

VRG - Folder - 0740

"During my school years with my brother Michael in Samos, between 1902-1904, I never tired of visiting various places in the island in search of stamped handles of ancient amphoras, so as to find out from them what amphoras were brought into Samos by trade. And I did indeed discover at first a few handles of Rhodian amphoras, and two or three of Knidian ones. . . . But what was my surprise when beyond all expectation I found also stamped handles entirely different from the well-known Rhodian, Knidian and Thasian, both as to their fabric and as to their stamps. And how great on the other hand was my joy when, as my collection of these handles increased, I ^{became} ~~was~~ convinced by studying them that I had before me the stamped handles of ancient Samian amphoras, hitherto unknown to the archaeological world. . . .

"In communicating here for the first time the discovery of these stamped handles of Samian amphoras, and in publishing at the same time the stamps of six of them, I think it necessary to ^{I should} put down ~~at the same time~~ a few notes as to the style of Samian amphoras and as to the workmanship of the handles, and a few general remarks about the stamps, reserving a more extensive treatment for when I publish the rest of the stamps.

"Granted that no ~~in~~ intact Samian amphora is known so far, I can therefore not conjecture ^{surely} with any certainty as to what their style was. I think however that it is entirely probable that in ~~the~~ stamp no. 1 [our 36] ^{see Pl. 4, 10 for an enlarged} the style of the Samian amphora is depicted, because the Samian potter could not do otherwise than to represent in his own stamp

his own stamp the style of amphora familiar in his own country, since furthermore it was he who made the amphora.

"All 63 of the handles in question are of the same technique: they are quite flat ~~and thin~~ ^{place of} broad, and they curve almost at once from their attachment near the lip of the amphora; and ~~more or less normally to their vertical part;~~ they are generally speaking quite delicate, and ~~finished~~ ^{made} with care and pride. ^{drinking?} a low of beauty.

"Their clay is very fine and firm, with quantities of gold-colored particles; its color is not the same in all, but in some it is quite grey, in others deep red, indeed almost black, and in most it is reddish.

"The stamps, found on the curved part of the handle, are of various shapes: oval or circular, square or rectangular.

"Of the whole lot, only 5 or 6 have letters on them, like no.4 [our 48]. The rest bear different types - various vases, birds, insects, heads of animals, heads and busts of men, gods, goddesses, and some the prow of a ship with the letters ΣΑ or "Samian" - supply "ship" or "trireme". So they are marked apparently with types from ^{of Samos} the history and mythology, such as one meets on the coins of Samos. . . .

"It is worth particular attention and study that the types of certain of the stamps correspond exactly with ^{those of} coins, and that others seem to come from ringstones.

"The technique of all these stamps is very fine; ^{particularly in} ~~in particular~~ some of them

it is comparable with that of Samian coins of the best period, or that of the finest ringstones.

"Such being the quality of Samian amphora stamps, they will probably occupy an exceptional ~~rank~~ place in the study of amphora stamps."

Here the author presents a selection of six of his stamps, our numbers 36, 5, 40, 48, 4, 60. They are illustrated, by reproductions of rubbings. He concludes:

(p.5)

"So much, on the occasion of communicating the discovery of the stamped handles of Samian amphoras.

^{count}
"I ~~cannot~~ ~~think~~ myself happy that I have been able to add a page not without value to the rich and illustrious archaeology of Samos, so dear to me, and this to pay gratefully a pupil's fee for what I was taught in the Pythagoreion.

it has been granted to me
permitted

σχιδιολογία (διδασκαλία)

"In Syme, April 1910.

Nikitas D. Haviaras"

u

800
Gubbins
ref.

Above are selections ^{translates} from a short article published in Samos in 1911. ^{by a young man} 1 The

author was entirely right in his estimate of the unique nature of his discovery. For all that, more than a half-century has passed since his article was published without its ever having had any archaeological notice, so far as I know. The circulation of the journal in which it appeared must have been mostly among the Greeks of western Turkey and of the Turkish islands (which then included Samos and Syme), and on these ^{high} events began to move very soon after 1911.

The Haviaras boys were knowledgeable on the subject of amphora stamps, since their father, Demosthenes Haviaras, collected ^{stamped handles} them; he came to have, in his home in Syme, by the time of his death in 1922, probably the largest private collection of such things then ^{assembled} in existence, over 4000, a good part of which he had picked up on expedition with his sons to nearby islands and to the Anatolian coast opposite Syme, in those days of pax Turcica. When later Michael Haviaras was a young schoolmaster in Alexandria, he gave special tutoring in the Greek language to a Greek boy whose younger childhood had been spent in America, and ^{he} ~~they~~ supplemented more formal lessons by collecting ^{from} Greek stamped handles on the surface of the ancient sites along the shore from Alexandria. Thus was started the Lucas Benachi ^K collection, which eventually numbered some 66,000. ²

KOL 1959
Gubbins

From Lucas ^K Benachi in the early 1950's I learned of the ~~collection~~ probable

existence in Syme of the collection of Demosthenes Haviaras, and in September 1956

Maria Savatianou (now Mrs. Petropoulakou) visited the island for me and found the

collection, making the acquaintance of children and grandchildren of the collector.

On this occasion, Mr. Nikitas Haviaras gave her the offprint of his article from which

3

I have quoted above. Then, and again during our reconnaissance - brief, but in force

- in Syme in early July of 1957, we had glimpses of the smaller but unique collection

4

of Nikitas Haviaras. It was understood he would himself make the full publication to

which he had looked forward~~ed~~ in his preliminary report; and I hoped to make photo-

graphs for him to use in this publication.

with him, but during correspondence concerning his father's collection.

During the spring and early summer of 1959, Mr. Benachi's periodical reports to

us on new acquisitions in his collection included mention of two stamps with forepart

of bull (our 1 and 2) like that illustrated by Haviaras in his 1911 publication (our

4); and also of two examples of a facing Hera (our 25 and 26) which also has turned

out to have been matched in the Haviaras collection (our 27). It seemed very desirable

to encourage and help Mr. Haviaras to publish his exciting collection. But other

pressures prevented. In October of 1962 Nikita Haviaras died, without having achieved

his wish.

Now the present occasion seemed one designed to rescue from oblivion a boy's discovery in Samos, nearly 70 years ago, of an unknown class of amphora stamps, one

~~of which the interest was beyond~~ of interest to ^{many} ~~more~~ than the ^{amphora} stamps

I persuaded specialist. So in October 1968 Mrs. Petropoulakou ~~was good enough~~ to go to Syme

and make the necessary records. ⁵ Thanks are given to the family of ^{our} friend

Nikitas Haviaras that, once more, Samian stamps can be offered as ^{amphora} ΔΙΑΑΚΤΡΑ. I ^{in this} have

^{article added} added suggestions as to the shape of the Samian amphora at various periods, and

remarks on its probable contents. For the stamps, I have supplemented the Haviaras

group with 16 related items of which 5 were also found in Samos. ⁶ Having no expertise

in any of these types, I have gladly taken such advice as time seemed to permit, in

order to make as clear a presentation as I could; ⁷ and hope that the reader ~~will~~

honor in the present ^{volume} publication will find amusement in ^{studying further light} making further comments on

some of these stamps.

Under nos. 1-27 (cf. Pl.1) are assembled the types specifically reminiscent of

Samian coin types. ⁸ In this section are most of the ^{stamp} parallels from outside the

Haviaras collection. 1, 2, 17, 25, and 26 are duplicates of Haviaras stamps, found

the one (17) in Memphis, Egypt, and the rest in the Benachi collection, probably from

Alexandria. These five handles indicate a very small movement to the outside world

of the particular kind of amphoras represented in our group. The rest of the non-

~~mentioned~~ items

W. H. ...
...

...

For ...
...

For ...
...

Haviaras items with Samian coin-devices (save ^u8, of which the reading is not clear) to our basic group but distinct from it: are related ~~but distinct from our group~~ they show the Samian lion-mask but with the addition of a proper name not present in the Haviaras types, and perhaps ^{the} belonging to a slightly later date. See ^u9 through ^u16, items found in Naukratis, Kos, Pella and Alexandria (? Benachi collection) as well as at the Heraion in Samos. Of these, ^{the fragment} 10 ^uand ^u11 give ^{information} indications on the amphora as a whole, which had in this case the same stamp on both handles, and had a broad mushroom rim, the edge of which is visible in Pl.1.

For investigating Samian coin devices, we are fortunate in having the recent volume by J.P. BARRON, which has served as basis for any comment in the present article. ^{8.9} "The two chief types of all Samian coins are the mask of a lion and the forepart of an ox," as Barron remarks at the beginning of his introduction, following the statement with a discussion of the origin and religious significance of these devices. The ox or bull device is represented in known stamps by a single type, our examples ^u1-4. It shows the whole forepart including forelegs, as in the coins from the mid-5th century onward. The cloven hooves are shown, as also in the coins, beginning in the 5th century (Barron's Class VII). Most troublesome to place is a kind of hump on the shoulder which may be exaggerated muscle. For this feature, closest in Barron's plates is pl. XXV, octobol no. 6, dated 270-259 B.C.; but the ugly elongation, ~~is~~

~~the~~ of the body behind the shoulder, which begins in coins in the 3rd century
 is not matched in of
 (Barron, p.129), ~~does not match~~ the device in the stamps. Finally, the pi-shaped
 stamp
 frame that surrounds the device gives something of the effect of the incuse square
 the edges of which frame the bovine forepart in coins; ^{the incuse square} a feature which dies out in
 the 4th century B.C., *and does not reappear*

The lion's mask accompanied by the name of a person (see above, comment on our
 seems to be
 9-16) ~~is~~ matched on coins only on certain bronzes, illustrated by Barron in his pl.
 XXXI, nos. ~~22~~ 2-5, dated ca. 310-300 B.C. according to parallels to silver coins cited
 in Barron's text, p.134. Compare our ^{also the device in} 14 (Pl.I) with Barron's pl. XXIV, drachma no. 3,
 also dated ca. 310-300 B.C. ^{the}

As remarked above, it is the types without any names (5-7) that are represented in
 the Haviaras collection itself. These are too badly preserved, and too badly impressed
 for close comparison; but the lion's mask may perhaps be compared with that in the
 coins of smaller denominations in Barron's pl. XXII, cf. the ^(obverse) diobols 1-7, of which
 no. 7 is dated by Barron (p.114) with the tetradrachms of Demon, i.e. apparently ca.
 370-365, cf. Barron, p. 111.

The ship's prow of the coins, the prow of the Samaia, is discussed by Barron on
 p.6. On the handles we have at least four distinct ^{stamp} ^{tracing the prow} prow types, known in from one to
 three examples each, all types being represented in the Haviaras collection, and a
 single example (17) ^{2 10} having been found elsewhere. The ethnic ΣΑ(appears above the pro
 on 17-21, while the type of 17-19 has in addition the inscription ΗΡΗΞ below the prow.

Handwritten notes:
 17-21
 17-19
 17-19
 17-19
 17-19

On coins, the ethnic accompanies the prow rarely. I find it abbreviated as here in Barron's pl. XXII, the diobols 1-7; and perhaps this series, dated by Barron not long

before 365 B.C. (see above on the obverse of no. 7) is a fair parallel to our prow types, with ethnic. Note that a change in direction ~~of~~ of the prow (as of the head of Hera) is considered by Barron (p.147) to call attention to a difference in size of

coins; our prows are to the left, save on 17-19, handles which are in fact consistently a little smaller than those impressed by the other three prow types, and very likely indicate a somewhat smaller amphora.

Finally, the facing head in 25 - 27 can be ~~associated with~~ compared with a similar head in Samian coin types.

Although there is not a close parallel on the coins, the fact that the lady plainly wears a necklace (see the second, differently lighted, photograph of 25 in Pl. 1)

associates her with a series of profile heads on Samian coins which are identified as Hera. Among the (less common) facing heads, ~~closest is perhaps that~~ on the bronze,

Barron, pl. XXXI, no. 5, which the author (cf. his p.134) dates ca. 310-300;

however, ~~the lady in the stamps seems to lack any sort of headgear.~~ The letters HP

which seem like a label with the head, are rather to be taken as corresponding with the inscription below the prow on 17-19, and a possible inscription below the lion's mask in 8; see further below.

The devices and letters assembled as nos. 28-53 (see Pl. 2) are such as may be found in coins, but none would in itself have identified as Samian the handle on which

See Barron, pl. XXII, Trichasms 1-7, and pl. 114. (in mind of similarity)
 The diobols are compared with the obverse of the letters, (the necklets, handles for Hera)
 p. 104, 378-385 B.C.

(31)

(11)

compare

~~headgear, but in the stamps, and no necklets~~
~~this type shows no headgear, but headgear in the stamps~~

in the stamp

so far as they have been identified

as types or as symbols,

*J.B. says
Hav. coll. is
not for
Hav. coll.*

it appears. There are numismatic associations (non-Samian) also for some of the types in the final section, 54-77; these items have been ^{set apart} assembled because they ^{all} seem to be impressions from ring-stones or engraved rings. The whole series 28-77 is from the

Haviaras collection save 42 and 53; neither of these is a duplicate of a Haviaras stamp, although they are plainly related respectively to 41 and 52; both were, like the Haviaras collection, found in Samos (in the German excavations); no duplicates, or near duplicates, of 28-77 ^(even that there do exist other types containing such) have been found outside the island. It seems a reasonable

assumption that all the stamped fragments here presented, and not only those bearing Samian types, come from amphoras made in Samos. ^{rings} Whether all the implements of which

~~54-77~~ the handles 54-77 bear impressions were also engraved in Samos is another matter; ^{there were famous} it is true that Samian gem-engravers of an earlier time, but such small objects may travel far, and be enjoyed for an exotic flavor; consider the enigmatic 76.

Color

(cf. W. 365)

The cult statue of 28-29 has a general resemblance to representations on Roman coins of the most famous of ~~these~~ Asiatic goddesses, Artemis of Ephesos. ¹³₁₂ Characteristic

cf. W. 365

are the extended forearms and hands, from which hang knotted and tasseled fillets, and the elbows close to the body; also the polos, and the sheath-like covering of the lower body, which narrows downward, ending at the ankles. The goddess

in the stamps however lacks the best-known ~~feature~~ anatomical feature of the Ephesian; ^{and} further, ^{does not} ^{ornamented} ^{panelled} the skirt of her dress show the indication of ^{embroidery} seen in the ~~coins~~ ^{this} numismatic and other representations of Artemis. On the other hand, the

Samian Hera is identified, on Samian coins of the Roman period, in a similarly posed

figure, who wears polos and veil like our goddess, and from whose hands hang ^{similar} knotted fillets. ¹⁴ The full-skirted drapery of this figure makes it look different from

the goddess in 28-29. However, ^{with} ~~if~~ the cult statue consisted of a ^{rough} primitive figure dressed in actual clothing, the style of the clothing may well have changed over the centuries. Pre-Roman coins do not depict the cult goddess of either Ephesos or Samos. We would like to know what the figure of the Ephesian was like, of which Xenophon had a copy made for the sanctuary he founded near Olympia. ¹⁵ Presence in the Haviaras collection suggests that 28 and 29 give us a notion of the goddess of Samos, perhaps as she looked in Xenophon's time.

The same context encourages one to identify the turretted head in 30 as the walled city of Samos, although a city goddess does not appear in Samian coins, as it does in the coinages of numerous other eastern cities. ¹⁶ ¹⁷

A few notes follow on the rest of the stamps in Pl.2, as ^{distinct} from the gem or ring impressions. Barley ears and bees (31-35) both appear as symbols at various times in coins of Samos, although not in combination; stars (cf.44) also appear. So ^(as in the golden stater) ~~amphoras~~ (cf. 36); on these see further below, in the discussion of shapes. The ^{are found not only as symbols but also as (various) types of Samian}

vases (38-43) might have been expected to give us an idea of an earlier stage of the Samian table ware familiar - at least by name - to the Romans as early as Plautus. The original product must have been competent and good value to have ^{been} circulated so widely as to give its name, as apparently it did, to crockery in general, as happened in recent times with a product of China. ¹⁸ ¹⁹ However the variety

seen in our stamps is not great, and we may just suggest that the kantharoi depicted (40-42) ^{could} ~~may~~ be ancestors of Plautus' Samiolum poterium (Stichus 694). It is hoped that some reader will identify the devices in the fragmentary types 45-47. For the stamps

cont.

Amphoras
V. 3, 12

coin by 10.?

See B'...

25.11.69
Latis dish
Poterium
Plaut. Stich. 5-4, 12
id. Trin. 4, 3, 10



having letters without devices, 48-53, note that 51 may not belong with the rest of the Haviaras handles; and that 53, from the excavations of the Kastro of Tigani (Pythagoreion) gives us a probable restoration of the incomplete stamp 52, although the two stamps are not identical. 53 gives also information on the shape of the Samian amphora; ~~and~~ for a profile view of this fragment, see Pl.4, . For an additional stamp with a monogram, see *to ring impress*

77.

*note 12 stamp
add about
ring
see also 5 (B)
get text
of text
with inscription
from
with*

As already noted, ~~nos.~~ ⁷⁷ 54-57 (Pl.3) seem to be impressions of engraved metal rings or of ringstones; *for comments* on these I am much indebted to John Boardman ~~for comments~~. 20
19

Note among deities and monsters Athena in fighting attitude (54-56) and figures which ~~may be identified as Herakles (58), Eros (59)~~; may be identified as Pan (57), Herakles (58), Eros (59), a bearded siren (60-61), and perhaps Priapus (67). Genre scenes are represented by 62-63, a draped female figure with a waterbird (?); 66, perhaps an athlete using the strigil on his thigh; in 64 and 65, some ritual event seems to be depicted}. Among the rest, Mr. Boardman has identified a *faniform* head in 68 and a murex shell in 73; and he has suggested that the type of 71 and 72 may be a female head (badly impressed, and/or from a worn die), rather than the grape-cluster it resembles at first sight. ^{ON} ~~At~~ his recommendation, some of the impressions are shown at twice actual size (57, 58, 62, 63). See the catalogue text on the enigmatic 57; in ~~which~~ ^{this} Pan (?) appears ~~to some~~ to have goat feet (and head) but human knees

as he was sometimes made in ~~the~~ ^{5th} cent. B.C.,
~~from instances by~~ ^{Paul Pausanias}
 knees. It may ~~here~~ be remarked that although the amphoras on which these impressions
 were made were surely Samian, the same is of course not necessarily true of every
 one of the rings or stones that impressed them. ^{Despite the fact of earlier Samian gem-engraving,} Some of these ~~engravings~~
~~Some~~ may not have been Greek at all
 in origin; such would be my suggestion, for instance, for 76.

The devices in 54-56 and in 74 correspond with (reverse) types in certain non-Samian coins: the lion head and forepaw (74) was a long-lived type of Knidos, while the Fighting Athena (54-56) appears in the late 4th and early 3rd century B.C. on coins of various governments of Macedonian origin, so that the goddess has sometimes been identified with a statue of Athena Alkis at Pella.
^{or Alkidemos 20 21}

In addition to the handles of which the stamps are shown in Plates 1-3, the collection of Nikitas Haviaras included four others of similar fabric on which only vestiges of stamps could be made out. ^{21 22} Finally there were two Rhodian handles, and ^{22 23} one of unknown origin.

It is my guess that the last three handles mentioned (possibly plus our 51) were the results of general wanderings (cf. Haviaras's text quoted at the beginning of this article) and that the rest of the collection was found together, ^{all} ~~in one place~~. While Mr. Haviaras still hoped to publish his collection himself, he was ^{actually reluctant} ~~not willing~~ to discuss it in detail or to state precisely where it had been found; although he did tell us, during our visit in 1957, that it came from in or near Tigani, now

20 List of handles
 added to Haviaras' handle.
 22 List of handles
 det. of legible
 remains, as they
 all have the same
 handle form.

not to Pyth...
N. W. E. ...
23
24

called Pythagoreion, of which the houses lie on part of the ~~xxx~~ site of the ancient capital city of the island. But before he died he talked a little further about the findingplace with a friend in ~~Styme~~; and these words afterward reported to us suggest that the collection as a whole was from one place; so the text of 1910 quoted above, "as my collection of these handles increased," would refer to repeated visits by the boy to the same place. In fact, deposit on the handles suggested to Mrs. Petropoulakou (when she took the records in October 1968) ~~suggested~~ that most of them had been exposed together; ~~in the xxxxxxxxxx~~ coins are sometimes identified as from the same hoard.

Finally, there is confirmation in the internal nature of the group, as reviewed in the foregoing pages. Here is a set of handles, found in Samos, of ^{substantially} fairly homogeneous fabric (see further below), impressed by a series of stamps almost unknown elsewhere and including a number of Samian coin devices. As already remarked, it seems impossible to suppose they are anything but Samian. And yet the particular types have not been found, so far as I know, in the archaeological investigations of the Tigani-Pythagoreion area or at the Heraion, from ~~xxxxx~~ which sites, at least through the finds of 1957, 77 per cent of the ~~xxxxx~~ stamped handles were Rhodian. ^{in fact} ~~23 24~~ ²⁵ It seems a fair

just from Samos
also in collection
no 23 and 24
also 25

guess that ~~we~~ have here a local product for a particular occasion, ^{on a series of occasions} ~~presumably for a~~ special festival of the goddess of Samos, in view of the inscriptions on 8 (?), 17-19, ^{in (?)} 25-27, and possibly 77. In that case the stamps of the collection would be a group ^{close to} ~~disperse~~ one another in date, although of course, particularly in the case of the ring-

impressions, some might be from heirlooms, and so earlier than the others. Especially as a terminus at least for indeed ~~for~~ these seals of Pl.3, a date for the group would be welcome, since fixed points in the chronology of engraved signets seem to be few.

25
 seal
 1st

~~25~~ 26

What date for the group is suggested by the indications that we have? Consider

the types associated with Samian coins, and how they fit into the chronology of the coins: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ It should first be noted that no coins are believed to

have been struck at Samos after 365, when the greater part of the population was expelled by the Athenians and replaced by Athenian cleruchs, and before 322 when the Samians were reinstated by Perdikkas, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ as ordered by Alexander. In

Head 3
 8' 6 05
 Barron
 pp. 118,
 135

~~26~~ 27

fact, Barron assigns no issues to the second half of the 4th century ~~BC~~ until ca. 310 B.C. On our stamps with coin devices, see ~~xxxxxx~~ above, the comment on 1-27.

~~While related to certain post-exilic types, they hark back also in some ways to the~~
~~of the issues of the form 365~~ There are fairly specific parallels between coins

reflects

and stamps that have personal names combined with the lion masks; the stamps however are our 8 (?) and 9-16, not from the Haviaras collection; the coins (bronze) are dated ca. 310-300 B.C., and similarly dated is a silver drachma, which has no personal name but in which the device is remarkably close to that in our 12-16. In contrast,

the Samian coin devices in stamps of the Haviaras collection itself are ^{closest} related,

^{close} though not very closely, to devices in some of the later pre-365 silver issues. It

^{thus} seems probable that these stamps date before the resumption of coinage after 322 B.C.

more than 40 dies
- how late

of gem-compositions which might have been dated in the early Roman period, as Mr. Boardman tells me; but the surely Chian amphora fits even better in the latter 4th century B.C.

33
16

33-34
get in Puyy 226 (FAP III)

We may perhaps frame our group chronologically by noting that discovery at Alexandria of four duplicates of Haviaras types (1, 2, 25 and 26) suggests a date after 331 ~~332~~ B.C.; while the use of the Ionic genitive form HPHZ in 17-19 apparently indicates a date before about 310 B.C.

34
AR
1940
260
PP-159

Occasion for the production of this unique small series of stamped Samian amphoras may then be found in the festival or festivals that attended the restoration of the Samians to Samos in 322 B.C. The types possibly also our 28-²⁹~~29~~, ^{inscribed} legends of our 1-7, and 17-27, reinforced by the goddess's name in 17-19, 25-27, and perhaps 77, seem to show us who received those who came to celebrate. "And the goddess would

provide for the banqueters barley meal and loaves of bread, wine and sweetmeats, and a portion of the sacrificial victims from the sacred herd," ~~as Xenophon~~ ³⁵ says with reference to the festival he instituted near Olympia; the food and drink offered were the produce of the land belonging to the temple. ^{35 36} Perhaps both wine

and oil for ^{Samian} the festival were supplied in our stamped amphoras. I am unable to account very satisfactorily for the great number of different endorsements represented by our stamps, over 40 if one counts ^(i.e. dies) all the distinct Samian types. It seems improbable

that there were so many different potters. Perhaps subscriptions were made, ~~and the~~

whether in aid of a recently revived or expanded festival of Hera, or in support of a new foundation; A subscriber when making his payment may have impressed his own

ring on the still unfired amphora; as will be seen presently, the jars were not all

of the same size. For legislation that seems to have ^{purchase this identity} covered ~~some such procedure~~, cf.

a text of the last quarter of the 5th century in Thasos. ^{36 37} We may then for instance

~~XXXX~~ associate 54-56 with the Macedonian leadership that brought about the restor-

ation of the Samians in 322, ³⁷ B.C.; *note also that a Macedonian was among those blamed by returned Samians as having helped them in their exile.*

³⁸ So much for the stamps in the Haviaras collection and the few related from elsewhere published here. Mr. Haviaras was ~~indeed~~ right in believing that he had found a notable and unique group of stamped handles.

Like him, we would like to know what kind of jar it was on which these stamps appeared. Unfortunately not a single one of the Haviaras handles, or of those with stamps duplicating these, has so much as a rim attached; one only (17, from Memphis,

see Pl.1) has ^{mostly} ~~about~~ its whole height preserved. The height of this handle was about 0.115, i.e. ^{close to} ~~about~~ that of P 24869 (Pl.4, 3); ^{it would have looked quite different, because} but the handles of the Haviaras group,

which we have dated in the last quarter of the 4th century, have in general very short tops, i.e. distinctly less projection of the top of the handle from ~~the~~ its attachment to the neck than those on 5th century amphoras such as P 24869; cf.

Haviaras' own comment quoted above ^{38 39} in the shape of his handles. ~~Two larger~~

Such real measurements as preservation allows to be taken of most of the Haviaras pieces - width and thickness of the handles at the position of the stamp - show that the handles are relatively broad in section (rather than thick like for instance most Chian and Rhodian). ^{The fragments} They indicate also by ^{their} the variation in the figures (see catalogue) ^{57 20. h.} that the fragments come from jars of different sizes: cf. for instance the measurements of 36 and 37, two handles having the same stamp, ⁵⁶ in which the former is a good deal smaller than the latter, fact that is very noticeable in photographs that show the whole handles. ^{photographs} Such are not illustrated for 36 and 37; but compare 1 with 4 and 25 with 27 in Pl.1, even though the differences here are less great. An intentional marking of a minor difference in capacity between fractional containers has been suggested above for 17-18 as contrasted with 20-24 ^(all from stamps) on an analogy with similar differences in marking used to distinguish between fractional coins of different denominations.

Two larger fragments found in Samos, bearing stamps related to those on Haviaras handles, have projecting "mushroom" rims: see Pl.4, ~~11~~ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ (its stamp is shown Pl.2, 53); and Pl.1, 10 (lion mask with name) where part of the overhang of the broad rim can be seen above the stamp. The Haviaras handles may have come from amphoras that had similar overhanging rims, which would make an additional reason why their short taps are usually stamped somewhat on the outside of the curve,

39
 In Pl. 4, all actual amphoras and fragments are shown at 1:10 (save the one being held) on the same scale as at 3:1. To be definite, the stamp is at 1:1 (Pl. 1, 13 offhand). For measure, compare the stamp on the handle of Pl. 4, 11 with that of Pl. 1, 10. The stamp on the handle of Pl. 4, 11 is at 1:10.

For measure, compare the stamp on the handle of Pl. 4, 11 with that of Pl. 1, 10. The stamp on the handle of Pl. 4, 11 is at 1:10.

fact observed in many cases by Mrs. Petropoulakou in Syme. The position of the stamp

is like that on a fragmentary amphora in Rhodes shown here as Pl.4, 13; ^{also} ~~the~~ stamp ^{also} ~~is~~ from a ring or gem, quite similar to those on numerous Haviaras handles.

~~This~~ amphora had a loose sort of context allowing a tentative date of ca.330-320

B.C. An ~~unstamped~~ Agora fragment, Pl.4, 12, again with mushroom rim, can rather

more firmly be dated in the late 4th century B.C. Note that ~~all three~~ ^{both} of those

shown with mushroom rims in Pl. 4 have broadish short-topped handles, and ~~only in~~

~~the amphora from Rhodes do the handles show a slight rise from their upper attach-~~

~~ments.~~ In ~~all three~~ ^{both} the neck has a definite bottom, and ~~now~~ ^a taper downward which

is a good deal more noticeable when one ~~turns~~ ^{fragment} the ~~neck~~ around through 90

degrees, because in attaching the handles the potter pressed together somewhat the

tops of the necks as seen in our photographs.

It is clear that amphoras with mushroom rim, broad short-topped handles, and ^{shoulder articulation} necks tapering to a well-defined ~~bottom~~, were made in Samos latish in the 4th

century B.C. It seems likely enough that the Haviaras amphoras were of this kind.

We have then the puzzle of the jar represented in 36-37 of the Haviaras stamps,

shown enlarged in Pl.4, 10. With its neck widening downward, ~~and~~ its widely set and proportionally long handles, and ^{with} ^{slight} even such indication as there is of the rim,

the depicted amphora looks more like the late 5th century real amphora of Pl.4, 5, ^{rather}

No. 39
all in
divided
Pl. 4
39
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associated with
here called Samian for independent reasons (see below), than it ~~more~~ resembles

we suppose
what ~~more~~ to be the Samian shape of its own period. The answer may very well be
simply that, as in certain other cases, the amphora shape represented in a stamp
is of an earlier era than the amphora on which it is stamped.

No Samian stamps identify for us a 5th century amphora shape, but we are ~~lead~~
led to search for one by the fact that an amphora appears in certain Samian coins of
that period, for example, Pl. 4, 6-9. Excavations in ~~the~~ the late 19th century in
the cemetery west of Tigani, on the terraces of the akropolis of the ancient
Samian capital, turned up numerous amphoras which were not in graves but were them-
selves probably used to contain the bodies of small infants. In ^{an account of} the report on these

excavations by J. Boehlau there is no illustration of the amphoras except for a
generalized ^{outline} drawing which, it is stated, is of the "usual shape" of those found
there; it is rounder-bodied and shorter-necked than the jars depicted on the coins.

Further on in the article there is a discussion of the amphoras, where it is stated
that they "correspond exactly" with those of which, as the author states, so many
were found in Daphnae and Naukratis. References given to finds at these places
~~actually~~ cite drawings, by Petrie, ^{actually} of two shapes, rather different one from the other,
of which one resembles the globular jar in Boehlau's drawing but at a longer-necked
stage, while the other has, with a shorter neck, a body that narrows from a high

40
48 - old style
due to a new
style
of the
late
classical
period
How about
this?

40 41

42
41

pp. 114 ff.

downward

43
42

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broad shoulder over which the handles arch out. Petrie's drawings, while rather rough, identify for us fairly well the shapes here represented in Pl.4, 3 and 1, amphoras respectively from the Athenian Agora, context of before ca. 490 B.C., and from Marion in Cyprus, context of early 6th century B.C. A number of approximations to Pl. 4, 3, are known, including a second jar from the same deposit at the Agora, two from early 5th century tomb groups in Marion, one from a late 6th century ~~and a fragment from the Agora, Syracuse in Sicily.~~ context at Nymphaea on the Black Sea. One seen in Samos in 1958 is illustrated

43 44

44 45

in Pl.4, 4. Lest it be thought that Boehlau's drawing was merely schematic and did not correspond with any reality, a fragment from the Agora excavations, P 14694, has

a neck and handles just as short; ~~with the top of a round body~~ and a round body

to fill it out as in Boehlau's sketch ^{perhaps} may be restored by analogy with an amphora

seen in a shop in Pythagoreion in December 1950, of which neck and handles are only

slightly longer. ⁴⁵ The Agora piece (Fig.1, 1) comes from a context of the first

third of the 6th century B.C., i.e. perhaps as early as that of Pl.4, 1. It ~~is~~

^{as between jars with similarly short necks,} seems quite possible that the drawn-in lower body as opposed to the round one is

not an indication of greater age but of adjustment of capacity. ² so Boehlau would

~~be justified in having lumped the two shapes together.~~ There is a series of fract-

ional jars of which Pl. 4, 2, in Samos, is a little bit smaller than any others I

have seen. Most of these have rounder shoulders and a slightly fuller lower body

followed by p. 22bis

than Pl. 4, 2; these include two more photographed in Pythagoreion in December 1968, and two found in Athens, of which one from the North Slope of the Akropolis has been published, while the other, from the Agora, has context of the late 7th or early 6th century B.C. ⁴⁷ A sixth, photographed in Kalymnos in 1956, has more the angular outline of Pl. 4, 2, but it is a size larger (height 0.50). ⁴⁸

The complete amphoras I have seen in Samos as in Kalymnos are (mostly if not all) fisherman's trove, as shown by the marine deposit that adheres to them (see about the neck of the jar Pl. 4, 2). In theory jars brought home by fishing boats to Samos need no more be Samian than Thasian or Rhodian ~~xxx~~ or Chian, and amphoras of all these classes, all encrusted from the sea, have indeed been seen in Samos. However, it (is an observed fact, etc.)

no trace

*Boehlau
p. 22 bis*

is an observed fact ~~inherent~~^{that,} on the sites of ancient centers ~~that~~ which produced commercial containers, ~~that~~ an unusual proportion of the jars brought in by local fishermen are of the local class. This was found to be noticeably true in Kos, and overwhelmingly true in Chios, where the fishermen's quarter used to bristle with Chian amphoras before these jars acquired their present regrettable market value.

Perhaps some came from ancient dumping operations near the ports[^] *rather than from wrecks.* Naturally also it was the local shipping that most frequented the nearer waters, coming and going, and so most risked the local storms. It is therefore some confirmation of their identification as Samian that ~~beamed~~^{sea-encrusted} jars of a certain series have been relatively numerous in Samian houses.

Pl. 4, 1-4, illustrate, then, ~~the~~^{some} tentatively identified Samian amphora shapes of about 600 B.C. (1,2), about 500 B.C. (3), and probably the early 5th century. The ~~tentative~~ identification so far is based mainly on discovery of many apparently similar amphoras in excavations of a cemetery in Samos; with some support from Samian fishermen's nets. A closer look at jars of these shapes is needed to see what features they may have that would isolate them as a series which can perhaps be followed to a later date.

Boehlau calls characteristic of the common type of amphoras from his cemetery (apart from the "pointed" bottom) a broad shoulder, relatively short neck, and

broad handles set close under the mouth. Add a distinct articulation of the neck from the rim above and from the shoulder below: in our examples the neck narrows slightly downward and there is an offset at its bottom which folds upward over the

base of the neck in the Perserschutt jar Pl. 4, 3, and spreads from the neck over the start of the shoulder in the ^{earlier} ~~early~~ ^{larger or smaller} ~~fractional~~ jars, cf. fig. 1, 2 ~~finally, xxxxx~~

Finally, as to shape, in all the jars of these types that I have been able to examine since I knew what to look for, the bottom is constructed in a way certainly uncommon in commercial containers, and so far as I know peculiar to this series and

to earlier Aytic containers: the interior of the body comes down to a place well below the upper edge of the toe as visible from the outside; it is as though the tip of the body stood in a diminutive ring stand. See Fig. 1, 2 (in 3 it is

conjectural). In such jars as Pl. ~~in~~ ⁴ 2, this scheme is particularly surprising; one expects a solid foot to finish off such a narrow body, as in the later Thasian.

As it is, to knock off the foot must have been a convenient way of broaching these little Samian, and in fact the two ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ complete jars in Athens are lacking their feet.

So far little or nothing has been said about the clay of any of the amphoras discussed, save in the remarks, quoted at the beginning, of Nikitas Haviaras on the handles of his collection. On these pieces Mrs. Petropoulakou's impression concurred in general with the collector's description: the clay is relatively fine compared

47
48
P. 21 fig. 5

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(curved one comes to a much later date)

~~the late 5th century~~
~~land 2 (in 3 it is~~

50
~~49~~
~~48~~

with that of other container-amphoras; it is usually ^{found} red or reddish, sometimes quite dark red, sometimes brownish or greyish at core; the surface is often buff or yellowish; and mica ~~is always~~ ^{apparently} is always visible on a clean ancient surface, less so on breaks. For those I have examined, the Benaki handles of this ^{narrower} class, I would agree, adding that flaked surfaces (breaks more or less parallel to the ^{ancient} surface) also show much mica.

plus discovery in Samos of the H. handles
 Samian stamp types have identified this clay as local, and the plain wares

found in excavations in Samos have been similarly described by Technau; he states that they have much mica but great variation in color. "Die Struktur is nicht immer deutlich schieferig, sondern oft dicht und fein." So it is hard to define, he says, but recognizable in the hand. Technau writes against the background of ^{a proposal} an attempt

by Zahn to identify a ^{certain distinct} ware found at Priene (and at numerous other places) as that of the Vasa Samia of the Latin authors mentioned earlier in this article. Experts on pottery of the Roman period are now inclined to doubt that this ware was actually made in Samos, since relatively little of it had been found on the island, and a great deal in other places. I would like to think there was something in the

identification, since it must have been at the bottom of Madame Zeest's attribution to Samos ("only because of its clay") of the jar from Nymphaia listed above as similar to our Pl.4, 3; her drawings of this jar show not only the general outline

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 1/19/9

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 For the discovery
 of the jar; see
 note 18

53
 kind

~~51~~ 52
 50

~~51~~ 53

~~52~~ 54
 52

as in our Pl.4, but also the hidden feature of the foot visible only in drawings

(our Fig. 1) ⁵⁴ It would be pleasant to think that the competent Samian potter

produced red ware for Roman banqueters after a look at some Arretine these visitors

had brought with them; he might have done it at the instance of Antony, to please

Cleopatra with something maybe provincial but pretty good for the country, for their

parties in Samos in 32 B.C.

In any case, the ~~definitely~~ micaceous and usually reddish clay serves to disting-

uish our series from other amphoras akin to it in shape, for instance certain early

Corinthian (?) jars; ^{at least their upper parts.} These have again a distinctly articulated neck, a curved flaring

rim, and a similar position and lift of the handles; ⁵⁵⁻⁵⁶ but their clay is normally

greenish buff and virtually without mica. Noticeable mica should also set off ~~our~~

^{amphoras} series as non-Attic; and this is the more important because there seem to be re-

current similarities - borrowings? - between the series we take to be Samian and the (both of which, further, have reddish clay.)

⁵⁶ For instance the peculiar one we take to be Attic. ~~Its~~ foot described and again referred to above ⁵⁸

is beautifully exemplified in ^{"SOS"} ~~early "SOS" jars~~ amphoras such as Agora P 23833, ^{early}

⁵⁷ although ^{Samian Pl} but by the date of our Pl. 4, 3, the bottom of the contemporary

Attic(?) amphora ~~has~~ thickened so that there is little or no dip of the interior

below the level of the top of the toe outside. The mushroom rim of the 4th century

Samian amphora ^(see above) may well be ~~another~~ feature borrowed from the ^{Attic} same source,

54
sub. 5
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3rd
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since the development of this rim from the 5th into the 4th century can be followed in the Attic series. Here the distinction provided by noticeably micaceous clay is particularly helpful.

Returning to the amphoras and fragments of the early 6th to early 5th century B.C. above attributed to Samos (Pl.4, 1-4 and related pieces discussed), where I know their clay, it is noticeably micaceous, with the single exception of the North Slope published jar (see reference in note 46). (In the case of pottery covered with marine deposit, one usually cannot judge the clay.) Taking now into consideration the details of shape ~~discussed~~ observed in the group referred to, as well as the clay, we may make a few guesses at other associations and further development.

Still at about 500 B.C. by their context, certain small angular jars have suggested themselves as fractional Samian of their period, first of all because of the construction of their rather emphatic feet. ^{3 and 5} Fig. 1 ^{no. 5} ~~4~~. Of these (P 20801) is of noticeably micaceous clay, while ^{no. 3} (P 8858) has little or no mica. The drawn-in lower body may be a means of arriving at a particular capacity; note the uneven thickness of the walls. A ~~neck-articulation~~ ^{the larger} like that of (P 24869) seems to be echoed by the ^{seem to echo a neck-articulation like that of Fig. 1, 4 etc.} slight offsets below the rims, and lines more or less faint above the shoulders,

^{no. 5} (P 20801) ^{no. 4} matches (P 24869) in having finger impressions at the base of the handles; these are the only ~~jars~~ ^{amphoras} mentioned in this article to show this feature. The two

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small jars, with parallels from other contexts, are ~~studied~~ ^{being} published ~~in the forthcoming~~ ^{elsewhere} ~~Agora XII~~ ⁵⁸.

Beyond Pl.4, 4 (and the slightly later amphora found in Cyprus, ⁱⁿ Marion Tomb 71,

cited in note ~~44~~ ⁴⁵); a tentative step leads us to Fig.2, 1. This is a top combined with

a bottom ~~that~~ ⁵⁷ that seems to belong to it, both from a context of ca. 460-440 B.C.; ⁶⁰ the

body has been filled out from a photograph of an amphora seen briefly in Eretria in

1952 and not otherwise recorded. ⁵⁹ The micaceous clay and ~~traces~~ ^{traces} of light slip ~~are~~

of the fragments are the earlier amphora sufficiently like those of Pl.4, 3 (Fig.1,4); so are the grooves below the rim and

the taper downward of the neck. Note that the toe while narrower and less flaring

retains the odd feature of the deeper interior. ^{It has in addition a} A stage a little later (not illustrated) ^(Agora P 25426, not ill.) is represented by an amphora neck from a context dated ca. 450-425 B.C. ^{part of cuff, as seen from the outside} ⁶¹

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Handwritten notes on the left margin, including a circled '60' and '61' and some illegible scribbles.

In shape and clay this much resembles Fig.2, 1, but neck and handles are a little longer. ⁶⁰

I am unable up to the present to point to any amphora or fragment in Samos

itself that parallels this shape proposed for the mid fifth century. Some confirm-

ation is afforded however by the amphoras depicted on the fifth century coins

already mentioned, cf. Pl.4, 6-8, enlargements of three of these. I have ventured ~~now~~

here to rearrange the sequence of these types within Mr. Barron's framework; and

with his provisional approval, to alter a little the dating attributed. Thus ~~modified~~

modified, the dates ~~respectively~~ of Pl.4, nos. 6,7, and 8 would be ~~468~~ ^{for no. 6: 460/459} B.C., ~~460~~

^{for no. 7;} ~~457~~ ^{as 8;} B.C., and perhaps as late as 446 B.C. ^{61 62} The amphoras in the coins then follow

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the usual 5th century development toward a slimmer body and longer neck and handles
 a tendency noticed above as between two fragments of this series from two contexts
 of which one was a little later than the other. We can then compare the amphora
 Pl.4, 4 with the one represented in the coin Pl.4, 6, and date the jar tentatively
 a little earlier than the coin's date, called above 468 B.C. The slimmer longer-
 necked and longer-handled shape Fig. 2, 1 (and its parallel, the jar seen in

Eretria)) is more comparable with the amphora in the coin Pl.4, 7, and the context
 (ca. 460-440 B.C.)

of its parts goes well enough with the new date attributed to the coin, considering
 that pieces of a jar may be expected to belong with ~~the~~ ^{an} earlier part of ~~its~~ ^a
 than a whole jar.

context. Note that at this stage the neck still narrows toward the body, and this

feature is more or less visible in the coin. ^{unpublished} An amphora found in Thasos, in con-
 perhaps
 text probably of the 5th century B.C., seems to have about the shape shown in ~~xxxx~~

~~xx~~ the coin Pl.4, 8: as compared with Figure 2, 1, a heavier rim, longer ^{and less rising} handles,

a neck that spreads to the shoulder, and a slimmer body; ^{the} a photograph ~~xxxx~~ I have
 shows the cuffed outside of a toe that might be rather like that of Fig.2, 2, i.e. it

seems to have ^{sides 62} slightly concave ⁶³ outline.

Consider now this Fig.2, 2, Agora P 18988 with context of the last quarter of

the 5th century, of which a photograph is shown in Pl.4, 5. This amphora had been
 entered tentatively in the Samian series because of its cuffed toe, its rounded

~~bodyxxxxxxratherxxxxxx~~

(62)
 This was
 placed in context
 by L. Ghali-
 (manuscript)

(63)
 See note 39

body, by now rather narrow, its handles broad in section and without finger impressions on their lower attachments, its neck articulated below (by a faint groove) although (rather than narrowing) by now ~~rather~~ spreadingⁿ to the shoulder; the lengthening of the neck, handles and body corresponds with the latish date in the ⁵th century B.C.. The clay of this amphora, however, while similar in color to preceding items in the Samian (?) series, is virtually without mica. Of jars mentioned above of which the clay is known to me, only in AP 1491 (see note ⁴⁷ 46) and perhaps in P 8858 (Fig.1, 3) is it as nearly non-micaceous as in P 18988; note that both the other jars are fractionals. It may turn out that P 18988 was not ~~actually~~ made in Samos, but belongs to a series somehow related to the Samian. It should be recalled, however, that its shape ^{seemed} ~~seems~~ to be closest to that represented in the Samian stamp, Pl.4, 10, ^{(see above),} although in the stamp the handles are shown ^{still} a bit longer in proportion.

Micaceous clay as well as the profile of the rim, also (save for length, increased at the later date) that of the handles, associate Fig.2, 1 rather with Fig.2, 3, a shape made up of two fragments, Agora P 27530 and 27531, from a deposit again of the last quarter of the 5th century. ⁶⁴ The middle of this shape has been restored with an eye to ^{pp. III} Fig.4, 9, an amphora apparently of a slightly later period, seen in Samos in 1958. Note especially in the drawing, Fig.2, 3, again a cuffed toe, but having now a slight flare, only a small depression underneath, and the interior reaching to just below the top of the cuff. A toe like this, not quite so high,

was found in the same deposit of the third quarter of the 5th century as the neck ~~Ex 254~~
 P 25426 (see above, with note ⁶¹60) which it greatly resembled in fabric. ~~It think was~~
 Thus a sort of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ prototype of Fig. 2, 3 existed as early as shortly after the middle of
 the 5th century.

Characteristic of the developed form is the long spreading neck with a break in
 its line, the offset easily visible in Fig. 2, 3; also the elegant flaring rim, as well
 as the cuffed, slightly flaring toe. ^{a feature noticed in many of the pieces is their unresolvable heavy weight in the} ~~which probably carries in into the 4th cent~~
 In addition to Pl. 4, 9, I have seen a second

example in Samos (in 1968). The class is uncommon: two or three more fragments in
 with marine deposit
 late 5th century deposits at the Agora, a whole amphora in Kos, a top and bottom
 from a wreck off Marathon, ~~two~~ two necks in Old Smyrna. ⁶⁵

Pl. 4, 9, may carry us into the 4th century. I have no further shape ^{to propose} as Samian
 until we come to the one with the mushroom rim, discussed above in connection with
 the Haviaras handles. Since this kind of rim is characteristic of the 4th century
 shape thought to be Attic (cf. Amphoras, fig. 42, right), probably it was introduced
 in Samos at least as early as 365 B.C., with the Athenian cleruchs. Deposits at the
 Athenian Agora of the mid 4th century and later contain many fragments with mush-
 room rims, including quite a number of which the clay is distinctly micaceous. ⁶⁶

Handwritten notes:
 65
 66
 List of fragments
 in the Agora
 of Samos
 66
 List of fragments
 in the Agora
 of Samos

Handwritten notes:
 66
 List of fragments
 in the Agora
 of Samos
 66
 List of fragments
 in the Agora
 of Samos

Complete amphoras of this stage of Samian development have not been available clean for study, and I do not yet know the shape of the toe. I saw in December 1968 in

U
high Samian

one or both of which 67
Samos two jars ~~that~~ may fit in here, but both were heavily encrusted. There seems

fair prospect that some fragments found ^{recently} in a wreck of the latter 4th century ^{off northern Cyprus}

~~under investigation of northern Cyprus~~ may prove to be Samian, and that intact ^{amphoras of this kind} specimens ^{of investigation of this wreck} may be raised in the coming season. The bulk of the cargo was earliest

*not - check
the 4th Samian
only check*

68
Rhodian.

In connection with Samian shapes of the late 5th to 4th century B.C., one must mention the bronze coins of Samos with amphora as reverse type dated tentatively by Barron 412-405 B.C.; cf. his text ~~xxx~~ pp.73 (with note 16) and 99. See our Pl. 4, 12, an example from a different die from that illustrated by Barron, pl. XVII, lower right corner; but both show an amphora with handles longer in proportion even than those depicted in the stamp, Pl.4, 10. I am unable at present to match the amphora on these coins with an actual jar. *at all convincingly* *We have similar*

difficulties with jars represented in Chian bronzes.

Further attention to history is indicated, if some day we are to give more definition to the foregoing sketch of developments in the Samian amphora. The involvement with Athens in this commercial matter is somewhat different ^{what} from ^{might} perhaps be supposed, since it ^{turns out to be} is clear that the contents of the Samian shipping container were not wine but oil. The fact ^{really} is announced on the coins (cf. Pl.4, 7-8); contrast the little olive branch ^{here} with the bunch of grapes above the Chian amphora on contemporary coins of Chios. The fame of Samian wine is somewhat older than Byron, but it is not ancient. There seems nothing to indicate that wine produced in Samos in ancient times had any outside reputation, any export value. ⁶⁹ 67 This is of course not to say that the Samians did not drink wine or eat grapes, or bottle refreshments for their festivals as above suggested. But the product for which they had an outside market was oil. Samos is "olive-growing" to Anakreon, and to Aeschylus in the Persians, and a special quality is attributed ~~to~~ in the 4th century produced ⁷⁰ to oil ~~grown~~ in the island.

Any considerable import to Athens, another oil-exporting state, would be surprising, and has not been found. The short-necked jars of the early 6th century

(including Fig.1, 2) can have been settlers' effects of some of the ^{foreign} craftsmen

accepted as alien

71

~~invited to~~ Athens by Solon. The round jar Pl.4, 3 and others associated with it

are of a kind no doubt taken on as supplies by Darius' fleet when it assembled in

Samos; note that seven of these ships were captured afterwards at Marathon. 72

*72
Marathon
11/13*

The fragments combined in Fig.2, 3 may come from jars that brought indemnity payments

foreign

from Samos, the collection of which was one of the provisions of an Athenian decree

73

of 426/5 B.C. In the preserved part of a relief of coarse workmanship that crowns

*73
Marathon
11/13*

the stele on which this decree is carved, there seem to be represented, as in the

their toes in the air.

background, two up-ended amphoras, If that is what they are, they must apparently

be jars like our Fig.2, 3, since there seem to be no others of the latter 5th century

which combine a relatively narrow lower body with an unstemmed but relatively tall

and flaring toe. It would seem pertinent to head the decree with the emptied

■

characteristic containers of ~~the debtor state~~ a debtor state provided for in the

which crowns it may well have been

decree, ~~and that~~ even if the actual money did not travel in such containers. ■

Most of the Samian pieces identified so far in Athens could after all be

accounted for by such special occasions, if not by ordinary travel, except perhaps

for the more numerous mushroom-rim fragments of the middle and later 4th century.

As for these, at this time Samian oil is not in competition with that grown in Attika, but an augment to the home product.

Note that a parallel of sorts in Athens for what we have found in Samos in the latter 4th century is provided by certain liquid measures of which the handles were

74
and add ref. to new list in context

74 stamped with Athenian coin types. The shape of these vessels is not known, only small fragments have been found; one way in which they differed from those bearing

Samian coin types is that the Athenian jars were glazed on the interior. A gem or ring

75 impression (very fine) has been published with the Athenian coin-type stamps.

It was not found near the Tholos with the others, and the shape of the handle was very different from that of the handles impressed with the coin types. Nevertheless

this small fragment may well ^{also} be from an Athenian amphora, and it comes from a good

deposit of the third quarter of the 4th century in the Athenian Agora. It thus

adds, as a gem or ring impression, something to an Athenian parallel for our

Haviaras Samian group.

In contrast with Athens, Greek Egypt must always have been a market for olive oil, so that we find ^{an} ~~a~~ prudent Athenian ^{traveller} carrying a supply on his Egyptian trip to

76 cover local ~~travel~~ expenses. The Samian amphoras published from Naukratis and

Daphnai (see above, note 42) are probably sufficient evidence of trade with Samos

in the 6th century B.C. More explicit is a papyros of 259 B.C. listing a shipment

75
subject of 75

77

of oil to Alexandria in Milesian and Samian jars (and half-jars). I have at present no candidate for an amphora of Miletos of the 3rd century B.C., but offer

here one more picture of a possibly Samian shape, ^{in Pl.} ~~see Pl.~~ 4, 15. The amphora the

collector ^{is} holding ^{is} stamped on one handle, see ^{Pl. 4} ~~Fig. 4~~, 16. A duplicate of this

stamp has been added, ^{Pl.} ~~Fig. 4~~, 17, because ~~in the stamp~~ on the preserved amphora, the

^{with the impression} device is not very clear. This stamp type is one of a series using the same device,

the prow of a galley, with some ²³ ~~25~~ (as now known) different names. A few of the

types are circular but most are squarish rectangles with the name along two ^{with the impression in Pl. 4} ~~increasing~~

(occasionally three) sides, and the prow often tilting upward as here, as though

riding a choppy sea. The prow in this series does not markedly resemble that in

^{The} ~~our~~ Haviaras stamps (Pl. 1, 17-24) or that in the coins of Samos (Barron, p.6).

However there seems to be no other state so closely identified with ^{a prow} ~~this device~~ as

Samos; the prow of the samaina was as Samian as the owl was Athenian, according to

78

Plutarch's story of the branding of captives. So with all due reserve I suggest

jars of this class as the keramia Samia and/or the hemikadia Samia of the shipment of

259 B.C. The shape is entirely new to the Samian series as above proposed, a series

which had usually born some relation to the current Athenian shape (save in the late

5th - early 4th century). With its thick rolled rim set close above long (and rather

79

thick) handles, the new shape resembles that of some Pontic amphoras. Pl. 4, 15

shows the only example of this class ^{The prow} of which more than a piece of handle and rim is

78
Life of Plutarch
26 Plutarch
with C. - Nov 7

79
Hemikadia
C. 1500

quite possible
 preserved. It seems ~~probable~~ that if it is Samian, and of the period of the ship-
 ment, it is a hemikadion rather than a keramion, in which case the angular drawn-in
 body may once more be an adjustment of capacity, ~~in which case~~ and ^{may have} the unit jar ~~probably~~
 had a much fuller, more rounded body. ^{on our preserved stamped jar} Unfortunately we again lack the toe. For the
 clay of the stamped handles: it is red, reddish or brown, sometimes fired greyish at
 the core; it is coarser than that of the earlier Samian (?) jars above identified,
 and contains numerous white bits as well as mica in varying quantities. So far as can
 be told by the naked eye, I think this could be a fortified version of the clay of
 the earlier jars. The foreign distribution of the known fragments is not unlike that
 of the 6th century amphoras, that is, largely in Egypt and in the Black Sea area; but
 only a single stamped handle of the prow ~~series~~ class, so far as I know, has been
 found in Samos itself. ⁸⁰ It must be stated ^{that} the names known in these types have
 only one correspondence ⁸¹ ~~existing~~ with the names on the coins listed by Barron, and even
 in this case the form is apparently different. ⁸¹ For dating the group, we have very
 little context evidence, the best being at Tarsus and at the Athenian Agora, giving
 in each case a terminus ante quem in the early 2nd century B.C. ⁸² The letter forms of
 for instance the type of ~~Pl.~~ Pl. 4, 16 and 17 would I should suppose suggest a rather
 earlier date.

On the whole, none of the evidence seems to exclude the proposed identification.

(80)
 I 933
 ABC
 81
 Tarsus 93
 55 667, 128F

The strongest point is undoubtedly the device, and the fact that it would be natural to label a new shape in a known series by something so generally associated with the producing state, on whose coins ^a ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~pro~~ continued to appear through the 3rd century and later. ^{Similarly,} ~~In the same way,~~ at an earlier period, a Chian coin-type ^{stamp} identified a new Chian shape.

1.V.69

At this point, capacity studies are needed, and I regret I have no figures at all for any of the containers here illustrated or for others like them; ~~(nor should I devote more time now to this investigation)~~. In the text of the papyros of 259 B.C. (see above), as it has been restored, there is reference to containers claimed to be of 18-choe capacity, but which the writer of the papyros reckons as actually 16-choe jars. Even 16 is a large figure for the capacity of a Greek amphora. Using the

equivalent of the Attic chous, 3200 cc., 16 choes gives us 51,200 cc., or over 14 gallons. The largest capacities of which I have record among jars at the Agora Excavations are those of three jars found each to hold about 45 liters, or about 14

Attic choes; two have been illustrated. We have however records of an amphora from the sea, ^{a stamnos} now in the National Museum, Athens, of which the measured capacity

shows that it would have taken 16 (Attic) choes. ^{By means} A comparison of photographs at the same scale suggests a capacity possibly as great as that of the National Museum

jar

bring out studies
1) take stuff out
2) expect
3) 53 11 336
- for omitted
also
Disty - Sign

jar for a restored amphora at the Agora, P 14179 (unpublished). As this latter has a context of late 4th to early 3rd century B.C., and as its top is rather

similar to that of the hemikadion (?) in Pl. ⁴, 15, it is worth considering

among candidates to represent one of the 16-choe keramia of the papyros, and a

capacity measurement should some day be tried. ⁸⁷ Whoever investigates the text

of this papyros with relation to capacity figures of actual amphoras will no doubt

have in mind also the evidence for the Samian (?) linear standard as compared with

at least in the 5th century B.C.,
the Athenian, the metric relief in Oxford in which, as it seems, "the Attic foot

has been subsequently engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom," showing a

ratio of 7 Attic feet to the Samian fathom, ⁸⁸ or a 7 to 6 relationship between

Attic and Samian standards. ⁸⁸

So far as the present article is concerned, here the matter must rest. Samian

amphora stamps have been presented, see Pls. ¹⁻³, a series dated with good

probability in the latter 4th century B.C., the basic group ^(Marian collection) perhaps soon after

322 B.C., while a few associated items may be of the end of the century (9-16,

types with lion mask plus proper names). Some of the stamps in Pls. ² and ³

are of interest from an ^{a cult} ikonographical point of view, and some make their contri-

bution to art history. I have investigated what may have been the shape of the

amphoras on which these stamps were impressed, and ~~the shapes~~ of earlier and

later amphoras produced by the Samians in the course of their history of many

vicissitudes, while olive oil continued to be carried abroad from Samos. The chronology of this study of shapes has depended much on context of discovery of jars and fragments from the Athenian Agora. The shapes presented in Figs. 1 and 2, and in Pl. , retain interest whether or not all prove to have been made in Samos.

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family. In Pl. , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits in ~~his~~ outdoor study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques

de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages ^{lying} open at Pl. ~~15~~ ^{II}. Under the table is a Rhodian amphora; possibly perhaps the collector did not recognize it as such, since

Dumont (p. 15) is misleading on the Rhodian shape; but ^{if no stamps were visible,} no doubt it was cherished.

From this background Nikitas and Michael Haviaras went away to school in Samos, whence the one brought back his unique group of Samian stamps here presented.

Pl. , 17 may remind us of what is owed to the other son, since it is part of the great collection ^{in Alexandria of Michael Haviaras'} of his pupil Lucas Benaki. Through the generations the

scholarly pursuit of these minor monuments has built up for us a coral island of small but solid bits of fact. And in the meanwhile ^{their} to ~~its~~ addicts ^{their studies have} it has not

^{continued} failed to provide a refuge for the attention in the midst of ^{what} oppressive circumstances; ^{have provided} a garden enclosed.

(89)
Dumont
Haviaras
Benaki

89

Catalogue of Samian Stamped Amphora Handles

In the following catalogue, items from the Haviaras collection, which constitute the great majority, are cited by numbers preceded by X. See note 23 above.

I owe descriptions and measurements of the Haviaras handles to Mrs. Petropoulakou.

Measurement figures given are width by thickness of the handle (or for more fragmentary pieces only one of these dimensions) taken at the ~~place~~ point where it is

stamped, and given in fractions of a meter. A few inventory numbers of handles

found in the German excavations on Samos are cited; on these, see above, note 25.

Handles cited as from the Bebrahi collection are probably stamped

From this catalogue, I have excluded ~~no~~ handle now thought to be Samian,

Samian stamps

~~wherever~~ it was found. No doubt more will be identified in the course of time.

Considered but not included this time was ~~agora~~ SS 11336 from Agora deposit

J 11 : 1 (4th century to ca. 340 B.C.). This has two small stamps, one a monogram, the other apparently a lion mask in a rectangular frame, rather resembling

and the lion has teeth

(save that the frame is not beaded) the lion masks on certain ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Samian coins of the late 6th century, cf. Barron, pls. IV and V. ~~Thisxxxx~~

~~xxxx~~ The clay of this handle contains fine particles of mica, but it is pale buff all through, on the surface and on the breaks, which distinguishes it from that of the handles listed below.

A. Handles stamped with Samian coin devices. 1-27. Pl. 1.

1-4, impressions of probably the same die

my 2 sheets
 right into fair copy
 for
 brought
 2. XII. 68
 N.

revised page

Catalogue of stamped handles from Samos

Handles stamped with Samian coin devices, found in Samos, Kos, Pella in Macedonia, Naukratis, Memphis and in the Benachi collection, probably from Alexandria. 1-27.

1-4, impressions of probably the same die, forepart of bovine animal right, within a pi-shaped frame; the animal appears to have a hump; its right foreleg is bent back; above the frame, letters? possibly ^{in epsilon} ~~NE~~ retrograde. 1-2, Benachi collection (of 1, dimensions 0.038 by 0.02, clay reddish buff with fine particles of mica especially at surface, remains of cream slip, greyish core); 3-4, Samos (X 442, 0.032 by 0.018, light red clay; X 443, 0.033 by 0.015, red clay; 4 is not illustrated ^{a dim example,}

5-16, various types with lion mask, i.e. the skin of the head.

445

5,6, rectangular without letters. Samos (X ~~444~~, 0.041 by 0.02, red clay, mica on surface; X 446, 0.037 by 0.014, fine red clay).

7, circular without letters. Samos (X 484, 0.033 by 0.013, at surface buff with mica).

8, circular, possibly with ΗΡΑΣ inscribed below the mask. Samos (Heraion I 841, from the excavations of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens; 0.035 by 0.017,

9 11, rectangular with ΤΙΜΩ ? below the mask: Benachi collection, (0.027 x 0.023 micaceous reddish buff clay, grey-buff at core)

(26. XT. 68)
7.45

12-16, rectangular with ΔIONY/ΣΙΚΑΕΟΥΣ down left and across bottom of stamp

below the mask: ^{12 and 13,} Benachi collection, (M 280, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ 0.045 X 0.023; M 563, 0.046

X 0.024; both of finely micaceous russet buff clay with a few white bits); ^{14,} Naukratis,

~~14~~ (British Museum 1955, 9-20, 72, fine reddish buff clay, smooth surface); ^{15,} Kos, ~~15~~

(no. 220 of a provisional inventory); ^{16,} Pella (A 1743).

17-24, various types with pro of ship.

17-19, with ΣΑ above, and ΗΡΗΕ below, and pro right: ^{17,} Memphis, excavations of the University of Pennsylvania in about 1920 (29-71-56, M 1912; small, broad

handle nearly all preserved, height about 0.115; finely micaceous russet buff clay,

greyish at core); ^{18, 19,} Samos (X 491, 0.032 X 0.015, micaceous light red clay,

surface yellowish; X 475, 0.030 X 0.014, dark red clay; identification ^{with this type} of X 475

not quite certain);

below, and pro left:

20-21, with ΣΑ above, no letters ~~below~~ Samos (X 474, width 0.035, ~~red clay grey~~

~~XXXXXX~~; X 471, 0.034 X 0.013; both with red clay grey at core)

22-23, with uncertain letters above and pro left: Samos (X 472, 0.034 X 0.02,

dark red clay with lighter surface, somewhat micaceous; X 499, 0.036 X 0.017, red

clay) it is not entirely certain that the two examples are from the same die)

24, without letters, pro left: Samos (X 473, 0.035 X 0.02; dark red clay,

surface buff)

25-27, impressions of the same die, facing bust of Hera wearing necklace,
 enclosed in pi-shaped frame, letters to right and left ^{length} reading, retrograde, HP(:
 25, 26,
 Benachi collection, probably from Alexandria (of 25, dimensions 0.041 X 0.023; the
 handle bends down abruptly after a very short top; micaceous russet buff clay,
 yellow ^{of 26, clay fine grey, micaceous 444,} at surface, light greyish at core); 27, Samos (X ~~27~~ 0.033 X 0.014, red
 clay)

Handles, Benachi
 all found in Samos, *Benachi miscellaneous stamps*
 B. Miscellaneous, 28-47

28-29, impressions of the same die, cult statue wearing polos, ^{and veil} standing on
 raised
 a base, holding from each hand ^(?) a hanging knotted fillet with tassel; the lower
 part of the body is enclosed in a sort of sheath below the hem of which the feet
 appear; on the body, no indication of drapery folds ^{or of ornament,} or of anatomical features.
 (X 502, 0.037 X 0.019; X 501, 0.037 X 0.012; of both, red clay with micaceous
 cream surface)

30, female head right, turreted, with letter beta preserved ~~to~~ below, left.
 (X 493, thickness 0.02, dark red clay)

31-33, ear of grain with bee in upper right corner and in lower left corner,
 uncertain device upper left (lower right corner never preserved). (X 457, 0.038 X
 0.018; ~~light red clay~~ X 456, 0.035 X 0.02; X 458, 0.037 X 0.017; all three have
 light red clay, and X 457 is particularly short-topped)

34, three ears of grain, with bee. (X 488, 0.035 X 0.019, hard red clay with little mica)

35, insect, bee? (X 450, 0.036 X 0.018, red clay).

~~36 - 43, pottery stamps~~

36, 37, amphora. (X 482, 0.034 X 0.015, clay brown at core, yellowish surface;

X 481, 0.045 X 0.019, micaceous dark red clay)

For 36 see Pl. ~~---~~

(impressions from two different dies, red 38, 39, jug. (X 461, 0.031 X 0.018, micaceous clay, brown at core; X 462, 0.031 X 0.019, dark brown clay greyish at core).

40, kantharos. (X 459, 0.036 X 0.018, dark red clay)

41, kantharos, with letters right and left, Α retrograde? (X 460, 0.030 X 0.016, red clay)

42, kantharos, with letters left and right, ΔI ? (Heraion, I 653; large handle, measurements not available)

43, vase with lid (incense burner?), with possible letter alpha right. (X 503, 0.04 X 0.018, micaceous dark red clay)

X 477

50, star. (X 494, 0.042 X 0.019, brown clay with mica at surface)

45
44, unidentified device (X 480, 0.03 by 0.013)

46, unidentified device (X 500, 0.037 by 0.016; dark red clay)

46
47, unidentified device (X 505, 0.044 by 0.018; red clay, dark surface)

~~44, 45, 46~~ impressions from different dies, letter alpha (X 496, 0.035 X 0.014; ~~XXXX~~
X 497, 0.036 X 0.017; of both, hard red clay, yellowish at surface with mica)

46, letter gamma. (X 495, 0.036 X 0.018, micaceous red clay)

47, ΔY (X 0.035 X 0.013, yellowish clay with mica at surface)

48, 49, ~~monogram~~ impressions from two different dies, monogram XE: (X 492,

Kastro, Tigani, Samos, from thickness 0.021, red clay; I 567, ~~from~~ excavations of the German Archaeological

Institute, top of jar with both handles preserved, only one stamped; preserved mushroom rim and height of fragment, 0.017; fine red clay). For profile of 49 (I 567), see Pl. ~~---~~

no. 11; this object has been published, see W. Technau, op.cit., p. 63, no. V 4.

followed by 5 bis

9. R. 69

1.48

C. ^{Handles being}

Impressions apparently from engraved rings. All from Samos, Haviaras collection.

54-56, Athena in fighting attitude, ~~with~~ facing right, with shield on left

shoulder and lance ready in raised right hand (it appears to pass behind her head); the

left arm is not seen, hence it is the outside of the shield that is shown; there is

little or no indication of the aegis, but the garment clings to the body; "a swallow-

tailed wrap is worn over the shoulder," cf. Beazley, The Development of Attic Black-

(cf. note 32 above)

Figure (on the Panathenaic Athena of the 4th century B.C.); (Berkeley and Los Angeles 1951), p. 98; in 56 one sees that the figure is ~~at~~

standing, not striding, and there is a base-line below the feet. (X 467, 0.038 by

0.018, hard red clay, micaceous at surface; X 466, 0.037 by 0.018, red clay; X 487,

0.037 by 0.017, hard red clay.)

seals

Mr. Boardman gives us references to two gems with a similar subject: G.M.A. Richter,

Richter, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Catalogue of ~~Greek~~ Engraved Gems, Greek, Etruscan

and Roman, Rome, 1956, pl. XXV, no. 143; and H. Hoffmann and P.H. Davidson, Greek Gold

Jewelry from the Age of Alexander, Mainz, 1965, p. 257, fig. 117. ~~commentary~~

~~with~~ He remarks also on the fairly narrow bezel of the ring which

impressed 54-56 as an archaizing feature.

See also above, commentary text, with footnote ²¹ 20,

~~21~~ ³² ~~21~~ ³³ ~~21~~ ³³

~~add 57~~

57, Pan (?), goat-headed, apparently wearing a cloak, behind him a large thyrsos with ribbon bow and streamers. He seems to be sitting (on rough ground? on a river bank?) with human knees drawn up, and shins that end in cloven hooves. ^{2 horns} (both visible). He seems to be working on something before him, possibly a reed or reeds from which he will make his syrinx. (X 452, C.032 by O.019, hard red clay)

Lh 6

For Pan with goat head and feet but human knees, cf. R. Herbig, Pan, Frankfurt, 1949, pl.IV, 2 and 3, and text p.55, a bronze statuette from Olympia, dated after 430 B.C. by Kunze; ^{used} pl.XXXV, 1, the Pan Painter's Pan, cf. J.D.Beazley, Der Pan-Maler, Berlin, 1931, pl.2. [^] Herbig's pl.VII, 1 and 3, show figures entirely human except that they have cloven hooves. None of these figures is seated.

It should be stated that Mr. Boardman is dubious about what is to be seen in this stamp; he suggests that there may be confusion due to a slip in the setting of the stamp, or even a flaw in it.

No doubt prof. Boardman

7.II.69

Prof. Evelyn Harrison calls my attention to the "Pans" on ^{with hooves and horns} Evangel-lamp [?], T.B.L. Webster,

Das Niobidenmaler, Leipzig, 1935, pl. 15, of GA, p. 18.

✓
Evangel-lamp

Pan

See R. Harbig, ^{Pan} Frankfurt, 1949

pl. IV, 2-3, cf. p. 55.
Bromy statue for Olymp
"mit menschenleib und -extremitäten,
aber Ziegenkopf und -füßen"
[¹⁵¹Olympen-Bericht IV, 1944, 138 ff. pl. 53-4]

later (p. 56) mid-5th cent. [¹⁵³Zeugma says
"not by 430"]

pl. VII, 1-3 are human with only goat
hooves

cf. p. 54 theater stuff
"Der Gott ist somit nun nicht mehr
τραγοσκίτης (bockbeinig) sondern jetzt
τραγόπους, αἰγοπόδιος (ziegenfüßig,
wie ihn auch der Homerische Hymnos nennt.)"

pl. XXXIII, 3 goat head, human legs
goat man

pl. XXXV, 1, u. panthe n. g. hat,
Pan (a part of it, human) chess &
youth; Pan has goat head & hooves,
human torso

note 96:
Bosch, Panmaler
Zf. 2-4

Berlin, 1931, pl.2. Professor Evelyn Harrison has called my attention to the

Fans of the Niobid Painter, T.B.L. Webster, ⁿDer Niobidemaler, Leipzig, 1935,

^{a and b} pl. 15, cf. text p. 18; these have horns on human heads and hooves below ^{more or less}

~~side and tail~~ human knees. Herbig's pl.VII, 1 and 3, show figures entirely human except ^{the}

that they have cloven hooves. None of these figures is seated.

64, 65, nude male figure before a ^{small} cult figure (?) indistinctly impressed,
 and incompletely preserved, to the right; the man's left hand is curled into a fist
 and seems to hold something like the end of a cord; he looks up to where his right
 hand is raised; ^{his} ~~the~~ arched back suggests ^{that his} ~~the~~ feet (not preserved) were braced
 against a pull; ^{paunchiness} the stoutness of the figure was perhaps for comic effect (X 470,
 0.029 by 0.015, dark red clay, buff at surface; X 468, 0.033 by 0.016, hard light
 red clay, buff at surface).

It is suggested (see above, p.) that this type illustrates the legend
 connected with the Samian festival Tonaia ^{about} which we know from Menodotos of Samos
 through Athenaios.

30.69

von Eckharts

[1.53]

W. W. Weber, Der Neobuchhalter, Leipzig

Jg 050

1935, fol. 150^v

Satzung Plan

creation of books & maps

W. W. Weber (p. 12 - index) says they

are not Satzung but Plans

books,
maps
and
plans

⁵⁸
~~55~~, seated Herakles (?), apparently with club in front and ~~quiver~~ perhaps with quiver behind his shoulder (X 485, 0.033 by 0.014).

⁵⁹
~~56~~, winged figure looking into a Chian amphora (X 469, 0.035 by 0.016; brown clay, darker at surface),
grasps by handle a sharp-pointed, sharp shouldered, amphora and seems to look inward

⁶⁰ ⁶¹ bearded
~~57~~, ~~58~~, siren (?) with head thrown back, in profile right, (X 449, ~~0.040~~ by 0.015; ~~hard red clay~~ X 448, 0.041 by 0.02; both, hard red clay),
and wings partly open there is a hole in below to 0.040

⁶² ⁶³
~~59~~, ~~60~~, draped female figure, standing three-quarters ~~left~~ ^{weight on right foot, front, perhaps} playing with a bird on the ground below her right hand, (X 453, 0.034 by 0.019, hard red clay; X 486, 0.034 by ~~0.016~~ 0.016).

⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ nude
~~61~~, ~~62~~, elderly male votary before a ~~primitive~~ cult figure; his left hand holds a cane (?), his right hand is raised in salutation before a herm or other primitive figure to the right. (X 468, 0.033 by 0.016, hard light red clay, buff at surface; X 470, 0.029 by 0.015, hard dark red clay, buff at surface).
possibly the previously lost and fig. 1

⁶⁶
~~63~~, nude male figure stooping (?) left. (X 441, 0.036 by 0.017; red clay with a little mica)
J.B. suggests he is using a straight.

22-1-69
add C
no
P. 22-1-69
22-1-69
22-1-69
check
store
4.17.69
see A. ...
672
on ...
discuss
and ...
source

see Knudsen's
cat - same
number 10.8

67
64, uncertain figure, possibly a satyr facing left. (X 465, 0.036 by 0.018,
light red clay)

J.B. suggests

68
65, bearded head with hat or crown, facing right. (X 451, 0.032 by 0.017, hard
red clay)

J. B. as Janifer

69
66, head right (X 463, 0.031 by 0.013, hard light red clay)

70
67, helmeted head (?) left, possibly ~~xxxix~~ with letters ΣΑ below.
(X 454, 0.033 by 0.019, red clay)

71 72
68, 69, grape-cluster, or *possibly (J.B. suggests) a much worn face*
(X478, 0.031 by 0.016, red clay; X 479,
thickness 0.014, light red at core, buff at surface)

73
70, cornucopia (?) between uncertain devices. (X 455, 0.037 by 0.018, hard
red clay)

inverted, J.B.

74
71, head and ~~forepaw~~ foreleg of lion, right. Coin type of Knidos. (X 447, 0.037
by 0.022, hard red clay)

75
72, composite fruit (?); the relative size of stem and globules suggests
something like a blackberry rather than a cluster of grapes. (X 483, ~~width~~ thick-
ness 0.02, red clay, cream surface)

76

~~73~~, unidentified text (~~Aramaic?~~)

or possibly *diver*

(X 464, 0.032 by 0.013; hard red clay

dark brown at surface)

77

~~74~~, monogram, perhaps of Hera.

the structure

(X 477, 0.036 by 0.015)

77
 16, non-*(word)*

 61 + ? not published
 because *too little*

Catalogue of amphoras and fragments illustrated in
Pl. 4 and Fig. 1

(all are in Pl. 4 save d)

*
↓
back to
ref. 5

1, Marion, Cyprus, Tomb 83, 3; see ~~xxxxxx~~ SCE II, p.423, 3; cf. p.417, fig. 181 (finds in situ); also ibid. pl. CXXXII, (83,3) for a large photograph, not in profile; and see SCE IV, 2, fig. LVII, no. 25 for an outline drawing. The amphora is assigned to the second burial period of its tomb, called ^{early} Early Cypro-Archaic II, see SCE II, p.424, and the end of Cypro-Archaic I is dated "shortly after 570 B.C.", see IV, 2, p.467. The jar is in the ^{Cyprus Museum in} Nicosia, and ~~xxxxxx~~ was photographed for me in ~~1954~~ ¹⁹⁵² by the Department of Antiquities, by kindness of A.H.S. Megaw, then Director of Antiquities.

Ht. 0.55 (see SCE II, p.423).

2

cf. Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp. 62-66; 68; the deposit contained no figured ware later than 490 B.C., cf. Agora XII, now in press). Ht. ~~0.55~~ ^{0.56}; diam. 0.37; handles 0.037 by 0.021, with ht. ca. 0.11. Details of shape, see Fig. 1; note ^{2 grooves below rim,} slight offset at base of neck, slight taper of neck downward, finger impressions at the base of the handles, and the fact that the inside of the bottom of the jar falls below the top of its foot as seen from the outside. Clay pinkish buff, micaceous, with vestiges of a light slip (?) like a bloom.

The inside is smeared near the mouth.

~~4~~ and photographed home
From the sea (?), seen in October 1958 in the house of Angela Andounousou

in Tigani (now Pythagoreion), Samos, where it had been in use for drinking water

for three years. (Photograph number VG 434.34.) Ht. 0.589. Noted as having small

thin handles, a somewhat worn ring toe, and a graffito (epsilon?) at the center of

the shoulder; it was said also to have had letters in paint, at first. Note in the

photograph slight offsets below the rim and probably near the base of the neck.

For graffiti on amphora fragments in Samos, cf. Technau, p. 30, with fig.22.

d. Agora Excavations, P 21984 a and b, top of jar and toe of possibly the same
the contents of which are
still considered to date ca. 460-440 B.C.

jar, from Agora well deposit N 7 : 3, The group pottery from this well as a whole
description and illustr.
has been published by C. Boulter, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. 59-115; for (P 21984)

ibid.
see Grace apud Boulter, p. 108 and pl. 40, no. 167 and for a drawing of the toe, p.103.

fig.5. Handles, 0.042 by 0.019 and 0.044 by 0.018; ht. ca. 0.125.

Φ
434.34

enough work for
note 60

(drawn)
Fig 21
the good
measures
as
noting

6 ^{last 9}

in Oxford ✓

File ✓

f. Reverse of silver coin of Samos, trihemiobol, Barron, pl.XVI, no.4b; cf. ibid., catalogue p. 198, and text, p.71. ~~482-420 B.C.~~ 3 : 1.

on the plate

7

trihemiobol,

g. Reverse of silver coin of Samos in the BRITISH Museum, ^{see British Museum} (not illustrated).

Catalogue, Ionia, pl. XXXV, no.9, and cf. Barron, p.198, no.3a, ~~482-420 B.C.~~

See above, note 62.

3 : 1.

I am greatly obliged to Mr. M.J. Price for the photograph, and to Mr. Barron for permission to publish

8

^{last 9}

^{silver}

^{Berlin,}

^{trihemiobol}

h. Reverse of ~~the British Museum,~~ ^{see British Museum}

Catalogue, Ionia, pl. XXXV, no.10, and Barron, pl. XVII, lower right corner; cf.

text, p.71, cat. p.198 there

See above, note 62.

Barron, pp. 73 and 99; date proposed, ~~412-405 B.C.~~

3 : 1.

~~482-420 B.C.~~

*one or two
as both
M.I.*

10

i. Stamp on handle of Samian (?) amphora, ~~marked~~ impressed on 36 of the fore-
going catalogued of stamped handles, which see for description. 2 : 1.

Samos, I 567 from excavations

11 j. Kastro, Tigani, ~~Samos, I 567 excavations~~ of the German Archaeological

Institute before 1929. One handle bears a monogram stamp, which is 53 of our catalogue of Samian stamped handles, illustrated in Pl. 2. Preserved ht. of frag-

Note mushroom rim, ment, 0.017. Rather short-topped handles, slight taper of neck toward shoulder.

2.I.69

0.0175; of handle, ht ca 0.135, W x T 0.38 x 0.22
Fine red clay; a little mica is visible in patches of surface and
are few of deposit; some white bits

building operations in

13.14

k. Fragmentary amphora found in Rhodes in 1964; temporary inventory number,

MZ 493. Preserved ht. 0.725; diam. 0.492; handles 0.044 by 0.022. Note mushroom

rim, very short-topped handles, taper of neck toward shoulder. Clay yellowish at

surface. One handle bears a stamp of oval shape as from an engraved ring; it is

perhaps a head; ~~no photograph is available.~~

15 l. Amphora with prow stamp in the collection of Demoathenes Haviaras in Syme.

The collector holds his amphora. Photograph taken before 1922. Of the amphora,

preserved ht. 0.777; diam. 0.35. One handle bears a stamp with prow device: see

m.

16 n. Stamp on handle of l. ΠΑΥΣ/ΙΜΑ around prow.

17 o. Duplicate of n, on a handle in the Benachi collection, Alexandria (Sam ABC 7,

in which the device is more fully impressed.

(cont)

Documentation of items in Pl. 4 as shown

Documentation of items in Pl. 4, amphoras and amphora fragments tentatively

identified as illustrating the Samian container shape from the early 6th to the 3rd century B.C.; also amphoras represented in Samian coins ^{datable in} of the 5th century B.C. (nos. 6,7,8) and ^{perhaps early 4th} (12), and in a Samian stamp (no.10). Note that nos. 2, 4, ^{and 11} and 9 were photographed in Samos. Cf. Figs. 1-3.

1. Marion, Cyprus, Tomb 83, 3; SCE II, p.423, 3; cf.p.417, fig.181 (finds in situ); also ibid., pl.CXXXII (83,3) for a large photograph, sharp but the jar is not in profile; and see SCE IV,2, fig.LVII, no.25, for an outline drawing. The amphora is assigned to the second burial period of its tomb, called early Cypro-Archaic II, see SCE II, p.424, and the end of Cypro-Archaic I is dated "shortly after 570 B.C.;" see IV, 2, p.467. The jar is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia, and was photographed for me by the Department of Antiquities, by kindness of A.H.S. Megaw, then Director of Antiquities.

Ht. 0.55 (see SCE II, p.423).

2. From the sea, seen and photographed ^{in December 1968 in Pythagoreion (Tigani)} at the home of Katina Gerani, ~~in Pythagoreion~~ ^{who sold it to me at a generously low price so that it could be given} ~~to the museum of Pythagoreion, where it now is.~~ ^{It has been for many years in her hands.} Ht. 0.434; diam. 0.27; of ~~the handles~~ the handles, width by thickness 0.032 X 0.019, 0.031 X 0.017, and height 0.07, 0.075.

On the amphora ~~itself~~ itself, though not in the photograph,
An offset is clear at the base of the neck; the body inside comes down below the upper
edge of the toe as seen from the outside.

3. Agora Excavations, P 24869, from the lowest part of well deposit Q 12 : 3
(cf. H.A.Thompson, Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp.62-66, preliminary notice on the well;
it contained no figured pottery later than 490 B.C., according to the listing in
Agora XII). Ht. ~~0.56~~ 0.56; diam. 0.37; handles 0.037 X 0.021, with ht. ca. 0.11. For
details of shape, see Fig. 2, 4; note grooves below the rim, slight offset at base
of neck, slight taper of neck downward, finger impressions at base of handles, and the
fact that the inside of the bottom of the jar falls below the top of its foot as
seen from the outside. Clay pinkish buff, micaceous, with vestiges of a light slip(?)
like a bloom. The inside is smeared near the mouth.

(Suburban part
nos. 4-71 used
base directly for
old drawing.)

illustrated). See above, note 62. I am obliged to Mr. M.J.Price for the photograph.

3 : 1.

8. Cast of reverse of silver coin of Samos in Berlin, trihemiolobol, Barron, pl.

XVI, 2a. Cf. ibid., catalogue p.198 and text, p.71. See above, note 62. I am

obliged to Mr. Barron for the photograph.

3 : 1.

9. From the sea, seen and photographed in October 1958, at the home of Ourania
in Tigani (now Pythagoreion)

Bouza. ~~in Tigani (now Pythagoreion)~~

though

Ht. 0.74. For details of shape of a similar jar (or parts of two such), see

Fig. 3, 3; the development of certain features, e.g. the slightly longer and more

curving handles, and the slightly longer and more flaring toe, suggest that Pl. ^{a shape in 4} 9,

is ~~at~~ ^{that is} a little later than Fig. 3, 3.

10. Stamp on handle of Samian (?) amphora, impressed on 36 of the foregoing

catalogue of stamped handles, which see for description.

2 : 1.

11. Kastro, Tigani (now Pythagoreion), I 567 from excavations of the German

Archaeological Institute before 1929.

Preserved ht. of fragment, 0.017; of handle to the left, width by thickness

0.038 X 0.022, and ht. ca. 0.135; (handle to the right, which had been glued in

place, was out of place in December 1968.). Note mushroom rim, neck that tapers

slightly to an abrupt articulation with the shoulder, short-topped, non-rising

handles that draw in a bit below, i.e. they are fairly parallel to the neck.

Clay fine, dark reddish buff, with some white bits, and a little mica on visible

patches of the surface. Stamped on one handle (the one now preserved), on the

outside of the curve, with a monogram stamp, which is 53 of our catalogue of Samian

(see Pl.)

catalogue text for reference stamped handles; see ~~Pl. 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100~~ to a previous publication of the stamp.

12. Obverse of bronze coin of Samos in the British Museum, Sir H. Weber Coll.

6308. Cf. Barron, p. 73, note 16, (a list of examples of this series, another of which this coin, and ~~to~~ (Paris 2369), he tells me) to the Tr. of the Br. M. for permission to p. he illustrates in his pl. XVII, lower right hand corner. I am obliged to Mr. M.J.

Price for the photograph. 3 : 1.

13, 14. Rhodes, Archaeological Service, temporary inventory number ME 493,

found in building operations in the city of Rhodes in 1964.

Preserved ht. (a little more than shows in Pl. , but the bottom is missing),

0.725, diam. 0.492; handles 0.044 X 0.022. Note mushroom rim, very short-topped

handles, taper of neck toward shoulder. Clay yellowish at surface.

14. Impression as from an engraved ring on one handle of 13, set on the out-facing side of the curve. Represented is perhaps a head; much of the surface of the stamp seems to be eroded. I am greatly obliged to Mr. Konstantinopoulos for having this

(stamp photo for use)

"Saw in" " 12.10.70 1.66

Draft of footnote
Keep till ref. s are checked
→ fair copy (some pages
gone)

copy
review
this part

footnotes to S A M I A N article

¹ NIKITA Δ. ΧΑΒΙΑΡΑΣ, "ΕΝΣΦΡΑΓΙΣΤΟΙ ΛΑΒΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΑΜΙΑΚΩΝ ΑΜΦΟΡΕΩΝ," ΜΙΚΡΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΣ 1911, pp. 3-6.

² See Year Book of the American Philosophical Society for 1959 (1960), p.475;

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ibid. for 1964 (1965), pp. 518-522; Archaeology 19, 1966, pp.266-268; there are

Ph. Bruneau, ed. further notes in footnote 12 of the introductory section of chapter 14 of Exploration

Archéologique de Delos, Vol.27, L'Ilot de la Maison des Comediens, now in press,

R. 000, 19 Chapter XV of the vol., by V.R. Guis, pp. 279-382, is a hereafter called Delos 27, chapter 14.

Note that in Delos 27 (and in earlier publications by V.R. Guis), Mr. Benastri's name is regularly spelled "Benastri", the Italianate form used by him while resident in Alexandria.

see
p. 27
Delos 27

see
p. 27
Delos 27
Benastri
9/10/69
13 (head)

3

*Keep till
reference or
checked*

*follow
by
5 bis*

La Statuaire Archaïque et Classique, Liege, 1949, pp.176-192, on Artemis of Ephesos; and pp. 146-147 on the hanging fillets of Asiatic goddesses. For a gem with the figure of the Ephesian, see H. Thiersch, Artemis Ephesia, Berlin 1935, pl. XLVII. For a similar figure identified as Artemis Leukophryene, cf. British Museum Catalogue of Coins, ~~III~~ Ionia, pl.19, no.5 (coin of Magnesia after 190 B.C.). ~~For~~ comment on the type of the Oriental goddess, in connection with a new acquisition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, see ~~J.~~ *Vermeule*, ~~in~~ The Classical Journal, 63, 1967, pp.58-59, and p.56, fig.8.

*He all
initially
comment
Vermeule*

I owe my acquaintance with Lacroix's book, along with ~~many other~~ *many helpful* suggestions and much encouragement, to Professor Evelyn B. Harrison. She is ~~not~~ *responsible* for any unattributed opinions in this article.

14

See British Museum Catalogue Ionia, pl. 37, 2 (cf. Head-Hill, pl.48, 16), period of Commodus.

15

garments

This was one of Professor Harrison's suggestions. On garments worn by the Samian goddess, see G. Michel, Recueil d'inscriptions grecques, Brussels 1900, p.678, no. 832, an inventory of the temple of Hera, dated 346/5 B.C. (by an archon in Samos and by the Athenian archon Archias). I owe the reference to Professor Henry S. Robinson.

16

Handwritten: 16
Anabasis, V, 3, 12.*Handwritten: 16*

Cf. Head-Hill, pl. 20, 54, cf. text, p. 36 (Salamis, Cyprus, 351-332 B.C.);
pl. 28, 17, cf. text, p. 51 (the same city, 331-310 B.C.); pl. 34, 30, cf. text, pp.
60-61 (Sinope, 220-183 B.C.); pl. 34, 34, cf. text p. 61 (Marathos, Phoenicia, 279 B.C.)
pl. 40, 15, cf. text p. 72 (Smyrna, 190-133 B.C.).

6.77.64

17 18

below 5 bis

On these various devices see Barron's index under symbols and types. For

early cases in Samian context, see below, on the festival of Samos [reference to study] 64 65 ?

18 19

China ware actually from China was commonly stocked in ~~general~~ General Stores in Middle Western America sixty years ago, as I have been informed by a friend who

Mr. Ralph Griswold

remembers (as a child playing with the ~~packing cases~~ *lugs cases in study* it had been shipped from China.

On "Vasa Samia," see F.O.Waage, Antiquity XI, 1937, pp.46-55; numerous passages

study, Ea. Hist. J. 1938

from Latin authors are assembled on pp.54-55. Cf. M. Rostovtzeff, SEAW, Oxford

pp.1478-9 1941, ~~pp.1478~~, note 66, for further references; also H. Goldman and Others, Tarsus I,

Princeton 1950, pp.186-187 (F.F.Jones). These publications are partly concerned

largely

with the possibility of identifying an archaeologically known ware with the "Samian"

of the Romans. On this question, see further below, note ⁵³ ~~52~~.

19 20

Mr. Boardman writes (2.XII.68): "I would expect that they were all impressed by metal finger rings. This seems the usual practice on, for instance, loomweights,

and the fact that you never to have trace of the hoop at each end would be

explained by the date, since by then the hoop usually runs straight back from the

bezel. . . For the sort of rings, slightly earlier, see Olynthos X, pls 26-27."

Re-

The rings there illustrated are mostly of bronze. Comments by Mr. Boardman on

quoted

found below

individual items here are ~~to be found~~ in the catalogue as well as in the

general commentary above. He is not to be held responsible for any of my actual text, which he will not have read.

20

See Head-Hill, ~~pl. 28~~ ^{pl. 28}, no. 19, a coin struck by Ptolemy Soter, as

ruler of Egypt, between 311 and 305 B.C. (~~cf.~~ ^{according to} text, p. 51). For Newell's ^{slightly earlier} date for this coin, see note ~~22~~ ²³. For a recently published, and as yet unidentified, bronze coin ^{found in Samian} bearing this figure, see ~~Head-Hill~~ ^{Head-Hill}, 1968, pl. 59, b, ^{cf. text pp. 201-2.}

X 476, with circular stamp, diam. ca. ~~0.017~~ 0.017, with traces of a wreath

(?) round outer part; X 489, ^{part of a} rectangular stamp, with part of a prow (?); X 490, part of a circular (?) stamp, with monogram (?); X 506, small part of circular stamp. X 507 is a ~~similar~~ handle found with the rest, but which is unstamped.

X 476, with wreath (?), may be compared with Agora SS 10912, which has a circular stamp with wreath around the outer part and an uncertain device in the middle. Though of about the same size, the stamps do not appear to come from the same die. SS 10912, which comes from a disturbed later 4th century deposit, by its fabric is possibly also Samian; see further below, on shapes ^{and clay} of Samian amphoras.

22

The two Rhodian are X 508, with illegible rectangular stamp, and X 509 which has the reading [AFA@AP/X]DY/caduceus right (restored from rubbings of better examples in the ^{Bena} Benasi collection in Alexandria; for a published example of probably

the same type, see M. P. Nilsson, Timbres Amphotiques de Lindos, Copenhagen, 1909, p. 349, no.4, 1). ~~This fabricant~~ Known handles endorsed by this fabricant are few,

datable in the 2nd century B.C., not early. X ⁵⁰⁴~~508~~, of unknown origin, reads perhaps

APXH (0.044 by 0.023; buff clay red at core, having small black bits). Note that

we found no Knidian in this collection, although Haviaras ~~states~~ ^{states} (see above) ~~having~~ ^{that he}

discovered "two or three". In general to reconcile our findings with his reference

to "all 63 Handles" (again see his quoted text): Mrs. Petropoulakou gave numbers

to the Nik. H. collection

^ following the series given in 1957 to a part of the collection of Demosthenes

Haviaras, so that Nikitas Haviaras' handles are X (for ~~Kabiapas~~ KABIAPAS) 441-509,

or 69 handles. If we omit X 504, 508 and 509 (the non-Samian listed in this note),

also 2 or 3 listed in note 21 as having little or no stamp, and/or possibly our 51,

we are in agreement as to the number of Samian in the collection, fact which has some

importance for ~~this group's~~ definite identification of the group.

24

25

note with 1)

Note that the Pythagoreion referred to by Haviaras at the end of his article

is not the town (which was not so named in his day) but the Gymnasion (secondary

school) of this name, which was, and still is, in Vathy, the present-day capital of

the island.

24-25

from both sites together

Composition of the amphora stamps ~~found in the two sites~~ through 1957:

Samian, 4 (8, 10-11, 42, 53); later Samian (?), 1 (see below, note); Rhodian, 390;

of which 2 are uncertain

Koan, 21; Knidian, 9; Zenon Group, 6 (cf. Hesperia XXXII, 1963, pp. 331 with note

579

25); Chian, 4 (of which one is from a lagynos); Sinopean, 1 (I 566 plus 579, neck

with 2 stamped handles, of Grakov's earliest period); Parian and Thasian, 1 each;

A few more may be transferred from

Roman (Latin), 1; unclassified, 62; total, 500. ~~Not all of these Rhodian belong~~

the "unclassified" to the Samian, ~~to~~ from their general appearance I 861, 934, 935.

~~to the early period which began to be named on Rhodian amphoras in the early~~

~~to the early period which began to be named on Rhodian amphoras in the early~~

a long list. (about 55%)

Well over half of the Rhodian belong to the early period before months began to

be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C. according to my present belief.

~~before~~ 322 B.C.

Trade relations were no doubt affected by the previous hospitality of Rhodians to

time

Samians during their ~~period~~ of exile (Maiuri, Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos,

Firenze, 1925, pp.3-4, no.1; cf. Hiller in Pauly-W. p.778). Rhodian stamped

otherwise

at other sites

handles of this period are relatively uncommon, save in Rhodes itself and in Alexandria.

on
Koan
about
1958

The above figures are based on records made in Samos in 1958, with permission and

much facilitation from Dr. Buschor, and from Dr. Barbara Philippaki for the Greek

Archaeological Service. A total of 30 handles, ^{actually} from the two sites in Samos, had been

included by W. Technau in his article, "Griechische Keramik im Samischen Heraion,"

Ath.Mitth. LIV, 1929, pp.6-64, see especially pp.

. Inventories of the handles

Post
SEATHW
1

from both sites were made after this publication, I believe in 1939, by W. Wrede for the finds in Tigani and by F. Willemsen for those from the Heraion (as I was informed by Dr. Buschor in 1958). Numbered in the Inschriften series of the site, the stamps in the two inventories are I 501-640 and I 641-862. In 1958 we were authorized to continue the "I" series (now no longer used for inscriptions) to cover the accumulation, again from both sites, through the finds of 1957, I 863-1006. The total should be 506 instead of 500 in the analysis at the beginning of this note; but in fact following wartime disturbance of the Heraion storeroom we were unable to identify some 30 of the handles inventoried from that site. Where readings could be made (from Dr. Willemsen's careful drawings) the missing items have been included in our figures, but there remains a small residue.

Wrede
1939

042
 500. | 21.50
 200
 1000

(in ~~note~~ ~~24~~)
 25

29.I.69
 1.75

It should be stated also that the work is Sanskrit

8) Koan, although far from the ¹⁾ still relatively Phokis, is large; at $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent

of the total, it is ~~four~~ ⁴ times ^{or more} the percentage of ~~Koan~~ ^{Attika} or ^{Alphandis}, and 40 times the

percentage of Phokis. (~~cf. in Bl. for 1959 (1960)~~, ^{Grace 1960, p. 101})

pp. 473-4, on figure for Koan at various

9 sites. an inscription records also a Koan as benefactor to the Samians in epist. ^{M. Schuler} of Attika

check in W. H. Rindler

Witt, XLIV, 1919, p. 5, F. ("") of also note 27, on a Magnesian then honored.

(No Koan is honored in the group "der Antigonidenzeit")

- Alba (p. 8, K)
- Amphipolis (p. 7, I)
- Elus (p. 9-10, L)
- Pharsalites (p. 11, M)
- Thrace (p. 12, N)
- Macedonia (p. 12, O)
- Amphipolis (p. 12, O)

which Magnesian? does it make clear?

In addition p. 5, F, another inscription honors a Koan (p. 6, H), but there is nothing ^{spit} in it about the then Phokis

17. IV. 69

1.76

"Samin Amphoras"

Add to footnotes 25

✓ ^{Sp. cit. in note 19}
Rost. ~~SEH HW~~, p. 1486, note 97:
additional SAH publications include:

"..... Samos (with long admixture A)
Sinopean brachies, W. Tedman, Att. Mittl.
LIV, 1929, pp. 58 ff."

In fact there is only ^{Sinope} one, apparently, in
Tedman's publication, as still today.

Did he guess that some others were
Sinopean?

φ. T. 70

to note 25

Add something about Chrysospeleion

25

Composition of the amphora stamps from both sites together through 1957:

Samian, 4 (8, 10-11, 42, 53); later Samian (?), 1 (see below, note 80, mention of I 933); Rhodian, 390; Koan, 21; Knidian, 9; Zenon Group, 6 of which 2 are uncertain (cf. Hesperia, XXXII, 1963, p.331 with note 25); Chian, 4 (of which 1 is from a lagynos); Sinopean, 1 (I 566 plus 579, neck with 2 stamped handles, of Grakov's earliest period); Parian and Thasian, 1 each; Roman (Latin), 1; unclassified, 62; total, 500. A few more may be transferred from the "unclassified" to the Samian, e.g. from their general appearance I 861, 934, 935.

A large proportion (about 55 per cent) of the Rhodian belong to the early period before months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C. according to my present belief, cf. Delos 27 (see above, note 2), pp. 291-293. Trade relations following 322 B.C. were no doubt affected by the previous hospitality of Rhodians to Samians during the time of exile of these latter (cf. A. Maiuri, Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos, Firenze, 1925, pp. 3-4, no. 1; cf. Hiller, the article "Rhodos", in Pauly-Wissowa, Supplementband V, Stuttgart, 1931, p. 778). Rhodian stamped handles of this period are relatively uncommon at other sites save in Rhodes itself and in Alexandria.

It should be ^{remarked} ~~stated~~ also that the number of Koan in Samos, although far fewer than the Rhodian, is still relatively large: at 4 and 1/5 per cent of the total,

The figures given for stamped handles ~~at~~ ^{on} Samos are based on records made there in 1958, with permission and much facilitation from Dr. Buschor, and from Dr. Barbara Philippaki for the Greek Archaeological Service.

~~The recording~~

remains a small residue. For identifying, marking, and recording the handles on Samos in 1958, an operation that included the photographing of about 200 items, the undersigned was aided by Maria Savvatianou (cf. note 3) and also by Andreas Dimoulinis. I take this occasion to thank Mr. Dimoulinis not only for his full share of our rather heroic work-period of 4 and 1/2 days, ^{in Samos that} ~~at this~~ time, but also for much else he has contributed to this article, from statistical studies toward its preparation, ~~to checking of the manuscript~~ ^{and} the original profiles from which the drawings in Figures 2 and 3 were made, to many checks in the final manuscript.

Unfortunately there has not been time to make the records necessary for a fully up to date statement on stamped handles found in Samos. But by the kindness of Professor Jantzen, I have been able, in a short visit late in 1968, to look through more recent finds ^{at} ~~in~~ Pythagoreion (Tigani) and to see that here in any

(Tigani) (Heraion)
inventories are respectively I 501-640 and I 641-862. In 1958 we were authorized to record the earlier finds and also to continue the "I" series (now no longer used for inscriptions) to cover the accumulation, again from both sites, through the finds of 1957, I 863-1006. The total should be 506 instead of 500 in the analysis at the beginning of this note; but in fact following wartime disturbances of the Heraion storeroom we were unable in 1958 to identify some 30 of the handles inventoried from that site. Where readings could be made (from Dr. Willemsen's careful drawings) the missing items have been included in our figures, but there remains a small residue. Unfortunately there has not been time to make the records necessary for a fully up to date statement on stamped handles found in Samos. But by the kindness of Professor Jantzen, I have been able, in a short visit late in 1968, to look through more recent finds at Pythagoreion (Tigani) and to see that here in any case no further stamps of ~~the~~ any Samian class seem to have been found.

To the above figures from two sites on Samos, we must now add (see note 23) 69 from a ^{separate} third site, of which 2 are Rhodian, 1 unclassified, and most if not all of the other 66 are probably Samian. For the place of discovery of these, ~~Drxx~~ ~~Pharmakides~~ Nikitas Haviaras' words as reported by Dr. Pharmakides described it as "a cafe where there is a church. . . . He picked up what he could. . . . There were many pieces of amphoras there in the dark and the cold." One must guess that

Mett and
sup. AS
A

don't
put

X, 1956, pp.122-135, and confirmation more recently by Y. Garlan from stratification in Thasos, B.C.H. XC, 1966, pp.586-652, especially pp. 642-645.

30
~~29~~

The stamp has the legend on the two short sides of the rectangle, a feature of that period, cf. Hesperia Suppl. X, pl.58, nos. 57 and 58; and the example illustrated ~~there~~, ^{under Bon. 703,} SS 11003, came from Agora deposit O-R 7-10, the construction filling of the Square Peristyle, dated 4th century B.C., and mostly of the third quarter, in Agora XII.

add the date indication given by the near-dupl. of 41 to Platonon. Ref. & catal. on 41.

31
~~30~~

None were found in the Phyx Filling of Period III, on which see Hesperia Suppl. X, ~~pp. 122-123~~ ¹⁹⁵⁶ pp. 6, 122-123, ~~pp. 171 ff.~~ ^{119, 19} Monograms of a sort however were found in deposit J 11 : 1 (see note 25): ^{i.e.} on SS 11327, 11340, 11392-3 (unpublished).

32
~~31~~

E.T. Newell on "Pallas Promachos" in NNM 19, 1923, p.29; ~~cf.~~ ^{cited by} L.Lacroix, op. cit. in note 13, p.116, note 2, on tetradrachms struck at Amphipolis in 326/325 B.C.

33
~~32~~

q. also to catalog text below on 54-56.
315 is Newell's date, cf. Lacroix, op.cit., p.317. For the Panathenaïos of

363/2, see. J.D.Beazley, The Development of Black Figure, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1951, p.98.

³⁴ 35 ✓ For the 4th century clim amphora of V.R.Grace, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book no.6, Princeton, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as Amphoras),

fig.46.

For the 4th century amphora, see Hesperia Suppl. 7, pl. 77, no. 276. For the Pnyx filling Crossed Place III

see attached address 634

³⁴ 35 ✓ See Ch. Habicht, ~~Ath. Mitth.~~ Ath. Mitth. 72, 1957, pp.159, 260.

³⁶ 36 ✓ For the plum of festival at A Heron ναρ' Απρ Σαίρουθαι as Nihant and Ath. D. 1673 VIII. 69 For amphora stamps which apparently identified the producer of a sanctuary, see Delos 27, (chapter XIV), under no. E 252.

³⁶ 37 ✓ G. Daux, B.C.H. L, 1926, p.214, no.1, lines 5-6.

³⁷ 38 ✓ See above, text with note ²¹ 20, on the Macedonian associations of this type.

For homage to Macedonia after 322 B.C., see II, M Schulz's articles cited in note ²⁵ 241

for note 34

14. I. 70

1.84

~~The first~~ ~~part of~~
For the ~~figure~~ ~~of~~ 4th century sculpture of.

for instance the ~~relief~~ relief on the inscribed

treaty between Athens and Kerkyra, Athens, N. Mus.

1467, dated ca. 370 B.C., in S. Karougiou,

Nat. Arch. Museum, Collection of Sculpture,

Athen, 1968, p. 131; illustrated for note
Pichler, A Handbook of Greek Art, 4th ed., Lond., 1969
= G. K. 20 / Our figure in 62 - 63 ¹⁶⁵ combined

~~the figure of~~
pairs of Athens and Kerkyra to treaty relief.

Check Record Relief

185

Fig 221 Alkon S - Kortaya 3 hrs

p. 153

same nos.?

Treaty relief
for "Gamin"

6th edition, date?

Rechter Handbook

6th Edition 1969 redesigned with renumbered illustrations - Record Relief now Fig. 222, p. 165

38 ³⁹

From the descriptions in the catalogue the expressions "short-topped", or "curving down quickly" of Mrs. Petropoulakou's notes in Syme have been omitted, as they are very general. A few handles (e.g. 54, 55) do rise ^{a little} from the upper attachment. For Haviaras-class such of the handles as I have been able to study (chiefly those from the Benachi collection), these are certainly very short-topped and without any rise from the attachment.

(Part with head Documented)

39 ⁴⁰

In Pl.4, all actual amphoras and fragments thereof are shown at 1 : 10 (save the one being held by its owner), ^{and casts} coins are at 3 : 1, the stamp (no.10) with amphora as device is at 2:1, and the other stamps are at 1:1 (Pl.4, 13, approximately so).

^{scale,} For measurements, contexts, and other documentation, see Description of Plate 4, following the catalogue of Samian stamped handles.

40

See Amphoras, fig.48, for an old-style Chian amphora with swelling neck depicted in a stamp impressed on a new-style Chian amphora with straight neck.

Unpublished stamps of the Rhodian fabricant ΠΙΣΤΟΣ, datable perhaps early in the third quarter of the 3rd century, have as device ^{is certainly not a contemporary} an amphora which ~~looks a good deal like~~ ^{such as Hart 1963, p. 323, fig. 1, 7, from Thompson's Hill Exc. 13e} Rhodian shape, and looks ~~very~~ ^{very} much like the earliest Rhodian amphoras of IRN!

^{datable before 300 B.C.} but resembles rather a Rhodian shape of perhaps 50 years earlier cf. Archontopoulou 21, 1968, p. 172

42 ⁴¹

See J. Boehlau, Aus Ionischen und Italischen Nekropolen, Leipzig, 1898, pp.10,

and

ff., on the Samos cemetery; p.23, fig.16, for the outline drawing of the amphora

see Fig. 1, 1

shape). ~~and pp.144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000~~ Boehlau cites

in Sicily

the use of amphoras as urns or coffins for the burial of children; but he could not

believe that those in Samos had been used in this way, since no bones had been found

in them. However the bones of small infants are apt to crumble away leaving little or

no such interments

no trace, and since ~~none~~ were otherwise found, among 100 intact graves, we may take

it that that is what the amphoras had been used for. For burial in amphoras of the

Г. Мудавыглынов. Трагедия,

classical period, cf. ~~for the discussion of the shape of the amphora~~ more recently Г. МΥΑΣΝΑ, Ι. ΤΡΑΥΑΟΥ, ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ

1952, pp.68-69; and Г. МΥΑΣΝΑ, ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ, 1954, p.59; both on amphora burials of infants in

Eleusis.

43

42

See Boehlau, op.cit., pp.144 ff. for ~~the~~ discussion of the shape of the amphora

amphoras. His reference ~~to~~ for the round shape (like our Pl.4, 3 and 4) is ~~to Petrie's~~

of

Petrie's Tanis II (Daphnae), pl.33, n° 1 (I correct from Boehlau's pl.23,1); and for

see Fig. 1, 3

the shape with narrow lower body, Petrie's Tanis II, pl. 34, 39, and his Naukratis I,

see Fig. 1, 2

pl.16, pl.2. Boehlau remarks ~~also~~ that in the Samos cemetery not uncommon were also

see Fig. 1, 2

oval amphoras like Naukratis I, pl.15 (it should be 16), 4 and Tanis II, pl.33,2;

these shapes are archaic Chian.

44
43
See note 39. ⁴⁰

→ think must have full title in

45
44

Agora P 24870; ~~the jar is barely visible in Amphoras, fig. 35 (highest jar)~~
 Marion, Tomb 71, 6 (SCE II, pl. LXXV, 1, center pot, cf. text, p. 393); Marion
 Tomb 80, 17 (SCE II, pl. LXXIX, 2; ~~apparently faked into group picture~~ ^{but,} ~~ibid.~~ ~~pl. CXXXII, 15~~ ^{pl. CXXXII, 15}; at a larger scale as example of "Plain White" ^{IV, 2,} SCE IX, fig.
 57, 6, an outline drawing, not a profile; cf. text, ~~px~~ SCE II, p. 416); I. B. Zeest,
 Pottery Containers ^{from} of the Bosphoros, Moscow, 1960, pl. I, no. 3, cf. text, p. 70 (in pl.
 1, see ^{the} especially detailed drawing of the foot, which is not accurately incorporated
 in the drawing of the jar as a whole).

P 24870 is barely visible in Amphoras, fig. 35 (highest jar); one can see there
 that its neck is not quite so sharply articulated below as that of its mate in Pl. 4,
 3. Of the two jars from Marion, ^{the one from Tomb 71} ~~Tomb 71, 6~~ is more elongated in neck and body and
 probably a little later; but the context in each case is called "later part of
 Cypro-Achaic II" or early 5th century B.C. On the Nymphaia amphora, see further
 below, text with note ⁵⁵ 4.



46

a deposit

P 14694 comes from Agora well S 21 : 2, dated 600-570 B.C. in Agora XII. (It

landa. from

has a graffito, I quote its inventory description: "Very micaceous cinammon-brown clay. Single letter, heavily scratched on neck before baking."

which I saw

For the short-necked round-bodied amphora ~~XXXX~~ in Pythagoreion in December 1968,

I am grateful to Mr. John Nettos for sending me a photograph of it soon after my visit, and to Mrs. Fox King for measuring its height, 0.545, during her visit to the island in April 1970.

HT-9 to
Mantou
see fig. 2, 2
Fig. 2-3
0.545

Doc
fig 2-3

45 46
I have Mr. John Nettos to thank for sending me a photograph of this amphora after I had left Samos. (one Fig. 2, 2)
Agora P 14694 comes from well deposit S 21 : 2, dated in the manuscript of Agora XII "ca. 600-570 B.C." add whether made & as said about P 14494, incl. fig.

46 47
Agora P 14694
add whether made & as said about P 14494, incl. fig.
Fig. 2-3

The two in Pythagoreion are in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Sartakoulis;

photographed VG ~~691.18~~ 691.18 and 19; heights respectively ~~0.445~~ 0.445 and 0.455. I am

grateful to the owners for their kindness and courtesy in arranging for me to ~~photograph~~ make records of ~~graph~~ these and other amphoras in their collection. For North Slope AP 1491, see

C. Roebuck, Hesperia IX, 1940, p.258, fig. 61, no.335, cf. text, p.257. Agora P 3609 (preserved height 0.415) comes from well deposit I 14 : 1, dated in the manuscript of Agora XII

ca. 675-570 B.C.

47 48
Jar in the collection of Colonel Hadjistavris. Photographed VG 392.8. I am most grateful to the owner for arranging for me to record amphoras not only from his

own large collection but also from other collections in the island; and for ~~such~~ ~~hospitality~~. a very interesting visit to ~~the~~ ~~island~~ ~~antiquities~~

of the island

48 49
The relief line of this fold is easily visible in the published illustration of the North Slope jar, see reference in note 46.

add to
ref. to Hesperia
407.26

ca. 19.11

For the Thasian amphora foot, cf. Bon, op.cit. in note 29 above, p.21, fig.5;

and I. B. Zeest, op.cit., pls. VII-VIII, etc.

I cannot attempt ^{in this context} here to follow the Samian amphora to later periods, but will

call attention to two ^{container} shapes the outsides of which are familiar among finds in Athens

of the ^{class} Roman period, but it may not have been generally noticed that, as in our

Samian here examined (cf. Figure 2), the body hollow goes deeper than the visible

upper edge of the foot as seen outside. These are 1) the one-handed containers

of which a study has been published by M. Lang, Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp.277-285;

and see further H. S. Robinson, The Athenian Agora, V, Pottery of the Roman Period,

Princeton, 1959, p.17, under F 65; and 2) ^{the earlier part of} the series of jars with "tubular foot", see

on the series ^{under} foot is not well illustrated Robinson, op. cit., p. 69, [K 113], but the ~~series is not well illustrated~~ in this volume

~~not the foot preserved, which~~ (it is missing from many of the pieces). In The later jars

of this kind, ~~do not have a~~ ^{the} foot that is distinctly articulated on the outside, cf.

Amphoras, fig. 37. jar ~~xxx~~ furthest right. But see Klio, 39, 1961, p. 297, no. 3,

for a photograph of the rather earlier Agora P 25674, illustrated by G. Kapitän to show the restoration of amphora fragments

from a wreck off the east coast of Sicily. Both series need further sorting and study,

in the light of additional material now available. A good part of Miss Lang's one-

handlers are of noticeably micaceous clay. Her description of this clay, top of her

p. 278, could well suggest a Samian ware; see below on Samian clay.

50
49 For ~~to Thues~~ ✓

Cf. ~~A. M.~~ and A. Bon, op.cit. in note ²⁹ 28 above, p, 21, fig.5; and I. B.

⁴⁵ Zeest, op.cit. in note 44, pl.s VII-VIII, etc.

on late work of Zahn
Zahn

51
50

47

See above, note ⁴⁶ 46. Agora P. 3609 is open on the break below, but this

method of broaching does not seem to have been successful in the case of AP 1491,

and a hole (through which a pencil fits) was bored through from a little to one side.

52

51

See W. Technau, op.cit. in note ²⁵ 24 above, p.8.

53

52

his section on the pottery from ~~Kuxsitz~~ Priene in
For Zahn's original suggestion, see T. Wiegand and others, Priene, Berlin,

1904, pp. 430 (description of the clay) and 440-447. For later discussions of his

hypothesis, see above, references in note ¹⁹ 18.

55
54

quantities

I owe this information to Professor H. S. Robinson. He tells me that a great

deal of the so-called "Samian" ware has been found in Egypt, (especially in Old Cairo),

but he doubts that it was brought there by Cleopatra.

54

45

See I.B.Zeest, loc.cit. in note 44. The class isolated by Zahn was early recognized in finds on the north shore of the Black Sea, cf. Mme. Knipowitsch's "Die Keramik Römischer Zeit aus Olbia," Mat. z. röm.-germ. Keramik, IV, 1, 1929, pp.12, ff. In a letter of February 15, 1969, Mme. Zeest tells me that the clay is that known in the red-glazed ^(i.e. Roman deto) ~~(Roman period)~~ Samian ware, but also in painted pottery of the 6th-5th century B.C. recognized as Samian. The class of amphoras (of her pl.1, no.3) is widespread in the Bosphoros area in the second half of the 6th century and early 5th century B.C., the period of lively communications ^{of that area} with the Ionian cities. Their clay is pale and very micaceous and has a layered construction ("elle a des couches").

55

Cf. Amphoras, fig.35, the bright jar in the foreground; M. Campbell, Hesperia VII, 1938, p. 605, fig. 27, especially no.192. Of the two classes of amphoras found in quantity in Corinth, these belong to the series sometimes attributed to Corcyra, cf. Hesperia XXII, 1953, p. 108, under no. 166. Note that Boehlau attributes to the amphoras from his cemetery an "Ionic shape especially exemplified in Corinthian pottery," see op.cit. in note 41, p. ^(ca p. 10 or later) Far to shape as seen by A. Thomson, see the Sykeus painted amphoras, EVA Brussels II, p. 8.

57

the
 For notes on a proposed Attic series, following it through the 5th and into
 the 4th century, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp.101-2, no.147. Much study and present-
 ation is still to be done. For the earlier period, see E. Brann, Agora Vol.VIII,
Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery, Princeton, 1962, pp.32-33, under "Storage
 Jars;" see references there; for a summary of the development of the earlier
 Attic oil jar, see E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, 1961, pp.338-339, under nos. 40-41.

58

For a photograph of this amphora, see E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, op.cit., pl.
 2, no.23 (at 1:10), or E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, 1961, pl.13, R 3 (somewhat larger).

Its height: 0.72.
~~For a summary see~~

59
 (Aes - Talant - XII)

full title
 Nos. 1495 and 1496. I am grateful to Lucy Talcott for information on these
 and similar
 small jars.
 Hts. respectively 0.302, and 0.391.

60

~~The Agora fragments~~ published with a photograph of the top part,
 Agora P 21984a and b,
 and pl.40,
~~see~~ Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. p. 109, no.167; a profile drawing of the foot at about
 2:5 is shown ~~in~~ p.103. Context: Agora well N 7 : 3;

Of the amph. made up for 2
 pages in Fig. 3, 1, let. is instead
 Boulton is the main part of article in Hesperia XXII,
 publ. by C. G.

61

Agora P 25426, from deposit R 11 : 3. For a ton perhaps 8 to assoc.
 with this piece, see further below.

(unrelated to 56-57)

62
~~61~~
 I am much obliged to Mr. Barron for discussing with me the dates of these coins, as well as for sending me numerous photographs of casts, including the two used in Pl. 4. See Barron, pp. 71 and 92 for the requirements in dating the trihemiohols, and the table p. 48 for Barron's tetradrachm sequence and his proposed dating of the smaller coins in relation to the tetradrachms. My proposed date of 468/7 B.C. (Barron's pl. XVI, 4b) certain of Class III, for Pl. 4, 6 makes it contemporary with Barron's tetradrachms, his pl. X, nos. 35-37, with olive branch upright and circular incuse as in the trihemiohol. Our Pl. 4, 7 may perhaps be dated with Barron's Class IV, 460/459, again with olive branch upright and circular incuse as in the trihemiohol. Our Pl. 4, 8 (Barron's pl. XVI, 2a) may be as late as the tetradrachms of his Class VII with the letter Θ (his pl. XIV, 85 and 86); these are the last with the rectangular incuse as in the trihemiohol; this latter has an inverted olive branch which seems not to be matched in any of the tetradrachms.

62
~~63~~
 Lazarides Thasos inv. no. 555 n.; from the excavations of 1950. I owe the photograph and the information to Mme. Lilly Kahil, who further told me that the amphora had apparently been found set in an earth floor, with black figure and red figure pottery near its mouth. Unpublished.

63
See note 39.

64
Deposit S 16 : 1. This area was excavated in May, 1966⁵, by an expedition from

Brown University working in collaboration with the American School of Classical

Studies, see Hesperia XXXV, 1966, pp. 79-85, pp.83-84 for the well. (I am grateful to

R.
Professor Ross Holloway for permission to publish these two fragments.

Of the example ~~restored~~ ^{made} from P 27531 + 2 in Fig. 3, 3, wt. is restored at 0. A-B 21-22: 1

65
Agora P 27547, neck fragment, also from deposit S 16 : 1; P 26379, toe frag-

ment, from deposit Q 15 : 2; Kos B.E. 44, in the storeroom in the citadel (VG phot.

412.36); from the Marathon wreck, see B.C.H. LXXVII, 1953, p.141, figs. 3 c and d;

(VG 201.14)
the Smyrna fragments, seen and photographed in October 1952 by the kindness of J.M.

and here mentioned by the former, by Mr. Cook
Cook, come from the excavations reported in B.S.A. 53-54, 1958-1959; see subsequent

various classes of
numbers of B.S.A. for reports on the decorated pottery from the site.

attributed to
The toe P 26379 is ~~attributed to~~ of this class with some hesitation.

the toe of
The style as viewed from the outside resembles that of Fig. 2, 3, but the interior
was solid well above the toe as visible outside, and the fragment must come from
a considerably larger amphora (diameter of the knob 0.075, as opposed to 0.06 for
Fig. 2, 3).

Original number was 63

P 28078

*420-540 B.C.
A-B 21-22: 1*

Marade

For a preliminary report on the wreck off Kyrenia, Cyprus, see *Archaeology*, 21, 1968, pp. 171-173. I am much obliged to Professor Michael Katzev, the excavator, for permitting me to study and record his finds in Cyprus in the fall of 1968, and to mention here his Type X, which may be Samian. In fact, in the 1969 season, an intact amphora of Type X was raised from the wreck, a jar with mushroom rim, broad, short-topped handles, of which one bore a stamp with two letters, broad shoulders (more angular and less sloping than those of our Plate , 13), and a knobbed toe separated by a finger's width from the body. I am obliged to Professor Katzev ~~for permission to mention in this article his Type X material~~ for drawings and photographs of this amphora, which will no doubt shortly be published.

66

Necks with mushroom rims of which the clay is micaceous include P 25742 from A 16 : 1 (ca.350-325 B.C.); P 27834 from H 16 : 7 (late 4th century B.C.); and many fragments of such rims of which some were micaceous were found in J 11 : 1 (ca.400-340 B.C.). In general similar, but of non-micaceous clay, is the fragmentary amphora P 6152 (lower part missing) from D 15 : 3 (ca.375-330 B.C.).

67

One of these was in the office of the airport at Pythagoreion, where by courtesy of the ^{Olympic Airlines} ~~Olympic~~ official, and with help from John Nettos, I was able to photograph it (691.10).

68

preliminary

For a ~~first~~ report on the wreck off Kyrenia, Cyprus, see Archaeology 21,

1968, pp.171-173. I am much obliged to Professor Michael Katzev for permitting me

to study and record his finds in Cyprus, ^{in the fall of 1968,} and to mention here his Type X, which may

~~be Samian.~~

In fact, during the 1969 season, an intact stamp

amphora

of this Type X, which may be Samian

69

Face Barron, the passages he cites on his p.7, note 53, include no praise at

all of Samian wine. As for Apuleius, his text without emendation actually states

that nobody scratches the ground to plant vines in Samos. Cf. the Bude ^{edition} ~~text~~ (1924),

*Paris
Sept 1968
Sabbatini*

Bass ✓

where P. Valetti remarks (p.xiv, note 1) that this information surprised some critics, who corrected the text to make it say the contrary. Even as ^{amended} corrected, this passage does not amount to praise of Samian wine.

We are indebted to Mr. Barron (again his p.7) for dispelling a former interpretation of the olive branch on the coins as being a symbol of submission to Athens. His study of the coins proves that their chronology does not allow this explanation.

For praise of Samian wine before Byron, see

I owe the reference to ^{P.M.} ~~Mr. Peter~~ Fraser.

70

Anakreon, Fr. 98 Page; ^{Aeschylus} Persians, 882; Antiphanes or Alexis, ap. Athen. 66 ff.

The refer~~ences~~ are assembled by Barron, p.7, notes ~~50~~ 50-52.

71

Plutarch, Life of Solon, 24.

72

Herodotos VI, 95; ibid., 115.

73

I.G. I² 65. See P. Jacobsthal, A.J.A. XLVII, 1943, p.308, with references.

For illustrations of the relief, see A. Hess, Klio 28, 1935, pl.1 (opposite p.32);
 B.D. Meritt, Documents on Athenian Tribute, Harvard, 1937, p.4, fig.1. Jacobsthal
 and several other scholars identify my "upended amphoras" as money-bags. Hess (op.
 cit., p. 27) calls them pieces of broken amphoras with their knobbed tips upward. It
 was Daniel Geagan, now professor at Dartmouth, who suggested to me that the artist
 was trying to show inverted amphoras as behind another pot that lies below. Whether
 broken or merely inverted, the significance would be the same. Hess, in the article
 cited, lists ^{much evidence} ~~иняжхняхраяяжя~~ on the use of pottery jars for the transport of money.

I am obliged to Lucy Talcott for calling my attention to this relief some years
 ago, and for giving me references to it.

74

See M. Lang and M. Crosby, The Athenian Agora, Vol.X, Weights, Measures and
 Tokens, Princeton, 1964, pp.62-63, LM 21-27, cf.pl.18, noting here that the same
 types appear on dry measures also. Since the publication of this volume, two ^{good} ~~fine~~
 new impressions of the Athena head of LM 25-27 have been found ^{on handles from} in a 4th century
 context (P27368-9). In these better-preserved examples, it is clear that a special
 blob of fine clay has been placed on top of the handle to take the impression of the
 die (noticed by ^{Lewis} ~~L. A.~~ Benacchi). ^K The added blob of clay is also

noticeable in SS 14675, a recently catalogued handle
 of M. Lang, op. cit., LM
 bearing the double-bodied oval type, (no useful context
 for this handle).

25.11.70

1.101

I am obliged to Professor Emery for permission to mention the amphora
^{not all of the same class}
 fragments found in his excavations of 1965-1968 under the auspices of the Egypt
^{which seem not to be all of the same class}
 Exploration Society. In a call at the excavations in April 1967, I had a glimpse
 of the ^{pieces} ~~fragments~~ which had then been found, by the kindness of ^{by} Mr. H. Smith of the
 staff; and drawings, some rubbings of stamps, and some notes, were later sent to me
 by Mr. G. T. Martin and K. J. Frazer, also of the Expedition. The Sakkara eta-rho
 monograms resemble two found on Samos, I 580 and I 859. A stamp with monogram eta-
rho, but retrograde, appears on handles at the Agora, including one (SS 14680) fully
 preserved with both attachments, which apparently comes from a Samian amphora with
 mushroom rim (rim not preserved, but the handle is broad, very short-topped, and of
 highly micaceous reddish clay); this handle has context of the second half of the
 4th century. Further study among unclassified handles stamped with monograms or abbrev-
 iations will no doubt identify further Samian of this period.

75 - *Grady, op. cit.*
Ibid., pl. 18, no. LM 28, cf. text pp. 60-61, 63.

followed by 26 bis

The engraving is finer than than can be seen in a photograph, and deeper in the die of the coin type. Notice in the photograph that although the impression is deep in the upper part, it has not been deep enough to take the detail of helmet or face, which retain the scoring of the surface of the handle.

76

Plato, according to Plutarch, Life of Solon, 2.

*77 in Calderini (p. 8), w. mention of Agorae # 4
also of Min # 7*

77

C.C. Edgar, Zenon Papyri, Vol. I. (Catalogue général des Antiquités Egyptiennes

du Musée de Caire), Cairo, 1925, no. 59015. For a more detailed account, see the

same author in Annales du Service des Antiquités, XXIII, , pp. 86-95. The words

used for the jars are ΚΕΡΑΜΙΑ and ΗΜΙΚΑΛΙΑ. Neither oil as the cargo
κεράμια ημικάλια

nor Alexandria as the port is actually mentioned in the papyri, but the Customs' valuation and duties paid apparently leave no doubt that the contents of the jars

were oil, while various considerations make the identification of the port very

probable: see Edgar's remarks in Annales ^{XXIII} ~~XXII~~, pp. 86-88. For more recent comment

on the papyri, see for instance L. Casson in Studi in Onore di Aristide Calderini

e Roberto Paribeni, Vol. I, Milano-Varesi 1956, p. 236.

date
>

ΚΑΔΟΣ
(1) Calderini, Stud 1958, 186-190
(2) E. Casson

Masson, p. 42, note 17
"Pou de raisons phonologiques"
Kados and Ka-li connected with Ka-li

vessel - vase } object of noun form
vessel - ship }

usually with Phoenician association
vessel transport
e' object of or destination?



Continuation of note 77 of "Sambian amphoras":

For ΗΜΙΚΑΑΙΑ, see the interesting discussion, with bibliography, by D. A.

Amyx on ΚΑΔΟΣ and related words, in connection with the Attic Stelai, Hesperia XXVII, 1958, pp.186-190. However, the word is Semitic in origin: cf. Emilia

Masson, Recherches sur les plus anciens emprunts Sémitiques en Grec, Paris, 1967, pp.42-44 on ΚΑΔΟΣ. The Greek word ΚΑΔΟΣ evidently followed the Hebrew Kad as a gen

general term for a carrier for fluids. "Most frequently [ΚΑΔΟΣ] occurs as a vase used to store and transport wine" (Amyx p.186, with references); and ~~the~~ ^{name} Masson

(p.44) ^{cites Ugaritic Kad, a jar or measure specially for wine & oil} makes the same comment on the Semitic word. The Greeks apparently used the ^{evidently} borrowed term interchangeably with ΚΕΡΑΜΙΟΝ, as in our papyros, or with amphora,

cf. Pollux X, 71, quoted by Amyx in his ^{p.186,} note 3. Any kind of container-amphora might serve from time to time for drawing water, and excavators often find them

at the bottoms of ancient wells. So it is not surprising that there is ancient reference for such use (see Amyx's note 4, and add now Menander, Dyskolos, 190 ^{ant 1576}); ^{such a reference} ~~ant 1576~~ should not persuade us that the principal function of kados ^{word too} ~~We need not~~ look to identify with the ~~term~~ ^{an} a specific ancient shape. Whether ^{was as a part} ~~Not need we~~

kados or ~~sk~~ keramion or amphora, the term is general, needing an ethnic adjective (such as "Samian") to identify the particular style.

cf also p. 113 in "Conclusion" (main object of study, of kados, not kados only in gen. by common means)

"Kad est le plus probable commun à la supposition d'être kados" (p. 44) "We do not see kados in meaning kados" "le vin phénicien transporté dans des jarres appelées Kad"

Look up some of Amyx's pictures. The reference to Gardiner is wrong (unless there is another edition under 1910 or?)
From is cited ASA 1945, look up esp. p. 514, note 23, Mon. Ant. 17, p. 451, bis. 321. (cup - ship)

79

- JE 26 bis

78

Blutacke

Life of Perikles, 26. The suggestion that the prow stamps may have been

20 Or more

Samian was made to me ~~many~~ years ago in the museum of the American Numismatic

the late

Society in New York, I think by Mr. Sydney P. Noe. There is actually another

state whose coinage commonly bore the prow of a galley, and that is Phaselis on

the east coast of Lycia. ^{its geographical} The position of this port would make natural the import
of ~~its~~ products ^{to Phaselis} to Egypt; but stamped handles found in the Black Sea area would seem more likely

to be

from Samos than from eastern Lycia. References to the prow types of Phaselis in

connection with this stamp series were passed to us in 1955 by Mr. Lucas Benaki.

For previous published mention of the prow class of stamps, see ^{Græc. Syntax 1960,} ~~Tr. Ek. Amer. Philol. Soc. for 1959~~, p.475, with references in note 5. The Haviaras amphora is mentioned here.

79

80

✓

1 Qa

Cf. M. Ebert, Præhist. Zeitschrift V, 1913, pp.30-31, with fig. 34, no. 1Qa.

This object is stamped on the neck ΦΙΑΙ/ΚΟΥ. Its producing ~~center~~ center was

perhaps Herakleia Pontica.

80

I 933, from the Heraion, exact provenance not known.

Of a total of 146 known examples, 51 have been found in Alexandria; 30

more in Naukratis (chiefly) and in Tell Fara'in in the Delta, or, ^{not presumably} of unknown

Egyptian provenance, ^{see} now stored in the Cairo Museum; 23 in the Black Sea area;

8 in Athens (of the 3 in the National Museum, the source is not strictly known,

but 5 are from the Agora Excavations); 7 in Syme (probably collected elsewhere);

and 27 ~~of~~ in various other places, for 21 of which the provenance is unknown (most of these are in the British Museum). The Naukratis examples are largely in the British Museum. The 35 handles formerly in the Benaki residence in Alexandria have now been installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain in that city.

82

The name is ΘΕΥΚΑΗΣ in the stamps and ΘΕΟΚΑΗΣ in the coins. See Barron, pp. 236-237, for a list of names appearing on the coins. The following appear in ^{the p.p.}

stamps:

ΑΚΗ(ΜΕΓΑΛΙΣΝ
ΑΛΕΞΙΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ	ΜΟΞΙΣΝ
ΑΛΕΞΙΝΟΣ)	ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ(ΑΣ)	ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑ(ΧΟΣ)
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΣ	ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΩΝ	ΦΑΙΝΟΚΑΗΣ
ΑΡΧΕΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)	ΦΙΑΙΝΟΣ
ΑΡΧΕΜΑΧ(ΟΣ)	ΦΙΑΙΣΚΟΣ
ΔΩΡΙΓΕΝΗΣ	ΦΙΑΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ	ΦΙΑΤΑΤΟΣ
ΘΕΥΚΑΗΣ	ΦΙΑΩΝΙ(ΔΗΣ)
ΚΑΘΑΝΑ[

Τροχιγ. 05. (from Salamis, Cyprus)

of a total of $\frac{146}{}$ known examples,

$\frac{51}{}$ have been found in Alexandria;

$\frac{30}{}$ more in ^{Delos} Naubolis, and in Tell Fara in

the delta, or stored in the Cairo Museum;

$\frac{23}{}$ in the Black Sea area; $\frac{8}{}$ in

7 in Syria
Athens, and $\frac{27}{34}$ in various other

places, (including 21 of which the provenance

is not known, mostly now in the B.M.)

83
82 Goldman ✓

See Tarsus I, p.147 and fig. 118, no.95; the comment on this stamp

gives some references for published examples of the class. The Agora example is ^{that has good context}

SS 667 from the Middle Stoa building fill (unpublished). As it happens, no name

has been restored in either of these two dated examples.

84
83 *grae ✓* *Chir. without*

See now Delos 27, p.

84
85

For a labelled Attic 2-choe measure, see S. Young, "An Athenian ^CXlepsydra,"

Hesperia VIII, 1939, especially pp.278-280.

85

~~Attic (?) amphora of the third quarter of the 4th century~~

86
85

SS 4568, Attic (?) amphora of the third quarter of the 4th century (from

with monogram stamp on one handle
Agora cistern D 15 : 3); ht. 0.73, diam. 0.437, capacity 45,250; see Amphoras,

fig. 42, right. SS 8214, Koan amphora of the first half of the 2nd century (from

Agora well G 5 : 3); stamped [A]ΣΚΑΗ on one handle: ht. 0.785, diam, 0.45, ~~capacity~~

capacity 45,050; see Hesperia Suppl.VIII, pl.19, 8 (amphora) and pl.20, 10 (stamp;

reading of this, *grae ✓* *ibid.*, p. 188, id to be corrected); see also Amphoras, fig.56,

second jar from the left. The third jar referred to is ~~amph~~ P 6795, of

Korinthian type but datable about 100 B.C. (from Agora cistern C 9 : 7), unstamped:
 ht. 0.78, diam. 0.443, capacity 44,980; for a ~~generally~~ similar jar ^{but with handle} (neck shorter
 in proportion) from the same deposit, see Amphoras, fig.38, third jar from left.

The capacities of the first two amphoras were taken with wheat, in 1939; the figures
 given are the result of a recalculation, slightly higher than as first arrived at.

The third capacity was taken with barley in 1954, and I owe the figure to Professor
 M. Lang. Note that the ^{average} capacity of these three jars is about that of the two-bath

Israelite amphora of the 7th century B.C., cf. S.S. Weinberg, ed., ^{Grave 1956} The Aegean
and the Near East et c etc etc pp.106-107, under no. 13, and cf. pp. ^{ibid.}

84-85.

~~86~~ ~~86~~
~~VG photograph no. 278.33~~

86 Not inventoried; VG photograph no.278.33. Full-bellied jar with mushroom

rim, neck spreading to a rather steeply sloping shoulder, and a heavy ring toe

with a short concave stem (a scotia). Ht. 0.80; diam. including marine deposit

0.46; ht. of handles ca. 0.23; capacity (water) ca. 52,875 cc. A break in the ~~toe~~

(afterwards repaired)
 toe showed reddish buff clay red at core.

ack.
 Same
 also
 some
 current?

87 88

P 14179 comes from Agora ~~excavation~~ well O 20 : 3. Ht. 0.76, diam. 0.44,

ht. of handles ca. 0.22. Clay orange-buff, micaceous. Repaired and somewhat filled out in plaster; complete with toe. Note the full height of this amphora is slightly less than that of the Haviaras amphora without its toe, but the shoulder of P 14179 is higher as well as wider than that of the other, and the lower body has a full curve, all features that would give added capacity. The rim ^{of P 14179} is a smaller roll than on the Haviaras jar, and the handles swing out below to the wider shoulder.

Taking a capacity measurement of a restored amphora, especially a very large one, is difficult and never very satisfactory. One cannot expect to get the same result twice.

E.K. 022.13

89 88

25.10.70
N.E. & pediment is complete in the field. (pl. XXV) filled out in plaster

W.C. 011

See A. Michaelis, "The Metrological Relief at Oxford," J.H.S. 4, 1883, pp.

335-350, on a relief of pedimental shape which shows the head (right) and shoulders of a man ~~with~~ arms out straight on either side, and above one arm, in the field, engraved the underside of a foot. Cf. E.S.G. Robinson in Hesperia Suppl. VIII, p. 338, note 10, from which I take the ^{words quoted} ~~quotation~~ above; as the date of the relief is called just before 450 B.C., Robinson tentatively associates the addition of the foot of Attic length with the Weights, Measures and Coinage Decree of 449 B.C.

? check how the words are written

michaelis (p. 339) cites a passage in Herodotos (2, 168) "in which he affirms that the Egyptian fathom is equal to the Samian fathom. Doerpfeld was right in interpreting the words of the historian as referring to the great or royal ell [rather than the ~~than~~ ^{smaller} similar Egyptian one]." The Oxford relief has been illustrated recently by D. E. Haynes, in Archaeology, 21, 1968, p. 209 (as one of the Arundel marbles); and by J. Boardman in J. Boardman, J. Dörig, W. Fuchs, and M. Hirmer, The Art and Architecture of Ancient Greece, London, 1967, fig. 42, above; cf. text, p. 12.

Boardman dates the relief mid 5th century; ~~and Haynes~~ Haynes, with Michaelis, puts it in the previous decade. Note that a joining fragment at the right end of the relief as shown in Michaelis' photograph (his pl. XXXV) is missing in the two recent illustrations.

To ~~For~~ the hypothetical 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian standards, compare the 7 to 8 relationship between Attic and Chian standards, although these relationships would be attested in the one case only for linear measures and in the other only for weight and volume. For a summary with references on the Attic - Chian ~~relationships~~ standards relationship, ^{apparently} first hypothesized by M. Lang ^{in 1956,} see now Delos 29, pp. ~~359-360~~ 359-360.

It should be stated that Professor W.B. Dinsmoor considers that the ~~two~~ ^{second} standards implied by ~~the embodied fathom~~ and the added foot which is a seventh of ~~the~~ ^{the} length of the "embodied fathom" cannot be ~~found~~ ^{found} Attic because the engraved foot is too short. He has another

in 1958 meeting

in Rome ¹¹⁰⁻³³⁻

(.111)

see Trans. of Arch. Congress Vol. II

interpretation
~~tentative identification~~, to appear in a new edition of his Architecture of Ancient Greece, now in preparation.

Under the table is a Rhodian amphora; as a ^{younger} ~~young~~ man the collector had published three such

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family.

In Plate , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits with his prow-stamped amphora, unique to this day, in a sort of out-door study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages lying open at pl. II. Under the table is a Rhodian jar; the collector had published three of these in a Smyrna newspaper when he was a young man, soon after Dumont's book appeared. ⁹⁰ From this pleasant antiquarian ~~kanak~~ background

90

Published in the ~~Problema~~ ΗΠΟΟΔΟΣ of April 21, 1876, see ~~Ελληνική Αρχαιολογία~~ Rev. Arch., XXXII, 1876, pp. 295 ff.; cf. commentary on I.G. XII, 3, 83. The collector cannot have been more than about 30 at this time, since he lived until 1922. It is stated in ~~the~~ Rev. Arch., loc. cit., that Haviaras's ~~three~~ ³ Rhodian amphoras brought up to 8 the total then known. Dumont's p. 13, fig. 1, is fully misleading as to ~~their~~ ^{the Rhodian} shape: see Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 55, 1965, p. 5, note 2 (but correct the place of publication of Dumont's volume to Paris). For one more glimpse of our ~~original~~ original collector, see A. Maiuri, op. cit. in note 25 above, p.

Michaelis (p.339) cites a passage in Herodotos (2,168) "in which he affirms that the Egyptian fathom is equal to the Samian fathom. Doerpfeld was right in interpreting the words of the historian as referring to the great or royal ell [rather than the smaller Egyptian fathom]."

one
The Oxford relief has been
all recently by J. (Hay) - and by J. Board
in which it is stated that the ratio is 7 to 6.

This 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian ~~standards~~ standards is to be compared with the 7 to 8 relationship between Attic and Chian ~~standards~~ standards,

although these relationships are attested in the one case *only* for linear measures and in the other *only* for weight and volume. For a summary on *with references*

standards the Attic - Chian relationship, see now *first by M. Lang* Delos 27, p. 359-360.

Amphora

89

See A. Dumont, Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce, Paris, 1871, p.13, a drawing

stamped purporting to be a Rhodian amphora of the fabricant ΜΑΡΕΥΑΣ, but in fact its outline

was traced from the drawing of an unstamped Roman amphora which had been published

by J.L.Stoddart. See more fully *Grèce 1965* Transactions of the American Philosophical

Society, 55, 1965, p. 5, note 2 (in a chapter on the finds from the Antikythera

shipwreck); *but correct the place of publication then given for Dumont's book.*

~~Excerpted~~

It may be remarked that in our visits to Syme, although we found and re-

Syme (?) (standing in the center of Pl. 15 as well as
 photographed the amphora with ~~pro~~ stamp (Pl. 16), *we did not find the*

Rhodian amphora seen under the table in the old photograph.

*I 70
 but was the
 in the old photo
 of the amphora
 seen under the table*

end!

for p. 41

Πάσχα

1.114

Whoever investigates the text of this papyrus with relation to capacity
 figures of actual amphoras will no doubt have in mind also the evidence for the
 Samian ~~xx~~ linear standard by the metrological relief in Oxford, ~~in~~ which, ~~according~~
~~to some interpretations~~ *proceeds to show a "suggested"* as some explain it, "the Attic foot has been subsequently
 engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom," showing a ratio of 7 Attic feet
 to the Samian fathom, or a 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian standards.

88
89

Supplement

16-choc keramia of the papyros, and a capacity measurement should some day be

⁸⁷ tried. Whoever investigates the text of this papyros with relation to capacity

figures of actual amphoras will no doubt have in mind also the evidence for the Samian (?) linear standard as compared with the Athenian, at least in the 5th century B.C., the metric relief in Oxford in which, as it seems, "the Attic foot has been subsequently engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom," showing a ratio of 7

Attic feet to the Samian fathom, or a 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian

⁸⁸ standards.

So far as the present article is concerned, here the matter must rest.

Samian amphora stamps have been presented, see Pls. ¹⁻³, a series for which a date is proposed in the latter 4th century B.C., the basic group (the Haviaras stamps and duplicates of these) perhaps soon after 322 B.C., while a few associated items may be of the end of the century (9-16, types with lion mask plus proper names). Some of the stamps in Pls. ² and ³ are of interest from the point of view of cults, and some make their contribution to art history. I have investigated what may have been the shape of the amphoras on which these stamps were impressed, and of earlier and later amphoras perhaps produced by the Samians in the course of their history of many vicissitudes, while olive oil continued to be carried abroad from Samos. The chronology of this study of shapes has depended much on context of discovery of jars and fragments from the Athenian Agora. The

shapes presented in Figs. 1 and 2, and in Pl. ^{and 3} , retain interest whether or not all prove to have been made in Samos.

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family. In Pl. ^{with his friend - stamped amphora} , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits in a sort of outdoor study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages lying open at Pl. II. ^{a collection published 3} Under the table is a Rhodian amphora; ^{his young days 90} possibly the collector did not recognize it as such, if no stamps were visible, since Dumont is misleading on the Rhodian shape. From this pleasant antiquarian background Nikitas and Michael Haviaras went away to school in Samos, whence the one brought back his unique group of Samian stamps here presented. Pl. ⁹⁰ , 17, may remind us of what is owed to the other son, since it is part of the great collection in Alexandria of Michael Haviaras' pupil Lucas Benaki. Through the generations the scholarly pursuit of these minor monuments has built up for us a coral island of small but solid bits of fact. And in the meanwhile to their addicts these studies have continued to provide a refuge for the attention in the midst of whatever dismal outer circumstances have prevailed; a garden enclosed.

Handwritten notes:
what
his young days 90

Handwritten note:
referred

cannot be Attic, because the engraved foot is too short. He has another interpretation, to appear in a new edition of his Architecture of Ancient Greece, now in preparation. See his paper, "The Basis of Greek Temple Design: Asia Minor, Greece, Italy," Congresso Atti del Settimo Internazionale di Archeologia Classica, I, Roma, 1961, pp. 355-368, for identification of the lengths of ~~the~~ various foot units employed in ancient Greek and Roman buildings. The paper includes (pp. 361-362) discussion of the relation of linear measures to those of capacity and weight.

[1.118]

4.11.70

on Rhodin amplifiers published
by D. Harris

Telephone

Mrs Kondolea

after 5:00

673 908

ask her if Institut for

we have to

Smyrne Apoodos

for ^{21st} April 1876

Tom
K. Sidosos Σμύρναϊαν

on boat
(Euro) (Topsy Kapidy
who will admin

of words
at the
French
after 1946
which is
no longer
they now has only ship

for note (90)

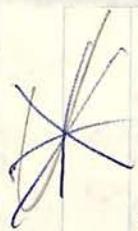
Add to Sami Amphoras

Ref. to "D. Chaviras", in Maison,
Nova Sid., p. 245.

He called M's attention to the
class of amphoras with double-barrelled
handles, and was the means of Rhodes
museum requiring 3 whole amphoras of the kind,
found by sponge divers in a Gulf of Sygne.

There is also some publ. of his mention
in one of the IG vol. 5 (as Chaviras.)

[Evid. IG XII, 3, 85]



ASCS

	31. XII .69	—
1922	85	
1876	46	
46	<u>39</u>	

Look up IS XII, 3,
85-

v

Plus amples

"from Telos but now
in Syms"

See if it gives a name of
~~owner~~ ^{owner} ~~owner~~ . Could it be
^(D. H. in 1876)

3. I. 70

to see in the photo.
"Syms in anagnosteros Aigdy, sed Tali inventa
(Σαυράγος, εφ. Σώδης
~~Αδ. Δαδ.~~)

If it really is 68, it
has to be a photograph
at sup .68

Ah, See page now and page
[3] I. 70

4. 10. 70

to see in the photo of D.H. in 1876, it
is one of those published by D.H. in 1876, it
seems more likely to photograph ^{of} of about that
period. But if he lived till 1922, he couldn't

2. I. 70

19 XII, 3, 83. p. 16 (date?)
 Does he say ^{the} Rhodi?

a newspaper
 publ. in
 Smyrna

Amphion integr, Teli curvata
 Ed. Demosthenes Chabriaras
 Πυόδος 1876 die XXI m.
 Aprilis (Pw. Arch. XXXI,
 1876, 295 sq.)

83, 84, 85, all ^{publ.} edd by D. Chav.

Of the published several Rhodi
 amphion, both not say
 the name, not have recognition
 of

ST is names of the Dist. de Larus. Hell.
 In Pw. Arch (loc. cit.) they spell
 him Chabriaras. Not much near
 on the article, but sensible remarks
 on the finds. The jars, old low cap. meas.
 (called "jauges") He lists known
 whole jars - 5 before the 3 new.

Cannot seem to find out who is writing.
 ST is in B.C. or.

(4.10.16)

There has been much more than 30 in 1876, whereas there is
 the plst. of a man surely over 50.

Rhodian amphoras published
by Hawrows

Find out what can be learned about
 publication in the inscriptions, republ. IG XII, 3,
 83¹ (Προθύμος - Ἀρμόσιδας,
 85 (Ἐωκράτης - υἱ. Ἐωθύμος)
 84?

Do we give any for 85?

must try to find out if the 3 Rhodian
 mentioned in IG XII 3, 83-85, are in some
 museum in Smyrna. I seem to recall M&H
 said there were other amphoras in some place
 designed for a museum, as more suitable
 than the Hawrows houses.

Begin by asking M&H what she remembers.

24. IV. 70

I think she said she did not recall
 any stamps Rhodian.

"SAMIAN AMPHORAS": DRAUGHT

740