

VRG_Folder_0579

15.X.90

Anyone wishing to consult this folder,
please be sure to keep the papers in order
by date, as I have just rearranged them
non sans mal.

vg

27.I.92

See separate folder CHIAN SHAPES.

Some ^{now} photos taken from this for Chian: Use
together.

Classical Studies
Athens 106 76, Greece



chine) of a Chian stamp

Do you know of other
that should be standard,
are a nuisance to work
us, as I remember from having
ot only "Belgian Hares" ordered
rs laying a new waterline to

t by a Chian who is now in
Ares I think.

Hector W. was here for a few
n arrived on Sept.6. Sally
came, but E. is in Naxos. The
aid it was very dirty, and we

nodded our heads over what can be expected of KYPIOI without their wives. Not.
that I imagine Caroline W. would do any more scrubbing than I would! Sally said
Georgia had done a wonderful job.

Sally is pushing on an article to feed the languishing Hesperia. It seems
there is a deadline on deciding whether to let it die: October 1, when they are
having a meeting and ~~deciding~~ making the decision. This has stimulated me to try
to pull together my corrigenda and addenda on the Middle Stoa Dated. What a hope!
especially as I find that Andreas is now to have the rest of his well-deserved
holiday, beginning Monday.

It would, be good to hear from you.

Yours,

Urgen

*The Six X
has been in the
heart, I think*

CHIAN

201

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

September 9, 1988

Dear Mac,

I enclose a photocopy (by Maggie's invaluable machine) of a Chian stamp impressed on an object found on Chios, - a waterpipe. Do you know of other stamped waterpipes? But why not. These are things that should be standard, like tiles and bricks, and amphoras, otherwise they are a nuisance to work with. Metal waterpipes have specific dimensions with us, as I remember from having bought supplies one winter for a California ranch, not only "Belgian Hares" ordered by the cook, but also the parts wanted by the plumbers laying a new waterline to the house.

The Chian stamped waterpipe fragment was brought by a Chian who is now in the Second Ephoreia at Athens, a Mr. Tsaravopoulos, Ares I think.

I hope you had a bit of time out at the Island. Hector W. was here for a few days recently in your apartment. The Immerwahr's then arrived on Sept. 6. Sally had asked for Eirene to clean the flat before they came, but E. is in Naxos. The doorman's wife, Georgia, was able to oblige. She said it was very dirty, and we nodded our heads over what can be expected of KYPIOI without their wives. Not that I imagine Caroline W. would do any more scrubbing than I would! Sally said Georgia had done a wonderful job.

Sally is pushing on an article to feed the languishing Hesperia. It seems there is a deadline on deciding whether to let it die: October 1, when they are having a meeting and ~~deciding~~ making the decision. This has stimulated me to try to pull together my corrigenda and addenda on the Middle Stoa Dated. What a hope! especially as I find that Andreas is now to have the rest of his well-deserved holiday, beginning Monday.

It would be good to hear from you.

Yours,

David

The Saxenup's of 33
has been in the hospital, intestinal
heart, I think, but is said to be better.

2.02



Athens, 16th October 1986

Mr Nicolas Hardwick
Christ Church
Oxford, OX1 1DP
England

Dear Mr. Hardwick,

I am writing to you on behalf of Miss V. Grace, who has come back from U.S.A this month and found your letter of September 4th.

She will be glad for you to include the silver Chian didrachm from her collection in your thesis.

Unfortunately she has no information about the provenance of the coin. She thinks it was a gift to her in the thirties, no doubt acquired from a dealer in Athens.

Sincerely yours

Maria Petropoulakou

Christ Church,
Oxford, OX1 1DP,
England.

4th September 1986

Dear Dr Grace,

Late last year Professor Boardman wrote to you in connection with my postgraduate thesis on Chian coinage.

While I was in Athens during August I visited the Agora Excavations. Jan Diamant allowed me to study, photograph and take casts of a silver Chian didrachm which is on exhibition in the amphora display in the museum. She said that the coin was from your collection.

I write to ask you whether you would permit me to include the coin in my thesis.

Is there any information about the provenance of the coin?

Yours sincerely,

Nicholas Hardwick

Nicholas Hardwick

Dr Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
Odos Souedias 54,
Athens, GR106 76,
Greece.

American School of Classical Studies

54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

December 20, 1985

Professor John Boardman
Ashmolean Museum
Oxford OXI 2PH
England

Dear John,

William's son, Malcolm B. Wallace, has the material on Chian coins. He would like to do something with it, but I do not know when he will find time. He has spent a good deal lately, at intervals, on investigating to what extent amphoras are standard as to capacity, cf. Matheson and Wallace, Hesperia 51, 1982, pp. 293-320. He is a professor at Toronto, and can be addressed :

Department of Classics
University of Toronto
16 Hart House Circle
Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1

He is an unusually nice man. Perhaps your Australian could work out some sort of collaboration with him.

Professor Theodoros Sarikakis of the University of Athens called here at the Stoa on Feb. 29, 1984, wanting data for his Chian studies. He wanted names from Chian amphoras to fill out his upcoming prosopography of Chios, also information on places where the stamped jars or fragments had been found. He went through a good part of my Chian file. I cannot remember if he came again to do the rest.

I look forward to seeing you in June. It was good to see you both at the lecture on Pan. I was glad you included the Piper at the Gates of Dawn.

Yours,

Virginia Grace

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM · OXFORD OX1 2PH

Telephone Oxford 512651 (STD Code 0865)

22nd November, 1985.

Miss V. Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Souidias Street,
Athens 140,
Greece.

Dear Virginia,

A young man from Australia has just arrived in Oxford wishing to study the coinage of Chios. I remember well you talking about a collaborative effort with William Wallace on the subject and wonder what stage it reached? Perhaps you know how far he got with this and whether his work on the coins has been taken up by anyone else, or if any material he has collected is in someone's hands? Any suggestions would be worthwhile. He seems likely to make a good job of it.

I shall be in Athens for the B.S.A. Centenary in June and hope to see you then.

With all best wishes,

Yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'J. Boardman', written in a cursive style.

J. Boardman.

CHIAN

9. V. 84

begin 4

chain notes

Among new jars in Rhodon recorded in
VII. 84 was one (M2 858, A 566) which had
125100 stamped on both handles.

Persons interested in studying CHIAN

P.M. Fraser decided he wanted to put our Chian (?) names in his island volume ^{of his book} ~~although~~ although there are now or few with 311, so it might be circulating further, also assignment of the stamped page to a Chian class is quite dubious.

Fraser is to write to Prof. Sarikakis, who has been putting together a prosopography of Chian for some years, and came here not long ago and took from us names that occur in stamps on Chian (?) bundles.

Also interested in the Chian class, I guess including stamps starting from the beginning, is Mlle. ALABE, into whom by Gordon when she was working on Sinosper. Now she wants research that has to be done in Greece, so as to induce Pissard to let her become a member of the Fr. School.

See miset letter of 7.7.84 to PMWM, filed as usual under ROAN.

CHIAN

29.11.84

6.01

Prof. Sarikachis to investigate
Chian amphoras - stamp

Prof. Theodoros Ch. Sarikachis^{of the Univ. of Athens} came today, by request, to get some information on Chian amphoras to use in an address at the upcoming congress in Chios. Later he will need names on Chian jars to fill out his upcoming prosopography of Chios, now said to be well-advanced.

We first met when he was a graduate student in Princeton, about 1948. He thinks we met at a party which must have been one given by Doreen Spilgr - a friend to me?

He was now looking for places where they have been found, for discussion on trade. What could he want, beside Robert's Bulletin? Actually as far as Hell. Chian with names, nowhere except us to look, because the handles wd not be recognized as Chian mostly.

So we began to look through the Chian

stamp file, noting a name, and looking at entries on the back to see ⁱⁿ what countries examples had been found; noting also press refs to published items. We got through names in alpha, then he said he should leave, and return if possible another day. My watch had stopped at 12:30, so I was not pushing him out.

He gave me an offprint, from the Festschrift Edson, "L. Calpurnius Piso Pontifex: a displaced governor of Macedonia."

P.M.W.M. is concerned to please P.M. Fraser, who has written to her, by suggestion of H. Colling + Tony Andrews? To see if he can get lists of names from Kos, also from Chios, since we have not got them from me. He had said that only epigraphic names wd be put into the columns of their islands; since private names might belong to foreigners, they wd be packed into a final miscellaneous vol. (Sturtevant-White's Kos monasticon was done that way; we sent her a complete list, and she put in just one stamp; not only did

It has an 2011, but also it had been
 published; to be thorough, she put in both
 names from the stamp, of which one
 presumably was a fabrication. However, was
 without reporting change of plan, he put
 the whole list of unqualified names with
 their islands, never is wanting our
 contribution. PNM is anxious to be able to
 under free of his operation, to help with
 John Traill's ^{computerized} prosopography of Attika;
 and Traill has not himself been very
 cooperative (?) with Fraser, who in consequence
 did not want to help them. PNM is
 trying (I fear) to get together ^{for PNE} the Roman
 names with some kind of date. She will
 not have time for the China, she thought
 perhaps this ^{job} could be given to Sankharia,
 and Peter notified so he will see progress
 happening. Actually, as p. 1 above, he
 has done a lot of work on this; but will not
 be asking for our contribution until after
 the congress in China.

15.II.84

^{for 19}
A letter dated 13.II.84, addressed to Marie-Louise Buhl (wife of P. J. Riis, cf. her p.5), acknowledges a copy of her Sukas VII, and is filed in folder SYRIA : SUKAS. The letter contains comments on these subjects:

1. The Canaanite jar, and an article by P. J. Parr on this class, published ~~dated~~ in 1973, cited and commented on by Mme. Buhl.

2. Basket-handled Cypriote, etc., pitharia. I cite those in Tarsos, in Ras Shamra, at the Agora.

3. "Wall brackets", see her pp. 66, 67. I cite what I had identified tentatively as candelabra on Lapithos Tomb 6A (AJA 1940). Should like to see two articles she cites here: A. Caubet and M. Yon, "Deux appliques murales Chypre-Geometriques au Louvre" (RDAC 1974, 112-113); and Bogdan Rutkowski, "Griechische Kandelaber," (IDI 94 1979, 174-222).

4. An early Chian (?) amphora she publishes, her no. 49.

See Stench work 7.8.84.

On Salsas VII
no. 49 (see pl. III)

Bull's "so-called Plinian jar" (see p. 112)
Ht. .60 (see p. 15). Date: "Pur. F" (380-140 B.C.)

Pugling jar - Body and toe look
much like archaic Chian. But neck - handles
are too short. and rim too wide - flaring up.
appt'ly like that one; ^{also neck & handles, more or less} jars from Argos, B.C.H. 1956
p. 374, fig. 27; not quite so good: p. 363,
fig. 4. See prints on file with note of 9.I.63
in CHIAN folder. I thought the predecessor of
archaized Chian, called Mycenae in date,
Painted cups and bands, more or less like those
on archaic Chian jars. These (from Argos)
have bases to stand on. I don't know their dimensions.

14. II. 84

On p. 15, where no. 49 is catalogued, she says
it resembles Gjerstad's Cyprian Type VI - VII (475-325 B.C.)
but we have the article, and they don't at all resemble.
(Type VI is 65-55 cm. Samian).

(*) Op. Ath. III, 1960
P. 10. Type Cyprian
& Cyprian Chian

10:4

PLATE III



36



37



38



39



42



40



41



43



45



44



46



47



49

"so-called Phoenician jar"
(see p. 112)

"380-140 BC" (Period F,
cf. p. 116)

I have thought it was

little 13.11.84 to
M-L. Buhl, but under SYRIA: SUKAS
"early Chios (?) - cf

CHIAN

On coin of Chios

See ANS Museum Notes 24, 1979, pp. 1-45,
by R. Barlaam, "The Pasternak's Alexander Group
of Chios."

See last amples, of pp. 8, 9
pls 13-17

Period I, 280-270 BC (p. 2)

letter of 14-18.I.80 to C.F.E. Brown, re Cosa.

CF 1699 (Cosa 35), handle of Chian amphora, bearing the retrograde stamp EYPYKPATOY. On Chian amphoras early and late, see summary in EAD 27, pp.359-363 see pl.60 (including a piece of catalogue). The name on CF 1699 does not occur there, but it is rather common on later Chian handles. A number have been found in Pergamon, cf. Pergamon IX, p.151, 72 (reference not checked) for one. I should guess a late 2nd or 1st cent. B.C. date. N.b. in the EAD text cited, on p.361 revise the date of items from Thompson's Group B from ca. 275 B.C. to ca. 240 B.C., as per my article Ath. Mitth. 1974, pp.193-200. In general, the EAD 27 chapter remains ok except for corrections specified in the Ath. Mitth. article. (X) If you want to know about more of your Cosa handles, try first the index of the EAD chapter. (X also found in Thompson)

Early chin loop-hamster jaws
in Cypru

See Calvert/You 1978 (offprint, with complicated
source in publication), pl. XXIII, 5b; see also left,
p. 49.

These are probably - useful references
(see Bonavent)

CHI+IAN

5.IX.74

Comment of 27.VIII.74 on Agora deposit U 13 : 1 (see DEPOSITS I for whole text) contains notes on the following classes:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| MENDEAN | para-CHIAN |
| ATTIC | group of ZEEST TYPE 19 |
| <u>CHIAN</u> | Wide-mouthed Jars |
| CORINTHIAN | THASIAN |
| LESBIAN | SAMIAN |
- 2

Among identified classes, the third that is numerous in the deposit is the Chian, on which see Hesp. 22, pp. 104-105, nos. 150-152; Amphoras, figs. 44-51 with text; Delos 27, pp. 359-363. A noticeable and abrupt change in the neck of the Chian jar is shown in Amphoras, figs. 44 and 45, compare the last jar of 44 with the first of 45, jars both datable in the third quarter of the 5th century B.C. In N 7 : 3, all pieces are of the earlier shape. In U 13 : 1, there are only vestiges of it, two sherda preserving parts of necks that swell near the rim. The references above cited include, I find, no illustration or mention of a change in the form of the toe of the Chian jar from the late 5th to the early 4th century: about 400 B.C., the turned-back lip of the (hollow) toe becomes a collar or sheath, narrow at first but increasing in width (height) during the 4th century. For 1954, drawings of Chian jars before and after this toe change, see B.S.A. 49, p. 181, fig. 19, b and a, and cf. text, pp. 168-170 (J.K. Anderson on finds at Kephina Ridge, Chios). In U 13 : 1, I counted about 12 of the earlier (pre-ca.400) toes, and about 17 of the later ones, with toe-sheath averaging about 4 cm. high (one

- 3 -

was as high as 5 cm.). Three toes, each of which has with it a good part of the lower body, have been catalogued, PP' 742-4. Of these, 744 belongs to the earlier type, or perhaps a transitional stage, while the other two show variations of the developed ~~sheath~~ sheath, about .04 to .045 high. These two fill a definite gap in the Agora Chian series: the only catalogued piece close to them is P 22539, which preserves only the toe itself, is a little later in style, and without useful context. Numerous whole Chian jars at this stage of development, which have come to various museums without any context documentation (many covered with marine deposit) can now be dated more closely and securely. Unfortunately no whole jar of this class could be put together from U 13 : 1, not even a complete top of one. Parts of two necks were catalogued, PP' 740 and 741.

150 P-7
those of jars on file from pre-400 deposits. Easiest indication at present is the toe of the Chian amphoras, which in S 16 : 1 and Q 15 : 2 has no more than just the start of a sheath (P 26354 for Q 15 : 2, and fragments in a tin for S 16 : 1); while in U 13 : 1, though there were still oldfashioned pieces in the sherds, we also have sheaths of 0.04 to 0.05 in height, cf. PP' 742, 743.

CHIAN

Chian imported to Cornell

This morning I learned rather incidentally from ~~the~~ Laura Segal that she is working on (early?) non-Attila imports into Cornell, and that the Chian turns out to be chiefly Chian amphoras - and fragments of such, and include the ⁴ jars publ. by M. Campbell Hesp 1938, p. 608, nos. 213, 214, 216 and (?) (192.31) and on file two (192.31 and 32; plus reports ~~from~~ by Emil for ~~sketch~~ illustrations by M. C. Fin Hesperian). L. S. says that she has discussed this with me on some previous occasion, but I find no note on it. She has been to Chian and seen jars there. She includes something on pyrexia - eight white slipper jars of which she has pieces (?).

She asked me about other topics publ. by M. Campbell. I told her about the jar found by Mr. Liangouras in Ano Voula, that matches one of M. C.'s (red-handled jar, see VARIOUS MINOR CLASSES).

~~⊗~~ Principally from the and Orientating periods, she says; so these are at the end further.

still 16.VII.73

13

Quite another matter:

Do you have some way of getting an old publication, somebody who will hunt such things? I have nearly a complete set of the articles by Navrogorato on Chian coins in the Numismatic Chronicle, but I am missing the one published in 1917, with pages ending p. 257. It would certainly be nice to be able to fill out this set and get it bound together. Because of the pictures of ^{contemporary} amphoras on these coins, they are very important in working out the shape-development of Chian amphoras.

Rest of this letter

to Nam, I enter

su USSR - BRASHINSKY

7.11.73

14

See letter of 25.11.73⁷² from Brashinsky, filed under USSR - Brashinsky, for information and/or comments on the following subjects - not all as yet processed into our files:

SAMIAN

CHIAN

capacities taken

CHERSONESIAN

Early RHODIAN (foundation of Tanais, early 3rd)

PONTIC (capacities)

LESBIAN "

"Hibiscus Group"

Dr. Ch. Barker of Berlin today again asked
whether it would be all right to state (i.e. in publi-
cations) that the Hibiscus Group is probably Chinese.
I could not remember that the "Hib. Grp." had ~~ever~~^{even}
been mentioned as such in a publication. But in
fact, I now find it in ⁽¹⁹⁵⁰⁾ Tarant I, p. 147.

CHIAN

November 30, 1968

Dear John,

I enclose prints at 1:10 of the two Chians that you wanted, possibly too long ago. Numbers are on the backs of the prints.

P 21971: see Hesperia XXII, 1953, p.104 and pl. 39, no. 150 (VG apud Boulter). The deposit as a whole is published there by Boulter, pp. 59 ff. This deposit, N 7 : 3, is dated in the same way, ca. 460-440 B.C., in the forthcoming Agora 12 according to the Sparkes and Talcott ms. portion we have here. The capacity of this jar as measured by M. Lang in 1954 (measured with barley) is 18120 cc.

P 2371: this jar has been cited for its graffiti (Hesp. IV, p.516, fig.28b; Hesp. XXV, p.5, no.10) but up to now not illustrated except in Pict.Bk.6. It comes from Agora deposit R 13 : 4, published, though not in full, Hesp. IV, pp. 477 ff., by Lucy Talcott. The capacity as measured by M.Lang in 1954 (with barley) is 21750 cc. In her publication (Hesp. XXV, as above) she states: "The capacity of the amphora is seven Athenian choes." I would put this in the past, before all (that require measuring by barley) the breaking and plastering; 7 Athenian choes ought to be about 22400 cc.

The two jars in your pictures apparently date before and after the Athenian Imperial Standards decree (called by numismatists the monetary decree). I have taken this up in the Chian section of my long chapter (our long chapter - Grace and Petropoulakou) now in press as part of Vol.27 of the Delos publication (Maison des Comediens). Can you tell whether one or the other is closer to Dexamenos's version?

I hope you have received my pictures of gem impressions on handles of Samian (as I believe) amphoras, rather small amphoras. I would like to get in any pearls you may wish to contribute, although of course they could go in an addendum. In studying Barron for this publication, I discovered an important article by J.

Boardman in BSA 1958-9, pp. 295 ff. I ought to cover the periodicals better. But also it would have been nice if you had sent me an offprint as obviously I need it. Have you still got one?

Yours,

CHIAN
(SAMIAN)

17.01

To J. Boardman

December 9, 1968

Dear John,

Here are thanks for several letters and enclosures, including the proof of your Pindakas article, just received; I don't know that you ought to part with that historic document, and I am prepared to return it if you change your mind.

The photograph of the impression of Dexamenos's Chian jar indicates beautiful carving when one considers that it is enlarged X 4. He has got the body shape very well, hasn't he. I would like to have been there when he did his sketch, to tell him to give the tops of the handles a little lift, also that at no date did Chian amphoras have a spreading rim. But there is no doubt what he is depicting, and all this is very interesting, to see what people see as characteristic.

About the dates of the jars with bulging necks: it was Mabel Lang's interpretation of her capacity figures, as well as my own since, both kinds of Chians in that deposit of LT's (R 13 : 4) were meant to hold, and pretty well did hold, a quantity at ^{about} the same time ^{about} 7 Athenian choes and 8 Chian choes. The relationship between choes which was the same time ^{about} 7 Athenian choes and 8 Chian choes. This was something of a guess on M.L.'s part at the time, but has since been confirmed by George Forrest's sekoma (his revised capacity figures thereof). Apparently the jars of this capacity are post-decree, since a jar like P 21971 (your other one) is less capacious and when new probably held 7 Chian choes. What I think happened was that they tried the new capacity in the old shape, and had trouble making people ~~for~~ pay for more of this expensive wine than this familiar shape was supposed to hold; you see all those graffiti on their necks that Mabel says are on capacity of the jar; people totting up for themselves perhaps. So then they decided to have a new shape, identified at first by the coin-type stamp. All this is set forth in my Chian introduction in our chapter in the Delos volume ^{and I trust you agree} (which I hope will not be a victim of disorders in

As to referring to this material: it would be nice if you refrained until early next summer, when it is supposed to be published as part of a surprise volume. In fact, no Samian stamped handles have been published before, except a little selection of these, in 1910, in the ΜΙΚΡΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΕΠΕΡΩΔΕΙΟΝ. After that, of course go ahead, and perhaps you will have a look at the actual objects and publish better pictures.

France, although I am glad not to have the proof to do this minute). You see that I would not suppose that the bulging neck continued to be made very long after the decree. I see that Miss Richter has Dexamenos at work in the third quarter. Are you up-dating him, or are you joining Mattingly in down-dating the decree? Or did you want to set this piece very early in D.'s career? The jar in the gem is perhaps a bit earlier than P 2371 - body a little fuller and top a little shorter in proportion known to be yours But I cannot ~~show~~ cite a jar of the old capacity which looks as much like it as P 2371.

Yours,
Very many thanks for your comments on the gem impressions on my Samian handles. Can I call them gem impressions if they come from metal rings? I have not yet looked up any of your references, but look forward to doing so. That is surely a Chian amphora that Eros has; it could be late 4th - or it is true it could be later. We have looked again at the "grape-clusters" now that you suggest a "poor facing female head" and we think we see its neck and shoulder - bust. We cannot see that naked fat person in 468, 470 as a woman, but this may be our inexperience. As to the Pan: I feel I must have sent you a very bad photo, because we see clearly his thigh coming (right) bent forward from the cloak, his knee (presumed to be crossed over the other one), a line separating his two shins, and two little cloven hooves. I wish I could draw as you can - I like your impression of our siren. I am getting some more enlargements done, and will send you some.

I cannot promise you about the date. I can only say that one gets the impression of a sort of hoard, from what we can learn about how they were found; and the Samian coin types, or rather the types resembling those in Samian coins, seem to fit in the latter 4th; also, whatever other little indications can be gleaned, such as suggestion as to the jar shape. I suppose I cannot be sure everything is contemporary with everything else. Perhaps the single item that bothers me most among those you have not seen is X 493, of which I enclose here a photo. The turretted head does exist on coins as early as our proposed date, but not really looking like this, any I have found. (This particular photo I would like back, unless it is useful to you.)

(copy from Barron, Silver Coin of Savoy, p. 86, vol. 34)

CHIAN

24. \sqrt{x} , 68

Look up

Boardman - BSA 1918-9

с р. 300 = ^{н. 23} 308

25. K. 68

"Excavation at Pundarik in China"

pp. 295 - 309

~~This is the operation of the dressed site above Tambora (can be) must be another spot~~

P. 300, under Chronology:

Point I terrace wall dated by

China bulgers { also, Ford A.
the cities Harp
1953, 1954

u closely related to around

begin the middle of the 5th and 6th

Other aster - decolor 4 amplum feed

87 Ltr 5th - only 4th Br

pp. 304-309 are on coin board

asked for an appointment (6 am, 250 BC)

if the doesn't sink one, get phosphate
but not so great for the coins.

CHIAN ?? Chinese coin type identifies Chinese
persons or inscriptions

Amphora & Sphincte

19

19 II² 339 (333/2)

Photo in Sb Wien 1911

= Wilhelm, Attische
Urkunde
I 48.

Fragments disassociated

Britchett & Neugebauer,

Calendars of Athens, p. 48.

On $\pi\rho\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$ generally,

Perdrizet, BCH XX (1896)

31.V.54.
From David Lewis

^{III}
Delfius, Epigraphica fasc. 3

Daux, 1943, p. 180
pl. VI, 1

from BAT

13.VII.71

Considering now / I ?
Haskins / Pontica.

M. Walbridge double line is a sphincter
and there was indicated that it is Chinese.

Chian coins and jars

See comment pp. 86-87 of J.P. Barron, The Silver Coins of Samos, London, 1966. He cites Boardman, BSA 1958-9, p. 308, on the date of change in shape of the Chian 5th cent. amphora. He also cites "Boulton" in Hesp XXII. (X)

Summary by VG, still in press: section on CHIAN in Chaps 14 of Delos 27.

(X)

18.I.69

Barron on p. 86 cites an entry for 429/8 of the inventory of the Athenian Treasurers of the Other Gods which mentions a sum of $485 \frac{4}{6}$ Chian silver drachmas, a figure which indicates that by that date the later series had begun (tetradrachms, drachmas etc. in place of didrachms and tetrobols of the series with swollen-necked jars).

21.01

Athens, February 15, 1964

Dear William,

When I got to the School last night after posting my letter etc. to you, I found yours of February 9 with its enclosures. I will make some comment on both ~~yours~~ now, so that you can reply to both of mine at once, *and on the same time!* and photostat of plate

The text I sent you is for the earlier part of the sequence. I have been hoping that you can make a comparison between my plate I, no.6 (of which you have a sent IV.63 print) and the jar in one of your earlier didrachms which was a part of your plate I. (and hence differently proportioned) It seemed to me that we had been thrown out by having only the probably outsize amphora, no.5 on my plate, to compare with the jar shown on the earliest coins that show it. (Here I am rather handicapped by not having the beginning of your text, not the pictures of the coins.)

With regard to what happens to the amphoras in the third quarter of the 5th cent., please see my typescript of 13.X.62, sent to you last May, on "Measurements of some 6th, 5th and 4th century Chians", especially ^{p.3} ~~pp.2-3~~ of the comment on the ^{capacity} figures; "... in the third quarter of the 5th century, perhaps . . . in 449 . . . , a change in capacity was decided upon which was first introduced in jars of the familiar shape; and then since these were not readily accepted commercially as being of a new size, a new shape was introduced, identified at first by the coin-type stamp." I call attention then to the fact that it is the late, larger, swollen-necked jars that have so many graffiti interpreted by Mabel as indications of capacity, ^{no doubt because} ~~since~~ they found people ~~could not tolerate the new shape~~ challenged a price based on a new larger capacity. I think this fits well with your idea that the didrachms stopped then.

The trouble about pinning a stage of shape-development to the late third quarter is that this has to be stylistically placed, it turns out that there is not a jar closely dated to this period by context. I certainly believe that P 16524, middle of fig.45 in my picture book, falls in date between the jars of the third quarter and of the last quarter that are on either side of it in the picture (and in fact). But the deposit in which P 16524 was found (G 18 : 1) contained also ^{rather} earlier

(though still straight-necked) Chians, some of which were at a higher level than this later one. A difficult deposit, on which the summary(made in preparation for Talcott and Sparkes, Classical Glazed and Plain Wares, now almost in press) states: "Accumulations of the second and third quarters of the 5th century, into the last quarter; the ^{lower} power limit for all three[fillings in the same well] ca. 415-410 B.C." Lucy T. would have up-to-date conclusions, but probably not very different.

I do agree that Baldwin pl. IV, 15 (dolphin symbol) and p.25, fig. 7 (with astragelos symbol) ^{with especially} show amphoras that look earlier than those of the last quarter. Somewhere I have a cast of this latter object, which also I have seen in Munich.

I have certainly sent you photographs of all the Chians I know of that are dated by context - all the fairly complete ones, that is. (Smaller fragments in good places help the chronology by dating stages of toes, etc.) I have also sent you a great many that supply links, perhaps all the good ones, again that are fairly complete. A print for William is part of the routine when this work is being done. You don't understand how much time it would take, and how much miserable exacting work, to get another whole series printed at scale, from God knows how many different film rolls, cut films, etc.. And even for study they are really no use if they are not at the same scale.

If you will send me all the prints I have sent you, whether loose or attached, I will get the attached ones re-identified, I mean those that have their numbers pasted over, and will fill out the sequence, and will even give them simple numbers which I will record also in my own copies. In making up plates, do you know about mounting-stickers like the enclosed? They are called Tackytabs. You peel off the brown paper, as if from a bandaid, and there is a piece sticky on both sides, which will anchor your photograph firmly but removably wherever you put it. (Scotch tape of this kind is not just as good, it tears the surface you try to remove it from.) I could not possibly publish plates without Tackytabs, which make it possible to adjust.

I see that you would have to stop working on Chian for a bit while this service was being done, but probably you

are too busy now anyhow. Though I do like your longhand letters, I do think it might be better if you would type the ones concerned with this job, so I could refer to things in them and you would have a copy.
I must dash uptown because Missy has invited me to dinner out with her friend Ruth Washburn, and I'm late, as usual.

2. IV.65
Mr. Mattingly collect

CHIAN

February 26, 1964

Dear Mr. Mattingly,

Miss Tang's no.62, with graffito IIIIZ (P 2372 of our inventory) bears no stamp.

As for a gap of eight years in the late fifth century, I fear we have not yet arrived at a point when we can detect such a thing for unstamped amphoras. In general we have at the Agora relatively few Chian amphoras of the 4th century.

P 16524 comes from G 18 : 1, which contained "accumulations of the second and third quarters of the 5th century, into the last quarter; the lower limit of all three i.e. each of three fillings in the same well] ca. 415-410 B.C." I quote a preliminary summary of this deposit, which may have been revised more recently by Miss Talcott. This deposit does not give a reliably precise date for P 16524, which is placed partly by what seemed to be the stylistic sequence. P 18816, the final jar in fig. 45, comes from B 19 : 11. The amphora has been illustrated also in connection with the "Attic Stelai" reference to Chian amphoras, see Hesperia 27, 1958, pl.47, cf. p.176. B 19 : 11 is the well in which was found an ostrakon of Hyperbolos, see Hesperia XVII, 1948, pp.186-188 for this and other items from the well; still another item is Hesperia XVIII, 1949, p. 342, no.143. The deposit is still, I believe, considered to belong to the last quarter.

My letter to you of February 13 must have crossed yours of February 14.

I hope you have recovered from the flu, of which there is a great deal here in Greece also.

Yours sincerely,

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Yours sincerely,

Dear Dr. Grace,

③

I have done some further hard thinking on Chian wine-jars and have come up with one or two fresh queries. I hope that if you won't mind my troubling you again, but you are probably in the best position to answer them - with the material at Athens - as well as being the acknowledged expert on this subject.

In her article in Herp. xxiv (1955) Mabel Lang listed two 'bulbous-necked' Chian amphorae with the (price?) graffiti for '14' and one of the newer type with $\Gamma 11 \frac{1}{2}$ (7 staters: didrachms?). I think that this was no. 62 in her list, which unfortunately I cannot consult at the moment - being still confined to my house by a bout of 'flu'! What I'd like to know is whether this amphora was stamped with the didrachm-type seal, or with some other stamp, or was without any stamp at all. I assume that the '14' marks stand for Chian drachmai - thus $\Gamma 11 \frac{1}{2}$ would give the same price in didrachms. But it is just worth noting that a Menderan amphora (also in Mabel Lang's list) seems to carry the price mark $\Delta 2$ - and that in the coinage down to 423 the stater was a tetradrachm, not a didrachm. When ~~we read~~ in Plutarch Moralia 470 f. that in Socrates' lifetime Chian wine sold at 100 drachmai, this presumably refers to the retail price in Athens of the 'metretes' and would correspond to 58 drachmai 2 obols for a Chian amphora of 7 Attic choes capacity. One would guess that Plutarch's passage refers to a time of unusually high prices owing to scarcity. Even so the discrepancy between his price and the Chian selling price of apparently only 14 Chian drachmai is rather extraordinary - though this price is known only for the pre-war period, I fancy. Were there perhaps different grades of Chian wine?

My other query rises from the selective stylistic sequence in figures 44-6 of your fascinating little book, which I have greatly enjoyed. Clearly one could add a great many intermediary steps in the 5th C. range. Compared with the sequence derived from such sites as Old Smyrna, Pindaria (Chios) etc., is there a gap in the Agora sequence such as might be correlated with the Chian revolt from 412-404 B.C.? It should come just after the last jar of Fig. 45, if that is ~~really~~ as early as 415 B.C.

Miss Talcott's latest view on R. 13.4 is that it just comes down to 425 B.C., though she wouldn't put much of the pottery in it after 430. I'm not too happy about this, in view of the close links between this deposit and two others connected with the street of work on the Stoa of Zeus (421 B.C.?), the material from the Dema House (occupied only c. 421-415 B.C.) and the New Bouleuterion (c. 415). Since the outbreak of war would hardly have stopped import, I think that we should be prepared to date the most developed Chian amphora in R. 13.4 pretty near to 425 B.C. This would ~~perhaps~~ depress the dating of P. 16524, put c. 425 in the Agora Museum. Is this from a published 'last quarter' deposit? And what of its successor on Fig. 45?

I'm waiting to hear from Prof. Wallace about the numismatic evidence - his views on dating etc. Basically I still find it hard to believe that the new amphora came in in the 440s and that the silver coinage was interrupted from c. 449-455, as Boardman argued in *BSA* 1958/9. Recently I've wondered whether the unique electron station might not be assigned to 425/4, when the Chian obliquely began building a new wall and had to be called firmly to heel. Hazled has assigned the unique Mytilene electron station to the revolt of 428/7 with some reason (*ANS 'Mar. Notes' VII(?)*) - then a Chian issue + wall might understandably have alarmed Athens? There may be an element of conscious archaism in the station's style, ^{since} the amphora appears to be of the new type. At any rate one should look for a special occasion. There cannot have been any extensive Chian electron issue (to fill the assumed silver bush), since no sixth or other divisions survive.

I'm very well aware of the danger of trying to telescope a complex sequence of amphora-forms - because of lack of anything like full comparative material. But I hope these remarks - mainly prompted by historical considerations - may prove not entirely off the point when checked by your close archaeological observations! And that you don't mind my requests for specific information on a few points.

Please give my regards to Eugene Vanderpool, who may be pleased to hear that I have come to accept his verdict on the 'catenae' - on present evidence we must live with the 'paradox' of Themistokles and wait for something new to turn up one day.

With best wishes to yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Harold B. Mattingly

P.S. Do the Meidian jars conform to Attic standards throughout? Or is there a clear change of standard on the stamped examples?

Sender's name and address:

H. B. Mattingly

Dept. of Classics,

The University,

Nottingham ENGLAND

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

Second fold here



Dr. Virginia Grace,

% American School of Classical Studies,

Athens

GREECE

February 13, 1964

Dear Mr. Mattingly,

Thank you for your letter of January 22.

We have Mendean stamps only on fragments, not on whole amphoras of which capacity measurements might be taken. Even of unstamped amphoras of apparently Mendean type, there is not a series of successive dates which have provided capacity data. My AJA article, as remarked, deals with Thasian stamps; I am sorry that I have not an offprint to give you.

The Chian amphora found at Eleusis was from Prof. Mylonas's excavations of about 1951. See *HPAKTIKA THE APX. ETAIPIAZ*, 1952, pp.88-9, fig.9, on the area where this and other burial amphoras were found. There is mention of these amphoras also in Mylonas's new volume (1962?) on Eleusis in English. The deposit was very near the surface, but some information will be available from small vase offerings found inside the jars. Prof. Mylonas plans a fuller publication, I think.

Again I pass on this correspondence to Mr. Wallace.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

copy of this, and Mattingly's letter
 being sent to WPA (19.1.64), with
 just a promising note up him,
 and an investigation of P5180
 and its deposit.

January 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Mattingly,

I regret the delay in responding to your letter of November 17. It was forwarded to me in Alexandria, but there I had not the necessary files, etc., to enable a reply.

As to the Mendeian stamps, we still have no earlier context than the deposits of the late 5th century in which were found SS 6917 (deposit R 13 : 1) and SS 10231 (C 19 : 10); these are the fragments cited in Corbett's article in Hesperia 1949 (see under nos. 106 and 166) and in Hesperia 1953, p. 107, under no. 161. Miss Talcott could be more precise on these deposits than I.

The possible relation of the original weights and measures, or monetary, decree, and of the supplementary(?) fragment published by Meritt in Hesperia 1945, pp. 119-122, with early Thasian stamps is considered in A.J.A. 1946, p. 31, with note 4. See also Hesperia Suppl. X, pp. 122 ff., on the dating of early Thasian stamped amphoras.

For the Chian series, as you say, close parallel study is needed of the amphoras and the coins. The relevant data are more numerous and complex than you might suppose, and are being studied by me in collaboration with Professor W. P. Wallace of Toronto for the numismatic side. For a sketch of the development of the amphoras in the fifth century, see my illustrated pamphlet Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Agora Picture Book No. 6, Princeton, 1961, figures 34-45, though the sequence shown there necessarily omits many steps. The third jar in fig. 44 is the one from the Boulter well (N 7 : 3); the fourth is one of those from Miss Talcott's R 13 : 4. An amphora found in Eleusis (not illustrated) which falls between these two in shape seems to be the stage depicted in the latest didrachms. I may mention

that H 6 : 5, the earlier deposit discussed in your correspondence with Miss Talcott and Mr. Vanderpool, also contained a Chian amphora, P 5180, which though incomplete is well enough preserved to illustrate a stage of development obviously earlier than that of P 21971 from the Boulter well.

I am sending your letter to me, and a copy of this one, to Professor Wallace, with whom you may like to correspond on the subject.

With best wishes for 1964,

Yours sincerely,

Nov. 23 1964

21.10

Darling V - I fear your EV. will
already have heard from Mr. Nestorly
about the questions he raised in this letter -
i.e. on jms, strata, etc.

In his last to me, received today, he
had subscribed greatly in the matter of
well-dates, stratifications, etc. I kept
this because I wanted to send a copy
of my answer with it, but also have
not made one. Anyhow it worked; so
you need not feel that he is quite as
worried as he sounds in this. But it
is best to know about him. If I
can get a photocopy of his last on
Monday, I will send it right along.

Meanwhile, all love -

L.T.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

School of History
Leeds
LS2 9JT
Telephone 31751 Extn 6364

Professor of Ancient History
Harold B. Mattingly

Nov. 14th, 1971

Dear Miss Grace,

Many thanks for your friendly and helpful letter and my sincere apologies for delaying so long over an answer. I was frankly rather cast down at first, but I am sure that you are right to emphasise the obviously very considerable difficulties and hazards of taking capacity measurements. It is easy to read about some that have been made and have little real inkling of how much time etc. they must have cost—and how much trial and error may have been involved!

Perhaps I really should do what you suggest and try to come out to Athens myself next summer, if possible with a student's help. I have little enough confidence in my own capabilities in this line of business, but all the same...! Alternatively I might possibly take up your suggestion and see whether Mabel Lang would agree to supervise some new capacity measurements for me, when she next goes out to Greece.

Once again many thanks for your advice and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Harold Mattingly

22.029

look forward myself to
re?—about the possible

With all best wishes personally to yourself, and, through you, to Professor Shear and the Agora team,

Yours ever,

Harold Mattingly

Dr. V. Grace,
American Agora Excavations,
Stoa of Attalos,
Athens,
Greece.

10.11.72
Walter & Tim. Please write
my letters now & published
text. Does not need to
be done, but to try
to get it out.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

School of History
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LS2 9JT
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Once again many thanks for your advice and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Harold Mattingly

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



Miss Virginia Grace,

Agora Excavations,

American School of Classical Studies,

ATHENS

GREECE

2210

H. B. Mattingly,
School of History,
The University,
LEEDS 2,
England.

22.02b

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School of History
Leeds
LS2 9JT
Telephone 31751 Extn 6364

4th February 1972.

HBM/AMGH

Professor of Ancient History
Harold B. Mattingly

Dear Miss Grace,

I am sending you—with my best wishes and thanks—an offprint of my Inaugural Lecture, in which you will find something of interest and concern! I would imagine that section 7 (pages 293 to 296) would be most relevant to you. Inevitably in such a lecture—even in a published form—one has limitations ~~both~~ of audience, time and space to reckon with and I have probably been rather over-brief and a little dogmatic as a result. You will know from our more recent correspondence, that I have been very concerned to research much more basically and fully into the matter of wine and oil jar capacities! As for pages 281 to 287 you may at first feel that I have been somewhat unethical in speaking and publishing so frankly about material which Willemsen (or, as far as I know, no associate) has not yet published himself. I should explain that Willemsen and I in frank discussions at the Kerameikos in September 1969 reached, as I thought, a general agreement that I would not only see any of the new ostraca that I wished (and I must have seen literally thousands, including some hardly yet even cleaned or lying jumbled and mixed together in tins and odd boxes on worktables). *I was free to take whatever notes etc I chose.* My understanding was naturally that I would keep Willemsen fully informed of whatever I might wish to publish and send him—well in advance—typescript material for him to suggest modifications, omissions or any changes that he desired. When it came to preparing—under some pressure from the *energetic* Leeds Review script-editor—I sent off to Willemsen at Athens, as soon as possible, all the *relevant* pages and footnotes of my MSS. I sent a covering letter asking him to tell me if there was anything—~~or~~ even *virtually all* of these sections that he wanted altered or omitted. Since in the succeeding months we heard no word to the contrary—and we had ~~to~~ again *be* in communication, as it turned out, with him and the German School for copyright on Plate I (A)—I assumed that I could at least proceed to the proof stage. Indeed, in seeking for copyright, I again asked for any comments, complaints or desired omissions on the pages which I had already sent him sometime before. Even at proof stage, I was prepared—and it would have been possible—to make written adjustments, had Willemsen or any of his staff wanted them. I hope that this will be sufficient defence against anybody who might feel that I had been rather unethical in going even as far as I *do* in this published version, though most of what I ~~say~~ say is fairly general and not specific about particular ostraca.

I hope that your ^{own} work is going well, and I shall look forward myself to hearing some time a little more—or reading somewhere?—about the possible "Lesbian" series of fifth century wine-amphorae.

With all best wishes personally to yourself, and, through you, to Professor Shear and the Agora team,

Yours ever,

Harold Mattingly

Dr. V. Grace,
American Agora Excavations,
Stoa Attalos,
Athens,
Greece.

10.11.72
Wrote you. Reads well
my letters. I was in published
text. Does not need to
be, but to try to
catch out

43 Mackenzie Ave., no, I'm sorry, it's
McKenzie - you'd think I'd know
after 10 years. Feb. 9, 1964.

Dear Virginia,

How nice to hear from you, and directly, not just through Maggie, though I like that, too. I have, of course, kept putting Chios off because other things pressed more. So now Mottlingly writes at the busiest moment of the term. Well, I did save more work on the fifth century pages of the draft (how could you send them back without any comments at all except a laconic "Omit" inscribed under all the jars I had specially counted on?). So they are a bit better now than they were, and I send you a carbon of my letter to Mottlingly so now you have the revised version. Please read it and comment on it. If you don't like it, tell me so, and why. How can you suggest that I might be cross with you about Koroni? I think you mistake. I feel reasonably certain that those coins are Ptolemy II (why not, ^{suppose that the differences were} water jars from a warehouse of old wine jars kept by the Ptolemaic navy for expeditions?) It seems more likely to me that the jars were old than that the coins are mis-dated. But that is a matter of opinion, and I don't care how much or how seriously we disagree - about this or about Chios or about anything. I argue as vigorously as I can, but if you aren't persuaded, you just aren't.

Now that I've done some work on Chios I am all interested again. I do hope you will come this summer, and spend July and August at the island (we should get there about July 1), and bring as much Chios stuff as you can - especially photographs of jars - and let's see if we can't finish it. Because it is worth doing, and I've at last

got, I think, enough photographs. You mustn't be all worried about our arguing; academic disagreements, however violent, have nothing to do with personal feelings (of course if you were to get spanked for distraction you might feel strongly about it, but that is both unlikely and irrelevant). And since you won't write any comments you will just have to come and say them.

Now see. You have written "Omit" under a lot of important photographs - e.g. under the two third quarter of the 5th cent. jars which determine my putting some tetrachachos earlier than 425. And you have sent me a number of photographs with no date attached - those are no use to me at all. And I don't have enough photographs I know you think it important that they should be the right size. And so do I - for the final publication. But if they aren't the right size they can be made the right size. It is tricky but it can be done. We can get it done at the ANS if Emile won't do it for you. Meanwhile I need as large a series as possible of photographs of Chian amphoras which are either dated from excavations or supply links in the series. You must choose what seems to you the best available set of photographs of Chian jars, preferably several dozen of them, and get Emile or someone to reproduce them (the right size if possible, but that is secondary at this point) in two copies, and send one copy to me, numbered serially. I don't give a damn about all your other numbers - if you have one set you can recognise them. Meanwhile I shall try to make you up a set of coin photographs, duplicates, dated as far as I can. And we must both work on trying to fit them together.

I'm glad you like the idea of 'hoggies coming summer after next. You come and see us next summer.

Friendly, William.

24.03

I thought.

Dear Willie

Here

to him of

copy of his

size. Thank

correspond

sent you a

1) t

(I have now

2) plate

3) table of ancient measures, with references, and a spare table to play with

4) "Measurements of some 6th, 5th, and 4th century" with commentary, 5 typed pages

5) photostat of a drawing, Grakov's early Chian jar with dipper

6) print of 350.16 (AVG 2164, 4th cent. Chian in Alexandria), also some other prints which are noted in the "Measurements, etc." text.

On January 19, 1964, I sent you the first exchange with Mattingly.

At this time I meant to send you also something further toward our Chian publication, and to this end copied off a text fragment draughted last May, to replace what was on p. 8 of your draught about the amphora sequence. But there was so much else that should be said, that I just sent the two letters (mine and Mattingly's) so you would be au fait to write to him. Now there is still not time to do what should be done. But I will send the bit of text anyhow, which I think is a fair start. With it is a photostat of a partially assembled plate. You have prints of all the individual items, so if you lay them out like this you can follow the drift.

I chose to put two sizes of the painted early jars partly because I wished to put two sizes of the early 5th century, 5 and 6, with their different proportions.





24.016

HT.

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NIKO 111.61

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D 48



D 56



D 39



54



D 40



D 57

VASES GÉOMÉTRIQUES D'ITALIE

(VIII^e SIÈCLE AV. J.-C.)

24.02b

50
L.P. 61
12. II. 64

Noten, Kunst, Lagen

des Louvre, Salles A-E,

Paris 1897, 20-30

(reproduit et revu)

Athens, February 13, 1964

Dear William,

Here is another exchange with Mr. Mattingly, finishing with my letter to him of today's date. I have a carbon in each case of my letter but no copy of his.

Thank you for your note on Maggie's letter. To resume a bit on our Chian correspondence of 1963-4: on May 21, 1963 (the day I left for Alexandria) I sent you an envelope without covering letter, containing:

- 1) text and notes of your ms, preliminary, on Chian amphoras and coins (I have now no copy)
- 2) plates for same, with some comments by me
- 3) table of ancient measures, with references, and a spare table to play with
- 4) "Measurements of some 6th, 5th, and 4th century" with commentary, 5 typed pages
- 5) photostat of a drawing, Grakov's early Chian jar with dipper
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I chose to put two sizes of the painted early jars partly because I wished to put two sizes of the early 5th century, 5 and 6, with their different proportions.

I thought, when I still had your draught plate with the coin selection for comparison, that one of the coins attributed by you to the early fifth century really did look rather like 6 (the Karvounides jar, please look at your print of 370.16) (not just the dark photostat). We might suppose then that 5 (nicely dated by an Agora perserschutt deposit) is not like the ^{jar in the} coins because it is a double size, not the familiar one. Anyhow the two jars do look to me to be contemporary, tops and toes being at the same stage.

There probably needs to be a paragraph isolating the similar but apparently distinct series I have called "banded Chian(?)". I think I said something about this in writing to you longhand on the plane on May 21. The shape-distinction of this series from regular Chian is the cylindrical neck and projecting rim, both of which get more and more so until you get to our P 24871 (I think you have a print) from the same perserschutt deposit as above mentioned, though it is true it was a little lower in the well. I enclose a reproduction of an earlier stage, which even has the loops; I think this item (in the Louvre), according to the SOS jar acquired from Etruria with it (Pottier, D 39 - see ref. on back of enclosed photo), is late 7th or early 6th century, i.e. about contemporary with the Smyrna Chian (BSA 53 p.16, fig.4) (but I think you have some sort of copy yourself). We seem to have parallel development, parallel decoration, similar toes. Both might be Chian, either from different factories or - better - for different contents.

Feb.14

As to possibilities for contents, cf Rostovtzeff, SEHHW, p. 245: "The role of intermediary is perhaps suggested by the fact that a merchant of Chios received twice, in 306/5 and again in 296 B.C., the commission of furnishing pitch to Delos. It is clear that Chios itself produced no pitch." I wonder about this last statement. I don't know how clear it is what is meant by ΠΙΤΗ which was an important item for shipbuilding and other wood construction. Would it cover mastic gum, which is certainly a present main product of Chios? There are a number of references to keramia or amphoreis of pitch. See e.g. SEHHW, p.1255. Inside the "banded Chian" P 24871 (see

above) was a fine thick deposit of smear, described generally as resin. But there was also a thick smear inside the wine(?) - Chian, P 24873, no. 5 on my photostat here enclosed.

Any sort of adequate publication of Chian amphoras would have to present the stamps on amphoras of the Hellenistic period. Some 100 different names are on file. These stamps do not have coin devices, nor ethnic adjectives. For identification with the class, various criteria are considered:

1) fabric: the high-set characteristic rim is occasionally preserved;
there is a distinctive clay;

2) examples found in Chios: 77 per cent of stamped handles on record from Chios are "Chian", i.e. they belong to the tentatively isolated group. The total recorded in Chios is small, only 69; it is clear that most of the jars were not stamped.

3) lagynos handles that bear the same name. Here one has to watch that the lagynos is not Rhodian. Very few of our lagynos handles at the Agora are Rhodian, but most of those in the Benachi Collection in Alexandria are Rhodian. It is pretty easy to tell if you have the handle.

4) Chian coins and/or inscriptions that bear the same names.

For a satisfactory publication of even the pre-Hellenistic amphoras as a class, we need details of toes, etc./ ~~and~~ (profile drawings and probably also photographs), and far more steps than are contemplated for plates showing both amphoras and coins. All this is as relevant to the amphora chronology as are the reverses of coins to the numismatic study. But I think that probably for the particular plates designed to show comparisons between amphoras and their small-scale representations on coins, what is not being compared should be eliminated, for force and clearness; a selection of amphoras shown parallel to a the obverses (which I would like enlarged, say 2:1) of a selection of coins. The whole series of coins, at actual size, with reverses, might be shown on other/ plates of the same publication; while still other plates could be thorough with the amphora series.

Did I thank you for your offprints, or their covering letter of October 25? Alas, I fear I may not have. I liked both, very much. I am impressed with you, doing a Beazley on the Histiæan and Macedonian types. Any chance the Perseus coins are posthumous? The valiant but limited efforts of Svoronos on Ptolemaic coins - how are you feeling about them?

Yours as ever,

to p.8 of WPW Chian draught

Easily recognized Chian amphoras, no doubt containing the famous wine, were widely exported for well over a century before the first representations of them on Chian coins occur, about 500 B.C. On the 7th and early 6th century style, no full studies, but many recent notes, have been published. These jars were handsomely finished with a distinctive pattern in glaze bands laid on a white slip; the pattern includes a "figure eight" large open spiral on the shoulder; see Pl.I, 1 and 2, for early 6th century examples in two sizes, showing the characteristic difference in proportions between fractional and full-size amphoras. These two and several others were found in Cyprus, and similar jars have been published from Thera and Naukratis.

A somewhat earlier example from ancient Smyrna is more stocky in shape. Fragments of these white-slipped painted Chian amphoras have been recorded from excavations in Athens and on the north shores of the Black Sea as well as in Chios itself. The continuation of the less conspicuous parts of the painted ornament, consisting of bands of paint (now mostly narrower, and tending to be fugitive) on the lip, down the handles and continuing below so as to cross others which encircle the body, helps us to identify jars of the later 6th century as part of the same series, although white slip and open spiral have disappeared, and the body shows development. This is the decoration of Pl.I, 3, 4, and Pl.II, 1 [P 24873]; and the first and last of these three have also in common dotted circles below the rim and on the shoulders (clear in the phot.

only below the rim of Pl.I,3), ^{Such as} ~~which~~ ^{are} found on many fragments of Chian amphoras
of the late 6th or early 5th centuries B.C. The narrowing downward of the neck in

3 and 4 has become a constriction in 5, ^{and 6,} producing above it that swelling of the neck
which was from then on to be characteristic of the series, ^{and continually more pronounced,} ~~distinct~~ until some time in the third
quarter of the 5th century, ^{see Pl. II.}

to p.8 of WPW Chian draught

Easily recognized Chian amphoras, no doubt containing the famous wine, were widely exported for well over a century before the first representations of them on Chian coins occur, about 500 B.C. On the 7th and early 6th century style¹, no full studies, but many recent notes, have been published. These jars were handsomely finished with a distinctive pattern in glaze bands laid on a white slip; the pattern includes a "figure eight" large open spiral on the shoulder; see Pl.I, 1 and 2, for early 6th century examples in two sizes, showing the characteristic difference in proportions between fractional and full-size amphoras. These two and several others were found in Cyprus, and similar jars have been published from

¹Thera and Naukratis. A somewhat earlier example from ancient Smyrna is more stocky in shape.

²Dragnants of these white-slipped painted Chian amphoras have been recorded from excavations in Athens and on the north shore of the Black Sea as well as in

³Chios itself. The less conspicuous parts of their painted ornament, consisting of bands of paint on the lip, down the handles and continuing below so as to cross others which encircle the body, survive on certain jars of the later 6th and beginning of the 5th century, and so help us to identify these as part of the same series, although white slip and shoulder spiral have disappeared, and the body shows development. Such is the decoration of Plate I, 3, 4, and 5; and the first and

last of these three have also in common dotted circles below the rim and on the shoulders (clear in the photograph only below the rim of Plate I, 3). Such circles are found on many fragments of Chian amphoras of the late 6th or early 5th centuries

4[CF Hesp.1946, p.278, no.27]

B.C. The narrowing downward of the neck in 3 and 4 has become a constriction in 5 and 6, producing above it that swelling of the neck which was from then on to be characteristic of the series, and continually more pronounced, until some time in the third quarter of the 5th century, see Plate II.

n Easily recognized Chian amphoras, no doubt containing the famous wine, were widely exported for well over a century before the first representations of them on Chian coins occur, about 500 B.C. On the 7th and early 6th century style, no full studies, but many recent notes¹ have been published; these jars were handsomely finished with a distinctive pattern in glaze bands^{the} laid on a white slip; see Pl. I, 1, 2, for ^{early} 6th century examples in two sizes, showing the characteristic difference in proportions between fractional and full-size amphoras. These two and several others were found in Cyprus, and similar jars have been published from Thera and Naukratis. A somewhat earlier example from ancient Smyrna is more stocky in shape; still earlier is the rounder amphora found recently in Thasos, which resembles two others found one in the Dodekanese^(now Rhodes Museum # 1275) and one in Etruria^(now in the Louvre). Fragments of these white-slipped painted Chian amphoras have been recorded from excavations in Athens and on the north shore of the Black Sea as well as in Chios itself. On finds in Chios, see B.S.A., 49, 1954, p.169. On finds in Athens, see recently E. Brann, Hesperia, XXX, 1961, pp.345-346, under no. F 79, with references and a comment on our Pl. I, 1 (Swed.Cyp. Exp., II, pl.140). For our Pl. I, 2, see B.C.H., LXXXVI, 1962, p.336, fig.11. For the jars in Smyrna and Thasos, see respectively B.S.A. 53, 1958, p.16, fig.4; and B.C.H., LXXXV, 1961, p.934, fig.34. ^{On} For finds in southern Russia, see for

instance I. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers from the Bosphoros, Moscow, 1960, p.

70, first column; attribution is not made to a producing center.

Revised version of part of W.P.W.
 draught on Chios coins - amphoras
 with this date 9.II.64
 as part of 8.II.64
 E. Mattingly

Plate II shows the jars of the period from c. 490 B.C. to c. 440 together with the coins which belong to the same period, dating probably from 478 to 449. Thus the jars represented on the coins correspond to the middle three in the series of pottery jars photographed. The remarkable swelling of the neck where the handles are attached, and the gradual lengthening of the handles, are the chief differences from the jars of the last period.

These differences show clearly on the coins, for the amphoras on these coins are larger than the amphoras on the earlier didrachms, and seem to be more accurately represented, although some of the details are too small to be shown. As far as the representations on the coins go, the jars involved might include the last one illustrated on Plate II which is marked "third quarter" and probably belongs soon after 450 B.C. - the swelling of the neck has here been reduced to a clearly defined band at the point where the handles are attached. But since most of the pottery jars of this quarter (see Plate III) show no sign of the swelling at the neck which appears on all of the coin jars, and as there are numismatic reasons for supposing a gap between the didrachm-tetrobol issues and the tetradrachm-drachm issues which follow, we may suppose that the Peace of Kallias in 449 B.C. marks the end of the didrachm-tetrobol issues of Chios. 449 B.C. is also the date, in all probability, of the Athenian Monetary Decree which forbade the issue of coin by the allies of Athens. (13) It is entirely possible that the actual provisions of the Monetary Decree did not apply to Chios, since Chios was

a "free" ally, providing ships instead of paying tribute; E.S.G. Robinson, in fact, assumes that Chios was exempt. But the end of the war with Persia - and even those who doubt the Peace of Kallias recognise that the Persian war did end, de facto, in 450 B.C. - probably meant that Chios had no further large expenses to meet for some time. It may also be that Athens took over at least some of the sources of silver which had supplied her coin-issuing allies, either to increase the amount available to her own mint now that she was striking for the empire, or - if the idea is not anachronistic - to prevent hardship in such states as Thasos for which the silver trade was important. Thus the injunctions of the Monetary Decree may have been reinforced by a new difficulty in obtaining silver, a difficulty which might be felt even by states not formally forbidden to coin. Whatever the exact explanation may have been, it seems reasonable to date to 449 B.C. the end of the didrachm-tetrobol issues.

That there was a considerable gap between the later didrachms and the earliest tetradrachms is not recognised by Baldwin (in the dates which she assigns, at least (14)), by Mavrogordato, or by Robinson. Seltman, however, posits such a gap by dating the earliest tetradrachms to 412 B.C., and Boardman notices that the changes in the type of amphora and in the style of the coinage suggests it; (15) the evidence for it seems strong. As Baldwin says (op. cit. 45): "Not only style, but the difference in divisional

systems makes it patent that the didrachm series with its division of the unit into thirds (tetrobols), was separate in time from the tetradrachm series with the unit subdivided into fourths (drachms) and eighths (hemidrachms)." No one could emphasize more strongly

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than Mavrogordato the fact that a "complete change came over the methods of the Chian mint ... Everything that connects the coinage with the old Ionian traditions was overthrown.." To the differences pointed out by Baldwin he adds that the tetradrachms are struck on a rather lower weight standard than the didrachms. And yet he assumes no gap at all between the two issues. Robinson, as we have said, considers that the Monetary Decree would not apply to Chios, and without discussion he follows the two chief authorities in representing the coinage as practically continuous. But aside from the differences in style, fabric, denominations, system of division, and weight between the two issues, and the fact that, whether because of the Monetary Decree or of the Peace with Persia or of Athenian pre-emption of supplies, it is natural that Chios should have ceased to issue coin for some time after 449 B.C., there is one definite piece of evidence which seems not to have been considered. IG V.1 is a list of contributions to the Spartan war chest, which has been dated very convincingly to 427 B.C. by Sir Frank Adcock; (16) in this inscription the contribution of Sparta's friends among the Chians is recorded in Aeginetic staters, while the other contributions are made in talents, minas, and staters of unspecified (but probably also Aeginetic) currency, or in Persian darics. It seems probable that the Chians paid in Aeginetic coin because Chian coins had not been struck for some time and were not available in quantity. Had the fine new tetradrachms

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been appearing since 440 (Baldwin) or since 431 (Mavrogordato) the Chian contribution would surely have been made in them. (17)

The jars represented on the new tetradrachms are a far cry from those on the latest didrachms. They seem to have the longer handles, thinner bodies, and straight necks of the jars of the last quarter of the century (Plate III 4) rather than the shorter handles, fatter bodies, and necks that spread at the base which characterize the jars of the third quarter (Plate III 1-2). It will be clear from Plate III 3, however, that the jars of the later third quarter are not strikingly different in appearance from those of the last quarter. The jars on the coins thus probably rule out Baldwin's date, but do not make Mavrogordato's impossible. Indeed the jars on the rare tetradrachms without names or symbols seem to have a less sharp and angular shoulder than those on the jars with magistrate's names: the change from a rounded shoulder to a sharp one perhaps occurs during the issue of the very rare tetradrachms with symbols - compare Plate III x with Plate III y. Thus it may be that the earliest tetradrachms were struck near the end of the third quarter, while the bulk of

the tetradrachm issues belong in the fourth quarter and later. On the basis of the amphora shapes we may thus date the tetradrachms with no name or symbol (Baldwin knew only 3 specimens) and the tetradrachms with symbols (Baldwin knew two with an astagalos and two with a dolphin, but no others) to the decade 430-420, and put all of the numerous tetradrachms with magistrate's names later than that. There will then be a gap of roughly twenty years between the last didrachms with their tetrobol fractions and the first tetradrachms with their accompanying drachms.

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Thucydides (8.101) says that Mindaros in 411 B.C. collected three Chian "fortieths" for each of the sailors of his 73 ships - that would be 43,800 Chian tetradrachms. And Xenophon (Hell. I.6.12) says that Kallikratidas in 406 B.C. got a "pentadrachmia" for each of the sailors of his 140 ships - that would be 56,000 Chian tetradrachms. (18) In short, Chian tetradrachms were available in large numbers at the end of the century. These tetradrachms, which paid the Spartan fleets, are more likely to have been the numerous issues with magistrate's names than the two small earlier groups - those with no name and no symbol, and those with symbols. Moreover, these two small early groups seem to have been struck to a heavier weight, about 15.50 gms., than the large group with magistrate's names, only one specimen of which exceeds 15.20. And at the eight to five ratio 15.20 corresponds to an Aeginetic didrachm of 12.15, which seems about right, while 15.50 would correspond to an Aeginetic didrachm of 12.40, which is perhaps rather heavy for the end of the fifth century. These considerations support the conclusion~~x~~ of the last paragraph that the first two small groups of tetradrachms should be dated 430-420 B.C., while those with magistrate's names come later: they probably begin with the Chian revolt from Athens in 412 B.C. (19)

Notes

13. The Athenian Tribute Lists, by B.D. Meritt, H.T. Wade-Gery, and M.F. McGregor, II (Princeton, 1949) 61: "D14". See especially "The Athenian Currency Decree and the Coinages of the Allies," by E.S.G. Robinson, Hesperia, Sup. 8 (1949) 324-340. Segré's date of 449 B.C. for this inscription (Clara Rhodos 9, 1938, 151 ff.) has been generally accepted and is probably right, although doubts have been expressed, most recently by H.B. Mattingly in Historia 10 (1961) 148-188; see the reply by Meritt and Wade-Gery in JHS 82 (1962) 67-74 (but both Mattingly's attack and this reply omit all discussion of the chronological value of the letter forms, which are the primary evidence for the date!)

14. Forty years later she had come to believe in one, for a gap of nearly half a century (from 460 to 412) separates the last didrachm from the first tetradrachm (without name or symbol) in her Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (Boston, 1955) nos. 1947 and 1948.

15. See the article referred to in note 17.

16. "Alcidas ἀργυροδόχος" in Mélanges Gustave Glotz I (Paris, 1932) 1 ff. The inscription is published in Tod, Greek Historical Inscriptions I² (Oxford, 1946) no. 62.

17. Boardman would see evidence that the new tetradrachms and drachms were being struck before 429/8 B.C. in the fact that 489 Chian silver drachms are listed in that year by the Treasurers of the Other Gods (IG I² 310, 112-113). He says that this odd number "could not have been made up with the tetrobols issued with the didrachms, and proves that the drachm and tetradrachm issue was already current" (BSA 54, 1958-9, 308, note 23). This sounds reasonable, but is not in fact very cogent, for there is no reason to ~~xxxx~~ suppose that our present terminology is identical with that which was employed in antiquity. Contemporaries may have referred to what we call "didrachms" and "tetrobols" as "staters" and "drachms." Thus we know that the Corinthian stater and its third were called "stater" and "drachm," not "didrachm" and "tetrobol" (as would seem more natural to us since two Corinthian staters weigh the same as one Athenian tetradrachm). Certainly the Chian "tetradrachms" were called "fortieth" (i.e., of an Aeginetan mina) by Thucydides (8.101), not "tetradrachms." For the earlier "didrachm and tetrobol" issues we have, I think, no ancient evidence about the terminology. Louis Robert has promised a work dealing with ancient numismatic terminology which is eagerly awaited; meanwhile Tod's articles in the Num. Chron. (see NC 1960 for Σπρχμῆ) are useful, but do not bear on this point. The possibility that Boardman is right should certainly be borne in mind - we may, in IG I² 310, have evidence that Chios was striking tetradrachms and drachms as early as 429/8; it is more likely, however, that in IG V 1 we have evidence that local Chian money was either not being struck, or was at least not easily available, in 427 B.C.

18. See Percy Gardner, A History of Ancient Coinage, 700-300 B.C., (Oxford, 1918) 251-252. Gardner is surely right that Thucydides means a "fortieth" of an Aeginetan mina, and that Xenophon's "pentedrachmia" was two Chian tetradrachms. Thus Thucydides and Xenophon apply the same Aeginetic terminology to the Chian coins (40 X 4 or 160 Chian drachms equal 100 Aeginetic drachms, and 8 Chian drachms equal 5 Aeginetic).

19. Seltman, in Greek Coins² (London, 1955) 146-147, would put all of the tetradrachms after 412, and Mrs. Brett, in the same year, evidently did so too (see note 14 above).

University College,
Toronto 5, Canada,
February 8, 1964.

Dear Mr. Mattingly,

I am delighted to hear from you. I have admired the lovely bomb-shell which you let loose in the epigraphic world (though a three-barred-sigma man myself), and I am naturally interested in your remarks about the early owls. Virginia Grafe sent me your letter and her reply, and I am happy to tell you the few ideas I have about fifth century Chian coins.

What follows is very tentative. In fact I am not at all sure that Miss Grace agrees with all of it. She and I are trying to work out something about Chian jars and coins, but it is rather a parergon for both of us, and Toronto and Athens are inconveniently far apart. You don't say exactly what your interest in the coins is; if you are trying to remove a possible gap for fear someone might think it connected with a Monetary Decree or a Peace of Kallias of 449 B.C., you won't care for what follows, which is to some extent based on a belief in the ATL reconstruction (this part of it, that is). But if you have other reasons for doubting the gap, I hope you will share them with us. My own ideas are far from formed, but I have tried to get something down on paper, chiefly as a target for Miss Grace to shoot at. So probably the simplest thing is for me to copy out for you the few pertinent pages of this very preliminary first draft. The more fully and firmly you criticise it the more grateful we shall be. These pages would of course be more intelligible if I could send you copies of the plates (or at least of the photographs) which will accompany them eventually, but I unfortunately have no extra prints & indeed Miss Grace and I have not yet decided on the photographs to be used. Here then are pages 14-18 of the draft, with their footnotes:

(revised)
copy of pp. 14 - 18 of draft follow, with
footnotes and go with it. I have stapled this
copy separately for a letter.

Well, there it is, subject to all sorts of possible and probable modification, but that is how I see it at the moment. Miss Grace has read it and has made no comment as yet - but her silences are apt to be ominous, so she may not agree with what I say about the jars. If we are overlooking pertinent evidence, or misinterpreting what we have, we shall be most grateful to have it pointed out.

To go back to the owls, you mention Kraay's argument about over-crowding the issues, and his hoard evidence for the late appearance of the wreath. I feel slightly impatient with him on both of these points, for he makes no comment whatever on the evidence (p. 31, n.2) that Athens' issues were roughly twice as "crowded" in the years around 130 B.C. where 191 obverse dies are preserved from five years, and in discussing the hoard evidence he treats my date for the introduction of the wreath as "490" whereas in point of fact I say "490 or a year or two later". I should probably have said "489 or 488 or 487 or even possibly 486" (I assume in the note at the end of the paper that it was not introduced ~~before~~ 488); there was no reason for hitting on one particular year rather than another which is why I phrased it as I did, but I wish I had said "about 488 or 487" which is what I actually thought - none of Kraay's hoards is clearly dated so late that the non-appearance ^{in it} of a wreath introduced in 487 is surprising. Yes, I agree with you that the Aristotelian Oeconomika passage probably refers to Hippias and the new tetradrachms, but it is so muddled that I hesitated to bring it into the discussion. I probably should have. Let us hope that the dates of the wreathless Kowls will be settled at both ends before long by more hoard evidence.

And finally. Do you mind if I say that I don't see how you and the ATlers can go on discussing the dates of fifth century inscriptions without discussing the chronological value of the letter forms. The evidence that they have value seems to me conclusive, but whether it is or not, surely you should be attacking it and they should be defending it. In the Sacred War the ~~pro~~ ^{op-}ponents didn't meet; in this one both parties agree to leave all lethal weapons at home; to me it looks as if the result was bound to be indecisive.

I read
not, of
course,
read this
version!

Predecessors of archaic painted Cician?

The objects ^{found in Argos} whose photo. in BCH 1956 are reproduced in PsM 541, 34, 35 attached below are attributed to the Mycenaean period. The one to the left (541.34) was found in a tomb, cf. p. 362, but 20 cm above floor - a late offering? The one to the right is not ident. in the publication as from a tomb.

The decoration seems remarkably like that of archaic painted Cician, loops and bands might be descended from them. Odd but perhaps not significant: the overloop on the archaic Cician seems to be always to the left, instead of to the right as here.

(BCH 1956,

541.34

541.35 (BCH 1956, 2374)

p. 363,
(fig. 4.)

Fig. 22.
Amphore mycénienne.

Timing, with
 relation to M.C.'s ✓
 ms. being now ready,
 whether he wants
 to do.

Prints - does he ✓
 have a batch given
 to him later? i.e.
 a better photo of P24873
 etc. etc.

If not, then must be a
 batch somewhere in the
 mess here.

Sitting on floor (Anglo)
 21. IV. 63
 mentioned the
 about
 what
 and
 paper for them. Leaving Division (not for wine?)

986



Ὁ Κύριος καὶ ἡ Κυρία Γ. Τραυζοῦ
ἔχουν τὴν τιμὴν νὰ παρακαλέσων ὑμᾶς, ὡς
παραπερόλε εἰς δεξιὰν, δέξασθαι εἰς ἐνναγία
τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῆς υἱοῦ τοῦ Ἑγνὸς μετὰ τοῦ
Κυρίου Robert Dubinsky, εἰς τὸ Λεωφόρειον
Μεγάλου Βελαρίας, τὴν Παρασκευὴν 19ην
Ἰανουαρίου 1962, ἔσταν 8-10 π.μ.

Read BSA 53-4, 1958-9,
pp. 295-309, esp 304-9.

and

Handwritten notes, possibly "Bibliography" or "References", written diagonally across the page.

Handwritten initials or signature.

Handwritten notes, possibly "It seems better to call 'samples' directly from the..."

LXXXV,
BC# 1961, p. 934, fig. 34
for Chin (p. Thasos).

LXXXVI, 1962, p. 336, fig. 11

for Chin (p. Cyprus
(Inv. 1961/II-2/16))

43 MCKENZIE AVENUE
TORONTO 5

Oct. 25, 1963.

Dear Virginia,

I may not write very often, but that is only bad conscience. I know I ought to do some Chior, and I'm not doing it, and I haven't any very good excuse. Tell this it is embarrassing to admit, and it would obviously be worse to the point to get to work instead of trying to explain. But now I have to write to send you these off-prints, so I take the opportunity to assure you that I am well disposed if not well doing. I often think of you at the island, whether at church camp or in the boat house, whether being intransigent or being quite humble, and I hope fervently that you will come and visit us next summer. As we all do.

You have already read the core of these papers that matter - I remember being pleased by your wishing to lift the phrase about "the vastness of limited efforts of Sooregor and Seltman".

to offer to some of your own friends. Well, it is a great satisfaction to see it in print (even if I should have been doing Chios instead of it) because I think it is true and not unimportant, and if one pops off quietly (as our former head of Classics here, R. F. Getty, did this morning - he was younger than I am) at least it is something done that way last awhile. Of course that is a silly way of talking; nothing really matters except people's feelings, and they pop off with people. As you may gather, it is rather late at night.

It was good of you to be nice to my student, Torada, and I liked hearing from him about it - you don't seem quite so impossibly far away when one meets people who saw you quite recently.

Maggie is really in a very good state, doing well in her classes and, as a perfect row, practically running the school, it seems. Sandy is less happy, I am afraid, not doing the things he ought to do and developing a permanent chip on the shoulder as a result. Luofaire? I don't know. Mac is clearly having the time of his life at Oxford. And Toronto is much the same - busy but reasonably satisfactory. Which is all our news. Now you write.

Friendlily, William

Maggie asked if she could write "for the cat" on these offprints, and I said NO.

on workpiece & WPAW
(with/without covering letter)

- 1.) List of names of his ms (on China amples - coins - I have now no copy)
- 2.) his plates (with some counts by me)
- 3.) table of ancient measures, with synopsis + phrase books
- 3.) " measures of 6 in - 5 in old p & old China " (5 pages)

see my
folder
STANDARDS-
CHAN

- 4.) Presented a "Judson" and Chin"
(drawing)

- 5.) Print of 350. 16^x (AV9 2164)
 ② I.64
 ③ prints are listed as sent in my carbon of
 ④ "Memoranda of some 65, 66 vols."

19. π . 63

This envelope was sent, registered I think, after I left for Alexandria. It was not directly acknowledged, but was evidently received, acc. to messengers through Maggie.

9. ~~PT~~ 62

Need to go to clinic
and clean up some of
those barnyard jobs.

Easily recognized Chian amphoras,
~~amphoras~~
~~Distinctive Chian amphoras~~, no doubt containing the famous wine, were
 nearly a century and a half
 widely exported for well over a century before the first representations of them
 on Chian coins occur, about 500 B.C. On the 7th and early 6th century style, no
 full studies, but many recent notes, have been published; these jars were
 handsomely finished with a distinctive pattern in glaze bands laid on a white slip;
~~found in Cyprus~~
 see Pl. I, 1, 2, for 6th century examples in two sizes, showing the characteristic
 difference in proportions between fractional and full-size amphoras. ~~Similar jars~~
~~from~~
~~similar to these found in Cyprus and Thera~~ These two and several others
 were found in Cyprus, and similar jars have been published from Thera and Naukratis.
 A somewhat earlier example from ancient Smyrna ~~is more stocky~~ is more stocky
 in shape; still earlier in the rounder amphora found recently in 7th century
 context in Thasos. ^{which resembles two others found in Rhodes and one in Euboea}
 white-slipped
 Fragments of ~~such~~ these ~~early~~ painted Chian amphoras have been
~~recorded from~~
 found in excavations in Athens and ~~in Chios itself~~ and on the north shores of the
 Black Sea, as well as in Chios itself.

Pattern of less conspicuous dec.

common in an

on plain (undipped) style
 indicating slip

checked 27.IX.62

Notes 1.X.62

27.IX.62

Part in:
7796 of SAH
found - Chian
amphora.

Small total:
69

(Lagynos)

stamp
widely

also 3.X

Many
found
at Perg.

if same type is on both amph. and lag.
handles, this fact is noted in comments.
if there are more exp. 5 than types, no. of exp. 5 is noted, after type
check

Names in stamps on Chian containers

	name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
	ΑΓΥ (retr.)		✓	
—	Αγαθί (	✓ (2 exp.)		
—	Αγαθίρος		✓	
—	Αγγελεύς	✓ (4 exp.)		
	ΑΘΗ (✓		
	ΑΘΗ (retr.)		✓	
—	Αθηναγόρας	✓		
—	Αθηναῖος	✓	✓ ✓ (6 exp.)	
	Αἰγυπτος (retr.)	✓		Probably early Rhod.
—	ΑΛΕ (retr.)	✓		
—	ΑΛΕΞ[✓		
—	Αλκίμαχος	✓ (15 exp.)		SS 11496, content of probably 3rd century B.C.

6/11/62

name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
Ἀν((retr.)		✓	ABC only. Perhaps Phoenician?
Ἀντι(	✓		B.C. <u>alpha</u> , <u>Ligatures</u> not
Ἀντωνιος	✓ (2 exp.)		
Ἀπατο(	✓ (2 exp.)		
Ἀπατορ((retr.)	✓ (1 exp.)		<u>Chios</u> no. 54.
Ἀπελλῆς	✓✓	✓	Context of late 3rd to early 2nd B.C.: Pergamon V.11, no. 1294; SS 12594 from Middle Stoa building fill.
Ἀπελλῆς (retr.) = O	✓	✓✓✓ (6 exp.)	
Ἀπελλω(	✓ (4 exp.)		Context and fabric suggest 1st B.C.
Ἀπολ(✓	✓	
Ἀπολ((retr.)		✓	
Ἀπολλώνιος	✓✓	✓✓✓ (6 exp.)	<u>Chios</u> no. 53 (amphora) Context of first half 2nd B.C.: SS 12594 from South Stoa building fill.
Ἀπολλώνιος (retr.)	✓✓	✓✓	
Ἀρ(✓✓	

name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
— Ἀρισ(✓	
— Ἀριστεύς ^{γ?} (retr.)		✓	Context of 3rd C. early 2nd B.C.: SS 1149 (MSBF)
— Ἀριστιών		✓ (?)	
— Ἀριστοχένος	✓ (4 ex.)	✓	Context of 3rd C. early 2nd B.C.: SS 11716, 11996, from MSBF
— Ἀριστοδμήτος		✓✓ (3 ex.)	Publ.: <u>Pnyx 200</u> Context of 2nd B.C.: SS 13638.
— Ἀριστοκράτης	✓✓ (4 ex.)		<u>Chios</u> no. 69
— Ἀριστομένης		✓✓✓ (4 ex.)	Context before 146 B.C.: Corinth C 47-160 (Edwards no. 595)
— Ἀρμε[or Ἀρ(MΣ[✓		
— Ἀρτεμεις	✓		
— Ἀεκλημίδης	✓		
— Ἀτ(✓	
— Ἀτταλος		✓	Unusual fabric, possibly not Asian.
— Ἀφ((retr.)	✓		Context (Agia P 17088) late Hellenistic.

name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
Δ (✓	✓	
Δαμα (retr.)		✓	
Δημήτριος	✓		
Δι (retr.)	✓		
Διο[(retr.)		✓	
Διόδωρος	✓✓ (3 exp.)	✓	
Διόδωρος (retr.)		✓	
Διορ (retr.)		✓ (2 exp.)	Chios no. 60. Context 3rd - early 2nd BC, SS 11726 (MSBF).
Διορ[✓	
Διορν (retr.)	✓✓ (4 exp.)	✓	Chios no. 48 (gm) no. 59 (lag.)
Διορν[(retr.)		✓	
Διορνύς (ios) (retr.)	✓ (2 exp.)	✓ (3 exp.)	Context of 3rd - early 2nd BC. ; SS 914 from a nssbf
Διορνύειος	✓✓✓ (10 exp.)		Context of 2nd 3rd - early 2nd B.C. ; Pergamon VIII, no. 1301,

name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
Διονύσιος (retr.)	✓		and SS 13490, prot-MSBF in Section K.
Διονύς[(retr.)	✓		
Διονύβο(	✓	✓✓ (4-500)	Context 3rd - early 2nd B.C.; SS 11997, prot-MSBF, same die as SS 11997 (amph. h.) and on LAG. EM6.
Διονύβο((retr.)		✓	
Διονύβοδ((retr.)	✓		
Δίγκος (retr.)		✓	ABC only. Perhaps Placidia?
Δρη((= HPA) (retr.)		✓	
Δῶρος (retr.)	✓		
Ε(		✓✓	Chios no. 40
Εῖ(✓	
Ἑλικῶν	✓✓		
Ἑλλε((= Ἀπὸ ἑλλεύς))		✓	
Ἑλλε[✓	

name	on amphora	on lagynos	comment
(ΕΞΟΙΚΕΣΤΟΣ	✓		<u>Douty, Single</u> ex. ABC, no φ
— { 'Επιγόνος	✓		Context before 146
{ 'Επιγόνος (retr.)		✓✓ (3 no.)	BC: Corinth 47-41 (Edwards No. 596, of Well XV) context suggests 2/4.
(Ερ((retr.)		✓	(ABC, single ex. Poss. Plur.?)
'Ερτα.??	✓		
— 'Ερμ(	✓ (21 no.)		Chios no. 28, from Keph. well, top stratum, ca 275-250. Other context: SS 8546, possibly 4 th century?
(Ερμα(		✓	Single ex, ABC, poss. Plur.? (purple φ)
— 'Ερμάχιλος	✓✓		
(Ερμῆς		✓	Single ex, ABC poss. Plur.?
{ 'Ερμιο((retr.)	✓		Chios nos. 5, 45, 46, Chios 29, retr. type.
or 'Ερμω			Context: Chios no. 5 is from Kephissos well, stratum 2, early, 3 rd B.C.
{ 'Ερμιοχέρης = 'Αρῖς τοῦ			
— 'Ερμω(	✓✓ (12? no.)		(some doubt?)
(Ευ(		✓ SS 4172,	seems to be Plur.

	name	on amphora	on lagynos	Comment
—	Εὐήμερος		✓✓	
—	Εὐρυ[✓		<u>Chios</u> 49
	Εὐρυκ(ρ)αῖος	✓		Content: SS 4921, from Agosia deposit E 10:1, early 1st B.C. (might be worth checking <u>fabric</u> available ex.s Note that AS 160 was "small" but not fr. lagynos; probably later.)
	Εὐρυκρ(αῖος)	✓		
	Εὐρυκρ(αῖος) (retr.)	✓		
—	Εὐρυκ(ρ(αῖ)της)	11 T (18 exp.)		
	Εὐρυκραῖος	✓		
	Εὐρυκραῖος (retr.)	✓		
	Εὐρυκρα[(retr.)		✓	
	Εὐρυκράτης	✓		
	Εὐρυκράτης (retr.)	✓		
—	Εὐρυκράτης τοῦ Μαχίου		✓✓ (5 exp.)	
	Ζέφυρος (retr.)	(Rhet.)	✓	
—	Ζηνᾶς	✓	^{3 T} ✓✓✓ (11 exp.)	<u>Chios</u> 47 (fin)

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
Znva((retr.)		✓	Context: Corinth, C 47-801, for lagynos, from Well in SE Bldg (manhole at N: 20)
Znvras		✓	
(H(	card entry says " <u>phvli</u> "		

—	Ἡγήσιος	✓ (82 ex.)	Chios 12. all ca 200 B.C. Context: SS 9989 from Korona cistern, 5 ca. 200 B.C. ? SS 10777, 10796, from field over floor of SE Bldg. ca 200 B.C. Pergamon VIII, 2, no. 1299 SS 11810, 12446, MSBE
? → looks out	Ἡλιδωρος	✓	
—	Ἡρα(✓	
—	Ἡρακλει(✓	
—	Ἡρακλειδης	✓	

(Ἡραϊκ[ε]ιτος) ✓ identified
as distinct from
Ἡρακλειδης)

Chios 37

Chios, Embraio
(no vq no.)

—	Θερμεω (✓ retr.)	✓ 4 ex.	
—	Θεο(✓	
—	Θεογενης	✓	
—	Θεομνις (retr.)	✓	
—	Θεοφι(✓	

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
Θερ[(retr.)	✓		
Θέρους	✓		
Θεβι(✓	
Θέων		✓	
ΨΚΕΒΙΟΣ	✓	✓	SS 6429 (copy) low fill of PD, within 0.75/1.2 - into last quarter of 3rd
ΨΚΕΒΙΟΣ (retr.)	✓		
Ψιππονι(✓	
Καλ[✓		
Καλλι(✓		
Καλλικρα(✓		
Καισσορίδης		✓	
Κλε[✓		
Κο(✓		

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Kp(✓✓	
Kpo(✓	
Kpo((retr.)		✓	
Kpor[(retr.)		✓	
Kpori(✓	
Kporio(✓	
Kpórios	✓	✓✓	
Kpórios (retr.)	✓		
Ktn(✓	
K̄tn((retr.)		✓	
Ktn6i(✓		
Ktn6ik(✓		
Ktn6ikλ(✓		

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
Κτησιν(✓		
Λυεικλῆς	✓		
Λυσιμα(✓		
Μα((retr.)		✓	
Ματρ((retr.)	✓		
Ματρο((retr.)			
Μαχι(✓		
Μάχιος (retr.)	✓		
{ Εὐρυκράτης { τοῦ Μαχίου	✓		
Μεν(✓	✓	
Μεν((retr.)	✓		
Μεν[✓	
Μενεκράτης	✓ ✓ (oral)		

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
✓ Μερν(✓		
✓ Μερο(✓	✓	
Μερω(✓		
✓ Μέρων		✓	
Μη(✓	
Μη[(retr.)	✓		
✓ Μνωγε		✓	
✓ Μνωθι[✓		
Μνωγέ(✓		
Μνωγε (retr.)	✓		
✓ Μνωγέρης (retr.)	✓		
✓ Μνωφάντος	✓		
✓ Μν(ή)ειμνος		✓	

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Mo((retr.)		✓	Rhodian lagynos
✓ Moκα(✓		
✓ Moσxiwv		✓	
Moυ(✓	
Moυ((retr.)	✓	✓	
✓ Moυα(✓	
✓ 3/ Μυίμος (retr.)		✓	
✓ Μυίεκος	✓	✓	
✓ Μύς		✓	
✓ Νε(✓	
Νι(✓		
Νικ(✓		
Νικ((retr.)		✓	

	<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
/	Νικηφόρος		✓	
/	Νικίας	✓		
	Νικίας (retr.)	✓		
9	Νιου[(retr.)	✓		
	Νο((retr.)	✓		
	Νουμή(νιος) (retr.)	✓		
/	Νουμήνιος	✓		
/	Νυ(ᾶ		✓	
	Ξ(✓		
/	Ξένων		✓	
/	Ὀνοιδ[✓	
/	Ὀργα	✓		
	Π(✓	
/	Παθε(✓		

<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on agynon</u>	<u>comment</u>
Παιρ(✓		
Παιρ((retr.)		✓	
Παρμενίσκος (retr.)	✓		
Περσεύς(ς) (retr.)	✓		
Πλάτων	✓		
Μοσει(✓	
Μοσειδώνιος	✓	✓	
Μιστός	✓		
Πρι	✓		
Πρω((retr.)	✓		
Σιμι(✓	
Τιμ(✓		
Τιμακλής	✓		
Τιμο(✓		

	<u>name</u>	<u>on amphora</u>	<u>on lagynos</u>	<u>comment</u>
/	Τολμ(✓		
/	Τρύφων		✓	
/	Φανίδης		✓	
/	Φιλιστεύς	✓		
	Φίλων(ν) (retr.)		✓	
/	Φίλων		✓	
/	Φλ(✓		
/	Χαμν[✓		
	Χαρ(✓		
/	Χαρα[(retr.)	✓		
	Χαρρι(✓		
/	Χαρριδης	✓		
/	Χαρμο(✓		
	Χαρρι[✓		
	Χαρρι[(retr.)	✓		

28. IV. 63

Estimated no. of different names (from page - sums)

6

6

9

4

4

3

3

8

9

2

6

8

7

8

10

10

103

names, some of which are known only in abbreviations; but no abbreviations have been counted which could come from otherwise listed names or longer abbreviations.

The first 43? of these are in part of list I have checked. Some of the rest may be discarded for Clin.

i.e. 103 different names known in full and/or in abbreviation.

China article - write to WPA

include:

NAMES

— Contested list of names, ^{in stamp} very messy and will be sent dates they are hardly, if at all, before 300 BC and go on to 1st BC. some have content

others can be dated by fabric.

ident. as China

presence on lagynis some confirmation
fabrics: sto. clay is strongly indication

" min. is pres.

" more of iron is pres. } slugs

presence in China

name otherwise known as China (cons. etc.)

MEASUREMENTS, STANDARDS

Include copy of list ^{of measurement} of 25. IX. 62, with comment

and photostat of tables of measurements,
 and copy of ref. 5 (doc.) there is.

43 MCKENZIE AVENUE
TORONTO 5

May 10, 1962

from 100 words
23. IX. 62

Dear Virginia,

There isn't time at the moment
for a proper letter, but we are all delighted
that you are coming to the island - come
as soon and for as long as you can.

And living Chios - especially
the photographs that were with the
copy I left you - and we'll finish it off.
I haven't had a second all year - it has
been hectic - but we must get that thing
done, and after all it was a good start.

Martha has lost her name,
but we'll give her another going over
and put it back on.

It is wonderful that you're coming.

William

Copper Island,
Aug. 19, 1961

Dear Virginia,

I have, as you know, immense respect for Margaret's numismatic opinions, and we shall profit immensely if she will really keep an eye on us. It is also true as you also know that the first rough draft of our magnum opus on the coin side reaches only to 400 B.C., so that we have as yet neither party line nor recognised disagreement for later dates. So Margaret's friendly note of caution can be taken full account of. But what exactly is she cautioning us against?

She says, "I do wonder if you can justify a 300 year separation of those two Chiote drachms." Well, from the late fourth century to the time of Sulla is more like 225 years, but that probably seems too much to her too. But is it the style and fabric of the coins that she is troubled by, or is it the jars on them? What she says in her letter is all about the jars, and as you know I too have complained a bit about how similar they look from the 3rd to the 1st century. Although you do not, I think, admit this complaint, you too have found the representations on the bronze a bit hard to fit to the actual objects. Perhaps, as you say, die-cutters for bronze weren't as careful as die-cutters for silver, perhaps they just represented amphoras less carefully after the fifth century. However that may be, Margaret calls her reservation numismatic, so presumably it is the coins she doesn't like the dating of, not the jars.

But which coin doesn't she like the dating of? Does she want Theopompos, on the cover, to go later than 300 BC, or does she want Derkylos, in fig. 51, to be earlier than 100? Weight, fabric, and style all seem (I should think) all right for Theopompos just before 300 (he can't, of course, be much earlier than that because the Chian silver in the well-known Pithyos hoard is quite other). Baldwin puts Theopompos, on style, in the last quarter of the 4th, and Mavrogordato, also on style, in the last half of the 3rd. Surely Margaret would agree that B's date here is better than M's. And the 'wrapped tip' of the late 4th cent jars (and of no later ones) seems to be visible on some of the Theopompos specimens. Unfortunately the coins are rare and there is no hoard evidence.

As for Derkylos, his style and fabric look all right to my inexperienced eye for the first century. So do his heavy apices, coarse dotted circle and flat fabric. Mavrogordato dates him 190-84 (084), but he clearly rightly means towards the end of that period, there are so many others to go before him and after the Alexanders which seem to run for some 30 years after c.190. I haven't straightened the detail of this argument out yet, but presumably Margaret's objection (if it is to Derkylos) is based on style rather than on the detailed sequence of issues.

So I hope that in reply to this she will tell us which she is gunning for, Theopompos or Derkylos, and why. And I hope she will follow our example (I'm sending her a carbon of this) and send me a copy.

And I don't think she'll find it too easy to do, but we'll see.

Dear Virginia: How little, no way and another, I saw of you in Greece. And how amenable you have often been; I should have been much firmer with you. I should also have written much more of the coin part of our paper - discussion, you will remember, was so profitable. Come to the island next summer. It is your professional duty, & get

our paper really polished off. And if you come for the whole summer it won't be too expensive and all you will miss in Athens would be interruptions - you can't really get much done there in the summer, what with heat and people. You'd accomplish more here. Barton concurs wholeheartedly. And Maggie hops up and down in expectation. So please for once in your life be sensible. Bring whatever you're concurrently supposed to be writing, and come. You surely wouldn't find visiting us too painful. There is also lots of work here, and your copy of "Εγχειρίδιο Κόσμου + 708 οθωνά Παντι Μαρτίου, and we're getting old - come before I'm too crooked with shoulders and arthritis to take you for a sail.

I kiss your hand. And wish you well William

AIR
MAIL

PAR
AVION

AÉROGRAMME



37.02
CANADA



10c

POSTAGE - POSTES

Miss Virginia Grace,
'Απελευθέρωση Σπορί
Οδός Ελευθέριας 54
Athens
Greece

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS — NOM ET ADRESSE DE L'ENVOYEUR

W. P. Wallace
Desbarats, Ont.
CANADA.

NO ENCLOSURE PERMITTED — NE RIEN INSÉRER

FIRST FOLD HERE — PLIER D'ABORD ICI

Mr. Hendry
Box 274

BOYB FROM LESBOS

1900-1901
1901-1902

1902-1903
1903-1904

EK GAZOY FROM THASOS

1904-1905
1905-1906

1906-1907
1907-1908



ΕΣΤΑΙΙΣ ΑΜΦΟΡΕΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΠΟΥΣ

32-294

386

21. 6-1-1

7.11.90

Get this far then, starting
from back (beginning) to looking
through fire or CHIAN.

(Found Training of Elvin with
dangling ladder.)

For Chion article: notes on amphora

From the Attic Stelai;

See Heug. 1956 p. 195 (Pritchett):

amphoreus = μετρίτης "condenses down to one
decision passage from the fifth and sixth part
Psephismos": "we honor you, amphora, first of all
because you are called μετρίτης because of your
moderation." (gr. text given).

E1567 (Paully-Wiss.)

R. E. O. V. Amphora 2. (1894) "As an Attic
measure in the Roman period, Hultsch now
identified the amphora as two-thirds of a
metretre and referred for this identity to an
article O. V. Quadrantal." (Not yet arrived
at G in Paully-Wiss.)

2621 p. 192 on measure in general. 1st ff
useful (refs).

See also Heug. ^{Pritchett} 1953, pp. 199-200, commentary
on text, related to price of wine

Heep, 1958 (Amigo), p. 166, ^(introduction) is full of cautious sense.

pp. 174¹⁷⁸, Amphoras, incl. Eretria - Chios
pp. 178-186 on Panathenaic.

pp. 186-195 on Kados and Stajnos
also relevant.

Stel II, line 19
"Eretrian amphoras" they may have had not
because it is a distinguishing kind of amphor.
or wine, but because they had property
in Eretria? - Stel II, line 90

(I cannot find a discussion of their properties
outside Athens, but of ^{Heep} 1956 (Pritchett), p. 276:
"On the extent of holdings in non-Athenian territory, more
(no exp.) will be said elsewhere." mention is made of Athens
in Euboea. It seems they intended?) a
discussion of "the summaries which included the
totals for all types of possessions.")

Passages which ^{might} seem to indicate specific capacity
for unspecified types of amphora are practically all
in Stel VI, in index, Heep. 1953, pp. 292-3;

(Sila VI

(Hesp. 1953, p. 272) line 60 (p. 272): there is a gap for a qualifier [⊗]
after the word ἀμφόρως, and I don't
see why the τρ[ι]ς χόε[ι]ς — the word line
should qualify — it is just a remainder?
(This has comment by M. Lang, Hesp. 1956,
p. 14, note 18; then R.P., Hesp. 1956 again pp.
199ff.)

II

line 64-5, why is this not ? ΑΤΤ[Ι]Κ[Ε]Σ ?
— because of my suggestion, line of 4.78.53 !

II

⊗ I see that on p. 203 he suggests "Thasian"
as a qualifier for the word, as his estimate makes
it come out expensive. ... Note this was my
suggestion, see my letter of 4.78.53 !

line 57: ἑπταστίν [τρίθ]οι ἐνν[έα] ἀμφόρως
ἑξήκως ΔΔ [ἑξήκως]]

Somewhere I have a restoration of my own
for this ἐνν[]
— ἐνν[όμοι], see my letter of 4.78.53

* But see also (not in Pritchett's index, 1953, p. 293, on
Sila II, lines 251-2: ^{amphora}

This is "fragment
g", see
pl. 73

φεδ ακυαl ἀναρίστος / ΔΔ ἀμφόρως ΗΗ ΔΔ ΔΔ

discussed by Amey, 1958 pp. 170 ff. He argues

(Huf. 1958, p. 170)

to list this as "20 phid. of total capacity of 240 amphoras" rather than "240 phid of 20 amphoras each."

In either case, it does really seem that the amphora here is a recognized specific measure. In Attica, presumably the metretes.

11-X-62

The commonly accepted (?) equivalent of 38 + liters for the metretes is not used by Venturi & Chadwick, Documents ⁽¹⁹⁵⁶⁾ p. 56 which for "Classical Attica" enters:

"Liquid: 1 metretes (21.75 l?) = 8? phoi = 96? kalyx (0.227 l)"

Seems to be ^{easy} way of identifying the source of this -
Sunderland's article, it must be.

Show his photo of jars
in Chinese gardens.

25.IV.61
begin

[41.01]

Notes on W.P.W. ones, and related

Check on capacities & try to find what areas, at
various times, the "divisional systems." 24.IV.61 JT
seems in the early 4th cent. they were mixed; see the contemp. (S)
jar in Sanyuan Museum of which app'ly one is $\frac{1}{4}$ & the other $\frac{2}{3}$.

26.IV.61

Today have collaborated in a translation of a good
draft of list in Zeest book relation to a study
of Chinese jars. Should be finished on Friday when
Chenoweth comes again.

Must probably publish Eleusis burials before
bringing out this article. For this, must get
professional notes on the small pots. LT suggests
I apply to Brown. He would write this summer probably
after end of teaching year. G. Mylonas wanted to
publish them himself.

Yesterday, and today have been reviewing question of
standard measures, containers, etc. since found myself
unable to be very clear to W.P.W. on the subject yesterday.
He was, however, rather impatient about the correspondence
to the Steplunas system of the 2 4th cent. jars in
Sanyuan (an 8-clue jar and a stamnos, if rightly
interpreted).

28.IV.61

Speak to W.P.W. about need for profile drawings - of
Zeest's criticism of orig. photo of $\frac{3}{4}$ 5th cent. Chinese

Notes on the ms.

p. 1 word "type"

p. 2 ~~accuracy~~ ~~that it is done~~,
 the degree of accuracy is remarkable,
~~though~~ not ²⁰/₁ high as all that
 more faithful than exact

(p. 3 "formation rather than correction")

23.X.62

I do not follow the chronological evidence, nor know
 how to really (cf. pp. ^{4 and notes} ~~3-4~~ of ms.) E.g.
 on ~~correct~~ p. 4, under no. 2, "showing
 that they come down roughly to 500 B.C."
 — I wd not call this evidence, with slips.
 And of WPW mts, and: whose sequence
 is known (apple), were contradicted it.

Dating, p. 7, of ^{found} No. 250, puts it in
 an 375-310 because:

- 1.) one of the coins occurred in the Pylae House
 (Hikarion)
- 2.) amphs show signs still of great depth
^{up}
- 3.) letters from pit 4th cent. both the
^{seen}

10.8.52

WPCWP 18816 less bin ill., of Hwy - 1958

Pl. 47, a (Amnys)

Translated by Mme. Cheimona
to VG typing and somewhat
editing.

26.IV.61

42.01

From E. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers, etc. (1960)

(Part II), 1. Types of Pointed Amphoras of the 6th B.C. to the 4th A.D.
known in Bosphoros (beginning p. 69)
Text for Plates I-XLI

*Selection for study of CHIAN
p. 70-74*

p.69

Amphoras with broad bands (first half of 6th cent. B.C.) / (I, 1)

One of the largest groups of amphoras known in Bosphoros in the first half of the
6th century B.C. are the amphoras decorated by broad bands of red or ^{chestnut} ~~dark~~ brown colour.
They have a straight neck, not very high, with heavy painted rim, half-bolster in profile.
The handles are not large and they are oval in section, The body large and rounded.
Diameter of the shoulders 0.35, height of amphora 0.60 to 0.65. The foot is very low
and rather broad (6 to 6 and 1/2 cm.) in the shape of (its) bottom. The proportions of
the jar are rather heavy and squashed.

The clay has a layered consistency. It has a large quantity of fine quartz sand
and some glittering mica. The colour - light brown, going into greyish or reddish
tinges. The largest fragments have a grey colour on the section. The decoration always
repeats the same scheme: two horizontal bands on the upper and lower part of the body.
two vertical lines of the same width, about .02, follow the handles from the painted
rim to ~~the~~ its crossing with the lower horizontal band.

These amphoras are found in the complexes of the ancient settlement and graves.
One of them in Olbia cemetery was found in 1925. [1] Together with ~~the~~ pottery of the
first half of the 6th cent. B.C. [2] Fragments were found in the Belskoi settlement among
earlier [3] the ~~very early~~ material.

In Panticapaea fragments of such amphoras were found in the house pit No. 61 of
the house of the (merchant?) with fragments of Samian painted pottery from the beginning
of the 6th century B.C. [4]

In the digging of Hermonassa (?) fragments of amphoras with broad bands were
very often found in earlier strata, with fragments of Rhodian kylixes and vases of
Kamiro type. [5]

(of Bosphor.)

An almost intact amphora (the foot is missing) was found by accident in Patrai in 1940.

In the port towns of the western and northern Black Sea amphoras with broad bands are found everywhere, from Istria [6] to Bosphoros. The coastal towns facilitated their passing inland. Fragments were found on the Dnieper and the northern Danietz, on the shore of the Sea of Azof, and in several other Sind settlements and other places.

p.70 We don't have enough evidence to decide where they were produced. Undoubtedly it was one of the important commercial centers of the east Aegean (perhaps Miletos). There passed the basic commercial route that united the Mediterranean with the northern Pontic towns. Such a localization to a certain extent could be maintained by the character of the painted decoration of these jars, which fully corresponds with the ornamentation of the products of several centers of production in the Aegean, among which are the early amphoras of Chios.

Amphoras with light varnish (slip?)

(end of 7th - beginning of 6th cent. B.C.) (I, 2)

Among the earliest amphora types were pointed ones belonging to the end of the 7th - beginning of 6th B.C., covered with white slip. With a dark glaze the decoration is made, a complicated ornament, in which the lines round the handles and the neck, and the 8-shaped curve on the shoulders meet the crossing horizontal bands and the vertical lines. The motif of the crossing bands is identical with the painting of the amphoras in Chios and the amphoras with broad bands.

The elongated egg-shaped body of the amphoras ends in a cylindrical foot in the shape of a very high and narrow bottom.

The full shape of these amphoras is ~~repre~~ reconstructed by Dragendorff on the basis of finds in the necropolis of Thera. [7] *Dragendorff, Thera II, p. 228, fig. 425* [8] [9] Fragments were found on Chios and on Rhodes.

Fragments of large amphoras were found in Istria. Without sufficient evidence, N. Lambrino assigns them to Miletos. [10] [11] [12] On the Berizani and in Nymphaia were found necks, the large dimensions of which give the idea of the size of the amphora

(p.70) (diameter, 0.14, ht. .20). The clay is very coarse, full of sand. Such fragments have been found in Panticapaea, Patrai, and Hermonassa. Similar

6 6 6 6 6

p.74

Amphoras of Chios

(VI-IV cent. B.C.) (III-IV, 10-13)

The pointed amphoras of Chios were brought to the Bosphoros as containers of wine from the 6th to the 4th century B.C.

The type of the swollen-necked amphoras of Chios ~~III,11~~ (III,11) was established as Chian by N.P. Kivokourtseff and B.N. Grakov. The localization was done on the basis of types on early coins of Chios, on the obverse of which is a sphinx sitting before a swollen-necked amphora. Later the excavations on Chios in 1952 proved that this localization was correct. [47] (1935) [48]

The shape of Chian containers of the 6th - beginning of 5th century B.C. is very well known on the northern shores of the Black Sea thanks to the innumerable finds of this kind. Their dating was confirmed by finds in complexes of Maritsain, Chigirintch Kurgan and many others. On Chios their fragments were found in the complexes of the end of the 6th - beginning of 5th century, together with the finds of painted pottery. [49] [50] [51]

The amphoras of this type were produced in two sizes; full-size, which contained 21,500 cc. of fluid, and of half size, about 10,750 liters (IV,11 a).

The general average height of full-sized jars is 0.68 m. The body is egg-shaped, the maximum diameter is 0.30. The neck is not tall (0.10 .), very swollen, and placed directly on sloping shoulders; from the side of the handles it is pressed, thanks to which the rim has an elliptical shape (0.11 x 0.13). It is very heavy. The handles are not large, oval in section, are fixed directly under the rim, and are arched. Their height does not go over 0.14, and diameter 0.025 - 0.03. The lower part of the body ends with a heavy, low, foot of cylindrical shape, which broadens downward. On the under side ("sole") there is a deep hollow which broadens inside, and this is very typical of the amphora of Chios. The walls of

Chios. The walls are of unequal thickness. In spite of the large size of the amphorae, its body has a thin wall; the lower part and the walls of the neck are heavy.

The half-size amphora has a similar shape. The height of one of these is 0.60 m., and diameter 0.25. And the ^{use of} half-size containers ^{is} ~~are~~ a proof ~~sixth century~~ ^{counting} that they had significance for measurement. The clay of the swollen-necked Chian amphora is light-brown, good quality though the grain is a little coarse. Characteristic are the white opaque bits of it, probably of chalk, and besides this one sees a small quantity of fine mica.

In Panticapaea in the Mithradates mound, in 1949, was excavated a house of the end of the 6th - beginning 5th century, ^[52] in which several amphorae of similar type were found, lying on the floor in a crushed state.

In ~~the~~ 1939 a cellar was excavated ^{of} in a Phanagorian house of the end of the 6th - beginning of 5th century, where 9 swollen-necked amphorae were found. ^[53] In the grave which was filled in with refuse of the beginning of the 5th century, ^[54] was found an amphora which had been used as a child's coffin.

We must mention ~~xxxxxx~~ the only known (to us) miniature Chios amphora of 3 ~~lit~~ liters found in the necropolis of Hermonassa with a later bf hydriskos of the beginning of the 5th century. ^[55]

^{During} Along the 5th century the type of the swollen-necked Chian amphora will be a little changed. It differs from the archaic one by its greater dimensions (ht comes to 0.78 and diameter to 0.31) and by the elongated proportions. The body of the jar is not egg-shaped as before but narrower with high shoulders. The rim is rounded and ~~is~~ heavy and pressed at the side by the handles. And yet the whole neck is somewhat of a different construction: its swollen part is ^{not} set directly on the shoulders but joined to it by a narrow neck.

The foot of the second type is not high, is heavy, and by its form different from the foot of the archaic type. On the underside it has a deep hollow with straight walls or walls which widen downward. The capacity of the amphora, though the dimensions are much larger, does not increase over the older one and ~~is equivalent to~~ ^{comes to about} 21 liters.

Just as before, the capacity of Chios is of two sizes. Similar forms are known when the neck is swollen and placed on a narrow neck. The height of the jars ^{comes to}

0.60, the capacity is half the capacity of the large amphoras. The later type of swollen-necked Chian amphoras is produced along the whole 5th century/

One of the latest examples with the narrow neck was found in the kurgan Elizavetovsk necropolis with a Panathenaic amphora of the end of the 5th - beginning of [56]

p.76 4th century. There are complexes which contain both types of amphora. For example in the Olbia burial No.78, excavated in 1912, 17 swollen-necked amphoras were lying found [57] a black-glazed kylix of the 5th century.

In Phanagoria in 1948-49 was excavated a deposit of amphoras [58] of the beginning of the 5th century. The greatest part of them belongs to the second Chios type; and yet there were amphoras of earlier type too. No doubt for some time both existed together, or amphoras of the first type were left for a long time in use.

The Chios swollen-necked containers of both mentioned types usually were not stamped, but we always see on them different marks applied before firing. On the neck or near the lower part of the handle are often marks in the shape of a closed or unclosed ring, pressed into the clay. But these are not specially Chian. Absolutely the same impressed marks are on the handles or necks of the wine-glass-shaped amphoras of the IV-III cent. and other amphoras. The closed rings or those consisting of 2 or 3 parts [59] are found on red glazed amphoras of the Solokh mound. Sometimes on the swollen part of the neck we find a stamp consisting of only one letter. Such is the neck with stamp A from the excavations of Tiritaki of 1937. Very often there are cross-shaped marks or X shaped marks scratched or painted with dark colour before firing. On several amphoras of the Phanagoria deposit there are broad red bands executed in red colour after firing. That ornamentation is not standard and is not found on other Chian amphoras. That is not standard

The finding of a great number of swollen-necked amphoras and their fragments are a proof of a very intensive import of Chian wine into the northern Black Sea area in the end of the 6th and the 5th century. But we cannot consider that this import appeared only at the end of the century and immediately took such dimensions. The import began already in the first half of the 6th century but it had not been so intensive.

One example found in Olbia gives a good idea about the early type of Chian amphora. [60]

The body is rounded and very broad. The diameter at the shoulders is 0.35, and the usual height 0.70. The neck is funnel-shaped; the rim, not very large, and rounded, is painted with a dark colour. The foot recalls the ~~amp~~ shape of a high base. Its diameter is 0.06 and its height 0.04. The clay is light brown with a small quantity of sand and white opaque (chalk) bits and also a small quantity of very fine mica. The jar is very heavy.

Fragments of early Chian amphoras have often been found in Panticapaea. The foot
[61]
in the shape of a high base was found in Patrai.

The type of amphora with high base and funnel-shaped neck of the 7th and beginning of 6th century was produced it seems in different centers. ~~Similar forms~~ Similar amphoras are represented on bf. vases. For example, on the proto-Attic oinochoe [62] and on the Rhodian bf. oinochoe found in Panticapaea. [63] In both cases the pictures give us the same above-described type of jar. That it also existed on Chios and had the shape of the Olbian example is proved by the existence of Chian amphoras of the transitional type, which, keeping the shape of the earlier amphora with a broad body and funnel-shaped neck, yet differ in certain particulars, which bring it nearer to the jars of the swollen-necked later types. Such is the amphora of The museum of Theodosia, found in Tashli Yari, near Kerch, [64] (III, 10 a). Similar to the amphora from Olvia, it has a broad rounded body, swollen neck with a painted rim. The foot reminds one of a cylindrical one like those of the swollen-necked type. The rim in the shape of a swollen roll is painted chestnut brown, and as usual, is slightly pressed from the sides where the handles are. Under the rim there is a mark in the shape of a ring, and on the foot a cross-shaped mark which we often find on Chian amphoras of this period. The ornamentation reminds us very much of the scheme of the painting of the amphoras with broad bands of the first half of the 6th century; the difference is that the bands are narrower. A line encircles the upper part of the body, and the two vertical ones go follow the handles to the crossing of the belt.

p.77

end

At the beginning of the 5th century we have a new type of Chian amphora (IV,2), [65] which is known thanks to the finds at the Athenian Agora. Several such jars were found ~~in~~ squashed among pottery which filled a well. According to the finds, they are dated to the third quarter of the 5th century.

They differ from the earlier known type by a rather straight neck with a small rim. The body with high shoulders and conical shape is fixed to a heavy low foot of which the illustrations don't enable us to judge all the details. It seems that the shape of the feet is very like that of the swollen-necked Chian amphoras of the 5th century. The height of one of them is 0.70, the greatest diameter of the body at

the shoulders is 0.30.

According to the description, the jars are of a specific Chian clay: light brown with a small quantity of fine sand, and mica.

An idea of the type of the Chian amphoras found in the Athenian Agora ^{is given} ~~given~~ ^[66] by a jar at the Hermitage. Its shape ~~is~~ exactly corresponds with the picture given by Grace. Height 0.83, diameter at the shoulders 0.34, the foot repeats the shape of the foot of the swollen-necked amphoras of the 5th century (IV, 12).

There are stamps on the handles of the amphoras from the Ath. Agora: a sphinx ^[67] sitting before an amphora. In the stamp publ. by V. Grace, ^[67] is shown an amphora with a swollen neck. A similar stamp was found in Hermonassa in the strata of the ^[68] 5th century. (fig. 3).

On the other two amphoras from the Agora there are two stamps, one - with ^[69] representation of a kantharos, the other a stylized bird with curved beak. ^[70] The published stamps of Chios are all ~~an~~epigraphic, which is a characteristic feature for them.

The later type of Chian stamped amphoras belongs to the 4th - 3rd - century. (IV, 13). ~~There~~ Complete jars have not been found but on the fragments there were stamps, which served as prototype to the representations on the coins of Chios. The amphoras on the stamps are of more slim proportions and have a high straight ^[71] neck. We know two Chian stamps which were found in Panticapaea. One of them is in the Kerch museum, the other comes from the excavations on the Mithradates ^[72] mound, 1949, and is kept in the collection of ГМИИ.

The numismatic material gives us a whole series of Chian coins with the identical ^[73] shape of the amphora. The nearest analogy we can find among the coins of the years 412 - 350.

The stamp found in the excavations of Panticapaea thanks to stratigraphy must be assigned to this period. The neck with the stamp of Chios was found among numerous fragments in the house pit of the 4th century. Among this material were found the remnants of a redfigured Attic vase of the first half of the 4th century,

amphoras with goblet-stems, and of the type found in the mound Solokh.

The fragments on which there are stamps preserved give an idea about the shape of the neck of the jar. A high straight neck ^{somewhat} ~~expressed~~ from the side by the handles. The rim has the shape of a ~~pressed~~ roll pressed on the sides. ~~Similar~~ ~~shape~~ Several complete unstamped amphoras have a similar neck-shape, jars made of light brown clay similar in texture with the stamped examples. One of such jars, but without stamp, was found in 1940 in the southern necropolis of Phanagoria (in a ^(not certain) complex of the third quarter of the 4th century). Usually the height is 0.77 and the greatest shoulder diameter ~~is~~ is 0.24, diameter of neck 0.10, length of the handles 0.23. The rim is carelessly ~~executed~~ and in some places kneaded. The foot is slim, waisted, and ends in a thickened edge as in the Chian amphoras of the 5th century, and a deep groove on the under side.

The above-mentioned type is the latest. The stamping on Chios was sporadic, ^{the fact that} judging by the rareness of the stamps as finds, and ~~unstamped~~ examples are the most usual imported groups of container jars of the Bosphoros.

Among the above-mentioned examples of Chian amphoras of the 6th to ~~5th~~ 4th cent. the most widespread on the Bosphoros were the swollen-necked (III and IV, 11) and those which had high straight necks of the 4th century (IV, 13). The Chian jars of the first half of the 6th century (10) and the amphoras of the 5th cent. of the type found in the Ath. Agora (12), are less known. It gives us grounds to believe that the ~~import~~ of Chian wine, which started in the first half of the 6th century, after a period of very great activity, decreased for a time at the end of the 5th century, and in the 4th century took again a very important place in the markets of Bosphoros.

Amphoras with hooded feet (Chian?) (IV-III cent.) (V, 16)

Among the imported pottery of the Bosphoros in the 4th - 3rd century, a group is isolated, a large group of jars with high straight neck, conical body, ending in a sharp toe in the shape of a ~~sharp~~ hood.

They are distinguished by very large size, usually the height reaches 1 meter,

the height of the neck (from the base of the handles) 0.35 and always equal to the diameter of the shoulders.

A great quantity of whole amphoras and fragments with hooded feet were found in northern Black Sea area and Mediterranean, ^{including finds} ~~amongst them~~ on Chios, but they are all unstamped.

V. Grace who was working on the amphora material of the excavations at Chios, assigned ~~them~~ to the group all the jars with hooded feet ^[75] and showed the development of the type through the 4th to 2nd century B.C. And she united with them the ~~an~~ anepigraphic Chian stamps found on the fragments.

Fragments of the hooded amphoras make the largest group of pottery found in the strata of the 4th to 3rd cent. in the excavation of the Bosphoros towns.

The jars themselves are different in their details of profile and in the character of the clay. ^{Most of} ~~Among~~ them are amphoras of finely micaceous clay of a tender rosy tinge, which remind one of the clay of ~~the~~ Koan and Parian amphoras; the clay of others resembles Chian clay. But two jars were found that were made of coarse red clay. They come probably from northern Aegean or Black Sea centers. The foot was formed in various ways: sometimes it was fixed to the bottom of the already-shaped jar, and one can see where it was fixed after it was fired. The upper part of the glued-on hooded foot almost corresponds to the level of the bottom of the jar. The other amphoras had their cone-shaped bottom covered outside with clay which gave it the shape of a hood with a deep opening underneath (fig. 10). In that case its upper edge is higher than the surface of the bottom.

p.79

2.V.61

Very often

hooded toes are found which are not stuck to the body, but they are made of one piece of clay together with the lower part of the body. Then the inner surface of the bottom of the jar is considerably higher than the upper edge of the hood. Such feet are sometimes very low and broad or very thin and narrow (fig. 9). The clay is like Chian clay: light brown, matt on the break, without mica. Among the various

amphoras with hooded feet, there were several of smaller dimensions (Ht 0.73, diam. at shoulder 0.25) made of orange-red clay almost without mica, but with white bits. These jars are different from the above-mentioned by the shape of the foot: the ~~sharp~~ sharp end or the hood is very small and has almost no ^{depression} groove. The foot is shaped together with the lower part of the jar, this is why the inner surface of the bottom is higher than the base (i.e. upper edge?) of the hooded foot. Such an amphora is in the Theodosian museum [76] (V, 14 b).

We think that the various types of hooded amphoras were the production of several centers, among which was Chios. But it is doubtful that we can attribute everything to the local production of Chios. ^A Definitive decision can be made following excavation at the place of production.

October 13, 1961

Dear Margaret,

I find that Mimsy comes to Loring Hall for lunch, and she is kind enough to take these books^{coins} and papers to you. If there is anything I can do for you before ^{just before to} this evening, ask her if she will call me up down here. Your telegram went, and he said it would get there in two and a half hours, and I believe Paris is an hour ~~maxier~~ later than we are, so it ought to be in good time. Mrs. Varoucha called up here (I blush to say I did not forestall her), and now we are both invited for Monday evening, along with - that manuscript and mosaic man from Princeton, I am having amnesia and have forgotten his name.

Coins: there are ^{four} three of the common ΔΕΡΚΥΑΟΖ ones, and under the cotton is the one ΘΕΟΝΟΜΙΟΖ one. Unfortunately, the installment of Mavrogardato which treats ΔΕΡΚΥΑΟΖ is just the one I haven't got (how could I get a copy?); but he says, I believe, that probably these common coins were minted to pay the big tribute demanded by somebody from the Chians in the early 1st century. (Of course this number will be in the ASCS.) I send you the installments I have, anyhow. I send also Mrs. Brett, for pp.50-52 where she dates ΘΕΟΝΟΜΙΟΖ. I send you also a typed synopsis, tentative, by WFW last winter.

I called at the Blegens, and C.B. was much disappointed to hear they may not see you here, though he himself of course hopes to see you in the U.S. *I did write the letter.*

See you later. Hope feeling better.

October 13, 1961

Dear Margaret,

I find that Mimsy comes to Loring Hall for lunch, and she is kind enough to take these books ^{coins} and papers to you. If there is anything I can do for you before this evening, ask her if she will call me up down here. Your telegram ^{just before ten} went, and he said it would get there in two and a half hours, and I believe Paris is an hour ~~earlier~~ later than we are, so it ought to be in good time. Mrs. Varoucha called up here (I blush to say I did not forestall her), and now we are both invited for Monday evening, along with - that manuscript and mosaic man from Princeton, I am having amnesia and have forgotten his name.

Coins: there are ~~three~~ ^{five} of the common ΔΕΡΚΥΑΟΞ ones, and under the cotton is the one ΘΕΟΝΟΜΙΟΞ one. Unfortunately, the installment of Mavrogardato which treats ΔΕΡΚΥΑΟΞ is just the one I haven't got (how could I get a copy?); but he says, I believe, that probably these common coins were minted to pay the big tribute demanded by somebody from the Chians in the early 1st century. (Of course this number will be in the ASCS.) I send you the installments I have, anyhow. I send also Mrs. Brett, for pp.50-52 where she dates ΘΕΟΝΟΜΙΟΞ. I send you also a typed synopsis, tentative, by WPW last winter.

I called at the Blegens, and C.B. was much disappointed to hear they may not see you here, though he himself of course hopes to see you in the U.S. *I don't write him tomorrow.*

See you later. Hope feeling better.

Virginia

copy of this paragraph to WFW.

The Derkylos coin is a nice parallel for the 1st century jar in 47, which is from a Sulla-destruction filling.

(See N. M. ...
N. M. ... 1916,
pp. 303, 345
— Zamboni
findings in
Derkylos

CHIAN

45

Athens, August 13, 1961

Dear Margaret,

I'm delighted to have the dates of your coming visit to Athens, only sorry that it is to be so short. We must find time for some pleasures together, especially a swim, - several, I hope.

Thank you very much indeed for your kind words about the booklet. Yours is the first response I have had from those I asked to have posted from Princeton, and is like the returned dove, bringing evidence of contact beyond the stormy waters.

I'm going to send your letter on to William, since he is the one who decides, in our collaboration, what dates I may attribute to coins. In this case he adheres to the Baldwin (pp. 50-52) rather than the Navrogorato opinion, partly, it is true, because of analogies of the jar represented with real jars from dated contexts. Since authorities had differed, and our own arguments are not yet in print, I wanted to omit ^{from the booklet} any statement about the date of the Theopompos coin, but Homer would not let it stand thus. I agree with you that it sounds silly, ~~because I seem to be setting up as an~~ ^{because I seem to be setting up as an} authority in a field outside my competence. The difficulty is that there is no place in these booklets to give credit for anything except pictures (and one had to do a bit of fighting even for that). William has shown me a number of photos of the bronzes, I am not sure from which collections. I admit that I find them puzzling in comparison with the contemporary jars. I am sure that he will want to study all yours, and get records of them (if he has not already), and confront me with them. I am not sure I can parallel them in detail with the jars. Could one attribute anomalies to the fact that ^{their dies} ~~they~~ were made less carefully than those for the silver?

I'll look forward to talking with you about this and other problems when you are here.

Yours gratefully,

Dear Virginia -

I have a note of yours to the effect that many of the jars on the tetradols with large jar and grapes "must be third quarter". On looking at your jar series I don't see the necessity. The one from Boulter's well can, I take it, be before the middle of the century. How about Mylonas' jar from Eleusis? Could it not be about 450? If so I should think that the jars on the coins could ~~be~~ ^{copy} the three in the middle of your series of 5 without going below the orthodox date of the coinage decree when I would rather like to see the Chian silver stop. Certainly the difference between Mylonas' jar and the one you call 3rd quarter is too slight to appear on the small scale of the coin representations. If you could accept this I would change the date on the "Syngesii" from "478-c. 435" to 478-449. Please think seriously about this, ^{first reading what I've written about} ~~incidentally, the date adopted~~ in the Syngesii for the (Eckstein issue) should be changed to "c. 430" ^{don't see how}.

Sandy and Burton are re-regging
 on our trip to Histiaia, and Maggie
 and I hope that you and Mary will
 come with us, leaving Saturday
 morning and getting back
 Monday to/peade. *Εὐραγία;*

(I do hope you can manage this —
 if there are difficulties of any kind
 about it, I tell you what you
 should do, you should think.)

(before 22)

Dear Virginia

I have started to write the roughest of first drafts for your consideration, but I've only got to page 6 so far. Still, I got around to re-doing the table with a number of minor changes, and send you a carbon. The rest exists in only one copy until you have a chance to use the blue pencil and re-arrange it all. I'll come around soon - perhaps Sunday morning.

Yours

William

5,506
2750

4870

16500

5500

WPA's Table
my carbon copy

Synopsis of the Chiote Silver Issues

Description	Baldwin	Mavro-gordato	Date adopted	Notes
(Electrum staters) Didrachms, no jar	550-500, mostly 525-500	625- 575- 545	c.525 to c.500	One electrum, VF, in Vourla hoard Late didr., VF, in Taranto hoard See ESGR NC 1930, 100
Didrachms, small jar	500-490	545-500	c.500- 493	Numerous, but should end with Ionian Revolt
No coins	490-?	493-490 or-478	493- 478	Gap probable during Persian control
Didrachms with large jar, grapes, disk Tetrobols Hemidrachm	460-440	478-431?	478- c.449	Chios doubtless began to coin again in 478 Many of these jars must be "third quarter"
(Electrum issue)	450-440	c.440	430	
No coins?			c.449- 412	Not recognised by B, M, or ESGR but by Seltman (432-411). Suggested by Spartan inscription
Tetradrachms, no name Drachms, no name Hemidrachms, no name	440-420	431-412	412- c.410	Seltman (Gk Coins 147, n.1) right re date. Jars have long necks and high handles
Tetradrachms, symbols	420-?	412-?	c.410	four specimens only
Tetradrachms w. names Drachms, first no names later w. 13 names	?-330 350-330 or later	412-334	410- c.330	19 names for 35 specimens (10 names: 1 spec. only) suggests long issue Pityos hd marks end
Early drachms of Attic weight	325-300	250-200	325- 300	Jar on Theopompos coins is late fourth century
No silver coins				
Tetradrachms, Alexander- type		190-?	190- c.150	About 30 issues are known
Later drachms of Attic weight, with wreath		190-133		The second and first century jars look very similar
Later drachms of Attic weight, with circle		133-88		

B. V. 1961
* 2a pp. 50-52

CHIAN

March 13, 1961

Dear M. Bernard,

416.12

I enclose a print of my not-too-fine photo of the early Chian jar which I saw in Rhodes, enlarged to a tenth actual size. This is the one which we thought much resembled the one you found last summer in Thasos. If you plan to go to Rhodes, I can tell you in just what room I found the jar. (X) For making use of the jar in publication, you would naturally have to ask Mr. Kondis; I have always found him generous.

I forget if I gave you the reference for the slightly later one found at Smyrna: BSA 53, p.16, fig. 4.

I hope you and your family have been enjoying the lovely weather.

Yours very sincerely,

4th from West, North
side, upstair in
Museum (but check,
in notes of 1957
investigation).

Finishing this letter on Feb. 3, let me congratulate on your post in Lyons, about which I heard last night from M. Bernard, who tells me he will be your replacement in Beyrouth.

Yours very cordially,

Virginia Grace

Superseded page 9
a letter to J. Deshayes

CHIAN

49

2. II. 61) on jars from near
Paphos, (Is. CYPRUS, near)

AINOZ is not a common fabricant, but with yours, I find there was an example in the publication (Tarsus, Vol. I, p. 14) have a more complete example on file from is AINOY (with rose ~~to~~ below the word). about mid-second century B.C. (The finding-place should read "Bottom level, Hellenistic-Roman ~~is~~ Unit" and I don't know how the -Roman got omitted.) So you see Tarsus context tends to confirm our date for the two Rhodian jars.

Having studied publications of tombs in Cyprus, and having dug some, I am not surprised to see evidence that they were reopened at a later date. The rest of from the various parts of Tomb I the jars, in your photos look all right for the late 4th - early 3rd century date you report for the rest of the contents of your tomb, though I cannot stop now to make a careful study. Jars found in Cyprus often seem to be local imitations of foreign types. Your 1, 44 (287) looks a type of not later than 3rd quarter of 4th. (Like Thasian.)

Your Tomb II, 7 (335) is perhaps a copy of a Chian jar of ~~xxxx~~ about 425 B.C. I am comparing it with P 16524, the third jar in the enclosed picture of our exhibition here (did you see it?). What looks not quite right is the rim on yours which is thick and solid, not characteristic. Was there anything else ^{possibly} of the second ~~xxxx~~ half of the 5th c. ? I see that you state that in general Tomb II seemed to be of later date than the various chambers of Tomb I, but no. 335 certainly suggests it contained also an earlier burial, unless we decide that in Hellenistic times they imitated much earlier jars still available to be copied, which contained, or had contained, the famous Chian wine in a well-aged condition! (Apart from the rim being a little wrong, the proportimate length of the body below the shoulder angle also cannot be matched in examples known to me.) The enclosed photograph is to appear in an Agora Picture Book, this one to be called Amphoras and the ^{Ancient} Wine trade, which is now in press/ (I assume, though I have no recent news of it).

Your Tomb II, 27 (337), on the other hand, though I cannot identify it with a class known to me, does look o.k. for the 2nd century B.C., with that too.

of the Hellenistic period
also long in the
Chian

18.11.61

50.01

Coins of Chios in

N.2. Museum

Atticus

(arrange alphabetically)

3 double drachms

[Some, but prob. not all?
covered by Mavrogordato.]

(The Boardman board

is being kept for

for coin dating.

But I saw it.

opsis of Chiote Silver Issues

50.02

	Baldwin	Mavrogordato	Notes
	550-500 mostly 525-500 (correct)	625- 575- 545	ESGR agrees with Baldwin (NC 1930 p.100-1) One, ^{electron} VP, in Vourla Hd. Late did. Win Taranto lid.
	500-490	545-500	Should end in 494/3 Rather numerous for so short a period
	490 - ?		Gap probable during Perian control
	460-440	478-431? (correct)	Surely Chios began to coin again in 478 Many of these jars must be "third quarter" V.G.
			Not recognised by ^{B.M.C.} ESGR but perhaps suggested by Spartan inscription Indicated by Seltman (452-445)
?	Hemidrachms, no name	440-420	431?-412 Seltman (Gk Coins 147, n.1) right re date: Jars have long necks & high handles
412-1	Tetradrachms, symbols	420- ?	412 - ? 4 specimens only: short period
410- c.330	Tetradrachms, w. names	?- 330	19 names for 35 specimen suggests long issue (10 known from 1 specimen only)
	Drachms, first no names later with names	412-334	Pithyos hard determines later date
325- 300	Early drachms of Attic weight	325-300 (correct)	250-200 (to late)
	Gap 300-190 A struck		
	Alexander-type tetradrachms	190-185 ?	At least 30 issues
	Later drachms of Attic weight 1. with wreath 2. with dots	190-133 133- 88	Jars do not differ enough to be diagnostic
		84-Augustus	

18. IV. 61

50.01

Coin of Cliss in

N. 2. Museum

Atticus!

(arranged alphabetically)

3 double trays

[Some, but prob. not all,
covered by Macrogoniata.]

(The Boarder board

is being kept ~~some~~

for the ~~other~~

But I saw it.

rec'd 7. I. 61
from W.P.W.
in Athens
50.02

Synopsis of Chiote Silver Issues

Dates	Description	Baldwin	Mavrogordato	Notes
550- 525- 500	(Electron staters) and Didrachms, no jar	550-500 mostly 525-500 (correct)	625- 575- 545	ESGR agrees with Baldwin (NC 1930 p.100-1) One, ^{electron} VF, in Vourla Hd. Late didrachm Taranto hd.
500- 493	Didrachms, small jar	500-490	545-500	Should end in 494/3 Rather numerous for so short a period
493- 478	Gap 493-478	490 - ?		Gap probably during Persian control
478- c.435	Didrachms with large jar, grapes, disk. Tetrobols Hemidrachm	460-440	478-431? (correct)	Surely Chios began to coin again in 478 Many of these jars must be "third quarter" V.G.
after 450	Electron issue			
	Gap c. 435 - 412			Not recognised by ^{B.M.C.} ESGR but perhaps suggested by Spartan inscription indicated by Seltman (1932-44)
412- ?	Tetradrachms, no name Drachms, no name Hemidrachms, no name	440-420	431?-412	Seltman (Gk Coins 147, n.1) right re date: Jars have long necks & high handles
412-1	Tetradrachms, symbols	420- ?	412 - ?	4 specimens only: short period 14 names for 36 specimens suggests long issue (10 known from 1 specimen only)
410- c.330	Tetradrachms, w. names Drachms, first no names later with "names"	? - 330 330 to 330 or later	412-334	Pithyos hard determines later date
325- 300	Early drachms of Attic weight	325-300 (correct)	250-200 (to late)	Theopompos coins with sharp wide shoulders & no spring to neck shd be 4th cent.
	Gap 300-190 AE struck			
	Alexander-type tetradrachms		190- 188 ?	At least 30 issues
	Later drachms of Attic weight 1. with wreath 2. with dots		190-133 133- 88	Jars do not differ enough to be diagnostic
			84-Augustus	

CHIAN

Further correspondence
is filed under ASIA MINOR sites (mixed)

January 4, 1961

(lock)
Dear John,

Several years ago you were good enough to give me a photograph of your early Chian jar which is exhibited in the Fuar Museum; this is the one with context I believe late 7th or early 6th century, which has painted stripes and shoulder loops.

Has this been published? I would like if convenient to know its height so I can have a scale print made (1/10) and compare it more easily with others in the series.

Would you mind my giving one of my derived prints to the French who excavated at Thasos last summer? They found a slightly earlier one, in good context, so that it would be of interest to you I should think, if you are publishing this part of the Smyrna finds. The man in general charge at Thasos was M. ^{Frangou} Salviat, and I think the pot will be published by M. Paul Bernard.

It was very nice indeed to see the whole family here last year, and I hope you will be back soon.

With best wishes for a Happy 1961,

Yours sincerely,

CHIAN - MISCEL. Notes

See Golden "For a Survey Article in JJA", pp. 5-6 of notes, on notes entertained today that white-ground layyusi are also likely to be Chian.

CHIAN NAMES

[George Farnell]

Athens, May 17, 1958

Dear George,

How lovely that you will all be here in July. I gather you are going to live in the Wendy-house, from what you say, which hasn't had its babies yet, only, more or less, its roses.

We can discuss sekomata at that time, perhaps, and perhaps go into dates of Chians. The material is not au point with me. However, note some good correspondences:

ALKIMAKOZ SS 11496 has context of 4th to 3rd c. BC

EYPYKPATHE A lot of examples on file, earliest context SS 4921, 2nd to 1st c BC.

ΘΕΟΒΗ(Α)ΟΖ only example is SS 269, see Hesp. 1934, p. 286, no.258, and note context of late Hell. - early Roman period; also it looks like that

ΝΙΚΙΑΖ information on handles with this name, suggest 2nd to 1st BC

With regard to Koan names, on which we are currently occupied, for a volume to be finished this summer, d.v., Peter Fraser finds it insufficient that we should be able to point to matching names on Koan coins and Inscriptions. He says it is not indicative unless they are names which do not occur in other places. Myself, I would feel that once you had a group established by fabric - shape and material - it would be very good evidence if most of the names were used by Koans (along with other people) and a few were rather exclusively Koan. Does that seem reasonable for the Chian?

It has recently become quite abruptly hot. This may sound nice to you. Be prepared to have lots of questions asked when you are here.

BSA

$$\begin{array}{r} 1700 \\ 18 \overline{) 18,111.55} \end{array}$$

New Virginia,

- ¹Αβυδαίος — add Πασπαλι Χιδκοι Γλωσσολογίον
no 39
- Θεοφάνης — Athens 1908 p 270
- ²Αττάλος — Unpublished translation (1st BC-AD.
another translation published & wrongly
restored by Stephano in the
Νέα Ἰστορία Ὑπομνήσεων 1st Augur
1953 (read instead

Εκκ.

τῶ ἐκδότῳ ἀνδρὶ
ὀργανισμῷ Αττάλου
Χαίρε)

- Νομφύριος — add Stephano Χιδκοι Ἰδός
30th Oct 1953

Copies of these Chian papers are in the School
if you would like to look at them.
If you let me have a supplementary list
I'll see what I can do.

2/

Very sorry to have seen so little of
you - perhaps when I come back in
September. In the meantime
vtd xaxo

Frays

MAH

Chion references (Chionoplus) for names in
 bundles of Helusion type

(with letter for G. Farnet
 wide of 31. May. 54)

53.03

'Alex[andros Athena 1908 no H' 8 line 12

'Αλεξανδρος Αθηνά ΕΗ'

'Αντι[μαχος Αθηνά 1Α' 5. Κουρουνιώτης in 'Αρχ. Δελτ. 1916 p 213 ff

'Απ[αλλης S.G.D.I. 5657. Αθηνά ΜΑ'.

'Αρ[εμης does not appear. 'Αρ[εμης in fragment. 'Αρ[εμης Αθηνά ΠΤΒ' ~~ΡΑΒ'~~

Διοδωρος Αθ. ΜΗ' 6 ΡΑ' 3-4

Διονυσ[ος Κουρουνιώτης. Unpublished 1st century A.D.

'Ερμ[ος Αθηνά ΓΑΑ' 4-5, 7
 φων " 7Α'
 φωνος " 2' 54

'Ερμ[ων S.G.D.I. 5657 Αθ. Η' 6-7, 13' 6-7, 1' 11-12

Ευκράτης Αθ. 1Α' 4 as read by Pleasant & Picard BCH. 1913 no. 29.

Ζη[νοδοτος Schwyzer DGEET 688 CIG no 2238 + E Schwyzer ^{edit} Dialectorum
 νοδοτος S.G.D.I. 5657
 νοδοτος Αθ. ΜΑ' 27 above
 νων Unpublished 433 A.D. Αθ. Η' 37 10' 32

'Ηγητας Αθ. 1Α' 14. (p. 213: Ηγ[ετας Ηγ[ετου])

'Ηρακλητης Αθηνά above.

Θεοφ[ιλος Αθ. 1Γ' 8 ΜΗ' 4

Θεμυς Αθ. p. 217 CIG no 2223

'Ικεσιος Schwyzer 688 Αθηνά above. (3) A. Γ. Ζωδωτα (for Γ. Ι. Ζωδωτα),
 "Χακων και Ερυθραϊκων
 Επισγραφων Συνεχωγη",
 Αθηνά, 20, 1908, pp. 13-354

Καλλιπ[ρτης Κουρουνιώτης

Μυνογ[ης Αθ. 00' 3

Μου[σικων Αθ. ΜΥ' 5

Νικ[ας Αθ. ΜΑ' 25, Κουρουνιώτης, (unpubl. frag) CIG no 2214

Νουμ[νιος Αθ. 1Α' BCH. 1913 no 29. Αρχ. Δελτ. 1916 p 213 ff (two) Stephanou

Ξε[ων Unpubl. frag of Κουρουνιώτης stone
 οδωμος Αθ. p. 217.

Προτιδω[νιος Unpublished (1st A.D.)

Τιμ[ος Αθ. 2' 45
 οκλ[ης Αθ. Η' 64 CIG no 2214
 οκρ[της Αθ. Η' 59
 ολυκος " 2' 60

Φιλισ[της Φιλισ[της Αθ. p. 217

Φρ[ος Αθ. p 218 BCH. 1913 no 30 (with of slaves, late 5th B.C.) (2. 2. 1916)

- reference for names in Laconia bundles

'Αθην[ος S.G.D.I. 5657 Αθ. p. 217

'Απολλων[ος Αθ. ΜΑ' CIG no 2214

'Αρ[ιστην " 2' 37, ΡΙ'.

'Αρ[ιστομένης S.G.D.I. 5661. 22

'Ατ[αλος Stephanou in 'Τα Νέα τοῦ Βροντάδος' Aug. 1st 1953
 (local union paper)

Διονυσ[ος Αθ. ΑΕ' 3, ΑΖ' 3

'Ευ[unimpaired possibilities

Ζη[νις ? Ζη[νις (see above)

Θεω[Αθ. ΡΑ' 2.

Paris. 1.29.13.

Paris. on my way to the Louvre.

[Handwritten signature]

Μοσχίν	Αθ. 1Α' 6-7, 1Β' 4, Κορυνθίων, 99 no 2214
Μυσήλ	Αθ. Η' 20
Νικ. δς	see above
Πρωτος	Αθ. p 352

Ἀριστοτέλης (Penguin pub. no. 200), Αθ. p. 204, Ζ' 12, Α. Εκούνο-
(but also possible, not clear, cf. p. 200)

1.29.13

Wadham College
Oxford

Postmarked

1. June. 54

Monday (31. May⁵⁴)?

Dear Miss Grace,

I'm very sorry I've been so long
about this but I've always hoped I'd be able
to work my way through rather more of the
unpublished stuff. For this year that hope has
now vanished so here are the (limited)
results so far. I hope they may be of some
small use.

I hope to be in Ashmolean in August
& look forward to seeing you then

Yours
Seymour

order 4.11.54 [53.05]

Taken out 220

Supplement to Chian List

Ἀγαθ[?

Ἀρχέλειος or ὡς Ἀπείδειος ?

Ἀθηναῖος (-ου)

Αἰγύπιος

Ἀβατορ[

Ἀπελλω ?

Ἀπολλώνιος

Ἀριστοκράτης (Bundin no. 37) (= Ch. 69 ?)

Ἀσκληπιάδης

Διονύσιος

Ἐξα[κ]έσ[τας] ?

Ἑρμάφειλος

Ζηνα(

Θεομνις

Μενεκράτης (if Chian)

Μηνόχενος (-ου)

Μοκα

Περσεύς(s)

Πυτος

Ἀριστοδόμος

Θεσι

and also Φύλων(v), in a Chian fragment fragment

Chian (?) - Hiculis Group
Partial list

Ἀλεξ[

Ἀλκίμαχος

Ἄντι

Ἀντώνιος

Ἀπελλῆς

Ἀριστογένης

Ἀρτέμειος

Διόδωρος

Διονυσ[

Δῶρος

Ἑλικών

Ἑρμος

Ἑρμω

Εὐρυκράτης

μαχίου

ταυ οὐδ → Ζη

Ἑγήσιος

Ἑρακλείδης

Ἑράκλειτος

Θερίων

Θεογένης

Θεοφι

Θεύμνιος

Θρην[

Ἰκέσιος

Καλλικρα(

Κρόνιος

Κτησιμ(

Λυδικλῆς

Λυσιμα(

Ματρο[

Μαχίος (μαχίου ?)

Μενο

Μηνογε

Μηνόφαντος

Μου

Μυῖεκος

Νικίας

Νικίος

Νουμήνιος

Ξεν[

Ὀργα

Παθε(

Ποσειδώνιος

Τιμ(

Φιλιστεύς

Φρ

Χαρμίδης

Names on lazymos handles

Ἀθήναιος

Nu ?

Ἀπολλώνιος

Πρῶτος

Ἀριστεύς

Τρύφων

Ἀριστομένης

← Ἀριστομένης
(Pamiel)

Ἄταλος

Διόνυσο(ς)

Δῖος

Δρη

Ελλε(

Ἐπίγονος

Ἐρμομένης

X 8.62 αὐτοῦ ἁρστυμ !

Εὐ[

Ζηνας

Θέων

Ἰππόνι(κος)

Κρόνιος

Καστορίδης

Μενο

Μοσχίων

Μουσα

Μυθ

Νικ

Stamps common on "Hikesios" handles and on small lagynos handles

		"Hikesios"	"Lagynos"
	Διορύγι.	Bundis 5. V. 53	ss 974
1)	Ἱκεσίου	ss 190	ss 1403
2)	Μεγ((ε limited small letters)	ss 10426	ss 6413
3)	Μεγ(	ss 7272	ss 6952
4)	Μερό(	ss 5692	ss 230
5)	Μου(	ss 3435	ss 2396
6)	Μυϊσκου	Chios 29	TD 1720
7)	Χ	TD 2159	TD 4606
8)	ΠΡ	ss 8861	ss 6409
9)	Κρορίου	TD 3619	ss 198
10)	Ζηρα	Chios 47	ss 8618
11)	Αρορύ(	Delp TD 4428, 1943/dp. clia)	Chios 59

[53.10]

with letter of
10, V, 58

from Gray Forest
(filed under
STANDARDS)

None

Common in all periods

name

['A'] typewritten ('~~PRO~~ PTB') not the an
y. Robert somewhere in ref. not to hand)

③ MH' (3/2 BL) fairly common later

✓, (continued)

home

40

Too difficult to hear

20 H' $\begin{bmatrix} 2.9 & 1.7 \\ 2.0 & 1.6 \end{bmatrix}$ (? 200 (E) $\int_{muvdrms}$) 20 ans. 1.

AD 1' (2 ac
coins (4/3 ac

new reading on 'AO 1' 1.4 (2 BC) \rightarrow BH 19.3

60 percent in history

AO p. 212 (turid)
~~to~~ early (3 se) = mid (3 se).

in end

v. common

(Oxyry) 2 me

Unp. ~~1/2~~ $\left(\frac{1}{2} AD \right)$ \oint

AO AO' (dark vulvarian)
1 latish

hml

common all periods

$\Sigma n^3 = 585$ (3 or 4 appearance (no count))

4 me

h. one

85

019 2220 (?) AD

Rev. Phil 1937 (incomplete)
~~Le. 105~~ Early (3 Dec)

4 vme

(P.T.O.)

Μυνογ[ωγς] AD 00' (1 BC/AD) ? *could be*
Μυνοδαντος none
Μου[] none AD. MS' in list from Chios
none

Μυσικος v. frequent (3/2 BC. other examples → 1 A.D. *Calc 2-107 BC*
Νικιδος v. frequent (3/2 BC. other examples → 1 A.D. *Calc 2-107 BC*
Νεομυσιος v. frequent (4/3 BC (Neomysios); v. frequent. (1 AD) *Stephanos Xidanos AD 30 Oct '52*
AD 1' 1.15 (Zol. [Θ]μυσιος) of list 1413 *(1 BC)* ADX. Delat 1416 p 213*

Ξεν[ων] *has doubtful to list*
οδωμος
οφων
οκρατης

Οργα[] } none
Παθε[] }

Προσθεδαντος doubtful in ADX Delat II 1427/8 *Parent 29 no 15 (1 AD)?*
v. frequent. (1 BC/AD)

Τιμ[ωγος] *has doubtful to list*
οκλως
αυαζ
οθεος
οδυκος

Φιδιστης AD. 2' *(3 BC AD. 15' 1.25 (2/1 BC) (om) (4/3 BC)*
φρ[υ] none of slave list 1413 30 (5 BC)

Χαρμιδης none
'Αδελφιος SGDI 5657 (5/4 BC *AD. 16' 1.12 (2/1 BC)*

'Απολλωνιος v. frequent (3 BC - 2 AD
AD. 2' 1.37
'Αριστης *CL 103 (Iria) AD (3 BC)*

Αριστημης SGDI 5661 1.22 (4 BC
Αρτακος Steph. Tarent 1 AD. 1452 *AD (2 AD) R. Bull. Ep. REG. 1916 (1 AD) C. 9 2221 C (1 AD)*

Διονυσος[ωγος] v. common
Διος[κουριδης] common (3 BC

Δρη[] none
'Ετρε[] none

Επιγονος none (occurs in Enythrion 3 BC)
Ερμολυγος AD 2' (3 BC

Ευ[] infinite possibilities
Ζηυδς none (Ζηυς common)

Θεων AD 17A' (2 AD? *list 1874 no 10 (1 BC?)*
Ιπποδικος Κρονιος Ιεδοριδης Μανο none

Μουχιων partly frequent (3 BC
Μυσα[] none

Μυσ[ωγς] AD 4' 1.20 (3 BC
Πρωτος AD p. 352 (1 AD?
Τανφω none

Chios: miscellaneous notes

See Papyrology (p. 2) notes⁹ on Cairo Zen 59738⁹
(C.C. Edgar, 1931), line 31, where an entry
"ἀχανεῖτα[ς] ἀγκύθους Χίος" is used as equivalent of
"Cagyni" in a repeated list.

24.11.59 Note that stamps of ΗΓΗCΙΟΥ ΙΚΕCΙΟΥ and ΛΥCΙΟΥ
are attributed to Chios, because of names appearing among
the archons there, by Neroutzos, see "Κεραμίδες
Λαβὰι Ἐκκλησιαστικαὶ Ἀνεπισημασμέναι ἐν τῇ
Ἀρχαῇ Ἀδελφότητι", Ἀθήνα, III[?], 1874

3.IV.54

CHIAN

From Rostovtzeff p. 120: Strabo (VII, 5, 9; F. Gr. H. 115, Fr. 129) has
 preserved a statement by Theopompus that shreds
 of Thasian and Chian jars were frequently found
 in the river Naro

XIV.58

cf. (Paucloux, 2nd vol. — 9 in
 now lost ref.)

MSEP suppl.

8. VII, 59

56

Chian:

MEN(*

on lagynos handle

13963

CLITIAN

See Mon. Lincei 14 (1904), pp. 861, fig. 69,
866, fig. 71 (bulge), and 841, fig. 53 ("Pencil?")

(From M. Mattingly.)

[58101]

REPRODUCTION (EMUL) OF SEC II, Pl. CXL

17. III. 54

EARLY CHIAN JARS

ALSO OF COR. 4495, reduced

EARLY CHIAN and another
from H. G. Phillips, Hesp. 1939

No, there are now
(X.62) being filed with
non-VG-negatives of objects not at
Agua, under CORINTH



A. 132



A. 131



A. 133



A. 134

Foreign Ware.

5801



A. 132



M. 73.26



A. 2.51



M. 73.22

Foreign Ware.

SEC II, pl. CXL

to seal
for
for two)

58.03



With best wishes & thanks
for help on winter jans
etc. Harold M.

59

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Facts and Artifacts: the Researcher and his Tools*

HAROLD B. MATTINGLY

I AM VERY much aware of the responsibility of succeeding in this Chair of Ancient History a scholar as dedicated, as lucid and as trenchant as Ernst Badian. His short tenure was marked by firm belief in the importance of his subject, an impressive vision of what it could become here, stimulating power as a teacher and an enviable capacity for sheer hard work. I have known and valued him as a friend for many years. Thus I can easily envisage the kind of inaugural lecture which he would have given you – either penetrating deeply and illuminating a specific problem that held him, or ranging with bold command over a broad, relevant theme. I shall not even try to make up for what Leeds unfortunately missed. Instead I have decided to undertake a very basic task. I want to show how, as a historian, I go to work on the raw material of history. Facts, dates and figures are only the beginning; but we must get them as nearly right as possible, or else the boldest and most exciting speculation will go dismally astray. And for my present purpose facts and objects have a distinct advantage over grander themes. They are accessible to all. Laymen can grasp them as easily as professional historians, and any one of us may incidentally find his imagination fired by some tangible piece of man's past – even though to another it is merely a fragment of gritty bone or pottery that could well have been left in the earth.

I am thinking principally of hard material facts. They cannot be denied or explained away, though they do need interpretation and their relevance to a particular problem can be challenged. The facts provided by literary sources are rather different, even when the source is contemporary, reliable or (better still) both. *They* can sometimes be discounted at need, if they conflict seriously with a plausible theory. The facts which we shall examine this evening are undeniable, immediate and first-hand. But I shall, of course, not be able to ignore the literary evidence altogether. I shall test it against these other facts,

* An Inaugural Lecture delivered on 15 February 1971. Professor Mattingly was appointed to the Chair of Ancient History in 1970.

use it to explain them. I would begin by looking at the actual working of the Athenian government in the fifth century B.C.

1. *The Athenian demagogues*

Only fifty years after a league of Greek states had won their amazing victory over King Xerxes of Persia, the great statesman Pericles led Athens fully prepared into a major war with the rival Spartan alliance. The war turned out to be 'total' for most of the cities involved and effectively it lasted a generation, from 431 to 404 B.C. For Athens it ended in defeat, the loss of an empire and the temporary overthrow of democracy. Thucydides, its contemporary recorder, blamed the failure on the demagogues who rose to power after the stable period of Pericles' personal ascendancy. Aristophanes ridiculed these new-style leaders with a satiric freedom probably never matched since. He and his fellow comic dramatists treated the demagogues as low-born upstarts, whose very claim to pure Athenian blood was questionable. Cleon was called a 'Paphlagonian', Hyperbolus a 'Phrygian' and Cleophon a 'Thracian'. Hyperbolus' real father was said to be a branded slave working in the Athenian mint! His mother was mercilessly mocked on the stage for this indiscretion, among many others. Modern scholars rightly discount this comic abuse. But you will still find talk of the down-to-earth politicians, the first professionals, members and representatives of the manufacturing class at Athens. You will still find them being contrasted with the landed gentry from the old families who had been dominant before the war. I wonder whether we have not been misled by comic satire and social snobbery even here.

In his play *The Knights* – produced in wartime, in February 424 B.C. – Aristophanes introduces old man Demos ('the People') as a main character. Demos has been led by the nose successively by a 'rope-seller' and a 'cattle-dealer'. Now he is being bamboozled by Cleon, the Paphlagonian tanner and 'leather-merchant' – or, as a modern scholar puts it, 'a wealthy manufacturer and son of a wealthy manufacturer'.¹ Demos's other slaves resent Cleon's power, but are in despair until they steal his private oracles. One of these promises that Cleon too *will* be overthrown, but only by someone even more vulgar and impossible

than himself – in fact an 'offal-seller'. Opportunely the man arrives. He is a loud-mouthed, ignorant and boorish fellow from the back streets, with a flow of language worthy of Alf Garnett. The champion is set to work, with the kind of surprising results that Aristophanes regularly achieves.

Now soon after this play was produced Cleon was elected one of the city's ten generals, having succeeded brilliantly in a military command already. The office of general, tenable on a yearly basis, was reserved still for men of birth, education and the right connections. No real outsider or upstart is likely to have gained it at this date.² Moreover Cleon's father was a man of some standing in the previous, rather less democratic, generation. We know from a fragmentary inscriptional record that he financed a successful chorus of male dancers at an Athenian festival in the spring of 459 B.C. Indeed a brief reference in Aristophanes' *Knights* (line 573 f.) suggests that Cleainetus may have been an influential politician, not just a man of substance.

The evidence on Cleophon is clearer. Cleon had been succeeded by the 'lamp-maker' or 'lamp-seller' Hyperbolus, who was already waiting in the wings when *The Knights* was produced. Cleophon stands right at the end of the line of demagogues. He was the 'lyre-maker', the drunken violent war-monger who would not let his city make peace while there was still a chance of reasonable terms – and who was executed when surrender became inevitable. He should have been the lowest born, the most degraded manufacturer of them all. But we now know that he was of distinguished, even aristocratic birth. His father was evidently a close associate of Pericles, and soon after Pericles' death we find Cleippides on the board of generals and entrusted with a delicate mission against a major ally in revolt.

The demagogues have long been defended against their critics as men who were able and patriotic in their fashion. We can now see, I think, that where they differed from such figures as Pericles was not in birth or station, but in not behaving like 'gentlemen'. Thus they were not acceptable, to other 'gentlemen', as Aristotle remarks in his *Constitution of Athens* (ch. 28, 1). Instead they were in tune with the general public, who trusted them. The humble people recognized them as their champions, men of business applauded their hard-headed pragmatic

¹ W. G. Forrest, *Emergence of Greek Democracy* (1966), 221.

² As Forrest implicitly recognizes on p. 222 of his stimulating study.

approach to politics. Here were men of their own unsentimental, anti-intellectual stamp. The caricatures which still affect our thinking may simply reveal the antagonism which these men aroused in their own class. But even this view perhaps involves taking the stage joke about tradesmen too seriously. It was clearly one that everyone enjoyed, since the theatre audiences were drawn from the whole community and the dramatists knew their job. The modern political cartoon might prove a good parallel. The cartoonist sees a particular politician as a pawnbroker, a pig-breeder, a cloth-capped worker or a cigar-smoking tycoon. Sometimes his idea catches on and the image becomes almost inseparable from the man himself. But *we* know that it is merely a comic convention. The most literal-minded newspaper reader would never imagine that France was once actually governed by a giraffe wearing a general's hat!

2. *The institution of ostracism*

We have learned the truth about Cleophon from a handful of pieces of pottery inscribed with his name and a much larger number inscribed with the name of his father. No other evidence suggests any kind of connection between the two men. These humble artifacts have thus altered to some degree our view of Athenian democracy. Such inscribed sherds are known as 'ostraca'. These particular ostraca were used as votes in two polls of the electorate separated by a generation.³ Each year the Athenian people could be asked to consider whether an 'ostracism' should be held. If the answer was 'yes', a kind of unpopularity poll took place in the spring. There was no list of 'candidates' and no names were ever formally put forward. The voter was free to scratch on his bit of pot any name that he chose. Most commonly this was in the form of 'X son of Y'. Sometimes 'X of the deme ('parish') of Z' was preferred; occasionally – and most usefully – we have 'X son of Y of the deme of Z'. Provided 6,000 votes were cast, the politician with most votes against him had to leave the country. He kept his property and civil rights, but must stay away – well away – for ten years. The system has obvious attractions even today.

Scholars argue endlessly about its original purpose. Was it designed to prevent tyranny – what we would call dictatorship – by removing

³ See E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, xxi (1952), 114 f., with xxxvii (1968), 120.

potentially dangerous individuals in good time, as the ancient sources suggest? Or did its inventor want it used to break a deadlock and settle contentious political issues? Its first use *was* against men associated with tyranny, but for most of the seventy years of its effective life it was employed for the second purpose.

At the start of this century only about half a dozen actual ostraca were known and there were still only sixty-two in 1935.⁴ American excavations in the centre of ancient Athens (the Agora) and German work in the public cemetery (the Kerameikos) had brought the number up to over 1,800 by the mid 1960s. Then dramatically the German excavators began unearthing some 5,000 new ostraca, which can be plausibly distributed over all the known ostracisms except for the first and the last. Students of Athenian politics must come to terms with this embarrassing wealth of evidence as direct and basic as anyone could wish. The voters sometimes add comments on their least favourite politicians and two even provide caricature drawings.

Ostracism was first employed in the 480s B.C., the decade that lay between the amazing single-handed Athenian victory over the Persians at Marathon and the Greek triumph against the much more formidable invasion led by King Xerxes himself. Persia's aim in 490 B.C. had been to reinstate a tyrant who had been expelled from Athens with Spartan help twenty years earlier. This was classical Persian policy; it was useful both for controlling their Greek subjects in Asia Minor and for extending their influence further afield into the Greek world. They knew how to exploit the ambitions of individual aristocrats and the internal strife that plagued most Greek governments at this time. Hippias admittedly was nearly eighty in 490 B.C., but there were younger men of his faction still within the city – relatives or friends who might serve Persia's turn better. Some of them at the time of Marathon treacherously signalled to the Persians, who were not able to act swiftly enough. But their fellow citizens read the message correctly. Traitors within the walls had been prepared to open the gates to the enemy.

No less than five prominent political figures were ostracized between 487 and 482 B.C. Aristotle tells us in his *Athenian Constitution* (ch. 22, 4–6) that the first three were friends of the tyrants. Hipparchus, the first man

⁴ Just so many were available to Jerome Carcopino, (*L'ostracisme athénien*, 2nd edition).

ostracized, was certainly a close relative of Hippias and his family. The name of the third victim is lost, owing to an unfortunate lacuna, in our two papyrus copies of this part of Aristotle's work. But the ostraca now supply it. The recent vast haul from the Kerameikos included over 750 with the name of Callias son of Cratias, a man against whom only three votes were previously known. Apart from the ostraca we knew nothing at all about him. Several of the new finds enlighten us considerably. Some voters explicitly or implicitly call Callias a 'Mede', by which they mean 'Persian', and one draws a man in oriental costume – with turned-up shoes and Persian cap. There can be little doubt now that Callias *was* ostracized, as a friend of the tyrants.⁵ We do not know what the voters said about Hipparchus, because only eleven of his ostraca survive. Soon after his ostracism, however, he seems to have admitted guilt by joining other members of Hippias' faction at the Persian court. There they urged the young Xerxes (who needed no prompting) to attack Greece and take them with him. The Athenians then outlawed Hipparchus as a convicted traitor.

Megacles, the second victim of ostracism, should also be a friend of the tyrants on Aristotle's evidence. But this is most puzzling. Megacles' family had done more than any other to overthrow Hippias, and his uncle had then reorganized the constitution so as to make Athens safe, if not yet for democracy, at least for a more liberal form of government than could be found elsewhere in the Greek world. Had there been a *rapprochement* in the interval between Megacles and men like Hipparchus and Callias? Herodotus does in fact tell us that some people even accused Megacles' clan (the Alcmaeonids) of sending the notorious signal to the Persians at Marathon. He denies it vigorously (*Histories* vi, 121 ff.) because of their past record, and he was after all almost a contemporary. But modern scholars tend to be less charitable. It has become virtually axiomatic to think of the Alcmaeonids as 'appeasers' in relation to Persia, if nothing worse. I believe that Herodotus was right and that the ostraca settle the question.

⁵ I am much indebted to the kindness of Professor F. Willemsen of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens. He readily allowed me to examine freely all the thousands of ostraca discovered and make full notes during a brief visit to Athens in the late summer of 1969. I also benefited from helpful discussion with him and colleagues. So far there has been only a rather summary publication of the important new finds. See *Archaeol. Deltion* xxiii (1968), *Chronika*, 28 ff. But E. Vanderpool has some interesting comments in his *Simple Lectures, Ostracism at Athens* (1970), 6 f., 11 and 21 f., amplifying the published information.

PLATE I

Ostraca from Athens



(A) Megacles, son of Hippocrates
(Courtesy of the German
Archaeological Institute, Athens)



(B) Callixenus, son of Aristonymus



(C) Callixenus, son of Aristonymus
(B and C: Courtesy of the American School of
Classical Studies, Athens)

PLATE 2



Bases of cups prepared for use as ostraca against Themistocles: three distinctive 'hands'

(Courtesy of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens)

PLATE 3

'Barbarous radiate' coinage



(A) Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus I and II: originals and copies (slightly reduced)



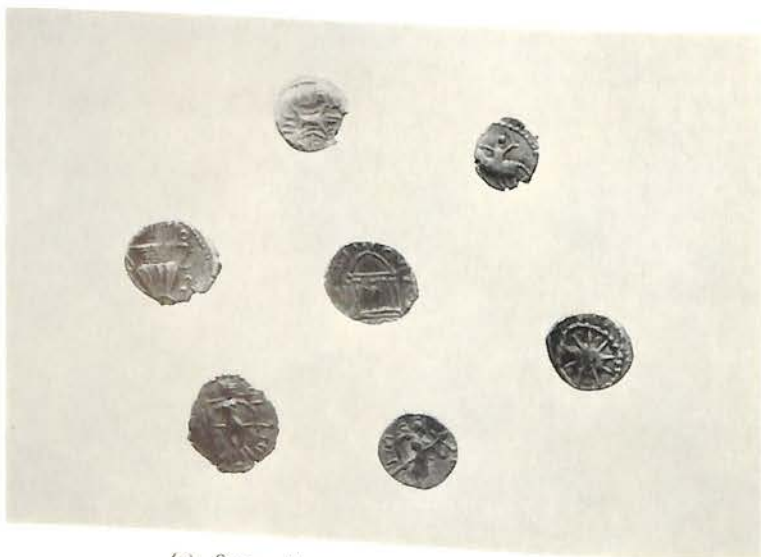
(B) Four common reverse types: originals and copies (slightly reduced)

PLATE 4

'Barbarous radiate' coinage



(A) 'Gargoyle' type portraits (magnified)



(B) Some odd reverse types (slightly reduced)

PLATE 5

Silver from the start of the denarius system



(A) The goddess 'Roma': Jupiter ($\times 1\frac{2}{3}$)



(B) The Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux): Victory crowning trophy ($\times 1\frac{2}{3}$)



The Boston *Oresteia* crater. A. The murder of Agamemnon
(Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



The Boston *Oresteia* crater. B. Orestes' revenge
(Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston)



(A) Silver tetradrachm ($\times 1\frac{2}{3}$) of Mende
of c. 425 B.C.
(Hirmer Fotoarchiv)



(B) Two Chian wine jars (nos. 85 f.), one unknown (no. 87) and a Mendeian jar (no. 88)
(Courtesy of the American School of Classical Studies, Athens)

The recent finds included well over 2,000 votes cast against Megacles in spring 486 B.C. – not far short of the minimum total needed to expel him.⁶ Not a single voter calls him traitor or Persian sympathizer. This must be significant. Suspicion at the time clearly fell on Hipparchus and Callias. What Herodotus reports is slander later invented against the Alcmaeonids. Other ostraca help to show when this happened, as we shall see later. Significantly, too, not one voter calls Megacles a friend of the tyrants. Why then was he ostracized? The ostraca give a clear answer. One articulate voter calls him ‘adulterer’, another notes his unprincipled pursuit of wealth. One attacks him for his luxury, another for his princely stable of horses. With fine panache he celebrated his banishment by winning against all-comers with his four-horse chariot team at Delphi in the games that same summer. Two or three voters rake up a piece of family scandal. Megacles’ mother, they allege, was a certain Coisyra – his father’s mistress from Eretria in Euboea. Much later her name remained a byword in Athens for high-living and arrogant extravagance. Had she any connection, I wonder, with the faction of Gongylus, the traitor who surrendered Eretria to the Persians in the year of Marathon and received a principality near Troy as his reward? However that may be, the voters of 486 B.C. were clearly characterizing Megacles as a potential tyrant himself. Similar defects of character and behaviour roused similar suspicions against his brilliant descendant Alcibiades. Were the suspicions justified? It did not matter. The Athenians were not prepared to take chances. The Persians might tempt Megacles if he were allowed to stay.

The ostraca also throw light on the rise and fall of the great Themistocles. Herodotus tells us that he first really came into prominence in 482 B.C., when rich new silver veins were discovered in the Laurium district of Attica. Themistocles persuaded the people against stiff opposition to use the increased revenues for a crash programme of naval rearmament. Athens had a small fleet of perhaps seventy ships, not all of modern type or design. Thanks to Themistocles, 200 triremes could be launched when Xerxes finally invaded Greece two years later. The dispute over the mining revenues is often linked by modern scholars with the ostracism of the statesman Aristides, who will have seen Athens’ safety in the hoplite army that had fought so well at

⁶ I illustrate one in Pl. 1(A) with the name ‘Megacles son of Hippocrates’ written backwards. The sherd is a fragment of a red-figure vase.

Marathon. If this is right – and the dates *do* coincide – one would expect appreciable voting against Themistocles also on this occasion.

There are now well over 1,500 ostraca that bear his name, spread over many different find-spots, and there is always this problem of dating. In the main we must decide whether a particular group (often with associated votes against other politicians) belongs to Aristides' ostracism in 482 B.C. or to Themistocles' own a decade later. The standard practice seems frankly nonsensical to me. On archaeological grounds the experts assign the vast majority of Themistocles ostraca to the occasion – or rather occasions – when he was *not* ostracized. Indeed, few scholars have been prepared to assign any ostraca, either of Themistocles or of other politicians, to the time when *he* was the victim.⁷ If this view is right, then Themistocles' ostracism is the only certain ostracism not plainly represented by a range of the actual votes. This would be very strange. It would also be most frustrating. How was Themistocles' unrivalled popularity undermined? Ostraca from his ostracism could help solve the riddle.

The experts surely must be wrong. One group of 190 ostraca was evidently specially prepared for use against Themistocles. Many of them were feet broken off drinking cups of some quality and a narrow range of style – the rejects and casualties possibly of a single potter's workshop. Most of them are the work of only six scribes. This whole group of ostraca was prepared for the convenience of the lazy, the illiterate or the merely floating voter.⁸ What does this imply? Surely it reveals a determined and quite unparalleled effort by Themistocles' enemies to drive him out. They must have had to work very hard in the late 470s B.C. We can sympathize with the curt message 'get out' which they had added to the name on some ostraca. Another politician was later told by a voter at his ostracism to 'get out and take his sister with him!' It was no doubt rather unchivalrous, but then she had been meddling in politics and in the affairs of men.⁹

⁷ Note A. R. Hands, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, lxxix (1959), 77 f.; F. Willemsen, *Athenische Mitteilungen*, lxxx (1965), 106; Meiggs and Lewis, *Selection of Greek Historical Inscriptions* . . . (1969), 43 ff.

⁸ See *Hesperia*, vii (1938), 228–41 and my Pl. 2.

⁹ The politician was Cimon, son of the victor of Marathon (Miltiades); his sister, Elpinice, was married to the millionaire Callias, son of Hipponicus. Some people voted against this Callias in 486 B.C.: an ostrakon with his name joins a sherd inscribed 'Megacles'. Similarly three votes against Themistocles join 'Megacles' sherds. But this need not mean that the vast bulk of Themistocles' ostraca from the Kerameikos belong to *this* occasion, as is suggested in *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, xcii (1968), 732 f.

There are over 900 ostraca of Themistocles among the recent Kerameikos finds. Many of them surely also belong to his ostracism, since these finds include an appreciable number of votes against other people that were certainly cast on that occasion. We learn from the spurious *Letters of Themistocles* – of the first century A.D. – that two close associates of Themistocles, Habronichus and Leagrus, were involved in the political infighting before his ostracism and stood in some danger even after. Habronichus had been intimately linked with Themistocles' policies during the war against Xerxes. We cannot trace his further career. Leagrus survived politically and was elected one of the ten generals in the mid 460s. He died in battle in Thrace. Now there are over 20 ostraca against Habronichus and some 70 against Leagrus in the Kerameikos finds. The *Letters of Themistocles* clearly contain some sound information. Comments are added on a few of these ostraca and very occasionally on those cast against Themistocles himself. Plutarch in his biography says that Themistocles insisted on continually reminding the Athenians of his incomparable services. He had a fatal craving for glory. One voter ironically sends him an ostrakon as *his* mark of 'honour', having clearly had enough. Another's comment is unprintable – or would once have been. A third asserted that Themistocles was 'under a curse'. I will say more of this shortly. And that is all, a disappointing crop. What do the voters say about Themistocles' friends? Leagrus is called a 'traitor', Habronichus a Persian sympathizer. No one levels these charges against Themistocles. Salamis was still too recent a memory for that and Athens had been vividly reminded of it by Aeschylus' play *The Persians* in spring 472 B.C.

Plays had to be 'licensed' by the annual head of the civil executive, the archon. The archon who 'gave Aeschylus his chorus' was called Menon. One voter at Themistocles' ostracism in spring 471 B.C., it seems, wrote Menon's name on his sherd, adding as his reason 'for his conduct as archon'. Presumably he felt that Menon had acted in Themistocles' interest and he had some justification.¹⁰ Aeschylus' play shows the recent Persian war from the Persian side; the action is set in Susa, where Xerxes' mother Atossa and the Persian Elders wait

¹⁰ I can only explain the terse message on this sherd as an attack on Menon's official conduct, though one or two letters are uncertain. We must await definitive publication. W. B. Dinsmoor has already suggested (*Hesperia*, suppl. v., 162 f.) that Menon – now known from a large number of ostraca – might be the archon of 473/2 B.C.

anxiously for news. At last an envoy from the King arrives. He describes graphically the disaster at Salamis, recording how the King was bluffed by a message from the Greek camp into ordering his navy into the narrow waters between the island and the coast off Athens. Instead of trapping the Greeks, the King's navy was trapped itself and shattered. That message came from Themistocles, as every spectator in the theatre must have known. Earlier the Queen Mother had been asking the Elders about Athens. She was reminded of Marathon. 'But what resources have they besides men and courage?' 'They have a rich store of silver, a treasure-house in their soil.' Who would fail to think of Themistocles and his naval programme then? 'Who is their master?', enquires Atossa, confident that they must have one. The Elders reply 'They are no man's slaves or subjects!' It is a proud Athenian answer. What danger was even a man with Themistocles' reputation to such a community's freedom? Later Atossa is surprised to learn from her son's messenger that the gods have kept Athena's city safe. 'But hasn't my son sacked it yet?' 'While the men of Athens live, the city's defences stand.' Themistocles had used almost those very words himself at the time of Salamis, when taunted as a man 'without a city'.

Aeschylus, of course, did not write his play simply to defend Themistocles. But it must have helped. It created an atmosphere which made his enemies' task harder. But from their point of view that task was all the more necessary. They were not afraid of tyranny, but they did fear Themistocles' formidable political skill. They had apparently decided to sacrifice him, in order to avoid a breach with Sparta. This is a modern view, but we find its essence already in the *Letters of Themistocles*. The ostraca and the *Letters* reveal something else. Themistocles' over-confidence made his fate certain. His friends unwisely went over to the offensive. On one ostrakon Leagrus is called 'malignant', another makes the meaning plain by terming him 'slanderer.' The *Letters* imply that Leagrus had accused members of the Alcmaeonid clan, Megacles' family, of Persian sympathies. Was it now that someone concocted the slander about their signalling to the Persians at Marathon? No doubt Leagrus also dragged in the old story of the family curse, inherited from an ancestor's ruthless treatment of a would-be tyrant and his friends. The Alcmaeonids had twice been expelled from Athens on this pretext and several voters had reminded Megacles of it on their ostraca in 486 B.C. The Alcmaeonids now

countered in kind, as the ostraca show. Themistocles' friends were the traitors, in league with Persia. As for Themistocles himself, he was under a curse of his own.¹¹

This determined campaign dislodged him from Attica. Within five years he was hounded out of Greece. His enemies in Sparta and Athens had built up a formidable dossier of 'evidence' convicting him of treasonable dealings with the Persians. When he travelled eastwards and finally took refuge with Xerxes' son he must have seemed to justify them completely. But later generations had their doubts – and so may we.

3. Ostraca and ceramic chronology

Ostracism had now been used six times in barely fifteen years. After this promising start the Athenians settled down to using it with discretion – probably only in 461, 443 and 415 B.C., when it was discredited for ever by over-blatant political manipulation. All known ostraca, I believe, were cast on one of only nine occasions in the fifth century.¹² This could make them a very valuable control on the chronology of Athenian pottery, especially for the finer glazed wares and the painted, figured vases. Most commonly, of course, voters used any piece of coarse pottery that came to hand – even a broken tile, a bit of a brick or a drain-pipe.

The better table-ware and the fine painted pottery were exported widely. They are thus of great importance for archaeological dating over a large area of the Mediterranean and even beyond. Much of the other site-material cannot be at all closely dated, and even what can be dated will often be found to depend ultimately on Athenian ceramic chronology. Study of shapes, painting technique and styles and the contents of ancient wells in Athens, filled at intervals through the fifth century, has enabled scholars to build up a very reliable and impressive system of *relative* dating. But there are still too few absolute, fixed points. The Persian destruction of 480/79 B.C. unluckily does not

¹¹ The Alcmaeonid curse could be regarded as dangerous to the whole community, if Athens harboured the clan. The same point could be made about Themistocles' 'curse', whatever it was.

¹² I shall argue this case fully elsewhere. Other scholars accept ostracisms reported by dubious literary sources (the elder Alcibiades, Menon, Callias son of Didymias and Damon) or postulate abortive ostracisms – to account, for instance, for the heavy voting against the previously unknown Alcmaeonid Callixenus.

provide the clear demarcation line that one might expect, though in a general way we can divide 'pre-Persian' from 'post-Persian' style. The next comparable reasonably fixed point lies around 425 B.C. The ostraca might provide others. Some of those cast in 461 B.C., for instance, are scratched on the feet of black-glazed drinking cups with a very distinctive profile. In 471 B.C. feet of similar vessels had been used, but none to my knowledge of quite the same kind; all seem to be of earlier varieties. Here we approach really close dating of an evolving shape.¹³

We badly need a complete publication of all the fragments of black-figure and red-figure ware used in ostracisms. The total is as yet fairly small and so far the ceramic experts have apparently had no surprises. The painted Megacles ostrakon shown in Pl. 1(A) would have been dated before 486 B.C., even if we did not know that it was then cast as a vote. Similarly the red-figure fragment shown in Pl. 1(B) would normally be set safely before 482 B.C., the earlier of the two possible occasions for its use against the Alcmaeonid Callixenus. The frontal eye, which both display, is a virtually universal painting convention of before the Persian invasion. The transition to profile eye is usually assigned to the 470s. By 470 B.C. some Attic vase-painters are thought to have achieved the full side-view, which was then generally taken over from the pioneers. Carvers of reliefs and coin die-cutters mostly moved over to the new convention about this time. It thus provides a rough and ready criterion for numismatic dating also.

I would myself incline towards a slightly later dating than the pottery experts, but one day Themistocles' name may be found scratched on a fragmentary vase-painting with a fully profile eye. If this happens, accepted dating of red-figure and black-figure pottery would be valuably confirmed in detail. As the matter stands, there is one vase-painting with frontal eye for which a very precise date after 460 B.C. has been claimed. If the claim is proved, then this whole phase of Attic vase-painting would have to be moved down in date at least ten years. The painter is in the mainstream, sensitive to changing fashion, and so his work cannot be treated as an example of an individual lagging behind the rest. The vase in question is in the Boston Museum and was first published, with the disturbing low date, by Professor Emily

¹³ See E. Vanderpool, *Hesperia*, xxi (1952), 1-4 and xxxvii (1968), 117 ff.; B. A. Sparkes and L. Talcott, *Agora Excavations*, xii (1970), 92.

Vermeule in 1966.¹⁴ It is well worth studying in its own right, since it could be a unique historical document.

4. *The Boston ORESTEIA crater*

The painter of this large wine-container is known as a specialist in genre themes, with charm and feeling – but no real imagination or depth. This vase is quite different from his normal work. On one side we see the murder of Agamemnon by his wife's lover after his triumphal return from Troy; on the other the painter depicts the murder of that lover by Agamemnon's now grown-up son. Here is the classic revenge theme. Orestes' mother tries to save her lover, as earlier she is seen urging him on to her husband's murder. In that scene we cannot help remarking the curious garment in which Agamemnon is ensnared by his 'loving' wife – the treacherous, all-enveloping bathrobe without armholes.¹⁵ Professor Vermeule argued that this vase was painted under the immediate impression of the stage production of Aeschylus' masterpiece *The Oresteia* in 458 B.C. It is the only vase-painting that pairs Agamemnon's death with his revenging, as in Aeschylus' great scheme, and 'deaths of Agamemnon' are not otherwise found on Attic vases and are rare in any art. This seems to be the earliest. No other vase-painter moreover shows Agamemnon's death in the fatal garment, the 'net' so graphically described in Aeschylus' poetry and dramatically displayed to the audience after the deed has been done offstage. I was once very attracted to Professor Vermeule's theory. Imagine the excitement of finding a contemporary painting inspired by a première of one of Shakespeare's plays! But the facts tell fatally against the theory. The painter does not follow Aeschylus in one vital point, unlike the poet Pindar who treated the theme a few years later and was fairly clearly influenced by *The Oresteia*. In Aeschylus it is the wife who kills Agamemnon; her lover plots the deed, but is careful to keep well out of the way. The revenge of Orestes thus becomes principally revenge on his mother; the lover's death is quite subsidiary and he is killed without Clytemnestra even being aware. She learns of it only when she faces her own doom. How different it all is in the vase-painting!

¹⁴ *American Journal of Archaeology*, lxx (1966), 1-22.

¹⁵ See my Pls. 6 and 7. Agamemnon's murder is shown in Pl. 6. His wife is at the left, behind her lover. She is again on the left in Pl. 7, this time behind Orestes.

There the lover is the killer, and Orestes' mother is very much present and active when her lover is killed in his turn.¹⁶ Behind both Aeschylus' play and the vase-painting, I suggest, must lie some fairly recent presentation at Athens – in dramatic, poetic terms – of the theme of the treacherous net in which Agamemnon died entangled. Perhaps we should think of a dithyramb, a kind of ballet with words. Or possibly Aeschylus himself had already used the idea once, in some choral lyric of one of his lost plays from the period after *The Persians* (472 B.C.).

5. 'Barbarous radiate' coinage

From masterpieces I descend (for light relief) to the ludicrous, to artifacts as rude and odd as anyone could desire. The regular coinage of the Roman Empire from A.D. 260 to 282 was copied by a flood of local imitations, both in Gaul and Britain. The originals were allegedly silver, but in fact of increasingly poor alloy; the copies are of base metal. They come in all shapes and sizes and comparatively few could have passed as forgeries, except to the simple-minded. Their makers, however, often achieve recognizable portraits or faithful reproductions of reverse types. But the general style is much wilder. On the obverses we find a truly remarkable portrait gallery, with occasional affinities with medieval gargoyles. The reverses often move far from their points of departure and quite new types can thus be evolved.¹⁷

Some British scholars have argued that this currency was not just contemporary with the originals. It could have been revived, they thought, in the post-Roman Dark Age of Britain, when large hoards of third-century 'radiate' issues might have been unearthed and provided models. A number of hoards, especially those with very small coins (suggesting metal shortage) or other odd features, were confidently dated in the fifth or even the sixth century A.D.! French scholars would have none of this and archaeologists did not like it in Britain. They were right, and the proof lay in the coins themselves. The supposed post-Roman hoards in Britain contain coins from the same dies, or at least

¹⁶ For this dating of Pindar's *Pythians* xi (454 B.C.), see C. M. Bowra, *Pindar* (1964), 402–5. For some decisive arguments against Professor Vermeule, see Mark I. Davies in *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, xciii (1969), 240 ff.
¹⁷ See my Pls. 3 and 4. On Pl. 4(b) note the man on horseback at the top right and the god in a pedimented temple in the centre. The regular coins average 20 mm in diameter.

from the same local mints, as copies certainly stratified in late third-century contexts. Moreover, we now know that this strange currency was not just regional: it moved around the country fairly freely both in Britain and Gaul and occasionally even crossed the Channel. This would hardly be conceivable in the conditions of disruption that presumably followed the collapse of Roman control.¹⁸

I shall not try to assess what this currency means in social or economic terms or how it worked, even if I knew. It raises fascinating problems and reflects the loss of confidence, the threatened disintegration and the growing inflation of a period of imperial crisis. The Emperors finally managed to outlaw it. Britain then settled for a time for its own Emperors, Carausius and Allectus, but the rest of the Empire was sensibly content with Diocletian. In the end, of course, Britain had to join Europe.

6. The origin of the Roman denarius

The standard coin which formed the model for these copies was the 'double-denarius', which replaced the denarius itself as the main Roman silver denomination c. A.D. 250.¹⁹ Until then the denarius had had a life of four and a half centuries. There was Roman silver and bronze before the first denarius, but the complex system of which that coin formed part marked an important stage in Roman currency. We need precise dating for early Roman coinage, for the same good archaeological reasons as apply to Athenian pottery. At many sites, over a fairly wide area, it will be our only reliable dating evidence. Moreover without an accurate arrangement of this coinage, we cannot begin to use its evidence properly for reconstructing Roman financial policy in the third and second centuries B.C. The denarius is central to this problem. When was it introduced? The question illustrates fascinatingly the clash of several types of fact. Italian scholars followed the literary evidence and dated the first denarius 268 B.C. with the Elder Pliny. In 1932 my father and his colleague, Stanley Robinson, used the facts of the coinage itself to disprove this dating conclusively. Their own

¹⁸ For a reasoned defence of the old view, see C. V. H. Sutherland in *Dark Age Britain* (*Studies presented to E. T. Leeds*), 1956, 3–10; for the crucial evidence against it, see my articles in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1964, 190–9; and 1968, 61–9.

¹⁹ The antoninianus was of equivalent fineness, but actually weighed only one and a half times as much as the denarius.

date was 187 B.C., when the new coinage would crown a long and slow process of financial recovery from the strain of the bitter war against Hannibal. Most people came round to this view in time, respecting numismatic authority. But one school argued for a compromise solution, a middle date between the two extremes. For them the denarius originated in the Hannibalic War itself.

The problem was dramatically reopened in 1960, when hard objective evidence was reported from the soil of a half Greek city in Sicily called Morgantina. During Rome's war in Italy with Hannibal, the Carthaginians made a determined effort to recover Sicily. They landed an army. Syracuse and Agrigentum revolted from Rome. So too did Morgantina. In 211 B.C. it was recaptured by the Romans. In houses and sanctuaries, fallen roof tiles, rubble and signs of burning seem to tell a clear tale. The destruction was man-made and wanton, as shattered offerings show in one of the shrines; they were hurled violently from room to room. Sealed beneath the roof-tiles, in six dispersed sites in the town, lay bronze and silver from the very start of the denarius system. Here surely was conclusive evidence that the denarius originated c. 212 B.C., just before the Roman sack. The middle dating had apparently won.²⁰

But there were still some obstinate numismatic facts that one or two scholars, myself included, found hard to square with the new dating. Was there perhaps an alternative explanation of the archaeological phenomena? Certainly the Roman recapture of Morgantina must have entailed some destruction. But was that the end of trouble? The Romans then proceeded to settle a body of Spanish cavalry there, presumably on lands and in houses confiscated from the pro-Carthaginians. Two generations later these Spaniards asserted their predominance in the city by issuing bronze coins inscribed simply HISPANORVM ('of the Spaniards').²¹ It was perhaps not very wise of the Romans to settle privileged Spanish tribesmen alongside native Sicilians smarting from Rome's displeasure. It could have been a prescription for later communal violence, comparable to the present troubles in Ulster.

²⁰ The evidence from Morgantina is lucidly summarized by T. V. Buttrey in *Atti del cong. int. numism.*, Roma 1961 (1965), 261-7. For the type of Roman coins sealed in the destruction layer, see my Pls. 5(A) and (B) - an early half-denarius and a victoriatus.
²¹ It was long uncertain when, where, or by whom these coins were struck. See K. Erism, *American Journal of Archaeology*, lxii (1958), 79-90, for the decisive evidence.

Even after the Hannibalic War arson and looting might have broken out - and led to those Roman coins being sealed under fallen roof-tiles.

This may well sound like special pleading and, to be frank, I always half thought so myself! Yet we must try to square *all* the facts and the obvious commonsense answer can be wrong. But it was not so in this case. Other objective facts have forced me to come right round. I had long looked at them without seeing their true significance. Roman bronze issues, for instance, from a mint in Apulia (associated with very early denarii) are commonly overstruck on coins from north-west Greece. The undertypes were almost certainly issued soon after 218 B.C. Now, one group of these was struck by a town called Oeniadae. Oeniadae was captured by a Roman army operating in Greece in 211 B.C., in alliance with the Aetolians. Under treaty arrangements the Romans handed over captured towns to the Aetolians, but kept all movable booty themselves. So clearly masses of the local bronze coinage went back to Italy in spring 210 B.C. with the victorious Roman general - to be restruck as Roman coins in an Apulian mint near the port of entry. The accepted dating for the denarius is thus confirmed.²²

7. *The material facts of Athenian imperialism*

I end with a big historical debate which may finally turn on decisions about the dimensions of coarse pottery jars, often broken and incomplete. Soon after the Greek defeat of Xerxes Athens began leading a great counter-offensive at sea against the Persian Empire. It ended effectively a little later than 450 B.C. with a tacit understanding of the need for peaceful coexistence. The anti-Persian alliance, however, was not disbanded and Athens entered the major war against the Spartan coalition in 431 B.C. backed by the vast accumulation of Confederate funds. Pericles frankly conceded that Athens' position had become morally indefensible, but in his view it was now too dangerous to give it up.

²² See *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins*, 'Thessaly to Aetolia' (1883), lii-liii, for the dating of the undertypes (between 219 and 211 B.C.). Such a mass of bronze currency would hardly have been kept for a long time in the Roman treasury before being restruck. For other overstrikes of this date involving early denarius-linked bronze, see my review of M. H. Crawford's *Roman Republican Coin Hoards* (1969), in *Journal of Roman Studies*, lx (1970), 232.

When did Athens turn a free alliance against Persia into an Empire, where her will was law? Was it the result of the logic of preparing for war in Greece and then the exigencies of the war itself? The experts on inscriptional evidence – the epigraphists – have persuaded most historians that the change resulted from an acute crisis twenty years earlier and was completed when effective fighting with the Persians ended in the early 440s. The historians were at first surprised. They had not suspected this from their reading of Thucydides, the great contemporary who recorded both Athens' rise and the war that shattered Athenian power. But the epigraphists' authority won. Some crucial Athenian decrees of marked imperial tone and language were inscribed in lettering that apparently could not be later than 445 B.C. Many dated inscriptional records seemed to impose this view.

But doubts lingered, especially about the key decree in the whole controversy. This imposed Athenian currency, weights and measures on the allies – principally, that is, throughout the Aegean area and the Greek cities on the coasts of Asia Minor.²³ Greek cities obviously rather enjoyed the *right* of striking their own coinages, though they often did not use it; and there were a number of different coin-standards within the Athenian alliance alone. There was similar variety in the systems of weights and measures. No doubt it was all highly inconvenient and trade and business would go more smoothly with standardization. But I think that we may understand the other point of view on this day of mourning for the old shillings, the old pence and the old certainties.²⁴ At any rate the Athenian decree required firm sanctions, threats of tough prosecution.

Now it might seem that the date of this decree could be easily checked by the objective evidence of the coins themselves. Do the silver issues of Athenian allies break off abruptly soon after 450 B.C., the orthodox dating of the decree on epigraphic grounds? Or if not, when does the decisive break come? Unluckily we cannot yet date Greek coinages with the necessary precision. Style is an imprecise criterion and anyway some mints were always avant-garde, others lagged far behind.

But another objective test is available. We have material evidence for standardization of measures. American excavations in the centre

²³ For text, paraphrase and commentary, see Meiggs and Lewis *Selection of Greek Historical Inscriptions*, III-17, no. 45.
²⁴ By a happy coincidence the lecture fell on 'decimalization day' (15 February 1971).

of ancient Athens have uncovered many fascinating facts about the import trade in wine in the fifth century B.C. Greek wine exporters normally used standard containers, big jars with a capacity of eight or twelve of the local measures (*choes*). The same word was used in different systems, rather as gallon is employed today. Several series of foreign jars have been isolated at Athens and two are certainly identified. They can be traced through much of the fifth century. They come from the island of Chios and the north Aegean port of Mende. Chian and Mendeian wines were the choicest and most expensive imported wines in Attica, and the jars have quite characteristic shapes. Chian jars with the bulging necks are the earlier and appear on the silver coinage before the seated sphinx, the city's badge. The new-style jars were introduced at a date not far from 430 B.C. The first of them were stamped with the city's coin-type, as though to assure the customer that contents and capacity were guaranteed as good as ever. Both types of jar hold eight Attic *choes*. Some jars are also marked with their capacity on the Attic standard (seven *choes*) and this has been confirmed by measurement. This ratio of 8:7 between the Chian and Attic measures is the same as that between their coin-standards.²⁵ Now Chios had a very special relationship with Athens. The Chians enjoyed free association and could ignore imperial regulations, if they wished. So *their* coinage went on unbroken, and on the Chian standard, and their wine-jars were never adjusted to suit Athens. No doubt tolerance of this anomaly was assisted by the fact that the conversion ratio between the two systems was fairly easy.

Mende was a subject ally and would have had to conform. An earlier Mendeian jar (c. 440 B.C.?) than the one shown on Pl. 8(B) – no. 88 – was marked as having a capacity of slightly over ten Attic *choes*. This is presumably conversion from either eight or twelve *choes* of the local standard, which we do not know. Unluckily only the neck of the jar survives, so that it cannot be measured for capacity. The jar on Pl. 8(B) (c. 430 B.C.) appears to have been smaller. Looks may be deceptive, but it will hardly have held much more than the Chian jars. Then around 420 B.C. we come across very fragmentary Mendeian jars stamped with the city's coin-type. Another jar of this date is certified as having a capacity of eight Attic *choes*, like the standard Attic jar. It would seem

²⁵ See *Hesperia* III (1934), 296 f. with Pl. I and IV (1935), 495 f. and 514 ff. and my Pl. 8(B) (nos. 86 and 85: Chian jars of c. 450 and 430 B.C.): W. G. Forrest, *Annual of the British School at Athens*, LIX (1964), 37; Virginia Grace in *Délos*, XXVII (1970), 359 f. – edited but not

9.11.72 Ask him to find documentation for the 8:7 ratio 295
 metric system standard of Chios → Athens
 town. It is just something that in many respects to the 20th.

The change in capacity preceded the change in shape. The change in the old style jar in his pl. 8.

that in the late 420s a new type of jar was introduced, guaranteed (like the new Chian) by the city's coin-type and standardized on the Attic system. In the 440s the jars still seem to have been on the local standard. A few Mendeian jars, both earlier and later, are complete enough to be measured or at least estimated for capacity. But as yet nothing detailed has been published on this.²⁶

The available facts, however, are fairly cogent – especially when they are backed by the evidence from the island of Thasos. Thasian wine-jars can also be traced back some way into the fifth century. Soon after 420 B.C., it seems, the first Thasian jars with guarantee stamps appear. This is suggestive, in view of the Mendeian evidence. What I find more convincing, however, is the record on stone at Thasos of official specifications for making standard storage-jars. This can be firmly dated c. 420 B.C. The standard intended is Athenian apparently, not the local Thasian.²⁷

These facts have been noted by those who date the Athenian Coinage Decree c. 450 B.C. They talk about a 'reinvigoration' of it c. 425 B.C. by a fresh piece of legislation. But the evidence of Mende's jars, and indeed of its coins also, seems to show that Mende was not obeying the supposed 'original' Athenian decree in the 440s. The material facts imply that the decree itself was in fact not passed until c. 425 B.C., when Mende's splendid coinage ends.²⁸

If the Coinage Decree is thus brought down, then certain other inscriptional datings cannot be maintained. And with them must go an elaborate modern historical reconstruction. Athenian imperialism will not now be the work of the rising politician Pericles. It will have developed in his later years and been completed by his successors Cleon and Hyperbolus, with whom I started.

I began by forswearing all high flights of speculation, imaginative interpretation and bold generalizing. Yet out of bare facts and gritty

²⁶ For the Mendeian jars, see *Hesperia* xvii (1948), 337, no. 106 and 345, no. 166; *Hesperia*, xxii (1952), 106 f.; my Pl. 8(B) (no. 88). For the evidence on capacity see Mabel Lang, *Hesperia*, xxv (1956), 10 no. 44, and 12 no. 57. For the coin-type see my Pl. 8 (A). It shows Dionysus riding on an ass (the reverse type is a vine-stock).

²⁷ On Thasos, see Virginia Grace, *American Journal of Archaeology*, l (1946), 31 and Mabel Lang, *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*, lxxvi (1952), 18–31.

²⁸ Professor B. D. Meritt published a fragment of a 'new decree' about coinage (from c. 425 B.C.) in *Hesperia*, xiv (1945), 119 ff., no. 11. For the dating problems of the Mendeian coinage (it will not easily square with a coinage ban c. 449 B.C.) see the good discussion by G. K. Jenkins in his *Coinage of Gela* (1969), 64 f.

argument the poetry and power of history may grow. It will be the better for being rooted deeply and soundly. Yeats in one of his later poems laments that all the great Irish legend and symbolism that once fed his verse had deserted him. What was he left with?

I sought a theme and sought for it in vain,
I sought it vainly for six months or so.
Maybe at last, being but a broken man,
I must be satisfied with my heart, although,
Winter and summer till old age began
My circus animals were all on show,
Those stilted boys, that burnished chariot,
Lion and woman and the Lord knows what.

.....

Those masterful images because complete
Grew in pure mind, but out of what began?
A mound of refuse or the sweepings of the street,
Old kettles, old bottles and a broken can,
Old iron, old bones, old rags, that raving slut
Who keeps the till. Now that my ladder's gone,
I must lie down where all the ladders start,
In the vile rag and bone shop of the heart.²⁹

Perhaps I may be allowed to use Yeats's eloquent advocacy for my own cause — against any who feel that I have spent long enough grubbing around in the refuse tips of human history.

²⁹ From *The Circus Animals' Desertion* (*Collected Poems*, Macmillan, 1950, 391 f.). Quoted by permission of Mr M. B. Yeats, Macmillan & Co Ltd.; published in America, by the Macmillan Company, © 1940 by Georgie Yeats, renewed 1968 by Bertha Georgie Yeats, Michael Butler Yeats and Anne Yeats.

(M. Lang's brilliant interpretation cannot be used as separate figures)

sender:

Professor H.B. Mattingly,
School of History,
Leeds University,
Leeds LS2 9JT,
Yorkshire,
England.

60



197



198



199

*Part of 195
of 195
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195.9*

50 10259 of 200-202



200



201



202



203

SAH FROM STOA OF ATTALOS BUILDING FILL : T H A S I A N

<u>name</u>	<u>device</u>	<u>SS</u>
HOYAYAAHZ	triskeles	1722 (Section I)
HPHEINQAIZ	device	11640
HYOION III	palmette	11370
HYOION IV	device	11639

The foregoing are all probably datable in the late 4th century or thereabout.

In addition, the fill contained 4 early Thasian handles (datable before ca. 340 B.C.) SS 10785, 11044, 11501, 13377.

Thus the Thasian in this fill are not dated by it, nor do they define its date.

C H I A N

<u>reading</u>	<u>SS</u>	
ERM(	10899	from jar
KPO(retr.	11070	" lagynos
MEN(	13988	" "

lunate instead of

A similar stamp, but with straight-lined epsilon, on a whole jar in Cyprus (Cy 316 in Paphos Museum), and on 2 handles in the Pergamon deposit (no.1303).

Stamps with the reading ERM(on Chian handles seem to be datable about 300 B.C.; see comment on the Chian in the MSBF. According to the parallel from Pergamon (see above), MEN(should date before about 180 B.C. Neither MEN(nor KPO(appear in the MSBF, and the latter is not at present fixed as earlier than before the middle of the century (appears in Corinth as well as in SABF).

P O N T I C

Single handle, SS 10866, attempted restorations of stamp:

- 1) AZTYNOMOY/[I4I]OZ/[ΣIMA]AION both names of Period III, called 220-180 B.C.
- 2) AZTYNOMOY/[HOZI]OZ/[KEGA]AION " " " " V " 150-122 B.C.

The second remains a possibility so far as date is concerned even if Grakov's sequence is not telescoped so as all to fit in before 185 B.C. (see comment on MSBF Pontic): the Stoa of Attalos may have been built before 150.

C O A N

Single handle, SS 10763, with reading MOA(, and section of rim preserved. One parallel, ABC

in French Sch.

See Lambros, Les Vases Archaiques d'Histoire.

MSBF - notes on analysis of C H I A N

with notes on other context

Fabric: handles of fine red clay usually with a light slip laid on a

rough surface. Take to be earliest those marked EPM or EPM Ω , parallels for which have been found in early third (Ch 5, from Kophina well stratum 2) and possibly late fourth (SS 8546, the dep. is called 4th BC by HSR in n.b.) centuries B.C. (No record other ~~example~~ of a stamped Chian handle earlier than 3rd B.C.). The handles are thick but not round in section, and the red of the clay has a good deal of yellow in it.

Handles of HPHEIOY close to those of EPM , though smaller, and clay and slip a little less yellow; one of his handles is SS 9989 from the Komos cistern. IKEZIOY probably follows here; there is variation, SS 1470 resembling HPHEIOY handles, while the other two have a dark surface under a sort of bloom slip and are nearer round in section; of 60-odd examples on file, some are perhaps considerably later than others, but 3

in any case were found in the Kophina well, top stratum, for which J. Anderson's last date seems to have been ca. 275-250 B.C. GIAIETEY perhaps follows here, then the latter

APIETO/ENOY : the two handles of ~~his~~ are rather large, the section nearly round, the thick and slip not yellow, its surface rather rough and grainy. AIONYZ probably fits in about here, also NOTEZI ? and HOEBIAONIOZ ?

here, SS 12754 with stamp of AI(E)AAEY(Z) looks too late for the MSBF: nearly the whole handle is preserved, the HH was about .225, like that of P 3402 from Group E, and it arches a bit, like that; it is nearly round in section, small, with ash grey core and powdery light slip.

The jar handle of MOY has a decided lateral twist. SS 12697 with monogram or abbreviation is distinctly less thick than the others, but clay and slip are characteristic, I think not of the earliest period of stamped jars.

So a number of the Chian from MSBF are third century or even earlier, while those we may guess to be close to the date of actual estr. of MS are not precisely dated, and one handle, SS 12754, seems too late for the deposit, perhaps as late as Group E. Note this latter comes from the big lot in which several other contaminations have been detected, including a duoviri Knidian.

*Butter look
at both
lets again
now then*

To ca 200 BC

MIDDLE STOA BUILDING FILL : C H I A N

jar handles: SS 687, 886, 1300, 1467, 1470, 11716, 11810, 11836, 11883, 11895, 11996, 11997, 12142, 12446, 12697, 12754

lagynos handles: SS 868, 914, 1038, 1149, 1683, 11725, 11726

READING name	device	SS	section	Chian reference for name	lagynos
ΑΠ(Ε)ΑΛΕΥ(Σ)		12754	K	S.G.D.I. 5657. Athena MA' (G.F.)	
ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ (circular)		1149	⊙	Ath. 2' 37, XXPI PI' (G.F.)	lag.
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΝΟΥ		11716 11996	ΜΣ K		
ΑΙΟΝ(retr.		11726	ΜΣ	{ Ch. 48, 59, 60; ΑΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ: Kourouniotis unpub. ΑΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΣ: Ath. IA' (G.F.)	lag.
ΑΙΟΝΥΣ[		11997	Κ		
ΑΙΟΝΥΣ(		914	⊙		lag.
ΕΡΜ(		11895	ΜΣ	Ch.28 (this type)	
ΕΡΜ[Ω ?		11883	ΜΣ	Various names in ΕΡΜΟ((G.F.) Ch 5, 45, 46 (type of this reading) ΕΡΜΩΝΑΕ: SGDI 5657; Ath.(3 ref.) G.F. Ch 29 possibly same	
ΗΓΗΣΙΟΥ		11810 12446	K K	Ch 12; Ath. IA' 14 (G.F.)	
ΙΚΗΣΙΟΥ		886 1470 12142	⊙ ⊙ ΜΣ	Ch 25,26,27,43,44; Schwyzer no.688 Athena saepe (G.F.)	
ΙΠ]ΙΟΝΙ(ΚΟΣ)	sphinx, r.	1683	⊙		lag.
ΙΠΙΟΝΙ(ΚΟΣ)	sphinx, l. or lion's head	1038	⊙		lag.
ΜΟΥ retr.		687 11725	⊙ ΜΣ	ΜΟΥΣΙΚΩΝ: Ath. ΜΦ' 5 (G.F.)	lag.
ΠΟΤΕΙΑΣΝΙΟΥ		11836	ΜΣ	Unpublished 1st A.D. (G.F.)	
ΦΙΛΙΣΤΕΥΣ		1467	⊙	"ΦΙΛΙΣΤΗΣ Ath. p.217" G.F. (not found)	

Add SS 12697 (K) roundish stamp with uncertain letters; SS 1300 (⊙) ligature ΠΟΤΕΣΙ ? possibly not Chian; SS 868 (⊙) lagynos handle with circular stamp, not read.

G.F. is George Forrest of Wadham College, Oxford. Ch numbers are of stamped handles found in Chios.

For notes on Hellenistic Chian wine amphoras and lagynoi, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 519 and pl. XXV, nos. 37 and 38, with text p. 539; on fifth century Chian and on the series as a whole, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 104-105, under no. 152, with references to earlier publications. Much material has been gathered toward a special study of the series. In the meanwhile, it may be remarked that the names 'Ηγησίας, 'Ικέσιος and Φιλίστης all appear in Chian inscriptions, according to references kindly sent to me by Mr. George Forrest of Wadham College, Oxford; and the first and third at least are known also on Chian coins. Note also in the commentary below that parallels for **197** and **198** were found in 1952 in the British excavations in Chios. Citation of these latter is by courtesy of Mr. John Cook, Director of British School in Athens, and Mr. John Anderson of the University of Otago, New Zealand. A report by Mr. Anderson on these excavations is in press, shortly to appear in *B.S.A.* (X)

The lagynos illustrated in Plate 73 (SS 10259, H. 0.29 m., diam. 0.25 m., capacity as measured with ground coffee, 4080 cc.) was found in the "Komos Cistern," on which cf. *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 118, and *A.J.A.*, LIV, 1950, pp. 376 ff.; from the same deposit is SS 9989, mentioned below as a parallel for **197**. On the handle of the lagynos is a stamp reading *Μοσχίων*, a name which also appears on Chian inscriptions and coins, and on a lagynos handle found in the British excavations in Chios.

197. (AH 98). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.029 m.
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

'Ηγησίον

Fine red clay, buff surface, fine particles of mica.

Of twenty-four examples on file, SS 9989 comes from a cistern deposit of the third century B.C. An example has been found in the British excavations in Chios, 1952.

198. (AH 46). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.035 m. Pl. 73.

'Ικεσίον

Clay like that of **197**.

Published in Grace, 240-241.

Of fifty-six examples on file, SS 7912 and SS 8048 were found in cistern deposits of the third century B.C., and three were found in the British excavations in Chios, in a deposit of the middle to third quarter of the third century.

(X) BSA XLIX (1954), pp. 123 (1).

examples.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

167

199. (AH 181). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.032 m.
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

[Φ]ἰλιστεύς

Fine light red clay, fine particles of mica, smeary gray surface.

Five other examples on file, of which SS 1467 is from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.

200. (AH 150). Lagynos handle. W. 0.032 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

Ἀριστοδήμον

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica.

201. (AH 128). Lagynos handle. W. 0.029 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73.

Κρο(

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica; buff surface on top of handle.

The name seems to be Κρόνιος, which appears in various abbreviations and sometimes in full (cf. Grace, 248) on lagynos handles and on at least one handle (Delos, TD 3619) of the type of 197-199. SS 11070, like 201 but retrograde, comes from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, and examples of two variations have been found in Corinth.

On the name, see C. E. Holm, *Griechisch-Ägyptische Namenstudien*, Uppsala, 1936, pp. 33 ff. It appears in Egypt from the second century B.C. onward.

202. (AH 154). Lagynos handle. W. 0.026 m.; T. 0.015 m. Pl. 73.

A

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica, buff surfacing.

Another example from the Agora.

203. (AH 129). Lagynos handle. W. 0.031 m.; T. 0.012 m. Pl. 73.

B

Fine buff clay, few fine particles of mica. The handle is stamped on its lower attachment. It is distinctly ribbed on the outside.

Three other examples on file, of which SS 4288 comes from a cistern deposit of the middle half of the third century B.C.

Although probably the commonest stamped lagynos was Chian, their fabric indicates that not all were. The clay of 203 suggests an association rather with 204, and it may be remarked that many handles of the class of 204 are stamped on the lower attachment.

48 BERNARD AVENUE
TORONTO

FEB. 15, 1955.

Dear Virginia,

I have kept putting off
sending you these for ten days now with
the idea of writing you a letter. But if I
wait for that, you'll never get them. The
term is at its worst hectic. I have too
many lectures, and am being driven
distracted by trying to get photographs
of the last few coins for the plates of
the Eurobian League. My Toronto
photographer, Miss Andrews, who did our
Christmas card, suddenly becomes
incapable of developing photographing
coins - she produces awful stuff
while I fret and fume. I've just

P.S. I have always been a little jealous of Scops in Cherry St. Now at least I've appeared in the sun-journal
 JHS 1954 pp. 32-4.
 In App.

had a long argument with her and am
 at a low ebb. When she finishes -
 Saturday, she says - it'll she'll
 start the obit costs, and I suppose
 she'll work them up. It wouldn't
 help now to send them to the A.M.S.
 because their new photographer is no
 good either - Baker has retired. I'd
 do them myself, but I'm not quite
 good enough for publication. So it's
 a hell of a life

And how is yours? A pity we
 can't go & have a drink somewhere
 and discuss it. Herbert Cohen was here
 and found our obit business very
 interesting. So did Mrs. Brett Jackson
 I mentioned it.

Come and see us at the island. We
 intend a boat house in the cove with some
 above it this summer.

Friendly, William

ONTO

collection in Toronto
Nov. 26, 1954



You a picture
ngs to Mr. J.S.
nto, and really
etter than
got a woman
city Photographic

Section when we had one, to photograph it
which she did by offering the camera in
the dark and "painting" the coin with
a point source of light to bring out
the neck and foot of the jar. The result
is pretty good, I think, though not
perhaps quite perfect. It is enlarged
two diameters - not in an enlarger:
that's the size she took the picture. I
am keeping another print or two, here.

University of Toronto

TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGEcollection in Toronto
Nov. 26, 1954

Dear Virginia. I think I sent you a picture of this coin before. It belongs to Dr. J.S. Wilhinson, a dentist in Toronto, and really shows this particular jar better than any other I have seen. I got a woman here, who was with the University Photographic Section when we had one, to photograph it which she did by opening the camera in the dark and "painting" the coin with a point source of light to bring out the neck and foot of the jar. The result is pretty good, I think, though not perhaps quite perfect. It is enlarged two diameters - not in an enlarger: that's the size she took the picture. I am keeping another print or two, here.

I am finding a bit with the idea of publophs spending 145-180 in Greece, if and and, etc. But that's a long way off.

I have heard from Jenkins at the B.M. He sounds quite interested "And see it the amphora type you drew out cursorily on the group of coins assigned by Mrs. Brett to 490-440 so that if that amphora is held down to 450-435 it certainly re-dates that group at least (and indeed most of them look much more like 440 than 490, to my eyes) -" etc. And Jenkins is good. He promises to send casts of about a dozen 5th cent. coins - all he has in the B.M. in which the amphora is "decently preserved". When they arrive I'll have them photographed and then, I think, we'll be in a position to produce something respectable from the coin end. I may be wrong but it rather looks to me as if the changes after 300 are not sufficiently marked to show up on the coins. How do you feel about that? Merry Christmas etc. (though I'll write before that) Wish you were having the drink we are having with us. Be good. And arrange to come and see us. Yr William



67.03b .



67,046

EXCAVATION ON THE KUTINA RIDGE, CHIOS

p. 175

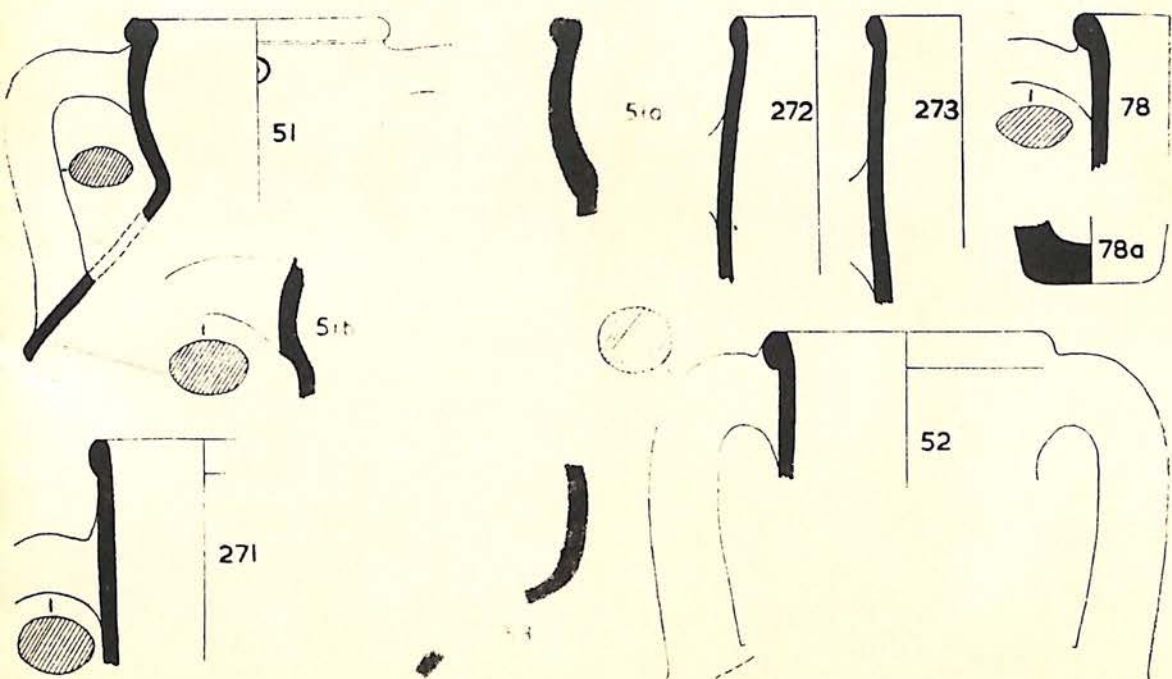


FIG. 8.—CHIAN AMPHORA NECKS 51 (VI), 271-3 (VII). GREY AMPHORAE 52-3 (III), 78 (IV).
Scale 1:4

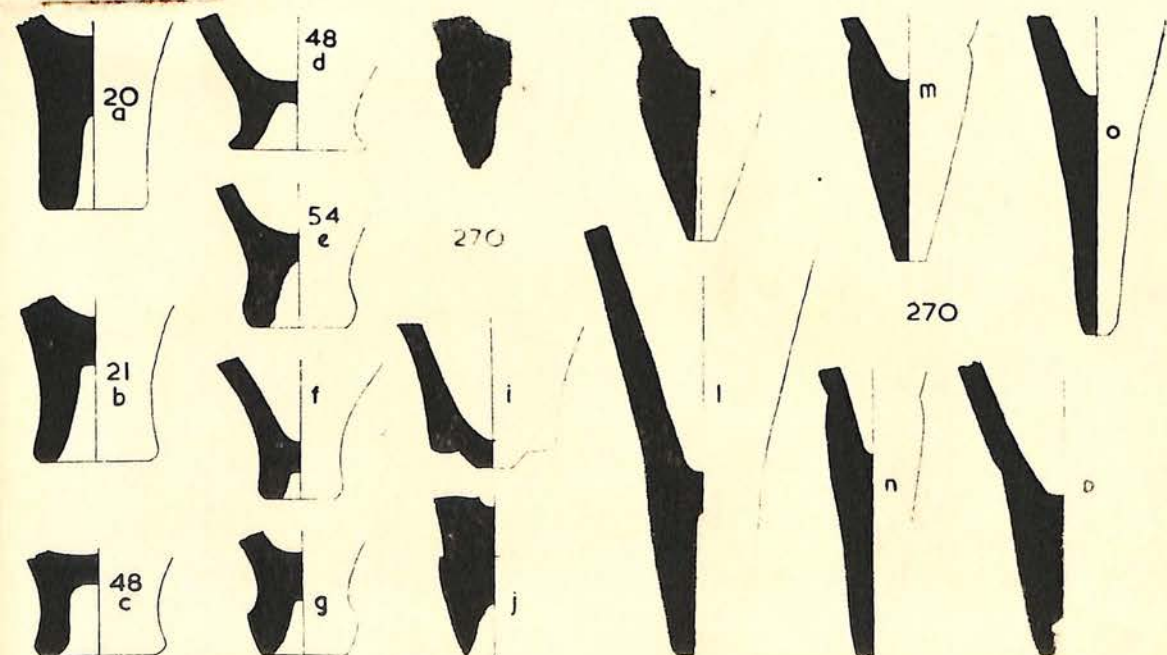


FIG. 9.—CHIAN AMPHORA FEET 20-21 (I), 48, 54 (II), 270 (VII). SCALE 1/4

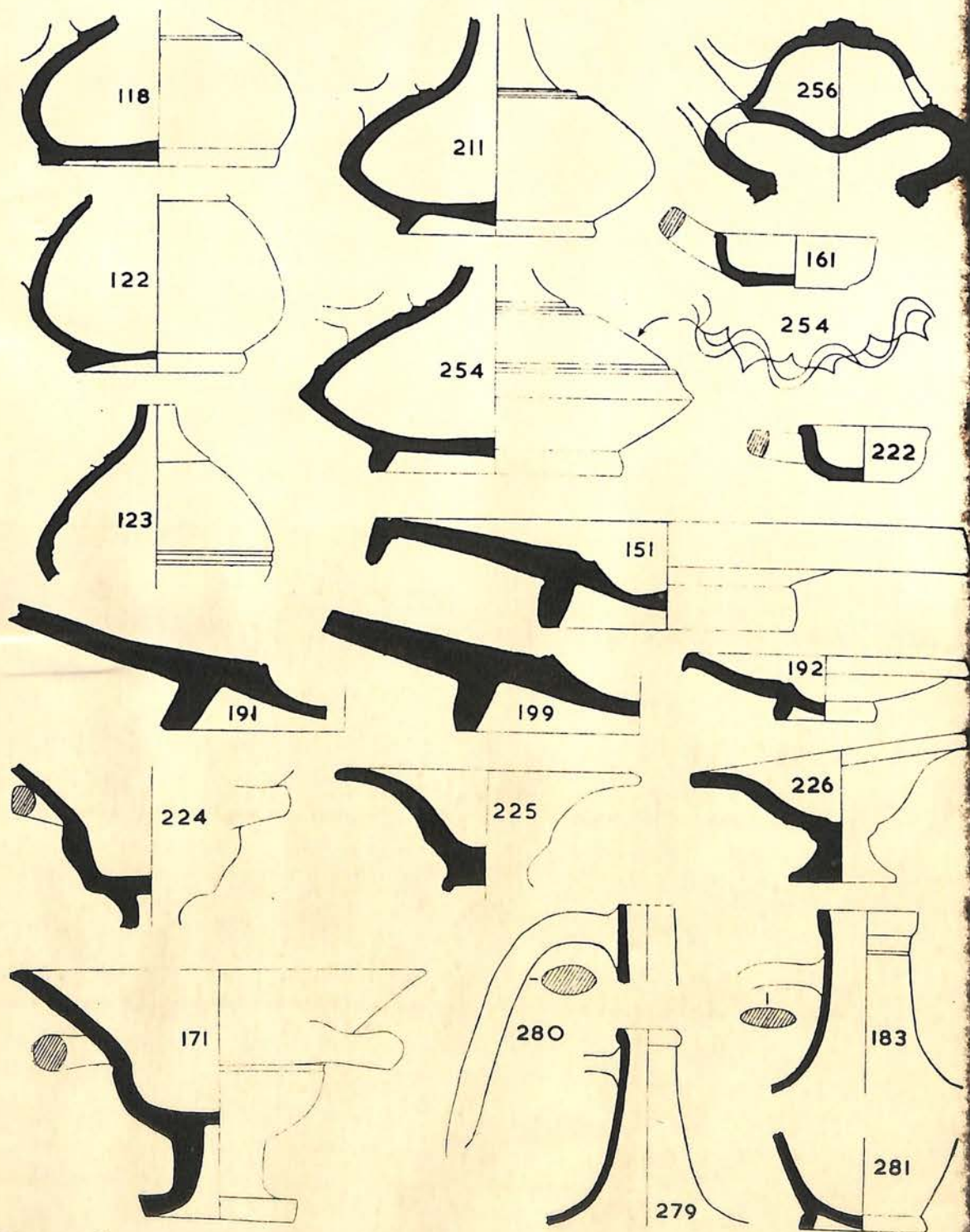
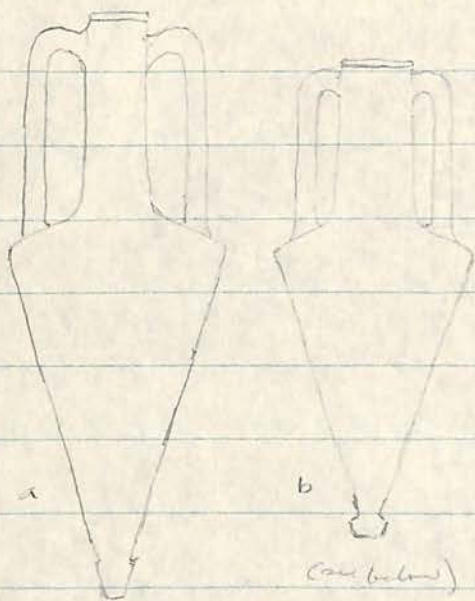


FIG. 17.—SMALL LAGYNOI 118, 122-3 (V), 211, 254 (VII) AND CRUET 256 (VII). SMALL BOWLS WITH HANDLE 161 (VI), 222 (VII). FISH PLATES 151 (VI), 191-2, 199 (VII). WHITE-SLIPPED CUPS 171 (VI), 224-6 (VII). LARGE LAGYNOI 183 (VI), 279-81 (VII). (SCALE 1/2, EXCEPT NOS. 183, 279-81, WHICH 1/4.)

On lagynoi, see his pp. 156-7 qui'il dissemi

CHIAN



[1954]
BSA XLIX, p. 181,

fig 19

"Amphora, a and b,

Chian Types."

(in J. K. Anderson, "Excavations

on the Ridge of Kephissos in Chios,"

BSA XLIX, pp. 128-172

p. 170, note 125;

"In private possession in Chios" (also note 127)

See pp. 168-170 for his account of the development.

Alas, not much good.

b was "drawn from a complete amphora found in the area and now in private possession." (see p. 169, note 123) This must be one of the Miklosas jars.

AFRICA
 CHIAN
 CORINTHIAN

Finds at Bagley during in part digging season have included a swollen-necked Clara jar which according to various people drawing of whole jar, and plan of neck and handle, seem to date about 500 BC; also fragments of another jar including one with palm-leaf stamp clear.

Information from Mr. Basil Wilson who called for a few minutes this afternoon on his way to work. Given him references, chiefly to section of Boulton which.

22.VI.54

See also sheet on M-Lang's remarks on expansion
of China, in CAPS & STANDARDS folder.

Chian stamped jars, Agora

SS	1838	with splines and amples	stamp at base
SS	1839	" " " "	" "
SS	1840	" " " "	" "
SS	1841	" " " "	" "
SS	1842	" " " "	" on neck
SS	1845	with handleless stamp	on neck
SS	8083	with (A)	on neck
?	SS	9479	with MY [?] on neck

Kankratis i. p. 42

73

Memphis i. p. 17

Hyksos and Israelite Cities / N. XIX. D.

So picture of Chian

Mr. Tait

Eton 2. III. 54

Find aschschader

in A. Am. m. m.

Egyptian dep't

for Mr. Tait



1 + 3 3 lines; (2) W P W line
 On (1) of ¹⁹¹⁵ Navigated Pl. II, 9
 and last p 45.

2.1.1915
 1915 3.1.1915

745

University of Toronto
TORONTO 5, CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Wrote April 28

[75.01]

negotiating again presentation
of photo. & identity of the

April 19 (Barton's birthday - we were in Mykonos & Myrso)

[1953 evidently]

Dear Virginia,

It is, as so often, a great scandal that I have been so long in writing. Especially as you asked for a line in a hurry about jars. But that was quite impossible. I am not (as you fear) without tenderness for our Libian article, but a large amount of work needs doing on the coins before there is any point at all in saying anything in print. I mean, a large amount. The getting together of a collection of casts and photographs - and it has to be done first if one is to know that he isn't missing lots of pertinent information - will take several years at least. And although I undoubtedly should have started to do it I undoubtedly haven't. It simply can't be hurried. What I did do was look through the clipping file at the ANS of coins from dealers' catalogues. There are lots of Libian coins in it, but I was disappointed at how few show the jars outlines clearly enough. You remember that I'm a bit sceptical about the accuracy

P.S. I hope that Pngx deadline didn't submerge you.

75.02

with which die engravers (who often travelled from city to city) will have rendered the distinctively Etruscan shape. Some probably did, others, I imagine, will turn out not to have. And I am very doubtful about numismatists' dates for the various Etruscan series. In short it's a big job, and I haven't started on it yet. I have been finishing the monograph on the Etruscan League and its coins - the first draft is done (270 pp. of typescript + plates) and that is quite a load off my mind. Next comes fixing two articles that have been accepted for publication but still need work, and preparing two lectures for the ANS summer school. Then comes an article on Hestian boards to include the 8 coins from the Agora and about 300 others. Then I'll think seriously about Etruscan if you meanwhile come to the island and, at some risk perhaps to your principles, indoctrinate me all over again.

Seriously we are counting on seeing you this summer at the island. I have to be in N.Y. in the middle of July, and may go to Halifax in June briefly (but I hope not). Anytime from the middle of July to early September that you can spend with us will be grand. Baerlin says "Why the middle of July - you don't have to be there" which is true - come when you like. We wrote the Cohens inviting them too to pay us a visit if they were over here and

could, but haven't heard so perhaps our letter arrived too late to Cleveland. Didn't read them. No write and say that you really are coming. Yv. Mum.

Long as you can.

48 BERNARD AVENUE
TORONTO

Dec. 26, 1952.

Dear Virginia,

I am sending the enclosed paper
less because the subject interests you than
because I am pleased with it. I am also
sending copies to Gene and Jack and Homer,
so you don't have to do any missionary
work for me around the School.

(Festschrift
November)

I think of you in various ways -
guiltily, because I have done little or
nothing on Oboloi (Brown's very competent
article on Pheidon in the last? N.C. (1950, p. 177-205)
contains a reference to the fact that the
introduction of the Oboloi coins with the
amphora (I suppose, and sphinx - the Aeginetic
ones? called 'seventh century' by Head?) can
now be dated firmly on hoard evidence to
about 490 - perhaps perhaps the earliest on
the Oboloi standard. Anyway there is
evidently a good date for the beginning

of the series, which is something) sometimes severely, for no particularly good reason, and often hopefully with the idea that you will perhaps visit us next summer - as all ways combined. You seem a long way off in Athens.

I did look through the ANS ^{Photo. F. L. for} ~~Libros~~ last summer when I was in N.Y., and found that they had a number of cards worth copying. I like the idea of our article, but despair of finding time. The Euboean League is well on the way-half written, in fact - and then I must do something on the Hestian tetralogy, I only because I promised Homer (three years ago!) but if you will propagandize me a bit by letters and visits perhaps Libros can go along *pari passu*. I mean I'd like a letter.

I shall be in N.Y. again next summer for a couple of weeks in July, and I now have the proper legs - there are very proper for the Leica, so perhaps I'll copy the pertinent photographs for us myself. It would be nice if we could ~~too~~ choose them together, though. Any chance?

I don't feel at all happy about our financial relations - we owe you quantities, which is all wrong. Just on one minor item, I never paid you for all that film you gave me, did I? I intend to be very severe about this when we next meet.

We seem to have got through Obiermes all right, with no child's nose, as far as we can tell, seriously out of joint, and most of the excessively numerous projects apparently acceptable to the young. But if the noses are all right, Sandy's ears aren't - he had to have one pierced after an infection some weeks ago and is still a bit deaf. And we've all had colds of one kind or another all fall; we seem to be essentially unhealthy - or else Toronto is. I trust Unice is better.

It has been a good fall, though.

from the work point of view - I have thoroughly enjoyed working on the Euboean League, and lectures have gone all night without too much attention

We enjoyed your photographs. I wish now that we had taken more ourselves. Especially in Euboea. That Kangaroo trip was fun, wasn't it. I sent a Christmas card to the Mayor of Styra, but couldn't remember the name of the man who had the estate at Kangaroo - do you remember it?

Well, don't give me up as a bad job over E-bios - not entirely - and do come and see us and meanwhile be a good girl and write sometime.

So.
just.

William.



Chion early
fragments
from Sungus.

Given me by J. C.
Coch. Nov. 1952

CHIAN

20.XI.52

78

McLean - Hunterian collector specializing in
also to Copenhagen Dayll

3.XI.52

^{20.XI}
On that day, Mr. Noe came and looked at my Chian
shaps, and showed me photographs of Chian Alexander
coins, with the coin jar as subsidiary symbol. He looked
also at my Chian coins.

79
American School of Classical Studies

Athens, Greece

December 4, 1952

Dr. H. A. Cahn

Malzgasse 25

Basel, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Cahn:

Thank you very much indeed for sending me casts of your four
4th century coins of Chios, which are very interesting in connection
with my study of the development of the amphora shape.

If these are for sale, may I ask what the price would be? -
individually, if there is a difference.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace



HC/DS

MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A.G.
 MONNAIES ET MÉDAILLES S.A.
 MALZGASSE 25
 BASEL

Telephon (061) 3 75 44

Postcheckkonto V 9249

Bankkonto: Schweizerischer Bankverein Basel

Telegramm-Adresse: Monnaies Bâle

Basle, October 29th, 1952

Miss Virginia Grace
 American School of Classical Studies

A t h e n s

Dear Miss Grace,

I thank you very much for your last letter.

I have found in my trays four other 4th century AE coins
 of Chios, of which I send you plaster casts. They have
 the following magistrate names :

ΑΠΟΛΛΩ

ΑΘΗΝΑ

ΛΥΚΟΡ

.. ΦΙΛΗΤΗ..

I hope these casts will be of use to you.

Kindest regards

yours sincerely

Hubert A. Galt

MONNAIES ET MÉDAILLES
 S.A. BÂLE

Mixed notes

30. VIII. 52

N^o 1 a Hispaniander has a Latin name
— ARTUROS

Chian frag. & to Agnes

5th and

Cottrell
Lester

Swollen neck

P 11067-8 (99) in. frag. marked $\frac{1}{2}$ on handle -4800BP 7803 (70) marked \odot ^{small} base of handle -480136P 20807 (3A) _{turn and} marked in paint \odot _{neck, both sides} -4800C
paint on in. handleP 15108 (FF, red, _{staining and} not) graffiti on neck 3rd quarter _{this looks earlier than}

P 2367 (E) " " " 3rd quarter

with paint
on neck and
shoulder

Shrinked neck

P 15053 (EE pil. 1512) graffiti on neck 3rd quarter

P 11019 (H0, ^{P. Cottrell} well at 113/10) east quarterneck, 2 pairs of grooves at base of
upper handle attachment.note no. 1019
infrag.
from 9th

Photo. of *Chloris* from EWPW

in order of date, as far as possible

1.) C-37-2031

late 6th cent

2.) *Plinius* *Museum*, prov. unknown (MAF. *Plinius* film RH 21)

early 5th?

3.) P 5180

5th cent., 2nd quarter

4.) P 2366

" 3rd "

5.) P 2372

" " "

6.) SS 1842

" " "

7.) P 16442

" " "

8.) P 16524

" " "

9.) P 18816

" 4th "

10.) *Ignis* *Museum*, prov. unknown (P. 112.25) 2 4th cent. jars,

one large, one small

11.) *Plinius* *Museum*, said to be from Kykl. Tapa (MAF *Plinius* film, RH 18) 4th cent.

12.) " " from Pontano, Chalka, Grav 3, see

Class Plinius p. 121, fig. 3: grave group dated

by P. Corbett "towards end of 4th cent."

13.) *Cyprus*, Cyprus, P 1650: *AJA* 1946, p. 471, no. 19

14.) " " P 1649 " " " 20

15.) P 11295 4th cent., last quarter

16.) P 1114 early 3rd (HAT group B)

17.) P 3402 latter 2nd (" " E)

18.) P 19120 1st BC

(over)

pottery

strongly
w/affinity
(in metal)

good
low

less
mixed
than
below
still

19.) P 9670

1st BC

20.) P 8165

2nd AD (unstrained)



MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN A.G.
MONNAIES ET MÉDAILLES S.A.
MALZGASSE 25
BASEL

Telephon (061) 3 75 44

Postcheckkonto V 9249

Bankkonto: Schweizerischer Bankverein Basel

Telegramm-Adresse: Monnaies Bâle

HC/B

Basle, March 12th 1952

Miss Virginia Grace
American School for Classical Studies
Odos Speusippou

A t h e n s

Dear Miss Grace,

I have not forgotten your inquiry for Chian amphorae. I had the opportunity yesterday to examine the small collection of coins owned by the late Prof. Ernst Pfuhl. His wife who was a daughter of the great collector Rhousopoulos died recently and the collection will be sold. There is nothing very special, but the granddaughter of Mrs. Pfuhl was kind enough to give me the enclosed little bronze of Chios which I am glad to send you as a present. I think the coin is unpublished. It is one of the varieties of Mavrogordato pag. 103,53, but the name *... Pfuhl* is not quoted here. The coin is 4th century.

With kindest regards,
yours sincerely,

Heinrich A. Gahr

Encl. mentioned

American School of Classical
Studies, A t h e n

Datum oder Nr.	Stück	Bezeichnung	Einzel- preis	Gesamtpreis DM Pfg	
	8	Gipse a -.30 DM		2.40	
		Porto		<u>-.60</u>	
				3. ---	
				=====	
		Betrag dankend erhalten:			
		i.A. STAATL. MÜNZSAMMLUNG			
		MÜNCHEN 2			
		Arcisstrasse 8/1			
		<i>Kunze</i>			

Reklamationen können nur sofort nach Erhalt der Ware berücksichtigt werden. Die Ware bleibt bis zur vollständigen Bezahlung Eigentum des Lieferanten.

Betrag dankend erhalten

den 195

20-98

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical
Studies, A. M. S.

RECHNUNG N.

Datum Conto	St. +	Beschreibung	Mittel St. +	Guthaben St. -
		8711		5.40
		Leier		
		Engen linden		
		seif 10 17		
		caprin		
		rot lauf		
		rot blau		
				- 0.00
				<hr/>
				3.40
				<hr/>
				=====

Beitrag dankend erlitten:

STAATL. MÜNDSAMMELUNG
MÜNCHEN
Königsplatz 11

Mary Hadfield

STAATLICHE MÜNZSAMMLUNG

MÜNCHEN

Nr. 117

MÜNCHEN 2, 16.2.1951

Arcisstraße 8/I

Telefon 22621 — 28/N.St. 395

Miss

Virginia Grace

American School für Classical Studies

A t h e n s

Greece.

Dear Miss Grace,

hereby you will find the casts you selected.
We hope they will arrive safely.

Always ready to serve you, we remain

yours respectfully

STAATL. MÜNZSAMMLUNG

MÜNCHEN 2

Arcisstrasse 8/I

b.o.: *Knowl.*
(Secr.)

*The incat
was broken*



An
Miss Virginia Grace

American School for Classical Studies

A t h e n

=====

Griechenland

Sammlung, Münch

86.096

STAATL. MÜNZSAMMLUNG



MÜNCHEN 2
Arcisstrasse 8/1

STAATL. MÜNZSAMMLUNG



MÜNCHEN 2
Arcisstrasse 8/1

~~Frederick~~ ^{Wills}
Tancian 3 (gold) Visigothic coins here.

CHIAN

87

Munich 10. II. 51

Yesterday (Friday, 5th Feb.) I came to the Mining Cabinet in the morning at about 10:00, and looked at Greek-Roman coins of Chios (in 2 trays) and asked for 8 casts & 6 marks, of ~~various~~ examples from various periods showing the emphasis more or less complete and strong. I took notes in my copy of Mrs. Burt's article on Numismatic examples listed & ill. by her. I took a more cursory look at coins of later periods, with reference to Mavrogordato's articles.

Kindness of Herr KRAFT.

Today, as plans did not ^{come} ~~take off~~, due to fog, I have returned for short session with emphasis on later coins and more ref. to Mavrogordato. Herr KRAUTMAYER found a third drawer of coins containing the later Roman, also some Chios Alexander types, of which one shows the emphasis, indifferently.

Note that in Nouv. Chron. 1918, p. 73, is a list of Chios magistrates, stamped when not appearing in Münsterberg; and give dates.

Not much time to do this after all —

A jar of swollen-neck eggs, fragmentary,
was photographed by John Cooke in 1950 in
the museum of Chios (corrected). Plot
now in jar file.



17. I. 51 Part II

Pb. 376-7 of it is possible that there were 2 standards
in use concurrently, might explain the post-needed
jar contemp. with the marked Clinia. The
first on the old Clinia, in regard to other-
specificated Clinia. Both are ill on the
coins (which he calls the "stoppi" on the
anphura). But is it clearly not a post-
needed which appears on the stamps?

When returning Num. Sec.:

Talk to: Mike, Nov

look up: missing no. of Mammogordate

cards again

bibliog. of Clinia

coins

"

"

"

mint of Alep

(coins into magnifying glass)

Note Mas.'s refs. to "pear-shaped tip"
(pp. 425, 426 etc.) (Pl. XIX, 15, 16)

89.02

VIRGINIA GRACE
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
ATHENS, GREECE

21, TX, 50

MISCEL. TYPES OF JARS

a whole jar and a number of fragments, all covered with barnacles etc., derived from investigation by French divers at a point near Pleasure, and off the north cape of the Bay of Wharfedale.

The whole jar and most of one, probably two sets of fragments found together, appeared to be 5th cent, but prob. 2nd half. Neck and toes with parts of bulging-neck type, not early examples. (3rd quarter?)

Other frag. ^(separate) incl. neck - whole handle of Charn

8) ca. 300 BC (HH 31 - q. P1114 of group B), -
 latter 4th cent. Chian too, a Coan neck w. part
 of shoulder, perhaps 3rd cent., a top of neck w.
 mushroom rim (cf "Silyoumi" of ca. 300 BC) also
 Roman jar frags, and some recent.

M. Brammer in charge of their investigation and specially interested in anchors, of which they

find on exhorting just samples

N.B. Also to the French School, conversation with John Cady, who says there are quantities of W. blairi scattered about China, see esp. Bod. 5005 (1) - that's not all.

Assembled and copied
by Emily Dickinson-Townsend
fall 1950

Literary References to Chian Wine and Wine-Jars

[90.01]

Athenaeus, Deipnosophistai:

1. 1.26.b: "When Homer commends dark wine he often calls it fiery. For it is very potent and has the most lasting effect on the system of the drinker. Theopompus says that dark wine originated among the Chians, and that they were the first to learn how to plant and tend vines from Oinopion, son of Dionysos, who was also the founder of that island state; and they transmitted it to other peoples."
2. 1.28.d: "Chian and Thasian are mentioned by Epilykos: 'Chian and Thasian strained.'"
3. 1.28.f: (quoting Euboulos); "Take some Thasian or Chian, or old Lesbian distilling nectar."
4. 1.29.a: "In this play (Thesmophoriazusai of Aristophanes) the master of comedy mentions Tepearethian wine: 'I'll not permit the drinking of Pramnian wine, or Chian, or Thasian, or Tepearethian, or any other which will arouse your passion.'"
5. 1.29.e: (quoting Hermippos): "Because of Mendaeian the gods actually wet their soft beds. As for Magnesia's ~~sweet~~ sweet bounty, and Thasian, over which floats the smell of apples, I judge it far the best of all wines, excepting Chian, irreproachable and healthful."
6. 1.31.a: "Philyllios says: 'I will furnish Lesbian, mellow Chian, Thasian, Bibline, and Mendaeian, and nobody will have a headache.'"
7. 1.32.f: "The pleasantest is the Chian, especially the variety known as Ariusian. There are ~~three~~ three kinds of it; one dry, another rather sweet, the third a mean between these two in taste, and called 'self-tempered' (Σοφειππος). Now the dry has a good taste, is nourishing, and more diuretic; the sweet is nourishing, satisfying, and laxative; the 'self-tempered' is midway between them in useful effects. Speaking generally, Chian wine promotes

digestion, is nourishing, produces good blood, is very mild, and is satisfying in its rich quality."

(κοινὸς δ' ὁ χίος πεπτικός, αἵματος χρηστοῦ τρόφιμος, γεννητικός, προσηφέστατος, πλήσμιος διὰ τὸ παχὺς [παλὺς] εἶναι τῇ δυνάμει).

8. 1.33.c: "But for wines not treated with sea-water, or those which are too astringent, or again for Chian and Lesbian, only the purest waters are suitable."

1. Comm. V B.C.
2. Historians IV. B.C.

9. 1.34.a.: "Theopompus of Chios relates that the vine was discovered in Olympia, on the banks of the Alpheios..."

no date

10. II.35.e: "Ion of Chios says: 'Child untamed, with face of bull, young and not young, sweet lure to loud-thundering passions, wine that lifts the spirit, ruler of men.'" (cf. X.447.d).

11. 1.3.f: "Again the Chian poet Ion, when victor with a tragedy at Athens, gave every Athenian a jar of Chian wine."

12. IV.167.e: "And when the reopagites summoned him (Demetrios, grandson of Demetrios of Phaleron) before them and bade him live a better life, he replied, 'But I am living as becomes a man of breeding as it is. For I have a mistress who is very fair, I drink Chian wine, and in all other respects I contrive to satisfy myself, since my private income is sufficient for these purposes.'"

III B.C.

13. XI.473.a: "Hedyllos in his Epigrams: 'Let us drink; for it is true, ay, it is true, that in my cups I shall find a theme that's new, something subtle and sweet. So, then, soak me in jars of Chian and say "Write thy playful verses, Hedyllos". I hate living for nothing and not being drunk.'"

(πίνωμεν· καὶ γάρ τι νέον, καὶ γάρ τι παρ' οἶνον
εὕροισ' ἄν λεπτὸν καὶ τι μελιγχερόν ἔπος.
ἀλλὰ κάδοις χίου με κατάβρεχε καὶ λέγε 'παῖδε,
'ἤδουε!' μισῶ ξῆν ἐς κενόν, οὐ μεθύων.)

14. XI.484.f: "And feasts such as the Sybarites have, and to take a swig of Chian from aconian cups among gay companions at the banquet."

IV B.C.

15. XII.548.c: (quoting Anaxiles); "Oiling his skin with yellow unguents, flaunting soft cloaks, shuffling fine slippers, munching bulbs, bolting pieces of cheese, pecking at eggs, eating periwinkles, drinking Chian, and what is more, carrying about, on little bits of stitched leather, lovely Ephesian letters."

16. XII.579.e: "Once upon a time Diphilos was invited to Gnathaina's house, to dine, so they say, in celebration of the festival of Aphrodite; he, being the most esteemed of all her lovers, (and he delighted in her passionate love for him) came with two jars of Chian, four of Thasian (ἑὸς χία, ἑὸς τήρρα), perfumes, wreathes, nuts, and raisins, a kid, ribbons, relishes, a cook, and after all that a flute-girl."
17. XII.534.d. cf. the taste of Alcibiades, who requisitioned his wine from the Lesbians, but only asked the Chians to fetch him fodder for his horses.

Irrelevant (?) descriptions of Chian habits:

18. 1.25.e: "Thus emerged the menus of Sicily and the Sybarites, and presently also the Chian. For we have as much testimony about the Chians, in the matter of fancy cooking, as about the others just mentioned. Timocles says: 'The Chians have been by far the best in inventing dainty dishes.'"
- V.B.C 19. 1.28.c: (quoting Kritias): "The throne is Thessalian, a most comfortable seat for the limbs. But the glory of the couch whereon we sleep belongs to Miletos and to Chios, Oinopion's city of the sea."
20. XI.363.f: (quoting Kritias): "The Chian and the Thasian drink health out of large cups from left to right, the Athenian from small cups from left to right..." etc.
- 1) Comm. no V B.C 21. XI.480.e: (quoting Hermippos): "And the Chian cylix is now being hung high on its peg."
- 2) Hist. no III B.C

Anthology:

- 1 B.C 22. XL.34: (Philodemos): "I wish no garlands of white violets again, no lyre-playing again, no Chian wine again, no Syrian myrrh again, no revelling again, no thirsty whore with me again. I hate these things that lead to madness."
23. XI.44: (Philodemos): "Tomorrow, dearest Piso, your friend, beloved by the Muses, who keeps our annual feast of the twentieth, invites you to come after the ninth hour to his simple cottage. If you miss udders and draughts of Chian wine, you will at least see sincere friends..." etc.
24. XI.57: (Agathias Scholasticus): "Old Oinopios had

loaded his belly with sweet-scented wine, but yet he did not lay aside the cup..."

III. B.C

25. XIII.9:

(Callimachos): "From Chios, rich in wine, ploughing the Aegean comes many a jar, and many a one that brings us nectar, flower of the Lesbian wine."
(Έρχεται πολὺς μὲν Αἰγαίου διαγμήξας ἀπ' οἰνηρῆς χίου ἀμφορεύς, πολὺς δὲ Λεσβίης ἄωτον νέκταρ οἰνάνθησ ἀρωγ).

I 34/2 A.D

Strabo:

26.

XIV.1.15:

"The island (Samos) does not produce good wine, although good wine is produced by the islands all round, and although most of the whole of the adjacent mainland produces the best of wines, for example Chios and Lesbos and Cos."

27.

XIV.1.35:

"Then one comes to Ariusia, a rugged and harborless country, about thirty stadia in extent, which produces the best of the Grecian wines."

28.

XII.2.19:

"(Cos) is everywhere well supplied with fruits, but like Chios and Lesbos is best in respect to its wine."

I. A.D

Pliny, N.H.

29.

XIV.4.25:

"From Chios or Thasos is imported a Greek light wine, not inferior in quality to the Aminaean vintages; the vine has a very tender grape, and such small clusters that it does not pay to grow it except in a very rich soil."

30.

XIV.14.73:

The wines held in highest esteem subsequent to the great vintages of the Homeric age about which we have spoken above were those of Thasos and Chios, and of the latter the wine called Ariusian."

31.

XIV.16.97:

"Gaius Lentius, who was praetor in our time, used to say that the first time that Chian wine entered his house was when the doctor prescribed it to him for heart-burn; but Hortensius left over ten thousand jars to his next of kin." (50B.C.; quoting Varro).

I 34

32.

ibid:

"And besides, did not Caesar, when dictator, at the banquet in celebration of his triumph apportion to each table a flagon of Falernian and a jar of Chian? (46B.C.). Caesar also gave Chian and Falernian at his triumph over Spain (60B.C.), but at a banquet during his third consulship (46B.C.) he provided Falernian, Chian Lesbian, and Mamertine... It follows that all the rest of the vintages came into fame afterwards, and about 54B.C."

minor irrelevant references:

33. XXVII.1.34: (for preserving wine) "the shape of the jars is important: pot-bellied and broad ones are not so good."
34. on resinated wine:
XIV.25: "The method of seasoning wine is to sprinkle the must with pitch during its first fermentation, which is completed in nine days at most, so that the wine may be given the scent of pitch and some touches of its piquant flavor...a larger quantity of juice is put into strong fiery wines, and it is used more sparingly with thin, flat wines..."
35. XII.36: "...the kind most highly praised is the white mastich of Chios, which fetches a price of ten denarii a pound, while the black kind costs two denarii. It is said that the Chian mastich exudes from the lentisk like a kind of gum. Like frankincense it is adulterated with resin."

I B.C. Varro, Agriculture

36. II.3: "As therefore in these days practically all the heads of families have sneaked within the walls, abandoning the sickle and the plough, and would rather busy their hands in the theatre and in the circus than in the grain-fields and the vineyards, we hire a man to bring us from Africa and Sardinia the grain with which to fill our stomachs, and the vintage we store comes in ships from the islands of Cos and Chios."

III/II B.C. Plautus

37. Poenulus 699: "Where you can bedew your soul with wine-Leucadian, Lesbian, Thasian, Chian, - toothless with time.
(Ubi tu Leucadio, Lesbian, Thasio, Chio vetustate vino edentulo aetatem inriges.)
38. Curculio 75: Phaest.: "There's an old hag usually stretched out inside here, a weariless, waterless sot, by name Laena."
Pal.: "You mean a sort of Fankilena, don't you - the kind they store Chian wine in?"
(Quasi tu lagoenam dicas, ubi vinum Chium solet esse?)

Select Epapyri (Hunt and Edgar)

39. VI.170: To Zenon from an invalid, 259-257 B.C.:
"Memorandum to Zenon from Cydippos. If in accordance with the doctors' orders I could have

purchased any of the following things in the market, I should not have troubled you; but as it is I have written you a note of what I require, as Apollonios thought I ought to do. So if you have them in store, send me a jar of wine, either Lesbian or Chian, of the very sweetest, and if possible a chous of honey, or, if not, as much as you can; and order them to fill me the vessel with salt fish. For both these things they consider to be most needful. And if my health improves and I go abroad to Byzantium, I will bring you back some excellent salt fish."

(P.S.I. 413).

IV A.D. Ausonius:

40. XVIII.13.31: "Armonius, glory alike of the Attic and the Latin Muse, who alone dost mingle wine of Chios and of Aminaea."

not found Horace:

41. Sat. I.10.23: " But a style where both tongues (Latin and Greek) make a happy blend has more charm, as when the Falernian brand is mixed with Chian."
42. II.3.115: "If beside a huge corn heap a man were to lie outstretched, keeping ceaseless watch with a big cudgel, yet never dare, hungry though he be, and the owner of it all, to touch one grain thereof, but rather feed like a miser on bitter herbs; if, with a thousand jars - that's nothing, say three hundred thousand - of Chian and old Falernian stored in his cellars, he were to drink sharp vinegar; nay, if when but a year short of eighty he should lie on a bed of straw, though rich coverlets, prey off moths and worms, lay mouldering in his chest: few, doubtless, would think him mad, because the mass of men toss about in the same kind of fever."
43. II.8.15: "Then, like an Attic maid bearing Ceres' sacred emblems, there came forth dusky Hydaspes with Caecuban wine, and Alcon with Chian, unmixed with Brine." (taken by the editor as a sign of the supreme luxury of the feast).
44. II.8.45: " The ingredients of the sauce (for murena) are these: oil from Venafrum of the first pressing, roe from the juices of the Spanish mackerel, wine five years old but produced this side of the sea, poured in while it is on the boil - after boiling Chian suits better than anything else - white pepper, and vinegar made from the fermenting of the Lesbian vintage."

45. Odes III. 19.1: Invitation to a drinking bout: "You tell how far removed in time from Inachus was Codrus, who feared not death for fatherland, and you detail the line of Aeneas and the wars waged beneath the walls of sacred Ilium; but you say not what price we shall pay for a jar of Chian wine, who with his fire shall heat the water, under whose roof and at what hour I am to escape the Faelignian cold."

46. Ep. IV. 33: "Bring hither, lad, more generous bowls, and Chian wine or Lesbian, or pour out for us Caecuban, to check our rising qualms. It is sweet to banish anxious fear for Caesar's fortunes with Bacchus' mellow gift."

Sidonius:

47. Varm. XVII. 12: "The rustic table of your Gallic friend will not receive loaves that were wont to make the fields yellow by the Libyan Syrtes; as for wines, I have none of Gaza, no Chian or Falernian, none sent by the vines of Sarepta for you to drink."

I/II AD

Dio Chrysostom:

48. VI. 12. 3: "Diogenes, however, always waited until he was hungry or thirsty before he partook of nourishment, and he thought that hunger was the most satisfying and pungent of appetizers. And so he used to partake of a barley cake with greater pleasure than others did in the costliest of foods, and enjoyed a drink from a stream of running water more than others did their Thasian wine. He scorned those who would pass by a spring when thirsty but move heaven and earth to find where they could buy Chian or Lesbian wine, and he used to say that such persons were far sillier than cattle, since these creatures never pass by a spring or a clear brook when thirsty..."

III AD(?)

Achilles Tatius:

49. II. 2: "In early days men had no wine; neither the dark fragrant kind, nor that from the Biblian vine, nor Aaron's Thracian sort, not the white Chian kind, not the island wine of Icarus; but all these, they said, were derived from Tyrian vines, the original mother of all wines being a plant of their country."

V/VI BC

Aristophanes:

50. Telmesses (Kock 1.526): "There came in a jar of Chian wine and sweet perfume..."

51. Ecc1.1135: Blepyros: "I'm off to join the dinner."
 Maid: "And much the last of all, by Aphrodite -
 Well, well, my mistress bade me take you, sir,
 You and these little girls, and bring you
 thither.
 Yes, and there's store of Chian wine
 remaining,
 And other dainties too, so don't delay."

II.40 Pollux:

52. Onom. Vi.15: "And wine is a drink and a draught and a potion
 (translation?: καὶ ὁ μὲν οἶνος πόμα καὶ πῶμα καὶ ποτόν)
 pleasant, seductive, sweet, stern, honeyed, flowery,
 Thasian, Chian and of this the best is Ariusian,
 Mendaeian, Mendasian, Ismaric, Lesbian, Peparethian,
 Pellaian, Pramnaian, Aronitean..."
53. ib. 10.72: "... καὶ στάμνος καὶ σταμνίον. καὶ ἔνιοι μὲν οὕτως
 οἶονται καλεῖσθαι μόνον τὸ Θάσιον, Ἀριστοφάνης
 δὲ ἐν Τελμισσεύσι λέγει:
 οἶνου τὸ χίου στάμνον ἤκειν καὶ μύρον
 (= no. 50)
 καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐπὶ τοῦ χίου τὸν στάμνον εἶρηκεν,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Θασίου ἐν τοῖς Ἀχαρνέεσι:
 "τὰ Θάσι' ἀμφορείδια."

I.40 Pliny (cont'd.):

54. Xiv.41: "(the Naetic grape of the Maritime Alps) has
 the thinnest skin of any grape, and a single very
 small stone (which they call "chian" (chium)),
 and one or two grapes in each bunch are exceptionally
 large."
55. XXXIV.104: "Nymphodorus burned this same stone (cadmeum or
 furnace slag), which is extremely heavy and com-
 pact, with live coal, and when it was consumed he
 quenched it with Chian wine, and pounded it and
 strained it at once through a linen cloth and
 ground it in a mortar, and next he crushed it in
 rain water and ground the residue a second time,
 until it became like white lead, not harmful at
 all to the teeth." (trans. mine and uncertain).
56. XXXVI.59: (on Arabian onyx): "First drinking goblets were
 made of it, and then the feet of couches and
 footstools, and Cornelius Nepos says there was
 amazement when P. Lentulus Spinther displayed
 amphoras made of it, as big as Chian wine-jars,
 and five years later he himself saw columns of
 it thirty-two feet long." (ditto).

I.40 57. Varro (cont'd.):

De Lingua Latina XIV.67: "But if those things which have by nature the idea of quantity rather than that of number exist in several kinds, and these kinds have come into use, then from the plurality of kinds they are spoken of in the plural, as for example vina, wines, and unguenta, perfumes. For there is wine of one kind, which comes from Chios, another wine which is from Lesbos, and so on from other localities."



919

early Jan. 1950

Chian late bifur, bag. 45see SCE III Pl LXXXII,
7-8[⊗], on floors^{resp.} of

Rooms 44 and 108.

Palace destr. ca 380

(cf pg. 285¹⁰) (see coins)

⊗ shape close to ours -

but less compl. than

the other, which may

be closer to 380

(over)

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY,

Office of the Director,

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

early Jan. 1950

^{Chin}
~~Amelia~~, Am

SCE II, Marine Trench 30 no. 3

"Cypr. ^{Class} II"
~~data~~

Tip missing

Stamped on

handle: \oplus

all in fig. 298, 6

Note that I seem to
 now consider this not
Thrasia a while back

CHIAN
45 cm
92

13 Dec 48

See birds in Smyrna: letter of John Cook,
1 Dec 48

and birds of prey taken by V.G. June 1949

and one of your plots. in ~~Wageningen~~ ^{Museum} ~~Wageningen~~ ^{Wageningen} ~~Wageningen~~
by John Cook in 1950

17 Nov 48

Have ascertained from Harding that corpus of Chian
inscriptions has not been done. Find in Merrill's library
a little book:

Γεωργίου Ι. Ζωδωτα, Χλεκων και

Ἑρυθραϊκων ἐπιγραφων συγγραφή.

got out posthumously by his daughter

Almida Γ. Ζ.

Athens, 1908

= ABYA, 1908, pp. 113-354

21. VII. 153

S. Forrest says this has semi-respelled index,
and then is nothing else,

16 Nov 48

H. Blinck, Die gewerbliche Tätigkeit, etc. (an LIESBACH)

(old)

p. 45

Pottery clay existed in Chios [Pliny XXXV, 194]

Ten xīol káδol (sehr grossen Fässer) were
made of it for the export of the famous and
abundant wine. [Pliny XXXVI, 59]

Lucian Ver. Hist. II, 40

Varro bei Non. p. 543

Hes. v. ὀτάρια

Strabo VII, 317 (fragments in
non Naro in Illyria)

On trade with Greek wines & Istria, see

Ps. Arist. 10. 1.



A. Benjamin's coin
phot. in Agnes 1949

21. xii. 47

From collection of
Kupia Buzova
Phot. by Emil, Feb. 19
in Agnes 1949 w.p.w.

Identification of post 5th cent Chian

It now appears to me pretty sure that the
"Hirscher-type jar" with thick handles set
low below the rim and falling on a carinated
shoulder, well within its edge, is the
Chian type. Long existing, pretty well rep. by design on
Chian coins and Alexander-Chian coins.
Series like this:

5 th cent.	4 th cent.	? 3 rd cent.?	later 2 nd cent.
<p>18.v.49 Wd. Cih. to find earlier to post- medieval jar (id. as Chian by Gualtero) Could be identified by the shape of the ear and, - of the ear from the H2P from Chian (H2P 1937) No! as well find a post-5th cent. jar Necessary to study the Alexander-Chian type. But the earlier dates "after BC" - 800 - certainly superior to the planned shape</p> <p>SS 1838 etc. stamped w. Chian coin type</p>	<p>a.) SS 8083 stamped A Brynn jar from Ollis district, 4th cent. Tomb (E. Bent, Pracht. Zeitschr. V, 1913 p. 27, fig. 30</p> <p>b.) jar from Chales of Phidra, 4th cent. Tomb (Jacobi in A. Benson D, Pl. VI 3)</p>	<p>St. Hermogen "plumed" jar from Tombs 8 and 10</p> <p>The Doria jar looks considerably later than P. 1114, also was acc. by which looks like 2nd cent. pretty, as well as in context of coin of Hysia- marchus</p>	<p>P 3402 from Group F</p> <p>for BC P 9670</p> <p>(see pl. 1)</p>
<p>ca. 300 B.C.</p> <p>P 1114 from Group B</p>			

3 Feb 47 noted above
96

Τέσσαρες οὖν πίνοντες ἐρωμένην ἔρχεθ' ἐκάστω·
ὀκτὼ γινόμενοις ^{αὐτῇ} χίον οὐχ ἱκανόν.
Παιδάριον, βαδίσας πρὸς Ἀρίστιον, εἶπε τὸ πρῶτον
ἡμιδεῖς πέμψα· ^(x)χοῦς γὰρ ἄπεισι δύο
ἀσφαλῶς· σῆμα δ' ὅτι καὶ πλέον. ἀλλὰ πρόχαζε.
ὥρας γὰρ πέμπτης πάντες ἀθροισόμεθα

Poseidippus
Anth. Gr. V, 183

"III B.C."

cf. also Wallace Asklepiades, pp. 99-100
when it is translated, with W.P.W.

Four are the drinkers, and his girl with each -
for eight, one drinker waitest to the end.
Run to Aristion, boy, and bid him send
the first, half-empty one. 'Twill fill the Greek;
then must be easily two gallons in it,
with such 'twill yield a greater dividend. -

~~At~~
At a fifth hour we meet, so go this minute.

(corrected version - the last two lines & differently)

(x) a drink of the sea
ant. with 3.22 etc.)

8 Jan 47

Further on coins and inscription relating to
constitutional history of CHIOS.

See

L. Robert, "Sur des inscriptions de Chios"
BCH⁵⁷ 1933, pp. 505-543 (with plan
of town) and Pls. XXXII - XXXIII.

p. 538: a Δέκμος who was eponymous
magistrate (acc. to an inser. pub. in REG
1929 by L. Robert): "Cette date [beginning of
Bon Empire] peut être précisée et
confirmée par la numismatique; car des
drachmes de Chios, portant le nom
ΔΕΚΜΟΣ, datent de l'époque d'Auguste
(Planch. XXXII, fig. B)" (He cites
Navrozdato on The Chios. Ann. of
the Coin of Chios 1917 232-233

and references on Romans in Chios
and their participation in magistracies
(eponymous and monetary)

(The coins with ΔΕΚΜΟΣ have the name
in the nominative. Cannot assume he is eponym)

reference in
BCH 1933

Münsterberg - Die Beantennungen auf Griechische Münzen
 extrahiert für Numismatische Zeitschrift Vol. 44, 45, 47 (1911, 1912, 1914)
 Vol. 60 (1927) has a Nachtrag
 I have not seen
 Numismatische Museum 16 Oct 41 98.01

Chian prosopography - "Hikesios" jars
 (draft of "Samples" list)
 From "Typus of Agvasta - 3" in order of names then.

The following names occurring on the handles are on
 Chian coins: (1912, pp. 44-46)

I Hikesios Münsterberg: "Br. Mus. 335"

H Hagesios Münst.: Ηγῆς Ρουσούλης n. 3828

φ Philistes Münst., no. Mavrogordato: Period VII (334-190)
 in suppl. to Münsterberg (Num. Zeitsch. 1927), p. 77

Ε Heron(q. Münsterb. "Ερμαρτος Wadd. 2001
 "Ερμόδατος Wien 17919

Θ Theophr(Münst., no

Κλεδός q. Münster. "Κλεδός Μτ. III 269 (C)"

Εβρυκρα(Münst., no.

NIKLAS Münst. no.

ΑΥΤΩΡΟΣ Münst. no.

Ἀνέλαρος Münst. "Br. Mus. 337," Pusepoulos n. 3825

Θεογένου " no

ΜΕΥ(q. Münst. Μενεκράτης, Μενέσθεος

On ident. of Chian jiao:

note that on Roman period (or after B.C. 84) coin
Craw angular - should not amphora (Anson I
Pl. VI, 351 - of 350 which is more rounded.
also Mavrog. Vol. XVI, Pl. XI, 1 (190-48 B.C.)

A. Baldwin [Brett], "The Election and Silver Coins of Chios, issued during the
6th, 5th, 4th centuries, B.C." from the American Journal of Numis-
matics, XVIII (1914) (1914) pp. 1-60

p. 5, design of types of amphora: style 3 approaches
Hikusaia jiao, and (A) jiao. But button line (of
(A) jiao) coin of 80-70 (of this style 3) assigned (p. 48)

to 350-330 B.C.
Mavrog. notes on silver coins, p. 52. See additional
on bronze coins (p. 49), incl. HTHE, IKESAOE, ITHAN
One with Hikusaia is assigned in B.M.C. Ionia to 3rd
B.C. or later, but she wants to put before 330.

J. Mavrogordato "A Chronological Arr. of the Coins of Chios"
Numismatische Zeitschrift XV, 1915, pp. 1-365 and fig. 1915, pp. 281-
pl. XI, no. 1

Navell Collection - ten broad-flan Alexandrian types with lying-
down amphora, surmounted by sphinx. (Arr. as in other
new style! but amph. and sphinx) Chian type.) of
Mavrogordato Pl. X, 13, 14 - of Vol. XVI

Kautler (in 3rd. shape); by Leobers, Teos of Anson I, Pl. VIII

Sphinx with amphora seen to begin in 5th cent. -
of Mavrogordato in Vol. XV, Pl. XX

(note taken in Numismatic Museum, N.Y.,
Oct. 9, 1946)

CHIAN

Hesperia IV, 1934, (27) 296-7
Plate I, 1 (2 is coin of Athens)
p. 202, Fig. 1, 1 (jar)

101 LESBIAN
CHIAN
THASIAN
CORCYREAN

Aristotle, On Marvelous Things Heard, 104 (839b):

"There is said to be a mountain between Mentorice and Istriane called Delphium, having a high peak. When the Mentores who live near the Adriatic climb this peak they can apparently see ships sailing in the Pontus. There is a spot in the gap in the middle in which, when a common market is held, Lesbian, Chian, and Thasian goods are bought from the merchants who come up from Pontus, and Corcyrean amphorae from those who come from the Adriatic."

(Loeb edition of Minor Works, p.285)

παρὰ δὲ
— παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου
ἐμπορῶν ἀναβαίνόντων τὰ Λέσβια καὶ
Χῖα καὶ Θάσια, παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ
Ἀδρίου τοὺς Κερκυραϊκοὺς ἀμφορεῖς."

("All authorities are agreed that it is not the work of Aristotle, but it is included in this volume as it forms part of the "Corpus" which has come down to us; most Aristotelian scholars believe that it emanated from the Peripatetic School." From introduction, p.237 of Loeb edition. The translation is by W.S.Hett of Oxford, publication Harvard press, 1936.)

Peripatetic¹ school: Aristotle and his immediate followers, his school, according to Mary White. I.E., to early third. 136

10.12.65 See P. Fraser, *disputes - Alexandria*
Trade, note 214. A tribute passage
to T. Leontides

Unstamped amphoras from Ayios Ermoyleves

"Hibernian" type

Tomb 8, 27a

Rim the barely anchored top of the neck set off by a groove ca .018 from top. Thick handles, no finger impression at base. The body below the angle of the shoulder is dented in two places. The shoulder tip is hollow for .09 up from the bottom (not big enough to put one's finger in); spirals from the wheel give it a banded look which from the bottom to about .125 down.

No groove on the neck, but casual groove marks on the body.

Fine salmon-pink clay with mica, slightly gray toward the interior. Patches of white bloom.

H 101 diam. .337 HH .327, .331

(capacity ^{lower} is in pentagraphic list, ca .04(W) x .03(T)

also in notes preserved with the photographs)

Tomb 10, 18.

Rim slightly thick, set off by groove .017 from top. Handles slightly ribbed, thick, no finger impression ^{below base}. Body ^{dented} on one side, upper part warped, neck & handles even to one side. Tip again hollow for ca .09 up, and somewhat offset from bottom of body. No groove on neck.

Micaceous fine salmon-red clay with considerable remains of cream surface.

H .965 diam. .335

HH .331, .335

capacity (body) as on Tomb 8, 27a

Unstamped ampoules for Agros Eremyensis

"H. dressis type", cond

Tail 10, 19

Pin of head by groove, or possibly as if folded down
very flat. Thick handles slightly ^{in front of} ~~above~~ ^{impression} ~~below~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~actual~~ ^{actual} ~~pot~~ ^{pot}.
Age hollow, ca .08. Taper of tips as though
wrapped round the bottom of the actual pot.

Body shows no dents. No grooves or marks.

Fin salmon red micaceous clay with some
white bits. Trace of cream surface.

H 1.00 diam332 H+H .32

capacity, see on 1st item.

CHIAN

Lagynos

Plantas Cursulio 76-79

quasi in Lagocnemis desas, ubi
vinum Chian

solut esse

Bonachii's Chian-stamped
Lagynos is to be published
with reference to this passage.

(for Kraem, card file, and

Names of jars

Chian

H. says apparently Chian came

(early recognized) in Lagocnemis.

Can this be identically & archaeologically
etc. "

Arch. Aug 1914 p. 238

Fig. 53. From Olbia

(p. 236, no. 16)

CHIAN

103.02



"zugespitzte archaische
Amphora mit sehr
dünnem Feinmstrich
verzient."

Note, with tracing,
 of T.C. old woman
 lagoon in Eth. Mous.
 kept with Semine
 in camp of which
 about May 28 '49

and ~~the~~ clean
 about in order

L. Talbot, "Pottery from a Fifth Century Well"

"Heapsia 1935, pp. 476-523

CH 1711

104

See reference to the clay jar, which was from this well.

See the paper referred
in Herschell Vol. II pp 1072-
3, which only cover P. col.
hered

"Hickson" type

cf. *Class Plator II*, Pl. VI

opposite p. 154, 3 9
which ought to be 4th ant.

by context —

Hil. jar

(see Tarses
No. 101)Swedish Cyp - Exposed in find
ms.)

Vol. of Plates III, Pl. CVI,

2 (but in examples

I know, plain pitted cy

(Venus, Tomb II)

(find no. 7, for E. de la)

Dated Cyprio - Class II

(Notes for "Samples" text,
Winter 1938-9)

Types of "Agvoston" - 3
See also p. 12

[108.01] * Note that inscriptions
and Mos (or Fr) also
come in Small
Handles
fine

Some Thick handles, with section approaching the round, and clay
of various firmings, sometimes a slight slip, the stamp
mostly narrow with a single line of inscription

for type 1g.

P1114 (Group B)

P3402 (Group E)

(Note that none of
the handles have
a rim present,
- that one at
least has a
good deal of neck
above the handle)

cf. also

P11, 295 "late 4th BC"

P9670 last group of

(This latter comes

from X cistern at p. 12

84/NET, IT does not

look definitely later than

group E example, except

very similar.

The handle is quite round

in section - 1563 (Nikias)

v. much resembles it

apparently these

join with angular

handles, thick

handles, and upper

attachment of handle

set well below the

rim, can be followed

from 300 - ca 25 BC

round in section

heavy; slip or dark

wash seem to be the

most of the handles being a fairly even light red

its with a small grey core - the surface ground in

Earlier group: the handles A, I, K, L, O, S, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and those signed P and Q (B.H.W.) and York (687)

Horn (see below) seem to belong to the late third century,

according to their contexts in θ , Λ , α , and α Pnyx

(it later suggests - still earlier date for Hegesios and

Perikles). Fabric - see below - suggests also Hegesios - Hekseios

- Perikles

8546 EP in for 4th cent. context - FF

P9670 to which?

Later group: handles of θ 204C, "ωνελλας" (Apelles?),

Kasdos, OPTA, MTI, Eypwipal, (N?) IKIOY, come

from 1st BC contexts ("Late Hall," "Late Hall - ER";

"Hall." fills with numerous 1st BC handle handles)

Handle of α VTEVLOS must belong with these, also

probably that of α ANEλλεος clearly with (associate

with the "ωνελλας" handles?), and by resemblance with

the group, at least the handle of θ 204C

P3402 to which?

apparently 2nd cent. by context on these, with MEN

and the one with a Thyrsos(?), no letters, and

IT (1801) to be associated with IT (1802)

Hard to make a clear distinction between the early

& late groups (in fabric), which would hold for all

cases. In general, the later group is more nearly

round in section

heavy; slip or dark

wash seem to be the

most of the handles being a fairly even light red

its with a small grey core - the surface ground in

but 5101 is less slip

8131 is brown

8131 is brown

8131 is brown

8131 is brown

8131 is brown

a yellowish red and run to red rings near the surface or
 on a red core with buff near the surface, ~~the surface is~~
 the handle ^{from} ~~breaks~~. But both slip (see 4244, 5888) and
 dark wash (see eg. 886) exist in the earlier group, as well
 as the grey core (eg. 2194)

These types without context may be roughly divided
 between the groups by their fabric —

Earlier

ΘΡΥΥ (2594)

Xapp (5987)

Xapp 58 (4647)

? } C180 (5513)

IKLOU (5365)

] 74082 (faint) (453)

Later

Niklas ? 1563

MEVO

Matpol (relv.) 1975 ?

9 VM (Matp?) 5861

AIHM "5952

? (faint) 5013

] AEE [5458

Still earlier

?

Δ

1637, 2007
 (note that the stamp
 appears on not-southward
 handles)

4th cent.

~~Handwritten scribble~~

Uncertain (no context)

(X) 5286

(H) 5515

(F) 2834

(NI) 3290

(E) 3721

(W) 5512

at which stage interchange with early ~~variation~~?
 A good established group of thick handles
 belonging 3rd cent. ^{perhaps} to the time of
 Histrion etc, ^{tips with} are the various IH types
 (with a wheelhead device etc.) (except 854
 which are a different shape — broad,
 descending) These have a profile like
 the arched Ptolemaic, ~~reddish~~ reddish clay
 with sand in it, sometimes grey or greyish
 at core, sometimes with light slip.
 Same fabric, 70 with E1 stamp (not the rest)

Jars for restoration of Hikesios group of handles

109



P 1114

Group B HAT



P 3402

Group E



P 9670^x, for restoration
of 1563
(Hikesios type,
late group.)

^x *cistern deposit, late 1st BC*

- Domna** στρ Εὐτόχους *CYB* Br. M. 321
 ἐπὶ στρ Γερ [Λέον]τος Kl. M. 101
 ἐπὶ στρα Γ' Μη.....ου Leake Asia 132
 ἐπ στρ Τι Κλ Πεισωνείνου β' Kl. M. 102 und 579
- Caracalla** στρ Εὐτόχους [*CYB* oder *GYB*?] Wien 17913
- Geta** ἐπὶ στρα Γερ Λέοντος Mt. S. VI 385 (Ramus)
- Maximus** στ Αὐ Ζωπύρου Kl. M. 102
- Philipp I** ἐπ σ Αὐρ Ἀρτεμιδώρου Mt. S. VI 385 (V)
- Decius** στ Αὐρ Ἀρτεμιδώρου Wadd. 1994
- Valerian** στ Αὐρ Ἑρμογένου Br. M. 321
 ἐπὶ στρα Κλα Νεικηφόρου Mt. S. VI 386 (S)
 | στρ Κλ Πανκράτου Wadd. 1995
 | ἐπ στρ Κλα Πανκράτους Mt. III 264
- Gallienus** στ Αὐρ Ἑρμογένου Wadd. 1998 (Salonina Wien 33356)
 ἐπὶ στρα Κλα Ν(ε)ικηφόρου Z. f. N. XII 321 (auch Salonina)
 στ Σεξ Λουκίου Br. M. 321 (Salonina Mt. S. VI 387 nach S)
 ἐπ στ Πανκράτου Mt. III 264
- Poseidon** ἐπ Γ'ΕΙ'ΑΔ? ...Κ Br. M. 317
- Tyche** στ Τερτύλλου € Mt. III 261 (C)

Chios

- Ἀγγελίσκος Journ. int. XII 44
- Ἀθη Br. M. 332
- Ἀθήναιος Gr. M. 654
- Ἀθηναίων Wien 34201
- Αἰδῆμ[ων?] Welzl n. 5792
- Αἰσχίνης Br. M. 337
- Ἀλκίμαχος Gr. M. 654
- Ἀμφιμήδης Philipsen n. 2247
- Ἀναξαγο Thomsen n. 1453; Mt. S. VI 390 (S)
- Ἀνδρόνα[ξ] Gr. M. 655
- Ἀντιφῶν Müller, Alexandre n. 1116
- Ἀντίοχος Ἀπολλωνίδου M. Gr. 298
- Ἀπελλῆς Br. M. 337
- Ἀπελλᾶς Rusopulos n. 3825
- Ἰπολλῶ Br. M. 337
- Ἀργεῖος Br. M. 333 f.
- Ἀρίσταρχος Br. M. 339
- Ἀριστοχ Mt. S. VI 391
- Ἀριστομ Br. M. 336
- Ἀρτέμης Br. M. 337
- Ἀρτεμιδώρος Br. M. 333 f.
- Ἀρτέμων Wadd. 2006
- Ἄσμενος Br. M. 339
- Ἀσπάσιος Br. M. 337
- Ἀσφάλης Gr. M. 655
- Ἀσχ N Z. I 46 (Alexander M.)
- Βασιλείδης Br. M. 331
- Βάτις Wadd. 2018
- Γέρως Kl. M 102¹⁾
- Γλαῦκος N. Chr. 1911, 93
- Γνώσις N. Z. I 49 (Alexander M.); Br.
- Γοργίας Gr. M. 655 [M. 336]
- Δέχμ[ος] Wadd. 2010
- Δερκύλος Br. M. 334
- Δημήτριος Mt. S. VI 389; Fröhner
- Δημοκράτης Br. M. 331 [n. 3991]
- Διόγνητος Müller, Alexandre n. 1117
- Διόδωρος Mt. III 269
- Δωρόθεος Gr. M. 655
- Ἐορόνομος Rev. Suisse XIII 239
- Ἐπαινέ Br. M. 331
- Ἐρμαρχος Wadd. 2001
- Ἐρμόφαντος Wien 17919

¹⁾ Babelon II 2, 1135 n. 1965 hat neben ΓΕΡΩΣ auch ΤΕΡΩΣ

Ἑστιάδης Wadd. 2012
 Εὐχλέων Müller, Alexandre n. 1112
 Εὐχλῆς Müller, Alexandre n. 1118
 Εὐξενος Br. M. 337
 Ζήνις Br. M. 333
 Ζηνόδοτος Müller, Alexandre n. 1123
 Ζηνόδωρος Br. M. 333
 Ζήνων Weber n. 3028
 Ἡγέμων Br. M. 335
 Ἡγῆς Rusopulos n. 3828
 Ἡγίπ Br. M. 332
 Ἡίδεος Wien 17923
 Ηλιόδωρος Br. M. 333
 Ἡραγόρης Br. M. 331
 Ἡριδανός Br. M. 331 f.
 Ἡροκρά Mt. S. VI 392 (de la Goy)
 Ἡρόστρατος Br. M. 335
 Θεόδωρος Wadd. 2002
 Θεόπομος Br. M. 334
 Θέοττις Rusopulos n. 3824 Tf. XLIII
 Θέρσης Br. M. 335
 Θεῦμις Hermes VII 50
 Θεύπορπος (ἡso^u) Gr. M. 656
 Θεῦττ[ι]ς Z. f. N. XIV 153
 Θήρων Wadd. 2003
 Ἰερώνυμος Ἀπολλωνίου Br. M. 339
 Ἰέσιος Br. M. 335
 Ἰππίας Br. M. 331; Ἰππίης Hunter
 Ἰστι Z. f. N. XIV 155 [II 397
 Ἰσχύμα[χος] Z. f. N. XIV 154
 Καλλιχλῆς Br. M. 331
 Καύκας (-υχασ[ίων]?) Br. M. 336
 Κηφισιδ Br. M. 335
 Κηφισοκριτ Br. M. 331
 Κλειδης¹⁾ Mt. III 269 (C)
 Κλειτών Thomsen n. 1470 [287
 Κόνωνος (Κόρωνος?) Prokesch 1854,
 Κόρωνος Rev. Suisse XIII 240
 Κράτων Müller, Alexandre n. 1119
 Κυλλανό Mt. S. VI 394
 Λάμπρος Mt. III 271
 Λάσων? Müller, Alexandre n. 1125
 Λεωμέδων Philipsen n. 225
 Λεωνίδης Wadd. 2013

Λέωχος N. Z. XLI 130
 Λυκορ Z. f. N. XIV 154
 Μενεχράτης Hunter I 310 (Alexander
 M.); Wien 33586
 Μενεσθεύς Hunter II 400
 Μηνογένης Wien 34613
 [Μ]ηνόφιλος Br. M. 338
 Μητᾶς Wadd. 2014
 Μητροδωρος Br. M. 338
 Μιλτιάδης Br. M. 338
 Μινυ Rs. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου δῶρο[ν]
 Gr. M. 657; vgl. auch Φησι
 Ξαν[θ]ιπ Subhi Pacha n. 2915
 Ξενο Mt. III 272
 Ξένων Müller, Alexandre n. 1120
 Ξοῦθος Müller, Alexandre n. 1121
 Οἰνοπίδης Müller, Alexandre n. 1113
 Πανσανίας Wadd. 2015
 Πέσι Z. f. N. XIV 154
 Πολεμ Wien 17971
 Πολιανθος Mt. III 272
 Πολυμη Mt. S. VI 396
 Ποσειδιππος Br. M. 331
 Προδ? Journ. int. XIII 85
 Προθ . . . Mt. S. VI 396 (Eckhel)
 Πτολεμαῖος Hunter II 400
 Ραβίριος Br. M. 334
 Σίλλις Wadd. 2017
 Σχύμνος Br. M. 331
 Σταφυλος Gr. M. 656
 Στεφανηφόρος Br. M. 340
 Στρατονι Br. M. 338
 Σωσ[ι]νχος Mt. III 272
 Σωστρατ Br. M. 331 und 337
 Τηλεμαχ Mt. III 273
 Τιμανδρ Hunter II 399
 Τιμοκλῆς Mt. III 273
 Τιμόλ? Br. M. 332
 Τιμων Müller, Alexandre n. 1114
 Τρύφων Br. M. 338
 Φανα Mt. III 273
 Φανοκλῆς Z. f. N. XIV 153
 Φαῦστος M. Gr. 298
 Φησίνος Leake ins 8

¹⁾ Nach Wien 18003 eher Κλειδη für Κλειδη(μος)

Φησι Rs. βασιλέως Ἀντιόχου δῶρον
Gr. M. 657¹⁾

Φίλιππος Müller, Alexandre n. 1122

Φίλτης Mt. III 273

Φίτταχος Kl. M. 102

Φοῖνιξ Wadd. 2005

Χάρης Müller, Alexandre n. 1115

Augustus Διογένης, Εὔδημος Gr. M. 656 und umgekehrt [(autonom)]

— — Vs. Φουρ . . . σσιφανυλος Φιλόπατρις Gr. M. 656

Sphinx ἐπὶ Ἀντιόχου Ἀπολλωνίου Mt. S. VI 399 (S)

Τι (M?) Κλαυ Γ'οργίας Δωροθέου Wadd. 2020; Br. M. 339

ἐπὶ ἀρχ Εἰρηναίου β' Wien 17980 = Mt. S. VI 399

ἐπὶ ἀρχ Κο Θὺα Πρέιμου Br. M. 341 f.

ἐπὶ ἀρ Πρέιμου δὶς Br. M. 341 f.

ἐπὶ ἀρχ Πο Θὺα Πρέιμου Wien 34781

ἐπὶ Αἰρ Χρυσογόνου τοῦ Ἐπαφροδίτου Br. M. 343; Mt. S. VI 398

mit ἐπὶ ἀρχ und Ἐπαφροδίτου.

¹⁾ δῶρον auf dem Wiener Exemplar 18012 ist sicher.

Samos Gardner, Samos and Samian coins, N. Chr. 1882, 201; alphabetisches Verzeichnis 287

Αἴγυπτος Wadd. 2043

Ἀλέξης Wadd. 2044

[Α]λκμέων Ἡγεμονέως Gr. M. 661

Ἀλτης Gr. M. 661

Ἀλύπητο[ς] Wadd. 2065

Ἀμφι Wadd. 2036 [491]

Ἀριστιδής Br. M. 363; Rn 1909,

Ἀριστο[μα] M. Gr. 300 f.

Ἀριστοτέλης Welzl n. 5824

Ἀρτίπους Wadd. 2045

Ἀσκληπιδής[ς] N. Chr. 1882, 264

ἐπὶ Βάτιος N. Chr. 1882, 245 f.

Βάττος Br. M. 365

Βίλλας Wadd. 2066

[Γ]ενναῖος Wadd. 2057

Δημάγητος Br. M. 363

Δημήτριος Ἀντία Br. M. 362

Ἐκαταῖος Mt. III 282

Ἐπιγένης Br. M. 365

Ἐπικράτης Ἀχελαιο[υ] Br. M. 362

Ἐρμόδιος Br. M. 365

Εὔβουλος Wadd. 2055

[Ζ]ώπυρο[ς] Wien 35026

Ἡγησιάνναξ Br. M. 362

Ἡπιος Wadd. 2037

Ἡρόδοτος Mt. S. VI 408 (Allier)

Θεόδωρος Mt. III 282 (C)

Θεοχλῆς N. Chr. 1882, 266

Θεόμνηστος M. Gr. 301

Τέρων Br. M. 366

[Κα]ρνεῖος N. Chr. 1882, 265

[Κ]λειτοφῶν Wadd. 2064

Λεοντίσχος Br. M. 365

Λεπτι Leake ins. 38

Λεῶς N. Chr. 1882, 255

Λοχίτης Wadd. 2039

Μαγ Journ. int. XIII 101

Μελάντης Br. M. 365

Μενε ? Br. M. 366

Μητροδώ[ρος] Wadd. 2067

Μητροφῶν Hunter II 405

Μιχίων Br. M. 365

Μνησιδῆμος Z. f. N. XII, 321

Μοιριάδης[ς] N. Chr. 1899, 101

Μολπίων Hermes VII 50

Νανίσχος Mt. S. VI 408

Πάγρων „sic“ M. Gr. 301

Πάρις Br. M. 365

Zu S. 106. zu Z. 2] vgl. Akrasos
zu Z. 5] vgl. Trapezopolis Cariae
zu Z. 11] Sophist
zu Z. 14 στρ Α] στρα?

Zu S. 106. Z. 1 Severus] zweifelhaft

Z. 4 ebd.] zu tilgen, = Domna und Caracalla Z. 15
Z. 8 Domna] zweifelhaft
Z. 9 ebd.] zweifelhaft
Z. 13 ebd.] zweifelhaft

Zu S. 107. Teos I. nach Z. 15] 'Αριστό-
δημος? Lennep

nach Z. 19] 'Ασκληπιάδου Lennep Nachlaß
(fragliche Zuteilung)

nach Z. 20] Βονθός Lennep Nachlaß

nach Z. 20] Δημήτριος Lennep Nachlaß

nach Z. 22] Διοκλής Wien 35420

zu Z. 23 Διονυσάς] Lennep Nachlaß

zu Z. 27 1938] lies 1983

Zu S. 108. zu Z. 12] autonom RS XXIII 288 mit στ Πανκράτους
zu Z. 18] vgl. Gr. M. 654 CT·Π·ΓΕΤ(?)ΑΛΛΑΚ

Chios Mavrogordato NChr 1915, 404; 1916,
281; Alph. Verz. 1916, 354 fg.; 1917,
257 und 1918, 73

I. nach Z. 1] 'Αγα . . . NChr 1915, 416

nach Z. 1] 'Αγγέλης Journ. int. XV 35

zu Z. 2] auch Lederer Berl. Mzb. 1916

nach Z. 3] 'Αθηνα[γώρας] NChr 1915, 412;
1917, 225

zu Z. 6 Αιδήμων] NChr 1917, 222

zu Z. 8] 'Αλκίμαχος (Alexander Magnus)
NChr 1916, 306

nach Z. 8] AMANo[Σ] NChr 1917, 223

'Αμφίλο . . . NChr 1915, 412

zu Z. 11] NChr 1915, 417

nach Z. 12] 'Αντικλ[ής?] NChr 1916, 323

nach Z. 17] 'Απολλων[ίδης?] NChr 1916,
321; 1917, 218

nach Z. 18] 'Αργήος NChr 1917, 219

nach Z. 19] 'Αρίστης Amer. Journal of num.
1914, 3*; NChr 1915, 406

Zu S. 109. I. zu Z. 6] NChr 1919, 219

nach Z. 9] 'Ηγήμων] NChr 1917, 221 und 223

zu Z. 10] NChr 1915, 412 'Ηγήσιππος]

nach Z. 10] 'Ηγήσιππος] NChr 1915, 415

nach Z. 14] 'Ηραῖος NChr 1916, 324

'Ηράκλειτος (Alexander Magnus) NChr 1916,

307

zu Z. 19] autonom ἐπ Μενεκλέους Rollin
5386

zu Z. 38] N. Circ. 1915, 552

zu Z. 40 Hostilian] spurius

Z. 14 ebd.] zweifelhaft

Z. 19 Caracalla] zweifelhaft

Z. 39 Philipp] zweifelhaft

Z. 41 Valerian] zweifelhaft.]]

r. nach Z. 4] Θεύδωρος Collitz-Bechtel III
n. 5642, 1

nach Z. 9] Λυσαν Ant. griech. Mzn. 43

nach Z. 10] Μεγακλής Wien

zu Z. 34] Dittenberger Or. II 480, 11

zu Z. 35] vgl. IGR IV 1571

nach Z. 36] Πius στρατ 'Αρτεμιά Ant. griech.
Mzn. 43

zu Z. 42] IGR IV 1571?

'Αριστοκλής NChr 1917, 221

r. zu Z. 2 'Αρτέμων] Alph. Vz. 1917, 207

zu Z. 3 'Ασμενος] ebd. 1918, 1

zu Z. 6 'Ασχ] NChr 1916, 325

zu Z. 9 Γερως] NChr 1915, 408. 422

nach Z. 9] Γλα . . . NChr 1918, 77 (Γλαύκος?)

nach Z. 12] Γυθ[ί]ων NChr 1917, 218

Δάσων NChr 1916, 329

nach Z. 15] Δημοκλής NChr 1916, 321

nach Z. 18] Διομήδης NChr 1916, 321

Διονυ . . . NChr 1917, 217

[Δ]ιοσκου[ρίδης] NChr 1915, 416; 1916, 287

nach Z. 19] 'Εόνομος Ward 682; NChr 1916,
289

nach Z. 22] 'Ερμόστρατ[ος] NChr 1916, 287

nach Z. 23] 'Ερμώναξ Journ. int. XV 34;
NChr 1915, 416

Anm. 1] bei Mavrogordato nicht!

nach Z. 15] Ηροδ NChr 1916, 286 und 293

zu Z. 16] 'Ηροκρατ ebd. 324 und 1917, 225;
Rollin 5445

nach Z. 17] Θεόδωτος Journ. int. XV 36

zu Z. 20 Θεότις] Κατάλογος τῶν ἐκ τοῦ
νομισμ. μουσείου 'Αθηνῶν κλαπέντων
νομισμάτων n. 2

- zu Z. 29] Ἰστιάδης NChr 1916, 287
 nach Z. 32] Καυκασί Journ. int. XV 68 Καυ-
 κασίων NChr 1916, 312 und 339
 zu Z. 33] Κηφισίδης NChr 1916, 370
 zu Z. 34] Κηφισόκριτος NChr 1915, 411
 zu Z. 35] Κλείδης Mavrogordato NChr 1916,
 322 und 350/1; außerdem (nach einem
 Exemplar in Athen) brieflich ver-
 sichert, daß zu Anfang vor K nichts
 gestanden habe und daß Σ am Schlusse
 unzweifelhaft sei
 nach Z. 39] Κρίτων NChr 1916, 288
 zu Z. 40] Κυλλανός NChr 1916, 310 und 322
 zu Z. 42] Λάσων? Δάσων Mavrogordato
 NChr 1916, 329
 F. nach Z. 2] Λυσικρ. . . NChr 1916, 315
 Μενεκλῆς NChr 1916, 319
 nach Z. 5] Μένιππος NChr 1917, 219
 nach Z. 6] Μηνόδωρος NChr 1917, 219
 zu Z. 7] Μηνόφιλος NChr 1916, 322
 nach Z. 9] Μίκκαλος NChr 1916, 322
 zu Z. 11] v. Commagene, vgl. Inscr. Gr. ad
 r. R. pert. IV 940; NChr 1917, 227 und
 207 f.
 nach Z. 12] Μοσχίων NChr 1917, 217
Zu S. 110, I. zu Z. 1] s. Μινυ
 nach Z. 3] Φιλίστης NChr 1916, 288
 nach Z. 4] Φίλων NChr 1916, 287
 zu Z. 5] lies Φίττα(ος)
 F. zu Z. 2] NChr 1915, 428; ΜΑΝΔΑΟΣ
 Berlin?
 zu Z. 3] verlesen aus Κλείδης? NChr 1916,
 351, 95
 zu Z. 4] vgl. NChr 1915, 411 und 430
 zu Z. 5] verlesen aus Μενεσθεύς? NChr 1916,
 339⁸⁷
 zu Z. 6] verlesen aus Ἀπολλωνίδης NChr 1916

- Νικομήδης NChr 1919, 218
 zu Z. 17] vgl. NChr 1916, 329
 nach Z. 17] Ὀχ . . . NChr 1915, 416
 nach Z. 17] Πατακίων RS XXI 32 n. 25
 zu Z. 19] Πέσι] lies Πείσι NChr 1915, 414
 nach Z. 22] Ποσειδ . . . NChr 1916, 290
 zu Z. 25] NChr 1916, 332⁸⁵
 nach Z. 26] Πύσιος NChr 1917, 219
 Πυθίων NChr 1918, 78 und 1919, 217
 zu Z. 30] vgl. Dittenberger Syll.³ n. 368
 nach Z. 32] Σωσίβιος NChr 1917, 219
 zu Z. 34] [Σ]ώστρατος NChr 1917, 220
 zu Z. 36] Τιμανδρος NChr 1916, 311
 nach Z. 36] Τιμοδάμας (Alex. M.) NChr 1916,
 307
 zu Z. 38] vgl. NChr 1915, 429
 nach Z. 40] [Φ]αινομ NChr 1916, 315 und
 1917, 226
 zu Z. 41] Φανᾶ NChr 1916, 293 = Φανόδικος?
 nach Z. 41] Φαναρό[ρας] NChr 1916, 324
 Φάνης NChr 1917, 222
 Φανόδικος NChr 1916, 286 fg.
 zu Z. 44] NChr 1915, 409
 zu Z. 45] Anmerkung als jetzt überflüssig
 gestrichen
 nach Z. 6] ONTIOΣ NChr 1917, 223
 . . . ΓΙΚΑΟ . . . NChr 1916, 288
 μοκλῆς NChr 1916, 289
 [Ε]Κ . ΟΔ . . . NChr 1916, 324; etwa Ἐκατό-
 δωρος?
 zu Z. 9 Augustus] lies Φούρ[ιος] Γέσσ(ιος)
 Φάυλος? φιλόπατρι (Φ.?) vgl. NChr
 1917, 224
 zu Z. 11] NChr 1917, 228
 zu Z. 12] ohne B NChr 1918, 58 f.
 zu Anm. 1] ebenso Waddington 2008

- Samos I.** nach Z. 11] Ἀρτέμων Rollin 5477
 zu Z. 14] lies Ἐπιβάτιος? vgl. Imhoof-Blumer Porträtk. 3
 zu Z. 17] oder Ἐνναῖος
 nach Z. 19] Διοκλῆς Heideken 2120
 F. nach Z. 3] ΗΡΗCINOC MtS VI 412, 173; etwa Φησίνοος?
Zu S. 111, I. zu Z. 1] Behr n. 601
 nach Z. 13] Φερεκλῆς Ant. griech. Mzn. 44
 F. zu Z. 13] für Διοκλῆς?

- Alabanda-Antiochia I.** nach Z. 2] ANTI . . . ΛΩM Behr 616 (Stadtname Ἀντιοχ)
 nach Z. 5] Δίης NZ XLV 1912, 193

"Αμφικλος Καλλιόπαιου Χίος

Fouilles de Delphes III, 3, 1943,
p. 181, No. 217, pl. VI, 1.

Amphano o sphero on relief
on honorary decree

MISS VIRGINIA GRACE

~~511P~~

114

Chian jar
in Sandrine's
of 0.84

2.0.33W

Superior coo

Draggendorf

9.10.15

early Chinese jars 6-8.B.

Lambros, Les Vases

Andraugi d'Heslin

Bucarest 1938

British School

P 564)

Jacobsthal & Neuffer

Gallia Graeca

for "Preliminary"

Tom II, p. 1

in Marseill

p. 3

fig. 2

(in Arch. Soc. of Montpellier)

Ποταμός

1159

(over)


 ΑΙΟΛ

25107


ETA Δ 107

and see

Tanis

Note Defunct
lies to be by

525


 ΑΙΟΛ



Given in

12. V. 61

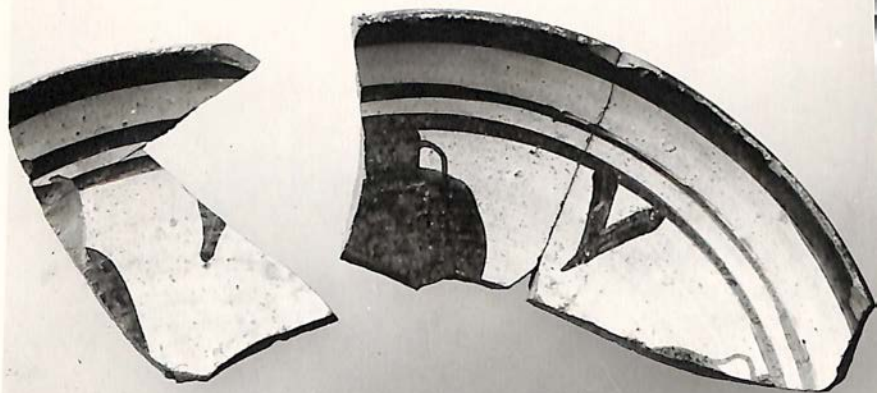
by W. P. W.

N

It is in house.

in the house -

W. P. W. 927



Old
 Smyrna, excavations

Fragments of two
 East Greek archaic
 "print-plates."

2. 11. 61

Published, BSA

by J. Cook. Offprint VS



sup. 83,

collect
Chian



119
 LESBIAN
 CHIAN
THASIAN
 CORCYREAN

Aristotle. On Marvelous Things Heard, 104 (839b):

"There is said to be a mountain between Mentorice and Istriane called Delphium, having a high peak. When the Mentores who live near the Adriatic climb this peak they can apparently see ships sailing in the Pontus. There is a spot in the gap in the middle in which, when a common market is held, Lesbian, Chian, and Thasian goods are bought from the merchants who come up from Pontus, and Corcyrean amphorae from those who come from the Adriatic."

(Loeb edition of Minor Works, p.285)

παδείστα
 — παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου
 ἐμπορίων ἀναβαίνόντων τὰ Λέσβια καὶ
 χῖα καὶ θάσια, παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ
 Ἀδρίου τοὺς κορκυραίους ἀμφορείς."

("All authorities are agreed that it is not the work of Aristotle, but it is included in this volume as it forms part of the "Corpus" which has come down to us; most Aristotelian scholars believe that it emanated from the Peripatetic School." From introduction, p.237 of Loeb edition. The translation is by W.S.Hett of Oxford, publication Harvard press, 1936.)

Peripatetic¹ school: Aristotle and his immediate followers, his school, according to Mary White. I.E., to early third.

10. TX. 65 See P. T. ... chapter ~ Alexandria
 ... note 214. ... Thespis...



1206

SS 10259
NIKO 1.60



2. Late 6th



3. 3rd quarter 5th



4. Late 5th



5. Early 4th



6. Ca. 300 B.C.



7. Near 86 B.C.



1. Early 6th



8, 9. 4th-4th B.C.



10. 4th-334 B.C.



11. 4th-334 B.C.



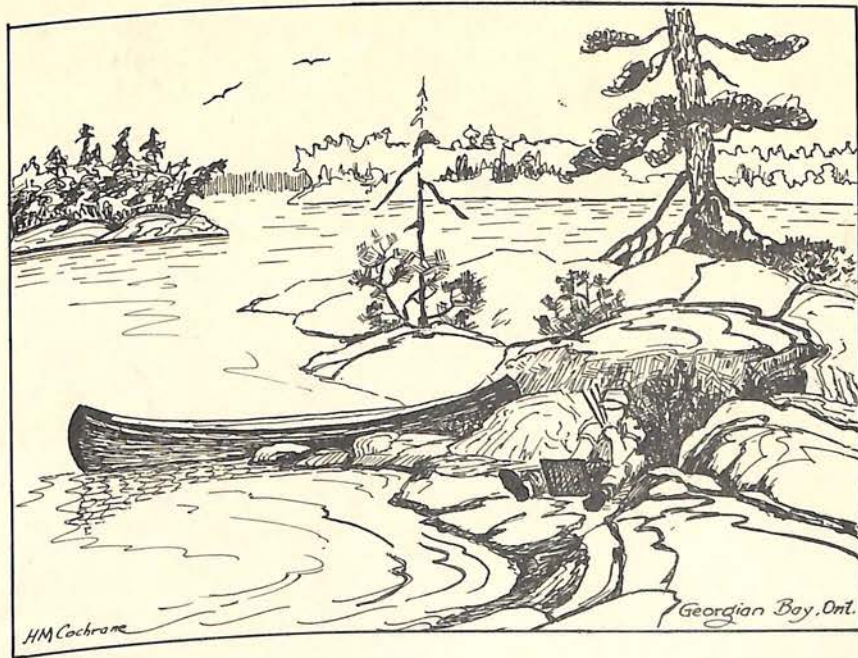
12. 190-133 B.C.



13. 133-84 B.C.

Development of the Chian line 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 those of J. Mavrogordato. See introduction to numbers 127-129.

1216



I am recovering from a haemorrhage
in my left eye, & just back
teaching after several weeks off.

It is not going to result in any
permanent damage to my sight
which is fortunate.

With love,

Harry

Dear Virginia,

1964?

With Christmas greetings

and love from Bue and
myself. I do not know whether
you have been in Philadelphia
yet or not. Anyway I hope by this
time you are in your new apartment
and really liking it. I will write
during the holidays. At the moment

Δείγματα χιακῆς προσωπογραφίας

Θεοδώρου Χ. Σαρυδάκη
Καθηγητοῦ Παν/μίου Ἀθηνῶν

ΑΝΑΤΥΠΟ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΙΚΟ
"ΧΙΑΚΗ ΕΠΙΣΚΩΡΗΣΗ"
ΤΕΥΧΟΣ. 1ο Β' ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΟΥ
ΙΑΝΟΥΑΡΙΟΣ 1936

Δείγματα χιακῆς προσωπογραφίας

Θεοδώρου Χ. Σαρικάκη
Καθηγητοῦ Παν/μίου Αθηνῶν

Προσωπογραφία εἶναι ἓνα εἶδος βιογραφικοῦ λεξικοῦ, εἰς τό ὁποῖον ὁμως δέν περιλαμβάνονται μόνον ἐπιφανῆ πρόσωπα, ὅπως εἰς τὰ συνήθη λεξικά, ἀλλά καί ἀφανῆ καί ἀσήμαντα. Εἰς τήν προσωπογραφίαν πράγματι συγκεντρώνομεν ὅλα τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν προσώπων τὰ ὁποῖα ἐδρασαν εἰς μίαν πόλιν ἢ κράτος¹, ἀναφέροντες λεπτομερείας περί τοῦ βίου των καί ἀνευρίσκομεν τοὺς μεταξύ των συγγενικοὺς δεσμούς, ὅποτε καί καταρτίζομεν τό στέμμα των (γενεαλογικόν δένδρον). Κυριώτερα πηγή μας διὰ τήν σύνταξιν τῆς προσωπογραφίας εἶναι αἱ ἐπιγραφαί.

Πρῶτος ὁ Ἀδαμάντιος Κοραῆς συνέταξε «βιογραφίαν Χίων ὀνομαστών» τῆς ἀρχαιότητος, ἡ ὁποία ἀπετέλεσε μέρος τῆς Χιακῆς τοῦ Ἀρχαιολογίας τῆς δημοσιευθείσης εἰς τόν τρίτον τόμον τῶν Ἀτάκτων (Παρίσιος 1830). Εἶναι συλλογή 160 περίπου ὀνομάτων προερχομένων ἐκ φιλολογικῶν κυρίως πηγῶν (σ.σ. 179-254), ἀλλά καί ἐξ ἐπιγραφικῶν (σ.σ. 262-278) καί, ὅπως ὁ ἴδιος ὁ συγγραφεὺς μᾶς πληροφορεῖ, περιλαμβάνει ἐπιφανεῖς μόνον πολῖτας τῆς Χίου.

Ἀπό τήν Βιογραφίαν τοῦ Κοραῆ ἠντλησαν πληροφορίας διὰ νά καταρτίσουν τοὺς ἰδιοὺς των καταλόγους ἀρχαίων χιακῶν ὀνομάτων ὁ ἱατρός Ἀλέξανδρος Βλαστός (Χιακά, τόμος Α', Ἑρμούπολις 1841, σ.σ. 76-124) καί ὁ ἱστορικός Γεώργιος Ζολώτας (Ἱστορία τῆς Χίου, τόμος Α', Ἀθῆναι 1924, σ.σ. 129 - 144 καί 171 - 194). Καί ὁ μέν Βλαστός ἐπανέλαβε, πολλάκις αὐτολεξεῖ, ὅσα ὁ Κοραῆς ἔγραψε περί τῶν χιακῶν ὀνομάτων, ὁ δέ Ζολώτας προσέθεσε μερικὰς δεκάδας νέων ὀνομάτων καί ἀπλῶς συμπεριέλαβε τὰ ὀνόματα των νομισματικῶν ἀρχόντων, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶχε προσφάτως δημοσιεύσει εἰς τό Numismatic Chronicle ὁ Ἰωάννης Μαυρογορδάτος².

Ἐκ τῶν ἀνωτέρω λεχθέντων προκύπτει ὅτι ἡ Χίος στερεῖται προσωπογραφίας, ὅπως ἄλλωστε συμβαίνει καί μέ τὰς πλείστας πόλεις τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἑλλάδος.

Θεωροῦντες τήν προσωπογραφίαν τῆς Χίου ὡς ἀπαραίτητον προϋπόθεσιν διὰ τήν συγγραφὴν τῆς Ἀρχαίας Ἱστορίας τῆς ἀσχολούμεθα ἀπὸ τριακονταετίας καί πλέον μέ τήν συγκέντρωσιν χιακῶν ὀνομάτων ἐκ φιλολογικῶν, ἐπιγραφικῶν, νομισματικῶν καί παπυρολογικῶν πηγῶν. Πολλά ἐπίσης χιακά ὀνόματα ἀνεύρομεν εἰς τὰς λαβὰς χιακῶν ἀμφορέων καί λαγύνων. Καρπὸς τῶν πολυετῶν προσπαθειῶν μας εἶναι ἡ συγκέντρωσις μεγάλου ἀριθμοῦ χιακῶν ὀνομάτων, τὰ ὁποῖα ὑπολογίζομεν εἰς 3.000 καί τὰ ὁποῖα καλύπτουν χρονικὴν περίσσοδον 1000 περίπου ἐτῶν (τέλη Ζ' π.Χ. - τέλη Γ' μ.Χ. αἰ.). Ὁ ἀριθμὸς οὗτος εἶναι ὅπως ὀλίγον ἐπιπλέον, ἰδίαν ἀν συγκριθῇ πρὸς τὰ στατιστικὰ στοιχεῖα ἄλλων πόλεων τῆς Ἑλλάδος³.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ παρελθόντος δέ θέρους ἤρχισαμεν καί τήν σύνθεσιν τῶν βιογραφιῶν, τήν ὁποῖαν ὑπολογίζομεν νά ὁλοκληρώσωμεν περί τὰ τέλη τοῦ τρέχοντος ἔτους, ὅποτε καί ἐλπίζομεν νά προχωρήσωμεν εἰς τήν δημοσίευσιν, ἐφ' ὅσον βεβαίως εὐρεθῇ ὁ γενναῖός ἄνθρωπος Χίος χορηγὸς νά μᾶς βοηθήσῃ οἰκονομικῶς εἰς τήν ἐκτύπωσιν τῆς ἐκτενοῦς χιακῆς προσωπογραφίας.

Τὰ παρατιθέμενα κατωτέρω δείγματα προέρχονται ἀποκλειστικῶς ἐκ τῶν γραμμάτων Α-Δ, ἐπεὶ αὐτῶν καί μόνον ἔχει μέχρι τούδε συμπληρωθῇ ἡ σύνθεσις.

- Α -

1) Ἀμφίλυκος Πεδιέως Χίος⁴, ἀρχαί τοῦ Δ' π.Χ. αἰ.
IG XII. 5.111: μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Ἀπελλοῦ τμᾶται ὑπὸ τῶν Παρίων διὰ προξενίας,

ἀτελείας, προεδρίας καὶ προδικίας, ἐπειδὴ προθύμως εὐηργέτησε τὴν πόλιν των. Διὰ τοῦ ὅρου εὐεργεσία νοεῖται ἴσως ὁ δανεισμός χρημάτων εἰς τοὺς Παρίους ὑπὸ τῶν Χίων, πβλ. IG XII. 5, 112. Περί τοῦ ὀνόματος Ἄ., βλ. Bechtel, HPN, σ. 288⁵.

2) Ἀντιφῶν, 190 - 133(;) π.Χ. (ἢ 190 - 160 κατὰ Bauslaugh)

Ἰ. Μαυρογορδάτος, NChr 1916, 306, ἀρ. 60, πβλ. σ. 354. 1918, σ. 73. R. Bauslaugh, Museum Notes 24, 1979, 30, σειρά 64: ἀρχων νομισματοκοπεῖο ἀπαντῶν ἐπὶ ἀργυρῶν νομισμάτων (τετραδράχμων Ἀλεξάνδρου).

3) Ἀπελλᾶς ὁ Χίος, περί τό ἔτος 45 π.Χ.

Cicero, Epist. ad Atticum XII, 19, 1 (Apella Chius), πβλ. Klebs, RE I (1894), στ. 2686, ἀρ. 4, ἐν τῇ λ.: γλύπτης ἢ ἀρχιτέκτων, εἰς τὸν ὅποιον ὁ Πομπώνιος ὁ Ἀπτικός ἀνέθεσε κατ' ἐντολήν τοῦ Κικέρωνος τὴν κατασκευὴν κίωνων. Οἱ κίονες οὗτοι προωρίζοντο ἴσως διὰ τὸν ναόν (ἢ τὸ ἱερόν), τὸν ὅποιον ἐσκέπετο νὰ ἀνεγείρῃ ὁ ἐπιφανὴς ρήτωρ εἰς τοὺς πέραν τοῦ Τιβέρεως ἀγορασθησόμενους ἀγρούς του. Εἶναι πιθανόν νὰ ἐγνώρισεν ὁ Κικέρων τὸν Ἄ. κατὰ τὴν ἐν Χίῳ παραμονήν του (79 - 77; π.Χ.), περί τῆς ὁποίας βλ. Plinius, NH, XXXVI, 46.

4) Ἀριστόδημος, Ἑλληνιστικοὶ χρόνοι.

V. Grace, Hesperia, Suppl, 10, 1956, 167, ἀρ. 200: σφραγὶς κεραμέως εἰς λαβὴν λαγύνου ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀνευρεθέντος.

5) Ἀρίστων Μιλτιάδου Χίος, περί τὰ μέσα τοῦ Γ' π.Χ. αἰ.

Τὰ γνωμικά τὰ ἀποδιδόμενα εἰς τὸν Ἄ., ὡς καὶ τὰς περί αὐτοῦ πηγὰς, βλ. εἰς I. von Arnim, Stoic. Vet. Frg., I (1921), σ.σ. 75 - 90 (ἀρ. 333 - 403), πβλ. τὸ σχετικόν ἄρθρον του εἰς RE II (1895), 957 - 959, ἐν τῇ λ, ἀρ. 56.

Εἶναι ἴσως ὁ ἐπιφανέστερος φιλόσοφος τῆς Χίου. Αἱ περί αὐτοῦ πληροφορίες προέρχονται ἐκ τοῦ Κικέρωνος, τοῦ Σενέκα, τοῦ Ἀθηναίου καὶ κυρίως τοῦ Διογέ-
νου τοῦ Λαερτίου, ὁ ὁποῖος καὶ τὸν ἐβιογράφησε (VII, 160-164). Ἦτο υἱὸς τοῦ Μιλτιάδου καὶ ἐπωνομάζετο Σειρήν διὰ τὴν εὐφράδειαν τοῦ λόγου, ὡς καὶ Φάλαν-
ἀλλ' ἐνωρίς, φαίνεται, ἀπεμακρύνθη ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρθοδόξων δογμάτων τῆς στοᾶς, γοητευθεὶς ἴσως ἀπὸ τὴν διδασκαλίαν ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρθοδόξων δογμάτων τῆς στοᾶς, ἀπέθανεν ὁ Ζήνων (263 π.Χ.), δὲν τὸν διεδέχθη ὁ Ἄ. εἰς τὴν διεύθυνσιν τῆς σχολῆς, ἀλλ' ὁ Κλεάνθης, ὁπότε ὁ Ἄ. ἰδρυσεν ἰδικήν του σχολήν εἰς τὸ Κυνόσαρ-
ὁποῖο ἀπεκλήθησαν Ἀριστώνειοι ἐκ τοῦ ὀνόματός του. Μεταξὺ τῶν μαθητῶν του, οἱ
δὲς, ὁ Δίφιλος, ὁ Σάτυρος ὁ αὐλητής, ὁ Ἐρατοσθένης ὁ Κυρηναῖος καὶ ὁ στωϊκὸς
φόμενος Ἀρίστων. Ἄν καὶ εἰς τὰ συγγράμματα τῶν αὐτῶν χαρακτηρίζουν τὸν Ἄ.
ἐποχῆς των, ὅμως κατηγοροῦσαν ἐπὶ φιληδονίᾳ τὸν διδάσκαλον καὶ ὡς τὸν τῆς
ἡδονῆς καὶ ἀρετῆς μεσότηχον διορύττοντα (Ἀθηναῖος VII, 14, p. 281 C). Ὁ
Ἄ. ἐμετρίασε πράγματι ὠρισμένας ἀκραΐας θέσεις τοῦ Ζήνωνος, ἐκ τῆς διδασκα-
λίας τοῦ ὁποίου ἀπεδέχετο μόνον τὸ ἠθικόν μέρος, ἐνῶ ἀπέρριπτε τὸ φυσικόν ὡς
ἀνθρώπον (οὐδὲν πρὸς ἡμᾶς). Ἀπορρίπτων ἐπίσης τὴν διάκρισιν τῶν ἀγαθῶν εἰς
προηγμένα (προτιμητέα) καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα (ἀποφευκτέα), ὑπεστήριζεν ὅτι ὅλα.

123.03
ἐκτός τῆς ἀρετῆς, εἶναι ἀδιάφορα διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἐκ τῶν 14 ἔργων, τὰ ὁποῖα
ἀποδίδει εἰς αὐτόν ὁ Διογένης ὁ Λαέρτιος, ὁ Παναίπιος ἐθεώρει γνήσια μόνον τὰς
πρὸς τὸν Κλεάνθην ἐπιστολάς του, ἐνῶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀπέδιδεν εἰς τὸν περιπατητικόν
Ἀρίστων τὸν Κεῖον. Ὁ σχολιαστὴς τῶν Ἀργοναυτικῶν τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου (εἰς IV,
264) μνημονεύει καὶ ἕτερον ἔργον τοῦ Ἄ. μὴ ἀναφερόμενον ὑπὸ τοῦ Διογέ-
νου, τὰς Θέσεις. Τὸ θέμα τῆς γνησιότητος τῶν ἔργων τοῦ Ἄ. παραμένει πάντως
ἀνοικτόν, βλ. von Arnim, RE, ἔ.δ. 957. Ἀφ' ἑτέρου ἢ ἀρχαία παράδοσις μᾶς
διέσωσεν περί τὰς 50 γνώμας (placita) τοῦ Ἄ., αἱ ὁποῖαι ὑπερτεροῦν εἰς ἀριθμόν
καὶ αὐτὰς ἀκόμη τὰς γνώμας τοῦ Ζήνωνος. Ὁ Ἄ. ἀπέθανεν ἀπὸ ἡλίαςιν, τὴν ὁποίαν
προφανῶς δὲν ἠδυνήθη νὰ ἀνθέξῃ ἢ φαλακρά του κεφαλῇ. Περί τοῦ Ἄ., βλ. ἐπίσης
N. Saal, De aristonis Chii vita, scriptis et doctrina (1952), ὡς καὶ Susemihl, I
(1891), σ.σ. 64-66 καὶ M. Polenz, Die Stoa τόμ. Α' (1948), σ.σ. 27/8, 122/3, κ.δ.

6) Μ(ἄρκος) [Α]ὑρήλιος Ἡρᾶς, 6' ἡμισυ Β' μ.Χ. αἰ.

1) Ἰουλίου Ἀφρικανοῦ, Ὀλυμπιάδων ἀναγραφὴ (Ὀλυμπιάς 234η): Ἡρᾶς Χίος
στάδιον (Εὐσεβίου, Χρονικόν I, σ. 218, ἔκδ. Schoene).

2) W. Peek, Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ. 1931, 109-112, ἀρ. 7. Zeitchr Halle - Wittenberg 9,
1960 σ.σ. 191 - 204 (ἰδίᾳ 193, ὅπου πραγματεύεται περί τοῦ ὀνόματος), πβλ. L.
Robert, BCH 57, 1933, σ.σ. 539 - 543 καὶ SEG 19, 1963, ἀρ. 589.

Ὁ περίφημος οὗτος Χίος δρομεύς (κυρίως σταδιοδρόμος) ἦτο πρότερον γνω-
στός ἐκ τοῦ Ἰουλίου τοῦ Ἀφρικανοῦ (1) ὡς Ὀλυμπιονίκης (κατὰ τὸ ἔτος, 157
μ.Χ.), ἀλλ' αἱ καταπληκτικαὶ ἀθλητικαὶ του ἐπιδόσεις ἐγιναν γνωσταὶ ἐκ τινος κυρίως
ἐπιγραφῆς δημοσιευθείσης τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ τοῦ Peek (2). Ἡ ἀθλητικὴ δὲ δράσις του
δὲν περιωρίσθη εἰς τὸν Ἑλλαδικόν μόνον χώρον (Ὀλύμπια, Νέμεα, Ἰσθμία, Ἄλεια
Ρόδου, Παναθήναια, Ἀδριάνεια Ἀθηνῶν καὶ Περγᾶμου, Καισάρεια τὰ ἐν Χίῳ,
Ὀλύμπια Ἀθηνῶν, Σμύρνης καὶ Ἐφέσου), ἀλλ' ἐπεξετάθη καὶ εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν,
ὅπου ἐνίκησε δις εἰς τὰ Καπτώλια τὰ ἐν Ρώμῃ, δις εἰς τὰ Εὐσέβεια τὰ ἐν Ποτιόλοις
καὶ ἀπαξ(;) εἰς τὰ Σεβαστὰ τὰ ἐν Νεαπόλει. Διὰ τὰς νίκας του δὲ αὐτὰς ἐτιμήθη ὑπὸ
τῆς ἰδιαίτερας πατρίδος του δι' ἀνδριάντος, ὡς καὶ διὰ τιμητικῶν ἐπιγραμμάτων.
Ἐπειδὴ ὡς Ὀλυμπιονίκης ἀναφέρεται διὰ μόνου τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ του ὀνόματος,
συμπεραίνομεν ὅτι θὰ ἀπέκτησε ἀργότερον τὴν Ρωμαϊκὴν του πολιτείαν κατὰ πινά
ἴσως παρεπιδημίαν αὐτοῦ ἐν Ἑλλάδι.

7) Βούπαλος Ἀρχέρμου Χίος, 6' ἡμισυ τοῦ ΣΤ' π.Χ. αἰ.

1) Plinius, N.H. XXXVI, 11 - 13. 2) Γλαυσανίας IV, 30, 6. IX, 35, 6. 3) Ἰππῶναξ.
Ἀπόσπ. 1, 13, 15, 20, 70 (ἔκδ. Diehl). 4) Σοῦιδας, ἐν λ. Ἰππῶναξ. 5) Horatius
Epod. VI, 13, πβλ. Marcadé, Signatures, II, 37. H Jones - Ἄ. Οἰκονομίδης²,
Select passages from ancient writers (1966), σ.σ. 19 - 20, ἀρ. 27 - 28.

Εἶναι κυρίως γνωστός ἐκ φιλολογικῶν πηγῶν, καθ' ὅσον οὐδεμία ἀσφαλὴς
ὑπογραφή του περιήλθεν εἰς ἡμᾶς. Ἐγγονός τοῦ Μικαάδου καὶ ἀδελφός τοῦ
Ἀθήνιδος, μετὰ τοῦ ὁποίου καὶ κατεσκεύασε τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν ἀποδιδόμενων εἰς
αὐτοὺς ἔργων, ἀλλ' ἀναφέρονται καὶ ἔργα ἀποκλειστικῶς ἰδικὰ του (2). Ἦτο
ἀρχιτέκτων καὶ γλύπτης συγχρόνως, ἱκανὸς νὰ ἀπεικονίζῃ ἀνθρώπους καὶ ζῶα. (2)
Ἦτο ὑπὸ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ ἱαμβικοῦ ποιεῖν Ἰππῶνακτος (1, 4, 5), τὸν ὅποιον ἀπεικό-
νισε περισσότερον δύσμορφον ἀπὸ ὅ, τι πράγματι ἦτο, γεγονὸς τὸ ὅποιον καὶ ἐπέσυ-
ρε τὴν ἐναντίον του μῆνιν τοῦ ποιεῖν, βλ. A. Rumpf, AA 51, 1936, Beibl., σ.σ. 52 - 64
(ὅπου βλ. καὶ περί τῶν συναφῶν ζητημάτων). Ἔργα ἀποδιδόμενα εἰς τοὺς δύο

ἀδελφούς. α) προσωπεῖον (facies, μάσκα) τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἐν Χίῳ, τοῦ ὁποῖου ἡ ὄψις ἐφαίνετο θλιμμένη μὲν εἰς τὸν εἰσερχόμενον, φαιδρά δὲ εἰς τὸν ἐξερχόμενον τοῦ ναοῦ(;) β) Ἀγαλμα τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἐν Ἰασῶ (1) γ) Διάφορα ἄλλα ἀγάλματα εἰς τὰς νήσους τοῦ Αἰγαίου καὶ μάλιστα εἰς τὴν Δῆλον, ὅπου ἀνέγραψαν καὶ ἐπίγραμμα ἀναφέροντι ὅτι ἡ Χίος φημίζεται ὀχι μόνον διὰ τὰς ἀμπέλους τῆς, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὰ ἔργα τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ Ἀρχέρμου (1), πβλ. J. Beajley, JHS 59, 1939, σ. 282, ὅπου καταβάλλεται προσπάθεια ἀνασυνθέσεως τοῦ ἐπιγράμματος, τὸ ὁποῖον εἶχεν ὑπ' ὄψει τοῦ ὁ Πλίνιος δ) τὴν προαναφερθεῖσαν προτομὴν (ἢ ἀνδριάντα) τοῦ Ἰππώνακτος καὶ ε) τὰ ἀγάλματα, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶδεν ὁ Πλίνιος ἐν Ρώμῃ εἰς τὸ ἀέτωμα τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐπὶ τοῦ Παλατίνου λόφου, ὡς καὶ εἰς ἄλλα οἰκοδομήματα ἀνεγερθέντα ἐν Ρώμῃ ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου. Ἀφ' ἐτέρου ὡς ἀποκλειστικῶς ἰδικά του ἔργα ἀναφέρονται: α) τὸ ἐν Σμύρνῃ ἀγαλμα τῆς Τύχης, τὴν ὁποίαν αὐτὸς πρῶτος ἀπεικόνισε φέρουσαν πόλον εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὸ κέρας τῆς Ἀμαλθείας εἰς τὴν χεῖρα (2). β) Δύο συμπλέγματα τῶν Χαρίτων, ἐκ τῶν ὁποίων τὸ ἓνα ἦτο χρυσοῦν καὶ ἐτοποθετήθη εἰς τὸ ἐν Σμύρνῃ ἱερὸν τῶν Νεμέσεων, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο εἰς τὴν Πέργαμον, εἰς τὸν θάλαμον τοῦ Ἀττάλου (2).

- Γ -

8) Γάννων Κλυτομήδου Χίος, 247/6 π.Χ.

1) Syll³ 443, 48. F. de Delph. III 3, 214, πβλ. G. Daux, BCH 83, 1959, 475 - 477, ἀρ. 8. Bull. Epigr. 1961, ἀρ. 345. SEG 19, 1963, ἀρ. 381. 2) Syll³ 444, 4. J. Pouilloux, Etudes Delphiques, BCH Suppl. 4, 1977, σ. 105, στ. 3, πβλ. SEG 27, 1977, ἀρ. 119: εἶναι ὁ πρῶτος Χίος ἱερομνήμων, ὁ ὁποῖος ἀπεστάλη εἰς τοὺς Δελφοὺς μετὰ τὴν παραχώρησιν εἰς τὴν Χίον ψήφου ἱεραμναμ[ονικῆς] (1), ἀναφέρεται δὲ καὶ εἰς ἑτέραν ἐπιγραφὴν (2) ὅτι ὑπῆρξεν ἱερομνήμων ἐπὶ Δίωνος ἀρχοντος. Ὡς Χίος ὁποῖου ἐξέφραζεν ὁ δῆμος ὁ Χίων εὐχαριστίας πρὸς τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς διὰ τὴν παραχώρησιν τῆς ψήφου, ὡς καὶ νὰ τοποθετήσῃ τοῦτο ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Θερμίου (1).

- Δ -

9) Δεισιθεός, 332 π.Χ. (ἢ 334 κατὰ τὸν Heisserer)

Ἀθηνᾶ 1908, 128, ἀρ. 1, στ. I, Syll³, 283. A. Heisserer, Alexander the Great and the Greeks, Oklahoma 1980, σ.σ. 79 - 95: ἐπώνυμος ἀρχων (πρύτανις) ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας τοῦ πρυτάνεως τῆς Χίου εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ὑποδεικνύει ὅτι τὸ κείμενον στείλει ὁ βασιλεὺς.

10) Δημόκριτος ὁ Χίος, α' ἡμῶν τοῦ Ε' π.Χ. αἰ.

1) Διογένης ὁ Λαέρτιος IX, 49. 2) Ἡσύχιος, ἐν λ. Βάστας = Εὐπολις, ἐν Βάπταις, F. 81 (ἐκδ. Kock). 3) Πολυδεύκου, Ὀνομαστικόν IV, 65. 4) Σουλῆδας, ἐν λ. χιάζειν. Kock). 5) Ἀριστοτέλους, Ρητορ. Τέχνη III, 9, p. 1409, B 26. 6) Ἀριστοφάνους, F. 912 (ἐκδ. Kock). 7) Φιλοδήμου, Περί μουσικῆς, 14 καὶ 36 (σ.σ. 80 καὶ 108, ἐκδ. Kemke). Ἐπιφανὴς μουσικός, σύγχρονος τοῦ ὁμωνύμου φιλοσόφου (1), ἐπονομαζόμενος Βάστας (2). Ἦτο ἴσως καὶ ποιητής, ἐφ' ὅσον ἀναφέρεται (3) ὅτι μετὰ τοῦ Θεοξενίδου (ἢ Φιλοξενίδου) τοῦ Σιφναίου πρῶτοι ἐπὶ χρώματος ἔταξαν τὴν ἰδίαν ποίησιν. Ἡ καινοτομία τῶν ὁμῶν αὕτη ὑπῆρξεν ἀφορμὴ νὰ κατηγορηθοῦν

ἐπὶ ἐκθηλισμῷ τῆς μουσικῆς, ἐπειδὴ τὸ χρωματικὸν εἶδος τῆς ἦτο ὑπερμέτρως ἡδυπαθές, βλ. καὶ Κοραῖν, Ἀτακτα Γ. σ. 193 μετὰ τῆς σημ. 1. Ἐντεῦθεν πάντως ἐσχηματίσθησαν τὰ ῥήματα χιάζειν καὶ σιφνιάζειν (3, 6) ἢ κατὰ μίαν ἄλλην ἐκδοχὴν (4) διὰ τὸ περιέργοις μέλεσι χρῆσθαι. Ἀφ' ἐτέρου ὁ ἴδιος ὁ Δ. κατηγοροῦσε τὸν ποιητὴν Μελανιππίδην τὸν Μήλιον ὡς ποιήσαντα ἀντὶ τῶν ἀντιστροφῶν ἀναβολάς, μεταβαλόντα δὲ οὕτω τὴν δομὴν τοῦ διθυράμβου. (5) Τέλος ὁ Φιλόδημος ὁ Γαδαρηνός (7) τὸν χαρακτηρίζει ὡς ἄνδρα ὀχι μόνον φυσιολογώτατον (ἀσχοληθέντα δηλ. μὲ φυσικὰ φαινόμενα), ἀλλὰ καὶ πολυπράγμονα (πολυάσχολον, φιλομαθῆ), ὡς καὶ ὑποστηρίζοντα ὅτι ἡ μουσικὴ ἦτο μία νεωτέρα ἐπιστήμη δημιουργηθεῖσα ὀχι ἀπὸ τάναγκαῖον, ἀλλὰ ἐκ τοῦ περιεὺντος. Περί τοῦ Δ. ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι ἀναμφιβόλως ὁ διασημότερος Χίος μουσικός τῆς ἀρχαιότητος, βλ. καὶ C. von Janus, RE IV (1905), στ. 140 ἀρ. 9 ἐν τῇ λ.

11) Διονυσόδωρος, Ε' π.Χ. αἰ.

1) Πλάτωνος, Εὐθύδημος, pp. 271 C. 288 B. κ.ά. 2) Ξενοφώντος, Ἀπομνημ. III, 1,1. 3) Ἀθήναιος XI, 114, p. 506B: σοφιστὴς ἐριστικός, ἀδελφὸς τοῦ σοφιστοῦ Εὐθύδημου, ἐκ τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ ὁποῖου ἀπεκλήθη καὶ ὁ ὁμώνυμος πλατωνικός διάλογος (1). Εἰς νεαράν ἰσως ἡλικίαν οἱ δύο ἀδελφοὶ μετενάστευσαν ἐκ τῆς Χίου, μετέσχον τὸ 444/3 τῆς ἰδρύσεως τῶν Θουρίων εἰς τὴν Νότιον Ἰταλίαν (1, 3) καὶ ἀργότερον μετώκισαν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ὅπου καὶ ἐδίδασκαν (2).

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

1) Ὅπως π.χ. ἡ Prosopographia Attica τοῦ J. Kirchner (Βερολῖνον 1901 καὶ 1903) διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ ἡ Prosopographia Imperii Romani, ἐκδ. B', 1933 - ἡ ὁποία ἐκδίδεται ὑπὸ τῆς Πρωσικῆς Ἀκαδημίας Ἐπιστημῶν διὰ τὴν Ρωμαιοὶκὴν Αὐτοκρατορίαν. Πολὺ συχνὰ ὁμοῦς καταρτίζονται προσωπογραφίαι δι' ὠρισμένα μόνον ἀξιώματα (ὡς π.χ. τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἢ τοῦ ἐπικράτου ἀρχοντος, κ.ά.) ἢ ἐπαγγέλματα (ὡς τῶν ἱατρῶν, τῶν Διονυσιακῶν τεχνιτῶν ἢ τῶν μαγείρων κ.ά.).

2) Ἰδία τῶν ἐτῶν 1915 - 1919. Συνοπτικὸν πινάκα τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰ. Μαυρογορδάτου ἀναγνωσθέντων ἐπὶ τῶν νομισμάτων χιακῶν ονομάτων, βλ. εἰς NCh 1918, σ.σ. 73-75.

3) Ὡς π.χ. τοῦ Ἀργεῖου, τῆς Σπάρτης καὶ τῶν Θηβῶν, βλ. M. Μισσόν Ἀργολικὴ Προσωπογραφία (1952): ὅθεν ἀπαριθμοῦνται τὰ ὀνόματα, ἀλλὰ τὰ ὑπολογίζομεν εἰς 1700 περίπου. P. Poralla, Prosopographia der Lakedaemonier (1913): 817 ὀνόματα (μέχρι τοῦ M. Ἀλεξάνδρου), Σ. Κουμανοῦδην, Θηβαϊκὴ Προσωπογραφία (1979): 2195 ὀνόματα.

4) Τὸ εἰδικὸν Χίος προστίθεται εἰς τὸ ὄνομα, μόνον ὅσκις ἀναφέρεται εἰς τὴν πηγὴν.

5) Ἐπεξηγητὴς βραχυγραφῶν θὰ ὑπάρχῃ εἰς τὴν ἐκδοθεῖσαν χιακὴν προσωπογραφίαν.

Dept. of Classics,
The University,
Nottingham.

124.01

March 19th, 1964

Dear Dr. Grace,

I am very sorry to have been so slow in answering your two most helpful letters, which covered admirably the points which I had raised. Your earlier letter (Feb. 13th) got mislaid for a while and I wanted to have it by me when I wrote back. Now it has come to hand and in the meanwhile I've thought over all that you say. We have also had Brian Sparkes with us, lecturing to our Classical Association, late in February and I derived much benefit from some good discussion with him.

Thank you for the references to Mylonas' publication of the Chian amphora burial from Eleusis—I imagine it must be the same as one reported in BCH (1957?). It would be interesting to know more about the small vase offerings inside the amphora and, pending fuller publication, I wonder whether Prof. Mylonas would give some general judgement on their date. I think that I had better write to him anyway. Of course, these vases would provide only a terminus ante quem; the Chian amphora was presumably not very new when it was turned to burial purposes.

Sorry that I repeated the request for information on Mendeian amphoras' capacity—which you answered in the letter (Feb. 13th) that crossed mine. As I rather feared, I can see that the ceramic material does not permit any sound calculations.

I'm very glad to have the references for the two deposits G 18:1 and B 19:11, from which P 16524 and 18816 come. They yield no very precise date for the jars, as you say. Altogether I suppose I'm inclined to try to be more precise than the evidence allows. Unless one had a very complete range of the later 5th C. Chian amphoras at the Agora one could hardly hope to spot that eight to ten year gap of imports that must have supervened. The best hope of precision in dating lies with the closely knit group of final 'bulbous' jars and earliest new, stamped ones.

By the way working recently over Orsi's publication of Camarina II in Monum. Linc. 14 (1904) I was intrigued to come on a new Chian amphora on p. 861 (fig. 69)—like your first illustration on fig. 45. Orsi did not recognise it understandably, but I think there can be little doubt about it? On p. 866 (fig. 71) there is a strange drawing of what must be an older (bulbous) Chian jar—rather like Boulter's one. Both were used for infant burials. The great bulk of the material from this Camarina necropolis must be dated after 450 B.C. (p. 952 and 939 f.). I wonder whether other illustrated Chian jars lurk in older archaeological reports and whether you had come across these two.

I have been having a vigorous correspondence with Wallace on the numismatic and epigraphic side. He strongly believes in a gap from c.449 to 430 in the coin series, as you know. I would still prefer to reckon with a much shorter gap from c.435-432(1). The ceramic evidence seems to offer little hope of a solution and we have temporarily reached a stale-mate.

In your AJA article I was much taken with the suggestion that ~~κεραμικά~~ (?) towards the end of SEG x 87 might have some connection with regulations for standard pottery containers - as are implied really in the imposition of Attic weights and measures laid down by D.14. My questions about Mende etc. rose from a desire to see whether SEG x 87 had had effect in this way.

Once again then my best thanks for your patient help with my queries. I will really try not to keep troubling you! I think that you have given me all that I wanted and all that the material itself really allows.

Please give my regards to Professor Vanderpool,

With all good wishes,
Yours sincerely,

Harold B. Mattingly

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Sender's name and address:

H. B. Mattingly,
Dept. of Classics,
The University,
Nottingham, England.

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ENCLOSURE; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

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Dr. Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,

Athens

GREECE.

SEE ALSO UNDER : LAGYNOI
REPRESENTATIONS
GEOGRAPHICAL FILE (GREECE-ISLANDS: CHIOS
and SMYRNA)

CHIAN