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N. GÜNSENİN,  
c/o APAYDIN  
12 rue Piccini,  
75116-Paris , FRANCE

October 9, 1988

Ms. Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
Athens-Greece

Dear Ms. Grace,

Thank you for your letter of September 9, 1988 and your precious help for sending me the photocopies of some amphoras and the help of Ms. Petropoulakou for reading the amphora stamp.

I will acknowledge her help with pleasure.

Unfortunately, I do not have any other photographs of these stamps. Anyway, I am sending you a different view of them with their actual sizes that I have got by rubbing the pencil powder, hope this will help you better. And a photograph of the amphora; which the stamps impressed below both of the handles where they meet the shoulders - marked on the photograph - .

This XIII<sup>th</sup> century amphora is now in "Samsun (Amisus)" Museum. From the literature and my own opinion too, it is a Black-sea jar. I do not remember that I have seen something similar in the Agora stuff ?

From the reading you send to me or now if you read something else, do you have any comments what the stamp means ? (Would you please, return me back the photograph and the rubbing papers with your information).

About the Agora amphoras, I really like to arrange a time for Athens before completing my Ph.D dissertation. But in the meanwhile if Ms. Diamant like to send me some detailed information for



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the amphoras - P 4730, 15710, 10735, 3749, 12006 - and the ones P 5586, 5588, 3750, 5040, 15711, 4118, 12490 which will be checked by Prof. Thompson, I will be appreciated.

For the clay analysis, you say that they could be done there. Do you mean American School ? I prefer that all the samples would be done in a same laboratory. Do you think that I may talk the permission problems with Mr. Empereur from French School ?

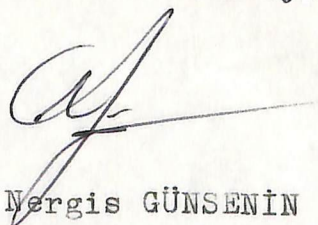
About the Japanese scholars, you refer Prof. Aoyoghi's name. Would you please give me his address perhaps it might be better to write to him again.

Dear Ms. Grace, I am going back to Paris in a couple of days for the new scholar year. Principally, I will write down my dissertation in 1989. I will be both in France and Turkey.

I feel very tired and mixed up as everybody before their final thesis. I would be very glad if you give me some morale beside your very valuable knowledge about the subject.

Dear Ms. Grace, hope to continue our correspondence which is a very important courage for me, and looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,



Nergis GÜNSENİN



## TICARI AMPHORALAR

BİRİ DENİZLERDE BULUNAN AMPHORALAR ANTIK DÖNEMİN EKONOMİK GELİŞİMİNİ GÖSTERİR. BİR YÖNÜNDEN BİR YERİN TALEBATINI GÖSTERİR. BİR YÖNÜNDEN BİR YERİN TALEBATINI GÖSTERİR. BİR YÖNÜNDEN BİR YERİN TALEBATINI GÖSTERİR.

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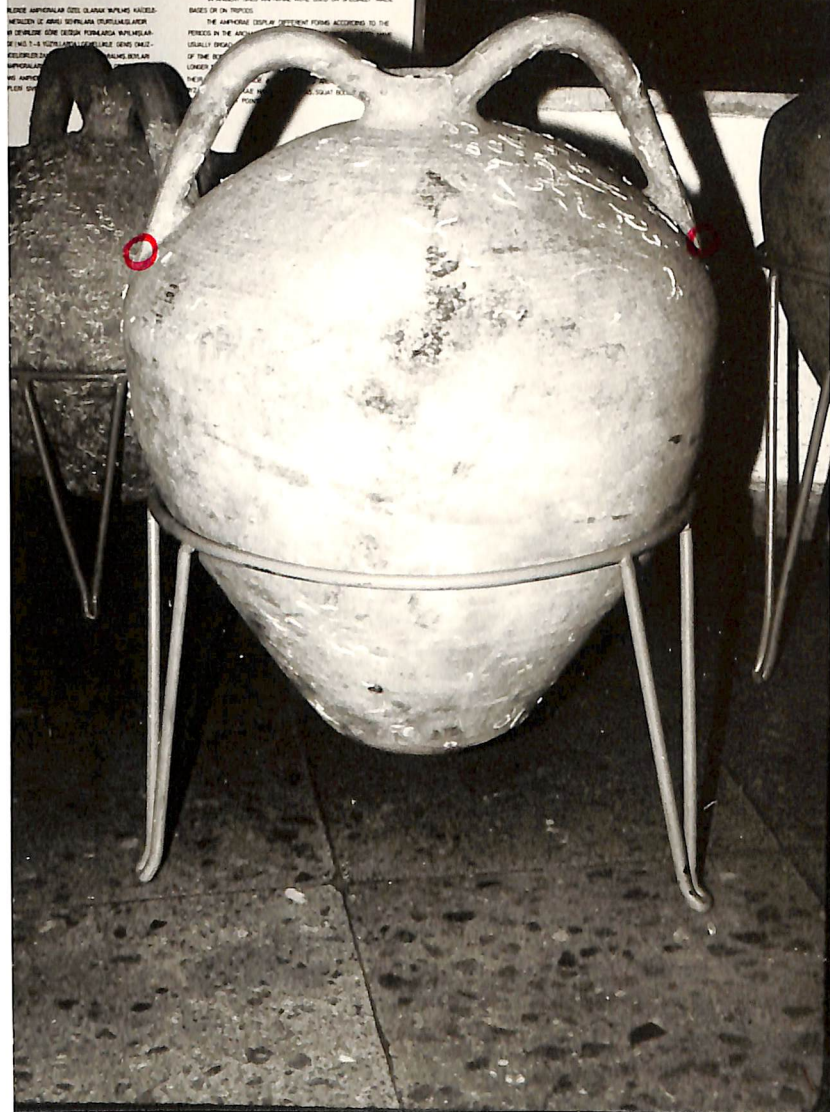
## THE COMMERCIAL AMPHORAE

THE AMPHORAE, MOSTLY DISCOVERED IN SEAS HAVE BEEN USED IN ANCIENT TIMES TO CARRY COMMERCIAL MATERIALS FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER BY SHIPS. THESE TWO HANDED VESSELS HAVE BEEN CALLED AMPHORAE BY THE ROMANS AND AMPHOREAE BY THE GREEKS.

THE GREEKS BEGAN TO MANUFACTURE THESE AMPHORAE WHICH DIFFERED FROM OTHERS. ALCOHOLIC AND SPIRITS AFTER THE 7th CENTURY B.C. THEY HAVE BEEN USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES. SOMETIMES HONEY WINE, OIL, FISH, WHEAT, SPICES AND DIFFERENT KINDS OF PERFUMES WERE PUT IN THEM AND SOMETIMES THEY HAVE BEEN USED AS A CHILD'S URN. ON THE HANDLES OF SOME AMPHORAE THERE ARE SEALS WHICH INFORM US OF THE NAME OF THE EXPORTING CITY, STATE AND OF THEIR CONTENTS.

IN ANCIENT TIMES AMPHORAE WERE USED ON SPECIALLY MADE BASKETS OR ON TRIPLES.

THE AMPHORAE DISPLAY DIFFERENT FORMS ACCORDING TO THE PURPOSES IN THE ANCIENT TIMES. THEY WERE USUALLY ORIGINALLY OF THE BELL-SHAPED FORM. LATER ON THEY LONGER BECAME BELL-SHAPED. THEY WERE USUALLY ORIGINALLY OF THE BELL-SHAPED FORM. LATER ON THEY LONGER BECAME BELL-SHAPED. THEY WERE USUALLY ORIGINALLY OF THE BELL-SHAPED FORM. LATER ON THEY LONGER BECAME BELL-SHAPED.





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BYZ. JARS; GÜNSENIN

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# THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Olden Lane  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES  
Homer A. Thompson  
Professor Emeritus

Telephone (609) 734-8304  
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*rec'd Dr. Thompson  
12/14/89*

December 14, 1989

Miss Vergis Gunsenin  
Erenkou Cami Sok  
Edin Apt. 2/5  
81060 Istanbul  
TURKEY

Dear Miss Gunsenin:

Thank you very much for your offprint on Byzantine amphorae in the museums of Turkey. It is good to have the existing material so well classified. I wish you every success in carrying out the program you have outlined in your final paragraph, especially the determination of the places of origin of the various types.

I am glad to know that you have made contact with my colleague in the Agora, Dr Virginia Grace, and I assume that she has drawn to your attention all the relevant material found in the Agora. You should feel free to refer to any of this material that may help in your further research, and to illustrate characteristic examples. I am speaking only of pieces found before 1968; for later finds you may communicate with my successor in the directorship: Professor T. Leslie Shear at Princeton University. One of the most interesting deposits of pottery of your special period came from a well excavated by Professor Shear in 1980-82: Hesperia 53, 1984, pp. 50-57.

With every good wish for you further research,

Yours sincerely,

*H.A.T.*

Homer A. Thompson

cc Dr Virginia R. Grace

GÜNSENIN

*for Dr. Günse*

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

October 3, 1989

Dear Homer,

A few words on Miss Günse<sup>n</sup>in, whom living in Paris seems to have made rather more uppish. She will probably be asking your permission to use Agora material in publications, not just in her dissertation. I told her that before releasing any large part of our finds, you would no doubt want to see what she could do. So she is going to send you an offprint of what she wrote for the French School's colloquium on Byzantine pottery, in a BCH Suppl. And plans to send more when the next piece comes out. I don't know whether for instance you have assigned Byzantine amphoras to others? I gather Alison is not interested? What about Timothy Gregory? I myself want to use three of them in an article I hope I will write on ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (try again) "Shapes and Sizes" which is to take up what they did in various places and at various periods to provide containers of various capacities. The kernel is formed by two Thasian amphoras having the same stamp, the two left in the enclosed photocopy. You can see how if you only had pieces of the two, which is usually the case, working out shape development would be hard. Other classes may make miniatures to get small sizes, and the Byz. jars are like that. Or miniatures with oversized tops (neck plus handles as the Rhodians did (and as seems natural, from the way children's heads are bigger in proportion  $\frac{1}{2}$  than those of groups)). The capacities of the containers that we have been able to measure are interesting in relation to existing labelled ancient measures; they think of these sometimes in odd ways -  $\frac{1}{2}$  HEMIETON, for a sixth, which is two choes, like our Attic klepsydra.

May I ask you a favor? - to pass on this small check to Brooke Levy. In sending me the interesting list of lectures at the Princeton Society, she crossed out the request for the sort of dues that it has, which I like to pay. And so did not enclose the addressed envelope. And so I don't have her address. And can't thank her for a book I found most absorbing: E. Keeley, The Salonica Bay Murder.

I do wish I could be at Alison's lecture, the Homer and Dorothy lecture.

*How and congratulations to both*

*Original*



(rec'd 25.11.89 from the author)

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This Suppl. publishes the papers from  
the colloquium on Byzantine ceramics.

## RECHERCHES SUR LES AMPHORES BYZANTINES DANS LES MUSÉES TURCS

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Nous connaissons l'importance des terres anatoliennes à travers l'histoire et les civilisations qui s'y sont développées. Ces terres ont toujours été traversées, depuis les époques antiques, par des voies commerciales sur lesquelles ont été créés des centres importants; par ailleurs, étant entourées de trois grandes mers, elles représentent la zone essentielle du commerce maritime de la Mer Noire et de la Méditerranée orientale ayant pour centre Constantinople. Ces lignes maritimes sont aussi importantes que les terres anatoliennes pour le commerce des marchandises. Quant aux amphores, elles représentent le moyen primordial utilisé pour le transport de ces marchandises. Il est donc normal qu'on rencontre en Turquie des amphores de toutes les époques. Ceci est d'ailleurs prouvé par les fouilles sous-marines qui ont eu lieu au cours des années récentes<sup>1</sup>. Mais il reste beaucoup à faire pour mieux connaître l'histoire des échanges commerciaux en Turquie à l'époque byzantine même si archéologues et historiens ont bien étudié les œuvres de cet empire millénaire.

Notre objectif est d'attirer l'attention sur ce point et d'essayer d'améliorer nos connaissances en citant divers travaux d'introduction déjà faits et en fournissant dans cet article, des éléments inédits existant en Turquie même. Notre étude est le fruit d'un travail systématique depuis 1984 dans quinze musées, allant de la Méditerranée aux côtes Égéennes, sur la Mer de Marmara ainsi qu'à Sinop et Samsun sur la Mer Noire.

Les exemplaires illustrés se situent entre les IX<sup>e</sup> et XIII<sup>e</sup> siècles et sont remarquables par leur abondance, plus particulièrement dans la région de la Mer de Marmara et de la Mer Noire (fig. 1). Par ailleurs, on constate que ces amphores ont pour origine, dans la plupart des cas, des pays situés au bord de la Mer Noire<sup>2</sup>.

(1) Les recherches de l'Institute of Nautical Archaeology (INA) mettent l'accent sur les types d'amphores datant de l'âge du bronze tardif jusqu'à l'époque byzantine (se référer aux séries de l'International Journal of Nautical Archaeology (IJNA) sur les fouilles qui ont été effectuées en Turquie).

(2) Dans la présentation de chaque type d'amphore nous soulignons précisément les régions de provenance.

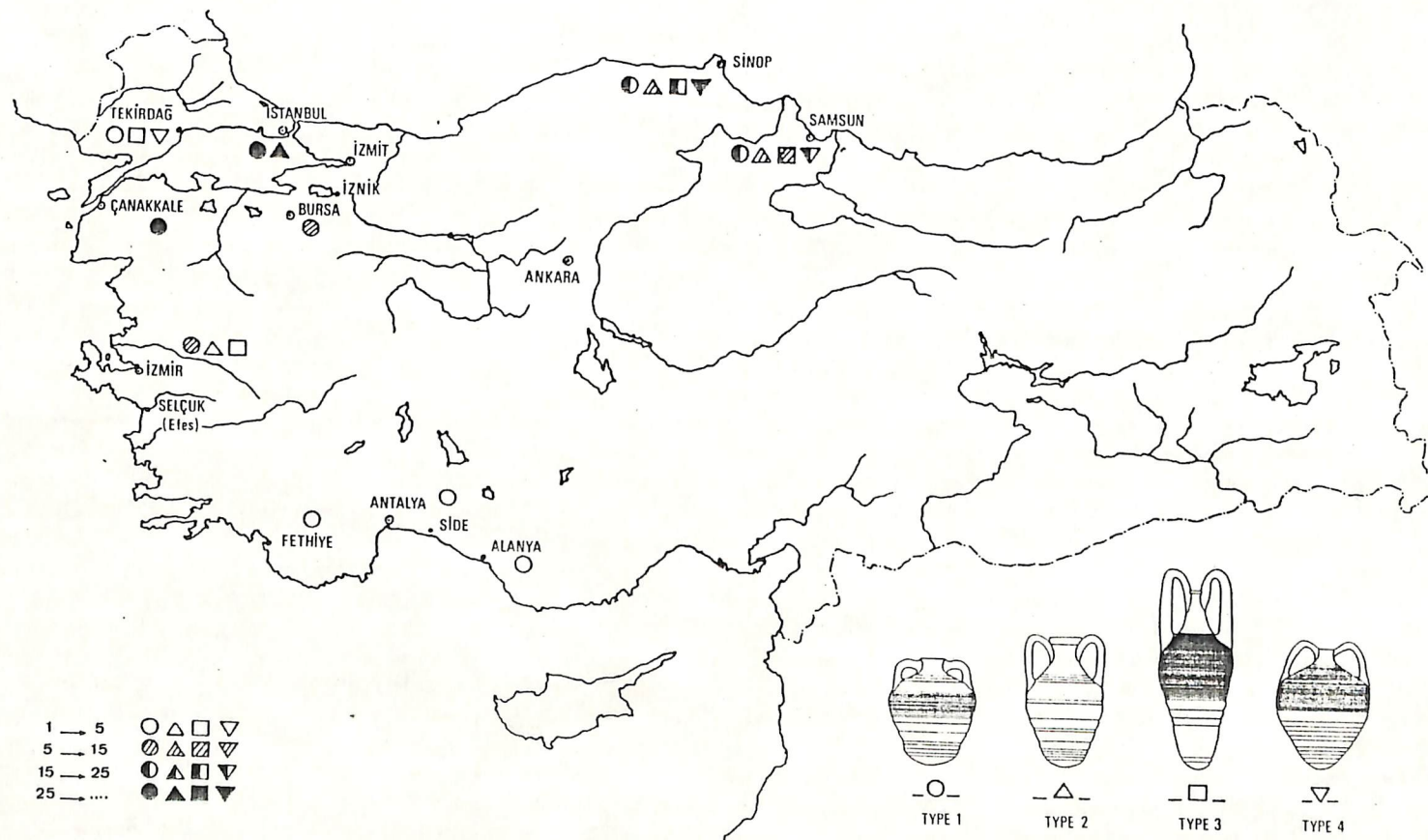


Fig. 1. — Carte de diffusion des amphores (types 1 à 4) dans les musées tures; état provisoire en 1986.



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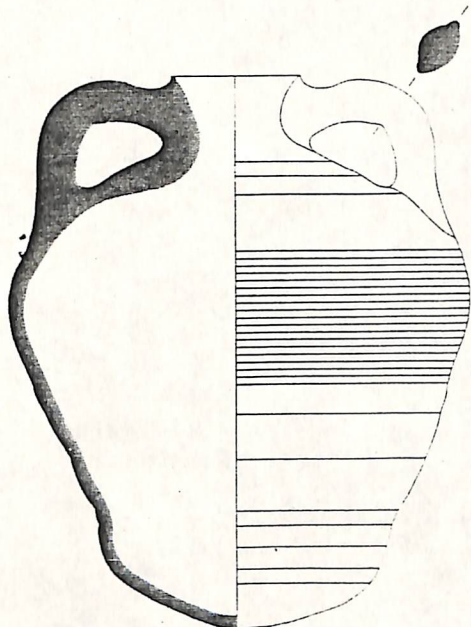


Fig. 2. — Amphore du type 1 du musée d'Izmir.  
Inv. n° 2711 : H. 37,5 cm, D. embouchure 8,7 cm,  
D. panse 30,9 cm.

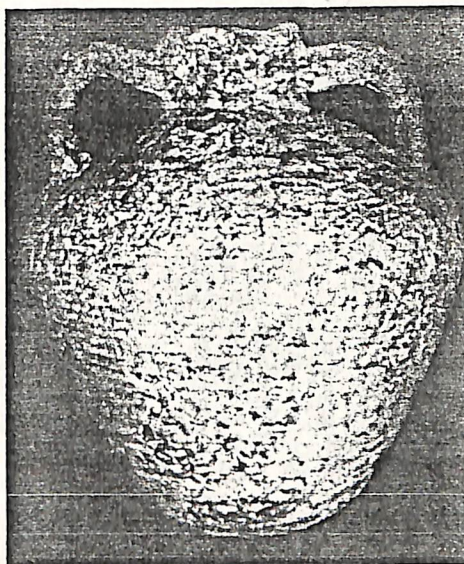


Fig. 3. — Amphore du type 1 du musée de Bursa.  
Inv. n° 4212 : H. 35 cm, D. embouchure 9,5 cm,  
D. panse 30 cm.

Nous devons ici préciser un point qui nous paraît particulièrement important ; pour ne pas commettre d'erreur quant à leur origine, on a contrôlé la provenance des amphores dans les inventaires, ne retenant que celles découvertes dans la région même du musée. Ces travaux réalisés dans les musées, nous donnent une certaine idée sur la fréquence des amphores en Turquie, mais, malheureusement, cette enquête est dépendante des datations précédentes parce que le matériel utilisé reste jusqu'à nos jours isolé de tout contexte. Tout en espérant le développement approfondi de ces points qui devront être repris par des travaux stratigraphiques, essayons de définir les différents types d'amphores.

#### TYPE I.

Les amphores du type I, plus abondantes que les autres, sont caractérisées par des stries horizontales tout autour de la panse (fig. 2). Elles ont un col bas et large et des anses petites mais massives qui dépassent l'embouchure. La fabrication est souvent assez sommaire, les cols et les anses sont irréguliers. On observe très bien le rétrécissement au raccord entre la panse et le fond. Leur pâte est constituée d'une argile rouge-orange soutenu ou beige-chamois et quelquefois friable. Les hauteurs varient entre 28 cm et 48 cm, le diamètre de la panse entre 24 cm et 41 cm, le diamètre de l'embouchure entre

*not in the  
drawings*



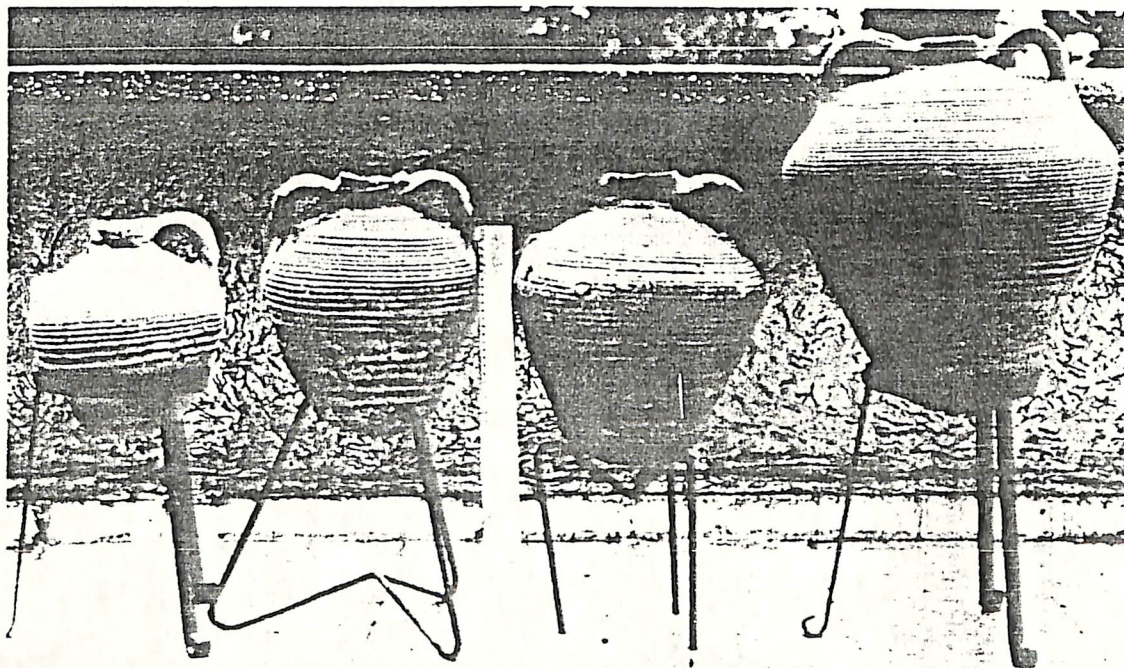


Fig. 4. — Les amphores du type 1 du musée d'Izmir. De gauche à droite :  
 inv. n° 6429 : H. 28 cm, D. embouchure 7,2 cm, D. panse 24 cm ;  
 inv. n° 2040 : H. 33,6 cm, D. embouchure 8,1 cm, D. panse 26,9 cm ;  
 inv. n° 2711 : cf. fig. 2.  
 inv. n° 2720 : H. 47,9 cm, D. embouchure 7 cm, D. panse 40,7 cm.

7 cm et 11,5 cm. Sur un certain nombre d'entre elles, on observe des timbres à mi-anse et des graffiti sur le haut de la panse. Des amphores semblables à celles-ci ont été déjà trouvées en Bulgarie (Svichtov)<sup>3</sup>, Roumanie (Dinogetia)<sup>4</sup> et URSS (Sarkel, Kerç)<sup>5</sup>. D'après ces recherches, on peut les dater entre les IX<sup>e</sup> et XI<sup>e</sup> siècles<sup>6</sup>.

En Turquie, elles ne se trouvent guère en Méditerranée. Leur présence augmente à partir du musée d'Izmir (fig. 4). A Çanakkale, leur nombre atteint une trentaine (la plupart des amphores de ce musée vient de Bozcaada)<sup>7</sup>. On trouve une autre collection assez importante au musée de Bursa (fig. 3)<sup>8</sup>, provenant d'une épave découverte au large

(3) ČANGOVA, 1959, p. 250, fig. 5.

(4) BARNEA, 1967, p. 252, fig. 154.

(5) YAKOBSON, 1979, fig. 43/5.6.

(6) Et plus particulièrement du X<sup>e</sup> siècle d'après le matériel inédit de Saraghane (renseignement aimablement fourni par J.W. Hayes).

(7) D'après les renseignements recueillis au musée.

(8) On peut considérer les exemples de Bursa comme des variantes, car ils ont un col plus haut, des anses au-dessous de l'embouchure et une panse plus régulière (rétrécissement moins visible entre le fond et la panse).



du petit village d'Erdek-Marmara<sup>9</sup>. D'après la publication de Demangel-Mamboury sur les amphores qui se trouvent maintenant au musée d'Istanbul<sup>10</sup>, on sait qu'elles ont été réutilisées comme matériaux de construction « au palais des Manges à Saint-Georges et le long des murs maritimes »<sup>11</sup>. Au musée de Sinop et Samsun, les amphores de ce type sont massivement représentées. Dans la fouille sous-marine de l'Institute of Nautical Archaeology à Serge Liman, la plupart des amphores contenues dans la cargaison étaient de ce type-là<sup>12</sup>. Les recherches sous-marines du même Institut autour de la Mer de Marmara ont permis de retrouver d'autres épaves byzantines contenant ce type d'amphores<sup>13</sup>.

Certaines amphores de type I devaient contenir du vin. On observe en effet par les cassures à l'intérieur de la panse un dépôt de résine.

## TYPE II.

Les amphores du type II ont une panse piriforme (fig. 5). Les anses partent de l'épaule, montent plus haut que l'embouchure et se raccordent au col, sous la lèvre rabattue pour former un ourlet. Des stries espacées décorent la panse. Faites d'une argile beige-orange et dure, elles ont une hauteur moyenne de 43,5 cm-45,5 cm, le diamètre de la panse est de 25 cm-27 cm, le diamètre de l'embouchure est 11,5 cm. Sur certaines amphores, graffiti sur le haut de la panse. Ce type d'amphores est trouvé en URSS (Chersonèse) et daté des <sup>x</sup> et <sup>x</sup> siècles<sup>14</sup>.

Les recherches en Turquie, nous les signalent dans la région de l'Égée et de la Mer Noire. Lorsque l'on remonte la côte anatolienne du sud vers le nord, les exemples commencent à Izmir (fig. 6). On en retrouve à Istanbul où elles sont aussi réutilisées dans la construction du palais des Manges<sup>15</sup>. Une quantité assez importante d'entre elles existe dans les musées de Sinop et Samsun (fig. 7).

## TYPE III.

Les amphores de type III ont une panse piriforme allongée qui présente des stries très serrées de l'épaule jusqu'au milieu de la panse (fig. 8). Le col est long et conique. Les anses surhaussées font saillie bien au-dessus de l'embouchure et elles ont une section assez épaisse. La fabrication n'est pas très soignée et présente des irrégularités. Elles sont faites d'une argile beige-chamois et dure. Les hauteurs oscillent entre 58 cm et 63 cm, le diamètre de la panse entre 24 cm et 30 cm, le diamètre de l'embouchure entre 3,5 cm et 5,5 cm. De nombreuses amphores possèdent des graffiti sur le col. 53 ~

(9) D'après l'inventaire du musée.

(10) DEMANGEL, 1939, fig. 198/4.

(11) *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46, 148-149.

(12) G. BASS and F. H. VAN DOORNINCK Jr., « An 11th century Shipwreck at Serge Liman, Turkey », *IJNA* (1978), 7.2 p. 126.

(13) C. PULAK, « 1984 Marmara Sualtı Araştırmaları », *III. Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı* (1958), p. 44, fig. 2; p. 61, fig. 8.

(14) YAKOBSON, 1979, fig. 68/1.

(15) DEMANGEL, 1939, *ibid.*, fig. 198/1, pp. 45-46, 148-149.

"LE QUARTIER DES MANGES"

{ DEMANGEL  
MAMBOURY  
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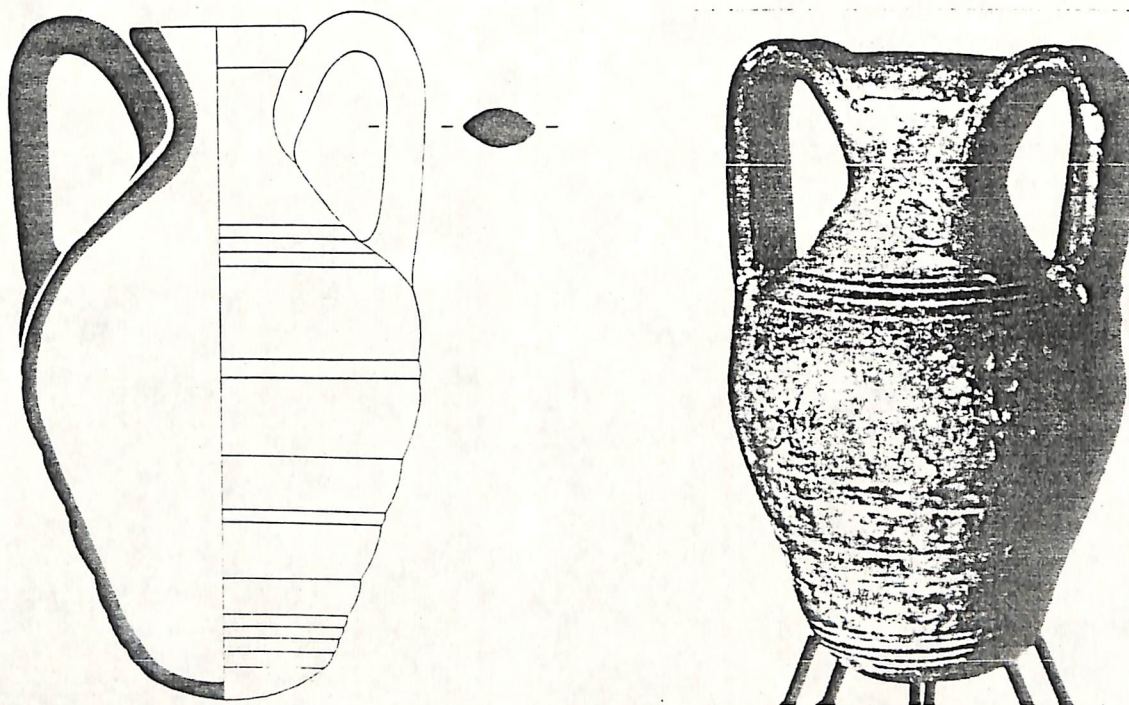


Fig. 5-6. — Amphore du type 2 du musée d'Izmir. Inv. n° 1775 : H. 45,4 cm, D. embouchure 11,5 cm, D. panse 26,8 cm.

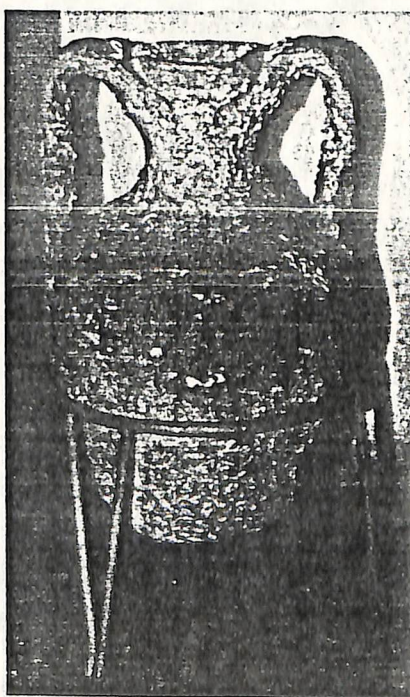


Fig. 7. — Amphore du type 2 du musée de Samsun. Exposée.

Inv. n° 42.6.1922



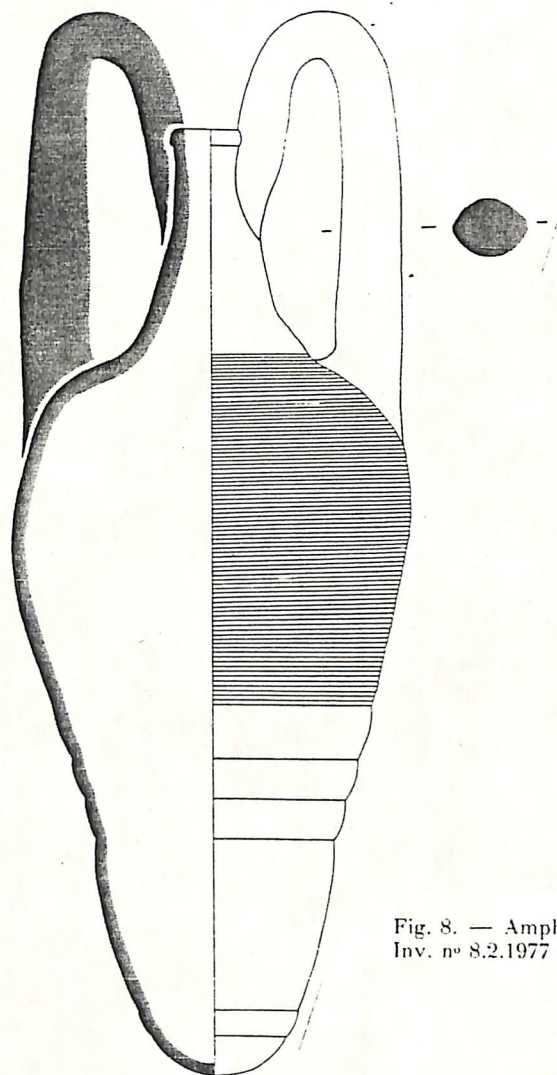


Fig. 8. — Amphore du type 3 du musée de Samsum.  
Inv. n° 8.2.1977 : H. 62,9 cm. D. embouchure 3,5 cm.  
D. panse 25,8 cm.

Ce type d'amphores est assez répandu autour de la Mer Noire, soit en Bulgarie (Sozopol)<sup>(16)</sup>, soit en Roumanie (Dinogetia)<sup>(17)</sup>, soit en URSS (Chersonèse, Odessa, Kerc, Ukraine)<sup>(18)</sup>. Il y a aussi des exemples en Méditerranée, notamment à Chypre<sup>(19)</sup>, en Israël<sup>(20)</sup>,

(16) ČANGOVA, 1959, p. 257, fig. 11.

(17) BARNEA, 1967, p. 260, fig. 159/4.

(18) YAKOBSON, 1979, fig. 68/5, 6, 7, 8.

(19) MEGAW, 1972, fig. 27; J. ROSSER, «Excavations at Saranda Kolones, Paphos, Cyprus (1981-1983)», *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* 39 (1985), p. 86, fig. C.

(20) A. ZEMER, *Storage Jars in Ancient Sea Trade* (1977), plate 25, n° 74.

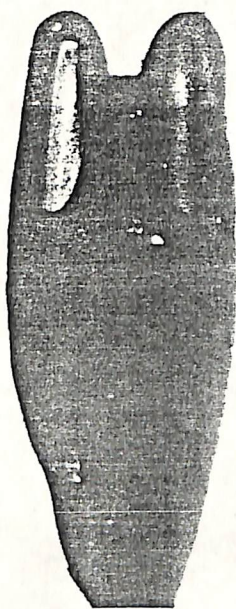


Fig. 9. — Amphore du type 3 du musée de Sinop. Inv. n° 2.1.85 (2830) : H. 64 cm, 58 cm.  
D. embouchure 4 cm, 26.2 cm.  
D. panse 24 cm.



Fig. 10. — Cf. fig. 8.



Fig. 11. — Amphore du type 3 du musée d'Izmir. Inv. n° 2717 : H. 67 cm, D. embouchure 6,5 cm, D. panse 29,5 cm.

en Grèce<sup>21</sup>, et aussi, semble-t-il, en Italie (cf. n. 24). D'après ces recherches, elles ont été datées du <sup>xiii</sup><sup>e</sup> au <sup>xiii</sup><sup>e</sup> siècles<sup>22</sup>.

En Turquie, la plupart des exemples de ce type se trouvent au Musée de Sinop (fig. 9), et au Musée de Samsun (fig. 10), à l'exception d'une seule au Musée de Tekirdağ et de deux au Musée d'Izmir (fig. 11).

On peut régulièrement observer sur les anses de ce type d'amphores, aussi bien en Turquie qu'en Italie<sup>24</sup> et qu'en Grèce<sup>25</sup>, d'abondants alvéoles dont l'origine, pour l'instant, nous est inconnue (traces de dégraissant végétal?).

(21) Amphore non publiée de l'Agora d'Athènes. n° P 10735 et datée du <sup>xiii</sup><sup>e</sup> siècle par V. Grace.

(22) Et plus particulièrement du <sup>xiii</sup><sup>e</sup> siècle d'après le matériel inédit de Saraçhane (renseignement aimablement fourni par J. W. Hayes).

(23) Ce type d'amphores présente des variantes selon la forme de la panse, ou des anses plus ou moins allongées. Je pense que l'étirement de la panse et des anses commence au <sup>xiii</sup><sup>e</sup> siècle.

(24) A Otrante, d'après P. Arthur, que je remercie pour les confirmations qu'il m'a données.

(25) A l'Agora d'Athènes. d'après V. Grace, que je remercie pour les confirmations qu'elle m'a données.



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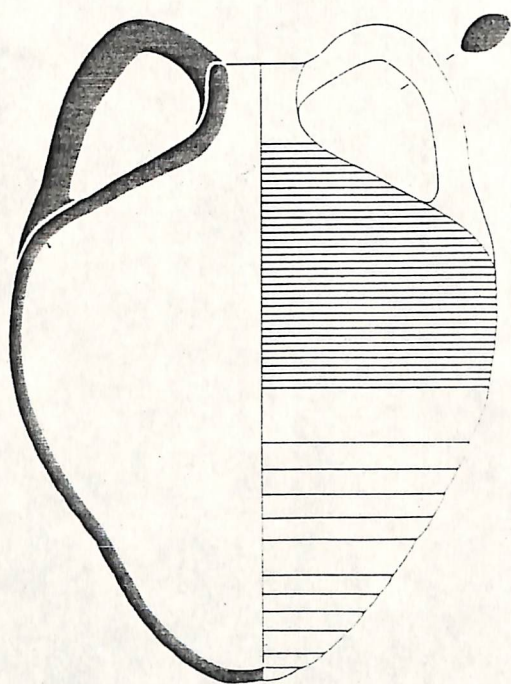


Fig. 12. — Amphore du type 4 du musée de Tekirdag. Inv. n° 349 : H. 41,7 cm, D. embouchure 5,1 cm, D. panse 32,7 cm.

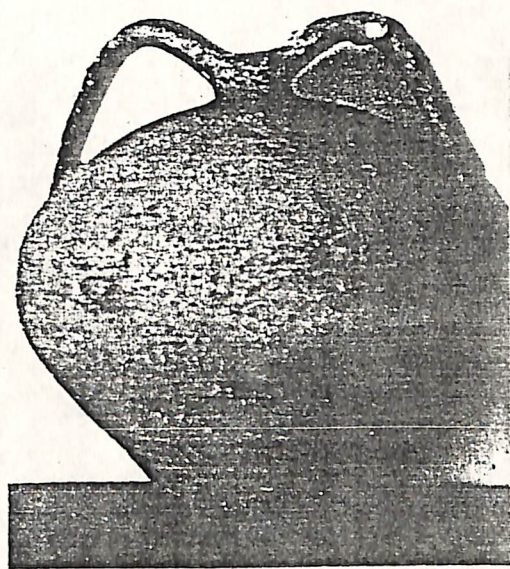


Fig. 13. — Amphore du type 4 du musée de Sinop. Inv. n° 3.24.73 (1665) : H. 56 cm, D. embouchure 6,6 cm, D. panse 56 cm.

50,7  
50,6

5,5

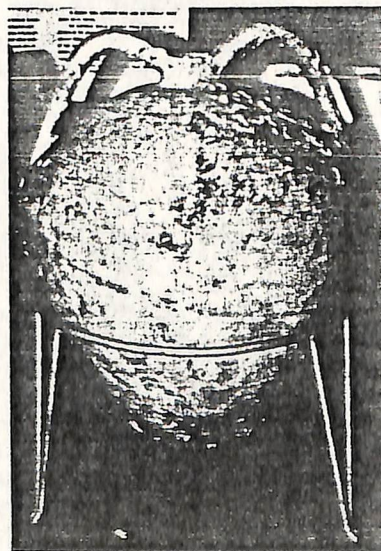


Fig. 14. — Amphore du type 4 du musée de Samsum. Inv. n° 3.2.1985, exposée.

32.1983



#### TYPE IV.

Les amphores du type IV sont de grande taille (fig. 12), ont une panse conique, très large à mi-hauteur avec une haute épaule convexe, un col court et des anses qui dépassent l'embouchure et s'y raccordent directement. Elles ont une fabrication plus soignée que les autres, leur pâte varie du marron au rouge-orange et elle est dure. Les hauteurs varient entre 42 cm et 70 cm, le diamètre de la panse varie entre 33 cm et 60 cm, le diamètre de l'embouchure entre 5 cm et 8 cm. Des timbres circulaires sont parfois disposés à la base de l'anse.

Des amphores du même type ont été trouvées en Bulgarie (Nesebar)<sup>26</sup>, en URSS (à Chersonèse, à Balaklava, à Kerc)<sup>27</sup> et datées des <sup>xiii</sup> et <sup>xiiii</sup> siècles. En Turquie, de nombreux exemples du type IV ont été localisés particulièrement dans la région de la Mer Noire. Les deux musées de Sinop (fig. 13) et de Samsun (fig. 14) en ont des exemples assez nombreux<sup>28</sup>. Comme pour le type III, il y en a une au Musée de Tekirdağ (cf. fig. 12). Peut-être est-ce à cause de la situation géographique de Tekirdağ, qui est une ville très proche des pays Balkaniques? *Where is it on the MAP, Fig. 1*

Cette recherche concernant quatre types d'amphores byzantines met en évidence leur fréquence sur les côtes de la Mer de Marmara et de la Mer Noire. Les exemplaires que nous possédons proviennent, dans la plupart des cas, des pays se trouvant sur la côte de la Mer Noire<sup>29</sup>. D'après les études historiques : «le trajet de la Mer Noire à la Mer Égée était une ligne maritime très importante à partir de la fin du <sup>x</sup> siècle, en partie grâce au centre de Constantinople»<sup>30</sup>. L'archéologie, en l'occurrence les amphores, confirme donc l'importance de ces lignes maritimes. Des recherches plus poussées permettront de mieux préciser la durée et l'intensité de ces échanges commerciaux. Ces recherches seront poursuivies dans une thèse de doctorat qui sera fondée sur un examen approfondi des collections des musées turcs, essentiellement ceux situés sur les côtes de la Mer Noire.

Nous essaierons, quand la collecte des amphores aura été complétée, de préciser la typologie de ces amphores en essayant notamment de dégager des types moins diffusés et des sous-types. Il restera ensuite à identifier leur zone de production par des analyses qui seront confrontées au faciès géologique des zones concernées. La trouvaille d'argilières et de fours permettra de préciser leur provenance.

Nergis GÜNSERIN.

(26) ČANGOVA, 1959, p. 257, fig. 12.

(27) YAKOBSON, 1979, fig. 69/1, 4.

(28) D'après les exemples examinés, on observe des variantes selon la forme de la panse qui peut être plus ou moins allongée ou élargie.

(29) J'ai cité un certain nombre d'exemples d'amphores, mais bien sûr ce nombre augmente sans cesse dans les collections des musées. Pendant la durée même de mes travaux, j'ai pu assister, surtout sur la Mer Noire, à des arrivées quotidiennes de matériel.

(30) A. R. LEWIS, *Mediterranean Maritime Commerce, A.D. 300-1100 Shipping and Trade* (1978), p. 16 parag. 2.

26. IV 89. Note that none of these shapes "Type I, II, III, IV" — has the rim clear of the handle



24. III - 89

A week or so ago I asked Emperor  
whether it is all that easier to get permission in  
Turkey (than in Greece) ~~to get permission~~ & export  
samples of pots for analysis. He said, in fact  
it is impossible: forbidden not by the archaeological  
service but by some other authority - & like earth  
from Turkey, or some such. The Turkish arch-  
~~aeol~~ ecologists just say, Permission is never  
given, you must just take the pieces without  
permission, without mentioning it.

6

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Olden Lane  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES  
Homer A. Thompson  
Professor Emeritus

Telephone (609) 734-8304  
Telefax (609) 924-8399  
Telex 229 734 IASUR

January 27, 1989

Miss Nergis Günsenin  
Erenköy Cami sok.  
Edin Apt., 2/5  
81060 Istanbul  
TURKEY

Dear Miss Günsenin:

Your letter of January 19th has just now arrived requesting permission to refer in your Ph.D. dissertation to Byzantine amphorae in the Athenian Agora

Nos. P 3750, 4118, 5040, 5586, 5588, 12490 and 15711  
this in addition to those previously requested  
Nos. P 3749, 4730, 10735, 12006 and 15710

You may indeed refer to all these amphorae in your dissertation and illustrate them provided that Dr Virginia Grace has no objection. I am sending Miss Grace a copy of this letter so that if she has any reservations she may let you know. I assume that you will arrange about photographs with Mrs Jan Diamant, Secretary of the Agora Excavations.

With all good wishes for the progress of your dissertation,

Yours sincerely,

*H.A.T.*

Homer A. Thompson

cc Dr Virginia Grace

*Dear Virginia:  
I assume you are in touch with this lady  
& approve of her activities.  
Love & best wishes, Homer*



7

AGORA EXCAVATIONS  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES  
GR - 106 76  
ATHENS



3 January, 1989

Ms Negris Günsenin  
Erenköy Cami sok.  
Edin Apt. 2/5  
81060 Istanbul  
Turkey

Dear Miss Günsenin,

Here are the photographs you ordered in September. I understand that Miss Grace has sent you photocopies of P 5588, 3750, 5040, 15711, 4118. I can send you photographs for study purposes only, but you should have permission from Mr Thompson before including them in your thesis.

I enclose one of our request forms for samples for scientific analysis. In addition to completing this form for us, you will have to obtain permission from the Ephoreia of the Acropolis. You should write to Mrs E. Touloupa, A Ephoreia, 2-4 Makriyianni street Athens; giving the inventory numbers of the pieces of which you want samples, and stating the type of analysis, where it is to be done, how much sample is required, and anything else you think the Greek Archaeological Service would want to know. As Miss Grace said in her letter to you, it usually takes a long time for permission to come through, and often permission is not given at all if the tests could be done in Greece.

Also enclosed is a form letter granting you formal permission to use the photographs in your thesis, and an invoice with charges for the photographs.

Yours sincerely,

Jan Diamant (Mrs), secretary  
Agora Excavations

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

September 9, 1988

Ms. Nergis Gülsenin  
Erenkby Cami sok.  
Edin apt., 2/5  
81060 - ISTANBUL  
TURKEY

Dear Ms. Gülsenin,

Very good that you have Professor Thompson's permission to illustrate in your PhD dissertation photographs of Agora P 3749, 4730, 19735, 12006 and 15710.

Right now the office and services of the Agora are closed for holidays, and will reopen about the end of September. I will refer your letters to Mrs. Jan Diamant, who is in charge of the Agora records, for attention after she comes back. She will probably have more recent information than I have about the possibility of getting permission to export from Greece pieces for analysis. There have sometimes been long delays before such permission was received from the Ministry.

In the meanwhile I enclose photocopies for study of the amphoras in your second list. The inventory numbers are under the individual photos.

I would suggest that you make a first draught of your text, whatever refers to material in Greece, and then as soon as it can be arranged come back here to control your text, get measurements, study contexts ("finding places" and their dates), which usually need some study, because more is known now than was known many years ago when these items were excavated. Perhaps your clay analyses could be done here.

Unfortunately we are not able to read the interesting stamps of which you send photos, which you say are both on a 13th century Byzantine amphora. Try to get very sharp photographs of these, and at exactly actual size, and be sure to publish with them a good photograph of the amphora, if possible at one tenth exactly.

I wish you good progress in your work, and look forward to seeing you here again.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

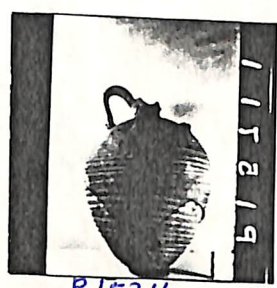




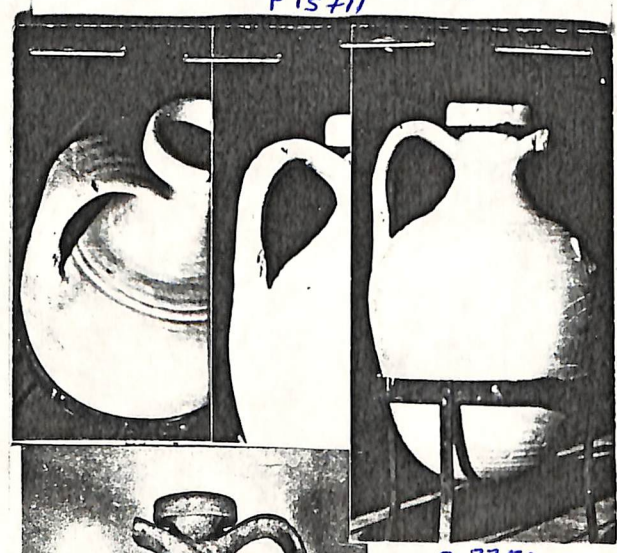
P 12490



P 5586



P 15711



P 3750



Large

P 3750



P 5040



P 4118

~~In 1938, 1939, 1943, 1948 - Prytany Decree~~

Duplicate of photographs being sent to  
Miss GÜNSENIN in letter of 9.12.88 for VG  
Items in her second list - not yet  
checked with HAT.



Further things also wanted.  
defendant, on and of holidays,  
— O.T.,

JAN

Ms. Nergis GÜNSENİN  
Erenköy Cami sok.  
Edin apt., 2/5  
81060 - ISTANBUL  
TURKEY

Permissio for testing things  
much for

August 29, 1988

Ms. Virginia GRACE  
American School of Classical Studies  
Athens.

Dear Ms. Grace,

I hope, you have already received the copy of the enclosed letter from Mr. Homer A. Thompson.

As you had recommended to me, during our meeting at the Athenian Agora in April, 1987, I wrote to him and requested his approval, in order to illustrate some amphoras from the Agora for my Ph.D. thesis.

He kindly replied me, as you had done.

I have been already had the photocopies of the concerning amphoras, which are, P 4730, I5710, I0735, 3749 and I2006.

What I need is, to obtain their photographs (for publication) and detailed information about their original place of finding and their date. I think that you have satisfied reports from the Agora excavations.

Also, during our visit at the Agora, I have referred some other amphoras, like, P 5588, 3750, 5040, I5711, 4118 and I2490. I checked their numbers from my notes afterwards. If you please, send me any information similar (photos, dates...etc.) for those amphoras too, I shall be very happy. Mr. Maurice PICON, from the CNRS laboratory-Lyon, will make clay analyses with the samples of the amphoras that I have



furnished, all over the Turkey. I wonder whether it may be any occasion to do the same analyses with the samples of the Agora amphoras that mentioned above. I remember that, it is possible to have some pieces from the amphoras, as many of them are broken.

Would you please think of this and try to find a possibility to send them whether to Mr. PICON or to me; these kind of chemical and physical analyses are very important in order to determine the origine of the ceramics.

I also, send a letter (also sending a copy to you) to Japanese about their wreck excavation in Syria. But I received no information since then. Do you continue your correspondence with them ?

Dear Ms. Grace, during this summer time (July, 1988) we started to excavate the amphora kilns in DATÇA (Knidos peninsula) with Jean Yves EMPREUR. He differed various names *distingui* and workshops from the stamp handles. We always talk of you with respect.

I do not know, if I can come to Athens soon, but I really like to see you again and talk to you.

Hope I did not take too much of your time. Please give my best to all the persons that I met at the Agora.

Looking forward to hearing from you, with my thanks and much love.

Yours faithfully,

  
Nergis GÜNSENİN

N.B. Dear Ms. Grace, would you please help me to read the stamps enclosed finding on a XIII<sup>th</sup> century Byzantine amphora. Any comments upon will make me very happy.

*plu*  
*photo*  
*don*

Copy

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone: (609) 734-8000    Telex: 837 680

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

December 18, 1987

Miss Nergis Gunsenin  
c/o Lannon  
43 rue Spontini  
75116-Paris  
FRANCE

Dear Miss Gunsenin:

I am glad to learn that you have been able to look at the Byzantine amphorae from the Agora Excavations and to discuss them with Miss Virginia Grace.

You may indeed refer in your Ph.D. dissertation to the relevant pieces from the Agora and to illustrate them. This applies to P4730, 15710, 10735, 3749, and 12006. We shall be much interested to learn how the amphorae found in Athens relate to those known from Asia Minor.

Apart from the article by Miss Alison Frantz in Hesperia 7, 1938, pp. 429-467 little has been written about Byzantine pottery from the Agora, nor are the Athenian finds of this period as interesting as those from Corinth. But more will be said about the Agora material in a volume on the Byzantine/Turkish period now in preparation.

With best wishes for the completion of your thesis and cordial greetings for the holiday season.

Yours sincerely,

*H.A. Thompson*

Homer A. Thompson

cc Prof. J.-P. Sodini  
Miss V. Grace



Miss Nergis GUNSENIN  
c/o Lannon  
43, rue Spontini  
75116 Paris  
FRANCE

9.04

Paris, 24th February 1988.

Copy

Attn.: Mr Shozo TANABE  
Working Committee for Excavation  
Syrian Pottery  
Director  
Chief of Inquiry Section  
Institute of Archaeological Research  
2-116, Uryuyama Kitashirakawa  
Sakyo-Ku  
Kyoto 606  
JAPAN

Dear Sir,

I had been informed of your wreck excavation along the Syrian Coasts by Ms Virginia Grace during my presence in Athens, for the colloquim on Byzantine Pottery at the French School; 8-11 April 1987.

As to myself, I am preparing a PhD thesis at the University of Paris I Pantheon Sorbonne on the Byzantine Amphoras 10th-13th centuries along the Turkish Coasts, and naturally I'm particularly interested in your excavations.

Up to now, I worked in 17 museums in Turkey and discovered many amphoras of which some concern your wreck's cargo (an article of mine about my surveys will be published in "Suppléments de Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique", soon).

At the same time, I've furnished many samples of these amphoras on which we can make some clay analyses here in France in order to determine the origins of the amphoras.

I would like to know whether you have done such analyses and if not, may be it would interest you to send me some samples so that they can be done altogether.

During my works in September 1987, in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, Mr Alpay Pasinli gave me some information and showed me some pictures of your wreck's amphoras. What results do you have up to now about the root of the ship? Any kind of information would interest me a lot. Would it be possible to receive some publications on this matter.

Hoping to continue our correspondance as a mutual exchange of information of any kind and a possible collaboration which could be beneficial to both you and I, and wishing to read from you soon, I remain

Yours Sincerely,

Nergis GUNSENIN.

BYZANTINE

"carlsberg" : GÜNSENIN

V9 file

10.01

Agora, September 9, 1988

Dear Jan,

You may recall the visit earlier this year of this Turkish girl archaeologist, Miss Günsenin, who is working on amphoras of the Byzantine period, and whose papers-copies of them - I enclose here. She will need your help after your holiday.

One of the relevant things I don't know, is whether this material, or some of it, has been assigned to somebody else, perhaps Timothy Gregory, who certainly borrowed my whole file of Byzantine shapes some years ago. (Homer seems to indicate that Alison Frantz has no interest in these jars, at any rate, I mean in his letter of which I attach a copy here.)

You note I am sending photocopies of (in some cases) enlargements of old photos of Miss Günsenin's second list. HAT was pretty precise as to what he was permitting her to do - see copy of his letter attached - so I suppose she ought to get his permission for this list also, before having publication photos.

Yours,  
V9



VG Bill

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

September 9, 1988

Ms. Nergis Günsenin  
Erenköy Cami sok.  
Edin apt., 2/5  
81060 - ISTANBUL  
TURKEY

This is the Agora  
"Symposium Jar", context  
in 13th AD

Dear Ms. Günsenin,

Very good that you have Professor Thompson's permission to illustrate in your PhD dissertation photographs of Agora P 3749, 4730, 19735, 12006 and 15710.

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I wish you good progress in your work, and look forward to seeing you here again.

Yours sincerely,  
Virginia R. Grace  
Virginia R. Grace

(x) 15. IX. 88  
But see  
attached  
page of  
13. IX. 88  
for a  
reading  
of one of  
these

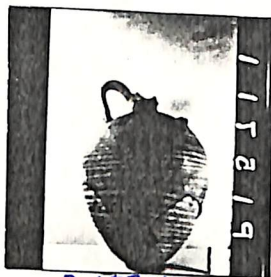




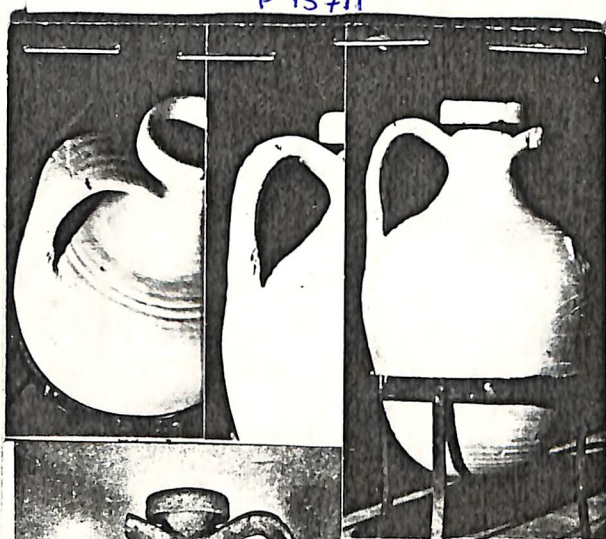
P 12490



P 5586



P 15711



P 3750



Large

P 3750



P 5040



P 4118

T 1938, 1939, 1943, 1948 Pityany Decree

Duplicate of photos being sent to  
Miss Ginzman in letter of 9.17.88 from VG  
Her 2nd list - not yet  
checked with HAT.



19 file

September 13, 1988

Byzantine jar

Miss Nergis Gülsenin w. a letter of August 29, 1988  
sent photos of 2 stamps from a jar of 13<sup>th</sup> c.  
She does not mention the finding place.

1) cross?  $\Theta \epsilon$  (etc.) in round stamp  
C  $\bar{\epsilon}$  C  
TOV horizontally

2) unread



Maria Petropoulakou  
Agora Excavations  
September 15, 1988

Miss Gülsenin:

Mrs. Petropoulakou, back from a holiday, has made the above reading of one of the two stamps of which you sent me photographs. When publishing, you should acknowledge her help. I attach a sketch to show you how the letters fit in. We know of no other example of this stamp. Please send me, if available, a photograph showing the shape of the amphora. Are the stamps impressed on the shoulder?

With regard to the Japanese scholars, I received a polite letter about a year ago from Professor Aoyoghi, in which he told me he had been studying the diffusion of the amphora shape characteristic of the cargo they have found, and hoped to publish soon on the subject. I acknowledged his letter in November 1987, and have not heard further.





①

10.15

with letter of 29. V. TT. 88  
from N. Ginsami  
to VG.





10 4 88 (11)  
with letter of 29. VIII. 88

for N. Gjinsien

to 45

Further thing she wants  
defined on end of holiday

— O.S.,

Permission for testing clay  
much for

Ms. Nergis GÜNSENİN  
Erenköy Cami sok.  
Edin apt., 2/5  
81060 - ISTANBUL  
TURKEY

August 29, 1988

Ms. Virginia GRACE  
American School of Classical Studies  
Athens.

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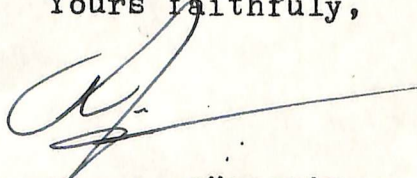
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Nergis GÜNSENİN

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*please send photo of*

COPY  
THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Telephone: (609) 734-8000 Telex: 837 680

10.09

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

December 18, 1987

Miss Nergis Gunsenin  
c/o Lannon  
43 rue Spontini  
75116-Paris  
FRANCE

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*H.A. Thompson*

Homer A. Thompson

cc Prof. J.-P. Sodini  
Miss V. Grace



MISS NERGIS GUNSENIN  
c/o Lannon  
43, rue Spontini  
75116 Paris  
FRANCE

10.10

Paris, 24th February 1988.

Copy

Attn.: Mr Shozo TANABE  
Working Committee for Excavation  
Syrian Pottery  
Director  
Chief of Inquiry Section  
Institute of Archaeological Research  
2-116, Uryuyama Kitashirakawa  
Sakyo-Ku  
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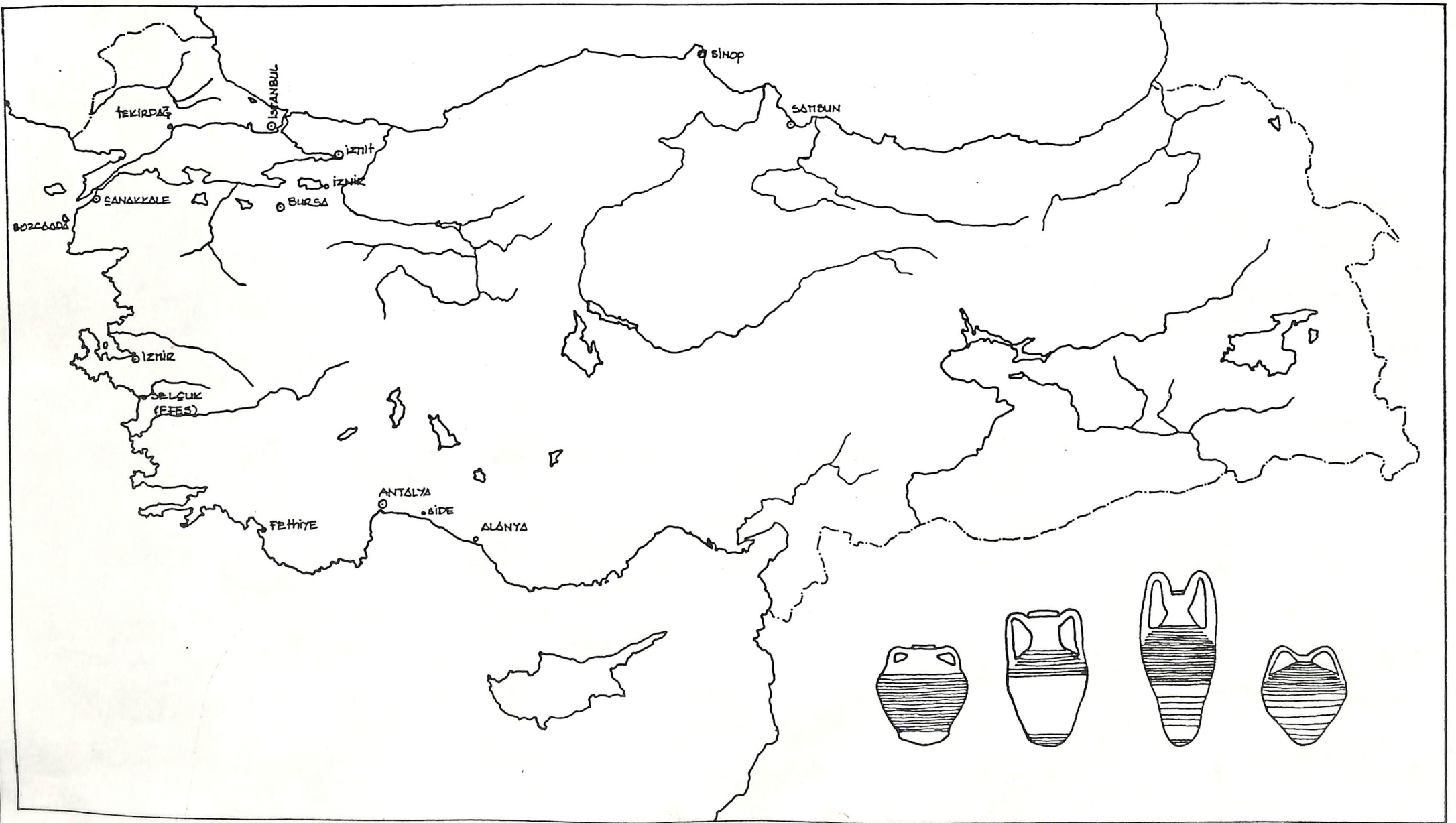
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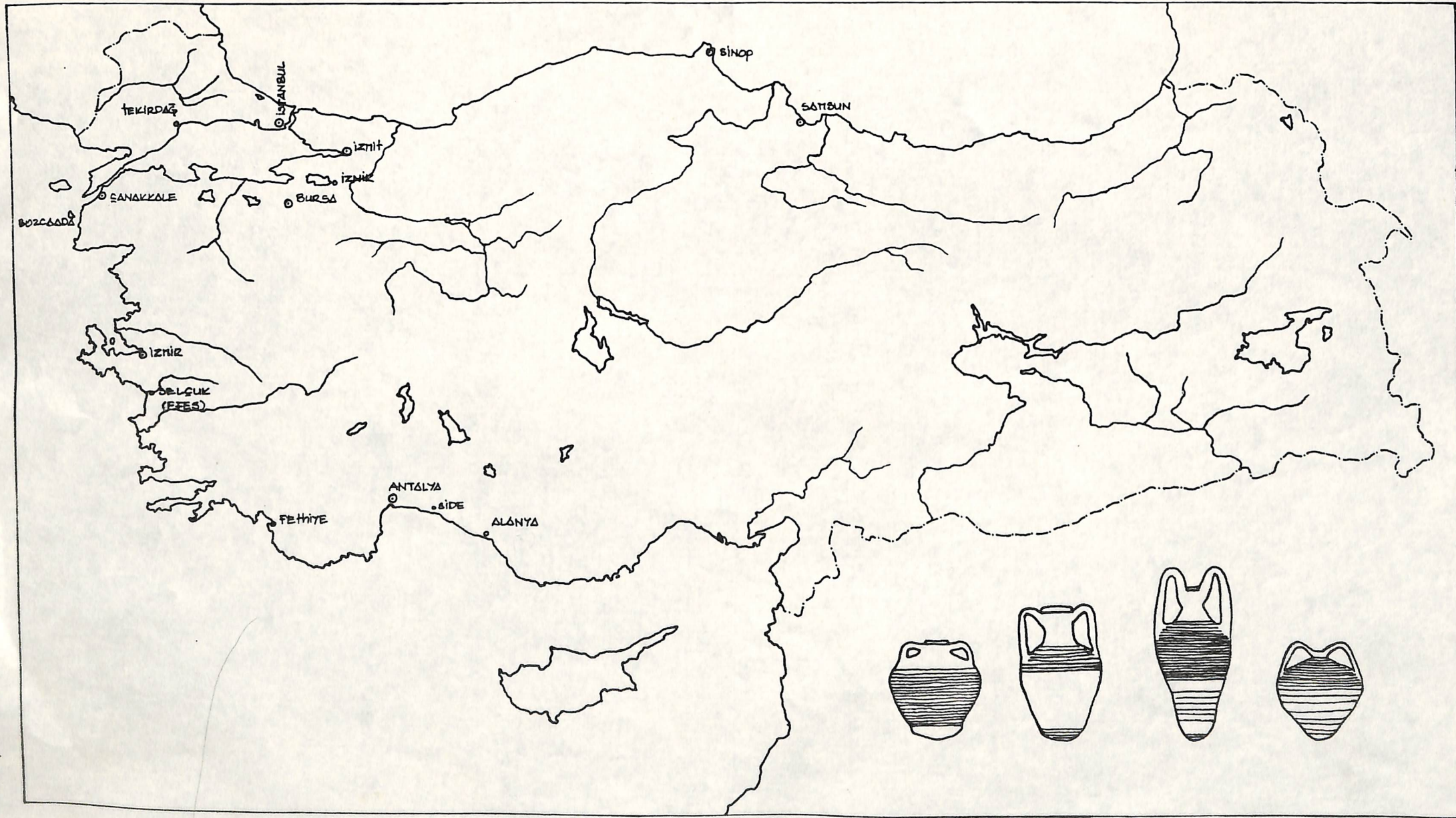
Yours Sincerely,

Nergis GUNSENIN.



for Nergis Günsel 22. IV. 97





Em Nergis Günsel 23.10.87



Some more before finally file him  
may now be with 1) with T. Gregory, or  
2) in ~~golden~~ BULGARIA (and BLACK SEA AREA)

ΚΕΑ  
7. viii.  
76

### ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΑ ΣΚΑΦΗ ΑΝΑΚΑΛΥΦΘΗΚΑΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΟΥΡΚΙΑ

ΑΓΚΥΡΑ, 7. Ρώτερ.—

Τά ναυάγια δύο βυζαντινών εμπορικῶν σκαφῶν, πού εἶχαν ναυπηγηθεῖ μεταξύ τοῦ 7ου καί τοῦ 12ου αἰῶνος, ἀνακαλύφθηκαν στίς μεσογειακές ἀκτές τῆς Τουρκίας, ὅπως ἀνακοίνωσαν χθές κυβερνητικοί ἐπίσημοι.

Πολύτιμοι, διακοσμημένοι, δίσκοι καί πιθάρια κρασιοῦ βρέθηκαν μέσα στά ναυάγια, πιστεύεται ὅμως ὅτι τό μεγαλύτερο μέρος τοῦ φορτίου τους λεηλατήθηκε κατά τήν σύγχρονη ἐποχή.

Τά σκάφη ἀνακαλύφθηκαν σέ ἀπόσταση μερικῶν μιλίων τό ἕνα ἀπό τό ἄλλο στόν κόλπο τῆς Ἀτταλείας ἀπό τόν Τούρκο ἀρχαιολόγο Ὀγκούζ Ἐρτοζέν.



For John Camp, on handle with Byzantine stamp

The stamp will probably be filed with those of SS 9085 (handle) and SS 9434 (?) (neck fragment). These are similar but not from the same die, and the new item seems to be more like the second, which seems to be out of place for the moment. (Both were rephotographed in 1966.) On the two mentioned, a reading has been tentatively made: EIII INOKENTIOY A]PX(Θ)Y. In the new one, the end of the name seems to be clearly NTOY (no iota). After that comes ENA[ When I find SS 9434, perhaps it will make some form of ENAPXOMAI (be in office). *1889 must be ENAPXOMAI? \**

These objets have been dated in the 7th century A.D., cf. Hesperia Suppl. VIII, p. 188, no. 14, where the two above-mentioned are cited; the total number we have of these stamps are few. Cf. also Suppl. X, p. 171, no. 214. Date above based on some resemblance of the figure in the stamps to those in certain coins. But in addition, SS 9434 has fair 7th century context, as summarized by M.Crosby, BB notebook, p. 1124.

D.M.Metcalf looked at our stamps of this *kind* type on 19.VIII. 59. He noted bare heads and other features that do not go with imperial dress. He suggested the persons named may be provincial officials.

In the meanwhile, AA has found the temporarily missing SS 9434. It is closer to the new stamp than is SS 9085, but not exactly the same. The new stamp is much the best impression.



V.S.

24 IX. 89

cf. note of 25. IX. 89 in the folder.  
Title is complete in no. published in Beth Suppl 13  
nr 649 H

L. BYZANTINE

Panzer, p. 171

15

**214.** (AH 194). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side) (stamp shown at  
slightly under actual size).

] Πτολαιμέου[ *sic*

bust of Byzantine Emperor

This handle has been published; see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pl. 20, 14, where it is shown at a little over actual size. I have nothing to add to the comment, p. 188.





ISTANBUL ve ŞAHESERLERİ - TÜRKİYE  
Ayasofya Müzesi, Pantacrator İsa (mozaik).

The St. Sophia Museum, Jesus Christ (mosaic).

Hagia Sophia - Museum, Pantacrator Jesus (mosaik) .

Musée Ayasofya (Sainte Sophie) , le Christ Pantacrator.

NET

TURİZM ve TİCARET Ltd. Şti.

[Summer 1976]

Tel. : 27 42 70

Yerebatan Cad. 15/3 - İSTANBUL

DEAR MISS GRACE,

IT HAS BEEN VERY PLEASANT  
STAYING HERE AT THE  
AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE.  
THERE IS MUCH MATERIAL  
AT SARAÇHANE AND KALEDER-  
HANE AND I HAVE FOUND  
ONE STAMP - VERY DIFFERENT  
FROM ANY WE HAVE IN  
ATHENS. BUT IT WILL BE  
GOOD TO BE BACK IN

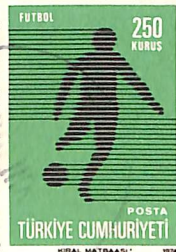
HER HAKKI MAHFUZDUR  
ATHENS.



Keskincolor

BEST WISHES  
TIMOTHY GREGORY

166



MISS VIRGINIA GRACE

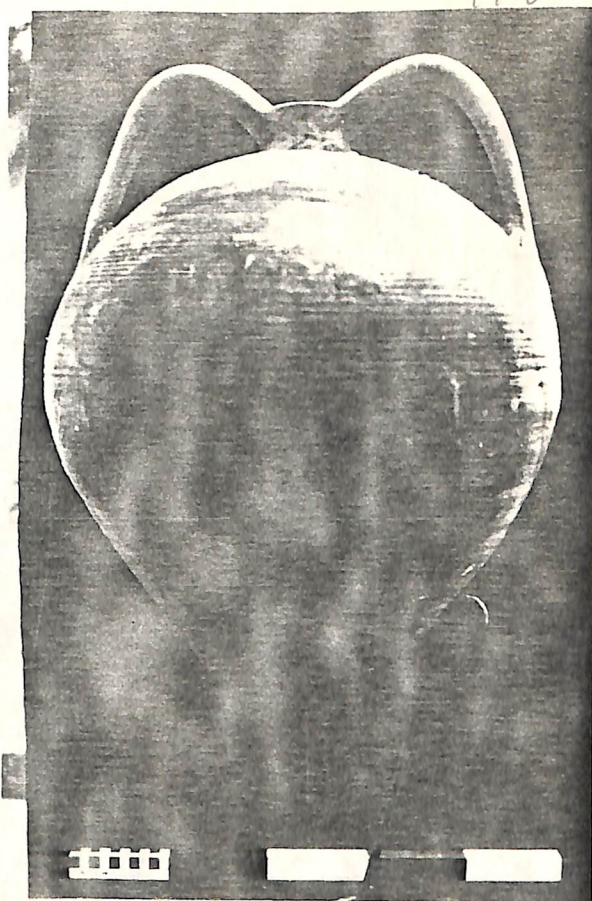
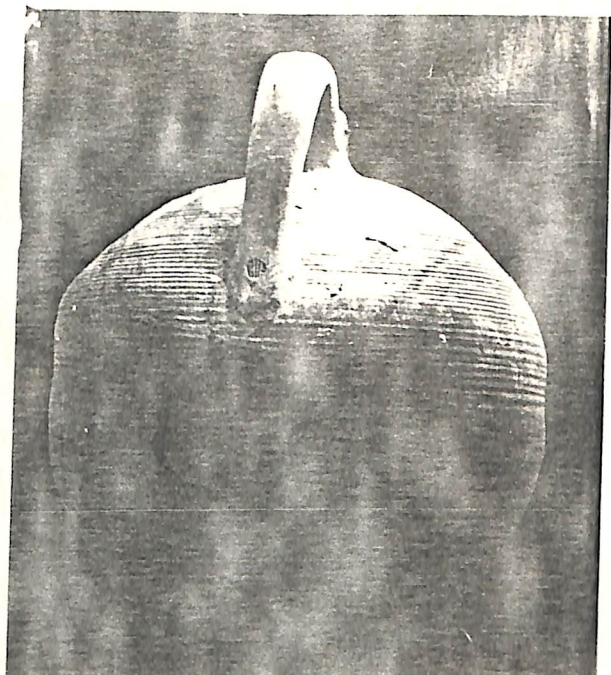
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF C. STUDIES

SOUIDIAS 54

ATHENS 140

YUNANISTAN - GREECE

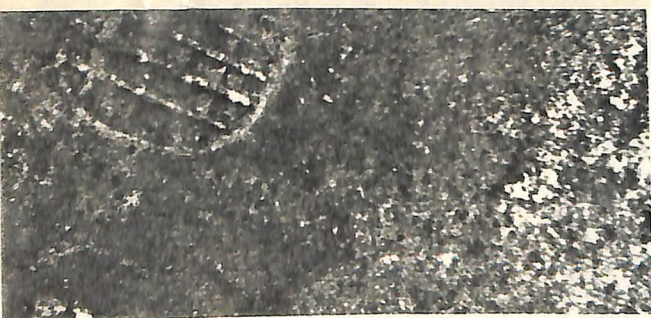




31.8.89

17.01

For the jars file



A 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century amphora from AMASRA (TURKEY)  
Museum

The stamps are on the lower attachments (A/86 1.1)

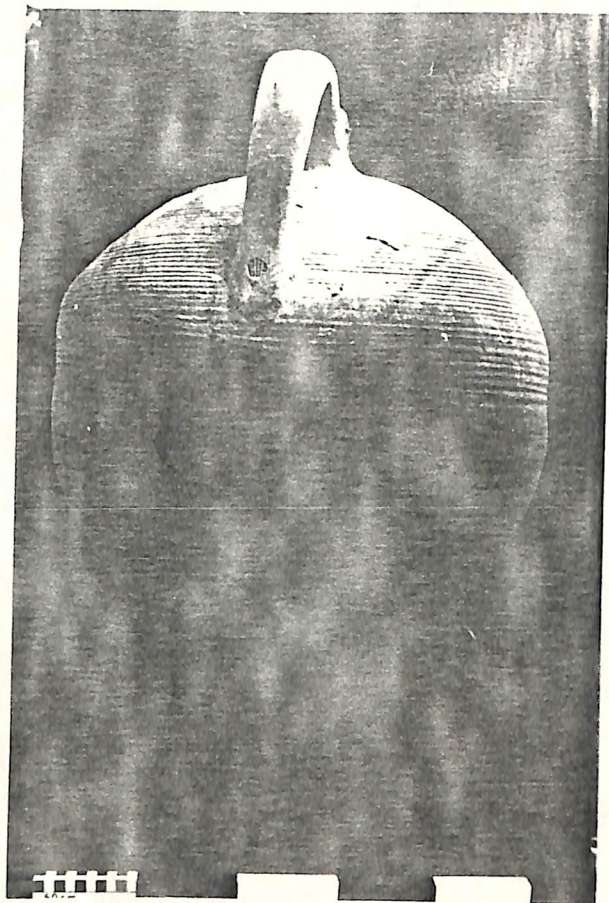
Publish in PhD Thesis; Miss Nergis GÜNSENİN

31. D. 89

17,01

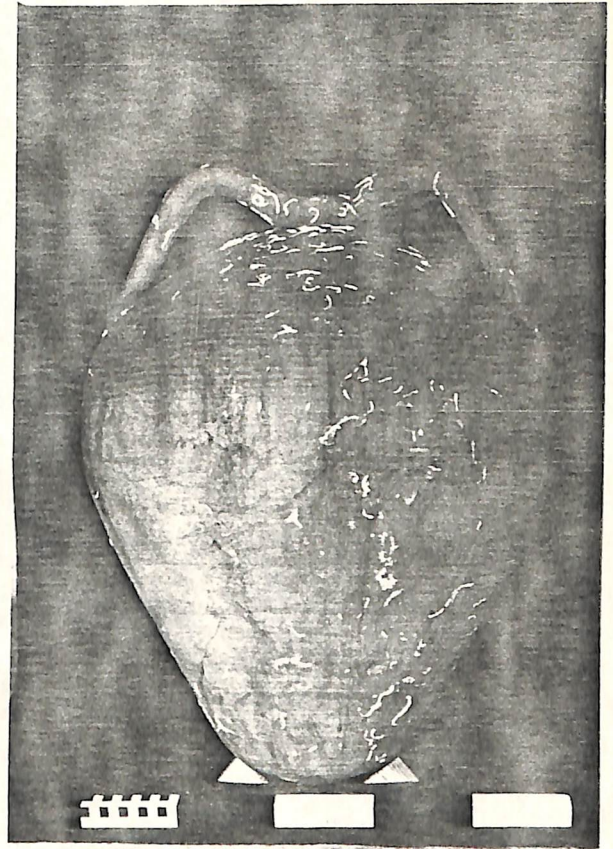
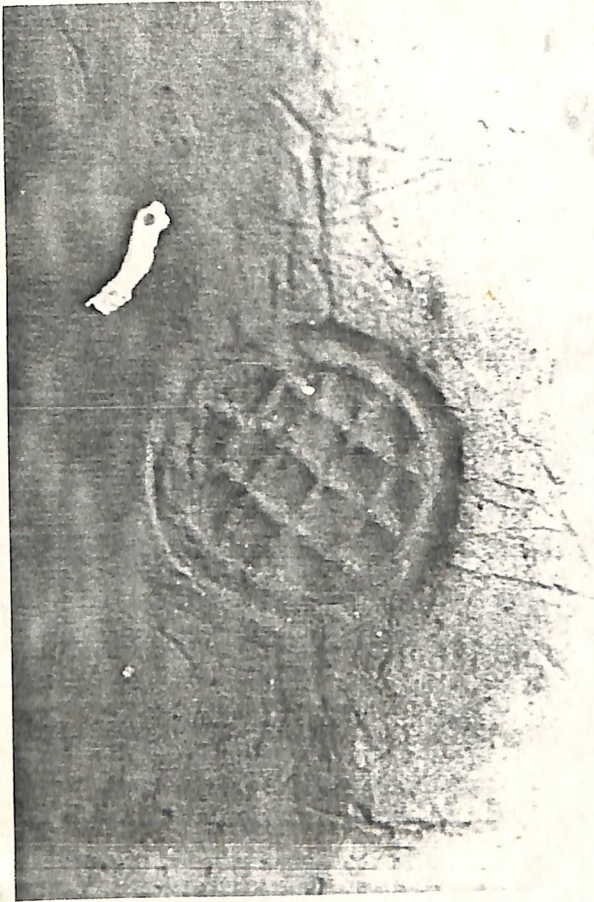
For the jars file.





A 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century amphora from AMASRA (TURKEY)  
 museum  
 The stamps are on the lower attachments (A/86 1.1)  
 Publish in PhD Thesis; Miss Nergis GÜNSENİN





A 12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> Century amphora from SAMSUN (TURKEY) Museum.  
 The stamps are on the lower attachments (13.5.1982)  
 Publish in PhD Thesis; Miss Nergis GÜNŞENİN



April 21, 1969.

Dear Mr. Morgan,

Your letter cancelled November 29, 1968, arrived at a time of much pressure on me. So I hope you will forgive the delay in acknowledgment.

①  
may  
not I have just now assembled your three prints as instructed, and they made a very good underwater<sup>2</sup> panorama, showing clearly the various types you list. It is interesting that there was "Samian"ware called 3rd or 4th century AD apparently from the same wreck. Still I cannot believe the amphoras are as early as that.

Thank you very much for your careful measurements made beneath the sea.⊗ I will keep your letter with your composite photograph, and both will be helpful in the study of - as I believe - Byzantine amphoras.

I did not see the newspaper comments on your finds. As to where your sample is kept, I think you told me in September that you had taken it to the Byzantine Museum. I don't take color photographs myself (except of lions and other recreational subjects) but if permission is given at the museum, perhaps I can persuade someone else to photograph your donation for you.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace



Birmingham  
[cancelled 29.XI.68]  
[18.02]

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Telephone: SELly Oak 1301. Ext. 134

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Head of Department

PROFESSOR F.W. SHOTTON, F.R.S.

Tel. Ext. 147

Professor of Geophysics

D.H. GRIFFITHS

Tel. Ext. 126



P.O. BOX 363,

BIRMINGHAM, 15.

Dear Miss Grace,

At last I am writing with the photographs that I promised you in September. Please forgive my delay. As you will see from the photographs there are at least 4 types of "amphora" associated with this wreck. In the foreground is the type which we discussed at your office, that is the "Smyrna type / P 10735". Dimensions 10.5" (at widest point across the base). Height, (from base to top of the right hand handle 12.0") Neck width (outside) 3.5". The 'ornamentation' lines at  $\frac{1}{8}$ " intervals go underneath the handles. Now, there were at least 3 of this type, that is the one in the photograph, the one which is now in the Nat. Museum? in Athens, and a least one other handle from a third individual which was dumped back (placed back - sorry) under the sea with the other amphora fragments. The second type is directly behind the "Smyrna" sample and is part of a larger vessel. - Dimensions as follows. Width across the base (broken edge) 19.0". Height (base to top of handle) - 8.5". Outside neck 3.0", inside neck 1.3". Handle length - outside of neck to extreme right hand edge of handle 5.0". Handle width 1.75" (Note marine organism etching on the left handle). The left hand handle ends 3" from the outside edge of the amphora. Colour / orange brown. This specimen has obviously been exposed (in part) for some time because of the etching of the one (only) handle, and part of the body. The rest of the amphora was, presumably, buried in sand.

The third type is to the right of the "Smyrna" sample. It is smaller and thinner. Overall width is 9.5". Height from broken base to the top of neck ca. 5.25". Handle height 3.75" from joined position in the flank of the amphora to the maximum height of the handle. Handle width 2.00" - thickness of handle 0.75". External neck ~~diameter~~ <sup>width</sup> 3.5". Internal neck width 2.5". The specimen has the grooved 'ring ornamentation' of the Smyrna type but there are only 11 rings between where the handle joins the neck, and the outside edge of the amphora. i.e. approx 11 in 4.5" as opposed to 1 every  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in the Smyrna type. Colour - red-orange-brown.

The fourth specimen is behind #3, but for some reason I can't find my field measurements,



but you should be able to estimate from the other amphora dimensions. My parents visited Greece a few weeks after we arrived back in Britain and reported that the amphora find had made the National Press. Somebody also mentioned that the specimen which we took to the Museum was identified as 4<sup>th</sup> C. (Although this was also of the "Smyrna type". Do you know anything of these reports?

A few final comments. I wonder if you could possibly get a colour slide (35 mm) of the amphora which I gave to the museum. For some reason I didn't photograph this specimen and I would like to have a copy for my own files. - If this is impossible, please don't worry about it, but I would be extremely grateful if you could, if for instance you were photographing it for your own records. Secondly I hope to be seeing Joande Platt-Taylor this weekend when she visits part of my Ph.D. material, + I will discuss the finds with her then. Thirdly, a small dish which was associated with the amphora + which I photographed at Tainaron has been identified as an 'easter Med. type of Samian - approx 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> C. AD.'

Finally, I hope this information will be of some use to you, and that with the change in the administrative Meltemi this week? may be excavated. At 30' no trouble with decompression - but more of this later.

With best wishes.

Alan V. Morgan

Miss VIRGINIA GRACE  
% AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
STOA  
AGORA  
Athens.



WRECKS

- MISCELL

9. TX. 68

18.04

WRECK OFF TAINARON

half an hour N.E. of Tainaron, in a  
little cove  
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Morgan  
Geology Dept., U. of Birmingham

(also in also in geology research)

Bygonia types : on the Sargassum jar  
" " the <sup>[3]</sup>beams, but not  
stamped

Estimated at least 100. Sea-bottom 20 yds  
x 20 yds. what about underneath

They took these samples to the Bygonia  
Museum to inquire, and then it was  
kept.



Palmer

Virginia Grace

Photo copies



19. VIII. 59  
18.06

## On Byz. stamps

D. M. Metcalf, who works on Byz. coins, has looked at the Byz. stamps on file today.

He considers SS 5654 the best but as a possible portrait of an emperor, in which case it would probably be Phocas I, in consular dress. (Still, costume would not be right.)

However, <sup>(which works for one stamp)</sup> he notes the heads are all bare (no crown) and the object in the left hand is not like a cross or a labrum or probably even a scepter.

cf. Galavaris, <sup>Numismatic</sup> in Museum Notes 8, on imperial dress. It was carefully chosen.

The Byz. ex. in comparison with Constant II,

may be a provincial official.



VARIOUS MINOR GROUPS  
BYZANTINE  
WRECK OFF TAINAROS  
ALAN MORGAN

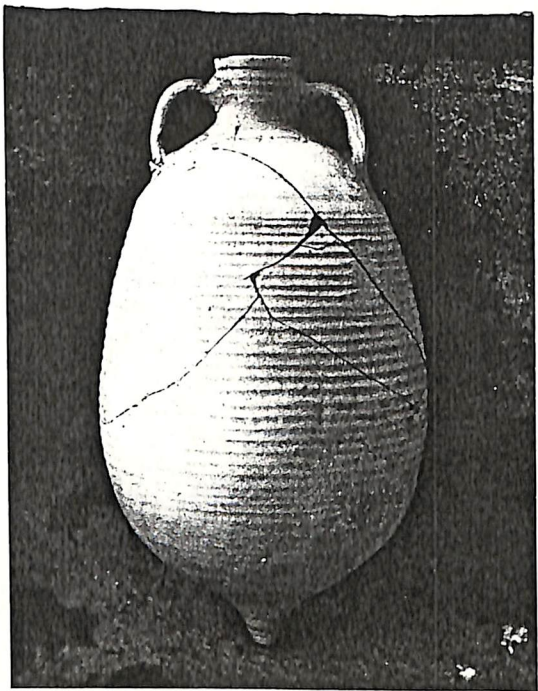


Top of "SMYRNA JAR"

From MORGAN wreck



Approx. 1: 7 1/2.



*Begonia apollina*

From John Hayes, VII, 61

Filed with 8 S 3 series



## AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5

(PORTA S. PANCRAZIO)

ROME

CABLE ADDRESS  
"AMACADMY."

April 10, 1960

Dr. Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
54 Souidias Street  
Athens, Greece

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for giving attention to those miserable late Roman jars and stamps from Majorca. In your letter of February 13 you wrote that you would send the rubbing of the stamp on the toe to Letty and that you would send me any information which had accrued in Athens on the two with stamps SATURINUS (one whole jar, one fragment). The note from Mabel which you enclosed says that these two should belong to Letty, too. In a letter of March 3rd Letty doesn't mention this material. Do you have any more information for me? Did Henry Robinson have any evidence that would help in dating? Has the material gone to Letty now?

Spring is bursting forth in Rome. I hear the Romans had a cold visit in Greece.

Marion Blake and I are starting on a two-week trip to Puglia, Lucania and Calabria just after Easter. I've acquired a Volkswagen for the occasion. My address until the end of June will be Scavi di Princeton University

Aidone  
Prov. di Enna  
Sicilia

Sincerely yours,

*Doris*

Doris M. Taylor





POLLENTIA, MAIORCA

1957

21.026



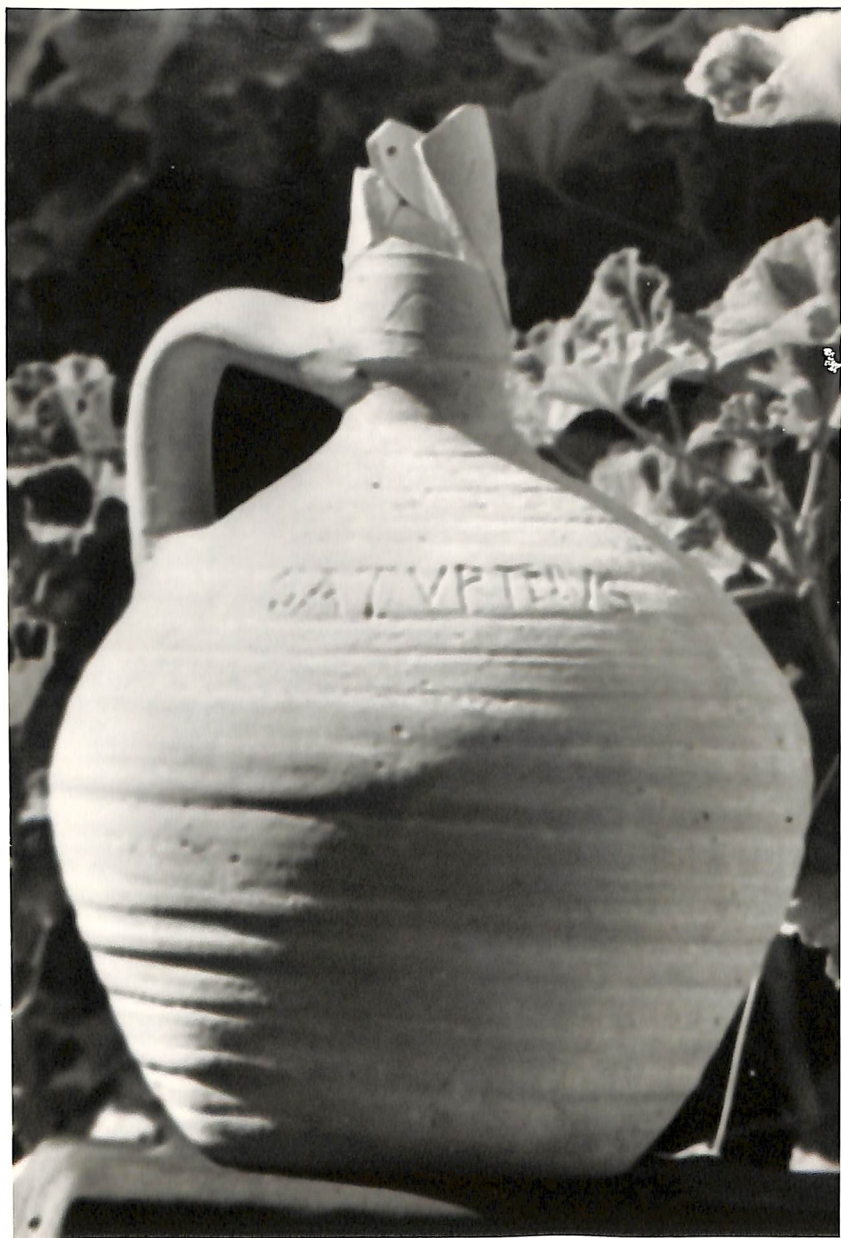


POLLENTIA, MAIORCA

G. II. 59

21.036



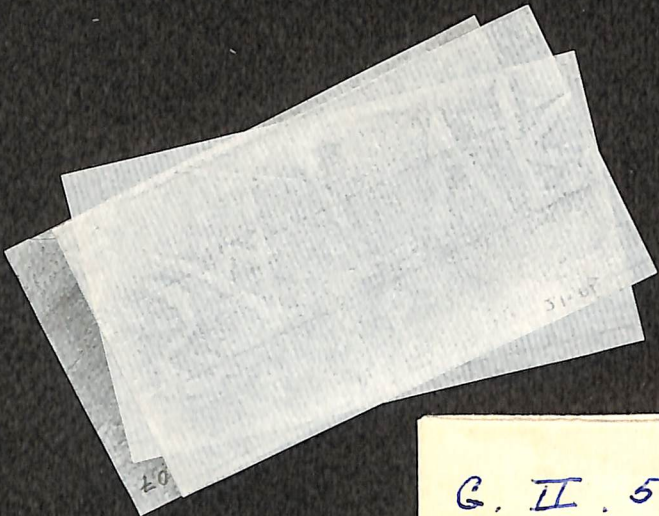


POLLENTIA, MAIORCA

G. II. 59

21.046





G. II. 59

21.05  
POLLENTIA

Smaller Jug

also Profile and Photograph

G. II. 59

POLLENTIA

Smaller Jug

Also Profile and Photograph



21.06



24.07

RTDVIS



November 15, 1959

Dear Henry,

Can you help Doris Taylor with  
any comments on the enclosed? Mabel  
says they are not in her province.

Yours

Virginia Grace

Dear Virginia -

I can't help much, I'm afraid. The nearly complete  
jug with poffito reminds me of 4-6 century pottery (the  
incised decoration on neck is closer to 6 century in Rio Grande),  
but I am not familiar with any close parallels. For the  
vase of red clay with poffito x11 I should be inclined to  
think of the 4-5 century, but again no close parallels  
come to mind.

Sorry I have been so extremely slow.

Henry



AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5

(PORTA S. PANCRAZIO)

ROME

CABLE ADDRESS  
"AMACADMY.."

October 18, 1959

Dr. Virginia Grace  
American School of Classical Studies  
Athens, Greece

Dear Virginia,

These objects may be Betty's category, may be Mabel's, may be unclaimed. Thus I send them to you in the hope that you can find their home. I'd be most grateful for any information on dates, etc.

The two with inscription SATURINUS were found together this year (Alcudia, Majorca, that is). For one I have sent you profile (full scale, my tracing of the original), photograph, and rubbing; for the other, only photo. Photos are very bad, not good enough for any records but I hope they are adequate for study now. The jug which is almost complete has pink-buff clay, pale buff slip. The three joining pieces which give the second example of the name belong to a larger, fuller vase, full form unknown. Clay is dark pink, coarser than first example. I saw no evidence of a slip. Inscriptions must have been scratched into leather-hard clay. Do you call these graffiti?

Third vase (photograph) is 0.25 m. in height. Clay is red, hard and brittle. Note graffito XII on shoulder.

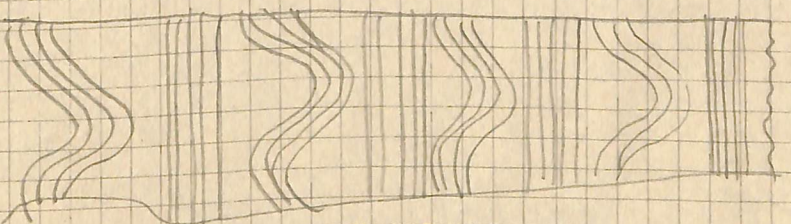
The assistance I received this summer at the Agora helped more than I could have imagined. No Rhodian stamps anywhere! But all the material which came in at Alcudia while I was there was imperial, primarily late third and fourth century. Thus I was glad that I had been able to see the pottery of Henry Robinson's publication and the Roman red wares. Everywhere in museums, London and Copenhagen in particular, I was finding terracotta problems. The briefing in Athens was an aid. Please convey my thanks to everyone and tell them that the assistance made subsequent travels more profitable.

No need to return photos, profile, rubbing. Can you give me any parallels for the stamp on the amphora foot? ~~Tip~~ Tip of foot must have been flattened. I can't be sure for it was broken. Nothing left of amphora except a section with stamp.

Sincerely,

*Doris Taylor*





A blank sheet of graph paper with a light gray grid pattern. The grid consists of small squares. There are some faint, dark marks or smudges on the paper, particularly near the top left and bottom right corners, which appear to be ink or pencil marks. A curved line is visible at the bottom right corner.



[illegible]

(POLYENTIA)  
ACCU'DIA, MAIORCA  
CUADRO NIVEL II

1956



Hornet Blitzer (Mrs. Vance Watrous), ~~Korax~~  
 "Kopavzika: Storage Jar Production and Trade  
 in the Traditional Aegean," Hesperia 59, 1990, pp.  
 675-711.

Interesting for our studies, details on workings of  
 the potteries, terms used, customary signs (st with  
 names indicating capacities (such a ziko sapa - it does  
 not suggest 20 what?), <sup>for</sup> see glossary, pp. 709-711)

Speaks respectfully of Hampe and Winter's work, but  
 does not do any explaining e.g. of ~~the~~ quite different  
 picture of the work: anywhere Hampe, etc. gives  
 account of village full of potters - workshops (in  
 Crete), where there were no pottery works, but  
 the workers went to an area where there was  
 demand, and they and constructed <sup>a new</sup> the kilns there  
 (getting it done ~~to~~ but fixed before a rain). The  
 Koroni people rolled their finished huge jars down  
 to the port from which they were shipped,

Inst. - MSTT tells me about, who sled have a copy  
 Kention Melé ~~the~~ Newspis Kspayky's  
 Doreli Mrs. Betty Pansopoulos HAIKTU 8, Plaka



ca. 5<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> cent. AD - not Islamic

From various places.