

VRG_Folder — 0557

(opened in Athens by CSK,
forwarded by Louise)

Miss V. R. Grace,
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Department of Archaeology,
The University,
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answered
from M. J. H.
13. VII. 86

22nd July, 1986

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 2nd May. I must apologise for taking so long to reply. I have been having a rough time with the thesis and have only recently managed to get things running smoothly with it (I'm now up to my ears in 'politics' over my post-thesis work).

It is extremely useful to have your comments of the Southampton Rhodian amphora. This clears up the 'Peacock question' at least, and I will include this in the discussion on Rhodian fabrics in my thesis (I'm just about to start this section). I looked very carefully for any signs of stamps on the handles of the Southampton jar, but could see none; although the amphora is heavily coated in in accretionary material. I'm not sure how disposed the Museum would be to cleaning it? Not very, I'd guess, if it is possible to suggest an origin on the shape.

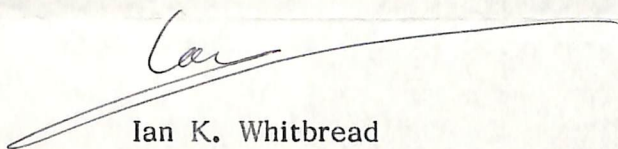
I do not usually try to agree with Peacock but, on the question of transporting Rhodian clay, I think he has a valid point. Little known to Peacock (I think) there really are deposits on the Datça peninsula which are contemporary with geological formations on Rhodes and Kos. It is quite possible that these may be from the same basin of deposition and, thus, possibly be of similar composition. One cannot be sure, however, without actually testing the clays. My concern about this situation has been heightened by Empereur and Picon's Colloquium paper, but I have not had time to compare their discussion with my own results. I have certainly found a micaceous (microscopically) fabric in Koan (common), Rhodian (v.rare) and Knidian (v.rare) jars (similar to the 'Samian' fabric) and I wonder whether this is not another result of a 'common depositional basin' i.e. common clay composition, problem. I think you are entirely correct about having to collect samples from the Datça peninsula. It is the only way to really solve this type of question. I wish Empereur and Picon had made a more thorough job in this respect. I note that they attribute a late Zenon stamped handle to the Datça peninsula. I shall try and explore this further.

ask
to find
Rhodian
!!

⊗ > think this is one letter by me
probably in my personal archive - a friend at
same site, along with other finds

Naturally, as an archaeological scientist, I feel very uneasy about any suggestion that clay, rather than pots, may have been moved about. My work depends on them not having done this sort of thing (i.e. cheating). But I note that Monakhov (1984) suggests that pyroxene-rich material was imported to Chersonesos, and incorporated in the fabrics of Chersonesian amphorae. I think this sounds very reasonable as (from the very little I have managed to find on the subject) the geology of Chersonesos is basically limestone. The most obvious source of the pyroxene-rich material would have been Sinope. Here, then, is a quite good example that raw materials used in making amphorae were probably transported. But the situation in the southeast Aegean is much more complex ^{for} ~~at~~ the sediments in question may well occur in several places, and particularly in places situated so close to each other as Kos, Datça and Rhodes. I hope to be able to explore these problems in the future but, at the moment, my priority is to get the thesis out of the way, and for that I will simply try to chart the current situation and the various possible interpretations.

Many thanks, once again, and best wishes,



Ian K. Whitbread

(3)

2.01

THE "KNIDIAN" IN THE SOUTHAMPTON MUSEUM



THE KNIDIAN
Venus

(3)

THE "KNIDIAN" IN THE SOUTHAMPTON MUSEUM

201

W. A. S. M. N.

E. M.



SOUTHAMPTON
MUSEUM

(GOD'S TOWER)

PERCECEN 1972
KINGSLAND
P. 117A

97

PHOTO BY MICHAEL DAWSON

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED,
WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM
SOUTHAMPTON MUSEUM

(PRINT)

PHOTO SCALE = 1/10



PETACOLL 1974 INDIAN Amphora

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED WITHOUT
PERMISSION FROM

SOUTHAMPTON MUSEUM
(GOD'S TOWER)

PHOTO BY MICHAEL
JAMIESON

PRINT NOT TO SCALE

note of J. for
M. Peacock

COLL. 1 SOUTHAMPTON

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

May 2, 1986

Jim?

3
8.VII.86
*has been
no supply is needed
(but this
or discontinue)*

Dear Ian,

I am so sorry there was not time for us to meet at all while you were here, but I know you were very much pressed. I write now, to thank you for your offprint, for the which it is good to have handy; and especially ~~xxxxxx~~ photograph of the interesting amphora in Southampton, which I had long wished to see.

Peacock refers to this jar in his 1977 article, as well as in following correspondence when I asked him about it. Tests indicated that the clay was Rhodian (see his 1977, p. 262), and in writing to me (X.78) he makes various suggestions about the possibility of Rhodian clay having been transported to Knidos, or possibly existing here and there in the Datcha ~~peninsular~~ peninsula, though not yet found. He was going to send me a photograph of the jar when he had got one printed.

Now I see yours, the jar evidently is Rhodian, about mid-third I think. If the toe bothers you, compare it with that on no. 23 (p/559) of my colloquium article. Other early Rhodian jars have a toe like this and also a rolled rim as on the Southampton jar; I enclose photocopies. At this period there is quite a bit of variation in their shapes. Try to find out what stamps it had, if any. Perhaps "buttons

See p.560 of my Colloquium article on the need for tests of the clay of early Rhodian amphoras. So far as I know, this is the first ~~xxx~~ such test that has been reported.

I enclose some photocopies for convenience: two unpublished early Rhodian amphoras in Rhodes, ME 504 and 549, respectively of ΑΙΚΑΙΩΣ in the term of ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ, and of ΙΕΡΟΤΕΛΗΣ in the term of ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ. ~~The~~ The stamps on both are button types, and I enclose a photocopy of one; perhaps you will find something similar in Southampton. Needless to say, these objects are not to be shown or cited in publication without specific permission from the Ephor, Dr. Papachristofoulou; he has had real problems with other foreign scholars, and I value and need his goodwill. I enclose also a copy of Mr. Peacock's letter of 6.X.78. Time for you to collect base samples from the Datcha peninsula.

Yours,

The "Kishin" jar in the Southampton Museum

Two photos of this received a few days ago
indirectly
from Ian Whitbread, with his offprint from the
Amphora Suppl. (BCH Suppl. XII). Photo by
Michael Jameson. Plate refers also to "Peacock 1977"
for which see Whitbread article p. 96 note 3. (Do I
[Yes, see ROMAN, PEACOCK]
know this article by Peacock? I did a lot of work
for him, getting samples etc. etc. (dating them etc)
NO!
I don't know if the jar is illustrated in that article.)
Peacock cited this ^{jar} to me, in a paper he
[P. 1977, p. 262]
showed me. However he never showed me a
picture of it, though I asked to see it. His
picture was attached to the ^{here -} accompanying card
page. ^{The jar} ~~It~~ seems not to be Kishin: the handles
and rim for ^{whole} attachment
are tricks, the neck does not taper up, but (a little)
down. The toe seems to have a ring, but not
more than the Rhodian no. ~~23~~ 23 (fig. 5) in Green 1986.

more than any kindia I know, ^{to Rhod} MS 504

looks like it: tumbler, rim, taper of neck, etc;

it is wider in the body. Jar of Acherous, ^{the} Jar of
(bottle stamps)

Typoc $\lambda\eta\varsigma$, period IC, Cf. also MS 549,

^{IC'}
Tapotēdys of Apicorapxos. the handles are

701.44 shorter; handles are more IC' is supposed to be
earlier than IC, though this is not clear.

[2.77?

3.786

Dear Jan,

I am so sorry there was no time for us to
meet at all whilst you were here, but I know you
were very much pressed. This is just a note to
thank you for the gift, which it will be good to have
handy; also for the photos of the ^{interesting} amphora in
Southampton.

Pearce refers to this jar in his 1977 article

p. 262, as well as in correspondence about
when I asked him about it.

~~There are~~ Tests of the clay indicated

5. VT. 86



SS 9743 - NN, Well at 107/IT

P 2100

5.01

... - recent Peacocks may have been
 sitting for with the Kaid in PB6,
 fig. 1. But that jar appears
 perspective, foreground, I
 again side view of it (SS 9743).

SS 9743 - NN, Well at 107/IT
IT-2

B 2102-1

10.5



5.VT.86

I have guessed Peacock may have been
comparing the S' ton jar with the Kuid in PB6,
foreground of fig. 1. But that jar appears
there rather in perspective, foreshortened. I
attached here a regular side view of it (SS 9743).

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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TELEX 47661

Professor A. C. Renfrew, M.A., PhD., Sc.D., F.S.A.



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DPSP/SS

Dr. V. R. Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Souidias Street,
Athens 140,
GREECE

6th October 1978

Dear Dr. Grace,

Many thanks for your letter which was awaiting my return from Italy. I am sorry you have had to wait so long for a reply. It was very good of you to send the readings and I will now look again at my slides to see if I can say anything further.

I was very glad to have your comments on my paper and am happy to send you my reactions. It was good of you to enclose Dr. Sayre's unpublished work and I agree that the contrast between his Rhodian and Knidian samples is striking. However I did manage to read your reference and do feel that I understand the picture clearly. My text after all refers to amphorae and not to a single amphora. I feel that Dr. Sayre's results demonstrate that there is a contrast in the clays normally used by Rhodian and Knidian potters. However I still think it possible that there might be clay beds on the Knidian peninsula, similar to those used by the Rhodian potters and that these might occasionally have been used for the production of amphorae. This would resolve the problem of my Southampton amphora and it would solve the question of clay transport from Rhodes to Knidos. It seems to me a somewhat strange thing to do when admirable clays are available on Knidos anyway. Clearly further research is required to resolve this matter and one approach might be to make further geological investigations into the clays of Knidos. Alternatively it might be resolved if I were to examine petrologically some of the samples already studied by Dr. Sayre or if he could analyse chemically my problem amphora.

With regard to the Southampton amphora I fear my paper mentions no reference because it is unpublished and alas it is devoid of an inventory number. I will certainly send you a photograph of it when I have got one printed but the ^{handles} stem ~~is~~ alas encrusted with sea accretions and the curator is not at all keen to have these removed.

-2-

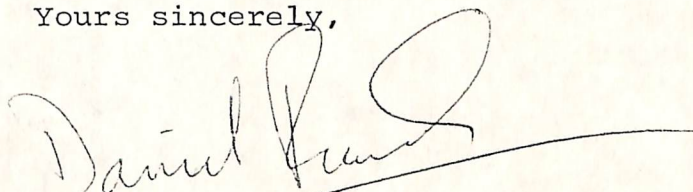
We have discussed Dressel 1 and the Grand Congloué before and I certainly accept your dating. In my paper I was merely trying to show that X-ray diffraction could bring out the differences that we already knew to be present.

Finally I shall be very grateful indeed for any extra bibliography concerned with materials from the interior of amphorae. I realised my list was by no means complete but thought it worthwhile to mention the examples I had come across.

It is very good of you to take the trouble to write and I am very glad to have your comments. I hope that you will find my replies satisfying.

With good wishes.

Yours sincerely,



D. P. S. Peacock

August 12, 1978

See letter of August 2 - 12, 1978, to D. etc. Peacock, filed under ROMAN :
Peacock, for discussion of

Brookhaven investigations

Collections : Southampton

Grand Conglous

Smearing of jars

COLLECTIONS: SOUTHAMPTON

557