

VRG_Folder_0679

"SAMIAN" ; PROW-STAMPS 1

123 : JOHNSTON

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece
June 11, 1992

Dear Alan,

Thank you for your letter of April 28. Sorry not to see you on your brief stay in Athens in May. The address you suggest for D. Blackman is close to what I had, and used in vain, so far as I can tell after their fiercely crossing out part of it on my envelope before returning it. I will try again, but if you are in touch with him, tell him about my efforts.

You were probably right to hesitate to undertake a revision of my piece on amphora stamps, Greek, written for the Oxford Classical Dictionary in the late '60s. A good deal of change has taken place in this field, beginning soon after that, and of course it affects the choice of bibliography; and does not make it easier to get it into the limits of allowable space. The revisions you suggest don't seem to me to do good: e.g. your explanation of the plurality of Rhodian in our finds stamps, because the jars were stamped on both handles - so were the Knidian.

If you like, ask the present editor to write to me direct, with the same address as before, at the American School (the new zone number 106 76). I expect to be in the US from August 5 to about September 14. But would probably be able to give him the new text by some time in October. (Not after a year, as seems to have happened last time.) I see now about how it is to be done.

In looking through files, I find ² a rubbings which you sent me in X.80, and I see asked to have back. Sorry for the neglect. I have taken photocopies, ^{and return yours here.} The larger one is a "prow stamp" now believed by Empereur to be early Knidian, which reads APKE/KPA(THZ); article by Barker, BCH Suppl. 13, pp.473-478, also argues for Knidian. We had no record of yours as in a publication of Kition; do you know if it has been published?

⊗ 18.VI.92

I find no such item in our records of unpublished Kition material, either.

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece
15
February 14, 1991

Madame Chrysa Karadema-Matsa
ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ
691 00 ΚΟΜΟΤΗΝΗ

Dear Madame:

I was happy to receive, on February 13, your letter of February 4. The post seems to take a long time, and I hope this reaches you before you leave Komotini.

I would be glad to see you and to hear from you about the very interesting discoveries in Samprace. (I have heard a little from M. Garlan and from Miss Gadbery.) And of course Mrs. Petropoulakou and I would be glad to help you if we can, from our stamp and amphora archives at the Agora.

You might telephone to the Agora a few days before coming, so we can make a rendezvous. It would be a good idea to bring with you photos and/or rubbings of the stamps, to compare with material in our archives. Our telephone number in the Stoa of Attalos: 3210 162. My telephone at home: 7222378.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

8, III, 91

She has come today!

"~~DAMIAN~~" PROW-STAMP

- are they Phoenician?

But note that AKHP

12. II. 91

appears on coins ¹

Samothrace By chance, looking in ^(Rost) The Large Estate for some-
(see Pope) thing else, I find that AKH ^{was} is a place. This is
one of the names in our series of prow-stamp
types, and has a prow, and I believe the handles
looked like all the others; one ^{of the AKH ones} is described as having
a rather large grey core (?).

It is called AKH - Ptolemy's

I look it up in the index of Rost. SEHW,
and find it is in Phoenicia, something about coinage.
(article by Newell)

I look it up in Head ^{(1911) (p. 793)} and find

"Ptolemais - Ace (Akko, St. Jean d'Acre)" after all,
a place on Ptolemy's.

Coinage begins with Alex. the Great, the city
being named ^{Ace} Ace (Ty) Ptolemais
by Pt. II

The devices here listed include marine stuff,
but not prow (as half-galley).

(There are names of persons starting 'AKH' see e.g.
Fraser's Lexicon ^{Vol. I}, Ἀκίπατος
Ἀκισίας
Ἀκιστις)

²Aky names

From Papa

²Akyr name on coins of SAME and Samothrace

|||

Akyrator a priest in Delphi
a poet

Akyr river

Akyrias, or AKKEIAS

Your p. 9. These two items seem not very much suited to represent the Knidian class. The second, as remarked, seems to be a Rhodian handle with stamp naming ΑΡΗΣΙΑΑΣ. For the first, I don't myself feel entirely convinced that the pro stamps are Knidian, despite Prof. Börker's nice article. For instance, relatively few of the names with the prows appear on "characteristic" Knidian stamps. If you are convinced, do put in one, but put in also perhaps your KIT AR II, 4457, a thoroughly characteristic Knidian about which we know a lot (see Grace 1985). Perhaps however you have no photo of this latter.

1991?
Letter Feb. 4, VG to Calvet (Kition)

PROW-STAMP JARS: for Sandthrace?

Not that in a visit this spring (April?),

Garlan showed me a pack of prints, not very good,

but informative, of stamps found in Makas' dig.

I think there were not any prow-stamps[ⓧ], but a few
(around the rim?)

Known, & a good number not known (in a quick look).

There seemed still a possibility that the prow-stamp

series were made there, but - say - a bit later?

See SANDTHTRACE folder for probably more

ⓧ

[8. VII 91 Mrs. Miles, her today, told me of
"about 30" prow stamps, but always with the same
monogram (A A ?)]

Info for Laura
On Matsas, etc.

15. XII.89

[6]

P. P.
Prow stamp for Samothrace?

Anch.
Demetrios Matsas, in ¹ service in Samothrace

is the one who was in charge of the dig in Samothrace.

Thrace (^{LOUTRAKI} Loutrakion) where was the ancient
(cf Garland's letter)

Kiln: Coins of Samothrace - a series of

small by, but 4th coin, 3rd - has a

Samian-type prow (^{but} with crowding on it waves).

(Laura has worked on coins found in Samothrace.)

Remember Pult's work - ^{anyway, up there?} in the Bosphorus?
- of prow-stamp gins, also the fact that
most of them ^(E-SAM) have been found in the Bosphorus
area.

^{late of XI.89}
Garland said there were ¹⁰⁰⁰ 1500 SAM in
that site (of Matsas?), did not say what kind.
Nor try to say what was the shape of the gins.

Int. by Laura [Gadbury]
On Matsas, etc.

15. XI.89

7

Prow stamp for Samothrace?

Anch.

Demetrios Matsas, in ¹ Service in Romania

is the one who was in charge of the dig in Sam-

thrace (LOUTRAKI) where was the ancient
(cf. Garland's letter (5) 13. XI.89)

Kiln: Coins of Samothrace - a series of

small by, but 4th coin, 3rd - has a

Samian-type prow (with crowding on it waves).

(Laura has worked on coins found in Samothrace)

Remember Pult's work - ^{See of Margaret} ~~in the~~ ^{anyway, up the} ~~into~~ ^{up the} ~~Brother~~?

- of prow-stamp jars, also the fact that
most of them, ⁽⁹⁻³⁴⁴⁾ have been found in the Black Sea
area.

Garland said there were ^{late of XI.89} ~~1000~~ ¹⁰⁰⁰ SAK in
that site (of Matsas?), did not say what kind.
Nor try to say what was the shape of the jars.

5. IV. 90

Amphora shaped like Prow-stamp jars:

Herakleian (for H. Pontico)

Soloh II - Paphlagonian? (Garland)

(4th cent. Chian - except for the loc.)

6.10.89

9.01

Examples in file of postamps
by sites

Athens	3 + 4	-	7	
Alexandria	11 + 22 + 11	=	44	
Antioch	1		1	
- Black Sea	7 + 7 + 3	-	17	+ 1 (Sivri) + 1 (Kalyon) + 2 (Pamphl.) + 2 (Och.) + 1 (Tunis)
Bodrum			1	
- Sea of Marmara (wreck)			1	we know there are more but are not in file
Cyprus	1 + 3 + 3		7	17.VI.92 <u>More now</u> , e.g. at <u>Kitos</u>
+ Ischia	1		1	

[8]

30.X.89

Neither examples nor type
present at Tell^{el} Fara'in have
been included.

Add, and revise all regions

Tarsus 1

Samos 1

Tell el Fara'in

30.X.89

Neither examples nor type
present at Tel^e Fara'in Crater
been included.

Add, and revise all figures.

6.10.89

9.01

Examples in file of post stamps
by sites

Athens 3 + 4 - 7

Alexandria 11 + 22 + 11 = 44

Antioch 1 1

- Black Sea 7 + ~~7~~ + 3 - 17 + 1 (Samsun) + 1 (Kabyle) + 2 (Pantikaion)
+ 2 (Olbia) + 1 (Tunis)

Bodrum 1

- Sea of Marmara (wreck) 1 we know there are more but are not in file

Cyprus 1 + 3 + 3 7 17.VI.92 More now, a.s. a Kitos

+ Istria 1 1

Kabyle Thrac 1

Memphis 1

Peiraeus 1

- Pantikaion 1 + - + 1 2

- Olbia 1 + 1 + - 2

Rhodes 1 + 3 + 1 5 (a week)

→ - Collections (5 + 13 + 5) 23

Naucratis 21

Syene 3 (a jar)

+ Tunis 1

Tarsus 1

Samos 1

Till d Farra' him?

Prov. names ②	Athens	Alex	Antioch	Black Sea	Bodrum	Cyprus	Istria	Kabyle	Memphis	Perseus	Panbi Kap	Obbia	Rhodes	Mus. Col
ΘΕΥΚΛΗΣ			1											1
ΚΛΕΑΝΑ[ΡΟΣ]?														1
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ?			1											
ΜΕΓΑΛΙΩΝ		2												
ΜΟΣΧΙΩΝ														2
ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ	10		3	X		1							1	2*
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ (for ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑC)			4	X										X
ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ	6				1								1	4
ΣΤΕΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ	2												2	2
ΤΡΟΧΙΛΟΣ						1				1	X			
ΦΑΙΝΟΚΛΗΣ	2													1
ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ			1			1								X

Pro names (3)	Athens	Alex	Antioch	Black Sea	Bodrum	Cyprus	Istria	Kabyle	Menglis	Peiraeus	Panhiya	Olbia	Rhodes	2.10.89 Mus. Coll.
ΦΙΛΕΚΟΣ		1									1			
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ		1		2			1		1(?)				1 (back)	2
ΦΙΛΑΤΑΤΟΣ	1	2		1		1								2
ΦΙΛΑΡΜΙΑΝΗΣ		1				1		1						
UNREAD	3	65				1								1
FOREPART of LION		1												
Mus. Coll.														
British 13														
Warsaw 1														
Asmodean 1														
Cairo 3														
Toronto 5														

4

АКН

$$A \wedge E \equiv N O \exists$$

ΑΠΟΛΥΜΙΑΣ

ӨҮҮ КАН

ΠΑΣΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ

ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ

ΣΥΛΛΕΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

Φ/Λ/Ν/Ξ

ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ

ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΦΙΛΑΤΟΣ

ΦΙΛΛΙΝΙΔΗΣ

UNREAD

9.05

Examples in file of post-stamps by sites

Athens	3 + 4	-	7	
Alexandria	11 + 22 + 11	=	44	
Antioch	1		1	
- Black Sea	7 + 2 + 3	-	12	
Bodrum			1	
= Sea of Marmara (wreck)			1	we know there are more but are not in file
Cyprus	1 + 3 + 3		7	
Ishia	1		1	
Kalyk Thrace			1	
Eg. Memphis			1	
Piraeus			1	
- Pantikapaion	1 + - + 1		2	
Olbia	1 + 1 + -		2	
Rhodes	1 + 3 + 1		5 (exact)	
- Collections	5 + 19 + 5		29	
Eg. Naukratis			21	
Syene			3 (a jar)	
Tomis			1	
Tarsus			1	
Samos			1	

Provinces	Athens	Alex	Antioch	Black Sea	Booaram	Cyprus	Istria	Kabyle Thrace	Mauglis	Perisus	Pantiky	Olbia	Rhodes	Mus. Coll.
AKH		1												2
ALE		1												
ALEIMBROTOS				1										
ALEINOS		*2		2										
ATOLLAMIAS	1			1										1
ARISTODAMOS	1	2												
ARISTOPHON	1	1	1									1		1
ARXIKRATIS				1										
ALPITENIS		1		1									1	1
EARESTOS		2+??												
HROFILLOS (?) giving TROXILLOS				1										

Prov. ² names ②	Athens	Alex	Antioch	Black Sea	Bodrum	Cyprus	Istria	Kabyle	Memphis	Perseus	Panikop	Olbia	Rhodes	Mus. Col.
ΘΕΥΚΛΗΣ				1										1
ΚΛΕΑΝΑ[ΡΟΣ]?														1
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ?				1										
ΜΕΓΑΛΩΝ		2												
ΜΟΞΧΩΝ														2
ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ		10				21							1	6
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑ (for ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑΧ)														1
ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ		6			1						1			4
ΣΙΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ		2											2	2
ΤΡΟΧΙΛΟΣ						1				1				
ΦΑΙΝΟΚΛΗΣ		2												1
ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ						1								1

6.10.89

Name	Nautilus	Syrinx	Torilis	Tarbus	Samus	Sea of the Aegean (week)
AKH	1					
AEEL						
ANEENOS		1				
ATTONOMIAS			1			
DECHINE	1					
PASIKRAITH	1					
PAUSEIMAXOS	8	1 (J th)				
SELEIKRAITH	3					
PHILINOS	2					
PHILISKOS	1					
PHLOKRAITH	2					
PHILATOS	1					
PHILIMIAH	1				1	1
UNREAD		1		1		

Spencer

96

MARMARA WRECK *Pulchre 8.8T.84*

84M/1A

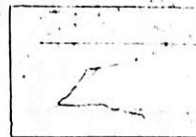
84M/1B

84M/1C

84M/1D



SCALE 1:10



84M/1E
HANDLE
FRAGMENT
(NO STAMP)

SCALE 1:1

84M/1F
(contents preserved)

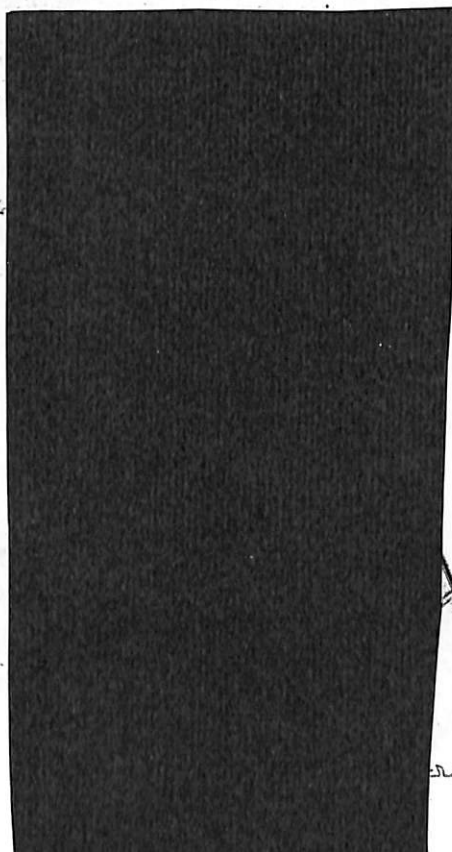


Excavated
by Pulchre;
"both large
and small
forms"

84M/1A - pulley stuck

not
stamped

SCALE 1:10



reth

STAMPED

11.02



4 In private collection. Has
bronze stamp, badly concreted

1:10

5

CENTRE NATIONAL
DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

RCP 830
«LES AMPHORES ANTIQUES
EN MÉDITERRANÉE
ET EN MER NOIRE»

Yvon GARLAN

"PROW-SAMIAN" ?

UNIVERSITÉ DE HAUTE-BRETAGNE

6, AVENUE GASTON-BERGER
35043 RENNES CEDEX
TÉL. : 99.54.99.55

12

Rennes, le 13/11/89

CHÈRE MADEMOISELLE,

for me J. L. L.,
sur original, fils
in 123 Garlan

Si je n'ai pas répondu plus tôt à votre première lettre relative aux amphores de Péparéthos, c'est que j'attendais de reprendre le dossier afin de mettre une dernière main à l'article qui doit paraître dans le BCH 1990. Je me réjouis de votre imprimatur, même s'il est toujours difficile d'aboutir à des certitudes sur l'origine d'amphores non timbrées. S. Ju. Monachov, un jeune Soviétique qui a une bonne connaissance de la typologie des amphores, est également très séduit par cette identification des amphores de Solocha II et m'a fourni des illustrations complémentaires d'amphores inédites.

Mon articulet sur le timbre pseudo-éginète n'est qu'un petit exercice destiné aux Mélanges d'un collègue rennais. Même si vous n'avez jamais vraiment cru à l'hypothèse de Bransinskij, il n'est pas mauvais de couper nettement les ailes à ce canard qui se retrouve par exemple déjà, sous une forme affirmative, chez Empereur-Hesnard... et qui se reproduira à partir de là !

1989
J'ai passé, en fin août-début septembre, trois semaines fort agréables avec mes amis Matsas (de Kōmotini) qui ont fouillé avec grand succès deux ateliers amphoriques à Samothrace : près de 1 000 timbres, deux fours, etc. La situation commence vraiment à s'éclaircir dans le nord de la Mer Egée. Domage que les gens de Thessalonique ne me semblent pas encore comprendre tout l'intérêt du problème et que d'autres mystères subsistent (Abdère, Maronée, Mésembria, Ainos, sans parler de Lemnos). L'essentiel est cependant que tout cela avance, le plus souvent en collaboration harmonieuse avec le Service grec des Antiquités.

De ma mission du mois d'août à Kerk, je suis revenu avec quelques 1500 timbres, une douzaine d'amphores com-

15.11.89
See notes of
today from
Lauri Garlan
on some coins
of S. Thrace.
Novel, admits to
having seen other
than 1000 stamps, on
the stamps of Jan

PROW-STAMP

SERIES

— see pp. 3-4

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

February 23, 1989

— March 7, 1989

M. L. Ghetov
Maître de Conférence
Université de Sofia
Faculté d'histoire
BULGARIA, 1000 SOFIA
15 Rouski Bld

(Part of) Correspondence

filed under BULGARIA

2 copies
Rhodian
Note on comments
on the Rhodian
have been
filed under
on Ph. repo
and file

Dear M. Ghetov,

Last week, just before he left for Egypt, M. Empereur showed me a letter from you, and an enclosed page having photographs of casts of amphora stamps attached, from amphora handles found in Gabyle. I thought, and said, that I had seen at least some of these stamps before. He was in some haste, as about to leave. Afterward I found your letter to me, of last April, together with work we had done on the material, before apparently becoming submerged in other problems. I regret the delay, give you some comments now, and expect M. Empereur will reply further when he returns to Greece.

I enclose readings made by Mrs. Petropoulakou, as you see, last April. She has entered some references to related stamp types, some with publication references.

Here are some notes, arranged by class, on the 13 items of which you sent me photographs of casts:

Rhodian, your 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, and 12, all datable within the 3rd century BC, not very early and not very late.

KAESN (1). Your stamp is new to us, but we have other stamps with the same name, reading as here, i.e. apparently complete, in the nominative. We do not know any of his stamps combined on ^{the two handles of} an amphora, to help to date, or to confirm that he is a fabricant; but that is probable. The kind of stamp, circular with a wreath, is known in other 3rd century Rhodian.

ΦΥΑΗΖ (5 and 6). Like KAESN, this again is a name that appears in various stamp types, including a circular type with rose in the center for ΦΥΑΗΖ, but seems to be that of a fabricant, not an eponym. M. Empereur is particularly interested in

this name, I believe, and may give you further comment.

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ (10). I believe that this is a fabricant, possibly the same one whose name is introduced by the preposition ΠΑΡΑ, of whom an example was found at Koroni, see E. Vanderpool, etc., Hesperia 1962, p.46, no.75; cf. also Hesperia 1963, pp.319, 324, for my comments. The use of this preposition to introduce a fabricant's name is oldfashioned, but your Π. might be the same maker at a later date. Note that the absolute dates in my 1963 article are still according to the unrevised Thompson Hellenistic chronology, later changed, see Ath.Mitth. 1974, pp.193-200. I would now place the amphoras ~~XXXX~~ ^{of} which the fragments were found there, at about 270 B.C. An ep. Παυσαβίας ^{ep. Παυσαβίας} is datable probably close to 240 B.C., when months began to be named in Rhodian stamps. His name dates most of the amphoras in the great collection found in Rhodes on the site of the Hotel Soleil: see Hesperia 1982, p. 296 with note 11 for references; and *ibid.* pl.80, a, a1, a2, for the jar and its stamps.

ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΑΔΑΣ (11). He is an eponym, one of those of the time when months had just begun to be named on amphoras, i.e. shortly after ca. 240 B.C. See Hesperia 1963, p.324, note 12, where he is listed.

ΕΥΦΑΝΟΠΙΑΔΑΣ or possibly ΕΥΦΑΝΩΡ (12). In either case an eponym. For the first, he names one of the years between Koroni finds (say ca. 270 BC, see above) and the beginning of the naming of months in Rhodian stamps, say ca. 240 B.C.: see his listing, Hesperia 1963, p. 328, note 20. An eponym ΕΥΦΑΝΩΡ apparently dates about 225 B.C.: we have ^{on file} the top of an amphora of Menekrates dated in his term; for an amphora of Menekrates dated in the term of Mytion, see my Booklet Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, revised edition, 1979, fig. 22, jar to the right. (For documentation of fig.22, see next to last page of booklet.) I am not certain there was not also an eponym ΕΥΦΑΝΩΡ who dated before 240 B.C. All these people anyhow are of the 3rd century B.C. (For a productive fabricant ΕΥΦΑΝΩΡ, second half of 2nd cent. B.C., see a whole amphora of his published by M. Empereur, BCH Suppl.13, p.531.)

Knidian, your 2 and perhaps your 9.

ΔΠΑΚΩΝ ME (2). Apparently a fabricant Δ.; the additional letters ME may be the start of an eponym name. The stamp type is named KT 518. An example of a related type, KT 519, has been published: Hesperia III, 1934, p.214, no. ~~101~~ 102. Another example of 519, SS 1820, was found in the Middle Stoa construction fill, the end date of which appears to be ca. 183 B.C., see Hesperia 1985, pp.1454, summary on date, p. 24. The filling contained a number of other handles naming probably the same ΔΠΑΚΩΝ, though not in the same arrangement. (On KT numbers, cf. Hesperia 1985, p. 14, note 28.) (They had not been invented in 1934, hence do not appear in Hesperia III.)

Handles like your (2), above discussed, have been recognized as Knidian for over a century. ^(cf. Dumont) Often there is an ethnic, and where there is not (as in yours), handle and stamp ~~xxxxxxxx~~ resemble those that have the ethnic. ~~Recently~~ These known Knidian start latest in the 3rd century B.C.; your (2), with parallel from the Agora Middle Stoa filling, dates in the first quarter of the 2nd century, I believe before ca. 183 B.C.

Recently it has been suggested that a series of amphoras bearing stamps having the prows of a ship as device are also Knidian. This series is now known mostly in fragments. For a nearly whole amphora, see Hesperia 1971, pl.15, no. 15 (being held by the collector). See ibid., p. 84, note 82 and addendum, for a list of names then known in stamps of this series, and for context that indicates the series started before ~~XXXX~~ 300 B.C. For a clear presentation of the view that the series is Knidian, see Ch. Börker, "Die Herkunft der Schiffsbug-Stempel," BCH Suppl. 13, pp. 473-478. In 1971 I suggested that the series might be Samian, but without much conviction; I now withdraw the suggestion. I am not yet convinced that they are Knidian. Neither what we know of the shapes of the whole jars, nor the style of the stamps, lead to those of known Knidian, so far as I can see. There may of course have been a gap of fifty years between. The correspondence of names between those in the stamps and those in Knidian coins

does not seem to me great. We may find a greater correspondence with known Knidian names when the relevant volume of the Oxford Lexicon of Greek Personal Names appears; on the lexicon, see JHS 102, 1982, pp.237-238. Further evidence may be available with the corpus of the prow-stamp series which M. Empereur is preparing; he may give us results from analyses of clay, or from findspots in Turkey. He may give you some of this in correspondence.

Your (9), then, which names ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ΦΙΑΩΝΙ(ΔΗΣ), may also be Knidian, as it belongs to the series bearing prows as device. I see that you have marked it as perhaps Knidian.

Chian, your 13. On Chian amphoras of the Hellenistic period, see Expl. Arch./de Delos, vol. 27 (1970). pp/360-363. Near the top of p.361, correct the date for Thompson's Group B from ca. 275 to ca. 240 B.C. With the enclosed readings, Mrs. Petrapoulakou has given you a reference for a parallel for your stamp.

Of uncertain make, your 3, 4, 7, and 8.

KAESONIAΗΣ, your (3). We do not think this looks like the stamps of the ^{Skas} ~~menid~~ Group, and we do not have this name listed with that group. With the readings, Mrs. Petropoulakou gives you an interesting reference in the JHS for a different stamp with the same name (one not common on amphora stamps).

ΔΙΦΙΑΟΣ, your (4). We know the name in 4 other stamp types in which it is divided as in yours, and has a device to one side, but in these other types the device is always to the right (whereas in yours, the Kantharos is to the left). Single example known of each type. One is from Thasos, one from Abdera, one is in the Varna Museum (Mrs. Petrapoulakou gives you a note on that), and the fourth is SS 11880 from the Middle Stoa filling at the Athenian Agora (noted also by Mrs. P.). A fifth type, also in one example from the Athenian Agora, has the name in one line, and no device. The example from Thasos has I believe been accepted by M. Garlan as Thasian but I do not know on what evidence.

Type with helmeted head, your (7). I do not know. Is it wanted for Thasian?

Type with figure in front of a column (?), your (8). The column(?) is possibly the side view of a xoanon, a cult figure, and the raised arm a gesture of devotion. What do you think? Is this an impression of a ring or gem, and has it been enlarged? Compare the type of which two impressions are shown in Hesperia 1971, pl.14, nos. 64 and 65. In 65 you can see perhaps the image in front of the man, and in 64 you see that the man - unlike yours - is naked and seems to be pulling tight a cord. The story is told on p. 65 of the text of the article. The arm gesture is like that of your figure (though on p.65 I have made another suggestion to explain it). The group of impressions including nos. 64 and 65 were found in Samos, and I have suggested that they dated early in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C. (See again p. 65.)

I believe that the photos you sent to M.Empereur were marked as "à l'échelle" which I find important. This should mean 1 : 1 ? If there are to be differences in scale, I would hope they would be marked in the publication. Your photos are generally sharp. I wish they could show not casts but the actual handles. For your no. 6, is not the handle itself much wider than the cast?

Please let me know if you have any excavation context that would help to date any of your handles. We will all be much interested to see your whole collection.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Virginia R. Grace

PROW - STAMPED JARS

See correspondence ^(*) of ~~III~~ - IV. 86 of Ian Whitbread with Vg, on his ^{request} ~~suggestion~~ that ^(analysis of clay) tests, seemed to him to indicate that Prow-stamp and Zenon Group amphorae were made in the same place; and that both must be Knidia, since Borker had found that Prow-stamp and Zenon Group early Knidia have the same shape, also the prow is Knidia, and some of the names are common. (Sonn.)

Vg suggests, if more tests confirm similarity of Prow-stamp and Zenon Group clay, possibly both are from Egypt (or maybe Ptolemaic). Not convinced Prow-st. are Knidia.

(*) This correspondence is filed ~~where~~ in folder EGYPTIAN, in general alphabetical sequence of geographical classes, with it, a copy of my article from BCH Suppl. 13, on jars of the Hellenistic Wreath.

On Zenon Group & Ptolemais? - see
colloquial article, "Some Amphorae from a
Hellenistic Wreck."

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

February 3, 1986

To P.M.Fraser

Dear Peter:

For this =>

Thank you for your letter of January 20.

see folder

FRASER: LEXICON

field of and

of RHODIAN

A few names in Rhodian stamps have had their dates somewhat sharpened in my article for the French Amphora Colloquium. I enclose photocopies of pp. 14 and 15 of the proof, where under numbers 22, 23, 27, and 28 are named two fabricants and some ten sponyms who are dated ca mid 3rd century (most of them), and a little after 240 B.C. (the sponyms EYKAHE 2nd, KAAAIKPATHE 1st and ΦΙΑΩΝΙΑΔΑΣ, and part of the years of the fabricant ΠΟΤΑΜΟΚΑΗΣ). The typed ^(calculated) lists you have placed them in Periods I and II. Those in I should be late I, and those in II, early II. Note that the type of the fabricant ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ published here, thought to date a little before 240 B.C., is new, and that in general the name spelled thus is rare in Rhodian stamps.

You might have another look at my letter to you of 13.X.80, which recommends more checking than had been done for the printout you had then sent me. Too many errors turned up in a spot check I made of that printout. Such errors would matter more than missing a few modernizations,

The stamp ~~series~~ series with names surrounding a prow (Hesperia 1971, pl.15, nos. 16 and 17) do not seem to mark amphoras made in Samos. This was already suspected before that article came out, see the addendum on p.84, where a 4th century context is reported, whereas for the Samian series we needed a 3rd century shape to go with the papyros of 259 B.C., see ibid. pp. 82-83. Prof. Börker of Erlangen thinks the prow-stamped jars are an early kind of Knidian, as he must have said in his paper at the colloquium, but of course I didn't get to those papers.

I look forward to seeing you at the time of the Centenary.

Yours,

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76
July 4, 1985

Dear Professor Bürker,

I am about to go for a couple of months to the US, where if you need to write, you can address me

Care of Mrs. F.R.Grace
1514 Canton Avenue
Wilton, Mass. 02186
USA

I am writing you this hasty note to tell you that a wreck has been found, I think in the Sea of Marmara, that contains amphoras of the prow-stamp class, some with stamps.

It was found by Cemal Pulak, Turkish associate of George Bass. Possibly he has already notified you of this, because I gave him your address, but at the time he was not yet authorized to report on this wreck; now he is, and has in fact reported it at the VII annual Symposium of Excavations and Surveys in Turkey, on May 20-24 of this year. He had written to me earlier to ask for an identification of the amphora shape, which was new to him.

Possibly you can add a note to the proof of your Colloquium article. Write to Mr. Pulak with this address:

Mr. Cemal Pulak
P.K. ~~XX~~ 41
Bodrum-Mugla
Turkey

After September 25 he will be going back to Texas to be with Bass.

Best of good wishes to you and your family.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Further on "SAMIAN ???" PROW-STAMPS

See now correspondence with Pulak on the wreck in the Sea of Marmara. Most of the contents, apparently, were amphorae of this class. Stamps found on 2? with names Ναυσίμαχος and Φιλτάτος . Among fragments of this (much-looted) wreck, was a neck with mushroom rim, of the piece mentioned in Hesp. 1971, p. 84, addendum.

PULAK
(See WRECKS: Sea of MARMARA)

copy of this letter
also sent to him at
AINA

PROW-STAMP SERIES
WRECKS : PULAK 18:01
(MARMARA WRECK)

The American School of Classical Studies
'Οδὸς Σουλῆας, 54
Athens 106-76
GREECE

Mr. Cemal Pulak
P.K. 41
Bodrum, Mugla
TURKEY

April 19, 1985

Dear Mr. Pulak,

I am sorry not to have responded until now to your letter of November 8, 1984, but all this time I have been very pressed (and still am).

For the Marmara Wreck: does your work on that site for a day and a half mean that this wreck may now be mentioned? As I think I told you, that amphora class with prow stamps is being made the subject of a special study by Professor Börker of Erlangen. He would be particularly concerned to know about your prints.

The new information in your November letter is very interesting: the two sizes of the more common type; the presence also of the mushroom-rimmed type mentioned (but not illustrated) in my 1971 article (see below); and the clear but entirely unknown stamp ITA (or ATI?). The letters in this stamp might be Latin, but what would we do with a Latin stamp, in that area, in the late 4th BC? Your mushroom-rimmed neck is like the one in Rhodes with a prow stamp on it (Hesperia 40, 1971, p.84, Addendum, on MΣ 505), and tends to date your group in the late 4th century, also. The fact that some full-size jars are complete adds a toe to the shape I knew of the more common prow-stamped jars (Haviara's jar was without toe). It will be great if you can do more work on that wreck (although it has been spoiled), and find whole shapes for the mushroom-rimmed jar and for the one stamped ITA. We need regular profile drawings of the commoner shape in this wreck, especially as we do not know what its toe is like. Has it a hollow underneath?

OVER

(Original corresp. : see

WRECKS : BASS : PULAK
MARMARA WRECK

copied for him, 22.10.90)

For the Istambul wreck, I feel less confidence, so far as we have data up to now. The jar in your prints 6 and 7, the one you lifted yourselves, seems to have a wider neck than the other supposed to come from the same site (the narrower jar in prints 8 and 9). At this period (also late 4th BC?) and in this area, there are other possibilities to bear in mind, e.g., do you perhaps have a shipload from Herakleia Pontica?

Perhaps Dr. Koehler was able to suggest something.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Virginia R. Grace

per Pawan

MARMARA WRECK
+ ISTANBUL WRECK

19.01



INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Donald A. Frey, *President*
Michael L. Katzev, *Vice President*
George F. Bass, *Archaeological Director*

P.O. Drawer AU
College Station, Texas 77840-1170
(409) 845-6694

Nov. 8, 1984

Miss Virginia R. Grace
Agora Excavations
American School of
Classical Studies
Souidias 54
GR-105 55 Athens
GREECE

Dear Miss Grace,

During the 1984 fall season, we finally had a chance to go and survey shipwrecks in the Sea of Marmara. We spent a full day and a half on the wreck that became the focal point of our correspondence last year. I thought you would be interested in hearing about the results of our trip.

As had been previously reported last year, about a half of the ship's surviving hull has been destroyed by sand dredgers and the amphoras totally looted. I collected several more handles that had the ship's prow stamp but none were legible. However, I did find two examples of a new stamp: "ITA" (photo 1). Unfortunately neither of the stamped handles have the neck of the amphora preserved. Therefore, I could not tell whether this stamp also came from the the typical shape that we previously discussed about, or from the second type of amphora having the mushroom shaped lip. Only about 4 mushroom lipped necks were seen, although there were quite a few of the other type around. The mushroom lipped amphoras are similar to the ones in you article in Hesperia and dated to the end of the 4th century (photo 2,3 and note sheet: number 84M/1A(upper left)). We were extremely fortunate in recovering complete examples of both the large and small forms of these jars from the wreck (note sheet: number 84M/1F and 84M/1G). Our large amphora has a stamp but it is too badly concreted over to be legible; the small one is not stamped. Furthermore, we tracked down four people who had a complete example of an amphora from this wreck. Due to our very restricted time, we only had time to examine one of them which also turned out to be stamped (photo 4,5).

We discovered another wreck in Istanbul that is untouched. The wreck is on silty bottom and must have good preservation of the hull. The site is virtually covered with hundreds of amphoras and at one end of the mound there are two large pithoi. When I

was initially sent a photograph of one of these jars (without a scale in the photograph) I mistook the shape to be Thasian. However, after having seen both the wreck and the recovered amphoras, I no longer think this to be the case. The reason why I bring up this wreck is that all the amphoras are very small and are extremely similar in appearance to the smaller type recovered from the wreck in Marmara mentioned above and shown in note sheet: number 84M/1F (photo 6,7). However, there are minor differences and I do not think the two shapes are identical. *Perhaps just in size?*

Another amphora was dredged about 300-400 meters from the wreck site. As the location of the wreck is about a mile out to the sea from land and not in dangerous sailing grounds, I doubt that there is a second wreck close by. Although this amphora resembles the jars from the wreck in general features, it has a much wider body (photo 8,9). The problem is that I did not see a single example of this type on the wreck among the several hundred visible amphoras even though I was looking out for them. I must confess, however, that the water was extremely cold, visibility only a few meters and the slight difference in the two shapes would have made it very difficult for me to differentiate between the two under the described circumstances. What do you think?

I also included some of these photographs in a letter which I sent to Dr. Koehler.

I hope you will find this information of some interest.

Yours sincerely,

Cemal Pulak
Cemal Pulak

P.S Photographs sent under seperate cover.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) stamped handle from Marmara wreck, scale 1:10.
- 2) Mushroom lipped amphora from the Marmara wreck, scale 1:10.
- 3) Same as photo #2 but larger scale.
- 4) Amphora from Marmara wreck in the custody of a private collector, scale 1:10. The amphora is stamped on the handle with a ship's prow device but is too badly concreted over to be legible.
- 5) Same as photo #4 but larger scale.
- 6) Amphora recovered by us from the wreck in Istanbul, scale 1:10. This amphora is identical to the one shown on the right in photo #8 but has a fully preserved lip. No
- 7) Same as photo #6 but larger scale.
- 8) Amphoras dredged from the wreck in Istanbul by its discoverers, scale 1:10. Amphora on the right is identical to the one raised by us in photo #6. Amphora on left was found 300 to 400 meters away from the wreck site and has a wider body. No
- 9) Same amphoras shown in photo #8 but larger scale.



INSTITUTE OF NAUTICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Donald A. Frey, *President*
 Michael L. Katzev, *Vice President*
 George F. Bass, *Archaeological Director*

P.O. Drawer AU
 College Station, Texas 77840-1170
 (409) 845-6694

Nov. 8, 1984

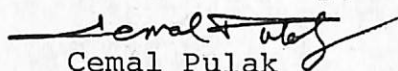
Miss Virginia R. Grace
 Agora Excavations
 American School of Classical Studies
 Souidias 54
 GR-105 55 Athens
 GREECE

Dear Miss Grace,

It is amazing that I could not get all the pieces that were to be sent to you into a single envelope. Hopefully this will be the last shipment.

Thank you for your patience.

Yours sincerely,

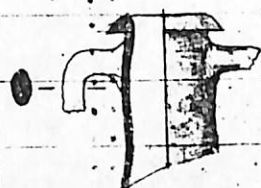

 Cemal Pulak

P.S. Legend for photo #1 of the stamp has as scale 1:10. This is obviously incorrect. The scale of the stamp is life size. Thank you.

96

MARMARA WRECK Pulate 8. XT, 84

84M/1A



SCALE 1:10

84M/1B



84M/1C



84M/1D



SCALE 1:1

84M/1E
HANDLE
FRAGMENT
(NO STAMP)

84M/1F
(contents preserved)



84M/1G



Excavated
by Pulate
"both large
and small
forms"

84M/1H pottery shuck

not
stamped

SCALE 1:10

stamped
(not legible - concreted)

MARMARA

WRECK

mounted 16.10.85
see Pulatz list 8.81

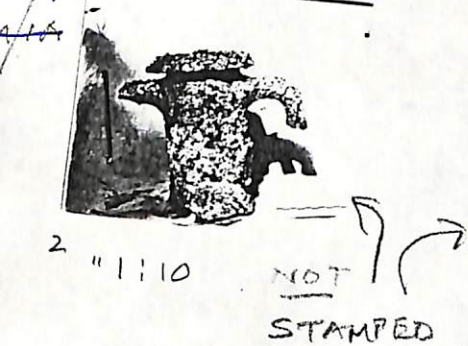
[18.06]

84M/1B

3

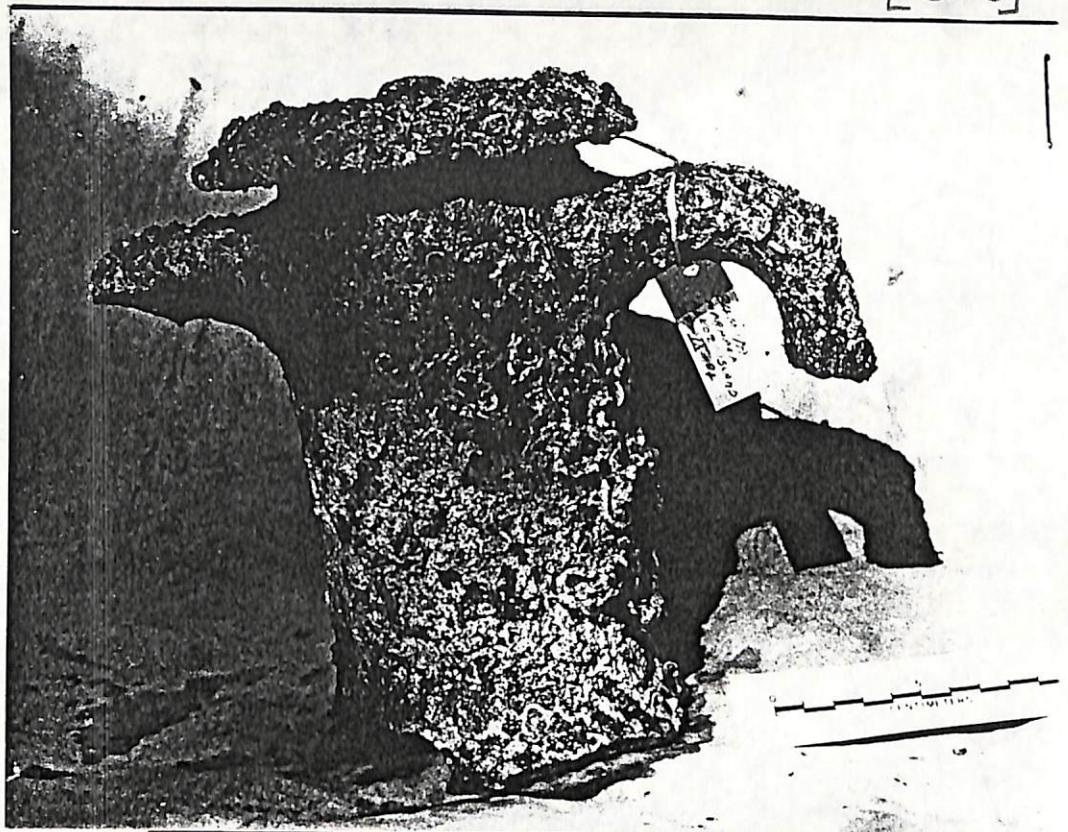


"1:1" (frag., no
84M/1A run)



2 "1:10

NOT
STAMPED

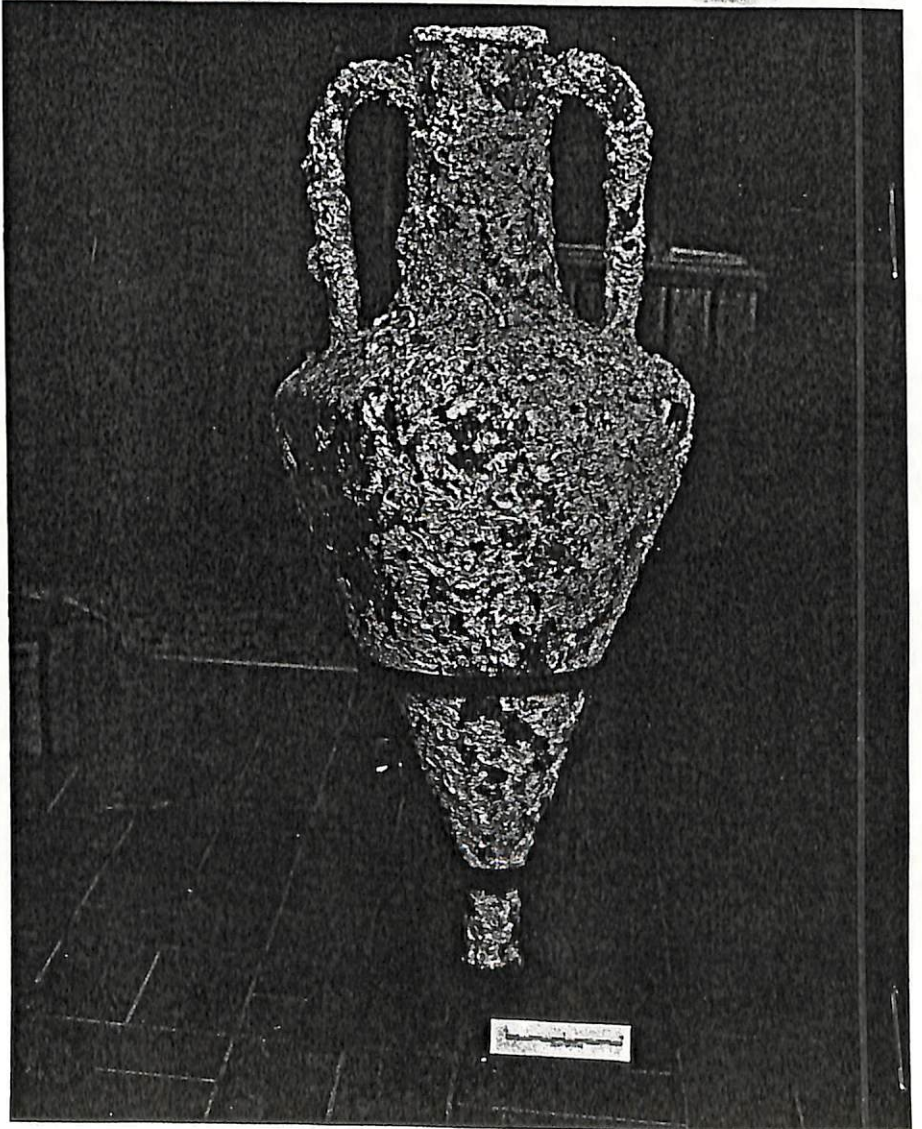


4 lost from the wood
In private collection. Has
pross stamp, badly covered

1:10



5



ISTANBUL

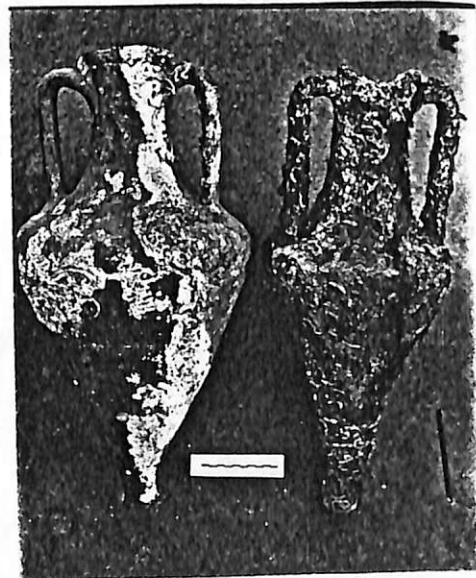
WRECK

March 16, 1985
re. Pulau & RT
[19.07]



7

Found by
Pulita



8

1:10

Found
"discovered"
of area

Found 300 & 400 meters
away from the wreck site.

Prawn-stamp series

In one of his last visits here, Empereur mentions that Böcker is talking about this series in the amphora colloquium next Sept.

American School of Classical
Studies,
54 Souidias Street,
Athens 140

March 9 1982

Prof. Dr. Chr. Börker,
Institut für Altertumskunde,
Klassische Archäologie,
D-8520 Erlangen,
Kochstrasse 4.

Dear Dr. Börker,

I am very late in replying to your letter of 9.6.81 (which arrived after I left Greece last year), but I am grateful for the information about the Samos "I" numbers, and will try to see that the Koan corpus notes the error in Samos IV.

Miss Grace asks me to send you some photographs of amphora stamps from the prow class. All of the enclosed show the ram's head, some better than others, and one is round, though the prow on that one is perhaps not as similar to the prows in your Knidian coin photographs as the prows on some of the other stamps. All these stamps are in the British Museum, from whom permission to publish the photographs would need to be obtained. We would be glad to have prints made for you of the photographs published in Miss Grace's Samian article (Hesperia 40, 1971, pp. 52-95, Plate 15, nos 16 and 17) if you would prefer to use them.

Miss Grace asks me to remind you that she sent you, in July of 1975, a photograph of a stamp from Alexandria (Sam ABC 25) representing the forepart of a lion (?) and similar in fabric to the prow stamps. She would be interested to have your comments.

With warm greetings from Miss Grace,

yours sincerely,

Philippa MW Matheson

encl. 6 photographs

Prox stamp photographs sent to Dr. Börker 9.iii.82

BM 46	396.12	ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑ (ΧΟΣ)
BM 144	397.31	ΞΟΣΙΚΡΑ (ΤΗΣ)
BM 151	397.33	ΔΙΑΤΑΤΟΣ
BM 248	398.25	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ (
BM 249	398.26	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ (
BM 551	402.10	ΚΑΕΑΝ[

Michael Katzev came yesterday and showed V6 material from his wreck, including a jar like the one being held by Mr. Havianis in Plate 15 (no. 15) of the Samian article. (Hesp 40 1971).

V6 gave him a spare print of this amphora ^(X) (not ~~the~~ of the published photograph)

(X) of 407.37

Prow-stamp series - Phaselis?

In Hepp. ~~40~~ 40, (1971), on p. 83, in note 79, Cohen suggests two bar marks that the prow device indicates Samos, states also: "There is ~~also~~ actually another state whose coinage commonly bore the prow & gally, and that is PHASELIS on the east coast of Lycia ETC."

Note investigation of the ancient harbours of Phaselis: D. J. Blackman, "The Harbours of Phaselis," Int. Journ. of Nautical Archaeol. and Underwater Exploration, 1973, pp. 355-364.

I have offprints given me in 1979 by Katzev (with a lot of others - duplicate for him?). This little article has nothing at all on amphoras, but it has a good bibliography, from which one could look up Phaselis.

FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITÄT
INSTITUT FÜR ALTERTUMSKUNDE
KLASSISCHE ARCHÄOLOGIE
Prof. Dr. Chr. Börker

D-8520 ERLANGEN, den 9.6.81
Kochstraße 4
Telefon 09131/85 2391

Mrs. Philippa M.W. Matheson
American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias Street
Athens 140

Sehr geehrte Mrs. Matheson!

Entschuldigen Sie, daß ich so spät antworte; da ich jetzt in Erlangen arbeite und außerdem verreist war, erreichte mich Ihr Brief vom 2.5.81 mit einiger Verspätung.

J 982 H für den koischen Stempel auf Samos ist entweder ein Druckfehler oder eine falsche Lesung für ~~ε~~ I 982 H. Alle Amphorenstempel in Samos haben I (=Inschriften), wie Sie ganz richtig sagen, und nichts ist geändert worden. Es wäre gut, wenn Sie im Corpus auf den Irrtum in Samos IV hinweisen und ihn korrigieren.

Ich freue mich sehr, daß die Arbeit am koischen Corpus fortschreitet. Ich selber hoffe, bald wieder zu den Amphorenstempeln zurückkehren zu können. Ich möchte einen kleinen Artikel über die Stempel der "prow class" schreiben, in dem ich nachzuweisen versuchen will, daß sie aus Knidos stammen. Darüber habe ich 1975 einmal mit Miss Grace korrespondiert. In diesem Zusammenhang habe ich eine große Bitte an Sie bzw. Miss Grace: Gibt es bei Ihnen Photographien von einem oder zwei gut erhaltenen Stempeln der "prow class", die ich in dem Artikel abdrucken könnte? Ich kenne die Stücke nur aus der Literatur, aber die dortigen Abbildungen sind entweder nicht reproduzierbar oder die Abdrücke sind nicht gut und für einen Vergleich wenig geeignet. Ich füge 3 Fotos von knidischen Bronzemünzen bei (stark vergrößert), die nach meiner Meinung denselben Schiffstypus zeigen wie die "prow class". Vor allem der zurückgewendete Widderkopf oben darauf kommt sonst nirgends vor. Sie können die Fotos gern dort behalten.

Ich bitte sehr, Miss Grace meine herzlichsten Grüße auszurichten, und bleibe mit bestem Dank im Voraus

stets Ihr
Christoph Börker

3 photos of Knidian bronze coins, sent by Dr. Börker with
letter of 9.6.81.





24.02-6

Berlin (5)

Handwritten text



24,03,-6

Bo, W (C)

Abstract



24.04-6

Berlin (9)

Münzkabinett

On the pro-stamp series

These were first, earlier, as "Gretan"? , having been ~~as~~ ^{as later} identified, by J. G. Milne, see refs. in Grace 1960 (in Bth., 1960, on 1957 job), p. 475 w. note 5.

See now publication in Hepp. XL, 1971, pp. 82-5, w. notes 79-83, esp. note 82, with the suggestion they may be later - 3rd BC? - Samian. An addendum presented some further information for Rhodus, with probable 4th and 5th c. context, which somewhat threw out the proposed sequence; see Bth. and of note 83.

Now, in a letter of 29. VII. 75, Chr. Böcher presents his conviction that they do not belong to Samos, but are an early Knidian series. This is a suggestion apparently already made by both Bridits and Shelov, according to Brashinsky in Evreine XI, 1973, 123, notes 57-81, cited by Chr. Bö.
 (< Why have I not got Br.'s article? >)

AΔ checks for me what of the pro-stamp names are also in Knidian stamps. Of the 24

now-stamp names, & occur on Kinde
stamps, but of these, at least 5 are group,
i.e. probably not Kinde really. However, these
same names are largely distinct of Kinde jobs.

copy sent to
Barker

footnotes - 36

un for [26.01]
from a Hesp 1971,
p. 84

82

The name is Θεουκλῆς in the stamps and Θεουκλῆς in the coins. See Barren,

pp. 236-237, for a list of names appearing on the coins. The following names are

known in the prow stamps:

Ἀκη(—
Ἀλεξιβροτος	—
Ἀλεξίνος)	—
Ἰπολλ(ωνίδ(ας)	Ky. fab., Ky. ep. π. α. π.
Ἀριστόδαμος	Ky. ep. π. α. π.
Ἀριστοφῶν	—
Ἀρχεκρά(της)	—
Ἀρχέραχ(ος)	—
Λωριγένης	—
Ἐξάκεστος	—
Θεουκλῆς	Ky. fab., Ky. ep. π. α. π.
Κλεανθ(Κλεωνδρίδας, Ky. ep., Κλεανθ(ος) Ky. fab., Ky. ep.
Μεγαλῶν	—
Μοσχῶν	Ky. fab.
Πασικρά(της)	—
Παυσάμα(χος)	—
Σασικρά(της)	—
Τροχιλ(—
Φαινοκλῆς	—
Φιλίνος	Ky. ep. π. α. π.
Φιλίσκος	—
Φιλοκράτης	Ky. ep. π. α. π.
Φιλωνίδ(ης)	—
Φιλτάτος	Ky. fab., Ky. ep. π. α. π.

82

The name is $\Theta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma$ in the stamps and $\Theta\epsilon\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma$ in the coins. See Barron,

pp. 236-237, for a list of names appearing on the coins. The following names are

known in the prow stamps:

*Ακη(—
*Αλεξιβροτος	—
*Αλεξίνος)	—
Ἀπολλ(ωνίδ(ας)	Κη. fab., Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.
*Αριστόδαμος	Κη. ep. σ. ι. α.
*Αριστοφῶν	—
*Αρχερδ(της)	—
*Αρχέμαχ(ος)	—
Δωριγένης	—
*Εξήμεστος	—
Θευκλῆς	Κη. fab., Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.
Κλεανδ[Κλεανδρίδας, Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ., Κλεανδρος Κη. fab., Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.
Μεγαλῶν	—
Μοσχῶν	Κη. fab.
Πασικρδ(της)	—
Παυσῆμα(χος)	—
Σωσικρδ(της)	—
Τροχιλ[—
Φαινοκλῆς	—
Φιλῖνος	Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.
Φιλίσκος	—
Φιλοκράτης	Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.
Φιλωνίδ(ης)	—
Φιλτατος	Κη. fab., Κη. ep. π. α. ν. ι. σ.

[27.01]

At the end of note 83 of "Samian Amphoras," please add the following:

Addendum. In Rhodes in June, 1970, after this article had been turned in to the editor, I was able to study some amphora fragments found in the Pipinea lot of the modern city in late 1968, in a closed deposit with two redfigured kraters. Included in the group, which apparently must date in the second half of the 4th century B.C., was a Samian (?) handle (ME 511) bearing a duplicate of the stamp of SS 10912 mentioned above, note 22; and 4 Samian (?) fragments ME 505-508) with prow types, having the names Δωριγένης, Μοσχίων, and Σωσιπρό(της). The new find adds 200 per cent to the number of stamped fragments of the prow class known from Rhodes (there were only 2 before), without requiring alteration in the general statement above that the class has been found largely in Egypt (80 examples) and in the Black Sea area (23). It indicates that some at least of the prow series are datable in the 4th century. It ~~further~~ ^{further} adds to our knowledge of shapes of the prow-stamped amphoras, since while ME 506 (with stamp of Δωριγένης) has a shallow rolled rim not very different from the rim of the jar in Pl. , 15, on the other hand ME 505 (with stamp of Μοσχίων) has a heavy mushroom rim, more like that of Pl. , 13. The mushroom rim has been shown above to be characteristic of Samian in the 4th century, but also of some other classes at this time.

I am greatly obliged to Dr. G. Konstantinopoulos, Miss I. Zervoudakis, and

Miss Archontidou, for permitting and facilitating my studies of this and other material in Rhodes. Of the closed deposit in the Pipinou lot, Miss Archontidou was the excavator, while Miss Zervoudaki will publish the redfigured kraters.

At the end of note 83 of "Samian Amphoras", please add the following:

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The new finds adds 200 per cent to the number of stamped fragments of the prow class known from Rhodes (there were only 2 before), without requiring alteration in the general statement above that the class has been found largely in Egypt (80 examples) and in the Black Sea area (23). It indicates that some at least of the prow series are datable in the 4th century. It further adds to our knowledge of shapes of the prow-stamped amphoras, since while ME 508 (with stamp of $\Delta\omega\pi\iota\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\varsigma$) has a shallow rolled rim not very different from

2nd page. A attached : original L SM. th stamp of
J only
made 2
J guess
(copy)
copy
revised article
in the 4th century,
Mr. K. A.

2nd page Attention : original

L. SM

3 copies
received 2

3 years

copy
(copy)
copy

received article

in the book
(proof)

Mr. K. A.

27.04-a

27.04-6

(2)

The separate 2: ölkä Brotz x väv
TT gadika

At the end of note 83 of "Samian Amphoras", please add the following:

Addendum. In Rhodes in June, 1970, after this article had been turned in to the editor, I was able to study some amphora fragments found in the Pipin lot of the modern city in late 1968, in a closed deposit with two redfigured kraters. Included in the group, which apparently must date in the second half of the 4th century B.C., was a Samian (?) handle (ME 511) bearing a duplicate of the stamp of SS 10912 mentioned above, note 22; and 4 Samian (?) fragments (ME 505-508) with prow types, having the names $\Delta\mu\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\nu\eta\varsigma$, $\text{Μοο}\chi\phi\alpha\nu$ and $\Sigma\alpha\sigma\iota\eta\pi\acute{o}(\tau\eta\varsigma)$.

The new finds adds 200 per cent to the number of stamped fragments of the prow class known from Rhodes (there were only 2 before), without requiring alteration in the general statement above that the class has been found largely in Egypt (80 examples) and in the Black Sea area (23). It indicates that some at least of the prow series are datable in the 4th century. It further adds to our knowledge of shapes of the prow-stamped amphoras, since while ME 506 (with stamp of $\Delta\mu\pi\iota\gamma\epsilon\nu\eta\varsigma$) has a shallow rolled rim not very different from the rim of the jar in Pl. , 16, on the other hand ME 505 (with stamp of $\text{Μοο}\chi\phi\alpha\nu$) has a heavy mushroom rim, more like that of Pl. , 13. The mushroom rim has been shown above to be characteristic of Samian in the 4th century, but also of some other classes at this time.

cont.

(For 4 more lines acknowledge on 27/7/71)

6.VII.70

orig. und
RHODES 1970

S.A.H. from Rhodes: DIKORBAON RHINNOY, ALDGETHE

ME 505-538

a. 4/4 4th ?

phibologie und
DEPOSITS II
(start)

φ main

	fabricants	device	ME
Early Rhodian ?	AAEE(518
	"	AA in mong.	536
	"	letter P	538
	"	letter Δ	519
	"	letter O	534
	"	swastika	533
	"	device	537
	⊠		501, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528
	Ⓜ		529, 530
	Ⓜ		532
	PM		531

Samian ?	AMPITENHE	prow	506
	MOXIAN	prow	505
	ΣΣIKPATHE	prow	507, 508
		wreath	511

Corcyrean	APA((retr.)		509
			510

Unclassified	AA incuse		512, 513
	IAA(letter Θ	517
	IYOOKAHE	letter II	516
	T1 incuse (retr)		514
	TIOX1 (retr.)		520
	PA (retr.)		515

5.V.70

"Cretan" types

- Alexandria:	51 ex.
- Egypt : Naucratis 21	
Tell-Fara'in 4	
Cairo Mus. <u>4</u>	29 ✓ "
- Black Sea area :	23 ✓ "
- Athens :	8 ✓ "
- Antioch :	1 "
- Rhodes : 2	2 2 "
- Syme :	7 ✓ "
- Cyprus (salamis) :	4 ✓ "
- Samos :	1 "
- Tarsus :	1 "
- From unknown places	22 + 1 Peiraeus "
	<hr/> 149
	150.

51

29

23

8

7

4

28

150 ✓

26.VI.70

Now + 4, i.e. 6 in Rhodes
 of the first in OIKON. ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ
 (Apollonios)

"Gutan" count

20/IV/69.

Alex. 51
 Egypt 4
 Tell Farain 4
 Naukratis 21

80 for Egypt

Black sea 23

Athens 8

unknown pl. 23

Antioch 1

Rhodes 2

Xabxpr Syme 7 (not all recorded individually)

Samos 1

~~146~~
~~146~~
~~146~~

Tapsus 1

146

+ 4 Cyprus

150

146 | 80.00
 730
 700
 584
 1160
 69

(at least)

5570

found in
Egypt

(probably
 some of
 unknown
 origin
 are from
 there)

Prow as chief device of Samians

16.III.69

Plutarch, Life of
Pericles, 26

οἱ δὲ Σάμιοι τοὺς
αἰχμαλώτους τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ἀνθ-
υβρίσοντας ἐπέτιον
εἰς τὸν μέτωπον
ῥαβδίας καὶ
ἔαγον ἐκείνους οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι σάμανας

(and then explain
what "σάμανας" is)

But anyone who is
the opposite to what
I had thought. The
Athenians had branded
Samian captives with
the samian, and
the Samians the
Athenians with their
own oval.

This ref. to Plutarch
had been given me
before at the Numismatic
Society, a long time ago.

But I had been
misinformed or had
misunderstood,
thinking that the
Samians had put
their own (prow)
mark on their Athenian
captives, marking
them as state property.

Proof of "Galen" series

compared with proof on Samian coins

None of the stamps seem to have a long surmount.
But some do have an eye: $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (?)

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (acc. to a public - not clear on others)

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$?

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (? BM 151)

$\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (? BM 48)

"proof - letter" (Sam. ABC 35)

Even the eye is never very clear.

Further on Barrois: Sidon Coin of Samos

For q. with our "Hell. Samian" series:

Shd check carefully the division - all (but 1) now -
to see what matches exist with Sam. coins.

But, checking our names with the index of
legends, Barrois, pp. 236-7, find phenomenal
lack of correspondence. They have Πρωτος, as
say we have Πρωτος. That seems to be the only
match.

20. VII. 69

The Πρωτος type turned out
to be L12, not "Guthrie."

So there is no matching name.

- Θρωδης - our Θρωδης

~~39~~

atm. chow 3200
x 16
19200
3200
51,200

OT 933
Dish ABC
must be
installed
in 80-11.

stamped handle, so far as I know
has been found in Samos itself.

It must be stated that the names
known in this type have no

single correspondence with the imagin-

list of names

name listed by Barr. ^{at present} only really the strongest

~~indication~~ argument for ^{the} identification of

this class as ~~Samos~~ is the device,

and the fact that it would be natural

to identify a new shape by so

~~specifically~~ ^{specifically} identifiable a device

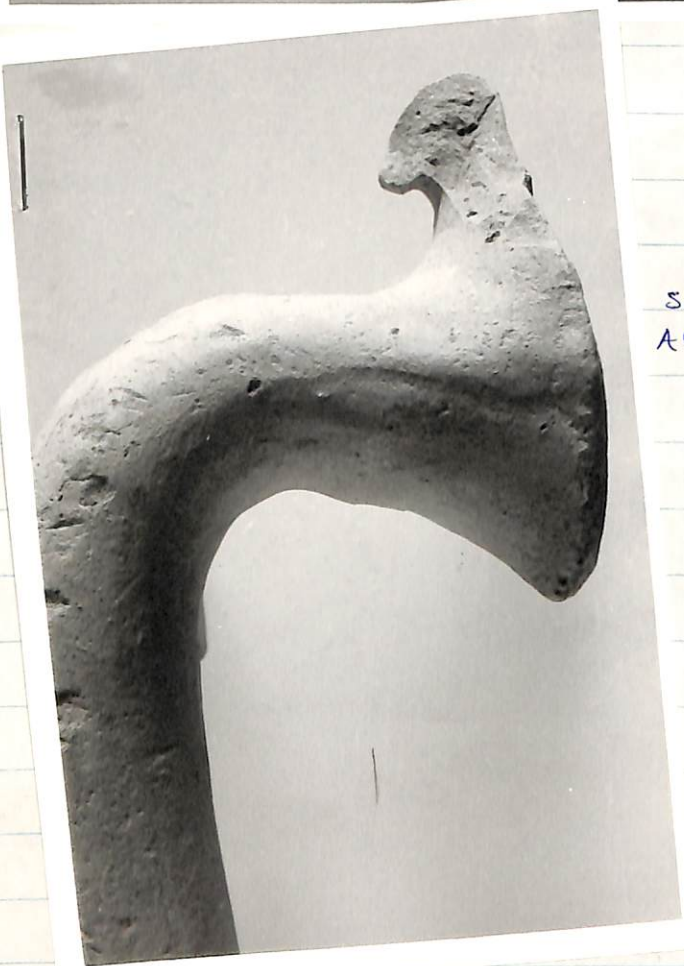
which continues to appear on S.

com through to 3rd cent. etc

HELLENISTIC SAMIAN(?) ("CRETAN")
(Roll 656) (Alphabet)



Sam.
ABC 1



Sam.
ABC 5





35.02-6

EMIL XI.66

656.8
Samion

ABC 1

(side)



35,03-b

EMIL XI 03

EMIL XI.66

6569

Samian

ABC1



35.04-6

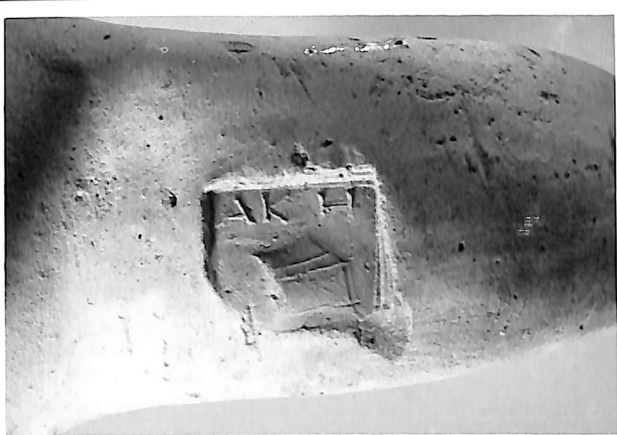
EMIL XI.66

656.5

Seminar

ABC 5

(side)



35.05-6

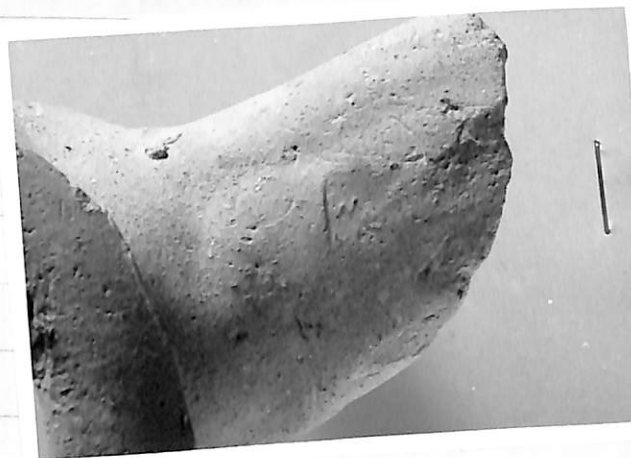
EMIL XI.66

556.6
Samien
ABC 5

HELLENISTIC SAMIAN (?) ("CRETAN")
(Roll 656) (Alexandria)



ABC 15



ABC 18



35.07-6

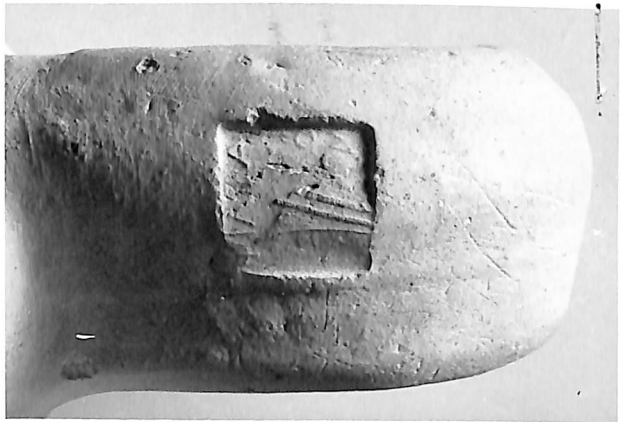
EMIL XI.66

656.44

Sāmian

ABC 15

(side)



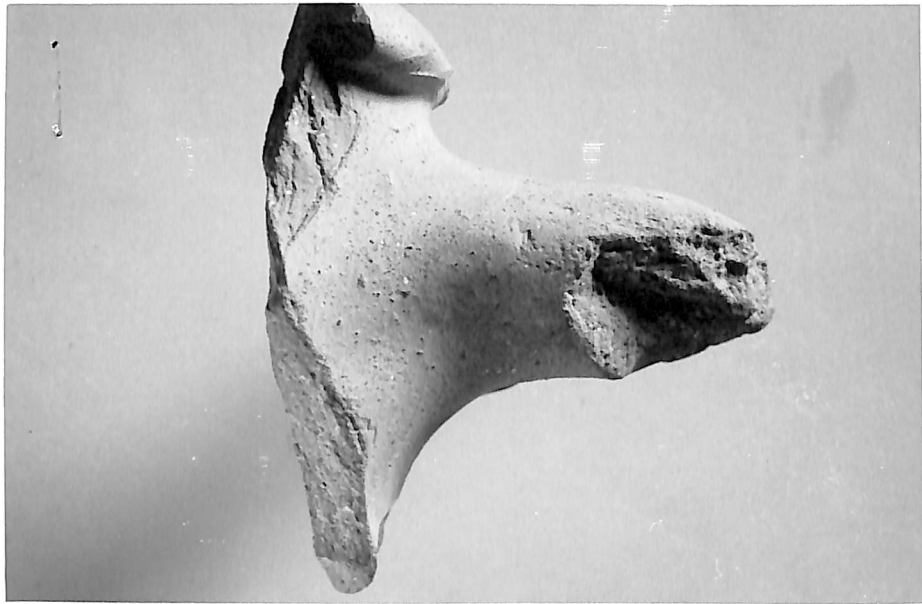
35.08-6

EMIL XI. 58

356.1

300000

AB. 15



35.09-b

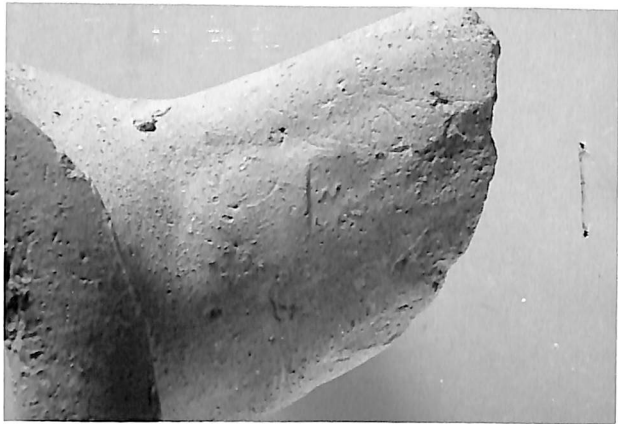
EMIL XI.66

656.40

Scrimin

ABC 18

(side)



35.10-6

EMIL XI.66

656.11

Samian

ABC 15

MINOR GROUPS: "CRETAN"
HELL. SAMIAN(?)

- 2 -

29 D. 66 [35.03]
from letters & Verrin sets -
Willis
(see EGYPT - TELL FARA'IN)

See Hesperia 1963, p.324; and their reply, ibid. 1964, p.74 (but I do really think this article fails to clarify matters). Some new evidence on KAEΘΣN is being published shortly by Y. Garlan of the French School, on the basis of stratification found in recent excavations on Thasos. I believe G. sets the activity of KAEΘΣN as partly if not wholly before 300 B.C.

Most remarkable are your 4 handles - 50 per cent of the total-of the far-from-common "Cretan" class, which we have lately tended to assign to Hellenistic Samos. For a note on this class, see Tarsus Vol. 1, p.147, under no. 95. More are now on file. They seem to come quite largely from 1) the Black Sea area and 2) from Alexandria and Naukratis. Are your people likely to have had relations with Samos? There is no context earlier than that at Tarsus which puts the handle there at not later than early 2nd B.C. But a stamp of this class is known on a ^{neerly} whole jar (in Syme), the shape of which suggests at least an earlyish 3rd century date.

For FN 241 I have no suggestions, and may just mention that we know of one other similar stamp; it is in the National Museum in Athens (inv. no. Mis. EM 448, provenance unknown). It is not just the same as yours, but has a letter Θ instead of a Δ under the ΠΑΓ.

For FN 243, no very useful suggestion can be made because I have no idea what sort of thing the stamp is on. In general, the photographs would have been more useful if they had shown the stamps at actual size so that they could more easily be compared with others on file; then also the same size print would have let us see more of the shape of the object. In fact, is FN definitely a handle, or is it a rim? And if a handle, is the stamp on the lower or the upper attachment? It is possibly to be read ~~ΤΕΧΧΧ~~ [Τ]ΕΧ in Greek (i.e. for ΤΕΧ(ΝΩΝ) perhaps). But if it is in Latin, it is probably after 150 B.C.

FN 329, your Thasian, is a much more completely impressed and preserved example than the published example or than any other we have on file. A photograph of it should be published some time. So far as I know, nothing like your FN 241 has been published.

B. X. 61

Remember that the "Ordnance" class has sometimes been considered Samian, the prow being their device.

Papers on this class are still assembled under "Ordnance,"

"Gretan" series

Note a whole jar with a stamp of this series was seen by M2 in Synu last fall. Plot. of sorts exists, on Roll 389(.43).

23.8.57

Further records were made of this jar, and the stamp, in Synu in 1957, 23.8.57. It is now on file - jar file, for the present under "Gretan."

30.VIII.55

MIDDLE STOA BUILDING FILL : " C R E T A N "

SS 667 (9)]H2 ? cf. OEYKAH2, but the arrangement in Herm.117,404 does not seem to be the same

No other context for ~~this~~ this class, save that Tarsus 95 (name not read) comes from a late 3rd - early 2nd B.C. deposit, thus corresponding well with MSBF. The fabric somehow looks rather earlier.

Identification as Cretan suggested by J.G.Milne, Catalogue Général du Musée du Caire, XVI, 1905, p.124.

Investigate whether they are Samian, suggestion I think of Mr.Noë: anyway at Numis.Soc.

see Percy Gardner, Samos and Samian Coins, London, 1882. Forepart of galley very usual. Plutarch says they branded Athenian captives with it (Perikles 26) stamping them as ~~state~~ state property. Athenians marked theirs with owl.
file
(Taken from ~~SS~~ card of SS 667, 2339.)

16.XI.55

In some notes given me by Mr. Samuels Oct. 1955, reference is made to type of Phaselis with this device.

2.X.41

The class is mentioned, Yn Boek of Am Phil. Soc. 1959, p.475, with note 5.

39-a

"Guten"

Taurus pub. no. 95, gives
ref. to some of names
- re. Ta 88 (Top level, under
hill and - 5
by 1720 BC)
12. names

Here. pp. 116-117 1 H

now to rest Ta 88

unless Heukdeus might
appear etc. in nominative.

Sharpe I on ex. (can not read 1949)

Phoebe Wilson p. 153 note 1, cites 19x11, 1

1263 Ap x 2 / max (also in 14x11)

from

Alexander - now - 1949

but Binader (23/1/46)

reports 'Ap x 2 max' and
Παυσαλας

1949 - now

Antid 1: 'Ap x 2' / [3r
(see name to (Helen.))

from

Troy — none

Corinth — none

Q. for arrangement to
 minor-spiral Macedonian
 kings' coins — i. j. B.M. Cat.
 Macedonia in pp. 168-9

AMY/NTA	} orig with thorn
and	
HAZE/ANIA	

Granducci, Luci. Creticene

Vol. I	1935	} done <u>no</u> examples
Vol. II	1942	

Prow-stamp class - in another week

See INA Newsletter, Feb. 1987, p. 3, ^{upper} ~~lower~~ right. Wreck of late 4th - early 3rd off SW tip of Turkey, near Knidos. The ship carried a cargo of ^{red} tiles, and a few amphorae. "The only ^{other} known, complete examples of this amphora type had been discovered by INA during a 1984 survey in the Sea of Marmara. Archaeologists suspected them, but could not prove, that it had ~~not~~ come from Knidos because of stamped marks on the handles. The small cache found in 1986 strengthens the association of this amphora style with the ancient city."

Need a report on the tiles. Next to know what stamps were on the pre-st. jar.

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Danemark. Royal Coll. Danish Nat. Mus. -
Caria I (Kopenhagen 1947) Pl. 7 Nr. 304 - 315

304 Obv.:	Aphrodite	Rev.:	Prow; above, Λε...; below, κνι
305 Obv.:	Head of Democracy Δαμ(θ)κ(ρ)ατῖ(ας) behind, Monogram Ε	Rev.:	Prow; below, club and κνι; around, magistrate's name Τελεας
306 Obv.:	Aphrodite	Rev.:	Prow; above, κνι star; below, club; mag.n. Ἐπιγένυ(ς)
307 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	same as 306; mag.n. (Π)εισινικος
308 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	" Πυθων
309 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	" Σωσιστρατος
310 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	" Φιλολαος
311 Obv.:	" but head l.	Rev.:	" κλε...
312 Obv.:	Apollo laureate	Rev.:	Prow; on l. and above, magistrate's name Αὐτοκρα...; below, κνι
313 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	Prow; above, bunch of grapes; mag.n. λιλας (sic)
314 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	Prow; on l., club; above, Πο... Ethnic off flan.
315 Obv.:	"	Rev.:	Prow; above, κνι; below, dolphin.



Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Danemark. Royal Coll. Danish Nat. Mus. -
Caria I (Kopenhagen 1947) Pl. 7 Nr. 304 - 315

- | | | | |
|-----------|--|-------|--|
| 304 Obv.: | Aphrodite | Rev.: | Prow; above, Λε...; below, κνι |
| 305 Obv.: | Head of Democracy
Δαμ(θ)κ(ς)ατῖ(ας)
behind, Monogram Ε | Rev.: | Prow; below, club and κνι; around,
magistrate's name Τελεας |
| 306 Obv.: | Aphrodite | Rev.: | Prow; above, κνι star; below, club;
mag.n. Ἐπιγενη(ς) |
| 307 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | same as 306; mag.n. (Π)εισινικος |
| 308 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | " Πυθων |
| 309 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | " Σωσιστρατος |
| 310 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | " Φιλολαος |
| 311 Obv.: | " but head l. | Rev.: | " κλε--- |
| 312 Obv.: | Apollo laureate | Rev.: | Prow; on l. and above, magistrate's
name Αὐτοκρα...; below, κνι |
| 313 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | Prow; above, bunch of grapes;
mag.n. λιλας (sic) |
| 314 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | Prow; on l., club; above, Πο....
Ethnic off flan. |
| 315 Obv.: | " | Rev.: | Prow; above, κνι; below, dolphin. |



305



306



308



309



41.026



304



307



315



316



41.03-6

1



310



311



312



313



314



41.04-6

Cat. Greek Coins BM - Caria and Islands (London 1897)

p.93 Nr.63 Pl.XV 15

Obv.: Female head r., wearing diadema.

Rev.: KNI; Prow r.; below, club; behind, caduceus;
beneath, ΜΟΙΡΙ[ΧΟΣ]

p.93 Nr.65 Pl.XV 16

Obv.: Head of Apollo l., laureate.

Rev.: KNI; Prow r.; beneath, [ΛΑ]ΧΑΡΤΟΣ

p.93 Nr.67 Pl.XV 17

Obv.: Head of Apollo r., laur.

Rev.: KNI Prow r.; beneath]ΟΚΡΑΤ[



Cat. Greek Coins BM - Caria and Islands (London
1897)

p.93 Nr.63 Pl.XV 15

Obv.: Female head r., wearing diadema.

Rev.: KNI; Prow r.; below, club; behind, caduceus;
beneath, ΜΟΙΡΙ[ΧΟΣ]

p.93 Nr.65 Pl.XV 16

Obv.: Head of Apollo l., laureate.

Rev.: KNI; Prow r.; beneath, [ΛΑ]ΧΑΡΤΟΣ

p.93 Nr.67 Pl.XV 17

Obv.: Head of Apollo r., laur.

Rev.: KNI Prow r.; beneath]ΟΚΡΑΤ[



42.02-6

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland - Slg.
H.v.Aulock. Karien (Berlin 1962) Nr.2608

Tf.82 (Text dazu versehentlich unter Nr.2609
geführt)

Vorders.: Kopf der Aphrodite in Sakkos, mit
Diadem, Halsband und Ohrgehänge.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil l.; unten Beizeichen:
Garnele; ΝΙΚΟΣΤ ΚΥ.



2608



Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland - Slg.
H.v.Aulock. *Karien (Berlin 1962) Nr.2608

Tf.82 (Text dazu versehentlich unter Nr.2609
geführt)

Vorders.: Kopf der Aphrodite in Sakkos, mit
Diadem, Halsband und Ohrgehänge.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil l.; unten Beizeichen:
Garnele; Νικοςτ Kv.



2608



43.02-6

Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland - Slg.
H.v.Aulock. Nachträge III (Berlin 1968). Nr.8108,
8109.

Tf.280

8108:Vorders.:Apollokopf mit Lorbeerkrantz.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil; Kvi ; Beamten-
name Ἀριστοκλε

8109:Vorders.:Apollokopf mit Lorbeerkrantz.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil; Kvi ; Beamten-
name Αὐτοκρατης



8108

8109



Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Deutschland - Slg.
H.v.Aulock. Nachträge III (Berlin 1968). Nr.8108,
8109.

Tf.280

8108:Vorders.:Apollokopf mit Lorbeerkranz.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil; Kνι ; Beamten-
name Ἀριστοκλε

8109:Vorders.:Apollokopf mit Lorbeerkranz.

Rücks.: Schiffsvorderteil; Kνι ; Beamten-
name Αὐτοκρατης



8108



8109



44.01-6

3-fach vergrößert

45.01-a

"Cretan" types and distribution

	Name	Found in	Aliphantri	Namorstis	Tell Farrah	Black Sea area	Athens
	'Ακη		Sam. ABC 5 [✓]	BM 149 [✓]			
0	'Αδελ[AVG 2153 [✓]				
2	'Αδελφ[βροτος					Herm 116, 396 [✓]	
2	'Αλεξίνος		AVG 2158 ^{2✓} Sam. ABC 23 [✓]			Herm 116, 396-7 [✓]	
	'Απολλω(BM 44 [✓]	FN 254 [✓]		SS 14176 [✓]
4	'Απολλωνίδας					Herm 117, 398 [✓]	Σαμ. EM 2
5	'Αριστόδαμος		Sam. ABC 1 [✓] Sam. ABC 12 [✓]				Σαμ. EM
6	'Αριστοφών		Sam. ABC 33 [✓]			Herm 143, 45 [✓]	Σαμ. EM
7	'Αρχεκράτης		AVG 2106 [✓] AVG 2110 [✓] Sam. ABC 31 [✓]		FN 244 [✓]		
8	'Αρχέμαχος		AVG 2228 [✓] Sam. ABC 2 [✓] Sam. ABC 4 [✓] Sam. ABC 14 [✓]	BM 43 [✓]	FN 217 [✓]	Herm 117, 399 [✓]	
(7)	'Αρχικράτης					Herm 117, 400-401 [✓]	
9	Δωριγάνης		AVG 2107 [✓]			Herm 117, 402 [✓]	
10	'Εζάκεστος		Sam. ABC 13 [✓] Sam. ABC 18 [✓] Sam. ABC 24 [✓]				
	'Ηρόφιλος					Herm 117, 403 [✓]	
11	Θευκλής			BM 47 [✓]		Herm 117, 404 [✓]	
Q ₂	Κλεανδ[

45.01-6

[ca XII. 68]

V = check made S. V. 70 A. 0

Other

BM 250 dgrw6 ✓

Const. Roumania

Antioch

Rhodes

Syme

Cyprus
Salamis

Salamis

TARSUS

BM 248-9 ✓
BM 519 ✓
Cairo Mus. ✓

BM 520 ✓

See Canarachi letter ✓

Pb 90-P 2094 ✓

BM 661 ✓

BM 525 ✓

Kerch Mus. ✓

IG XII, 1 No 1263 ✓

BM 514-515 ✓

BM 526 ✓

BM 262 ✓

BM 538 ✓

Cairo Mus. ✓

BM 551 ✓

X 408 ✓

(figure for Syme was 7, only 3 on file)

45.02-d

(12) Κλεόπατρος

13 Μεγαλίων

AVG 2233[✓]AVG 2235[✓]

14 Μοσχίων

FN 242[✓]

15 Μαδικράτης

AVG 2132[✓]AVG 2137[✓]AVG 2225[✓]AVG 2231[✓]Sam ABC 6[✓]Sam ABC 8[✓]Sam ABC 11[✓]Sam. ABC 21[✓]Sam. ABC 29[✓]Sam. ABC 30[✓]BM 187[✓]Herm 117, 405-8[✓]

Μαυρίμαχος

AVG 2227[✓]AVG 2229[✓]Sam ABC 7[✓]Sam ABC 9[✓]Sam ABC 10[✓]Sam ABC 19[✓]BM 46[✓]BM 147[✓]Boston MFA[✓]BM 45[✓]BB 145-146[✓]Herm 143, 46[✓]

16 Πρώτος

17 Σωδικράτης

Τροχί

18 Θαινοκλής

19 Φιδίνος

20 Φιδίος

21 Φιδιοκράτης

22 Φιδιατατος

AVG 2236[✓]AVG 2226[✓]Sam ABC 20[✓]AVG 2230[✓]Sam ABC 32[✓]BM 144[✓]BM 148[✓]BM 152[✓]BM 153[✓]BM 188[✓]BM 49[✓]BM 50[✓]BM 150[✓]BM 151[✓]Herm 117, 40[✓]Herm 117, 411-2[✓]Herm 117, 413[✓]SS 2011[✓]

45.02-6

South Russia ✓

BM 628 ✓
Cairo Mus. ✓ Eg.

BM 560 ✓
BM 561 ✓

BM 562 ✓
Ashmolean Mus. ASH. 18, ✓
Cairo Mus. ✓ Eg.
Ashmolean Mus. ASH 47 ✓

BM 572 ✓

BM 573 ✓

BM 524 ✓
BM 574 ✓

from Bey. rubbing ✓

Cy. 1255 (A 127) ✓

Cy. 1254 (A 126) ✓

Xanthopis ✓ (whole tail)

45.03-4

21 Φιλιππίνες

Sam ABC 26✓

BM 48✓

Devices (name unread)

forepart of lion

Sam ABC 25✓

Prow

Sam ABC 3✓

Sam ABC 28✓

Prow, letters

Sam ABC 35✓

Sam ABC 27✓

Sam ABC 36✓

Prow of ship.

50✓
(85)

21✓
E5

4✓
E5

23✓

SS 664
SS 2339
SS 10707

21
4
4

217 E5
80✓

(Teox)

8✓

45.03-6

Cy. 1267[✓] (A 139)

Peiraeus MP 75 (Trox)

Tarsus Ta 88

X 411[✓]

Ta 88[✓]

I 933[✓]

4

Eg

~~20~~

~~23~~

22[✓]

2[✓]

2[✓]

4[✓]

1[✓]

1[✓]

Peiraeus MP 75[✓]

Cy 1259[✓] (A 131)

PROW - STAMP SERIES

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