATHE
CHOSE FIRST LECTURE. NEITHER IS IN PAGE (WITH O
OR Q). TRACES OF THIN RED LINE WHERE NECK + SHOULDER MEET.

THE HIGH NECK AND THE LIP AREA OF COURSE
QUITE DIFFERENT FROM NO'S 1-5, BUT THIS "TEXTURE" IS NOT,
THE NECK IS NOT BULGING ON THE SIDES AWAY
FROM THE HANDLE(S)

I WONDER WHETHER THIS ONE AND THE FOLLOWING
NO'S COULD BE POSSIBLY OF SAME DATE AND
PROVENIENCE, (BUT DIFFERENT WORKSHOP) AS
NO'S 1-5??

No 7. PRESERVED NECK + 2 HANDLES + BIT OF SHOULDER.

LOOKS IDENTICAL TO NO. 6. THIN RED LINE BETWEEN
NECK + SHOULDER. THIN DIAGONAL RED BRUSH SIGN
ON ONE SIDE OF NECK.



10.096

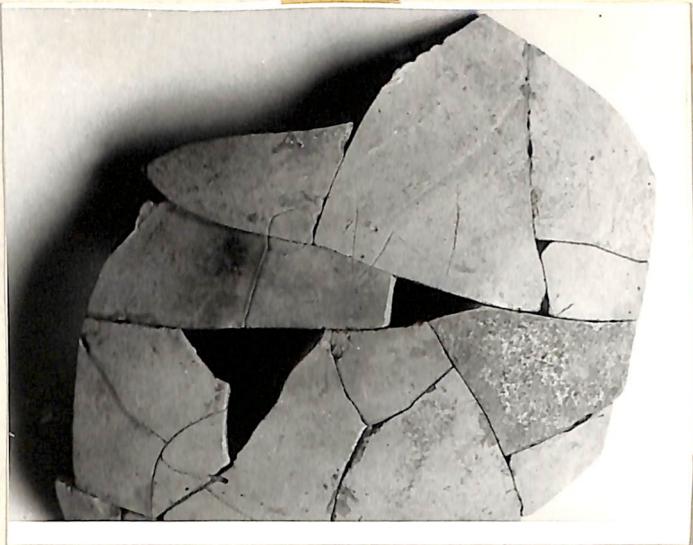
79



10.05b

NO 8

10.06

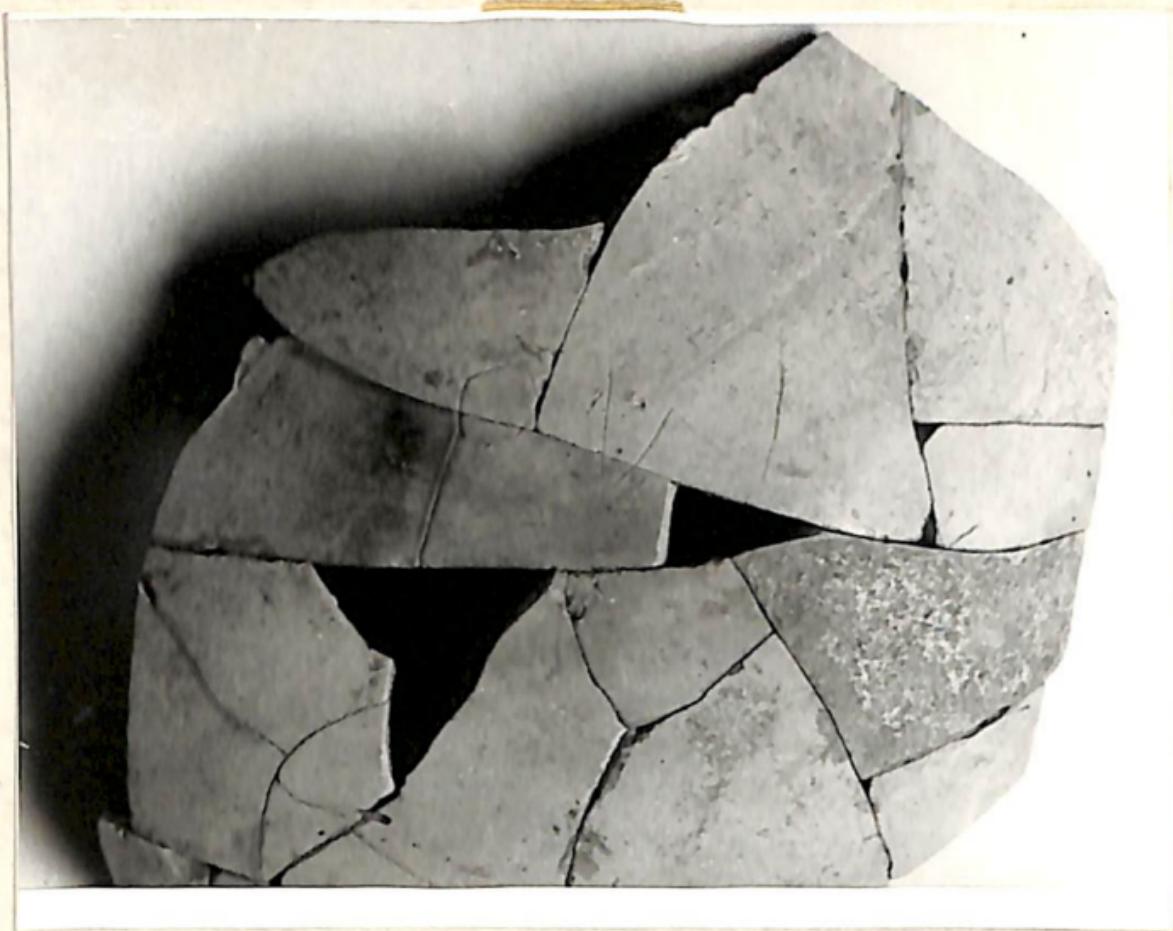


FRAGMENT OF SHOULDER, FROM SAME FILLING AS FIGS 5
CLAY + TEXTURE LIKE 6. AND 7.

GRAFFITO BELOW (MISSING NECK)

AND TO THE RIGHT OF AND LEVEL
WITH JOIN BETWEEN THORAX + SHOULDER
MO OR MO (MΩ)?

ΣΟ SEEMS RATHER COMMON BUT
NONTHELESS MYSTERIOUS..

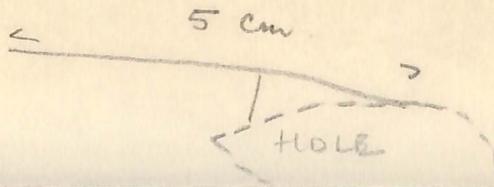
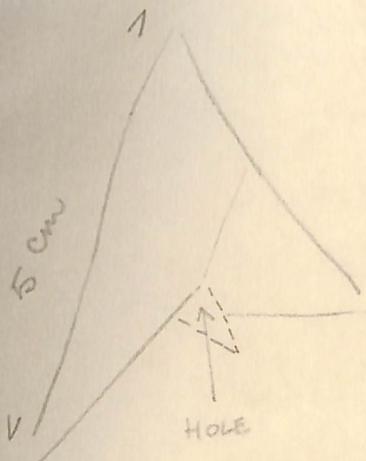


10.07 b

10.08

No. 9.

10.09



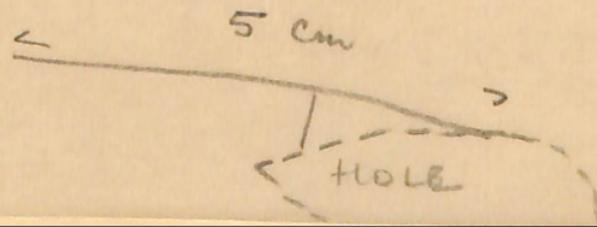
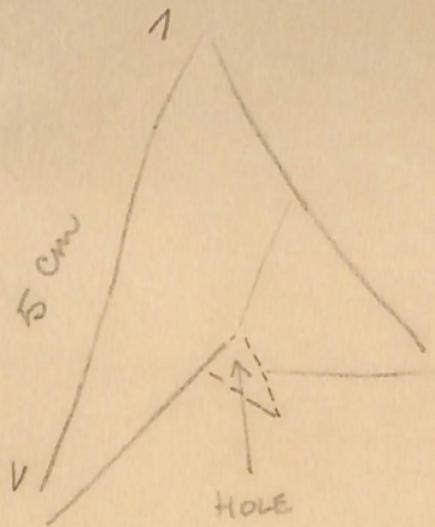
FROM SAME TILLING AS NO'S 1-5.

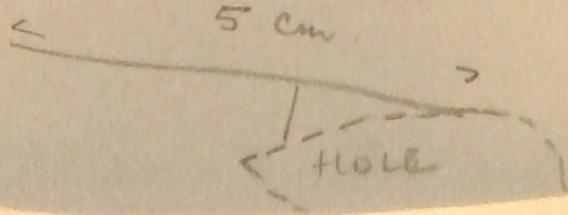
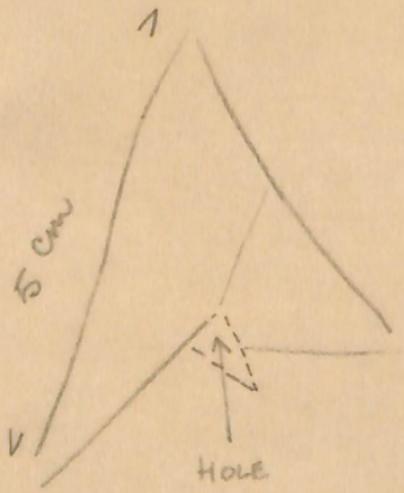
LARGE FRAGMENT OF AMPHORA. PROFILE LOOKS FAIRLY SIMILAR TO THAT OF NO 1. NECK + HANDLES MISSING. CLAY VERY PALE ROSE-BUFF, AT THE OUTSIDE ALMOST WHITISH. ON SHOULDER TWO GRAFFITI, AT LEAST, THE LEFT ONE IS. AM NOT QUITE SURE WHETHER THE LOWER, RIGHT ONE IS INTENTIONAL.

FROM SAME FILLING AS NO'S 1-5.

LARGE FRAGMENT OF AMPHORA. PROFILE LOOKS FAIRLY
SIMILAR TO THAT OF NO 1. NECK + HANDLES MISSING.
CLAY VERY PALE ROSE-BUFF, AT THE OUTSIDE ALMOST
WHITISH. ON SHOULDER TWO GRAFFITI, AT LEAST,
THE LEFT ONE IS. AM NOT QUITE SURE WHETHER THE
LOWER, RIGHT ONE IS INTENTIONAL.

10.09





10.09

10.106

From Mr. J. B. T. F. & Dr. Stoffel Leiden

- 2 - (written from Sybaris)

In Antiquities at, 1871, p. 236, upper right, from the Straits of Messina comes a group of vases about second quarter of the 6th century, I think, according to the Roman authors in the same work. A couple of vessels of apparently the same class have been found at Naxos Hyblaea, see Viallet and Villard, *Hist. Ital.* II, Paris 1886, pls. 71; these were identified by the authors (year, p. 63) as Chians, but mistakenly. I have records of a number of others, including a couple of pieces here at the Agora from a deposit (A. 15 : 2) of ca. 600 B.C. A fragment was found at Naxos, and a white jar by Scattieri in a tomb at Paestum. Dr. Fr. Page sent me a photo of another white one, perhaps closer in shape to yours, which he said came from the same place, Sicily. Such a lot of sherds apparently of this class have been found by Filippo Monti at Spinaeptyrion Latini that possibly that is where they were made. In any case I don't think they come from Corinth. For the chronology of this class, I don't feel I say as yet just how the shape develops; I am bothered by the Naxos Hyblaea examples, which apparently have to date before 600 B.C. by context. But I see no reason not to date yours with the Corinthian in the same group.

I am sorry I cannot suggest anything for your graffiti, except to ask whether the one on (6) could be ΟΙΑΖΑΗ instead of ΟΙΙΖΑΗ. ΟΙΑΖΑΗΑΟΖ is a perfectly good name. But I suppose it is one which would occur in Pugliae Garrettally if it had been possible. The graffiti are being published by Professor Nabel long who may be addressed at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; there are a great many of them, and the book is now far advanced.

Your stamp with amphora as device looks rather like some on the class of Corinth to which your (1) should belong, but the handle itself does not look like those of that class. I note that the Pennsylvania Museum people found a stamped handle in 1922 at Sybaris (their SAM 5) of which the stamp had an amphora somewhat like the one in your impression, but in an oval field. As Sybaris and Thurii were I believe well-known wine-producers, there should be a local jar, clay permitting.

Thank you for the photographs, which will indeed be helpful, the Corinthian to Miss Carolyn Kochler, a graduate student at Princeton, who is taking over the two classes of Corinthian for her dissertation and eventual publication. She has been

Said before

Very sincerely,

in Archaeology, 24, 1971, p.126, upper right, from the Straits of Messina wreck, a group datable about second quarter of the 6th century, I think, according to the Mendean amphoras in the same wreck. A couple of vessels of apparently the same class have been found at Megara Hyblaea, see Vallet and Villard, Mémoires II, Paris 1964, pl. 71; these were identified by the authors (just, p. 85) as Chalc., but mistakenly. I have records of a number of others, including a couple of pieces here at the Agora from a deposit (Q 15 : 2) of ca. 400 B.C. A fragment was found at Naxos, and a whole jar by Sestieri in a tomb at Paestum. Dr. F. P. Pope sent us a photo of another whole one, perhaps closer in shape to yours, which he said came from the ^{these jars} near Naxos, Sicily. Such a lot of sherds apparently of this class have been found by Alissa Lissi at Spisophyrian Lakri that possibly that is where they were made. In any case I don't think they came from Corinth. For the chronology of this class, I don't feel I can as yet just how the shape develops; I am bothered by the Megara Hyblaea examples, which apparently have to date before 500 B.C. by context. But I see no reason not to date yours with the Corinthian in the same group.

I am sorry I cannot suggest anything for your graffiti, except to ask whether the one on (6) could be OMALAN instead of OMILAN. OMAZANAPOL is a perfectly good name. But I suppose it is one which would occur to Pugliese Corradi if it had been possible. The graffiti are being published by Professor Vallet long the way is addressed at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; there are a great many of these, and the book is now far advanced.

Your stamp with amphora as device looks rather like ours on the class of Corinth to which your (1) should belong, but the handle itself does not look like those of that class. I note that the Pennsylvania Museum people found a stamped handle in 1962 at Sybaris (their SAM 8) of which the stamp had an amphora somewhat like the one in your impression, but in an oval field. As Sybaris and Thurii were I believe well-known wine-producers, there should be a local jar, clay permitting.

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Yours sincerely,

working with me this summer, and would like to go to Italy next year.

11.01

[Cyrene (Eisim) I used the reference
with acknowledgement]

LORRIAN ?

From letter 5.X.71

C. Jones, on WRECKS - SHR. OF MESSINA

"Type 5": the neck of a jar of this class was found in the excavations of Motya, 11.03

S. du Plat Taylor

and I quote what I wrote to her in 1.68: "Also western must be your 493 . . . which

you compared with a neck from Klendi (?) . . . The only published photographs I have

seen of this class are in Vallet and Vil'ard, Megara Hyblaea 2 (Paris, 1964), pl. 71;

these are identified by the authors (text, p. 83) as another type of Chian, but mis-

~~in the sea near Sicilian shores. We have fragments of a amphora from . . . A very depre-~~

~~g. 15 : E of about 400 B.C." From the author found in Locri, I thought perhaps~~

~~. . . at least on the dig as a whole~~

~~that was where they were made. A report on these was to have been published by~~

~~Elissa Lissi, who excavated them in or before 1959; I have not seen it myself. I~~

~~may mention see that Locri is just across the toe from the Straits, and Naxos is~~

~~just a bit south of them. I may add that I have had photographs from the purchaser~~

~~of an amphora like yours, who bought it from a London dealer, probably in the early~~

~~part of 1967. No provenance was given for this jar, but it does look a good deal~~

~~like yours, so possibly it is part of the same shipload.~~

As you see, publication of your Type 5 will fill a gap.

11.01

[Gyllen (Eisner)] used the reform
without acknowledgement]

LOIRIAN ?

From letter A) 5.X.71

C. Jones, on WRECKS - SHR. OF MESSINA

takenly. Many fragments of this class have been found in Epizephyrian Lokris, a whole jar in a tomb at Paestum published by Sestieri (no picture of amphora), another in the sea near Sicilian Naxos. We have fragments of a couple from . . Agora deposit Q 15 : 2 of about 400 B.C." From the number found in Lokri, I thought perhaps or at least on the dig as a whole that was where they were made. A report on these was to have been published by Elissa Lissi, who excavated them in or before 1959; I have not seen it myself. I ~~may~~ see that Locri is just across the toe from the Straits, and Naxos is just a bit south of them. I may add that I have had photographs from the purchaser of an amphora like yours, who bought it from a London dealer, probably in the early part of 1967. No provenance was given for this jar, but it does look a good deal like yours, so possibly it is part of the same shipload.

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"Type 5": the neck of a jar of this class was found in the excavations of Motya, 11.03

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these are identified by the authors (text, p. 83) as another type of Chian, but mis-

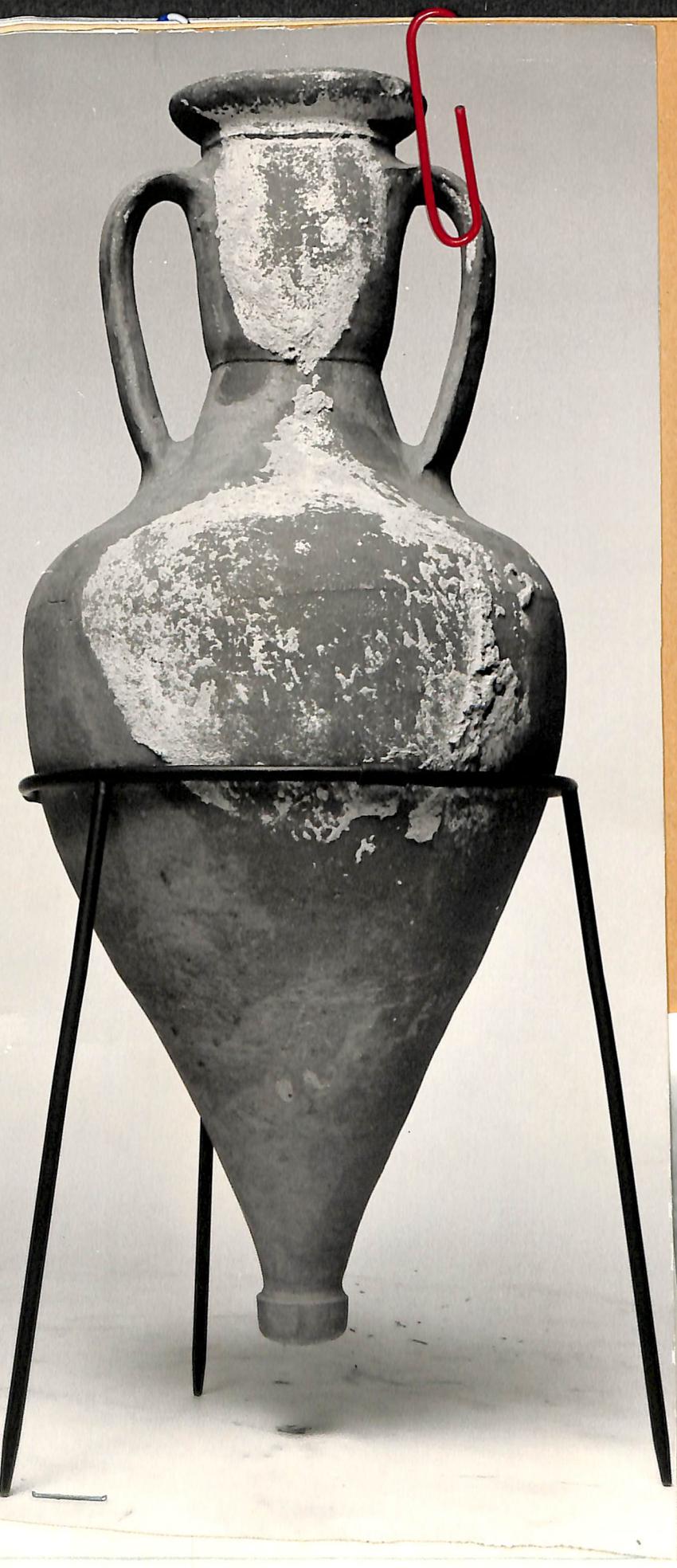
LOKRIAN?

Sandy bulge - LOKRIAN?
source of jar from the sea

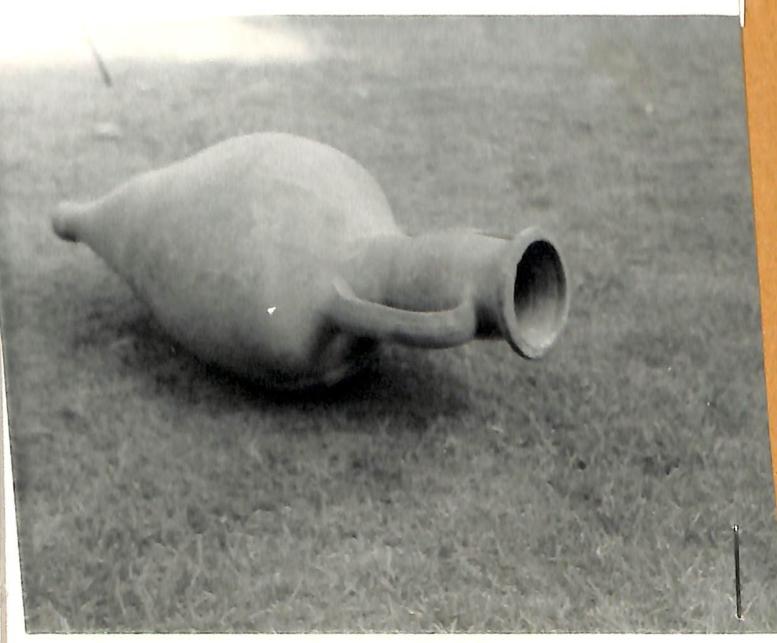
Note J. in P.T. in file of 3.II.63, filed under
MOTYA, says there is a "complete neck, base of
handles, from Xlendi, Gozo. This was a group of
amphora brought up from a wreck site in 1961. David
^{SIC 124-}
^{TROUP}
Travers - . . . was supposed to have sent me
drawing. [Did not.]

7x.72

[There is a frag. from Motya.]



[13.01] 20 Jun. 19th
LOKRIAN (?) JAR
IN COLL. OF C. MCFADDYAN



We greatly need profile drawings of this and of the Persian one. No recent drawings of under side of top; or its insides.

[13.01] 20 JUN 19
LOKRIAN (?) JAR
IN COLL. OF C.M. FADYAN

142.0000 - 16.0000

Topper Kite - 40' Park

0 - 22000



13. Oct

With letter of
20. IX. 67

from Colin McFadyean

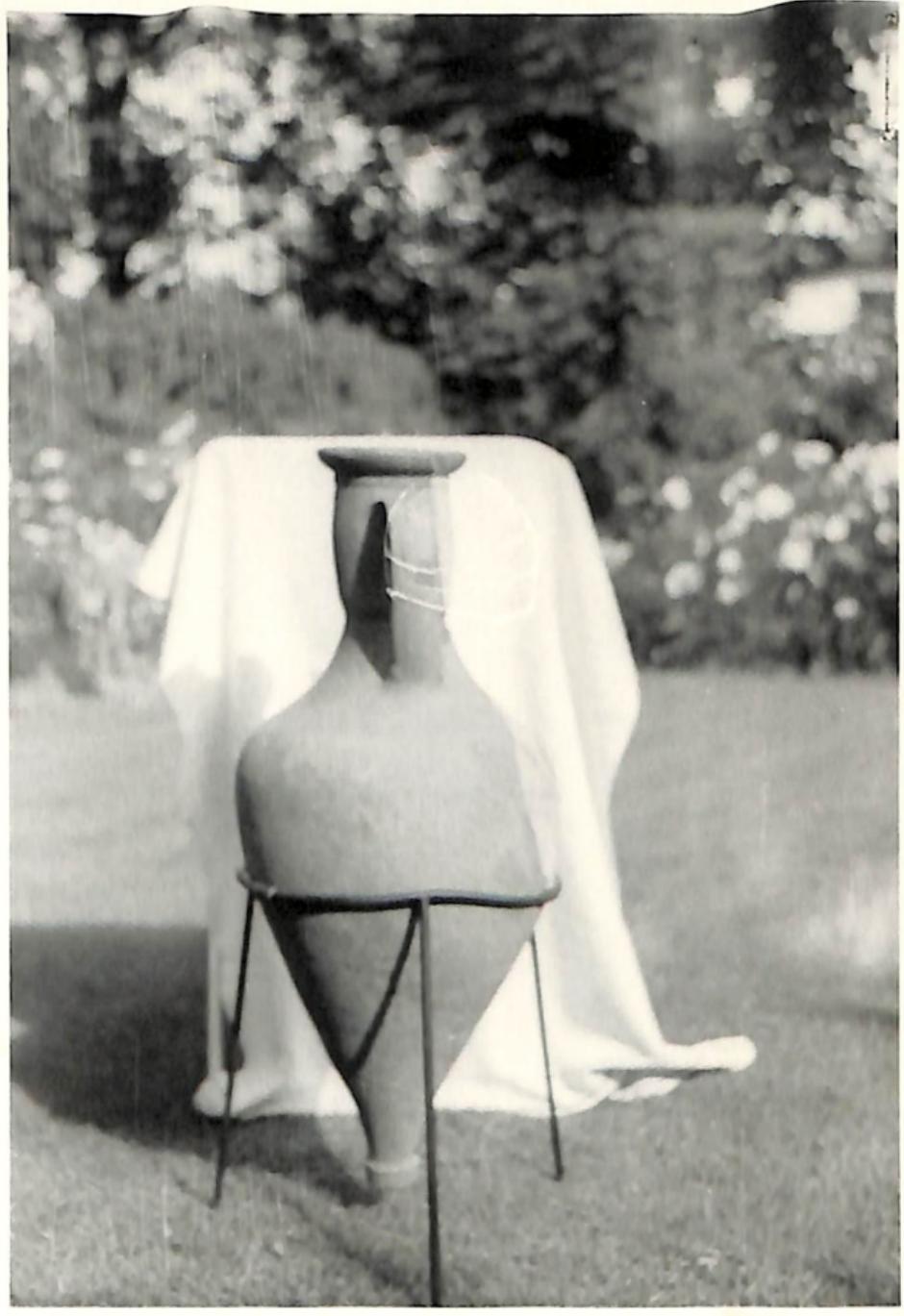
first and LORRIAN (?)

Seems to be from
same negative as

small print, now

on file card. If

any of so, wonderful lens.

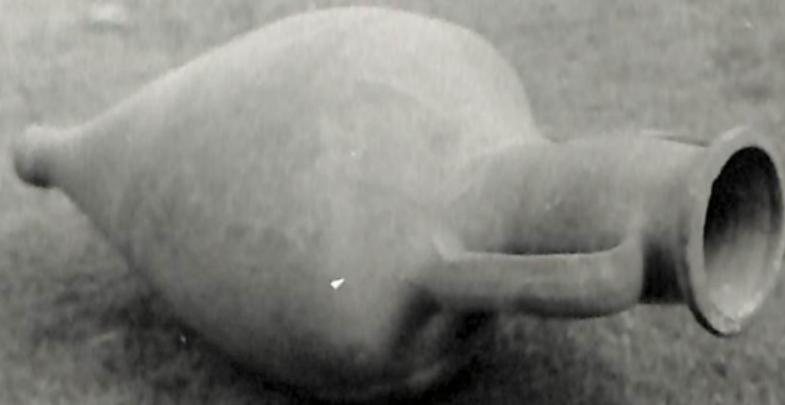


13.036

with letter A)

20.78° 67

Yours truly
Eric Falyan



13.04

with Bill J

20, TX .67

from Lake Fudge

20-21.VII.68

13.05

Cannot really see this.



From Colin McFadyean. See his letter
8) 20.IX.67 and 8) 26.II.68

We greatly need profile drawings of this and of the Paestum
one. No record anywhere of under side of top; or its insides,

20-21.VII.68

13.05

cannot really see this.

From Colin McFadyean. See his letter
8) 20.VI.67 and 8) 26.VI.68

We greatly need profile drawings of this and of the Paestum
one. No record anywhere of under side of too far to insides,



13.066

H.C. just under .70
(see below)

q. wt. of 20.7x.67⁰
from C. McFadyen

plot, was sent
into the library

26.III.68

① " ... considered by
the British Museum as
Aurifer (which would
make geographical sense)
and dated 600 - 300
B.C. over 27½ inches
high."



•
•
•
•

13.076

water bottle of
26. III. 68 from

C. Mr. Fakyeon

(q. tin with

9 20. IV. 67,

now account
on the jar?

"Wt. 22 inches
Lat. 10 m or each
B. S. ")

13.08

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

10-4-68
at the
SCHOOL
of BGS

ILTON

april 22, 1968

Dear Virginia:

Will you please
oblige one of our new Trustees
by helping a friend of his
on a problem in your field?
I have a very strong feeling,
however, that you have
already been consulted
about this very jar. If so,
do let us know.

Sorry not to have seen
you again in those parts.

Yours ever
Howard

I am at long last sending you this photograph
in the hope that you might be able to shed some light on
its origins. Mr. McFadyean's address is 30, Queen's Grove,
St. Johns Wood, London N.W.8.

With many thanks for your help and looking
forward to seeing you at the next meeting of the Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Andre W. G. Newbury

André W. G. Newbury

13.09

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
1250 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

GEORGE W. BALL
COUNSEL

ROBERT C. BARNARD
JOHN K. MALLORY, JR.
FRED D. TURNAGE
R. MICHAEL DUNCAN
WASHINGTON PARTNERS

PARIS OFFICE
41, AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS 8^e, FRANCE

RICHARD H. MOORE
JOSEPH MORGAN
RESIDENT PARTNERS

BRUSSELS OFFICE
23, RUE DE LA LOI
BRUSSELS 4, BELGIUM

RICHARD B. WEBSTER
WALTER W. OBERREIT
RESIDENT PARTNERS

meeting of
I mentioned
sited the
an amphor
ng in Lonash.

P.S. I would also like to send to Colin McFadyean a set of
all of the booklets on the Agora excavations which have
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to arrange for this and have the bill sent to me?

13.08

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PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

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10-4-68
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BTS

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Sorry not to have seen
you again in those parts.

Yours ever
Homer

CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & HAMILTON

52 WALL STREET

NEW YORK 10005

DIGBY 4-0600

CABLE ADDRESS

CLEARGOLAW

ELIHU ROOT, JR. (1954-1967)
GRENVILLE CLARK (1954-1967)
COUNSEL

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LEO GOTTLIEB
MELVIN C. STEEN
FOWLER HAMILTON
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ANDRE W. G. NEWBURG
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23, RUE DE LA LOI
BRUSSELS 4, BELGIUM

RICHARD B. WEBSTER
WALTER W. OBERREIT
RESIDENT PARTNERS

April 17, 1968

Professor Homer A. Thompson
American School of Classical Studies
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Thompson:

You may recall that at last fall's meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American School, I mentioned to you that my friend Colin McFadyean, who visited the Agora last year, had sent me a photograph of an amphora which he had had some difficulty in identifying in London.

I am at long last sending you this photograph in the hope that you might be able to shed some light on its origins. Mr. McFadyean's address is 30, Queen's Grove, St. Johns Wood, London N.W.8.

With many thanks for your help and looking forward to seeing you at the next meeting of the Trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Andre W. G. Newburg

P.S. I would also like to send to Colin McFadyean a set of all of the booklets on the Agora excavations which have been published by the School. Could you be good enough to arrange for this and have the bill sent to me?



THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

April 24, 1968

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Mr Andre W. G. Newburg
c/o Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton
52 Wall Street
New York, N. Y. 10005

Dear Mr Newburg:

I am much interested by this good photograph of Mr McFadyean's amphora. Its a splendid piece, but also a difficult one to classify as Mr M. himself discovered. The profile of neck and mouth in particular seems to me quite unusual. Since I don't have adequate data here to permit a reliable decision, I am taking the liberty of sending a xerox copy of the photo to my Athenian colleague, Miss Virginia Grace, who is the final arbiter in this field. I shall suggest that she communicate directly with Mr McFadyean, though I have a suspicion that they may already be in communication about amphorae.

I have asked the Publications Office of the School to mail a set of the ten Agora picture books to Mr McFadyean and to send the bill to you. The eleventh volume in this series is now in press; it deals with the ancient waterworks in the Agora.

I too shall look forward to our next meeting.

With warm greetings,

Yours sincerely,

H.A.T.

Homer A. Thompson

13. 12

August 21, 1968

Mr. Colin McFadyean
30, Queen's Grove
St. John's Wood
London N.W. 8
England

Dear Mr. McFadyean:

Thank you for your letter of March 26, which came while I was in America. I am glad to have the photos of your jars from the sea off Marmaris, and especially glad to have the real profile photo of the neck and shoulders of your Lokrian (?) jar which shows that indeed the rim of yours is rather different from that on others of the series.

Thank you, finally, for the nice picture of the Pompeian fresco with Cupids handing wine jars!

It will be nice to see you when you do manage to come to Athens. Or perhaps some day when I come to England you would let me see your collection, especially your Lokrian (if it is). All this, if events do not put a stop to our preoccupations; bad news this morning.

Yours sincerely,

30, QUEEN'S GROVE,
ST. JOHNS WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.8.

01-722 4728.

26th March 1968.

Miss Virginia Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens 140, Greece.

Dear Miss Grace,

It has I regret taken me all too long to reply to your letter of 19th December, for which I was most grateful.

*(X) not yet on
file and
will give
you*

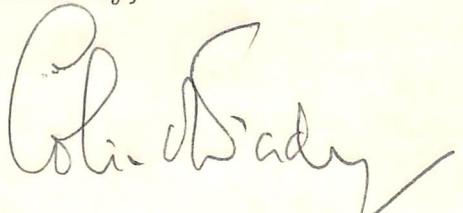
As suggested in your letter I now enclose a photograph which is the best I can manage of the neck and shoulders. *(X)* I also return your specimen. There is a line some 2 to 3" below the lugs which goes all round the shoulder. I suppose this may well be a join although, if so, it has been very skillfully done.

As a matter of interest I also enclose photographs of the two Cnidian amphorae which I mentioned before. As you will see the older of the two is very encrusted. One day I hope to do something about it. I do not know who it was at the British Museum who did the identification but both were taken from wrecks at Marmaris which, as you will know, is very near the site of Cnidos.

I would be interested to have any further ideas which may come to you. I wish I could come to the Agora to see you but I fear that there is no likelihood of my being in Athens this year.

Since the Princeton booklet does not reproduce it I thought you might be interested in the enclosed copy of a Pompian fresco which shews a lot of elegant amphorae of the period.

Yours very sincerely,



LORIAN (7)

December 19, 1967.

Mr. Colin McFadyean
30, Queen's Grove
St. John's Wood
London, N.W. 8.

Dear Mr. McFadyean,

Thank you for the photographs of your amphora, sent Sept. 20. The large one is very sharp, and I can have it rephotographed to reduce it to the needed 1:10. When photographing other amphoras, set them further away from the camera, so there is less distortion. Of this amphora, I would like also a sharp detail of the neck and shoulders only, square on, the rim a straight line, and the handles exactly on either side. I enclose a sample of such a detail (file number 480.23); in this case the rest of the jar is missing, but that does not matter. (Send back this photo, when finished with it, if convenient.)

I would like to know who in the British Museum identified one of your new amphoras as Cnidian and dated it 600-300 B.C. Did you get a name? Do send me photographs, if convenient.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

P.S. I seem to see a line of the joining of top to bottom around the shoulder of your jar. Does it look so all around?

30, QUEEN'S GROVE,
ST. JOHNS WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.8.

PRIMROSE 4728.

20th September 1967.

Miss Virginia Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens 140, Greece.

Dear Miss Grace,

You will perhaps remember that in your letter of 26th June you said that further photographs of my amphora would be useful.

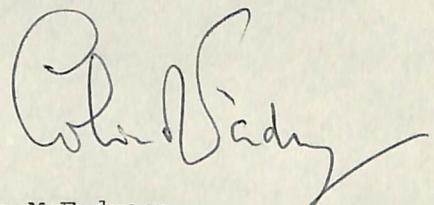
I now enclose one large photograph. I am afraid it is nothing like 1:10, but I have already given you the height. I also enclose three amateur efforts at photographs from the angles you suggested; they are much nearer 1:10.

You may be interested to know that I have just acquired two further amphorae. They both come from the sea off Marmaris - opposite Rhodes and are heavily shell encrusted. I have not yet got any photographs but will happily send them to you in due course if you like. One of these two is considered by the British Museum as Cnidian (which would make geographical sense) and dated 600 - 300 B.C. If the encrustation is removed greater accuracy may be possible. It is very elegant and is

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

The other is late Roman or early Byzantine and is shaped like a modern glass carboy for chemicals. It is 22 inches high.

Yours sincerely,



Colin McFadyean.

13.17

30, QUEEN'S GROVE,
ST. JOHNS WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.8.
PRIMROSE 4728.

29th June 1967.

Miss Virginia Grace,
Agora Excavations,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens 140, Greece.

Dear Miss Grace,

Very many thanks for your long and exciting letter of 26th June. I am delighted to hear you attribute my amphora to so early a date, particularly because it is in pristine condition.

I will try to arrange for the photographs which you want and will then write to you again. In the meanwhile the most accurate measurement I can make gives the height as 77 centimeters. In case it is of interest the circumference at the broadest appears to be about 99 centimeters.

I am most grateful to you.

Yours sincerely,

Colin McFadyean.

"LOKRAN"

June 26, 1967.

Dear Mr. McFadyean,

Thank you for your letter of May 30, received June 16.

You were quite right in not identifying the shape of your amphora with any shape on view here. We have only a few fragments of amphoras of this class, which was apparently produced in Magna Graecia.

As to exactly where was the production center, we have not really enough evidence to say. I have been attributing them tentatively to Epizephyrian Lokris (under the toe of Italy) because a lot of fragments were found in excavations there. But I do not know that this place produced wine. According to its coin types, Sicilian Naxos was a wine-producing state; but it seems to have been destroyed before the 4th century B.C., whereas some of these jars date in the 4th century, and some possibly a little later.

Apart from the fragments mentioned, others have been found in or near various places in Sicily and Italy: fragments in Motya, others in Megara Hyblaea, a whole jar in the sea near Sicilian Naxos, and another in a tomb at Paestum. In the publications of this tomb, the jar is mentioned but not illustrated, but Dr. Sestieri sent me a photograph of it; and this is the best parallel for your amphora. The tomb is dated in the latter 4th century B.C. According to certain slight differences, yours may be a little later in date, though perhaps still of the 4th century B.C.

not sent

As we have so few of this class of amphoras in our records, I would indeed like to have a large photograph, together with quite an exact height measurement in centimeters; I would want to get the photographs as precisely as possible to 1:10, for help in comparative studies. I would also like to have a second photograph showing the neck and shoulders square on, the camera set so that the mouth of the jar is a straight line. (The rim of your amphora seems a little different from the rim on others of the series, and I would like to see just how it is.) A third photo, showing the toe in 3/4 view (so one sees partly inside) would also be helpful.

sent

There is no hurry about the photographs and measurement, but they will be welcome when they come.

Yours sincerely,

Found: Attica, ca 400 BC;
sea near Naxos, Sicily, ca. same date?
Epizeph. Lokris, frags. 6th-5th BC
Paestum, jar in tomb of ca. late 4th

Megara Hyblaea "6th" - 5th BC [13.19]
Motya "5th-4th BC"

"LOKRIAN" 10
13/18

June 26, 1967.

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not sent
✓ ✓
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There is no hurry about the photographs and measurement, but they will be welcome when they come.

Yours sincerely,

Found: Attica, ca 400 BC; [13.19]
 sea near Napo, Sicily, ca. same date;

 Mytilene "6th" - 5th BC

Ephesus. Lycia. Ionia. 6th - 4th BC

Paestum. Found in Tomb of ca. 4th

13.20

30, QUEEN'S GROVE,
ST. JOHNS WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.8.

PRIMROSE 4728.

30th May 1967.

Miss Virginia Grace,
Stoa of Atlas,
Athens.

Dear Miss Grace,

You may remember that a few weeks ago we met just before your lunch hour in the Agora and you very kindly said that if I wrote to you about my amphora you might be able to give me some help in identifying it.

I enclose a reasonably good photograph. I doubt whether you will want a bigger blow-up. The amphora stands about 3 feet off the ground. It is the usual beige/coffee colour. There are no stamps or identification marks on it anywhere. (A)

I have no idea as to the provenance. The amphora was bought through a dealer in London who himself did not seem to know where it came from. It has obviously been in the sea at some stage.

I am sorry to put you to all this trouble but shall be most interested in any advice you can give me.

Yours sincerely,

Colin McFadyean.

Colin McFadyean.

⑧ Has been put in card file
of amphora shapes, Lekkas?
does. [Photo is small]

**ITALY - LOKROI and PAESTUM
MINOR GROUPS - LOKRIAN**

14.0

STUM

December 27, 1959

Dr. Pellegrino Claudio Sestieri
Superintendent of Antiquities
Salerno, Italy

Dear Dr. Sestieri:

I must apologize for the long delay in acknowledging the very interesting
(X) offprint you sent me of your article "Tomba a Camera d'Eta Lucana," Bulletino
d'Arte, 1958, pp.46, ff., to which you had attached a photograph of the large
undecorated amphora from this tomb.

The fact is that at first it seemed to me a completely strange type, about which I seemed to have nothing to tell you. A recent visit from Signorina Elisa Lissi, and study with her of amphora fragments found by her in great quantity in Lokri, of which she had brought profile drawings, gave me occasion to look again at your photograph. Now I think that many of her fragments come from amphoras of the same class as yours from the tomb; also that we can probably attribute to the same class some pieces catalogued at the Athenian Agora, P 26357 and P 26357. These latter show certain differences from your jar which may be explained by a difference in date, since context indicates an early 4th century date for the Agora examples, while your figured pottery, as I understand, dates the later burial in your tomb rather late in the 4th century. The Agora pieces had looked strange enough in their context to suggest they were an intrusion; now one sees they are not of "Roman" date but probably of Italian origin, perhaps from Lokri.

I hope you will publish this amphora soon, supplementing the photograph with a profile drawing showing one side in section, so we can see just what lip and toe are like. This is a great help in identifying fragments.

With many thanks for your kindness, and best wishes for the New Year,
Yours sincerely,

27.XII.59. Note the swelling in the neck occurs in
Sestieri's jar as in ours.

16.XII.59 14.02

In some ways ours look more "Roman", i.e. note the dropped handles.

Sandy Bulges (?) in Locri
and other places

Signorina Elisa Lisi shows me photo today of one
of the frags., Bottino no. 48, inv. 322. We compare this with
P 26357, using the profile drawing also (in assembling)
Bottino 48^②, picture no. 22). It seems likely they are same
class.

On ^{the} excavations in which these frags. were found, see
forthcoming publication in Atti del Congresso di Archeologia e
1959 (to appear probably in 1960). A plan of these bottini,
which are in the "court" of a series of rooms that make
a three-sided enclosure (cf. ston & Brown). ME notes similarity
of the rooms to those in Stoa I, and TT also thinks the Locri
ones likely to be dining rooms.

On date of Bottino 48: Compare Brown, "profile 17,
Type IV". This should be c. 6th cent. ac. & Brown. Not very
exact 11.

I recall presently the jar of which photo sent me
by Sestieri, & must have seen last summer, but I have
misplaced the cover. (Response to my request of 4.V.59.)
Sign. Lisi and I agree that it shows a shape
- i.e. the type - of the fragments, and also of
P 26357, though there are differences, & to be
attributed to date. P 26357 should be near 400 BC
(T. Wall N of Nymphaeum), whereas apply to jar from Grotta
& Passaro should apparently be later (?) 4th c.

OVER

14103

26.11.65

A pilot, given me today by Dr. Fr. Papis
of ~~the~~ Soviet airforce (air?) which I can
put in file of "Sandy Bulgar". Come for to see
near Naples a Sicily.

LOKRIAN ?

655