

VRG _ Folder _ 0649

17.10.80

29.10.80 2

work - checked 1.10.80
- 1.10.80

1.01

→ 2nd carbon of "Kouristan" May be discarded, say after couple
of months. But pp. 22-23 to be given to Dixon Binton to help
with studying SAH on the spot. They are at hand.

~~The Director of the British School of Archaeology~~

~~and Mrs. H. W. Catling~~

~~request the pleasure of the company of~~

17. 75. 80

29. I 88

2nd

carb - discarded Tank

1.01

2nd carbon of "Kowmider" ~~except last 10 minutes~~ May be discarded, say after couple of months. But pp. 22-23 to be given to Devin Bickner to help with studying SAH on the spot. They are at grade. ~~25. 80~~

"Kovach"

Negative
reproduction
of plates
By E. V. P.

1.02

~~The Director of the British School of Archaeology
and Mrs. H. W. Catling
request the pleasure of the company of~~

Miss Virginia Grace

for cocktails

on Tuesday February 18th at 7pm o'clock.

after the lecture

52, Odos Scuidias
Athens 140

~~R. S. V. P.~~
Regrets only
Tel. 712030

1.03



THE DIRECTOR AND MRS. JAMES R. McCREDIE

INVITE YOU TO A RECEPTION

IN CELEBRATION OF THANKGIVING

ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1975,

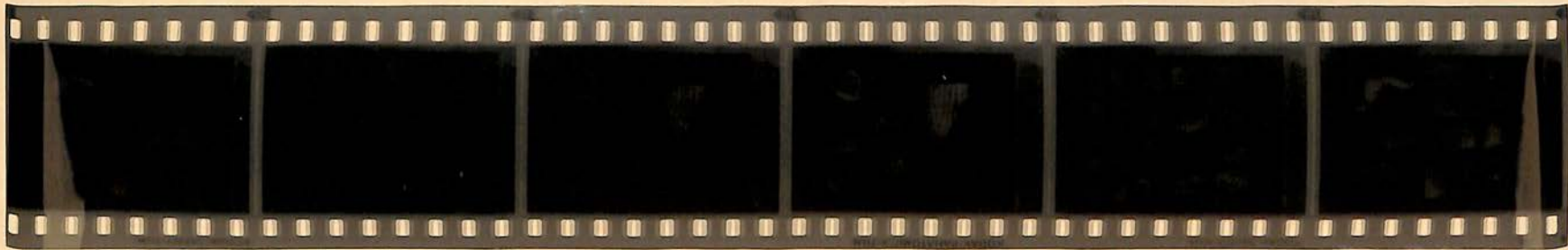
FROM NOON UNTIL ONE O'CLOCK

DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE

REGRETS ONLY

Handwritten notes in red ink: "12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12" and "To 10/27/75".

1.04





Gebr. Mann Verlag

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(imprime)*

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570.1
Fräulein
Virginia Grace
American School
of Classical Studies
Odos Souidias 52

GR-0000 Athen 140

17.7.78

Kouplinked

Spare
prints

Prints ~~to be~~
have been
put away
— after prep done?

except
OUTSIDE
which are HERE

24.11.80

KOUPLINKS - SPARE PRINTS

2.02

Gen impressu



2.036

55.41

x2

Koula

x11.77



2.046

55.24

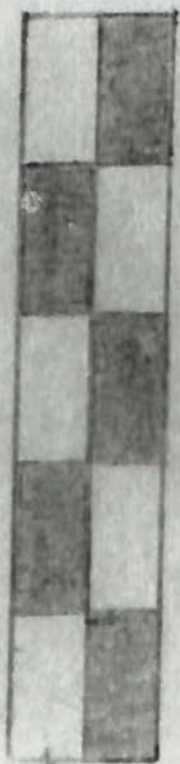
X 2

1 Koula

811.77

433
ROLL ~~400~~

FIGANI



~~25 IX~~ 58
4. X

433. _____

Koula

23. VII. 77

for roll 55

ROLL 656



ALEXANDRIA
SALONI

DATE: 21.VIII.66

2.066

Koula

XII. 77

ROLL 254

CURIUM



22. IV. 54

2.076

KOLLA
XII 77

Roll 253

CURIUM



21. IV, 54

2.086

Koula
XII 77



2.09b

20/1/2000

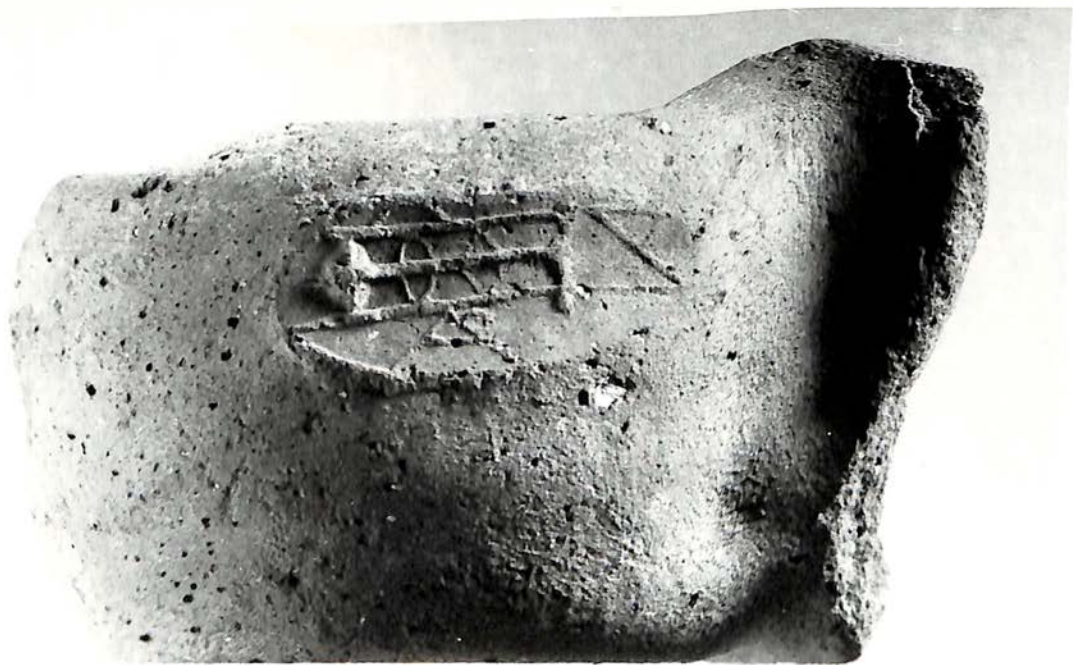
6.5.1.1

10.1.1.1

ADL 49

2.1

12.1.1.1.1.1.1.1



2.106

656.17

Kou ABC 46

Koula I. 78

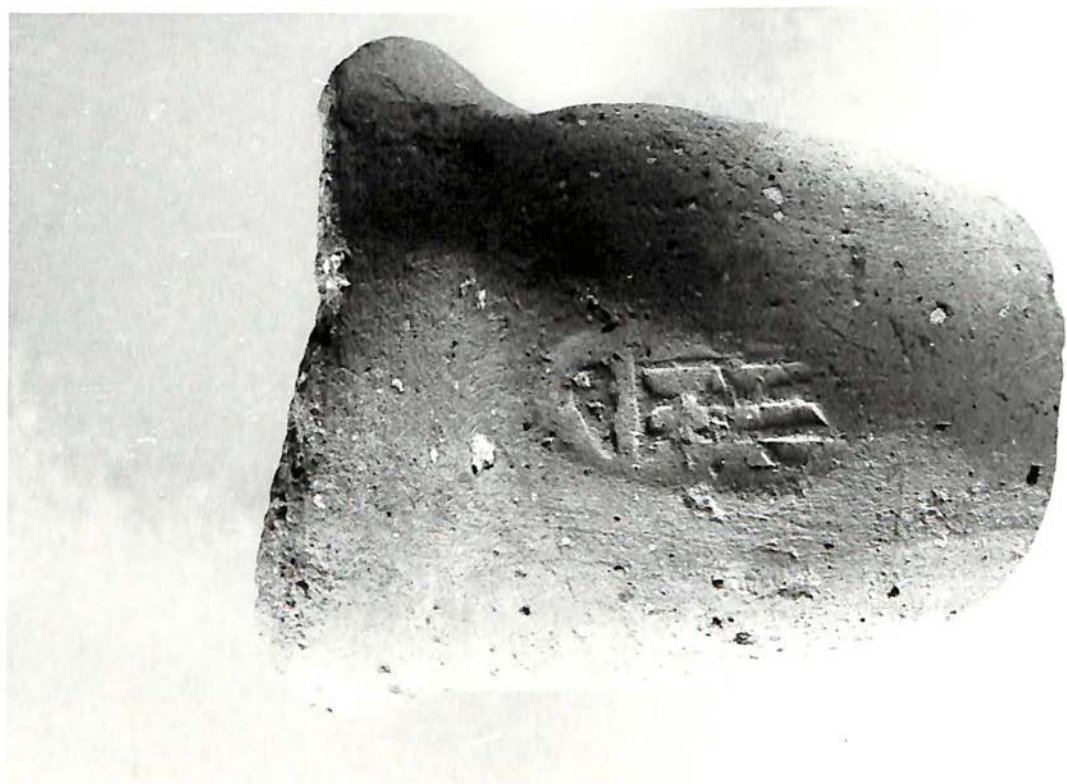


2.11b

65614
Kourien AP
ABC 52

2:1

14.50 X



656.14

Kou ABC

~~50~~ 52

Kou I. 78



656.11

Kou. ABC

55

25

Kouba I. 71



2.14b

253, 1c

Cy. 442 and Cy 471

2:1



2.156

NIRO 7092

253.16
Left

NIRO X

Cy 4.7

253.16

2.1

Cy 4.7



283.17

SH 197

(KY 442)

Koula 711.77

Put into next
publication

14.10.80

[3.01]

Acknowledgments not got in
to "Kosmos"

To KdeV - FRET, for Pa's permission

To PMA for help with ms.

To J. McK. Camp, for VAKOPOS ref. 5 (Don't
not use ref. 5, but did suggest for NA
see p. 186 under 9b) in Adl. Wreck article
BCH Suppl. 15

more notes for "Kornel"
on the note and child

AJA 84, 1980, p. 251, Stella Will in review of
M. Maaskant-Kleibrink, Cat. 17th Century Guns in the
Royal Coin Cabinet, The Hague. The Gun, Etruse, and
Pompeii Collection, Wiesbaden, 1978.

"Among the 17th century pieces deserving special
mention are the fine silver - - - and a 17th century
"Hellenistic" gun representing Isis suckling
Horus (no. 23), which is significant in that M.-Kl.
believes it to be "the earliest representation on a
ringstone" of the motif."

22. IX 80

T. H. Price, Kornelophos: cults and representation
of the Greek nursing deities, Leiden, Brill 1978. Review by
R. Higgins, JHS 1979, p. 213 Kornelophos includes
moths, animals, deities

3,03

9. VI. 78

begin

For possible

~~additions~~

now: mention
future
published

Don't forget also

permission for Pa.

end of text

some alterations to them

found in M.E.

a statement in the

corp. records

for

[3.04]
15.IV.80

Mum on vakopos

(see note of 6.IV.78
for John Camp)

Friedrich Matz, Die
dionysischen Sarkophage I
(1968) 157ff 'Dionysos auf
Tiger'

Miss Virginia Grace

Dearest Uncle by your letters and reporte of the messenger, we have at good length vnderstanded to our great comfort, the good successe, it hath ~~ge~~ pleased god to graunt vs against the Scots by your good courage and wise foresight, for the which and other the benefices of god heaped vpon vs, like as we are most bounden to yeld him most humble thanks, and to seke by al waies we may his true honour, So do we giue vnto you, good Uncle our most hartie thanks, praying you to thanke also most hartelie in our name, our good Cosin there of Warwike, and all the othere of the noble men, gentlemen, and others that haue serued in this iournei, of Whose service they shall all be Well assured, we will not (god graunte vs lief) shew our selves vnmindfull, but be redy euer to consider the same as anie occasion shall serue. Yeuert at our house of Orlandes, the eighteneth of September.

your good newes
Edward.

May 27, 1979

Dear Virginia,

Your party last evening was such a pleasure — many thanks.

Attached is the reference provided by Nikola Stambolides.

See you Tuesday.

EDWARD VI

Letter written by the King, when not quite ten years of age, to his uncle, the Duke of Somerset, on receipt of the news of the Duke's victory over the Scots at Pinkie; 18 September (1547).
Lansdowne MS. 1236, f.16.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY A. V. FRY & CO., LTD., LONDON.

Miss Virginia Trace
A.S.C.S.

16.V.79

3.07

D. on pants

Heck: p. 477

com of Sybrite (Cret)

dated "400 - 300 or later"

"young D. holding things
riding on galloping pants"

(no ill.)

4, XII - 78

3.08

For

"Korvich"

lamp as per.

draw with trip-type, 1/2.

to lamp of Box 1468 - again

a profile. This is of Russian

to - later yet?

it is upside down

Kazov's'vous 48
all out of gun
725059

16.V.79

[3.09]

Pompe
734429)

113 for Dargyn on a folio

Niko'doros Staphirod'fays shows me
11 in BMCA. Thesauri, p. 125, plates 22, 14-15
Coin of Carpus. The coin shows on obverse
only, 3/4 of 4th cent. There is a square
dated by letter from an old side.

He is doing a dissertation on the Hellenistic
alter in Kos. Part of the built into
the castle of the Knights. And a silver coin
on the side of the Dargyn coin.

See Andrew Tzatzoff Zazzoff on gun
from Asia Minor - Italy

Wright Hall. he thinks his prototype

San and his dumb pup (pp. 849-853)
by K. Nikolaou "Printed Dumb Paper"
a the Sealing? Paphos eggs
Good without & the egg
He has his (convicted)
is a sealing; Pl. CLXXVII, 1
Sealed but a right
P. 849 "dumb"
Hollander
never

J. Michaelidou - Nikolaou, "The Cult of Orontes"
Dumbies in Cyprus in ~~the~~ M. B. d. Boer and T. A. Edridge,
Honouring a Master J. Vermaseren, Leiden 1978
CLXV, no. 3 (Doris Lachaux
cf. text, p. 798. v. 488 & p. 799)

P. 797: 312 Cyprus capital by P.O. I
abolition of language
295/4 Pt.'s first victory in Dem. Palms
The Pt.'s brought in the Eg. & Orontes gods

She got it as no. Paphos O. Δ. 2828
- a list for the Dikos Δ. 405820
There is no descent or
special count
on the figure
nor any indication of its age

70
OVER

21, VII. 78
[3.11]

Lawyer of Lily
Takis Kinkos : Solonos 117
[Kinkos]

Dentist :

Kalliyamidis



He was
Dr. Yorgos Hanna Chelata
Dr. Yorgos El Phourani
"Demosthenes" Dr.
"Lactans" V. Tra. Lou. Tr.
"Demosthenes" Dr.

add to Kourin publ.s

D. H. Cox, Core for Excavation at Curin,

Am. Numis. Soc. N.Y., 1959 - (N.N.K.)

|| D. IX, she says Am. Num. soc. started
in 1932 — surely wrong. Note dated
stratigraphy


p. 88 on sanctuaries of Apollo Hykelos with
a refuge for deer (Aelia, NA, XI, 7) <but was it
a different sanct. of Ap. Hyk. not to be an Am. ?>

Note, as usual, she gives absolutely no
individual find spots, or which sites.

(still 28.XII)

If wanting to include citation of
the work, into it in connection with
current or no stratigraphy

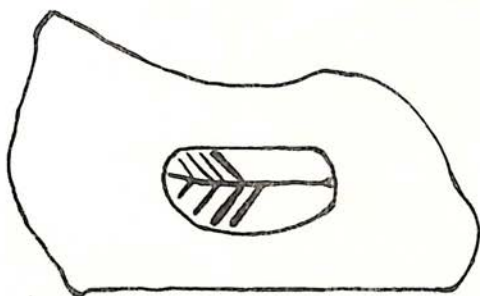
man for "Kourich" (perhaps)

 something like this, in "the Courante Par",
pl. XII, no. 9 (ss 2318), cf. text p. 97: "The stamp
device, crescent with disk, is one of the customary
attributions on Persian stelas,"³⁰ [Delile, 1849] so that there
also we seem to have a connection with Carthage,
or with a co-religionist stela."

Salamine
[4.01]

with alt. of 10.V.78
with alt. of 10.V.78
for Y. Calvert (see map)
CYPRUS - SALAMIS

[4.02]



5.VI.78

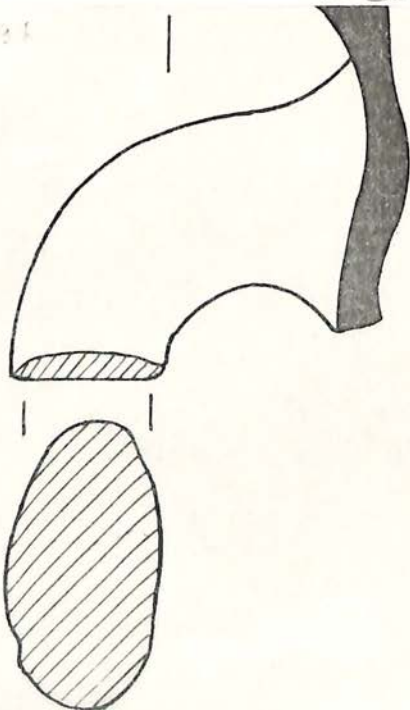
Bell - 20
alt. 7.VI.78

28.
Keisan

D-18

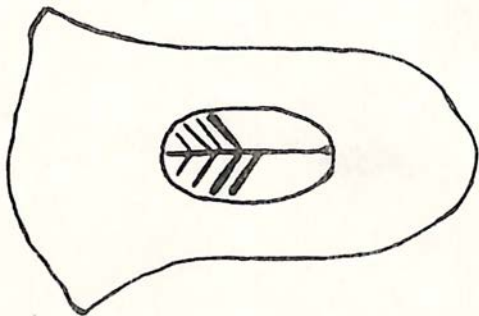
K-01

with
CYPRUS - SALAMIS



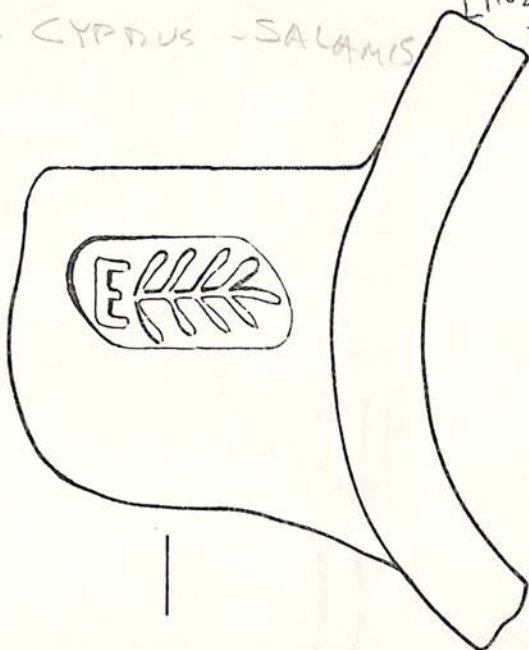
[4.01]

with letter 9 10.V. 78
from Y. Calvert (see under
CYPRUS - SALAMIS)

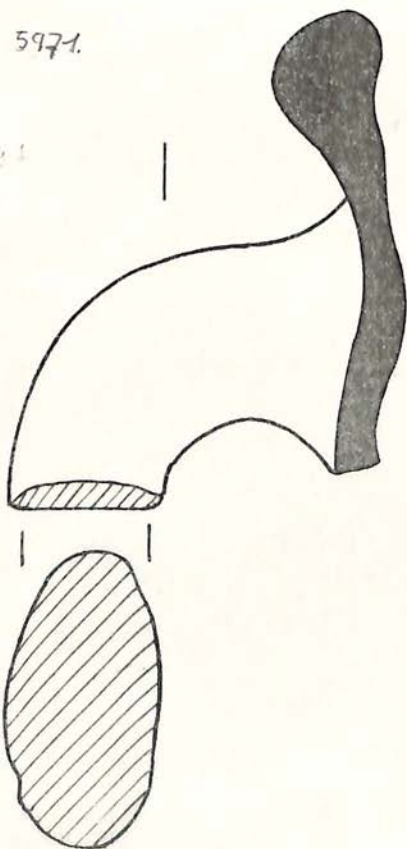


5.VII.78
Biblos - see
letter 7
28.VI.78
from Keisan
D-18
K-01 with
CYPRUS -
SALAMIS

Salamine with alt of 10. V. 78
A 185 for Y. Calvert [4.02]
see under CYPRUS - SALAMIS



Sal 5971.



"Koumaka"

All "Dik" references have been added to ^{Kou} 1) ABC Koumaka
2) Cy/SH Koumaka
3) File cards.

including publication references etc. in the footnotes (ie refs. to Thasian,
Sarnian, Rhodian entered on ~~the~~ file cards)
except Shikmona references (p. 183 Dik)

(PMWM)

Other things not yet in

mention 1 person who marched with us and on foot.

See drafts, p. 2 (17.I.78), pencil addition

Ref. under 21 to Cy 358 (SH 112) as a parallel.

(This had been added 20.IV.78, among other items ignored by VK, and I let it go in the proof, with no modification.)
16.IV.80

→ Story on loop-handlers - i.e. correcting
my Tarsus habit. It.

KOURIAKA

9. VI. 78

After the article "Kourika" has been printed, much material in this file, assembled for the article, should go back to its own place, e.g. in the Cyprus and Alexandria files

11. X. 78

Include also the file cards used, still in a box, sorted out according to the article -

15. IV. 80

Notes on Kourika in Boudin Coll. was replaced in folder ALEX. BEN. CAL. : NOTES ON MINOR CRR
 Notes on Kourika in Cyprus (small, Kuria) has been kept in the folder KOURIOTE
 Notes on Paphia go to VARIOUS MINOR CLASSES : PAPHIAN

4.14.79
N. H. 149
N. H. 149

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

May 30, 1979

Dear Mr. Zavallis,

Here enclosed is my proof for the Dikaioi volume. Correcting this has taken a lot of time, chiefly because of your system of numbering your footnotes, starting over again for each page, which I could not expect. The notes are not numbered that way in the Hanfmann volume, which was the model we were given for the Dikaioi one. It is surely not a useful way of numbering notes in short articles. I have now assumed that the page numbers on this proof are the final ones (although it is the first proof we have had), and I have used these numbers in my corrections, and have tried to make the changes as inexpensive as I could. However they are clearly necessary and not my fault.

Another series ~~of errors~~ of errors have had to be corrected here because apparently Mr. Karageorghis did not pass on to you the corrections I sent to him right after I had sent him the manuscript, after I had finished checking the references. For p. 184, note 3, it will be necessary now to redo the whole note. ~~But it is not necessary to redo the whole note.~~ However the corrected version is just about the same length as the one in the proof, and should not throw out your pages. The addition I make to note 4 on p. 184, the title of an article by Stillwell, is one I had asked Mr. Karageorghis to supply, as we do not have the article in Athens.

Finally, although your typesetter has in general done a very good job, there is a series of corrections to be made where he has not understood the epigraphical round bracket indicating the end of an abbreviation in the reading of a stamp, and has moved this mark (to the right, sometimes to attach it wrongly to some following words, of. p. 183, note 4, and p. 187, notes 14-16, etc.

For the plates: the final one has been rather spoiled, and please put its parts back as I had them; I enclose a print showing the original arrangement. Nos. 37 and 38 are impressions from the same ring or gem, and were deliberately placed close together. Separated as they are in the proof, they leave a white hole

in the middle of the plate. The three photographs in the top row should be aligned at their lower edges, not their top edges, so that the ~~xxxxxx~~ curve of the stamp of 35 arches higher than those of 34 and 36. In Plates XXVIII and XXIX, the proofs show some funny light effects - like smears - not in the original sharp photographs, cf. Pl. XXVIII, 6, and Pl. XXIX, 26-28 and 30-32. These "smears" give a misleading impression not only of the stamps but even of the surface and shape of the handles. I enclose a print of Plate XXIX as I sent it to you (but this print is not quite full size) for comparison. Can these plates appear without retouching, or whatever it is that has happened to them as seen in the proof? The material is all new, and we need all the plates have to say, as well as all the text has to say.

I asked a long time ago what the arrangement for offprints will be, but have not had an answer. Can you tell me about this, please? I really need 50 or more, but whether I can ask for them depends on the cost.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

17.V.79

"Kouriaka" proof

p. 178, note 3, add at end, in same paragraph, the following corrected from what is now at the end of note 4 from p.178 (on p. 179):

For full references for other short titles used in this article, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, p. 183, note 3; Bon 1957, p. 180, note 3; Calvet 1972, p.181, note 1; EAD 27, p.178, note 4; Grace 1965, p. 179, note 2; Grace 1971, p.182, note 2; Masson 1961, p.181, note 2; Mitford 1971, p.182, note 1.

p. 184, note 4, add in same line the following:

R. Stillwell, on the theater, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 105 (1961),

pp. 37-78.

15.V.79

For full references for other short titles used in this article^s, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, p.183, note 3; Bon 1957, p.180, note 3; Calvet 1972, p. 191, note 1; EAD 27, p.178, note 4; Grace 1965, p.179, note 2; Grace 1971, p.182, note 2; Masson 1961, p. 181, note 2; Mitford 1971, p. 181, note 3.

(the present Director)

(recently deceased)

p.181

~~note 8~~
~~p. 179~~

see note 5

~~see p.179, note 1~~

p.179, note 1

p.179, n.1

~~see note p.179~~

p.181

(op. cit. in note 3 above
Young and Young 1955)

(op. cit. in note 3 above)
~~Young and Young 1955,~~
~~(Young and Young 1955)~~
, see Young and Young 1955,

see note 8 for the publication
see above p. 179, note 4

p.183

see p. 179, note 4, for reference

p.184

see note 21 above
p.182, note 4, above

p.185

see note 20

see above p.182

see our note 13

see above, p.181

p. 186

On excavations in the various parts of the area, see

above, notes 2, 5, and 31.

pp. 178, 184, notes

p. 178, notes 2 and 3, and p. 184, note 4

notes on pp. 178 and 184

pp. 178, 184, notes

(2)

p.186, cont. in the Musée Gréco-Romain in Alexandria, see note 6.

see p.179, note 2.
see above, p.179.

" (1) "eight 0.715. See note 8.
See p. 179, note 4.

" (2a) See note 7.
See p. 179.

" (2b) See text before note 11.
See p. 180.

" (3) See text before note 11.
See p. 180.

" (8) see above, text with note 11.
see above, p. 180.

" (9) See note 18 for references
See p. 182 for references

For stamps of this class with nu

alpha alphabetical, see reference in note 13.

see above, p.181, note 1.

p. 187 (12)

see on
21, also text with notes 14 and 17. 0.041 X 0.025.
above, p. 181.

(21) see text with note 14 and
above, p.181, and

syllabary references in note 18.
" " " " 1, p.182

(22) rehces in note 1, p.182

(26)

~~See above, p.182, ff. xxxxxx 0.044 X 0.022 X~~

See above, text
pp.

with note 20, and following pages.

182-185, ~~commentary~~
on this and related types.

p. 188

(35)

note 29,
p. 184

(37)

note 30 and its text above
above, p.184 with note 3
p. 184, with note 3, above.

"Kouriaka" proof

p. 178, note 3, add at end, in same paragraph, the following corrected from what is now at the end of note 4 from p.178 (on p. 179):

For full references for other short titles used

in this article, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, p. 183, note 3; Bon 1957, p. 180, note 3; Calvet 1972, p.181, note 1; EAD 27, p.178, note 4; Grace 1965, p. 179, note 2; Grace 1971, p.182, note 2; Masson 1961, p.181, note 2; Mitford 1971, p.182, note 1.

8.07

Kouriaka

footnotes - 10

revised version 19.IV.78

29

See V. Tran Tam Tinh, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments gréco-romains

d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate, Leiden 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the ~~st~~ author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV, fig.19, A-4) a statuette from Paphos, ^{omitted} cf. his text p. ~~35~~ 56; but in this case the child ^{is} appears to be lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our ~~35~~ 35, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

Kouriaka

footnotes - 10

revised version 19.IV.78

29

See V. Tran Tam Tinh, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments greco-romains

d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate, Leiden 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the ~~at~~ author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV, fig.19, A-4) a statuette from Paphos, cf. his text p. ~~III~~ 56; but in this case the child appears to be lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our ³⁵, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

17.V.79

TV 80
Don't
by Hunter

"Kouriaka" proof

p. 178, note 3, add at end, in same paragraph, the following corrected from what is now at the end of note 4 from p.178 (on p. 179):

For full references for other short titles used in this article, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, p. 183, note 3; Bon 1957, p. 180, note 3; Calvet 1972, p.181, note 1; EAD 27, p.178, note 4; Grace 1965, p. 179, note 2; Grace 1971, p.182, note 2; Masson 1961, p.181, note 2; Mitford 1971, p.182, note 1.

p. 184, note 4, add in same line the following:

R. Stillwell, on the theater, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 105 (1961),

pp. 37-78.

KOURIAKA

(PLATES XXVIII-XXX)

Porphyrios Dikaïos was closely associated with the first excavations of the University of Pennsylvania in Cyprus, and thus with my own first experience of the island, three months in the last part of 1931 in the beautiful northern village of Lapithos.¹ Dikaïos was known to us then as a brilliantly lucky excavator, who had made extraordinary discoveries at modest cost.

Working on the Pennsylvania material from Lapithos from September 1935 to January 1936 at the University Museum's new site, Kourion, I began my acquaintance then with the antiquities of that area. After other visits, in the interests of my study of stamped amphoras, finally from 1940 to 1942 I was a member of the Kourion staff, concerned with completing part of an excavation at the cemetery of Ayios Ermoyenis below the Kourion bluff,² completing also so far as possible the object photographs and other records of the Kourion excavations as a whole while it was still possible. At that time we had to expect an invasion of the island. During this period, Dikaïos kept us in mind, and on an official visit of reassurance and advice, gave instructions about the safe-keeping of various finds, some of which were taken for the time to the museum in Nicosia. Among pleasant encounters in later years, I remember perhaps the last in Cyprus, an evening spent at his home in Nicosia in April of 1961, his hospitality and other kind assistance. I am glad to offer in his memory this contribution drawn from Kourion.

Those of us who handled the pottery finds of the Classical period from that site soon became familiar with what must have been a relatively local clay, as it was so commonly the material of the plain pottery and of the terracottas found in the Kourion area.³ The clay is coarse, usually hard-baked, with many inclusions, in particular large white grits; the colour varies according to firing, but is often a bright brick red. Among finds made of this clay were stamped handles of container-amphoras; indeed, those local stamped containers were the most numerous class from the area, barring only the ubiquitous Rhodian.⁴ The many stamped fragments of local ware did not, however, include any

1. *AJA* 44 (1940) pp. 10-52; see p. 10, note 2, on Dikaïos' association. This is the publication of the Minoan vase and its accompanying material which help to date the beginning of the Middle Cypriote period. Cf. also *AJA* 77 (1973) p. 195. On some of the Geometric material found in these excavations, see Angeliki Pieridou, in *RDAC* 1965, pp. 74-111.

For this article I am as always indebted for much help from my colleagues in the amphora study at the Athenian Agora, Maria Petropoulakou and Andreas Dimoulis. I am glad also to thank K. Moustaka and N. Restakis for special attention to making the best possible prints from my negatives exposed over many years and under a variety of circumstances, for preparation of the plates.

2. See G. H. McFadden, *AJA* 50 (1946) pp. 449-508, on the cemetery.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 468, note 9; J. H. and S. H. Young, *Terracotta Figurines from Kourion in Cyprus*, Philadelphia 1955 (hereinafter Young and Young 1955), pp. 185-186.

4. On amphora stamps and stamped amphoras in general, see for instance the illustrated booklet, V. R. Grace, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade*, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6, Princeton 1961; V. R. Grace and M. Petropoulakou, in Ph. Bruneau, ed., *Exploration archéologique de Délos*, 27, Paris 1970, pp. 277-382 (hereinafter *EAD* 27); and V. R. Grace, "Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology", *Ath.*

add here
corrected text
of end of note
4 (to be
removed from
p. 179) See
separate typescript

that gave us more of the shape of the jar than that the handles, often softly ribbed longitudinally, had a short arched top and a rather high folded-down rim, cf. our 9 (Pl. XXVIII). Where could we hope to find more? In fact we knew that Kourioté jars were imported to Egypt, no doubt full, and reused there: in papyri of the Zenon archive (3rd century B.C.) we find "Kouriaka" listed with other, better-known, wine jars, Thasian Chian, used for storage and local transport of wine in the Fayum.¹ The Benaki collection in Alexandria proved to include the only group of these characteristic stamped handles more numerous than those catalogued from Kourion; but again, it had no large fragments.² The gap was largely filled by the greater part of a jar from Taposiris Magna, seen and photographed by us in 1955 in the Musée Gréco-Romain in Alexandria.³ This piece is of characteristic clay, and has characteristic handles, one of which bears a stamp related to several found at Kourion on similar handles; see 2a and 2b. Probably it is safe, finally, to fill out the bottom of the shape, missing from the Taposiris fragment, more or less to resemble that of an unstamped jar published from Ktima, Paphos:⁴ in Pl. XXVIII compare 1 with 2, noting the handle-ridge near the top of the neck in both pieces. I reproduce here (Fig. 1) the author's profile details of the Ktima jar, of which he describes the clay as "rose brique"; note the knob toe hollow underneath. Other similar jars have been recorded, as for instance one photographed in April 1953 by Miss Savvatianou (now Mrs. Petropoulakou) in the museum of Paphos.⁵ This jar, somewhat larger (height 0.77) than the one from Ktima, has a similar rim, handle-ridge, finger impressions on the lower attachments of the handles, and knob toe. Perhaps also related is a still larger amphora (height 0.8075) from the sea, now in the National Maritime

Mith. 89 (1974) pp. 193-200. The first of these is a general summary with no bibliography, while the second is a review of the field with much bibliography; the third makes some necessary corrections in the dating in the first two; these two should not be used without reference to the third, where concerned with the 3rd century B.C.

Of about 210 stamped handles found in the Kourion area in or before 1953, 38 were of the characteristic local clay, about 146 were Rhodian, and the rest (26 or fewer) scattered among the other classes. At the Apollo sanctuary alone, 17 were local, 20 Rhodian, and 2 Knidian, altogether.

[illegible]

1. Campbell Cowan Edgar, *Zenon Papyri*, IV, Hildesheim and New York, 1971, "reproduced after Nachdruck der Ausgabe Kairo 1931", nos 59680 (p. 114), lines 9-11, and 59741 (pp. 166-168), lines 12-15.
2. For notes on the Benaki collection as a whole, see *Yearbook of the American Philosophical Society* for 1955 (1956), pp. 321-326; *ibid.* for 1964 (1965), pp. 518-522 (hereinafter Grace 1965); *Archaeology* 19 (1966) pp. 286-288; *EAD* 27, p. 285 with note 1; *Hesperia* 40 (1971) p. 53 with note 2; *BCH Suppl. I*, 1973, p. 185, note 2. In Grace 1965, see pp. 519-520 for the first mention of Kouriake in modern times, in a report on those in the Benaki collection. These were finally 60 in number: Kou ABC 1-57, plus 3 that have retained their numbers in the Miscellaneous series (M ABC 35, 96, and 635). The group was finally assembled and studied and photographed selectively during visits to Alexandria in the summers of 1965 and 1966; it was installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain on August 25, 1966. Here I want to repeat once more my gratitude to successive Directors of that museum, Dr. Victor Guirguis, Dr. Henri Riad, and Dr. Yussef Hanna (the present Director) for their cordial help.
3. The passages cited on the Benaki collection give an idea of its importance to our studies. In more than a year since the death of the collector, October 28, 1976, we have not ceased to miss his visits to the amphora study at the Agora Excavations, his interest in new discoveries in the field, his pleasant influence on the text of publications in preparation.
4. P 9879 of the Musée. Previous notice, Grace 1965, p. 520.
5. J. Deshayes, *La Nécropole de Ktima*, Paris 1963, p. 35, no. 41, pl. XX, 4 (profiles of top and toe, see our Fig. 1), and pl. LXVI, 1 (photograph); see comment, pp. 210-211, subtype B1a. I am obliged to M. Deshayes for photographs of the amphora and its profile details sent before publication.
6. No. 56 of the Paphos museum in 1953, recorded on our film Roll 214.32.

Museum in Haifa.¹ One handle of this jar bears a small stamp with the letters *pi epsilon* retrograde in a close rectangular field. I know of no other example of this stamp type, but observe that *pe* is a possible interpretation of our 23 below.

The stamp impressed on the Taposiris fragment (2b) belongs to a relatively elaborate series, of which I count 14 examples, partly in Kourion, partly in Alexandria; see the Catalogue at the end of this article, under nos 2, 3, 6-8, and a note following these. The composition is best seen in 3: below a tripod is a double axe, while to right and left are a letter *alpha* and a monogram *alpharho*, on their sides if the tripod is erect. The letter and monogram perhaps are regular in the tripod types, though not always clearly impressed; they can be seen in our 3 and 6-8, also in many of the unillustrated fragmentary types listed in the Catalogue following 8. The subsidiary double axe in 3 is replaced in 2 by a bird (?) right, in 6 and 7 by a lamp (?) seen in profile, in 8 by a monogram (?) in large letters; the unillustrated types include one in which the replacement is a crescent inverted over a dot (for a star?).²

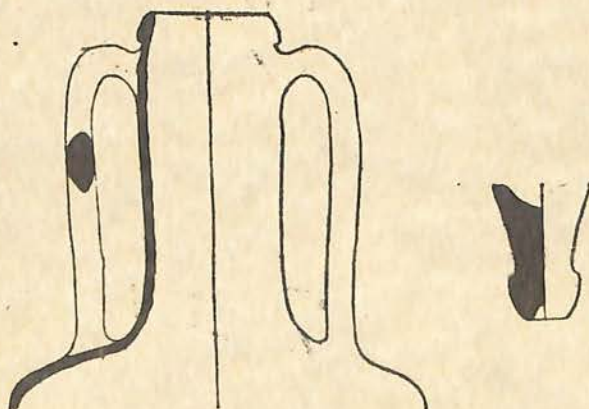


Fig. 1.

Similar variations of subsidiary devices with a constant main device occur in a series of Thasian stamps of the first half of the 4th century B.C.³ There the subsidiary device is that of the potter, while the main device is that of the dating authority for the year; both of these persons are named in the Thasian stamps, whereas in the Kourion types there are no names, only the letter and monogram, neither of which changes with the changing subsidiary device. The tripod occurs as device in numerous Thasian stamps, mostly of the 4th century B.C., both before and after the date, about 340 B.C., when there was a change in procedure in Thasian stamps. In Thasos it is the head of Herakles, protector of their state, which serves as the main device, the device of the dating authority in the series with changing subsidiary stamps. Finding the tripod as a main device in analogous stamps of Kourion, we may associate it with Apollo whose sanctuary lies within the Kourion area.

1. A. Zemer, *Storage Jar, in Ancient Sea Trade*, Haifa 1977, p. 40 and pl. XI, no. 32/33; profile drawing, on the back of the plate with the photograph.

2. Single example, Kou ABC 9.

3. See the types of the term of Herophon, *AJA* 50 (1946) p. 32, fig. 1, nos 8-11, with readings p. 38; *Hesperia* Suppl. X, p. 125; *EAD* 27, p. 355. See also A.-M. and A. Bon, *Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris 1957 (hereinafter Bon 1957), nos 641, 771-775; three more (unpublished) combinations with Herophon are now known.

Most of the stamp types on handles of Kouriot fabric are much simpler than the tripod types, but they include characters that are in any case unmistakably Cypriote: see 9-11. I have not identified any stamps made up of more than one sign, though an expert might (among unclear stamps not presented here). I see with interest that the contents of the syllabary types tend to be found also, on other handles, in alphabetical form: compare 10 and 17, and 9 has an alphabetical version in two examples found in Salamis of Cyprus;¹ note incidentally that we have nine or ten other examples in stamps of the sign in 9, and consider what Cypriote names or functions there are that begin with the syllable *na* (see catalogue). Another matching pair may be 12 and 21, if we take 21 to be a sign of the syllabary (see below); this *lambda*-like sign has been seen as identifying coins of Golgoi.²

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p. 179, note 1

The identification of the "Kourika" listed in the Zenon archives referred to above seems fairly assured: amphoras of distinctive local fabric, of which the stamped fragments have been found largely in the Kourion area, their repertory of stamps including signs of the Cypriote syllabary. But one of the papyri cited (~~see above~~), no. 59741, contains also two mentions of "Paphia." The commentary suggests they may be "the same as the Kourika mentioned below," since the two towns were neighbours. But we may be sure the named containers of two separate states were distinct and distinguishable. Luckily a few stamps have been found as tokens of the existence of Paphia, cf. 4 and 5. We do not as yet have the shape of the jar, but only altogether a dozen stamped handles, with impressions from 5 or 6 dies, found mostly in Alexandria, but one has been published from Gezer in Palestine.³ Stamps recognized as Paphian have no names, but only the ethnic, sometimes with a device. The greatest concentration of them is or was in the Benaki collection, perhaps as many as eight.

For the stamps on handles of Kourion fabric, I illustrate a rather full representative selection, not of course a corpus. Nos 13-18 include the nearest approach I have found to restorable names, on handles of this class. Characteristic for the island are the names in 'Ova (15, 16, and perhaps also 14)⁴. There are plenty of Cypriote names, also, beginning with Eð (cf. 13) and Tɪ (cf. 17, 18). But I find none in Γo (after the time when a king of Salamis called Gorgos was shut out of his city for Medizing (Herodotos V, 104). Have we rather in 12 an adjective from Golgoi, where Aphrodite had a cult and was called Golgia? I have no further suggestion for this odd type except to point out its resemblance to a Mycenaean sign which did not come down into the Cypriote script, the Linear B sign for *ra*.⁵ Some of the other types here grouped as alphabetical may indeed

1. Y. Calvet, *Salamine de Chypre III, Les timbres amphoriques* (1965-1970), Paris 1972 (hereinafter Calvet 1972), p. 52, nos 105, 106, figs 113, 114. With reference to the identification of Cypriote stamps or amphoras cf. the remarks of J. H. and S. H. Young ~~see above~~, pp. 1-2, 185-188; styles and clay vary in the various states of the island as they do in Greece, e.g. as between the products of Athens and Corinth; one does not speak of a "Cypriote" style or fabric, but of those of Kourion, Paphos, Amathous, Salamis, etc.

2. Cf. O. Masson, *Les inscriptions Chypriotes syllabiques*, Paris 1961 (hereinafter Masson 1961), p. 301, with fig. 87.

3. ~~Macalister~~ Macalister, *The Excavation of Gezer 1902-1905 and 1907-1909*, II, London 1912, p. 361, no. 397, fig. 467, 19. See the catalogue text below on 4-5.

4. Cf. Masson 1961, p. 414; I. Michaelidou-Nicolaou, *Prosopography of Ptolemaic Cyprus*, Göteborg 1976, pp. 91-92; O. Masson, *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 27 (1977) pp. 255-257, on "Onas le Chypriote". I am greatly obliged to Hector Catling for an introduction to recent works on Cypriote inscriptions, as well as for other kindness in connection with this article.

5. M. Ventris and J. Chadwick, *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*, Cambridge 1956, p. 23, fig. 4, in the first column.

see Young and Young 1953

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rather contain syllabary signs, for instance the *tau* (22) if turned on its side forms the sign for *ta*, and if inverted may be the sign for *o*.¹ The *lambda* (21) may be the sign for *ko* (or *go*, see above), or, inverted, for *sa*. A cross (two examples, not illustrated: SH 13 from Kourion, SH 219 from the Apollo sanctuary) may be a *chi*, alphabetical, or the sign for *lo*. With single signs stamped on amphoras, there must be a problem as to which way up to read them. As these stamps of Kourion are set, there is a tendency for the top to be toward the neck of the jar; in our Plates this can be seen to be true for 2b, 3, 9, 10, 26, 27, 29, 31-33. But the practice is not uniform, and the setting positions of 21 and 22 are both ambiguous. One must suppose, as one often must, that the message was clear to those for whom it was intended.

The simpler types, abbreviations either alphabetical or syllabic, or monograms, or single devices sometimes in gem impressions (30-38), these types or some of them may be individual endorsements, possibly used as marks of ownership rather than of production, possibly as evidence of subscription payments for containers of festival wine, as I have suggested as an explanation of gem impressions on Samian amphoras dating probably early in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C.² But a variation of 26 recently reported to me from Salamis in Cyprus,³ in which under the tree instead of our monogram there is something that looks like an epsilon on its back, makes it seem that we have here, as with the tripod stamps, composite types with variables, suggesting an organized marking of the jars. 27 is surely part of the same system, perhaps also 28 and 29. In the light of these we can identify a sixth similarly composite type in a stamp already published from Salamis,⁴ the field of which is curved at one end and squared off at the other, like our 27 and perhaps also 28 and 29. Two other examples are known of this type, one from Kourion and one from Samaria; unfortunately the device at the curved end is never clear.⁵ The monogram at the squared end is clear in the Kourion example and apparently in the one from Samaria. It resembles some known in stamps on Thasian tiles, which are apparently to be resolved as δημόσιο.⁶

Gem impressions are known on Samian amphoras as well as on Kouriaika, as mentioned above. Some more striking association of Kourion types with Samian seems now implied in a group of Samian stamps of the same unusual pattern as 26 and 27, i.e. they are composite types of which the greatest dimension is vertical, so that the two elements are one on top of the other in a relatively narrow vertical field; cf. also our tripod types.

1. The equivalents cited here and in the following sentences, also in the Catalogue under 9, 10, and 11, may be found in published tables of the syllabary, e.g. Masson 1961, pp. 58-67; T. B. Mitford, *The Inscriptions of Kourion*, *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society* 83 (1971) (hereinafter Mitford 1971), pp. 390-395. In Mitford's volume, refer especially to the tables for Kourion itself, pp. 390-392.

2. *Hesperia* 40 (1971) pp. 63-66, on the date and possible uses of the jars whose stamped handles made up the collection of N. Haviaras. The article *Hesperia* 40, pp. 52-95, is hereinafter referred to as Grace 1971.

For other gem impressions on amphoras, cf. my article in the forthcoming volume in honour of P. H. Von Blanckenhagen, to be published by New York University.

3. Salamis A 185 (inv. no. Sal. 5971), mentioned by kind permission of Y. Calvet, who will publish this and other stamps still outstanding from the French excavations on the site.

4. Calvet 1972, p. 53, no. 107.

5. Kourion SH 217 from the Apollo Sanctuary (unpublished); G. A. Reisner and others, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910*, Cambridge 1924, p. 316, D 12.

6. Cf. Bon 1957, nos 2192-2193, 2221-2222. None is exactly the same as the monogram in the type published from Salamis, but the same resolution seems to be indicated. I am obliged to A. Demoulinis for calling my attention to this parallel.

These new Samian stamps have been recently identified in material published from Shikmona, outside Haifa, where by good luck large parts of the jars, characteristically Samian of the latter 4th century B.C., were preserved and are illustrated.¹ By analogy with the stamps on the Shikmona fragments, two further stamp types are added to the new Samian group, one from a handle in the Benaki collection in Alexandria, and the other known on two handles both from Naukratis.² The two types from Alexandria and Naukratis have each what is now seen to be a Samian lion mask in the upper part of the stamp, in place of the tree and the wine cup of the types of Kourion, while below are abbreviations, Κλσ(and Τα(, in place of our monograms.³ Of the two types from Shikmona, one (no. 148) has again the lion mask above and an abbreviation below, this time Δη(; in this type, as also in the one known from Naukratis, the field of the stamp is curved above and squared off below, like that of 27. The other Shikmona type (no. 147) is roughly oval (cf. our 26), set on its broader end; it has probably the Samian facing head of Hera above and letters below, apparently the abbreviated ethnic Σα((retrograde).⁴ These fragments seem to have a fair context, of the last third of the 4th century B.C. (see note ~~below~~), which is consistent with the shape of neck, handles and rim as it fits into the Samian sequence.

In Plate XXX, five impressions of engraved gems or rings on Kourioté handles are shown at twice actual size, as has been done also for some of the tripod stamps (6-8 on Pl. XXVIII). The enlargement allows an easier look at details of the representations; it also points up the coarseness of the clay of Kourion, and its large inclusions; this clay is easily distinguished with the naked eye from those of Samos and Chios, which are both fine though not like each other. So, though the amphora (Pl. XXVIII, 1) seems to have been shaped in admiration of the Chian shape, container of famous wine, no one would have been fooled, especially as the shape was probably not *current* Chian: its resemblance is rather to a (small-size) Chian jar of about 400 B.C., whereas its context in the tomb should apparently be latter 4th century (see ~~note 4 for the publication~~). In the same way, their clay would sort out the Kourioté handles from the Samian, among those of both classes bearing the composite types just discussed. Between the two groups thus established by fabric, and by the coin devices in the Samian, one can see also a difference in style in the stamps. The distinctions make the parallel more telling: we find the same unusual composition in Samian and in Kourioté stamps.

1. J. Elgavish, *Archaeological Excavations at Shikmona*, Field Report No. 1, The Levels of the Persian Period, Season 1963-1965, Haifa 1968 (in Hebrew), pl. LXI, nos 147, 148, and see catalogue text p. 52, where the clay is described as bright brown. On the context, see p. 47; it included 4 bronze coins of Alexander the Great. Dr. Avner Raban of the University of Haifa called my attention to this publication, and kindly translated for me relevant parts of the text. The illustrated jar-tops are to be compared with Grace 1971, pl. 15, no. 13.

2. Alexandria: M ABC 100, with abbreviation Κλσ(. Naukratis: British Museum 1955, 9-20, 70; and Ashmolean Museum 1888.19; both with abbreviation Τα(. I am obliged to the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to mention their piece, and to Mrs. Ann Brown for permission for the Ashmolean handle. These types were identified in our files as related to the Shikmona types by Mrs. Petropoulakou.

3. The lion mask (head of a lion skin) is one of the two chief types on Samian coins, on which see J. P. Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos*, London 1966 (hereinafter Barron 1966). The type appears also in Samian stamps of the last quarter of the 4th century, cf. Grace 1971, pp. 55 and 56 and pl. 12, 5-16, cf. catalogue text p. 88. Of these, nos 9-16 have a name below the mask, but are in a square field and do not seem close to our 26 and 27 and related types.

4. Facing head of Hera in other Samian stamps, Grace 1971, pl. 12, 25-27, catalogue text p. 89, and comment on p. 57 with references to Barron for the type in coins. On the ethnic Σα((in stamps, see *ibid.*, p. 56 (in types showing the prow of the *samaina*).

p. 179, note 4, for reference

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Σα(in stamps

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For our stamps 30-38, I have little to suggest in the way of parallels. On the significance in Greek art of dolphins, snakes and lions, the reader may like to refer to the index of a recent publication.¹ Less common with the ancient Greeks is the theme of a seated woman nursing a child, apparently that of our 35; such groups tend to be identified as Isis with the child Harpokrates.² Dionysos riding a wild feline is familiar to us in the well-known mosaics of Delos; in our 37 and 38, the animal seems to have a mane, is therefore a lion rather than a leopard or tiger.³ The god is recognized by the thyrsos he holds from which streamers hang behind his raised right elbow. It is a nice signet for marking wine jars.

For the chronology of the stamps assembled in this paper, we lack archaeological context, except some indications given by better-dated stamped handles found in just the same places as some of our local types. Although part of the architecture of Kourion has been published,⁴ no deposits have been reported that might be useful in dating stamped handles from the sites. I put together here the various bits of evidence available for dating this class. As we have nothing like a hoard, but the Kourioté handles from the Kourion area were found scattered over widely separated parts of the site as a whole (various buildings on the Kourion bluff, the cemetery below, the Apollo sanctuary, even Daniel's site Bamboula, two miles to the east of the sanctuary), there is no reason to suppose that those presented here are all close together in date.

There is something of a clustering of indications in the 4th century B.C. Note the analogies mentioned above of our tripod stamps with certain 4th century Thasian types; and in particular the analogies of our other composite types (26-29) with late 4th century Samian types. Some archaeological context supports the dating of 26-29 in the latter 4th century in that the analogous item published by Calvet (~~above~~) is stated by the author to have been found with a Samian (?) handle bearing a stamp of Moschion

p. 182, note 4

1. P. M. Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments*, Oxford 1977. For dolphins, note that the Rhodian stamped handle illustrated in fig. 111 (c) is not at the Athenian Agora but in the Benaki collection in Alexandria. From the list (not mine) in the author's note 234 (p. 136) of Rhodian fabricants who use this device, omit the name Hippo-nikos, which does not occur in Rhodian stamps. (It had been listed on the basis of proposed restorations in early publications. The type in question actually names Aristoneikos, and the device turns out to be a cornucopia, not a dolphin; for a complete example, see E. I. Levi in *Olbia, Temenos and Agora*, Moscow and Leningrad 1964 (in Russian), pl. XV, no. 220). In Fraser's volume, note 343 (pp. 150-151) needs a reference to *EAD* 27, p. 313, text on E 34: more precise and firm dates are now available for the three eponyms cited by Fraser as named in Rhodian stamps; the term of the earliest, Archinos, fell in about the third quarter of the 2nd century B.C.

2. See V. Tran Tam Tinh, *Isis lactans; corpus des monuments gréco-romains d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate*, Leiden, 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the author assumes (p. 31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl. XIV, fig. 19, A-4) a ~~statuette~~ from Paphos; but in this case the child is lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our 35, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

statuette

3. ~~See also, P. M. Fraser, *Les Monnaies*, Paris, 1952, pp. 78-79 and pp. 240-241. On the theme of a seated woman nursing a child, see also Ch. Picard et Ph. Lemer, *Le sanctuaire d'Isis à Memphis*, Paris 1955. I owe the reference to Anne Brownlee. The authors (pp. 24-27) attribute the lion group of statues to the time of Ptolemy I, and consider that the cult of Isis was introduced into Egypt by him. Brownlee, *op. cit.* pp. 123-124. Dionysos on a lion, pp. 227-232. The group of statues of Isis nursing a child is also mentioned by the authors on the lion. Dionysos is apparently recognized by the thyrsos he holds from which streamers hang behind his raised right elbow.~~

4. R. Scranton, *The Architecture of the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion*, Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 57 (1967).

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Tinh

Tran Tam Tinh

for which there is good context of the latter 4th century B.C. in Rhodes.¹ Two other Kourioté handles published by Calvet (~~SH 135~~) have similar context: the stamp on the early Rhodian handle cited as found with them is paralleled in the same important deposit in Rhodes.² The use of the syllabary does not confine stamps such as 9-11 to the 4th century B.C.; it is still in use in the last quarter of the 3rd.³ But it may be worth noting that with 9 at Kourion was found an early Rhodian stamped handle (SH 135) datable probably in the late 4th century B.C.⁴

I cannot identify what stamps marked the Kouriaká of the mid-3rd century, those of the Zenon archives; I may however point to a possible group of the 2nd century: our 16 was found at the Apollo sanctuary of Kourion together with a duplicate (SH 207) of our 14, an association of finds which tends to confirm the association I had made between the two stamps (names in Ona ()); from almost precisely the same findspot came SH 204, a Rhodian handle with a stamp naming the eponym Anaxiboulos, datable about the middle of the 2nd century B.C.⁵

Looking at this small series as a whole, considered as well as may be by date, one comes back again to the remarkable parallels between certain Kourioté and certain Samian stamp types of the late 4th century B.C. Some community of administration seems indicated. Perhaps we have here evidence of the passage of Demetrios, the Besieger, whose victory over Ptolemy's fleet off Cyprus in 306 was celebrated in Samos, at that time ruled by his father Antigonos.⁶ While father and son held Cyprus, they exploited it for timber.⁷ Perhaps the little tree in 26 (and in its parallel from Salamis, see ~~note~~ 20) has reference to this commodity; and perhaps those who came for timber thought it the thing to pay their respects to Apollo Hylates; perhaps with gifts of wine, like the Horsemen of Kourion.⁸ Where the ancient vineyards were, we do not know, but they may have been, then as now, on the lower slopes of Troodos north of the site, where there is volcanic soil suitable for viticulture; cf. Pl. XXX.

1. Grace 1971, p. 84, addendum to note 83. It should be stated that the attribution of these prow stamps to Samos is not established.

2. Unpublished, but cf. *Ath. Mitth.* 89, 1974, p. 195, note 10.

3. T. B. Mitford, *Archeology* 5 (1952) pp. 154-155, on the finds at Kafizin, excavated by Dikaïos with Mitford in about 1950. Cf. Masson 1961, pp. 252-257. Dr. Karageorghis informs me that the final publication of this site by Mitford is in press.

4. SH 135 reads *Tupo* (). The same abbreviation, but in two lines, forms what must be the eponym type on an amphora from the Kyrenia wreck, inv. no. 428, mentioned by permission of Michael L. Katzev. On the wreck, see *Ath. Mitth.* 89 (1974) p. 198, note 20 with references. Dr. Katzev tells me his present date for the sinking of the ship is about 300 B.C., cf. *National Geographic Magazine*, 1974, p. 618.

5. SH 204 is unpublished, and so is most of the evidence for dating the eponym Anaxiboulos. But cf. *EAD* 27, p. 291, note 2.

6. *CAH* VI (1927), pp. 498-9 (Tarn). Cf. Barron 1966, pp. 135-140.

7. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, Oxford, 1941, p. 1169.

8. Young and Young 1955, p. 221.

above, p. 181

page

182

7/

CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED ITEMS

Numbers in boldfaced type, here and in the Plates and in the text, are those of items in this catalogue, all of which are illustrated (Plates ~~XXXVIII-XXX~~). Items described as from the sites of the Kourion area were excavated by the University of Pennsylvania and are stored in the Curium Museum. The inventory numbers of Kourion stamped handles are introduced by the letters SH. On excavations in the various parts of the area, see above, ~~178, 184, notes~~. Of the Benaki collection, most items derive from in or near Alexandria; most were supplied to the collector by dealers who salvaged them from building operations. Benaki stamped handles of the Kourioté class have been installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain in Alexandria, see ~~179, n. 2~~. The letters ABC in their inventory numbers identify stamped handles of the Benaki collection.

Measurements given (when available) are height (of a jar or large fragment), or with by thickness of a handle at the position of its stamp. Unless otherwise stated, stamps are on the tops of the handles, and handles, only, are preserved.

1. Amphora from a tomb at Ktima, Paphos. Height 0.715. See ~~179, note 4~~.

2a. Upper part of amphora from Abousir (Taposiris Magna), Egypt; P 9879 in the Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandria. Preserved height, 0.35. See ~~179, n. 2~~. The top of one handle is stamped, see 2b.

2b. Stamp on one handle of 2a, a tripod below which is another device, perhaps a bird, right, with folded wings. See ~~180~~.

3. Kourion, Akropolis, SH 8. See ~~180~~. 0.04 × 0.02.

4. Alexandria, Musée Gréco-Romain, A VG 2242 (formerly VG 575), reading Πα double axe ~~pt~~. Previous publication, *Hesperia* Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 187-188 and pl. 20, no. 9. 0.033 × 0.022. Stamped below short upper part of handle. Clay pale buff, pinkish at core, non-micaceous but with dark inclusions. Another example of the same type, Benaki collection, K 5 (unpublished, and not so far processed by us).

5. Alexandria, Benaki collection, K 1, reading as in 4, but the double axe is incuse instead of being in relief. A rubbing in Mr. Benaki's records given to us confirms that the photograph is close to actual size.

6. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 36. Tripod, below which is a lamp(?) seen in profile; to right and left, *alpha* and *alpha-rho*, as in 3. 0.04 × 0.022. Other examples of the same stamp type: Kou ABC 25 (0.032 × 0.024), 50 (0.04 × 0.023), and 52 (see 7). Note that lamps were used as dedications at the Apollo sanctuary, see

Young and Young 1955, p. 221.

7. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 52, another impression of the same stamp as on 6. 0.041 × 0.025.

8. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 46. Tripod, below which is a monogram (?), *alpha-iota* (?); to right and left *alpha* and *alpha-rho* as in 3. 0.039 × 0.024.

Related to 2-3 and 6-8, three more stamps with the tripod were found in the Kourion area, and four more in or near Alexandria: SH 110 and SH 157 (from the theatre) and SH 199 (Apollo sanctuary); Kou ABC 9, 26, 44, 45. These are all dim and/or incomplete or badly impressed, but at least one, Kou ABC 9, provides a distinct additional device below the tripod, see above, ~~180~~.

9a. Kourion, Akropolis, SH 133.

9b. Stamp on 9a. Syllabary sign for the sound *na*. See ~~180~~ for references for the syllabary equivalents. Other handles bearing the same sign: SH 11 (Kourion), SH 202 (Apollo sanctuary); from Alexandria, Kou ABC 2, 3, 4, 24, 30, 48(?), 56; Acco (Acre), Palestine, no. 151, mentioned by permission of Dr. Avner Raban. Dies vary. For stamps of this class with *nu alpha* alphabetical, see ~~180~~. Possibly this remarkably frequent abbreviation stands for *nakoros*, or *nakoreion*.

10. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 7. Syllabary sign for *ti* (the same sign for the same sound as in the Mycenaean script). 0.042 × 0.023. For the alphabetical equivalent, see 17 below.

delete

1/2

p. 180

p. 182

above, p. 181, note 1

4/

11. Kourion, theatre, SH 172. Syllabary sign for *o*. For stamps of this class containing alphabetical abbreviations beginning with omicron, cf. 14-16.
12. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 20. Reading $\Gamma\omicron$ (. Restoration uncertain; see on 21, also ~~with a dot~~. 0.041 \times 0.025
13. Kourion, acropolis, SH 143. Reading $\epsilon\omicron$ (.)
14. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 37. Reading $\omicron\upsilon$ (. 0.038 \times 0.023. A closely similar stamp (possibly from the same die) comes from Kourion, the Apollo sanctuary, SH 207 (0.042 \times 0.022), found with 16. It would be equally possible to read this abbreviation in reverse; but the large number of ancient Cypriotes whose names begin with $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ encourages the reading as taken here; see references in note 4.
15. Kourion, acropolis, SH 134. Reading, retrograde, $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ (. See on 14.
16. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 206 (found with SH 207, parallel for 14). Reading, retrograde, $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ (. See again on 14, names in $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ (. The second line may mark the vessel, or its contents, as an offering; or it may be an abbreviation of a second name. 0.037 \times 0.022.
17. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 14. Reading $\tau\iota$ (. 0.045 \times 0.028. The same reading, but retrograde, appears on a Kouriotie handle from the acropolis of Kourion, SH 102. For a syllabary sign for the same, see 10.
18. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 1. Reading, retrograde, $\tau\iota\mu$ 0.038 \times 0.023.
19. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 28. Alpha in a triangular field. 0.04 \times 0.025. Similar but not from the same die are Kou ABC 12 and Kourion SH 41 from the Bamboula site. Two other handles bear (non-identical) stamps with alpha in a circular field (Kourion SH 108, and Kou ABC 42). Cf. the Youngs' view on inscribed potsherds from the sanctuary (op. cit., p. 221): "These alphas are best explained as standing for Apollo".
20. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 16. Alpha in a monogram. 0.04 \times 0.025.
21. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 27. An alphabetical lambda, or the syllabary sign for *ko* or *go* or *sa*. See ~~with a dot~~, and syllabary references in note 1, p. 182.
22. Kourion, acropolis, SH 138. An alphabetical tau, or the syllabary sign for *ta* or *o*. See references in note 4.
- 23a. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 29. 0.048 \times 0.024. Stamp, see 23b.
- 23b. Stamp on top of 23a. Within a circular frame, an alphabetical nu retrograde, or possibly the sign for *pe* in the classical Paphian signary, see Mitford 1971, p. 394. Another impression of the same stamp, Kou ABC 11 (0.046 \times 0.022).
24. Alexandria, Benaki collection, M ABC 635. Monogram within circular frame. 0.043 \times 0.025. Another impression (incompletely preserved) of the same stamp is Kou ABC 41 (0.041 \times 0.025); the fragment preserves a section of rim like that of 23a.
25. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 32. Monogram within a circular frame. 0.045 \times 0.027. Another impression of the same stamp, Kou ABC 33 (0.044 \times 0.025).
26. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 54. Composite stamp arranged vertically: a monogram above which is a tree. See above, ~~with a dot~~. 0.044 \times 0.022.
27. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 40. Composite stamp arranged vertically: a monogram above which is a kantharos. Reference as for 26. Full width of handle not preserved; thickness 0.028.
28. Alexandria, Benaki collection, M ABC 35. Arrangement of stamp, cf. 26 and 27, but the monogram is above and the device, a lotus bud, is below. The monogram consists of an alpha within a pi, and on top at centre a small circle. 0.041 \times 0.024. The monogram, incomplete in 28, is filled out by another example of the same stamp from Cyprus, CMC 173 in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, exact provenience not known (0.04 \times 0.026).
29. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 19. Arrangement of stamp, cf. 26 and 27. Above (?) a herm (?), below (?) which, parts of letters, or possibly of signs. (Stamp incompletely impressed.) 0.04 \times 0.026.
30. Alexandria, Benaki collection, M ABC 96. Dolphin. 0.039 \times 0.022.
31. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 53. Ionic column. 0.042 \times 0.028.
32. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 34. Double axe. The die, a gem (?), had a convex surface. 0.038 \times 0.018. Another example of the same stamp, Kou ABC 21 (0.036 \times 0.021).
33. Kourion, investigations of the ancient water

above, p. 181

4, p. 181

Oval
Az

move to right and
from the same

above, p. 181,
1, p. 182

1, p. 182

182-185, on
this and
related types.

system, SH 215. A vase on a high stem, and having high-swung handles; the handles depicted appear to be "horizontal", attached only to the body of the vase, which seems to be vertically ribbed. Like that of 32, the die, a gem (?) had a convex surface.

The finding place lies between Kourion proper and the Apollo sanctuary. The handle was found in April 1953.

34. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 49. A coiled snake; the coil does not come out right. 0.043×0.028 . Possibly also meant to be a snake, is a coiled object shown on SH 198 from the Apollo sanctuary, Kourion (unpublished).
35. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 46. Impression from a gem or ring, a seated woman holding a child, perhaps Isis nursing Harpocrates. See ~~note 3~~. 0.039×0.021 . A section of rim is

preserved but no profile photograph exists; a sketch drawing indicates a more projecting lower edge than in the fold-down rims illustrated in Pls XXVIII and XXIX above.

36. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 55. Impression from a gem or ring, a winged figure striding left. A rubbing shows clearly the left leg, also the left arm which follows the line of the striding body, details for which my photograph was not properly lighted. 0.04×0.021 .
37. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 197. Impression from a gem or ring, Dionysus riding a lion. See ~~note 3~~ above. 0.037×0.022 .
38. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 218. Impression from the same gem or ring as 37, but better preserved below and to the right. The lion appears to wear a collar of foliage. Although 37 and 38 are both from the sanctuary, they were not found close together.

p. 184, with
note 3,

VIRGINIA GRACE

184/

↑

p. 184/

They sent
none of the manuscript
no author's copy of the proof

Add: ask. to
GRE
Ruth

12.V.79 [9]

On "Kowich" proof

For pl. 30
list
Ruth
pls.
28.29

↓
check how
it is done in
the Hanfman
volume.

My text assumes protrude in my article and
single series. If a different method was used
used (starting again on every page) then sheet lines
connects them, as they extend to right plate up to
one still better, but we correct them, by now we were
in page proof. Many correction not in the proof.
IN no way I expect this system. Not used in our model
to Hanfman first sight.

Riverson sent to Kowich after
me. sent, i.e. w. covering letter of

April 14, 1979 went to me (with Catter)

April 19 " original from p. 10 with

" photograph of several pages,
with correction entered

" concordance

April 24

" summary of already sent

checked, will do: scales; captions.

What about opprints? Info. requested in letter of

Are there to print pages? I must assume so
and say I know.
FV (

14.V.79

In general, the (cloning) microfilm would be far from them.

Zavallis Buildings
6-12 Voulgaroctonos Street
P.O.B. 1142 Nicosia Cyprus

Telephone 021-65124
Telegrams Zavallis Nicosia

Your Ref:
Our Ref:

VIRGINIA GRACE

3/5/1979

Dear ~~Sir/Madam~~/Miss,

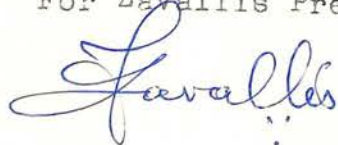
enclosed please find proofs of the article you have contributed towards the Memorial Volume of Porphyrios Dikaïos currently being typeset by our press.

As soon as you can do the final proof reading please return it to the address given below, second class air mail.

Mr. Jack Zavallis
Zavallis Press Ltd
P.O.Box 1142
Nicosia
CYPRUS

Awaiting your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely
For Zavallis Press Ltd



Iacovos A. Zavallis

51 proofs
proofs numbered

54 Swedias Street

May 6, 1978

Professor Keith de Vries
University Museum
33rd and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, Pa. 19174
U. S. A.

Dear Keith:

I hope you will be only glad to hear that I have sent in for publication some amphora stamps from Kourion. My mind being mostly burdened with other material, and Kourion remaining to me rather like something bright at the other end of the tunnel, but at the same time speaking to me of responsibilities (about the stamps) never attended to, and finally seeming like a whole body of material left behind by those who cared (very much) about it, but they are mostly gone, except me - well, I did not think of asking permission to publish this stuff, when pressed to get the article done. The occasion was an invitation from Karageorghis to contribute to a memorial volume for Porphyrios Dikaies, something Cypriote; the obvious choice for me now was an introduction to Kourian ~~stamped~~ amphoras, which are called Kourika in Zenon papyri. At Kourion, in or before 1953, we had catalogued 38 stamped handles of such things, in a total of about 210 SHA of all kinds.

I hope you can give me a not-unwilling permission on behalf of Pennsylvania to publish my selection of this material.

Peper Megaw has told me recently that you now have some new people digging at Kourion, at Apelle I believe he said. I would like to know about that.

It is good here to see the Touloupas in good shape. I had dinner with them at the Immerwahr's not long ago. Evvie is at present epher at Chalkis, which she likes except for the problems of commuting.

Will you be coming to Athens this summer? Please let me know. Yours sincerely, Virginia G. ...

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA ~~19104~~ 19104

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-7400

(AREA CODE 215)

May 12, 1978

Dear Virginia:

Keith showed me your letter of May 6 to him since it mostly concerns Kourion which, for better or worse, is still in my charge. You are certainly most welcome to have published the handles of which you speak. We are of course delighted that you should.

With regard to the "new people digging at Kourion" this is an entirely new group, nothing to do with us. A group composed of people from the Univ. of Missouri including one Soren whom I do not know and other people from the Walters Art Gallery including a very special young lady by name of Diana Buitron whom I do know. She has been here several times to make arrangements about Apollo records. She is Dorothy Hill's successor at the Walters and they plan to excavate outside the Sanctuary of Apollo. She has already left for Kourion.

The recent arrival of the second ASCS Newsletter stirs nostalgia and regrets as well. It is a delightful publication. I'm so glad they instituted it.

Affectionately,

Roger

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19104

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"
TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-7400
(AREA CODE 215)

May 12, 1978

Dear Miss Grace,

Thank you for your letter and for your good news about the article on the amphora stamps from Kourion.

Yes, of course, you have our whole-hearted approval to bring out the material in the Dikaïos volume.

I asked Edwards (who will also be writing to you) about new work at Kourion, and he says that indeed there are new excavations there sponsored by the University of Minnesota (I think) and the Walters Art Gallery.

I am hoping to get to Athens after study work in Gordion this summer, and if so I will much look forward to seeing you again.

With regards,

Keith

Keith DeVries

SynopsesFor the catalogue of the new letter,American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greecesee under COLLECTOR
- ASHMOLEAN
April 25, 1978

Dear Mrs. Brown,

Hector Catling tells me that I should consult you on permission to mention a stamped amphora handle in a publication. The handle is your 1888.199, from Naucratis. The stamp has an abbreviation T A and above the letters, the head of a lion or of a lion's skin, not easy to see in your example, but clear in another stamp from Naucratis, British Museum 1955, 9-20, 70. The handles are apparently from Samian amphoras, datable probably in latish 4th century B.C. I would like to mention your handle in an article for a memorial volume for Perphyries Dikaies. I would be grateful if you can give me permission to do so.

Looking up our records of stamps at the Ashmolean, I see that I have never sent you copies of our readings of your stamps, made from the rubbings you kindly made for me so long ago (1961). So I enclose here your copy, and hope they may be useful for your records. Where these copies are marked "NEW" or "PH" your stamps are of new types in our files, or are superior examples, and in either case photographs would be very welcome for our archive here.

It is very nice to have the Catlings here. They included me recently in a very nice informal dinner party for John Cook and his wife whom I had not met.

I hope you are well and enjoying your work.



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AGORA EXCAVATIONS
ATHENS, 140, GREECE

54 Swedias Street

April 24, 1978

Dear Vasse,

I sent my article to you with Hector, covering letter of April 14; and then with Lilly, five days later, a revised version of page 10 of the footnotes (needed after I checked references) also a concordance with full list of Kourioté stamped handles in Kourion, to go at the end of the article. In the covering letter with these, dated April 19, I said there would be a few more matters to be corrected (if possible still in the manuscript rather than in the proof). Here are the corrections, and I enclose photocopies of the relevant pages, with the corrections indicated in colored pencil.

1) page 2, near bottom, cancel "Parian", and let it just read: Thasian and Chian

2) p.15, two corrections under (6)

3) p.18, addenda and corrigenda under (21)

4) footnotes p. 11, under note 31, add Part 5, before the date 1967,

" " 32, correct note 82 to note 83.

5) (no photocopies here), if convenient please move the last paragraph of note 4 (which gives references for short titles in the articles) to be, instead, the last paragraph of note 3.

Since I wrote to you, I have looked again at the size of plates in the Hanfmann volume, i.e. the height and width of the area over which photographs extend. Many have more height than mine (e.g. pls. 3,4,5,10, etc.), and some have as much or more width (pls. 2,17,32,45,54,55, 63). I give you these references for convenience in talking to the printer. Now I have looked at

- 2 -

these plates used to such width, I don't think they look so nice, and if I were at the start of the article I would avoid such a wide spread. But now, as the plates have left me, please get the printer to do his best with them, but not to reduce them.

So far as I know, this is the end of what I have to say about that article in its manuscript stage.

I hope you had a very good congress. Mrs. Immerwahr showed me her copy of the program, which looked very interesting.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

American School of Classical
Studies

54 Swedias Street
Athens 140, Greece

April 19, 1978

Dear Vasso,

When I gave my article to Hector, there had not been time to complete a check of the references, etc. More checking has now been done, and as a result I am enclosing here a revised version of footnotes p. 10, on which there had been a number of things that needed fixing. There are a few more small matters to correct on other pages, and I plan to get photocopies of a few pages made on which to show you more easily what needs to be done. All this in aid of as few as possible changes in proof. I enclose here a concordance of Kourion inventory numbers with publication numbers and places (two need page references). I think this is desirable to add at the end of the catalogue, i.e. after p.21 of the text plus catalogue, because the handles in the Kourion Museum are not, I believe, sorted out by class, and there would be no way of knowing what I was counting as Kouriotie if we did not list them here. They should be in small print and in ^{several} columns, I suppose; I believe printers like to receive them in one column in the typescript.

Lilly is kind enough to take this with her tomorrow, and I think she will see you shortly at the congress. At this you must not forget me and my Minoan vase from Lapithos.

Yours sincerely,

14. IV. 80
No wedding that then
was ever had by
Vasso

Kouriaka

footnotes - 10

revised version 19.IV.78

29

See V. Tran Tam Tinh, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments greco-romains d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate, Leiden 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the ~~mt~~ author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV, fig.19, A-4) a statuette from Paphos, cf. his text p. 56; but in this case the child appears to be lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our 35, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

30

On the mosaics, Ph. Bruneau, EAD 29, Les Mosaïques, Paris 1972, pp. 78-79, and figs. 182, 248, 249 (pp.244, 291). On the theme in sculpture of the boy Dionysos riding in some cases a panther, in others a lion, see J.-Ph. Lauer et Ch. Picard, Les statues ptolémaïques du Sarapieion de Memphis, Paris 1955; I owe the reference to Anne Brownlee. The authors (pp.26-27) attribute the large group of statues to the time of Ptolemy I, and consider (cf. p.33) that the cult of Sarapis moved to Alexandria later. Dionysos with panther, pp.183-194. Dionysos on a lion, pp.227-234. The figures of the riders are not well preserved, especially the one on the lion. Dionysos is apparently recognized by his Thracian boots. Picard states (p.234) that t

The

April 14, 1978

Dear Vasso,

Thank you for your note of April 6. I am glad you wrote, as I was not too sure you had not been obliged to go ahead without my article. Also it makes a great convenience that Hector can take the manuscript.

It is also good that you took the plates with you on March 4, so that I could not add to them. Some new information resulted in new understanding, and it would have been very tempting to squeeze in several more stamp types to demonstrate this. For that we did not have time. I am sorry to have delayed you as it is. One does what one can, and ought to plan according to one's limitations.

On manuscript and plates of my article: ¹⁾ please don't forget that the plates are all very carefully to stated scales, and must not be reduced (or enlarged). The printer likes to reduce, even if unnecessary, because it adds sharpness to the printed photographs; but please do not let him, as that would much detract from the value of the illustrations for comparative purposes. 2) The numbers of the catalogue should be in boldface (black) type so as to distinguish them among all the numbers that there are in the same article. The convention for ^{manuscript for} Hesperia is to underline such numbers with a wavy pencil line, and that is what I have done: 28. These numbers should be in boldface wherever they appear in the article, including if possible on the plates. 3) Would you be so kind as to add to note 31 the title of Stillwell's publication of the theatre? It is in the same series as Scranton's on Apello (Trans. of the Am. Philosophical Soc.), but the American School does not have

it, nor does Katzev, and I have not found it here. A Mrs. Gebhardt who works on theatres (in Isthmia, etc.) is sure that it exists, and thinks it came out a little later than Scranton's on Apollo. 4) The catalogue (pp.14-21 of my manuscript) should be in smaller print than the main text, I should think. You will do here what is best for the volume, but of. how it has come out in Hesperia 40, 1971, pp. 88 ff.

I wish you now a very good conference, and then very satisfactory editorial results.

Yours,

Virginia R. Grace

The names of Greek letters apparently count as foreign words when in the midst of English text, and should be italicized. I was not sure of this at first, and in this manuscript they are underlined in pencil: "Alpha in a triangular field." (no. 19).

Please let me know some time what are to be your arrangements about offprints. These are especially needed for festschrift articles.

↑
no reply

32/76.

ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ



ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & WORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES,
NICOSIA.

6th April, 1978.

Dear Virginia,

My continuous travels did not allow me to write to say how much I enjoyed the soirée and the dinner with you and the Katzevs.

Your text for the Dikaïos volume is urgently needed. The printer refuses to give a tender before he has everything in his hands. Hector Catling will be coming for our Symposium on the 15th of April. Will you please give it to him?

All good wishes.

Yours ,

Vass

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Souedias Street,
Athens 140,
Greece.

VK/MAT.

Yet a few days, and then
 The all-balding sun shall see us more
 In all his courses; we get in the old goal,
 When the pale sun was last with many beams,
 Not in the entrance of ocean, shall cast
 Thy wings, Earth, that nourish it, the dull chain
 Thy growth, & be resolved to earth again.

approach by years,
 Like snows wrap the drapery of his clouds
 About him, and his down & plume & down.

(from a book and of 1124)
 authorship - see below

15.01

4.IX.79

When is the
photo of the
2nd plate

(want to write)



1

3

26



4



5



6



7



8



9a



9b



10



11

15.01

4. IX. 79

When is the
photo of the
2nd plate

Went to winter



1



2



3



26



4



5



6



7



8



9a



9b



10



11



34



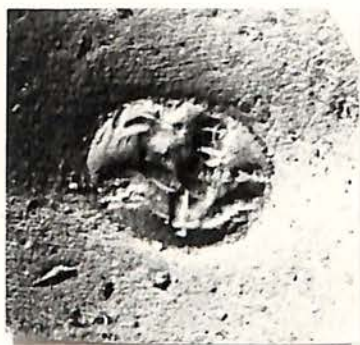
35



36



37



38



*Film numbers
in this column.*

Plate 1

XXVIII

16.01

496.35



1 (1:10)

351.38



2a (1:10)

32.26A or 27



3 (1:1)

351.41



2b (1:1)

17.19



4 (1:1)

BE 78.34A



5 (ca. 1:1)

656.25



6 (2:1)

656.14



7 (2:1)

656.17



8 (2:1)

497.35



9a (1:2)

497.36



9b (1:1)

655.10



10 (1:1)

252.44



11 (1:1)

Plate 1. Stamped fragments of Paphia (4 and 5 only) and of Kouriaka, and a whole

~~unstamped Kouriaka (1).~~ Scales as indicated individually.

Kouriaka(?), unstamped (1).

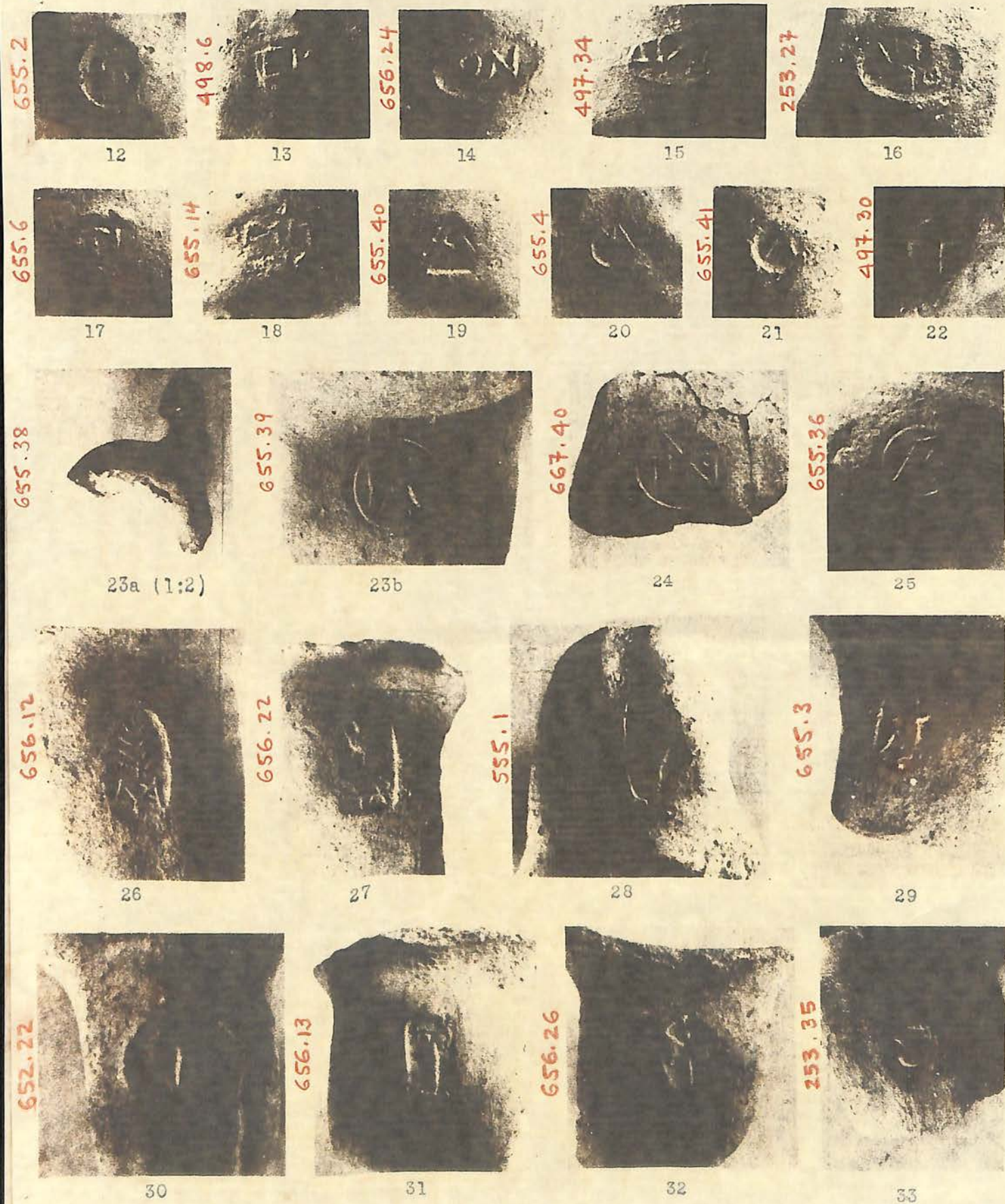


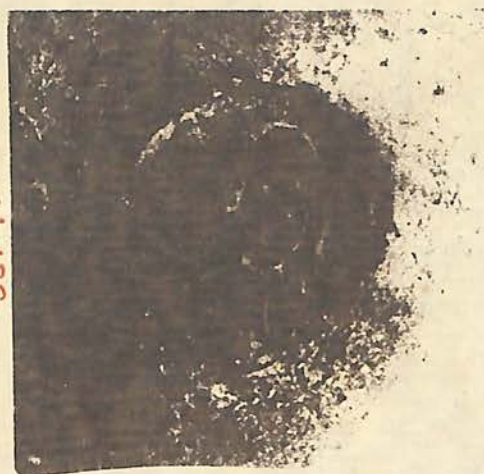
Plate 2. Stamped fragments of Kouriaka: abbreviations, monograms, and devices, one or more impressed by gems or rings.

1:1, save 23a.



656.16

34



55.41

35



656.11

36



253.17

37

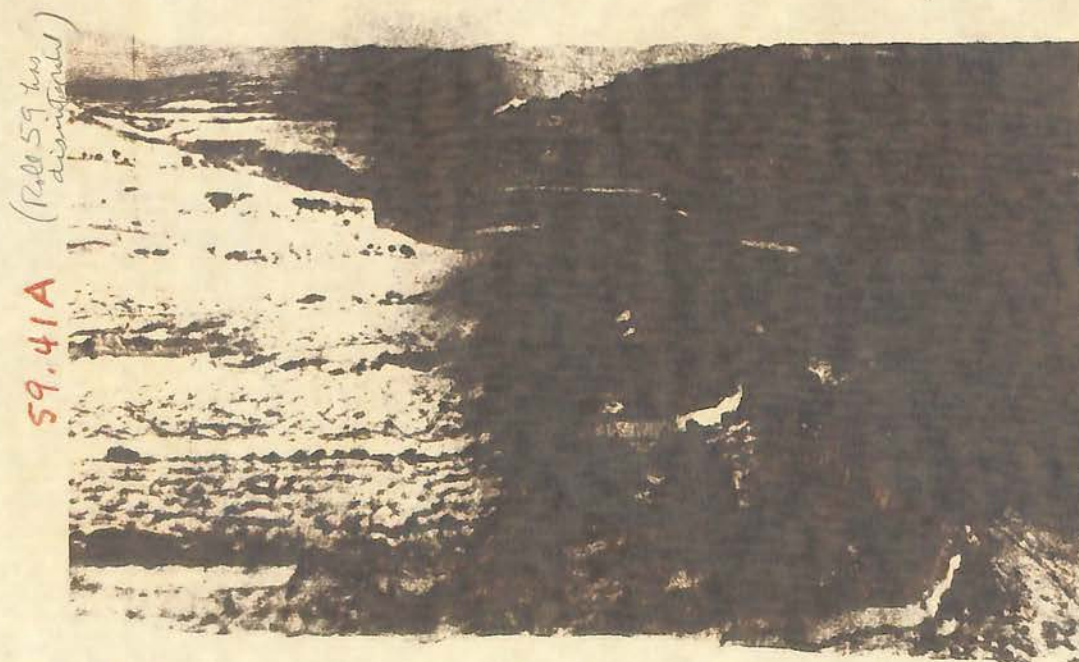


254.34

38

Plate 3A. Gem or ring impressions on Kouriaka.

2 : 1.



59.41A

(Roll 59 has
disintegrated)

Plate 3B. Terraced vineyards on the foothills above Kourion, November 9, 1941.

Kouriaka

Porphyrios Dikaïos was closely associated with the first excavations of the University of Pennsylvania in Cyprus, and thus with my own first experience of the island, three months in the last part of 1931 in the beautiful northern village of Lapithos.¹ Dikaïos was known to us then as a brilliantly lucky excavator, who had made extraordinary discoveries^{ye} at modest cost.

Working on the Pennsylvania material from Lapithos from September 1935 to January 1936 at the University Museum's new site, Kourion, I began my acquaintance then with the antiquities of that area. After other visits, in the interests of my study of stamped amphoras, finally from 1940 to 1942 I was a member of the Kourion staff, concerned with completing part of an excavation at the cemetery of Ayios Ermoynis below the Kourion bluff,² completing also so far as possible the object photographs and other records of the Kourion excavations as a whole while it was still possible. At that time we had to expect an invasion of the island. During this period, Dikaïos kept us in mind, and on an official visit of reassurance and advice, gave instructions about the safe-keeping of various finds, some of which were taken for the time to the museum in Nicosia. Among pleasant encounters in later years, I remember perhaps the last in Cyprus, an evening spent at his home in Nicosia in April of 1961, his hospitality and other

kind assistance. I am glad to offer in his memory this contribution drawn from Kourion.

Those of us who handled the pottery finds of the classical period from that site soon became familiar with what must have been a relatively local clay, as it was so commonly the material of the plain pottery and of the terracottas found in the Kourion area.³ The clay is coarse, usually hard-baked,

with many inclusions, in particular large white grits; the colour varies according to firing, but is often a bright brick red. Among finds made of this clay were stamped handles of container-amphoras; indeed, those local stamped containers were the most numerous class from the area, barring only the ubiquitous Rhodian.⁴ The many stamped fragments of local ware did not,

however, include any that gave us more of the shape of the jar than that the handles, often softly ribbed longitudinally, had a short arched top and a rather high folded-down rim, cf. our 9 (Pl. ¹). Where could we hope to find more? In fact we knew that Kouriotic jars were imported to Egypt, no doubt

full, and reused there: in papyri of the Zenon archive (3rd century B.C.) we find "Kouriaka" listed with other, better-known, wine jars, Thasian, ~~Parian~~, ^{and} Chian, used for storage and local transport of wine in the Fayum.⁵ The Benaki

collection in Alexandria proved to include the only group of these characteristic

can.
20. IV

stamped handles more numerous than those catalogued from Kourion; but again,
it had no ⁶ large fragments. The gap was largely filled by the greater part of

a jar from Taposiris Magna, seen and photographed by us in 1955 in the Musée
Gréco-Romain in Alexandria. ⁷ This piece is of characteristic clay, and has
characteristic handles, one of which bears a stamp related to several found at
Kourion on similar handles; see 2a and 2b. Probably it is safe, finally, to

fill out the bottom of the shape, missing from the Taposiris fragment, more or
less to resemble that of an unstamped jar published from Ktima, Paphos: in
Pl. ⁸ compare 1 with 2, noting the handle-ridge near the top of the neck in

both pieces. I reproduce here (Fig. 1) the author's profile details of the
Ktima jar, of which he describes the clay as "rose brique"; note the knob too
hollow underneath. Other similar jars have been recorded, as for instance one
photographed in April 1953 by Miss Savvatianou (now Mrs. Petropoulakou) in the

⁹ museum of Paphos. This jar, somewhat larger (height 0.77) than the one from
Ktima, has a similar rim, handle-ridge, finger impressions on the lower attach-
ments of the handles, and knob too. Perhaps also related is a still larger
amphora (height 0.8075) from the sea, now in the National Maritime Museum in

¹⁰ Haifa. One handle of this jar bears a small stamp with the letters pi epsilon
retrograde in a close rectangular field. I know of no other example of this

stamp type, but observe that pe is a possible interpretation of our 23 below.

The stamp impressed on the Taposiris fragment (2b) belongs to a relatively elaborate series, of which I count 14 examples, partly in Kourion, partly in Alexandria; see the Catalogue at the end of this article, under nos. 2, 3, 6-8, and a note following these. The composition is best seen in 3: below a tripod is a double axe, while to right and left are a letter alpha and a monogram alpha-rho, on their sides if the tripod is erect. The letter and monogram perhaps are regular in the tripod types, though not always clearly impressed; they can be seen in our 3 and 6-8, also in many of the unillustrated fragmentary types listed in the Catalogue following 8. The subsidiary double axe in 3 is replaced in 2 by a bird (?) right, in 6 and 7 by a lamp (?) seen in profile, in 8 by a monogram (?) in large letters; the unillustrated types include one in which the replacement is a crescent inverted over a dot (for a star?).¹¹

Similar variations of subsidiary devices with a constant main device occur in a series of Thasian stamps of the first half of the 4th century B.C.¹² There the subsidiary device is that of the potter, while the main device is that of the dating authority for the year; both of these persons are named in the Thasian stamps, whereas in the Kourion types there are no names, only the letter and monogram, neither of which changes with the changing subsidiary device. The tripod

occurs as device in numerous Thasian stamps, mostly of the 4th century B.C., both before and after the date, about 340 B.C., when there was a change in procedure in Thasian stamps. ~~see~~ In Thasos it is the head of Herakles, protector of their state, which serves as the main device, the device of the dating authority in the series with changing subsidiary stamps. Finding the tripod as a main device in analogous stamps of Kourion, we may associate it with Apollo whose sanctuary lies within the Kourion area.

Most of the stamp types on handles of Kouriotie fabric are much simpler than the tripod types, but they include characters that are in any case unmistakably Cypriote.: see ^{9-11.} ~~9-11.~~ I have not identified any stamps made up of more than one sign, though an expert might (among unclear stamps not presented here). I see with interest that the contents of the syllabary types tend to be found also, on other handles, in alphabetical form: compare ¹⁰ 10 and ¹⁷ 17, and ⁹ 9 has an alphabetical version in two examples found in Salamis of Cyprus; ¹³ note incidentally that we have nine or ten other examples in stamps of the sign in ⁹ 9, and consider what Cypriote names or functions there are that begin with the syllable na. Another matching pair may be ¹² 12 and ²¹ 21, if we take ²¹ 21 to be a sign of the syllabary (see below); this ^{lambda-like} ~~lambda-like~~ sign has been seen as identifying coins of Golgoi. ¹⁴

(see catalogue)
^

Internal ref
checked through p. 5

The identification of the "Kouriaka" listed in the Zenon archives referred to above seems fairly assured: amphoras of distinctive local fabric, of which the stamped fragments have been found largely in the Kourion area, their repertory of stamps including signs of the Cypriote syllabary. But one of the papyri cited (see note 5), no. 59741, contains also two mentions of "Paphia."

The commentary suggests they may be "the same as the Kouriaka mentioned below," since the two towns were neighbours. But we may be sure the named containers of two separate states were distinct and distinguishable. Luckily a few stamps have been found as tokens of the existence of Paphia, of. 4 and 5. We do not as yet have the shape of the jar, but only altogether a dozen stamped handles, with impressions from 5 or 6 dies, found mostly in Alexandria, but one has been published from Gezer in Palestine.¹⁵ Stamps recognized as Paphian have no names, but only the ethnic, sometimes with a device. The greatest concentration of them is or was in the Benaki collection, perhaps as many as eight.

For the stamps on handles of Kourion fabric, I illustrate a rather full representative selection, not of ~~course~~ ^{course} ~~any~~ ¹³⁻¹⁸ corpus. Nos. ~~13-18~~ ¹³⁻¹⁸ include the nearest approach I have found to restorable names, on handles of this class. Characteristic for the island are the names in 'Ova(¹⁶ (15, 16, and perhaps also 14). There are plenty of Cypriote names, also, beginning with Eú(¹⁶ (cf. 13) and Tip(

(cf. 17, 18). But I find none in Γο (after the time when a king of Salamis called Gorgos was rejected by his city for Medizing (Herodotos V, 104-108)).

Have we rather in 12 an adjective from Golgoi, where Aphrodite had acult and further was called Golgia? I have no ~~fixth~~ suggestion for this odd type except to point out its resemblance to a Mycenaean sign which did not come down into the Cypriote script, the Linear B sign for ra.¹⁷ Some of the other types here

grouped as alphabetical may indeed rather contain syllabary signs, for instance the tau (22) if turned on its side forms the sign for ta, and if inverted may be the sign for o.¹⁸ The lambda (21) may be the sign for ko (or go, see above), or, inverted, for sa. A cross (two examples, not illustrated: SH 13 from Kourion, SH 219 from the Apollo sanctuary) may be a chi, alphabetical, or the sign for lo.

With single signs stamped on amphoras, there must be a problem as to which way up to read them. As these stamps of Kourion are set, there is a tendency for the top to be toward the neck of the jar; in our ~~plates~~ ^{Plates} this can be seen to be true for 2b, 3, 9, 10, 26, 27, 29, 31-33. But the practice is not uniform, and the setting positions of 21 and 22 are both ambiguous. One must suppose, as one often must, that the message was clear to those for whom it was intended.

The simpler types, abbreviations either alphabetical or syllabic, or monograms, or single devices sometimes in gem impressions (30-38), these types or

some of them may be individual endorsements, possibly used as marks of ownership rather than of production, possibly as evidence of subscription payments for containers of festival wine, as I have suggested as an explanation of gem impressions on Samian amphoras dating probably early in the last quarter of the

19
4th century B.C. But a variation of 26 recently reported to me from Salamis in

20
Cyprus, in which under the tree instead of our monogram there is something that

looks like an epsilon on its back, makes it seem that we have here, as with the tripod stamps, composite types with variables, suggesting an organized marking of the jars. 27 is surely part of the same system, perhaps also 28 and 29. In the

light of these we can identify a sixth similarly composite type in a stamp published

21
already published from Salamis, the field of which is curved at one end and squared off at the other, like our 27 and perhaps also 28 and 29. Two other

examples are known of this type, one from Kourion and one from Samaria; unfortunately

22
the device at the curved end is never clear. The monogram at the squared end is clear in the Kourion example and apparently in the one from Samaria. It

resembles some known in stamps on Thasian tiles, which are apparently to be

23
resolved as δημόσιο.

Gem impressions are known on Samian amphoras as well as on Kouriake, as mentioned above. Some more striking association of Kourion types with Samian

seems now implied in a group of Samian stamps of the same unusual pattern as 26 and 27, i.e. they are composite types of which the greatest dimension is vertical, so that the two elements are one on top of the other in a relatively narrow vertical field; cf. also our tripod types. These new Samian stamps have been recently identified in material published from Shikmona, ^{outside Haifa} near Tyre, where by good luck large parts of the jars, characteristically Samian of the latter 4th century B.C., were preserved and are illustrated. ²⁴ By analogy with the stamps on the Shikmona fragments, two further stamp types are added to the new Samian group, one from a handle in the Benaki collection in Alexandria, and the other known on two handles both from Naukratis. ²⁵ The two types from Alexandria and Naukratis have each what is now seen to be a Samian lion mask in the upper part of the stamp, in place of the tree and the ~~mk~~ wine cup of the types of Kourion, while below are abbreviations, $\text{K}\Lambda\text{E}(\text{}$ and $\text{T}\alpha(\text{}$, in place of our monograms. ²⁶ Of the two types from Shikmona, one (no. 148) has again the lion mask above and an abbreviation below, this time $\Delta\eta(\text{}$; in this type, as also in the one known from Naukratis, the field of the stamp is curved above and squared off below, like that of 27. The other Shikmona type (no. 147) is roughly oval (cf. our ²⁶ 26), set on its broader end; it has probably the Samian facing head of Hera above and letters below, apparently the abbreviated ethnic $\Sigma\alpha(\text{}$ (retrograde). ²⁷ These

fragments seem to have a fair context, of the last third of the 4th century B.C. (see note 24 above), which is consistent with the shape of neck, handles and rim as it fits into the Samian sequence.

In Plate ³, five impressions of engraved gems or rings on Kourioté handles are shown at twice actual size, as has been done also for some of the tripod stamps (6-8 on Pl. ¹). The enlargement allows an easier look at details of the representations; it also points up the coarseness of the clay of Kourion, and its large inclusions; this clay is easily distinguished with the naked eye from those of Samos and Chios, which are both fine though not like each other. So, though the amphora (Pl. ¹, 1) seems to have been shaped in admiration of the Chian shape, container of famous wine, no one would have been fooled, especially as the shape was probably not current Chian: its resemblance is rather to a (small-size) Chian jar of about 400 B.C., whereas its context in the tomb should apparently be latter 4th century (see note 8). ^(for the publication) In the same way, their clay would sort out the Kourioté handles from the Samian, among those of both classes bearing the composite types just discussed. Between the two groups thus established by fabric, and by the coin devices in the Samian, one can see also a difference in style in the stamps. The distinctions make the parallel more telling: we find the same unusual composition in Samian and in Kourioté stamps.

For our stamps 30-38, I have little to suggest in the way of parallels.

On the significance in Greek art of dolphins, snakes and lions, the reader may

like to refer to the index of a recent publication. ²⁸ Less common with the

ancient Greeks is the theme of a seated woman nursing a child, apparently that

of our 35; such groups tend to be identified as Isis with the child Harpokrates. ²⁹

Dionysos riding a wild feline is familiar to us in the well-known mosaics of

Delos; in our 37 and 38, the animal seems to have a mane, is therefore a lion

rather than a leopard or tiger. ³⁰ The god is recognized by the thyrsos he holds

from which streamers hang behind his raised right elbow. It is a nice signet

for marking wine jars.

For the chronology of the stamps assembled in this paper, we lack archeological context, except some indications given by better-dated stamped handles

found in just the same places as some of our local types. Although part of the

architecture of Kourion has been published, ³¹ no deposits have been reported

that might be useful in dating stamped handles from the sites. I put together

here the various bits of evidence available for dating this class. As we have nothing like a hoard, but the Kourioté handles from the Kourion area were found scattered over widely separated parts of the site as a whole (various buildings

on the Kourion bluff, the cemetery below, the Apollo sanctuary, even Daniel's

site Bamboula, two miles to the east of the sanctuary), there is no reason to suppose that those presented here are all close together ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ date.

There is something of a clustering of indications in the 4th century B.C.

Note the analogies mentioned above of our tripod stamps with certain 4th century Thasian types; and in particular the analogies of our other composite types (26-29) with late 4th century Samian types. Some archaeological context supports the dating of 26-29 in the latter 4th century in that the analogous item published by Calvet (see note 21 above) is stated by the author to have been found with a Samian (?) handle bearing a stamp of Moschion for which there is good context of the latter 4th century B.C. in Rhodes. ³² Two other Kouriotie handles published by Calvet (see our note 13) have similar context: the stamp on the early Rhodian handle cited as found with them is paralleled in the same important deposit in Rhodes. ³³ The use of the syllabary does not confine stamps such as 9-11 to the 4th century B.C.; it is still in use in the last quarter of the 3rd. ³⁴ But it may be worth noting that with 9 at Kourion was found an early Rhodian stamped handle (SH 135) datable probably in the late 4th century B.C. ³⁵

I cannot identify what stamps marked the Kouriaka of the mid-3rd century, those of the Zenon archives. I may however point to a possible group of the 2nd century: our 16 was found at the Apollo sanctuary of Kourion together with a duplicate (SH 207) of our 14, an association of finds which tends to confirm

the association I had made between the two stamps (names in Ona()); from almost precisely
~~precisely~~ the same findspot came SH 204, a Rhodian handle with a stamp naming
 36
 the eponym Anaxiboulos, datable about the middle of the 2nd century B.C.

Looking at this small series as a whole, considered as well as may be by
 date, one comes back again to the remarkable parallels between certain Kouriotē
 and certain Samian stamp types of the late 4th century B.C. Some community of
 administration seems indicated. Perhaps we have here evidence of the passage of
 victory
 Demetrios the Besieger, whose ~~victory~~ over Ptolemy's fleet off Cyprus in 306 was
 37
 celebrated in Samos, at that time ruled by his father Antigonos. While father
 38
 and son held Cyprus, they exploited it for timber. Perhaps the little tree in
 26^v (and in its parallel from Salamis, see note 20) has reference to this commodity;
 and perhaps those who came for timber thought it the thing to pay their respects
 39
 to Apollo Hylates; perhaps with gifts of wine, like the Horsemen of Kourion.
 Where the ancient vineyards were, we do not know, but they may have been, then as
 now, on the lower slopes of Troodos north of the ~~site~~ site, where there is volcanic
 soil suitable for viticulture; cf. Pl. .

- ¹ A.J.A. 44, 1940, pp.10-52; see ~~px~~ p.10, note 2, on Dikaio's association.

This is the publication of the Minoan vase and its accompanying material which

help to date the beginning of the Middle Cypriote period. On some of the

Geometric material found in these excavations, see Angeliki Pieridou, ~~Ham~~

in RDAC 1965, pp.74-111.

For this article I am as always indebted for much help from my colleagues in the amphora study at the Athenian Agora, Maria Petropoulakou and Andreas Dimoulis. I am glad also to thank K. Moustaka and N. Restakis for special attention to making the best possible prints from my negatives exposed over many years and under a variety of circumstances, for preparation of the plates.

- ² See G. H. McFadden, A.J.A. 50, 1946, pp. 449-508, on the cemetery.

- ³ Ibid., p.468, note 9; J.H. and S.H. Young, Terracotta Figurines from

Kourion, Cyprus, Philadelphia 1955, pp.185-186.

⁴ On amphora stamps and stamped amphoras in general, see for instance the illustrated booklet, V.R.Grace, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6, Princeton 1961; V.R.Grace and M. Petropoulakou, in Ph. Bruneau, ed., Exploration archéologique de Delos, 27, Paris 1970, pp. 227-382 (hereinafter EAD 27); and V.R.Grace, "Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology," Ath. Mitth. 89, 1974, pp.193-200. The first of

21. IV. 78
The last #
of note 4
should be here

(Young & Young 1955)
(was added in original)

these is a general summary with no bibliography, while the second is a review of the field with much bibliography; the third makes some necessary corrections ~~in~~ in the dating in the first two; these two should not be used without reference to the third, where concerned with the 3rd century B.C.

Of about 210 stamped handles found in the Kourion area in or before 1953, 38 were of the characteristic local clay, about 146 were Rhodian, and the rest (26 or fewer) scattered among the other classes. At the Apollo sanctuary alone, 13 were local, 29 Rhodian, and 2 Knidian, altogether.

21.70.78
P. 179
note 3.

For full references for short titles used in this article, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, note 26; Bon 1957, note 12; Calvet 1972, note 13; EAD 27, note 4; Grace 1965, note 6; Grace 1971, note 19; Masson 1961, note 14; Mitford 1971, note 18; Young and Young 1955, note 3.

P. 179, note 1

5 Campbell Cowan Edgar, Zenon Papyri, IV, Hildesheim and New York, 1971, "reprografischer Nachdruck des Ausgabe Kairo 1931," nos. 59680 (p.114), lines 9-11, and 59741 (pp.166-168), lines 12-15.

2
6

For notes on the Benaki collection as a whole, see Yearbook of the American

Kouriaka

footnotes - 3

Philosophical Society for 1955 (1956), pp.321-326; ibid. for 1964 (1965), pp. 518-522 (hereinafter Grace 1965); Archeology 19, 1966, pp.286-288; EAD 27, p. 285 with note 1; Hesperia 40, 1971, p.53 with note 2; BCH Suppl.I, 1973, p. 185, note 2. In Grace 1965, see pp. 519-520 for the first mention of Kouriaka in modern times, in a report on those in the Benaki collection. These were finally 60 in number: Kou ABC 1-57, plus 3 that have retained their numbers in the Miscellaneous series (M ABC 35, 96, ~~and 635~~ and 635). The group was finally assembled and studied and photographed selectively during visits to Alexandria in the summers of 1965 and 1966; it was installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain on August 25, 1966. Here I want to repeat once more my gratitude to successive Directors of that museum, Dr. Victor Guirguis, Dr. Henri Riad, and Dr. Youssef Hanna (the present Director) for their cordial help.

The passages cited on the Benaki collection give an idea of its importance to our studies. In more than a year since the death of the collector, October 28, 1976, we have not ceased to miss his visits to the Amphora study at the Agora Excavations, his interest in new discoveries in the field, his pleasant influence on the text of publications in preparation.

P 9879 of the Musée. Previous notice, Grace 1965, p. 520.

p. 179
note 4

ms. 745
(p. 5)

8 J. Deshayes, La Necropole de Ktima, Paris 1963, p.35, no. 41, pl.XX, 4

(profiles of top and toe, see our Fig.1), and pl.LXVI, 1 (photograph); see comment, pp.210-211, subtype B1a. I am obliged to M. Deshayes for photographs of the amphora and its profile details sent before publication.

note 5

9 No. 56 of the Paphos museum in 1953, recorded on our film Roll 214.32.

p. 180
note 1

10 A. Zemer, Storage Jars in Ancient Sea Trade, Haifa 1977, p.40 and pl.XI,

No. 32/33; profile drawing on the back of the plate with the photograph.

note 2

11 Single example, Kou ABC 9.

note 3

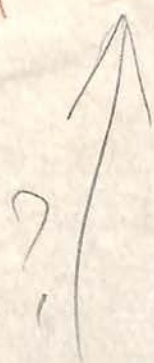
~~11~~
12 See the types of the term of Herophon, A.J.A. 50. 1946, p.32, fig.1,

nos. 9-11, with readings p. 38; Hesperia Suppl. X, p.125; EAD 27, p.355. See also A.-M. and A. Bon, Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos, Paris 1957 (hereinafter Bon 1957), nos. 641, 771-775; three more (unpublished) combinations with Herophon are now known.

13

Y. Calvet, Salamine de Chypre III, Les timbres amphoriques (1965-1970), Paris 1972 (hereinafter Calvet 1972), ~~figs. 113-114~~ p.52, nos. 105, 106, figs. 113, 114. With reference to the identification of Cypriote stamps or amphoras, cf. the remarks of J.H. and S.H. Young (op.cit. in note 3 above), pp.1-2, 185-188; styles and clay vary in the various states of the island as they do in Greece, e.g. as between the products of Athens and Corinth; one does not speak of a "Cypriote" style or fabric, but of those of Kourion, Paphos, Amathous, Salamis, etc.

here and
in p. 54 →



14

Cf. O. Masson, Les inscriptions Chypristes syllabiques, ~~Paris 1961~~ Paris 1961 (hereinafter Masson 1961), p. 301, with fig. 87.

note 3

15

R. A. S. Macalister, The Excavation of Gezer 1902-1905 and 1907-1909, II, London 1912, p.361, no. 397, fig. 467, 19. See the catalogue text below on 4-5.

note 4

16

Cf. Masson 1961, p. 414; I. Michaelidou-Nicolaou, Prosopography of Ptolemaic Cyprus, Göteborg 1976, pp. 91-92; O. Masson, Zeitschrift für Papyro-

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logie und Epigraphik 27, 1977, pp. 255-257, on "Onas le Chypriote." I am greatly obliged to Hector Catling for an introduction to recent works on Cypriote inscriptions, as well as for other kindness in connection with this article.

P-181 ²⁵
17 M.Ventris and J. Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek, Cambridge 1956, p. 23, fig. 4, in the first column.

P-182 ²⁵
18 The equivalents cited here and in the following sentences, also in the Catalogue under 9, 10, and 11, may be found in published tables of the syllabary, e.g. Masson 1961, pp.58-67; T. B. Mitford, The Inscriptions of Kourion, Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society 83, 1971 (hereinafter Mitford 1971), pp. 390-395. In Mitford's volume, refer especially to the tables for Kourion itself, pp.390-392.

GG 52 5a
19 Hesperia 40, 1971, pp.63-66, on the date and possible uses of the jars whose stamped handles made up the collection of N. Haviaras. The article Hesperia 40, pp.52-95, is hereinafter referred to as Grace 1971.

For other gem impressions on amphoras, cf. my article in the forthcoming volume in honour of P. H. Von Blanckenhagen, to be published by New York University.

20

Salamis A 185 (inv. no. Sal. 5971), mentioned by kind permission of Y.

Calvet, who will publish this and other stamps still outstanding from the French excavations on the site.

21

Calvet 1972, p.53, no. 107.

22

Kourion SH 217 from the Apollo Sanctuary (unpublished); G. A. Reisner, and others, Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910, Cambridge 1924, p. 316, D 12.

23

Cf. Bon 1957, nos. 2192-2193, 2221-2222. None is exactly the same as the monogram in the type published from Salamis, but the same resolution seems to be indicated. I am obliged to A. Demoulinis for calling my attention to this parallel.

24

J. Elgavish, Archeological Excavations at Shikmona, Field Report No. 1, The Levels of the Persian Period, Season 1963-1965, Haifa 1968 (in Hebrew), pl. LXI, nos. 147, 148, and see catalogue text p.52, where the clay is described as bright brown. On the context, see p. 47; it included 4 bronze coins of Alexander the Great. Dr. Avner Raban of the University of Haifa called my attention to

Kouriaka

footnotes - 8

this publication, and kindly translated for me relevant parts of the text. The illustrated jar-tops are to be compared with Grace 1971, pl.15, no.13.

25

Alexandria: M ABC 100, with abbreviation ΚΛΕ(. Naukratis: British Museum 1955, 9-20, 70; and Ashmolean Museum 1888.19, cf. Naukratis I, p.52; both with abbreviation Τα(. I am obliged to the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to mention their piece, and to Mrs. Ann Brown for permission for the Ashmolean handle. These types were identified in our files as related to the Shikmona types by Mrs. Petropoulakou.

26

The lion mask (head of a lion skin) is one of the two chief types on Samian coins, on which see J. P. Barron, The Silver Coins of Samos, London 1966 (hereinafter Barron 1966). The type ~~appears~~ also in Samian stamps of the last quarter of the 4th century, cf. Grace 1971, pp.55 and 56 and pl.12, 5-16, cf. catalogue text p.88. Of these, nos. 9-16 have a name below the mask, but are in a square field and do not seem close to our 26 and 27 and related types.

27

in

Facing head of Hera ~~in~~ other Samian stamps, Grace 1971, pl.12, 25-27, catalogue text p.89, and comment on p.57 with references to Barron for the type in coins. On the ethnic $\Sigma\alpha$ (in stamps, see ibid. p.56 (in types showing the prow of the samaina).

28

P. M. Fraser, Rhodian Funerary Monuments, Oxford 1977. For dolphins, note that the Rhodian stamped handle illustrated in fig. 111 (c) is not at the Athenian Agora but in the Benaki collection in Alexandria. ^{in the author's note 234 (p.136)} From the list (not mine) of Rhodian fabricants who use this device, omit the name Hipponikos, which does not occur in Rhodian stamps. (It had been listed on the basis of proposed restorations in early publications. The type in question actually names Aristoneikos, and the device turns out to be a cornucopia, not a dolphin; for a complete example, see E. I. Levi in Olbia, Temenos and Agora, Moscow and Leningrad 1964, ^(in Russian) pl.XV, no. 220.) In Fraser's volume, note 343 (pp.150-151) needs a reference to EAD 27, p.313, text on E 34: ~~much~~ more precise and firm dates are now available ~~available~~ for the three eponyms cited by Fraser as named in Rhodian stamps; the term of the earliest, Archinos, fell in about the third quarter of the 2nd century B.C.

29

See V. Trau Tam Tin, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments gréco-romains

Harpocrate,
d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate Leiden, 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV, fig.19, A-4) a statuette from Paphos; but in this case the child is lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our 35, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

30

On the mosaics, Ph. Bruneau, EAD 29, Les Mosaïques, Paris, 1972, pp.78-79 and pp.240-242. On the theme in sculpture of the boy Dionysos riding in some cases a panther, in others a lion, see Ch. Picard et J.-Ph. Lauer, Les statues

Ptolemaïques du Sarapeion de Memphis, Paris 1955; I owe the reference to Anne Brownlee. The authors (pp.26-27) attribute the large group of statues to the time of Ptolemy I, and consider that the ~~pi~~ cult of Sarapis moved to Alexandria later. Dionysos with panther, pp.183-194. Dionysos on a lion, pp.227-232. The figures of the riders are not well preserved, especially the one on the lion. Dionysos is apparently recognized by his Thracian boots. Picard states (p.234) that the

footnotes - 11

theme occurs frequently in cameos.

31

R. Scranton, The Architecture of the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion,

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 57, 1967

3.8.71

R. Stillwell, (Kourion Theatre)

Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 105 (1961) pp. 37-78

XII.78. Add up. am T. C. D. H. Cox, Ann. p. 6 Expend. of

32

Grace 1971, p. 84, addendum to note 82. It should be stated that the

attribution of these prow stamps to Samos is not established.

33

Unpublished, but cf. ~~Ath.~~ Ath. Mitth. 89, 1974, p. 195, note 10.

34

T. B. Mitford, Archeology 5, 1952, pp. 154-155, on the finds at Kafizin,

excavated by Dikaiois with Mitford in about 1950. Cf. Masson 1961, pp. 252-257.

Dr. Karageorghis informs me that the final publication of this site by Mitford is in press.

35

SH 135 reads Τίπο(. The same abbreviation, but ~~xx~~ in two lines, forms what must be the eponym type on an amphora from the Kyrenia wreck, inv. no. 428, mentioned by permission of Michael L. Katzev. On the wreck, see Ath.Mitth. 89, 1974, p.198, note 20 with references. Dr. Katzev tells me his present date for the sinking of the ship is about 300 B.C., cf. National Geographic Magazine, 1974, p. 618.

36

SH 204 is unpublished, and so is most of the evidence for dating the eponym Anaxiboulos. But cf. EAD 27, p. 291, note 2.

37

C.A.H. VI (1027), pp.498-9 (Tarn). Cf. Barron 1966, pp.135-140.

38

Rostovtzeff, Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World, Oxford, 1941, p.1169.

39

Young and Young 1955, p. 221.

Catalogue of illustrated items

Numbers in boldfaced type, here and in the Plates and in the text, are those of items in this catalogue, all of which are illustrated (Plates ¹⁻³ ~~2~~).

Items described as from the sites of the Kourion area were excavated by the University of Pennsylvania ~~area~~ and are stored in the Curium Museum. The inventory numbers of Kourion stamped handles are introduced by the letters SH. On excavations in the various parts of the area, see above, notes 2, 3, and 31. Of the Benaki collection, most items derive from in or near Alexandria; most were supplied to the collector by dealers who salvaged them from ~~building~~ ^{building} operations. Benaki stamped handles of the Kouriote class have been installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain in Alexandria, see note 6. The letters ABC in their inventory numbers identify stamped handles of the Benaki collection.

Measurements given (when available) are height (of a jar or large fragment), or width by thickness of a handle at the position of its stamp. Unless otherwise stated, stamps are on the tops of the handles, and handles, only, are preserved.

1. Amphora from a tomb at Ktima, Paphos. Height 0.715. See note 8.

2a. Upper part of amphora from Abousir (Taposiris Magna), Egypt; P 9879 in the Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandria. Preserved height, 0.35. See note 7.

The top of one handle is stamped, see 2b.

2b. Stamp on one handle of 2a, a tripod below which is another device, perhaps a bird, right, with folded wings. See text before note 11.

3. Kourion, Akropolis, SH 8. See text before note 11. 0.04 X 0.02.

4. Alexandria, Musée Gréco-Romain, A VG 2242 (formerly VG 575), reading $\Pi\alpha$ double ϕ : (. Previous publication, Hesperia Suppl.VIII, 1949, pp.187-188 and pl.20, no.9. 0.033 X 0.022. Stamped below short upper part of handle.

Clay pale buff, pinkish at core, non-micaceous but with dark inclusions.

Another example of the same type, Benaki collection, K 5 (unpublished, and not so far processed by us).

5. Alexandria, Benaki collection, K 1, reading as in 4, but the double axe is incuse instead of being in relief. A rubbing in Mr. Benaki's records given to us confirms that the photograph is close to actual size.

6. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 36. Tripod, below which is a lamp (?) seen in profile; to right and left, alpha and alpha-rho, as in 3. ~~Other examples of this stamp type~~ 0.04 X 0.022. Other examples of the same stamp type: Kou ABC 25 (0.032 X 0.024), 50 (0.04 X 0.023), and 52 (see 7). Note that lamps were used as dedications at the Apollo sanctuary, see Young and Young, p.221.

7. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 52, another impression of the same stamp as on 6. 0.041 X 0.025.

8. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 46. Tripod, below which is a monogram (?), alpha-iota? (?); to right and left alpha and alpha-rho as in 3. 0.039 X 0.024.

Related to 2-3 and 6-8, three more stamps with the tripod were found in the Kourion area, and four more in or near Alexandria: SH 110 and SH 153 (from the theater) and SH 199 (Apollo sanctuary); Kou ABC 9, 26, 44, 45. These are all dim and/or incomplete or badly impressed, but at least one, Kou ABC 9, provides a distinct additional device below the tripod, see above, text with note 11.

9a. Kourion, Akropolis, SH 133.

9b. Stamp on 9a. Syllabary sign for the sound na. See note 18 for references for the syllabary equivalents. Other handles bearing the same sign: SH 11 (Kourion), SH 202 (Apollo sanctuary); from Alexandria, Kou ABC 2, 3, 4, 24, 30, 48(?), 56; Acco (Acre), Palestine, no. 151, mentioned by permission of Dr. Avner Raban. Dies vary. For stamps of this class with nu alpha alphabetical, see reference in note 13. Possibly this remarkably frequent abbreviation stands for nakoros, or nakoreion.

10. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 7. Syllabary sign for ti (the same sign for the same sound as in the Mycenaean script). 0.042 X 0.023. For the alphabetical equivalent, see 17 below.

11. Kourion, ~~theater~~ theater, SH 172. Syllabary sign for o. For

abbreviations
 stamps of this class containing alphabetical ~~abbreviations~~ beginning with
omicron, cf. 14-16.

12. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 20. Reading $\Gamma\omicron$ (. Restoration
 uncertain; see on 21, also text with notes 14 and 17. 0.041 X 0.025.

acropolis
 13. Kourion, ~~akropolis~~, SH 143. Reading $\epsilon\omicron$ (.

14. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 37. Reading $\omicron\upsilon$ (. 0.038 X
 0.023. A closely similar stamp (possibly from the ~~same~~ ^{same} die) comes from Kourion,
 the Apollo sanctuary, SH 207 (0.042 X 0.022), found with 16. It would be
 equally possible to read this abbreviation in reverse; but the large number of
 ancient Cypriotes whose names begin with $\omicron\alpha$ (encourages the reading as taken
 here; see references in note 16.

15. Kourion, acropolis, SH 134. Reading, retrograde, $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ (. See on 14.

16. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 206 (found with SH 207, parallel for
 14). Reading, retrograde, $\omicron\upsilon\alpha$ (. See again on 14, names in $\omicron\alpha$ (. The second
 $\theta\epsilon$ (
 line may mark the vessel, or its contents, as an offering; or it may be an
 abbreviation of a second name. 0.037 X 0.022.

17. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 14. Reading $\tau\iota$ (. 0.045 X 0.028.
 The same reading, but retrograde, appears on a Kourioté handle from the acropolis
 of Kourion, SH 102. For a syllabary sign for the same, see 10.

18. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 1. Reading, retrograde, Tip []
0.038 X 0.023.

19. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 28. Alpha in a triangular field. 0.04 X 0.025. Similar but not from the same die are Kou ABC 12 and Kourion SH 41 from the Bamboula site. Two other handles bear (non-identical) stamps with alpha in a circular field (Kourion SH 108, and Kou ABC 42). Cf. the Youngs' view on inscribed potsherds from the sanctuary (op.cit., p.221): "These alphas are best explained as standing for Apollo."

20. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ~~ABC 16~~ ABC 16. Alpha in a monogram. 0.04 X 0.025.

21. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 27. ~~0.041 X 0.02 F.~~ lambda An alphabetical lambda, or the syllabary sign for ko or go or sa. See text with note 14, and syllabary references in note 18. Perhaps the same letter or sign appears on SH 112 from the acropolis of Kourion.

22. Kourion, ~~SH 138~~ acropolis, SH 138. An alphabetical tau, or the syllabary sign for ta or o. See references in note 18.

23a. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 29. 0.048 X ~~0.024~~ 0.024. Stamp, see 23b.

23b. Stamp on top of 23a. Within a circular frame, an alphabetical nu retrograde, or possibly the sign for pe in the classical Paphian signary, see

Mitford 1971, p. 394. Another impression of the same stamp, Kou ABC 11 (0.046 X 0.022).

24. Alexandria, Benaki collection, ~~Kou ABC~~ M ABC 635. Monogram within circular frame. 0.043 X 0.025. Another impression (incompletely preserved) of the same stamp is Kou ABC 41 (0.041 X 0.025); the fragment preserves a section of rim like that of 23a.

25. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 32. Monogram within a circular frame. 0.045 X 0.027. Another impression of the same stamp, Kou ABC 33 (0.044 X 0.025).

26. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 54. Composite stamp arranged vertically: a monogram above which is a tree. See above, text with note 20, and following pages. 0.044 X 0.022.

27. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 40. Composite stamp arranged vertically: a monogram above which is a kantharos. Reference as for 26. Full width of handle not preserved; thickness 0.028.

28. Alexandria, Benaki collection, M ABC 35. Arrangement of stamp, cf. 26 and 27, but the monogram is above and the device, a lotus bud, is below. The monogram consists of an alpha within a pi, and on top at center a small circle. 0.041 X 0.024. The monogram, incomplete in 28, is filled out by another example

of the same stamp from Cyprus, CMC 173 in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, exact provenience not ~~known~~ known (0.04 X 0.026).

29. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 19. Arrangement of stamp, cf. 26 and 27. Above (?) a herm (?), below (?) which, parts of letters, or possibly of signs. (Stamp incompletely impressed.) 0.04 X 0.026.

30. Alexandria, Benaki collection, M ABC 96. Dolphin. 0.039 X 0.022.

31. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 53. Ionic column. 0.042 X 0.028.

32. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 34. Double axe. The die, a gem (?), had a convex surface. ~~0.038 X 0.018~~ 0.038 X 0.018. Another example of the same stamp, Kou ABC 21 (0.036 X 0.021).

33. Kourion, investigations of the ancient water system, SH 215. A vase on a high stem, and having high-swung handles; the handles depicted appear to be "horizontal", ~~xxx~~ attached only to the body of the vase, which seems to be vertically ribbed. Like that of 32, the die, a gem (?) had a convex surface.

The finding place lies between Kourion proper and the Apollo sanctuary. The handle was found in April 1953.

34. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 49. A coiled snake; the coil does not come out right. 0.043 X 0.028. Possibly also meant to be a snake, is

a coiled object shown on SH 198 from the Apollo sanctuary, Kourion (unpublished).

35. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 46. Impression from a gem or ring, a seated woman holding a child, perhaps Isis nursing Harpokrates. See note 29. 0.039 X 0.021. A section of rim is preserved but no profile photograph exists; a sketch drawing indicates a more projecting lower edge than in the fold-down rims illustrated in Pls. 1 and 2 above.

36. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 55. Impression from a gem or ring, a winged figure striding left. A rubbing shows clearly the left leg, also the left arm which follows the line of the striding body, details for which my photograph was not properly lighted. 0.04 X 0.021.

37. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 197. Impression from a gem or ring, Dionysus riding a lion. See note 30 and its text above. 0.037 X 0.022.

38. Kourion, Apollo sanctuary, SH 218. Impression from the same gem or ring as 37, but better preserved below and to the right. The lion appears to wear a collar of foliage. Although 37 and 38 are both from the sanctuary, they were not found close together.

12f
Kourion

not with letter
of 19. IV. 78 [17.34]
in verso

List of local stamped amphora handles found at Kourion
and concordance with this publication

SH	publication
8	<u>3</u>
11	cf. <u>9b</u>
13	cf. p.
15	
16	
32	
33	
34	
41	cf. <u>19</u>
46	<u>35</u>
66	
76	
102	cf. <u>17</u>
108	cf. <u>19</u>
110	cf. <u>8</u>
112	cf. <u>21</u> <i>not with letter</i>
133	<u>9</u>
134	<u>15</u>
138	<u>22</u>
142	
143	<u>13</u>
144	
152	cf. <u>8</u>
172	<u>11</u>
197	<u>37</u>
198	cf. <u>34</u>

199	cf. 8
201	
202	cf. 9
205	
206	16
207	cf. 14
214	
215	33
216	
217	note 22
218	38
219	cf. p.

In the concordance, when a publication number is preceded by "cf.", the SH item is not illustrated, but is mentioned as a parallel to the published item. Note that 13 of the Kourioté handles from Kourion are not cited at all in this article. They are listed here to facilitate further study.

20. IV. 78 Th 13: SH 15, 16, 32, 33, 34, 66, 76, 142, 144
201, 205, 214, 216

1

A.J.A. 44, 1940, pp.10-52; see ~~pp~~ p.10, note 2, on Dikaioi's association.

This is the publication of the Minoan vase and its accompanying material which

Cf. also A.J.A. 77, 1973, ~~pp.195-196~~ p.195.
help to date the beginning of the Middle Cypriote period. On some of the

Geometric material found in these excavations, see Angeliki Pieridou, ~~xxx~~

in RDAC 1965, pp.74-111.

For this article I am as always indebted for much help from my colleagues in the amphora study at the Athenian Agora, Maria Petropoulakou and Andreas Dimoulis. I am glad also to thank K. Moustaka and N. Restakis for special attention to making the best possible prints from my negatives exposed over many years and under a variety of circumstances, for preparation of the plates.

See G. H. McFadden, A.J.A. 50, 1946, pp. 449-508, on the cemetery.

3

Ibid., p.468, note 2; J.H. and S.H. Young, Terracotta Figurines from
(hereinafter Young and Young 1955).

in

Kourion, Cyprus, Philadelphia 1955, pp.185-186.

4

On amphora stamps and stamped amphoras in general, see for instance the illustrated booklet, V.R.Grace, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6, Princeton 1961; V.R.Grace and M. Petropoulakou, in Ph. Bruneau, ed., Exploration archeologique de Delos, 27, 277 Paris 1970, pp. ~~351~~-382 (hereinafter EAD 27); and V.R.Grace, "Revisions in Early Hellenistic Chronology," Ath. Mitth. 89, 1974, pp.193-~~200~~ 200. The first of

21.10.75
P. H. Young
last 77?
with
4

Kouriaaka

footnotes - 2

these is a general summary with no bibliography, while the second is a review of the field with much bibliography; the third makes some necessary corrections ~~in~~ in the dating in the first two; these two should not be used without reference to the third, where concerned with the 3rd century B.C.

Of about 210 stamped handles found in the Kourion area in or before 1953, 38 were of the characteristic local clay, about 146 were Rhodian, and the rest (26 or fewer) scattered among the other classes. At the Apollo sanctuary alone, 13 were local, 29 Rhodian, and 2 Knidian, altogether.

21.10.78
Put at
end of
note 3

For full references for short titles used in this article, see my footnotes as follows: Barron 1966, note 26; Bon 1957, note 12; Calvet 1972, note 13; EAD 27, note 4; Grace 1965, note 6; Grace 1971, note 19; Masson 1961, note 14; Mitford 1971, note 18; Young and Young 1955, note 3.

5

Campbell Cowan Edgar, Zenon Papyri, IV, Hildesheim and New York, 1971, "reprografischer Nachdruck des Ausgabe Kairo 1931," nos. 59680 (p.114), lines 9-11, and 59741 (pp.166-168), lines 12-15.

6

For notes on the Benaki collection as a whole, see Yearbook of the American

Kouriaka

footnotes - 3

Philosophical Society for 1955 (1956), pp.321-326; ibid. for 1964 (1965), pp. 518-522 (hereinafter Grace 1965); Archeology 19, 1966, pp.286-288; EAD 27, p. 285 with note 1; Hesperia 40, 1971, p.53 with note 2; BCH Suppl.I, 1973, p. 185, note 2. In Grace 1965, see pp. 519-520 for the first mention of Kouriaka in modern times, in a report on those in the Benaki collection. These were finally 60 in number: Kou ABC 1-57, plus 3 that have retained their numbers in the Miscellaneous series (M ABC 35, 96, ~~and 635~~)^{and 635}). The group was finally assembled and studied and photographed selectively during visits to Alexandria in the summers of 1965 and 1966; it was installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain on August 25, 1966. Here I want to repeat once more my gratitude to successive Directors of that museum, Dr. Victor Guirguis, Dr. Henri Riad, and Dr. Youssef Hanna (the present Director) for their cordial help^{Be}.

The passages cited on the Benaki collection give an idea of its importance to our studies. In more than a year since the death of the collector, October 28, 1976, we have not ceased to miss his visits to the Amphora study at the Agora Excavations, his interest in new discoveries in the field, his pleasant influence on the text of publications in preparation.

Kouriaka

footnotes - 4

8

J. Deshayes, La Necropole de Ktima, Paris 1963, p.35, no. 41, pl.XX, 4

(profiles of top and toe, see our Fig.1), and pl.LXVI, 1 (photograph); see comment, pp.210-211, subtype B1a. I am obliged to M. Deshayes for photographs of the amphora and its profile details sent before publication.

9

No. 56 of the Paphos museum in 1953, recorded on our film Roll 214.32.

10

A. Zemer, Storage Jars in Ancient Sea Trade, Haifa 1977, p.40 and pl.XI,

No. 32/33; profile drawing on the back of the plate with the photograph.

11

Single example, Kou ABC 9.

~~11~~

12

See the types of the term of Herophon, A.J.A. 50, 1946, p.32, fig.1,

nos. 9-11, with readings p. 38; Hesperia Suppl. X, p.125; EAD 27, p.355. See

also A.-M. and A. Bon, Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos, Paris 1957 (hereinafter

Bon 1957), nos. 641, 771-775; three more (unpublished) combinations with

Herophon are now known.

13

Y. Calvet, Salamine de Chypre III, Les timbres amphoriques (1965-1970), Paris 1972 (hereinafter Calvet 1972), ~~pp. 105-106~~ p.52, nos. 105, 106, figs. 113, 114. With reference to the identification of Cypriote stamps or amphoras, cf. the remarks of J.H. and S.H. Young (op.cit. in note 3 above), pp.1-2, 185-188; styles and clay vary in the various states of the island as they do in Greece, e.g. as between the products of Athens and Corinth; one does not speak of a "Cypriote" style or fabric, but of those of Kourion, Paphos, Amathous, Salamis, etc.

14

Cf. O. Masson, Les inscriptions Chypristes syllabiques, ~~Paris 1961~~ Paris 1961 (hereinafter Masson 1961), p. 301, with fig. 87.

15

R. A. S. Macalister, The Excavation of Gezer 1902-1905 and 1907-1909, II, London 1912, p.361, no. 397, fig. 467, 19. See the catalogue text below on 4-5.

16

Cf. Masson 1961, p. 414; I. Michaelidou-Nicolaou, Prosopography of Ptolemaic Cyprus, Göteborg 1976, pp. 91-92; O. Masson, Zeitschrift für Papyro-

Footnotes - 6

logie und Epigraphik 27, 1977, pp. 255-257, on "Onas le Chypriote." I am greatly obliged to Hector Catling for an introduction to recent works on Cypriote inscriptions, as well as for other kindness in connection with this article.

17

M.Ventris and J. Chadwick, Documents in Mycenaean Greek, Cambridge 1956, p. 23, fig. 4, in the first column.

18

The equivalents cited here and in the following sentences, also in the Catalogue under 9, 10, and 11, may be found in published tables of the syllabary, e.g. Masson 1961, pp.58-67; T. B. Mitford, The Inscriptions of Kourion, Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society 83, 1971 (hereinafter Mitford 1971), pp. 390-395. In Mitford's volume, refer especially to the tables for Kourion itself, pp.390-392.

19

Hesperia 40, 1971, pp.63-66, on the date and possible uses of the jars whose stamped handles made up the collection of N. Haviaras. The article Hesperia 40, pp.62-96, is hereinafter referred to as Grace 1971.

For other gem impressions on amphoras, cf. my article in the forthcoming volume in honour of P. H. Von Blanckenhagen, to be published by New York University.

20

Salamis A 185 (inv. no. Sal. 5971), mentioned by kind permission of Y.

Calvet, who will publish this and other stamps still outstanding from the French excavations on the site.

21

Calvet 1972, p.53, no. 107.

22

Kourion SH 217 from the Apollo Sanctuary (unpublished); G. A. Reisner, and others, Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910, Cambridge 1924, p. 316, D 12.

23

Cf. Bon 1957, nos. 2192-2193, 2221-2222. None is exactly the same as the monogram in the type published from Salamis, but the same resolution seems to be indicated. I am obliged to A. Demoulinis for calling my attention to this parallel.

24

J. Elgavish, Archeological Excavations at Shikmona, Field Report No. 1, The Levels of the Persian Period, Season 1963-1965, Haifa 1968 (in Hebrew), pl. LXI, nos. 147, 148, and see catalogue text p.52, where the clay is described as bright brown. On the context, see p. 47; it included 4 bronze coins of Alexander the Great. Dr. Avner Raban of the University of Haifa called my attention to

Kouriaka

footnotes - 8

this publication, and kindly translated for me relevant parts of the text. The illustrated jar-tops are to be compared with Grace 1971, pl.15, no.13.

25

Alexandria: M ABC 100, with abbreviation ΚΛΕ(. Naukratis: British Museum 1955, 9-20, 70; and Ashmolean Museum 1888.19, cf. Naukratis I, p.52; both with abbreviation Τα(. I am obliged to the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to mention their piece, and to Mrs. Ann Brown for permission for the Ashmolean handle. These types were identified in our files as related to the Shikmona types by Mrs. Petropoulakou.

26

The lion mask (head of a lion skin) is one of the two chief types on Samian coins, on which see J. P. Barron, The Silver Coins of Samos, London 1966 (hereinafter Barron 1966). The type ~~appears~~ also in Samian stamps of the last quarter of the 4th century, cf. Grace 1971, pp.55 and 56 and pl.12, 5-16, cf. catalogue text p.88. Of these, nos. 9-16 have a name below the mask, but are in a square field and do not seem close to our 26 and 27 and related types.

27 in
Facing head of Hera ~~in~~ other Samian stamps, Grace 1971, pl.12, 25-27,
catalogue text p.89, and comment on p.57 with references to Barron for the type
in coins. On the ethnic Σα(in stamps, see ibid. p.56 (in types showing the
prow of the samaina).

28
P. M. Fraser, Rhodian Funerary Monuments, Oxford 1977. For dolphins, note
that the Rhodian stamped handle illustrated in fig. 111 (c) is not at the Athenian
Agora but in the Benaki collection in Alexandria. ^{in the author's note 234 (p.136)} From the list (not mine) of
Rhodian fabricants who use this device, omit the name Hipponikos, which does not
occur in Rhodian stamps. (It had been listed on the basis of proposed restor-
ations in early publications. The type in question actually names Aristoneikos,
and the device turns out to be a cornucopia, not a dolphin; for a complete
example, see E. I. Levi in Olbia, Temenos and Agora, Moscow and Leningrad 1964, ^{(in Russian).}
pl.XV, no. 220.) In Fraser's volume, note 343 (pp.150-151) needs a reference
to EAD 27, p.313, text on E 34: ~~much~~ more precise and firm dates are now
~~available~~
~~available~~ for the three eponyms cited by Fraser as named in Rhodian stamps;
the term of the earliest, Archinos, fell in about the third quarter of the 2nd
century B.C.

29

See V. Tran Tam Tinh, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments greco-romains d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate, Leiden 1973. For the figure of the enthroned mother, the ~~an~~ author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria, of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV, fig.19, A-4) a statuette from Paphos, cf. his text p. ~~III~~ 56; but in this case the child appears to be lying in the mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast; in the case of our ³⁵, this would have been true in the original engraving (gem or ring).

30

On the mosaics, Ph. Bruneau, EAD 29, Les Mosaïques, Paris 1972, pp. 78-79, and figs. 182, 248, 249 (pp.244, 291). On the theme in sculpture of the boy Dionysos riding in some cases a panther, in others a lion, see J.-Ph. Lauer et Ch. Picard, Les statues ptolémaïques du Sarapieion de Memphis, Paris 1955; I owe the reference to Anne Brownlee. The authors (pp.26-27) attribute the large group of statues to the time of Ptolemy I, and consider (cf. p.33) that the cult of Sarapis moved to Alexandria later. Dionysos with panther, pp.183-194. Dionysos on a lion, pp.227-234. The figures of the riders are not well preserved, especially the one on the lion. Dionysos is apparently recognized by his Thracian boots. Picard states (p.234) that th

*superseded
by new
typograph
19. IV. 78*

29

See V. Trau Tam Tin, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments greco-romains
Harpocrate,
d'Isis allaitant Harpocrate Leiden, 1973. For the figure of the enthroned
 mother, the author assumes (p.31) a sculptural original created in Alexandria,
 of which, as he says, there are hundreds of copies. He illustrates (pl.XIV,
 fig.19, A-4) a statue from Paphos; but in this case the child is lying in the
 mother's lap. When actually nursing, he seems usually to be held to the mother's
 left breast; in the case of our 35, this would have been true in the original
 engraving (gem or ring).

30

On the mosaics, Ph. Bruneau, EAD 29, Les Mosaïques, Paris, 1972, pp.78-79
must be corrected as on 1st edition
 (and pp.240-242. On the theme in sculpture of the boy Dionysos riding in some
 cases a panther, in others a lion, see Ch. Picard et J.-Ph. Lauer, Les statues
Ptolemaïques du Sarapeion de Memphis, Paris 1955; I owe the reference to Anne
 Brownlee. The authors (pp.26-27) attribute the large group of ^{statues} ~~statues~~ to the
 time of Ptolemy I, and consider that the ~~the~~ cult of Sarapis moved to Alexandria later.
 Dionysos with panther, pp.183-194. Dionysos on a lion, pp.227-232. The figures
 of the riders are not well preserved, especially the one on the lion. Dionysos
 is apparently recognized by his Thracian boots. Picard states (p.234) that the

Kouriaka

footnotes - 11

theme occurs frequently in cameos.

31

R. Scranton, The Architecture of the Sanctuary of Apollo Hylates at Kourion,

Part 5,

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 57, 1967.

1

32

83

Grace 1971, p. 84, addendum to note 82. It should be stated that the

attribution of these prow stamps to Samos is not established.

33

Unpublished, but cf. ~~xxxx~~ Ath. Mitth. 89, 1974, p. 195, note 10.

34

T. B. Mitford, Archeology 5, 1952, pp. 154-155, on the finds at Kafizin,

excavated by Dikaio with Mitford in about 1950. Cf. Masson 1961, pp. 252-257.

Dr. Karageorghis informs me that the final publication of this site by Mitford is in press.

³⁵
SH 135 reads Τίπο(. The same abbreviation, but ~~in~~ in two lines, forms what must be the eponym type on an amphora from the Kyrenia wreck, inv. no. 428, mentioned by permission of Michael L. Katzev. On the wreck, see Ath.Mitth. 89, 1974, p.198, note 20 with references. Dr. Katzev tells me his present date for the sinking of the ship is about 300 B.C., cf. National Geographic Magazine, 1974, p. 618.

³⁶
SH 204 is unpublished, and so is most of the evidence for dating the eponym Anaxiboulos. But cf. EAD 27, p. 291, note 2.

³⁷
C.A.H. VI (1027), pp.498-9 (Tarn). Cf. Barron 1966, pp.135-140.

³⁸
Rostovtzeff, Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World, Oxford, 1941, p.1169.

³⁹
Young and Young 1955, p. 221.

18. IV. 78 19.02

"Kowinski" - post delivery, checking

March 4, Kowinski's took the plates. April 14, on K's request, I gave the typescript & calling who was going to copy from the 15th.

The text really needed - needs - to be rounded off better at the end. i.e. more could be made of it.

19.01

Various checks of ms.

reference, figure, was not MSIT has checked the reference - now in ms., and their measurements, in the catalogue. A new color of pencil should have been used, so I could tell what was a newly found error to be corrected in a letter to V.K., & to later by Lilly K.G. this Thursday. I find the following:

under 6: Kon ABC 25 (0.042 x 0.024)

Young Young 1955, p. 22. Was this added? I think so.

(under 8: sin 5, SH 110 and SH 15² was this added? I think so)

under 21: add measurements

→ also correct "Cambi" to "lambda"

also add ref. to SH 112

— you T down in end

catalogue

shaded
HP
15-18
1

19.01

Various checks of ms.

"Kowinski" - post delivery, checking

March 4, Kowinski took the plates. April 14, on K's request, I gave the typescript & Callin who was going to Cyprus the 15th.

The text really needed - needs - to be rounded off better at the end, i.e. more could be made of it.

I had checked the SH items. The checking of references, figures, was not complete. Since then, MEIT has checked the references & Kon ABC nos., and their measurements, in the catalogue. A new color of pencil should have been used, so I could tell what was a newly found error to be corrected in a letter to V. K., & to later by Lily K. G. This Thursday. I find the following:

under 6: Kon ABC 25 (0.042 x 0.024)

Yang-Yang 1955, p. 22. Was this added? I think so.

(under 8: line 5, SH 110 and SH 15² was this correct?) I think so

under 21: add measurements

→ also correct "Candi" to "Lambda"

also add ref. to SH 112

- was it done or not?

Callin
photostat
pp. 15, 18

19.03

Checking has also been done by PMWR, on the items that had to be done in the library. See page of 12. IV. 78, listing ~~these~~ places to be checked, and providing the library nos. (left column).

→

To be corrected: omit "Parian" from (p. 2) of Ext,
if in part note 5 is not right in documenting it
No Parian

check
p. 2

note 29: correct spelling of authors of Isis lectures

large
redrawn
(for note
p. 10)

(vg)
note 30: There is a correction on the 1st carbon which is not on the 2nd carbon, and I'm not sure if I got on to the original.


Tell Vassos: 2nd line of note 30, when it says pp. 240-242, if not corrected in the original, should be cancelled: ~~and pp 240-242~~

note 31: add ~~Part 5~~ "Part 5" after 57 and before 1967

note
p. 11

Best will be to get photocopies of the pages ~~needing~~ needing correction, and correct on them in red ink

19.04

SH. Try to get ready to conclude 

19.IV.78

Spencer not here, see AG. Next photo -
copy of 98 following pages, in which to write
correction!

(catalogue, pp. 15, 18

(Text, p. 2 (written) (to show all

Thesis ^{and} ~~Part~~ ^{Pain} ~~Ch~~

note 12.11.

[17. IV. 78]
PMWM

Checks of "Kourichu"
by PMWM

19.05

Note 5

p. 167 12 [I kai] τῶν ἀρχαίων κερ (ἐξέχον) [I Ἀρ. 5] Ἀψ. 7
Xia
ἡμῶν
Κουρικὰ
λαγίον

[I φ. α] το

nothing had is Catalogue du Musée du Caire / Zenon Papyri

(title page)

Catalogue Général

des

Antiquités Égyptiennes

du Musée du Caire

Nos. 59532 - 59800

—

Zenon Papyri

by C.C. Edgar

—

volume IV

Le Caire

[sic]

Imprimerie de l'Institut Français

d'Archéologie Orientale

—

1931

p. 114

8 καὶ ὅξους ὑπῆρχεν

Xia ix

Εἶλον α

Κουρικὸν α

μέλιτος Θεσσαλικοῦ

ἡμῶν κάσιον ἀφ' οὗ

ἔκπευε σοι

15 Ροδιακοῦ α

OVER

Note 15

R.A. Stewart Macalister fig. 467, 19 is on p. 350 No doubt are in his illustration ΠΑΦΙ

Note 31

Robert Scranton (pp. 3-85) irrelevant.
Part 4 e.g. is a vol. of 55 pp., 1 fig. 1967 \$1.00

Note 29

TRAN TAM TINH
V. Tran Tam Tinh (avec la collaboration de Yvette Labrecque)
Études Préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'Empire
Romain. (publ. H.J. Vermaseren) vol. 37

Fig 19 only says 'Nicosie s. n.' for caption.
Info that it comes from Paphos is on p. 56 (in the catalogue under A-4) - also description of figure.

There are cases of the child being nursed at the right breast
(he calls these exceptions).

OVER

[19.07] 13. TV. 78
USA
- China

Text, all

Forbes, pp. 1-2

- 25 33

Desirable to add:

The conditions

Then on folio 2, in vol 4,
add "See appendix below
~~consideration~~ at end of article
list of Rounts at Rount
at end of article

OVER something about / shirts

most on my own; gratitude to
K. Moustakas and N. Restakis
for ~~giving help and~~
~~giving help in making~~
special attention in making the
print.

~~not~~ not 39!

Early correction!

ϕ is the lambda like sign

note p. 7; clean up note 22 with eradicates

with p. 9 ~~10~~ addition is in the author's note, 284 (p. 134)

check big photo of "Dingo" can then be shown?

Further checks :

On Kon ABC ms. and measurements
for this part only

12.10.78

19.09

Add if time:

to note 12

2 more refs. for types w. Herophanes:

new Vinsogradov ^{unseen 1972 (see letter in Ryan pubt.)}
pl. VI, no. 1 w. P. d. }
no sec. drawn preserved.

Calvert 1972, p. 8, fig. 3, 1 (= Box 771)

Consortium SH - publ.

✓ in letter
taken
18. IV

"

Kon ABC - publ.

(no)

to note 19: For other gen. impression on amplifiers,

of my article in the forthcoming volume in

honour of P. H. Van Bladhendraghe, to be

published by the Inst. of Fine Arts of NY, U.

check ^{note} = more note

QW
010.2

note 5/ ✓ Edgson

Panin?

→ check again. It seems it does not list Panin
got this note

CQ
272/10

note ✓ Deshayes

CT 94/10

note ✓ 15 Macalister

AU 2.50

✓ Mc Michaelis Nic } {Pruett
✓ Mason Zetoch }

CT 0072/10
moving

note ✓ 12 Reiner

CU 26/10

✓ Petrus Naucratel

LW 9

29 ✓ Tran Tam Tungⁿ

CQ 60/40 XIX

✓ 10 Bruner

Cu 28/10

✓ 10 J. Ph. Lauer et al. ^{ch. P. Lauer}
14.10

CQ
375/10

note 31 ✓ Pp. Nip? for Scrut
= Trans

redg ¹⁰ ~~for trans~~

7.10.78

19.11

check in ASCS lib

CG 352/70

fig. in Masson 1961 to A on coins
after G. Golzi (Am is a plate).

p. 181
wt. 2

(14)

cf. Masson 1961, p. 301, note fig. 87

KOURION

27.10.78

19.12

PUBLS OF BLDGs

at library, ASCS

(X)

Look up Stillwell on L. Theatre

Scranton on Apollo

see whether there is anything about
deposits or stratification



R. Scranton, The Architecture of the
Sanctuary of Apollo Hyaleis at Kourion
Transactions of the American Philosophical Society
57, 1967

Next to no mention of pottery
Some coins used.

Ref. to Young-Yang

The Stn is dated 3rd BC - possibly
4th.

(X)

27.10.78

Betsy Gebhardt tells me Stillwell has
published this, again in the ~~Transactions~~.
We ought to have it.

X.78

turned out to be in

Proceedings of

Ref. to in ms. now

Arch -

2, 100. 78

19.13

For "Kouriles", ask AD & C & I

Get out Kori ABC Kantoules (all). Take
out those published or cited ^{in particular}, and mark with
publ. nos., and arrange in publ. order.
(Take from file cards, now in that order.)

Later, make originals of dupl's with
these nos.

drawn from Kourion.

1948 1952 1958 1971
J. F. Daniel, G. H. McFarlane, B. H. Hill, Sugar
J. S. Clark
1969 and Christos Gargiron, John Young, 1985.

Those of us who handled the pottery finds of the classical period from

20.01

Part 9 8.17.84
GHT

with what must have been a relatively local clay,

erial of the plain pottery and of the terracottas

found in ~~that~~ area. The clay is coarse, with many inclusions, in particular

large white grits: the color varies according to firing, but is often a

bright brick red. Among finds made of this clay were stamped handles of container-

amphoras; indeed, these local stamped containers were the most numerous class

from the area, barring only the ubiquitous Rhodian. The many stamped frag-

ments of local ware did not, however, include any that gave us more of the

shape of the jar/ than that the handles had a short arched top and a rather

high folded-down rim, cf. our 9 ~~boxes~~ (Pl. 1). Where could we hope to find

more? In fact we know that Kourion jars were imported to Egypt, no doubt full,

and reused there: in papyri of the Zenon archive (3rd century B.C.) we find

20.01

Party

8.77.84

DRAFT

drawn from Kourion.

1948 1953 1958 1977
J. F. Daniel, G. H. McFadden, B. H. Hill, Susan
J. S. ¹⁹⁶⁹ ~~last~~ and Christos Gargis, John Young, 1985.

What site

as it was so commonly the material of the plain pottery and of the terracottas

large white grits: the color varies according to firing, but is often a

ments of local ware did not, however, include any that gave us more of the

high folded-down rim, cf. our 9 boxes (Pl. 1). Where could we hope to find

more? In fact we know that Kourion jars were imported to Egypt, no doubt full.

and reused there: in papyri of the Zenon archive (3rd century B.C.) we find

finally

The group was ~~xxxxxx~~ assembled and studied and photographed selectively

during visita to Alexandria in the summers of 1965 and 1966; it was installed

in the Musée Gréco-Romain on August 25, 1966. Here I want to repeat my grati-

tude to successive Directors of that Museum, Dr. Victor Guirguis, Dr. Henri

Riad, and Dr. Yussef Hanna (the present Director) for their attitude of

welcome and appreciation, which so greatly lightened and forwarded our work^{on}

on the ^{large} ~~large~~ Alexandrian collections.

The passage cited on the Baudou collection gives an idea of what our studies owe to Louis Baudou. I'm sure that you will find, on October 28, 1976, we have not ceased to miss his visits to the Amphipolis study as to a good excavation, his interest in new discoveries^{in the field}, his availing influence on the text of publications in preparation.

7

P 9879 of the Musée. Previous notice, Grace 1965, p. 520. See catalogue

below.

8

J. Deshayes, La Necropole de Ktima, Paris 1963, p. 35, no. 41, pl. XX,

4 (profiles of top and toe, see our Fig. 1), and pl. LXVI, 1 (photograph);

see comment, pp.210-211, subtype Bia. I am obliged to M. Deshayes for

Catalogue of illustrated items

Numbers in bold-faced type, both here and in the Plates and in the text, are those of items in this catalogue. All are illustrated, see Plates -

Items described as from the sites of the Kourion area were excavated by the University of Pennsylvania and are stored in the Curium Museum. On excavations in the various parts of the area, see above, notes 2, 3, and

31. Most items in the Benaki collection derive from in or near Alexandria;

most ~~they~~ were supplied to the collector by dealers who salvaged them from

building operations. Benaki handles of the Kourion class have been installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain, see note 6. Measurements given (when available)

are height (of a jar or large fragment), or width by thickness of a handle

at the position of its stamp. Stamps are on the tops of the handles, unless

otherwise stated, stamps are on tops of handles, and handles only, are preserved.

1. Amphora from a tomb at Ktima, Paphos. Height 0.715. See note 8.

2a. Top of amphora from Abousir (Taposiris Magna), Egypt; P 9879 in the Musée Gréco-Romain, Alexandria. Preserved height, 0.35. See note 7.

The top of one handle is stamped, see 2b.

2b. Stamp on one handle of 2a, a tripod below which is another device, perhaps a bird, right, with folded wings.

Kourion, Akropolis, SH 8.

3. ~~Kourion SH 8, from the Akropolis~~ For a description of the type, ^{see}

see text before note 11. 0.04 X 0.02.

4. Alexandria, Musée Gréco-Romain, A VG 2242 (formerly VG 575), reading

~~EA~~ double axe ^{II}. See V. Grace, Asperia Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 187-188 and pl. 20,

no. 9. 0.033 X 0.022. Stamped below short upper part of handle. Clay

pale buff, pinkish at core, non-micaceous but with dark inclusions. Another

example of the same stamp, Benaki collection, K 5 (unpublished).

5. Alexandria, Benaki collection, K 1, reading the same as that of 4,

but the double axe is incuse instead of being in relief. A rubbing in Mr.

the
Benaki's records given to us confirms that ~~our~~ photograph is close to actual
size.

April 1

6. Alexandria, Benaki collection, Kou ABC 36. Tripod, below which is

a lamp (?) seen in profile; to right and left, alpha and alpha-rho, as in 3.

0.04 X 0.022. Other examples of the same stamp type: Kou ABC 25 (0.032 X 0.024),

~~50~~ 50 (0.04 X 0.023), and 52 (see 7).

4. Stamp in Alexander, A v. 2242 in the
 Musée Gues-Bron (earlier number ⁴ v. 575),
 reading Πa ^{double} ~~one~~ ϕ c. See V. Gues,
Hesperia Suppl. VIII, pp. 187-188 and pl. 20,
 no. 9. .033 x .022. Stamped below short
 upper part of handle. The clay is pale buff, pinkish
 at the rim, non-micaceous but with dark inclusions.
 Another example of the same stamp, Alexander
 BC K 5 (unpub.)

5.) Stamp in Alexander, Benaki collection
 K 1, reading Πa ^{double} ~~one~~ ϕ c. No micaceous
 or descriptive available, but the handle certainly
 resembles that of 4. a rubbing in Mr Benaki's
 records given to us confirms
 that our photograph is close to
 actual size

26
 4b. Stamp on top of one handle of 4a, showing a tripod below which is another device, perhaps a bird, right, with folded wings.

3
 5. Stamp on ~~top~~ handle from the Akropolis of Kourion, ^{SH 8,} showing a tripod below which is a double axe; to right and left of the tripod are an alpha and a monogram alpha-rho, on their sides if the tripod is erect. ~~04~~ .04 X .02.

4.5 *Paphos*

36
 35
 50
 6. Stamp on handle from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 36, showing a tripod below which is a lamp (?) seen in profile; to right and left alpha and alpha-rho as on 5. ⁴.05 X .022. Other examples of the same stamp: (.042 X .024) (.04 X .023), Kou ABC 25 ~~xxxxxxx~~, 50 ⁴ and 52 ~~(.041 X .025)~~ (see 7).

7. Stamp on handle from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 52, another impression of the same stamp as on 6. ⁴.041 X .025.

8. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 46, showing a tripod below which is a monogram (?), alpha-iota?; to right and left alpha and alpha-rho as in 5. .039 X .024.

W. C. ...
K ABC 9, 25, 26, 30, 32
44, 45, 46, 50, 52

2-3 and 6-8)
with the tripod
Related to A-18, three more stamps were found in the Kourion area, and
four more in or near Alexandria: SH 110 and SH 153 (from the theatre), and
SH 199 (Apollo sanctuary); Kou ABC 9, 26, 44, 45. These are all dim and/or
incomplete or badly impressed, but at least one, Kou ABC 9, provides a distinct
additional device below the tripod, a crescent enclosing a dot; the crescent
is inverted with relation to the tripod, i.e. its points are down. (No photo-
graph taken, on file with a rubbing.)

9a.
xxx Handle from the Akropolis of Kourion, SH 133; stamp, see 9b. (No
measurements.)

9b. Stamp on top of 9a, showing the Cypriote syllabary sign for the
sound NA. *See above note 18 for syllabary equivalents.*
Other handles bearing the same sign: SH 11 (Kourion), SH 202 (A pollo
sanctuary); Kou ABC 2, 3, 4, 24, 30, 48 (?), 56. Dies vary. For ~~an~~ a stamp with
from Alexandria, *Acro (Acro), Palestine, no. 151, number 1*
of this class

See note 13
nu alpha alphabetical, see Y. Calvet, Salamine de Chypre III, Les Timbres
Amphoriques, Paris 1972, p.52, nos.105, 106.

Kou ABC 7,
10. Stamp on handle from the Banki collection, Alexandria, showing the
syllabary sign for the sound TI. *This is the Vignac sign for TI*
.042 X .023. For a stamp of this class with
tau ~~its~~ iota alphabetical, see 16 below.

SH 172,

11. Stamp from Kourion, the theatre, showing the syllabary sign for the sound o. For stamps of this class containing alphabetical abbreviations beginning with omicron, cf. 13-15 below.

Plate 2. Stamps on handles identified by fabric as deriving from Kourion jars, the stamps containing abbreviations, monograms, and devices, 4th to 3rd centuries B.C. ? Scale 1:1.

Kou ABC 20, 70

12. Stamp from the Akropolis of Kourion, SH 143, reading epsilon upsilon.

many names in Cyprus of course begin with the two letters, including that of Eusebius, archbishop of Kourion. Cf. Michel-Nicolas, p. 61.

13. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 37, reading

(possibly from the same die)

omicron nu. .038 X .023. A closely similar stamp comes from Kourion, the

Apollo sanctuary, Kou SH 207 (.042 X .022). It would be equally possible to read this abbreviation

these stamps as nu omicron, but the large number of ancient Cypriotes whose

names begin with Ona(encourages the reading as taken here; cf. e.g. the index

of O. Masson, Les Inscriptions Chypriotes Syllabiques, Paris 1961, p. 414. I.

Michalchiton - Nicolson, Parasynagoge of Ptolemy, Göteborg 1976, pp. 91-92; O. Masson, Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 27, 1977, pp. 255-257, "Pap - Benachrichtigung, AT, Omas & Chypriotes".

14. Stamp from the Akropolis of Kourion, SH 134, reading, retrograde,

omicron nu alpha. Cf. 13 on names beginning with Ona(.

Found with 16

15

for write 11 V14
~~16~~ 16. Stamp from Kourion, the Apollo sanctuary, SH 206, reading retrograde:

oval
 See again 13, on names beginning with Ona(. .037 X .022.

~~17~~ 16. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 14, redding
tau iota. For a syllabary sign for the same, see above, 10. The same alpha-
 betical reading, but retrograde, appears on a handle of this class from the
 Akropolis of Kourion, SH 102. .045 X .028.

18-22 added
~~23a~~ 17a. Handle from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 29; ~~showing a~~
~~retrograde nu (?) within a circular frame~~ stamp, see 17b. .048 X .024.

~~23b~~ 17b. Stamp on top of 17a, showing a retrograde nu (?) within a circular
 frame. Another example of the same stamp, Kou ABC 11, (.046 X .022). Note that
 by turning the stamp around, one can find the sign for pe in the classical Paphian
 signary, see Mitford 1971, p. 394.

~~24~~ 18. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, M ABC 635, showing a
 monogram *partly* in a circular frame. .043 X .025. Another example (incompletely
 preserved) of the same stamp is Kou ABC 41 (.041 X .025); the fragment preserves
 a section of rim like that of ~~17a~~ *23a*.

- 25 ~~19~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 32, showing a monogram within a circular frame. .045 X .027. Another example of the same stamp, Kou ABC 33 (.044 X .025).

- 26 ~~20~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 54, showing a monogram with a branch or tree above. ^{.044 X .022.} again with the branch above, A variation of this type has been found recently in Salamis of Cyprus, inv. 5971 (A 185); I am obliged to M. Yves Calvet for permission to mention this object, to be included in his forthcoming publication supplementing Salamine de Chypre III.

5.I.78

- 27 ~~21~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 40, showing a monogram similar but not identical to that of ²⁶~~20~~, and above it a kantharos. Full width of handle not preserved; thickness .028.

- 28 ~~22~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 35, showing a flower above which is a monogram, an alpha within a pi, and on top at center a small circle. The monogram, incomplete in ²⁸~~21~~, is filled out by another example of the same stamp from Cyprus, CMC 173 in the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia, exact provenience not known, (.04 X .026).

29 ~~23~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 19, showing a herm (?) below (?) which parts of letters (?). .04 X .026.

30 ~~24~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, M ABC 96, showing a dolphin. .039 X .022.

31 ~~25~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 53, showing an Ionic column (?). .042 X .028.

32 ~~26~~. Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 34, showing a double axe. ~~x028x018x~~
The die, a gem (?) had a convex surface. .038 X .018.
Another example of the same stamp, Kou ABC 21 (.036 X .021).

33 ~~27~~. Stamp from the Kourion area, investigations of the ancient water system, in April 1953
SH 215, showing a vase on a high stem and having high-swung handles; the handles appear to be ~~"horizontally attached only"~~ "horizontal", i.e. attached only to the body of the vase, which seems to be vertically ribbed. Like that of 26, the die, a gem (?) had a convex surface. *The finding place lies between Kourion port and E Apollo Sanctuary.*

Plate 3. Stamps on handles identified by fabric as deriving from Kourion jars, the stamps from engraved rings or ringstones. Scale 2 : 1. Terraced

vineyard on the foothills above Kourion, November 9, 1941.

34 ~~28.~~ Stamp from the Benaki collection, Alexandria, Kou ABC 49, showing a coiled snake. The coil does not come out right. .043 X .028. Possibly also meant to be a snake, is a coiled object shown on SH 198 from the Apollo sanctuary, Kourion (.035 X .018).

35 ~~29.~~ Kourion, the Apollo sanctuary, Stamp from the Akropolis of Kourion, SH 46, showing a seated woman holding a child, perhaps Isis nursing Harpokrates. On this subject, see V. Tran Tam Tin, Isis lactans; corpus des monuments greco-romains d'Isis allaitant Harpokrates, Leiden 1973; the author cites (p.23) a draped seated female figure from Paphos with a baby on her lap, see his pl.XIV, A-4, fig.19. seated mother with child The theme of ~~mother and child~~ is not one of the commoner themes in Greek art though it can be found as early as Neolithic times as Mrs. Detropoulakou points out to me, with reference to the figure from Sesklo (illustrated for instance in R.A.Higgins, Greek Terracottas London 1967, pl.2, E and cf. his text, p.7). The child seems usually to be held to the mother's left breast in these representations; in the case of ~~29~~, this would have been true of the original engraving (gem or ring).

7.I.78

In Neolithic
Period, MSB
found in
Sesklo
pl. 2, E
p. 56

12.I.78

20.15

38 ~~32~~, stamp from Pouchard, to Apollo

Sandwich, SH 218, supposed from to

see my opinion as 31, although

31 and 32 are both from Sandwich, they were

not found close together.

See also 37.

4. IV. 78

21.01

Plate 1. Stamped fragments of Paphia (4 and 5 only) and of Kouriaka, and
a whole, unstamped Kouriakon (? 1). Scale as indicated individually.

Kouriakon (?) unstamped (1).

Plate 2. Stamped fragments of Kouriaka: abbreviations, monograms, and
devices, one or more impressed by gems or rings. Scale 1 : 1, save 23a.

~~Plate 2x~~

Plate 3A. Gem or ring impressions on Kouriaka. 2 : 1.

Plate 3B. Terraced vineyards on the foothills above Kourion, November 9,
1941.

14. IV. 78

See what is typed on the

photocopies kept in 57 E 3

plates. That is O.K.

PLATE 16

21. XII. 77

21.02

77

Sign of plates in Hanfman vol.

VH

019.4

(On this list, a long article by Emil V.
- "Radon & Dragon")

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
NICOSIA

3rd February, 1978.

Dear Colleague,

The material for the volume in memory of the late Dr. Porphyrios Dikaïos will have to be given to the printers the first week of March, and after this date I am afraid I will not be able to accept any further articles, since the printers will have given their tenders for the cost of the whole volume. I would therefore request you to dispatch your article so that it should reach me before the 1st of March. In fact most of our colleagues sent theirs at the end of December, as I requested in my first circular.

*the volume is
minico*

Yours sincerely,

V. Karageorghis
Director of the Dept. of Antiquities.

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Souedias Street,
Athens,
GREECE.

ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ



ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & WORKS.

32/76.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES,
NICOSIA.

31st January, 1978.

Dear Virginia,

By all means, send me the article when ready, I shall be happy to include it in the volume. But it should reach me fairly soon, most of the material will go to the printers now.

I have noted your request for the plates. Please put it also in red pencil at the top of the plates to remind my assistants. The format will be that of Hanfmann's volume.

All good wishes to you for 1978.

Yours

Vam

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Swedias Str.,
Athens 140,
Greece.

VK/MAT.

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140
Greece

January 26, 1978

Dear Vasso,

I regret not to have been able to send you my manuscript at the time set. As time goes on, interruptions become more frequent and more intractable.

The article however had taken shape. It is called "Kouriaka" (after some entries in papyri of the 3rd century B.C.). It has three plates, that seem to me both attractive and interesting. It should come out not far from 10 printed pages. It would probably add to the variety in your volume, and certainly presents otherwise unavailable information of rather general interest.

Have you perhaps received enough manuscripts to occupy the first of your editorial time, and shall I send you mine when it is done? Not to worry, if it is too late, because I expect Hesperia would print it, eventually. But I would rather have it in your volume, if possible.

So do let me know. Also, if you can use my article, please confirm that, as you hoped, the format is that of the Hanfmann volume, and the working space of the plates as large as in that volume (rather larger than for Hesperia). As I mentioned before, my pictures are all to specific scales, so the assembled plates have to be printed without enlargement or reduction. I must make them right to start with.

With best wishes to you for 1978,

Yours sincerely,

32/76

ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΗ



ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
NICOSIA

17th November, 1976.

Dear Virginia,

Many thanks for your letter of 12th November. The format of the Dikaioi Festschrift will be like that of Hanfmann, though we have not yet agreed you with the printer. But you may calculate your photos on that model.

format

All good wishes,

Yours,

Vary

(X)

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
Athens 140,
GREECE.

VK/NAD.

VH
019.4

November 12, 1976

Dr. V. Karageorghis
Director, Department of Antiquities
Cyprus

Dear Vasso,

I should like to contribute a short article to the volume in honor of Porphyrios Dikaïos. I have in mind a suitable theme within the general field of Cypriote archaeology. Three plates would be enough, and probably I could do with two; I would like some day to know the dimensions of the actual working space for putting pictures in a plate, since my photographs will be at a certain scale, not to be reduced or enlarged, so I want to plan them properly.

announcement

I did not notice that in your ~~maxime~~ on the preparation of this volume there is a deadline which I see has passed. Please let me know whether you can still fit in my proposed article.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

32/76.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES
NICOSIA

25th September, 1976.

Dear Colleague,

The Lions Club of Nicosia (Cosmopolitan), has decided to finance a volume in honour of the Late Director of the Department of Antiquities Dr. Porphyrios Dikaïos. The Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, has been asked to undertake the editorial task and a committee has been formed, including all members of the scientific staff of the Department of Antiquities and Dr. H.W. Catling, Director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens and former Archaeological Survey Officer of the Department of Antiquities.

You are hereby invited to contribute an article for the above mentioned volume, on a subject of Cypriote Archaeology. The average length of each article has been fixed to about ten printed pages (8° size) and not more than three plates.

Your contribution should reach the Director, Department of Antiquities, Nicosia, Cyprus, not later than the 30th December 1977. But in the meantime we should like to know at your earliest convenience and in any case not later than the 30th of ~~July~~ ^{Oct.} whether you accept this invitation or not.

With cordial regards,



For the Editorial Committee
V. Karageorghis
Director, Department of Antiquities, Cyprus.

Miss Virginia Grace,
American School of Classical Studies,
54 Souedias Street,
Athens,
GREECE.

VK/NAD.

- inception

Miscellaneous for gun articles

In working on C & K's deposits, came upon the following gun-impr:s from earlier deposits:

SS 8845 from F 19: 5 (earliest creation)
SS 9463 " F 19: 4 (scarier)

24. II. 76

How about introducing [⊗] the Kourion class, by way of its gun impressions, association with sanctuaries. See letter-folds notes on this class in VAR. M.W. CLASSES; and perhaps there is more in the post-pull folder of Sauvian. Show: the gun impression; the gun shape; the Cypriot type on Cy 379 +1, and its rim. Get help from the undertaker to publish comprehensively the Cypriot types; and say so.

The article might end with this identification, and a καπετερισμός to Kourion. In the beginning, references to gun impression I have published, calling our attention to "Sauvian" and publishing a few unpublished plans, among our gun impression.

19. X. 76

⊗ Previous publications: ¹⁾ mention, surely, in say, one of the A.M. Phil. Soc. reports.

²⁾ Cabinet, etc., Vg. of the

KOURIOTE: CONSTRUCTION OF "KOURIAKA" ARTICLE

649