

VRG _ Folder _ 0656



for Mr. B.
140 I. 69
(X-ray card
for Swiss
dealer)

Mende. Tetradrachmon um 440. Dionysos auf Esel.
Aus Sammlung Voirol, Auktion 6. Dezember 1968.

Αρχαιολογία



Αμφορέας
του 5ου π.Χ.
αιώνα

Το αρχαιότερο ναυάγιο
των κλασικών χρόνων
στις Βόρειες Σποράδες

2.01

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Αρχαιολογία

2.01



**Αμφορέας
του 5ου π.Χ.
αιώνα**

Το αρχαιότερο ναυάγιο
των κλασικών χρόνων
στις Βόρειες Σποράδες

η φετινή για την Κύπρο, καθώς συμπληρώνονται
 ρβαρη τουρκική εισβολή στη Μεγαλόνησο. Η
 τונה με την αποψινή εκδήλωση στο Ηρώδειο (9
 κογιάννης υπογράφει την παράσταση «Ες γην
 ια μετά», στην οποία βασικός ερμηνευτής είναι
 το φωνητικό σύνολο και την ομάδα χορού του
 σταση» και τη συμμετοχή έχει ο Μιχάλης
 ρας τη μουσική διεύθυνση ο Δημήτρης Παπαϊωάννου
 σιολογική επιμέλεια ο Δημήτρης Παπαϊωάννου
 ρς Αλεξίου, τελεί υπό την αιγίδα του Προέδρου
 τίας, των υπουργείων Πολιτισμού Κύπρου και
 παναλαμβάνεται και αύριο. Τα εισιτήρια έχουν
 εξαντληθεί

• Στο Κηποθέατρο Μάν-
 Αθηναίου (Άνω Ν. Σμύρ-
 τέρμα της οδού Μυκάλης)
 ρουσιάζεται απόψε και αύ-
 βράδυ Θέατρο Σκιών με
 Ήρωα της Αλαμάνας Αθα-
 ρσιο Διάκο. (Πληροφορίες:
 31.184).

Αφροδίτης Κουτσουδάκη και η
 μουσική του Γιάννη Με-
 ταλληνού.

Εγκαίνια

Έκθεση γλυπτικής με τίτλο
 «Ολύμπια '94» εγκαινιάζεται
 στις αίθουσες του Συνεδρια-
 κού Κέντρου της Διεθνούς
 Ολυμπιακής Ακαδημίας με τη
 συμμετοχή πολλών σύγχρο-
 νων καλλιτεχνών, όπως οι:
 Θόδωρος Βασιλόπουλος, Διο-
 νύσης Γερολιμάτος, Ε-

• Κλασική κωμωδία του
 ωμαϊκού θεάτρου διάλεξε
 έτος το ΔΗΠΕΘΕ Κομοτη-
 ης: τον «Αμφιτρύωνα» του
 λαύτου. Η πρεμιέρα δίνεται
 απόψε στο Θεατρικό Αποστολικό

ΒΙΒΛΙΟ παρουσίαση

Οικονομία εργατική τάξη και κοινωνία

ΚΩΣΤΑΣ ΚΑΠΠΟΣ: Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση εναντίον των ευρωπαϊκών λαών. Αθήνα, εκδόσεις Αλφειός, 1994. Σελ. 200.

Αφορμή για τη συγγραφή του βιβλίου υπήρξε η προσπάθεια να αναλύσει ο συγγραφέας τους χαμηλούς ρυθμούς ανάπτυξης της καπιταλιστικής οικονομίας μετά το 1974 σε σχέση με τους ρυθμούς στο προηγούμενο διάστημα 1951-73.

Το βιβλίο χωρίζεται σε δύο μέρη: το πρώτο ασχολείται με την ανάπτυξη του καπιταλισμού από το 1750 ως σήμερα και το δεύτερο με το πρόβλημα των καπιταλιστικών ολοκληρώσεων – οι οποίες «είναι αντικειμενικό, νομοτελειακό φαινόμενο για τον καπιταλισμό και δεν μπορείς να το αποτρέψεις».

Επίσης, ο συγγραφέας εξετάζει το ρόλο του χρήματος στην εποχή των ολοκληρώσεων, λόγω των απαντών νομισματικών κρίσεων.

Ο Κώστας Κάππος θεωρεί πως οι ολοκληρώσεις αποτελούν περίοδο ανασυγκρότησης του καπιταλιστικού συστήματος, ώστε να μπορεί να διατηρηθεί.

Φορέας των ολοκληρώσεων είναι οι πολυεθνικές εταιρείες που εξυπηρετούν έτσι τα συμφέροντά τους.

Το γενικό συμπέρασμα του συγγραφέα είναι πως η «εργατική τάξη δεν μπορεί να πηγαίνει με τον έναν ή τον άλλο πόλο του διεθνούς κεφαλαίου, αλλά πρέπει να δημιουργήσει το δικό της πόλο, τη δική της ολοκλήρωση για να νικήσει και να κτίσει τη δική της δίκαιη κοινωνία.

Κώστας Μπετινάκης

Εντοπίστηκε στη θέση Φαγκρού της Κυρα-Παναγιάς στις Βόρειες Σποράδες το αρχαιότερο γνωστό ναυάγιο πλοίου της κλασικής εποχής.

ΣΥΜΦΩΝΑ με τα πρώτα δείγματα αμφορέων που ανελκύστηκαν και χρονολογήθηκαν, το ναυάγιο αυτό τοποθετείται στα 450-425 π.Χ., ενώ το γνωστό μεγάλο ναυάγιο της Αλονήσου χρονολογείται στα 410-380 π.Χ.

Το φορτίο του ναυαγίου της Κυρα-Παναγιάς αποτελείται από 600-800 οξυπύθμενους αμφορείς που μετέφεραν το φημισμένο κρασί της αρχαίας Μένδης.

Στο συντομότερο διάστημα 4-8 Ιουλίου, κλιμάκιο της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων που επισκέφθηκε την περιοχή εντόπισε, όπως είχε προαναγγελθεί, ένα ακόμη ναυάγιο της κλασικής εποχής και δύο βυζαντινά, τα οποία εγγράφονται ήδη στο δυναμικό του Θαλάσσιου Αρχαιολογικού Πάρκου των Βορείων Σποράδων. Επειδή οι πολυάριθμοι αμφορείς βρίσκονται σε μικρό σχετικά βάθος 23-35 μ., η Εφορεία Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων προκειται να ξεκινήσει τον Σεπτέμβριο την πρώτη αρχαιολογική έρευνα και να προχω-

ρήσει στη φωτογραφική αποτύπωση της υπάρχουσας κατάστασης του φορτίου.

Τα κρασιά της Μένδης, που βρισκόταν στη Χαλκιδική, ήταν διάσημα κατά την αρχαιότητα, μαζί με τα κρασιά της Θάσου και της Κω.

Κόστιζαν 12 δραχμές ο αμφορέας. Εξάγονταν σε χαρακτηριστικούς οξυπύθμενους αμφορείς σε όλο τον αρχαίο κόσμο, ενώ η κανονική τιμή του κρασιού ήταν 8 δραχμές ο αμφορέας. Ένας «μετρητής» αμφορέας περιείχε 39,39 λίτρα κρασιού ή 864 κυάθους, δηλαδή κύπελλα.



Γεμάτος αμφορείς ο βυθός του Φαγκρού

Το φορτίο του ναυαγίου σώζεται σε πολύ καλή κατάστα-

ση και μεγάλο μέρος του είναι βυθισμένο στην άμμο,

πράγμα που ενισχύει την άποψη ότι θα σώζεται σε άριστη κατάσταση.

Το εμφανές τμήμα του φορτίου εκτείνεται σε μήκος 18 μ. και πλάτος 9,5 μ.

Η έρευνα έγινε υπό την διεύθυνση του προϊστάμενου της Εφορείας Εναλίων Αρχαιοτήτων Δημήτρη Καζιάνη και στο καταδυτικό κλιμάκιο συμμετείχαν οι Φ.Κ. Χανιώτης, Β. Κονιόρδος, Π. Βεζυρτζής, Η. Κυριακόπουλος και οι δύτες Μ. Τζεφρώνης, Ν. Μηλιάδης και Κ. Σωτηρόπουλος.

Και σπάνιο νόμισμα στην Κοζάνη

ΣΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ. Γραφείο Βόρ. Ελλάδας. ΠΑΝΙΟ ασμένιο νόμισμα του Μακεδόνα βασιλιά Αντιγόνου Γονατά και πλούσια κεραμική έδωσαν οι ανασκαφές που γίνονται σε μακεδονικό οικισμό του 3ου π.Χ. αιώνα στην περιοχή Τσοτυλίου Κοζάνης.

Το ασμένιο τετραδράχμο του Μακεδόνα βασιλιά φέρει παράσταση μακεδονικής ασπίδας, ενώ στη μέση εικονίζεται ο ίδιος ο Αντίγονος με τη μορφή του θεού Πάνα.

Σύμφωνα με την ανασκαφέα αρχαιολόγο Κ. Γεωργία Καραμήτρου, τα νομίσματα μ' αυτές τις παραστάσεις έκοψε ο Αντίγονος Γονατάς μετά

την απόκρουση των Γαλατών το 271 π.Χ., πιστεύοντας ότι τον βοήθησε για τη νίκη του ο θεός Πάνας.

Σημαντικές είναι και οι σφραγίδες σε στόμια πιθαριών με το όνομα «Κάσσανδρος» – όχι του φερωνύμου βασιλιά, αλλά του ταπεινού αγγειοπλάστη – που βρέθηκαν στις ανασκαφές.

Οι ανασκαφές γίνονται στη θέση Μπούφαρι του Δήμου Τσοτυλίου και μέχρι σήμερα έχουν αποκαλυφθεί αρκετά κτίσματα του ελληνιστικού οικισμού, όπως πολυτελή δωμάτια με αιυλές και ψηφιδωτό δάπεδο, εργαστηριακοί χώροι επεξεργασίας σιδήρου, σιδερένια εργαλεία κ.ά.

ΕΠΙΦΥΛΛΙΔΕΣ

Ουκ έν' μελαγχολία;



Του
Χριστόφορου Μηλιώτη

ρώτησα. Βρέθηκε σε αμηχανία. «Όχι» είπε. «Ε, λοιπόν, εγώ θέλω δεκαδικό!».

Θυμάμαι ακόμη που πριν από την κατάρρευση του υπαρκτού σοσιαλισμού (πώς να τον πούμε;) είπα να ταξιδέψω στην Πράγα, να ιδώ κι εγώ τη γέφυρα του Καρόλου. Έφτασα πρώτος στο αεροδρόμιο. Στον έλεγχο έπεσα σε μια αστυνομικά κακοξενυχτισμένη. «Τι συνάλλαγμα

έχεις;» ρώτησε. «Λιγότερο από όσο δικαιούμαι» είπα. «Το πορτοφόλι σου!». Της το έδωσα, μέτρησε, κοίταξε το διαβατήριό. «Πενήντα δολάρια λαθραία!» φώναξε. «Όχι», της λέω, «είναι περίσσειμα από ταξίδι. Να και η απόδειξη επανεισαγωγής». Απάντηση: «Και πού ξέρω εγώ αν δεν είναι πλαστή; Τις βαλίτσες σου!». Φέραν τις βαλίτσες μου, τις ξετίναξε. Είπε πως θα με ξεγυμνώσει, δεν ξέρω γιατί άλλαξε γνώμη.

Ωστόσο σε όλες αυτές τις περιπτώσεις, αισθανόμουν κατά βάθος ικανοποίηση. Υπάρχει κράτος! σκεφτόμουν. Υπάρχει νόμος! Υπάρχει οφθαλμός!

Αλλά μετά την Πράγα βρέθηκα σε φιλική συντροφιά. Το

φερε η κουβέντα και αποδείχθηκε πως όλοι είχαν καταθέσεις «έξω». «Καλά, βρε παιδί! Και πώς τα βγάξετε;» ρώτησα. Με κοίταξαν με τέτοιο τρόπο που ένιωσα πιο ταπεινωμένος απ' ό,τι μπροστά στην αστυνομική, αν με είχε ξεγυμνώσει. Τώρα διαβάω για λογαριασμούς δισεκατομμυρίων σε ξένες τράπεζες, για χιλιάδες σκάφη, βίλες, αυτοκίνητα, αδήλωτα. Είδα στην τηλεόραση έναν ιδιοκτήτη καταφιζόμενου αυθαιρέτου που χτυπούσε χέρια και πόδια και τον λυπήθηκα. Προφανώς είχε γεννηθεί για τη δεύτερη τάξη, τη δική μου, και δεν το ξέρε. «Ουκ ένι τούτο πλανητός, ουκ έν' μελαγχολία;».

► Ο Χριστόφορος Μηλιώτης είναι φιλόλογος και πεζογράφος.

ΟΙ θεωρίες του Μαρξ και της Παπαρήγα για τις κοινωνικές τάξεις και την πάλη τους είναι φούμαρα. Δύο τάξεις υπάρχουν: των εξυπνών και των νομοταγών. Πού θ' ανήκεις, είναι γραμμένο στ' άστρα.

Όταν ήμουν άνεργος, είπα να ταξιδεύω. Για το διαβατήριο χρειάστηκε χαρτί της Εφορίας. Εκεί μου ζήτησαν να υπογράψω δήλωση ότι δεν έχω ούτε αεροπλάνο ούτε πλοίο ούτε κότερο. Νόμισα πως με δούλευαν. Θύμωσα, καθάρισα και παραλίγο να χάσω το διαβατήριο και την τύχη μου.

Πρόπερι πέρα ειδοποίηση από την Εφορία να παρουσιαστώ αυτοπροσώπως «δ' υπόθεσίν μου». Ούτε στην Μπου-

μπουλίνας (άλλοτε) ούτε στην Εφορία παρουσιάξαι χωρίς ταραχή. Βρίσκω την «αρμόδια» να ξύνει τα μαλλιά της. «Έχετε διαμέρισμα!» μου λέει και μάλλον εννοούσε: σας πιάσαμε! «Ναι, και το δήλωσα». «Όμως δεν γράψατε το τεκμαρτόν!». «Προφανώς εκπαρδομή!» Μα δεν το γράφατε εσείς; Υποθετικό είναι. Γι' αυτό με κουβαλήσατε;» είπα. «Θα το γράψετε με το χέρι σας!» λέει και μου δίνει τη δήλωση. Έγραψα ένα νούμερο στην τύχη και το επέστρεψα. «Και το μηνιαίο!» λέει επιτακτικά. Έβγαλα χαρτί, διαίρεσα με το 12, βγήκε δεκαδικός, τον έγραψα. «Δεκαδικός για μέσωμα;» φώναξε οργισμένη. Φούντωσα κι εγώ. «Υπάρχει νόμος που το απαγορεύει;»

ΜΑΪΚΛ ΤΖΑΚΣΟΝ-ΛΙΣΑ ΜΑΡΙ ΠΡΙΣΛΕΪ

Ο γάμος δυο αυτοκρατοριών

Τελικά, παντρεύτηκαν ο Μάικλ Τζάκσον με την κόρη του Έλβις Πρίσλεϊ, Λίσα-Μαρί; Γιατί αν παντρεύτηκαν, θα περάσουν από το... «λαϊκό δικαστήριο» των φαν του Τζάκσον και του Πρίσλεϊ!

Ο ΛΟΝΔΙΝΟ. ΤΑΝ ο βασιλιάς της ποπ έρχεται εις γάμου κοινωνίαν με την απόγονο του βασιλιά του ροκ εν ρολ, τα πράγματα δεν είναι απλά. Γιατί έχουν λόγο σε αυτή την ιστορία, πρώτοι και καλύτεροι, οι οπαδοί των δύο ινδαλμάτων της μουσικής. Αυτά συμβαίνουν στη Νέα Ήπειρο!

Και εδώ έχουμε να κάνουμε με μία «κλασική» υπόθεση, από αυτές που χώνουν τη μύτη τους οι άνθρωποι που διαμορφώνουν τα κλαμπ θαυμαστών στην Αμερική. Η δικαιοδοσία τους δε, μπορεί κάλλιστα να ονομαστεί «λαϊκό δικαστήριο». Η δε υπόθεση είναι «κλασική», γιατί έχει όλα τα στοιχεία: κίνητρα, αποδεικτικά στοιχεία και δημόσιες αρνήσεις από πλευράς των ενδιαφερομένων.

Τα κίνητρα πρώτα: Κάπου υπάρχει ο έρωτας βεβαίως. Κάπου και κάποτε, τους τελευταίους μήνες, θα συναντήθηκαν τα μάτια του Μάικλ και της Λίσα-Μαρί Πρίσλεϊ. Λέγεται δε πως η νεαρή Πρίσλεϊ άρχισε να κυνηγά τον βασιλιά της ποπ πριν από πέντε μήνες, όταν διαλύθηκε και ο γάμος της με τον μουσικό Ντάνι Κιού.

Το πρώτο ραντεβού του ζεύγους τοποθετείται στις 2 Φεβρουαρίου, στο Λας Βέγκας, και ειδικότερα σε μια συναυλία των «Τεμπέι-σους» και των «Φιφθ Νταϊ-μένσιον». Στις 21 του ίδιου μήνα εθεάθησαν στο περίφημο ράντσο της «Νέβερ-λαντ» του Μάικλ Τζάκσον από τους φύλακες. Τα παιδιά της Λίσα-Μαρί κοιμούνταν σε διπλανό σπίτι και οι μάρτυρες είδαν τον σουπερστάρ να την καληνυχτίζει με ένα φιλή προτού την οδηγήσουν στον ξενώνα της «Νέβερ-λαντ».

Πέρα όμως από το «ρομαντικό» ειδύλλιο, αυτή η συνένωση έχει να κάνει και με σοβαρά οικονομικά στοιχεία. Γιατί θα σημάνει τη «συγχώνευση» δύο πανίσχυρων αυ-



Μάικλ Τζάκσον και Λίσα-Μαρί Πρίσλεϊ

THE TIMES / ΤΑ ΝΕΑ

τοκρατοριών. Ο Τζάκσον πούλησε τον περασμένο Νοέμβριο τα δικαιώματα για το μάντζμεντ των δισκογραφικών καταλόγων του (στους οποίους συμπεριλαμβάνονται και 4.000 τίτλοι επιτυχιών των «Μπιτλς» - σχεδόν τα άπαντα!) αντί 16,8 δισεκατομμυρίων δρχ. στην εταιρεία EMI. Η δε περιουσία της Πρίσλεϊ υπολογίζεται σε 36 περίπου δισεκατομμύρια δρχ.!

Η συνένωση είναι και ιδιαίτερα βολική για τον Τζάκσον, που θα ήθελε πολύ να αλλάξει τη δημόσια εικόνα του ύστερα από τις κατηγορίες για την αποπλάνηση ενός 12χρονου αγοριού, που του στοίχισε και πολλά εκατομμύρια δολάρια, όπως λέγεται, αλλά και σε δημοτικότητα. Άλλωστε, ετοιμάζει το νέο του άλμπουμ, που θα κυκλοφορήσει ύστερα από δύο μήνες και έχει μεγάλη ανά-

γκη καλής δημοσιότητας. Αν όλα αυτά δεν είναι καλοί λόγοι για να πει το «ναι» στο γάμο του με τη Λίσα-Μαρί, τότε τί είναι;

Η όλη υπόθεση έχει και

τη θρησκευτική της πλευρά. Γιατί τόσο ο Τζάκσον όσο και η Πρίσλεϊ είναι μέλη της λεγόμενης «Επιστημονολογικής Εκκλησίας» (μιας κίνησης που δεν πιστεύει σε κά-

ΟΙ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΤΕΣ

«Του ιδίου φυράματος»

Στο μεταξύ, η ανησυχία στους κύκλους των θαυμαστών του Έλβις για τα τεκταινόμενα είναι δεδομένη. Ο πρόεδρος ενός κλαμπ οπαδών, Μπιλ Ντε Νάιτ, δηλώνει, με δυσανεκτικό ύφος: «Δεν αμφιβάλλω ούτε στιγμή πως παντρεύτηκαν. Είναι του ιδίου «φυράματος». Έτσι και αλλιώς δεν συμπαθούν και πολλοί θαυμαστές του Έλβις τη Λίσα-Μαρί».

Η πρόεδρος ενός άλλου φαν κλαμπ, Πρισίλα Πάρκερ, λέει πως οι απόψεις διίστανται. «Στο κάτω κάτω, ας κάνει ό,τι θέλει με τη ζωή της». Όμως είναι και πολλοί που διαφωνούν με αυτό τον γάμο. Αυτό εξέφρασε, ίσως, με τα λόγια του στις τηλεοπτικές κάμερες και ένας θαυμαστής του βασιλιά του ροκ εν ρολ, στην είσοδο του πύργου Τραμπ: «Θα τρίζουν τα κόκαλα του Έλβις».

ποιο θεό, αλλά στη βελτίωση του εγώ μέσα από κοινές συζητήσεις. Η δε Λίσα-Μαρί ασπάσθηκε το «δόγμα» ύστερα από προβλήματα με ναρκωτικά.

Στα στοιχεία τώρα. Η Λίσα-Μαρί χώρισε με τον Ντάνι Κιού στα τέλη Απριλίου. Το - «αυτόματο» - διαζύγιο βγήκε τελικά στις 6 Μαΐου στον Άγιο Δομνίκο. Την ίδια μέρα έφτασε στο κρατίδιο της Καραϊβικής και ένας δικηγόρος του Λος Άντζελες, ονόματι Ρόμπερτ Κάουφμαν, που θα κανόνιζε τα του γάμου.

Ο ίδιος «προσέλαβε» και έναν ντόπιο δικαστή, τον Χιούγκο Αλβαρέζ Περέζ, στη βόρεια πόλη Βέγκα. Η γαμήλια τελετή είχε αρχικά προγραμματισθεί για τις 18 Μαΐου, αλλά τελικά μετατέθηκε για αργότερα, λόγω των πολιτικών αναταραχών στον Άγιο Δομνίκο. Τελικά, πα-

ντρεύτηκαν στις 26 Μαΐου. Οι αρχές του αεροδρομίου της Δομνικανής Δημοκρατίας δηλώνουν δε πως ο Τζάκσον έφτασε στις 24 του μήνα με το ιδιωτικό του τζετ.

Ο δικαστής δηλώνει πως η τελετή έγινε στα ισπανικά, με ταυτόχρονη μετάφραση, ο δε Τζάκσον απάντησε με ένα ισπανικό «σι» (ναι) και φίλησε τη νύφη, αν και όχι περιπαθώς. Ο ίδιος ο δικαστής πιστοποιεί πως ο γάμος καταχωρήθηκε στο ανάλογο βιβλίο υπ' αριθμόν 54 του 1994, με τον αριθμό 188, στη

σελίδα 54. Και δημοσιοποιήθηκε. Δηλώνει δε έτοιμος να υποβληθεί ακόμη και σε τεστ αλήθειας! «Αν τώρα ο Τζάκσον θέλει να το αρνηθεί, αυτό είναι δικό του θέμα», λέει.

Φαίνεται δε πως ο βασιλιάς της ποπ θέλει να το αρνηθεί. Και το έκανε την προηγούμενη εβδομάδα διά του εκπροσώπου του. «Επρόκειτο για ηχογράφηση. Δεν υπήρξε γάμος», ήταν η λακωνική δήλωση. Η εκπρόσωπος της Λίσα-Μαρί Πρίσλεϊ δεν προχώρησε σε διάψευση ή επιβεβαίωση, δηλώνοντας πως δεν μπορεί να εντοπίσει τις τελευταίες ημέρες την κόρη του Έλβις.

Εδώ μπαίνει στην ιστορία και ο διαβόητος Ντόναλντ Τραμπ, που δήλωσε δημοσίως πως παραχώρησε ένα από τα διαμερίσματα του πύργου του (ουρανοξύστη στην 5η Λεωφόρο της Νέας Υόρκης) στους νεονύμφους. Αυτή η δήλωση έφερε και πλήθη θαυμαστών, φωτορεπόρτερ και δημοσιογράφων στον προθάλαμο του πύργου Τραμπ, χωρίς όμως αποτέλεσμα.

MENDEAN

3. V. 84

3

See letter of 2. V. 84 to S. Roberts ^(*)
on isolation of Mendean class.

^(*) Filed in separate folder following
DEPOSITS I folder.

M B N D E A N

Transl. of Zeeft pp. 88-89
on "wine-glass" class

This is in French - single copy, filed
in folder of Zeeft, "which the translation is
arranged by page of text."

List of Mendeian shapes cards

7.xi.81 pmwm

<u>Card</u>	<u>Present location</u>
Skaramanga jar	Shapes for projected booklet
Uncatalogued (from F 19:4)	not found
P 21987	
P 2374	
P 2377	
P 2375	
Elizavetovskaya cemetery	
P 2376	
P 2378	Shapes for projected booklet
P 24210	
Maritzyn jar, Nc	
Kalymnos: Hadjistavris coll.	
SS 14346	not found
SS 14345	
9 cards from Q 15:2 (with dipinti)	
SS 14342	
P 26383	
P 26374	
P 23881	
P 23686	
P 23683	
P 23864	Shapes for projected booklet
P 24205	
P 23868	not found
P 23836	
P 26340	not found
P 23810	

Mendeian shapes cards (con't)

P 23809

Type 1a (Sts of Messâna wreck)

Type 1 (")

Type 4 (")

Kalymnos jar, 391.33

Chania Museum no. 1087

Marion, tomb ~~37x5~~ ~~37~~ 34.7

Shapes for projected booklet

P 24766

Marion, tomb 37.5

P 4422

Not yet interleaved in shapes series (in separate bunch behind the others)

⁹
SS 6~~8~~17

SS 10490

P 4753

P 10136

Motya 1962 265, 499

Shop of Sokaras I.66, 648.17

Zeest 23a, 23b, 23b', 23 g

and

Shop of Sokaras I.66, 648.16

Shapes for projected booklet

All cards are in MENDEAN SHAPES file, unless otherwise stated.

Cf. VG lists 5.vi.80 and 13.iv.59.

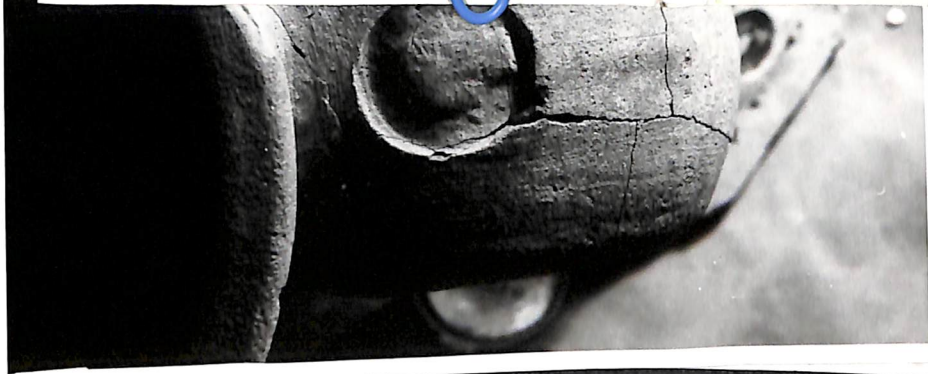
Carbon of list taken by PMWM.

Faded Tunes 15.XI.80

7.01

cards needed

For Mendocino sheep and
sheep: files



Field time 15. XI. 80

7.01

For Mendocino cards needed and

stamp & files



7.026

506.6
MendeAN JAR
FROM VouL2
(stamp)
NIKU VIII 61.



7.036

506.11

SS 14346

SS 13659

Voula

NIKO VIII 61



7.046

506.11

SS 14346

SS 13659

Youla

NIKO VIII 61



7.056

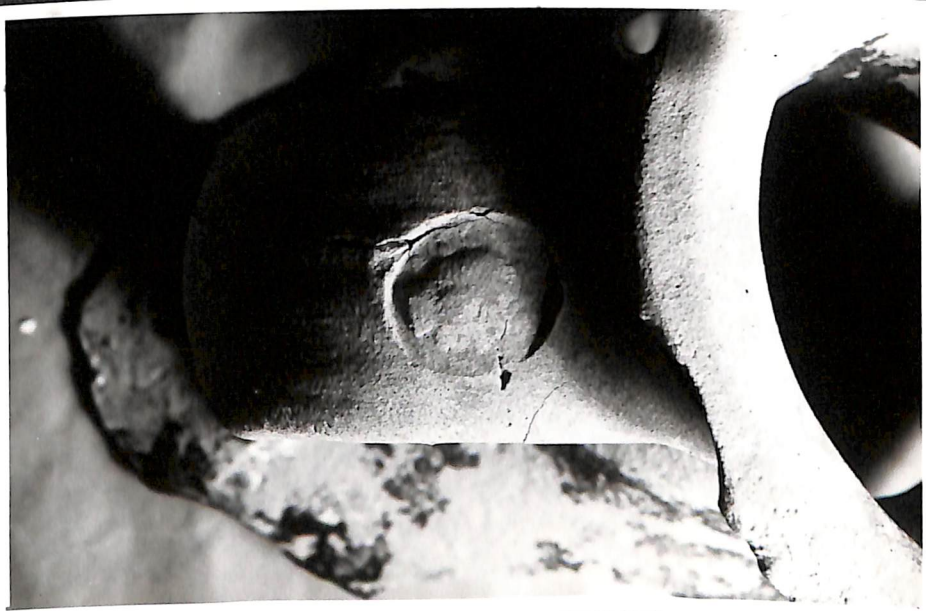
506.7

Mendean jar

FROM Vaula

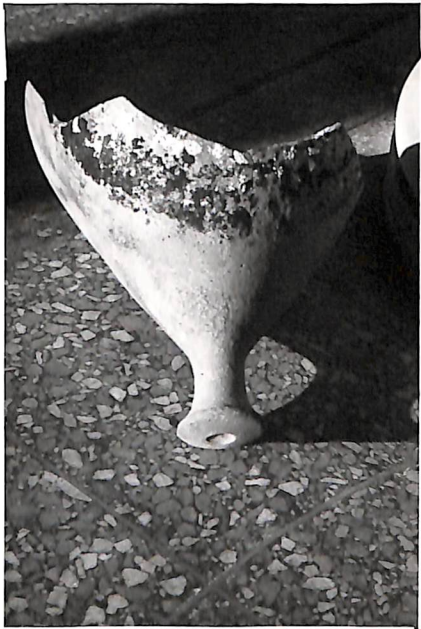
(clump)

NIKO VIII 61



7.066

506.7
Mendeau jar
from Youha
(Stamp)
NIKO VIII 61

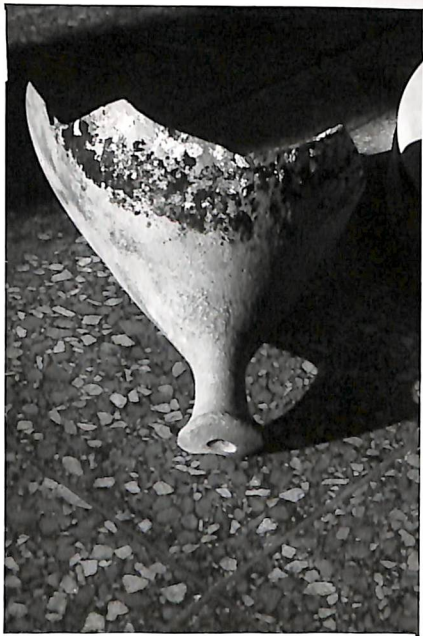


7.076

⁹
506.7

Mendon JAR
FROM VOUBA
(stamp)

NIKU VIII 61



7.086

506.9

"Mendeau" Jan

from Vooka

(stamp)

NIKO VIII 61

Putting away Menden material
out for PMWA (photography, etc.)

I arrange the card file of SHAPES as proposed
in page of 13.IV.59.

I miss a few cards (1):

- 1.) uncat. from F 19:4
- 2.) P 14346 (Q 15:2) (must be)
- 3.) P 23868 " " "
- 4.) P 26340 " " " (page.) (Lm ?)

The sequences on the page of 13.IV.59:

- 1.) Skaramanga jar
- 2.) (uncat. from F 19:4)
- 3.) P 21987 (Bottle - N 7:3)
- 4.) P 2374 (short handle, see 6:4, 6:5)
- 5.) P 2377
- 6.) P 2375
- 7.) P 2376
- 8.) P 2378 (empty handle)
- 9.) P 24210 (H 13:4, low fill, 4/4? 5:4)
- 10.) Maritz jar, No (w. rif. likely, ca 400 B.C.)
- 11.) Ralyun, Hadjistan (392.14)
- 12.) (SS 14346, Q 15:2 - less imp. card)
- 13.) SS 14345 " " " " "
- 14.) SS 14342 " " " " "
- 15.) P 26383 " " "
- 16.) P 26374 " " "

← Add the jar from Elazavetrovskaya cemetery
(Archaeologia 19, 1968 p. 55, fig 11)
(like P 2375) (Brassinskoy)

← stick in the cards of Menden
from Q 15:2 cat. from the deposits

(cont.)

17.) P 23881

23686

23683

23864 Jar for Q. 15:12 (Box 29)

24205

(23868? Q 15:12)

23836

(26340 " " ")

23810

" " " (Box 2)

23809

" " " (Box 1)

add here 3 jars for
Particulate Wreck

Kalyman jar, 391.33

Marion, Tomb 34.7

Add here jar in clearance Museum
(no. 1087)

P 24766 (O 16:4)

Marion Tomb 37.5

P 4422

F1112
(Agm XLT: 2/2 4535)

Study of Mendeans class

This has been passed on to P.M.W. Matheson.
 A start had been made by Mrs. Frangaki in 1972-3
 (see papers in this folder). But she seemed to be over-
 busy with other matters, and in any case ^{it became apparent} ~~apparently~~
 she could not write an article in English, whereas this
 would presumably appear in Hesperia.

P.M.W.M. has been thinking about doing this class
 since last year I think. This time, before leaving for
 Canada, she made photocopies of much of what
 is in this folder, also SHAPES cards of Mendeans,
 also of the 2 main stamps: Dionysos on an ass,
 and the "male head right within an ivy wreath".
 I have now replaced the photocopied material.

Some notes not found here that I feel sure
 exist, e.g. comment on the Dionysos Labritos
 passages. Keep an eye out.

Notes on Mendean

See now entry in "Getting Established" on
a publication that might be made on
Mendeian, has much of interest to be included.

In this folder, I don't find the notes I
must have assembled on the Dariusian
passage, or even a reference thereto. Not
in WINE folder, either. There was a question as
to it being an interpolation —

2.viii.76

See WRECKS - PORTICELLO for mention of
Mendeian development: notes of 28-29.viii.76, and
some previous papers.

See the sequence of whole jars: 1) P 23864 (A 1512)
2) Porticello "Type 1" 3) Marone, Tomb 34, 7 (ca. 360 BC
— "shortly after the middle of Apian Classical II" (SCE II, p. 274)

19. XI. 75 11.01

MENDEAN

PM 10.00
D 80

Mendeau stamps

We know the type of Domigos on an ass, by which class was identified.

We know further the "male head right within ivy wreath (or spray)" which has been found on large pieces of white handle + neck, or (fairly but probable) on the jar-top from the Vouda wreck; in these cases the Mendeau jar shape seems identifiable. I attach earlier note;

20. III. 72

Don't forget that the type of "male head within ivy wreath" — cf. Purp. 221-222 on pl. 77 — has been ~~separately~~ tentatively identified on a Mendeau-type jar from one of the Vouda Wrecks. One Agou example with this type has also a white handle w. rim + both attachments, looking Mendeau.

In connection with this type, cf. the wreathed head of beardless Domigos on 1.) Mendeau Tetradrachms of reduced weights, i.e. after the damp of Athens and 2.) the last part of the tetradrachm series (all on Noe pl. X) cf. text, pp. 53-57). So you would expect such a stamp type to begin at the very end of the 5th cent., later than the D. + ass type.

PMW
4.80

(line 5 has with my units)

Contexts for the stamp types:

SS 8008, O 19:4, upper fill but this is mostly
like lower fill, late 5th

SS 13657, 1365-9, Q 15:2, well N. of symplecton,
lower levels

Voula Wrecks?

SS 14796 ?

SS 14810, U 13:1 (to ca. 380 BC, but with much
earlier material)

5.IX.74

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

MENDEAN

para-CHIAN

ATTIC

group of ZEEST TYPE 19

CHIAN

Wide-mouthed Jars

CORINTHIAN

THASIAN

LESBIAN

SAMIAN

In U 13 : 1, the most numerous class seems to have been the Mendeian. On features of this class see Hesp. 22, pp. 106-107, under nos. 161-162; and Amphoras, fig. 43. Jars more nearly contemporary with those of U 13 : 1 are illustrated in Archeology 24, 1971, pp. 124 and 125, from the Straits of Messina (or Porticello) wreck, by D. Owen; the same material appears more fully in an article by Cynthia Eisemann, after consultation with me, in the International Journal of Nautical Archeology and Underwater Exploration, 1973, pp. 13-23. In U 13 : 1, I counted about 56 toes most of which are probably of this class. No Mendeian from the deposit could be restored complete, but PP¹ 738 has all but the top of the neck, while PP¹ 716, 718, 719, preserve two tops and a bottom characteristic of Mendeian (?) jars. Catalogued also were several stamped or painted fragments perhaps all of the same class (the paint in stripes or a little leaf), including PP¹ 705 with its circular stamp showing a youthful head, right, within an ivy leaf wreath, duplicate of Hesp. Suppl. X, pl. 77, nos. 221, 222, from the filling of Assembly Place III; the same stamp has since been found on the handle of a Mendeian amphora-top from a wreck at Voula.

Study of the finer pottery from the well had placed it definitely later than 400 B.C. The jar series confirm this impression, and will do so more precisely (for e.g. the Mendeian and Attic (?) shapes) after photographs of the new material have been finished and scale prints are available, for comparison of proportions with

Further publication of Mander

Strait of Messina words:

Archaeology 1971, pp. 124 and 125, on
on each page, called "Type 1" and "Type 4". By
David Brown. Off print & fold "Strait of Messina Words"
(Do not name to class.)

article by Cyrell Eisenmann:

"A Diplomas for a Porticello [Strait of Messina]
Word (Culabim)," The Int. Journal of Nautical
Archaeology and Underwater Exploration 1973,
pp. 13-23. (and off print, ^{off print} of place, waiting for a
job, 2.VII.74).

This article was written after consultation,
so the class will be named.

Athens, November 3, 1973

Dear Homer,

Yesterday Mrs. Frangaki came to show me what she wanted to write to you, in hopes that you might, as you thought, be able to find some money to ~~be~~ pay a babysitter, while she gets up a publication of Mendeian amphoras.

We went over her draught, and I made a few alterations in the English. However, I did not attempt a thorough job, but suggested that she make a fair copy and send it to you, sending also what she meant to say in Greek.

The fact is that I fear she could not prepare a publication in English that could be printed. I gather that the short German articles were heavily mended by Fr. Braun. I feel sure I should not undertake to rewrite for her a long article; it would be more economical for me to write it myself from the beginning.

We always come to you with our problems, and think you will find a way out, so here we are again! Perhaps she could place such a study in the AEATION or some such? However, the great majority of the pieces are Agora finds. Perhaps she could do a collaboration some day with Carolyn? But I fear that would be rather in the future, as Carolyn has got a lot to do before she should take on more. It would be kind of you to write something to her after you get ^{her letter.}

Please tell Dorothy that I finally saw her book on the New Book shelf at the ASCS - people must have had it on their desks, that I did not see it sooner. I think it is very handsome, and I fully agree with her that Machteld's photograph makes a fine addition. Mary congratulations.

Machteld is around these days, but she has too many other friends, and I have not seen much of her.

Yours,

Mrs. Fr. & call 1. XI. 73

Show her Bradbury's letter ^(in back folder) of 7. XI. 71 in which he reports she is writing on "dime-glass stem amplifiers" - do I think they are Mander -

If he finished an article on this subject, apparently I have not yet received it.

Mrs. Fr. might do a follow-up on this. Has to come out somehow?

1. XI. 73

Actually I have written to him myself about it.

Suggest she plan to go to Mander itself, and pick up pieces of glass if possible.

Later, after Mrs. Fr.'s call.

It is clear that she [can't publish by herself in English.]

Mrs. Frankel - another call

Mrs. F. telephoned last week, and we made an appointment for today.

She came today at 10:30, & seems mainly just to say that she had been investigating for babyitters, i.e. women to stay with the child, 5 till 8:00 - 4:00, and ~~do~~ do its cooking, washing, eating, etc. In afternoon they turn out to ask for 5000 a month, but she has found a young girl - Gert (she has relatives there) who would come for 3500 living in; she only requires to go to night school in the late afternoons.

I urged her to figure out how long much time she would need, and so how much money, and drafted a letter to HAT. In the same letter should go a plan of how she wanted to publish. I suggested a long article - anywhere rather than before of a book in which our completed parts are to be held up by others' incomplete parts. We counted girls on file, which are about 50 - girls and pieces, some of which are just there for deposit, etc. We talked a bit about the proposed contents of the article, but she had not looked this up ^{in my notes} before coming today, but was only prepared to talk about babyitters. Her idea of expenses include trips to some sort of the far are, including to Soviet Union. She is to draft her plan and application, and come back next Wednesday.

[Afternoon postponed another week because they all had colds.]

14.04

Mrs. Fromaghi calls

Mrs. F. managed to come today, by getting a friend to stay with the baby.

When I arrived, just on 10:00 (after a turn at the post office), she was here, but HAT not quite ready to see her. So I gave her a few ideas as to what he might ask her, and let her know there is no present (unfavourable) prospect of her being salaried here. She said she would need to pay a woman to look after the baby. I said it is sometimes possible to get a grant for such a purpose.

HAT had a little chat with her, in the course of which they both recalled that he had met her at the Karamelios, when she was doing the catalogue of the ostriches. She said she had done ~~the~~ the catalogue, including description (in Greek), for all saw certain important pieces - ~~reproduction~~ etc., which Herr Willmann did himself.

Finally ^{HAT} he asked her to make an estimate as to how long it would take her to do the article and ~~how much~~ how much money she would need for the wages of the domestic replacement. She said she couldn't estimate it, and I said she should leave a try, and then later, if progress seemed to merit it, another grant might be found.

As we went downstairs, she once more said for me to make the estimate of how long it would take, but I said, I cannot spend time on this study unless I write it myself (I have too little time). She must make a try, and then we can discuss it.

Mrs. Fraugher - the Mendon class

Her note of last March found me rather swamped, and I have not emerged, but it came down to me that it was desirable to check with HAT on this point. So I gave her all the papers including her recent letter, and yesterday, after tea, he came briefly & talked about them. He said again, it is a juicy subject; and, do we know what impression the people at the Keramiechos had; and, would she be expecting money; and in general how quickly could she undertake to do it - what is her present program.

I suggested we should ask her to make a kind of outline, to see what she could make of this (good and varied) subject-matter. He thought, a good idea.

Since then it occurred to me that it would be worthwhile for her to meet Homer and vice versa, so he has not seen her at all. I have reached her by telephone, and we have arranged an appointment for her with Homer for Monday 3.7X at 10:00.

30. VIII. 73

HAT

could you possibly
have a look at
Mrs. Fungelski's
offprints, and her
note, there, (of last March)
and see if you think
it a good bet
to give her our

MENDEAN

to work up?

Jameson thought very well
of her

See Menden folder attached.

30 March 1973,
Agiou Spyridonos 6-8,
Athens 504.

Dear Miss Grace,

It has been a long time since I have heard from you. I would like to apologize for not phoning you up. It was due to the birth of a baby boy, and then I had two operations. Fortunately I am feeling all-right now, so I decided to communicate with you.

I have a little time Miss Grace, but if you agree I had like to undertake the publication of the Mendian amphoras, which you had told me to be in charge of. I read the bibliography you gave me except Zeest's article.

I would like to invite you to my home some day, have a cup of tea and discuss about the matter. Of course I know how busy you are, so I am leaving that to you, to choose the day that you will be free to come. Please, write to me or phone me up.

By the chance, I am sending you two off-prints of my recent work with my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Yours.

K. Athasaki-Frangaki

25. IV. 72

14.08

For TLS Jn. to look at,

in connection with

MRS. FRANGAKI and the
MENDEAN class.

She called on me on 20. IV; she's still very
busy on other work. She would like back the
copy of the article on Kerameiras celebration.

Further Mendeau notes

Yesterday Mrs. Fraugabie came and I gave her photostats of Bradinsley's article, "New data on Guel imports to the Lower Don" Brief Com. 124, 1970, pp. 12-18. Also a copy of Dick Burgis' translation thereof, for the sake of the Mendeau reported and illustrated there.

She says she is very busy in the epigraphy museum, on a project to rejoin pediments to relief. I suppose with inscriptions; and will be busy for months ahead. She wanted to take the article in case she found some turn of phrase, & got on a bit with Mendeau matters.

She would like to have back the copy he had of the ms. on lehythmi at the Kerameika; the only other copies are 1) W. Willenson and 2) with Fed. Braun, and this latter copy is so covered with revisions that she can no longer read her own text.

2. IV 73
She has written
to me without
mentioning this

Today Stella Miller asked for some references on Mandaean amphirotas, to use in a text on Maccabean centers she is preparing for a Princeton encyclopedia of some sort.

We looked through the references here, and she took some notes. I showed her Bradensky's article on Greek imports on the Lower Dan, which has photos of 2 Mandaean jars of 2 pieces in the 5th c. B.C. She has taken that, with Diet Burgi's translation, to have a ^{photo} look

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

from 18 Hernes Road
Oxford OX2 7PU

PHILADELPHIA 19104

March 21st, 1972

The Graduate School of
Arts and Sciences

ANCIENT HISTORY

Dear Virginia:

*See 27.10.72
G.T.S. j*

Your letter about Mrs. Frangaki has caught up with me here in Oxford. I am sorry for the delay in replying. Let me say at once that I am not really in a position to advise you on whether she should be entrusted with a sizeable project to publish. Everything I know about her is excellent but I don't know how well she would cope with a major task that required independence and stamina as well as intelligence and good training. I'd probably take the chance myself but I wouldn't urge anyone else to do so. Here is what I can say for her.

She visited us at Cheli in 1970 with some other young Greek archaeologists. When she found that her husband's work would bring ~~him~~ to Cheli regularly last summer and that she could stay some weeks there, she offered us her services. She worked hard and most perceptively on our miserable sea-worm pottery and showed intelligence and keen interest in all the rest of the work. Besides being very good at her work ~~was~~ everyone found her extremely pleasant to have in the group. We talked about her plans and her need to stay in Athens. I suggested that she see you in case there were any funds for assistants. (Of course I did not suggest that she apply for your position, though I can see why she may have thought in those terms!) I am confident that she would work hard and get a job done. If you could try her out on a smaller project you might get some idea of her potential. I think it could be very high indeed.

You asked about Cynthia Jones, who wrote you from Penn. She is an energetic, independent girl who has had to make her way in classical archaeology with little or no fellowship support. At one time she had a job as George Bass's secretary and she has also dived and helped David Owen on the wreck in the straits of Messina. If you can give her any assistance I think it would be worthwhile.

My time in Oxford is coming to an end and I should be in Greece by the second half of April. I have been working closely with David Lewis (theoretically we gave a class together on State and Cult in Athens--only faculty came!) I've learned up some interesting things about Attic cults which I hope I can write before classes this summer. Now I am concentrating on the Tirynthian boustrophedon texts while I have Anna Davies and Anne Jeffery to consult. I look forward to seeing you soon.

All the best,

M. H.

P.S. I'm sending a copy to Homer.

M. H. Jameson

21.11.72
 21.11.72
 Mrs. Frangaki
 Did we ever receive this?
 (X) 21.11.72
 Menden
 Menden

See 27.10.72
 by T.S. j. - auto
 from Mrs. Frangaki
 who is in England

MENDEAN: Mrs. Frangaki, and the Menden class

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

February 16, 1972

Professor Michael H. Jameson
 Department of Classics
 University of Pennsylvania
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19104, U. S. A.

Dear Mike:

This is a letter I started to write to you actually several months ago, but there were interruptions of various kinds.

Thank you very much for a nice card on Mrs. Frangaki, sent after you left I think. This young woman dropped in one day. She does seem to me both bright and nice. I asked her what she thought of doing here, and she said she understood they are looking for somebody to replace me. I told her Leslie will not consider anybody until they have their doctorate; she accepted that.

When she came, we had some recently found catalogued fragments of unstamped amphoras to be put away. These are stored by date groups (4th century, 3rd century, 2nd to 86 B.C., etc., etc.). There was a second young woman available to work, so I asked them to make a check and put in order the sections of the storage into which they had new pieces to be inserted; it is a job for two people. Mrs. F. seems to have been doing her part of the job well, and she is certainly agreeable. However, before they could cover much of the general check, I found that Leslie had given an instruction against the use of volunteers. So I stopped the operation for the time at least; actually it is a job which the catalogue department should take over now, and would wish to, I think.

Mrs. Frangaki had something she wanted time to do then at the National Museum. If and when she is free to come back to the Agora, I was considering offering her a class of jars to study and publish. I thought of the Menden: see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. 106-107, for a note with references, also my Picture Book, fig. 43;

and now some elegant jars from the Straits of Messina wreck; I have a lot more unpublished on file. Harold Mattingly is eager to know a series of measured capacities in this class; as in others. Incidentally, do you know anything about Miss Cynthia Jones, who gave her address as the University Museum in a request for information from me about the amphoras in the Straits of Messina wreck? She has never acknowledged my long information letter sent to her last October. To Miss Jones as to the Russians from whom I also have inquiries about the Mendeian class, it would be more useful to have our material all laid out clearly and in order, and the rest of my time could be used on other urgent matters, rather than writing to them.

What I want to ask you about Mrs. Frangaki is this: do you think she could do for instance the Mendeian job at all independently? Or would I have to do it myself, sort of through her? If the latter, one hesitates, as it is really more time-consuming than doing it alone. The material is important, "Mendeian wine was of the most illustrious, the jars are beautiful and interesting and wide-spread, there is the Lysippos story, there are the coin-type stamps.

To go a little further: I might be prepared to give her for instance this part of the now loosely assembled material to pull together and present, without finding her adequate to "take my place". This is because I believe the material as a whole warrants the kind of scholar who should ^{would be} be a professor at the Institute for Advanced Study. This came home to me recently one time when we were talking over the difficulty of finding the right person to go in as Ben retires. I had not realized that part of what they look for is a big project which needs this kind of assured continued support. I have an idea that your Fred Winter might develop into a scholar who would be accepted for such a position. But not Mrs. F.; for one thing, she needs to stay near her husband's work, doesn't she.

It would still be a good thing to draw off for her, and perhaps for others, such parts of the material as they are really competent to present in good order,

this would make more practicable the job of the central person to continue in charge of our files and projects - perhaps Fred? - who ought to be able to control the whole material with its ramifications and connections, without being too burdened. Too much of a load can paralyze action indefinitely. So, for the new edition of ^PI.O.S.B.E., E. Pridik, growing old, turned over his material to a young scholar B. N. Grakov in the '20s; but Grakov died in September 1970 without having managed to bring the large material to publication; it had been intended that the amphora stamps should be included with the inscriptions.

The separated sections could be developed as desired, so long as they included clear presentations of the shape-developments and repertories in their classes. For the Mendeian, for instance, I think there is a lot of scope.

I'd be glad if you talked about it with Homer, and am sending him a copy of this letter. Let me know what you think. And incidentally, I have lost the bit of paper on which I had Mrs. Frangaki's address, and am having surprising trouble in finding her. So if you have got the address, or know from whom I could ask it, let me know, and the first thing I will do is to send her a copy of my "Samian Amphoras". She liked it, and now I have copies (6 months in the mails).

My best to you and Virginia for 1972.

Yours,

Papyrus references to the purchase of vines of certain famous wines, to be planted away from their place of origin

(in the Koan section)

In Nessana I, p. 119, I state: "We know also that ~~the vines~~ as early as the third century B.C., vines of certain countries esteemed for their wine were naturalized elsewhere. [footnote: Cf. a papyrus of 257 B.C., P. Cairo Zen. 59033, which names 11 varieties of wines as planted in Egypt, including Cilician, Mendean, Maronean and Phoinician.] (Cf. Rostovtzeff 1941.353)]"

I think there are other passages.

begin

Further published texts on Mende

J. B. Braslin, Archaeologia XIX, 1968, pp. 53-4
(see transl. with opprint). Note that on p. 53
he corrects my end-date for the dating coins. Did I
take this from West's 5th - 4th c. Gold Coins - which
I seem to have lost? But it should be for S. Noe's
NNM No. 27 (1926).

J. B. Braslin, KSA 124 (Brief Communication No. 124)
1970, pp. 12-13, see esp. fig. 3, p. 14.

29.III.72

Add the earlier Braslin publication:
Nomismatique and Epigraphie II, 1962, pp. 45-48; with
photos of stamps of Mende and coin of same.

Recent notes (not publ.) on Menden

See (if you find) my letter of 22 Nov. 1971 to HAT,
on Mrs. Fraugate perhaps to publish our Menden
material; also his reply. ^{19.II.72} This is filed under GETTING ESTAB.

Letter of 5.X.71 to Cynthia Jones on the Straits
of Messina would (copy of part of this in this file).

My letter of 22.I.72 to Bradish, in his file.

19.II.72

See also under GETTING EST., further
corresp. w. HAT, also my letter of 16.II.72 to
M. Jameson.

MENDEAN

I. B. Brashinsky, "From the history of the commercial relations between the northern Black Sea region and Mende in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. (based on amphora stamps)," Numismatics and Epigraphy, Vol. III, ~~xxx45-48~~ Moscow, 1963, pp. 45-48. 1962

In the Oration against Lakritos, written by Demosthenes and dated 341 B.C., it is said among other things that two Athenian merchants, Artemon and Apollodoros, received from the plaintiff the sum of 3000 silver drachmas "for a trading journey from Athens to Mende ~~for~~ or Scione, and thence to the Bosphoros and ~~if~~ they desired along the left shore as far as ^{the} Borysthenes and back to Athens. . . . as security for 3000 jars of Mendeian wine that were to be loaded at Mende or Scione. . . ." ¹ This testimony, as far as the writer knows, has thus far not attracted the attention of investigators. It is, nevertheless, of definite interest for the history of the trade relations of the Greek cities of the northern Black Sea region. Mendeian wine was well known and highly regarded in the ancient world. Evidence of this is given by a number of ancient authors. ²

One testimony to the great extent of viticulture and wine-making in the city's coin symbol, Dionysus seated on an ass with a kantharos in his hand and a vine-branch. ³

This excerpt from the Oration against Lakritos suggests that Mendeian wine was ~~brought~~ brought to the cities on the northern Black Sea coast in considerable quantity by Athenian merchants.

Until recently the excerpt just quoted was the only evidence for the importation of Mendeian wine to the northern Black Sea region. This testimony was of course not sufficient basis for more wide-reaching conclusions about the development of trade between the northern Black Sea region and Mende. Recently the number of sources has increased, and it has become possible to obtain additional information on the import of Mendeian wine to different areas of the northern Black Sea region. This refers to amphora stamps, among which the group of Menden stamps has fairly recently been distinguished.

In 1949 V. Grace published the first Mendeian stamp of an amphora handle found in the

① Demosth. xxxv, 10

Athenian Agora. This is anepigraphic showing D. seated on his ass - the coin device
 of Mende (pl.I, 1) ⁴ ~~***Grace noted that the clay of the Mendeian amphora contains many~~
 [ref. to VG. The author for some reason believes that the Mendeian coins with this device
 ceased to be minted after 358 B.C., that is, after the city was conquered by Philip II
 of Macedon (op.cit., p.178). Nevertheless it is generally accepted in the num.literature
 that Mendeian silver tetradrachms with the fig. of D. on the ass were minted until
 approximately 423 B.C., when Mende, having become detached from Athens, was conquered by
 Nikias.(C.T.Seltman, op. cit., p.140).] V.Grace noted that the clay of the Mendeian amph.
 contains numerous mica flakes and that the fabric of the handle in general resembles the
 Thasian. ⁵ Later, two more similar Mendeian stamps were found in the excavations of the
 Ath. Agora. ⁶ [Ref. to Boulter. The amphoras and stamps in this article were prepared
 for pub. by VG.] One of these, found in a mixed layer of the fill in the Stoa of Attalos,
 may as V.Grace notes have been impressed with the same stamp as that described above.
 The other, which was ⁸ published by P. Corbett, ⁹ differs somewhat from the first 2
 (pl. I, 2). Two of the three Mendeian stamps found in Athens come from archaeoplogical
 contexts dated ¹⁰ to the end of the 5th c. B.C. [Corbett, p.357. VG's note to P.C. is
 cited.]

Two Mendeian stamps of the same type as those from Athens are recorded by B. N.
 Grakov in the ms. corpus of pottery stamps found in the northern Black Sea region
 a communication from
 (IOSPE, III). According to B.N.Grakov~~xxxxxx~~, who very kindly placed at the writer's
 disposal ~~x~~ photographs of the stamp, for which the writer considers it his pleasant duty
 to express his profound gratitude, one of these (pl.I, 3) comes from Olbia, and is now
 preserved in the Hermitage; the other (pl.I, 4) is in the collection of the Kerch
 museum and its origin is unknown. It may be supposed, however, that this was found in the
 territory of the Bosporos, most likely at Pantikapaion or nearby.

Finally, one more Mendeian stamp (pl.I, 5) was found in 1959 in the Olbian Agora,
 and is now at LOIA [Leningrad Division of the Inst. of Archaeology, see end of book].

The Kerch and the Hermitage Mendeian stamps are generally similar in type to the
 Athenian, although they were all made with different dies. On the Hermitage stamp it

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(p.46) can be clearly seen that Dionysus is holding a kantharos in his extended right hand (on the Athenian examples it is obliterated). On all 4 specimens the circular field is surrounded by a zone of beads. The only difference between the stamps of the northern Bl. Sea and the stamps from Athens lies in the details of the figure of Dionysus.

There appears to be every reason to think that all 4 stamps just described are of the same date.

The Mendeian stamp found at Olbia in 1959 differs sharply from those mentioned above above all in the fact that it was apparently epigraphic. ~~xx~~ The circular field of the stamp shows D. lying on his ass, holding in his extended right hand a kantharos with high handles. D. is turned 3/4 to the left, and his head is bent forward. Around this composition, which is framed by a linear fillet (like that of the round Rhodian stamps), there was an inscription in which only the letter M is still barely discernible. The legend on the stamp may perhaps have included the word ΜΕΝΔΑΙΩΝ, intended to indicate the origin of the amphora, as on the stamps from some other centers (for ex., ΙΑΠΙΩΝ).

p.47 The most important and interesting question is that of the dating of the Mendeian stamps described here. Two Mendeian stamps come from solidly dated archeological context in the Athenian Agora at the end of the 5th century B.C.¹¹ [The third stamp from Athens was found in a later pit, the circumstances under which the ¹²Arch and ¹³Hermitage stamps were found are unknown, and the Olbian stamp was found in 1959 in a late strosis.] Numismatic analogues provide additional material for dating these stamps.

It has been mentioned above that the type of the Mendeian stamps has parallels among the silver tetradrachms of this city. The minting of these coins began at Mende after 450 B.C. and continued until ca. 423 B.C.¹² [Seltman, op. cit., p.140. ¹³In 1913 a large hoard of Mendeian coins was found, represented by different variants of the type described here. It has been suggested that the corresponding type also occurred later on the tetrobols of Mende (S. P. Noe, op. cit., p. 53).] The field of the coin often contains additional figures - birds (crows) dogs, Silenai, carrying skins with wine (pl. I, 6 and 7). Seltman remarks that these tetradrachms are the work of two sculptors the earlier of whom (about 440 B.C.) produced rougher work than the second (coins of about

(p.47) 430-423 B.C.). The Mendeian stamps are so close in type to the coins of this town that the question arises as to whether the stamping instruments were cut by the same sculptors. If this is so, the Mendeian stamps under consideration should date from the third and beginning of the 4th quarters of the 5th c. B.C. Comparison of the stamps with the coins shows that the anepigraphic stamps are apparently older and may be dated from approximately 430 - 420 B.C., whereas the stamp from Olbia is later and shd. probably be dated to the last quarter of the 5th c. B.C.

At that time Mende, which was a member of the 1st Athenian maritime league, most likely had no direct trade relations with the towns of the northern Black Sea region. As in the 4th century B.C., Mendeian wine was exported to the Pontic cities by Athenian merchants, who at that time were bringing grain to Athens both from Olbia and from the Bosphoros state.

This the amphora stamps indicate that as early as the 5th century B.C. the northern Black Sea region was consuming the famous Mendeian wine which, judging from Demosthenes' communication, continued to be brought there in the middle of the 4th c. B.C.

The small number of Mendeian stamps is noteworthy. In the light of the considerable amount of wine apparently from Mende,¹³ [There is some interesting information for ex. that the well-known sculptor Lysippos made an amphora commissioned by Cassander for the export of Mendeian wine from the newly founded town of Cassandreia near Mende. (Ref.)] this fact may have one of 2 explanations. Perhaps the Mendeian amphoras were only rarely and sporadically stamped. A description of an unstamped Mendeian amphora of the 5th c. B.C. was recently published by I. B. Zeest.¹⁴

The stamps of unknown origin include a very large group that resemble the Thasos stamps in a number of features, mainly the shape of the amphora handles and the composition of the clay of which they were made. A number of these have recently been classed as products of Thasos,¹⁵ another group has been tentatively combined by D.B.Shelov as "Group A".¹⁶ It is quite possible that some of these stamps should be assigned to Mende. This is all the more likely because the composition of the clay and the shape

of the handles of the Mendeian amphoras are very close to those of Thasos. In the excavations of the Athenian Agora, in contexts dated from the second half of the 5th c. B.C., an amphora handle was found that was very close in profile and clay composition to a Mendeian with an anepigraphic stamp bearing the figure of a satyr's head turned to the right,¹⁷ and also fragments of ~~a~~ necks and handles of amphoras (without stamps),¹⁸ which are probably Mendeian. [Boulter, op. cit, p.106, no. 161, 162, pl.40, fig.5 (p.103). Similar fragments have been found in some quantity in the northern Black Sea excavations, both at Olbia and in the Bosphoros states.] However the solution to the problem of which of the stamps from the undetermined centers of production should be considered Mendeian is a task for the future.

Note: we have (can) book shelf

31. III. 72 / Has been
Not yet translated.
(attached)

И. Б. БРАШНСКИЙ

ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ТОРГОВЛИ СЕВЕРНОГО ПРИЧЕРНОМОРЬЯ
С МЕНДОЙ* в V—IV вв. до н. э.
(по амфорным клеймам)

В речи против Лакрита, приписываемой Демосфену и относящейся к 341 г. до н. э., сообщается, между прочим, что два афинских купца, Артемон и Аноллодор, получили от него займа 3 тыс. серебряных драхм для торговли посадкой из Афин в Менду или Скиону, а оттуда на Боспор и, если понадобится, вдоль левого берега до Борисфена и обратно в Афины. . . . под задел 3000 керемней мендского вина, которое будет погружено в Менду или Скиону. . . .¹ Это свидетельство, насколько нам известно, не привлекало до сих пор внимания исследователей. Между тем оно представляет определенный интерес для истории торговых связей греческих городов Северного Причерноморья. Мендское вино пользовалось в античном мире широкой известностью и относилось к числу высоко-сортных. О нем сохранились свидетельства у ряда древних авторов.²

Свидетельством широкого распространения виноградарства и виноделия в Менде являются монетные эмблемы города — сидящий на осле Дионис с канфаром в руке и виноградная лоза.³

Приведенный отрывок из речи против Лакрита позволяет заключить, что мендское вино поступало в города Северного Причерноморья в середине IV в. до н. э. в значительном количестве через посредничество афинских купцов.

До недавнего времени цитированный отрывок был единственным свидетельством об импорте мендского вина в Северное Причерноморье. Свидетельство это было, конечно, недостаточным для более широких выводов о развитии торговли Северного Причерноморья с Мендой. В настоящее время круг источников расширился и появилась возможность получить дополнительные сведения об импорте мендского вина в различные районы Северного Причерноморья. Мы имеем в виду амфорные клейма, среди которых сравнительно недавно выделена группа мендских клейм.

В 1949 г. В. Грейс опубликовала первое мендское клеймо на ручке амфоры, найденной при раскопках афинской агоры. Оно анэпиграфное, на нем изображен Дионис, возлежащий на осле, — монетная эмблема

* Город Менда был расположен на западном побережье полуострова Паллены в Халкидике.

¹ [Demosth.], XXXV, 40.

² См., например, Athen., I, 23, b; 29, d, e; IV, 129, d; Pollux, Onom., VI, 15.

³ См., например, C. T. Seltman, Greek Coins, London, 1953, pl. XXVIII, 2—4, A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks, London, 1959, pl. 40, II—III; S. P. Noe, The Mende (Kaliandra) hoard — NNM, N 27, N. Y., 1926.

Менды (табл. I, 1) ⁴. В. Грейс отметила, что глина мендской амфоры содержит много блессток слюды и фабрикации ручки в общем соответствует фасосской ⁵. Позднее в раскопках афинской агоры было найдено еще два аналогичных клейма Менды ⁶. Одно из них, обнаруженное в мешаном слое заполнения Стои Атталы, возможно, как отмечает В. Грейс ⁷, паложено тем же итемперелем, что и описанное выше. Другое, опубликованное Н. Корбеттом ⁸, несколько отличается от первых двух ⁹ (табл. I, 2). Два из грех афинских клейм Менды происходят из археологических комплексов, датированных концом V в. до н. э. ¹⁰

Два клейма Менды того же типа, что и афинские, зарегистрированы Б. Н. Граковым в рукописи корпуса керамических клейм, найденных в Северном Причерноморье (IOSPE, III). По сообщению Б. Н. Гракова, любезно предоставившего в наше распоряжение также и фотографии клейм, за что считаем своим приятным долгом выразить ему глубокую благодарность, одно из них (табл. I, 3) происходит из Ольвии и хранится в Эрмитаже, другое же (табл. I, 4) находится в фондах Керченского музея и его происхождение неизвестно. Можно, однако, предполагать, что оно найдено на территории Боспора, скорее всего в Пантиканее или его окрестностях.

Наконец, еще одно мендское клеймо (табл. I, 5) было найдено в 1959 г. на ольвийской агоре, оно находится в настоящее время в ЛОИА АН СССР.

Керченское и армитажское мендские клейма по типу и общему сходны с афинскими, хотя все они выполнены различными итемперелями. На армитажном клейме отчетливо видно, что Дионис держит в вытянутой правой руке канфар (на афинских экземплярах он стерт). На всех четырех экземплярах круглое поле обрамлено поясом жемчужника. Отличие лишь в деталях изображения Диониса.

По-видимому, имеются все основания полагать, что все описанные четыре клейма одновременны.

Мендское клеймо, найденное в Ольвии в 1959 г., резко отличается от приведенных выше прежде всего тем, что оно, по-видимому, было эпиграфическим. На клейме в круглом поле изображен возлежащий на оселе Дионис, держащий в вытянутой правой руке канфар с высокими ручками. Дионис обращен в три четверти влево, голова повернута вперед. Вокруг этой композиции, обрамленной линейным ободком (подобно тому, как это имеет место на круглых родосских клеймах), была расположена надпись, в которой едва различима лишь буква М. Возможно, что в легенде клейма было начертано слово *Μαυδιών*, долженствовавшее указывать на происхождение амфоры, подобно тому, как это имело место в клеймах некоторых других центров (например, *Παρίων*).

⁴ V. Grace, *Standard Pottery Containers of the Ancient Greek World*. — «Hesperia», Suppl. VIII, 1949, p. 186, pl. 10, 1. Автор почему-то считает, что выпуск монеты Менды с подобным типом прекращается после 358 г. до н. э., т. е. после завоевания города Филиппом II Македонским (Указ сою., стр. 178). Между тем в нумизматической литературе общепринято, что мендские серебряные тетрадрахмы с изображением Диониса на оселе чеканились приблизительно до 423 г. до н. э., когда Манда, отделившись от Афин, была покорена Персией (С. Т. Селтман, *Op. cit.*, p. 140).

⁵ V. Grace, *Op. cit.*, p. 186.

⁶ C. Boultier, *Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century from a well in the Athenian Agora*. — «Hesperia», XXII, 1953, p. 107. Амфоры и клейма в этой статье подготовила к публикации В. Грейс.

⁷ Ibidem.

⁸ P. E. Corbett, *Attic Pottery of the Later Fifth Century from the Athenian Agora*. — «Hesperia», XVIII, 1949, p. 345, № 166, fig. 7, pl. 98.

⁹ C. Boultier, *Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century*, p. 107.

¹⁰ В письме Н. Корбетту В. Грейс отмечает, что при публикации первого мендского клейма (*Standard Pottery Containers*, p. 186) ей были неизвестны точные данные относительно комплекса, в котором клеймо было найдено (P. E. Corbett, *Attic Pottery*, p. 337).

Таблица I



Амфорные клейма и монеты Менды

1—5 — амфорные клейма Менды: 1, 2 — из Афин; 3 — из Ольвии (Греческая); 4 — черноморское;
6 — отъездное (1959 г.); 7 — монета Менды

Наиболее важным и интересным является вопрос о датировке описываемых мендских клейм. Два мендских клейма происходят из хорошо датированных археологических комплексов афинской агоры конца V в. до н. э.¹¹ Дополнительный материал для датировки рассматриваемых клейм представляют пумпидатические аналогии.

Выше уже упоминалось, что тип мендских клейм находит аналогии в серебряных тетрадрахмах этого города. Чекап этих монет начался в Менде после 450 г. до н. э. и продолжался приблизительно до 423 г. до н. э.¹² В поле монеты весьма часто имеются дополнительные изображения — птицы (вороны), собачки, силен, несущего мех с вином (табл. I, 6, 7). Зелтман отмечает, что эти тетрадрахмы являются работой двух резчиков, из которых более ранний (около 440 г. до н. э.) работал грубее второго (монеты около 430—423 гг. до н. э.). Мендские клейма настолько близки по типу монетам этого города, что возникает предположение — не изготовлялись ли штемпели для них одними и теми же резчиками. В этом случае рассматриваемые клейма Менды должны относиться к третьей и началу последней четверти V в. до н. э. Сравнение клейм с монетами показывает, что анэпиграфные клейма являются, по-видимому, старинными и могут относиться приблизительно к 430—420 гг. до н. э., ольвийское же клеймо 1959 г. — более позднее и, вероятно, должно быть датировано уже последней четвертью V в. до н. э.

В рассматриваемое время Менда, являвшаяся членом первого Афинского морского союза, скорее всего не имела непосредственных торговых связей с городами Северного Причерноморья. По-видимому, как и в IV в. до н. э., экспорт мендского вина в прионтийские города проходил через посредство афинских кушцов, вывозивших уже в это время как из Ольвии, так и из Боспорского государства хлеб в Афины.

Таким образом, амфорные клейма употребляло знаменитое мендское вино, которое, судя по сообщению Демосфена, продолжало туда поступать и в середине IV в. до н. э.

Обращает на себя внимание малочисленность мендских клейм. При том значительном размахе экспорта вина из Менды, который, по-видимому, имел место¹³, этот факт может быть объяснен двояко. Возможно, что мендские амфоры клеймались лишь спорадически и далеко не все. Описание неклеяной мендской амфоры V в. до н. э. опубликовано недавно И. Б. Зеест¹⁴.

Среди клейм неизвестного происхождения имеется обширная группа, которая по ряду признаков сближается с клеймами Фасоса, главным образом на основании форм ручек амфор и состава глины, из которой они изготовлены. Ряд их отнесен в последнее время к производству Фасоса¹⁵, другая группа объединена Д. Б. Шеловым под условным названием «группа А»¹⁶. Весьма возможно, что хотя бы часть этих клейм

¹¹ Третье афинское клеймо найдено в поздней яме, условия находок керченского и эрмитажного клейм неизвестны, а ольвийское 1959 г. обнаружено в поздней вмястке.

¹² С. Т. Sellman. *Op. cit.*, p. 140. В 1913 г. был открыт большой клад мендских монет, представляющий различные варианты описываемого типа. Высказано предположение, что соответствующий тип встречался и позднее на тетрадрахмах Менды (*Op. cit.*, p. 53).

¹³ Интересны, например, сведения о том, что известный скульптор Лисипп изготовил амфору по заказу Касандра для экспорта мендского вина на вновь основанного с Мендой города Касандрии (*Athen.*, XI, 784) V. Grasse. *Op. cit.*, p. 178.

¹⁴ И. Б. Зеест. Керамическая тара Боспора. — МИА, № 83, 1960, стр. 81 и сл., табл. VI, 17.

¹⁵ А. М. Bon et A. Bon. *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos*. — *Études Helleniques*, IV, Paris, 1958, № 2183—2232.

¹⁶ Д. Б. Шелов. Клейма на амфорах и черепицах, найденных при раскопках Паитикасы в 1945—1949 гг. — МИА, № 56, 1957, стр. 217 и сл.

должна быть отнесена к Менде. Это тем более вероятно, что состав глины и форма ручек мендских амфор весьма близки фасосским. В раскопках афинской агоры, в комплексах второй половины V в. до н. э. обнаружена ручка амфоры, весьма близкая по составу глины и профилю мендским, с анциграфным клеймом, содержащим изображение головы Сатира, обращенной вправо¹⁷, а также фрагменты горл и ручек амфор (без клейм), которые, вероятно, являются мендскими¹⁸. Однако решение вопроса о том, какие из клейм не определенных центров производства следует считать мендскими, является делом будущего.

¹⁷ P. E. Corbett. *Op. cit.*, p. 336, № 106, pl. 98.

¹⁸ C. Boulter. *Op. cit.*, p. 106, № 161, 162, pl. 40, fig. 5 (p. 103). Аналогичные фрагменты найдены в некотором количестве в раскопках в Северном Причерноморье, как в Ольвии, так и в боспорских городах.

GREEK

BOBEK, JAN. Vzácná ražba pontské Apollonie. In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 20, Nos. 5/6 (1965), p. 157, illus. With English Summary.

A rare tetradrachm struck at Apollonia in Ponto bears the name of a municipal official, ΔΙΜΟΧΟΥ [Greek letters] and is believed to be the first specimen known with the complete inscription.

BRASHINSKII, I. B. Iz istorii torgovli Severnogo Prichernomor'ia s Mendoi v V — IV vv. do n.e. In: *Numizmatika i Epigrafika*, Vol. 3 (1962), pp. 45-48, pl.

A passage in Demosthenes speaks of wine from Mende being carried by Athenian merchants to Olbia. Recent finds of amphora fragments bearing stamps from Mende shed further light on this trade. The author compares these amphora stamps with the contemporary coins of Mende.

MWP

CHRIST, KARL. Historische Probleme der griechisch-sizilischen Numismatik. In: *Historia*, Vol. 3 (1954), pp. 385-395, diagr.

Earlier work by Holm, Hill and Mirone was concerned with the study of Sicilian coin types in relation to historical events; Giesecke, also, was particularly concerned with relating changes of weight standard to known happenings in Sicilian history. More recently, Heichelheim's survey of hoards (*International Numismatic Congress*, 1936, pp. 68-78) opens up new paths for investigation.

The conventional interpretations of coin types (e.g., those of Damareteion) are not always certain, and in fact most of the historical meanings which have been read into the types of Gela, Aetna and Zancle are unlikely. But study of the composition of hoards does lead to some useful conclusions. Until the end of the 5th century B.C. coins of the more powerful Sicilian states predominate in hoards found in Sicily; but from then until the 3rd century, those of minor states are more common and issues of Corinth and her colonies are frequently found. In the last years of Sicilian independence, coins of the tyrants and of Rome are mingled.

JRJ

COLONNA, GIOVANNI. The Sanctuary at Pyrgi in Etruria. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan., 1966), pp. 11-23, illus.

Archaeological excavations recently conducted at Pyrgi brought to light nine silver tetradrachms of the fifth century B.C., the first such pieces to be discovered north of the Gulf of Naples in Italy. The mints represented include Athens, Syracuse, Messina and Leontini.

MENDEAN

For whole lot, see WRECKS - STR. OF MESSINA

October 5, 1971

Miss Cynthia Jones
 The University Museum
 33rd and Spruce Streets
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19104
 U. S. A.

Dear Miss Jones:

Thank you for your letter of the 21/30 September with enclosed photographs from the Messina Straits shipwreck. I have received copies of articles in Expedition and in Archaeology by David Owen about this wreck, but I am not sure whether one or the other was sent to me by Roger Edwards rather than the author. Would you please convey my thanks to the right one. When I was in Germantown last November, Roger showed me photographs of a number of your amphoras, and at that time I gave him notes on the classes, etc., but I do not know whether these reached either Dr. Owen or you.))←

Perhaps the easiest thing will be to run through your numbered items, and then add a few general remarks.

"Type 1": probably to be grouped with this, your Type 4, and perhaps 1a though I would like to see the foot of this latter (missing). I think these are Mendeian. On the class, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. 106-107, under no. 161 (Grace apud Boulter). References here showing why the class is attributed to Mende. Slightly later example illustrated in V.G., Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade (Agora Picture Book No. 6, 1961), fig. 43, center forward jar. We have a lot of pieces at the end of the 4th century (unpublished) and I would say yours were rather later, your as, necks and handles are distinctly longer. Cf. Swedish Cyprus Exp., II, pl. CXXXVII, 10 (the same object also ibid. pl. XLVIII, 2, in a group; and ibid. vol. IV, 2, fig. LXIX, 10, in profile drawing); context here works out according to the Swedes as ca.

and longer-stemmed
360 B.C. I think, but the jar is still sharper in the shoulder than yours, and maybe later. See also I.B. Zeest, Pottery Containers from Bosporos (in Russian), Moscow, 1960, pl/ X, type 23 (text, p. 88; if you get this translated, send me a copy). In Motya they found parts of a Mendeian which should be 4th century.

Jars that have been in the sea are hard to study for clay. Is there no mica in your 1, etc.? And are there vestiges of a narrow band of glaze-wash around the lower body of any of them? Is the clay of 1a just like that of 1?

Your Mendeian I think are at the most elegant stage of the development of this class, and so far as I know no photo has been published of a complete one at this stage, nor any good profile.

Let me interpolate a general remark, which is that capacity measurements will be very welcome in your publication. But you should include also height and diameter, measured from the jar itself and not trusting to scales of reproduction. If you have these measurements, I would be glad to have them myself, for study.

23.03
To revert to Type 4: you say that "one handle appears to have a very worn stamp impression . . . None of the photographs of the stamp came out well." I would like to have even bad~~x~~ phptographs of a stamp on a 4th century Mendeian, as none has been identified. Is this impression on the amphora of which you sent me the photograph? I suppose it is not the one illustrated in Expedition 13, p. 24? Is it the "square stamp" mentioned Archaeology 24, p. 124? In fact, is it square? We might be able to identify the stamp type from a better example on a fragment on file here, if we had photos or rubbings of yours.

16.VII.61
begin 24

MENDAIAN - MISC.

See some note of the last few days on a cargo
in a wreck at Voula (see folder WRECKS) of which
samples were brought to the EA, and they seem to
indicate a date slightly later than the main pile of
T, Well N. of Nymphion.

The 4th century sequence is not very clear.

28.II.63 See SICILY - MOTYA for Menden ? fragments
found in excavations of 1962. Date with ca
400 B.C.

17.II.64 See letter of today's date to H. Mattingly, filed
under CHIAN.

14.IV.66 See WRECKS - MISCEL., on Mendeans with
bronze sold at the shop outside the Agora,
of which one went to Mr. Robert WELD, in Seattle.

21.IV.68 Note on coin drawing - ^{recalled 4 years ago} photo, of an early 5th
cent. Menden for - given at Skaramanga;
Sfyras brings it in today - what is it? When
found? To go to Miss Alexander

Pict. Ble, no. 43, foreground

7. VII. 61

[25]

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1962-3 (Lair 1964) p. 125, on
p. 27, p. 280, w. urb 4

Mendaian (fig. 13, 1 & 2)
(Taylor)

Mendaian in publications

- 1.) See Hesper ⁽¹⁹⁴⁹⁾ Suppl. VIII, pp. 178, 186 &
(under Pl. 20, 1) (SS 6917)
- 2.) Hesp. XVIII, 1949, pp. 336-7
(Corbett, with quot. p. v. 9.)
and p. 345, under no. 166 (SS 10231)
- 3.) Hesp. XXII, 1953, pp. 106-7, under
nos. 161-162, cf. p. 103, fig. 5
(profile.) (P 21987-8)
- ? 4.) Hesp. Suppl. 8 (1956), pl. 77, 221-2, ^{"head right"} with
text p. 172 (not called Mendaian)
- 5.) Zeest, Polly Contaminus (Museum, 1960)
p. 9, with note 54, ref. to (3) above.
See also bottom of p. 81, mention
of identification at Agora. (under Theodos
circle.)
See also her type 23 (pl. 146) which
probably is 4th cent. Mendaian (her
"worn-glass-shepherd" jars)

Φ P. 1111
D 80

13. IV. 59

26.01

Mendeau sequence

In the course of putting away - or at least straightening out - the frags. from T, Well N. of Nympha (Q 15:2), study a little this sequence before skying the frags., and to help in placing the whole jar, P 23864. It seems that as low as level 20 in this well there is a difference in date of some of the frags. (of also the large fragments).

We have this sequence:

for from Stammung's grave, on 623.21.20, early 5th
Uncont. fr. F 19:4, toe + bit of heel 2nd 1/4 5th
(on which consistently working)

P 21987 (#161) (Boulton Well, frags.) ca 460-440 BC

P 2374 } well prob. by LT
2378 } 1, well at 21/E
etc. } (R 13:4) ca. 450-425 BC

P 24210 2, well at 17/18, bottom last 1/4 5th

N.C. Maritima jar, with of, light ca 400 BC

Kadym jar 392.14 of ca 400, early 4th c. China
SS 14396 Q 15:2 cont. 118
SS 14395 0 " " " 109
14392 0 " " " 48
P 26383 Q 15:2 cont. 140 ca. 400 BC?
26374 " " 117

4 PM 4th
T. 80

P 23881 Q 15:2, conts 42, 43 }
 23864 (pin) " " " conts. 29 (etc.?) } in 4th BC?
 (fill clay) 26341 " " " conts. 29, etc.

P 23864
was later
moved to
follow
P 23683
in storage.

Should it
not follow
24205?

(P 23881
(needs)
must go
with
P 23684)

23686 R 11:3, boxes 8-9 "last $\frac{1}{4}$ 5th"

23683 " " " " 4-6 " " "

24205 Q 13:5 "4 last $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th"

23868 Q 15:2 cont. 40 (length of handle (put it in))

23836 Q 15:2 cont. 23

26340 " " " " 20, etc. } 1st to 2nd

23810 " " " " 2 } $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th?

23809 " " " " 1 } (how else fit in?)

Kaelyn in (391.33)
Marion Tomb 34, 7

24766 O 16:4 mid 4th BC

Marion, Tomb 37, 5 (2nd burial) 3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th

P 4422 P 11:2 last $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th

Development, as shown by these pieces:

mid 5th and earlier, the toe has no stem and hardly any flare.

3rd quarter, shoulder sag and handles get longer; toe begins to have stem and flare.

Last quarter, the greatest diameter goes higher,

PM WM
4 80

making a broad shoulder, without shortening of neck and handles; the toe has bigger flares and more stem.

1st $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th? (P 24205) jar narrower a bit; toe is at biggest

1st - 2nd $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th? (upper continues in Q. 15:2)

elongation of neck and handles (P 23836, 23809), narrowing of lower body and lengthening of stem (P 26340). ^{16 VII. 51} Slightly later? Kalyana jar (391.33) ^{then} Marin Tomb 34, 7 (content c. 360 BC)

Mid 4th (P 24766), the shoulder is again a little higher, the body narrows more evenly in a straight line, giving greater capacity below (toe not preserved).

3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ (Marin jar), more elongated jar, rather heavier fabric, less carefully made, rather large but rounded shoulder. Could be a fragment? Looks less capacity.

Last $\frac{1}{4}$ 4th (P 4422). This looks rather like late 5th - early 4th, but is very big.

Lysippos' jar for Mandaean Wine

Altrivianus, Deipnosophistae XI, 784, c:

- Λύσιππον τὸν ἀνδριαντοποιόν φασι Κασάνδρῳ
- Lysippos the sculptor, they say, for Kasandria
- χαρίζοντον, ὅτι συνέκτισε τὴν Κασάνδρειαν,
- pleasure when he founded Kasandria,
- φιλοδοξοῦντι καὶ βουλομένῳ ἰδίῳ τινα εὐρεῖσθαι
- and wanted glory and the invention of a special
- κέραμον διὰ τὸ πολὺν ἐξάγεσθαι τὸν Μενδαῖον
- vessel for to be exported of Mandaean
- οἶνον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, φιλοτιμηθεῖναι καὶ
- wine from the city, exerted his best efforts and
- ποτὴν καὶ παντοδαπὰ γένη παρθέμενον κεραμίων
- ^{kind of} comparing many jars of every description
- ἐξ ἑκάστου ἀποπλάττειν ἰδίον ποιῆσαι πιάσμα.
- copied something from each and so made a special form.

(GRE reminds me today of the wording of this.)

7.VII.61

Note that in the Loeb edition these numbers (784 etc.) are not in order. This passage in the Loeb is Vol. V, p. 55.

5.VI.80

Correspondence in this folder has been
put into order of date & note (see of article translated).
Build up. Please keep it in that order