

VRG _ Folder _ 0740

"During my school years with my brother Michael in Samos, between 1902-1904, I never tired of visiting various places in the island in search of stamped handles of ancient amphoras, so as to find out from them what amphoras were brought into Samos by trade. And I did indeed discover at first a few handles of Rhodian amphoras, and two or three of Knidian ones. . . . But what was my surprise when beyond all expectation I found also stamped handles entirely different from the well-known Rhodian, Knidian and Thasian, both as to their fabric and as to their stamps. And how great on the other hand was my joy when, as my collection of these handles increased, I ^{became} ~~was~~ convinced by studying them that I had before me the stamped handles of ancient Samian amphoras, hitherto unknown to the archaeological world. . . .

"In communicating here for the first time the discovery of these stamped handles of Samian amphoras, and in publishing at the same time the stamps of six of them, I think it necessary to ^{I should} ~~put down~~ ~~at the same time~~ a few notes as to the style of Samian amphoras and as to the workmanship of the handles, and a few general remarks about the stamps, reserving a more extensive treatment for when I publish the rest of the stamps.

"Granted that no ~~in~~ intact Samian amphora is known so far, I can therefore not conjecture ~~with any certainty~~ ^{surely} as to what their style was. I think however that it is entirely probable that in ~~the~~ stamp no. 1 [our 36] ^{see Pl. 4, 10 for an enlarged} the style of the Samian amphora is depicted, because the Samian potter could not do otherwise than to represent in his own stamp

his own stamp the style of amphora familiar in his own country, since furthermore it was he who made the amphora.

"All 63 of the handles in question are of the same technique: they are quite flat ~~and thin~~ ^{place of} broad, and they curve almost at once from their attachment near the lip of the ~~am~~ amphora; and ~~more or less normally to their vertical part~~; they are generally speaking quite delicate, and ~~finished~~ ^{made} with care and pride. ^{dwelling?} a lot of beauty.

"Their clay is very fine and firm, with quantities of gold-colored particles; its color is not the same in all, but in some it is quite grey, in others deep red, indeed almost black, and in most it is reddish.

"The stamps, found on the curved part of the handle, are of various shapes: oval or circular, square or rectangular.

"Of the whole lot, only 5 or 6 have letters on them, like no.4 [our 48]. The rest bear different types - various vases, birds, insects, heads of animals, heads and busts of men, gods, goddesses, and some the prow of a ship with the letters ΣΑ or "Samian" - supply "ship" or "trireme". So they are marked apparently with types from of Samos the history and mythology, such as one meets on the coins of Samos. . . .

"It is worth particular attention and study that the types of certain of the stamps correspond exactly with ^{those of} coins, and that others seem to come from ringstones.

"The technique of all these stamps is very fine; ^{particularly in} ~~in particular~~ some of them

it is comparable with that of Samian coins of the best period, or that of the finest ringstones.

"Such being the quality of Samian amphora stamps, they will probably occupy an exceptional ~~rank~~ place in the study of amphora stamps."

Here the author presents a selection of six of his stamps, our numbers 36, 5,
(p.5)
40, 48, 4, 60. They are illustrated by reproductions of rubbings. He concludes:

"So much, on the occasion of communicating the discovery of the stamped handles of Samian amphoras.

count
"I ~~consider~~ ~~that~~ myself happy that I have been able to add a page not without
value to the rich and illustrious archaeology of Samos, so dear to me, and this to
pay gratefully a pupil's fee for what I was taught in the Pythagoreion.
σπουδαιότατος (διδάκτορας)

"In Syme, April 1910.

Nikitas D. Haviaras"

translates *by a young man*
Above are selections ¹ from a short article published in Samos in 1911. The

gives background
author was entirely right in his estimate of the unique nature of his discovery. For all that, more than a half-century has passed since his article was published without its ever having had any archaeological notice, so far as I know. The circulation of the journal in which it appeared must have been mostly among the Greeks of western Turkey and of the Turkish islands (which then included Samos and Syme), and on these ^{high} events began to move very soon after 1911.

The Haviaras boys were knowledgeable on the subject of amphora stamps, since their father, Demosthenes Haviaras, collected ^{stamped handles} them; he came to have, in his home in Syme, by the time of his death in 1922, probably the largest private collection of such things then ^{assembled} ~~in existence~~, over 4000, a good part of which he had picked up on expedition with his sons to nearby islands and to the Anatolian coast opposite Syme, in those days of pax Turcica. When later Michael Haviaras was a young schoolmaster in Alexandria, he gave special tutoring in the Greek language to a Greek boy whose younger childhood had been spent in America, and ^{his father and teacher} they supplemented more formal lessons by collecting Greek stamped handles ^{from} on the surface of the ancient sites along the shore from Alexandria. Thus was started the Lucas Benachi ^K collection, which eventually numbered some 66,000. ²

K. Benachi 1929

From Lucas Benachi ^K in the early 1950's I learned of the ~~collection~~ probable

existence in Syme of the collection of Demosthenes Haviaras, and in September 1956

Maria Savatianou (now Mrs. Petropoulakou) visited the island for me and found the

collection, making the acquaintance of children and grandchildren of the collector.

On this occasion, Mr. Nikitas Haviaras gave her the offprint of his article from which

3

I have quoted above. Then, and again during our reconnaissance - brief, but in force

- in Syme in early July of 1957, we had glimpses of the smaller but unique collection

4

of Nikitas Haviaras. It was understood he would himself make the full publication to

which he had looked forward~~ed~~ in his preliminary report; and I hoped to make photo-

graphs for him to use in this publication.

He had later some correspondence with him, but chiefly concerning his father's collection.

During the spring and early summer of 1959, Mr. Benachi's periodical reports to

us on new acquisitions in his collection included mention of two stamps with forepart

of bull (our 1 and 2) like that illustrated by Haviaras in his 1911 publication (our

4); and also of two examples of a facing Hera (our 25 and 26) which also has turned

out to have been matched in the Haviaras collection (our 27). It seemed very desirable

to encourage and help Mr. Haviaras to publish his exciting collection. But other

pressures prevented. In October of 1962 Nikita Haviaras died, without having achieved

his wish.

Now the present occasion seemed one designed to rescue from oblivion a boy's discovery in Samos, nearly 70 years ago, of an unknown class of amphora stamps, one

~~of which the interest was not beyond~~ of interest to ^{many} ~~much~~ more than the ^{amphora} stamps

I persuaded specialist. So in October 1968 Mrs. Petropoulakou ^{back} ~~was good enough~~ to go to Syme

and make the necessary records. ⁵ Thanks are given to the family of ^{our} friend

Nikitas Haviaras that, once more, Samian stamps can be offered as ^{amphora} ΔΙΑΚΤΡΑ. I ^{in this} have

^{article I add} added suggestions as to the shape of the Samian amphora at various periods, and

remarks on its probable contents. For the stamps, I have supplemented the Haviaras

group with 16 related items of which 5 were also found in Samos. ⁶ Having no expertise

in any of these types, I have gladly taken such advice as time seemed to permit, in

order to make as clear a presentation as I could; ⁷ and hope that the reader ~~will~~

honor in the present ^{volume} publication will find amusement in ^{shedding further light} making further comments on

some of these stamps.

Under nos. 1-27 (cf. Pl.1) are assembled the types specifically reminiscent of

Samian coin types. ⁸ In this section are most of the ^{stamp} parallels from outside the

Haviaras collection. 1, 2, 17, 25, and 26 are duplicates of Haviaras stamps, found

the one (17) in Memphis, Egypt, and the rest in the Benachi collection, probably from

Alexandria. These five handles indicate a very small movement to the outside world

of the particular kind of amphoras represented in our group. The rest of the non-

~~repeated items~~

10/17/69

25.7.69

1.07

Now an occasion arose that seemed designed to rescue from oblivion the
boy's discovery in Samos, nearly 70 years ago, of an unknown class of amphora
stamps, one of interest to many more than a narrow specialist; ~~a volume in honor of Rhys Carpenter.~~ So in October
1968 I persuaded Mrs. Petropoulakou to go back to Syme and make the necessary
records. Warm thanks are given to the family of our friend Nikitas Haviaras ~~that~~
for making possible this publication.
~~that, xxxxxxxxxx, Samian amphora stamps, which he offered as x didaktra~~ In the
present article I add suggestions as to the shape of the Samian amphora at various
periods, and remarks on its probable contents. For the stamps, I have supple-
mented the Haviaras group with some related items of which about a third were
also found in Samos. Having no expertise in any of these types, I have gladly
taken advice from those better informed, in order to make as clear a presentation
as I could. In the event, I have been unable to confine this article to the
limits of what might have been my share of Hesperia XXXVIII, 2. I hope that the
scholar honored there will accept the present piece as a supplementary install-
ment of didaktra.

Haviaras items with Samian coin-devices (save ^u8, of which the reading is not clear) to our basic group but distinct from it: are related ~~but distinct from our group~~ they show the Samian lion-mask but with the addition of a proper name not present in the Haviaras types, and perhaps ^{the} belonging to a slightly later date. See ^u9 through ^u16, items found in Naukratis, Kos, Pella and Alexandria (? Benachi collection) as well as at the Heraion in Samos. Of these, ^{the fragment} 10 ^uand ^u11 give ^{information} indications on the amphora as a whole, which had in this case the same stamp on both handles, and had a broad mushroom rim, the edge of which is visible in Pl.1.

For investigating Samian coin devices, we are fortunate in having the recent volume by J.P. BARRON, which has served as basis for any comment in the present article. ⁸⁹ "The two chief types of all Samian coins are the mask of a lion and the forepart of an ox," as Barron remarks at the beginning of his introduction, following the statement with a discussion of the origin and religious significance of these devices. The ox or bull device is represented in known stamps by a single type, our examples ^u1-4. It shows the whole forepart including forelegs, as in the coins from the mid-5th century onward. The cloven hooves are shown, as also in the coins, beginning in the 5th century (Barron's Class VII). Most troublesome to place is a kind of hump on the shoulder which may be exaggerated muscle. For this feature, closest in Barron's plates is pl. XXV, octobol no. 6 ^udated 270-259 B.C.; but the ugly elongation, ~~is~~

~~the device~~ of the body behind the shoulder, which begins in coins in the 3rd century
is not matched in of
(Barron, p.129), ~~does not match~~ the device in the stamps. Finally, the pi-shaped
stamp
frame that surrounds the device gives something of the effect of the incuse square
the edges of which frame the bovine forepart in coins; ^{the incuse square} ~~a feature which~~ dies out in
the 4th century B.C., *and does not reappear*

The lion's mask accompanied by the name of a person (see above, comment on our
seems to be
9-16) ~~is~~ matched on coins only on certain bronzes, illustrated by Barron in his pl.
~~XXXI~~, nos. ~~22~~ 2-5, dated ca. 310-300 B.C. according to parallels to silver coins cited
in Barron's text, p.134. ^{also the device in} Compare our 14 (Pl.I) with Barron's pl. XXIV, drachma no. 3,
also dated ca. 310-300 B.C.

As remarked above, it is the types without any names (5-7) that are represented in
the Haviaras collection itself. These are too badly preserved, and too badly impressed
for close comparison; but the lion's mask may perhaps be compared with that in the
coins of smaller denominations in Barron's pl. XXII, cf. the ^(obverse) diobols 1-7, of which
no. 7 is dated by Barron (p.114) with the tetradrachms of Demon, i.e. apparently ca.
370-365, cf. Barron, p. 111.

The ship's prow of the coins, the prow of the Samaia, is discussed by Barron on
p.6. On the handles we have at least four distinct ^{stamp} ~~prow~~ ^{tracing the prow} types, known in from one to
three examples each, all types being represented in the Haviaras collection, and a
single example (17) having been found elsewhere. ^{2 10} The ethnic ΣΑ appears above the prow
on 17-21, while the type of 17-19 has in addition the inscription ΗΡΗΖ below the prow.

See Barron, pl. XXII, *Trichostema* 1-3, are less p. 114. (see under *Trichostema*)
The *Trichostema* are compared with *Trichostema* (p. 114) (see under *Trichostema*)
in *Trichostema* of *Trichostema*, dated (p. 114) (see under *Trichostema*)
p. 104 (3 545-365 B.C.) (see under *Trichostema*)

Hera) is considered by Barron (p.147) to call attention to a difference in size of

ly a little smaller than those impressed by the other three prow types, and very

Finally, the facing head in 25 - 27 can be ~~identified with~~ compared with a similar head in a Samian coin types.

wears a necklace (see the second, differently lighted, photograph of 25 in Pl. 1)

Hera. Among the (less common) facing heads, ~~closest is perhaps~~ that on the bronze,

however, the ~~lady in the stamps seems to lack any sort of headgear~~. The letters HP

the inscription below the prow on 17-19, and a possible inscription below the lion's

The devices and letters assembled as nos. 28-53 (see Pl. 2) are such as may be
as types or as symbols,
found in coins, but none would in itself have identified as Samian the handle on which

it appears. There are numismatic associations (non-Samian) also for some of the types in the final section, 54-77; these items have been ^{set apart} assembled because they seem to be all 12 impressions from ring-stones or engraved rings. The whole series 28-77 is from the

Haviaras collection save 42 and 53; neither of these is a duplicate of a Haviaras stamp, although they are plainly related respectively to 41 and 52; both were, like

the Haviaras collection, found in Samos (in the German excavations); no duplicates, or near duplicates, of 28-77 have been found outside the island. It seems a reasonable

assumption that all the stamped fragments here presented, and not only those bearing

Samian types, come from amphoras made in Samos. (Whether all the implements of which rings

~~the handles 54-77 bear impressions were also engraved in Samos is another matter;~~

~~there were famous it is true that Samian gem-engravers of an earlier time, but such small objects may travel far, and be enjoyed for an exotic flavor; consider the enigmatic 76.~~

The cult statue of 28-29 has a general resemblance to representations on Roman coins of the most famous of ~~these~~ Asiatic goddesses, Artemis of Ephesos. Character-

istic are the extended forearms and hands, from which hang knotted and tasseled

fillets, and the elbows close to the body; also the polos, and the sheath-like

covering of the lower body, which narrows downward, ending at the ankles. The goddess

in the stamps however lacks the best-known ~~figure~~ anatomical feature of the Ephesian;

and further, does not ^{ornament} panelled ⁵ the skirt of her dress show the indication of embroidery seen in the ~~coins~~

~~of Ephesus~~ numismatic and other representations of Artemis. On the other hand, the

Samian Hera is identified, on Samian coins of the Roman period, in a similarly posed

figure, who wears polos and veil like our goddess, and from whose hands hang ^{similar} knotted fillets. ¹⁴ The full-skirted drapery of this figure makes it look different from

the goddess in 28-29. However, ¹⁵ ~~if~~ the cult statue consisted of a primitive figure dressed in actual clothing, the style of the clothing may well have changed over the centuries. Pre-Roman coins do not depict the cult goddess of either Ephesos or Samos. We would like to know what the figure of the Ephesian was like, of which Xenophon had a copy made for the sanctuary he founded near Olympia. Presence in the Haviaras collection suggests that 28 and 29 give us a notion of the goddess of Samos, perhaps as she looked in Xenophon's time.

The same context encourages one to identify the turretted head in 30 as the walled city of Samos, although a city goddess does not appear in Samian coins, as it does in the coinages of numerous other eastern cities. ¹⁶

A few notes follow on the rest of the stamps in Pl.2, as ¹⁷ distinct from the gem or ring impressions. Barley ears and bees (31-35) both appear as symbols at various times in coins of Samos, although not in combination; stars (cf. 44) also appear. So ¹⁸ ~~amphoras~~ (cf. 36); on these see further below, in the discussion of shapes. The

vases (38-43) might have been expected to give us an idea of an earlier stage of the Samian table ware familiar - at least by name - to the Romans as early as Plautus. The original product must have been competent and ¹⁹ good value to have ²⁰ ~~been~~ circulated so widely as to give its name, as apparently it did, to crockery in general, as happened in recent times with a product of China. However the variety

seen in our stamps is not great, and we may just suggest that the kantharoi depicted (40-42) ^{could} be ancestors of Plautus' Samiolum potorium (Stichus 694). It is hoped stamps that some reader will identify the devices in the fragmentary types 45-47. For the

25.11.69
W. J. ...
L. ...
P. ...
Stich. 5-4, 12
id. Trin. 4, 3, 10



having letters without devices, 48-53, note that 51 may not belong with the rest of the Haviaras handles; and that 53, from the excavations of the Kastro of Tigani (Pythagoreion) gives us a probable restoration of the incomplete stamp 52, although the two stamps are not identical. 53 gives also information on the shape of the Samian amphora; ~~and~~ for a profile view of this fragment, see Pl.4, . For an additional stamp with a monogram, see to ring impress

77.

*note 12 ship
add about 10
miles
see also 5.13
see text
add response
from 1970
1971*

As already noted, ~~nos.~~ ⁷⁷ 54-57 (Pl.3) seem to be impressions of engraved metal rings or of ringstones; ^{for comments} on these I am much indebted to John Boardman ~~for comments~~. 20
19

Note among deities and monsters Athena in fighting attitude (54-56) and figures which ~~may be identified as Herakles (58), Eros (59)~~; may be identified as Pan (57), Herakles (58), Eros (59), a bearded siren (60-61), and perhaps Priapus (67). Genre scenes are represented by 62-63, a draped female figure with a waterbird (?); 66, perhaps an athlete using the strigil on his thigh; in 64 and 65, some ritual event seems to be depicted. Among the rest, Mr. Boardman has identified a paniform head in 68 and a murex shell in 73; and he has suggested that the type of 71 and 72 may be a female head (badly impressed, and/or from a worn die), rather than the grape-cluster it resembles at first sight. ^{ON} ~~At~~ his recommendation, some of the impressions are shown at twice actual size (57, 58, 62, 63). See the catalogue text on the enigmatic 57; in ~~which~~ ^{this} Pan (?) appears ~~to some~~ to have goat feet (and head) but human knees

as he was sometimes made in a 5th cent. B.C.,
from instances by Pan Painter
knees. It may ~~here~~ be remarked that although the amphoras on which these impressions
were made were surely Samian, the same is of course not necessarily true of every
~~Despite the fact of earlier Samian coinage,~~
one of the rings or stones that impressed them. ~~Some~~ Some of these ~~engravings~~
may not have been Greek at all
in origin; such would be my suggestion, for instance, for 76.

The devices in 54-56 and in 74 correspond with (reverse) types in certain non-Samian coins: the lion head and forepaw (74) was a long-lived type of Knidos, while the Fighting Athena (54-56) appears in the late 4th and early 3rd century B.C. on coins of various governments of Macedonian origin, so that the goddess has sometimes been identified with a statue of Athena Alkis at Pella.
or Alkidemos 20 21

In addition to the handles of which the stamps are shown in Plates 1-3, the collection of Nikitas Haviaras included four others of similar fabric on which only vestiges of stamps could be made out. ~~21~~ ²² Finally there were two Rhodian handles, and ~~22~~ ²³ one of unknown origin.

It is my guess that the last three handles mentioned (possibly plus our 51) were the results of general wanderings (cf. Haviaras's text quoted at the beginning of this article) and that the rest of the collection was found together ^{all} in one place. While Mr. Haviaras still hoped to publish his collection himself, he was ^{naturally reluctant} not willing to discuss it in detail or to state precisely where it had been found; although he did tell us, during our visit in 1957, that it came from in or near Tigani, now

for a similar reason,
together: ~~in the same way~~ coins are sometimes identified as from the same hoard.

1957, 77 per cent of the ~~handles~~ stamped handles were Rhodian. It seems a fair

guess that ~~we~~ have here a local product for a particular occasion, ~~presumably for a~~
special festival of the goddess of Samos, in view of the inscriptions on 8 (?), 17-19,
25-27, and possibly 77. In that case the stamps of the collection would be a group
~~close to~~ ~~disseminate~~ one another in date, although of course, particularly in the case of the rin

impressions, some might be from heirlooms, and so earlier than the others. Especially
as a terminus at least for
indeed ~~for~~ these seals of Pl.3, a date for the group would be welcome, since fixed
points in the chronology of engraved signets seem to be few.

What date for the group is suggested by the indications that we have? Consider
the types associated with Samian coins, and how they fit into the chronology of the
coins: ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ It should first be noted that no coins are believed to

have been struck at Samos after 365, when the greater part of the population was
expelled by the Athenians and replaced by Athenian cleruchs, and before 322 when the
Samians were reinstated by Perdikkas, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ as ordered by Alexander. In

fact, Barron assigns no issues to the second half of the 4th century ~~BC~~, until ca.
310 B.C. On our stamps with coin devices, see ~~xxxxxx~~ above, the comment on 1-27.

~~While related to certain post-exilic types, they hark back also in some ways to the~~
~~of the issues of before 365~~ There are fairly specific parallels between coins

and stamps that have personal names combined with the lion masks; the stamps however
are our 8 (?) and 9-16, not from the Haviaras collection; the coins (bronze) are
dated ca. 310-300 B.C., and similarly dated is a silver drachma, which has no personal
name but in which the device is remarkably close to that in our 12-16. In contrast,
the Samian coin devices in stamps of the Haviaras collection itself are related,
though not very close, to devices in some of the later pre-365 silver issues. It

seems probable that these stamps date before the resumption of coinage after 322 B.C.

might seem
The only feature which ~~seemed~~ to connect this group with post-exilic coins was the hump on the bull, 1-4 (see above); and since the type as a whole does not resemble that of the 3rd century coin in which the shoulder muscle is similarly prominent, possibly in 1-4 the hump has been added to the normal Samian bovine animal in some sort of topical allusion of the day.

Among the devices shown in Pl. 2, the stemmed kantharos ⁱⁿ 40-42 has some dating value by its similarity with a device in Thasian stamps of the 4th century B.C.

Compare the vase in Bon 297, one of the two-name stamps which are datable before ca. 340 B.C.; also that in Bon 703, probably of the third quarter of the 4th century.

Monograms (cf. 52) are uncommon in stamps before the late 4th century B.C., but are apparently attested as early as the third quarter of the century. The Fighting Athena is particularly common on coins of the late 4th and early 3rd century (see above, note 20); but she does appear, standing (as in our 54-56) rather than striding,

as a symbol in coins of Alexander. And the "swallow-tailed wrap over her shoulders", while elegantly noticeable in the coin of Ptolemy Soter of 315 B.C., adorns Panathenaic amphoras as early as 363/2 B.C. The Eros with amphora (59) belongs to a class

of gen-compositions which might have been dated in the early Roman period, as Mr. Boardman tells me; but the surely Chian amphora fits even better in the latter 4th century B.C.

We may perhaps frame our group chronologically by noting that discovery at Alexandria of four duplicates of Haviaras types (1, 2, 25 and 26) suggests a date after 331 ~~B.C.~~ B.C.; while the use of the Ionic genitive form HPHZ in 17-19 apparently indicates a date before about 310 B.C. Occasion for the production of this unique small series of stamped Samian amphoras may then be found in the festival or festivals that attended the restoration of the Samians to Samos in 322 B.C. The types possibly also our 28-²⁹~~30~~, ^{inscribed} legends of our 1-7, and 17-27, reinforced by the goddess's name in 17-19, 25-27, and perhaps 77, seem to show us who received those who came to celebrate. "And the goddess would provide for the banqueters barley meal and loaves of bread, wine and sweetmeats, and a portion of the sacrificial victims from the sacred herd," ~~etc.~~ as Xenophon says with reference to the festival he instituted near Olympia; the food and drink offered were the produce of the land belonging to the temple. Perhaps both wine and oil for ^{Samian} the festival were supplied in our stamped amphoras. I am unable to account very satisfactorily for the great number of different endorsements represented by our stamps, over 40 if one counts ^(i.e. dies) all the distinct Samian types. It seems improbable that there were so many different potters. Perhaps subscriptions were made, ~~and the~~

whether in aid of a recently revived or expanded festival of Hera, or in support of a new foundation. A subscriber when making his payment may have impressed his own

ring on the still unfired amphora; as will be seen presently, the jars were not all

of the same size. For legislation that seems to have ^{purchase this identity} covered ~~some~~ such procedure, cf.

a text of the last quarter of the 5th century in Thasos. We may then for instance

~~XXXX~~ associate 54-56 with the Macedonian leadership that brought about the restor-

ation of the Samians in 322, ³⁷ B.C.; note also that a Macedonian was among

those ~~helped by~~ returned Samians as having helped them in their ³⁸ ~~exile~~. So much for the stamps in the Haviaras collection and the few related from

elsewhere published here. Mr. Haviaras was ~~indeed~~ right in believing that he had

found a notable and unique group of stamped handles.

Like him, we would like to know what kind of jar it was on which these stamps appeared. Unfortunately not a single one of the Haviaras handles, or of those with stamps duplicating these, has so much as a rim attached; one only (17, from Memphis,

see Pl.1) has ^{nearly} ~~about~~ its whole height preserved. The height of this handle was about

0.115, i.e. ^{close to} ~~about~~ that of P 24869 (Pl.4, 3); but the handles of the Haviaras group, ^{it would have looked quite different, because}

which we have dated in the last quarter of the 4th century, have in general very

short tops, i.e. distinctly less projection of the top of the handle from ~~the~~ its

attachment to the neck than those on 5th century amphoras such as P 24869; cf.

Haviaras' own comment quoted above in the shape of his handles. ³⁹ ~~Two larger~~

Such real measurements as preservation allows to be taken of most of the Haviaras pieces - width and thickness of the handles at the position of the stamp - show that the handles are relatively broad in section (rather than thick like for instance most Chian and Rhodian). ^{The fragments} They indicate also by ^{their} the variation in the figures (see catalogue) that the fragments come from jars of different sizes: cf. for instance the measurements of 36 and 37, two handles having the same stamp, ⁵⁶ in which the former is a good deal smaller than the latter, fact that is very noticeable in photographs that show the whole handles. ^{photographs} Such are not illustrated for 36 and 37; but compare 1 with 4 and 25 with 27 in Pl.1, even though the differences here are less great. An intentional marking of a minor difference in capacity between fractional containers has been suggested above for 17-18 as contrasted with 20-24 ^(all from stamps), on an analogy with similar differences in marking used to distinguish between fractional coins of different denominations.

Two larger fragments found in Samos, bearing stamps related to those on Haviaras handles, have projecting "mushroom" rims: see Pl.4, 11 (its stamp is shown Pl.2, 53); and Pl.1, 10 (lion mask with name) where part of the overhang of the broad rim can be seen above the stamp. The Haviaras handles may have come from amphoras that had similar overhanging rims, which would make an additional reason why their short tops are usually stamped somewhat on the outside of the curve,

39
In Pl. 4, all
actual amphoras
and fragments
are shown
1:10 (same to
be kept)
our best
to show
at 3:1
to show
to depict
to show
at 1:1
(Pl. 13 off-hand)
For
measuring
containing
mushroom
shape
Pl. 4, 11
53
57
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99
100

For measuring
containing
mushroom
shape
Pl. 4, 11
53
57
58
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fact observed in many cases by Mrs. Petropoulakou in Syme. The position of the stamp

is like that on a fragmentary amphora in Rhodes shown here as Pl.4, 13; ^{this} ~~the~~ stamp ^{also} ~~on its handle~~ ^{also} ~~here~~ is from a ring or gem, quite similar to those on numerous Haviaras handles.

^{the} ~~This~~ amphora had a loose sort of context allowing a tentative date of ca.330-320

B.C. An ^{un}stamped Agora fragment, Pl.4, 12, again with mushroom rim, can rather

more firmly be dated in the late 4th century B.C. Note that ^{late} ~~all three~~ of those

shown with mushroom rims in Pl. 4 have broadish short-topped handles, and ~~only in~~

~~the amphora from Rhodes do the handles show a slight rise from their upper attach-~~

~~ments.~~ In ^{late} ~~all three~~ the neck has a definite bottom, and ^a ~~neck~~ taper downward which

is a good deal more noticeable when one ~~turns~~ ^{fragment} the ~~neck~~ around through 90

degrees, because in attaching the handles the potter pressed together somewhat the

tops of the necks as seen in our photographs.

It is clear that amphoras with mushroom rim, broad short-topped handles, and ^{shoulder articulation} necks tapering to a well-defined ~~bottom~~, were made in Samos latish in the 4th century B.C. It seems likely enough that the Haviaras amphoras were of this kind.

We have then the puzzle of the jar represented in 36-37 of the Haviaras stamps,

shown enlarged in Pl.4, 10. With its neck widening downward, ~~and~~ its widely set

and proportionally long handles, and ^{with} ^{slight} ~~even~~ such indication as there is of the rim,

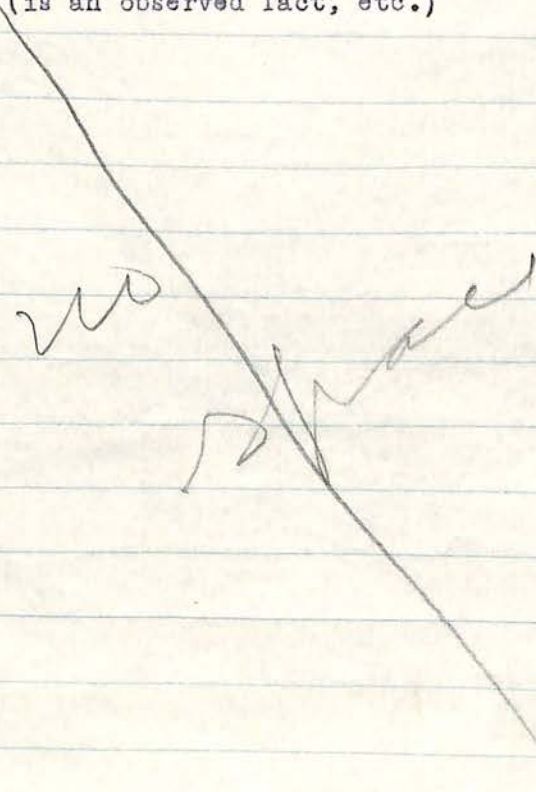
^{rather} the depicted amphora looks more like the late 5th century real amphora of Pl.4, 5,

broad shoulder over which the handles arch out. Petrie's drawings, while rather rough, identify for us fairly well the shapes here represented in Pl. 4, 3 and 1, amphoras respectively from the Athenian Agora, context of before ca. 490 B.C., and from Marion in Cyprus, context of early 6th century B.C. ⁴³ A number of approximations to Pl. 4, 3, are known, including a second jar from the same deposit at the Agora, two from early 5th century tomb groups in Marion, one from a late 6th century ~~and a fragment from the Agora, Hydruntum in Sicily.~~ ⁴⁴ context at Nymphaea on the Black Sea. One seen in Samos in 1958 is illustrated in Pl. 4, 4. Lest it be thought that Bochlau's drawing was merely schematic and did not correspond with any reality, a fragment from the Agora excavations, P 14694, has a neck and handles just as short; ~~with the top of a round body~~ ^{perhaps} and a round body to fill it out as in Bochlau's sketch ¹⁷⁶⁸ may be restored by analogy with an amphora seen in a shop in Pythagoreion in December 1958, of which neck and handles are only slightly longer. ⁴⁵ The Agora piece (Fig. 1, 1) comes from a context of the first third of the 6th century B.C., i.e. perhaps as early as that of Pl. 4, 1. It ~~is~~ ^{as between jars with similarly short necks,} seems quite possible that the drawn-in lower body as opposed to the round one is not an indication of greater age but of adjustment of capacity. ² so Bochlau would be justified in having lumped the two shapes together. There is a series of fractional jars of which Pl. 4, 2, in Samos, is a little bit smaller than any others I have seen. Most of these have rounder shoulders and a slightly fuller lower body

followed by p. 22 bis

than Pl. 4, 2; these include two more photographed in Pythagoreion in December 1968, and two found in Athens, of which one from the North Slope of the Akropolis has been published, while the other, from the Agora, has context of the late 7th or early 6th century B.C. ⁴⁶ A sixth, photographed in Kalymnos in 1956, has more the angular outline of Pl. 4, 2, but it is a size larger (height 0.50). ⁴⁸

The complete amphoras I have seen in Samos as in Kalymnos are (mostly if not all) fisherman's trove, as shown by the marine deposit that adheres to them (see about the neck of the jar Pl. 4, 2). In theory jars brought home by fishing boats to Samos need no more be Samian than Thasian or Rhodian ~~xxx~~ or Chian, and amphoras of all these classes, all encrusted from the sea, have indeed been seen in Samos. However, it (is an observed fact, etc.)



*Boehlau
p. 22 line*

that, which
is an observed fact ~~inherent~~ on the sites of ancient centers ~~that~~ produced
commercial containers, ~~that~~ an unusual proportion of the jars brought in by local
fishermen are of the local class. This was found to be noticeably true in Kos, and
overwhelmingly true in Chios, where the fishermen's quarter used to bristle with
Chian amphoras before these jars acquired their present regrettable market value.
rather than the few vessels.
Perhaps some came from ancient dumping operations near the ports. Naturally also
it was the local shipping that most frequented the nearer waters, coming and going,
and so most risked the local storms. It is therefore some confirmation of their
sea-ancient
identification as Samian that ~~beamed~~ covered jars of a certain series have been
relatively numerous in Samian houses.

some
Pl. 4, 1-4, illustrate, then, ~~the~~ tentatively identified Samian amphora shapes
of about 600 B.C. (1,2), about 500 B.C. (3), and probably the early 5th century. The
~~tentative~~ identification so far is based mainly on discovery of many apparently
similar amphoras in excavations of a cemetery in Samos; with some support from Samian
fishermen's nets. A closer look at jars of these shapes is needed to see what
features they may have that would isolate them as a series which can perhaps be
followed to a later date.

Boehlau calls characteristic of the common type of amphoras from his cemetery
(apart from the "pointed" bottom) a broad shoulder, relatively short neck, and

broad handles set close under the mouth. Add a distinct articulation of the neck from the rim above and from the shoulder below: in our examples the neck narrows

slightly downward and there is an offset at its bottom which folds upward over the

base of the neck in the Perserschutt jar Pl. 4, 3, and spreads from the neck over

the start of the shoulder in the ^{earlier} ~~early~~ ^{larger or smaller} ~~fractional~~ jars, cf. fig. 1, 2 ~~Finally, xxxxx~~

Finally, as to shape, in all the jars of these types that I have been able to

examine since I knew what to look for, the bottom is constructed in a way certainly

uncommon in commercial containers, and so far as I know peculiar to this series and

to earlier Aytic containers: the interior of the body comes down to a place well

below the upper edge of the toe as visible from the outside; it is as though the

tip of the body ^{as thin-walled here as in any part} ~~stood in a diminutive ring stand~~. See Fig. 1, ^{the late 5th century} ~~and 2 (in 3 it is~~

~~conjectural~~). In such jars as Pl. ~~in 2~~, 2, this scheme is particularly surprising;

one expects a solid foot to finish off such a narrow body, as in the later Thasian.

As it is, to knock off the foot must have been a convenient way of broaching these

little Samian, and in fact the two ^{relatively} ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ complete jars in Athens are lacking

their feet.

So far little or nothing has been said about the clay of any of the amphoras discussed, save in the remarks, quoted at the beginning, of Nikitas Haviaras on the handles of his collection. On these pieces Mrs. Petropoulakou's impression concurred in general with the collector's description: the clay is relatively fine compared

with that of other container-amphoras; it is usually ^{found} red or reddish, sometimes or through most of the thickness of the handle quite dark red, sometimes brownish or greyish at core; the surface is often buff or yellowish; and mica ~~is always~~ ^{apparently} is always visible on a clean ancient surface, less so on breaks. For those I have examined, the Bena^{hi} handles of this ^{narrower} class, I would agree, adding that flaked surfaces (breaks more or less parallel to the ^{ancient} surface) also show much mica.

plus discovery in Samos of the H. handles
Samian stamp types have identified this clay as local, and the plain wares found in excavations in Samos have been similarly described by Technau; he states that they have much mica but great variation in color. "Die Struktur ist nicht immer deutlich schieferig, sondern oft dicht und fein." So it is hard to define, he says, but recognizable in the hand. Technau writes against the background of ^{a proposal} ~~an attempt~~ by Zahn to identify ^{certain distinct} a ware found at Priene (and at numerous other places) as that of the Vasa Samia of the Latin authors mentioned earlier in this article. Experts on pottery of the Roman period are now inclined to doubt that this ware was actually made in Samos, since relatively little of it had been found on the island, and a great deal in other places. I would like to think there was something in the identification, since it must have been at the bottom of Madame Zeest's attribution to Samos ("only because of its clay") of the jar from Nymphaia listed above as similar to our Pl.4, 3; her drawings of this jar show not only the general outline

as in our Pl.4, but also the hidden feature of the foot visible only in drawings

(our Fig. 1) ⁵⁴ It would be pleasant to think that the competent Samian potter

produced red ware for Roman banqueters after a look at some Arretine these visitors

had brought with them; he might have done it at the instance of Antony, to please

Cleopatra with something maybe provincial but pretty good for the country, for their

parties in Samos in 32 B.C.

In any case, the ~~definitely~~ micaceous and usually reddish clay serves to disting-

uish our series from other amphoras akin to it in shape, for instance certain early

Corinthian (?) jars, ^{at least their upper parts.} These have again a distinctly articulated neck, a curved flaring

rim, and a similar position and lift of the handles; ⁵⁵⁻⁵⁶ but their clay is normally

greenish buff and virtually without mica. Noticeable mica should also set off ~~an~~

~~series~~ as non-Attic; and this is the more important because there seem to be re-

current similarities - borrowings? - between the series we take to be Samian and the
(both of which, further, have reddish clay.)

⁵⁶ For instance the peculiar one we take to be Attic. ~~Thuxpaxian~~ foot described and again referred to above ⁵⁸

^{"SOS"} Attic amphoras of the early 7th cent., such as is beautifully exemplified in ~~early "SOS" jars~~ amphoras such as Agora P 23833, ^{early}

⁵⁷ although ^{Samian} ~~but~~ by the date of our Pl. 4, 3, the bottom of the contemporary

Attic(?) amphora ~~has~~ thickened so that there is little or no dip of the interior

below the level of the top of the toe outside. The mushroom rim of the 4th century

Samian amphora may well be ~~another distinct~~ feature borrowed from the ~~same source~~, ^{Attic}

since the development of this rim from the 5th into the 4th century can be followed in the Attic series. Here the distinction provided by noticeably micaceous clay is particularly helpful.

Returning to the amphoras and fragments of the early 6th to early 5th century B.C. above attributed to Samos (Pl.4, 1-4 and related pieces discussed), where I know their clay, it is noticeably micaceous, with the single exception of the North Slope published jar (see reference in note 46). (In the case of pottery covered with marine deposit, one usually cannot judge the clay.) Taking now into consideration the details of shape ~~discussed~~ observed in the group referred to, as well as the clay, we may make a few guesses at other associations and further development.

Still at about 500 B.C. by their context, certain small angular jars have suggested themselves as fractional Samian of their period, first of all because of the construction of their rather emphatic feet. ^{3 and 5} Fig. 1 ^{no. 5} ~~4~~. Of these (P 20801) is of noticeably micaceous clay, while ^{no. 3} (P 8858) has little or no mica. The drawn-in lower body may be a means of arriving at a particular capacity; note the uneven thickness of the walls. A ~~neck-articulation~~ ^{the larger} like that of (P 24869) seems to be echoed by the ^{no. 5} (P 20801) matches ^{no. 4} (P 24869) in having finger impressions at the base of the handles; these are the only ~~jars~~ ^{amphoras} mentioned in this article to show this feature. The two

small jars, with parallels from other contexts, are ~~studied~~ ^{published} in ~~Agora XII~~ ^{the forthcoming 58}.

Beyond Pl.4, 4 (and the slightly later amphora found in Cyprus, Marion Tomb 71,

cited in note 44); a tentative step leads us to Fig.2, 1. This is a top combined with

a bottom that seems to belong to it, both from a context of ca. 460-440 B.C.; the

body has been filled out from a photograph of an amphora seen briefly in Eretria in

1952 and not otherwise recorded. The micaceous clay and ~~traces~~ of light slip are

of the fragments are the earlier amphora sufficiently like those of Pl.4, 3 (Fig.1,4); so are the grooves below the rim and

the taper downward of the neck. Note that the toe while narrower and less flaring

retains the odd feature of the deeper interior. A stage a little later (not ill-

ustrated) is represented by an amphora neck from a context dated ca. 450-425 B.C.

In shape and clay this much resembles Fig.2, 1, but neck and handles are a little

longer.

I am unable up to the present to point to any amphora or fragment in Samos

itself that parallels this shape proposed for the mid fifth century. Some confirm-

ation is afforded however by the amphoras depicted on the fifth century coins

already mentioned, cf. Pl.4, 6-8, enlargements of three of these. I have ventured

here to rearrange the sequence of these types within Mr. Barron's framework; and

with his provisional approval, to alter a little the dating attributed. Thus modified,

the dates ~~respectively~~ of Pl.4, nos. 6,7, and 8 would be 468 B.C., 460 to

457 B.C., and perhaps as late as 446 B.C. The amphoras in the coins then follow

bodyxxbyxxqwxxtbxxnxxnxxkx

body, by now rather narrow, its handles broad in section and without finger impressions on their lower attachments, its neck articulated below (by a faint groove) although (rather than narrowing) by now ~~rather~~ spreading^p to the shoulder; the lengthening of the neck, handles and body corresponds with the latish date in the ⁵5th century B.C.. The clay of this amphora, however, while similar in color to preceding items in the Samian (?) series, is virtually without mica. Of jars mentioned above of which the clay is known to me, only in AP 1491 (see note ⁴⁷46) and perhaps in P 8858 (Fig.1, 3) is it as nearly non-micaceous as in P 18988; note that both the other jars are fractionals. It may turn out that P 18988 ~~was not actually~~ made in Samos, but belongs to a series somehow related to the Samian. It should be recalled, however, that its shape ^{seemed} ~~seems~~ to be closest to that represented in the Samian stamp, Pl.4, 10, ^{(see above),} although in the stamp the handles are shown ^{still} a bit longer in proportion.

Micaceous clay as well as the profile of the rim, also (save for length, increased at the later date) that of the handles, associate Fig.2, 1 rather with Fig.2, 3, a shape made up of two fragments, Agora P 27530 and 27531, from a deposit again of the last quarter of the 5th century. ⁶⁴ The middle of this shape has been restored with an eye to ^{pp. III} Fig.4, 9, an amphora apparently of a slightly later period, seen in Samos in 1958. Note especially in the drawing, Fig.2, 3, again a cuffed toe, but having now a slight flare, only a small depression underneath, and the interior reaching to just below the top of the cuff. A toe like this, not quite so high,

was found in the same deposit of the third quarter of the 5th century as the neck ~~Ex 254~~
P 25426 (see above, with note ⁶¹~~60~~) which it greatly resembled in fabric. ~~It think we~~
Thus a sort of ~~myxgmaaxthaxxa~~ prototype of Fig. 2, 3 existed as early as shortly after the middle of
the 5th century.

Characteristic of the developed form is the long spreading neck with a break in
its line, the offset easily visible in Fig. 2, 3; also the elegant flaring rim, as well
a feature noticed in many of the pieces is their unusually heavy weight in the
as the cuffed, slightly flaring toe. ~~which probably carries in into the 4th cent~~
In addition to Pl. 4, 9, I have seen a second

example in Samos (in 1968). The class is uncommon: two or three more fragments in
with marine deposit
late 5th century deposits at the Agora, a whole amphora in Kos, a top and bottom
65
from a wreck off Marathon, ~~two~~ two necks in Old Smyrna.

Pl. 4, 9, may carry us into the 4th century. I have no further shape ^{to propose} as Samian
until we come to the one with the mushroom rim, discussed above in connection with
the Haviaras handles. Since this kind of rim is characteristic of the 4th century
and see above, with note 56
shape thought to be Attic (cf. Amphoras, fig. 42, right), probably it was introduced
in Samos at least as early as 365 B.C., with the Athenian cleruchs. Deposits at the
Athenian Agora of the mid 4th century and later contain many fragments with mush-
66
room rims, including quite a number of which the clay is distinctly micaceous.

Complete amphoras of this stage of Samian development have not been available clean for study, and I do not yet know the shape of the toe. I saw in December 1968 in ^{one or both of which} Samos two jars ~~that~~ may fit in here, but both were heavily encrusted. There seems

fair prospect that some fragments found ^{recently} in a wreck of the latter 4th century ^{off northern Cyprus} ~~now~~ under investigation ~~off northern Cyprus~~ may prove to be Samian, and that intact ^{amphoras of this kind} specimens ^{of investigation of this wreck} may be raised in the coming season. The bulk of the cargo was earliest

68
Rhodian.

In connection with Samian shapes of the late 5th to 4th century B.C., one must mention the bronze coins of Samos with amphora as reverse type dated tentatively by Barron 412-405 B.C.; cf. his text ~~xxx~~ pp.73 (with note 16) and 99. See our Pl. 4, 12, an example from a different die from that illustrated by Barron, pl. XVII, lower right corner; but both show an amphora with handles longer in proportion even than those depicted in the stamp, Pl.4, 10. I am unable at present to match the amphora on these coins with an actual jar. ^{at all convincingly} ~~We have similar~~

~~difficulties with this representation in Chian bronzes.~~

Further attention to history is indicated, if some day we are to give more definition to the foregoing sketch of developments in the Samian amphora. The involvement with Athens in this commercial matter is somewhat different ^{what} ~~from~~ might perhaps be supposed, since it ^{turns out to be} is clear that the contents of the Samian shipping container were not wine but oil. The fact is ^{really} announced on the coins (cf. Pl.4, 7-8): contrast the little olive branch ^{here} with the bunch of grapes above the Chian amphora on contemporary coins of Chios. The fame of Samian wine is somewhat older than Byron, but it is not ancient. There seems nothing to indicate that wine produced in Samos in ancient times had any outside reputation, any export value. This is of course not to say that the Samians did not drink wine or eat grapes, or bottle refreshments for their festivals as above suggested. But the product for which they had an outside market was oil. Samos is "olive-growing" to Anakreon, and to Aeschylus in the Persians, and a special quality is attributed ~~to~~ in the 4th century produced to oil ~~grown~~ in the island.

Any considerable import to Athens, another oil-exporting state, would be surprising, and has not been found. The short-necked jars of the early 6th century

(including Fig.1, 2) can have been settlers' effects of some of the ^{foreign} craftsmen

accepted as alien 71 ~~invited to~~ Athens by Solon. The round jar Pl.4, 3 and others associated with it

are of a kind no doubt taken on as supplies by Darius' fleet when it assembled in

Samos; note that seven of these ships were captured afterwards at Marathon. 72

The fragments combined in Fig.2, 3 may come from jars that brought indemnity payments

from Samos, the collection of which was one of the provisions of an Athenian decree

note: 426/5 B.C. fragment 73 of 426/5 B.C. In the preserved part of a relief of coarse workmanship that crowns

the stele on which this decree is carved, there seem to be represented, as in the

background, two up-ended amphoras, ^{their toes in the air.} If that is what they are, they must apparently

be jars like our Fig.2, 3, since there seem to be no others of the latter 5th century

which combine a relatively narrow lower body with an unstemmed but relatively tall

and flaring toe. It would seem pertinent to head the decree with the emptied

characteristic containers of ~~the debtor state~~ a debtor state provided for in the

decree, ^{which crowns it may well have been} and that even if the actual money did not travel in such containers. 74

Most of the Samian pieces identified so far in Athens could after all be accounted for by such special occasions, if not by ordinary travel, except perhaps for the more numerous mushroom-rim fragments of the middle and later 4th century.

As for these, at this time Samian oil is not in competition with that grown in Attika, but an augment to the home product.

Note that a parallel of sorts in Athens for what we have found in Samos in the latter 4th century is provided by certain liquid measures of which the handles were

74 stamped with Athenian coin types. The shape of these vessels is not known, only small fragments have been found; one way in which they differed from those bearing

Samian coin types is that the Athenian jars were glazed on the interior. A gem or ring impression (very fine) has been published with the Athenian coin-type stamps. 75

It was not found near the Tholos with the others, and the shape of the handle was very different from that of the handles impressed with the coin types. Nevertheless this small fragment may well be from an Athenian amphora, and it comes from a good deposit of the third quarter of the 4th century in the Athenian Agora. It thus adds, as a gem or ring impression, something to an Athenian parallel for our Haviaras Samian group.

In contrast with Athens, Greek Egypt must always have been a market for olive oil, so that we find ^{an} ^{travel} ~~a~~ prudent Athenian carrying a supply on his Egyptian trip to cover local ~~travel~~ expenses. 76 The Samian amphoras published from Naukratis and Daphnai (see above, note 42) are probably sufficient evidence of trade with Samos in the 6th century B.C. More explicit is a papyrus of 259 B.C. listing a shipment

of oil to Alexandria in Milesian and Samian jars (and half-jars).⁷⁷ I have at present no candidate for an amphora of Miletos of the 3rd century B.C., but offer here one more picture of a possibly Samian shape, ^{in Pl.} ~~see Pl.~~ 4, 15. The amphora the collector ^{is} holding ^{Pl. 4} is stamped on one handle, see ~~Pl. 4~~ 16. A duplicate of this stamp has been added, ^{Pl.} ~~Pl.~~ 4, 17, because ~~in the stamp~~ on the preserved amphora, the ~~with the impression~~ device is not very clear. This stamp type is one of a series using the same device, the prow of a galley, with some ²³ ~~20~~ (as now known) different names. A few of the types are circular but most are squarish rectangles with the name along two ~~increasing~~ ^{the Thracian Pl. 4} (occasionally three) sides, and the prow often tilting upward as here, as though riding a choppy sea. The prow in this series does not markedly resemble that in ~~the~~ Haviaras stamps (Pl. 1, 17-24) or that in the coins of Samos (Barron, p.6).

However there seems to be no other state so closely identified with ^{a prow} ~~this device~~ as Samos; the prow of the samaina was as Samian as the owl was Athenian, according to Plutarch's story of the branding of captives.⁷⁸ So with all due reserve I suggest jars of this class as the keramia Samia and/or the hemikadia Samia of the shipment of 259 B.C. The shape is entirely new to the Samian series as above proposed, a series which had usually borne some relation to the current Athenian shape (save in the late 5th - early 4th century). With its thick rolled rim set close above long (and rather thick) handles, the new shape resembles that of some Pontic amphoras.⁷⁹ Pl. 4, 15 shows the only example of this class ^{the prow} of which more than a piece of handle and rim is

78
Lip. 9 Pontic
26 Num.
note C. No. 7
S. M. - No. 7

79
Hemikadia
C. M. No. 7

^{Liberty}
quite possible
preserved. It seems ~~probable~~ that if it is Samian, and of the period of the ship-
ment, it is a hemikadion rather than a keramion, in which case the angular drawn-in
body may once more be an adjustment of capacity, ~~in which case~~ ^{and} the unit jar ^{may have} ~~probably~~
had a much fuller, more rounded body. ^{on our preserved stamped jar} Unfortunately we again lack the toe. For the
clay of the stamped handles: it is red, reddish or brown, sometimes fired greyish at
the core; it is coarser than that of the earlier Samian (?) jars above identified,
and contains numerous white bits as well as mica in varying quantities. So far as can
be told by the naked eye, I think this could be a fortified version of the clay of
the earlier jars. The foreign distribution of the known fragments is not unlike that
of the 6th century amphoras, that is, largely in Egypt and in the Black Sea area; but
only a single stamped handle of the prow ~~series~~ class, so far as I know, has been
found in Samos itself. ⁸⁰ It must be stated ^{that} the names known in these types have
only one correspondence ⁸¹ ~~no single correspondence~~ with the names on the coins listed by Barron, and even
in this case the form is apparently different. ⁸¹ For dating the group, we have very
little context evidence, the best being at Tarsus and at the Athenian Agora, giving
in each case a terminus ante quem in the early 2nd century B.C. ⁸² The letter forms of
for instance the type of ~~Pl.~~ Pl. 4, 16 and 17 would I should suppose suggest a rather
earlier date.

On the whole, none of the evidence seems to exclude the proposed identification.

The strongest point is undoubtedly the device, and the fact that it would be natural to label a new shape in a known series by something so generally associated with the producing state, on whose coins ^a ~~the~~ ^{the} prow continued to appear through the 3rd century and later. ^{Similarly,} ~~In the same way,~~ at an earlier period, a Chian coin-type ^{stamp} identified a new Chian shape.

1.V.69

At this point, capacity studies are needed, and I regret I have no figures at all for any of the containers here illustrated or for others like them; ^{(nor should I devote more time now to this investigation).} In the text of the papyros of 259 B.C. (see above), as it has been restored, there is reference to containers claimed to be of 18-choe capacity, but which the writer of the papyros reckons as actually 16-choe jars. Even 16 is a large figure for the capacity of a Greek amphora. Using the

⁸⁴
equivalent of the Attic chous, 3200 cc., 16 choes gives us 51,200 cc., or over 14 gallons. The largest capacities of which I have record among jars at the Agora Excavations are those of three jars found each to hold about 45 liters, or about 14

⁸⁵
Attic choes; two have been illustrated. We have however records of an amphora from the sea, ^{a stamnos} now in the National Museum, Athens, of which the measured capacity

⁸⁶
shows that it would have taken 16 (Attic) choes. ^{By means} A comparison of photographs at the same scale suggests a capacity possibly as great as that of the National Museum

jar for a restored amphora at the Agora, P 14179 (unpublished). As this latter has a context of late 4th to early 3rd century B.C., and as its top is rather similar to that of the hemikadion (?) in Pl. ⁴, 15, it is worth considering among candidates to represent one of the 16-choe keramia of the papyros, and a capacity measurement should some day be tried. ⁸⁷ Whoever investigates the text of this papyros with relation to capacity figures of actual amphoras will no doubt have in mind also the evidence for the Samian (?) linear standard as compared with the Athenian, ^{the metric relief in Oxford in which, as it seems, "the Attic foot} ^{has been subsequently engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom,"} showing a ratio of 7 Attic feet to the Samian fathom, ^{or a 7 to 6 relationship between} Attic and Samian standards. ⁸⁸

So far as the present article is concerned, here the matter must rest. Samian amphora stamps have been presented, see Pls. ^{1 - 3}, a series dated with good probability in the latter 4th century B.C., the basic group ^(Hawthorn collection) perhaps soon after 322 B.C., while a few associated items may be of the end of the century (9-16, types with lion mask plus proper names). Some of the stamps in Pls. ² and ³ are of interest from an ^{a cult} ikonographical point of view, and some make their contribution to art history. I have investigated what may have been the shape of the amphoras on which these stamps were impressed, and ~~the shapes~~ of earlier and later amphoras produced by the Samians in the course of their history of many

vicissitudes, while olive oil continued to be carried abroad from Samos. The chronology of this study of shapes has depended much on context of discovery of jars and fragments from the Athenian Agora. The shapes presented in Figs. 1 and 2, and in Pl. , retain interest whether or not all prove to have been made in Samos.

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family. In Pl. , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits in ^{a sort of} ~~his~~ outdoor study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques

de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages ^{lying} open at Pl. ^{II} ~~41~~. Under the table is

a Rhodian amphora; possibly perhaps the collector did not recognize it as such, since

Dumont ~~(p. 13)~~ is misleading on the Rhodian shape; but ^{if no stamps were visible,} no doubt it was cherished.

From this ^{pleasant antiquarian} background Nikitas and Michael Haviaras went away to school in Samos, whence the one brought back his unique group of Samian stamps here presented.

Pl. , 17 may remind us of what is owed to the other son, since it is part of

the great collection ^{in Alexandria of Michael Haviaras'} of his pupil Lucas Benaki. Through the generations the

scholarly pursuit of these minor monuments has built up for us a coral island of small but solid bits of fact. And in the meanwhile ^{their} to ^{their studies have} its addicts ~~it has not~~

^{continued} ~~failed~~ to provide a refuge for the attention in the midst of ^{what} oppressive circumstances; ^{have provided} a garden enclosed.

Catalogue of Samian Stamped Amphora Handles

In the following catalogue, items from the Haviaras collection, which constitute the great majority, are cited by numbers preceded by X. See note 23 above.

I owe descriptions and measurements of the Haviaras handles to Mrs. Petropoulakou.

Measurement figures given are width by thickness of the handle (or for more fragmentary pieces only one of these dimensions) taken at the ~~place~~ point where it is stamped, and given in fractions of a meter. A few inventory numbers of handles

found in the German excavations on Samos are cited; on these, see above, note 25.

Handles cited as from the Berrahi collection are probably stamped

From this catalogue, I have excluded no handle now thought to be Samian,

Samian stamps

wherever it was found. No doubt more will be identified in the course of time.

Considered but not included this time was ~~Agora~~ SS 11336 from Agora deposit

J 11 : 1 (4th century to ca. 340 B.C.). This has two small stamps, one a mono-

gram, the other apparently a lion mask in a rectangular frame, rather resembling

and the lion has teeth

(save that the frame is not beaded) the lion masks on certain ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Samian coins of the late 6th century, cf. Barron, pls. IV and V. ~~Thisxxxx~~

~~xxxxxxx~~ The clay of this handle contains fine particles of mica, but it is pale

buff all through, on the surface and on the breaks, which distinguishes it from

that of the handles listed below.

A. Handles stamped with Samian coin devices. 1-27. Pl. 1.

1-4, impressions of probably the same die

my 8 sheet
right into fair copy
for
drought
2. XII. 68
N.

revised page

Catalogue of stamped handles from Samos

Handles stamped with Samian coin devices, found in Samos, Kos, Pella in Macedonia, Naukratis, Memphis and in the Benachi collection, probably from Alexandria. 1-27.

1-4, impressions of probably the same die, forepart of bovine animal right, within a pi-shaped frame; the animal appears to have a hump; its right foreleg is bent back; above the frame, letters? possibly ^{in cursive} ~~NE~~ retrograde. 1-2, Benachi collection (of 1, dimensions 0.038 by 0.02, clay reddish buff with fine particles of mica especially at surface, remains of cream slip, greyish core); 3-4, Samos (X 442, 0.032 by 0.018, light red clay; X 443, 0.033 by 0.015, red clay; ^{a dim example,} ~~4~~ is not illustrated)

5-16, various types with lion mask, i.e. the skin of the head.

445

5,6, rectangular without letters. Samos (X ~~444~~, 0.041 by 0.02, red clay, mica on surface; X 446, 0.037 by 0.014, fine red clay).

7, circular without letters. Samos (X 484, 0.033 by 0.013, at surface buff with mica).

8, circular, possibly with HPAΣ inscribed below the mask. Samos (Heraion I 841, from the excavations of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens; 0.035 by 0.017,

9 11, rectangular with TIMΣ ? below the mask: Benachi collection, (0.027 x 0.023 micaceous reddish buff clay, grey-buff at core)

12-16, rectangular with ΔIONY/ΣΙΚΑΕΟΥΣ down left and across bottom of stamp
below the mask: ^{12 and 13,} Benachi collection, (M 280, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ 0.045 X 0.023; M 563, 0.046
X 0.024; both of finely micaceous russet buff clay with a few white bits); ^{14,} Naukratis,
~~14~~ (British Museum 1955, 9-20, 72, fine reddish buff clay, smooth surface); ^{15,} Kos, ~~15~~
(no. 220 of a provisional inventory); ^{16,} Pella (A 1743).

17-24, various types with pro of ship.

17-19, with ΣΑ above, and ΗΡΗΣ below, and pro right: ^{17,} Memphis, excavations
of the University of Pennsylvania in about 1920 (29-71-56, M 1912; small, broad
handle nearly all preserved, height about 0.115; finely micaceous russet buff clay,
greyish at core); ^{18, 19,} Samos (X 491, 0.032 X 0.015, micaceous light red clay,
surface yellowish; X 475, 0.030 X 0.014, dark red clay; identification ^{with this type} of X 475
not quite certain);

below, and pro left:
20-21, with ΣΑ above, no letters below: ¹ Samos (X 474, width 0.035, ~~red clay grey~~
~~XXXXXX~~; X 471, 0.034 X 0.013; both with red clay grey at core)

22-23, with uncertain letters above and pro left: Samos (X 472, 0.034 X 0.02,
dark red clay with lighter surface, somewhat micaceous; X 499, 0.036 X 0.017, red
clay} it is not entirely certain that the two examples are from the same die)

24, without letters, pro left: Samos (X 473, 0.035 X 0.02; dark red clay,
surface buff)

25-27, impressions of the same die, facing bust of Hera wearing necklace,
enclosed in pi-shaped frame, letters to right and left ^{right} reading, retrograde, HP(:
25, 26,
Benachi collection, probably from Alexandria (of 25, dimensions 0.041 X 0.023; the
handle bends down abruptly after a very short top; micaceous russet buff clay,
yellow ^{of 26, clay fine, grey, micaceous 444,} at surface, light greyish at core); 27, Samos (X ~~27~~ 0.033 X 0.014, red
clay)

Handles, Benachi
B. *Miscellaneous, all found in Samos, being miscellaneous stamps*
Miscellaneous, 28-27

28-29, impressions of the same die, cult statue wearing polos, ^{and veil} standing on
^{raised} a base, holding from each hand ^(?) a hanging knotted fillet with tassel; the lower
part of the body is enclosed in a sort of sheath below the hem of which the feet
appear; on the body, no indication of drapery folds ^{on ornament,} or of anatomical features.
(X 502, 0.037 X 0.019; X 501, 0.037 X 0.012; of both, red clay with micaceous
cream surface)

30, female head right, turreted, with letter beta preserved ~~in~~ below, left.
(X 493, thickness 0.02, dark red clay)

31-33, ear of grain ^{on ornament,} with bee in upper right corner and in lower left corner,
uncertain device upper left (lower right corner never preserved). (X 457, 0.038 X
0.018; ~~light red clay~~ X 456, 0.035 X 0.02; X 458, 0.037 X 0.017; all three have
light red clay, and X 457 is particularly short-topped)

34, three ears of grain, with bee. (X 488, 0.035 X 0.019, hard red clay with little mica)

35, insect, bee? (X 450, 0.036 X 0.018, red clay).

~~36 - 43, pottery shapes~~

36, 37, amphora. (X 482, 0.034 X 0.015, clay brown at core, yellowish surface;

X 481, 0.045 X 0.019, micaceous dark red clay).

For 36, see Pl. —

(impressions from two different dies, red

38, 39, jug. (X 461, 0.031 X 0.018, micaceous clay, brown at core; X 462, 0.031

X 0.019, dark brown clay greyish at core).

40, kantharos. (X 459, 0.036 X 0.018, dark red clay)

41, kantharos, with letters right and left, Φ A retrograde? (X 460, 0.030 X

0.016, red clay)

42, kantharos, with letters left and right, Δ I ? (Heraion, I 653; large handle, measurements not available)

43, vase with lid (incense burner?), with possible letter alpha right. (X 503,

0.04 X 0.018, micaceous dark red clay)

X 477

019

50, star. (X 494, 0.042 X 0.019, brown clay with mica at surface)

45

44, unidentified device

(X 480, 0.03 by 0.013)

46, unidentified device

(X 500, 0.037 by 0.016; dark red

clay)

46

47, unidentified device

(X 505, 0.044 by 0.018; red clay,

dark surface)

~~48 - 49~~ ⁵⁰ letters and monograms (see also 77 below)

44, 45, impressions from different dies, letter alpha (X 496, 0.035 X 0.014; ~~hard~~

~~red~~ X 497, 0.036 X 0.017; of both, hard red clay,

yellowish at surface with mica)

46, letter gamma. (X 495, 0.036 X 0.018, micaceous red clay)

47, Δ AY (X 498, 0.035 X 0.013, yellowish clay with mica at surface)

48, 49, impressions from two different dies, ~~monogram~~

monogram XE: (X 492,

Kastro, Tigani, Samos, from thickness 0.021, red clay; I 567, ~~from~~ excavations of the German Archaeological

Institute, top of jar with mushroom rim and both handles preserved, only one stamped; preserved

height of fragment, 0.017; fine red clay). For profile of 49 (I 567), see Pl. 53,

no. 11; this object has been published, see W. Technau, op.cit., p. 63, no. V 4.

Handles bearing
C. 1

Impressions apparently from engraved rings. All from Samos, Haviaras collection.

54-56, Athena in fighting attitude, ~~with~~ facing right, with shield on left

shoulder and lance ready in raised right hand (it appears to pass behind her head); the

left arm is not seen, hence it is the outside of the shield that is shown; there is

little or no indication of the aegis, but the garment clings to the body; "a swallow-

tailed wrap is worn over the shoulder," cf. Beazley, The Development of Attic Black-

Figure (on the Panathenaic Athena of the 4th century B.C.); (Berkely and Los Angeles 1951), p. 98; in 56 one sees that the figure is ~~at~~

standing, not striding, and there is a base-line below the feet. (X 467, 0.038 by

0.018, hard red clay, micaceous at surface; X 466, 0.037 by 0.018, red clay; X 487,

0.037 by 0.017, hard red clay.)

seals

Mr. Boardman gives us references to two gems with a similar subject: G.M.A. Richter,

Richter, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Catalogue of ~~Greek~~ Engraved Gems, Greek, Etruscan

and Roman, Rome, 1956, pl.XXV, no.143; and H. Hoffmann and P.H.Davidson, Greek Gold

Jewelry from the Age of Alexander, Mainz, 1965, p.257, fig.117. ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{also} ~~commentary~~

~~with text~~ He remarks also on the fairly narrow bezel of the ring which

impressed 54-56 as an archaizing feature.

See also above, commentary text, with footnote ²¹ 20, ~~21~~ ³² ~~21~~ ³³ ~~21~~

~~at 57~~

10.I.69

1.4.9

57, Pan (?), goat-headed, apparently wearing a cloak, behind him a large thyrsos with ribbon bow and streamers. He seems to be sitting (on rough ground? on a river bank?) with human knees drawn up, and shins that end in cloven hooves^{2 horns} (both visible). He seems to be working on something before him, possibly a reed or reeds from which he will make his syrinx. (X 452, C.032 by C.019, hard red clay).

Lh 6

For Pan with goat head and feet but human knees, cf. R. Herbig, Pan, Frankfurt, 1949, pl.IV, 2 and 3, and text p.55, a bronze statuette from Olympia, dated after 430 B.C. by Kunze; pl.XXXV, 1, the Pan Painter's Pan, cf. J.D. Beazley, Der Pan-Maler, Berlin, 1931, pl.2. Herbig's pl.VII, 1 and 3, show figures entirely human except that they have cloven hooves. None of these figures is seated.

It should be stated that Mr. Boardman is dubious about what is to be seen in this stamp; he suggests that there may be confusion due to a slip in the setting of the stamp, or even a flaw in it.

4.II.69

Prof. Evelyn Harrison calls my attention to the
with hooves (and) makes
[Evelyn Harrison]
"Pans" on
T.B.L. Webster

Der Niobidenmaler, Leipzig, 1935, pl. 15,
cf. GA, p. 18.

57

9.I.69

ASCS

1.50

Pan

See R. Harbig, ^{Pan} Frankfurt, 1949

pl. IV, 2-3, cf. p. 55

Bronze statue for Olymp

"mit Menschenleib und -extremitäten,
aber Ziegenkopf und -füßen"

[¹⁵¹Olympen - Bericht IV, 1944, 138 ff. pl. 53-4]

later (p. 56) mid-5th cent. [¹⁵³Zeugma says
"not by 430"]

pl. VII, 1-3 are human with only goat
hooves

cf. p. 54

theater stuff

"Der Gott ist somit nun nicht mehr
Tragostichos (bockbeinig) sondern jetzt
Tragoraios, aigorioidys (ziegenfüßig,
wie ihn auch der Homerische Hymnos nennt.)"

pl. XXXIII, 3 goat head, human legs
goat union

note 96: Panmaler
Berg
Zy. 2-4

pl. XXXV, 1, u. Panmaler 1. of hat,
Pan (a part of it, human) shows a
goat; Pan has goat head - hooves,
human human

Pan Painter! (see
p. 37)

Berlin, 1931, pl.2. Professor Evelyn Harrison has called my attention to the

Fans of the Niobid Painter, T.B.L. Webster, ⁿDer Niobidemaler, Leipzig, 1935,

^{a and b} pl. 15, cf. text p. 18; these have horns on ^{more or less} human heads and hooves below

~~clay and tail~~ human knees. Herbig's pl.VII, 1 and 3, show figures entirely human except
~~the~~ that they have cloven hooves. None of these figures is seated.

64, 65, nude male figure before a ^{small} cult ~~figure~~ ^{image} (?) indistinctly impressed,
and incompletely preserved, to the right; the man's left hand is curled into a fist
and seems to hold something like the end of a cord; he looks up to where his right
hand is raised; ^{his} ~~the~~ arched back suggests ^{that his} ~~the~~ feet (not preserved) were braced
against a pull; ^{paunchiness} the stoutness of the figure was perhaps for comic effect (X 470,
0.029 by 0.015, dark red clay, buff at surface; X 468, 0.033 by 0.016, dark light
red clay, buff at surface).

It is suggested (see above, p.) that this type illustrates the legend
connected with the Samian festival Tonaia ^{about} which we know from Menodotos of Samos
through Athenaios.

3rd. 69 | In E. Haggard's
T.O.L. Weber, Der Nubienkaiser, Leipzig [1.53]

Jg 050 | 1935, p. 150^{1b}

Satyre play

creation of heroes & kings

Weber (p. 18 - index) says they

are not satyrs but Pans

heroes,
heroes
and
kings

⁵⁸
~~55~~, seated Herakles (?), apparently with club in front and ~~quiver~~ perhaps with quiver behind his shoulder (X 485, 0.033 by 0.014).

⁵⁹
~~56~~, winged figure looking into a Chian amphora (X 469, 0.035 by 0.016; brown clay, darker at surface). *grasps by handle a sharp-pointed, sharp shouldered, amphora and seems to look inside*

⁶⁰ ⁶¹ bearded
~~57~~, ~~58~~, siren (?) with head thrown back, in profile right, (X 449, ~~0.040~~ by 0.015; ~~hard red clay~~ X 448, 0.041 by 0.02; both, hard red clay). *and wings partly open there is a line below 0.040 only*

⁶² ⁶³
~~59~~, ~~60~~, draped female figure, standing three-quarters ~~left~~ playing with a bird on the ground below her right hand, (X 453, 0.034 by 0.019, hard red clay; X 486, 0.034 by ~~0.016~~ 0.016). *weight on right foot, front, perhaps*

⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ nude
~~61~~, ~~62~~, elderly male votary before a ~~primitive~~ cult figure; his left hand holds a cane (?), his right hand is raised in salutation before a herm or other primitive figure to the right. (X 468, 0.033 by 0.016, hard light red clay, buff at surface; X 470, 0.029 by 0.015, hard dark red clay, buff at surface). *Possibly the previously lost and fig. 1*

⁶⁶
~~63~~, nude male figure stooping (?) left. (X 441, 0.036 by 0.017; red clay with a little mica) *J.B. suggests he is using a straight*

⁶⁷
~~64~~, uncertain figure, possibly a satyr facing left. (X 465, 0.036 by 0.018,
light red clay)

⁶⁸
~~65~~, bearded head, with hat or crown, facing right. (X 451, 0.032 by 0.017, hard
red clay)

⁶⁹
~~66~~, head right (X 463, 0.031 by 0.013, hard light red clay)

⁷⁰
~~67~~, helmeted head (?) left, possibly ~~xxxx~~ with letters EA below.
(X 454, 0.033 by 0.019, red clay)

⁷¹ ⁷²
~~68, 69~~, grape-cluster, or possibly (J.B. suggests) a much worn face
(X 478, 0.031 by 0.016, red clay; X 479,
thickness 0.014, light red at core, buff at surface)

⁷³
~~70~~, cornucopia (?) between uncertain devices. (X 455, 0.037 by 0.018, hard
red clay)

⁷⁴
~~71~~, head and foreleg of lion, right. Coin type of Knidos. (X 447, 0.037
by 0.022, hard red clay)

⁷⁵
~~72~~, composite fruit (?); the relative size of stem and globules suggests
something like a blackberry rather than a cluster of grapes. (X 483, ~~with~~ thick-
ness 0.02, red clay, cream surface)

76

73, unidentified text (Aramaic?)

or possibly *dever*

(X 464, 0.032 by 0.013; hard red clay

dark brown at surface)

77

74, monogram, perhaps of Hera.

the structure

(X 477, 0.036 by 0.015)

77
16, non-flashed
61 + ? not published
because *little* was

Catalogue of amphoras and fragments illustrated in
Pl. 4 and Fig. 1

(all are in Pl. 4 save d)

1. ~~Marion~~, Cyprus, Tomb 83, 3; see ~~px423, 3~~ SCE II, p.423, 3; cf. p.417, fig. 181 (finds in situ); also ibid. pl. CXXXII, (83,3) for a large photograph, ^{sharp but the jar is} not in profile; and see SCE IV, 2, fig. LVII, no. 25 for an outline drawing. The amphora is assigned to the second burial period of its tomb, called ^{early} Early Cypro-Archaic II, see SCE II, p.424, and the end of Cypro-Archaic I is dated "shortly after 570 B.C.", see IV, 2, p.467. The jar is in the ^{Cyprus Museum in} Nicosia, and ~~ixxxxxxxxphotographxxx~~ was photographed for me in ¹⁹⁵² ~~1254~~ by the Department of Antiquities, by kindness of A.H.S. Megaw, then Director of Antiquities.

Ht. 0.55 (see SCE II, p.423).

2. ^{the lower part of} Agora Excavations, P 24869, from well deposit Q 12 : 3 (listed Agora X, p. 68; cf. Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp. 62-66; the deposit contained no figured ware later than 490 B.C., cf. Agora XII, now in press). Ht. ~~0.55~~ ^{0.56}; diam. 0.37; handles 0.037 by 0.021, with ht. ca. 0.11. Details of shape, see Fig. 1; ^{2 grooves below rim,} note slight offset at base of neck, slight taper of neck downward, finger impressions at the base of the handles, and the fact that the inside of the bottom of the jar falls below the top of its foot as seen from the outside. Clay pinkish buff, micaceous, with vestiges of a light slip (?) like a bloom.

The inside is smeared near the mouth.

~~4~~ ~~5~~. From the sea (?), seen in October 1958 in the ~~house~~ home of Angela Andounousou

in Tigani (now Pythagoreion), Samos, where it had been in use for drinking water

for three years. (Photograph number VG 434.34.) Ht. 0.589. Noted as having small

thin handles, a somewhat worn ring toe, and a graffito (epsilon?) at the center of

the shoulder; it was said also to have had letters in paint, at first. Note in the

photograph slight offsets below the rim and probably near the base of the neck.

For graffiti on amphora fragments in Samos, cf. Technau, p. 30, with fig.22.

d. Agora Excavations, P 21984 a and b, top of jar and toe of possibly the same
the contents of which are
still considered to date ca. 460-440 B.C.

jar, from Agora well deposit N 7 : 3, The group pottery from this well as a whole

has been published by C. Boulter, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. 59-115; for (P 21984) description and illustr.

ibid.
see Grace apud Boulter, p. 108 and pl. 40, no. 167 and for a drawing of the toe, p.103.

fig.5. Handles, 0.042 by 0.019 and 0.044 by 0.018; ht., ca. 0.125.

For details of the top and toe of this jar, and for a tentative general restoration, see Fig. 1. The shape as drawn has been suggested by that of an (from the sea, covered with marine deposit) amphora photographed in 1952 in the storage of the museum of Eretria in Boeotia.

(Unfortunately this jar was not measured at the time it was photographed, and, its storage having since been changed, I have not yet succeeded in locating it.) Note in d grooves below the rim, the taper downward of the neck, the fact that the inside of the bottom of the jar (as in b) falls below the top of the foot as seen from the outside. (A slight indentation follows the line of the base of the neck, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ^{part of} ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ on ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ not shown.) There are no finger impressions at the lower attachments of the handles. The clay is very much like that of b, noticeable also are some white bits.

5 (and Fig. 2, 2)

Agora Excavations P 18988, from ~~ag~~ well deposit C 19 : 9, filling dated ca. 425-400 B.C., cf. Agora XII. Ht. 0.691; diam. 0.334; handles ~~0.039~~ and 0.042

by 0.02, with ht. ca. 0.16. Details of shape, see Fig. 1; note a slight offset at

at the base of the neck (which does not taper downward); no finger impressions at the lower attachments of the handles. The collar-like toe resembles on the outside that of d, and I suggest that here also the inside dipped below the top of the collar on the outside, but the inside bottom is not accessible, having been filled with plaster.

The reddish clay has white bits, as in d; but very little mica. *Deposits: in*
out a vertical stroke on the neck under rim of E
handles.

6 ^{last 9}

in Oxford ✓

Fig ✓

f. Reverse of silver coin of Samos, trihemiobol, Barron, pl.XVI, no.4b; cf.
 ibid.,
 catalogue p. 198, and text, p.71. ~~482-420 B.C.~~ 3 : 1.

on the plate

7

trihemiobol,

g. Reverse of silver coin of Samos in the BRITISH Museum, ^{see British Museum}

(not illustrated).

Catalogue, Ionia, pl. XXXV, no.9, and cf. Barron, p.198, no.3a, ~~482-420 B.C.~~

See above, note 62.

3 : 1.

I am greatly obliged to Mr. M.J. Price for the photograph, and to E. Barron for permission to publish

8

^{last 9}

silver

Berlin

trihemiobol

h. Reverse of ~~bronze~~ coin of Samos in ~~the British Museum~~, ^{see British Museum}

Catalogue, Ionia, pl. XXXV, no.10, and Barron, pl. XVII, lower right corner; cf.

text, p. 71, cat. p. 198 there

See above, note 62.

Barron, pp. 73 and 99; date proposed, ~~412-405 B.C.~~

3 : 1.

~~482-420 B.C.~~

10

i. Stamp on handle of Samian (?) amphora, ~~xxxxx~~ impressed on 36 of the fore-
 going catalogued of stamped handles, which see for description. 2 : 1.

*our art to
as both
M. J. Price*

Samos, I 567 from excavations

11 j. Kastro, Tigani, ~~Samos, I 567 from excavations~~ of the German Archaeological

Institute before 1929. One handle bears a monogram stamp, which is 53 of our

catalogue of Samian stamped handles, illustrated in Pl. 2. Preserved ht. of frag-

Note mushroom rim, ment, 0.017. Rather short-topped handles, slight taper of neck toward shoulder.

2.T.67 0.0175; of handle, ht ca 0.135, W x T 0.38 x 0.22

Fine red clay, a little more is visible in patches of surface and are free of deposit; some white bits

building operations in

13.14 k. Fragmentary amphora found in Rhodes in 1964; temporary inventory number,

MZ 493. Preserved ht. 0.725; diam. 0.492; handles 0.044 by 0.022. Note mushroom

rim, very short-topped handles, taper of neck toward shoulder. Clay yellowish at

surface. One handle bears a stamp of oval shape as from an engraved ring; it is

perhaps a head; much of the surface of the stamp seems to be eroded. no photograph is available.

15 1. Amphora with prow stamp in the collection of Demosthenes Haviaras in Syme.

The collector holds his amphora. Photograph taken before 1922. Of the amphora,

preserved ht. 0.777; diam. 0.35. One handle bears a stamp with prow device: see

m.

16 m. Stamp on handle of 1. HAYE/IMA around prow.

17 n. Duplicate of m, on a handle in the Benachi collection, Alexandria (Sam ABC 7,

in which the device is more fully impressed.

Documentation of items in Pl. 4
Documentation of items in Pl. 4, amphoras and amphora fragments tentatively

identified as illustrating the Samian container shape from the early 6th to the 3rd century B.C.; also amphoras represented in Samian coins ^{datable in} of the 5th century B.C. (nos. 6,7,8) and (12), and in a Samian stamp (no.10). Note that nos. 2, 4, ^{and 11} and 9 were photographed in Samos. Cf. Figs. 1-3.

1. Marion, Cyprus, Tomb 83, 3; SCE II, p.423, 3; cf. p.417, fig.181 (finds in situ); also ibid., pl.CXXXII (83,3) for a large photograph, sharp but the jar is not in profile; and see SCE IV, 2, fig.LVII, no.25, for an outline drawing. The amphora is assigned to the second burial period of its tomb, called early Cypro-Archaic II, see SCE II, p.424, and the end of Cypro-Archaic I is dated "shortly after 570 B.C.," see IV, 2, p.467. The jar is in the Cyprus Museum in Nicosia, and was photographed for me by the Department of Antiquities, by kindness of A.H.S. Megaw, then Director of Antiquities.

Ht. 0.55 (see SCE II, p.423).

2. From the sea, seen and photographed ^{in December 1968 in Pythagoreion (Tigani)} at the home of Katina Gerani, ~~in December~~ ^{afterward} who sold it to me at a generously low price ~~to~~ so that it could be given to the museum of Pythagoreion, where it now is. ^{It has been for many years in her hands.} Ht. 0.434; diam. 0.27; of ~~the handles~~ the handles, width by thickness 0.032 X 0.019, 0.031 X 0.017, and height 0.07, 0.075.

On the amphora ~~itself~~ itself, though not in the photograph,
An offset is clear at the base of the neck; the body inside comes down below the upper
edge of the toe as seen from the outside.

3. Agora Excavations, P 24869, from the lowest part of well deposit Q 12 : 3
(cf. H.A.Thompson, Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp.62-66, preliminary notice on the well;
it contained no figured pottery later than 490 B.C., according to the listing in
Agora XII). Ht. ~~0.56~~ 0.56; diam. 0.37; handles 0.037 X 0.021, with ht. ca. 0.11. For
details of shape, see Fig. 2, 4; note grooves below the rim, slight offset at base
of neck, slight taper of neck downward, finger impressions at base of handles, and the
fact that the inside of the bottom of the jar falls below the top of its foot as
seen from the outside. Clay pinkish buff, micaceous, with vestiges of a light slip(?)
like a bloom. The inside is smeared near the mouth.

(Continued from p. 57) - 58 -
ca 3.11.70
1.64
illustrated). See above, note 62. I am obliged to Mr. M.J. Price for the photograph.

3 : 1.

8. Cast of reverse of silver coin of Samos in Berlin, trihemiobol, Barron, pl.

XVI, 2a. Cf. ibid., catalogue p.198 and text, p.71. See above, note 62. I am

obliged to Mr. Barron for the photograph.

3 : 1.

9. From the sea, seen and photographed in October 1958, at the home of Ourania
in Tigani (now Pythagoreion)

Bouza. ~~in Tigani (now Pythagoreion)~~

though

Ht. 0.74. For details of shape of a similar jar (or parts of two such), see
Fig. 3, 3; the development of certain features, e.g. the slightly longer and more
curving handles, and the slightly longer and more flaring toe, suggest that Pl. 9,
is at a little later than Fig. 3, 3.

10. Stamp on handle of Samian (?) amphora, impressed on 36 of the foregoing
catalogue of stamped handles, which see for description.

2 : 1.

11. Kastro, Tigani (now Pythagoreion), I 567 from excavations of the German
Archaeological Institute before 1929.

Preserved ht. of fragment, 0.017; of handle to the left, width by thickness
0.038 X 0.022, and ht. ca. 0.135; (handle to the right, which had been glued in
place, was out of place in December 1968.). Note mushroom rim, neck that tapers
slightly to an abrupt articulation with the shoulder, short-topped, non-rising

handles that draw in a bit below, i.e. they are fairly parallel to the neck.

Clay fine, dark reddish buff, with some white bits, and a little mica on visible

patches of the surface. Stamped on one handle (the one now preserved), on the

outside of the curve, with a monogram stamp, which is 53 of our catalogue of Samian
(see Pl.)
catalogue text for reference
stamped handles; see ~~Pl. 53, no. 53~~ to a previous publication of the
stamp.

12. Obverse of bronze coin of Samos in the British Museum, Sir H. Weber Coll.

6308. Cf. Barron, p. 73, note 16, (a list of examples of this series, another of which
this coin, and to
(Paris 2369), he tells me) to the Tr. of the Br. M. for permission to p.
he illustrates in his pl. XVII, lower right hand corner. I am obliged to Mr. M.J.

Price for the photograph. 3 : 1.

13, 14. Rhodes, Archaeological Service, temporary inventory number ME 493,
found in building operations in the city of Rhodes in 1964.

Preserved ht. (a little more than shows in Pl. , but the bottom is missing),
0.725, diam. 0.492; handles 0.044 X 0.022. Note mushroom rim, very short-topped
handles, taper of neck toward shoulder. Clay yellowish at surface.

14. Impression as from an engraved ring on one handle of 13, set on the out-
facing
side of the curve. Represented is perhaps a head; much of the surface of the stamp
seems to be eroded. I am greatly obliged to Mr. Konstantinopoulos for having this
(stamp photo for me)

"Saw in" 11 12.10.70 1.66

Draft of footnote
Keep till ref. is checked
2 fair copy (some pages
gone)

footnotes to S A M I A N article

¹ NIKITA Δ. ΧΑΒΙΑΡΑΣ, "ΕΝΣΦΡΑΓΙΣΤΟΙ ΛΑΒΑΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ ΣΑΜΙΑΚΩΝ ΑΜΦΟΡΕΩΝ," ΜΙΚΡΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΟΝ ΗΜΕΡΟΛΟΓΙΟΝ 1911, pp. 3-6.

²

See Year Book of the American Philosophical Society for 1959 (1960), p.475;

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ibid. for 1964 (1965), pp. 518-522; Archaeology 19, 1966, pp.266-268; there are

Ph. Bouneau, ed. further notes in footnote 12 of the introductory section of chapter 14 of Exploration

Archéologique de Delos, Vol.27, L'Ilot de la Maison des Comédiens, now in press.

R. 000.1.2 Chapter XV of the vol., by V.R. Guérin, pp. 279-382, is herein after called Delos 27, Chapter 14.

Note that in Delos 27 (and in earlier publications by V.R. Guérin), Mr. Benaki's name is regularly spelled "Benastii", the Italianate form used by him while resident in Alexandria.

(3)

5th
slat
Ellis
Delos 27
Benaki
9/10
13 (Hart)

Keep till reference or checked

follow 5 bis

La Statuaire Archaïque et Classique, Liege, 1949, pp.176-192, on Artemis of Ephesos; and pp. 146-147 on the hanging fillets of Asiatic goddesses. For a gem with the figure of the Ephesian, see H. Thiersch, Artemis Ephesia, Berlin 1935, pl. XLVII. For a similar figure identified as Artemis Leukophryene, cf. British Museum Catalogue of Coins, ~~III~~ Ionia, pl.19, no.5 (coin of Magnesia after 190 B.C.). ~~For~~ comment on the type of the Oriental goddess, in connection with a new acquisition in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, see ~~C. Vermeule~~ *Vermeule*, *Vermeule* in The Classical Journal, 63, 1967, pp.58-59, and p.56, fig.8.

He call himself Cornelius Vermeule

I owe my acquaintance with Lacroix's book, along with ~~many other~~ *many helpful* suggestions and much encouragement, to Professor Evelyn B. Harrison. She is ~~not~~ *responsible* for any unattributed opinions in this article.

14

See British Museum Catalogue Ionia, pl. 37, 2 (cf. Head-Hill, pl.48, 16), period of Commodus.

15

compare

This was one of Professor Harrison's suggestions. On garments worn by the Samian goddess, see C. Michel, Recueil d'inscriptions grecques, Brussels 1900, p.678, no. 832, an inventory of the temple of Hera, dated 346/5 B.C. (by an archon in Samos and by the Athenian archon Archias). I owe the reference to Professor Henry S. Robinson.

16

Amphipolis
Anabasis, V, 3, 12.

~~16~~ 18 ✓

Cf. Head-Hill, pl. 20, 54, cf. text, p. 36 (Salamis, Cyprus, 351-332 B.C.);

pl. 28, 17, cf. text, p. 51 (the same city, 331-310 B.C.); pl. 34, 30, cf. text, pp.

60-61 (Sinope, 220-183 B.C.); pl. 34, 34, cf. text p. 61 (Marathos, Phoenicia, 279 B.C.)

pl. 40, 15, cf. text p. 72 (Smyrna, 190-133 B.C.).

6.7X.64

17

On these various devices see Barron's index under symbols and types. For

early cases in Samian interest, see below, on the festival of Samos

asked to put the stop at the street in the middle 64 65?

18

China ware actually from China was commonly stocked in ~~xxxx~~ General Stores

in Middle Western America sixty years ago, as I have been informed by a friend who

remembers (as a child playing with the ~~packing cases~~

large cases in which it had been shipped from China.

On "Vasa Samia," see F.O.Waage, Antiquity XI, 1937, pp.46-55; numerous passages

from Latin authors are assembled on pp.54-55. Cf. M. Rostovtzeff, SEAN, Oxford

pp.1478-9 1941, ~~pp.1478~~, note 66, for further references; also H. Goldman and others, Tarsus I,

Princeton 1950, pp.186-187 (F.F.Jones). These publications are partly concerned

with the possibility of identifying an archaeologically known ware with the "Samian"

of the Romans. On this question, see further below, note ⁵³ 52.

19

Mr. Boardman writes (2.XII.68): "I would expect that they were all impressed

by metal finger rings. This seems the usual practice on, for instance, loomweights,

and the fact that you never to have trace of the hoop at each end would be

explained by the date, since by then the hoop usually runs straight back from the

bezel. . . For the sort of rings, slightly earlier, see Olynthos X, pls 26-27."

The rings there illustrated are mostly of bronze. Comments by Mr. Boardman on

individual items here are ~~to be found~~ in the catalogue as well as in the

general commentary above. He is not to be held responsible for any of my actual text, which he will not have read.

20

See Head-Hill, ~~pl. 28~~ ²¹ pl. 28, no. 19, a coin struck by Ptolemy Soter, as ruler of Egypt, between 311 and 305 B.C. (~~cf.~~ ^{according to} text, p. 51). For Newell's ^{slightly earlier} date for this coin, see note ³³ 22. For a recently published, and as yet unidentified, bronze coin bearing this figure, see ~~Head-Hill~~ ^{Head-Hill}, 1968, pl. 59, ^{found in Samian} ~~cf. text pp. 201-2.~~

X 476, with circular stamp, diam. ca. ~~0.017~~ 0.017, with traces of a wreath part of a (?) round outer part; X 489, rectangular stamp, with part of a prow (?); X 490, part of a circular (?) stamp, with monogram (?); X 506, small part of circular stamp. X 507 is a ~~similar~~ handle found with the rest, but which is unstamped.

X 476, with wreath (?), may be compared with Agora SS 10912, which has a circular stamp with wreath around the outer part and an uncertain device in the middle. Though of about the same size, the stamps do not appear to come from the same die. SS 10912, which comes from a disturbed latter 4th century deposit, by its fabric is possibly also Samian; see further below, on shapes ^{and clay} of Samian amphoras.

22

The two Rhodian are X 508, with illegible rectangular stamp, and X 509 which has the reading ΛΑΦΑΘΑΡ/ΧΘΥ/caduceus right (restored from rubbings of better examples in the Benaki collection in Alexandria ^K; for a published example of probably

the same type, see M. P. Nilsson, Timbres Amphotiques de Lindos, Copenhagen, 1909, p. 349, no.4, 1). ~~This fabricant~~ Known handles endorsed by this fabricant are few,

datable in the 2nd century B.C., not early. X ⁵⁰⁴~~508~~, of unknown origin, reads perhaps

APXH (0.044 by 0.023; buff clay red at core, having small black bits). Note that

we found no Knidian in this collection, although Haviaras ^{states} ~~notes~~ (see above) ^{that he} ~~having~~

discovered "two or three". In general to reconcile our findings with his reference

to "all 63 Handles" (again see his quoted text): Mrs. Petropoulakou gave numbers

to the Nik. H. collection

following the series given in 1957 to a part of the collection of Demosthenes

Haviaras, so that Nikitas Haviaras' handles are X (for ~~Kabirax~~ KABIAPAZ) 441-509,

or 69 handles. If we omit X 504, 508 and 509 (the non-Samian listed in this note),

also 2 or 3 listed in note 21 as having little or no stamp, and/or possibly our 51,

we are in agreement as to the number of Samian in the collection, fact which has some

importance for ~~this group~~ ~~regarding~~ definite identification of the group.

24
25

Note that the Pythagoreion referred to by Haviaras at the end of his article

note 1)

is not the town (which was not so named in his day) but the Gymnasion (secondary

school) of this name, which was, and still is, in Vathy, the present-day capital of

the island.

24

from both sites together

Composition of the amphora stamps ~~found in the two sites~~ through 1957:

Samian, 4 (8, 10-11, 42, 53); later Samian (?), 1 (see below, note); Rhodian, 390;

of which 2 are uncertain

Koan, 21; Knidian, 9; Zenon Group, 6 (cf. Hesperia XXXII, 1963, pp. 331 with note

579

25); Chian, 4 (of which one is from a lagynos); Sinopean, 1 (I 566 plus 579, neck

with 2 stamped handles, of Grakov's earliest period); Parian and Thasian, 1 each;

A few more may be transferred from

Roman (Latin), 1; unclassified, 62; total, 500. ~~Not a few Rhodians belong~~

the "unclassified" to the Samian, ~~to~~ from their general appearance I 861, 934, 935.

~~to the early period in 225 months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C.~~

~~to the early period in 225 months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C.~~

a large prop. (about 55%)

Well over half of the Rhodian belong to the early period before months began to

be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C. according to my present belief.

~~before~~ 322 B.C.

Trade relations were no doubt affected by the previous hospitality of Rhodians to

time

Samians during their ~~period~~ of exile (Maiuri, Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos,

Firenze, 1925, pp. 3-4, no. 1; cf. Hiller in Pauly-W. p. 778). Rhodian stamped

otherwise

at other sites

handles of this period are relatively uncommon, save in Rhodes itself and in Alexandria.

The above figures are based on records made in Samos in 1958, with permission and

much facilitation from Dr. Buschor, and from Dr. Barbara Philippaki for the Greek

Archaeological Service. A total of 30 handles, ^{actually} from the two sites in Samos, had been

included by W. Technau in his article, "Griechische Keramik im Samischen Heraion,"

Ath. Mitth. LIV, 1929, pp. 6-64, see especially pp.

. Inventories of the handles

Post
SENT 11/11/69
1

from both sites were made after this publication, I believe in 1939, by W. Wrede for the finds in Tigani and by F. Willemssen for those from the Heraion (as I was informed by Dr. Buschor in 1958). Numbered in the Inschriften series of the site, the stamps in the two inventories are I 501-640 and I 641-862. In 1958 we were authorized to ^{respectively} to record the earlier finds and also ^{to} continue the "I" series (now no longer used for inscriptions) to cover the accumulation, again from both sites, through the finds of 1957, I 863-1006. The total should be 506 instead of 500 in the analysis at the beginning of this note; but in fact following wartime disturbance of the Heraion storeroom we were unable ^{in 1958} to identify some 30 of the ^{handles} ~~stamps~~ inventoried from that site. Where readings could be made (from Dr. Willemssen's careful drawings) the missing items have been included in our figures, but there remains a small residue.

1957
1958

500. 042
 21.00
 200
 1000

(inverted) ~~24~~ 25

29.I.69
 1.75

It should be stated also that the number in Samos

of Koan, although far fewer than the still relatively

Phokian, is large; at $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent

of the total, it is ~~four~~ ^{four} times ^{or more} the percentage

of ~~Koan~~ ^{in Attika} or Akropolis, and 40 times the

percentage in Phokian. (cf. ~~the Phokian~~ ^{Grace 1960, p. 100} 1959 (1960),

pp. 473-4, on figure for Koan at various

sites. an inscription records also a Koan as

benefactor to the Samians in exile, cf. ^{H. Schuler} ~~of Attika~~

Witt, XLIV, 1919, p. 5, F. (") of also note 28, on a Magnesian inscription.

check of the inscription

- also (p. 8, K)
- Amphipolis (p. 7, I)
- Elus (p. 9-10, L)
- Pharsalos (p. 11, M)
- Thessalonika (p. 12, N)
- Macedonia (p. 12, O)
- Amphipolis (p. 12, O)

(No) Koan is known in the group "der Antigonidenzeit"

which Magnesian does not make clear?

In addition p. 5, F, another inscription from Koan (p. 6, H), but this is not ^{quite} certain about the time period

17. IV. 69

1.76

"Samm Amphoras"

Add to footnote 25

✓ ^{Sp. cit. in note 9}
Rost. ~~SEH HW~~, p. 1486, note 97:
additional SAH publications included:

"..... Samos (with long admixture A)
Sinopian handles, W. Tiedman, Alt. Mittl.
LIV, 1929, pp. 58 ff."

In fact there is only ^{Sinop} one, apparently, in
Tiedman's publication, as still today.

Did he guess that some others were
Sinopian?

φ. T. 70

to note 25

Add something about Chrysospeleion

25

Composition of the amphora stamps from both sites together through 1957:

Samian, 4 (8, 10-11, 42, 53); later Samian (?), 1 (see below, note 80, mention of I 933); Rhodian, 390; Koan, 21; Knidian, 9; Zenon Group, 6 of which 2 are uncertain (cf. Hesperia, XXXII, 1963, p.331 with note 25); Chian, 4 (of which 1 is from a lagynos); Sinopean, 1 (I 566 plus 579, neck with 2 stamped handles, of Grakov's earliest period); Parian and Thasian, 1 each; Roman (Latin), 1; unclassified, 62; total, 500. A few more may be transferred from the "unclassified" to the Samian, e.g. from their general appearance I 861, 934, 935.

A large proportion (about 55 per cent) of the Rhodian belong to the early period before months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras, i.e. before ca. 275 B.C. according to my present belief, cf. Delos 27 (see above, note 2), pp. 291-293. Trade relations following 322 B.C. were no doubt affected by the previous hospitality of Rhodians to Samians during the time of exile of these latter (cf. A. Maiuri, Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos, Firenze, 1925, pp. 3-4, no. 1; cf. Hiller, the article "Rhodos", in Pauly-Wissowa, Supplementband V, Stuttgart, 1931, p. 778). Rhodian stamped handles of this period are relatively uncommon at other sites save in Rhodes itself and in Alexandria.

It should be ^{remarked} ~~stated~~ also that the number of Koan in Samos, although far fewer than the Rhodian, is still relatively large: at 4 and 1/5 per cent of the total,

(note 25)

it is 4 times, or more, the percentage in either Athens or Alexandria, and 40 times the percentage in Rhodes, apparently. Cf. Grace 1960, pp.473-474, on figures for Koan at various sites. An inscription records also a Koan citizen as benefactor to the Samians in exile, cf. M. Schede, Ath. Mitt., XLIV, 1919, p. 5, f. F. For other benefactors mentioned in inscriptions, cf. below, ~~notes 28~~ notes 28 (on a Magnesian) and 38 (on a Macedonian).

The figures given for stamped handles ^{or} at Samos are based on records made there in 1958, with permission and much facilitation from Dr. Buschor, and from Dr. Barbara Philippaki for the Greek Archaeological Service. A total of 30 handles actually from ~~the two~~ ⁶⁵⁶ sites in Samos (despite the title of the publication) had been included by W. Technau in his article, "Griechische Keramik im Samischen Heraion," Ath. Mitt., LIV, 1929, pp. 6-64, see especially pp. 58, ff. (It is curious that Rostovtseff, op. cit. (in ~~my~~ ^{drum} note 19), p. 1486, ~~under~~ ⁵⁸⁻⁶³ note 97, remarks Technau's that ~~this~~ publication reports a "large admixture of Sinopian handles". In fact, Technau lists (p. 60 under "II. Sinope") only the single piece ^{later mentioned as} I 566 plus 579 mentioned at the beginning of this note.) Inventories of the handles from both sites were made after this publication, I believe in 1939, by W. Wrede for the finds in Tigani and by F. Willemssen for those from the Heraion (as I was informed by Dr. Buschor in 1958). Numbered in the Inschriften series of the site, the stamps in the two ~~inventories~~

Technau
✓
NE
am 6 no. 4
m p. 63
As does
which are
m p. 28
on 1271A10
4274
0P004
(He does cite
Guthrie,
date 1928)
(1919)
but does not
last stamp
in Rostovtseff
EP

13. IV 1.79

The figures given for stamped handles ^{on} ~~at~~ Samos are based on records made there in 1958, with permission and much facilitation from Dr. Buschor, and from Dr. Barbara Philippaki for the Greek Archaeological Service.

~~The recording~~

remains a small residue. For identifying, marking, and recording the handles on Samos in 1958, an operation that included the photographing of about 200 items, the undersigned was aided by Maria Savvastianou (cf. note 3) and also by Andreas Dimoulinis. I take this occasion to thank Mr. Dimoulinis not only for his full share of our rather heroic work-period of 4 and 1/2 days ^{in Samos that} ~~at this time~~, but also for much else he has contributed to this article, from statistical studies toward its preparation, ~~to the making of the manuscript itself~~ ^{and} the original profiles from which the drawings in Figures 2 and 3 were made, to many checks in the final manuscript.

Unfortunately there has not been time to make the records necessary for a fully up to date statement on stamped handles found in Samos. But by the kindness of Professor Jantzen, I have been able, in a short visit late in 1968, to look through more recent finds ^{at} ~~in~~ Pythagoreion (Tigani) and to see that here in any

(Tigani) (Heraion)
inventories are respectively I 501-640 and I 641-862. In 1958 we were authorized to record the earlier finds and also to continue the "I" series (now no longer used for inscriptions) to cover the accumulation, again from both sites, through the finds of 1957, I 863-1006. The total should be 506 instead of 500 in the analysis at the beginning of this note; but in fact following wartime disturbances of the Heraion storeroom we were unable in 1958 to identify some 30 of the handles inventoried from that site. Where readings could be made (from Dr. Willemssen's careful drawings) the missing items have been included in our figures, but there remains a small residue. Unfortunately there has not been time to make the records necessary for a fully up to date statement on stamped handles found in Samos. But by the kindness of Professor Jantzen, I have been able, in a short visit late in 1968, to look through more recent finds at Pythagoreion (Tigani) and to see that here in any case no further stamps of ~~the~~ any Samian class seem to have been found.

To the above figures from two sites on Samos, we must now add (see note 23) 69 from a ^{separate} third site, of which 2 are Rhodian, 1 unclassified, and most if not all of the other 66 are probably Samian. For the place of discovery of these, ~~Drxx~~ ~~Pharmakides~~ Nikitas Haviaras' words as reported by Dr. Pharmakides described it as "a cave where there is a church. . . . He picked up what he could. . . . There were many pieces of amphoras there in the dark and the cold." One must guess that

Nett and
sup. AS
A

don't
put

I am so informed by Mr. Boardman, who cited for instance 59 as a type which

(see also note 30). Pay a ^{small} fine gun - on ring - impression with
letter of the authority ^{for a very fine} ~~see~~ ^{Agree} X, John (also in the book)

~~27~~ 26

See Head², p. 605, and Barron, pp. 118, 135.

27 28

For humped bulls in coins of Asia Minor of about the same period. cf. Head-

Hill, pl. 27, 13 (Seleukos) and pl. 28, 28 (Magnesia). Note that a Magnesian was one of those honored by the Samians by - possibly death - after their return in 321 B.C., for support to Athens during their exile. ~~cf. A.H. Muhl xlv 1919 p. 12 N~~

218

KKK of. not 25; q Schuler, article 4

p. 12, N. after 8c begin

28

References for photographs are to A.-M. and A. Bon, Les Timbres Amphoriques

de Thasos, Paris, 1957. For the dates of two-name stamps, see Hesperia, Supplement

X, 1956, pp.122-135, and confirmation more recently by Y. Garlan from stratification in Thasos, B.C.H. XC, 1966, pp.586-652, especially pp. 642-645.

³⁰
29 The stamp has the legend on the two short sides of the rectangle, a feature of that period, cf. Hesperia Suppl. X, pl.58, nos. 57 and 58; and the example illustrated ^{under Bon 703,} ~~there~~, SS 11003, came from Agora deposit O-R 7-10, the construction filling of the Square Peristyle, dated 4th century B.C., and mostly of the third quarter, in Agora XII.

³¹
30 None were found in the Phyx Filling of Period III, on which see Hesperia Suppl. X, ¹⁹⁵⁶ ~~pp.6, 122-123, pp.171 ff.~~ ^{119, 191} Monograms of a sort however were found in deposit J 11 : 1 (see note 25): ^{i.e.} on SS 11327, 11340, 11392-3 (unpublished).

³²
31 E.T. Newell on "Pallas Promachos" in NNM 19, 1923, p.29; ^{cited by} ~~cf.~~ L.Lacroix, op. cit. in note 13, p.116, note 2, on tetradrachms struck at Amphipolis in 326/325 B.C.

³³
32 315 is Newell's date, cf. Lacroix, op.cit., p.317. ^{q. also to catalog text below on 54-56.} For the Panathenaiaos of

363/2, see. J.D. Beazley, The Development of Black Figure, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1951, p.98.

³⁴ For 4th century clim amphora of V.R. Grace, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian

Agora, Picture Book no.6, Princeton, 1961 (hereinafter referred to as Amphoras),

fig.46.

For 4th century amphora, see Hesp. Suppl. X, pl. 77, n. 276 For the Pryor Valley Crossed Place II

³⁵ See Ch. Habicht, ~~Ath. Mitth.~~ Ath. Mitth. 72, 1957, pp.159, 260.

³⁶ For the phron of festival at A. Heron nap' Apv Sairvotai as Nihant and Ath. X, 673 Anabasis, Loeb translation, V, III, 7 ff. For amphora stamps which apparently identified the producer of a sanctuary see Delos 27, (chapter XIV, under no. E 252.

³⁷ G. Daux, B.C.H. L, 1926, p.214, no.1, lines 5-6.

³⁸ See above, text with note ²¹ 20, on the Macedonian associations of this type.

For homage to Macedonia after 322 B.C., see II, M Scholia of article cited in note ²⁵ 24.

for note 34

14. I. 70

1.84

The ~~first~~ ^{first} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~figure~~ ^{figure} - 4th century sculpture, y.

for instance the ~~relief~~ relief on the inscribed

treaty between Athens & Kerkira, Athens, N. Mus.

1467, dated ca. 370 B.C., in S. Karougi,

Nat. Arch. Museum, Collection of Sculpture,

Athen, 1968, p. 131; illustrated for note
Pichler, A Handbook of Greek Art, 4th ed., 1969, p. 153, fig. 222
= G. H. 20 / Our figure in 62 - 63 ¹⁶⁵ combined
the figure of
pairs of Athena and Kerkira 5 to treaty relief.

Check Record Relief

Fig 221 Alkon S - Karkya 3 hrs

p. 153

same nos.?

Treaty relief
for "Gamin"6th edition, date?Richter Hand book6th Edition 1969 redesigned with renumbered
illustrations - Record Relief now Fig. 222,
p. 165

38

From the descriptions in the catalogue the expressions "short-topped", or

"curving down quickly" of Mrs. Petropoulakou's notes in Syme have been omitted, as they

are very general. A few handles (e.g. 54, 55) do rise ^{a little} from the upper attachment. For

Haviaras-class such of the handles as I have been able to study (chiefly those from the Benachi

collection), these are certainly very short-topped and without any rise from the attachment.

39

In Pl.4, all actual amphoras and fragments thereof are shown at 1 : 10 (save ^{and casts} the one being held by its owner), coins are at 3 : 1, the stamp (no.10) with amphora as device is at 2:1, and the other stamps are at 1:1 (Pl.4, 13, approximately so).

For measurements, contexts, and other documentation, see Description of Plate 4,

following the catalogue of Samian stamped handles.

40

See Amphoras, fig.48, for an old-style Chian amphora with swelling neck depicted in a stamp impressed on a new-style Chian amphora with straight neck.

Unpublished stamps of the Rhodian fabricant ΠΙΣΤΟΣ, datable perhaps early in the

third quarter of the 3rd century, have as device an amphora which ^{looks a good deal}

like Rhodian shape, and looks ~~very~~ ^{much} like the earliest Rhodian amphoras of ^{1963, p. 323, fig. 1, 7, from Thompson's, Hill Grot 13!} ~~IGN.~~

datable before 300 B.C.

but resembles rather a ^{Phid.} ~~Phid.~~ shape of perhaps 50 years earlier of Anchaia 21, 1968, p. 172

42 41

See J. Boehlau, Aus Ionischen und Italischen Nekropolen, Leipzig, 1898, pp.10,

and

ff., on the Samos cemetery; p.23, fig.16, for the outline drawing of the amphora

our Fig. 1, 1

shape}. ~~and pp.144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000~~ Boehlau cites

in Sicily

the use of amphoras as urns or coffins for the burial of children; but he could not

believe that those in Samos had been used in this way, since no bones had been found

in them. However the bones of small infants are apt to crumble away leaving little or

no such interments

no trace, and since ~~none~~ were otherwise found, among 100 intact graves, we may take

it that that is what the amphoras had been used for. For burial in amphoras of the

Г. Мудавыглы, Тр. до 5,

classical period, cf. ~~for instance~~ more recently Г. MYASNA, I. TPAYAOY, ИПАКТИКА

1952, pp.68-69; and Г. MYASNA, ИПАКТИКА, 1954, p.59; both on amphora burials of infants

Eleusis.

42

See Boehlau, op.cit., pp.144 ff. for ~~the~~ discussion of the shape of the amphora

amphoras. His reference ~~to~~ for the round shape (like our Pl.4, 3 and 4) is ~~to Petrie's~~

Petrie's Tanis II (Daphnae), pl.33, 1 (I correct from Boehlau's pl.23,1); and for

the shape with narrow lower body, Petrie's Tanis II, pl. 34, 39, and his Naukratis I,

pl.16, 16.2. Boehlau remarks ~~also~~ that in the Samos cemetery not uncommon were also

oval amphoras like Naukratis I, pl.15 (it should be 16), 4 and Tanis II, pl.33,2;

these shapes are archaic Chian.

43

See note 39.

44

Agora P 24870; ~~the top of which is barely visible in the amphora, fig. 35 (highest~~~~jar)~~ Marion, Tomb 71, 6 (SCE II, pl. LXXV, 1, center pot, cf. text, p. 393); MarionTomb 80, 17 (SCE II, pl. LXXIX, 2; ~~apparently faked into group picture~~; ^{better,} ibid. ~~pl. XXXII~~~~pl. XXXII, 15; at a larger scale as example of "Plain White V"~~ ^{justified} SCE IV, 2, fig.57, 6, an outline drawing, not a profile; cf. text, ~~px~~ SCE II, p. 416); I. B. Zeest,Pottery Containers ^{from} ~~of~~ the Bosphoros, Moscow, 1960, pl. I, no. 3, cf. text, p. 70 (in pl.1, see ^{the} especially [^] detailed drawing of the foot, which is not accurately incorporated in the drawing of the jar as a whole).P 24870 is barely visible in Amphoras, fig. 35 (highest jar); one can see there that its neck is not quite so sharply articulated below as that of its mate in Pl. 4,3. Of the two jars from Marion, ^{the one from Tomb 71} ~~Tomb 71, 6~~, is more elongated in neck and body and ^{than Tomb 80, 17,}

probably a little later; but the context in each case is called "later part of

Cypro-Achaic II" or early 5th century B.C. On the Nymphaia amphora, see further

below, text with note ⁵⁵ 54.

46

a deposit

P 14694 comes from Agora well S 21 : 2, dated 600-570 B.C. in Agora XII. (It

landa. from

has a graffito. I quote its inventory description: "Very micaceous cinammon-brown clay. Single letter, heavily scratched on neck before baking."

which I saw

For the short-necked round-bodied amphora ~~XXXX~~ in Pythagoreion in December 1968,

I am grateful to Mr. John Nettos for sending me a photograph of it soon after my visit, and to Mrs. Fox King for measuring its height, 0.545, during her visit to the island in April 1970.

45 46
I have Mr. John Nettos to thank for sending me a photograph of this amphora after I had left Samos. (one fig. 2, 2)
Agora P 14694 comes from well deposit S 21 : 2, dated in the manuscript of Agora XII "ca. 600-570 B.C." add what needs to be said about P 14694, incl. fig. 2-3

46 47
The two in Pythagoreion are in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Sartakoulis;

photographed VG ~~B 21~~ 691.18 and 19; heights respectively ~~0.445~~ 0.445 and 0.455. I am

grateful to the owners for their kindness and courtesy in arranging for me to ~~photo~~

make records of

~~graph~~ these and other amphoras in their collection. For North Slope AP 1491, see

C. Roebuck,

Hesperia IX, 1940, p.258, fig. 61, no.335, cf. text, p.257. Agora P 3609 (preserved

height 0.415) comes from well deposit I 14 : 1, dated in the manuscript of Agora XII

ca. ²675-570 B.C.

47 48
Jar in the collection of Colonel Hadjistavris. Photographed VG 392.8. I am

most grateful to the owner for arranging for me to record amphoras not only from his

own large collection but also from other collections in the island; and for ~~much~~

~~hospitality~~. a very interesting visit to the antiquarian

of the island.

48 49
The relief line of this fold is easily visible in the published illustration

of the North Slope jar, see reference in note 46.

For the Thasian amphora foot, cf. Bon, op.cit. in note 29 above, p.21, fig.5;
and I. B. Zeest, op.cit., pls. VII-VIII, etc.

in this context
to Roman
I cannot attempt ~~here~~ to follow the Samian amphora to later periods, but will
51
call attention to two ^{container} shapes the outsides of which are familiar among finds in Athens
Ans
of the ~~Roman~~ period, but it may not have been generally noticed that, as in our
Samian here examined (cf. Figure 2), the body hollow goes deeper than the visible
upper edge of the foot as seen outside. These are 1) the one-handed containers
of which a study has been published by M. Lang, Hesperia XXIV, 1955, pp.277-285;
and see further H. S. Robinson, The Athenian Agora, V, Pottery of the Roman Period,
Princeton, 1959, p.17, under F 65; and 2) ^{the earlier part of} the series of jars with "tubular foot", see
on the series under foot is not well illustrated
Robinson, op. cit., p. 69, ^[K 113], but the ~~series is not well illustrated~~ in this volume ~~the~~
~~not the foot preserved, while~~ (it is missing from many of the pieces). In The later jars
of this kind, ~~do not have a~~ ^{the} foot ~~that~~ ^{only not} is distinctly articulated on the outside, cf.
Amphoras, fig. 37. jar ~~xxx~~ furthest right. But see Klio, 39, 1961, p. 297, no. 3,
for a photograph of the rather earlier
Agora P 25674, illustrated by G. Kapitän to show the restoration of amphora fragments
even the top is damaged on the outside, which is not
from a wreck off the east coast of Sicily. Both series need further sorting and study,
note in the one-handed series additional series from the Symposium, cf. Nott.
in the light of additional material now available. A good part of Miss Lang's one-
handlers are of noticeably micaceous clay. Her description of this clay, top of her
p. 278, could well suggest a Samian ware; *see below on Samian clay,*

50

49

Cf. ~~A. M.~~ and A. Bon, op.cit. in note ²⁹ 28 above, p. 21, fig. 5; and I. B.

Zeest, op.cit. in note ⁴⁵ 44, pls VII-VIII, etc.

51

50

47

See above, note ⁴⁷ 46. Agora P. 3609 is open on the break below, but this

method of broaching does not seem to have been successful in the case of AP 1491,

and a hole (through which a pencil fits) was bored through from a little to one side.

52

51

See W. Technau, op.cit. in note ²⁵ 24 above, p. 8.

52

Priene in his section on the pottery from ~~the site~~ ^{Priene} For Zahn's original suggestion, see T. Wiegand and others, Priene, Berlin,

1904, pp. 430 (description of the clay) and 440-447. For later discussions of his

hypothesis, see above, references in note ¹⁹ 18.

53

I owe this information to Professor H. S. Robinson. He tells me that a ~~great~~ ^{great}

deal of the so-called "Samian" ware has been found in Egypt, (especially in Old Cairo),

but he doubts that it was brought there by Cleopatra.

54

See I.B.Zeest, loc.cit. in note 44. The class isolated by Zahn was early recognized in finds on the north shore of the Black Sea, cf. Mme. ~~Knipowitsch~~ Knipowitsch's "Die Keramik Römischer Zeit aus Olbia," Mat. z. röm.-germ. Keramik, IV, 1, 1929, pp.12, ff. In a letter of February 15, 1969, Mme. Zeest tells me that the clay is that known in the red-glazed ~~(Roman period)~~ ^(i.e. 8th Roman date) Samian ware, but also in painted pottery of the 6th-5th century B.C. recognized as Samian. The class of amphoras (of her pl.1, no.3) is widespread in the Bosphoros area in the second half of the 6th century and early 5th century B.C., the period of lively communications ^{of that area} with the Ionian cities. Their clay is pale and very micaceous and has a layered construction ("elle a des couches").

55

Cf. Amphoras, fig.35, the bright jar in the foreground; M. Campbell, Hesperia VII, 1938, p. 605, fig. 27, especially no.192. Of the two classes of amphoras found in quantity in Corinth, these belong to the series sometimes attributed to Corcyra, cf. Hesperia XXII, 1953, p. 108, under no. 166. Note that Boehlau attributes to the amphoras from his cemetery an "Ionic shape especially exemplified in Corinthian pottery," see op.cit. in note 41, p. ^(ca p. 10 or later) For the shape as seen

by A. M. ... in Syllens painted amphoras, EVA Brussels II, pl. 8.

56-57

the
For notes on a proposed Attic series, following it through the 5th and into
the 4th century, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp.101-2, no.147. Much study and present-
ation is still to be done. For the earlier period, see E. Brann, Agora Vol.VIII,
Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery, Princeton, 1962, pp.32-33, under "Storage
Jars;" see references there; for a summary of the development of the earlier
Attic oil jar, see E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, 1961, pp.338-339, under nos. 40-41.

57-58

For a photograph of this amphora, see E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, op.cit., pl.
2, no.23 (at 1:10), or E. Brann, Hesperia XXX, 1961, pl.13, R 3 (somewhat larger).

Its height: 0.72.
~~For a summary see nos.~~

58-59

Nos. 1495 and 1496. I am grateful to Lucy Talcott for information on these
and similar
small jars.

59

~~The Agora fragments have been~~ published with a photograph of the top part,
Agora P 21984a and b,
and pl.40,
Hesperia XXII, 1953, pp. p. 109, no.167; a profile drawing of the foot at about
2:5 is shown ~~max fig~~ p.103. Context: Agora well N 7 : 3;

Boulton is the main part of the article in Hesperia XXII,
Of the amphora made up for 2
page in Fig. 3, 1, let. is noted as
top. — of

60

Agora P 25426, from deposit R 11 : 3. For a ton perhaps 8 to assoc.
with this piece, see further below.

62
61

I am much obliged to Mr. Barron for discussing with me the dates of these coins, as well as for sending me numerous photographs of casts, including the two used in Pl. 4. See Barron, pp. 71 and 92 for the requirements in dating the trihemiohols, and the table p. 48 for Barron's tetradrachm sequence and his proposed dating of the smaller coins in relation to the tetradrachms. My proposed date of 468/7 B.C. (Barron's pl. XVI, 4b) certain of Class III, for Pl. 4, 6 makes it contemporary with Barron's tetradrachms, his pl. X, nos. 35-37, with olive branch ~~symbol~~ upright and circular incuse as in the trihemiohol. (Barron p. 198, 3a) Our Pl. 4, 7, may perhaps be ~~isotope~~ dated with Barron's Class IV, 460/459, again with olive branch upright and circular incuse as in the trihemiohol. Our Pl. 4, 8 (Barron's pl. XVI, 2a) may be as late as the tetradrachms of his Class VII with the letter ~~Θ~~ ^{which he dates 446/5} (his pl. XIV, 85 and 86); these are the last with the rectangular incuse as in the trihemiohol; this latter has an inverted olive branch which seems not to be matched in any of the tetradrachms.

62
63

Lazarides Thasos inv. no. 555 n.; from the excavations of 1950. I owe the photograph and ~~the~~ information to Mme. Lilly Kahil, who further told me that the amphora ~~was found set in an earth floor~~ had apparently been found set in an earth floor, with black figure and red figure pottery near its mouth. Unpublished.

63

~~See note 39.~~

64

Brown University working in collaboration with the American School of Classical

Studies, see Hesperia XXXV, 1966, pp. 79-85, pp.83-84 for the well. I am grateful to

R.

Professor Ross Holloway for permission to publish these two fragments.

Of the sample ^{made up} ~~dashboards~~ from P 27531+2
in Fig. 3, 3, wt. is restored at 0. "420-390 B"
A-B 21-22: 1
P 28078, toe & lower body from deposit a
(?)

65

Agora P 27547, neck fragment, also from deposit S 16 : 1; P 26379, toe frag-

ment, from deposit Q 15 : 2; Kos B.E. 44, in the storeroom in the citadel (VG phot.

412.36); from the Marathon wreck, see B.C.H. LXXVII, 1953, p.141, figs. 3 c and d;

(VG 201.14)

the Smyrna fragments, seen and photographed in October 1952 by the kindness of J.M.

and has mentioned by his permission, by Mr. Cook ✓
Cook, come from the excavations reported in B.S.A. 53-54, 1958-1959; see subsequent

various classes of
numbers of B.S.A. for reports on the decorated pottery from the site.

attributed to

The toe P 26379 is ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ this class with some hesitation.

The style as viewed from the outside resembles that of ^{the toe of} Fig. 2, 3, but the interior

was solid well above the toe as visible outside, and the fragment must come from

a considerably larger amphora (diameter of the knob 0.075, as opposed to 0.06 for

Fig. 2, 3).

For a preliminary report on the wreck off Kyrenia, Cyprus, see Archaeology, 21, 1968, pp. 171-173. I am much obliged to Professor Michael Katzev, the excavator, for permitting me to study and record his finds in Cyprus in the fall of 1968, and to mention here his Type X, which may be Samian. In fact, in the 1969 season, an intact amphora of Type X was raised from the wreck, a jar with mushroom rim, broad, short topped handles, of which one bore a stamp with two letters, broad shoulders (more angular and less sloping than those of our Plate , 13), and a knobbed toe separated by a finger's width from the body. I am obliged to Professor Katzev ~~for permission to mention in this article his Type X material~~ for drawings and photographs of this amphora, which will no doubt shortly be published.

66

Necks with mushroom rims of which the clay is micaceous include P 25742 from A 16 : 1 (ca.350-325 B.C.); P 27834 from H 16 : 7 (late 4th century B.C.); and many fragments of such rims of which some were micaceous were found in J 11 : 1 (ca.400-340 B.C.). In general similar, but of non-micaceous clay, is the fragmentary amphora P 6152 (lower part missing) from D 15 : 3 (ca.375-330 B.C.).

67

One of these was in the office of the airport at Pythagoreion, where by courtesy of the ^{Olympic Airlines} ~~Olympic~~ official, and with help from John Nettos, I was able to photograph it (691.10).

68

preliminary

For a ~~first~~ report on the wreck off Kyrenia, Cyprus, see Archaeology 21, 1968, pp.171-173. I am much obliged to Professor Michael Katzev for permitting me to study and record his finds in Cyprus, ^{in the fall of 1968,} and to mention here his Type X, which may

be Samian.

In fact, during the 1969 season, an intact stamp of this Type X, which may be Samian

69

Face Barron, the passages he cites on his p.7, note 53, include no praise at all of Samian wine. As for Apuleius, his text without emendation actually states that nobody scratches the ground to plant vines in Samos. Cf. the Bude ^{edition} ~~text~~ (1924),

where P. Valetti remarks (p.xiv, note 1) that this information surprised some critics, who corrected the text to make it say the contrary. Even as ^{amended} corrected, this passage does not amount to praise of Samian wine.

We are indebted to Mr. Barron (again his p.7) for dispelling a former interpretation of the olive branch on the coins as being a symbol of submission to Athens. His study of the coins proves that their chronology does not allow this explanation.

For praise of Samian wine before Byron, see

I owe the reference to ^{P.M.} ~~Mr. Peter~~ Fraser.

70

Anakreon, Fr. 98 Page; ^{Aeschylus} Persians, 882; Antiphanes or Alexis, ap. Athen. 66 ff.

The ~~refer~~ references are assembled by Barron, p.7, notes ~~50~~ 50-52.

71

Plutarch, Life of Solon, 24.

72

Herodotos VI, 95; ibid., 115.

73

I.G. I² 65. See P. Jacobsthal, A.J.A. XLVII, 1943, p.308, with references.

For illustrations of the relief, see A. Hess, Klio 28, 1935, pl.1 (opposite p.32);
 B.D. Meritt, Documents on Athenian Tribute, Harvard, 1937, p.4, fig.1. Jacobsthal
 and several other scholars identify my "upended amphoras" as money-bags. Hess (op.
 cit., p. 27) calls them pieces of broken amphoras with their knobbed tips upward. It
 was Daniel Geagan, now professor at Dartmouth, who suggested to me that the artist
 was trying to show inverted amphoras as behind another pot that lies below. Whether
 broken or merely inverted, the significance would be the same. Hess, in the article
 cited, lists ^{much evidence} ~~much evidence~~ on the use of pottery jars for the transport of money.

I am obliged to Lucy Talcott for calling my attention to this relief some years
 ago, and for giving me references to it.

74

See M. Lang and M. Crosby, The Athenian Agora, Vol.X, Weights, Measures and
Tokens, Princeton, 1964, pp.62-63, LM 21-27, cf. pl.18, noting here that the same
 types appear on dry measures also. Since the publication of this volume, two ^{good} ~~fine~~
 new impressions of the Athena head of LM 25-27 have been found ^{on handles from} in a 4th century
 context (P27368-9). In these better-preserved examples, it is clear that a special
 blob of fine clay has been placed on top of the handle to take the impression of the
 die (noticed by ^{Lewis} ~~L. A.~~ Benacchi). ^K The added blob of clay is also

noticeable on SS 14675, a recently catalogued handle
 of M. Lang, op. cit., LM
 bearing the double-bodied owl type, (no useful context
 for this handle).

25. IV. 70.
1.101

I am obliged to Professor Emery for permission to mention the amphora fragments found in his excavations of 1965-1968 under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Society. ^(not all of the same class) ~~(which seem not to be all of the same class).~~ In a call at the excavations in April 1967, I had a glimpse of the ^{pieces} ~~fragments~~ which had then been found, by the kindness of Mr. H. Smith of the staff; and drawings, some rubbings of stamps, and some notes, were later sent to me by Mr. G. T. Martin and K. J. Frazer, also of the Expedition. The Sakkara eta-rho monograms resemble two found on Samos, I 580 and I 859. A stamp with monogram eta-rho, but retrograde, appears on handles at the Agora, including one (SS 14680) fully preserved with both attachments, which apparently comes from a Samian amphora with mushroom rim (rim not preserved, but the handle is broad, very short-topped, and of highly micaceous reddish clay); this handle has context of the second half of the 4th century. Further study among unclassified handles stamped with monograms or abbreviations will no doubt identify further Samian of this period.

followed by 26 bis

75 - *Grady, 1947*

⁷⁵ Ibid., pl.18, ~~no.~~ LM 28, cf. text pp. 60-61, 63. The engraving is finer than
 than
 can be seen in a photograph, and deeper in the die of the coin type. Notice in the
 photograph that although the impression is deep in the upper part, it has not been
 deep enough to take the detail of helmet or face, which retain the ^{grain} scoring of the
 surface of the handle.

76

Plato, according to Plutarch, Life of Solon, 2.

77 in *Calderini* (1958), w. mention of Agorae #6 H
 28 also of Min #7

77

C.C. Edgar, Zenon Papyri, Vol. I, (Catalogue général des Antiquités Egyptiennes

du Musée de Caire), Cairo, 1925, no. 59015. For a more detailed account, see the

same author in Annales du Service des Antiquités, XXIII, , pp.86-95. The words

used for the jars are ΚΕΡΑΜΙΑ and ΗΜΙΚΑΛΙΑ . Neither oil as the cargo
κεράμια ημικάλια

nor Alexandria as the port is actually mentioned in the papyri, but the Customs' valuation and duties paid apparently leave no doubt that the contents of the jars

were oil, while various considerations make the identification of the port very

probable: see Edgar's remarks in Annales ^{XXIII} ~~XXII~~, pp.86-88. For more recent comment

on the papyri, see for instance L. Casson in Studi in Onore di Aristide Calderini

e Roberto Paribeni, Vol. I, Milano-Varesi 1956, p.236.

date
 >

12503
 (1) *Calderini*, *Stud* 1958, 186-190
 (2) E. Casson

Handwritten notes in left margin:
 Masson, p. 42, note 1?
 "Pour des raisons phonétiques"
 Kados and Oke connected with the Mycenaean Ka-li

Footnotes - 26 bcs
 vessel - vase } object of ground form
 vessel - ship }

18.X.69 1.103
usually with Phoenician association
round transport vessel (Lond)
object of or destination?

Continuation of note 77 of "Sambian amphoras":
 For HMIKAAIA, see the interesting discussion, with bibliography, by D. A.

Amyx on KAAOZ and related words, in connection with the Attic Stelai, Hesperia XXVII, 1958, pp.186-190. However, the word is Semitic in origin: cf. Emilia

Masson, Recherches sur les plus anciens emprunts Sémitiques en Grec, Paris, 1967, pp.42-44 on KAAOZ. The Greek word ~~KAAOZ~~ evidently followed the Hebrew Kad as a gen

general term for a carrier for fluids. "Most frequently [KAAOZ] occurs as a vase used to store and transport wine" (Amyx p.186, with references); and ~~Masson~~ ^{Masson} Masson

(p.44) ^{cites Ugaritic kd, a jar or measure specially for wine & oil} makes the same comment on the Semitic word. The Greeks apparently used the ^{keramion} borrowed term interchangeably with ~~KERAMION~~, as in our papyros, or with amphora,

cf. Pollux X, 71, quoted by Amyx in his ^{p.186,} note 3. Any kind of container-amphora might serve from time to time for drawing water, and excavators often find them

at the bottoms of ancient wells. So it is not surprising that there is ancient reference for such use (see Amyx's note 4, and add now Menander, Dyskolos, 190 ^{ant 1576});

^{such reference} ~~We need not~~ look to identify with the ^{word too} ~~term~~ a specific ancient shape. Whether ^{on} ~~Not need we~~ kados or ~~sk~~ keramion or amphora, the term is general, needing an ethnic adjective

(such as "Samian") to identify the particular style.

Handwritten notes in left margin:
 cf. also p. 113 in "Conclusion" (material object, of clay, used, instead early in Greek, by common means)
 "30 est le plus probable commun d'a supposer" dit Lagarde
 que ce mot est venu en grec
 l'emploi que le vin phénicien transporté dans des jarres appelées kd

Handwritten notes at bottom:
 Look up some of Amyx's pictures. The reference to Gardiner is wrong (unless this is another edition under 1910 or?).
 From is what AJA 1945, look up esp. p. 514, note 23, Mon. Ant. 17, p. 451, bcs 321. (Amphora - ship?)

79

- 26 bis

78

Life of Perikles, 26. The suggestion that the prow stamps may have been

20 or more

Samian was made to me ~~many~~ years ago in the museum of the American Numismatic

the late

Society in New York, I think by Mr. Sydney P. Noe. There is actually another

state whose coinage commonly bore the prow of a galley, and that is Phaselis on

the east coast of Lycia. ^{its geographical} ~~The~~ position of this port would make natural the ^{import} ~~export~~ of ~~its~~ products ^{to 8) Phaselis} to Egypt; but stamped handles found in the Black Sea area would seem more likely

to be

from Samos than from eastern Lycia. References to the prow types of Phaselis in

connection with this stamp series were passed to us in 1955 by Mr. Lucas Benaki.

For previous published mention of the prow class of stamps, see ^{Gravey Symp. 1960} ~~Tr. Ek. Amer. Philol. Soc. for 1959~~, p.475, with references in note 5. The Haviaras amphora is mentioned here.

79

80

✓

1 Qa

Cf. M. Ebert, Præhist. Zeitschrift V, 1913, pp.30-31, with fig. 34, no. 1Qa.

This object is stamped on the neck ΦΙΑΙ/ΚΟΥ. Its producing ~~exact~~ center was perhaps Herakleia Pontica.

80

I 933, from the Heraion, exact provenance not known.

Of a total of 146 known examples, 51 have been found in Alexandria; 30

more in Naukratis (chiefly) and in Tell Fara'in in the Delta, or, of unknown ^{not known}

Egyptian provenance, ^{are} now stored in the Cairo Museum; 23 in the Black Sea area;

8 in Athens (of the 3 in the National Museum, the source is not strictly known,

but 5 are from the Agora Excavations); 7 in Syme (probably collected elsewhere);

and 27 ~~of~~ in various other places, for 21 of which the provenance is unknown (most of these are in the British Museum). The Naukratis examples are largely in the British Museum. The 35 handles formerly in the Benaki residence in Alexandria have now been installed in the Musée Gréco-Romain in that city.

81[✓] The name is ΘΕΥΚΑΗΣ in the stamps and ΘΕΟΚΑΗΣ in the coins. See Barron, pp. 236-237, for a list of names appearing on the coins. The following appear in stamps:

ΑΚΗ(ΜΕΓΑΛΙΣΤΗ
ΑΛΕΞΙΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ	ΜΟΞΙΣΤΗ
ΑΛΕΞΙΝΟΣ)	ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ(ΑΣ)	ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑ(ΧΟΣ)
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΣ	ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΩΝ	ΦΑΙΝΟΚΑΗΣ
ΑΡΧΕΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ)	ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ
ΑΡΧΕΜΑΧ(ΟΣ)	ΦΙΛΙΣΚΟΣ
ΔΩΡΙΦΕΝΗΣ	ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ	ΦΙΛΑΤΑΤΟΣ
ΘΕΥΚΑΗΣ	ΦΙΛΩΝΙ(ΔΗΣ)
ΚΑΛΕΑΝΔ[

Τροχίχ. 05. 11 (from Salamis, Cyprus)

of a total of 146 known examples,

51 have been found in Alexandria;

30 more in ^{totally} Naukrus, and in Tell Fara and

to delta, or stored in the Cairo Museum;

23 in the Black Sea area; 8 in

7 in Syria
Athens, and ²⁷~~34~~ in various other

places, (including 21 of which the provenance

is not known, mostly now in the B.M.)

83

82

Goldman ✓

See Tarsus I, p.147 and fig. 118, no.95; the comment on this stamp

gives some references for published examples of the class. The Agora example ^{that has good context} is

SS 667 from the Middle Stoa building fill (unpublished). As it happens, no name

has been restored in either of these two dated examples.

84

83

gave ✓

Chim. nitrat
Hue: p. 222

See now Delos 27, p.

84

For a labelled Attic 2-choe measure, see S. Young, "An Athenian ^CXlepsydra,"

Hesperia VIII, 1939, especially pp.278-280.

85

~~Attic (?) amphora of the third quarter of the 4th century~~

85

SS 4568, Attic (?) amphora of the third quarter of the 4th century (from

^{with monogram stamp on one handle}
Agora cistern D 15 : 3); ht. 0.73, diam. 0.437, capacity 45,250; see Amphoras,

fig. 42, right. SS 8214, Koan amphora of the first half of the 2nd century (from

Agora well G 5 : 3); stamped [A]ΣΚΑΗ on one handle: ht. 0.785, diam. 0.45, ~~capacity~~

capacity 45,050; see Hesperia Suppl.VIII, pl.19, 8 (amphora) and pl.20, 10 (stamp;

reading of this, *ibid.*, p. 188, id to be corrected); see also Amphoras, fig.56,

second jar from the left. The third jar referred to is ~~an~~amp P 6795, of

Korinthian type but datable about 100 B.C. (from Agora cistern C 9 : 7), unstamped:
 ht. 0.78, diam. 0.443, capacity 44,980; for a ~~generally~~ ^{but with handle} similar jar (neck shorter
 in proportion) from the same deposit, see Amphoras, fig.38, third jar from left.

The capacities of the first two amphoras were taken with wheat, in 1939; the figures
 given are the result of a recalculation, slightly higher than as first arrived at.

The third capacity was taken with barley in 1954, and I owe the figure to Professor
 M. Lang. Note that the ^{average} ~~106~~ capacity of these three jars is about that of the two-bath
~~are~~ ^{are} to some

Israelite amphora of the 7th century B.C., cf. S.S. Weinberg, ed., The Aegean
^{Grace 1956} ~~ibid.~~
and the Near East et c etc etc pp.106-107, under no. 13, and cf. pp.

84-85.

~~86~~ ~~86~~
~~VG photograph no. 278.33~~

86 Not inventoried; VG photograph no.278.33. Full-bellied jar with mushroom

rim, neck spreading to a rather steeply sloping shoulder, and a heavy ring toe

with a short concave stem (a scotia). Ht. 0.80; diam. including marine deposit

0.46; ht. of handles ca. 0.23; capacity (water) ca. 52,875 cc. A break in the ~~toe~~

(afterwards repaired)
 toe showed reddish buff clay red at core.

87

P 14179 comes from Agora ~~dispositio~~ well O 20 : 3. Ht. 0.76, diam. 0.44,

ht. of handles ca. 0.22. Clay orange-buff, micaceous. Repaired and somewhat

filled out in plaster; complete with toe. Note the full height of this amphora

is slightly less than that of the Haviaras amphora without its toe, but the shoulder of P 14179

is higher as well as wider than that of the other, and the lower body has a full

of P 14179

curve, all features that would give added capacity. The rim is a smaller roll

than on the Haviaras jar, and the handles swing out below to the wider shoulder.

Taking a capacity measurement of a restored amphora, especially a very large one, is difficult and never very satisfactory. One cannot expect to get the same result twice.

See A. Michaelis, "The Metrological Relief at Oxford," J.H.S. 4, 1883, pp.

335-350, on a relief of pedimental shape which shows the head (right) and

and his shoulders of a man ~~with~~ arms out straight on either side, and above one arm,

in the field, engraved the underside of a foot. Cf. E.S.G. Robinson in Hesperia Suppl. VIII,

p. 338, note 10, from which I take the ^{words quoted} ~~quotation~~ above; as the date of the relief

is called just before 450 B.C., Robinson tentatively associates the addition of the foot of Attic length with the Weights, Measures and Coinage Decree of 449 B.C.

E.K. 022.3

88

25.10.70

N.E. & Pediment is complete in the Publ.

(M. XXXV)

W.C. 011

? check how the words are written on the relief

1949

Michaelis (p. 339) cites a passage in Herodotos (2, 168) "in which he affirms that the Egyptian fathom is equal to the Samian fathom. Doerpfeld was right in interpreting the words of the historian as referring to the great or royal ell [rather than the ~~than~~ ^{smaller} similar Egyptian one]." The Oxford relief has been illustrated recently by D. E. Haynes, in Archaeology, 21, 1968, p. 209 (as one of the Arundel marbles); and by J. Boardman in J. Boardman, J. Dörig, W. Fuchs, and M. Hirmer, The Art and Architecture of Ancient Greece, London, 1967, fig. 42, above; cf. text, p. 12.

Boardman dates the relief mid 5th century; ~~and Haynes~~ Haynes, with Michaelis, puts it in the previous decade. Note that a joining fragment at the right end of the relief as shown in Michaelis' photograph (his pl. XXXV) is missing in the two recent illustrations.

To
~~For~~ the hypothetical 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian standards, compare the 7 to 8 relationship between Attic and Chian standards, although these relationships would be attested in the one case only for linear measures and in the other only for weight and volume. For a summary with references on the Attic - Chian ~~relationships~~ standards relationship, ^{apparently} first hypothesized by M. Lang ^{in 1956,} see now Delos 29, pp. ~~359-360~~ 359-360.

It should be stated that Professor W.B. Dinsmoor considers that the ~~two~~ ^{second} standards implied by ~~the "embodied fathom"~~ and the added foot which is a seventh of ~~the~~ ^{the} length of the "embodied fathom" cannot be ~~Samian and~~ Attic because the engraved foot is too short. He has another

in 1958 meeting in Rome ¹⁰⁰⁻³³⁻ (III)
see Trans. of Arch. - Congress
Vol. II

interpretation
~~tentative identification~~, to appear in a new edition of his Architecture of Ancient

Greece, now in preparation.

Under the table is a Rhodian amphora; as a ^{younger} ~~young~~ man the collector had published three such

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family.

In Plate , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits with his prow-stamped amphora, unique to this day, in a sort of out-door study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages lying open at pl. II. Under the table is a Rhodian jar; the collector had published three of these in a Smyrna newspaper when he was a young man, soon after Dumont's book appeared. From this pleasant antiquarian ~~kanak~~ background

90

Published in the ~~Problema~~ ΗΡΟΟΔΟΣ of April 21, 1876, see ~~Revue Arch.~~ Rev. Arch., XXXII, 1876, pp. 295 ff.; cf. commentary on I.G. XII, 3, 83. The collector cannot have been more than about 30 at this time, since he lived until 1922. It is stated in ~~the~~ Rev. Arch., loc. cit., that Haviaras's ³ ~~three~~ Rhodian amphoras brought up to 8 the total then known. Dumont's p. 13, fig. 1, is fully misleading as to ~~their~~ ^{the Rhodian} shape: see Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, 55, 1965, p. 5, note 2 (but correct the place of publication of Dumont's volume to Paris). For one more glimpse of our ~~unlabeled~~ original collector, see A. Maiuri, op. cit. in note 25 above, p.

Michaelis (p.339) cites a passage in Herodotos (2,168) "in which he affirms that the Egyptian fathom is equal to the Samian fathom. Doerpfeld was right in interpreting the words of the historian as referring to the great or royal ell [rather than the smaller Egyptian ^{one} fathom]."

all recently by J. (Hans) Bruns and J. Bruns
This 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian ~~linear~~ standards is to

be compared with the 7 to 8 relationship between Attic and Chian ~~weight and~~

~~standards~~ standards, although these relationships are attested in the one case *only*

for linear measures and in the other ^{only} for weight and volume. For a summary on ^{with references}

standards *first by J. Bruns*
the Attic - Chian relationship, see now Delos 27, pp. 359-360.

89

See A. Dumont, Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce, Paris, 1871, p.13, a drawing

stamped
purporting to be a Rhodian amphora of the fabricant ΜΑΡΕΥΑΣ, but in fact its outline

was traced from the drawing of an unstamped Roman amphora which had been published

by J.L.Stoddart. See more fully ^{pace 1965} Transactions of the American Philosophical

Society, 55, 1965, p. 5, note 2 (in a chapter on the finds from the Antikythera

shipwreck); but correct the place of publication then given for Dumont's book.

~~Text extracted~~

It may be remarked that in our visits to Syon, although we found and re-

Samian (?) (standing in the center of Pl. 4, 15, as well as
photographed the amphora with ~~pro~~ stamp (Pl. 16), we did not find the *same*

Rhodian amphora seen under the table in the old photograph.

end !

for p. 41

Πάσχα

1.114

Whoever investigates the text of this papyrus with relation to capacity
figures of actual amphoras will no doubt have in mind also the evidence ^{apparently provided} for the
Samian ~~xx~~ linear standard by the metrological relief in Oxford, ~~in~~ which, ~~according~~
~~to some interpretation~~ *presents to some a "suggested"* as some explain it, "the Attic foot has been subsequently
engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom," showing a ratio of 7 Attic feet
to the Samian fathom, or a 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian standards.

89
88

supra
16-choe keramia of the papyros, and a capacity measurement should some day be

⁸⁷ tried. Whoever investigates the text of this papyros with relation to capacity

figures of actual amphoras will no doubt have in mind also the evidence for the

Samian (?) linear standard as compared with the Athenian, at least in the 5th century

B.C., the metric relief in Oxford in which, as it seems, "the Attic foot has been

subsequently engraved alongside the embodied Samian fathom," showing a ratio of 7

Attic feet to the Samian fathom, or a 7 to 6 relationship between Attic and Samian

⁸⁸ standards.

So far as the present article is concerned, here the matter must rest.

Samian amphora stamps have been presented, see Pls. ¹ ² ³, a series for which a date is proposed in the latter 4th century B.C., the basic group (the Haviaras stamps and duplicates of these) perhaps soon after 322 B.C., while a few associated items may be of the end of the century (9-16, types with lion mask plus proper names). Some of the stamps in Pls. ² and ³ are of interest from the point of view of cults, and some make their contribution to art history. I have investigated what may have been the shape of the amphoras on which these stamps were impressed, and of earlier and later amphoras perhaps produced by the Samians in the course of their history of many vicissitudes, while olive oil continued to be carried abroad from Samos. The chronology of this study of shapes has depended much on context of discovery of jars and fragments from the Athenian Agora. The

shapes presented in Figs. 1 and 2, and in Pl. ^{and 3} , retain interest whether or not all prove to have been made in Samos.

Of these shapes, the latest illustrated returned us to the Haviaras family. In Pl. ^{with his proud-stamped amphora} , 15, Demosthenes Haviaras sits in a sort of outdoor study at his home in the upper town of Syme. On the table beside him is Dumont's Inscriptions Ceramiques de Grece; one can see its stiff back pages lying open at Pl. II. ^{a collection published 3} Under the table is a Rhodian amphora; ^{his young days 90} possibly the collector did not recognize it as such, if no stamps were visible, since Dumont is misleading on the Rhodian shape. From this pleasant antiquarian background Nikitas and Michael Haviaras went away to school in Samos, whence the one brought back his unique group of Samian stamps here presented. Pl. ⁹⁰ , 17, may remind us of what is owed to the other son, since it is part of the great collection in Alexandria of Michael Haviaras' pupil Lucas Benaki. Through the generations the scholarly pursuit of these minor monuments has built up for us a coral island of small but solid bits of fact. And in the meanwhile to their addicts these studies have continued to provide a refuge for the attention in the midst of whatever dismal outer circumstances have prevailed; a garden enclosed.

cannot be Attic, because the engraved foot is too short. He has another interpretation, to appear in a new edition of his Architecture of Ancient Greece, now in preparation. See his paper, "The Basis of Greek Temple Design: Asia Minor, Greece, Italy," Congresso Atti del Settimo Internazionale di Archeologia Classica, I, Roma, 1961, pp. 355-368, for identification of the lengths of ~~the~~ various foot units employed in ancient Greek and Roman buildings. The paper includes (pp. 361-362) discussion of the relation of linear measures to those of capacity and weight.

[1.118]

4. IV. 70

on Rhodin amplivas published
by D. Harvian

Telephon

Mrs Kondolen

after 5:00

673 908

ask her if Institut for

we have to

Smyrne Apoodos

for ^{21st} April 1876

Tom
(K. Idoyos Zupvaian

on boat (Temp. Kapity
(Euro) who will admin

which is
K. Idoyos
French
after 1946
no longer
they were his only ship

for note (90)

Add to Sami Amphoras

Ref. to "D. Chaviras", in Maison,
Nova Sic., p. 245.

He called M's attention to the
class of amphoras with double-barrelled
handles, and was the means of Rhodes
^{musée} acquiring 3 whole amphoras of the kind,
found by sponge divers in a Gulf of Sygne.

There is also some publ. of his mention
in one of the IG vol. 5 (as Chaviras.)

[Evid. IG XII, 3, 85]

3. I. 70

p. 16 (date?)

19 XII, 3, 83.

Does he say ^{the} Rhodi?

Amphora integr., Teli cincta

Ed. Demosthenes Chabriaras

a newspaper
publ. in
Sydney

Πρόδος 1876 διό. XXI m.

Αφελis (Rev. Arch. XXXI,

1876, 295 sq.)

82, 84, 85, all ^{publ.} ~~chab~~ by D. Chav.Of he published several Rhodi
amphora, but not saythe many not have recognized
theST is remarks of the Journal de la Soc. Hell.In Rev. Arch. (loc. cit.) they spell

him Chabriaras. Not much near

on the article, but sensible remarks
on the finds. The jars, old from cap. meas.
(which "jauges") He lists known

whole jars - 5 before the 3 new.

Cannot seem to find out who is writing.
ST is in B.C. Br.

(4.10.16)

There has been much more than 30 in 1876, whereas there is
the list of a man surely over 50.

Rhodian amphoras published by Haveras

Find out what can be learned about
^{one} publication - the jars, republ. IG XII, 3,
 83[^] (Προθύμος - Ἀρμόσιδας,
 85 (Σωκράτης - υἱ. Σωθύμος)
 84?

Is let. given only for 85?

must try to find out if the 3 Rhodian
 mentioned in IG XII 3, 83-85, are in antiq.
 museum in Syon. I seem to recall M&H
 said there was other amphoras in some place
 designed for a museum, as more suitable
 than the Haveras houses.

Begin by asking M&H what she remembers.

27. IV. 70

I think she said she did not recall
 any stamps Rhodian.

"SAMIAN AMPHORAS": DRAUGHT

740