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4.XI.59 [1.01]

Latin stamps on double handles/or double-headed jars in the ELW catalogue

12a

I]SIO.ALBI	AVG 825
ISIO ALBI (retr.)	Ko ABC 678, 861; same stamp is on unnumbered BR in Rhodes Museum.
]MAHE.ALBI	Ko ABC 908; MAHES.ALB occurs on a handle (double ?) in the Cairo Museum, no. 65636.
NOPHANI.ALB (retr.)	Ko ABC 480, 792; Kos 110.
P ANT.OVI.F	Ko ABC 992; Brit. Mus. 1955.9-20.129. (from Naukratis).
ANTONI	Ko ABC 1155
P.ARPINI	Ko ABC 680; same stamp is on a BR in Athens (EM-L 106= CIL III.6545. 20) and on 3 BR's in Alexandria (Benachi BR 14, 15, 355); also on a handle from near Heliopolis (CIL III. 13585.2b).
CAEDICIAE/branch/M.F.VICTRICIS	Eleusis, unnumbered (?), with IOCVS; both stamps on neck (?); also from Carthage (CIL VIII.22637.23, with]SA"'[ ); CAEDICIAE.M.F.VICTRICIS/ DOL is from Florence (CIL XI.6695.23).
Q.CAP	AVG 1090
CARTO	SS 8257
CENV..N	EM-KΩ70
CERDO	C-36-113
DI	Ko ABC 676; AVG 1180, both with POST.CVRT.
DION (N retr.)	Cairo Museum, no. 26121, with POST.CVRT (Milne, Cat. gén., XVIII, p. 128).
L.EVMACHI	Brit. Mus. 1925.1-19.701 ("Near East") various forms of the stamp are from Carthage (CIL VIII.22637.36, over 40 examples), Ampurias (Almagro, Amp. Inscr., no. 184), Alise-Sainte-Reine (Thevenot, RAE IV (1953), pp. 236-239, V (1954), p. 238, and note 4); and on 33 tiles from Pompeii and Herculaneum (CIL X.8042.47-48).
IOCVS	Eleusis, unnumbered (?), with CAEDICIAE/branch/M.F.VICTRICIS, both stamps on neck (?); perhaps related to the stamp]SA"'[found at Carthage, also with CAEDICIAE/branch/M.F VICTRICIS. (CIL VIII. 22637. 23).

SS 14379

C.LIVI	SS 11739 (?); Kos 50; Ko ABC 683, 684, 687, 858, 859; Brit. Mus. 1925.1-19.695 ("Near East"); Cairo Museum, no. 26120 (Milne, Cat. gén. XVIII, p. 128);]LIVI[occurs on a handle (or handles) from Pompeii (CIL IV. 5951).
L.MNESTI	AVG 1196, 1220; also from Carthage (CIL VIII.22637.66) and perhaps from Pesaro in Umbria (CIL XI. 6695.63 : P.MESTRI).
MV ND.MLC	AVG 1178; also from Carthage (CIL VIII. 22637. 72).
NIC[	Ko ABC 505 (Beneficiate group letter Nov. 1954)
NICEPHORI	Ko ABC 674; AVG 1217.
PHILEM	Ko ABC 860; also from Carthage (CIL VIII.22637. 79); PHILE is on the neck of a double-handled jar from Rome (CIL XV. 3504).
PLOCA.SVR	EM-K 69 (published in CIL III. 7309.21); PLOCAM and PLOC (retr., L inv.) are stamped near the toes of two double-handled jars from Rome (CIL XV. 3506 a, b). Cf. SVR below.
POST.CVRT	Ko ABC 676; AVG 1180, both with DI; Cairo Museum, no. 26121, with DION (N retr.; Milne, Cat. gén., XVIII, p. 128); also from Syracuse (CIL X. 8051. 26), Paestum (CIL X. 8042. 130), Taranto (with]A, Eph. Epig., VIII. 242. 46), Coblenz (O. Bohn, Germania, VII (1923), p. 15).
PROTI (retr.)	Ko ABC 673.
amphora P.SVLLA	SS 8506; Ko ABC 675, 679; the stamp IP.SVLA, probably a misreading of this stamp or of one of the two following, is from Taranto (Eph. Epig,, VIII. 242. 29).
caduceus P.SVLLA	Ko ABC 677; AVG 1176.
palm branch P.SVLLA	Ko ABC 774; AVG 1195.
SVR	AVG 1078 (with]ICANSTR); similar stamps, also with stamps resembling]ICANSTR, are from Carthage (CIL VIII. 22637. 63) and Pompeii (Not. d. sc., 1946, p. 84, no. 12). Cf. PLOCA·SVR above.
THOA	Ko ABC 685

1.03

AMBR	Ko ABC 884
]ICANSTR	AVG 1078 (with SVR); similar stamps, both with SVR, are from Carthage (CIL VIII. 22637. 63) and Pompeii (Not. d. sc., 1946, p. 84, no. 12); the stamp C.SANCIN from Pompeii (CIL IV. 5833, 5988) may be a misreading of this stamp).
LICCA	Ko ABC 682; AVG 1211; also from Rome (CIL XV. 3297).
]MONTA[M	Ko ABC 164 + ABC 1159
]SIOIHE	Ko ABC 718 (related to AVG 825ff.?).

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12 c

EVPLVS.ORPHE[	SS 10072

November 11, 1959

Dear Virginia,

It's clear that I'm still not quite in control of my time. The enclosed list, which I promised you two months ago, took me far longer than I would have thought possible, but it involved unexpected side-problems. I have gone over the readings very carefully and feel it's unlikely that there will be changes on the published list, unless there is a rearrangement on the basis of fine clay and coarse clay.* This list is certainly ready for you to quote anything you wish from it in the Coan publication. Are you sure, by the way, that it wouldn't be best for you and Maria to include a list, if only by number, of the fine-clayed Latins ? For example, in Alexandria I discovered by chance a neck fragment, AVG 1089, stamped IA LA LA and KAPΠOC, the shape and clay of which seemed to me to be indistinguishable from AVG 1180, stamped POST.CVRT and DI. (Interruption of half an hour while I search in vain for my old card for SS 8090, now declassified or unclassified). I wanted to check the clay, which I think is quite coarse, unlike that of AVG 1089. I did find an old card for the Benachi Coan stamped IA IA IA and ΔIONYΣIOY. I have no notes on its clay, but on the basis of the similarity between AVG 1089 and 1180 I wonder if there might be some connection between ΔIONYΣIOY and the DI of AVG 1180 and Ko ABC 676 (cf. also Cairo Museum 26121: POST.CVRT and DION). It might just be a good idea to be on the safe side and include a list of the fine-clayed Latins.

This list doesn't of course include all known Latin doubles; just the ones in the catalogue. In connection with the list, a few more things need to be said, and I might list them for clarity:

1. Note that one of the two Latin doubles in Milne's catalogue (no. 26121) is stamped POST.CVRT and DION, as mentioned above. His drawing, though poor, makes it clear that the first stamp is a regular POST.CVRT. Perhaps you or Maria had noticed that already.

2. In going over the rubbings again, I felt reasonably confident that SS 11739 should be restored as C.LIVI. I don't know why that hadn't occurred to me before. The first letter always looked like G to me. Perhaps it still would, if I could see the stamp itself. I'd be delighted to have your opinion.

3. I have assumed that Kos 110 (NOPHANLALB retr.) is a double, though the rubbing you sent doesn't say so specifically. Am I correct?

4. I have included Ko ABC 164 ( ]MONTA[ ) on the list provisionally though I did not include it in the original catalogue. In fact, I didn't know it existed until a few days ago. Benachi had never sent me a rubbing, and the handle wasn't with his Latin doubles when I studied them in Alex. What happened was that you gave me a photo of the handle in 1955, along with some other photos of Benachi doubles. In some way, I filed it away with publication photos, not realising that it was a new stamp. In going over those photos the other day, I found

* or unless you feel certain changes are advisable

it and realized, as you must have at one time, that it was very probably Latin, though I can find no other stamp like it in my lists from CIL or elsewhere. The closest thing is FAVFONTAN, but the letter before the O on the Benachi stamp doesn't seem to be F. Do you agree that Ko ABC 164 should stay on the Latin list? Have you description and measurements of it, or should I get them and a rubbing from LAB ? As I need to write him soon (naturally), I might ask for them anyway, pending a final decision about what to do with the stamp.. I find I also need rubbing and description of Ko ABC 505, photo of which you sent me last year, thinking it might be Latin. It does seem to be, but if you feel otherwise now, let me know.

I'm very glad it was possible to send the roll of profiles via Lucy. A letter came last week from Evelyn, to let me know that Lucy had just brought the roll over. It may be possible for me to get to Princeton before the end of the month. If not, I'll ask Evelyn to send the profiles here. I'm very eager to see them and don't need to tell you again how grateful I am. Thank you also for the two lists sent with your last letter: one of the consignment sent via Lucy and the one showing how many profiles have been made. It would be, of course, excellent if Andreas could find time for any of the remaining drawings. A letter to him is very much on my mind and will be written soon. I'm rather encouraged by the news of him in your last letter; that is, I gather it isn't certain that he will find a good job immediately. Or is that the right attitude ?

Thank you so much for the EM photos: L 3, 12, 39, 48, 97a,b, 108, 118, 125. Of those, only 3, 97, and 125 had been requested. I'm mystified about how the others can have been listed as needed, but I'm delighted to have the prints just the same. I find you have now sent prints of 72 of the 137 stamps in the National Museum: well over half, and a tremendous contribution to my work. I suppose it's possible that the missing M.TITII might have been read as Greek. If the stamp is inverted, the last two letters resemble a π. Were you able, by the way, to get the rim height of EM-L 86 ? A final EM question: L 61 looks to me definitely Greek, EPMHT..(retr.). What shall we do about it ?

It looks to me as if the Alba Fucens Latin stamp must have been found in a different context from that of the Rhodian stamps. The only other Latins I know of from that site are also late: two handle-rims stamped LEV.GEN, my Type 22 (first half of 3rd AD). I corresponded with the excavators about them in 1955 but not about any other Latins they might have.

We were delighted to have the news about yourself and about the School in your last letter, also about Alexander Fraser. I hope you are well settled in your new quarters, which must have a lovely view (Jim Rubright was a student at the School during "our" year). Fred has applied for a Guggenheim for Greece for next year. Will we come ? We can only hope. Meanwhile, though Alex takes progressively more time, I am having more help: someone takes care of him three mornings a week here at home.

Will stop for now.

With love,

Lelly

18-IX-59

Agora Drawing numbers given today by AΔ
to his profiles made for Elizabeth Lyding Will.

inv. no.	no. of drawing.	scale	
SS 11107	1120/-1-	1:1	jar
P 3464	" /-2-	1:1	"
"	" /-3	1:2	"
P 6761	" /-4-	1:1	"
P 8106	" /-5-	1:1	"
"	" /-6-	1:2	"
P 8484	" /-7-	1:1	"
P 11880	" /-8-	1:1	"
"	" /-9-	1:2	"
P 14618	" /-10-	1:1	"
"	" /-11-	1:2	"
P 17046	" /-12-	1:1	"
P 18000	" /-13-	1:1	"
"	" /-14-	1:2	"
P 18254	" /-15-	1:1	top of a jar
P 25734	" /-16-	1:1	jar
"	" /-17-	1:2.	"
SS 7319	" /-18-	1:1	"
"	" /-19-	1:2	"
SS 9396	" /-20-	1:1	"
"	" /-21-	1:2	"
SS 9468	" /-22-	1:1	"
"	" /-23-	1:2	"
SS 10072	" /24	1:1	top of a jar.

	inv. no.	no. of drawing	scale	
Delos	TD 4926	1120/25	1:1	neck.
"	TD 6029	1120/26	1:1	jar.
"	"	1120/27	1:2	"
"	TD 6030	1120/28	1:1	"
"	"	1120/29	1:2	"
Corinth	C-47-80	1120/30	1:1	neck.
"	C-47-841	1120/31	1:1	jar
	"	1120/32	1:2	"

Athens, September 19, 1959

Dear Letty,

Yours of the 12th arrived just in time to have the profile drawings photostatted - as well as can be done from pencil, as most are still not inked - and prepared in a roll to be taken by Lucy, who was good enough to accept them. I believe that between them they are taking 26 pieces of luggage, of which not too many are I suppose their own.

I enclose a typed list of this consignment. Yesterday the drawings became official Agora drawings, numbers being applied to them. You will see gaps, and that is because of all except the smaller jars, full-size drawings were made first and then reduced drawings at 1 : 2. The full-size drawings have separate numbers (since they are separate drawings).. These have not been sent to you; those listed as 1 : 1 are the smaller jars, of which no reductions have been made. (How tangled one gets, what is and what is not the same! Yesterday Maria and I got practically into an argument trying (unnecessarily) to explain to Andreas the number situation. It is confused by there being also mechanical copies, made not all by the same process, because in the beginning we were too economical, and made the originals on something like wrapping paper (which will not reproduce clear like transparent paper (see for example SS 11107, a small original), a very bad idea, as it does not erase well, and rims have to be fussed over.) I think it might be good for you to have photostats also of the tops of the full-size drawings for the sake of the detail. I am sorry that it has turned out that the only inked ones of your drawings are the first two experimental ones, of which the line is too thin, and the other two of which we sent you photostats in July.

I enclose also a copy of a list I made for myself (or AA did - and he also made the typed list, and numbered and wrapped the drawings). This is to show us where we are with your profiles as a whole. We won't give up all hope of getting the necessary done by Andreas: drawings that can be done at the Agora, he can perhaps do after working hours on his new job; and possibly he will get to Corinth and Delos before the new job starts, or Corinth might be done on a Sunday, I suppose.

I do now consider it of first importance for him not to miss an opportunity for a good job in the line he is educated for, and would not dare take him away if anything were pending. We are waiting for the letters which HAT promised to write for him after getting to Princeton, since he was too rushed to do it here. Mr. Benachi is very gloomy about him finding anything worth while, there being so much unemployment, and terribly depressed about his leaving this job, which as we all know he is first-class at, and has been doing a lot of work on Mr. B.'s finds (rubbings). Andreas himself is probably the least depressed of any of us. For one thing, it seems that HAT told him he had good hope of getting money to continue the dig (which he certainly didn't tell me), at which time A. would be needed; but he could not at all tell when this would be. Also, I think A. has had a hankering to try the business world, and probably gets tired of being told what to do by lots of women, and of being regarded as a "boy" in this organization. Needless to say, you never are at fault in this way.

Now about the rest of your letter. We are working in the National Museum, trying to get things tidy while we still have Andreas' help: drawers properly labelled, with not so many loose ends in them (or in heaps on the floor), the Small Groups physically assembled in a logical and convenient way, and a proper count put together, which will be accurate for less numerous classes, and accurate enough for the Rhodian and Knidian; this I want to print shortly, in my projected survey article. Counting is a real hurdle for me, but nothing at all to A., he likes it. We are also taking care of bits of photography waiting to be done there; it seems to be actually 4 years since we worked there at all systematically, and some of these bits of photography, now just done, have turned out alas to be repeats, the handles just hadn't been put away. We had listed as needed for you the following items, of which prints are enclosed: L 3, 12, 39, 48, 108, 118, and 125. I am glad to see by your letter that 3 at least was needed. Among batches of pictures recently put away (from those awful ATTENTION collections) I have found also pictures of the two stamps on L 97; maybe they were reprinted in the meanwhile, but you may as well have these prints. (379.36 and 37).

4.03

Although we have sorted out the ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ, M. TITII has not so far turned up. D don't know if we shall manage the basement.

Poly is Miss. The name is really I think Polyxena, but Poly is official here.

On the Alba Fucens stamp, this is really bothersome, the Rhodian stamps being remarkably consistent. I must write and ask whether by any chance there is a difference in the precise Fundort. Yes, do keep the print.

Today is the day of Lucy's and Alison's departure, unless there is further delay by the boat, which is taking them on board somewhat later than had been expected. We have a somewhat desultory feeling, at least I have; Lucy is sitting calmly making entries in her address book, while Poly reads them from files.

Peter Fraser was here for a while, but mostly outside of Athens, and I did not see much of him. He and Ruth now have a son, who came late, so that Peter had already left for Greece, and Ruth for Switzerland to visit her family. The child's name is Alexander.

Most of the students have already arrived, including Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Shear jr., and Theodora Stilwell. Unusual shortage of single girls and supply of single boys, as well as a half dozen married boys and girls. They are going first off to Delos, on Sept. 28, and this is a complication for me, since they will fill the place up just at the moment I'd like to be there. Still, I think it was a jolly good idea to put the trip in at this point.

I am now in the two north rooms on the east side of the terrace. It was hard to decide on, but now I think it's going to be the best arrangement possible. I'll sleep in the northernmost (which probably you never saw, as it was an annex to the library, locked), and have the warmer next-door room for a salonaki; this is the room my brother had, and somebody else I was fond of, which makes a cosiness. I hope Missy will come and stay in one of the southern rooms, which she would prefer. One is now occupied, for a couple of months, by a young man named Rubright who was a student here some years back. Luckily he likes cats, because Ares Caskey often comes up for a little affection; he misses Bett y.

Must stop this chat.

18.IX.59

Profile Drawings of Roman Jars sent to Princeton with L.T. and M.A.F.
(sailing 19.IX.59) for Elizabeth L. Will

	inv. no	drawing no.	scale	
P	3464	1120/-3-	1:2	ink
	6761	1120/-4-	1:2	
	8106	1120/-6-	1:2	ink
	8484	1120/-7-	1:1	
	11880	1120/-9-	1:2	
	14618	1120/-11-	1:2	
	17046	1120/-12-	1:1	
	18000	1120/-14-	1:2	
	18254	1120/-15-	1:1	
	25734	1120/-17-	1:2	
SS	7319	1120/-19-	1:2	
	9396	1120/-21-	1:2	ink
	9468	1120/-23-	1:2	
	10072	1120/-24-	1:1	ink
	11107	1120/-1-	1:1	

Drawings made by Andreas Dimoulinis in 1958 and (mostly) in 1959.

6.01

State College, September 12, 1959

Dear Virginia,

Your letter of September 5 spurs me of course to an immediate reply. Hearing from you has been a badly-needed stimulant in other ways, too. Part of the reason for my silence since your letter of July 9 reached me has been my failure to accomplish anything really significant this summer. The hopes I had when I wrote you last proved unrealistic. Having my mother and grandmother with us in Madison wasn't the help I had expected. Quite the opposite. I found myself running a large household and, in my inexperience, doing it rather inefficiently. So my work has not progressed very much since the beginning of the summer. The catalogue is finished but still needs some revision and must be retyped. The plates have been begun and most technical problems in connection with them have been solved. The text has not been written, though I expect to use the text of the 1955 preliminary report as a basis. My path lies clear before me, and I find, now that we are back in our apartment, that I have five to six good hours a day for work. I really feel like going at this tooth and nail. The summer was perhaps valuable as a sort of vacation.

When I finish this letter, I will write HAT telling him just how things stand. I plan to ask him also about the advisability of my applying for a Philosophical Society grant, as you suggested to me last January I might wish to do. Such a grant, of say $250, would help me with the cost of having the catalogue retyped and of hiring someone to stay with Alex when necessary. The grant would enable me to save time and would probably also provide a psychological boost, as you suggested.

All this needed badly to be said, but the profile drawings are a more pressing subject at the moment. A letter half-finished to you last month now seems badly out-of-date, in the light of Andreas' imminent departure and the turn of fortune at the dig, sad surprises both, despite the inevitability of both. I couldn't be sorrier about your loss of Andreas, and the fine artistic and technical job he has done on the drawings merely makes the feeling more emphatic. It is skilled work, and I am delighted to be the beneficiary. It goes without saying that I am exceedingly grateful and indebted to you both, to him for the skill and care he expended and to you for the time given to supervision. The fruit of my inability to focus on the subject before now is very bitter. I don't mean just the inking, which I can probably have done by one of Fred Matson's crew. But I had hoped that you might have been able to spare Andreas this fall for short trips to Corinth and Delos at my expense, so as to make the series of profiles as complete as possible. That being now out of the question, I am at a loss about how to get most of the remaining profiles. Can you think of anyone else there who would be willing to make such trips ? There are also Agora and EM jars which can be substituted for certain types for which I did not use Athenian representatives when I made the set of profiles which I sent you. I am thinking of EM-L 184 for Type 5, P 499 for Type 6, P 3862 for Type 9, and P 19380 for Type 15. That leaves Types 2 and 3 at Corinth and Types 4b and 8 at Delos (where there are also better representatives of Type 5 than the EM jar mentioned; notably TD 6030 and 6031). In addition there are Types 11, 17, and 20, of which I may be able to arrange for profiles through Mr. Benachi and through Doris Taylor in Rome.

But all this needn't obscure my chief feelings about these drawings: gratitude for them and amazement at Andreas' splendid work. I'm not sure,

6,02

but what he may have done a more objective job in my absence. In any case, the profile of SS 9396 is eminently good, in contrast to the one done by Miss Sowieso. I agree that one achieves a more accurate effect by not doubling one side. The doubling had to be done in the case of the fragmentary P 8106, but I like the undoubled SS 9396 better, and am glad you felt the same way. I agree also about the desirability of using a solid section instead of a hatched one.

If there is still time, it would be excellent if Lucy and Alison could bring the original drawings when they come. I could pick them up in Princeton sometime this fall, or Evelyn could send them to me if I am unable to get there.

2.X.59) Still cannot find L 127

I'm grateful for your offer to take photos at the National Museum. As a matter of fact, there is one stamp that I very much want: EM-L 3 (MEDIANF). I would add EM-L 127 (M.TITII), except that we weren't able to find it two years ago and it had to be presumed lost. Two of the stamps on the closely-guarded jars in the basement, also, are unique, and I have no photos of them: EM-L 146 (]ANI[←) and EM-L 154 (PLA[ ). I mention them just for the record, in case you should find yourself down there. It would also be a great favor if you could take for me the rim height of EM-L 86, a neck. 2.X.59) HT. of rim at stamp is 0.056 (more proj. part) or 0.067 (might down to user)

It will be wonderful if you can get to Delos, and I thank you again for offering to help me there. Naturally, all sorts of things occur to me. I might mention the chief current headaches, of which you may have time to help with some. I might make a numbered list.

1. I very much need good photos of my best example of Type 8, TD 4926, a neck, and of the whole jar (in courtyard) TD 5953, of which I still have nothing publishable after several attempts by me and by M. Bon.

2. I need photos of two stamps which you weren't able to photograph last October. TD 6049, a neck frag. with the stamp]ENET on the rim, was in the bottom drawer on the far right in 1957 but wasn't there when you looked for it last year. The other piece is TD 6180, a Spe-type jar stamped twice on the rim and stored in the courtyard. Stamps look like M[ ]TI.

3. I would be grateful for rubbings of the two new stamps (photos of which you have sent) discovered in the Maison des Masques in 1958(?). TD 6302 and 6303, and if possible clay and dimensions of both pieces; also preservation of TD 6303, which looks from the photo as if it may be a whole handle.

4. I find I overlooked several measurements in 1957. If you had time to do any of them, I would be delighted: handle width and thickness of TD 3726, rim height, mouth diameter, and rim diameter of TD 4849; handle width and thickness of TD 5272, rim height of TD 5257.

TD 6178 is Rhodian (illegible)

5. Could TD 6178 be Roman ? It is in the series which Andreas and I catalogued in 1957, but I have no record of it, perhaps because it is Greek.

NO

6. Has any more work been done in the area of the unexcavated Roman jars in shops E. and SE of the Sacred Lake ? M. Daux wrote me two years ago that they would probably dig in that area in 1958 or 1959.

7. I continue to worry about the Roman jars which were outside the Museum in 1957. In addition to the unexcavated jars mentioned above

they were in two groups. The chief one, of course, is the group in front of the Museum. At least one of those jars has disappeared since 1951, and all of them are periodically rearranged, damaged, and covered with whitewash. Their numbers, also, have had to be replaced each time I have been back. The other group, a collection of broken whole jars and large fragments, was in the Aphrodision. The stamped pieces in the group we took into the Museum and catalogued, but many early unstamped pieces were left out on the dig. If you should see Mr. Vavritsas, you might wish to mention the desirability of getting all those pieces out of harm's way. Many of them belong to rare types. Zanis told me that none of the jars could be moved without Mr. Vavritsas' permission.

Further comments on queries and gifts in your letter of July 9:

1. Many thanks for the print of the interesting new jar, P 26449, which seems to be Type 13, and if so is one of two known whole jars of the type. I wish there were a stamp. I will need to know context, clay, and rim and handle dimensions, and I might write Poly Pamel to ask for such information and at the same time establish relations with her (if you think of it, tell me about her and whether Miss or not).

2. I think the prints of the Benachi PHΓIN[stamp should be kept by you rather than by me, so I am returning them. Mr. B. and I once had a long to-do about that stamp, thinking it might read PHΓINΩN ("of the Rhegians"), but the finding of another stamp later proved that the reading should be PHΓINOY . I think it is pure Unknown Origins.

3. The Alba Fucens stamp of which you send a print of a photo of a rubbing is good to see, and not just because it indicates that passable photos of rubbings can be obtained. The stamp is from a jar of my Type 18 and can't be late 2nd BC but is rather probably 2nd AD. Its completed reading is, "Ex o(fficina) Iuli Honor(ati) P(rovincia) M(auretania) C(aesariensis) Tub(usuctus)." Case endings for the last four words aren't certain. The stamp belongs to the long list of Type 18 stamps which name the province of Mauretania Caesariensis. That area became a province in 40 AD, which therefore is the terminus post quem for such stamps. For the jar-type as a whole, I can't be more specific than "1st and 2nd centuries AD." The Agora deposits from which jars of this type come are F 11:1, M 18:1, M 20:2, and U 22:2, all 2nd-ish AD.

May I keep the print of the Alba Fucens stamp?

4. Thanks very much for the photostats from an article in AΘHNAION III. The stamps are reproduced in CIL III, but it is very good to have this record of their original publication. Thanks also for the rubbing of COR-SW-59, a new Corinth Latin about which I will make enquiries. I am also very grateful for the bibliographical material you sent.

On your letter of Sept. 5:

1. Yes, I would like to include all the Latin doubles, but not the ⌈○⌉ stamps, unless you advise to the contrary. I will send you a list of Latin doubles at once, but not with this letter, as it will take me a few days to make a final revision of the relevant part of the catalogue.

2. Thanks for the publication ref. for one of the Latin stamps at Byblos. I never had an answer from M. Dunand, to whom I wrote over a year ago. Must write again.

3. Telepathically, the two Memphis stamps of which you sent prints were the two of which I didn't have prints, and naturally I'm much pleased to have them. I had asked the Univ. Mus. only for photos of the other two

La tins there, since they were new stamps. // I hadn't asked for a print of Pnyx 210 but am glad to have this second copy.

4. Very many thanks indeed for the photostats from Milne's catalogue of the Cairo Museum. I hadn't seen it, and am shocked to discover these additional Latins, especially since they are not the ones on your list of Cairo Museum Latins. So there must be at least two caches of stamps there.

5. The delightful note from Henry Allen Moe describes a jar-type and stamp that I have seen several times at various places in France, but not so far in the E. Mediterranean. Very good of you to send it on.

There is too much more to say, but I must finally stop, with again all my thanks for your many recent kindnesses, and not least for your continuing to put up with my slowness and silence. Alex took his first really independent steps today, and Fred sends all good wishes.

With love,

Lotty

I will write A.A. Meanwhile many greetings to Maria and to him.

25. IX. 59

Notes for ELW in Delos
See Mr. letter of 12. IX. 59

TD 6302

W of frag. 0.082
H of rim 0.038

Light reddish buff clay with cream surface, pottery bits. Soft

TD 6303

Whole handle pres. save for lower att. No rim, but good part of neck.
HH ca 0.26 ; W (through st.) 0.062
T " " 0.025
Light reddish buff clay, bluish red core, cream surface. Hard.

TD 3726

Handle W 0.063 T 0.032

TD 4849

Rim height 0.0465
across mouth (opening) 0.15 to 0.155
widest rim diam. ca 0.20

TD 5272

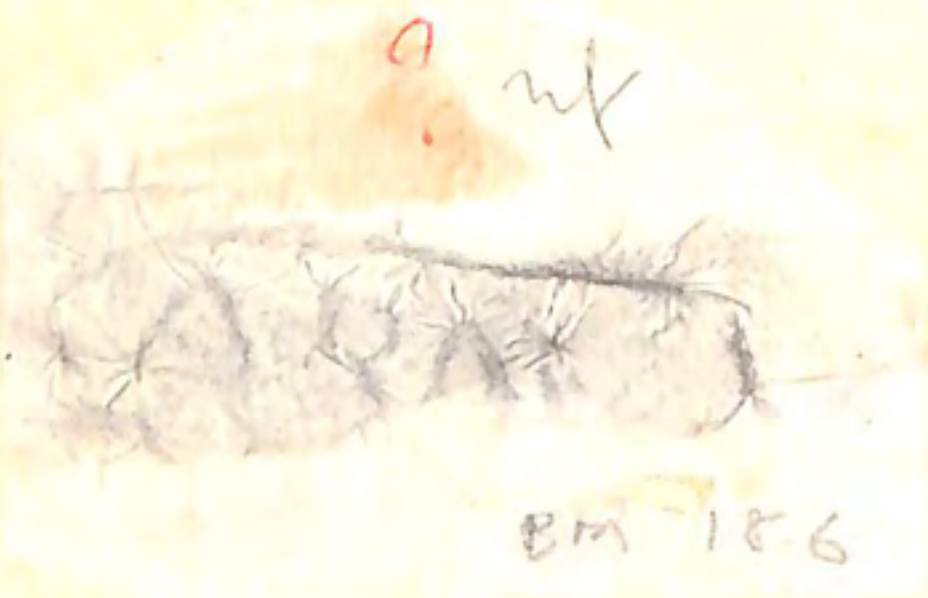
Handle W 0.04 T 0.036
(not near att.)
(no stamp on H)

TD 5257 rim HB. 0.05

]ABAE[

[8-a]

Coan in Latin?



BM 186

Naukratis: BM 186 (1955, 9-20, 186)

8-b

[9-9] double

phot. see Antioch file
(no neg.)

"Dark red coarse, firmly gritty clay, light buff slip".

(the 2 parts here separated by a pair of lines are on the 2 parts of the handle)

crudely made, looks late

Antioch Pb 89 - F 2093 [9-6]

10-e



9. XII 59

D.B. Thompson sends me this reference which I pass on in case you have missed it: Otto Menze, Frühsäomische Amphoren als Zeitmarken in Spätlatene, Marburg, 1958

12.01

Athens, December 8, 1959

Dear Letty,

To continue from my letter tp you of Dec.3:

Niko has now finished some more Delos prints, this time the side views. I enclose

TD 4926	453.1,2	(1 seems the better exposure) (by request)
5953	453.10	(2 prints, not to scale, no measurement on record) (by request)
6477	453.3	has (very dim stamp on rim)
6478	453.4	phots. of stamps went in my last letter
6509	453.5	" " stamp " " " " " (Vehili)
6512	453.8	phot. " " " " " " " (Zira)

Roman jars from 1958 and 1959 excavations, 453.42 and 44, in a row 58 C 100, 59 M 311, 59 M 314 (TD 6476), 59 M 312 (TD 6475), 59 M 313

TD numbers have been given only to the ones that have stamps. The other numbers are those given by M. Le Roy. I regret to say that he sometimes gives the same number to an assortment of jars, but these each have individual numbers, is my belief. You have rubbings of the stamps of TD 6475 and 6476.

I enclose a list of drawings (not photostats) of profiles of jars and fragments done for you of 5 items in Delos and Corinth, to fill out your type illustrations. (Note that the necks are full-size, and we have kept nothing but a photostat in the Agora files, while the whole jars here listed are reduced drawings, the original full-size being kept here.) These 5 drawings have been turned over to Poly Pamel to have rolled up in a consignment to be addressed to Evelyn Smithson. Your name is written on each of yours. They will be travelling with redfigure for B. Shefton, glass for G. Weinberg, in Anna Benjamin's trunk, I think in her car. She gets to Princeton in January.

Roman stamps of 1959 at the Agora were SS 14371, 14372, 14379 (double), 14382, 14384, 14397. I enclose MΣ's brief list of finding-places as they appear on the cards, and prints, two each, of the stamps, save for 14379 which only has a rubbing. (MΣ is absent, so I cannot discuss this fact.)

I also enclose rubbing contributed by AΔ from his recent work clearing up the Rhodian in the National Myseum. It is of the stamp on a late Rhodian handle, ligatures, apparently in Latin. No number for this handle at present.

12.02

In connection with EM records, can you verify for me if the items from the Rostovitz collection are L 107-119bis ? And what have you got on 119, which may be 107? (Copied from a cryptic note, maybe it makes sense to you.) I should like also the number of the Latin from the Olympeion, if there were some.

In October, I spent a week in Turkey, primarily to look at SAH in Pergamon, by invitation of Boehringer, whom I had met there in a visit in May, 1931, and have kept up with somewhat since. It was an interesting experience, and ended up in a fine trip to Prene, Miletos, Didyma, which he had organized for the E.S.G. Robinsons (numismatist, retired recently from Br.Mus.). I did not see any Latin stamps, but in the apotheke by the Asklepieion was an example of your Type 16, found I think in the Asklepieion, with a fair context (before 150, I believe, but one should verify). Sorry I did not get a picture of this, nor of a pig in the Bergama Museum, where I had about 20 minutes.

When I came back, we had a call from Dr. Franz Fischer of the Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte der Universität, Tübingen - but he was away when you were there, I think - who had seen your Type 4 jar in our exhibition, and wanted to know more about the dates of these jars, since apparently ~~it~~ they date prehistoric settlements in Germany. Everything is relative. I must have given him your address, so probably you have heard from him.

MΣ will measure your new amphora for you one day, but today she is home with a touch of arthritis oder dergleigh.

I have to stop, because Mme. Himona has just arrived to translate Russian.

Much love,



EM
Rhodian handle (Lat.)

12.03

25.XI.59

Profile drawings to go to ELW with A. Benjamin

inv. no.	no. of drawing	SCALE	
TD 4926	1120/25	1:1	neck
TD 6029	1120/27	1:2	jar
TD 6030	1120/29	1:2	"
C-47-80	1120/30	1:1	neck
C-47-841	1120/32	1:2	jar

13.01

Athens, December 3, 1959

Dear Letty,

We were glad to have your letter of Nov.11 with its list of stamps on double-handled jars, which Maria has already worked on. We note with interest the useful points in your covering letter. On SS 11739, Maria still sees G. I do not feel able to devide. Yes, Kos 110 is a double. With reference to Ko ABC 164, Maria informs me that ABC 1159 is another example, which supplies another M, thus : MONTAM. Perhpas by this time Mr. Benachi has sent you rubbings of both. The description we have of 164 is "arched", of 505 "small handle, curves down close to the neck." On L 61 of the National Museum, I have a note that it has become Mis EM 410; I cannot verify this at the moment, and there have been some changes in the numbering of the Miscellaneous, but I think you can stop bothering with it yourself.

I am so glad Fred has applied for a Guggenheim for Greece for next year. It will be splendid if you can be here to make the final checks and supplements to your publication yourself. I suppose Fred is applying in the Creative department. It must be rather uncommon for Greece to be chosen for such purposes.

Yesterday we posted to you, by surface mail, a roll of photostats of details of AΔ's original full-size drawings of your type jars, that is, the necks and handles. These are objects of which you have, or will have, the reduced (half-size) pencil originals. I think you may find these details useful, as being one step nearer to mechanical projections; they are of course from pencil, which means the line comes out a bit dim and streaky in the photostat. I enclose a list of this consignment prepared by AΔ.

In this list you will see that the drawings you asked for in Delos and Corinth have been made. I think we can send you the originals by Anna Benjamin, who expects to be in Princeton in January.

On Delos, I enclose a copy of my Notes for 1959. There is quite a lot of new stuff there that I think you will want to see. I managed to take some photographs, but not of everything; rubbings, the same.

Rubbings of Delos enclosed: TD 6302-3 (ELW request)

6375	1958	
6394	"	
6403	1959	put away in drawer of medium large frgs.
6430	"	
6474	"	
~~6504~~xxxxxxxxxx		
6475	"	on a jar, photographed
6476	"	" " "
6504	"	put away in dr., med. lg.frg
6505	"	" " " "
6506	"	" " " "
6509	"	" " " "
6513	"	" " " "

I am not at all sure that there are not more Latins, at any rate im from 1959, which I did not cover fully. Will you please send me a list of readings of these, so I can enter them in our duplicates?

Photographs of Delos finds enclosed:

TD 6049	(452.21)	Request, I think
6180	(452.12)	" " " (better shot of 1 of the st)
"	452.11	(both stamps, better of left)
6478	452.22	Stamp on a new neck.
"	452.23	Small st. on same fragment.
6509	452.24,25	Stamp on handle of another new neck.
6512	452.26	" " rim " still another new neck.

Side views, not too wonderful, of these and other (requested) Delos large fragments are on another film, not yet fully processed. The ZIRA is a nice big piece which interested me because of Pnyx example. The excavator this year was M. LeRoy, a cheerful young man.

I have more material for you, but no time to finish today, and since I shall be at the N. Mus. for a couple of days, shall leave this to be posted.

Andreas terminated with the Agora officially (at least forthe present) at the end of September. After that, he worked for me more or less full time for about 6 weeks until he was taken on by the Water Company, his work there starting on Nov. 16. He gets out at 2:30, and for the present wants to work part time still with us;

It amounts to about 8 hours a week. We have of course plenty for him to do. I hope the business may decide to pay this, but at present I do it. If you would like, as you suggested, to pay his fare to Mykonos and back, it was about 200 dr., or say $6.50. Please excuse dryness of letter, written under some pressure.

With love to you all,

25. XI. 59

ELW PROFILES

PARTIAL PHOTOSTATS OF ORIGINAL LARGE PENCIL DRAWINGS

The following prints to ELW (ordinary mail) on 2. XII. 59

Inv. no.	no. of drawing	SCALE	
P 8106	1120/5	1:1	top of jar
11880	1120/8	1:1	" "
14618	1120/10	1:1	" "
18000	1120/13	1:1	" "
SS 7319	1120/18	1:1	" "
9396	1120/20	1:1	" "
9468	1120/22	1:1	" "
TD 6029	1120/26	1:1	" "
TD 6030	1120/28	1:1	" "
C-47-841	1120/31	1:1	" "
SS 11107	1120/1	1:1	top of jar
P 3463	1120/2	1:1	" "
P 25734	1120/16	1:1	" "

ORIGINAL

525 West Foster Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania
November 23, 1959

Miss Poly Pamel
Agora Excavations
American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Pamel:

I have heard from Virginia Grace that you are in charge of the general records at the Agora. She may have told you that I am working on the Roman amphoras and Latin amphora stamps. I am writing you now to ask for information about a Roman jar, P 26449, a photo of which Virginia sent me last summer, along with the preserved height and greatest diameter.

I would appreciate it very much if you could let me know the type of context in which the jar was found, the deposit number, and any indications of date. I would also be grateful if you could get for me a description of the clay (color, texture, micaceousness, color of surface) and the following measurements: rim height, rim diameter, mouth diameter, handle width and thickness at curve.

Thanks very much in advance for any help you may be able to give me.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth L. Will

(Mrs.) Elizabeth L. Will

Rim height : 0.052
" Diam. : 0.158
Mouth Diam. : 0.125
Width x Thickn 0.051 x 0.034 (of handle)

Clay: Fine light micaceous clay buff at surface
Flat top rim, neck narrows downward

Agora Latin stamps – numerical list (Dec., 1953)

COPY 16.01

SS 207. TRVPO

256 HEON

1164. PHILONI (?)

1207 CAR

1450. C·S

1695. PAB

1742. ◦DA[S (S retr.)

1793. OLYNT

1865. CTCAT

1890. MH[E PICEN (N retr.)

1891. M HE P]ICEN (N retr.)

1985. SOSIPVS

2029. DEM[

2381 P[

2475. T·V·P [

2613. M·E·EVRO

2841. SONVS (first S retr.; second S inverted)

2919. LEOMAL. POLI
" S. H..

3203.]BP⊥

3424.]ICIA

3434. MAR·A

3576. QET [

3613.]VRNINT [

3640. HE]RENNA

3823. CALLIPE

3829. PHIL·]KB (B retr.)

4089. PLA [

16.02

4358. P·AMPVDI[

4452.]IVL SEVE

4458.]AVSPI
:PTI

4590. C·AM ←

4660. HERAC [

5141. CAN PR

5331.]NO

5400. ARCHEI [

5447.]METR

5541. C]AEPO ←

5717.]A·R·N

5720. L·DAS[MI
MVSTELI

5762. M·TAPIR
AN-REC·OE [

5763. P·GAE HER

5811. DASI [←

5885. HERENNA

5945. illegible

6104. STR·DI[(pelvis)

6179. HILAR.

6248. MARI·D ←

6307. L·PVBLILI ←

6308. ALBIAN (N nat.)

6642. PHIL·RB (B nat.)

6781. DAC

6807. VISE]LLI

6814. AT

6817. DOWN
ASIVL

6907. PHILI]PVS
7004. SPE
7138. PHILOGEN
7139. PHILOGEN
7145. PHIL·K[B (B retr.)
7146. DASIO
7217. ATRL ← and §
7228. ONESI
7229. DIODOR ←
7233. M
7235. DIODOR ←
7236. §]OLL ← (first S not retr.)
7279. DIODOR ←
7280. illegible
7281.]ALN ←
7282. M
7283. ADNIS (N and S retr.)
7284. SOLL ← (first S not retr.)
7286. APOLLO
7288. EPIGO[N ←
7289. APH pitcher
7290. DACVS (S retr.)
7291. DACVS (S retr.)
7292. A[PH] pitcher
7293. DACVS (S retr.)
7294. ADN[IS (N and S retr.)
7295. SILA ← (A inverted)

16.04

7296. DIODOR ←
7297. AP̣H] patches
7298. BALA ← (B not retr.)
7299. M
7300. EPIG̣ON ←
7303. M
7304.]O
7305. ADNỊṢ (N and S retr.)
7306. A[DNI]S (N and S retr.)
7307. DIODOR ←
7308. ADNI[S (N and S retr.)
7309. M
7310. D[IODOR ←
7315.]ÇẠEP̣M ←
7316. A[DNIS (N and S retr.)
7317. -PIL
7318. SPE
7319. SPE
7320. THEF̣ ← and ξ
7321. DASIO (S retr.)
7356. GEṆ[TI (?)
7365.]ÇẠEP̣M ←
7367. SPE
7370. DIOḌ[OR ←
7371. EPIGON ←
7378. -PIL
7379. SALV

7380. · PIL
7381. THEF ← and §
7382. · PIL
7383. SALV
7354. SALV
7387. THEF ← and §
7388. · PIL
7389. COEF ← and §
7441. HE · H and §
7442. · PIL
7443. THE · E ← and §
7446. · BARN
7447. THEF ← and §
7530. VISELL[
7718. VOM[
7921.]CEP
7930. SPE
7954.]OVAE. NOL[← (pelvis)
7961. Q · POPAIDI
8002. MITRE
8028. MATV
8041. LVI POR
8090. LALA LA
8209.]PELAM
8238. STR
8257. CARTO
8458.]APLIATV MITLV.'I.[(pelvis)

16.06

8480. OLLOS ← (S not retr.)
8506. +P·SVLA
8580. ART▫
8605. MHE PICEN (N retr.)
8606.]CARISI [
8607. M·LVR
8623. VISELLI
8733. DIODOR ←
8786. EPMO[ENOYCI ← (pelvis – Greek)
8800. TEVC·R·FAB (F retr.)
8801. BARBARI
8842.]ELI·![
8981. MANTA[and FAB
9207. L SALVI
9257. SALVI
9264. LEV·GEN
9269.]ACEO[(E retr.)
9305.]ERDO
9391. ALE]XAND
9396. PASI
9439. ATTA and illegible
9459. PHNVRAS
9460. MAHE[
9468.]IL·H and KAN[I
9471. L·LENTV·P·F and PH
9478. T·H·B
9608. ARIE·H

16.07

9638.]OLY[and T[or L[
9712. MAR·A
9861.]GATO[
9881. PHILONI (?)
9978. M HE]PICEN (Neuter)
10034. E[
10072. EVILVSORPHE
10074. LV'CRO
10093. M·HE PICENIS
10094.]C·IVLI·[
10096. M·LVR
10179. VISELLI
10211.]VLVS
10233. CV·I
10235. DIODO
10258. MARI·D ←
10335. TEVC·R·FAB (F neuter)
10358.]C·F·G
10489. M ... RVS
10496. C·IVLI·BRVN[
10666. TIMO
10713. N·SCA
10717. KANI
10718. ARIE·H and KANI
10896. ER·OSD
10969. DE[
10972. TI·IVL

16.08

10981 HERENNA
10993. NIC[OMAC and FAB
11012. PRISCA
11021.]NTE
11094. SPE
11095. SPE
11096. SPE
11097 SPE
11098. SPE
11099. SPE
11100. SPE
11101. SPE
11102. SPE
11103. SPE
11104. SPE
11105. SPE
11106. SPE
11107. M...
11125. T·H·B
11132. ALBIA[←
11152. PECVL
O·T·O
11228. ATRE ← and ξ
11311. L·LENTV·P·F and D
11456. HERENNA
11463. ON (Nreta.) or NO←
11549. M·E·EVRO
11558. PHI[LOGEN

11575. RVFIO[
11620. NIC ←
12705. C·S

T2502 (no SS number yet?) : Q·HERENN CHRYSANT![

P 499. ATTA
892.]N (retr.)
1129. CAEPO ←
1515. SAT· POS·
3004. TCL·S
3189. IVLI branch PAVLINI
3473.]NA YIS[(pelvis)
7211. T M[

228 stamped fragments +17 with two stamps = 245 stamps
155 different stamps + 3 illegibles

H. A. T. is concerned to know when your ms. may be coming to Princeton. Will you write to him? He will be there briefly after leaving here next week (9th). For the winter they will be in Oxford.

Athens, September 5, 1959

Dear Letty,

Mr. Benachi, who has just gone back to Alexandria, tells me you are now back in the east, so I address you at 525 W. Foster. I hope you got my long letter of July 9 addressed to Madison, with the separately posted sample profile drawings. In discussing the problems of profiles, I omitted to point out that sometimes an effect of doubling one side - the usual system - is that the diameter does not come out quite right. [The case with P 18000.)

What do you want done about the drawings? Remember that Lucy and Alison, who are going by boat and can carry them, leave here Sept. 18th or 19th. By the same token, anything you want to ask Lucy, which needs her records here, you must ask as soon as possible. Poly Pamel will be in charge of the general records after Lucy leaves; she is very good and very obliging, but her memory is not so long of course. I'm afraid we can't get your drawings inked now, but probably you can get that done in the U.S. I hope a record photostat can be made of the pencil.

I hope to get some photographing done in the National Museum soon, and perhaps in late September or early October to go to Delos, so have in mind desiderata.

Some accumulated notes and phots.:

Are you including all the Latin double? Can you give us a list? Then I think we will not repeat them, but use a few samples, or any needed for illustrating a pt. Are you including the [illegible] stamps?

Note that CERDO stamp in Byblos has appeared in Byblos Vol.II (1954), a recent acquaintance of mine (it is in the French School, but not the ASCS). The publication number (7040) is written on the rubbing.

I enclose prints of Memphis 173 and 169, 3 prints and 2 prints. Also one of Pnyx 210 - did you want this? it seemed to be waiting to go. Also photostats from pp.128-9 of J.G.Milne, Cat. Gen. des Ant. Eg. du Mus. du Caire, Vol.XVIII, in case you haven't them.. We were doing this book for the Greek stamps, and found these. Also a delightful communication from Henry Allen Moe, which seems to be more yours than mine.

Must stop, to get these mailed before time to get ready for Thompdon farewell party. Things are really looking grim for the dig.

With love to you and Fred and Alex,

Athens, July 9, 1959

Dear Letty,

Time is getting away with me again, and there are lots of little things to communicate with you. Thank you for your letter of May 27, with its interesting discussion of thw Brookhaven results. I have entered notes from it in my file on the Mahdia wreck. I hope youmwrite to somebody in Tunisia, because just now they have some delightful stamps, commemorating their independence.

What I am most concerned about now is the profile drawings of your types. AA has I believe done all of the Agora representatives - well, nearly all, and the rest can soon be done. Today we posted to you sunprints of 2, to wit P 8106 and SS 9396. They are supposed to have gone 3rd class airmail, being rolled up in a cardboard cylinder. The original drawings were reduced to 1/2, by measurement, making a new drawing. This is then traced in ink on to good thin paper, and the sunprint taken from that. The printer should have the original ink version, and not a photographic derivative, according to Lucy Shoe. The sunprint can be used for study, and should exist for safety, in case the original is lost. Among the queries brought up by this general subject is, do you want the originals sent to you? Or should they go direct to Princeton? Lucy T. And Alison are going to Princeton in September, and the HATs I think late August, so they could carry stuff.

Please consider the various aspects of the way these drawings should be handled. I believe that few if any more ink tracings have yet been made. At first,as you may have noticed in the drawings I brought to the U.S., the section part was hatched instead of being filled in solid; this makes a prettier drawing I think, but if there is going to be much reduction when it is published, the solid section is apparently much more satisfactory. Let me know if you agree that it is best to use this. Another problem has been, in the case of irregularly made jars, whether the usual system of actually drawing only one side of the jar and then folding over and tracing for the other (section) side, is satisfactory. Whatever one does is odd, and our

practice, as it has worked itself out, has been to draw all round the more irregular jars, like SS 9396.

Though AΔ and I have been as careful as possible, it would of course have been much better to have had the drawings done while you were here, since one often has to adjust one's idea of the precise shape of a jar most familiar in a photograph, and at the same time there are bound to be details not noticed at all by persons not acquainted with the material in a specialized way, which we will have missed.

Now for the sundries.

I enclose the following prints: 1) the new pig P 26449, height and diam. written on back; I believe the context is goodish 1st ~~XXEX~~ B.C., but best to check with LT. 2) 2 prints of a Latin of Mr. B.'s, which I found among some old papers, evidently but maybe they were redone meant for you (my Roll 356.37); 3) print at ~~1x2~~ 2:1 of a photo of a rubbing of a stamp found in Alba Fucens in 1952, and sent to me by Prof. Mertens in 1955, and lost and recently found, along with a very interesting series of Rhodian of the late 2nd cent B.C. Maybe you have long since taken cognizance of this material, and even written to me about it, but I should now much like to know whether ~~it~~ this stamp seems to you to be late 2nd B.C. 4) photostate from pp.459-60 of ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ III, 1875, an article by ΤΑΣΣΟΣ ΝΕΡΟΥΤΣΟΣ, ΚΕΡΑΜΙΩΝ ΛΑΒΑΙ ΕΝΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΟΙ ΑΝΕΥΡΙΣΚΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ. I have a feeling we have sent you some kind of copy of this before, if so throw away what is not needed.

I enclose also a rubbing of a recent find in Corinth, in Henry Robinson's excavations The temporary number of this object is COR-SW-59, or was, as I believe he has already renumbered his handles.

A couple of notes: the height of P 25734 is 1.12, not 1.013 as previously supposed. This was discovered when the profile was made. Your photo is very likely printed too small. Finally, in case you have missed them: see BCH 1958, p.734, fig. 18, cf p.735, on stamps from Corfou; and see Michalowski, Mirmeki, Warsaw 1958, p.113, fig.136, rim frag. ("of amphora or drain-pipe") with stamp ℞ VI. text p.112, no.30, and cf French text pp.151 and 152. It seems that Latin stamps are rare on the Black Sea. ?

I was sorry to see so very little of Fred's aunt, who seemed to have more glamourous things to do, at least I hope I did not put her off in some way; in any case we could not seem to persuade her ever to be a guest. I was delighted to have his book of poems, much of which I have read, with great interest. How splended to have a volume to himself.

19.01

525 West Foster Avenue
State College, Pa.
May 27, 1959

Address June 15 - Sept. 1:
2226 Commonwealth Ave., Madison, Wis.

Dear Virginia,

I've been delighted to have your letters of Feb. 26 and March 13. My delayed reply is proof that I am still finding time-management difficult, but it is becoming less difficult. I might add here that I am optimistic about the summer, which we will spend in Madison, Wisconsin, while Fred teaches at the university. Either my mother or my grandmother, both very helpful, will be with us much of the time, and I think it will be possible to devote full time to finishing amphoras, Alex being now weaned (as of a week ago). In addition to having more time, I will also have the use of a good library there.

I am fascinated by the Brookhaven results and most grateful to you for the photostats showing the relative quantities of minerals in several of the groups tested. Thank you also for the copy of your letter to Mr. Sayre. The Brookhaven tests seem at this stage significant as a confirmation of the validity of your visual classification of clays, especially Rhodian and Cnidian clays, and they lead one to hope that similar tests can throw light on the origins of unclassified pieces. But I gather that a large number of pieces needs to be tested before the varying quantities of minerals in the clay from a particular area can be determined. I was told that by Fred Matson, with whom I have discussed the results of these tests. He says that any clay will contain varying amounts of gravel and sand and therefore of certain minerals and that in some areas the variations are great. So probably conclusions about doubtful and unclassified pieces would have to be postponed until more extensive testing had taken place. Even the Rhodian and Cnidian pieces show, as you point out, variations from each other, though the general homogeneity of each group is unmistakable.

Fred Matson studying.

Too few of my pieces were tested to provide a real basis for comment.

19.02

I can say only that my visual analyses, the ones summarized in the catalogue, seem to have been confirmed by the tests. The two tested examples of Type 4b show completely different clays to the eye. I pointed out on p. 239 of my Sestius article that the yellowish clay of one of the examples tested, SS 6814, is quite unlike the clay of the other "Sestius-type" pieces, which generally have the coarse, dark clay characteristic of Type 4 a and b, and possessed by the other piece tested, SS 9471. Some Type 4 fragments at Basel also have the yellowish clay of SS 6814, but generally the coarse, dark clay of this type is distinctive and homogeneous, at least to the eye, and that in spite of the fact that the type had a very long life, from the late 2nd BC down to at least the late 1st BC, and is known to have been manufactured in at least two different places (dipinti naming Campanian wines are frequent on the type, yet I have seen a photo of a whole jar of Type 4b that was found in a potter's kiln at Haltern in NW Germany and some jars could also be from Cosa; cf. my article). In other words, the Brookhaven results are spectrographic proof of what was already obvious to the eye: that the fabric of SS 6814 is different from that of SS 9471. Since Type 4 seems to have been used primarily as a container for Falernian wine and to have come primarily from Campania, we may have in these two pieces examples of two different kinds of Campanian clay. Or one of the pieces (I would guess SS 6814) may have come from another manufacturing center of the type.

Note on SS 9471: yes, I knew that its context, N 20:1, was dated first half of 1st AD. Most jars of Type 4b seem to be Augustan, but several unstamped examples of the type are at Delos. I intended my date for the type ("1st century BC") to cover Augustan times as well as the date of the Delian jars, but it might be more exact to say "1st century BC - Augustan," since after all some of the Augustan jars may, like SS 9471 (?), date from our era.

My notes on the two Brindisi pieces tested indicate that one of them, SS 6307, contains scattered bits of various sizes, while the other, SS 10496, contains few bits. I wonder if the somewhat greater impurity of SS 6307

might account for its differences from SS 10496. The clay of the Brindisi-type pieces has always impressed me as being distinctive and easily recognizable, notwithstanding the fact that some pieces contain more impurities than others. Since the evidence at present points to Brindisi as the center from which this type of jar came, I am inclined to feel on the basis of the spectrographic and visual observations that the clay in the Brindisi area varied in mineral content. There is the possibility, too, that some potters or factories adulterated clay more than others. Evidence of a large number of kilns for jars of this type has been found in Brindisi and in the surrounding countryside. I suppose many potters were at work.

Certainly the Brookhaven tests can be interpreted positively, as proof that a given group of pieces originated in the same area, but can they also be interpreted negatively, as proof that another group of pieces did not originate in the same given area, until thorough tests have been made of the clays in that area ? and until more is known about manufacturing methods ?

I doubt that the Brookhaven tests of my four pieces indicate that I should return to Greece to work on fabric, as you suggest I might wish to do. But I would be much interested to collect some further specimens sometime and have them tested. In looking over the graphs, I was tempted to note a possible relationship between Brindisis and Coans. The BR, no. 32, looked to me to be closer to the Coans, no. 21-5, than did the Coan, no. 26. Both pieces were apparently lacking in chromium, but in other respects 32 looks like 21-25, and resembles them more than 26 does. It would be interesting to pursue this possible relationship, especially in view of the occurrence of Brindisi stamps on two double handles. It's in such possibilities as this (the pointing out of unsuspected relationships and the confirming of suspected ones) that these spectrographic tests seem to promise most for the future. In this connection, I was surprised and interested to see the similarity between nos. 23 and 28. It seems to me, also, that those two pieces

This might be the first real evidence that Brindisis were made in other places near Brindisi.

19.04

are quite similar to the Brindisi fragment, nº 33, except for its lower amount of cobalt. You noted another surprising possible relationship: that between nos. 20 (Pontic) and 30 (Type 4b).

I'm not at all in a hurry for the Denkmäler vom Weinbau, though I would like to use it again before the text is finished. I hope it may after all be of some use to you. Sorry it didn't occur to me that it would be better to send it to Athens than to Philadelphia.

It's perfectly wonderful to have the pictures of the jars in Tunis; also the bibliographical notes on the Mahdia wreck. It was particularly nice of you to arrange to send me copies of pictures and notes. I had read about the wreck also in Cousteau's Silent World and in Diolé's similar volume but had seen no photos of jars. I would tend to agree that a Sullan date for the wreck seems OK. The long-necked jar of Type 4 is, as you point out, a sort of combination of P 8108 and the (later) SES jars. From the waist down, it looks closer to the latter and is probably closer to them in date. Yes, I know of a fairly close parallel to the short-necked, wavy-handled jar from the wreck: a boatload of jars discovered off the Ile du Levant in 1957. I have an illustrated article on that wreck, from the magazine ΕΙΚΩΝΕΣ (no date given but it was sent me by LAB in Nov., 1957). Let me know if you would like me to send you the article. It dates the wreck between 60 and 50 BC. If I were asked to date the jars, I would make them contemporary with Spe-jars, on the basis of their similar rim-profiles; i.e., Sullan. I've made a note of what you say about the probable date of the Coan jar, the photo of which I'm returning.

The other two jars in Tunis belong to Type 14. It's very good to know about them. I'm so glad you alerted Mr. McCredie.

It's excellent to have the rubbing of the Latin double from the Grace Collection (a new stamp, to me); also the two Delos 1958 pieces; and the note on Latins in the Cabinet des Médailles which I take to be part of the Bibliothèque Nationale. LAB had already sent me those in 1954, but I'm glad to have Mme. Bon's confirmation. Please give thanks to Maria

Who is the "Polish amphora lady" now studying Mr. B's collection?

for the references in your letter of March 13. I didn't have one of them and am very grateful. We all send many regards. Alex is standing, has several teeth, and is dangerously imitative. Love, Letty

Have copied this off into Mahdia Wreck notes, 6.VII.57

Athens, March 13, 1959

Dear Letty,

Owing to much press of work, Miss Kokoni has only today finished typing my letter to the Brookhaven people about the spectrographic tests. I enclose a copy for you, together with copies of some of the charts made for this study, which illustrate my letter to them. I wish you would come out here, and collect specimens yourself, and continue the investigation!

Further enclosures: rubbing of double handle, brought back by me to Athens (when I might just as well have shown it to you in Pa.), from the Grace Collection (pre-war), because ME points out that it is in Latin. Where acquired not now known. Most of the Gr. C. came from Rhodes, but there are few double handles there, and I wonder.

Rubbings from Delos 1958 newly catalogued: TD 6302, stamp on rim; and TD 6303, stamp on handle.

A copy by ME from drawings by Mme. Bon of stamps in the Cabinet des Médailles, nos. 302, 314, and 315, Latin stamps. We don't know whether on rims or handles. Parhaps you already have these.

ME in going through publications has also come on a couple of passages with items for you in case you have not already gathered them in:

ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΝ, III, 1875, pp.459-460, in the article by Neroutsos on stamps in Alexandria. His remarks on Latin stamps begin on p.458. There are 16 items enumerated, but they are partly in Greek letters, e.g. ΓΟΡΓΙΑ. Included is a pair with VISELLI. He says that the other handle says SC. PA, and restores the whole Scalentis Pauli Viselli (opus), which will be a help to you.

Ath. Mitth., 27, 1902, finds in Pergamon in 1900-1901, p.150, no.162, on a double handle, C.IVL . HILA (first letter unsicher Γ or C); and p.150, no. 263, in Latin but not on a double handle.

In connection with the Brookhaven tests, what do you think about the date of SS 9471, test specimen no. 31, listed under Campanian. Do you think it is still 1st BC? Context is a bit later, but I suppose that coud happen.

The new wing of the library is there, full height, though of course still in a rough state, looking a bit monstrous, was Rodney's reaction. At the Agora, the usual people, plus Marie Farnsworth (chemist), and somewhere downstairs Robert Cook and John Belshé, who are investigating the pattern at various periods of the earth's magnetic field, as revealed by cuttings from the clay shell of ancient kilns.

Love,

21.01

Athens, February 26, 1959

Dear Letty,

Your Denkmäler vom Weinbau reached me before I left the U.S., but I did not have time to read it, and so carried it about by air - at considerable cost - and still have it by me. Presently I shall send it back, ready or not, but I think not by air, unless you are in a hurry for it.

One of the students went to Tunis during his holidays. He was looking up an inscription which was found in the Mahdia wreck, and it occurred to me that there might also be amphoras, so I asked him to be on the lookout, and try to get me some photographs. Whatever I say, they have this fixed idea that I am not really interested in shapes, so when the jars don't have stamps, they are not too thorough about the records. So this time, although he found 5 jars from the wreck, he only photographed 3 of them, and he did not take measurements. The pictures however are pretty good, and I thought they would concern you, so I asked him to make extra prints, and here they are enclosed. Note that he took also a couple of pig jars (x) with stamps on their rims, photos here enclosed; these are, I assume, somewhat later, and certainly have nothing to do with the wreck. The photos were all taken by this student, James McCredie. Those from the wreck are so marked.

(x) She says, 27.V.59, that they are Tyffre 14.

I don't know how much you know about this wreck, so I enclose carbon copies of some bibliographical notes from Ferguson and Rostovtseff. To me it is particularly interesting as being close to the Antikythera one but identifiably earlier. The sequence in Coan shapes is helpful, and makes me ready to accept the Sullan date quoted by Rostovtseff (see attached). I enclose the Coan photo as well as the other two which probably concern you more, so you can see what I mean; I would like to have it back later. It seems to me that the long-necked jar is remarkably close to our P 8108; and possibly even closer to the SES jar of which I have a copy of a photo you once lent me.

She agrees -

21.02

Have you seen a parallel for the third jar from the wreck, the narrow one with short neck? I don't seem to find anything in my own files.

If you wish to use these jars, or get further information about them, the person to address is:

Dr. Abdelaziz Driss [the "Dr." put in by me, to be on the safe side]
Conservateur du Musée du Bardo
Musée Alaoui
Le Bardo, Tunisie

Mr. McCredie gave me this address. I have written and asked him for more photos, including any of further amphoras from this wreck which may be in the stores, in addition to the 5 seen by James. It would be nice if you wrote one of your letters to the latter young man, addressing him at the American School.

With regard to the Brookhaven National Laboratory tests of samples of our jars: I have been studying the results since I got back to the Stoa on February 16. Unfortunately, nothing consistent had come through for your classes. Here is the part of the list sent which would particularly interest you: (I give the revised numbers of specimens, as used in the papers they sent us.) (It turned out there was no difficulty in identifying these.)

27.	SS 8257	Kos? or Campania, Italy?	1st cent. B.C.
28.	SS 11739	Campania? or Egypt?	1st c. B.C. to A.D.
29.	P 12468	Campania? (imitation Koan)	1st cent. A.D.
30.	SS 6814	Campania? (ELW, Type 4)	1st cent. B.C.
31.	SS 9471	" " " "	" " "
32.	SS 6307	Brindisi	early 1st c. B.C.
33.	SS 10496	"	" " "

This is, that is to say, part of the actual list I sent them, annotations and all. I regret to say that they remark, "The specimens labeled Campania and Brindisi are a wild lot showing no particular consistency. They do illustrate that all specimens are not alike, hence the consistency seen in jars from some specific regions may be considered to be significant." I'm going to send you photostats of tracings of various groups I have assembled from the individual graphs they sent me of the individual specimens, so you can see what is meant by consistency. What they have done is record graphically the relative quantities present of certain minerals, as found by spectrographic tests, if I have the language right.

21.03

It was delightful to see you and Fred and Alex, - so nice that you were able to make it to G'town
Here I find AΔ has drawn most of our Koan, and could get on with the Roman soon, but temporarily we
have Cedric Boulter working in our office on the drawing desk (limited amount of heated space) and can
only draw when he goes on excursions.

The distinctive zigzags you will see in the photostats are made up of the straight lines they have drawn connecting the quantity of one mineral with the quantity of another, expressed by greater and less height on vertical lines. Mostly in assembling the groups I have laid the individual graphs out at equal distances from each other, because you can't put a series on top of each other and still see to make comparisons. (This is the way they laid out the Rhodian and the Knidian in the first results they sent.) In a few cases, such as the two Brindisi graphs, I have laid them on top of each other; in such cases, one graph has been done with a broken line for easier distinguishing; in these cases, you can see directly the relative quantity of the various minerals between the two specimens.

The kind of consistency which it is reassuring to find is shown in the two series from Rhodes and Knidos. Note that no.12 appears in both tracings: it is from one ~~from Rhodes and Knidos~~ of those "Knidia" made during the period of Rhodian domination of the mainland including Knidos, and stamp and shape of jar are Knidian, while clay looks, and as it turns out must be, Rhodian. Not everything was as clear as these, still, there was good information, for instance, as to the relation between the "Corinthian" and "Corcyrean" which seem to have been made in the same place - Corinth, presumably, but for the snag that one of the samples was from a "Corinthian" jar of late 2nd B.C. (ΠΘ, 6/NE) : P 6795, which is one of those which rem reminded us of the Brindisi shape, but the graphs, alas, do not match. I enclose photostats of the Koan results, so you may see how for instance ~~compare with~~ no.27 ("Kos? or Campania?") fits in.

Naturally, there are a number of sources of error which may have modified the results of these tests. Still, it does seem possible that you should, if able, do a little more checking on fabric, here in Greece. We may, of course, find that at that later period the clay used was much less homogeneous in particular factories. .

Yanni has not shown up yet with the photostats. I think I'll post this as it is, since if it gets any fatter, Yanni in his capacity of mailman will protest at the weight for airmail. So, expect the photostats a little later.

State College, February 7
1959

Dear Virginia,

I've waited too long to write and am now a bit apprehensive that this may not arrive before you leave. Our two conversations were such a help to me, and were such a pleasure in themselves. I'm very grateful to you for giving the time to me during your final days here. Since our return a week ago, I have been full of euphoria - energy and enthusiasm. Wrote HAT and received from him an encouraging reply. I feel that I am ready to begin the final effort. I will, as you suggested, plan and think during the weeks that remain before I can leave Alex in another's care for several hours.

I hope your trip to Princeton went well. I thought about you and wished I were there too. I hope the discussions with the man from the press were satisfactory. I can't remember if you told me when the P. B. is to appear.

I sent you the other day my copy of Loeschcke's book on the ehemaligen Wine Museum in Trier, thinking you might find something of interest in it, though perhaps you have seen it already. I wish I could give it to you, but I will need it before I have finished.

We both are vastly grateful and indebted to you for the Oxford texts, the Leo, and the Sanders book. I would prefer that you looked on us as custodians of the books. I'm enclosing a list of them, and I've put a copy of it in the front of the Leo volume.

Fred's aunt plans to arrive in Athens on March 23 and will stay at the Athénée Palace (Mrs. William Sloane Wright; I believe you have her name). I gave her your home and office addresses. I think you would like her. It turned out that she is a friend of the James McGills, so it seemed most appropriate for her to get in touch with them about Spyratis' address. She was very glad to know about him.

Have a good trip, and please give our regards to all in Athens (Miss Kokoni, whom I will write, Maria, Andreas: they should all have been thanked individually for their charming welcome to Alex). Best wishes to your family and love from

Betty

23-a

30. I. 59

24

ELW

BUY TACKYTABS

Notes for ELW's visit

letter of 20. I. 59 (longhand) sending her 2 prints of Samos I 581 (Roll 431.9)

...ze, Das Deutsche Weinmuseum auf Trier (1930-old)
...ns destroyed in war. A few of the
...e been preserved. ELW has a copy.

...ory at Pompeii, est. in early 1st BC
...Sulla (Ipsoula stamps) Brindisi
...excavation there, after the war — all
...cavi, ca. 1954.

S. F. Will has applied for F'bright to Germany.
EL. W. might apply — for another year — to F'bright (never has had one) or Guggenheim or even Am. Phil. Soc.

Mr. West: ELW has not written to him for ca 1 year. He had sent her a lot of proofs, also photostats from obscure periodicals. He had said he was in press over 2 years ago, with his stamps — wrongs no.

"Amphoras" Brigit Bardot in "The Girl in the Bikini" is all about amphoras. ELW's cousin "Amphora for a handle!"

Fred's Aunt: Mrs. William Jenks WRIGHT is coming about 58. 3 children. Bacon ass't editor of L.

23-a

ELW

letter of 20. I. 59
(longhand)
sending him 2 prints
of Samos I 581
(Roll 431.9)

23-6

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ

30

334 ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ 031

Σελ. 20 ήμερ., Ἀνατ. ἡλίου 7.24', Δύσ. 5.04'

† ΑΝΔΡΕΟΥ ΑΠΟΣΤ. ΠΡΩΤΟΚΛΗΤΟΥ

30-31.I.59

Letter & Fred brought to baby at about 3:45 p.m. today. Letty and I had a talk before supper. The Wills returned to Fred's aunt. Letty came back for a couple of hours after dinner. and called briefly 31.I a.m.

30.I.59

BUY TACKYTABS

Notes for ELW's visit

S. Loeschcke, Das Deutsche Weinmuseum auf Trier (1930-old) out of print, mus. destroyed in war. A few of the amphoras have been preserved. ELW has a copy.

Sullan colony at Pompeii, est. in early 1st BC — P. Cornelius Sulla (Ipsoula stamps) Brindisi stamps from 1st excavation there, after the war — see Notizie degli Scavi, ca. 1954.

S. F. Will has applied for F'bright to Germany.
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"Amphoras" Brigit Bardot in "The Girl in the Bikini" is all about amphoras. ELW's cousin "Amphora for a handle!"

Fred's Aunt: mrs. William Jenks WRIGHT is coming to Germany in March, with friends called Chowell. about 50. 3 children. Bacon ass'd editor of London Home Journal.

January 26th 1959

[25]

Tel. 03 64
Ad(am)

#1 for 6 min
to Tokyo

Dear Virginia,

I'm so glad to have your letters of the 18th and 20th. It's a shame that you are leaving so soon, though I guess I knew all along you would be but didn't quite comprehend it until I heard from you. I don't see how it could be arranged for me to be in Princeton at the time you will be ...ing, which means that Alex has to wait for hers. ...ip without Fred, but his classes begin on ... the 2nd, unluckily, would have been possible. ...t of missing you, but perhaps your time — ... ones would have left little opportunity for a ...

...ast, that you're here and presumably waging ...inst the hordes of practical matters that ...ia.

...the talk with Mr. Hugo, especially if he has ...nes. I'd be delighted to look at relevant ...f your "Picture Book," if you want. Actually, ... if I did, because I may have changed my ...p since I was in Athens last.

...know that Andrews has learned to make profiles. ... would be if he could do some for me. I will have ...se since, but I think I could find good enough ... the Agora, though the best examples of a few ...ill write you about this soon. Andrews is ...ly he could be saved for archaeology.

...e valise. We do, though, have a very decrepit ... probably has another trip in it, providing ... The day your second letter came, Fred and I had ...it room for it any more. Interior, locks, and ...ior is in bad shape. It could be filled with odds ...own out when it reaches Athens. If you would ... one.

...prints of Semos I 581. I think the stamp is spelled ... at Corfu, and the Corinth one ought to be reconstructed ... of OPPIDI.

Much love from us both,

Lee





DEC 1958

January 26th 1959

[25]

Tel. 0364
Ad(am)

$1 for 6 min + tax

Dear Virginia,

I'm so glad to have your letters of the 18th and 20th. It's a shame that you are leaving so soon, though I guess I knew all along you would be but didn't quite comprehend it until I heard from you. I don't see how it could be arranged for me to be in Princeton at the time you will be there. I'm still breast-feeding, which means that Alex has to mit fahren. I couldn't, thus, make the trip without Fred, but his classes begin on February 2. Any time before the 2nd, unluckily, would have been possible. I'm desolated at the prospect of missing you, but perhaps your time-limitations and my family ones would have left little opportunity for a good talk anyway.

It's good news, at least, that you're here and presumably waging a successful campaign against the hordes of practical matters that awaited you in Philadelphia.

Sorry I must miss the talk with Mr. Hugo, especially if he has to do with the Agora volumes. I'd be delighted to look at relevant passages from the text of your "Picture Book," if you want. Actually, it might be a good idea if I did, because I may have changed my mind about some things since I was in Athens last.

I'm delighted to know that Andreas has learned to make profiles. You realize how relieved I would be if he could do some for me. I will have to study my types first to be sure, but I think I could find good enough examples of most types at the Agora, though the best examples of a few types are elsewhere. I will write you about this soon. Andreas is certainly versatile. If only he could be saved for archaeology.

No, I haven't the valise. We do, though, have a very decrepit and tattered, large bag which probably has another trip in it, providing a belt or rope, or canvas cover is used. The day your second letter came, Fred and I had decided we really hadn't room for it any more. Interior, locks, and hinges are OK, but exterior is in bad shape. It could be filled with odds and ends and then thrown out when it reaches Athens. If you would like it, I'll send it at once.

Thank you for the prints of Samos I 581. I think the stamp is spelled correctly. Same stamp is at Corfu, and the Corinth one ought to be reconstructed EPIDI, I believe, instead of OPPIDI.

Much love from us both,

Letty

I'm glad about the slippers. Mine stretched wonderfully, too. They've just had to be thrown out, as soles of both pairs had disintegrated.



DEC 1958

Alexander Frederic Will 26-6

Oct. 31, 1958 (13 weeks)



JAN 1959

Alex Will, Jan. 6, 1959 27-6

28-a

State College, December 17, 1958

wrote on Jan. 18

Dear Virginia,

The thought that you are actually in Philadelphia, or will soon be there, is a very pleasant one. I simply must see you, if it can be arranged. There are tons of things to discuss, and my morale desperately needs your ministrations. My silence has reflected the state of affairs here, though I seem as of recent days to be getting things more under control. It's all primarily a question of strength and energy, rather than of time; that is, if I were in top shape I would have time to do much of what I want to do. As soon as I stop nursing Alex, I hope to become a normal correspondent and to finish up amphoras with dispatch. Meanwhile, I'm feeling steadily better. All this as introduction to an apology for silence. Even your letters of July 27 and August 3 have not yet been answered formally, though I did acknowledge them. Reply is still forthcoming, after you have returned to Athens.

We both were very much touched by the "departmental" welcome to Alex. How terribly sweet of you to arrange and send it. In return, he sends you his best recent photo, taken on Oct. 31 but still very Alex-like. He will be 20 weeks old tomorrow. Impossibly, almost half of his first year has passed.

Profound thanks for your letter of November 23, especially for the excellent photos of Delos stamps. They were badly needed; are important, especially one which may read SESTI, though I read SETI when I found it in 1957. I'm grateful too for the notes on your stay at Delos. It's good to know that things are under control there again. No, I haven't yet seen Benoit's article mentioning my Sestius suggestions. It seems he sent M. Thevenot an offprint for me, which I hope to receive soon. Benachi had also sent me a report of it, also of an article in the 1958 Gallia. (I gather that Benoit and Lamboglia are constantly after Benachi for rubbings, but he says he tells them they have to write you and me). I liked your letter to Benoit, which has just the right tone. Many thanks for sending a copy, which I will find useful. I'm also much interested by the picture of the early Spanish (?) jar like the Spina ones. How thoughtful of you to make me that print for my file.

The words which you quote from Lullies' review are discouraging, but I'm sure you take comfort from the fact that such condescension toward amphoras was much more common before you started publishing than it is now. It seems

to me that most archaeologists nowadays are more knowledgeable about amphoras than Lullies seems to be (sp?de Materie, indeed!), and they have you to thank for their knowledge.

Now about the possibility of seeing you. Could you by any means arrange to come here in the first half of January, or later if you plan to stay later? We leave tomorrow for Bloomington, Indiana, for about two weeks. Will be back here by Jan. 4, perhaps earlier. We would love it if you could come; otherwise will somehow get to Phila. before you leave. The difficulty stems from Alex's fleeting schedule. Where I go, he must go. But a trip to Phila. wouldn't be impossible. We did it over Thanksgiving, for example, and could stay again with Fred's aunt in Chestnut Hill if we came to see you. I rather imagine you will go to Cincinnati. Bloomington is so nearby (about 2 or 3 hours away by car) that it's ludicrous for me to be unable to attend the meetings; but it would be quite impossible for me to take Alex to them, even if Fred accompanied us, which he can't as he is going to the M.L.A. meetings in New York. Do write and let me know what arrangement seems best to you. Address in Bloomington is 721 Ballantine Road. It would be awfully sad if we couldn't arrange anything.

I hope you had a good flight from Athens. Domestic concerns such as you have in Philadelphia are probably very trying, but also in a way a good relaxation after steady concentration on amphoras.

We all send best Christmas greetings and New Year wishes.

Much love, Kathy

(I will write Gjerstad!).

Athens, November 23, 1958

Dear Letty,

Mr. B. says you are "off the air", and we have had no news of you either for a long time. We all hope you have been just busy and happy with little Alex, and that no one has been ill, and that there are no other serious worries.

I enclose a couple of bulletins. The visit to Delos came following a job in Samos - I think we wrote you a note just as we were leaving to go there. No bulletin yet for that part: the prints were a little delayed in getting done, then Andreas has been absent again reading for that tough exam in Business Law, so things have not been processed. I thought you might like feeling a little nostalgic over these notes on Delos, as well as keeping up to date on activities there.

As to the letter to Benoit: I imagine you must have seen his article I refer to on p.2 of the letter to him. (Peter Throckmorton is a diver, who came to see me on the suggestion of Nancy Saunders, formerly at the British School here, whom he happened to meet in Smyrna I think. You see I am not too famous as yet in the jar field. After that he found 30 ancient wrecks off the Turkish coast, one of which had in it 5000 Rhodians of about the period of Pompeii. Deluges of correspondence.) I have imagined you may have been a little upset by Benoît's disagreements with some of your Sestius conclusions. But I can tell you I should be flattered if anybody devoted that much space in print to exploring any of my published thoughts. They never do. Sample from a review of Pnyx: "V.Grace hat sich der Bearbeitung mit grosser Umsicht [what a word!] unterzogen. Sie darf heute als einer der besten Kenner dieser spröden, aber für verschiedene Zweige des Geschichte wichtigen Materie gelten, und so ist dieser Abschnitt zu einem nützlichen kleinen Kompendium der griechischen Amphorenstempel geworden." Grr rrrrr rrrr. Lullies is a vase man, and naturally was more thrilled by LT's section, so I cheer myself up.

In this article Benoît is clearly, I suppose, working around to saying which presumably would have to be after about the 3rd quarter of the 2nd, that the wreck is all one, though when I saw him in 1955 he was ready to accept at least two. However, you will have noted that he still does emphasize the fact that the way the things were found does not permit one to assume it was one. I thought it useful to comment to him within my competence, and no use to criticize otherwise. I enclose a print of a reproduction of his picture of the early Spanish(?) jars like the Spina ones. I wanted it to put on file, and thought you might also, and not find it convenient to copy it. Interesting that they were found in Spanish waters. Send it back if you have got a better print.

I send also prints of TD Roman, as follows: 6059, 6062, 6177a, 6177b, 6182 (two attempts), 6302, 6303. Two copies each, free from the Agora dark room. I think we have a few more presents for you, which will be sent when processed. But some Delos items were not managed: TD 6049 ("last bottom drawer"), not found; TD 6180, did not manage because on whole jar, too hard, no time; TD 6062, what we found we photographed (enclosed) but is that it? Seems to have no stamp. Note that TD 6302 and 6303 come from reconstruction activities at the Maison des Masques.

I am struggling to finish certain essentials before coming to the US, which will have to be done in a couple of weeks. Write to me there, care of McPhedran, 5321 Baynton Street, Philadelphia 44. Must try to dispose of my possessions so my sister and Brother-in-law can move to a smaller house as soon as they manage to sell their huge one, in which they have too much maintenance, now the children are grown up and gone away. Shall I see you? I do hope so.

Love to you all,

State College, August 20, 1958

Dear Virginia,

A note at last to tell you what has happened. We have a son, Alexander Frederic, born on August 1st, very blond, weight 8 lbs. 3 oz. We are in a state of euphoria at the fact that all has gone so well so far. Labor and delivery were fairly easy, and Alex appears to be a terrifically robust little fellow — "all boy," the nurses in the hospital kept saying. Now, if we could only get a little sleep, life would be idyllic; but it will presumably be several weeks before the nocturnal feedings are dropped. We survive by means of cat-naps during the day. Odd how one gladly submits to any amount of self-sacrifice in such circumstances. We are full of wonder, not only at what we have produced but also at the changes which Alex is making in us. But I mustn't take time for reflections on parenthood. They would be premature at this stage, anyway.

I will write you more fully in a few days. Alex is expected to settle into a definite schedule within a few days, and I will then seek to resume amphora-activity and correspondence. I will say here only that I have your letters of July 27 and August 3. Both reached

me in the hospital. I'm terribly sorry about that Miliades - Only mix-up, and awfully grateful to you for what you did on my behalf. But it's a shame you had those two unpleasant telephone conversations with Judith. I can't tell you how sorry I am that you, as an innocent by-stander, were drawn into the unpleasantness. Strange that two routine notes of that sort should have such repercussions. It would have been a help if the letters had been delivered in the same mail. I took pains to mail them from here at the same time.

I'm most grateful for your answers to my queries, and especially for your magnificent suggestions about my text and catalogue, certainly the most considerable help I've had in a long time, perhaps ever. I'll comment further shortly. I'm delighted, also, to know the true identity of Roll 404.15. Many thanks for checking that for me.

Will this do as a sign of life for now? Best greetings from us both for the moment.

With love,

Lilly

August 3, 1958

Dear Letty,

A check just made in Corinth shows that, as you thought, there was a mistake in identifying items photographed on my Roll 404. 404.15 is C 48 237 (not, as listed, 239). The PH of 237 is about 0.56; the print you received is therefore small, as you thought. A. & 404.16, perhaps it is, as you thought, 239; I did not commit myself either way. 404.14 is correctly identified as 236.

Corrections have been made in Corinth records, and in record of Roll 404; 3. VIII. 58

Athens, July 27, 1958

Dear Letty,

I have your long letter of July 9-16, and your reassuring note of the 22nd. Let us get the German Institute out of the way to start with. What apparently happened was that for some reason your letter to Meliades reached its goal sooner than your letter to Ohly, though I see they both have the same date of writing. I had an indignant call from Judith, who said that Meliades had checked with the German Institute about an application he had had from you for permission to publish the Kerameikos Latin stamps. I told her I had given you Ohly's address as well as Meliades's, and no doubt you would write to him too. I mentioned the baby, which was weak of me. Well, evidently your letter turned up pretty soon after that, and Judith wrote that nice letter you mention, which I can believe, because she can write very nice letters. But she did not tell me anything about it. I can only guess that Ohly, or Judith, or the one on behalf of the other, did not exactly like to say that permission had been refused because the application had gone to Meliades first, or that the refusal had been reconsidered under the influence of your charming German note (which I much admired). Or else they just had too much else to do, who knows. Anyhow, when I got yours of the 16th, it seemed to me I had to do something. So I sent the copy of your letter to Ohly, with ~~the enclosed~~ covering letter. I then heard by telephone from Judith that she had already written to you on his behalf that all was well. (With a few recriminations for me thrown in!) My own intention is to put in a special acknowledgment to Mr. John Threpsiades, for facilitating the work done in 1951.

To proceed with queries:

Rhodes record no. 244: I am sorry I cannot state ~~definitely~~ at all! whether this is a handle or body or neck fragment. It should have been stated on the rubbing,

but we tried to do too much in that session a year ago, and slipped up in more than one place. During last April's ~~xxxxx~~ Easter call, I had in mind that you needed to know what all these ~~xxx~~ stamps were on (you had inquired before), but that particular object is in a part of the storage I could not manage to get back to that time. Not only shortage of time, but the need for a special arrangement of keys and guards, which was too hard in the short-handed Easter season, especially given the fact that most of what we all needed was in other places. Bravo to Kondis and Miss Fatourou for sending you permission.

Your Punic letter: how stupid of me not to check back to that, rather than just to the part I quote.

Permission for Samos: yes, write to Miss Barbara Philippaki, Epimeletria of Antiquities, Vathy, Samos, for the Greeks, and to Prof. Buschor, presently in Munich, for the Germans. Dr. Buschor is said to be coming out to Samos in the autumn. I also need to write to him, about ~~xxxx~~ other permissions, after which, if all goes well, we will probably go to Samos to get some photographs; so be sure to let me know which ones you need. This will not be, probably, before September. I perceive that I did ask Buschor for my own publication permission, in a letter of last January, to which I seem to have had no reply. I did get a speedy nice reply from Barbara.

Plaster stoppers: they really are found in wrecks. I had always imagined that grower and potter were separate persons, but have the impression that you have some evidence suggesting they were one. Hardened plaster must be a good deal harder than unbaked clay, used at earlier times.

Photos beside readings: this was not my idea (or execution) but that of the Bons. However, as there has been general admiration, I inquired of Lucy Shoe whether it would be in order for us, since the Coan volume is the only one of mine it would suit. She answered very definitely that there was no possibility of our being able to afford it.

Certainly, include M.POP etc. if you want to. I might want to use it (them) also, but I suppose no objection.

Continuing on 29.VII.58

Address Mr. Vavritsas: Mr. Andreas Vavritsas, Epimelete of Antiquities, Mykonos, Greece. For Eleusis, MΣ thinks present responsible person is Mr. John Threpsiades, Ephor of Antiquities, Stoa of Attalos Museum, Athens, Greece.

In general about the dates and presentation of jar types: you have to think how the excavator (or museum curator) who wants to look up his jar is going to use the book, what he wants of it. He looks in the plates and finds something fairly close if not exact. I suppose the caption of the plate gives him right away a date, within limits. From the plate he is referred to the text, by the type numbers. In the description of the type as such, at the beginning of its section of the book, he reads the differentiating features of the type, including the kind of clay, and says aha, that's what we've got, all right, but ours is rather fatter, and the neck and handles are shorter. So that introductory section refers him to an earlier jar "type", stated to be (or probably to be) the same class of jar (class I mean like Rhodian, Knidian, etc. - by place of manufacture) at an earlier phase of its development. This does not exactly match our friend's jar either, or he would have found it in the plates, but he finds that his falls between the two, and is a missing link, very nice. From these introductory sections he finds out where his jar was made, whenever the author has been able to find that out, and is thus able to put some notes on commerce in his publication. These type introductions refer him to a section of the general introduction, where the output of various production centers is summed up, so on pp.000-000 he finds that Timgad, the source of his jar, produced oiljars from the mid first c. BC to the early 2nd AD, shipping mainly to Alexandria and Delos (and his is absolutely the first one found in ~~Phanagoria~~ Phanagoria). ~~This~~ The section in the general introduction lists the various jar "types" all probably from Timgad. I think I would like to see their pictures set in a row, there. But perhaps this will not necessitate ~~renumbering~~ rearranging types, even so.

(Have got to dash to Emil's.)

30.VII.58

Probably you will want to renumber, at least to me the present Type 1 does not emerge as a distinct type. I think 1b is a fractional (small-size) of Type 7, and that 1a is a fractional of Type 3, or probably of a slightly earlier phase than C 47-841, etc. P 17046 (1a) has a context date indicating probably not later than 166 B.C., not earlier than 188 - Knidian phrourarchs, period of Rhodian occupation, cf. even P. Fraser). I am ready for Type 3 by the middle of the century. Also, I think that a type of which so many examples, both jars and stamped fragments, are found in Corinth, can with difficulty be attributed to the 2nd half of the 2nd century. The parallels with Brindisi don't make this any more possible, since 1st quarter of 1st is also not a very active time in Corinth. Is it really so out of the question that these stamps are datable before 146? Might by any chance the Brindisi with the other rim go back earlier? even that much earlier? The absence of Roman stamps in Agora second century contexts might just have something to do with commercial or political relations? I think you are absolutely right to take into account all evidence, not just individual contexts; but what one is tempted to do, and must not, is to average up the data; to be convincing, the final hypothesis must fit each one of them. Here we may call attention to the finding-place of SS 12705, C.S stamp, which is the Middle Stoa Building terminally Fill, dated by none later than ca 150 B.C., and by me in the second decade of the 2nd cent.; see "The Canaanite Jar," which is evidently not as clear as day on the subject. In that monstrous filling, one can always, if cornered, say that any individual handle is an intrusion; but the 90 others found in the particular part from which SS 12705 came are I believe otherwise pure. I think also that the other C.S originally came from the same filling, though not from a very pure part. (The area is right.)

Assuming that we want to keep the sequence of numbered types, I want to see them a little more clearly; I think I have not had any of the text that differentiates them, so tell me if my general ideas are right:

31.VII.58

(At this moment I got a lift home, from Alex Cambitoglu, accepted, as I was having Mr. Hill to dinner with Mrs. John Franklin Daniel - do you know her? 20 years since she had been to Greece, this being the first time since his death.) (1948).

I have now looked through rather carefully your manuscript on the jars written in 1954, which after all does contain ~~differentiating~~ descriptions, and proceed from there; though of course I realize science has advanced in the past four years.

I'll start by saying I don't think you should feel pressed to finish, from the Agora point of view, since you are not on the payroll, using up salary by the delay. Lack of funds is serious; I forget if I told you the prospective cost of the volume on Roman lamps, already accepted by HAT, has ~~made it impossible~~ caused the Publications committee not to accept it for the present; they have asked, I believe, for a shortened form. The cost, that is, took too large a proportion of the total funds available for Agora publication. Available at present, anyhow. Also, the editor has already too much on her hands, I believe, to be impatient for any of our manuscripts, now that she has a definite policy of not budgeting for any publication until it is on her desk. Maybe I'm wrong, but I imagine you may underestimate the length of time it is going to take you to finish your book, after details of plan and execution have finally been settled, and any indicated revisions have been made. Let me mention here one of the finishing tasks I hope you won't omit, though as Bon, poor pressed mortal, did: indices, and reverse concordances, by site of discovery. We here, for instance, have just spent some time making lists of the Kerameikos Thasian and their Bon numbers, one in KGA order, one in Bon order. Such things should be in the book (of Beazley's). It should be possible to look up there and find out which of the Kerameikos inventory have been published and to see in the book where each one fits in; also to know which publication types include examples at the Kerameikos. This is perhaps still more important for a separate site, such as Delos; and for the list in type (rather than inventory) order, there should be commentary note,

either accompanying the list, or, probably better, in the general introduction. This is the final publication of a part of the finds of the site, and its implications for the site should be at least suggested. In the Knidian corpus volume, for instance, I shall have a list of Corinth finds in inventory order (that awful inventory system, in which they have just recently inserted some more CP items!) followed by their publication numbers. I must also have a list of publication numbers that include Corinth examples. Referring to this, I must note that finds in Corinth include a particularly small number of Knidian datable before 188 B.C., a larger number of the period 188-166 B.C., but that the largest number belong to the following 20 years that precede the destruction, their date being confirmed by context at the Agora, particularly the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. Further, two or three late Knidian handles evidently belong to the time of the colony. Finally, a small group of Kn. handles found in Corinth must be dated in the years about 100 B.C., thus confirming other evidence that there was activity there, slight but undeniable, during the century when for the most part it lay waste. Naturally there would not be all this to say for every site or every category of jar. And where there were only a dozen or so examples from a particular site, a list in one direction would be enough.

August 1 (ΚΑΛΟ ΜΗΝΑ)

It has been hard for me to get hold of what I want to say about the jar types, but I guess the chief thing is to urge you to think hard about the separateness of each type, the confidence you feel in attributing stamped fragments to one rather than to another of similar profile, and be sure that the bases of comparison get into the description of identifying features of each type. (Type features in type description, variant features indicated there also, but made more specific in example descriptions.) Now that the present Type 1 is to be dropped (as I see you yourself suggest on p.4 of your letter) and renumbering has to be done anyhow, would be a good time to make any other such adjustments of the sort. A new series

of type numbers, to be used by others as well as oneself, is always a serious matter. Further on related types (such as 6, 13, and 15, mentioned by you): looking up 1a and 1b, I have felt inclined to suggest that not only is P 17046 a small-size jar of a kind preceding C 48-841, etc. by, say, 25 years, from the same source, but also that SS 9396, with the small-size P 6761, had the same place of manufacture as above, dating 25 or 30 years later. The idea is based on shape, and I must repeat I do not know the clays, and your knowledge must decide whether or not you wish to point out this association. With types you decide are <u>not</u> related, but which look so in pictures, I suppose there should be a special effort to make clear the contrasting features.

I am having certain doubts about the date of Type 6. I am not sure that the context of P 498-500 is necessarily before 100 B.C. If you have any trouble fitting 6 into your sequence before 100 (and it does look a bit baggy?), I think the deposit should be studied a bit further.

Must <u>finally</u> stop now, as I am off to Corinth, just over tonight, most urgently to take some samples there for the Brookhaven tests, which HAT will carry with him. Shall add some for you, as in your letter.

Athens, July 28, 1958

Dear Judith,

In case you have not yet heard from her yourself, you will like to see the enclosed short note from Letty, written July 22 just after receiving your letter.

It is too bad you forgot to tell me that the original of her letter to Dr. Ohly had duly arrived, and that you had written to ~~xxxxx~~ give her his permission. I was left with what you had told me on July 10, that only Mr. Meliades had had her application; so when she wrote, somewhat upset, that permission had been refused by the Institute, it seemed obvious that the reason was non-arrival of her German letter, and that is why I had to send it on.

I am glad to know that Dr. Kübler's permission to publish still stands. As to working in the apotheke: I have not asked to do this, I think, since you started there. Maria's and Andreas's visit in February was actually in response to a suggestion of yours, though the day had not been made specific. I think we won't need to bother you for our Koan volume (present preoccupation), since photographs of the seven Koan handles are adequate. If you would like the items you salvaged from the boxes to be included in my survey article, and added to the inventory we gave you of the first 1180 SAH, you could take the rubbings yourself. We would need to know whether any of the rubbed stamps were on double handles, or not on handles. Checks of other classes, not now needed, will more easily be made when the handles get into drawers. Most incomplete are my records of the whole jars from the old excavations, and that is why I asked Maria, in February, to take study shots of them if it turned out to be convenient.

Yours,

July 23, 1958

Dear Dr. Ohly,

I enclose a copy of a letter posted to you by Mrs. Will, because it seems as if the original must have gone astray, and not reached you.

You may remember Mrs. Will from the day in June 1957 when we met you at the Kerameikos, while looking for Mr. Meliadis to let us into the apotheke. I am sorry I had no idea then that you had taken charge of Kerameikos affairs. Mr. Meliadis emphasized to us on that day, when we finally did find him, that for scholars outside the German Archaeological Institute to publish your finds, it was necessary to have permission not only from the Institute but also from the Greek government. (He implied the same was true about the finds of any foreign excavating group.)

So Mrs. Will wrote to you and to Mr. Meliadis, both on July 4, and on the 16th received a veto from Mr. Meliadis, on the grounds that the German Institute, on being consulted, does not agree to her publishing the 16 stamped fragments in question, but "keeps the copyright."

Maybe this has since been all cleared up, but if not, I would be grateful if you would write to Mrs. Will. It is a small matter, but her book is nearly finished, and to take out these items now will naturally require quite a lot of alterations. I am not sure you know, but we have written authorization from Dr. Kübler for her to publish these pieces, given in 1951 when she did the groundwork for her book; that is, she did not start off without permission.

Please help us out of this muddle if you can.

Yours sincerely,

I hope you had a lovely holiday.

ΕΦΟΡΕΙΑ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΙΣ ΑΚΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ
ΤΗΛ. 36-665

'Αθῆναι τῇ 9 July 1958

'Αριθ.

Dear Mrs Will,

In reply to your letter, dated 4 July, I should like to bring into your notice, that the German Institute having been asked on the later stamps, replied that it considers them as still unpublished and keeps the copyright. Accordingly I am sorry to inform you, that your permission cannot be granted.

With kind regards

Sincerely yours

J. Threpsiadis

Director

Copy

525 West Foster Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania, USA
July 4, 1958

Dr. John Meliades, Ephor of the Akropolis
Akropolis Museum
Athens, Greece

Dear Dr. Meliades:

You may remember that I visited your office a year ago with Miss Virginia Grace in order to discuss the amphora stamps from the excavations of the Kerameikos. I am preparing a book for the Agora excavations on the subject of stamped Roman amphoras found in Greece and Egypt, and I would like to include in the book all stamped pieces found in Athens. Sixteen amphora fragments with Latin stamps have been found in the Kerameikos excavations, and I am writing you now in order to ask if you will permit me to publish those fragments in my book. I have studied the pieces thoroughly on various occasions, and I have photographs of them. My book ought to be ready for the press shortly, perhaps by the end of the summer. If you will permit me to publish in it the stamps from the Kerameikos, I shall be very grateful to you.

With kindest regards and good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

ELW

(Mrs.) Elizabeth Lyding Will

37.01

July 9, 16, 1958

Dear Virginia,

Further apologies for delays in correspondence. No baby yet, but I have been spending quantities of time in the library, figuring that whatever has to be post-baby had best be things do-able at home. Since I last wrote, I have received your letters of May 19, June 15, and June 27, all of them awfully good to have, especially the one of June 15, which is the sort of letter we seldom have time to exchange. It is such a nice letter and was a morale-raiser for us both. I'm glad you got the stockings, and grateful to Evelyn for transporting them. Please give her my love. In that letter you also sent Mr. Meritt's comment on dots inside brackets: very good to know we are correct in our use of them. That worry had been gnawing at my sub-conscious for some time but had never surfaced at a time when I was seeing or writing you. Very nice of you to think to ask Meritt.

Rhodes: I'm most grateful for those photos, especially the TR. LOISIO one, fabulous to have. From the appearance and position of the stamp, profile of the handle, and apparent coarseness of the clay, I think the handle must be from a jar of Type 4, and I am noting all that in the catalogue though I think I have no choice but to classify the handle as Uncertain. The Delian inscription naming Trebios Loisios is dated ca. 162 BC, and that is the generally-accepted date for the stamp, though of course the commentators, in dating the stamp, do not take into account the shape and clay of the jars and fragments bearing this stamp. That is a disturbingly early date, both for a Latin stamp and for Type 4. Perhaps one should think in terms of a potter-son or grandson of the Tr. Loisios mentioned at Delos. In any case, I'm more than grateful to you for the photo of the example at Rhodes, as well as for the other Rhodian photos, which help a great deal in clarifying that group of Latins. As soon as I finish this letter, I will write Lucy, thanking her also for the prints, as well as for a few Agora ones which she sent recently. I'm glad my predicament provided a sort of spearhead for the completion of other work.

By the way, can I assume that all the Latins you found at Rhodes are on handles unless you noted otherwise ? I am uncertain about only one (record no. 244), but have listed it in the catalogue, tentatively, as a handle. I'm glad to report that since I wrote you last I have received permission to include the Rhodes, Kos, and Syme stamps in the catalogue. My letter to Kondis was answered, in K's absence, by the Epimelete, Kanto Chr. Fatourou.

Further on your letter of June 27, which I will finish replying to before returning to the one of May 19:

Jar (?) found in the tomb of Masinissa (?): it's very fine indeed to have those references, which Fred is negotiating to get for me through interlibrary loan. I have found no other published references to jars of Type 3, so you can see how important it is for me to know about these two articles. Doubly interesting that the datable Rhodian jar from the same tomb seems to confirm a pre-Mummian date for the Type 3 jars at Corinth. But I am now more than ever at a loss as to what to do about the date of that type. I firmly believe that all those CERD, DASI, DIOD, PILO handles at Corinth belong to Type 3; yet the first three stamps (in the case of CERD, the same die as at Corinth) occur on three BR-type handles at Alex. The date I suggested for Type 3

→(2nd half of 2nd c. BC)

on the list of type-dates which I sent you in March was thus an attempt to reconcile the probable date of the Corinth contexts with the date of the BR-type. More about all this below, where I will comment on my dating of the types.

Eleusis neck with double handles and Latin stamps: yes, I made a record of that from your notes. Same stamps ~~are~~ from Carthage or vicinity (CIL, VIII, 22637, 23). I haven't added the Eleusis stamp to the catalogue but wonder now if I oughtn't to. Would it be necessary to ask someone's permission ?

Relationship between the C.S stamps at the Agora and the C.SE stamps at Corinth: I have reread a paragraph in my "Punic" letter to you (March 31, '56):"... whereas I know of no other C.S stamps, there are numerous stamps that contain those letters along with others (C.SE, C.S.O, C S POLECLI, C SEMP OL, C.SEX.POST, etc.), but the variety of such stamps merely makes the meaning of C.S more uncertain." The interpretation of C.SE seems to me to be almost as uncertain as that of C.S, so that it would be difficult to say whether the two stamps should be interpreted in the same way. Though I have classed the Corinth C.SE stamps as Uncertain, the fragments look to me as if they might have come from jars of Type 3. Clay is all right for that type, and I gather the context (S. Stoa, Well XX) could be pre-Mummian, though these pieces are from unknown depths. One of them has been burned, like several of the necks of Type 3 at Corinth. A result of the destruction ?

See below p. 3

LETTER OF MAY 19:

Permissions: thanks for inquiring about name of Cyclades Ephor. I haven't written Mr. Vavritsas, as I didn't know how to address the letter. My best bet may be to write Mr. Kontoleon. Perhaps he could give me retrospective permission or supply Vavritsas' address. I haven't yet written M. Rafael at Cairo, because a recent letter from LAB said Mr. Guirguis had been transferred to Cairo, and I am wondering whether it might not be better to write him (will ask Mr. B. in my next letter). Rafael was the one I tried to see at the Cairo Museum, but I hadn't been able to send word in advance of my coming, having decided to go to Cairo only at the last minute, and he couldn't see me when I got there. Those two permissions are the only ones I haven't asked for, unless you think I should write someone about the neck at Eleusis. There is also the one stamp at Samos, an important one. Should I write someone about that ? Barbara Philippaki ?

You said that if I don't receive replies to permission-letters, I will at least have done my best . Do you think then that I can go ahead and use material without permission ? I am thinking not only of Cairo and Mykonos but also of the Byblos stamps (no reply yet from Dunand). It's a relief to have the Dodecanese permission, though, and a very nice letter came from Mr. Saad in Jerusalem, giving detailed dimensions and clay of the Auja Latins (he says 'Auja Hafir).

Kerameikos: as you suggested, I have written both Meliades and Ohly. I asked you whether you had talked with Mr. Threpsiades about the Kerameikos publication rights, because after our unfortunate interview with Meliades last year you said you thought Threpsiades might soon be put in charge of the Keram. and it would be better to try to negotiate with him. I had corresponded once before with Ohly, about those Type 14 jars we found by chance in the Keram. Museum.

See p. 7 for more developments

Plaster stoppers: I had no idea they had to be poured in. Had never thought about it. But how could stamps impressed on unbaked material survive the ages so well, especially under water ? If stamped stoppers could be found in jars with stamps different from those on the

37.03

stoppers, it would probably be a good indication, wouldn't it, that grower and potter were two different persons, at least in the case of those particular jars ?

Thasian corpus: haven't seen it yet, but am much interested to learn from you that you put the photos beside the readings. That sounds like a fine idea. Would there be any point in my trying something similar ? I could still arrange to do it.

A plate of rubbings: I'm glad you think it a possibility. No, I wouldn't use it for any of Mr. Benachi's stamps, of all of which I have photos, but for the few new ones that turned up last year at Delos and the Kerameikos, plus one or two others.

Your useful and welcome comments on my new Agora list, type-dates, and profile-problems:

1. C.S stamps: you are right, they ought to be listed with the other Latins. Please add them to the new Agora numerical list. ✓ I have returned them to the catalogue, under what was formerly "Unclassified Stamped Handles," now "Miscellaneous and Unclassified Stamped Handles." The change in title makes it possible to include in this section the Punic-type handles, of which several others are at Alex. and elsewhere, the Rhodian Latins (the M.POP's and a curious stamp, no. 989 in your copy of the catalogue), if you want me to continue to include those Rhodians (please let me know about that), and a few other oddities which can't strictly be called "Unclassified."

Further to what I said on p. 2 about the interpretation of the C.S stamps: I note that the stamps that now follow them in the catalogue (no's. 899, 900) read VCS[and V.C.S. (EM-L 8 and AVG 1151). The first handle, broad, narrow in section, I thought last year might belong to Type 4, from its shape and clay; but I note the clay (rustish; grey at core; many white bits) is also like that of the two C.S stamps. The second handle, AVG 1151, does not belong to the type of EM-L 8, but rather to a category of fairly massive ear-shaped handles which I recognized in Alex. last year. I called them "large Punic-type", because they are like, though larger than, the C.S handles in shape; also in clay; and seem to have been set on oval jars similar in shape to the Agora's Mycenean Punic-type jar. I gather that these "large Punic-type" handles are latish, since one of them (AVGGG, no. 895 in the catalogue) can be dated quite precisely 209-211 A.D. But one wonders whether the similarities in shape and clay might not point to jars like those from which the C.S handles came as 2nd BC ancestors. The stamps C.S, VCS[, and V.C.S might be subject to the same interpretation.

Another possible clue to the meaning of the letters C.S is given by the only other handle which I felt last year belonged to the type of jar from which the C.S handles came: EM-L 92, no. 941 in catalogue. The stamp reads Q O PL, letters which strongly suggest the tria nomina.

2. Dating and arrangement of types: for the dating, you are right to call attention to apparent discrepancies between dates I suggest on the list of type-dates I sent you in March and the dates of certain contexts (you noted especially Types 2, 3, and 5). I'm not going to publish that list in the bald form in which I sent it to you. Each date is presented in the catalogue under the heading of the type to which it belongs and is to be followed by a detailed discussion of my reasons for choosing that particular date. I gave above, pp. 1-2, the chief reasons for the date assigned to Type 3 (the same reasons apply to Type 2, since the one

known stamp on that type, C.CAR, on C-47-80, occurs also at Brindisi on a handle which I have every reason to think is BR-type). For the dates of several types, contexts do not tell the whole story, and I feel I would actually be withholding information if I didn't give for each type the date which seems best on the basis of all the information available, rather than relying solely on contexts. (Corinth contexts, in any case, seem to be in an uncertain state; I gather from correspondence with GRE that all these jars of Types 2 and 3 could come from pre-Mummian or mid-1st BC contexts. The evidence can swing either way). My method, then, is to present for each type a date representing the known probable period of use of the type, followed by a discussion of my reasons for choosing such a date. I would be terribly grateful if you would let me know what you think of that dating method. Do you think it would be better to give, instead, only context-dates ?

The late 2nd-early 1st BC date which I give to Type 5 is the date apparently assignable to stamped examples of the type. P 25797, a probable mid-2nd BC predecessor of the type, won't be included in the catalogue but will be illustrated, and discussed in the introduction to the type.

I wonder, by the way, especially in view of your qualifications about the relationship between Types 1a and 1b, if it might not be well to treat those two types in the manner in which I treat P 25797; i.e., as ancestors of stamped types, and stop attempting both to force them into the catalogue and to force a relationship between them. What do you think? If they are dropped as Type 1, though, a renumbering of types will almost certainly have to take place. But that will be my headache. I propose, then, removing Types 1a and 1b from the catalogue, while continuing to illustrate and discuss them, with the Tübingen and Marseilles "Greek" jars and a few others, as ancestors of, or relatives of, early stamped types, particularly Types 3 and 7. What do you think ?

In such a group of ancestors, whether of Types 3/7 or of Type 5, might be included, if you will permit it, the Kalythies jar which I mentioned in my letter of May 13. No, it isn't the jar illustrated by Benoit on p. 248 (see p. 5 of your letter of May 19), but is rather your Roll 198.10, with which cf. the Volo jar on your Roll 416.43. What do you think of Kalythies 198.10 as an ancestor of P 25797 and of Type 5; or does it fit better with the series leading to Types 3/7 and including Karystos (Roll 369.43), Pech-Maou (about which I'm very glad for your opinion, and many thanks for the photos of the jar belonging to Mr. Choremis in Chios; it looks very close to Pech-Maou), the Marseilles "Greek" jars, the Tübingen jar, P 17046, P 6761, and a few others ?

I didn't mean to go into all this detail, but worries about these unstamped "ancestors" are plaguing me, and some sort of solution needs to be reached.

A word more about my arrangement of types: your suggestion that a strictly chronological arrangement might be abandoned in certain cases in favor of a more typological one strikes me as very sound, and an advance over the way I have been handling the types. But it would tear apart the mechanics of my article or book rather violently; and I wonder if it might not be sufficient for me to call clear and specific attention, in my introductions to the various types, to the relationships which I see among those types. I am thinking particularly of Types 6, 13, and 15.

Print of C-48-240: it is clearer than you think. On the basis of it I feel quite certain that Roll 404.16 is actually C-48-239, while 404.15 is actually C-48-240. My suspicions were aroused originally when I noticed that 404.15, when printed at the 1:10 measurements of C-48-239,

37.05

appeared to be disproportionately small, when compared with C-48-236 and the whole jars of Type 3 (PH of C-48-239 is 0.475, while that of C-48-240 is 0.59). The descriptions I have of the two pieces fit much better if 404.15 is made C-48-240 and 404.16, which fell apart as you were photographing it, is made C-48-239.

Jar like P 8484 found in Albania: no, I have no specific ref. to a jar of that type, but you did give me a ref. to Vol. 3 of Ugolini's Albania Antica (Rome, 1942; stamps on p. 227, jar may be on p. 181, fig. 182). Wait, though: more careful reading of the note you gave me says the jar is similar to Dressel's Type 14, so I do have that ref. I haven't unfortunately been able to see Vol. 3 of that publication; but Dartmouth had Vols. 1 and 2, which had no refs. to Roman amphoras.

Am. Philos. Soc. acknowledgements: I will be sure to make them with regard to the material you sent me from Alex. and from the Dodecanese.

Reading of Ko ABC 505: it could well read NIC, as you suggest. I have two Latin doubles that read NICEPHORI (Ko ABC 674 and AVG 1217), but the letters are smaller than those of Ko ABC 505. Let me know if you think I should file Ko ABC 505 as Latin. Benachi BR 86, also NICEPHORI, has letters similar in size to those of Ko ABC 505, but the dies aren't the same.

Tarsus Latin stamp published as on end of drain pipe: very many thanks for calling it to my attention. You are right, of course, that is an amphora neck if there ever was one, but I hadn't seen it at all in my original perusal of Tarsus I. Rim diameter and position of stamp indicate Spe-type. Interestingly, I recently ran across another example of the same type of mistake. A common amphora stamp is published in CIL II as on a drain-pipe. I suppose that, to untried eyes, an amphora rim lacking handle attachments might well resemble a drain-pipe.

While I was at it, I looked through Tarsus I rather closely. Had you noticed another FFJ mistake: a "Corinthian" neck, fig. 143A, published on p. 239 under "Basins"? I was interested to discover, also, that two pieces apparently belonging to Type 16 have been found at Tarsus. I hadn't known about that type when I went over the Tarsus volume originally, several years ago. By the way, though FFJ's date for these pieces is late 2nd to late 3rd AD, it's quite certain that they should not be dated later than the 1st AD (Agora contexts, and occurrences of this type at numerous other sites). The pieces are fig. 161, no. 790, and fig. 162, no. 791 (catal. p. 274).

Thanks so much for the reference to Pelichet's book on the Nyon amphoras. I hadn't heard of the book but do know an article by P., "A propos des amphores romaines trouvées à Nyon," Rev. suisse d'art et d'arch., VIII (1946). I wonder if the book might be a republication of the article, which deals with the Nyon jars in a very detailed way. Could you check that for me in the preface ? (The non-Dresselian forms presented by Pelichet in the article are the ones marked "P" at the bottom of the photostat of Dressel's typology which I gave you . The article consists chiefly of a discussion of those forms, of the various rim-profiles of Dressel's Type 20, and of a list of 35 or 40 stamps, graffiti, and dipinti on the Nyon jars).

Publication plans: I wouldn't mind at all being put into Hesperia instead of into an Agora volume. I wrote Mr. Thompson about that in January. He suggested that there might even be certain advantages to publication in Hesp. For one thing, it would probably result in speedier appearance of my work. What stage is that in at the moment ? I have been working against the July 28 deadline with such concentration

that I've almost lost sight of the final goal. It must be clear from the preceding pages of this letter that the catalogue is still not in a settled state, and the plates are being delayed as a result. I hope to be in a much better position by the end of this month, but it seems clear that the appearance of the baby is going to precede the final completion of the MS. No excuses except the deliberate way in which I work; and somehow during the past six months everything seems to have taken twice as long. How, by the way, is the Coan volume progressing?

This letter has been in progress, off and on, for a week, incredibly. While I have been writing it, your letter of July 5 has come, and I'm delighted to have it and all the enclosures. The Revue Africaine tracing is doubly good to have, since it now appears that the 1943 volume of that review may not be available in this country. The library here thinks Widener may have RA only through 1942 but is checking to be sure. The other article, though, is apparently on its way here from Widener now.

Peiraeus jars: terribly good to have, as I had given up all hope of finding out what is in that museum. I went there once, in 1951, with Mr. Reinmuth and EV, who was going to help us both find what we needed to see there. But the guard wouldn't let me see anything, though he pointed out cases which he said contained stamps. In any case, it's awfully good to have these prints, 419.1 and 4 being respectively Types 10 and 4, and 419.3 looking very much as if it comes between Pech-Maou and Kalythies (Roll 198.10).

Spina jars from the Aurigemma publication: how nice of you to send me those pictures. I would not have been able to see the jars otherwise. As you said, they are strikingly similar to the Karystos jar. Does it seem possible that all three jars may be Italian (or Spanish ? I am thinking of the Ensérune neck with Iberian stamp)?

Brookhaven Institute: I hadn't heard of it. It's a fine idea to send them a series of samples of double-handle clay. It would be awfully interesting, also, to compare that clay with the clay of Type 4 (which may well come from Campania) and of a few BR's (since two stamps on doubles occur also on BR's). Unfortunately, the crucial objects in the latter case aren't at the Agora, but the National Museum does have a BR (EM-L 106, P ARPINI) with a stamp that occurs on Ko ABC 680. It might be as useful, though, to compare the clay of SS 8257, fine-clayed, with that of any one of the BR's at the Agora (perhaps especially SS 6307, 6807, 7530, 8238, 8623, 10094, 10179, or 10496, those being the most important BR stamps at the Agora). It would be interesting also to compare BR and GB clay. The only definite GB I know to be in Athens is an unnumbered HPAIOΣ at the EM. Mr. B. once reported a GB "starting EPMAIO" at the Agora, but I haven't seen it, and he and I agree in only about 50% of the cases as to what constitutes a GB.

For the Type 4 clay to be compared with coarse-clayed doubles I would suggest SS 6814, 8607, and 9471. It would also be very useful to know how the clays of certain Type 4 pieces compare with each other (perhaps the three I have just suggested could be compared, along with any other pieces labelled 4b on the Agora numerical list which you might be able to include). As I start thinking on these lines, several other fascinating possibilities suggest themselves: comparing the clays of Types 6, 13, and 15, for example (say, SS 9439, 9608, and P 19380). What about a comparison, also, of BR clay with that from a "Corinthian" jar or frag.? The two types of clay certainly look different, but I continue to be intrigued by similarities in the shapes of the two types.

If this letter doesn't come to an end soon, you'll never have the energy to read it, much less to reply. The enclosed letter, though, has just come from Mr. Miliades, and I think you ought to see it at once. What do you make of it, and what shall I do next ? I can't imagine what happened, unless Miliades, in his talk with the German Institute, didn't speak with Ohly but with someone who didn't understand the circumstances. Or I suppose it's just possible that he did speak with Ohly, who was offended because I had written Miliades too. In any case, I think it's best for me to wait to hear from you and from Ohly before doing anything more. Copies of my letters to Miliades and to Ohly are enclosed. My guess is that Miliades' hostility is at the root of this unpleasantness; but in case Ohly is also, inexplicably, hostile, it ought to be possible to appease him, if necessary by asking help of Herr Schweitzer, whom we know well. He is a close friend of Kübler.

I'm so glad you liked the Youngers. I haven't met her, but had a very nice talk and lunch with him in London two years ago. Since then we have corresponded occasionally, usually on the subject of what he spells "depinti" (you noticed that, too). It was awfully nice of you to be so kind to them. Just before they left Athens, he wrote me a note in which he said that you are "most charming and delightful" and that they are so glad to have met you.

We saw someone else last week who said you are her favorite Athenian: Sue Blaicher Dembrow, who came here to State College to visit her sister, who lives here. Sue and husband are on their way to Seattle, with all possessions in a trailer. They plan to cross the continent in a leisurely way, and they hope to find Seattle receptive to his architectural ideas. I gather he was rather discouraged about architectural opportunities in the Boston area, so they will try the West Coast. State College residents who remember you fondly, by the way, are the Rosens, Stanley and Françoise, whom we see occasionally. Fred likes Stanley, with whom he shares a certain poetic approach to life.

I'm awfully pleased with that lovely Peiraeus stamp on your last letter, also with the striking ship-stamps on your letter mailed June 16. They will be given to discriminating collectors. I wish I were still one myself.

All is going very well internally thus far. I look like a perfect house but am in good spirits and able to live fairly normally. Hot weather is rather a trial, though. Our heat is nothing compared to what you have been having. I hope things are better by now.

We both send all regards. One of us will let you know promptly about whatever is produced.

With love,
Letty

Keep these Kerameikos letters. I have made copies of them all.

Athens, July 5, 1958

Dear Letty,

Here are a few more items for you:

1) the tracing from the Revue Africaine, left out of the last letter

2) prints of 3 jars in Peiraeus Museum - perhaps you had done them yourself - my negative nos. 419.1, 3, and 4, supposed to be at 1/10, but by error 419.1 was ordered too small; as it seems a very common type, and not a specially beautiful example, perhaps o.k.?

3) pictures of not very good pictures of the two jars found in the tomb in Spina, my 429.14 and 15, from Aurigemma, pl.LXIV. "due grande e grezze anfore a punta (che furono evidentemente apoggiate contro una pareta della cassa, perche si rinvennero tuttora diritte)" that's all, no measuremebts (p.132).

Having a hot spell, though now at 6:40 p.m. it has fallen to 90 degrees. It must be very dry, at least I have not been wet at all, or stuck to things. I don't manage to get over the real hurdles in the way of work, and feel a little nightmarishly, when tired, that they are blocking the escape routes; but do not do so much better when it is cool.

I did enjoy the Youngers. and more the better I got to know them. I've had what William Y. describes as "just a little depinto" from them since they got back to England.

To revert temporarily to business, HAT has brought up again the question of samples for the Brookhaven Institute. I forget if you have ever heard of this investigation. One scrapes samples for them from pottery objects, and they make spectrographic examonations, and according to results so far, can really help to check sources - chiefly, to see if two samples have the same source. It worked remarkably well for Rhodian and especially Knidian samples I sent. Now I propose to send a series of Coan, etc., i.e. including double handles of both fine and coarse clay, and see what comes of it. Would you have a suggestion for anything important to compare with these latter? Or anything else you would like to have tested?

Athens, June 27, 1958

Dear Letty,

Here are some prints of my efforts in Rhodes about 6 weeks ago, which the Agora darkroom was induced finally to make, because "the baby won't wait," as L.T. said. They became a spearhead, so now things have been cleared up which had waited a year, since the trip you and I made to Corinth. (From those films, only your stuff had been printed.) I shall have to try to ring in a baby at the next crisis, but I am afraid I shan't be able to supply one myself. Prints enclosed: 421.43 (contact, single copy; the rest are scale enlargements, inmduplicate), 421.11, 423.15, 14, 3, 44, 43, 42. I regret that bigger pieces of paper were not used for some of these items. Alison gets back from Sicily in a few days.

Some notes, have I ever taken up with you the following:

Jar(s?) found in the tomb of Masinissa(?), 3 and a half leagues from Constantine in N. Africa, looking like our pre-Mummian jars in Corinth (c 47-841, Type 3). Found in the same tomb with a Rhodian jar of MHNOΘEMIΣ, who fits a date in the late 1st half of the 2nd cent., i.e. the potter does, and the shape of the jar is o.k. Masinissa died in 148. For pictures of this Type 3 jar, see Revue Africaine, LXXXVII, 1943, opposite p. 28; AA is making a tracing from the copy of this publication, which remarkably enough I have. Exists also in the Widener Library. Another picture of this(?) and another Roman jar, see Bonnell,"Monument Greco-Puhique de la Souma," in Recueil des Notices et Mempires de la Societe Archeologique du Constantin, 49, 1915 (Constantin 1916), pp.168 ff., having at the end a series of unnumbered photos, of which the third, entitled simply "Urnes", shows 3 jars, of which one is Rhodian, and the other two your kind of thing. (Also at the Widener.) (The Revue Afr. article describes a jar with a stamp on the rim, but no picture of this jar or its stamp.)

Eleusis fragment of a jar with double handles, stamp on neck, in broad flat relief lines:

~~CAEDIC~~xx

C A E D I C I A E
(club)
M. F. V I C T R I C I S

and under this another stamp, not properly read by me. All this from an ancient record of mine.

Comparison of the C.S stamps in my Goldman article with the C.SE stamps in Corinth, C 47-389, and C 47-395. I know they look quite different, but could the interpretation be similar?

And that's all for now.

copy for Miss Grace 40

June 13, 1958

Dear Letty:

We have delayed several days in answering your letter of May 31, because Niko the dark-room boy was out sick, and I wanted to enclose your prints when writing. About your letter to Alison of October 15, this is most mysterious; attached to it was a note saying "E.Will, all phots sent except stamp of P 25734". Obviously something slipped up; I only wanted you to know that we did not intend to neglect you utterly.

I enclose the three jars, and the existing print of the stamp of P 25734, which apparently Alison forgot to retake; you can see why she did not send this one! I hope you can use it, however, to make up your plate, indicating to the editor that it will be replaced. Alison will not be back from Sicily before July 1, and every one is lying in wait for her, so I think it will be best to assume that the new picture cannot reach you in time, but will be sent, as I said, to the editor. Miracles can happen, but best not to count on them.

About that deposit, N 21:1, it seems a pity to keep coming back to it, but I have been over it again with Virginia, and we think you can salvage the 1st century date in your text (middle column) and leave out the last clause entirely as being confusing if not irrelevant. This would then read:

N 21:1	Accumulated use filling in a well; one of the jars listed here, SS 9468, from the upper, post-Herulian filling, but probably fallen in from the original construction filling, behind the well-tiles, of the early 1st century; SS 9608 (a fragment) from the upper part of the lower filling.	Early 1st to 5th c. A.D.

We are so glad you are feeling all right now, and we shall be waiting eagerly to hear about the baby.

With very best greetings, and our extra special good wishes,

Yours as always,

Lucy Talcott

cc: VRG ✓

Enclosed: Jars P 25734 (2 prints)
P 25797 (2 prints)
P 21792 (1 print)
Stamp P 25734 (1 print: for layout only, not for publication)

LT/ak

42.01

Pech-Maou jar, see enclosed prints of 366.2 and 3, showing
he garden of Mr. Choremis in Chios (uncle of Mr.B.). Let me
them, but think not.
nk small.

Athens, May 19, 1958

f May 13 came over the weekend, and I think now I must try
omewhat in extenso, with reference to yours of March 16,
3.

h 16:

yclades: I think it is Mr. Vavritsas, but will try to find
Vanderpool thinks so too.
~~sey-about-at-the-moment-knows.~~) Cairo: I recommend writing
l, Curator, Egyptian Museum, Cairo. Probably you will not
s very nice and very intelligent, and I think I have heard
been made chief curator (as not sure, better not put) in spite
of being a Copt. He sent me prints of jars from Tell el Amarna used in my Goldman article, quite remarkably good pictures. But to the best of my recollection all his communications were to emissaries I sent with my entreaties, ~~and I am not sure~~ except the first set of photos, addressed to me in care of Mr. Benachi. At any rate I have no letters from him, and no real proof that he ever received any of the communications which I addressed to him as above.) But at least you will have done your best.

The Threpsiades jar has rather disappeared, perhaps been taken to a certain old mosque used as an apotheke. He was willing to have us take it over, but space here is terribly limited, and since your comments did not make it sound important, we relinquished it. Certainly it can be reached, but I do not urge this.

Kerameikos material is no longer in his jurisdiction, but in that of Mr. Meliades - don't you remember our period in his office on that day in June? Do write to him: Dr. John Meliades, Ephor of the Akropolis, Akropolis Museum, Athens. It would be good to write also to Dr. Dieter Ohly, German Archaeological Institute, Pheidias Street 2, Athens. He has taken over the Kerameikos for the Germans, i.e. he is in charge of putting things in order, as well as planning excavations, etc., there, I suppose. You may remember seeing him sitting on the grass outside the

By any chance have you missed a publication sent me by Lilly Gha
Romaines (Trouvés à Nyon), Nyon, 1948? On the outside is a phot

1] on 15.VI.58
Wrote to Lilly
To thank for
stockings. Told her
BDM approves dots
inside brackets as
used by us. (For slips)

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ
15
ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ
166 199
Σελ. 28 ἡμερ., Ἀνατ. ἡλίου 5.05', Δύσ. 7.46'
Ἀμὼς προφήτου, Αὐγουστίνου, Ἱερωνύμου

[41]

on 15.VI.58

Wrote to Letty to thank for stockings. Told her BDM approves dots inside brackets as used by us. (For stamps)

ΚΥΡΙΑΚΗ

15

166 **ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ** 199

Σελ. 28 ἡμερ., Ἀνατ. ἡλίου 5.05′, Δύσ. 7.46′
Ἀμὼς προφήτου, Αὐγουστίνου, Ἱερωνύμου

In connection with the Pech-Maou jar, see enclosed prints of 366.2 and 3, showing dimly one of the jars in the garden of Mr. Choremis in Chios (uncle of Mr.B.). Let me know if I had already sent them, but think not.
Sorry no measurements; think small.

42.01

Athens, May 19, 1958

Dear Letty,

Your letter of May 13 came over the weekend, and I think now I must try to answer things somewhat in extenso, with reference to yours of March 16, March 27, and May 13.

Letter of March 16:

Ephor of the Cyclades: I think it is Mr. Vavritsas, but will try to find out properly. E. Vanderpool thinks so too. ~~(Nobody about at the moment knows.)~~ Cairo: I recommend writing to M. Maurice Rafael, Curator, Egyptian Museum, Cairo. Probably you will not get an answer. (He is very nice and very intelligent, and I think I have heard lately that he has been made chief curator (as not sure, better not put) in spite of being a Copt. He sent me prints of jars from Tell el Amarna used in my Goldman article, quite remarkably good pictures. But to the best of my recollection all his communications were to emissaries I sent with my entreaties, ~~and I am not sure he~~ except the first set of photos, addressed to me in care of Mr. Benachi. At any rate I have no letters from him, and no real proof that he ever received any of the communications which I addressed to him as above.) But at least you will have done your best.

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By any chance have you missed a publication sent me by Lilly Ghali some time ago, Edgar Pelichet, Amphores Romaines (Trouvés à Nyon), Nyon, 1948? On the outside is a photo of a jar of your Type 18.

42.02

Kerameikos museum as we waited there that day. I thought he was a fellow-sufferer, probably he was, too, but it seems that even then he was already in charge as far as the Germans were concerned, as least according to a beef of Judith's, who thought we should have got his permission also, that awful day. He is her chief. He is certainly entirely amiable on the matter at cocktail parties, and as you know, we had permission from Kübler, but a letter would probably be a good thing, especially as no doubt you can write it in German. As you gather, up to now Judith's activities have tended only to further complicate matters, but no doubt if and when she can get things into drawers, that will be a big improvement.

National Museum: we have taken no photos there for a year; 97 had been done. Will try to look up 61 when we go, which I hope may be fairly soon.

Plaster stoppers can't be bought ready-made, like post-holes. The plaster is poured in, on top of something (cork, pottery lid, layer of leaves), and impressed with a lead stamp, thus sealing off the contents. Nicht?

Tarsus context would have made it nice to put the ALEXANDRI handle in the third quarter of the second century, but early first is a lot better than what I find they have quoted on p.31, "not earlier than the second half of the first century B.C." If I ever said that, it was at an early stage of my investigations, and I certainly did not know it was going in as a final statement of evidence.

Thasian corpus: it has a lot of mistakes. However, I am reminded of what an old friend said once to my mother, who had a large family, each member of which was likely to have brought home two or three friends. "Oh Walter, " said my mother, "I'm not a good housekeeper." "My dear, if you were a good housekeeper, you'd be dead." Under the prevailing circumstances, it nearly finished off M. Bon and me both, to make this book as good as it is. There are things about the plan I don't like, too, of course, for instance the way the pictures are set, e.g. a whole series showing Herakles Archer lying on his back. I may say, however, that there has been very general enthusiasm about the appearance of the book, especially having the photos beside the reading.

42.03

As to illustrating with rubbings, I think I have seen it done, by Mr. Niketas Chaviaras, in a little article published in ~~the Dodekanese~~ Samos. That is, the pictures look as if that was their composition. The effect is really not bad, considering the local paper, and the fact that ~~they~~ the little papers could have been better trimmed and aligned. Better if possible not to mix rubbings and photographs on the same plate; but I suppose that is exactly what you would have to do. For myself, I would certainly prefer to have a rubbing rather than a drawing, or no illustration. But Mr.B. would be sure to send you photos. (Mr. Nikitas Chavváras is now a charming old gentleman living in Syme. His brother was Mr. B.'s tutor, a gymnasiarch in Alexandria.)

I am delighted to have the new Agora list, the dates of the types, and their profiles, all in handy form. I regret you are leaving out the C.S stamps, as I would like to see them in a setting of other Latin stamps. Will you at least mention them? After all, anybody having other examples of the same thing would look in your volume to see whether they existed at the Agora. If you have decided now that you can't agree, say, about their date as proposed by me, it is all the more important that you should take them up. As to dates: Lucy is sending you some revisions of the context list, adjustments made chiefly to correspond with Henry's present listing. It is impossible to be too plain about these things, I mean in stating one's belief, since all but the simplest statements will be misunderstood. And in order to be able to make plain solid statements, it is necessary to see every part of the problem in strong light. I think we need a little more checking of type dates with context dates of examples. For instance, your examples of Types 2 and 3 are both from Corinth. Should they be dated second half of second century? I rather think there should at least be two date columns, one for any context dates of the example illustrated, the other overall period of use of the type. I am botherdd by the date assigned to Type 5, late 2nd to early 1st century, since you mention somewhere that P 25797 is an example (x) of this type, and I should put its context back to about 140. I continue to be bothered by 1a and

(x) However, I see you call it a predecessor.

42.04

Particularly close C 1a seems to me C to your "numbered 2nd B.C. jar" in Tübingen. What type is that assigned to?

11b being classified as variations of a single type, because they seem to me to be no more akin than 3 is akin to 7, at least as far as shape is concerned; I don't of course really know the clays. I know you do, and are in a position to identify for us a series of jars probably made at the same place at different dates. Is this the case with types 6, 13, and 15? and can you guess the source? If so, would it not be better to present them as such? The reader tends to be confused by seeing, in a numbered sequence like this, recurrences of shapes in objects which have not been sorted out by their clay. One will, of course, be able to look up the clay, but that does not give the same grasp as having those of the same clay assembled in a picture. On further variations: I seem to remember that the other Brindisi type, 11b I suppose, has an entirely different rim from that of 11a, so I do think it should be illustrated; I imagine you will show cause why the two have been associated. Do the same stamps occur with both rims? Is the clay the same? (Please don't think I want personal answers to all these questions, they are just suggestions for the text.)

I couldn't, I am afraid, undertake to supervise the making of profiles for you, at present, at any rate. This is a time-consuming job, and one which is never satisfactory unless supervised by the author, who has to recognize in the course of it a number of modifications in the shapes as he had thought of them, and at the same time to watch very knowledgeably that these modifications are all fact, and not mistakes in arithmetic. That is why I was very keen that the job should be done while you were here. Actually we have nobody doing this work now - Davina Huxley is preparing a baby, and has gone back to England.

Letter of March 27.

Mr. William Younger, also Mrs. W.Y., have arrived, and are dining tonight at Loring Hall. I look forward to this occasion with pleasure, but also with some anxiety, as I think I have made a dubious combination. At any rate I shall be very glad to meet Mr. Younger, who seemds very nice from your account, and hope he will come down here to the Agora soon.

42.05

Letter of May 13.

Amazing as it may sound, we did find TR.LOISIO, also several other Roman stamps, all of which I photographed, films not yet developed. I went swimming often twice a day, usually at least at the crack of dawn; it was cold, but beggars can't be choosers, and I wouldn't miss it. I found a lot of new stuff, of which no bulletins had informed me: no Latins, but some important Rhodian early jars and other combinations. There are masses of German tourists in Rhodes. Hetty (Goldman) and Susan Wood (British School) had one excursion which must have been very good: Kamiros and the Prophet Elias, this latter being up in the mountains, and at that time of year covered with wild peonies, which I suppose are doomed, since at least two lots of tourists go up there every day, and they all get some. Regret I chose that trip to miss, in favor of the apotheke.

Print of 6-48-240: well, here it is, and you will see what I mean. Please send it back if not further wanted, as I have extracted it from my record, and don't feel like ordering a second copy. Sorry.

Thank you very much for the Soviet periodical references. I shall check to be sure whether or not we have at least that one on Chersonesan jars, which I had wanted it, and if not, shall see if Betty Caskey can order it. Lately, I have ceased to get any answers from the other side myself.

As for the Kalythies jars: actually that is one of them that is illustrated by Benoit on p. 248, and probably the same one that you have a photo of, since it was the most complete, - actually the same photo, but badly retouched. I'm very glad to have a tracing of the Lamboglia (Pasch-Maou) jar, and agree that it seems to fit between the 4th cent. Karystos jar and Kalythies, etc., except that I am puzzled to fit the toe into the third century in that series; however, may be quite o.k. (See first page.)

Must stop with this, as the Agora is too poor to pay for more postage. Some complaint about my letter of Nov.20, too heavy.

A few miscellanies: 1) did I ever give you a reference to a jar like P 8484, found in Albania? 2) If using material from our Dodekanese work last summer, or our Alexandria work in 1955, plaase make an acknowledgment to the American Philosophical Society, for help to VG from their Penrose Fund, given both times. 4) I enclose a photo of Ko ABC 505, because it occurred to us one day that perhaps it reads NIC. What do you think?

5) Have you ever noticed Tarsus, I, fig.177, no.1050, of which I enclose a tracing? Cf. also the phot., fig. 169, and the interesting comment on p.296 "Probably end of drain pipe rather than neck of jar." This is something I never saw. On Agora volumes, HAT tells me that you agree we should make a mistake to publish the Roman and the Koan in the same one; however, publication funds are definitely a problem, and possibly you may have to take a number of Hesperia. This conversation however goes back to February.

May 13, 1958

Dear Virginia,

I haven't acknowledged your letter of April 6, which brought the rubbings I had requested and a copy of your introduction to the Latin pieces at Auja. Very many thanks to you and Andreas for the rubbings, which are clearer than mine, though they don't change any readings given on the numerical list I sent you in March. The Auja text looks just right. I'll look forward to seeing the complete publication. You must be glad to have the MS finished and gone. I'd appreciate your sending me sometime the complete publication reference. I have put into the catalogue under each stamp the following provisional reference: "Published by V. Grace in Excavations at Nessana I (Princeton, 195), p. , no. 37 (38)."

I hope you and Miss Goldman had a good trip to Rhodes. You must have gone at the loveliest time of year. I'm awfully glad you got away for a bit. How nice of you to have kept in mind that TR.LOISIO stamp. I wonder if you were, after all, able to find it among all those dozens of trays.

Has Mr. Younger come to Athens yet ? If so, I hope you had a good conversation with him. He seems to be both serious and enthusiastic about his work. I understand he has already published some things (including a book on Portugal, I believe).

You said in your letter of November 20 that your photo of C-48-240 (Roll 404.16, I think) was out of focus. But I wonder if you could send me a print of it anyway. Don't bother about scale. Any print will do. I need it in order to be certain that I know which necks were photographed (you may remember that we discovered at the bus station that there was some doubt about that).

In the Russian periodicals which I mentioned to you in my letter of March 27, the chief things that would interest you, if you haven't copies of them already, are: an article in СОВЕТСАЯ АРХЕОЛОГИЯ XV (1951), 325-344, on Chersonesan amphoras, with quite a lot of photos and drawings of shapes and stamps, and another article in the same publication XXIII (1955), esp. pp. 236-243, with various ref's to stamped Rhodian and Sinopic handles and to other Greek fragments.

I have been thinking over the various possible 2nd BC and earlier ancestors of my Types 1-5 but seem to have accomplished nothing much outside of fixing the jars and the problems they suggest more firmly in mind. I bring this up, because I forgot to comment on your Nov. 20 question about how I fit the Kalythies jar into the pre-Pasi sequence. Up to recently, I had been considering Kalythies, and its close relative at Volo of which you sent me a photo, to be ancestors of Type 5, probably preceding in date P 25797, the mid-2nd BC ancestor of that type. I still think such a sequence possible, but I see now that Kalythies looks also as if it might be an ancestor of the Marseilles "Greek" jars and of the Rhodian amphora of which Benoit published your photo on p. 248 of the 1952 article in RSL. I wonder if the clay of the Kalythies jar might help to solve the problem. The clay of Type 5 (incl. P 25797) is almost always coarse rust-colored, with numerous bits. Clay of the Marseilles jars is said to vary from gray to yellow and to be full of bits.

In connection with all this, I wonder if you remember having seen, in that 1955 RSL article by Lamboglia (on the chronology of Roman amphoras of the Republic; I showed you a reprint), a jar of which I enclose a tracing.* Lamboglia suggests that it is a 3rd BC* ancestor of the Marseilles "Greek" jars. It looks as if it might be both that and an ancestor of the Kalythies jar, as well as a descendant of the 4th BC Karystos jar (Roll 369.43), which you have convinced me is (unlike the Karystos jar similar to P 14180) a probable ancestor of the line leading to Pasi. Lamboglia's jar is from Pech-Maou near Narbonne. Does it look to you like a possible descendant of Karystos (369.43) ? Thanks, by the way, for the ref. to the Ferrara jars which parallel the Karystos jar (letter of Nov. 20). Do you still relate the Karystos jar to the Ensérune neck (Roll 371.25) with Iberian stamp ?

I didn't mean to be so long-winded. Regards from us both.

Love,

Letty

* See jar file under Italian-Spanish

(I sent Evelyn some nylons for you. She will either bring them herself or give them to someone leaving for Athens this month).

* No pottery later than 260-240 BC has been found at Pech-Maou, L. says.

Athens, April 6, 1958

Dear Letty,

Here are your rubbings as requested, also a copy of my introductory text on the Latin in Auja (Nessana). Under the individual items I just quoted you. Note I felt some doubt about the two handles being from the same jar. They were photographed together, so they are at the same scale for the stamps, which I now believe to be actual, having received rubbings of stamps in the P.A.M. lately. They look to me rather different to be from the same jar. The manuscript went off finally a few days ago. Mr.Colt does not seem to approve much of AH numbers. I should think the publication and Museum numbers would be enough. The Museum numbers are those things beginning with 36.

I am sorry I cannot answer now your letters of March 16 and 27, as I am off tomprrow on an Easter trip with Hetty Goldman. You will be glad however to hear that it is to Rhodes we are going, so I shall deo volente phtograph that eye-teeth stamp.

The Type profiles are just what I need, anyhow.

I hope the proper changes are taking place in the g.d.

With love,

March 27, 1958

Dear Virginia,

I have made up a new Kerameikos list and am sending you a copy so that you will have a record of my readings, listed in the order of the revised numbers. Also, I haven't thanked you for making up the list of old and new Kerameikos numbers which Judith sent me last month. When I wrote you on March 16, I thought it was Judith who had made the list, but I see now that she says it was made by you. By the way, the unstamped, uncatalogued pieces which I mention at the bottom of the list worry me. It's too bad I can't include them, but you remember that there just wasn't time to number and study them when we were there last June. Most of them were discovered at the last moment of our stay. They aren't , anyway, the only pieces I'm not including. Enough can be seen of those unexcavated jars at Delos to assign them to types, but they of course can't be catalogued until they are dug up. M.Daux writes that they will be excavated this summer or next. As that won't do me any good, I will put a note about them in the preface to the catalogue; and I should think I could mention the Kerameikos pieces in the same place.

There is an error in the list of probable dates of stamped types which I sent you last week. Type 20 (Testaccio-type) should be dated mid-2nd to mid-3rd A.D. Faulty proof-reading. It is the most certainly dated of all the types, so many consular dipinti having been found on the pieces from Monte Testaccio.

Would it be possible for Andreas to make for me some painstaking rubbings of the stamps on the following Spe-jars in the basement : SS 7280, 7281, 7284, 7298 ? I would appreciate that very much. I meant to ask you in my last letter.

Love,
Lelly

P.S. Someone here has Vols. 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26 of СОВЕТСКАЯ АРХЕОЛОГИЯ, and has lent them to me. There are scattered references to Greek stamps. Do you have them? If not, I'll be glad to take such notes as I can for you.

Also P.S.: Mr. William Younger, the English specialist in wines (a friend of P. Fraser), writes that he will be in Athens at the beginning of May. I would very much appreciate your looking for him then and showing him around the Stoa. He worships you from afar, having read all your articles. He knows a lot about ancient wines; is very nice, and very rich. I will write him, if I may, that I have let you know he is coming.

March 16, 1958

Dear Virginia,

I have been too deliberate in replying to your letter of Feb. 10. I didn't want to write again until I was in a position to finish my answer to your letter of Nov. 20. In any case, many thanks for your helpful Feb. letter, to which I will reply first before going on, in the second half of this letter, to the Nov. one. But before I begin on either one, let me tell you how delighted I am to have the reprint of your Pnyx article, and how grateful to you for sending it to me, the more so since I know you have very few copies left. I had been, actually, on the point of ordering a copy from Princeton, as the Penn State library doesn't like its periodicals to circulate, and I have become awfully dependent on this volume of yours for help in solving all sorts of problems, especially in connection with the handling of plates and text. I am very happy, now, to have my own copy.

Letter of Feb. 10:

1. Auja: let me know what you find out about the numbers to use in referring to the objects; also what name to use in referring to Auja (i.e., Auja, Auja Hafir, Auja el Hafir, or Nessana).

2. Dodekanese material: many thanks for giving me the name of Kondis. I will not ask him for any photos; just for permissions.

3. Other permissions: who is the new Cyclades Ephor ? That urtype 5 jar at Mykonos is so important that I must use it, if possible. And would you object to my including the Cairo stamps in the catalogue? Do you know to whom I should write for the Cairo permission, or is it necessary to ask for it?

4. Campanian tiles: it seems unlikely that very many would have been imported from Kos, even though some might have come as ballast. I should think that, in general, tiles would not move around very much. CIL, X, 8042, gives 33 examples of tiles stamped with the name of L. Eumachius Eros and found in Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Torre del Greco. A man of that name owned a villa at Pompeii (Frank, Ec. Surv. Anc. Rome, V, 266). It seems likely that the tiles were made on his estate; and I would like to think that the amphoras stamped with his name were made there too. G. Rabirius (supposed to have made the jars stamped Post. Curt.) and P. Sulla also had close connections with Pompeii in the middle decades of the 1st century BC. These men could also have had potteries on Kos, of course.

5. Rome's attempts to control provincial wine-production in the 1st BC: I was wrong in thinking there were restrictions against Egypt. But it seems that the provinces in the West weren't allowed to plant vines during the late Republic (see Cicero, Republic, 3.16), that Rome might keep the West as her chief market. Cf. Rostovtzeff, Soc. Ec. Hist. Rom. Emp., p. 492, n. 15. I think there is no evidence of such restrictions' having been leveled against the provinces in the East. Greek wine was too popular in Italy, and I guess Egyptian wine and oil weren't very well known. I made my misstatement to you as a result of faulty memory of the passage in Cicero, reinforced by the memory of several statements in Day (Ec. Hist. Anc. Athens, pp. 192-5), who seems to consider the 1st BC a period of severe economic decay in Greece. But I note that Rost. (p. 493, n. 18) feels that despite Greek economic decay at this time (reflected in Italy's exports Eastward) Greece was still exporting much wine and oil Westward. But you certainly know much more about that than Rost. or Day or anyone else.

46.02

6. Mr. Threpsiades' jar: many thanks for the photo. But the jar doesn't seem to me to be so close to P 3862 and Al. Mus. P 6818 as to three Spé-type jars from M 18:1: P 21115, 21116, 21130. Those jars have sandy surfaces, like some other examples of Spe-type. What is the clay of the Threp. jar like ? Would you suggest I include this new jar in the catalogue ?

7. The mention of Mr. Threp. reminds me to ask if you have had a chance to talk with him yet about publication of the Kerameikos material. Would it be a good idea for me to write him ? Every time I think of the Kerameikos, I feel deep gratitude for what you did for me in June - a fantastic series of adventures. Has Judith's new status at the Keram. improved the prospects of work there ? I have received a letter from her giving the new numbers of my Keram. pieces. She also says I didn't acknowledge the new stamp of which you sent a rubbing on Jan. 7. I did thank you for it (22.I.58) and should probably have written her too. I just didn't think of it.

8. I'm very glad to have the photos of the stamps on EM-L 97. Did you also get a photo of EM-L 3 ? By the way, I have an old note to ask you if EM-L 61 isn't Greek. It now seems to me to read EPMHT.. (retr.)

9. Byblos stamps: thanks so much for the rubbings. Please thank Martha Heath for me also, if you think of it. (Announcements of her engagement have recently been in the NY papers). I am returning the photostats of the rubbings, with a note on readings attached.

10. Casson's article, "More Sea-Digging": Benoit mentions stamped stoppers from the Grand Congloué in the 1952 RSL article, p. 277, fig. 41, and p. 279, and in the 1954 Gallia article. ⊗ p.46 He may also mention them in the 1956 Gallia article, on which my notes are incomplete. In the 1954 article, he says one Sestius jar contained a bouchon stamped L.TITI.C.F, and adds that several other bouchons from the Grand Congloué bore partly-effaced examples of the same stamp. In the 1952 article he says these stoppers were of pozzuolana. I should think Casson is wrong in saying they were of clay. Benoit is as careless as Casson, but in this case I would prefer to accept what B. says.

Benoit doesn't say whether or not the jar or jars in which L.TITI stoppers were found were actually stamped SES. The majority of Sestius-type jars from the Grand Congloué does apparently bear the SES stamp, but at least some of the jars were unstamped, and 7 bore the stamp DAY ATEC. If the stamped stoppers occurred in otherwise unstamped jars, it might mean that L. Titius made those particular jars and was responsible also for their contents. But if they occurred in jars stamped SES or DAY ATEC, perhaps L. Titius was responsible just for the contents, the jars having been made by Sestius and whoever DAY ATEC was. Or perhaps L. Titius was a manufacturer of stoppers. I shouldn't think it impossible that certain Campanian factories specialized in stoppers. The Almaden Wine Company in Calif. uses corks stamped "Portugal"; though, on the other hand, we have a Courvoisier cork stamped with the Courvoisier seal, and I remember that the corks in bottles of Mosel wine from Reil are stamped with the Reil trademark. In other words, I haven't the faintest idea about what the L. Titius stoppers imply. It's worth noting, though, that the stamp L.TITI is mentioned throughout CIL as occurring on Arretine ware, tiles, etc. The big Arretine potter might have made plaster stoppers as a sideline. That would be another argument in favor of a 1st BC date for the Sestius jars.

The Tebessa jars in Casson's article seem to have handle-rims. They look late to me. My Type 22 is 3rd AD.

46.03

11. The Tarsus ALEXANDRI stamp: as you know, the handle is a BR, and two Agora contexts of Sullan date contained those handles. My date of 1st qu. of 1st BC for the BR-type (11a) is based on the Agora contexts and is reinforced I think by the fact that relatively few (about 60) BR's are found at Delos, in proportion to the hundreds at Alex. That indicates to me that the handles date from a time when Delos was declining from its position as chief eastern trading center with the West, since there is no evidence of Roman interest in Alex. before Delos became the emporium. Why do you think the Tarsus handle should be dated before 100 ?

12. Please thank Mrs. Thompson for wishing to help me in Alex. I haven't written her there, because my Alex. material is in good shape, thanks to selfless activity by Mr. Benachi.

I'll stop numbering now. What is your reaction to the Thasian corpus ? It will be a long time before I see it, probably.

Another thing I have been meaning to ask you, and the Byblos photostat reminds me: do you think it would be possible, in the few cases where I haven't photos of stamps, to use photos of rubbings on the plates ?

Unanswered points in letter of Nov. 20:

1. I am enclosing a new Agora list, to replace the one I made in 1953, now badly out-of-date. Please keep this for your own use. With the list is a list of the probable dates of my types, in their new, post-catalogue arrangement (see my letter of Nov. 11, '57). The Agora numerical list includes all Latins except the C.S stamps (SS 1450, 12705) and the pelvis-stamps (SS 6104, 7954, 8458, 8786, the last one being Greek). SS 375, which we had thought last spring should be included, I have dropped, especially since you have published it already. I can't make anything out of the stamp, and the shape, while Romanish-looking, doesn't correspond to any ~~exhaust~~ type I know.

About readings: I have meant for years to ask you about the advisability of using dots inside parentheses. It's sometimes necessary for me to do it (for ex., SS 7292, 7298; in both cases, more complete examples of the same stamps have doubtful readings). An epigraphist (a Mr. Wills or Williams from the U. of Mississippi) once told me that it was in very bad taste epigraphically to use dots inside parentheses. It seems to me that amphora stamps might well be an exception.

Also about dots: I use them for letters that are unclear, even where the reading is certain from other examples (ex., VISELLI), in addition to using them, of course, where the reading is uncertain. Is that in accordance with your practice ?

2. I am enclosing a set of profiles for you, of my types 1-22, as they now stand. The drawings are sketchily done and I made them of course from photos. I'm awfully glad you asked me to do this, as I see now how right you and Mr. Thompson are about the advisability of including such a set of profiles in my book. But the problem of getting them done is a major one, and I wonder if you are still willing to supervise such a job for me. There is the additional problem that some vital jars are not at the Agora. 11 of the 26 in this set are not at the Agora; however the Agora does have in several cases (types 6, 9, 15) less good examples of the same types, and those could probably be substituted for the ones I have used. In other cases (types 3, 5, 11) your fine, undistorted photos could, it seems to me, be used as a basis for the drawings.

46.04

There remain such headaches as types 4b, 8, 17, and 20, but solutions could no doubt be found.

A final set of profiles would probably have to contain even more variations in form,* notably for types 10, 11a, and 14. In this set, I included only the most striking variations.

*within type

Like the catalogue, this set of profiles shows some deviations from a strictly chronological arrangement. Type 1b is, as you suggest, quite probably later than 3, 4b is probably later than 5, and 13 may well be earlier than 12b and c. What I have tried to do is to stay as chronological as possible, while still keeping together certain clearly related types of somewhat different dates. Undoubtedly, though, certain types listed quite separately by me are related. I am thinking particularly of types 6, 13, and 15, all of which have remarkably similar clay, but other factors lead me to class them separately.

3. Illustration of Type 12: I'm very glad that you don't object to my using the Agora jars, if necessary. I am working on getting a good photo of the Augst jar of Type 12a, and that could be substituted for P 11880.

You asked if the Kerameikos toe stamped DIADVMENVS might belong to Type 12. I would think that it belonged either to 12 or to 4b. Those are the only two types I know with stamped toes; but since both types have similar clay I find it quite impossible to assign such toes as I have to one type or the other. I take up this problem in my introduction, in the catalogue, to the three "unclassified stamped toes."

4. Thank you so much for the photo of P 7529, recently restored. I am struck by its small size; also by the Latin dipinto. I think the first three letters are COS, the abbreviation for "consul." I will work further on the dipinto.

5. Very many thanks for sending the measurements requested in my letter of Oct. 15. I'm most grateful for them; also for your getting Mary Zelia Ph. to measure the Corinth handle for me.

6. Tuebingen jars: you have probably long since written Mr. Schweitzer to ask for new rubbings of the stamps on the Rhodian jars. I'm awfully sorry that my rubbings weren't clearly marked. Both Rhodians are stamped on both handles. One of the Rhodians, the unencrusted one, is numbered 3660. I can't believe that I didn't note that on the rubbings of its two stamps. The stamps on the unnumbered, encrusted jar are illegible and clearly distinguishable from those on 3660. As I said in my letter of Nov. 11, I think it's quite possible that I made rubbings only of the stamps on 3660. In that case, it's possible that I just wrote "stamped jar" or something of the sort on the rubbings of 3660's stamps. I suddenly remember that there had to be a great search for the number of 3660, and it's quite possible that I didn't learn its number until after I returned to Tuebingen from Athens.

I believe Mr. Schweitzer feels quite certain that all the jars and stamps in the Sammlung are from Alex. The Tuebingen inventory, though, is very incomplete, and doesn't, I think, mention proveniences. Perhaps there is something about the jars in Pegenstecher's publication of the Sieglin Collection, Vol. 3.

7. I'm most grateful for the Latin stamp in Canarache's book on Istria. The stamp is important. Further on Iron Curtain: I would be delighted to know of any Latins from the Black Sea area. Yes, I have seen Pridik, and a few other Black Sea Latins are in CIL III.

8. The Rhodians stamped M.POP: I put them in the catalogue under the unclassified (no. 951 in your copy). I think it would be best, though, if I omitted them. Have you a place for them? I don't know what they imply about Roman potteries abroad.

[48]

Byblos Latin (2)

from rubbings being sent to ELW [with my letter of 10.II.58]

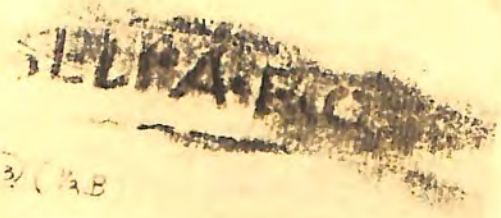
N° Publ. 7040

[illegible]





5 2403



[illegible]

(all one)

23) ½ A

[illegible]

23) ½ B

19.V.58

another copy, with comments by ELW, now being filed with BYBLOS material.

Actually as there is a drawer to apothecaries with alphab. [illegible] (drawer 21 e). It is not really difficult to describe the position

Athens, Feb.10, 1958

ews about the child, and troubled by your recent
the week passed safely. Do let me hear.

y letter, but I wanted first to say three cheers
you very much for the text for the Latin from
Auja numbers, I am not exactly sure yet myself
t find out very shortly. In my draft I have been
e it is only the Jerusalem ones that have the
f yours are in Jerusalem, at least they are supposed
persons who have gone there with the idea of getting
le to see them). ETDA L3 and such like are not
ns, finding-places.
c.
address Dr. Jean Kondis, Ephor of Antiquities, for
hould think he won't answer you. I am so sorry we
passionant stamp of T. Loisios, and we certainly
we go there. But it would be awfully tricky first
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I enclose photo of Mr. Threpsiades's jar, cf. p.4 of my letter of 20.XI.57. Measurements on the back. Supposed to be like Al.Mus. 6818. Also photos of stamps on EM L 97, as requested. Also rubbings of two stamps found in Byblos, and rubbed by Martha Heath on her Christmas holiday in the Beirut Museum. Permission from Dunand, the excavator, Enclose also photostats of the rubbings, to be returned with readings for our records, if you will.

Have you read Casson in Archaeology 1957, pp. 248 etc.? Have you anything

on stamped stopper
clay, but I suppos
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Have to dash,

(address given)

Athens, Feb.10, 1958

Dear Letty,

I was delighted at the news about the child, and troubled by your recent letter (February 5) and hope the week passed safely. Do let me hear.

This must be a very hasty letter, but I wanted first to say three cheers (as above) and then to thank you very much for the text for the Latin from Auja, which is fine. As to Auja numbers, I am not exactly sure yet myself what are to be used, and must find out very shortly. In my draft I have been using the AH numbers, because it is only the Jerusalem ones that have the 36 etc. numbers (yes, both of yours are in Jerusalem, at least they are supposed to be there, though various persons who have gone there with the idea of getting me rubbings have not been able to see them). ETDA L3 and such like are not numbers but names of locations, finding-places.

etc.

Permission from Rhodes: address Dr. Jean Kondis, Ephor of Antiquities, for the Dodekanese, Rhodes. I should think he won't answer you. I am so sorry we did not get a photo for that passionant stamp of T. Loisios, and we certainly will try to do it next time we go there. But it would be awfully tricky first of all ~~to find this handle~~ for anybody but us to find this handle, since there are no numbers, and it all depends on the sequence in which we took the trays. Naturally we tried to be orderly, but it would be beyond me to describe the position of this particular tray so somebody else could find it without tearing everything to pieces, after which we should not be able to find anything else, whether or not 101 had turned up. Also I doubt if they have a photographer. We'll go some day, but I fear it can't be very soon, because of a crowded schedule at present. It would not take long to fly there and back, but it would cost at least $25 for the ticket, so not quite proper until one could plan to cover a certain amount of business. Kondis has a very liberal policy about letting one work, publish, etc., but he does not get through his correspondence, even as much as I do. Still, I should write. He is for all the Dodekanese.

As to names on double handles appearing also on tiles found in Campania, it apparently is a fact that tiles are sometimes exported. Some with stamps of I think Herakleia Pontica have been found in Istria. The suggestion is that they probably went as ballast, when the bulk of the trade was in the other direction; I suppose that would not have been so, though, as between say Kos and Rome.

I am curious about your belief that Rome did not allow the provinces to export wine during the 1st century B.C. What about Knidos? province of Asia. What is the basis of the idea? Not only Knidos, but we certainly do have exports from Kos at this time, of the stamps of ΛΟΧΟΣ, of which there are millions in Egypt. Or is Kos not a province.

I enclose photo of Mr. Threpsiades's jar, cf. p.4 of my letter of 20.XI.57. Measurements on the back. Supposed to be like Al.Mus. 6818. Also photos of stamps on EM L 97, as requested. Also rubbings of two stamps found in Byblos, and rubbed by Martha Heath on her Christmas holiday in the Beirut Museum. Permission from Dunand, the excavator. Enclose also photostats of the rubbings, to be returned with readings for our records, if you will.

Have you read Casson in Archaeology 1957, pp. 248 etc.? Have you anything

on stamped stoppers on Sestius jars? (cf.p.252). What do they imply as to who stamps? He calls the stoppers clay, but I suppose they are plaster? Also, what are those jars in the mosaic from Tebessa?

I should also like to know what you now think is the date of ALEXANDRI in the Tarsus publication. Should it not at least be before 100

Have to dash, having invited the HAThompsons and Hetty Goldman to dinner at L. Hall.

Much love, and I am so happy about the baby, and hope all is well.

[48]

Byblos Latin (2)

from rubbings being sent to ELW [with my letter of 10.II.58]

N° Publ. 7040



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5 2403

[illegible]

(23) 1/2 A

(all one)

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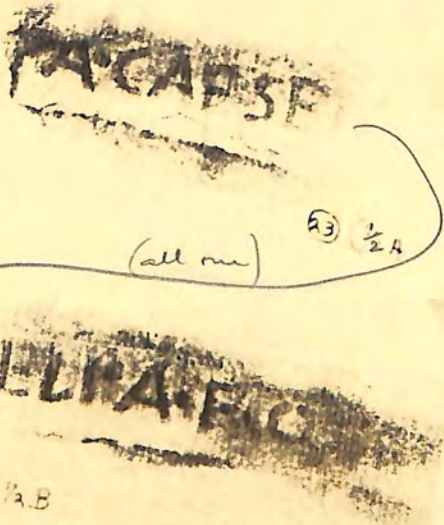


19.V.58

another copy, with comments by ELW, now being filed with BYBLOS material,

N° Publ. 7040

B 2403

23 (½ A

23 (½ B

State College, February 5, 1958

Dear Virginia,

You have perhaps been wondering occasionally why I didn't follow up my letter of January 22, as I said I would do. What happened was that, on the 25th, I began to have warning signs of a possible miscarriage, had to take to my bed at once, and haven't really been in a position (because horizontal) to do any writing until today. Hope exists that the m.c. will not after all take place, but I have to be cautious for about a week more. If nothing has happened by then, I will be out of danger. This all seems to be connected with malnutrition going back to my weird colitis-diet in October and November. I am now eating liver twice a day, and quantities of very large (and expensive) pills.

So my answer to your letter of November 20 will be delayed for a few more days, since the bulk of it involves things I can't finish in bed: a new type 43 (with dates) of the Agora Latins (you asked for that; you ought to have, also, a carbon of a list I made in Dec. '53, but it is now rather out of date) and profile drawings of my various jar-types. It is possible for me to make now, though, a few answers not involving violent activity.

The rubbings of Latins found at Rhodes, Kos, Syme, and Samos turned out to be most useful and interesting. I am terribly grateful to you for your interest in collecting them for me and sending them on. At Rhodes, the stamp with your record number 101 is one which I have been looking for for years. It is the much-publicized stamp, TR. LO1S10, generally thought to be the oldest known Latin stamp (a man named Trebius Lusius was a trader on Banker on Delos in the 160's BC, according to an inscription there, and he is thought to be the man named on this stamp, examples of which by jet it were known only from Italy, Sicily, and Carthage). Whether or not the identification is right I don't know. But I would give eye-teeth to have a photo of the handle. Do you think I could write the Rhodes Museum for one? That question is in line with one in my letter of Jan. 22: to whom can I write for permission to use the Dodecanese stamps? And, further, will it be possible, or advisable, for me to add them to the catalogue? There are two new Bris and one new Spe in the group

marked "B.E. 26 ≅" 50-6

from Kos, and the thin-bellied, high-rimmed type 5 jar from there) is by far the best whole jar of the type I have seen. I must use that photo, if possible. I have, in fact, added all of these new ones to the catalogue, provisionally. Depending on developments, it will be easier to remove them later than it would have been to add them. And, as I said, all are very useful and interesting. From Rhodes, I had previously known of only four stamps, two published ones (neither one included in your group, but I think they may well be in private collections, or lost) and two sent by LAB (one of which is your no. 159; the other reads MEN, and you perhaps classed it as Unknown Origin). Can I, by the way, assume that the Rhodes stamps occur on handles if it wasn't noted otherwise on the rubbing?

The Kos group is also valuable. One Br. is completely new (I seldom run across a new Br. nowadays) and the other I called new because it radically revises and completes the reading of a known stamp. Excellent that I was able to correct that reading before publishing. I commented above on one of the whole jars from Kos. Two others are good solid Spes, as you saw. The 3rd AD Coan is very interesting. I haven't seen illustrations of anything like it. As you say, the number of Coans found at Kos is an exciting confirmation of Coan origin for double-handled jars. I am quite willing to agree with you that many of the Latin-stamped double-handled jars also came from Kos, though it is hard to imagine that all did, since stamped tiles clearly made in the area around Pompeii bear the same names that are found on several of the Latin doubles. The stamps POST·CVRT (fine-clayed), L·EVMACHI (coarse-clayed), and HOSTI (fine-clayed) occur also on roof tiles found in Campania, especially in and near Pompeii. Further, the clay of the "coarse-clayed" jars with Latin stamps is similar to the clay of Types 4 and 5, many examples of which seem to have come from Campania. I would doubt that the "coarse-clayed" jars are from Egypt. I think Rome didn't allow the provinces to export wine during the 1st BC, and while you are right that most of the doubles in my catalogue are from Alex., remember I'm dealing only with the E. Med. Many more Latin doubles have been found at Carthage and Pompeii than at Alex. More soon about all this when I am able to think with my notes in front of me.

you sent photos of all these

Don't bother to send me the SH number of Cy 378. Roger found it among his notes and sent me the information I wanted.

Yes, I am including in the catalogue all the items about which you asked: SS 1695, 2381, 3248, 4089, 5298; Co 128. As for SS 9000 and 9129, stamped MAARCI ← : they seem to be good examples of Type 4 (Sestius-type), and therefore datable Late 2nd-early 1st BC, or whatever date one gives to Sestius-type. For the stamped examples of the type, the evidence seems to me to point to the

early 1st BC, or the first quarter of the 1st. I'm sure Benoit and Lallemand would jump on these stamps as further evidence for Maarkos Sestios. Another letter as soon as I can. Love, Letty

525 West Foster Avenue
State College, Pa. [51.01]
January 22, 1958

Dear Virginia,

This will be a rather different letter from the one I have had it in mind for weeks to write you. I feel, though, that I must not delay any longer to send you a sign of life, especially in view of your letter of January 7, and an explanation of what is causing my silence. I should say "has caused" instead of "is causing," because the circumstances that have led me to delay writing have largely vanished, thanks be to all Powers.

I should say right off that I learned in mid-December that I am pregnant. I should say immediately, too, that the news delighted us. The whole thing has, in fact, been pleasant, right down to the timing (no mean accomplishment, that). Event is scheduled for ca. August 1, a date which will let me finish anaphoras and also, perhaps, if there should be a chance, teach here next year. (In trying to economize, I give these words all the personality of a telegram). I have been having only slight difficulty in adjusting to my new state; for example, no nausea, and the Egyptian ailment is clearing up rapidly. But I've had to put up with fatigue that has been quite overpowering at times. For five or six weeks I had almost no energy. Three or four days ago, though, I began to feel much more

energetic. I have been working almost normally since then. Apparently the first three months, said to be the most difficult, are at an end, and I can expect to count on normal energy hereafter.

I have, in other words, lost about six weeks: almost a total loss, except as far as whatever is inside me is concerned, and I am glad to have made so small a sacrifice. I think I should be optimistic and look on the period as a sort of vacation, during which I have gathered strength for finishing up amphoras as I want to finish them: creatively and energetically. Perhaps I needed a vacation anyway.

But the delay in writing you has worried me greatly. I felt quite unable to undertake an answer of the sort which your letter of November 20 requires. I have still a few things to do before sending that answer. Meanwhile, please accept this note of explanation and apology, and of thanks too for all the fascinating and helpful items sent in the November letter and in the letter of January 7.

I am enclosing comments on the two Latin handles from Anja. Two days or so before I received your letter of Nov. 20, I had written Casper Kraemer (who, you told me in 1953, was the one to write), asking for permission to publish the Anja Latins. On Dec. 18, Mr. Colt wrote me (presumably about the time he wrote you; perhaps I unwittingly

spurred him into answering you), saying I might publish the stamps so long as I state they are to be published in "Excavations at Nessana," Vol. I, Princeton University Press, publication of which is planned for late 1958 or early 1959. He didn't say anything about the Palestine Archaeological Museum or about writing Mr. Saad in Jerusalem; but I will mention the former and write the latter, as you suggest.

I am very glad to have the context information for the two Anja Latins. Both are Type II (Brindisi-type); so their presumed date (first quarter of 1st BC) fits well into the date suggested for the context.

My comments on the two handles aren't in any particular form, as I don't know what style of catalogue you are using for the report. I have no information about dimensions in clay. Did you ever succeed in getting from Mr. Colt the missings you requested of the stamps now in Jerusalem? I take it my two Latins are in the Jerusalem group. What name, by the way, does one use for Anjc? Anja Hafir? Anja el Hafir? Is Nessana the ancient name? I take it also that I should use in my catalogue not the AH.. (1936) ETDA L[3] numbers, but the 36.1297 and 36.1302 which you use.

One further comment: the dot at the start of 36.1302 probably isn't part of the stamp, but a chance glob of clay. I would ignore it.

51.04 In November I also wrote for most of the remaining "permissions," in addition to Anja, which I hadn't yet requested: for Thasos from M. Dunn, Kerameikos from Miss Shier (who helpfully sent some fine photos), Antioch from Stillwell, etc. Several letters probably still have to be written, though. I wonder about Rhodes, Kos, Syme, Samos. Also, a jar at the Mykonos Museum turns out to be important, as it is an unbroken example of the same type as P 25797, the early Type 5 jar which you rescued for me last year. I have studied the jar (have dimensions and clay), and I have just received from LAB a 1:10 print made from a photo of it which he took in 1955 (it took him weeks to find the negative; very kind of him). To whom should I write for permission to use these Aegean pieces? And what about the stamps in the Cairo Museum?

About the one Latin from Corinth: GRE gives permission for me to use it. Your number is Cor 378. I asked Roger if he had any records giving the handle's dimensions. He replied that he would need to know the SH number of the handle so that he could look it up easily. Do you happen to have that number?

Many thanks for the photo of the jar at Volo, like Kalythies 4. I am glad too for the passing of the new stamps at the Kerameikos, a very clear example of a familiar stamp. By the way, I wrote Ohly about those Type 14 jars we found in the courtyard of the Museum. Their context isn't helpful, he replied.

Further replies, lists, drawings will really be sent you within this week.

Love for now — Kathy

I trust HAT arrived safely. I am desperate to know about any further plans for emphasis - publication

Athens, Jan.7, 1958

Dear Letty,

Here is a supplement to my letter of Nov.20, which I was glad to hear you had received, since Yanni complained a lot about how much postage it took.

I enclose some rubbings of another stamp in the Kerameikos, found by Judith Perlzweig and her assistant who are putting the old museum and the apotheke in order under Dr. Ohly's charge. Quite an awful job as you can imagine. I suppose a number should be given to it. I believe they continue to find the odd stamp in the boxes they go through so probably we had better wait till they are finished before numbering.

In the rubbing envelope is also a photograph at one tenth of a Kalythies-type jar in Volo, in the museum. The picture was taken by my niece Judy early last August when she went there (on a British excursion) to record the jars in the museum. (I have never been to Volo.) She had no note on the clay of this one.

Since I wrote, I have had a letter from Mr.Colt with permission for publication as needed of all Auja handles. Having waited five months to answer me, he is now of course in a fearful hurry for the manuscript. So would you like to send me some comments, as for previous publications of mine, on the two Latin? In case you don't remember, they are 36.1297 VISELL[I] and 36.1302 .LVCO Did you know that they come from a filling that helps to date them? Mr.Colt writes: "These two levels produced . . . a large quantity of Hellenistic amphorae and other rough wares and some sigillata and black 'glaze' ware of the 2nd - 1st cent. B.C." The rest of the stamps are Coan (the majority), Rhodian, and Pamphylian (?). 2nd and 1st c. BC. is probably right for them, but I should say not earlier than the middle of the 2nd cent. Note y in your publication you should make acknowledgment also to the Palestine Archaeological Museum, and better write to Mr. Joseph Saad, secretary,(Pal. Arch. Mus., Jerusale Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

Love to both,

Athens, November 20, 1957

Dear Letty,

I was so sorry to hear of your illness and tiresome remedies, and hope you are finally back to a normal vitalizing diet. I think I hope you have no other job this year but amphoria, i.e. no teaching or whatnot.

I had a very full summer, what with Judy being here. Not but what she was a great help, but really the more help you have, the more you can do yourself; and then there were the boys, Judy's twin and his two travelling companions, and the two pals of a separate nephew (Margaret's younger brother) who arrived on scooters. We made a census of handles in the Dodekanese: in Rhodes, it was just like that, since the greater part of the handles were scattered about in separate trays which once distinguished deposits, and they had to go back in when we had done with them (for the moment). They have filled up every interior space, of museum and institute, even the w.c. has 20 or 30 trays of pottery in it, and others are in piles in the yard. We caught what we could on the fly. Our program was forced also by the program of local boats, which never gave one time enough, but we did race through what we could find also in Syme (the collection of Demosthenes Chaviaras, which is the ancestor of the Benachi collection, since D.Ch.'s son was the teacher in Alexandria who started Lucas on his career), and finally in Cos, which, quite excitingly, produced about 150 double handles, a quarter of its whole lot, a percentage of these things nearly not to be matched elsewhere; also, there were a lot of double-handled jars with barnacles in the kastro apotheke, just as Chios is full of barnacled Chians, so it seems that they must often fish these things up pretty close to shore. Judy and I went also for a short lovely few days in Delos, near the end of her summer. And I have since been to Samos, and checked apothekes of the German digs there, at the Heraion and from the excavations in the town, with some very interesting discoveries.

Gathered for you in these places, and here remitted:

Rubbings of stamps in Rhodes, with the following record numbers, i.e. we could not number the objects, but we numbered the items in our record made from the rubbings in Athens, for convenience of reference: 101, 159, 177, 186, 218, a and b, 244, 313.

Kos: objects numbered by us Kos 1, Kos 2, etc. Here are photos and rubbings of Kos 158, 159, 160, 161, and rubbings also of Kos 50, 110. I see these latter are Latin, and am v. sorry no phots. made; great rush there, hardly stopped for lunch, and MΣ thought they were common types. Enclosed also phots., with heights written on the back, of jars in the kastro, three Romans and a Coan, the most interesting of the Coans, which I might guess to be 3rd A.D., what do you think?

Syme, Chaviaras collection, X 406, photos and rubbings. There were two Roman-period Coans there too.

Delos: rubbing of TD 6221.

Samos: rubbing of I 581 (stamps ~~were~~ had been numbered in one sequence with inscriptions).

We were all delighted to have your French article. MΣ read it while commuting from Kephissia, in the new electric train, continuation of the subway that now goes all the way out. AΔ I think perhaps did not read all, still he was very pleased to have it. The translation certainly comes off very well; and the supplementary last-minute stop-press additions catch the eye; and P. (Pot) Sestius comes out very convincingly. I continue to mull over the notion that they dumped the jars at the point of debarcation; of course quite a lot came in as far as Athens. How happy you must be to have it out. I shouldn't trouble about Jim Casson, perhaps he just has some kind of loyalty to Cousteau, and is not primarily concerned with amphoren-schicksale.

Taking up your too-long-unanswered letters: August 18: my photo of C-48-240 alas was out of focus, also as I remember, the jar fell still further into pieces before it could be taken.

Oct.15: SS 7297 diameter, 0.365
SS 7381, PH 0.355
P 6867, PH 0.155
P 12308, a tracing of the drawing of the graffito on the card, herewith
C-37-83, width 0.051, thickness 0.032 (taken for you by Mary Zelia Ph. Betty Courtney had left for Cinncinnati before you wrote.

On profiles: I wish you could have real ones, partly for your own sake, because until you do, you'll never really know what the shape is (you know how hard it was to believe in the right part of Miss Sowieso's drawing - she is now Mrs. George Huxley, assistant director of the Br. Sch.); the thing is photographs distort, and Alison's are no exception (she takes them too near, I suppose to make them sharp). I don't think drawings made from photos are at all worth while if you are giving the photos.

But right now, I would like to have a complete set of even that kind of profiles, labelled by types, because as it is, I cannot follow your arguments. I don't know what Type 16 is, nor Type 8. Could you dash off a set like that for me to have by me? It does not matter how sketchy, so long as you make clear the distinctions between types. Please don't just give me references; as you have them all assembled, it will be easier for you than for me to trace off sketches. Please write in short inventory or publication indications also, as well as type nos. All to remind, not to explain.

Nov.11: I'm very glad to have the photos of jars in Tübingen. The later (taller and thinner) Rhodian has been deciphered by AΔ, and is a type we never

dreamed of having illuminated by a whole jar, but thought it would always remain obscure. The type says: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ the eponym, app'tly (one is known of this period, 1st BC.) ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΥΣ (neither hot nor cold, cf S.Paul)
ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟΣ
I note you say the jars all come from Alexandria, but is that stated also for those all covered with thalassina? The photo of the more encrusted Rhodian, by the way, is remarkably sharp and good. I am not quite clear on which are the two stamps of the later jars, because of how the rubbings are not marked. I think we might as well write directly to Dr. Schweitzer and ask for another set, unless you mind.

On the "unnumbered 2nd BC jar": Is there some firm indication of the date? aside from its appearance? I do think that, so far as preserved, it looks like a link between Marseille and Corinth (which I now see is Type 3, but don't count on my remembering it). Your later sequence looks ok, except that apparently P 17046 should precede the Corinth jars (I am looking at C 47-840), and P 6761 should follow them, linking them with PASI. There is really quite a difference between those two small jars, it is their similar size that prevents one from noticing it. And observe that there is a corresponding difference in their contexts. How do you fit in Kalythies?

I find I still don't aggee about the connection of P 14180 and its counterpart in Karystos with the above series however. They don't have the shoulder-stop that is characteristic of the series. Whereas it does appear in my candidate for the ancestor of this line: the Karystos jar photographed on my Leica Roll 369, no.43. I must have given you a photo of this. Mushroom rim, shoulder-stop, and a peg toe, with quite short neck and handles. This can be dated in the 2nd half of the 4th cent. by almost perfect parallels (2 in the same tomb) in a group in the museum in Ferrara [Aurriggemma, Il Museo di Spina in Ferrara, 1936, p.133, pl. LXIV. (There seem to be no other jars in the book.) The significance of finding them in the west will not escape you. Dating drawn by LT from a more recent publication by Alfieri.

(Cover on p.129)

On the illustration of Type 12: Certainly we want it illustrated in full, and Agora examples may of course be used, in a supplementary way, as they are not stamped. I think you should make a point, though, don't you, of using as primary illustration a photograph of a jar which has got a Latin stamp on it, together with photographs of all its stamps if possible. An original photo of course, not a reproduced one, if at all possible. I should think this could be managed for the jar in Augst, for the fine-clayed kind. As to the coarse-clayed kind, I don't know what to say. We have few such handles here, I see only SS 11739. This has some rim preserved; one gets the effect of considerably more rise in the handle than in those of P 3464. I do agree with you, however, that the clay looks very similar. (You mention a similar jar "stamped ASCL near the toe." Does the Kerameikos DAADUMENVS belong to this class? And the double-handled jar found in Alex stamped FESTI near the toe? This was double-handled, you will recall - cf my letter to you of 11.1.52.) I wish we could find a jar of this fabric with stamp on the handles. Those two coarse-clayed jars, 3464 and 25738, do look odd and different in the "Coan" series at this period when the tendency otherwise seems to be to get taller and slimmer. So I would be glad to put them into a somewhat separate class and suppose that they were "type de Cos" made elsewhere, by somebody not quite au courant with the style. But P 11880 and 21783 really follow along quite naturally in the series of which earlier examples have Greek stamps, and seem to me to have that characteristic slightly greenish surface tinge. I do not say that they are not the kind of jars on which the Latin stamps were impressed. I guess I suggest that the Latin-stamped double-handled jars - or at least some of them - were made in Cos. Why not? For the coarse-clay type, have you considered the possibility that they were made in Egypt? It would seem funny for them to import "Coan-type" wine from Italy, when Cos was so near. (I believe most of those in your catalogue are in Alexandria, aren't they?) Whereas we know that they had in Egypt vines from a lot of famous-name wine-producing places, and might guess that they would want to indicate the type by the container.

(⊗) Especially clay of P 25738.

53.04

I find I am not quite clear on the dates you assign to the two classes; this may be due partly to the widely different dates quoted from Dressel for one of his types. Evidently the two classes overlap, as both are found in the Carthage wall.

Do you not connect SS 10072 in some way with Type 12?

To finish for the moment on double-handlers, I enclose a photo of P 7529, which has recently been restored and photographed. I attach a tracing of the drawing of the dipinto. The jar comes from the deposit D 11: 1, which is in your list.

On P 3862 and Alex. Mus. P 6818, I do agree that they are probably the same kind. Just recently a jar was brought in by Mr. Threpsiades, found somewhere in the city during public works, which I at first took to be just another SPE sort of thing, but on further scrutiny believe it to be much more like Al. Mus. 6818, and just as complete. I think Alison will photograph it for you, otherwise I will snap it myself. The clay again is coarser than in SPEs.

On acknowledgements: Antioch material is "by permission of the Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and its vicinity." This from Dick Stillwell (who says he is now the only member of the committee). On Auja material, please see enclosed copy of a letter I wrote last June to Mr. Colt. I have had no answer to this. Perhaps you might write to him yourself for permission, and as there would not be a lot of other hard things to answer in the same letter, he might answer you, maybe.

Another odd bit picked up lately is on the same piece of tracing paper enclosed as the dipinto on P 12308. This is CALMVS, no. 840, p.311, of V. Canarache, Importul Amforelor la Istria, Bucharest, 1957; AΔ has traced the drawing in the book (no phot.). Have you other Black Sea finds? e.g. Pridik, Catalogue of Stamps, etc., of the Hermitage Collection, six items on p.60.

I am returning your photostats of the Swiss journal, also your picture of the jar in Alex.

Some queries from this end:

1) Are you including all the following items? SS 1695, 2381, 3248, 4089, 5298? And Co 128? (All handle or rim fragments, not whole jars.) Have you sent me any sort of list of Agora stamps such as you made for the N. Museum and the B. Museum, so I can tell what is on any particular piece - it would be nice to know also its presumed date.

2) really is part of the end of (1), that is I would like to know whether you give a relatively early date to SS 9000 and 9129 which both say MAARCI and were both found in the Great Drain South with a lot of Greek stamps. We have just made an analysis of this deposit, and though there are a couple of things as late as Sullan, the prevailing date is third quarter of the 2nd, with a lot of lastovers from earlier times. Is this MAARCI known from other places? Has it an independent Date?

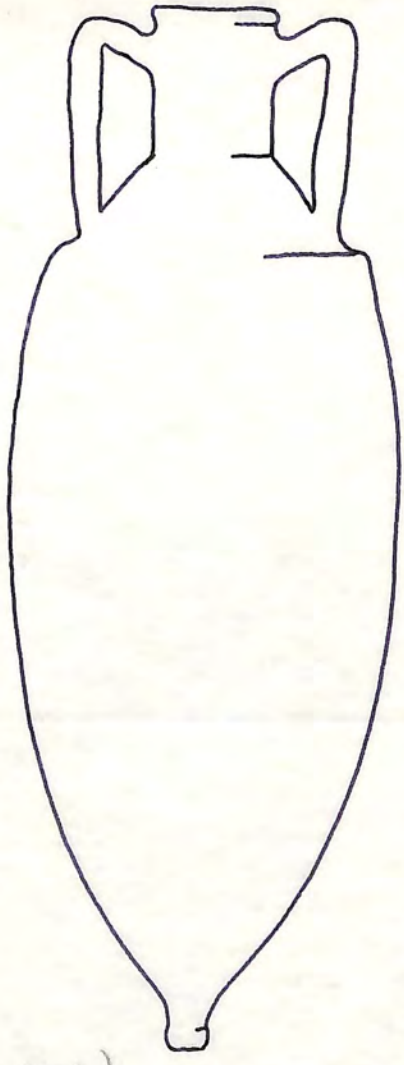
Further note on possibility of Roman potteries abroad (or however we are to explain the evidence): how are you inserting the Rhodian handle with M. Pop.?

I feel there is much to discuss about all this, and wish we could. Anyway, you let me know how all this strikes you.

One reason I have been late in addressing seminar papers to you is thatv I have

have become involved in sending them to Russia. I seem now to have got, via my sister, a way of getting answers on archaeological questions, and even offprints and photographs are expected, to be paid for by publications, etc., from this end, which they are eager to have. We have a request out for Coan stamps. Do you want Latins from the Black Sea area?

Greetings from Maria (AΔ is suffering for an impending exam, at home). Love to you both,



Oberaden (on the Rhine) Type 78 at 1:8

With letter of 11.XI.37 from ELW
Ht 0.885 Clay red, with
sprinkling of small dark crystals.
Unstamped. Jar of same type said to
be at Mainz, and to have a Latin stamp. (Position not stated.)

55.01

November 11, 1957

Dear Virginia,

I am enclosing some prints of the jars at Tübingen, photos of which I took just before we left there. The prints were made here and are slightly over 1/10. The pictures were taken on a very dark day (exposures of 12 to 18 seconds, as I recall), but I think you can distinguish basic shapes, even in the bad photo of the peaked-handle jar. Inventory numbers (if any), measurements, and clay are on the back of each photo. All the jars, as you know, are supposed to be from Alexandria. You have rubbings of the stamps on the two Rhodians, or at least of those on No. 3660. The stamps on the unnumbered Rhodian are covered with a marine deposit and only the borders can be discerned. I can't remember whether or not you have rubbings. But I can get them from Mr. Schweitzer if you haven't them. Everyone in the archaeological seminar there knows how to make rubbings, having watched raptly as I made them.

I am eager to know your reaction to what I have called the "unnumbered 2nd BC jar." It seems to me to be a possible link between the Marseilles "Greek" jars and the Type 3 jars at Corinth. Would it be a good idea, do you think, for me to include pictures of the Tübingen jar and of a Marseilles "Greek" jar on my plates ? I could use a photo of Penn State's Marseilles jar. The other day I spread out a number of photos and , working from a discussion we had last spring, concluded that the following might be a possible line of descent: Karystos jar similar to P 14180; P 14180; Brindisi Museum No. 2 (the toeless one); Marseilles "Greek" jars; Tübingen jar; P6761 and P 17046; Corinth jars; Pasi; Spe.

The sudden realization came over me recently that P 3862 (Type 9 in the preliminary report) and Alex. Mus. P 6818 (of which one of those awful photos is enclosed) are the same type and that the distinction between P 3862 and the Spe-jars is clear, now that one sees what the former originally looked like. I think we both felt at one time that there was such a distinction. It is based not only upon the considerably greater dimensions of P 3862 but also on its coarse un-Spe-like clay. I wonder what your reaction is. I am trying to get a better photo of the Alex. jar. I have asked Mr. Guirguis to have Edouard make one for me, and I hope my request will be heeded. I think, then, that this type should become Type 9 again. From here, I can't assign any fragments to the type. There may be some among the "Uncertains." What was Type 9 in the first form of the catalogue is now Type 8, 8 having been restored to its original status as Type 11b ("Late Br's"). As you know, I have dropped Type 1. Unless you advise against it, P 6761 and 17046 are now Type 1 on the basis of their relationship to Type 3. C-47-80, illustrated by a whole jar at Numantia, is now Type 2. And I have restored SS 11107 (which seems to read MCCN) to the Latins and, on the basis of its changed date, had to make it Type 19. What was 19 (handle-rims) is now 22. That type is now surely 3rd AD, and contemporary with 21. So the shifts in type seem to have worked out well, causing little bookkeeping since the types affected are represented by few objects.

(CP14180)

In connection with the plates and because it is a question involving Coans, I really need advice from you about how I should illustrate Type 12. Perhaps I should say something more to you about why I think P 11880 and P 3464 are either jars of Italian origin or Coan jars which were copied closely by Italian potters. In either case, it would be

fine if I could use photos of the two jars on my plates in order to illustrate what whole jars of Type 12 may have looked like, P 11880 being an example of a fine-clayed, and P 3464 of a coarse-clayed, jar of Type 12.

P 11880 and 21783 seem to me to be very close to Dressel's Type 4 and to be exactly like a jar at Augst, near Basel, about which I believe I wrote you last August, and which is no. 308 on the enclosed photostat negative (the scale is 1:14; illustration occurs in Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde XXVIII (1926), pl. XI and in Felix Stähelin, Die Schweiz in römischer Zeit (2nd ed.), Basel, 1931, fig. 94). The Augst jar, which I have studied, bears on one side of the double handle the stamp HOSTI (large letters on the side of the handle) and on the other rib of the same handle, near the upper attachment, is a palm branch. Five stamps, or rather sets of stamps, just like this have been found in the first Carthage wall (43-15 BC), where so many other Latin doubles were found. The Augst jar is 0.868 in ht. and its clay is fine pinkish-buff with tiny black bits. So it seems to me to correspond to P 11880 in form, dimensions, clay, and date. Dressel 4 is similar, though the handle looks to me to be less arched than in the Agora and Augst examples. One can't know about dimensions and clay, since Dressel doesn't mentiom them, but a jar of his type 1 in the Terme Museum in Rome (perhaps the very jar he had in mind?) measures 1.165 in ht. That would make the size of the jar on the chart 1/15 of actual size. If the jar of type 4 is also at 1/15, its height would be 0.855. Type 4 bears dipinti naming the consuls of 8 BC, 24 AD, and perhaps 5 BC. It bears on toe, neck, or shoulder the stamps CHR, CLEMES, FELIX, NP. A jar from the Augustan camp at Oberaden on the Rhine also looks to me to belong to the type of P 11880 (see enclosed tracing at 1:8). The ht. of this jar is 0.885. The clay is said to be red with a sprinkling of small dark crystals. The Oberaden jar is unstamped, but a jar of the same type is said to be at Mainz with the stamp C.IVL.HILA.

P 3464 and 25738, both coarse-clayed, look to me to be like Dressel's Type 3 (ht. 0.795 if scale of jar at 1:15). This type bears dipinti of 26 AD and 32 AD. Dressel lists "similar" jars with dipinti of 28 or 27 BC, 2 BC, and 146 AD. The type bears on neck or near toe the stamps MAR, and RA with CLAS / I.PARI. A similar jar is stamped ASCL near the toe.

I would like it very much if I might keep P 11880 and 3464 in the catalogue, and I will be glad if you think it a good idea, on the basis of the occurrence of Latin stamps on similar and identical whole jars, and on the basis of the similarity of the handles of the Agora jars to the handles listed under Type 12. 13 of the Latin doubles in the catalogue have fine clay with scattered light and dark bits and are further like P 11880 in dimensions and in date, where they can be dated. (On the date of fine-clayed handles: the stamp P.ARPINI* must be as early as the second quarter of the 1st BC, if not earlier, as the same stamp is on Br-type handles. A similar date has to be given to the "ISIO" doubles, as ISIO ALBI ← (Ko ABC 678) occurs also on a Br. at Rhodes (found there by Mr. B). The other fine-clayed doubles which bear the letters ISIO or ALBI ought probably to be given the same date (Ko ABC 480, 718, 792, 861, 908, AVG 825). A similar date can be given the POST.CVRT stamps (Ko ABC 676, AVG 1180), as they refer to C. Rabirius Postumus, Cicero's friend).

*(Ko ABC 650)

The remaining 30 Latin doubles in the catalogue have coarse rust-colored clay with frequent bits. Of these, 6 were found in the Carthage wall, and it seems possible that the P. Sulla stamps can be assigned to Cicero's friend P. Sulla, who died in 45 BC. So a date in the second half of the 1st BC seems likely for many of the coarse-clayed handles, and that date accords well enough with the Augustan date of P 3464.

Better type plates in carthage wall, put fine-clayed in 2nd half, coarse-clayed in 1st half

Undoubtedly other types of whole jars are also represented among the handles listed under Type 12, but it seems to me very likely that jars like P 11880 and 3464 were two of the chief types. I'm awfully anxious to know what you think.

Already much too long a letter, and I have a list of still-unsaid things to tell you. They will have to wait. I'll add only that 31 Layout Plates marked "VRG" are in the GO PILE in the basement of the Institute. I didn't forget them.

We both send our very best, and our hopes that all goes well.

Love,
Kelly

The Tübingen prints are of course yours, but I would appreciate your returning eventually the largest photostat (which belongs to Mr. West; I have one too but his fits the envelope better, being already cut) and the Alex. Mus. photo (as Emil made it almost exactly at 1/10, something I despair of getting here).

56.01

525 West Foster Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania
October 15, 1957

Dear Virginia,

Forgive my waiting so long to write. I've had so much to say to you, but for the last ten days have been allowing amphoras to stand in the way of amphora letters (you will approve the motive but will no doubt shudder at the implication that this is to be an amphora letter). Up to ten days ago, I hadn't been able to do anything amphorous since the time of our arrival here, September 11. On the boat, I had had another bad attack of "my disease" (Anastasopoulos didn't cure me after all), and shortly after we got here a really devastating attack began. After quite a lot of worrying, we decided that I should fly to Chicago, where I entered a hospital and had a number of unpleasant tests. No bugs were found, but my innards were inflamed from whatever bugs I once had, and I am now on a grimly bland diet, which excludes even meat. It must be good for me, though, because I feel normal now. All this in explanation of my silence.

I have been thinking and worrying about the profile drawings, and I still don't know what to do. My feeling at the moment is that since several of the types will have to be drawn from photographs anyway, it might be just as well to draw the Agora examples from photographs too. That is, if a profile-plate is to be included. I am still not convinced of its desirability, both because it can't at this stage really be done right and because I fear it might imply that each type has fixed, invariable characteristics (though of course the photographs would make the variations clear). But if such a group of profile-drawings is included, it seems to me that drawings based on photos would not necessarily need to be more inaccurate than the drawing made by Miss Sowieso in June. I would be grateful to know what you think. If the drawings were based on photos, I could perhaps do them myself, but it would take me ages.

After going over my Agora notes again, I have found four small matters that I should have checked while I was in Athens but didn't. I hate to bother you with them but will be more than grateful if you can help me. 1) I have a note that the cat. card of P 12308 gives a new, improved reading of the graffito on that neck. I wonder if someone could make a copy of the new reading for me. 2) I copied down from the cat. card of SS 7297 the figure 0.768 as the GD of that jar (a Spe-jar in the basement). I wonder if 0.368 may not be the correct GD. Could you check that for me ? 3) I need to know also the PH of SS 7381, a Spe-neck in the room next to you. 4) And finally, I need the PH of P 6867, a small late-2nd BC frag. in the North Basement.

Is there someone staying at Corinth, or going there fairly regularly, whom I could ask to get for me the W. and T. of one handle? I wrote Betty Courtney in August, asking her to do the task, but probably she didn't get the letter before she left. The handle, by the way, is C-37-83, in case you should hear of someone who is going before you have a chance to write me.

I received the revised context list from Lucy last month. I am most appreciative of the trouble you both went to in order to fix the list up for me. It is a great relief to have it in final shape.

P 14180, the context of which was included on the list I gave Lucy for revision, won't (as I think we agreed) be included in the catalogue. And I wonder what you think now about the advisability of my including in the catalogue two double-handled jars as illustrations of the whole jars to which the two general types of Latin-stamped double handles might have belonged. I used P 3464 and P 11880 provisionally, as I felt I needed to include something. I could find only two jars (P 11880, 21783) the handles of which were like the fine-clayed doubles with Latin stamps* I found two other jars (P 3464, 25738) the handles of which seemed to me to be like the coarse-clayed Latin doubles (cf. SS 8506, 11739). As I have been able to get photos of whole jars to illustrate all the other types, I need illustrations for Type 12 too. But I will do what you think best, of course.

I am getting varying reactions to the article. HAT and Broughton were pleased, but Casson still doesn't understand how more than one wreck can have taken place off the Grand Congloué.

I hope things are going well in the "amphora dept." Best to Maria and Andreas.

And love from us both,

Lilly

*As SS 8257

I will send soon photos of the jars at Tübingen. How we miss that place!

[57] On Roman jars and stamps, you will have seen ELW's article in the Revue de l'Est, etc. I must admit that I have not yet read the published version, and so have not written to her, and so have no recent news of the progress of her book.

VG C
HAT
30.IX.57
(Prog. Reports)

58-9

3, rue de Villersexel
Paris VII e, France
August 18, 1957

Dear Virginia,

We are in Paris, where we shall be until September 2, the day before we sail. We left Tübingen on August 13, at the end of two or three exhausting weeks. You know how it can be when one leaves a place, and we had somehow become almost residents of Tübingen.

I have neglected to acknowledge your letter of July 1. I put off writing you when I received it, because I felt you would probably be away for some time. Then, toward the end of July, normal work and correspondence became impossible and are just now being resumed. But, without my telling you, you know how grateful I am for all the fine prints, especially of the photos you took for me in Corinth. In that regard, I have a note that you took a photo of C-48-240, a rock like C-48-236 and C-48-239, of which you have sent photos. Do you have a photo of C-48-240? Perhaps it will come with the Agora prints which I ordered.

The R.A.E. reprints were here in Paris when we arrived. I will be interested to hear your reaction to the final form of the article. The proofs were so full of mistakes that I suppose I should be thankful that relatively few errors survived in the final form (they were mostly new errors that did not

occur in the proofs and that resulted presumably during the correction of other errors; always a danger, I have heard). The mistakes on p. 243 are my own fault. Until I read the final form, I didn't realize that Thevenot had misunderstood my "father-in-law" and "son-in-law."

I am enclosing copies for Maria and Andrea, who may be interested. I will send an Agora copy to Lucy, as I have to write her anyway about photographs.

How did your Dodecanese trip go? Have you been to Delos yet? How are things? We are eager for news of you.

Best regards from us both, and love,

Lelly

P.S. Souvenir from August, suburb of Basel, (we were there last week). The museum there, a reconstructed Roman house, is full of amphoras, especially of the long-hollow-toe type (type 16). One of those, labelled ABFÄLLE, is being used as a waste-basket. Trash in the toe was concealed by a sherd, which exactly fitted the hole. The two Testaccios on the enclosed card are used to illustrate the painting on the wall above, though the jar in that painting seems to belong to the "handle-rim" type.

There is a whale, double-handled jar at August with Latin stamp. More Latin about that.



59-6

AUGUSTA RAURICA
„Römerhaus" Gewerbehalle

Basel (Switzerland)
Museum

Wiederholt of 18. VIII. 57

from E.L.W

(see ROMAN folder)

Testaccio type
jars

Stiftung pro Augusta Raurica, Basel 1955

Photo Claire Rœssiger, Basel

Athens, July 1, 1957

Dear Letty,

Thank you so much for your letter of June 12, which I cannot attempt to answer now, as much to do before setting off in about 3 hours for the Dodekanese, reconnaissance in force.

I enclose some prints made for you by the Agora:

Roll 404 (VG) nos. 11 (or possibly 12), 13, 14, 15. The number of prints varies, as Niko at first thought that my circled numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, which were our sequance numbers before we knew the neg. nos., meant how many prints were desired. These are Corinth items. Enclosed also is 393.39, a pig in Kalymnos. Likewise prints of Agora ~~xxxxxx~~ items, SS 1501 and P 18524, which I thought I had returned to Alison to send you, but maybe she gave them back to me for the same purpose, anyway would you please write to her that you have received them?

I'll see that Mr. B. has the $20 at his disposal.

No more for now, except tell Fred I am thankful to have <u>found</u> my copy of his Delos poem.

Love to you both,

61

Tuebingen, June 27, 1957

Dear Virginia,

Just a note to let you know that two or three days ago I finally sent off Clouds of Witness. I hope it arrives in good condition. And many thanks again for it. It added greatly to the enjoyment of my trip.

I trust you got my letter of ca. June 10, with the enclosures for you and Mr. Benachi.

All well here. I am still working ~~on~~ on material collected in April and May and haven't yet started on the plates. Nor have I reached a higher level of thinking re what to do about the profiles. Further on that soon, I hope.

Two or three days ago I finally wrote Mr. Benachi about the Benoit article. I feel quite objective about the situation now, and I think my letter had the proper spirit. I'm grateful to you for advising me to wait.

We will be in Tübingen until the 15th of August, and will then spend two weeks in Paris with Fred's parents. We sail from Le Havre on September 3. The State College address will be the same: 525 West Foster Avenue.

I have not yet received a bill from Dr. Lorandos. I have a feeling you may have paid it for me. Please let me know about that. I still have disease mildly, by the way, but I feel fine. Love, Letty

I hope Evelyn arrived safely. Love to her. And has your niece arrived yet?

Tübingen, June 12, 1957

Dear Virginia,

I intended to write you as soon as I returned, but the complications of my return, and particularly the need for going over the Sestins proofs carefully and at once, have forced me to delay writing. Let me say again, and before I proceed to other subjects, how deeply grateful I am to you for all you did for me while I was in Athens. I am not adept at giving thanks. I can only repeat that my gratitude to you is most sincere, and will be lasting. Your kindnesses were so many, and of such different sorts, that, when I try to review them, I can scarcely comprehend them, and I find my gratitude to you mixed with a feeling of self-condemnation at allowing you to do so much for me. Δοιπόν, I won't say more about that, except to thank you, finally, for lending me the 1500 drs. A check for $ 80 is enclosed ($ 60 of it being for you and $ 20 being what I told Mr. Benachi I would leave with you in repayment of what he lent me). (X) (X)

Note attached to Mrs B's latest folder 15.VI.57

My trip to Stuttgart was probably as pleasant as a train trip could be. I was alone in the compartment the entire time, and was able to relax and do just what I wished. On the second day my "illness" returned in a rather violent form, but other than that all went well. Yugoslavia certainly looks better from the train than from the "highway." It was good to have a chance to look at that country under more comfortable conditions.

The proofs were not a disappointment. There were a number of errors, and the illustrations looked ghastly, but I take it all will be in good shape in the final version. I hope so. The proofs had been read both by the editor of RAE and by Thevenaz, before they were sent here; yet I must have found 20 or so errors that they didn't catch. So it's good that I saw them. I gather that RAE is having success. This fascicule will contain 192 pages. It ought to be printed this week.

So many things to tell you. I finished Clouds of Witness on the train, and enjoyed it greatly. I will send it to you today or tomorrow. The cognac is magnificent. We enjoy a bit daily. The jasmine was lovely during most of the trip. I have n't yet written Mr. Benachi. I really have n't much interest in doing so, but will have to face the problem soon. I am determined to make the experience a positive one: i.e., try to overlook the inconvenience and publish all the more quickly.

My next letter will be more archaeological. For now, all regards and wishes from us both. And love, Letty.

20.VI.57 63.01

The plates for Letty

Short list

SS 1501 will be O.K., else can cut the shadow

✓ 7289 all the letters show, but it could be a bit sharper

✓ 7304 redo (φ dou)

P 18524 OK

✓ P 21203 stamp has now been done

? (B' 1949 ?)

Long list

SS 375 Wagner print ✓

✓ SS 3248, redo (φ dou, and not so small)

SS 5298 OK

✓ 7173 about 12% smaller than life

7539 OK
9000 OK
9011 sl. small
9218 OK
11739 OK
14143
14144 OK

V P 24937 [illegible]

— 25734 [illegible]

25797 O.K.

Klagenfurt, Austria
April 12, 1957

Dear Virginia,

Our trip South has begun. I am writing en route to tell you that I shall almost certainly not reach Athens before Wednesday, the 17th. We encountered really heavy snow in Austria today and were badly delayed by it. I'm sorry to be getting to Athens on the brink of Easter, as it were, because, as you say, things will probably be shut pretty tight for two or three days. But unfortunately it has to be. Perhaps it would be possible for me to make some special arrangement to work during the holiday.

About an hour before we left Tübingen yesterday, a letter came from Mr. Eliot saying I might stay at the School while I am in Athens. That is a great relief. I have written him, announcing my arrival Wednesday.

For now, love,

Betty

Monday, April 9 65-a

Dear Virginia,

We heard on Saturday that all Americans who wish to do so are now free to go to Egypt. I consider that quite a stroke of luck. We are going to leave here probably on Wednesday the 11th, but perhaps not until the 12th, and I will expect to reach Athens on Sunday or Monday, the 15th or 16th. I will of course get in touch with you as soon as I arrive. If I shouldn't arrive by the 16th, don't be alarmed. We may want to spend an extra day in Belgrade. When I get to Athens, I will go to a hotel, as I haven't had a reply from Mr. Caskey, and I don't want to arrive at the School bag and baggage and be told, "Sorry."

Now that I am free to go to Egypt zu jeder Zeit, I think I will try to do much or all of what I must do in Athens before making the trip to Alex. I ought therefore to be around during much of the last half of April.

We are having our mail sent to Am. Express in Athens, as we have no other address. But I have taken the liberty of telling the editor of R.A.E. to send the proofs of the Sestius article to me c/o YOU. I want to be extra sure that they reach me safely and quickly.

65-6

Your wonderful Panic article came several days ago. I won't comment now, except to say that we both are most impressed. Both text and illustrations seem particularly fine.

I forgot to say in my note of last week that your comments to Mr. Ervin about the Sierra Orlando hearings seem just right.

Until we meet, then,

Hurried love from

Kelly

April 4, 1957 66

Dear Virginia,

Thanks so much for your letter of the 2nd. Mr. Benachi seems to know more about our plans than we do. Until I hear from my application to go to Egypt, I won't know either when we'll leave here or when I'll be in Athens. We won't in any case leave before April 8. If I haven't heard from the State Dept. by April 12, we will leave on that date. If I am asked to go to Egypt, I will be there from April 15-30, and in Athens May 1-15. If the Egyptian trip isn't possible, I'll be in Athens during the last two weeks of April. If I go to Egypt, I will probably fly from Saloniki. I would hope to make a brief stopover in Athens. About all of this, I will let you know as soon as I know anything definite. I wrote in this same uncertain vein to Mr. Caskey last week, asking if I could stay at the School either between April 15-30 or between May 1-15. I haven't had a reply from him yet.

I am still working on the catalogue, but the worst is over. It has been a tremendous job. You will see what I mean soon, I hope.

I have made rubbings of all the Greek stamps in the Sammlung here. I expect they are mostly published, but I thought you might find rubbings useful anyway. I will bring them with me.

For now, love from us both,

Lucy

67-a

March 19, 1957

Dear Virginia,

There were one or two omissions from my hastily-written letter mailed earlier today. As regards SO 25, I should have said in the first sentence that the stamp seems to occur at the base of the handle. As regards SO 30, by "stamps with similar letters" I meant stamps reading SARAPI but coming from dies different from that which made SO 30. I will keep temporarily the photo of SO 124, as it may be latin.

All regards,

Lucy



P.S. Did you get rubbings of the Monte Testaccio pieces at Penn? If so, I'd like to have them, to study them.

P.S.2. In the catalogue, as you will see, there are often blank spaces. These will be filled in in Athens and Alex. In the references to Paris, I tried to conform to your references in BCH, 1952.

67-b

Absender:
(Vor- und Zuname)

MIT FLUGPOST

( )

Wohnort, auch Zustell- oder Leitpostamt

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer,
bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters



MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION

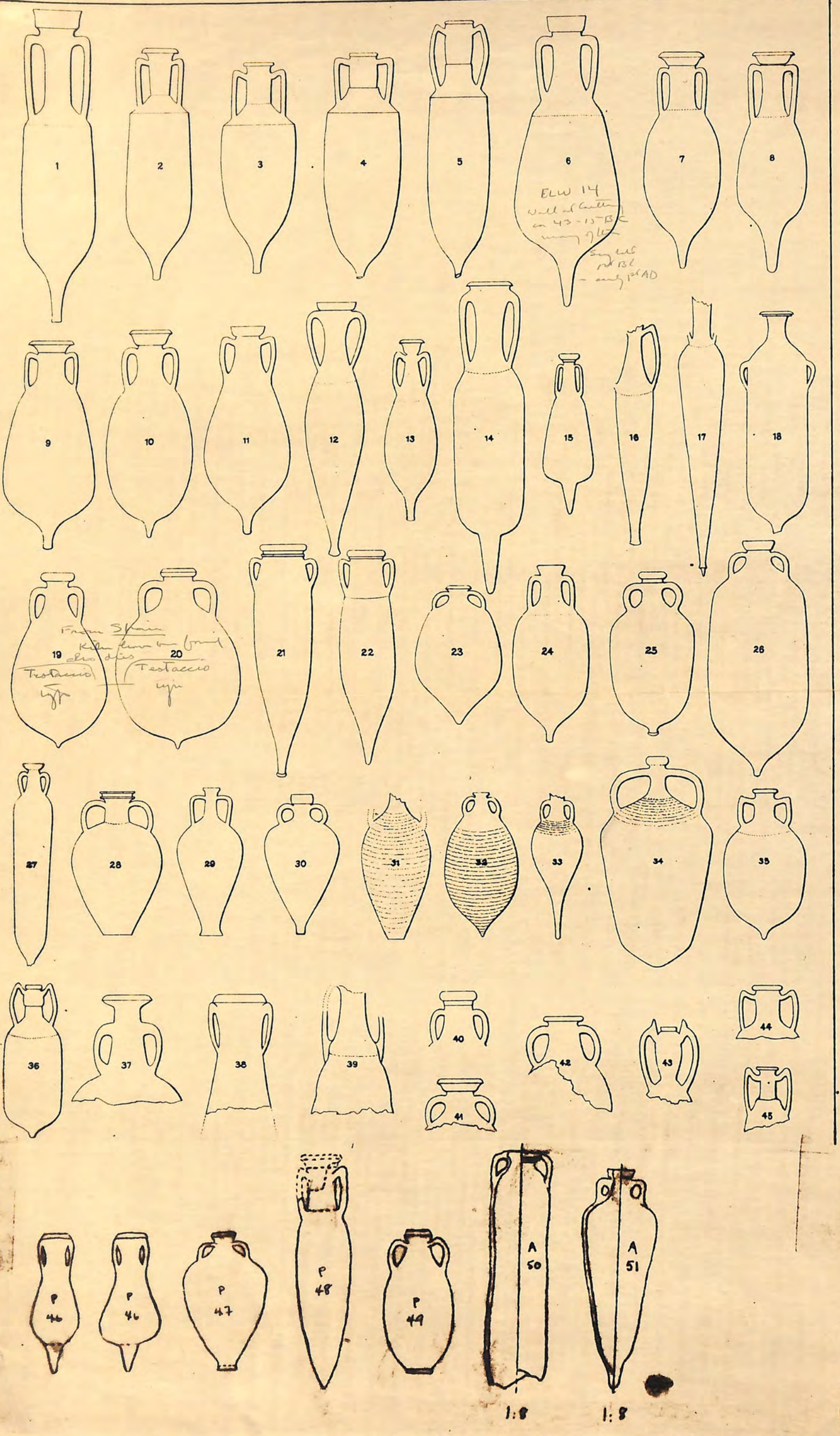
Miss [illegible] Grace
American School of
classical Studies

( ) Athens, Greece

GRIECHENLAND

Straße, Hausnummer, Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk oder Postschließfachnummer,
bei Untermietern auch Name des Vermieters

MIT FLUGPOST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1:8

about April 1st, we hear from Mr Benedict that Wills are having Tübingen on April 10th

[illegible] April [illegible]

March 19, 1957

Dear Virginia,

Thank you so much for your letters of March 14 and 16, both of which arrived this morning. I am delighted to know that all is well and that your trip was such a success. It's good also to know something of what is going on at the Agora: departure dates, etc. My arrival date is still uncertain. I have had no word yet from the State Dept. about whether or not I can go to Egypt. I should if possible wait to hear from them before deciding when I will be in Athens. I hope to send you some definite news any day.

I am enclosing some representative sheets from the catalogue. These are third copies, as all the spoiled sheets seem quite useless. Please keep these pages (29-34) for me. I must say that as I proceed with the catalogue I become less and less satisfied with certain of the formulae I use; but clearly the whole thing is going to have to be retyped anyway, so changes can be made.

Here are some comments on the objects from Serra Orlando:

1. SO 25: the stamp reads GK and is new to me. I can't find it in CIL.
55-691 Two-letter stamps in such a position are common on jars of my type 4b (Dressel type 1). K's shaped like the K of SO 25 occur on two Cosa stamps belonging to jars of my type 4b; both Cosa stamps read KK and are set at the bases of handles. I should say there is almost no doubt that SO 25 belongs to the same type as the Cosa stamps. The safest date for the type seems to be "first century B.C." Dipinti on the type in CIL XV name consuls from 59 (or 43) BC to 13 BC, but "similar" jars have dipinti datable to 102-93 BC. I think the "similar" jars probably belong to my type 4a (P 8105 ff.). Two whole jars of 4b are at Delos, so the type must have existed in the first half of the 1st BC; and SS 6814, which seems to be an early example of 4b, dates from the 1st quarter of the 1st BC.
2. SO 30: looks as if it might read SARAPI. I don't know of an iden-
55-696 tical stamp, but stamps with similar letters occur on a rim of Spe-type and across a handle of my type 9 (both types dating probably from the late 2nd and early 1st BC.
3. SO 123: stamp reads LVSICLE. Belongs to my type 7 (late 2nd- early
56-1817 1st BC; the date based on the fact that the type is almost identical with Spe-type, except that type 7 has handle stamps, and the PASI jar belongs to type 7 and is of course datable. The stamp LVSICLE occurs in 12 examples at Delos, 2 at the EM; one at Taranto, and one at Arretium.
4. SO 124: is this Latin? I don't know it at all, nor have I cata-
56-1818 logued SS 10771. From phot., stamp looks as if it might read MAR retr.

The enclosed Figaro article was received from Thevenot this morning. "Prodigiously amusing," as he says. Please show it to Mr. Thompson. The trial begins on March 28, the day on which my article goes to the printer's, according to T.

I will get the rubbings of the Greek stamps here before I leave for Athens.

With love from us both -

Letty

Athens, March 16, 1957

Dear Letty,

P.S. to my letter of the 14th.

I enclose photos of four objects found in the Princeton dig at Serra Orlando, Sicily, in my series SO 25, 30, 123, 124 (their inventory numbers from the dig are written on the back also). These seem to have Latin stamps, except perhaps for 124. You are welcome to keep the pictures, or all that are Latin, but I'd like if possible to have an interpretation and particularly dates. They are part of a selection of the handles from that dig which have come to me for dating, in the interests of some coins that were found more or less as from the same archaeological with them. I think that the selection is not very well-defined context as the coins (a special series of); I don't think he can possibly use the Latin ones to bolster up his theory. But if you can without too much trouble give us some information on these items, do. And send us back non-Romans. The dates are to go to Kenan Erim, a young Turkish graduate student at Princeton who was on the Serra Orlando dig last year I think, and who is publishing this special series of coins for his dissertation.

With love,

Judith Perlzweig is waiting to pounce on you for information on trade to Athens in the Roman period, in connection with her lamps.

The foregoing not being of the first urgency, here is something for which I would be grateful for a response by return mail, if it happens to be possible. Maria and I are working out the form for the corpus of Coan stamps, so she can get started as soon as possible grinding out the catalogue. I should like very much to have one or two pages, preferably spare copies (spoiled or something), from your catalogue, a part where there are numerous examples fragments bearing the same stamp, but we want not only the whole text on one fairly complex catalogue number, with numerous examples, but also samples of simpler other numbers existing in only one or two examples. This is not at all to see how you are getting along, but to help us set up as well as possible and of course as similar to you as seems good.

Athens, March 14, 1957

Dear Letty,

It was so nice to have your letter of December 13 in Philadelphia, and now that of March 11 just received. I had a pretty good time in America, at least I did fairly well in catching up with family, as well as with the dentist (who found - or made - a remarkable number of holes, and insisted on making me have a wisdom tooth pulled out; however, nothing seems to hurt any more, does it). I recorded the handles from Memphis, from the excavations of the University of Pa. Museum, enlisting the help of a large number of friends and relations to make rubbings; one of these was Miss Shou-shou Khayatt, a Copt and a friend of Mr.Benachi. I did stop and photograph in the British Museum, some 9 rolls of items Maria had listed as needed by us. The people at the Museum were kind as ever, and pleased to have your grateful recollections relayed to them. Like you and Fred, I do like England. I like the trains. On the second Sunday, I went to the Old House, Geldeston, Beccles, and had a lovely tea with Mr.Crowfoot; his wife was laid up, and his daughter poured for us. I'll tell you all about it.

We'll be glad to see you next month. It is a better idea that you come early. I hope that all American activity at the Agora is not finishing forever this year, and I must admit to you that I think both Eve Harrison and Evelyn Smithson are coming out this summer to work on Agora stuff. But Homer Thompson is certainly planning to leave quite early, before the end of May I think, to see some graduations, and possibly a marriage (? a guess on my part, as one of the twins has announced her engagement). And Lucy and Alison have taken boat passages for about the end of June. They are bringing a lot of their stuff to put in their new house in Princeton. There is a very great deal of work still to do here in installation of the pottery which had to be packed in cases in the old building (because the new shelves were made out of the old ones). We'll hope to have you sitting in the ΑΜΦΟΡΕΙΣ office with us as headquarters for your Agora days.

I'd like very much to have photographs of any jars you see in Tübingen or elsewhere that you are not taking care of yourself, whether or not they have Greek (or any) stamps; also height measurements at least, also pictures of the stamps. They are hard to photograph on the jar, so I enclose some paper for making rubbings. I think I have no record of amphoras in Tübingen.

My best greetings to the Schweitzers. And love to you and Fred. Maria wants to greet you.

March 11, 1957

Dear Virginia,

I have just had a blue, Lebanese card from Mr. Benachi, saying you are back; and I hasten to write, to hope you had a good trip and to let you know our news, such as it is. I had been waiting to write until I should hear from Mr. B. of your return. He, by the way, said he was able to talk with you in Athens for just a half hour. Too bad about his mother and his spoiled vacation in the free world. He gave no details on his visit with you.

Mr. B. probably told you about my Egyptian problems. He has been writing me for weeks that the consulate there said I couldn't come yet, but felt a trip might be possible before long. I didn't know that in any case I would have to make out a special application to the State Dept., in order to get permission to make the trip. Our consulate in Stuttgart told me that two weeks ago, and I made the application out then, saying that I wanted to be in Alex. for two weeks during April. The consulate said I wouldn't hear before April 1, probably. It wasn't optimistic about my getting the permission for April, but felt I had a chance, anyway, since I have a definite job and since I would stay for only two weeks. The problem is that I need to combine the Greek and Egyptian trips, for financial reasons; and it seems to me that, if the Agora is going to close in June, I need to get there as soon as possible, for many reasons.

What we have decided to do is this: drive to Greece as soon as I get the Egyptian permission; and if I don't get it, drive to Greece anyway, hoping that I might succeed in getting the permission while in Greece. If that shouldn't work, I would make a later, separate trip to Alex., if possible. I must try to get there, at all costs. But the trip to Greece before the Agora closes is as important. We have decided to drive to Greece, instead of my making the trip alone. Fred has a lot of Greek plans, especially Athos, and would be occupied with them while I worked on amphoras, in Athens and perhaps in Alex. At the end of our stay, we would hope to spend a few days driving around in Greece, something we have always wanted to do on our own. We hope to leave here after April 1, but not later than April 10, and get back here during the last week in May (i.e., for me, two weeks in Alex., two in Athens, one for driving in Greece, and 8 days for the round trip between Tübingen and Greece).

I have quantities of things to tell you, but rather think I will save most of them until I see you. I plan to bring the completed catalogue with me. It has been going much more slowly than I had planned. I have had to spend too much time on such things as the Pâris lists, for example, and the Sestius article is <u>still</u> consuming time. Certain illustrations are having to be redone; and <u>four</u> new SES stamps have turned up and have had to be added to the article. One comes from Toulouse, and the other three are from the Italian Riviera. The three Italian ones are published in an article by Lamboglia (<u>Rivista di Studi Liguri</u>, XXI (1955), appeared last year) which Thevenot just heard about but hasn't seen. I ordered a copy from Lamb. several days ago, and hope to have it soon. The article apparently gives a chronology of Roman amphoras of the 2nd and 1st B.C. L. dates the SES stamps in the early 1st B.C., by the way, and the stamp from Toulouse is from a well dated ca. 50 BC; thus my suggestions in the article seem strengthened.

The arch. Sammlung here is rich, and consists mostly of things from Alex. There are 5 whole amphoras, two of them with Greek stamps, and a quantity of Greek SAH, plus 2 Latins. Do you know about this material?

Would you like me to take any notes on it for you? We know the Benakis Schweitzers, and he will be glad to let me do anything I want. They remember you, Virginia, and E.V. and have spoken often of how kind you all were to them when they were in Athens. Is there else who knows you is here, too: Mr. DAKARIS, the ephor (?) of Epirus. He seems to be studying here - retired, down from Yorke to study here.

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MUSÉE HISTORIQUE DE NYON

AMPHORES ROMAINES

(TROUVÉES A NYON)

(SWITZERLAND)

par

EDGAR PELICHET

Dr jur. Directeur du Musée de Nyon



NYON - MCMXLVIII

ROMAN JARS FROM SWITZERLAND

30/5/56.

Dear Miss Grace,

I've seen at Nyon (with Christiane) a lot of amphoras and I found this offprint. I hope it's interesting. It is very sad to be far from peace but I do hope you will come to Paris next winter.

With my very best greetings and deep thankfulness for everything Yours sincerely

Lilly Ghali

L. Ghali
Y. M. Derambez
Conservation des Antiquités Classiques, Musée du Louvre Paris I

Extrait de la Revue suisse d'Art et d'Archéologie, Vol. 8, N° 4, 1946

A propos des amphores romaines trouvées à Nyon

PAR EDGAR PELICHET

PRÉAMBULE

Il ne semble pas que les amphores romaines trouvées hors d'Italie, que ce soit en France, en Suisse, dans la vallée du Rhin ou ailleurs, procèdent d'une industrie indigène. Elles sont l'aboutissement et la fin d'une fabrication ancienne, qui a parcouru les étapes de la civilisation gréco-romaine.

On y chercherait vainement un élément gaulois ou débiteur des hommes de l'âge du fer[1].

Grecque, l'amphore est devenue un gros vase, robuste et simple, chez les Romains. Ils l'ont exporté un peu partout, des rives de la Méditerranée aux confins lointains de l'empire. On en trouve d'italiques et d'indigènes en Gaule, en Espagne, en Angleterre et dans le nord de l'Afrique.

Y a-t-il eu des potiers d'amphores en Helvétie? Jusqu'à maintenant on n'en a pas d'indice. La connaissance de l'amphore romaine est encore trop rudimentaire pour qu'une telle recherche puisse être entreprise. Les marques des potiers et les inscriptions peintes ou gravées sur des amphores trouvées en Suisse font penser à une origine étrangère au territoire actuel du pays.

Quelle que soit la provenance de ces vases, leurs créateurs s'inspirèrent toujours de la tradition classique. Formes générales et détails, tout a été emprunté avec servilité aux modèles italiques. L'élément du cru ne s'y manifeste pas.

Plus qu'un moyen de conserver son contenu, l'amphore était un emballage de transport. L'imagerie romaine ne montre pas de tonneaux sur les chars cahoteux de l'époque; elle représente par contre avec abondance, à la fresque, en mosaïque ou en bas-relief, des véhicules aquatiques et terrestres chargés de ces récipients de terre. De vieilles amphores ont servi à des fins diverses: comme isolation dans les maçonneries, comme cercueil d'enfant, etc.

L'étude des amphores jette de la lumière sur le commerce romain, sur les transports à longue distance et sur le ravitaillement en produits «coloniaux»; celle des trouvailles de notre pays souligne la grandeur et l'intérêt des importations dont nos contrées ont joui en ces temps reculés.

En nous attachant à l'étude de la belle collection d'amphores de Nyon[2], la *Colonia Julia Equestris* dont on fixe la fondation à un demi-siècle av. J.-C., nous n'avons pas voulu dresser un inventaire aride des formes, marques et caractères de ces récipients; nous autorisant de l'avis de Grenier, qui a écrit que «bien des études de détail seraient encore nécessaire pour permettre le travail d'ensemble

[1]) Cf. cependant notre chapitre relatif à l'amphore-urceus, N° 34.

[2]) Staehelin, Die Schweiz, p. 407: «Ebenso ragt die nächste größere Station auf der helvetischen Hauptstraße, Nyon, als Fundstätte zahlreicher Amphoren hervor, deren Stempel dafür sprechen, daß die Weineinfuhr nach dem Helvetierlande sehr frühzeitig aus Südgallien über Genf und Nyon eingesetzt hat.»

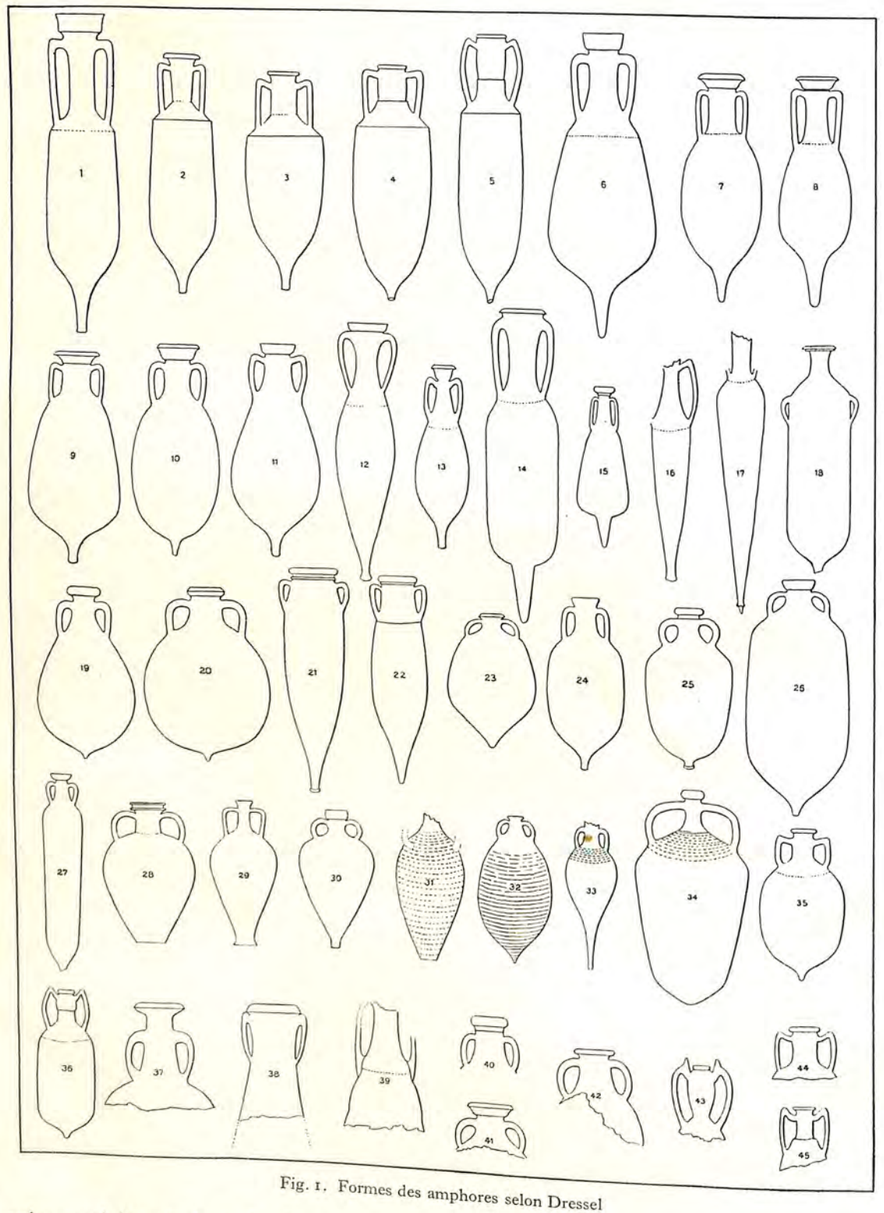

Fig. 1. Formes des amphores selon Dressel

qui pourrait fournir des indications assurées», nous voulons apporter une modeste contribution au travail général qui reste à faire dans ce domaine peu exploré de l'archéologie.

Cette étude dépasse parfois ce que son titre promet. Des types inédits ont été trouvés à Nyon; l'examen de notre matériel nous a conduit à émettre une thèse nouvelle sur la chronologie des amphores, en se basant sur le profil des lèvres. Il est clair que nos conclusions, bien que basées sur de très nombreuses observations, ne peuvent pas scientifiquement suffir à fonder des principes définitifs. Nous n'y prétendons pas et désirons qu'on ne s'y méprenne pas. Il faudra encore plusieurs études de détail d'autres collections pour pouvoir enfin connaître et tous les types, et la chronologie complète et exacte des amphores.

LES FORMES GÉNÉRALES

Alguier, dans la Revue archéologique de 1930, démontre par les trouvailles de Djidjelli (Phénicie) que la forme des amphores romaines les plus anciennes n'a pratiquement pas varié jusqu'au Ier siècle avant Jésus-Christ.

1° Dressel[3] a inventorié le premier des formes d'amphores. Il en a enregistré 36 de complètes, auxquelles il a ajouté 9 portions appartenant à d'autres types.

Après Dressel, on s'est limité à cette classification. Cependant Grenier[4] admet que la majeure partie des formes représentées dans le tableau de Dressel peut être attribuée au second siècle de notre

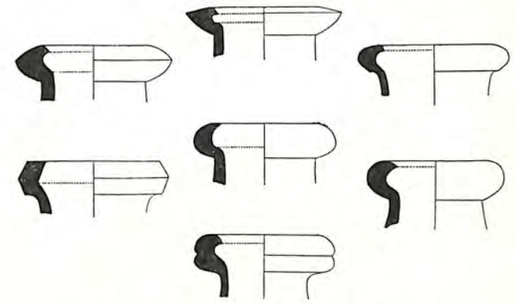

Fig. 1a. Variétés de lèvres de la forme 20

ère et à la première moitié du troisième. Cette observation n'est, d'une manière générale, pas contredite par le résultat de nos recherches. On admet aujourd'hui que le tableau est incomplet. Il y manque des formes anciennes, de la fin de la République et du premier siècle de l'Empire. L'ordre chronologique n'est pas observé.

La typologie de Dressel est cependant adoptée dans la plupart des études; nous en adoptons la numérotation et nous la continuons pour quelques types inédits qui sont représentés à Nyon.

La lacune essentielle du tableau de Dressel réside surtout dans le fait d'avoir ignoré le rôle joué par les lèvres des vases, qui ont varié avec le temps[5]. Si les panses et les divers organes n'ont pas beaucoup changé au cours de l'époque romaine, les lèvres ont été l'objet de modes qui permettent d'en tirer des données chronologiques.

Le tableau de Dressel étant aujourd'hui pratiquement introuvable, nous le reproduisons sans y rien modifier (fig. 1).

2° La *forme 20* de Dressel, à panse sphéroïdale, est munie, dans la collection de Nyon, d'une quinzaine de profils de lèvres, qu'on peut ramener à 7 types déterminés (fig. 1a).

3) CIL, XV, tab. II.
4) Manuel Déchelette, VI, p. 640.
5) Voir le chapitre suivant.

Ces profils appartiennent certainement à des époques différentes les unes des autres; il est connu que le type 20, apparu déjà avant J.-C., a persisté tout au cours de l'occupation romaine, en Europe. Le tableau de la figure 1a n'est reproduit ici qu'à titre documentaire et démonstratif de ce que nous écrivons au chapitre suivant et dont le résumé est illustré par la figure 8.

3° A regarder les choses de près, il y a même deux types de la forme 20; des amphores sphéroïdales ont une panse parfaite se refermant vers le col sans aucune transition, sans jonction d'organes; chez d'autres, la panse et l'épaule ont été fabriquées séparément, puis soudées. La différence est due à une modification de la fabrication. Par comparaison avec des amphores d'autres types, bien datées, nous pouvons admettre que la fabrication ancienne avait lieu par soudure des divers éléments (type 20 A), tandis que plus tard on imagina de modeler la panse et l'épaule, autour d'un noyau formé d'une corde enroulée, procédé qui supprima la soudure à l'épaule (type 20 B, fig. 2).

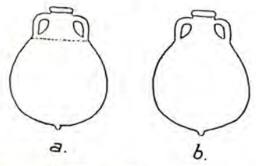

Fig. 2. Types A et B de la forme 20

Quelques indices d'une autre origine confirment notre thèse. A Nyon, les types A, à soudure marquée, portent les numéros d'inventaire 14, 19, 24, 31 et 1033, dont la fabrication peut être située au milieu du Ier siècle ap. J.-C. Le N° 27, signé de I. V. Trophime, est du Ier siècle; les N°s 16, 1036, 1034 et 2249 aussi, dont les deux derniers ont une lèvre du début du IIe siècle; les amphores N°s 20, 36, 37, 55 et 1043, sans soudure, ont des lèvres ou des marques connues seulement après 120 ap. J.-C. Le type 20 B apparu vers l'an 120, porte toujours des marques de potier sybillines que les auteurs situent dès le milieu du second siècle[6].

La distinction signalée figure dans d'autres collections; les indices chronologiques relevés à Nyon s'y retrouvent.

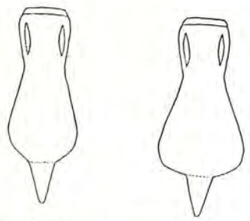

Fig. 3. Variétés extrêmes de la forme 46

4° Le type 38, incomplètement reproduit dans le tableau de Dressel, est fréquent à Nyon. Il s'apparente aux types 6 et 14. Dressel reproduit sous le N° 38 un modèle aux anses courtes, tardif; le type fréquent est muni d'anses plates très longues; il est nettement plus ancien que le 38, et nous lui donnons le N° 46; les silhouettes extrêmes sont reproduites fig. 3.

Nous reproduisons à dessein des variétés aux panses plus ou moins piriformes. Il faut en effet se garder de considérer comme des types différents des variantes dictées par la fantaisie du potier

[6]) CVVA – VWV – CSILMIRPQTLCI – CSRO = I – NV = IO.

plus que par des besoins pratiques ou par des procédés de fabrication distincts, comme c'est le cas pour les types 20 A et B.

La forme 46 a des anses nettement plus longues que le type 38.

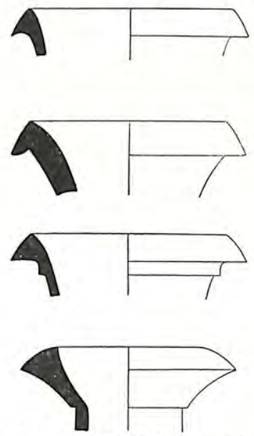

Fig. 4. Lèvres de la forme 46

A Nyon, le type 46 est doté de profils de lèvres qui révèlent une fabrication entre 7 av. J.-C. et 53 ap. J.-C.[7] (fig. 4).

Le type 38 a dû lui succéder; ses anses attachées au col, plus courtes, indiquent un vieillissement de la forme.



Fig. 6. Forme 48



Fig. 5. Forme 47



Fig. 7. Forme 49

5° Un type souvent rencontré en Gaule et en Helvétie se signale par sa panse conique, évasée vers le haut, sa petite taille et son fond plat. L'épaule forme couvercle au-dessus de la panse; le col en jaillit sans délimitation accusée. Ce type, parent des formes 28 et 30 de Dressel, est beaucoup plus fréquent qu'elles; il en diffère passablement. Nous lui donnons le N° 47 (fig. 5).

Les amphores 32, 48, 58, 80 et 80bis du musée de Nyon appartiennent à ce type qu'Oelmann a publié sous le N° 76[8]. Ce dernier auteur le situe entre les années 190 et 260 ap. J.-C. appréciation à laquelle nous n'avons rien à objecter.

[7]) Cf. chapitre suivant.

[8]) Oelmann, Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber.

6° Une amphore d'un type inédit, trouvée à Nyon au XVIIIe siècle est conservée au Musée historique bernois. Un large col s'évase vers le bas; sans épaule, il rejoint une panse en forme de fuseau, très longue, qui se termine en pointe sans transition. Cette pièce, malgré les lésions dont elle a souffert, permet une observation assez précise. Sa hauteur totale, 130 centimètres, en fait le type le plus long que nous connaissions.

Elle n'appartient pas à la forme 12 de Dressel, dont la pointe est plus effilée, le col plus ouvert et les anses moins dégagées. Nous lui donnons le N° 48 (fig. 6).

Nous ne pouvons pas situer la date de fabrication de ce récipient; la lèvre a disparu; aucun graphisme ne vient nous aider. D'autres trouvailles de cette famille n'ont pas été publiées et ne figuraient pas dans les collections que nous avons étudiées.

7° Le Musée historique bernois possède une autre amphore trouvée à Nyon et d'un type inédit. Sur une base plate, elle élève une panse ovoïde surmontée d'un col étroit flanqué d'anses bien développées. Une lèvre à large bandeau atteste une fabrication peu avant l'ère chrétienne. Il s'agit là d'un type 49 (fig. 7).

LE PROFIL DES LÈVRES

En examinant de près la collection de Nyon, puis en procédant à des comparaisons avec d'autres trouvailles, nous avons été frappés de voir que plusieurs exemplaires d'un même type ne différent les uns des autres que par le profil des lèvres, en ce qui concerne la forme des pièces.

En serrant de près la question que posaient ces différences, nous avons acquis la conviction que la lèvre des amphores porte en elle des indications précieuses pour la chronologie.

Une série de comparaisons et de recoupements entre les trouvailles faites dans des stations datées avec précision, et avec les formes générales, les graffitis, les modes relatives à la graphie des marques de potiers, ou à la position des anses, notamment, nous a permis de suivre l'évolution de la silhouette des lèvres, et de préciser plusieurs dates. Il est malheureusement impossible d'exposer ici par le menu un travail de ce genre; le développement en serait trop long. Nos recherches ont porté sur 48 agglomérations romaines, dont la majeure partie datées[9]. Nous nous abstenons donc de développer notre démonstration; cela nous est aisé puisque notre but est d'attirer l'attention des savants sur ce problème et de leur procurer quelques matériaux d'étude.

La figure 8 résume nos observations; les profils reproduits appartiennent aux amphores de Nyon[10].

Après avoir exposé notre manière de déceler la date des amphores, il nous paraît opportun de rappeler à nos lecteurs comment M. Grenier, dans l'ouvrage cité, résume les observations chronologiques faites antérieurement.

On distinguait 4 périodes:

Période I (45 av. J.-C. à 80 ap. J.-C.): col des amphores bien développé, nettement distinct de la panse; épaule clairement marquée; les anses sont au début allongées et rectilignes, puis subissent une légère courbure pour s'attacher plus près du goulot.

De 50 à 80 ap. J.-C. l'épaule n'est plus marquée que d'un simple ressaut.

Période II (80 à 100 ap. J.-C.): arrondissement général des formes, col et panse plus fondus, anses reportées plus haut.

9) Ces agglomérations sont celles d'Aix-en-Provence, Annecy, Augst, Autun, Avallon, Avenches, Avignon, Bâle, Besançon, Berne-Engehalbinsel, Bienne, Butzbach, Clermont-Ferrand, Colombier-Neuchâtel, Frankfurt a. M., Haltern, Hofheim i. T., Jouxtens, Köngen, Lezoux, Londres, Lugano, Lyon, Mayence, Niederbieber, Novaesium, Nyon, Oberaden, Petrisberg-Trèves, Rome (Jardin Torlonia, Latran, Testaccio), Ste-Colombe-Vienne, Schleitheim, Soissons, Soleure, Trèves, Thion, Trion, Verulamium, Vichy, Vidy-Lausanne, Vindonissa, Wiesbaden, Wimpfen, Yverdon, Zugmantel, Zurich-Lindenhof. Nous remercions ici M. le prof. Dr. E. Vogt, conservateur au Musée national Suisse, qui a eu l'obligeance de nous communiquer les résultats inédits de ses fouilles à Zurich et à Bâle.

10) Les dates extrêmes n'ont rien d'absolu; elles sont données par les fouilles de sites qui ont pu être datés avec précision.

Période III (100 à 250 ap. J.-C.): col raccourci, épaissi et lié à la panse directement; anses en petits arcs de cercle et souvent géminées (à double cordon); panses très larges vers le milieu du vase.

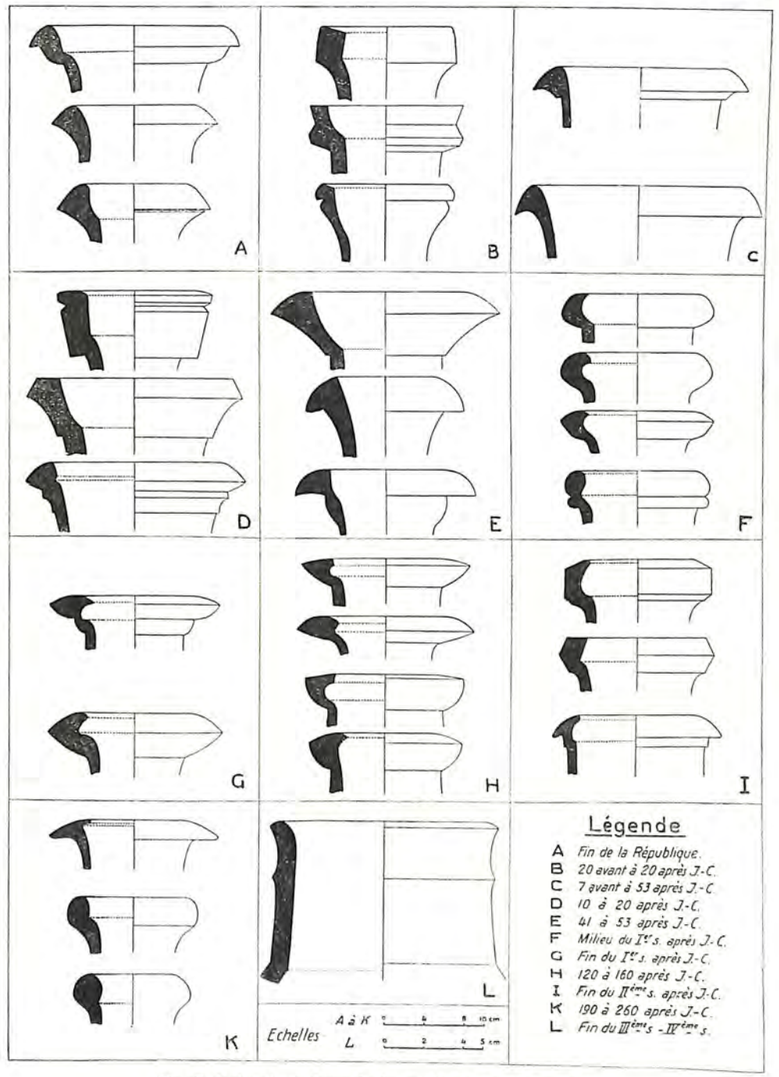

Fig. 8. Indications chronologiques des lèvres des amphores
(Ce tableau ne prétend pas épuiser toutes les formes)

Période IV (dès 250 ap. J.-C. à la fin de l'empire romain): les parties sont à nouveau mal liées; des disproportions se manifestent (panses larges et cols étroits); chaque organe semble travaillé pour lui-même.

Ce système, où l'on utilise à la fois les formes générales et certains éléments particulier, nous semble incompatible avec les observations que nous avons faites. Les formes d'amphores qui ont subsisté parfois durant quatre siècles, tel le type 20 sphéroïdal, s'insérent mal dans la classification qu'a résumée ainsi M. Grenier. Nous croyons qu'il y a eu d'une part des formes générales qui se sont maintenues tout au long de l'empire, d'autres qui ont disparu cependant que certaines étaient adoptées – et que d'autre part, d'une manière plus précise, il y a eu quelques formes de lèvres qui ont subi une mode beaucoup variable dans le temps que l'ensemble des vases. Dans bien d'autres domaines techniques, de menus détails ont eux aussi varié alors que les grandes lignes subsistaient sans modification.

LES AUTRES ORGANES DES AMPHORES

Si les lèvres d'amphores apportent beaucoup d'éléments instructifs, doit-on en attendre autant des autres organes, cols, anses, pointes, etc? Une recherche attentive ne nous a pas conduit à des conclusions positives.

Le col est fonction de la forme générale et de la destination du vase.

L'anse, qui est de section à peu près triangulaire dans le type 20, dépend de l'effort auquel elle est soumise; dès qu'elle s'allonge, elle devient plate ou géminée; sa longueur dépend de celle du col; l'ornementation, toute relative, dont elle est l'objet est affaire de goût ou de zèle de la part du potier. Tout au plus certains archéologues ont-ils, avec raison, constaté que, dans les formes allongées, l'anse avait tendance à se raccourcir et à s'attacher presque toujours sur le col (non plus sur l'épaule), dans les types vieillis. L'indication demeure cependant imprécise.

L'épaule est distincte et bien marquée dans plusieurs des formes anciennes; au milieu du premier siècle ap. J.-C. elle se fond aux organes voisins; plus tard, dès le IIIe siècle, elle aura tendance, de nouveau, à se distinguer en formant angle avec la panse et avec le col.

La pointe dépend aussi de la forme générale et de l'usage réservé au vase. Les indices chronologiques y sont vagues. Les types 28 à 31 et 47 sont dotés de fonds plats, mieux faits et légérement moulurés, comme la céramique de table, au premier siècle, dont ils suivraient l'exemple au second siècle ou plus tard. Quelques pointes sont évidées, d'autres ne le sont pas; habileté du fabricant, outillage plus perfectionné ou mode d'un temps? Nous ne pouvons rien affirmer.

LES MARQUES DES POTIERS

Les marques de potiers relevées à Nyon sont les suivantes:

N° 1[11] – AVF – Marque apposée sur la panse d'une amphore de forme allongée, ce qui est très rare[12]. Une marque analogue est citée à Clermont-Ferrand[13].



Fig. 9. Marque AVF



Fig. 10. Marque NRE

N° 7 – NRE – Apposée sur l'épaule d'une amphore de forme allongée, ce qui est également exceptionnel[14]. Roux lit à tort NRSE, car la ligature SE a lieu autrement. Marques analogues à Vindonissa, Avallon.

Les auteurs situent ces sortes de marques, très rares, liées dans des sceaux ronds, à une époque antérieure à l'ère chrétienne.

[11]) Dans la suite de l'étude, les numéros sont ceux de l'inventaire du musée de Nyon.
[12]) Roux, ASA, 1872, p. 313, N° 8.
[13]) Cf. aussi Dressel, CIL, et Bohn, Germania, 1923, p. 9.
[14]) Roux, o. c., N° 9; Staehelin, Die Schweiz, p. 407.

N° 15 – QFG – Même estampille à Vienne[15] et à Kastell Butzbach (Limes).

N° 339 – QFG.

N° 16 – BLOOODV ou BROOODV – Roux lit à tort 'ROODV[16]. Même marque à Orange et à Vaison.

N° 27 – I. V. TROPHIMI – Juli Valeri Trophimi[17]. Il semble que trois potiers ont porté le nom de Trophimus: Julius-Valerius, Lucius dont les produits se retrouvent à Rome-Latran, Esquilin, Ste Colombe[18], Genève[19], et Valerius à Bienne[20]. Notre marque, répandue, est citée à Aix en Provence, Orange, Ste Colombe, Lezoux, Trion, Autun et Avenches[21].

N° 30 – P. IVL. CRISPI – P. Juli Crispi ou Crispini. Marque trouvée en 4 exemplaires à Rome-jardin Torlonia[22] et à Kastell Wiesbaden (Limes).

N° 35 – C S R O = = I

N° 36 – C.V.VA – Signature répétée sur les deux anses de l'amphore. Figure à Ste Colombe[23].

N° 37 – V W T – Peut être V VAV T.

N° 38 – C SILMIRPQTLCI – Roux[24] lit à tort 'SLMRTOTCI. Très longue, cette empreinte a dû être faite au moyen d'un timbre incurvé selon la courbe de l'anse.

N° 40 – TER – Tertius. A Genève, Rome et Belgique[25].

N° 43 – M I M – Marci I... M... Retrouvée aussi à Colombier-Neuchâtel, au Testaccio, à Annecy, Genève, Mayence, Soissons, Ste Colombe, Autun, Vichy, en Rhénanie et en Savoie, Haltern et Kastel Zugmantel[26].

N° 49 – CELSI – Celsius. Se trouve aussi à Berne-Enge et sur un tesson de vase (Celsi Of)[27].

N° 50 – GEMELLI. N° 1036 GEMELI – Ces marques, dans l'une ou l'autre graphie, se retrouvent à Rome, Avenches et Bâle[28]. Un potier homonyme[29] est cité en Gaule; le musée de Bâle possède le nom de HE. GEMELLIANVS sur une garniture de fourreau en bronze.

N° 51 – Q. I. MVLE

N° 52 – I. SLPG

N° 53 – HISPSAEN – Hispani Sæni[30] nom d'un potier présumé espagnol. Trois exemplaires à Rome-jardin Torlonia; se trouve aussi à Trier, Berne-Enge, Frankfurt a. M. (Limes) et à Hammeran[31].

N° 54 – SATVRNNI – Saturnini. Marque retrouvée également à Rome, Ste Colombe, Barcelone, Rheinzabern, Yverdon (musée N° 2021)[32]; même nom sur une tuile au Grand St-Bernard[33] et chez un potier de terre sigillée à Lezoux[34]. Nous venons de retrouver la même marque à Nyon, en 1947, mais dans la graphie non abrégée: SATURNINI.

N° 55 – BLQCIATIAT – Lecture difficile. Genève également[35].

N° 59 – P.QFFI – A Kastel Zugmantel (Limes) marque analogue: P QFLF.

[15]) CIL, XII, 5683, 94. [16]) Roux, o. c., N° 18. [17]) Idem, N° 15. [18]) CIL, VII, 1331–15.
[19]) W. Deonna, ASA, 1928, p. 211, N° 46; CIL, XV, 3228.
[20]) Mommsen, CIH, supplément I, N° 69.
[21]) CIL, XII, 5683, 305; XIII, 10002, 521.
[22]) Dressel, CIL, XV, 2692 et page 197; Mommsen cite quatre estampilles apparentées dans le CIH: 352/62 OF CRESPI, à Vindonissa; 352/65 CRISPVS, à Jouxtens; 352/66 PCRISP, à Avenches; 352/67a CRISPI, à Vindonissa.
[23]) Vassy, cf. bibliographie. [24]) Roux, o. c., N° 10.
[25]) Deonna, o.c., N° 44; CIL, XV, 3536 et XIII, 10002, 522.
[26]) Roux, o. c., N° 12; Deonna, o. c., p. 207; Behrens et Brenner, cf. bibliographie; Revon, inscriptions antiques, p. 49; Revue savoisienne, 1895, p. 240; Vassy, cf. bibliographie; Loechke, id. Haltern; CIL, XV, 2933, XIII 10002, 320; XV, 2933, XII, 5683, 136; XIII, 263, et Catalogue du musée d'Annecy, 1895, p. 179.
[27]) Roux, o. c., N° 16; Mommsen, CIH, suppl. I, 72 et 352/46.
[28]) CIL, XV, 257; CIH, 343/4 et 352/92. [29]) Déchelette, inventaire N° 84.
[30]) Saenianense, selon Howald et Meyer. [31]) CIL, XV, 2914a; Staehelin, Die Schweiz, p. 408.
[32]) CIL, XV, 3526 et p. 183; CIH, suppl. I. p. 69; Vassy, o. c.,
[33]) CIH, 346/15. [34]) Déchelette, inventaire, N° 169. [35]) W. Deonna, o. c., p. 206, N° 9.

N° 62 – SEXDOMITI – Sexti Domiti; sceau apposé sur le col d'une amphore de forme allongée, sous la lèvre; les lettres s'appuient sur un cadre en relief[36]; antérieur au début de l'ère chrétienne; le Musée de Lugano possède une amphore de la même époque, dont la lèvre, pareille à celle-ci, porte une marque du même genre.

N° 340 – L.TASM – L.TASMUS. Mal lue par Roux[37].

N° 1034 – L.TA==S – Peut être L. TAPHS.

N° 1040 – TOLITI – Ce nom est imprimé à la naissance d'une anse sur l'épaule d'une amphore de forme 1 (av. J.-C.). A Augst, marque analogue SOLITI.

N° 1043 – NV=IO – Imprimée sur la panse, juste au-dessous d'une anse; vase de type 20 B. Le même cas se présente à Vidy-Lausanne[38].

N° 1048 – PHILO – Citée par Roux[39]. Peut être espagnole[40]. Retrouvée à Genève, Ste Colombe et au Mont Beuvray[41].

N° 2275 – NYMPHI – Nymphus est cité à Ste Colombe et à Haltern[42].

N° 2688 – AGRICOLAE – Les produits de ce potier se retrouvent à Avenches, Soleure, Vindonissa, Schleitheim et Ste Colombe[43]. Bohn[44] situe l'atelier dans le sud de la Gaule.

N° 2841 – P. AV.

Coll. priv. – I. A. EM – La lettre A est tracée dans sa forme ancienne; l'E a le dessin de l'*epsilon* minuscule. Il s'agit d'une marque très ancienne.

Nous avons vainement recherché dans les ouvrages d'épigraphie latine ce qui, dans la forme des lettres et des ligatures, permettrait d'établir la date des marques de potier. Il semble que, jusqu'à aujourd'hui, personne n'a pu prendre des conclusions de ce genre, excepté ce que nous avons noté au sujet des marques 7, 62 et 1040.

LES INSCRIPTIONS PEINTES

Peu d'inscriptions peintes subsistent sur les amphores de Nyon. Cette lacune s'explique par les trop vigoureux brossages infligés aux récipients lors de leur découverte. La couleur blanche usuelle,

Fig. 11. Inscription peinte sur l'amphore N° 17

qui recouvrait les vases, a également disparu. Voici les textes qui ont subsisté:

N° 17 – VI (NUM).
DVL (CE) ? ?

N° 1034 – VI VINI (Viennensium vinum?)

LES GRAFFITI

Quelques textes gravés ou tracés à l'ébauchoir avant cuisson ont été relevés à Nyon. Les voici:

N° 18 – M IIII S S II (4 modii 1 semodius 2 sextarii, env. 41 litres) – Il s'agit d'une indication de contenance; rappelons que le modius servait uniquement à mesurer les corps solides, à l'exclusion des liquides. Le graffito est apposé sur l'épaule.

36) ASA, 1903, p. 220, fig. 67g et p. 286.
37) O. c., p. 313, N° 11.
38) N° 30316.
39) O. c., N° 17.
40) W. Deonna, o. c., p. 213.
41) Idem, p. 208; Vassy, o. c.,
42) Loeschke et Vassy, o. c.
43) CIH, 348; Staehelin, Die Schweiz, passim; Vassy, o. c.
44) ASA, 1924, p. 91.

N° 2797 – VINI – Tracé en écriture cursive, sur la panse.

N° 21 – X H – Les lettres ont été tracées avant cuisson[45], de chaque côté du col.

N° 24 – M – Gravé à l'ébauchoir, avant la cuisson, sur la pointe.

N° 27 – X – Même cas que le N° 24.

N° 37 – V – Même cas que le N° 24.

N° 34 – O M N – Gravé à la pointe sur l'épaule de l'urceus étudié plus bas; il s'agit sans doute, non plus d'un repère d'atelier ou de fabrication comme dans les 4 cas précédents, mais vraisemblablement d'une marque de propriété.

N° 33 – SIICVNTHIO (Secunthio, nom gaulois) – Tracé en écriture cursive, ce graffito est placé sous une amphore sphéroïdale de type 20, exactement à côté de la pointe.

N° 268 – HELENI – En écriture cursive, ce nom est aussi gravé à côté de la pointe d'une amphore de type 20.

Ces deux derniers textes sont les premiers – parmi ceux qui ont été publiés – qui ont été retrouvés vers la pointe d'une amphore sphéroïdale; ils ont dû être écrits alors que le vase vide, reposant sur un sol plat, s'était renversé, le col entraîné par son poids à terre. Secunthio et Helenus paraissent être des noms d'esclaves. L'endroit inaccoutumé où ils ont apposé leur nom nous laisse croire à un usage dont on ne s'est pas encore aperçu.

LA MATIÈRE

La plupart des amphores de Nyon sont en terre rose; la gamme des nuances va du rose grisâtre au rose brun.

Une terre jaunâtre, bien malaxée et dense, est souvent utilisée pour les amphores de forme allongée (types 1 à 12, 14, 38, 46 et 48); cette terre n'est jamais utilisées pour les vases sphéroïdaux, sauf au Bas-Empire.

Le choix des terres, bien que nous ne puissions pas en apporter de preuve, ne paraît pas uniquement dicté par des considérations d'approvisionnement de terres, d'origine, mais plutôt par des besoins d'ordre technique; les parois des amphores en terre jaune sont plus minces que celles en terre rose; la destination des amphores, la résistance demandée aux vases, sont sans doute à l'origine du choix des terres.

Dans quelques cas, l'épiderme est revêtu de sable fin. Un vase de type 20 devient violet, lorsqu'il est mouillé; de la lave volcanique, pulvérisée, est entrée dans la composition. C'est le N° 16, signé de BLOOODV.

L'amphore N° 62, de Sextus Domitius, est moulée dans une pâte rouge, dense.

L'analyse chimique des céramiques, dont l'utilisation est encore trop rare en archéologie, réserve peut-être d'utiles découvertes dans notre domaine.

PROCÉDÉS DE FABRICATION

Les auteurs ne se sont pas préoccupés de savoir comment on fabriquait les amphores, dont les dimensions et les grosses panses ne pouvaient pas être tournées ou moulées comme d'autres pièces de céramique.

Cette question offre pourtant de l'intérêt. Nous n'avons trouvé nulle part de restes de l'outillage nécessaire à cette fabrication; sans doute les ébauchoirs étaient-ils en bois; ils ont disparu.

L'examen des vases permet de déceler que le modelé était fait à la main; les divers organes, pointe, panse, épaule, anse, col et lèvres, étaient construits séparément, puis soudés avant la cuisson; le travail de dégrossissage ainsi fait, on utilisait des lissoirs et des torchons pour aplanir l'extérieur des vases; d'autres outils recourbés servaient à aplanir et lier mieux les lèvres des soudures, à l'intérieur.

45) W. Deonna admet, o. c., p. 216, que le graffite avant cuisson remplace la marque de fabrique.

L'examen de l'intérieur des grosses amphores sphéroïdales de type 20 permet de déceler parfois un autre mode de fabrication; la grosse panse était moulée autour d'un noyau formé d'une corde enroulée et enveloppée de linges; une fois la pièce terminée, on pouvait défaire le noyau intérieur en retirant la corde par l'embouchure.

Nous avons affiirmé qu'il y avait deux types 20 (fig. 2); l'examen de l'intérieur des panses confirme ce que nous avons écrit; dans le type 20 A, la soudure entre la panse et l'épaule est très visible; elle est marquée des traces laissées par un gros ébauchoir recourbé qui, manipulé verticalement, liait à l'intérieur les deux éléments.

AMPHORE – URCEUS

Une petite amphore (N° 34) découverte en 1892 à Nyon (Avenue Viollier) mérite d'être encore examinée. Elle a été publiée trop sommairement[46].

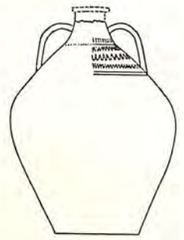

Fig. 12. Urceus soit amphore indigène N° 34 (Haut. 38 cm.)

Elle est en terre grise et s'apparente à la production indigène de tradition gauloise. De faibles dimensions, c'est à vrai dire un *urceus*[47]. Elle s'apparente au type 28 de Dressel (fig. 12).

Sa forme la situe au IIIe siècle. Non seulement sa matière grise, non lustrée, l'apparente à la céramique de la Tène IV, mais sa décoration appartient au goût indigène primitif; l'épaule est

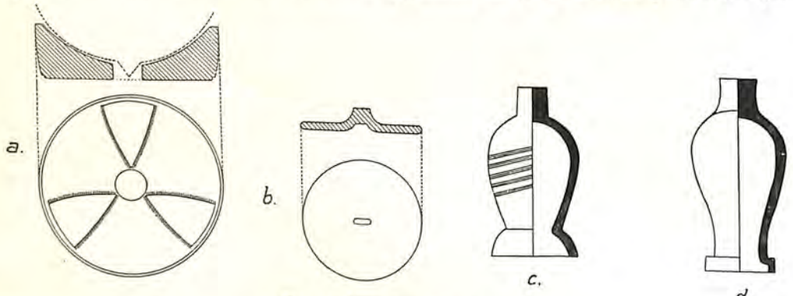

Fig. 13. Accesoires d'amphores
a) Coupe et dessous d'un socle d'amphore en calcaire du Jura (diamètre 26 cm.) — b) Coupe et dessus d'un coucercle d'amphore en terre cuite (diamètre 8,4 cm.) — c et d) Bouchons d'amphores en terre cuite (haut. 11,6 et 13,4 cm.)

ornée, en effet, de lignes ondulées, de stries, de hachures, tracées à l'ébauchoir avant la cuisson qui attestent là comme dans le domaine des arts la survivance tenace, après trois siècles et demi d'occupation romaine, de la tradition et du sentiment décoratifs pré-romains.

[46]) ASA, 1893, p. 298.
[47]) Hauteur jusqu'au sommet des anses (lèvre détruite) 38 cm.

ACCESSOIRES D'AMPHORES

Nous signalons pour mémoire les accessoires affectés à l'usage des amphores, perches de transport, crochets de suspension des vases; la collection de Nyon, dans ce domaine, n'apporte rien de neuf à l'archéologie.

Notre contribution à une étude générale serait cependant incomplète, si nous ne publiions pas, au moins succinctement, des couvercles et bouchons d'amphores, trop longtemps considérés comme de petits vases, et une torche-support d'un type peu connu (fig. 13).

Couvercle et bouchons sont en terre; le support[48], fort différent de ceux connus jusqu'à aujourd'hui, est en calcaire du Jura.

Le nombre de ces accessoires est aussi restreint dans d'autres collections que dans celle de Nyon; on ne peut pas encore tirer de conclusions de l'examen de ces petits objets. Lorsque les trouvailles seront assez nombreuses, peut-être sera-t-il possible aussi de déterminer une typologie et une chronologie des bouchons et des socles; elles permettront de recouper les constatations que nous avons tirées de l'évolution de la silhouette des lèvres des amphores.

[48]) Incitega.

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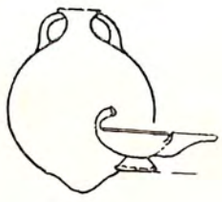
ABRÉVIATIONS

ASA = Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde.
CIL = Corpus Inscriptionum Latinatum.
CIH = Inscriptiones Confœderationis Helveticæ, Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft, Zürich, 1864.
ORL = Der Obergermanisch-Rätische Limes des Römerreiches.



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ROMAN — I

ELW Type 11a (V. 56)

74

ELW Type 11

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Phot. Roll 41. 25, 26

of jar Get printed again & show toe

outer rim diam. .152

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handle H. ca. .14

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H .78

W T

.036 X .031 Handle left in phot. of pot reads [illegible] encrusted VEHILI

.037 X .0325 " right " " " pot " (inverted)

3.II.79

See Tarsus I, fig. 118, lower right corner. Cf Nessana I, p. 128.

GORGIA

Capacity by water: 62 liters

8 casseroles + 4 half liters (not quite full last one, but not quite empty pot — stone or something in bottom)

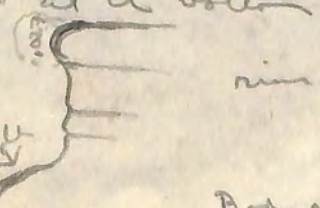
capacity of casserole: 15 half liters

as nearly exact as possibly the casserole can have been filled when in action

7.50
8
6000

Clay not visible on any break

Surface mostly covered with what seems to be a lime deposit. Clay when visible a ~~[illegible]~~ reddish brown. Short handles descending from attachment, nearly cylindrical in section, somewhat pinched at the bottom — like a number ~~those~~ in Alexandria so far as recall.



Toe a convex button set off by groove from body diam. .046

Body rather clumsily made shows ribs.

ROMAN II : 1957 - 1959

730