

VRG_Folder — 0577

Something else

This seems a rather old note; but I
see no evidence you ever got the phot.
Best to bring up now? So has to have
phot. before moving? Otherwise maybe
long wait.

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1.02

P

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2371

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Something else

1.02

This seems a rather old note; but I
see no evidence you ever got the phot.
Best to bring up now? So has to have
phot. before moving? Otherwise may be
long wait.

L T

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out
with
light

1.03

(P 2371) 24.10.54

If we could have

four enlargements of
the new negative
when it is made,
that would be a great
help. attached is
a measure for the
film as enlarged.

May I leave some
room above ^{below} the film
in the photo? It
will be set in a
row with other ones
in the publication.

Many thanks,

VG

ALEX., BENACHI
LIST 23 MAY, 1946



2.01b

Nam. Chron

1916.

pl. XI, 15

Æ

16



2.026

New. Chron.

1915

p. 774 15



3

2.036



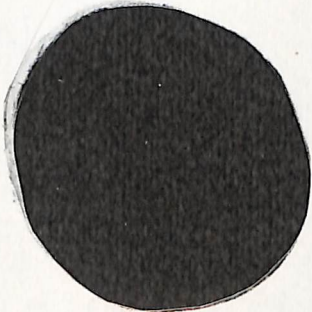
3

2.046

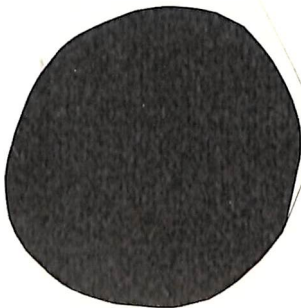


3

2.056



2.06b





23

2.076

For [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] 24



4

2.086

W. W. (1880).

12.5

W. W. (1880).



Mc. CLEAN 8361.

enlarged 2x

from
 Graham Keller
 6111 1st Ave.
 N. W. Seattle
 with bill of
 4/8/60

(Duplicate sent
 in picture book)

2. Later 6th.3. 3rd quarter 5th4. Last quarter 5th5. Early 4th?6. Ca. 300 B.C.
2407. 1st quarter 4th1. Earlier 6th

8, 9. 478-431? B.C.



10. 412-334 B.C.



11. 412-334 B.C.



12. 190-133? B.C.



13. 133?-84 B.C.



Development of the Chian Wine Amphora. Scale, ca.1:10 for the jars, ca.2:1 for the coin. The dates proposed for the jars depend on excavation context, those for the coins are those of J. Mavrogordato. See introduction to numbers 197-199.

up and 8 Belling in London 29. VIII. 55



2. Later 6th.



3. 3rd quarter 5th



4. Last quarter 5th



5. Early 4th?



6. Ca. 300 B.C.
240



7. Near 86 B.C.



1. Earlier 6th



8, 9. 478-431? B.C.



10. 412-334 B.C.



11. 412-334 B.C.



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up and 8 B.C. in London 29. VIII. 57



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Ann. Chem.

1916

pl. XI, 15

3.026

CHIAN SUMMARY

Today giving more prints ~~MAP~~ to W.P.W. ;
Mr Chian 8361 enlargement ~~3~~ X

(print sent VG by G. Pollard, £.60)

82-283 } photo of Chian in exhibition,
82-285 } taken by MAP for Picture Book.
82-294 } (Not scale prints - extras)

P 25947 at 1:10

(He was rather scornful of all of them.)

[3.04]

F. Braemer - J. Marché

B.C.H. LXXVII 1953 p. 139-
154

p 142 fig. 3b (Chian of
425)

p 142 fig. 4c (2nd half 5th c.)

p. 142 fig 4 e (2nd half 5th cent.)

p. 142 fig 4 d (300 B.C.)

~~fig 4 e~~
fig 4 e (comp part of amphora)
the others necks.

M & got refs.
 & Marath
 which: fig. 2 pages
 for mention of
Chun.

LXXVII-1953

"BCH(us.) (1953?)

and

P. —, 1 fig. —, 1 p. — "

Athens, May 18, 1957

Dear William,

Here are some photos of Chian jars of the latter 6th and 5th cent., some of which have been sitting about waiting to be sent to you for some time. The series with swollen neck taken on Roll 387 I could wish to have had better technical success. It was an effort to seize the evidence in the midst of the turmoil last summer, before the Eleusis jar was sent home, as we were not expecting to have space for other people's things (and indeed have not, but there are degrees), and before most of the rest of these items were put on exhibition. I must say I find the development fascinating. Watch the handles and toes. The first one to the left must be a big size; maybe it is not very different in date from the "early 5th cent.?" small jar from Rhodes of which you have a picture; small jars are not precise miniatures in shape, anyway this is clear with half-size Rhodians which show a different proportion between neck and body from the regulars. I enclose also a Frantz of P 24873 by itself. Further, one of another jar, P 24871, from the bottom of the same well; according to ^{fragmentary} finds in Chios and in Smyrna, this should apparently be Chian of the 3rd quarter of the 6th; no coins for this of course.

One reason I have found it difficult to correspond with you about Chian is that I am not sure which jar you refer to now that you have ceased to know what their numbers are. My files have filled up to some extent and my opinions on date get revised. Can you photograph your pasted-up series, and let me reidentify the items? All sorts of nice information may have been written on the backs of those photos. I enclose a very good kind of stickers which permit one to look back underneath, although holding things firmly enough.

I am trying to clear up a lot of papers that had got pushed aside in the preparations for HG festschrift, exhibition, installation, and whope presently

to be more collected. Lois Fraser is laid up in the Grande Bretagne recovering from what seems to have been a bad flu. A vigorous and handsome invalid. Do not circulate any information until her people have had time to hear from her directly (in a day or so I hope) as it seems they tend to worry.

Yours,

48 BERNARD AVENUE
TORONTO

Oct. 14.

1954 ?

apptg

Dear Virginia,

The Extra Chios prints have come from ANS. NY, and I sat down with the idea of cutting out and arranging a set to send you. Before doing so I decided to paste your 'control photos' of jars up in order so I could have the sequence under my eye with spaces to insert coins. This I have done, and feel that I am at last beginning to understand both jars and coins better. Here are some ideas:

1. I don't think the changes in shape between 300 and the birth of Christ are sufficiently marked to show on the coins at all — I see, for instance, very little difference between the jar which you mark c. 300 in your proposed plate

and "very early 3rd" in the 'control photos' you gave me, between that jar and the ones you mark "1st cent. B.C." What is more, the exaggerated lip shown on the coins of the 1st cent. B.C. is either a jar top or an inaccuracy - there is no sign of it in your photos. So I think we should not claim any useful comparisons after 300 (unless the 2nd cent. jars are, like the one example you gave me, distinctly squatter and fatter than the others, in which case this is something which the coins definitely don't show, and should be remarked on - but perhaps your one specimen isn't characteristic)

2. I think your comparison of the 450-425 jars with a neck band is certain and important, for it shows, proves, that the coinage decree of 449 did not interfere with the coinage of Chios (as ^{I mean, he agrees with you} E. S. G. Robinson already ^{in his article in the Sher vol. of Persica} supposed) and it dates quite accurately - surely these jars are 450-440 or anyway 450-435, since the style develops so much before 425 - an important group of coins for which a definite date was lacking

3. I think your jars will help with the 4th cent. coins - or perhaps even the coins with the jars - if we can get more good photographs of the coins. I have accordingly written to Jenkins in the B M to ask for casts. God knows when they will come.

4. I think Macrogonatos dates are wrong for the early coins and Baldwin for the 4th cent. If we can straighten these out it will be obviously worth doing.

5. I think the two dichachms I gave you (weighing 7.76 and 7.81) probably go with the magnificent "early 5th ?" jar of unknown provenance (was it from Rhodes? - I've posted it down!), and the earliest of the Newell coins with the grapes above the jar (feet of

sphinx^{one} fairly ~~separate~~ and only two squares of the incise show) goes with your 475-450 jar where the neck band is just beginning to develop. Do you agree?

The signed tetrachadins look very late 5th cent. to me. Agree?

Anyhow this letter is to say let's wait for the BM casts before doing anything, ^{- necessarily at least keep the extras. from N.Y.} and let's concentrate on the 5th and 4th cents. (But if you think you can see anything in the later period I'm willing to be convinced)

Surely you see that you must come to the island next summer.

Hastily, William.





S.016

W P W

W. P. W. of 6.7.54

1842



S.026

W.P.W.

with 7
6.X.54

0852

12. X. 54

This seems
to match



Baldwin

pl. III,

&

qpt

date

by him on

478-400



8292

All coins except two (first and last in top line)
are from Noe Bibliog.² 250



5.046

W.P.W.

W. letter of 6.8.54

8292



H. X. 84

W. P. W.

W. C. C. 9

6. X. 84

The comedon
 jar is used
 as good as the
 one in the box
 this - slightly
 doubtful, as all
 the same, but
 as the jar is
 damaged

7579



W P W

w. cell

of 6.X.544

The trouble with
 Europe coin is
 that it belongs to
 Max's β class
 (p. 402 of 1915)
 which is supposed
 to have "ball at
 front."

7579

[6.02]

suppose it will be clear later. (I.e. No. Bibl. 249 - an
some of these representatives?) || Case I assume that the Num. 4
to the

I'm enclosing a record of the plans Eva Brown exposed
of Mazzoni's house. I wonder how I should send
you these plans. The Codings are going to the meetings
in Boston - perhaps Eva is too, as she will be in New
Haven; shall I ask one of them to bring them? If I
don't hear, I'll do that. I must confess that I mean

went back to the shop, to see whether he would accept
your price. I had the impression you didn't really want to
buy the coin, and I have a disability which under ^{little} ~~most~~
able to continue at reporting illicitly ^{(which I} ~~that but~~ experience
of unjust accusation which developed a rightious attitude).

(A few coins I regard as legal.) Josephine did not encourage me, either; she said you had too many coins already, or something of the sort.

48 BERNARD AVENUE
TORONTO

Oct. 6, 1954.

Dear Virginia,

I think I told you that last summer in New York I left instructions for all of Newell's Obior coins which showed the amphora at all decently to be photographed for us. Well, they arrived two or three weeks ago, and I mustn't sit on them any longer. I have only two sets, one of which I am sending to you herewith. I have ordered two more sets of prints, and when they come I'll cut one up and arrange them for you and add any pertinent info. The board listed as no. 250 in Noel's Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards seems to contain (evidence not quite conclusive) 40 coins - all bronze - in

Newell's trays. I have put a pin prick under the photo. of coins in this lot which come from it. They all belong to Navarogordato's type, 62 a and b (pp. 308-312 in Num. Cohen. 1916, pt. 4.), and I think the wear divides the four groups into which they fall into the following sequence:

1. barley ear on obv. Mag's names Argeios, Hibosios, Hegemon, Herostes, Therex, Polianthos, Leoned-, and Phoenix
2. star on obv. Mag's names Anosios, Telenos, Kylla-, and Lampros Aristomachos, Staphylos, Felomachos, Timochlos
3. club on obv. Mag's names ~~And~~ Menesth- Kankas- and Sostra- (This is Navarogordato's type 62b)
4. grapes on obv. ^{lythirides} Mag's names Timanarchos, Leonedon, Lampros, Kyllaros, Aspasios, Demetrios

(Names in pencil not in Newell's lot but added from Navarogordato)

1. is earlier than 2, 2. than 3, 3. than 4. - I think.

The only one of these groups which Mavrogordato distinguishes in date is no. 3, which he puts last. He is an old fuzzy duddy.

He puts them all in the 2nd century which is, I suppose, all right. 13 of the 40 coins are countermarked on both sides with a trident; many of those known to Mauro. were also so countermarked. God knows why - the numismatists don't.

Nac Bibl.² 249 is a board of 26 early didrachms - only one has the large amphora set low and the raised disk - and won't be much use. Only 4 of them show the amphora clearly and it is rather sketchily drawn and variable. The wear is not helpful - e.g. the one late coin is very worn, more than some of the others.

I am still keen about this subject, but still convinced that it needs a great deal of work, and still pretty unwilling to do it. We do not yet have enough good photographs to provide a good series of coin illustrations — probably the only thing is to go to the B.M. and take them over. Or, I suppose, one could write — I will if you like — and ask for casts of good specimens of the few issues we lack good photo. of.

The one really exciting and convincing individual parallel — your 3rd quarter of the 5th cent. jar with the bulge where the handles meet the neck, is a bit awkward because that is the one period where there is good reason to suppose a gap in the coinage. The Monetary Decree of 449 forbade coinage in the Althorian empire, presumably including Chios. But Chios was

nominally independent, and may not have been included. This would be interesting - an historical fact of some importance, if your date is really sound.

The ^{jar} ~~opse~~ marked "1st cent." in the set of photo. you gave me - the last one - shows a bit more lip than those of the 2nd and 3rd cent. I notice that the ΚΟΡΣΝΟΞ drachm, and the ΑCΜΕΝΟC and ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥ. ΤΟΡΓΙΑΞ ΔΟΡΟΘΕΟΥ bronzes (these last dated "84 - Augustus") show an exaggerated lip. But I think you said that you know no jars of fully Roman date.

if you have to publish the article before long I am sure you can ~~produce~~ ^{provide} a much better plate than the specimen you produced. It should include (it seems to me) your 2nd quarter 5th cent. jar, the late fourth, and the 2nd cent. jar as well as those that you did include. I should

like to see the Rhodes museum 'early fifth?'
 put in, too. On the coin side I think
^{3 or 4 early ones,}
 you need several good specimens of the
 "5th cent 3rd quarter" type, both signed
 and unsigned tetradrachms and drachms,
 and quite a few of the later drachms —
 certainly including a Theopompos, and
 then a selection of bronzes (but I haven't
 really gone into these yet. That is
 at least two dozen coins and preferably
 three dozen or even more. It could
 all go on two plates, but hardly on one.

Well. Three inches left for private correspondence.
 Are you coming to spend next summer with us?
 Jaws and coins are an excuse and can be a reason.
 We'd love to see you, and if you don't the children
 will be all grownups — Mac has a moustache
 and wears shoes two sizes larger than mine already.
 Here all goes well. The Euboean League is printing.
 Registration at the university is better this year in
 Classics so everyone is cheerfuller. I am swamped
 with reviews I keep promising and not writing. What
 shall I say about the Rhodian Persea?
 Do come. I feel sure you would find a little
 Hellenian society stimulating. And meanwhile, enjoy life.
 Jim Williams.

set rim, ~~these~~ must be identified by their fabric: they are more or less thick in section, of red clay usually firing red at the core and dark near the surface beneath a smeary light slip(?) which may be little more than a bloom. The mouth of the jar, especially in the fifth ~~century~~, has ^{often} ~~sometimes~~ been pushed together by the application of the handles, so that the rim is not a circle.

Athens, April 10, 1954

Dear William,

This is the first letter on an absolutely pristine ribbon Miss Kokoni has just installed for me, to honor your kindness in taking so much trouble over the Chian matter.

When I got your cable I withdrew this excursus from the Pnyx publication. There were all sorts of estimates and meetings going on, at the same time as Homer and Lucy T. were pruning down Roger's article. (Oddly enough, he had never published before, and Homer found his plates needed condensing.) In the end, without my Chian plate the total came to just 80, an economical number as probably you know (multiples of 8). So it is put off for later, when you may be sure I shall study very carefully all your criticisms and suggestions, including any you may still make, and shall no doubt ~~quote~~ quote great patches of you verbatim. About the scale of the coins, I think they are pretty close to 2:1 in the original of the plate, i.e. they all are, hence close to equal; the ZHNON coin is small. I'm going to have to leave this for a bit now. We sent the bulk of our material on the 4th with L.T.'s friends; I must still finish a footnote or so, and put together a short general introduction, as I have cannibalized last year's, which anyway wasn't any good. Next Friday I go to Cyprus for over the twa Easters - Roger has written urging, and finally sent me an open air ticket (if that is not too ambiguous): he is responsible for mopping up that site for publication (with some help, but he is the one who has to make it work) and of course I worked there for years, on records, some excavation, etc., and may possibly be able to straighten out something for him. It will be the anniversary of George's death; certainly not planned so. Afterward, I have to sit right on the revision of the Thasian corpus ms. of the Bons, a big job, and one about which M. Daux has ceased to be terribly civilized: in spite of repeated protestations on my part, they have

continued to push it on to the printer as fast as they got a revised section from me; I suppose it is about half done - or "done", because of course things always turn up that should have been at the beginning - and the printer is beginning to scream that he has no more lead to print other things with, because of all this sitting waiting. (If you think my manuscript was not druckfertig, you should see this one.) And then, and then. I can't remember how much I told you before. I am supposed to have had a holiday! But alas, I fear no other side of the Atlantic for another year or so. It was nice to have seen a bit of you at least, and worth throwing away a less interesting dinner, as I knew it would be. Only, I didn't get to see the rest of the family.

What did I say about my operation? I can't remember, but you are quite right, they are a mistake. The trouble is, one ~~must~~ can't figure it out oneself, because they can't give you the basis of their decision, and certainly not the incidental disadvantages that will result, because you would not be able to see these matters with perspective, and would only get yourself painfully upset trying to face the ordeal. The scar is hardly noticeable already; it is just that there are times when one does not want a putting-off thing like that at the base of one's throat. (Even at my age.) Also, nobody mentioned that I would pretty much lose my voice for some time afterward; it's much better now, but still not very penetrating. (The surgeon said the vocal chord was not damaged- he could see it all the time. Nasty idea.) What I expected was that they would make an incision 0.01 m. long, the length of the thing to which Jack had taken exception, and pull it out like the eye of a potato, thus preventing me from having to spend months later with a fox at my throat about which I knew I would never be very Spartan. I can see now that if I had insisted on advance details, I might have got them. Perhaps I will another time. One thing I did find out by this experience is that the anaesthetizing now is very much more effective than it was 25 years ago. Sleeping pills until you are almost indifferent to the shot in the arm, and enough in that so that you are not aware of the mask when that happens. No need to steel oneself against having to accept that. As to anything to worry about in what they

found, I'm sure not. How really kind of you to have troubled about it.

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

10.02

10.01

Received by

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

Date
ημερομηνία

Time handed
Govt office

Ἀρ ἐπιδόσεως

1721

L263 TMB661/CP59 TORONTO 14 30 1027 =

LT = GRACE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES ATHENS =

DONT PUBLISH YET LETTER FOLLOWS = WALLACE *

"Via Radio-Athinaï"

With that of the jars - you must really make it, and not just hint at it, expecting your reader to take it on faith. You need several plates - two or three at least. There is no point in republishing published coins in order to avoid having to give weights and opposite sides; it is much better not to waste plates republishing old photographs - especially when they don't show the jars well! - and both sides of the coin are often necessary to establish its place in the series. Emil's photograph of your Derkylos is of course no good at all; neither, frankly, are your 8, 9, and 10, which don't show the tip - you have two coins of your own which show the jar far better than 8 and 9 do. The Zenis coin is blurry, and is surely too small compared to no. 12.

As to lack of time, if you haven't time to do it properly - properly, I mean, even for a merely preliminary publication of the idea - don't do it at all. It seems to me that your plate as it stands is crowded, that your photographs are very poor, and that the reader gets no idea of the coin series. Get good casts made of suitable coins and send them to the AMS to be photographed and enlarged properly.

I know that this will take time: that is why

10.01

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Received by

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

0263

ΤΗΛΕΓΡΑΦΗΜΑ

Date
ἡμερομηνία

Time handed
Govt office

Ἄρ ἐπιδόσεως

1721

L263 TMB661/CP59 TORONTO 14 30 1027 =

LT = GRACE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES ATHENS =

DONT PUBLISH YET LETTER FOLLOWS = WALLACE ✕

"Via Radio-Athinaï"

April 4 (your deadline, but
I couldnt possibly do it sooner

Dear Virginia,

It will not surprise you to hear that I have all sorts of objections to your treatment of the Chiote coins. I enclose, exempli gratia, a re-writing of your first paragraph, and the following comments:

"Chian and Lagynoi" seems to me both slangy and illogical. You must, I think, stick in amphorai, with or without a comma after it according as the lagynoi are not, or are, all Chian.

In para. 1, rather than quoting an unknown authority to the effect that years of work are still needed on the coins, it is surely better to indicate what has been done and what needs doing and how it is related to the jars. This I have attempted to state succinctly, though it required some expansion of your para. As to the hoards awaiting investigation, several of them are in the Numismatic Museum - or the Bank - and the first step is to get a complete photographic and descriptive (weights and die positions) record of them out of Varoucha (all coins in each hoard, of course, not just the Chiote): some student at the school might help? There is also one, I see, in New York - I'll inquire about it in July. The parenthesis about Noe on 1052 should probably be a footnote - 26, perhaps, ^{which} ~~which~~ I don't care for, and would leave out.

Now for your plate, which shocked me deeply. Your photographs are, to put it mildly, not good. (Imagine plastering two coins on top of each other!) It is ridiculous to publish coins without their ~~reverses~~, you should obviously publish several coins (at least) of each type in order to show that the representation of the jar was consistent from one die to another, and all coins must be enlarged the same amount, must be to scale. All this is elementary. The representation of the jar on a single coin is of no real interest to anybody. Your point is that the representations are accurate and that the development on the coins is consistent with that of the jars. If this point is worth making at all - and you have convinced me that it is - you must really make it, and not just hint at it, expecting your reader to take it on faith. You need several plates - two or three at least. There is no point in republishing published coins in order to avoid having to give weights and opposite sides; it is much better not to waste plates republishing old photographs - especially when they don't show the jars well! - and both sides of the coin are often necessary to establish its place in the series. Emil's photograph of your Derkylos is of course no good at all; neither, frankly, are your 8, 9, and 10, which don't show the tip - you have two coins of your own which show the jar far better than 8 and 9 do. The Zenis coin is blurry, and is surely too small compared to no. 12.

As to lack of time, if you havent time to do it properly - properly, I mean, even for a merely preliminary publication of the idea - dont do it at all. It seems to me that your plate as it stands is crowded, that your photographs are very poor, and that the reader gets no idea of the coin series. *Get good casts made of suitable coins and send them to the AMS to be photographed and enlarged properly. — Johnson*

There! Am I too severe with you? Anyway, I hope I keep you from publishing that plate. You should give a representative series of coins whether or not there are jars that correspond - the ~~late~~ ^{early} didrachms ~~skakars~~ should be represented, the ones with the small jars; Theopompos and Co. should of course be in; and you should have both early (unsigned) and later (signed) tetradrachms - the change in the sharpness of the shoulder and the length of the point (or its slimness) is, I think visible on them, and Mrs. Brett seems to date them 460 to somewhere around 400 (she doesn't actually say!). Incidentally, Mavrogordato is clearly not nearly as good as Mrs. Brett, and her dates should be taken for the period she covers - down to the late fourth century.

In the last para. of your note 25, I suggest that you add "preliminary" in front of "investigation". I would say "and in particular Mr Mosser." without saying what I thanked him for since your readers presumably don't give a damn where you got hold of the publications. As for Wallace, he prefers to be from University College, Toronto, rather than from Toronto University; and your last sentence can now be omitted.

On p. 2, para. 2, you should surely begin "The most" rather than "Most". And ~~don't~~ on p. 2, line 5, and elsewhere, surely even Webster or Funk and Wagnell wouldn't commit such an atrocity as taking the second "l" out of swollen?

Your descriptions of the plate, of course, will change if I persuade you to publish more and better photographs of more and better coins.

I have kept personal matters out of this so far in case you wanted to keep it. But I have had a very uncomfortable feeling about you since Christmas, wondering about your throat, and am, I suppose, as much relieved by what you say as I am horrified that you had an operation. Please write and tell us more about it - are you perfectly comfortable again, and is it really nothing to worry about for the future? We wish that you would be sensible and come and visit us for a couple of months next summer - I still don't see why you didn't last year. You can't work all the time without getting stale, and the Guggenheim people expect you to take a holiday, and you surely have one coming. Indeed I, being a bloody man, would even go so far as to suggest that your insistence on being half-baked about the coins shows that you need a holiday, and you could easily call coming to work on the coins with me a purely amphoral activity. I will even undertake to do a little work on them with you if you come.

Devotedly, William.

Benton says that I don't seem to offer to be very helpful. Well, I'll be in N.Y. in July, and will make casts for you of what really good ^{coins} they have, and try to see to the photographing of these and any casts you send. Do you know Jenkins at the BM? If not I'll try to get him to send casts of good specimens of issues we can't find good ones of in N.Y. Kearsy at the Ashmolean has more time and might also be written: I also know him quite well. It's a good idea - don't just write over it.

new
with list 4.15.54 [10-04]
I have kept a carbon of this as well as the carbon and plate you sent me (in case you want to refer to anything)

E. Chian Amphorae and Lagynoi

P?

For the shape of the jars represented by 197-199, and for the development of the remarkably long-lived series to which they belong, there exists a great deal of unpublished evidence; this consists not only of preserved jars or fragments of jars, many found in informative company or places, but also of the coins that for some five hundred years continued to celebrate the wine and its container. [So accurate were the representations of the well known wine jar by successive generations of local die-cutters that it has not only been possible to identify the Chiote jars from the Chiote coins, ⁽²⁴⁾ but it is possible also to compare a chronologically arranged series of the jars with their representations on coins of comparable date (see plate 21 bis). One would expect the comparison of these two series to be useful, for the firmly dated members of one should correct the less certain dates in the other. Unfortunately the coins, in spite of considerable studies by Mrs. Brett and J. Mavrogordato (both published ^{about} ~~some~~ forty years ago) ⁽²⁵⁾ ^{further} have been arranged largely on stylistic grounds, and require much ^{individual} work before ~~any real~~ confidence can be felt in the dates assigned to the various issues. Several known hoards await investigation, and of those chiefly utilized in the studies mentioned, the famous Taranto hoard was perhaps dated too early (see Sydney P. Noe, A Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards², NNM 78, 1937, no. 1052, note ad loc.), and the evidence of the Pithyos hoard (Noe, loc. cit., no. 240) was difficult to reconcile with the conclusions based on style. Finally, the collection of a larger 'corpus' of coins than was available in 1914

would undoubtedly provide the links connecting at least some of the different groups in an absolutely certain manner and would thus establish the sequence of issues on a firmer basis - one or two preliminary steps in this direction are already taken in ~~the~~ ~~papers~~ ~~referred~~ ~~to~~ ~~above~~. Until a more or less definitive study of the Chiote coinage is undertaken, the coins can be used only as illustrative material, and it is for this purpose that plate 21 bis has been produced. I should be grateful for information from readers who know of unpublished jars of this series, and for casts or photographs of coins on which the jar is clear (it is frequently more or less off the flan).

This copy is not corrected.
E. CHIAN AND LAGYNOI

*Spec copy of design at
back of 4*
*Original of design is now
inserted into carbon, 24.10.54*

For the shape of the jars represented by 197-199, and for the development of the remarkably long-lived series to which they belong, there exists a great deal of unpublished evidence. This consists not only of preserved jars or fragments of jars, many found in informative company or places, but also of the coins that did not cease to celebrate the wine and its container; and it was by coin types that the Chian jar - of the fifth century BC.- was first identified.²⁴ The study of the two series, coins and jars, is closely connected. Although much has been done with the coin series, "years of work" are estimated as still needed for the full and confident working out of the sequence.²⁵ The same is true for the jars. But ~~since~~ the main development of this unmatched series is clear, ^{therefore} rather than²⁶ once more present one link of the chain, I have assembled a conspectus in Pl. 21 bis. Readers who know of unpublished jars of this series, or coins on which the jars are fairly clear, would greatly aid the investigation by sending in information.

The identification of the Chian jar wine amphora by coin types has been confirmed and supplemented by recent finds in Chios and nearby Asia Minor. It is by its resemblance to a jar and other fragments of characteristic Chian fabric found in the British excavations in ancient Smyrna²⁷ that Pl. 21bis, 1, found in Cyprus, has

been identified, and the date suggested by its tomb context slightly modified in an upward direction to correspond better with British stratigraphic findings.

The painted decoration of these pre-Persian Chia is carried over, somewhat subdued, to the later jar 2, from Corinth; both have red lips, red stripes down the handles, and red bands ^{around} ~~down~~ the body. The earliest of the jars with swollen neck, of which 3 is a late example, are still decorated like 2, purple-stained mouth, beaded bubble winking at the brim. The little circle is, or becomes, ^{painted} some kind of distinguishing mark, being replaced by one or more sunk circles like impressions from the end of a hollow reed, placed sometimes on the shoulder over a lower handle attachment instead of on the neck; ²⁸ these are the two positions for the occasional stamps on later fifth century Chian jars. Beginning with the type of 3, the coins carry us; but jars or fragments of every part of the series have been found in Chios or by Chian fishermen in home waters.

Most noticeable feature of the series is perhaps the swelling top of jars like 3. Excavation evidence is clear that it was discontinued in the third quarter of the fifth century, when also numismatists date the last of the coins that represent it. Presumably so that the public would continue to identify a product which had been wide-spread, the first jars of the new shape were stamped with the well-known coin type, the outline of the jar in front of the sphinx not too precise in the

29
muddy impression. Among features that bridge the change is the hollow toe which characterizes also the earlier Chian: the flare of its lip, slight in 1 and 2, has turned gradually further back until the tips of 2 and 3 can be represented by the "ball at point" referred to in the numismatist's description of coin types like those of 8 and 9. About 400 B.C. the turned-back lip becomes a collar or sheath, narrow at first, but increasing in width during the fourth century, and detected on the coins, cf 10 and its description, as a "pear-shaped tip" by some one who had never seen a jar like 5. Somewhere about 300 B.C. the tip, now sharper, ceases to be hollow, then loses the last of its sheath, still faintly visible on 6

29
like the surface of a spiral bandage. Through the late fifth and fourth centuries, the jar as a whole lengthens, and sharpens at the shoulder as well as at the tip.

In the Hellenistic period the body rounds out somewhat: this is established by an

30
incomplete jar from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E, but best exemplified by a complete one from Doura which seems to be datable in the second century although

31
there was a coin of Lysimachos from the same tomb. Some of this roundness persists in 7. Beginning some time in the fourth century, the rise of the handles begins to fall behind that of the rim, which stands high, as in 6 and 7, throughout the Hellenistic period, and hence is rarely preserved on the stamped handles, which are mostly, if not all, of this period. Without the distinguishing high-

1104
from a measurement made some time ago, using wheat. This may be of some interest
35
since we have a contemporary comment on the capacity of this jar.

Documentation
~~Description~~ of Pl.21bis.

1. Earlier 6th century, in Cyprus. Ht. 0.71 m. Marion, Tomb 97, no.15: see
~~Engstr~~ E. Gjerstad, SEC II, Stockholm 1935, p.451, and pl.LXXVI,2 (other side
shown). The height given in the text is ~~inaccurate~~ an error. The group is assigned
to Cypro-Archais II B. The jar is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia, to the staff of
which I am grateful for the photograph illustrated in the Plate.
2. Later 6th century, in Corinth. Ht. 0.765 m. From a well in the Agora: see
M.T.Campbell, Hesperia VIII, 1938, p.608 and fig.29, p.607, no.213. The deposit is
dated ca. 550-500 B.C., cf pp.557-560.
3. 5th century, third quarter, Athens., Agora. Ht. 0.78 m. Inv. P 2371, from a
well group: see L. Talcott, Hesperia IV, 1935, p.516, fig.28,b, for a graffito,
apparently a price mark, on the neck; the jar itself is not catalogued in the
article. Miss Talcott now places the group as a whole late in the third quarter.
4. 5th century, last quarter, Athens, Agora. Ht. 0.864 m. Inv.P 18816, from the
same well group as an ostrakon of Hyperboles, banished in 417 B.C.: see Hesperia
XVII, 1948, p.186, and ibid. XVIII, 1949, ~~pp~~ p.342, no.143 (and cf also under no.
101, p.336) for notes by P.E.Corbett on the ostrakon and other pottery from this well.

5. Early 4th ~~cent~~ (?) century, in Izmir, from the sea. Ht. 0.953. The jar is in the Museum at Izmir, where I was kindly permitted to photograph it by Dr. Hakki Göltekin, Director of the Museum. Collared tips similar to that on this jar have been found in the British-Turkish excavations at ancient Smyrna (cf note 27) in deposits which indicated to Mr. Cook a date not later than the beginning of the 4th century for this jar.

6. Ca. 300 B.C., Athens, Agora. Ht. 1.02 m. Inv. P 1114, From Thompson's Hellenistic Group B; see Hesperia III, 1934, pp.331-2, for mention of the wine jars in this deposit, and note that two of the others, SS 370 and 371, are illustrated in the same volume, p.202, nos. 5 and 6.

7. Near 86 B.C.; Athens, Agora. Ht. 0.87 m. Inv. P 19120, from a cistern deposit which was a mass of debris from the destruction by Sulla.

8. Silver didrachm. A. Baldwin, op.cit., pl.III, 23, of p.22, no. 42d. (McLean Collection, Cambridge). Dated by Miss Baldwin "transitional", or 460-440 B.C.

478-431? B.C.

(p. 45); and the group with "stoppered" amphora is dated as a whole by Mavrogordato, of op.cit., Part II, pp. 364 ff. (For remarks on the appearance and disappearance of the "stopper", which seems quite clearly to be the swelling top of the jar, as on 3 of our Plate, see ~~respectively~~ pp. 366, ~~and~~ 376, and 386.)

pp. 404-5.

10. Silver tetradrachm. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pl. XIX, 4, cf ~~pp. 405~~

~~Dated by Mavrogordato early in the period 412-334 B.C.~~ (Cabinet de France.) Dated by Mavrogordato early in the period 412-334 B.C.

(Berlin Cabinet),

11. Bronze piece. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pl. XIX, 16, cf p. 413, ~~cf also~~

pp. 420 and 426, with comments on the "pear-shaped tip" which is considered "a sign

of comparative lateness," in the period 412-334 B.C. See also comments by A. Baldwin,

op.cit. p. 51.

12. Silver drachm. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit. Part III, pl. XI, 1, of p. 308 (Metropolitan Museum). Mavrogordato places this type at the beginning of his series of 190-

133 B.C.: see pp. 299, 300, and appendix p. 354. He ~~notes~~ ^{observes} (p. 299) a similarity with

his 4th century bronze types. Note that ~~the~~ preceding drachm types (ibid. pl. X, 5-6,

there dated 301-190 B.C.) are placed by Miss Baldwin in the latter 4th century: see

op.cit. pp.50-52. We may therefore hope for a date for the coin here illustrated (12)

which will correspond better with that of the jar (6) which it appears to represent.

13. Silver drachm. J. Mavrogordato, ibid., Part III, pl.XI,15, of p.318 (Paris Cabinet). Cf pp. 344, comment, and 355, list of magistrates assigned to 133?-84 B.C.

24

For the coin type representing the jar ~~with~~ with the swelling top, cf B.N. Grakov, in the Russian Bulletin of the History of Material Culture, 1935, pp.177-178. For the coin type impressed on the slightly later straight-necked jar, see Heavenly Grace, pl.I,1.

25

The chief studies are those of A. Baldwin (now Mrs. Brett), "The Electrum and Silver Coins of Chios Issued During the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Centuries, B.C.," The American Journal of Numismatics, XLVIII, pp.1-60; and J. Mavrogerdato, "A Chronological Arrangement of the Coins of Chios," ~~the first two parts of which~~ which appeared in successive volumes of The Numismatic Chronicle, Series IV, the ~~first two parts in~~ first two parts in ~~appeared in~~ The Numismatic Chronicle, Series IV, the ~~first two parts in~~ first two parts in Vol.XV, 1915, pp.1-52 and 361-429, ~~Part III in Vol.XVI, pp.281-355, Part IV~~ Part III in Vol.XVI, pp.281-355, Part IV in Vol.XVII, pp.207-256, and the concluding Part V in ~~pp.207-256, and the concluding Part V in~~ Vol.XVIII, 1918, pp.1-79.

I am grateful to members of the staff of the American Numismatic Society for much help toward my investigation of the Chian coin series, and for copies of the above publications, which were given to me by Mr. S. McA. Mosser. Professor W.P. Wallace of Toronto University has been kind enough to read this section of my article. The estimate of time needed for further study of the coins is his.

26

Cf Grace, pp.296-7; B.C.H.

Heavenly XXII, 1953,

26

Apart from publications ~~not~~ cited in the following pages, note B.C.H.

27

The jar, now in the Fuar Museum in Izmir, is to be published by Mr. John Cook in his report of the excavations. I am obliged to Mr. Cook for ~~much information~~ ~~this and other Chian jars and fragments~~ showing me his finds and providing me with photographs and samples as well as information. Note that on early Chian jars like Pl. 21bis, 1, the paint decoration is applied over a rather thick light-colored surface coat laid on with a brush, yellowish to pinkish cream. For other similar jars, of SEC II, pls. LXXVII and CXL, three examples from other tomb groups in Marion, now in Sweden; and a fifth has since been found in Cyprus and is in the Nicosia Museum; inv. 1940 XII-2, brought in by the police from Morphou. See Professor Gjerstad's comment on the class, SEC IV, p. 278. He has kindly listed for me other parallels: Hiller von Gaertringen, Thera II, Berlin 1903, p. 228, fig. 425; Flinders Petrie, Tanis II, London 1888, pl. XXXVI, 5; ibid., Naukratis I, London 1886, pl. XVI, 4; and Marcelle F. Lambrino, Les Vases Archaïques de d'Histria, Bukarest 1938, pp. 102 ff. I have not been able to consult the last item.

28

For the circles, see Hesperia XXII 1953, pp. 104-5, no. 152, with references to other examples of these, and of the jar with swelling top in general.

29

See Grace, pl.I,1, for one of the stamps, p.202, ~~fig.1~~ fig. 1, 1, for its jar, and pp. 296 and 303-4 for comment: the inventory number should be SS 1838 for jar and stamp illustrated. This jar and its duplicates are from the same well as 3, ~~the group as illustrated~~ the deposit now dated by Miss Talcott late in the third quarter. For samples of new and old Chians together, see her fig.17, the two jars to the left (Hesperia IV, 1935, p.496). I know of no evidence to indicate that the jars with swelling top were made later than that. For the dates of the coins that represent them, see p.000, the documentation on 8,9.

30

Detailed information on the development of the tip at this period has resulted in 1952 from J. Anderson's investigations at Kophina, on the outskirts of the ancient city of Chios (also a modern suburb). Mr. Anderson has kindly shown me his material and given me advance notes from his report of the excavations, now in press to appear shortly in the B.S.A.

31

Hesperia III, 1934, pp.392 ff. for the group, on the date of which, cf also above under 145. P 3402 is not listed in the publication.

32

See Rostovtzeff and others, "The Excavations at Doura-Europas, Preliminary Report of the Ninth Season of Work (1935-36)", Part II, ^{,1946,} pl.XLII, Tomb 17, no.6

Note the accompanying pottery.

33

Curculio, lines 76-79. The jug SS 10259; Ht. 0.29; capacity (measured with ground coffee), 4080 cc; the stamp reads . It was found in the "Komos Cistern", for notes on which see AJA LIV, 1950, pp.376 ff., and Hesperia XXI, 1952, p.118.

34

W.K.Pritchett, "The Attic Stelai," Hesperia XXII, 1953, p.250, line 20.

35

See J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pp.374-5. It appears that the actual standard of the coins was not changed, but there was a complete change in the methods of the mint.

36

The Greek Anthology, V.183: of William Wallace and Mary Wallace, Asklepiades of Samos, Oxford, 1941, p.99.

~~21bisxx~~

21 bis. Development of the Chian wine amphora. Scale, ca. 1:10 for the jars, ca. 2:1 for the coins. The dates proposed for the jars depend on excavation context, those for the coins are taken from publications of J. Mavrogordato.

See introduction to numbers 197-199.

subheadings under individual
items

1. Earlier 6th.

7. Near 86 B.C.

2. Later 6th.

8,9. 478-431? B.C.

3.

3. 3rd quarter 5th.

10. 412-334 B.C.

4. Last quarter 5th.

11. 412-334 B.C.

5. Early 4th?

12. 190-133? B.C.

6. Ca. 300 B.C.

13. 133?-84 B.C.

Look up A. Baldwin, Electron Coinage of Hesperides pp. 15-18
 14. III. 54 [12.01]
 A Chian electron state ill. in the coins of Chios p. 10, no. 11 See dates 450-440.
 The year is clear - straight ruled. (?) But is it an original "mine of independence"
 as in Arad, 1915, Pl. XVIII, 9?
 He says, "stopped!"

Notes for Conspectus of Chian Jew

Navis, Num.
 Chron. 1915, p. 17

- Late 7th Chios assists Milesians against Aegialtes. (Early 7th, Milesians founded Naucratis, and in the great temple there, the "Hellenion", Chians headed the list of contributors)
- p. 26 550 BC Croesus overthrew Ionian League, did not subjug. Chios - Samos oligarchies or aristocr. form of gov. cont. at Chios until the final extinction of the League by Harpagos, imposition of Persian ^{feudal} rule under Cyrus. (Autonomous coinage ^{must have ceased}.)
- p. 36 545 BC Silver continues to be coined, and there is great growth of trade. Chians acquire territory of Atarneus, acc. to Herod. in payment by Cyrus for treachery to his advantage. (Atarneus - peraea - see p. 8)
- 500 BC Tyranny, led by Spargos. Under the Persians, oligarchy, rule, ^(by a nation) tyranny established.
- p. 46 500 BC Ionian revolt. Oligarchy restored, under magistrates called ostragoroi.
- p. 51 ca 493 BC Vengeance on Chios by Persia: population deported, leaving ruined temples and ravaged vineyards. But began to return within a year. Tyrant Strattis (pro-Persian) ^{Herod. VI. 31} ^{Herod. VIII. 132} ^{reinstated}
- 480 (Salamis) Aristocratic party ruins, attempt on Strattis.
- p. 52 How long was tyranny (ruled)?
- p. 364 478 Tyranny finally abolished. Beginning of great prosperity. Independent with judicious yielding to Athens, which secretly antagonistic.
- p. 366 478-431 ^{ca} Chios draws "stopper" on the amphora, and bunch of grapes above. ^{Pl. XVIII, 3, 4, 6, 8}
- p. 373 431 Outbreak of Pelop. War. Oligarchy stays in power only by subversion to Athens

1918, p. 409 } - near-shore tip
 426
 1916, p. 286 } - assigned by M. to 250-200, & B. as late 4th
 291

(p. 373) 412 BC Declared for enemies of Athens, strengthened by Sparta & huge
 pro-Athenian demos in subject.

p. 374 (ca. 440-431 - complete change comes over methods of the Athenian mint.
 Was it the monetary decree? Demetrius alludes: Ionia
 divided into 300s - 600s gave way to Athenian prof for
 below - quarters. auro - styling adopted.)

p. 386 (431-412) - the chief feature in which they, and all succeeding ^{Carian} issues,
 differ from the didrachms of the last period is the absence of the
 stoppage from the amphora. This is an infallible test -

p. 394 412-334 ^{Following} Defeat of Athens in Syracuse, met by Spartans, again Athenians,
 Thebans; 345 subjugation of Chios, Rhodes, Cos by Hecataeus and
 Pisodorus, Carian prince. 340 Athens once more. Some
 prosperity by this time. Athens - Chios ships against Philip of
 Macedonia at Byzantium. Alexander's expedition, more
 faction: Chian leaders open to a Persian garrison against Chios.

416 p. 282 323 Death of Alibi.

311 Antigonus appointed governor of Asia. Absolute master: no coinage

301 Death of Antigonus - dominions to the Ptolemies. Municipal
 liberty. Chios disappears from history for nearly century.

p. 297 190-88 BC ¹⁷ Alexander Lathropides after defeat of Antiochus III by Romans

SVENSKA INSTITUTET I ATHEN

Sekreteraren
Professor Einar GjerstadLund Sept. 9, 1953
Kävlingevägen 1

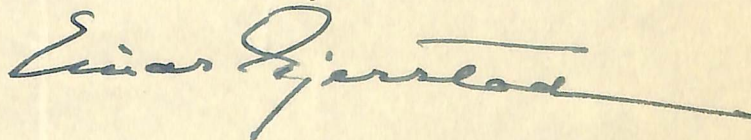
Miss Virginia Grace,

When we met in Athens I promised to send you references about finds of the so-called Ionian amphorae (white-coated and painted). Here they are (I omit Cyprus for which you have reference in Swed. Cyp. Exp. IV:2) : Thera II, p. 228, fig. 425 c; Daphne⁽¹⁾ (tanis II, Pl. XXXVI, 5); Naukratis (Naukratis I, Pl. XVI, 4); Histria (Marcelle F. Lambrino, Les Vases archaïques d'Histria, Bukarest 1938, p. 102 f.), where you find all the other references too.

If I can do something more for you, please let me know. I am leaving for Rome on the 18th and I shall stay there until May 1954. My address is: Istituto Svedese, Via Omero 14, Roma.

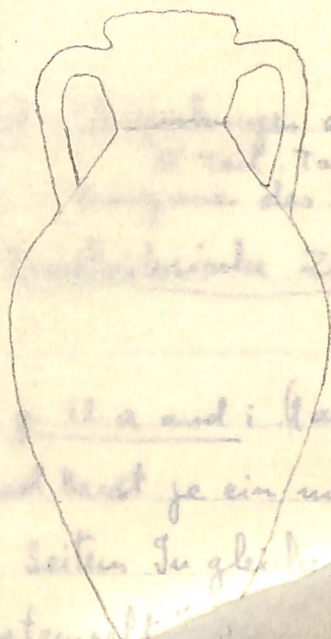
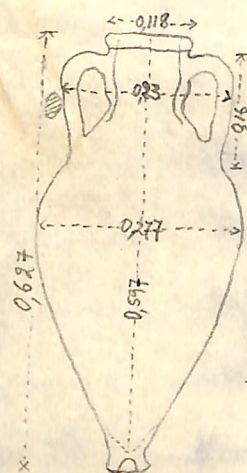
With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely



1. Hellen von Gasterbrunnen, Thera II, Berlin 1903
2. W. M. Fleming Petrie, Tanis II, London 1888
3. " " " Naukratis I, London 1886

drawing



gute Maitzen, Jouv. Cherson. (Süd-Russland)
 1.3
 bis 1 Jahrtausends v. Chr. Geb.

Zeitschrift, V, 1913, p. 1-113

Abb. 9, 1Ga und i (Lampfres see drawing and picture)

mit je ein mit schwarzer Farbe aufgetragener Augenkreis,
 beiden Seiten in gleicher Höhe mit dem Brustaugenkreis auf einer

Abb. 9 = Typus Abb. 9 Höhe 0,645; gr. Breite 0,33

als und Schulter schwarz aufgesetzte Augenkreis

hellgelbbraun. Aus mehreren Stücken zusammenge-
 an einigen Stellen ergänzt.

p. 12 Abb. 9. 1Ga

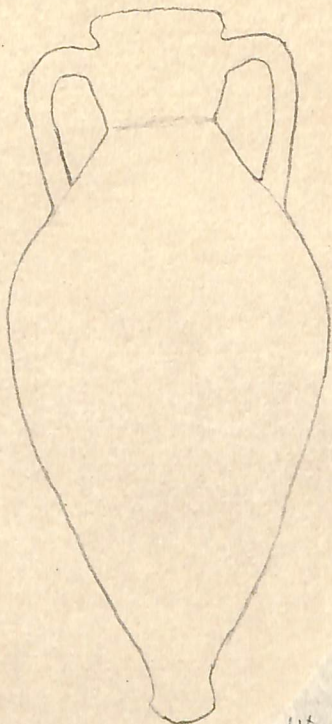
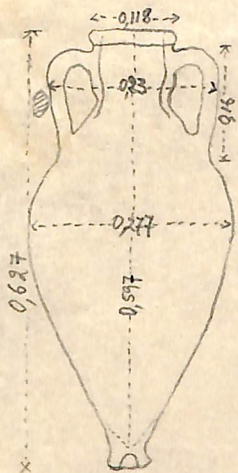
p. 13 Abb.

19.01



(1Gi.)

drawing



1 1/7

H^t = 0,635
Diam 0,26

p. 12 Abb. 9. 1 Ga

p. 13 Abb. 10 1 G

Max Ebert: "Ausgrabungen auf dem Gute Maritzyn, Gouv. Cherson. (Süd-Russland)"
 II Teil. Tafel 1-3
 Kurgane des VI. bis I. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. Geb.

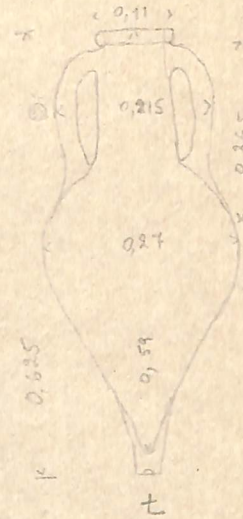
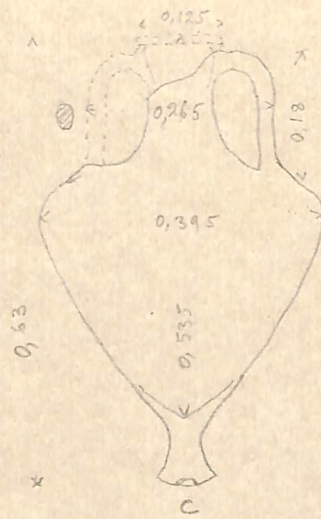
Præhistorische Zeitschrift, V, 1913, p. 1-113

Kurgan 16 p. 12: a and i. (Amphores see drawing and picture)

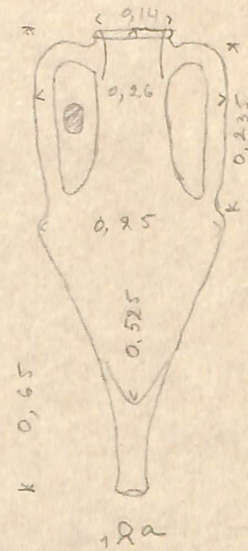
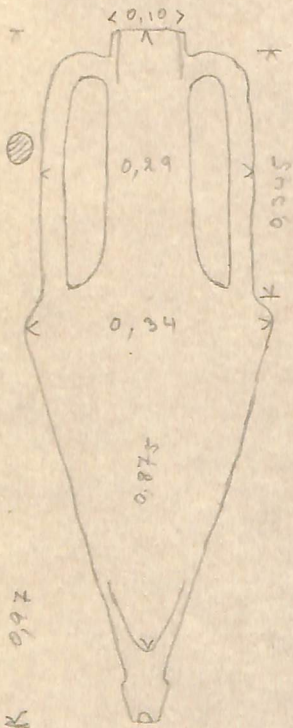
"Auf Hals und Brust je ein mit schwarzer Farbe aufgetragener Augenkreis, auf beiden Seiten. In gleicher Höhe mit dem Brustaugenkreis auf einer Seite eingestempelt."

p. 16 Kurgan 1T, a: Amphora = Typus Abb. 9 Höhe 0,645; gr. Breite 0,33
 Auf Hals und Schulter schwarz aufgesetzte Augenkreise.
 Ton hellgelbbraun. Aus mehreren Stücken zusammengefügt,
 an einigen Stellen ergänzt.

[14.04]



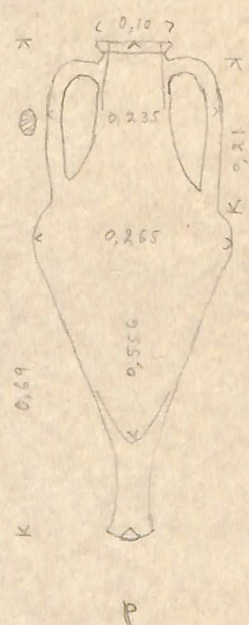
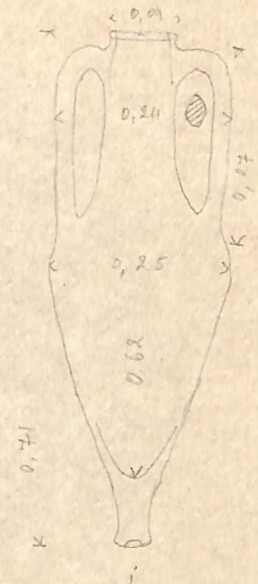
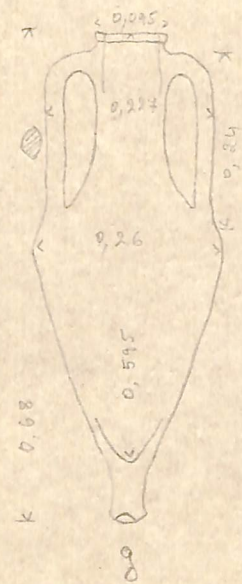
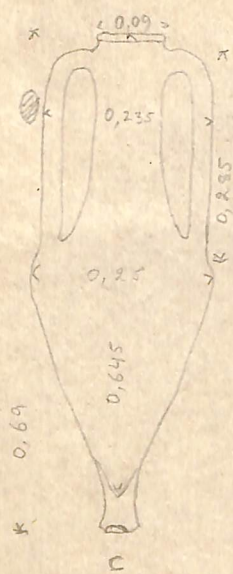
p. 27 Abb. 28. 1N

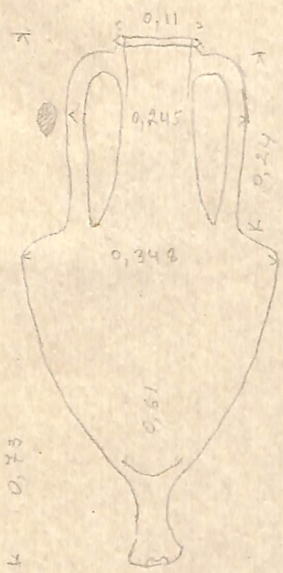


p. 30. Abb. 34

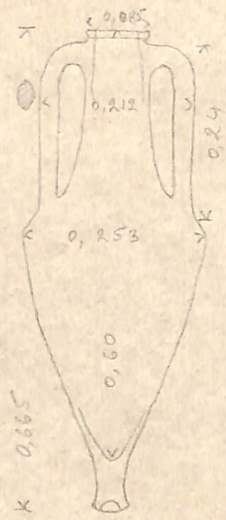
Abb. 30. 1Nf

2

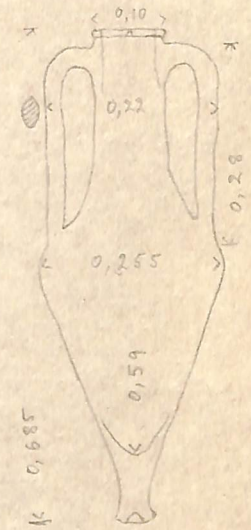




45m



45p



3Bc

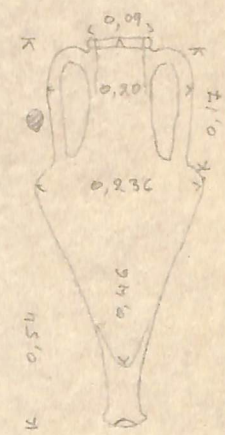
p. 41, Abb. 43



2Ha



3Gc

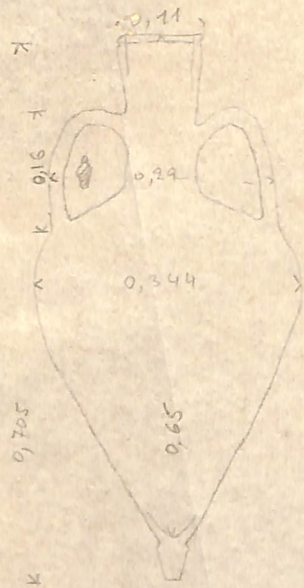


3Ea

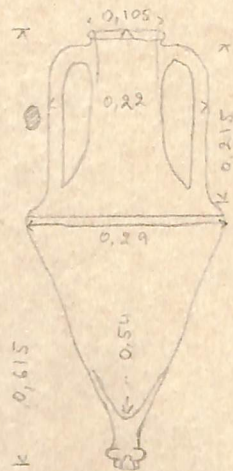
p. 59, Abb. 61

(4)

14.07



25m



3Na



35a

Startall Bellinger, Brown and Wells

15.01

Yellowish
Green M.E.

Rept

1941 Feb 13, 6 = Amphioxus 1938. 5299 (Yale) pinkish
red body, medium texture, traces of
white wash, H. 28 cm., D. 33.2 cm. Th. 0.5-1.6
cm. stamp on one handle, probably representing a member of Silenus,
broken, restored. (see Plate XLII)

Plate XLII

Feb 13, 6

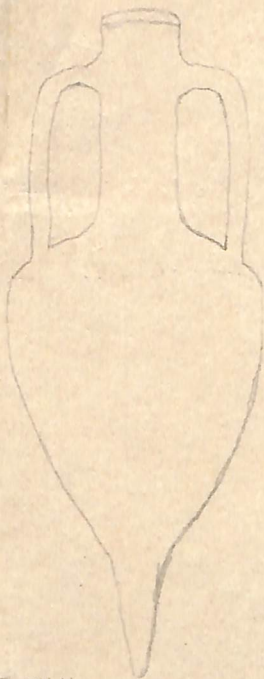


Plate XLII
Tomb 17,6

Hellenistic
Chian 148

Rostovtzeff, Bellinger, Brown and Wells

"The Excavations at Dura-Europos. Preliminary Report
of the Ninth Season of work (1935-36)

Part II, p. 1946, p. 45 Tomb 17, 6

p. 45 Tomb 17, 6 = Amphora 1938.5299 (Yale) pinkish
red body, medium texture, traces of
white wash, H. 88 cm., D. 33.2 cm. Th 0.5-
oval stamp on one handle, obliterated
probably representing a mark of Sileus,
broken, restored. (see Plate XLII) (over)

Tomb 17 belongs to group II (p. 9-10)

15.026

"As additional indication of the antiquity of this group we have remains of pottery of the early type found in the plundered Tomb 17 where, between the benches, a big broken amphora was found (Pl. XLII) and what is still more important, a silver coin of Lysimachus.

Miss Grace

REPROD. (EMIL) OF PNYK CHIAN
PLATE

16.01

original is

.187 X .254 (from edges

of mounted photo
and mounted
caption)

1 print

18 X 24

please

as soon as possible

Mrs. Emil

Can you enlarge
to this

ENCLOSURE

16.02

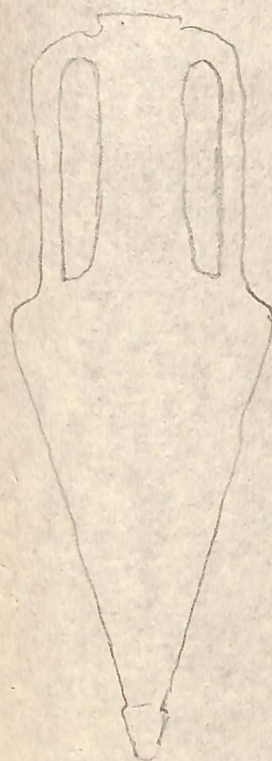




superior 5th



late 5th



early 4th?

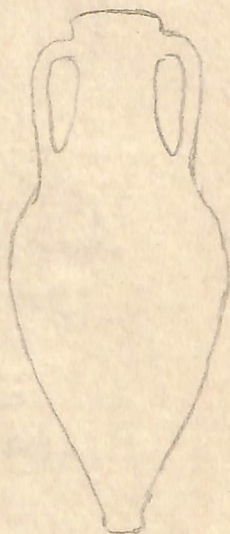


ca 300



ca 100-88

late 6th



mid 6th

Baldwin
Pl. III, 15 or 28?

Mar. 1915
Pl. XVIII, 13
or XIX, 4

"cup-like" or
"but at point"

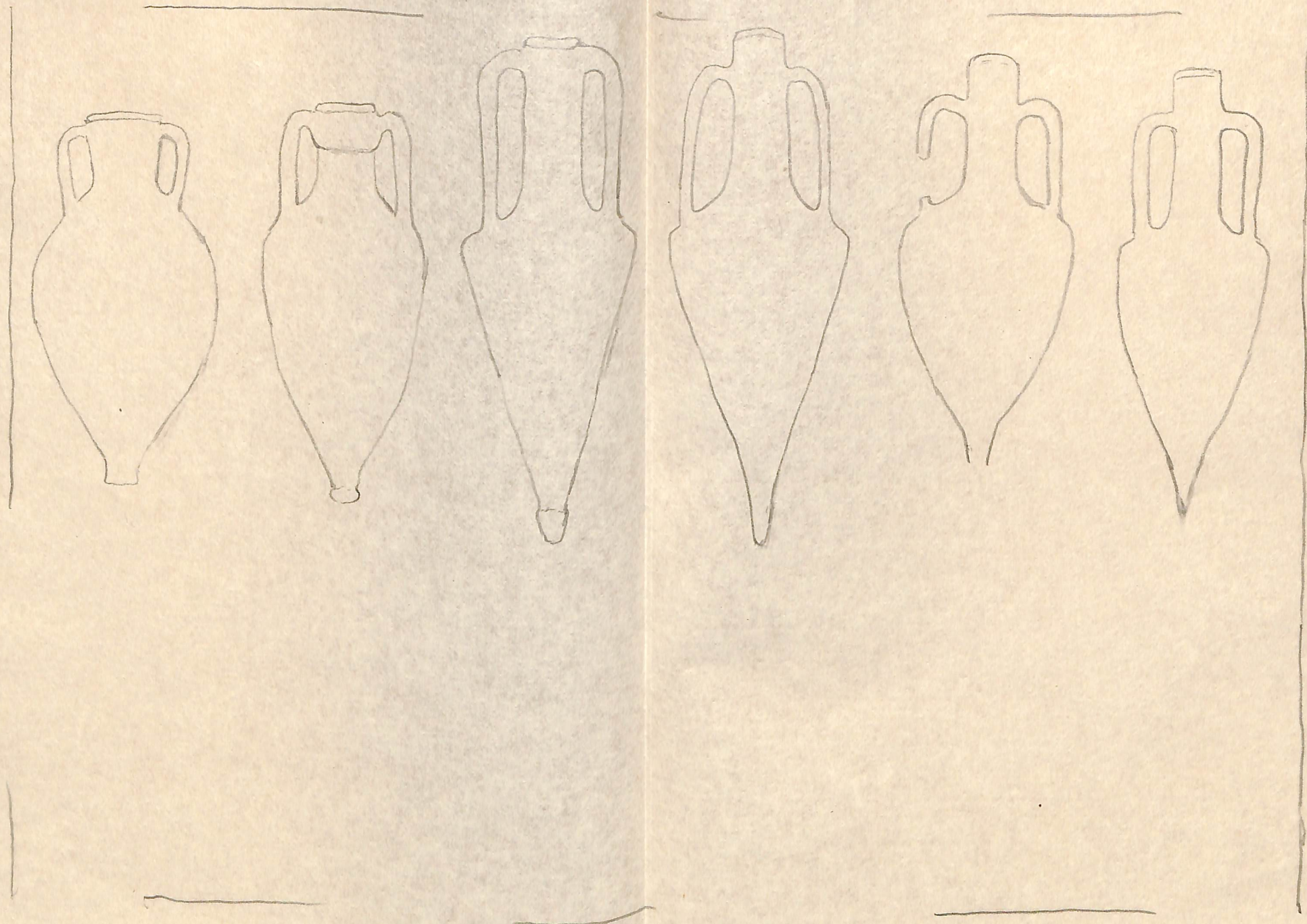
Mar. 1915
Pl. XIX, 16 or 17?

"new shape" up
p. 426

Mar. 1916
Pl. XI, 1

Mar. 1916
Pl. XI, 15

look up also in "cup-like" but see etc.



24

For the coin type representing the jar ~~with~~ with the swelling top, cf B.N. Grakov, in the Russian Bulletin of the History of Material Culture, 1935, pp.177-178. For the coin type impressed on the slightly later straight-necked jar, see Hesperia ~~III~~ Grace, pl.I,1.

25

The chief studies are those of A. Baldwin (now Mrs. Brett), "The Electrum and Silver Coins of Chios Issued During the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Centuries, B.C.," The American Journal of Numismatics, XLVIII, pp.1-60; and J. Navrogorodato, "A Chronological Arrangement of the Coins of Chios," which appeared in successive ~~the first two parts of which~~ volumes of The Numismatic Chronicle, Series IV, the ~~1915~~ first two parts in ~~appeared in The Numismatic Chronicle, Series IV, Vol. XV, pp.1-52, and 361-429, while~~ Vol.XV, 1915, pp.1-52 and 361-429, ~~1915~~ Part III in Vol.XVI, pp.281-355, Part IV ~~in Vol.XVI, pp.355-429, and Part V in Vol.XVII, 1917,~~ in Vol.XVII, pp.207-256, and the concluding Part V in ~~pp.207-256, and the concluding Part V in~~ Vol.XVIII, 1918, pp.1-79.

I am grateful to members of the staff of the American Numismatic Society for much help toward my investigation of the Chian coin series, and for copies of the above publications, which were given to me by Mr. S. McA. Mosser. Professor W.P. Wallace of Toronto University has been kind enough to read this section of my article. The estimate of time needed for further study of the coins is his.

and how much
also

26

Cf Grace, pp.296-7; B.C.H.

Hesperia XXII, 1953,

*Presumably a circle
for which see 19.02*

26

Apart from publications ~~mentioned~~ cited in the following pages, note B.C.H.

27

The jar, now in the Fuar Museum in Izmir, is to be published by Mr. John Cook in his report of the excavations. I am obliged to Mr. Cook for ~~much information on this and other Chian jars and fragments~~ showing me his finds and providing me with photographs and samples as well as information. Note that on early Chian jars like Pl. 21bis, 1, the paint decoration is applied over a rather thick light-colored surface coat laid on with a brush, yellowish to pinkish cream. For other similar jars, of SEC II, pls. LXXVII and CXL, three examples from other tomb groups in Marion, now in Sweden; and a fifth has since been found in Cyprus and is in the Nicosia Museum: inv. 1940 XII-2, brought in by the police from Morphou. See Professor Gjerstad's comment on the class, SEC IV, p. 273. He has kindly listed for me other parallels: Hiller von Gaertringen, Thera II, Berlin 1903, p. 228, fig. 425; Flinders Petrie, Tanis II, London 1888, pl. XXXVI, 5; ibid., Naukratis I, London 1886, pl. XVI, 4; and Marcelle F. Lambrino, Les Vases Archaïques de d'Histria, Bukarest 1938, pp. 102 ff. I have not been able to consult the last item.

28

For the circles, see Hesperia XXII 1953, pp. 104-5, no. 152, with references to other examples of these, and of the jar with ^{swollen neck} ~~swelling top~~ in general.

29

See Grace, pl.I,1, for one of the stamps, p.202, ~~fig.2x~~ fig. 1, 1, for its jar, and pp. 296 and 303-4 for comment: the inventory number should be SS 1838 for jar and stamp illustrated. This jar and its duplicates are from the same well as 3, ~~the group of jars which were~~ the deposit now dated by Miss Talcott late in the third quarter. For samples of new and old Chians together, see her fig.17, the two jars to the left (Hesperia IV, 1935, p.496). I know of no evidence to indicate that the jars with swelling top were made later than that. For the dates of the coins that represent them, see p.000, the documentation on 8,9.

30

Detailed information on the development of the tip at this period has resulted in 1952 from J. Anderson's investigations at Kophina, on the outskirts of the ancient city of Chios (also a modern suburb). Mr. Anderson has kindly shown me his material and given me advance notes from his report of the excavations, now in press to appear shortly in the B.S.A.

31

Hesperia III, 1934, pp.392 ff. for the group, on the date of which, cf also above under 145. P 3402 is not listed in the publication.

32

See Rostovtzeff and others, "The Excavations at Dura-Europas, Preliminary
Report of the Ninth Season of Work (1935-36), Part II, ^{, 1946,} pl. XLIII, Tomb 17, no. 6.

Note the accompanying pottery.

33

Curculio, lines 76-79. The jug SS 10259: Ht. 0.29; capacity (measured with ground coffee), 4080 cc; the stamp reads Μαρξάειν. It was found in the "Komos Cistern", for notes on which see AJA LIV, 1950, pp. 376 ff., and Hesperia XXI, 1952, p. 118.

34

W.K. Pritchett, "The Attic Stelai," Hesperia XXII, 1953, p. 250, line 20.

35

See J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pp. 374-5. It appears that the actual standard of the coins was not changed, but there was a complete change in the methods of the mint.

36

The Greek Anthology, V. 183: of William Wallace and Mary Wallace, Asklepiades of Samos, Oxford, 1941, p. 99.

Chain frag.

1 of Swedish Cyprus Exp. Tom 97, 3 Pl XXXVI 2

2 from Marion

Sw Cyp Exp

IV.2 Vol p. 277 mentioned as imported ^{anywhere}

Text II - Tomb group p 399 of Cypro-Archaeol II -
200-475 (p. 425)

^{de} Pls. II, pl CXL. M73.26, M73.22

*Drawings of this section
finished (23 Feb. 54) sent to
W.P.W. under 29.10.*
E. CHIAN AND LAGYNOI

For the shape of the jars represented by 197-199, and for the development of the remarkably long-lived series to which they belong, there exists a great deal of unpublished evidence. This consists not only of preserved jars or fragments of jars, many found in informative company or places, but also of the coins that did not cease to celebrate the wine and its container; and it was by coin types that the Chian jar - of the fifth century B.C. - was first identified.²⁴ The study of the two series, coins and jars, is closely connected. Although much has been done with the coin series, "years of work" are estimated as still needed for the full and confident working out of the sequence.²⁵ The same is true for the jars. But ~~since~~ the main development of this unmatched series is clear, ^{clearly} Rather than once more present one link of the chain,²⁶ I have assembled a conspectus in Pl. 21 bis. Readers who know of unpublished jars of this series, or coins on which the jars are fairly clear, would greatly aid the investigation by sending in information.

The identification of the Chian jar wine amphora by coin types has been confirmed and supplemented by recent finds in Chios and nearby Asia Minor. It is by its resemblance to a jar and other fragments of characteristic Chian fabric found in the British ^{excavations} in ancient Smyrna²⁷ that Pl. 21bis, 1, found in Cyprus, has

been identified, and the date suggested by its tomb context slightly modified in an upward direction to correspond better with ^{recent} British stratigraphic findings.

The painted decoration of these pre-Persian Chia is carried over, somewhat subdued, to the later jar 2, from Corinth: both have red lips, red stripes down the handles, and red bands ^{around} ~~down~~ the body. The earliest of the jars with swollen neck, of which 3 is a late example, are still decorated like 2, ~~purple-stained~~ ^{painted "winking at a grin"} mouth, ~~beaded bubble winking at the brim.~~ The little circle ^{is}, or becomes, some kind of distinguishing mark, being replaced by one or more sunk circles like impressions from the end of a hollow reed, placed sometimes on the shoulder over a lower handle attachment instead of on the neck; ²⁸ these are the two positions ^{— devices or single letters —} for the occasional stamps on later fifth century Chian jars. Beginning with the type of 3, the coins carry us; but jars or fragments of every part of the series have been found in Chios or by Chian fishermen in home waters.

Most noticeable feature of the series is perhaps the swelling top of jars like 3. Excavation evidence is clear that it was discontinued in the third quarter of the fifth century, when also numismatists date the last of the coins that represent it. Presumably so that the public would continue to identify a product which had been wide-spread, the first jars of the new shape were stamped with the well-known coin type, the outline of the jar in front of the sphinx not too precise in the

29
 muddy impression. Among features that bridge the change is the hollow toe
 which characterizes also the earlier Chian: the flare of its lip, slight in 1 and
 2, has turned gradually further back until the tips of ³ and ⁴ can ^{fairly} be represented
 by the "ball at point" referred to in the numismatist's description of coin types
 like those of ^{8, 9 and 10} ~~2 and 9~~. About 400 B.C. the turned-back lip ^{to the} becomes a collar or
 sheath, narrow at first, but increasing in width during the fourth century, and
 detected on the coins, of ¹¹ ~~10~~ and its description, as a "pear-shaped tip" by some
 one who had never seen a jar like 5. Somewhere about 300 B.C. the tip, now sharper,
 ceases to be hollow, then loses the last of its sheath, still faintly visible on 6
 like the surface of a spiral bandage. ^{29 30} Through the late fifth and fourth centuries,
 the jar as a whole lengthens, and sharpens at the shoulder as well as at the tip.
 In the Hellenistic period the body rounds out somewhat: this is established by an
 (P 3402) ^{30 31} incomplete jar from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E, but best exemplified by a
 complete one from Doura which seems to be datable in the second century although
 there was a coin of Lysimachos from the same tomb. ^{31 32} Some of this roundness
 persists in 7. Beginning some time in the fourth century, the rise of the handles
 begins to ^{be distanced by} fall behind that of the rim, which stands high, as in 6 and 7, throughout
 the Hellenistic period, and hence is rarely preserved on the stamped handles,
 which are mostly, if not all, of this period. ⁴ Without the distinguishing high-

set rim, these must be identified by their fabric: ~~they are thick, but the latest~~ ^{later}
~~they are thick in section, of fine red clay often fired~~
 grey at the core, and often covered by a thin smeary light slip. A similar
 clay found in many stamped lagynos handles (cf 200-202) indicate that the
 majority of these were Chian. Body angle and high-set rim of SS 10259 ~~on~~
~~Pl. 10259x~~ (cf Pl. 22) confirm the suggestion; and Plautus, in whose time this
 little jug was probably made, names the lagosena as ³³ ~~lagosena~~ a container for Chian wine.

Of many other contemporary references to this wine and its containers, I
 cite here a passage of current interest, the item on one of the stelai
 recording the sale, between 415 and 413 B.C., of the confiscated property of
 the profaners of the Mysteries: the ~~jarxxxxjaraxlisted~~ Chian amphorai listed
 on Stele II must have closely resembled 4 on our Plate. ³⁴

A study which awaits much further investigation is that of the capacity
 of the jar at various periods. For instance, it is impossible not to guess
 that a change in standard was announced by the discontinuation of the type
 with the swelling top (3), especially as this conspicuous change in shape was
 evidently closely contemporary with the revolutionary change in the coinage
 ascribed to somewhere before 431 B.C. ³⁵ Capacity measurements of these jars
 are difficult and unsatisfactory, since most are restored with plaster or full
 of obstinate barnacles. A figure of 23 and 1/2 liters is available for No. 6

from a measurement made some time ago, using wheat. This may be of some interest since we have a contemporary comment on the capacity of this jar.

~~55~~ 36

Documentation
Description of Pl.21bis.

1. Earlier 6th century, in Cyprus. Ht. 0.71 m. Marion, Tomb 97, no.13: see ~~Exgr~~ E. Gjerstad, SEC II, Stockholm 1935, p.451, and pl.LXXXVI,2 (other side shown). The height given in the text is ~~inaccurate~~ an error. The group is assigned to Cypro-Archaic II B. The jar is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia, to the staff of which I am grateful for the photograph illustrated in the Plate.
2. Later 6th century, in Corinth. Ht. 0.765 m. From a well in the Agora: see M.T.Campbell, Hesperia VIII, 1938, p.608 and fig.29, p.607, no.213. The deposit is dated ca. 550-500 B.C., cf pp.557-560.
3. 5th century, third quarter, Athens., Agora. Ht. 0.78 m. Inv. P 2371, from a well group: see L. Talcott, Hesperia IV, 1935, p.516, fig.28,b, for a graffito, apparently a price mark, on the neck; the jar itself is not catalogued in the article. Miss Talcott now places the group as a whole late in the third quarter.
4. 5th century, last quarter, Athens, Agora. Ht. 0.864 m. Inv.P 18816, from the same well group as an ostrakon of Hyperbolos, banished in 417 B.C.: see Hesperia XVII, 1948, p.186, and ibid. XVIII, 1949, ~~pxx~~ p.342, no.143 (and of also under no. 101, p.336) for notes by P.E.Corbett on the ostrakon and other pottery from this well.

5. Early 4th ~~cc~~ (?) century, in Izmir, from the sea. Ht. 0.953. The jar is in the Museum at Izmir, where I was kindly permitted to photograph it by Dr. Hakki Gültekin, Director of the Museum. Collared tips similar to that on this jar have been found in the British-Turkish excavations at ancient Smyrna (cf note 27) in deposits which indicated to Mr. Cook a date not later than the beginning of the 4th century for this jar.

6. Ca. 300 B.C., Athens, Agora. Ht. 1.02 m. ^{Inv. P 1114,} From Thompson's Hellenistic Group B; see Hesperia III, 1934, pp.331-2, for mention of the wine jars in this deposit, and note that two of the others, SS 370 and 371, are illustrated in the same volume, p.202, nos. 5 and 6. *The tip of the jar even illustrated is original.*

7. Near 86 B.C.; Athens, Agora. Ht. 0.87 m. Inv. P 19120, from a cistern deposit which was a mass of debris from the destruction by Sulla.

8, 9. Silver didrachms, A. Baldwin, op.cit., pl.III, ^{15 and} 23, of p.22, nos. ^{40a and} 42d. ^{British Museum} (McLean Collection, Cambridge). Dated by Miss Baldwin "transitional", or 460-440 B.C.

478-431? B.C.

(p. 45); and the group with "stoppered" amphora is dated as a whole by Mavrogordato, of op.cit. Part II, pp. 364 ff. (For remarks on the appearance and disappearance of the "stopper", which seems quite clearly to be the swelling top of the jar, as on 3 of our Plate, see ~~respectively~~ pp. 366, ~~and~~ 376, and 386.)

10. Silver tetradrachm. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pl. XIX, 4, of ~~pp. 404-5.~~ ^{pp. 404-5.}
~~Dated by Mavrogordato early in the period 412-334 B.C.~~ (Cabinet de France.) Dated by Mavrogordato early in the period 412-334 B.C.

11. Bronze piece. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit., Part II, pl. XIX, 16, of p. 413 ^{(Berlin Cabinet),} ~~cf~~ ^{cf} also pp. 420 and 426, with comments on the "pear-shaped tip" which is considered "a sign of comparative lateness," in the period 412-334 B.C. See also comments ^{on these bronze coins} by A. Baldwin, op.cit. p. 51.

12. Silver drachm. J. Mavrogordato, op.cit. Part III, pl. XI, 1, cf p. 308 (Metropolitan Museum). Mavrogordato places this type at the beginning of his series of 190-
 133 [?] B.C.: see pp. 299, 300, and appendix p. 354. He ^{observes} ~~notes~~ (p. 299) a similarity with his 4th century bronze types. Note that ~~the~~ ^{his} preceding drachm types (ibid. pl. X, 5-6, there dated 301-190 B.C.) are placed by Miss Baldwin in the latter 4th century: see

op.cit. pp.50-52. We may therefore hope for a date for the coin here illustrated (12) which will correspond better with that of the jar (6) which it appears to represent.

13. Silver drachm. J. Mavrogordato, ibid., Part III, pl.XI,15, of p.318 (Paris Cabinet). Cf pp. 344, comment, and 355, list of magistrates assigned to 133?-84 B.C.

Athens, February 13, 1953

Dear William,

Thank you very much for your offprint, which I read with pleasure in the style and in the thought. The ideas of Dr. Wallace are kept under discussion by Willy Eliot, who adds considerable life to many gatherings.

It was nice of you to write a letter with the paper. I would feel more put upon about your neglect of Chian amphoras in favor of other attractions had I had time to do anything approaching the definitive with them myself. It has been necessary for me, however, to give them some attention, because of publications in which they had to be included, and because of excavations in Chios where fragments of them could be shown to me for a limited period only. The excavations were carried on mainly by Jock Anderson and Dick Nichols, and were very confirming for me, because of the masses of pieces of what I would have called Chian vessels, both amphoras and lagynoi, some with suitable stamps. (Hellenistic - none of the early stamps with coin types, which I have seen, up to now, only in Athens.) I did not manage to get to Chios before they weeded the fragments very rigorously (Sinclair Hood wanted the space to spread out his prehistorics), but Jock seemed to have made a careful study and selection, and showed me typical pieces of the late 7th, early 6th, latter 6th-early 5th, latter 5th (scanty), a lot from late 4th-early 3rd, when the toes are losing that sheath. He is publishing the excavation, I suppose in the *KEM BSA*, has already turned in his manuscript. All this had to be in a great hurry, both on his part and on mine, and is far from digested on my part, and not prepared with quite the attention he would have liked to give it, but he had to finish before setting sail for New Zealand, where he has a post. I enclose photographs to add to your collection: 1) jar belonging to a captain's daughter in Chios named *Xydhos*; they are not yet persuaded to part with it, nor even to let it be divested; the top part goes with *Perserschutt* stuff at the Agora, some of which John Cook - who also has stratified Chian at Smyrna, but I won't go into that at the moment - thinks should be late 6th rather than early 5th, and the toe I think goes with Jock's late 6th-early 5th stage (I have snapshots of groups of his toes, by which I do not refer to what can be observed just entering this photo at the lower right); 2) SS 21971, from Boulter well of ca 460-440 BC; 3) SS 2371, from published 3rd quarter of 5th deposit - you have another similar jar from the same deposit; 4) *Keramikos* VG 437, another 5th cent coin-type stamp, cf *Hesperia* 1934, Pl. I; 5) jar in Miklas warehouse, Chios, believed to date about 400 (see toe); 6) handle of stamped lagynos, SS 11481, earlyish Hellenistic; 7) at coin-size, jar at *Cesme*, in Turkey just across from Chios. The fishermen find them all the time in these waters, mostly throw them away in a pet.

which

Publications by Vg from Chian could not be excluded: BCH 1952, 2nd half, seems not to be out yet, report on amphora stamps found in Delos, I enclose about what I said (it all comes out a little different in French); *Hesperia* 1953, second number, section on wine jars in Cedric's article, the jar in the enclosed photo (SS 21971) and parts of a lot of others, a couple of pages describing them and giving references for the identification and development of the 5th century Chian (meant to make a copy for you, can't seem to find it); *Hesperia* Supplement IX, Pnyx, the section on the stamped handles, which are a wow of a collection, full of early Thasian.

publication

It is in aid of this last that I ask you for a line of advice, if you can send it soon. The Chian are 6 stamped fragments, 3 from jars, 3 from lagynoi, 3rd to perhaps 2nd cent. I thought of reconstructing the jar for the reader by illustrating P 1114, P 3402 and P 19120 of which you have prints, respectively ~~from~~ from deposits of the early 3rd, latter 2nd, and 1st BC. The first two are from HAT's published Groups B and E (Hell. pottery), hence round out former publications. But then there should be coins shown to make the identification, I need expert advice in choosing them, and in a way I hate to encroach

to such an extent on the Chian article, which I seem to regard more tenderly than you do. What do you say. I don't want, either, to hold out on the identification, which to the best of my belief has not yet been published anywhere (I mean, identification of the Hellenistic type - the Russians had already done the swollen necked 5th cent. type, though of course not very accessibly to us).

WALLACE

22.11

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.

NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

July 14, 1954.

did not
bring my
- see my
O.S. letter
under
CHUAN
SUMMARY



your letter of July 2
get nowhere. I don't
w that you and Eva
nobly secured photo.
price for them. If
not cheap enough so
reselling, I would
need the matter and

decided to offer him more. I will give him
\$250 for 65 coins from the group if he will let
them go all at once. That is almost ^{\$115,000 d.} 4 a piece. If
he hasn't so many left I will give him \$230 for
60 of them; ^{or 210 for 55.} But I do not care to pay more
or take fewer. May I trouble you to tell
him this. He will say no, I suppose, and that



very much from you. We have found an additional
in the course.
22.01.6

Putting from
William and Barbra

You know how I feel about
Christmas cheer - but it
does, as we maintain, provide
an excuse for communication
of a sort. At least I don't
have to explain the appearance
of the package, that we display - and of course they don't

I think one to you. I hope all goes
well. We go on according to custom
theater is really the ruling force in the
universe. There is no more and
competent. we shall soon have I say him a
sage. George has just been to his first
real theatrical performance - the old the
Guelphs. He's a Dream, which was
delightful in spite of not necessarily being
Shakespeare's fault, not there. Sandy is
asked in department in his interesting public

Call it department (has) had everybody up at home. Well - but

Friday

11.VI.54

Miss Grace:

22.02

The negatives are satisfactory. One batch runs over the frame (41+42). I took those over. One batch (formerly in envelope 8) was missing on the negatives. I took those. All 66 coins are back in the box; I stopped in at Maxramatis this morning and they want them back tonight. If you return them, you might ask about others. Once I'm set up it takes no time (but oh, before that!).

The Graa collection appears on several negatives, 2 I can trace, one I'm not sure about. Marie says you'll be back today.

10. [?] $\sqrt{1.54}$

Moscomatis
hoard:

Obverse + reverse
always in
sequence,

41 + 42 have been
taken twice and
are on

1 coin of Quince Collection
on 7 + 8 (of first)

1 Alexander n. The latter of
7 + 6.

047
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June 13 abt 11 am.

Dear Virginia. Your letter with its ^{some} beautiful stamps was most welcome. As for Histrionic Tetrahedra, I am always much interested, especially in groups that over time may have been found together. But Athenian prices under the influence of the American colony in Athens which doesn't know what coins should cost, are becoming wild. Hist. tet. are worth about \$2.00 a piece on the international market in VF/EF condition. I paid about \$1 a piece for those I bought two years ago in Athens. I should be glad to secure a group of 67, but not for more than \$100 = \$1.50 a piece. Individual coins in good condition I should be glad to pay \$2.00 a piece for. But if the 125 you mention is, as I suppose, a little more than \$4, it is too much.

Your "pairs of facing macrachs, one right, one left, for earrings" makes my blood run cold. Hist. tetrachels with the head l. are as rare as lion's teeth - I know half a dozen among 3000 specimens. You may pay up to \$5 a piece for them - or more if necessary. So if you really bought a pair yourself, one of them facing left, I should love to see or have them. If you can take photo. of the tetrachels, I am afraid that I also want weights and dice positions - getting all that info. would be an awful sweat: it would probably be better to buy them. If you do, don't go using your money. ~~It would be better to~~ make him wait till my cheque arrives.

It is very nice of you to take all this trouble. I hope you didn't have to go to the Ministry after our damned checks.

Yes, we are off to the island to-morrow or next day, and wish Virginia were coming too.

I have found a beautiful early Bhoite amphora on a coin here belonging to a Dr. Wilkison (cart enclosed - I have a better cart for photographing) I also enclose a cart of my ΔΕΡΚΥΛΟΕ: I'll get there photographed in N.Y. in July, and see what others I can find.

With you could spend weekends on Coffer's.
With all our bests, William

Coffin Island. June 24

[1954]

Dear Virginia. Your letter and photographs arrived yesterday and amazed and delighted me. Those coins, my dear girl, are not Hittian tetradrachms but Euboean League drachms. So Mastronatis' price (if I am right that 125 now equals just over \$4) ^{for individual specimens} was quite reasonable, and of course all of them except those with the lyre symbol have heads left. I am thrilled to have photographs of the whole lot: it is another board on which ^(not part of the board I got) to base my chronology. With these excellent photographs there is no need at all of casts. But I do wish I had the weights — still it is an awful lot of work to weigh a lot of coins, and I don't really trust most people's weights, anyway. Que faire? It is a lot of money, but one could probably sell them in time for what Mastronatis asks for them — his figure is high for the poorer and very reasonable for a good one like your beauty with the grapes symbol which you can sell easily for \$10, perhaps for \$15. The truth is that now that I have the photographs I don't really feel like buying them just to get the weights. If, on the other hand there are really more of them, as Eva Braun

suspects, and buying might persuade him to bring them out, that would be different (but I rather doubt that there are more, because this group looks entirely reasonable - I mean it shows no sign of being selected in any way). Another trouble with buying is that I hate asking people to smuggle for me. On the other hand I want Navromati to let me have Euboean coins when he gets them, and buying from him encourages him.

Suppose you tell him that if he still has most of them - say about 50 - and will let me have them as a lot a bit cheaper - say about $\frac{1}{2}$ a piece (is that 90?) - since all are rather worn and a good many are in poorish condition; I will take the lot. That would be 4500 for 50. If that seems too little to him you can go up to 5000, but I don't really feel that they are worth more. And if I don't get them, thanks to you and Eva Braun, I am not terribly disappointed. Especially as I hate asking you to find someone to smuggle them out.

As for the coins you got and say I can have, of course I would like them, but I should think you might not like to part with the proper drachm at least (it is the rarest of the Euboean League

symbols) which would make a charming ring. The other ~~two~~ I should very much like - and all three unless you want to keep them. I shall probably just sell them again, though, when I have photographs and weights (which I can get if they remain in your possession) so keep them if you want them.

I am really extremely grateful to you and Eva - please tell her what a hero I think she is to take the photographs for me. And please tell me what the film and the printing cost, and I'll send a cheque at once to cover that, and your coins if you'll part with them, and let me know about negotiations with Maoromati.

I can't send a (U.S.) cheque right now this minute because Barton is away until Saturday or Sunday. Her aunt, Mary Barton, died three days ago, and Barton has gone to Hartford for the funeral. That leaves me as chief cook and bottle washer (how I hate it), and makes the island too much

work of the wrong kind to suit me very well. But we seem to be getting along all right.

You will be interested to hear that I gave Martha a good going over last week, and she is now afloat looking very spruce and trim. And we are cutting windows in the ice house and generally fixing it up as a guest cottage (since the heroic refrigerator seems to work). So you must make a point of coming to see us next summer and trying it out. Seriously you must come and spend a summer with us before the children all grow up — Mac has, already. His voice is deep and he wears a moustache.

I must get lunch. A thousand thanks. (Now I obviously must get to work on Chios!) Wish you were here to be company and cook.

Yours. William

12. x. 54

Record of films exposed
by E. B. B. of
Maurice Board
sent to WPA in
letter on Chin
written dated
11. x. 54

WALLACE

22.11

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

(FOUNDED 1858 • INCORPORATED 1865)

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH AND 156TH STS.

NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

July 14, 1954.

did not
buy any
- see my
O.S. letter
under
CHIAN
SUMMARY

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for your letter of July 2.
We clearly are going to get nowhere. I don't
want them enough, now that you and Eva
have so efficiently and nobly secured photo.
for me, to pay a ^{high} ~~good~~ price for them. If
he would give me the lot cheap enough so
that I wouldn't ~~lose~~ on reselling, I would
like them. I have considered the matter and
decided to offer him more. I will give him
\$250 for 65 coins from the group if he will let
them go all at once. That is almost ^{at ca. 115,000 ch.} \$4 a piece. If
he hasn't so many left I will give him \$230 for
60 of them. ^{or 210 for 55.} But I do not care to pay more
or take fewer. May I trouble you to tell
him this. He will say no, I suppose, and that

will save both money and smuggling.
 But I don't think they are worth more, and
 your photographs enable me to see that
 I don't absolutely need them (there were
 no new dies and only one new die
 combination - with which I am delighted - in
 the photographs you sent).

If the films are available, I should
 be glad to have them.

Please send me a bill for Eva's
 film and printing costs - I wish I could
 repay you both for the waste of time.

No, I don't think it's worth while
 trying to photograph cuff links - one die
 by itself is unlikely to be of any interest, and
 I doubt if she could get the rev. clear enough for
 die-identification.

I am very very grateful. I wish
 you were coming to the island. I kiss your hand.

William

