

VRG \_ Folder \_ 0739

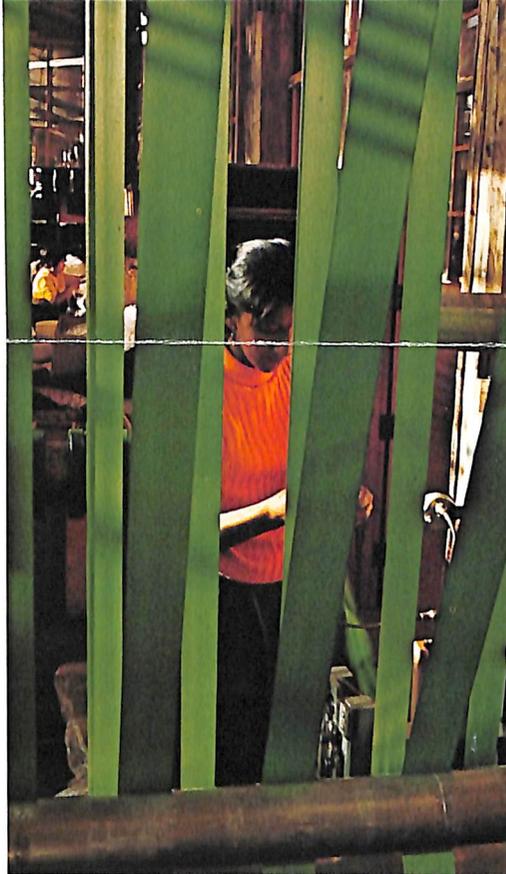
# ECUADOR

File 10 III 72

1.01

*Ecuador's cattle business (below) is growing in importance. Opposite page: The country leads the world in the export of bananas (center) and balsa (top, right). Its fishing fleets (bottom, right) and oil palm cultivation (bottom, left) are expanding. It makes the toquilla straw hat (top, left), miscalled the "Panama" after the place where it was first widely distributed.*





*In Ecuador, the old endures sturdily and usefully beside the new. Reading right, top row: the 16th century house of Quito's founder, Benalcázar, is, like many colonial buildings, still a livable structure; new offices go up in Guayaquil as construction booms; modern textile factory in Cuenca and farmwife weaver produce for domestic and export markets. Second row, reading right: numerous independent trucking firms do bulk of nation's overland transport; in jungle, paddled and outboard-driven canoes are chief carriers; modern traffic control protects pedestrians in Quito's historic Independence Square; one-stop shopping featured in new department stores will be no novelty to Ecuadorians familiar with convenience of open-air markets. Bottom, from left: jungle pioneers improvise aqueduct from*

G. F. Hill revision, B.V. Head  
in guide to Principal Coins of the Greeks, London (1932)

T.70  
[Mostly on  
types in  
stamps.]

NUMISMATIC notes  
Numismatic notes on  $\chi\alpha\rho\iota\sigma\pi\alpha$  stamps

For jars  
represents,  
see bold  
TAD SHAPES

Cf. X 501, 502 with the Samin Hera, Head-Hill <sup>(?)</sup> <sup>(X)</sup>  
pl. 48, 16, Samin and Commodus. [See BMC Cat. Joni  
pl. 37, 2.]  
Horns out, w. pellets in dots hanging down (no tassels).  
On a single-line base. [For tassel, see pl. 28, 25 "Palladion"]  
(Try to find an earlier version, that may be  
more similar.)  
[See p. 2 for another 11 for 502, 503] <sup>They apparently show to Ephesus Artemis.</sup>

See also  
with  
sculpture  
notes

X 467 Athena Alkis? as on statue of Pella?  
cf. Head-Hill, IV A, 19 (pl. 28) struck by P.O. Soter  
of Alexander's son (323-311)

(w/ horn bull)  
Horned bull: Head-Hill IV A, 13 (pl. 27)  
Selmeus 1 (pl. 45)  
(Horned bull from "in various coins of A. Minus")

However, per IVA 25, also pl. 28. The  
same figure, <sup>but</sup> frontal, is called "Palladium" and  
the coin, w. same 2 types as no. 19 above,  
is attrib. to Pergamon. Why?

30. XII. 68  
OVER

Head<sup>2</sup>, p. 183 on Athena <sup>as a</sup> <sup>son</sup> of Syracusan  
for date of 278-275 is proposed;  
"This Athena Promachos is the Macedonian Athena"

(30. XII. 68) Allis, a type which first occurs on coins struck by Ptolemy Soter in Egypt for Alexander the son of Roxana, next on silver coins of Pyrrhus struck during his Italian and Sicilian campaigns, and on these bronze Syracusan coins, and again on the coins of Antigonos Gonatas, B.C. 277-239, etc."

First for X 507, 508:

See Herz - Hill pl. 44, 9 (VII A, 9)  
gold coin of Ephesus, dated 88-84 B.C.  
See p. 80: cult fig. of Ephesian Artemis (and I  
say Eφ) In field - tripod, & B

Much more like our fig. than the Hera  
of the Samos coin; but ours is more delicate.

Look up coins of Ephesus as well as  
Samos.

Note a similar object also id. as Ephesian  
Artemis in a coin of Geryon, Ant. pl. 46, 10  
called as 69 B.C.

and again; pl. 47, 8 and 9, with  
to be called "Diana of Eph." Province of Asia,  
purses of clouds - Hadrian no 13, in  
of Ant. Paris - and pl. 49, 37: Artemis -  
Artemis "hands rest on fillet like supports topped  
by birds". 158/9 AD

Other coin 115 = BM at Jones

Pl. ~~XXV~~, 3, by of Snyper, 3rd B.C  
 occ. mixed Kybele  
 m. " krates surrounded by a vessel  
           containing pins"

by  
 our  
 43  
 m

Pl. ~~XXX~~, 13, 14, 15  
           hantlesovi

Teos  
 after BC 300

More vermicular notes on N. X. stamps

Barley ear acc. to J. B. index occurs only as symbol  
on coins of <sup>ca</sup> 200 BC.

Bee (considered caution for <sup>present</sup> a magnet. Méd. 10805)  
occurs in early 4<sup>th</sup> or ca. 200 BC

The <sup>same</sup> symbols and types occasionally present in the  
stamps seem to be too early <sup>in the coins</sup> for the stamps - i. e.  
5<sup>th</sup> or w- 6<sup>th</sup> c. See lion's head

φ →

On the amphora: now I note pl. XVII, lower right corner  
(no number), marked <sup>bronz coin</sup> A, an amphora with distinctly longer  
handles than are those shown on the silver tri-hemisobles  
on pl. XVI (and reprot. by us). The tri. <sup>i. e. pl. XVI</sup> are dated  
482 - 420 B. C.; while pl. XVII is dated 412 - 405.  
Handles on this amphora as on by coin are indeed longer  
- and longer topped - than are end. of 5<sup>th</sup> c. jars.

I had wrote for a photo. of this, but as I give  
- see comment, p. 99 - in ref., with  
how to write to him.

(Dover)

Note E seems to be  
little stigmas; see Barron,  
cat. p. 190 (but. etc.  
and 325)

Comparing our bull type  
stamp with the coins

Bull with forelegs, and set in incuse square,  
starts with Barron's tetradrachms <sup>P. 50</sup> Class V, see pl. XI,  
to 456 B.C. The incuse square is replaced by O  
also Class VIII  
from part of Class VII (see pl. 14) <sup>3/4 5-6 B.C.</sup> <sup>2 pl. 14, 19, 25, P. 96</sup> Clown hoof  
begin in class ~~VII~~ <sup>VIII</sup> (see p. 65); this appears in the  
stamp also. <sup>19. 10. 71</sup>

Incuse square cont. w. Class IX (412-405 B.C.)  
It stops toward the end of " X (380-365 B.C.)  
after that, there are no more (Not in Hell. period.)

Chars. of our bull, in Barron terms:  
rather short (count on B. no. 109, pl. xx)  
clown hoof (see above) (both known)  
forward-slanting wrinkles of dewlap  
(cf. p. 112)  
near foreleg <sup>beats</sup> slopes down  
This leg is not distinct from the fore foreleg  
- the fore foreleg raised

No collar

<sup>x</sup> [see also some details suggested - " 7/4 45. ] -  
Hump, of <sup>at Thompson's</sup> direct hump <sup>is</sup> of B. pl. 25, October,  
Hear-Hill, pl. 27, <sup>is</sup> really no. 6 <sup>are in first class</sup> (270-240 B.C.) In this, legs <sup>is</sup>  
no. 13, 8) Selinus lat <sup>is</sup> also pair 11 (with slaps) But much more  
Nicator (Syrina) <sup>is</sup> traced <sup>out</sup> out left, and in incuse square -  
(Diadema)  
"The zigzag" is but a variant coin of A. Minus"

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
 Broadway at 156th Street  
 New York 32, N.Y.

with Benachi  
 Letter 85 of  
 11. III. 59

March 5, 1959

Mr. L.A. Benachi  
 B.P. 268  
 Alexandria, Egypt.

Dear Mr. Benachi,

I was glad to hear from you again and much interested in the Amphora stamp that you forwarded. It struck me immediately as being very similar to the coin type at Samos, where one finds a series of tetradrachms with the forepart of a bull to the right in an incuse square. The BMC plates illustrate a number of these specimens and I think you will agree that the correspondence is close. This is of course assuming that the "hump" is extraneous. If it is intentional the connection with Samos is not valid. The mint which does use the humped bull is Tralles in Lydia. However, there the bull usually has his head down and very often faces front. The coins are later and the incuse does not appear.

Is the marking at the top really a letter or could it be a somewhat obscure trident. There is a second century coinage at Samos which has a trident symbol associated with the bull but of course it is a common symbol.

As to the dates, the Samian tetradrachms most like your stamp belong in the second half of the fourth century which is probably too early but the forepart of the bull does continue as a type in the second century. The Tralles coins are later - 2nd - 1st centuries B.C. || \*

I do not know whether this has been very helpful or not, but I am glad to have a record of the stamp.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Thompson

22. XI. 68

\* There are none in Barron (1966)  
 i. e. this last tetradrachm with  
 bull on dated 380-365 BC  
 Try BMC vol. 8 on what one means.

Comparing our lion-med  
stamps with the coins

It seems the only coins with names below the medallion  
are the bronzes, ill. <sup>Boston</sup> pl. 31.

acc. & references cited in list p. 134, these bronzes -  
which include the franc here - are dated ca. 310-300

Use for ill. of comparisons with coins:

to lg. pl. 31, 4? and 5

(this does not show well in 5, but here  
head is the offering)

silver in pl. 23, called conting with  
the franc here, close a coin in  
to B. M., with a good lion and  
a good humpy bull  
say, no. 14

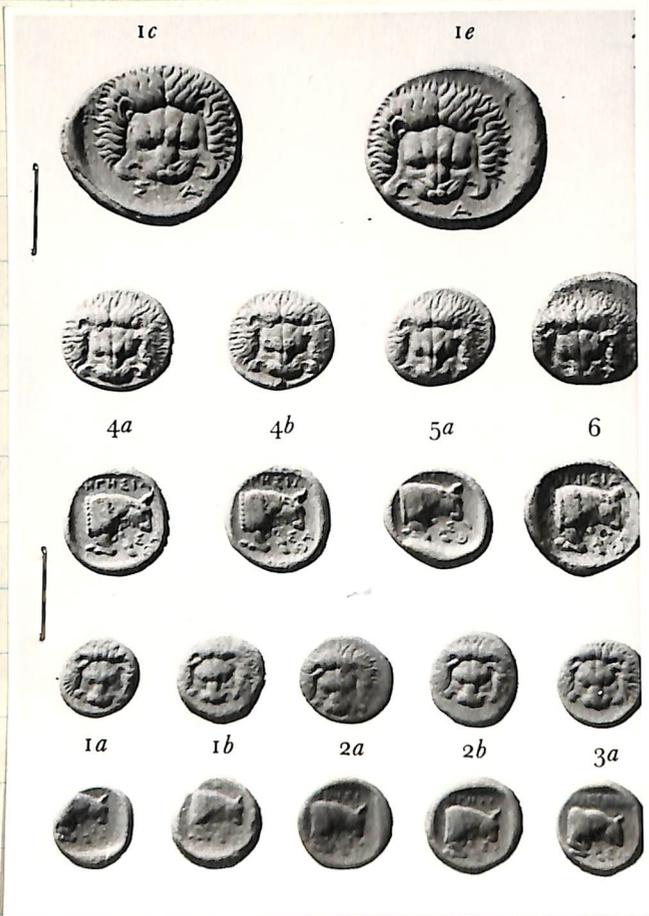
22. XI. 68

Born pl. 24, no. 3 (dead)

v. similar to stamp w. Διοσκουριδης

[<sup>coin</sup> coins dated 310-300 B.C.]

SAMIAN COIN TYPES WITH LION MASK & FOREPART OF OX



4E  
Cent.  
B.C.  
1/2



Barron, pl XXII (398-365 B.C.)

1c, 1e, tridrachms, in assign. C  
date of Hegesimachos (p. 113) ✓

4-6, drachms, Hegesimachos, p. 107, ✓  
394/3 B.C.

1-3 hemidrachms (p. 211, p. 105 ff.)

Barron pl. XXI (380-365 B.C.)

tetradrachms, Class X

154, Πυθιογ'αγ'ος, 371/70 B.C.

155, Δ'η'μων, 370/69 B.C.

156, Ζη'νο'ς Μαν., 369/68

Note other brands (in this  
Phoenician period), taken to  
& refer to oil of Samos.

SAMIAN COIN TYPES WITH LION MASK = FOREPART OF OX

4E  
cent.  
B.C.  
1/2

Barron, pl XXII (398-365 B.C.)

1c, 1e, tridrachms, in assign. C  
date of Hegesimachos (p. 113) ✓  
4-6, drachms, Hegesimachos, p. 107, ✓  
394/3 B.C. ✓

1-3 hemidrachms (p. 211, p. 105 ff.)

Barron pl. XXI (380-365 B.C.)

tetradrachms, Class X  
154, Πυθ. γ' 371/70 B.C.  
155, Δγ' μωυ, 370/69 B.C.  
156, Ζη' ρδ' Μαυ. 369/68

Note other brands (in this  
Plinian period); take to  
& refer to oil of Samos.

1c



1e



4a



4b



5a



6



1a



1b



2a



2b



3a



2.10b

NIKO IX.68

683.31

Pl. family  
1966-1968

Barron pl. XXII, 4-5

J. P. Barron, The Silver Coin of Samos,  
Univ. of London 1966

Dr. P. Barron - 11 - 104-8 (signature) 344/2 BC



154

155

156



2.11b

NRJ IX.68

CS3.32

pl. 1ant.

Barron pl. XXI, 155 c. 370-365BC

J. P. Barron, The Silver coins of Samos,  
Univ. of London 1966

Tit. 1ant. no. p. 07 + p. 111 (Aigle)  
c. 40-365BC

### Comparing our prose types stamps with the coins

We know at least 4 distinct prose types  
known in prose 1-3 ex.s each.

They are all 0, except the doublets  
type, X 489.

see p. 6

#### Prose on coins:

reverse type of Zankle tetrad. (pl. VI, VII)  
symbols in Class III (pl. IX, 32-34)  
" " " IX (pl. XVII, 103)

" " Plat. octobol (pl. XXV, 1-3)

obverse type of R. Trichumbol (pl. XVI, 1-6)

(w. amphion on reverse)

" " of bz (pl. XVII, low right)

reverse " " diobols (pl. XXII, 1-7)  
ΣA below; no name

\*

reverse of Trichumbol (pl. XXV, 1-2)

" " tetradrachms (pl. XXVII, 1-2)

symbol in Alys. tetradrachms (pl. ~~XXIV~~ 27)

(pl. XXVIII, 9-12)

rev. of diobols (pl. XXX, 1-3)

" " bz coin (pl. XXXI, 6-7)

\*

ΣA above / in 6 10-11  
Hesperus  
table

(Prow on coins)

a change in direction <sup>(of the)</sup> of prow is considered to indicate a difference in sign:  
see p. 147 on type 1) ca 200 B.C.

Note that on prows are left, saw  
you type <sup>in ex.</sup> Memphis, which is right:  
The 3 exs of this type <sup>on handles</sup> are smaller  
than those bearing the other 3 types.

20.iii.71

The text now in proof, footnote 11, last sentence, I feel I can't now justify: "The late Hera heads, however, the face, seem not to have to be added." Are the notes on this? What about Barron?

SAMIAN COINS TYPE, esp. facing head of Hera  
see also line marks and proof

pl. XXXI, 2?  
SO CUT IT.

The catalogue really does not seem to cover this plate <sup>(XXXI)</sup> at all, and one cannot find out directly about any documentation for instance for pl. XXXI, no. 5 → with front face (where it is, what is the name or it).



However, the denominations represented by nos. 4-5 and nos. 6-7 have been discussed in pp. 134-135; footnote 12 refers to heads of Gordian,

Barron, pl. XXXI  
Bronze issues  
Nos. 4-5, 6-7, are under the Diadochoi, 321-281 B.C.

Kh 59 →

[Samos and the Samian Coin (Num. Chron. 1882, and reprinted separately, - see p. vii) pp. 65 ff. The front <sup>no. 5</sup> face is considered to be an indication of a small-size coin (see p. 134). Pp. 134-5 are in a chapter on "Samos and the Diadochoi", of which the <sup>first</sup> title page (p. 124) adds the date 321-281 B.C.]

21. X. 68 SA

Studying the cited book by Gardner - did not find the front-face coin of no. 5.



11. XI. 68

See Barron's letter of 6. XI. 68. The facing-Hera by (his pl. 31, no 5) is in the Br. Mus. Legend Myc. p. 4

20. III. 71

The text now in proof; footnote 11, last sentence,  
I feel I can't now justify: "The date these heads, however  
the face, seem not to have to be deduced" Are the notes on this?  
What about Barron

pl. XXXI, 2?

SAMIAN COIN TYPE, esp. facing head of Hera  
see also liv-musee and pl. 100

SO CUT IT.

The catalogue really does not  
seem to cover this ~~plate~~ <sup>(XXXI)</sup> at all,  
and one cannot find out directly  
~~about~~ any documentation for  
instance for pl. XXXI, no. 5 →  
with front face (where it is, what  
is the name on it).

However, the denominations

represented by nos. 4-5 and  
nos. 6-7 have been discussed  
in pp. 134-135; footnote 12  
refers to Mead & Gardner,

Barron, pl. XXXI

Bronze issues

Nos. 4-5, 6-7, are under the

Diadochoi, 321-281 B.C.

KH 59 →

[Samos & Samian Coin (Num. Chron. 1882, and reprinted  
separately, - see p. viii) pp. 65 ff. The front <sup>no. 5</sup> face is  
considered to be an indication of a small-size coin  
(see p. 134). Pp. 134-5 are in a chapter on  
"Samos under the Diadochoi", of which <sup>first</sup> title page  
(p. 124) adds the dates 321-281 B.C.]

21. X. 68 ST EA

Studying the cited books by Gardner - also in BM Cat.  
- did not find the front-face coin of Barron, pl. XXXI  
no. 5.

11. XI. 68

See Barron's letter of 6. XI. 68. The facing-Hera  
by (his pl. 31, no 5) is in the Br. Mus. Legend Myc. p. 9



4



5



6



7



2.156

321 - 281 BC.  
with Distribution  
pp. 134 - 124

NIKO IX.68

683.30

Barron pl. XXXI,  
5-7

J. P. Barron, The silver  
Coins of Samps  
Univ. of London 1966

15.124 + 124



2.16b

2001, 1) Barron, pl. XXXI, 5

Wetmore 6-215

City 1172-1173  
2-116

2001, sent by Price  
(B.M.) 20. XII. 69

J. P. Barron, The Silver Coins of Samos,  
U. of London, The Athlone Press, 1966

p. vii

Preface. Full investigation of coinage, in hopes  
of shedding light on history of Samos.

cat. of tetradrachm of before 365 B.C. down as a  
corpus. Other denominations & later issues, great majority  
of known specimens. Method of est. chronology:  
groups of die-linked issues; sequence of these by type, <sup>WT</sup> wt.,  
and style (style does not work for sequence of specimens  
but does for sequence of groups). Following this study of  
internal issues, turns & external - overstrike, hoards,  
& stylistic affinity with other objects.

Knowledge of Samian history much advanced since  
last - and first - detailed study of Samian coinage: P.  
Gardner, Samos - the Samian Coins, 1882. Since then,  
much learned from the excavations, although v. few  
<sup>silver</sup> coins found in these, and the coins that were in the  
museum of Dally disappeared during the war.

p. viii

For <sup>recent</sup> bibliography, see D. Kieman, "Literatur-überblick  
des griechischen Numismatik; Ionien," Jahrb. für Numismatik  
und Geldgeschichte xii (1962).

p. ix

(E.S.G. Robinson a 60-year collector of Samian coins.)

pp. 1-2

Introduction

1. The meaning of the types.

2 chief types, mask of lion and "forepart of an ox." Lion + bull used by others, <sup>oriental origin</sup>

But in Samos considered separately. <sup>Further</sup> <sup>But in</sup>

We have not whole lion, but skin, and not whole skin, but head. It seems a lion skin lay <sup>at the</sup>

foot of the cult statue of Hera. So its mask is <sup>thus</sup>

symbolic of Hera.

pp. 3-5

On "forepart of ox": discussion as to what it is, bull, cow or what. Because of collar, a <sup>character</sup> <sup>drangled</sup> animal hence ox. (p. 90), used in Hera processions. Talk about the "sex of the ox" which suggests we do not mean the same thing by ox.

pp. 5-7

Other devices on smaller coins:

forepart of winged boar

head of panther

" " lion

" " ram

praeors (ca 200 BC - later) (Hera)

as type  
"prow" or tetradrachms issued at Zankle

also as symbol on other coins

The "Samaina" descr. by Plutarch. (fig's small)

p. 7

other branch had been considered a symbol of submission to Athens in 439 B.C. But date of

(p. 7)

coins don't work. "The explanation is surely that the olive branch boasts of Samos' own oil: olives were probably cultivated there already in the time of Anacreon; they were famous when Dioskylos wrote his Persai for performance in 472 [Pace 882 - 'εδαίοφουτος]; and in the fourth century Samian oil was reputed the "whitest" - and so the purest and best - of all [Antiphan or Alexis, sp. Athen. 66].

"

"a similar explanation may be given for the ampelae which appears as a symbol on tetradrachms of Class III, and is found in the same composition as the olive branch on trichemisobols of the mid-fifth century and on bronze coins of the Attic-weight period. It may symbolize the island's famous wine [Pace Strabo 637, see Apuleius, Florida 15 - an eye-witness account. Cf. also the place-name Ampelos (twice), Strabo 637; and the only remembered story of King Arkaios, Arist. Fr. 571.] or it may be a further reference to olive oil. Certainly the kratē which is a common symbol in the third century must be taken as a reference to Samian wine."

pg 7-

The Weight standards

Fraction of electron stater: half, sixth, twelfth etc. 8

96th. No quarters nor thirds.

a twelfth is called ἑπίεκτον. Listed in Attic inscriptions, treasurers of the 12 Gods of 429/8:

Ἐγρία ἐπι(ε)κτα

Other symbols are listed: see index, end of. sig.  
p. 46

13. VII. 68

In the meantime I have found this book  
for sale at Eleftherodakis, and bought it. To  
continue at leisure.

[3.01]

31.7.68

From E. Harris

Gn 361  
Laurovay Gn 36

J. Pollitt  
Ei 3 (over 3)

Lippold

SCULPTURE  
e BASE-PAINTING  
notes

(See also separate  
folder)

GEM IMPRESSIONS



13.17.69

3.03

Phrasas

as though on head  
But I don't find  
el, Pitha Se-Se

... a round earthen vase  
named Phrasas (transl.)  
(Pfeiffer <sup>vol. 10</sup> p. 102, no. 355)  
(Lippold)

AA 2, 1969, p. 291 (Natural. Mus.  
(Mantel) from Lippold  
Achilles Painter)

... of depicted fig. p. 153  
Phrasas, fig. 221,  
Lippold, Athena - Kerk, 375-374  
(w. helmet) BC  
Athena has the stone  
white (?? for Kerkyra?)

... lips ... behind ear like

14.17, AASCS

This is Athena V. Mus. no. 1467

not ill, cf. S. Karouzou, Natural archaeol.  
no refs (in book) Museon, Glossol. of Sculpt., Athena,  
1968, p. 131, no. 1467. She calls  
to figures Athena and Kerkyra  
and Zeus or the Demos of Athens  
Commensal treaty of 375/4. She  
dates it "ca. 370."

31.7.68

From E. Harris

Gn 361  
Laurson

Gn 36

J. Pollitt  
Ei 3

(see 3)

Lippold

SCULPTURE  
e BASE-PAINTING  
notes

(See also separate  
folder

GEM IMPRESSIONS



Agave not  
with female  
and pet bird.

Not adjacent to  
- was to - later  
print?

"Sami Amphora"

On nos. 62-63

It seems nice but as though one had seen many versions. But I don't find matches, ruffly, Pfuler, Picta Sc. & Sc., Bieber Hall.

Female w. bird; only a round eared vase picture of a woman <sup>from</sup> a bird below (Pfuler vol. 102, no. 355)

Stuebel shows us;

16.17. another earlier vase AAA 2, 1969, p. 291 (Natural. Mus. Berlin) from Ledge Achille Painter

More or less same pose of draped figure p. 153

Athena, N. Mus.

see what

Sami says →

J. M. A. Richter, A Handbook of Greek Art, 4th ed., London 1965, p. 153, fig. 221

G. M. A. R., guide art, fig. 221, on a treaty relief, Athena Kerkyra 375-374 BC. 2<sup>nd</sup> fig. of Athena has the same which <sup>Kerkyra</sup> Kerkyra (? for Kerkyra?) has legs bent behind her hip like ours.

14.17, ASAS

This is Athen. N. Mus. no. 1467

not ill, cf. S. Karouzou, Natural archaol. Museon, Gallies of Sculpt., Athen, 1968, p. 131, no. 1467. She calls to figures Athena and Kerkyra and Zeus or a Demos of Athens commemorated treaty of 375/4. She dates "L" ca. 370."

J. M. A. P. (The Engourel Gens of  
the Greek, Etruscan and Roman, Part I,  
Engourel Gens of the Greeks and the Etruscan,  
London, 1968)

57  
w

Pan, seated, with / brass belt in his  
hands, but torso: no. 265  
(the illustration has no number, just  
something is illustrated) 50 x 5 1/2 and 1/2  
— in plate, it is called "about 450-400"  
In the Ashmolean! (1892, 1478)

From F. B. Harris, Agria XI:

Gh 012 K. Friis Johansen, The Attic Grave-Reliefs  
of the Classical Period, Copenhagen 1951

Gw 005 X. Long, Die Attischen Grab-Reliefs, Berlin,  
(vols.) 1893-1922

Gh 15.5 U. Hausmann, Griech. Weichreliefs,  
Berlin, 1960

Gh 42 G. Rodenwaldt, Das Relief bei den Griechen,  
Berlin, 1923

Roscher's Lexikon (Griech. - Rom. myth. u. hist. Lex.)  
H. Süsserott, Gr. Plastik des 4. Jahrh. v. Chr.  
(1938)

Athena stamp on amphoral-bands.

comparisons with the Pan-Aph. Athena

Difference: on PA the interior of shield appears (always, when Athena to the left); here we see the exterior

NB: the aegis of our Athena is given by fine incisions.

on PA

Swallow-tail wrap appears 363/2

Athena turns to ~~left~~ light 358-340 between

the earliest is (mostly) "stemless" - from (the "stem" ceases later, ca 300 i-the 2nd c)

from the published PA

of two in Zenon: ABV 426.14 (after Neaichon 320/ig) &

ABV 426.14 ~~(the same as the)~~ ~~(the same as the)~~ lost, but quite certainly the same)

much

but still closer is the Athena  
on unpubl. P.A. ~~of~~ in the  
3<sup>rd</sup> epheira, archon Polemon

312/11 - the figure appears, apt to  
be compared, at least on  
three vases (on the other four ~~the~~  
Athena is too fragmentary)

Are not there better comparisons  
with gems or coins?

looking for

fine

FREL

54 - 56  
m m

3.07

L. Laconis, Les Représentations des Statues sur les Monnaies Grecques, Paris, 1949

pp. 116 -

Fighting Athena on coin of Hell. dynasts

p. 116, note 2, cited as symbol  
"Athena debout à droite" (trad. s stands at amphipros  
ca 326 - 325 BC)

- I cannot find a photo of this  
type, she appears as symbol on  
coin of Altes, and the above  
type on coin of Pt. Soter, date

(p. 317) for 315 or for 311 BC. —  
[note: ... Swanson says 311, but  
Newell says 315  
(Descr. of our Head-Hid type)]

Newell calls  
our type  
"Pallas  
Promachos"  
(NMA 19, 1923,  
p. 29)

pp. 115 - 116 discussion of the swallow-tail  
scarf-like manteau. He points out  
(p. 116) that they are feature of vase + painting  
- relief, but not of statues - a round.  
So you can't visualize like the, e.g.,  
a cult statue - Argos. Coin-rep. is  
conventional.

p. 144 "Les déesses asiatiques sont parées de colliers, de  
guirlandes, et d'ornements divers."

Other cult - status

like our stamp type

"Artemis Leukophrygeni"

BM cat Jones, pl. 19, 5 (Magnesian, after BSC 190) 10. viii. 72

Here also to fill in w. Cassel, identity w. this (see from pl. 8 - pl. 10 or pl. 11)  
shells - like lower part, spindle & feet  
holes, well

Samia Hera

BM cat Jones <sup>common</sup> part of ~~the~~ pl. 37 2 (by,)

Wears "modius" (what I call poles) w. small  
amount of ...

"part" in each hand from which  
filled crangs

? = Heat-hill, pl. 48, 16

[Billie]  
E. Hamlin

1. XI .68

CULT STATUE WITH HANGING FILLETS

3.09

GN 36

L. Lavrioux Les Reproductions de Statues  
sur les Monnaies Grecques (La Statue Archaique  
et Classique, Liège, 1949)

On the <sup>Asian goddess</sup> hanging fillets: and what is at the ends  
The Greeks, just hanging fillets (hatched sign)

On A. Ephesus, pp. 176-192

cover part of body, waist down, is enclosed in  
a "gaine" which narrows toward the bottom. It stops  
at the ankles

CT 79

H. Thurosch Antiken Ephesus Berlin, 1935

and lets folds escape around the feet. The arms  
close to the body to the elbows, are horizontal,  
and a fillet hangs from each hand, ending  
in a "houppette à trois branches".

The "gaine" was  
square at top, with figure of armlets. [This fillet looks like  
"Olympeus": pl. 48, 12 (see pl. 72)]  
Statue was seen by Xenophon, who had a copy  
made (Anabasis V, 3, 12.)

(\*) Note the two gaines with this fig. (pl. XLVII)

On the Fighting Athena

- Parthenon

Brazley, Diod. of B.F., pp. 98 ff.  
(Berkeley Los Ang. 1951)

Plat 48, 1  
340/339  
(faded plate)

p. 98 Pl. 359 - 348, new series of Athena  
begins: face right instead of left. Inside of  
shield incl. of outside, so in view. Skirt  
longer, aegis reduced to mere cross-ard with  
small gorgoneion in middle; garment clings to  
breasts also. "a swallow-tailed wrap is worn  
over the shoulder; this is not a novelty, as it  
appears on a Parthenon in Elusion of the  
year 363/2 B.C. The swallow tails are  
reduced to the lower edge of the overgarment  
above the knees, and at the ankles in a rudimentary  
train. Swallow tails are however a feature of  
archaic work throughout antiquity,  
antiquity at its worst."

Pl. 46, 3

336/5-

foot length  
"train"

Foot close together, hobble skirt effect

332/1

(P. 99) [B.M. Mus., on JHS 26, pl. 4, CV 1 + pl. 4, 3]  
- artist has panned away train at ankles and  
projecting end at thighs]

Samian (?) shapes, early 6th to 3rd century B.C. Jars at 1:10. See documentation, pp.000-000

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

(Pl. 1)

Handles stamped with Samian coin devices (1:1)

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

4.01

stamped handles, all found in Samos (1:1)

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

4.02

(Pl. 1)

Handles stamped with Samian coin devices (1:1)

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

4.01

(Pl. 2)

Samian stamped handles, all found in Samos (1:1)  
V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

4.02

(Pl. 3)

4.03

Samian handles with ring-impressions, all found in Samos. 1:1 unless otherwise marked.

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

Entrance to Porto Celli harbor from the Argolic Gulf, seen from the Acropolis (Three-roomed

4.04

Study of the Samian shape from the early 6th to the 3rd century B.C.

Study of the Samian shape, early 6th to 3rd century B.C. Jars at 1 : 10. See documentation

Samian (?) shapes, early 6th to 3rd century B.C. Jars at 1:10. See documentation, pp.000-000

V. R. GRACE: SAMIAN AMPHORAS

Fig. 1. Boehlau's shapes in Samos: 1, his generalized picture of amphoras  
the Tigani cemetery; 2 and 3, from tombs  
from ~~the Tigani cemetery~~ Petrie's drawings of jars in Naukratis and Daphnai,  
most  
cited by Boehlau as matching those commonly found at Tigani. See notes 42 and 43  
for documentation, including the evidence for scale: 1:10.

S.OI

by Andreas Dimoulinis. Scale  
1:10.

For Samos  
P.O.  
9m  
910  
016  
H

Fig. 1. Boehlau's shapes in Samos: 1, his generalized picture of amphoras 5.01

the Tigani cemetery; 2 and 3, from tombs  
from ~~the Tigani cemetery~~ Petrie's drawings of jars, in Naukratis and Daphnai,

most  
cited by Boehlau as matching those commonly found at Tigani. See notes 42 and 43

for documentation, including the evidence for scale: 1:10.

Fig. 2. Attic (1, an SOS jar) and Samian (?) amphorae from the Agora Excavations.

Early 7th century (1), early 6th century (2), and ca. 500 B.C. (3-5). Note the type of foot. For 1, 2, 3, and 5, see respectively notes 58, 46, 59, and again 59; for 4,

see Documentation of Plate <sup>4</sup>, 3 (p.000). ~~See also~~ Publication drawings by

<sup>(4)</sup> Helen Bezi and W.B. Dinsmoor, Jr., <sup>(1-5, 5)</sup> from pencil originals by Andreas Dimoulinis. Scale

1:10.

For  
"Sain"  
no. P. 52

3.V.70

9 MAR, Eng. Jinn of

de Jinn. U. Chus

H0  
016

(1968)

HP. 92-93

first page

for no. 297

(women w.  
pet birds)

Fig. 3. Samian (?) amphora shapes from the Agora Excavations. Ca. 460 B.C. (1) 5.04

and last quarter of 5th century B.C. For 1 and 3, see respectively notes 60 and 64; for

2, see Documentation of Plate <sup>4</sup>, 5 (p.000). Publication drawings by Helen Bezi <sup>(1-2) and G. W. R. D. (3)</sup> from

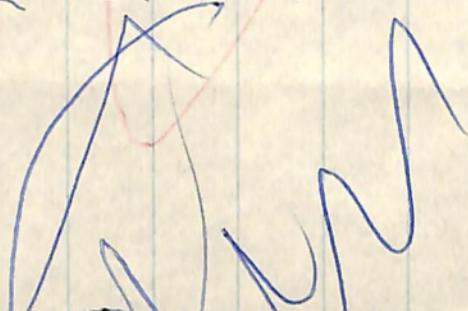
pencil originals by Andreas Dimoulinis. Scale 1:10.

15. V. 70

6

Barbara

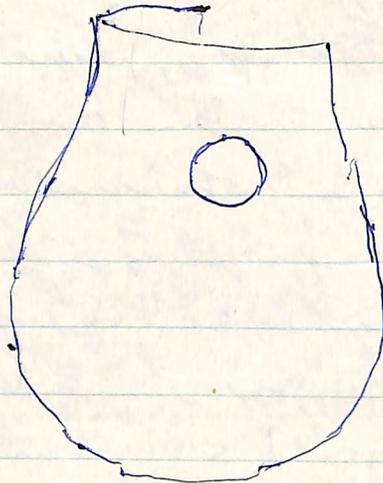
To please look  
up these deposits  
in "Sam's A." and  
enter on cards dates  
given in text or notes.



Stampet oinochoe(?) from Phoenicia

Stem approx ca. 18 high, with stamp on side

cf. measure frag.  
found in Thess  
w. stamp w  
kantharos



In Archaeology in USSR,  
Collection of Kantharos, p. 20  
Gravata T 1-20

Kantharos w. letter  $\Phi$  A



(inked)

π. 70  
cf. 41  
m  
"Sami  
Amphoras"

Published by  
L. Ghali -  
Kaliol  
ET, Thessalonis VII

La Ceramique Grecque,  
Paris, 1960, p. 135, 35

- of pl. 4X1. cf. fairly similar object (bottom zone) from Istria,  
Carnarade p. 372, fig. 68, w. agoronom(?) stamp:  
(It has a raised band at narrow part of neck - ) ἀγορονόμος  
Ἀποδασίω  
... μου

From E. Zeeb ed., Ceramic products  
and ancient ceramic building material,  
Moscow, 1966. (copy sent to AT  
for LT, who wants it sent to  
Pompeii.), p. 19 + pl. 25,  
2, 6

and compare w. Athenian flint measures.

24.II.70

We do not (app'tly) have this book at ASKS.  
Dr. Bozels said he would try to give - French  
School, or else at Univ in Prague, and try to get me  
Usual. and report. (He did yawn about 7 times.)  
(through before lunch)

(OVER)

10. FEB. 70

in Prague  
transl. Dr. Pávek

Text p. 19. Found in Phaeogoria, near to  
the <sup>hotter slope</sup> Kerasmechos. Oinochoe measures with stamps.

Earliest <sup>plain</sup> tribes for 2 1/2 4th cent. --- among the  
ordinary groups, plinthis, lamps, plates painted, small  
sauceas weights. Especially on the oinochoe measures  
with stamps in fill near the Kerameikos (89)

Note on pl. 23 it is 2-6 <sup>-5</sup> that are grouped together.

(2.) is apparently same type as 6. (3.) is highly  
Pam? (if coin is Phaeogoria) it is unique (92)

beaded <sup>has</sup>  
2 little  
is found  
- legend would  
vary.

non-coin based also found  
weight

(89) Blawatsky

December 20, 1970

Dear Virginia:

Many thanks for your card with account of your travels. I sent no cards this year except to people rarely communicated with. I am sorry we all missed a visit from you in Princeton, and especially that you didn't see my dear little Tamino, who continues to be a great joy. I laughed, sorrowfully, about your thoughts and fears about Soso that hit you on the plane. That used to afflict Lucy and me about Pussy every time we took a trip, and now I begin to have the same ones about Tamino.

How fortunate that you got all your records in without trouble! The last time I went in I found the same happy lack of interest in opening any baggage. I had just put this letter in the typewriter (or rather the paper) when the Fidelio I had been listening to while doing other things reached the point where I had to devote my full attention to it so I went down and had an early tea. How did the Athens radio do on the Beethoven year? I hope you got some of the fine things we have been having while you were over on this side.

This is very interesting about Missy and Ruth moving to Woodstock. I wonder if they will really enjoy it, but anything that enables Missy to get away more easily will be a good thing, especially if it enables her to go back to Greece. I hate to see her losing all her own interests. She is coming here on the 28th and we are going to commute to such of the Christmas meetings as appeal to us or we can't escape. I hope this will work out pleasantly and not turn out to be a chore going in and out. Neither of us took much interest in going in and staying for the whole time.

Edith Camp wrote with pleasure of seeing you in Cambridge. She is greatly looking forward, as you know, to going to Greece in March.

It was good to hear of the Megaws, and that Peter found the pottery from the wreck near Volo so interesting. I had a card, in which Elektra said that she was almost all right.

Sam and Sally have just set out for Florida (by train) for two weeks, and will come back to find Sheila and her two children. It is earnestly hoped that they will have moved out of 64 Battle Road and over to Peggy's by the time S and S return because the latter begin to find it a little Much.

The advance copies of Agora XII look very nice and it is hoped that the whole edition will be out in January. You will be receiving a copy as soon as they reach Athens. I wish Lucy could have seen it but at least she had a very good idea how it was going to look and was, I think, satisfied.

This brings all sorts of wishes for the New Year (too late for Christmas, I fear). I hope all the miseries that brought you to the U.S. are now in the past.

Love,  
Alison

Tamino

*Handwritten notes:*  
Paper 15/11  
25 Dec 71  
Elektra's  
Antic  
wonder  
Fitt  
Peggy's  
Deas  
both



8.01

McDonald  
Hunter  
II, p. 405

[7.VII.68]  
ASCS Lib

4.I.69

[8.02]

"In 365 BC, in Athens, a  $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\iota$  in Samos expelled the whole  $\tau\eta\varsigma$   $\sigma\alpha\mu\iota\omega\alpha\iota$   $\rho\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$  & Perdikas in 322 BC

more direct. p. 72

U. 1957, p. 260

ionisch 2 für a in (4145) kommt nur noch in den drei Beschlüssen < hat noch der einzigen Kopie von C. Curtius bereits 4145 etc."

cf. p. 159 on orthography, fragment that of about 310 are in more text, and this is one.

CAH VII p. 98

(in 281 BC)

6.I.69

Tam!  
Dreuzig!  
his steps!

Seleucus (of Kappadokien) "Part of Alexander's companions, was left with all A's empire south Egypt at his father's death. But Samos... Ptolemy... was not with Sel. at this point (so we don't know to pull down to Kappadokien 8 281)"

8.01

[7.VII.68]

ASCS library

Mr Donald  
Hunter Coll

II, P. 405

" In 365 BC.  $\tau$

Addressed to Karyopoulos

in Samos, expelled most of  
the inhabitants of Samos when  
Perdikkas in 322 BC



(x) A no 1  
 B no 2  
 H no 3  
 A no 4

(p.258)

Sammeln - man. d. d. p. 72

72

Habicht, Alt. Mitt. 1957, p. 260

"Erhaltung des ionisch  $\eta$  für  $\alpha$  in (p. 258)  
 kommt nur noch in den drei Beschlüssen ABH vor,  
 < hat noch der einzigen Kopie von C. Antik -  
 bereits f. p. 25 etc."

cf. p. 159 on orthogr. feature that of  
 about 310 are in more met, and this is one.

CAH VII p. 98

(in 281 B.C.)

6.I.69

Selenus (of Lampus) "Part survivor A"

Tarn!  
 Dreyer!  
 his steps!

Alexander's companions, was left with A's  
 empire saw Egypt at his feet. But  
 Sams. ... Ptolemy. " ... was  
 not with Sel. at this point (so we don't  
 know to pull down to Lampus bull 8 281)

29. XII. 68

(begin)

[8.03]

Notes a chronology of  
N.H.'s deposit

No. 56 (X 469), the amphora is surely a  
Clina of about 300 B.C. — or lat 4<sup>th</sup> —  
cf. amphoras figs- <sup>3/4 4<sup>th</sup></sup> 46 — 47 (gr B. left -)

26. XII. 68

The Knatharoi (40-42) to be used with sure  
in Thasos lat 4<sup>th</sup> and steep -

27. XII. 68

The inscriptions Hp and Hpys in context  
with festival jars -

28. XII. 68

HP and ~~HE~~ — monograms not by  
lat 4<sup>th</sup>

6. I. 69

Can have monograms before 340 B.C.  
if dating of J III I in Agos XII  
holds up.

See "San Anthonis"  
note 90

1. IV. 71

WEST

Please get photostats of

Rum Arch. 32, 1876,

pp. 295, 296

~~1~~

J. Elgarish, Arch. Excavation of SHIKMONA  
Field report no. 1

L XI

PC 3 - Stratum B



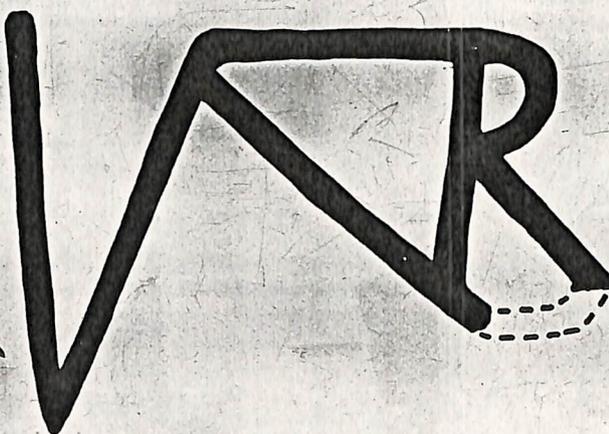
147

PH 0.46

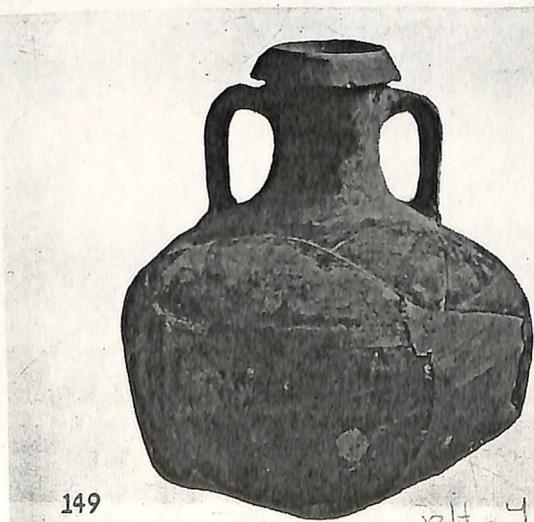


148

PH 2.5



747.31



149

PH. 45

(too dark)

Table, p. 52

L XI

PC 3 - Stratum B



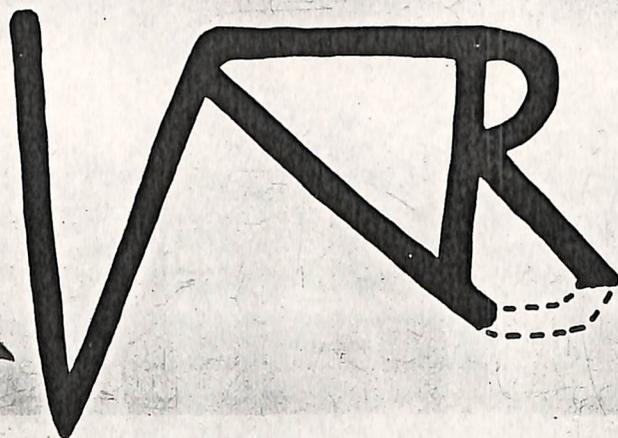
147

PH 0.46

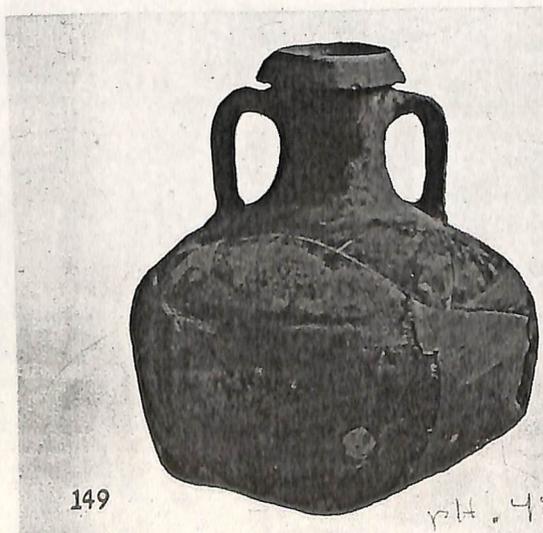


148

PH .25



747.31



149

PH .45

(to dash)

Table, p. 52

Given to me by Mark

## THE SILVER COINS OF SAMOS COME OF AGE

From *Essays for Kraay and Mørkholm*

John Penrose BARRON

(Plates II-V)

Looking back recently at the preface to *The Silver Coins of Samos*, published in 1966, I was saddened to see how many of those whose help is there acknowledged — Colin Kraay and Otto Mørkholm among them — are no longer among us. Ernst Buschor, the doyen of Samian archaeologists, was already dead: I shall never forget my introduction to his beloved Heraion, as he skipped from stone to stone across that boggy site, pointing out one feature after another with the kind of boyish enthusiasm that only octogenarians can muster. The book was dedicated to E. S. G. Robinson — the *Münzenpapst*, von Aulock used to call him, for he was infallible — because he had set me upon the road to Samos, and had been a generous companion along every step of the way. And Colin Kraay, too, was a good friend: tireless, acute, sympathetic as he was, I am ashamed now to recall how I exploited his good nature with continual demands to talk and to read. He never let me see that he had much better things to do with his time: and I hope he might have been equally patient with these further thoughts on Samos, dedicated to his memory, and suggested by two great hoards such as excited him most, the one unearthed in time to be known to him, the other found too late (1).

The first of these hoards, of some nine hundred silver coins found in 1969 in Middle Egypt, perhaps near Asyut, has been very fully studied and published, so that as many as eight hundred and seventy of the original nine hundred coins are well known. The hoard is to be dated ca. 480-475 B.C. (2). In it were fourteen of the tetradrachms struck by Samian exiles at Zankle from 494/3 to 490/89, together with one archaic drachma and eighteen tetradrachms of Samos herself, extending from the very beginning of Class I, with small incuse and dotted borders, virtually to the end of Class II, the short-lived class with square incuse and ethnic inscription. The second hoard is gigantic alike in size and importance. Buried ca. 464 beyond the mountainous backdrop of Phaselis in Lykia were almost two thousand coins held in a pithos, partly Lycian and partly a conspectus of the issues of the Athenian alliance. From Athens herself came no fewer than fourteen of the excessively rare decadrachms — more than doubling the list of known examples — and the find has in consequence become known as the 'Decadrachm hoard'. Its Samian component numbers forty-one tetradrachms and a trihemiobol,

(1) In this study I have enjoyed the generous help of Ian Carradice, Philip Kinns, Martin Price, Zak Shipley, Sharon Siegfriedt, Jeffrey Spier, Cornelius C. Vermeule III, Nancy Waggoner. My greatest debt is to Kenneth Jenkins, not only for making the photographs for the plates but for his help, patience and forbearance at every stage. He might more justly have been listed as co-author; but he should not be held responsible for the faults that remain.

(2) M. PRICE and N. WAGGONER, *Archaic Greek Coinage, The Asyut Hoard*, London, 1975. For Zankle, see p. 26 ff. and pl. i-ii 12-24; for Samos, p. 89 f. and pl. xxiv 645-63; for date of burial, p. 13-14. See also C. M. KRAAY, *NC*, 137, 1977, p. 189-198.

in a sequence extending back to the earliest tetradrachms and ending with issue viii of the symbol-marked Class III<sup>(3)</sup>.

Between them these hoards mark a great gain in material for the study of the Samian coinage. Twenty-one years ago the list of tetradrachms from Class I to Class III (viii) comprised exactly fifty specimens; now there are a hundred and nine. There were 21 obverse dies, used in 37 combinations; the corresponding figures are now 24 and 61. But there are no new issues: we may I think be confident that the record is virtually complete. Moreover the order in which the symbols were employed, judged previously from die-links and from stylistic development and fabric, appears now to be confirmed. The Decadrachm hoard contained examples of issues (i) to (vi) and (viii), but none of (ix) to (xiv) or or Class IV with olive branch, superficially similar to (viii)<sup>(4)</sup>.

The coins of the Samians at Zankle present a similar picture. The Asyut hoard has taken obverse dies and die-combinations from 10 and 13 to 15 and 20 respectively, and all issues are represented except the last lettered sequence with  $\Xi$ . Of the lettered issues  $\Delta$  turns out to be a much larger striking than the solitary example previously known had seemed to indicate. But still there is no sign of the elusive  $\Gamma$ .

With the encouragement of these hoards to believe that subsequent finds are henceforth unlikely to do more than confirm what is already known, we may feel that the time has come to offer a fresh catalogue, integrating the new coins with the old.

As a group, the Samian coins of the Decadrachm hoard are heavier than the notional weight-standard deduced from previously known examples<sup>(5)</sup>. Partly this is explained by their better-than-average condition, but perhaps also by deliberate selection of specimens to be hoarded. At any rate, the frequency-table of weights now looks rather different:

#### A. TETRADRACHMS FROM THE DECADRACHM HOARD

13.60-13.51	-
13.50-13.41	
13.40-13.31	---
13.30-13.21	-----
13.20-13.11	-----
13.10-13.01	--
13.00-12.91	--
12.90-12.81	-

(3) Preliminary publication by S. FRIED, J. SPIER and J. H. KAGAN, in I. CARRADICE, ed., *Coinage and Administration in the Athenian and Persian Empires, Ninth Oxford Symposium on Coinage and Monetary History*, (BAR International Series, 343), Oxford, 1987 - hereafter referred to as CA. The hoard, from the area of Elmalı, will be dispersed; but a full publication is in preparation.

(4) For the material previously known, see J. P. BARRON, *The Silver Coins of Samos*, London, 1966 - henceforth SCS - p. 40-93; catalogue, 176-86, and pl. vi-x.

(5) Cf. S. FRIED, CA, p. 7. For previous frequency-tables see SCS, p. 156.

## B. SAMIAN-WEIGHT TETRADACHMS OF ALL CLASSES

13.60-13.51	--
13.50-13.41	-
13.40-13.31	----
13.30-13.21	-----
13.20-13.11	-----
13.10-13.01	-----
13.00-12.91	-----
12.90-12.81	-----
12.80-12.71	-----
12.70-12.61	-----
12.60-12.51	----
12.50-12.41	----
Below	----

## C. SAMIAN-WEIGHT TETRADRACHMS BY CLASS

	I	II	III	IV	All I-IV	V	VI	VII	All V-VII	VIII	All
13.60-13.51			1		1			1	1		2
13.50-13.41		1			1						1
13.40-13.31	1		3		4						4
13.30-13.21	4	4	14		22	1		1	2		24
13.20-13.11		2	22	1	25		3	7	10		35
13.10-13.01	2	4	14		20	3	5	20	28		48
13.00-12.91	3	1	11	1	16	6	3	12	21		37
12.90-12.81	2	4	10		16	2	2	4	8	1	25
12.80-12.71	2	3	6		11		1	8	9		20
12.70-12.61		2	2		4			1	1	1	6
12.60-12.51			1		1	3			3		4
12.50-12.41		1	1		2			3	3		5
Below	1	1			2		1		1	1	4
Total	15	23	85	2	125	15	15	57	87	3	215

It is still the case that in all Classes the overwhelming majority of specimens weigh more than 12.70 gm but not more than 13.30 gm. But whereas in 1966 it could seem that the 'target' was 13.01-13.10 gm, and that is still the greatest frequency overall, the new specimens of Classes I-III (viii) carry the target for their issues up to 13.11-13.20 or even 13.21-13.30. Out of 125 weighed specimens of the first four Classes, 73 (58 %) weigh more than 13 gm, 53 (42 %) more than 13.1 gm and 28 (22%) more than 13.2 gm; but only 6 (5%) weigh more than 13.3 gm. The standard, therefore, seems to have been close to 13.3 gm. There is, I think, no suggestion that Classes IV-VII were minted to a lighter standard: it is simply that they are a more representative sample of unselected coins from circulation, including worn specimens. But if the standard was as high as ca. 13.3 gm, there is no longer a case for distinguishing two phases, the 'heavy Samian' at ca. 13.4 gm and the 'Samian' at ca. 13.1 gm. In *SCS* I identified the former as the weight of a brief but carefully weighed series of

didrachms and fractions of the late sixth century<sup>(6)</sup>, and it has recently been found as the standard of some extremely rare electrum staters to be distinguished as Samian by their characteristic reverse of two parallel incuse squares set at right angles to the greatest dimension of the coin<sup>(7)</sup>. With the further encouragement of the coins from the Decadrachm hoard, we may now see the one 'Samian standard' as a weight of ca. 13.4 gm — as with so many standards, an aspiration rather than a regular achievement.

The Asyut and Decadrachm hoards taken together give new evidence of great importance for chronology. The most securely fixed point for any study of the coinage of Samos in the fifth century is provided by the coins which Samian refugees struck at Zankle in Sicily in the years following the collapse of the Ionian revolt against Persia. For Samos, the revolt ended with the Ionian defeat at Lade in October 495, upon which some wealthy Samians departed for the west to join Zankle in a new settlement at Kale Akte on the north coast of Sicily. While still en route they learned at Lokroi Epizephyrioi the news of Zankle's absorption into the sphere of Gela under the powerful tyrant Hippokrates. Their plans in disarray, they accepted a suggestion from Hippokrates' enemy Anaxilas, the newly installed tyrant of Rhegion, that they should forget Kale Akte and seize Zankle itself in collusion with him. The date of this action is most probably 494, possibly 493. Eventually they fell out with Anaxilas; for 'not long afterwards' he expelled them and resettled the city with Messenian kin of his own, refugees from the Peloponnesian insurrection which had kept the Spartans from Marathon in 490, and renamed the place Messana. In the name of Messana he struck coins bearing his own established Rhegine types of lion's head and calf's head, before changing the types of both mints to issue coins with mule-car and hare in commemoration of his Olympic victory in 484. The Samians, then, seized Zankle in 494 (or possibly 493) and were expelled at a date long enough before 484 for Anaxilas to have extended his first coinage there before inaugurating his second coinage in that year. The precise duration of the Samians' stay at Zankle is to be inferred from their coinage<sup>(8)</sup>.

The coinage in question is of tetradrachms accompanied by diobols and even less significant fractions, all with the same types. These are: obverse, a lion's mask facing, and reverse, the prow of a warship to left. There is no ethnic inscription. That the types are Samian is certain. The lion's mask is the invariable Samian obverse type for this denomination. It is mounted on a shield or boss as on obverse SA2 of Samos Class I, and as the obverse type on a 'winged boar' drachma (SCS pl. ii 40a). The ship's prow is of identical construction to that used as a symbol on Samian tetradrachms of Class III (vii), and as the obverse type of the fifth-century trihemioibols; and the pig's snout form of its ram marks it as the Samaina<sup>(9)</sup>.

The reasons for supposing that these coins are not simply another issue of Samos herself are, first, that their weight-standard, the Euboic, is not the one employed for fifth-century silver coins at Samos; secondly, that the Samaina is not otherwise used as the whole type for large denominations; thirdly, that the style of the lion's mask, for all its variability within this series, has no parallel among the obverse dies of tetradrachms of the classes certainly struck in Samos. If then the coins are

(6) SCS, 25 f, 174 and pl. v.

(7) N. M. WAGGONER, *Early Greek Coins from the Collection of Jonathan P. Rosen (Ancient Coins in North American Colls, 5)*, New York, 1983, nos 247-49 = *M. et M. Vente Publique*, 72, (Basel, 6.10.87) 128-30. See also L. WEIDAUER, *Probleme der frühen Elektronprägung (Typos, I)*, 1975, p. 41, 204-6, for the accompanying half-staters.

(8) Cf. SCS 40-45, with full references to the ancient evidence. See also W. SCHWABACHER, *Zur Münzprägung der Samier in Zankle-Messana*, in I. SCHEIDLER and H. WREDE, edd., *Wandlungen. Studien zur antiken und neueren Kunst, E. Homann-Wedeking gewidmet*, Waldsassen-Bayern, 1975, p. 107-111; N. K. RUTTER, *Athens and the Western Greeks in the Fifth Century B.C.: The Numismatic Evidence*, in *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays*, below, p. 245-257; against M. VICKERS, *NC*, 145, 1985, p. 38 f.

(9) *Plut.*, *Per.* 26; cf. SCS, p. 6.

Samian, but struck elsewhere, both historical context and the evidence of hoards make Zankle the only likely site of production. For it is the only independent settlement known to have been in Samian hands within this general period; and although the tetradrachms are more commonly found in the eastern Mediterranean than in Sicily — five eastern finds as against four western — the tiny fractions which are much less likely to have travelled far from home are recorded only from the neighbourhood of Zankle (Messina) itself.

Some of these coins bear a sequence-letter on the reverse. If, as seems likely, these letters mark annual issues dating from the Samian occupation of Zankle, the coins become precisely datable. The tetradrachms comprise eight die-combinations without letter, four with A, two with  $\mathfrak{A}$ , five with  $\Delta$  and one with  $\Xi$ . Since Greek usage is to refer to the year after an event as 'the second year', that is in the present case year  $\mathfrak{A}$ , it would seem to follow that the unlettered coins and those with A all belong to the first year of the settlement, when the need for a considerable volume of new coinage would anyway be most pressing. If year A is 494/3, then  $\Xi$  will be 490/89. In *SCS* I argued that 490/89 was the year in which Anaxilas expelled his former friends. The fractional denominations require this date to be brought down by two years. In addition to unmarked diobols, obols and hemiobols whose style matches that of the unmarked tetradrachms, and diobols with a helmet in the obverse field whose style goes with that of the tetradrachms A and  $\mathfrak{A}$ , there are obols and hemiobols bearing a sequence-letter. One variety long known is marked  $\bullet\bullet$ , and the three pellets had been thought to mark the denomination as a western *trias* <sup>(10)</sup>. That the mark is rather to be interpreted as  $\Delta$  is suggested by the discovery of a hemiobol lettered  $\Gamma$  <sup>(11)</sup>. At all events, the latter hemiobol entails a series of seven issues — A  $\mathfrak{A}$  ( $\Gamma$ )  $\Delta$   $\Xi$  ( $\square$ )  $\Gamma$ , and suggests that the Samians were expelled not in 490/89 but in 488/87. This in turn suggests a somewhat longer duration for the Messenian revolt that kept the Spartans from Marathon; but it does not interfere with the dating of Anaxilas' first mule-car and hare issues to 484, still allowing four years for the minting of his lion's-head-and-calf coinage in the name of Messana.

In *SCS* I suggested that the reason why coins of the Samians at Zankle are — exceptionally for western issues — found not uncommonly in the eastern Mediterranean is that when Anaxilas expelled them they returned to their homeland taking their money with them, and used it in Samos' traditional trading area <sup>(12)</sup>. The Asyut hoard appears to confirm the suggestion; and the identity of some of the eleven other western coins found with the fourteen Samian is of considerable interest. Two of them are of pre-Samian Zankle; one is a drachm of Anaxilas from his mint at Rhegion (nothing of course from Messana). The largest group, of four drachms, is of Himera, Samos' ancient ally on the north coast of Sicily, not far from the settlers' original goal of Kale Akte. It seems very probable that the whole western component of the Asyut hoard travelled eastwards in a Samian purse.

The eighteen tetradrachms from Samos herself found at Asyut may help to resolve the question of the relative chronology of Zankle and Samos Class I. In *SCS* I assumed that the latter came first, and argued that they were the source of the boss or shield for the obverse type at Zankle, for the dotted reverse border and for the anonymity of the series. One could see in them too a precedent for the minting of fractions, diobol or twelfth and smaller, bearing the same types as the tetradrachms. It is, of course, formally possible that the influence worked in the other direction, that Zankle came first and that Samos adopted these features from the returning refugees in 488/87; and it would have

(10) *SCS*, p. 179 ad fin.

(11) Oxford, see KRAAY, *ACGC*, p. 213 n. 2; Smithsonian Institution, see SCHWABACHER, *op. cit.*, p. 108, 111, pl. 23c. Neither recognizes the need for a further issue with *digamma*: for this letter in the Samian alphabetic sequence see *SCS*, p. 190 and pl. xiii 77-78.

(12) *SCS*, p. 44 f; cf. WAGGONER and PRICE, *Asyut*, p. 27.

the advantage of explaining why, when Samian coins of Zankle appear in the east, Samian coins of Class I are not to be found in western hoards. This view of the relative chronology is adumbrated by Martin Price and Nancy Waggoner in their study of the Asyut hoard, on three considerations<sup>(13)</sup>. First, they compare the style of their 652, our S9 of Class I, with S15 of Class II. But the two reverses are not particularly close, except that their oxen both face left rather than right; the obverses are quite unlike. Secondly, the absence of dotted border on Asyut 653, our S2, could link it to Class II, whereas the small size of the ox belongs rather to Class I. In fact S2 is from one of four reverses which share a common obverse; and two others of the reverses do indeed lack the dotted border. In style however they are far from Class II. Their last argument is the most intriguing of the three, that the date of the coin of Kyrene on which S7 is overstruck is as late as ca. 495-490<sup>(14)</sup>. This certainly suggests that the distance between Class I and Class II is less than I had supposed. In fact Asyut 651, our S13, reduces the stylistic gap almost to nothing. Its obverse die SA6, carrying two more reverses of Class I with it, would appear to be quite at home in Class II, and (apart from the dotted border) so would the ox of SP13. And yet the coins of Samian Zankle in the hoard are all quite fresh, some virtually in mint condition; whereas nearly all the Samian tetradrachms of Class I (though not S13) are quite worn. The answer, presumably, is that Class I did indeed begin well before the Samian oligarchs' departure for Zankle in 495, and that it continued in their absence, giving way to Class II with little or no gap around the time of their return. Taking Zankle as the fixed point, one might now be inclined to date Class I as a sparse series ca. 500-485 (480?) B.C., Class II from ca. 485 too (480?) onwards equally sparse. Within Class I we should distinguish a sub-Class A of tetradrachms and fractions on which the ox's ear is shown erect and the lion's mask once is set upon a shield; these will be earlier than 494.

One of the curiosities which links Classes I and II is the high proportion of surviving specimens overstruck on coins of Aigina to which additioned silver has been hammered to augment their weight, respectively 20% and 25%. Regular overstriking of this kind is a declaration that the under-type is not to be regarded as legal tender. But whether the motive lay in contemporary economic policy or in continuing hatred of Aigina the old enemy, it is not possible to say.

The presence of an unworn winged boar drachma of Class B in the Asyut hoard (645 — same dies as *SCS* pl. iv. 77) renews the question whether this numerous class, of the same weight-standard as the tetradrachms, may in fact represent the bulk of Samian coinage in the period of Class I. It was evidently voluminous and is apparently much less completely recorded than the heavier Class A which preceded it; for relatively few of its 43 die-combinations are linked to one another. There is no other hoard evidence available to settle the chronology. But a close examination of the style of these drachms may support the suggestion. For it is here alone that we find any close parallels for the lions' masks of Samian Zankle: *SCS* pl. iv-v carry many pieces comparable to both the unmarked tetradrachms and those lettered A and  $\alpha$ . Is Class B of the winged boar drachms Samos' basic coinage of the Ionian Revolt, a resumption of the types under which Polykrates had resisted Persia a generation before?

For Samos, the chief significance of the Asyut and Decadrachm hoards is in the light they shed on the dates of Classes I to VII. In *SCS* I had set up four chronological models for the uninterrupted

(13) *Ibid.*, p. 90. See *SCS*, p. 32 f.

(14) But the Kyrenaian coin could well be somewhat earlier. Certainly the example in the Asyut hoard (*op. cit.*, 111 no. 818, pl. xxx) is noticeably worn in comparison with the coins of Samian Zankle in the same hoard.

sequence of Classes II-VII based respectively on the following hypotheses :

A. Class VII ceased ca. 448/7 at the behest of the Athenian currency decree, dated early.

B. Class VII ceased with the conquest of Samos by Athens in 440/39.

C. Classes VI-VII, annually lettered (A) - Ξ, were issued from the year of the settlement after the secession of 441/40-439/8, until halted by the Athenian currency decree, dated late.

x )) D. The adoption of the olive branch as constant symbol from Class IV onwards marked the Athenian take-over of Samos in 440/39.

The models to which those hypotheses gave rise were as follows (15) :

	A	B	C	D
II	490/89 - 486/5	482/1 - 478/7	467/6 - 463/2	461/0 - 457/6
III	485/4 - 469/8	477/6 - 461/0	462/1 - 446/5	456/5 - 440/39
IV-V	468/7 - 463/2	460/59 - 455/4	445/4 - 440/39	439/8 - 434/3
VI-VII	462/1 - 448/7	454/3 - 440/39	439/8 - 425/4	433/2 - 419/8

] Scheme D was most readily dismissed, for reasons given in SCS; and both the Asyut and Decadrachm hoards require Classes II and III respectively to have been under way at least ten or fifteen years earlier than that scheme allows. Scheme A was better adapted to the evidence; but one might have looked for Class III at Asyut and Classes IV-V in the Decadrachm hoard. Moreover our S26, of Class II, is overstruck on an Aeginetan stater with 'small skew' reverse, contemporary with the latest Aeginetan pieces at Asyut. Between Scheme B and C it seemed harder to choose. In the end I allowed the Athenian currency decree to tilt the balance against C, accepting an early date for the decree and arguing that in the unlikely event that it did not at first apply to Samos, the island's loss of autonomy in 439 would have brought it firmly within the scope of the decree. Valid or not, one need no longer rely on that argument. For Scheme C would not allow Asyut its nine tetradrachms of Class II, nor the Decadrachm hoard its rich representation of the greater part of Class III.

Scheme B, on the other hand, fits the evidence of the new hoards perfectly, and it even becomes possible to add a little more precision to that scheme. It would seem beyond doubt that the burial of the Decadrachm hoard, in the Lykian uplands behind Phaselis, is to be associated with the threatening advance of the Persians westwards in the spring of 464, which Kimon halted by his great victory at the Eurymedon river, under the walls of Aspendos (16). The Samian coins of Class III (i)-(viii) are not quite so sparkling fresh as most of the other non-Lykian pieces in the hoard, so that even the latest of them are perhaps not quite as late as 464. Class III still had six issues to run — three symbols, then an issue without symbol, finally two more symbols, *aphlaston* and shield. Of these, some will have been minted before Eurymedon and some after. In SCS I had already conjectured that the last two symbols are an allusion to the statue at the Samian Heraion of Maiandrios, winner of the *aristeion* for the Eurymedon; for the statue held an *aphlaston* in its right hand and on its left arm a shield decorated with *aphlasta* in number equalling the Persian ships Maiandrios sank (17). The conjecture now appears to be confirmed, for the two symbols do indeed appear shortly after the closure of the Decadrachm hoard, buried in the very year of the Eurymedon.

(15) See SCS, p. 82 ff. Kraay in ACGC 240 f opted for scheme B. However, in Appendix III (332-4) he gave very sympathetic consideration to scheme C, though without expressing belief in a late date for the currency decree.

(16) For the date of the hoard see KAGAN, CA (n. 3 above) p. 21-8, with due caution on the link with Eurymedon, 24. The date of this battle is much disputed: see most recently E. BADIAN, JHS, 107, 1987, p. 2-6, arguing for 466. The date 464 results from a yet more rigorous interpretation of the evidence rigorously analysed by R. K. UNZ, CQ, n.s. 36, 1986, p. 68-85. I intend to discuss the date elsewhere, in connexion with that of the Peace of Kallias.

(17) Cf. SCS, p. 55, 88, and pl. xi 50-53.

Scheme B then is very strikingly confirmed, carrying with it the conclusion that the Samian mint was closed in 439. We have not this time leaned upon the currency decree to establish the scheme; but whether it was the settlement of 439/8 *per se* that enforced the closure of the mint, or the defeat that brought Samos within the scope of a general decree against coinage, is a question to be left for future study.

### CATALOGUE

Samian Standard, ca. 500-485 B.C.

*Tetradrachms*

CLASS I (Plate II)

*Obv.* Lion's mask facing.

*Rev.* Head and neck of an ox to right, truncation dotted, usually within a square border of dots, the whole in an incuse square.

*Dies* Irregular.

S1	SA	1	High relief; type closely surrounded by dotted circle. Flaws: depression on forehead; line from hair to jowl at left.
	SP	1	Small incuse square; ear erect; plain line to right of dots at truncation. Die broken at left and below.
		<i>a</i>	0° 12.20 London 19; SCS 1 <i>a</i> ; overstruck, on Aigina (trace of banded incuse on rev.).
		<i>b</i>	330° 12.75 Berlin: Imhoof-Blumer Coll.; SCS 1 <i>b</i> .
		<i>c</i>	13.24 Asyut hoard 646; overstruck on Aigina.
S2	SA	1	
	SP	2	Close to P 1; perhaps no ear; flaw rising from ox's back (not ethnic). 210° [5.95] Asyut hoard 653; fragment; overstruck on Aigina?
S3	SA	1	
	SP	3	As last, but left margin much narrower; ear erect; no dotted border?
		<i>a</i>	12.87 Asyut hoard 648.
		<i>b</i>	13.33 Asyut hoard 649; rev. die broken; overstruck on Aigina.
S4	SA	1	
	SP	4	Ear erect; no dotted border.
		<i>a</i>	0° 13.27 Decadrachm hoard 353; CA pl. iv. 7.
		<i>b</i>	220° [8.49] Asyut hoard 647: corroded and flawed; fragment.
S5	SA	2	Type upon boss with dotted rim.
	SP	5	Ear erect; plain line on either side of dots at truncation.
		<i>a</i>	40° 13.27 New York, ANS: SCS 3; bought in Cairo; mended.
		<i>b</i>	0° 12.95 Decadrachm hoard 385.
S6	SA	3	Hair in short, thick locks, curving down on to forehead.
	SP	6	
			120° 12.72 Boston 04.1050: Brett 1952; SCS 6.
S7	SA	3	Vertical flaw extending down right jowl.
	SP	7	
			80° 13.04 London 20: SCS 7; overstruck, possibly on Kyrene, cf. <i>BMC Cyr.</i> Pl. iii 4-5.
S8	SA	4	Possibly = SA 5 reworked (esp. large locks from forehead).
	SP	8	
		<i>a</i>	15° 12.85 Paris 2231: SCS 5
		<i>b</i>	Cairo market, 1965: fragment found in Egypt in a bullion hoard.
S9	SA	5	Hair carved in rough blobs.
	SP	9	Small incuse square; ox to left; style as last.
			13.26 Asyut hoard 652.

## THE SILVER COINS OF SAMOS COME OF AGE

17

- S10 SA 5 Close circle of small dots visible, presumably added after S9.  
 SP 10 Small incuse square; style as last  
 215° 13.05 Berlin: Fox Coll.; SCS 2.
- S11 SA 6 Very spiky hair.  
 SP 11 Style as last.  
 12.97 *M.u.M.* 66 (22.X.1984) 250.
- S12 SA 6 Flaws on forehead and on crown of head.  
 SP 12 Plain line to right of dots at truncation.  
 220° 12.97 London 21: SCS 4.
- S13 SA 6 Flaws in hair, which perhaps is recut and lengthened after S12.  
 SP 13 350° [10.67] Asyut hoard 651; fragment.

Samian Standard, ca. 485-439 B.C.

*Tetradrachms*

## CLASS II (Plate II-III)

*Obv.* Lion's mask facing.*Rev.* Head and shoulder of an ox to right, truncation dotted; above, ξA; in an incuse square.*Dies* Irregular.

- S14 SA 7 Small mask in high relief.  
 SP 14  
 a 12.84 Asyut hoard 654.  
 b 60° 12.84 Asyut hoard 655.
- S15 SA 7  
 SP 15 Type to left; above, A ξ.  
 270° 11.86 London 22: SCS 8; weight suggests overstruck on Aigina.
- S16 SA .8 Hair roughly carved in short locks.  
 SP 16 Left edge of die broken away.  
 a 320° 13.07 Hess-Leu xxiv (16.iv.1964) 205; SCS 9.  
 b 180° 13.22 Asyut hoard 650; struck after S17 below, see flaws on lion's forehead.
- S17 SA 8  
 SP 17 13.26 Asyut hoard 656.
- S18 SA 8 Flaw ('tooth') at left side of muzzle.  
 SP 18 Right stroke of A runs into horn.  
 270° 13.45 Leningrad 585/905: SCS 10; Zagazig hoard.
- S19 SA 8  
 SP 19 13.22 Decadrachm hoard 757.
- S20 SA 9 Relief higher than last.  
 SP 20 25° 13.01 Asyut hoard 661.
- S21 SA 10 Similar to last.  
 SP 21 50° 12.91 Asyut hoard 659.
- S22 SA 10 Flaws from c onwards: flat area on forehead and extending into mane; cracks in die  
 across both cheeks; break between right jowl and mane.  
 SP 22 Flaws from c onwards: patch at left of horn, and bottom left corner of field missing.  
 a 70° 12.67 Berlin: Imhoof-Blumer Coll.; SCS 11a.  
 b 60° 12.76 Asyut hoard 658.  
 c 12.75 Spink, 1964; SCS 11b  
 d 160° 13.17 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 11 c  
 e 160° 12.86 Berlin: Löbbbecke Coll.; SCS 11 d; overstruck.



- f* 13.06 Jameson Coll. 1524; SCS 11 *e*.  
*g* 130° [10.31] Asyut hoard 663; fragment; overstruck on Aigina; rev. corroded and almost wholly illegible.  
*h* [10.61] 'Near East' hoard, 1980: *Coin Hoards* vii, 1985, p. 39, no. 16.4.
- S23** SA 10  
 SP 23
- 13.03 Asyut hoard 657 (BM cast 144); rev. very corroded.  
 Close to last; hair slants more sharply.
- S24** SA 11  
 SP 23
- a* 90° 13.24 Decadrachm hoard 377.  
*b* 0° 13.27 Asyut hoard 660; overstruck on Aigina.
- S25** SA 11  
 SP 24
- Much flawed at top edge of mask and in hair.
- 13.12 Asyut hoard 662; overstruck on Aigina.  
 Deep groove at eye-slits, running sharply upwards; forehead in four vertical sections.  
 No ethnic.
- S26** SA 12  
 SP 25
- 90° 12.70 Paris 2230: SCS 12; overstruck on Aigina, 'small skew' reverse.
- S27** SA 12  
 SP 26
- a* 90° 12.82 Naville xiii (1928) 872; SCS 13 *a*; overstruck and double-struck.  
*b* 90° 12.73 London: SCS 13 *b*.  
*c* 170° 12.45 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 13 *c*; tooled.

## CLASS III (Plate III-IV)

*Obv.* Lion's mask facing.

*Rev.* Head and shoulder of an ox to right, truncation dotted; above,  $\xi A$ ; usually (i.e. after S32) a changing symbol above or behind; the whole in an incuse circle.

*Dies* Irregular.

## (i) No symbol

- S28** SA 12  
 SP 27
- Flaw (spot) between left jowl and lowest lock of hair; compare also 'teeth' flaws.
- 150° 12.99 Berlin: Löbbecke Coll.; SCS 14.
- S29** SA 13  
 SP 28
- Flaws on forehead below left ear.  
 Flaw in field below.
- 300° 12.90 London 32: Borrell Coll.; SCS 15.
- S30** SA 13  
 SP 29
- 300° 13.16 Decadrachm hoard 366.
- S31** SA 13  
 SP 30
- 0° 13.11 Decadrachm hoard 356; overstruck.
- S32** SA 14  
 SP 31
- Flaws in left eye and between right jowl and mane.  
 Top of die off flan: hence possibly a symbol above (if so, presumably a helmet — see below); but large scale would probably not allow sufficient space.  
 13.08 Glasgow: Hunter Coll. 1 (*Cat. Pl. liii* 17); SCS 16.

## (ii) Above, a helmet to right

- S33** SA 14  
 SP 32
- Crested helmet. Horizontal flaw on neck.  
 40° 12.73 Berlin: Imhoof-Blumer Coll.; SCS 17.
- S34** SA 14  
 SP 33
- Crested helmet. Large flaw at right of die.  
*a* 150° 13.13 Decadrachm hoard 373; flaw beginning, helmet to horn.  
*b* 0° 13.15 Decadrachm hoard 370; flaw much enlarged.

- c* 290° 13.22 London 34: Borrell Coll.; SCS 18 *a*.  
*d* 220° 13.02 London 35: Borrell Coll.; SCS 18 *b*; flan made from two pieces (coins?) hammered together.
- S35** SA 14  
 SP 34
- 180° 13.18 Decadrachm hoard 372; overstruck.
- S36** SA 15  
 SP 35
- a* 180° 13.15 Decadrachm hoard 354.  
*b* 13.11 Decadrachm hoard 359.
- S37** SA 15  
 SP 36
- Helmet without crest.  
 180° 13.20 Decadrachm hoard 375.  
 0° 13.30 Decadrachm hoard 361.
- S38** SA 16  
 SP 36
- Flaw on centre of forehead, shaped like letter A; another on right of nose.
- 100° 12.60 Berlin: Prokesh-Osten Coll.; SCS 19.
- S39** SA 16  
 SP 37
- 330° 13.51 Decadrachm hoard 362.
- S40** SA 16  
 SP 38
- a* 45° 12.75 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 20.  
*b* 270° 13.22 Decadrachm hoard 361.  
*c* 0° 13.12 Decadrachm hoard 365.  
*d* 120° 12.97 Decadrachm hoard 380 (rev. corroded and worn).
- (iii) Above,  $\xi A \wedge \text{IO} \wedge$
- S41** SA 16  
 SP 39
- Above,  $\xi A \wedge$   
*a* 70° 13.06 Munich: SCS 21.  
*b* 0° 13.24 Decadrachm hoard 358; overstruck.  
*c* 60° 13.04 Decadrachm hoard 382; CA pl. iv 38; overstruck.
- S42** SA 16  
 SP 40
- All flaws larger  
*a* 230° 12.95 Paris 2237: SCS 22.  
*b* 120° 13.13 Decadrachm hoard 379.
- S43** SA 17  
 SP 41
- Hair projects down forehead in an arc.  
 12.70 Kabul: SCS 23; Chaman-i Huzuri hoard.
- S44** SA 17  
 SP 42
- 120° 13.23 Decadrachm hoard 383.
- S45** SA 17  
 SP 43
- a* 40° 12.75 London 41: Borrell Coll.; SCS 24  
*b* 13.13 Decadrachm hoard 1664.
- (iv) Above, a wheel
- S46** SA 17  
 SP 44
- Extending flaw where left half of moustache meets field.  
 300° 13.17 Decadrachm hoard 384.  
*b* 160° 12.80 Boston 86.822: Brett 1953; SCS 25; from Naukratis, 'Silversmith's hoard'.
- S47** SA 17
- Flaw further enlarged.

- SP 45 Horizontal flaw on neck after *e*.  
*a* 200° 12.76 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 26 *a*.  
*b* 190° 13.04 London 37: Borrell Coll.; SCS 26 *b*.  
*c* 255° 13.15 London 36: Woodhouse Coll., 1866; SCS 26 *c*.  
*d* 280° 12.87 Cambridge: McClean Coll. 8404; Sotheby 8.v.08 (*O'Hagan*) 590; SCS 26 *d*.  
*e* 330° 13.39 Decadrachm hoard 368.  
*f* 120° 13.27 Decadrachm hoard 371.  
*g* 300° 13.28 Decadrachm hoard 378.  
*h* 30° 13.18 Decadrachm hoard 381.
- S48 SA 14 New flaw where left half of moustache meets field.  
 SP 46 Smaller wheel.  
*a* 100° 13.12 Copenhagen 1680: Ch. Stoke Coll.; SCS 27.  
*b* 13.22 Decadrachm hoard 142.  
*c* 240° 13.38 Decadrachm hoard 360.  
*d* 150° 13.17 Decadrachm hoard 369.

(v) Above, a right eye

- S49 SA 16 All flaws further enlarged.  
 SP 47 Ox's chin tucked back further than usual. Flaw below inner corner of eye symbol; another running from its outer edge.  
 130° 12.92 Copenhagen 1679: SCS 28.

- S50 SA 18 Very close to last.  
 SP 48  
*a* 205° 13.01 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 29 *a*.  
*b* 230° 13.09 London 38: Borrell Coll.; SCS 29 *b*.  
*c* 180° 13.17 Decadrachm hoard 357.  
*d* 210° 13.26 Decadrachm hoard 1666.
- S51 SA 18 Flaw across top of mane from centre to right ear; another on forehead.  
 SP 49  
 60° 13.25 Decadrachm hoard 1665.

- S52 SA 18 Ethnic above eye symbol. Flaw in field below ox's nose; another to left of horn; a third running into top of inner corner of eye symbol.  
 SP 50  
*a* 90° 13.19 Decadrachm hoard 367.  
*b* 60° 13.32 Decadrachm hoard 374; double struck.  
*c* Vienna (formerly? - cast in London): SCS 30.

(vi) Behind, a long anchor or hook

- S53 SA 19 Fluke to left.  
 SP 51  
*a* Kiphissia, Private collection: SCS 32.  
*b* 90° 13.10 Decadrachm hoard 386.
- S54 SA 19 Large flaw on forehead.  
 SP 52 Fluke to right, set high.  
 180° 13.14 Decadrachm hoard 352.
- S55 SA 20  
 SP 52  
*a* 150° 12.45 Oxford: Robinson Coll.; SCS 31.  
*b* 180° 12.88 Decadrachm hoard 355.
- S56 SA 20 Fluke to right, set low.  
 SP 53  
*a* 180° 13.12 Decadrachm hoard 363.

(vii) Behind, prow of a *Samaina* to right

- S57 SA 21  
 SP 54 255° 12.92 London 30: Borrell Coll.; SCS 33.  
 S58 SA 22 Close to last  
 SP 55 260° 12.84 Berlin 158/1877: SCS 34.

(viii) Behind, olive branch

- S59 SA 23 Very close to last - same artist.  
 SP 56  
*a* 25° 12.97 New York, ANS: Berry Coll. 1100; SCS 35 *a*.  
*b* 13.30 Kabul: SCS 35 *b*; Chaman-i Huzuri hoard.
- S60 SA 23  
 SP 57  
*a* 210° 12.74 Munich: SCS 36.  
*b* 180° 13.15 Decadrachm hoard 376; CA pl. iv 60.
- S61 SA 24  
 SP 58 200° 12.88 Frankfurt 1204: G. Rüppell Coll., 1862; SCS 37; double-struck, flan turned through 90°.

For the remaining issues of Class III, see SCS p. 184-186, as follows:

- (ix) Behind, an amphora upright  
 (x) Above, an owl standing to right  
 (xi) Above, an *astragalos*  
 (xii) No symbol  
 (xiii) Behind, *aphlaston* of a ship  
 (xiv) Behind, a shield
- Class IV Behind, an olive branch

38-39  
 40-43  
 44  
 45-49  
 50-51  
 52-53  
 54-55

Euboic Standard, 494/3-488/7 B.C.  
 Samians at Zankle  
*Tetradrachms* (Plate V)

*Obv.* Lion's mask facing, upon a boss.*Rev.* Prow of a *Samaina* to left, with a circular border of dots; on Nos 9-20, a sequence letter at left; the whole in an incuse circle.*Dies* Irregular.

Year I

- S1 SZA1 - SZP1 16.47 Asyut hoard 13.  
 S2 SZA2 - SZP2  
*a* 150° 17.05 Berlin 381/1875: SCS 1; Messina hoard.  
*b* 16.62 Asyut hoard 12
- S3 SZA3 - SZP2  
*a* 17.19 Niggeler Coll. (Aukt. 3.xii.65, 117); SCS 2*a*; Messina hoard.  
*b* 20° Gela: SCS 2*b*; Gela hoard.  
*c* 17.15 Asyut hoard 14.  
*d* [9.98] Asyut hoard (fragment).  
*e* 17.33 Asyut hoard 16; *obv.* flaws cf. S4 below.
- S4 SZA3 - SZP3 215° 17.31 London: SCS 3; Messina hoard.

<b>S5</b>	SZA4 - SZP4		
	<i>a</i>	0°	17.08 Hess-Leu xxviii (1965) 69; SCS 4b.
	<i>b</i>	250°	16.86 London: SCS 4a; Lloyd Coll. 1081; Messina hoard.
<b>S6</b>	SZA5 - SZP5		New obverse style, close to lettered issues.
		140°	17.22 Berlin 707/1902: SCS 5; Zagazig hoard.
<b>S7</b>	SZA5 - SZP6		On rev., reinforcing beam at side of ship displaced upwards.
		17.16	Asyut hoard 17.
<b>S8</b>	SZA5 - SZP7		
	<i>a</i>	90°	17.41 Leu vii (9.v.73) 66.
	<i>b</i>	17.20	SCS 6; Zagazig hoard (?).
Year 1: A			
<b>S9</b>	SZA6 - SZP8	140°	17.00 London: SCS 7; chisel cut.
<b>S10</b>	SZA6 - SZP9	140°	17.03 J. P. Rosen Coll. 11; Asyut hoard 18.
<b>S11</b>	SZA7 - SZP10	270°	Gela: SCS 8; Gela hoard.
<b>S12</b>	SZA8 - SZP11	90°	17.23 Paris 2258: SCS 9; Messina hoard.
Year 2: B			
<b>S13</b>	SZA9 - SZP12	0°	16.96 Vienna 18021: SCS 10.
<b>S14</b>	SZA9 - SZP13		
	<i>a</i>	0°	17.01 New York, ANS: SCS 11; SNG ANS Pt. 4, 307; found in Persia.
	<i>b</i>	16.42	Asyut hoard 19.
Year 4: Δ			
<b>S15</b>	SZA10 - SZP14	17.27	Asyut hoard 20.
<b>S16</b>	SZA10 - SZP15	17.16	Asyut hoard 21.
<b>S17</b>	SZA11 - SZP15		
	<i>a</i>	270°	16.27 New York, ANS: SCS 12; SNG ANS Pt. 4, 308; bought 1929, from 'recent hoard', probably the Sicily 1927-8 hoard ( <i>IGCH</i> 2073).
	<i>b</i>	180°	17.32 Leu xiii (29.iv.75) 52; Asyut hoard 22.
<b>S18</b>	SZA12 - SZP16	17.20	Asyut hoard 23.
<b>S19</b>	SZA12 - SZP17	17.20	Asyut hoard 24.
Year 5: E			
<b>S20</b>	SZA13 - SZP18		
	<i>a</i>	16.97	Cambridge: SCS 13a; McClean Coll. 2377; Messina hoard.
	<i>b</i>	90°	17.08 Oxford: SCS 13b; Robinson Coll.; SNG <i>Ashm.</i> Pt. 2, 1820; South Anatolian hoard.

11,12

## HISTOIRE DE POULPES

Denyse BÉREND

(Planche VI)

## SYRACUSE ET ADRANON

En classant les monnaies de Syracuse de l'American Numismatic Society, j'ai rencontré une monnaie de bronze que je ne connaissais pas. Elle portait à l'avvers une tête d'Athéna au casque corinthien, au revers, un poulpe. S'il y avait une légende, elle n'était plus lisible (pl. VI n. 1). J'ai trouvé une pièce des mêmes coins dans un volume de Gabrici (1), puis dans d'autres articles. Je me suis rapidement rendu compte, que c'était la même pièce qui était reproduite partout: il s'agit d'une monnaie qui se trouve à Glasgow publiée dans le Catalogue du Hunterian Museum et attribuée à Syracuse (2). Gabrici l'a considérée comme un tétras — quart de litra ou trois onkias — et l'a datée de 344-317 av. J.-C.

Pour tenter de comprendre cette monnaie, j'ai d'abord fait de l'histoire naturelle, puis de l'histoire.

Mes recherches ont débuté dans les eaux de la Méditerranée. Je tenais à examiner le petit mollusque visibles sur les monnaies de Syracuse. Il a une grosse tête, deux yeux proéminents et huit pieds d'égale longueur, munis de ventouses. Il fait partie de la famille des céphalopodes, c'est un octopode.

Ce poulpe ou pieuvre (octopus), a souvent été confondu par les numismates avec la seiche (sepia, cuttlefish), qui, elle, est un décapode et possède, en dehors des huit bras courts, deux tentacules longs et, au-dessous de la tête, un corps ovale bordé d'une nageoire.

Imhoof-Blumer décrit et illustre (3) sept monnaies au poulpe et trois à la seiche. H. Seyrig, en parlant du poulpe sur une monnaie d'Érétrie (4), dit qu'il ne faut pas le prendre pour une seiche. Il montre que les Anciens savaient très bien graver un calmar quand ils le voulaient.

La plupart des numismates, non contents de confondre le poulpe avec la seiche, l'ont représenté jusqu'à ces derniers temps à l'envers, les bras flottant en l'air et la tête en bas. Et pourtant, la manière dont les graveurs ont mis la légende sur les revers des premières litrai, indique la position correcte du poulpe, comme ils ont aussi mis les marques de valeur sur les premiers tétras et onkiai: afin que nul n'en ignore.

(1) GABRICI, *Monetazione*, p. 62, n. 9.

(2) G. MACDONALD, *Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, Glasgow, 1899-1905, n. 106 et pl. XVII, n. 8.

(3) F. IMHOOF-BLUMER, *Tier- und Pflanzenbilder auf Münzen und Gemmen des klassischen Altertums*, Leipzig, 1884, p. 51 et 52 et pl. VIII, 16-22 décrit et illustre sept monnaies à poulpes de Crotona, Syracuse, Populonia et Érétrie, et de 23 à 25, trois monnaies à seiches de Korésia de Kéos et d'un atelier incertain.

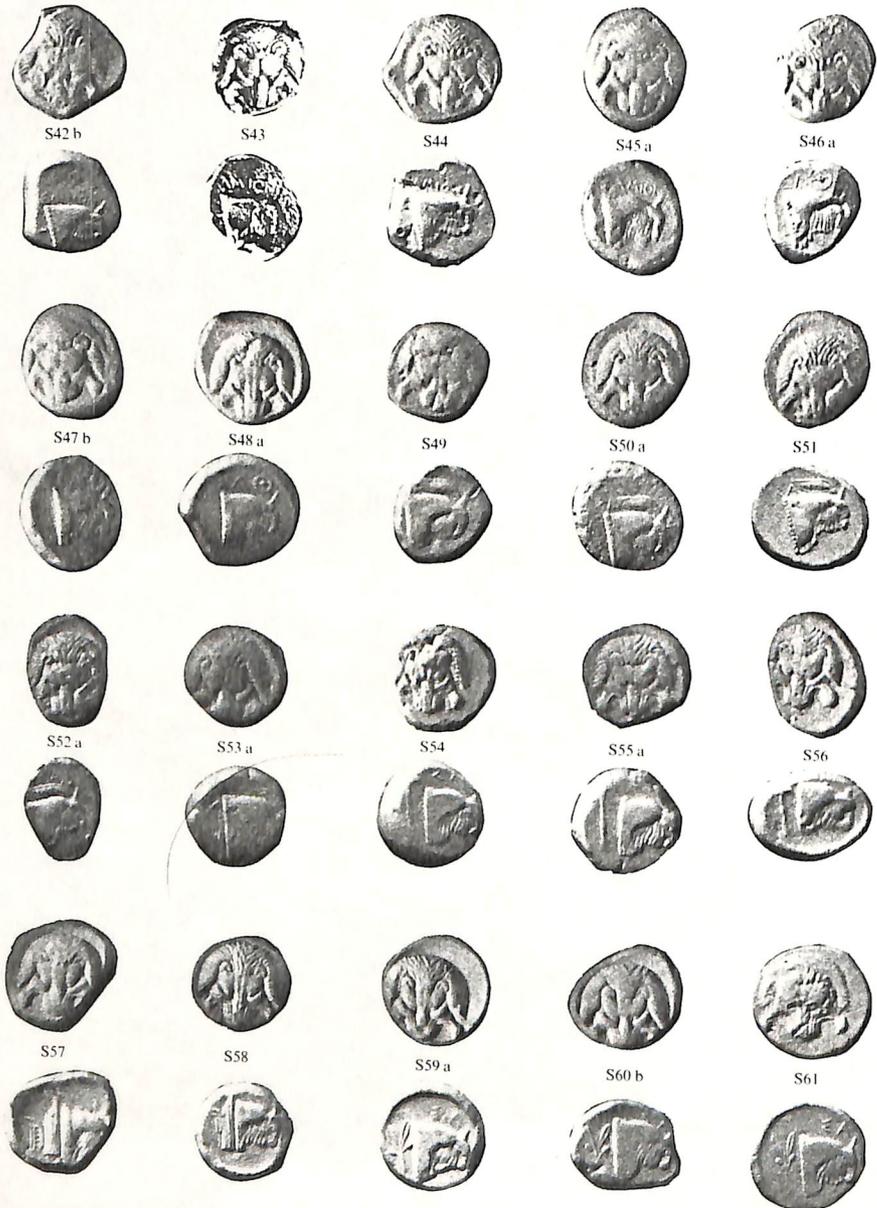
(4) H. SEYRIG, *Poulpes et seiches sur les monnaies grecques*, dans *REA*, 52, 1950, p. 372 = *Scripta numismatica* (1986), p. 4.



SILVER COINS OF SAMOS



SILVER COINS OF SAMOS



SILVER COINS OF SAMOS



SAMIANS AT ZANKLE



21.I.71

On KAD

su "Saw"

note 78

NW Semitic related to <sup>CANAANITE</sup> Canaanite in Syrian <sup>Coast</sup> <sup>Fort II, 59</sup>  
way back ON SYRIAN

[12.02a]

Ugaritic - <sup>15 & 14</sup> 15th century B.C.  
Cuneiform alphabet  
30 exactly the same

EGYPTIAN - ARAMAIC <sup>DK</sup> pronounced KAD  
Egyptian - Aramaic, Elephantine Papyrus  
k30 - KADDA  
~~or like~~

Q-r-3-266

East EAST AKKADIAN SYRIAN BABYLONIAN  
Q-khad-dan Syr - Babylonian

Loan word  
LOAN WORD (?) Kanna  
derived from hypothetical Kanna  
dissimilation from Kaddu

Taken by Lou Henton

Greek derived from ~~East~~ Semitic

from young prof.  
Moshe Greenberg.

Pottery design in Palestine

Antiquity & Survival

Vol 2 (1957) nos 2 & 3

2 articles, one by Ruth  
 Amiran, Stone & Pottery in P  
 DOTAN - Archeology, a  
 reflection on the  
 Palestine problem

with  
 Pictures

KADUR is "glot."  
1.

12.03

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

The Law School  
3400 Chestnut Street

L. H.'s flax  
19. I. 59

KAD in OT

investigated by Louis Harkins.

1st Kings 17, 14 and 16 "barrel" of meal  
with the "corn" of oil

Genesis 24; 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 43, 46.  
<sup>15</sup> <sup>45</sup>

Rebekah at the Well

"Let down thy pitcher  
(but it really means till)"

Ecclesiastes 12:6 "on the pitcher be  
broken at the fountain"

1st Kings 18:34

slipped, pouring the "barrels" of water  
over the sacrifice water

Judges 7:16<sup>19, 20</sup> "empty pitcher" in  
which they put lamps, and later  
broke the "pitcher"

## Inquiries for Postum Book

- to be made during travels, at meetings, etc.

p. 8 <sup>Egyptology</sup> Do the hieroglyphs tell on what is in these jars?

Orientalism

p. 8 In Genesis 43, 11, what is the word, in Hebrew, in Septuagint Greek, translated in the K. J. V. as "vessels"? Is it KAD? What exactly does KAD mean? Where does it appear so on an on context? What about 2nd Kings 4, 1-7. Lots of vessels full of oil. Isaiah 66, 20, a clean vessel. Jeremiah 25, 34 "Heb. 'a vessel of desire'".

Matthew 13, 48

"vessels"

in their vessels"

"gathered to good [fish] into

25, 4 "the wise took oil

10. II. 59 From L. Hunkin, at 5321

Probably the word is <sup>or KELI</sup> KELI which really means just container, or rather "thing" <sup>Sometimes it</sup> can brandish wrappers. (Isaiah 54, 17).

Leviticus 14, 5

pouring water into

Exodus 38, 3

vessels of the altar. [KELI]

OVER

21.5.71

Leviticus 14, 5

Exodus 38, 3

Numbers 5, 17

" 19, 15 and 18

Isaiah 54, 17

Judges 6, 25

5, 19

KLI

not made  
a vessel

open vessel

no vessel here - "wzup"

"dish" "bottle"

may be SPHL - Saphel

the  
vessel  
ref. is

SAMIAN  
CLAY ANALYSES

[30.VI.85  
Sunday]

J. Gennep, I. Perlman and J. Yellin,  
The Provenience, Typology and Chronology of  
Eastern Terra Sigillata, Jerusalem 1983

Received of Shmuel Herbert, ATA 89, 1980,  
pp. 365-367. <sup>Sh.H.</sup> <sup>Yellin</sup>  
<sup>problem</sup> Accepted ident. of East. Ter. Sig.

I as <sup>problem</sup> Cypriote - this is the so-called "Pergamene"  
ware. But the other kind, the "Samian", the  
two not matched chemically yet. Review  
does not state that analyses were made of  
Samian pots for comparison. Calls attention  
to their careless use of Terra sigillata.

29.V.86

Note that on 26.V. I had a talk with a Fel. Hoffmann  
who said she is studying Samian pottery. But what  
she was doing was photographing clay impressions of  
molds was ?? I could not seem to reach her with  
the desirability of tests to see if "Samian ware" is from  
the same clay as Samian amphorae.

SAMIAN: MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

739