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OTHER STAMPED CLAY OBJECTS

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NO. P-203 GUIDES

MORTARIA

and drawings
for which corresp. see under WRECKS: DRAMONT
1971

December 29, 1971

M. Jean-Pierre Joncheray
1637, av. Mt.-de-Lattre de Tassigny
83 - Frejus
France

Dear M. Joncheray:

I have your letter postmarked 22-12-1971 (not dated inside).

Since you address me in care of the Agora Excavations, I suppose that you have access to my illustrated pamphlet, Amphorae and the Ancient Wine Trade (Princeton, 1961). So I will refer to pictures in this; if you have not got a copy (price 50 cents in Princeton, N.J.), I am told it is available at Blackwell's bookshop in Paris.

Your 1 and 2: very interesting that you had such a large cargo of (unstamped) ~~private~~ mortaria (your 2), also I am not acquainted with stamped ones of so early a period as your 1, but you say you have found parallels for ~~the~~ ^{chiefly} some of your stamps. For a recent article, on later stamped mortaria from Syria, see J.W.Hayes, in Hesperia 36, 1967, pp.337, ff.

2.01

There are contact prints
on the Kartouba in the
Cyprian file.

2.02

elvis
"actin"

.04

2.01

There are contact prints
on the Kartoona in the
Cyprian file.

Cy 234

Kouion

SH 9

ΕΡΜΟΓ

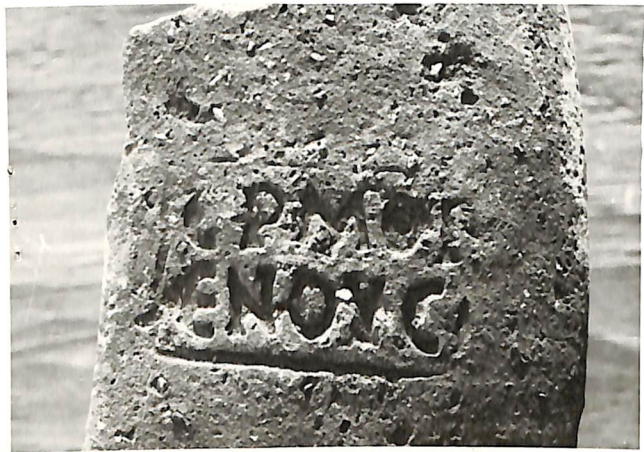
ΕΝΟΥC

pelvis

8

32.28A

2.02



2.036

32.28A

Cy 234

Cy 17
(CMC
211)

C.]	BELLICI
Z.]	MARAGDI

pelvis
"latin"

26.7

2.04

Cy 224

AYT

INC (6B)

[K]a66|l-
[d]rou[s

pelvis.

31.27

2.05

Cy 225

Εὐτυχως
Εἰρηνέω

pelvis

31.28

2.06

Cy 267

Apollo -
Kourion

P 1036

ΔΙΟΦΑ Σ

NTYBY

pelvis

Διοφά
ντου βου(λεντοῦ)

55.40

2.07



Cemil Apt. Topcular Cad. 15/3

47. İSTANBUL ve GÜZELLİKLERİ

Haliç ve Süleymaniye

The Golden Horn and Mq. Suleiman the Magnificent

La Corne d'or et Mq. de Soliman le Magnifique

Süleymaniye und Goldener Horn

Talimhane

30 June



Dear Virginia,

Thanks for your letter and good wishes. Am hoping to be in Athens 1st-4th August in order to clear up some Agora problems. Could you please tell Poly? I sent Poly a spare copy of the Syrian Mortaria, but will bring another one for you. I believe I had already sent in the article when you gave me the extra refs. My apologies for the Tell Fara'in mix-up; at this stage I can't recollect what happened.

Formidable problems here as usual. Am spending half my time disposing of Byz amphoras—but not, I hope, any stamped ones!

Any visitors welcome—but they must hurry if they want to catch the strawberry season! See you August. Best wishes—John H.

UCAK
2

in
1961!

Miss Virginia Grace,

Agora Excavations,

Στοδ' Αρζάβου.

Θόδ' Αδριανού

ATINA T. 116.

YUNANISTAN

John Hayes, Eng
Cemil apt. Topcular Cad. 15/3
Taksimhane, Istanbul

MORTARIA

June 25, 1968

Dear John,

Many congratulations on the Toronto job, and I hope you are enjoying the time at Istanbul. These bits of news I have from Poly, when I asked her for a current address for you.

I hope you are sending me an offprint of your mortaria article in Hesperia 1967, since here in the amphora stamp department we supplied you with a number of references to these things (part of which do not seem to have come through, if they were correct: cf. Byblos I, p.108, no. 1628, with fig. 98; ibid. p.113, no. 1707, pl. CXXXII). Nobody need mind acknowledging help with references to Byblos, since the contents of that unclassified book are inaccessible unless one has made one's own index of what is in it, which Maria Savvatianou did for me for pottery stamps.

I had a letter some while back from Veronica Seton Williams, telling me that she never did receive a letter I gave you for her with information on stamps from Tell Fara'an; this letter you took April 28, 1967, when on your way to Egypt. Do you remember what happened about that?

I have been three months in the U.S. this past spring, and am trying to clear up arrears of paper work.

Yours,

Virginia Grace

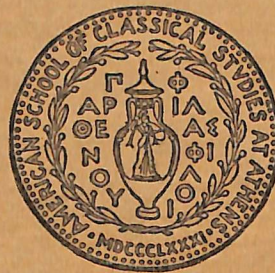
With my kindest regards
John Hayes 1. VIII. 68.

5

HESPERIA

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME XXXVI: NUMBER 4
OCTOBER — DECEMBER
1967



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
1967

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American School of Classical Studies at Athens

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE: Lloyd W. Daly, Benjamin D. Meritt, Charles H. Morgan, James H. Oliver, Homer A. Thompson, Lucy T. Shoe Meritt (Chairman), Richard Hubbard Howland (ex officio).

EDITOR OF PUBLICATIONS: Lucy T. Shoe Meritt.

HESPERIA. Beginning with Volume XXXII the annual subscription price is \$10.00 net in the United States and Canada, \$11.00 net in other countries, payable in advance in dollars. Published quarterly. Current single numbers \$2.50 in the United States and Canada, \$2.75 in other countries; prices for back numbers will be quoted on request. Volumes I-XXX should be ordered from Swets and Zeitlinger, Keizersgracht 471 & 487, Amsterdam, Holland; Volumes XXXI and following and Supplements from American School of Classical Studies at Athens, c/o Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

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Publication office: 109 Market Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202. Executive and editorial offices: The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey. All communications for the Editor should be sent to THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS, c/o THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, Princeton, New Jersey, 08540, U. S. A.

Second-class postage paid at Baltimore, Maryland.

NORTH SYRIAN MORTARIA¹

(PLATE 73)

CLAY mortaria, such a typical feature of Roman sites in the West (Gaul, Germany and Britain), are not at all common among the finds from Roman sites in the Eastern Mediterranean. Here they had been widely used in Classical and Hellenistic times,² but during the Roman period they seem to have been almost entirely supplanted for culinary purposes by vessels of stone and marble.³ Despite this general trend, however, there exists one class of clay mortaria which circulated widely in the East during the third and early fourth centuries after Christ; this forms the material for the present article.

Among the catalogued finds from the Athenian Agora excavations are several pieces of large coarse mortaria in a distinctive dark brown ware, clearly not of local manufacture. One of these (P 20013) is preserved in a relatively complete state (Fig. 1, Pl. 73, a-b). All share the same basic form: flat base, high flaring wall, and broad slightly downturned rim (to facilitate handling) furnished with a short shallow spout. The average overall diameter is about 50 cm. On the inside, the floor curves smoothly into the wall; in some cases a small groove is present just below the rim. All are stamped on the rim with the maker's name or trademark in Greek, generally consisting of two lines of impressed characters within a rectangular frame. In one case the stamp is repeated at intervals round the rim; this may also have been the case on some of the others which are less well preserved. The walls are unusually thick, and the weight of the vessels when complete must have been considerable; that of the best-preserved example may be estimated at ca. 11½ kg. Most are hard-fired, as befits their function, the clay assuming a distinctive deep chocolate brown color. An orange or orange-brown color, with a tendency to a darker core, also occurs. Surfaces appear to have been wet-smoothed. The clay contains some lime, but is

¹ I wish to thank Miss H. Frost and M. H. Seyrig for their invaluable assistance and encouragement in the preparation of this article and for permitting me to make use of the unpublished results of their investigations in the Ras el-Basit area. The staff of the Athenian Agora excavations has, as ever, been most helpful in allowing me to work on their finds and in supplying photographs. I also thank the following, who have at various times provided me with information and photographs, or have permitted me to cite their unpublished finds: Miss J. du Plat Taylor, the Cyprus Museum, the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum (Jerusalem), Mr. P. Fraser, Mr. T. Bruce Mitford, Prof. R. L. Scranton, Prof. E. Kunze.

² For a typical Hellenistic specimen, see *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 416, 470, fig. 102, Group E, 124.

³ Numerous examples of these have been found in the Athenian Agora excavations, with evidence of production on the spot (unpublished).

generally free of mica; it is liberally tempered with white and black grits and particles of what appears to be crushed glass. There is no deliberate gritting of the inside such as is normal on other mortaria.

The Agora pieces form part of a larger class of household vessels bearing Greek stamps of which fragments have been found at various places throughout the Eastern Mediterranean. Numerous examples of these are collected by Jalabert and Mouterde in *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie* (hereafter referred to as *I.G.L.S.*). Another large group from the Alexandria region was published many years ago by Breccia.⁴ All the published pieces could belong to large mortaria or basins, though fragments have on occasions been mistaken for parts of amphorae or large storage jars (*dolia*). The fabric of those examples which I have been able to examine elsewhere corresponds in all cases to that of the Agora specimens, and it seems reasonable to assume that all were produced in one region. Most of the examples listed below appear to be of the same form as the Agora piece shown in Figure 1, though none

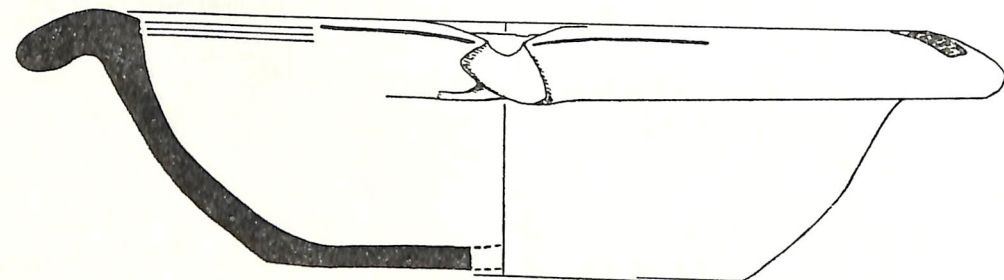
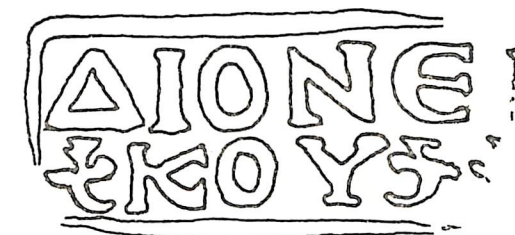


FIG. 1. Athenian Agora P 20013 (1:4)

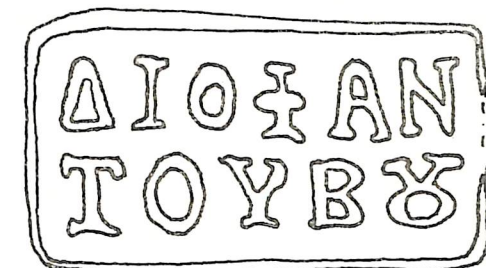
is so well preserved. There are, however, a few fragments of basins with steeper walls and shorter, almost square-sectioned rims (Fig. 3, 5-6); I am informed that some of these have vertical handles attached to the rim (cf. Catalogue, No. 75).

The stamps on vessels of this class are generally, as in the case of the Agora examples, large and rectangular, with two lines of impressed letters surrounded by an impressed frame. Occasionally one finds examples where the lettering stands out in relief on a sunken background. Rarely the stamps are of *planta pedis* type (see Nos. 81, 104). Normally the stamp is impressed across the rim of the vessel, though on some of the larger pieces one finds groups of up to four stamps, impressed both across and along the rim, sometimes in the form of a cross. The stamping is often careless; frequently only a part of the stamp is visible, owing to the curvature or the insufficient width of the rim. The lettering is rather crude, with a tendency to heavy serifs; it is remarkably consistent throughout the whole series. Stylized ivy-leaves, used at the beginnings and ends of lines as fillers, are a very common feature.

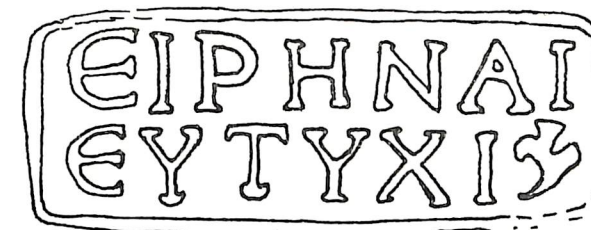
⁴ *Municipalité d'Alexandrie, Rapport sur la marche du service du Musée pendant l'exercice 1919-1920, Alexandria, 1921, pp. 12-16, pl. 13.*



100



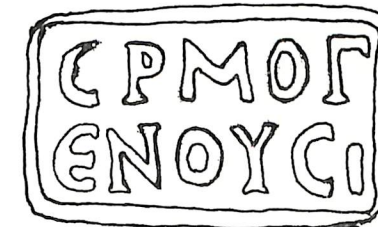
74



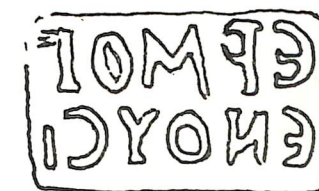
161



122



1



3



124



98

FIG. 2. Specimen Stamps (1:1; Numbers refer to the Catalogue)

The maker's name is generally given in the genitive case. The number of manufacturers represented is fairly small; one finds the same few names or trademarks on widely scattered examples. The commonest of these are:

Διονείκου
 Διοφάντου βου⁵
 Δόμνου
 Εἰρηναῖ ἐντύχι⁶ and ἐντυχῶς Εἰρηνέω
 Ἑρμογένους
 Εὐκαρπία
 Θεῶν δωρήματα
 Κασσιανοῦ
 Λαδάτος⁷
 Τιμοκλήτος⁷

With these may be associated two stamps in Latin: C. BELLICI | ZMARAGDI (sometimes rendered as ZMAKAGDI), and ALEXAN | DRILADA (perhaps to be associated with Λαδάτος above). A number of typical examples are shown in Figure 2.

The exact center of manufacture of this group of mortaria can now be identified, thanks to a chance discovery made by Miss Honor Frost during the course of investi-

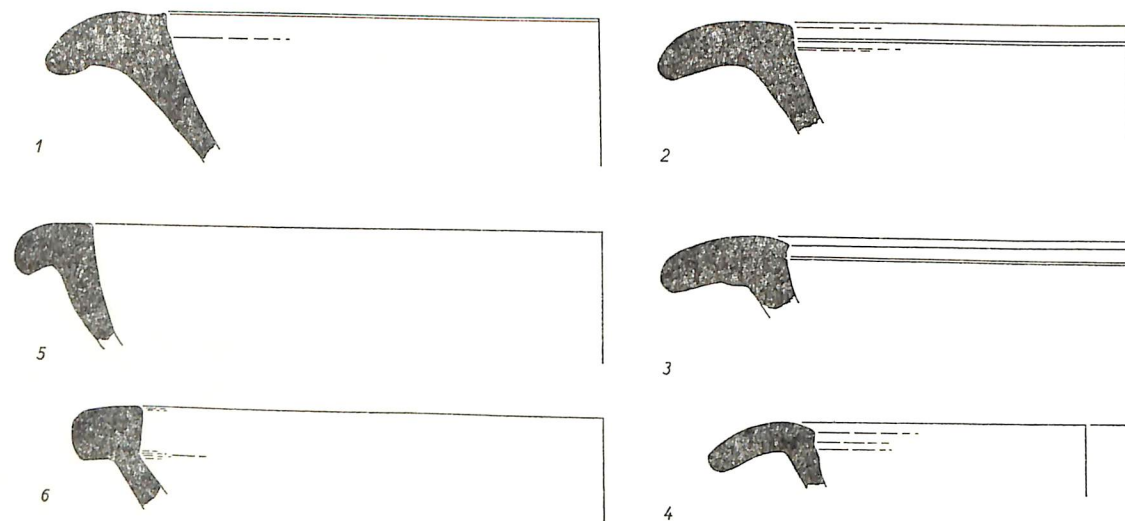


FIG. 3. Ras el-Basit, Rim Fragments (1:4)

⁵ To be restored as βουλευτοῦ; see *I.G.L.S.*, III, no. 710 for the evidence.

⁶ For a discussion of this stamp, see M. Siebourg, "Eine griechische Akklamation als Töpfermarke," *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CXVI, 1907, pp. 1 ff.

⁷ For other examples (from papyri) of these unusual genitive forms, see E. Mayser, *Grammatik der griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemäerzeit*, Leipzig, 1906, pp. 252-254, 274.

gations along the Syrian coast in the summer of 1964. Among the places visited by Miss Frost was the ancient site at Ras el-Basit, some twenty-five kilometers to the southwest of the mouth of the Orontes, which is generally identified as the site of

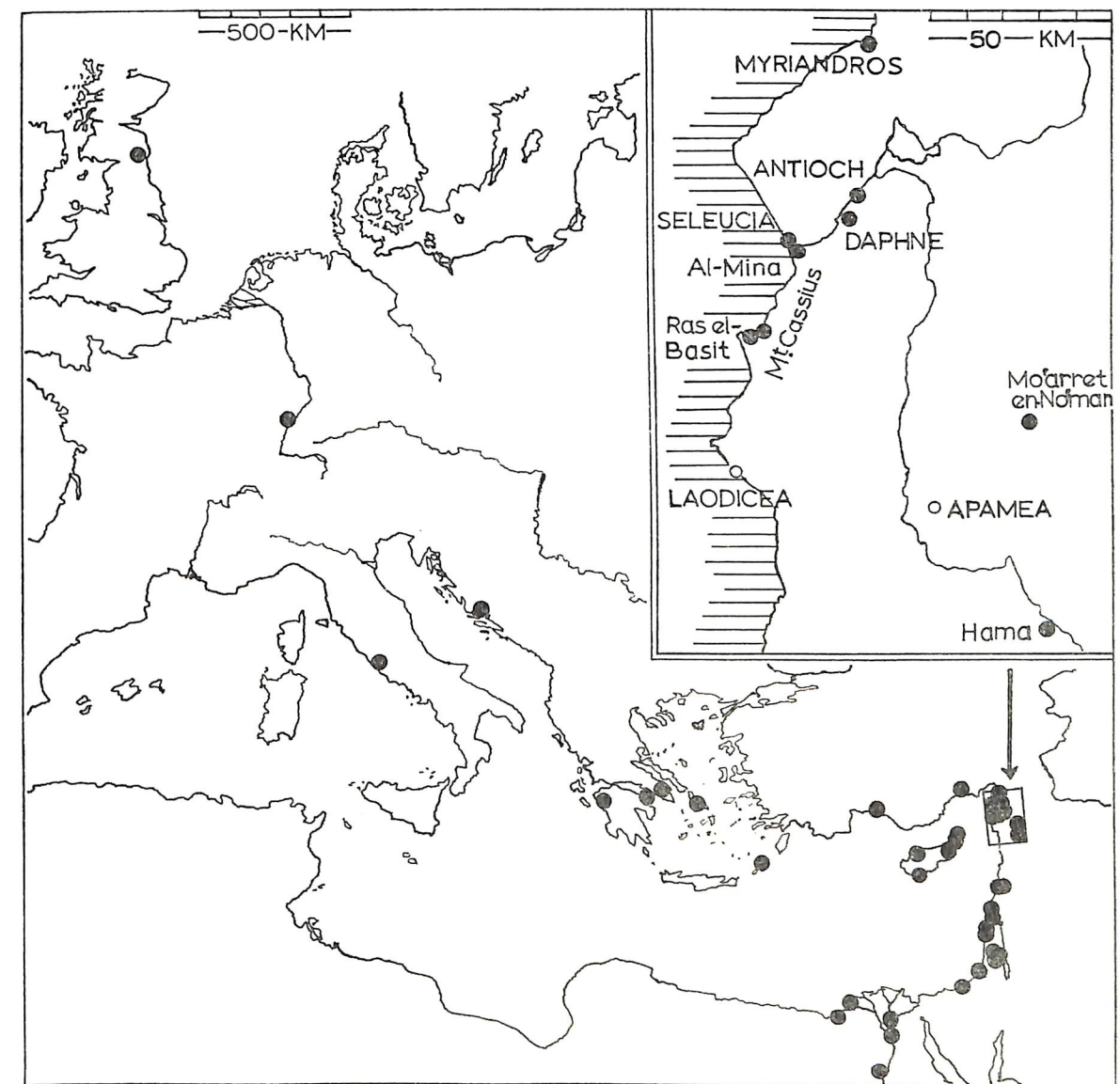


FIG. 4. Distribution of North Syrian Mortaria

the ancient Posideion. A considerable number of mortarium stamps of the class here discussed were recovered from here by M. Seyrig and others some years ago, and further investigation led to the discovery of clear traces of production on the spot.

In the fields in the vicinity of the ancient site Miss Frost informs me that she encountered numerous further fragments, some with the familiar stamps, which had been turned up by the local farmers in ploughing; in some cases these had been heaped up in piles in order to clear the ground. A significant proportion of these were kiln-wasters, in some cases completely vitrified. Clearly these indicate manufacture in the immediate vicinity. Similar concentrations of mortarium fragments of similar type were noted in the coastal region to the north of Ras el-Basit, extending over a distance of several miles; other factories were presumably located here. In addition, a relatively complete specimen was recovered from an ancient wreck in the vicinity, furnishing direct evidence of how these large and cumbersome vessels were exported. Miss Frost has kindly allowed me to examine some of these pieces; they correspond very closely in fabric and other respects with the Athenian Agora specimens. A sample is illustrated on Figure 3 and Plate 73, c.⁸

The ware had a very wide distribution (Fig. 4). The heaviest concentration of finds, as might be expected, occurs on the Syrian coastline near to the region of manufacture, but the ware is also common in Palestine, Egypt and Cyprus. Further specimens may be cited from sites throughout the Eastern Mediterranean; the Athenian Agora finds are by no means on their own. Occasional vessels found their way further west: two are recorded from Rome (Nos. 158-159 below), and two more (160-161) from yet further afield, in the northwestern provinces of the Roman Empire. The latter two both display the characteristic rim-form and stamps, and the one in Newcastle (which I have examined) is identical in fabric to the pieces from the East. There can be no doubt that they are genuine Syrian products.

CATALOGUE

ATHENS, AGORA EXCAVATIONS

1. Fig. 1, Pl. 73, a-b. P 20013. D. 0.532. Greater part preserved.

Stamp: ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC (Fig. 2), repeated; two stamps and the edge of a third are preserved; originally probably four, spaced out round rim.

2. P 23494. D. est. 0.45; rim fr. Stamp as 1.

3. SS 8786. D. est. 0.45; rim fr. Stamp: ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC (Fig. 2) retrograde, with letters in relief.

⁸ Reproduced by kind permission of Miss Frost. A large number of stamped examples, including the pieces here illustrated, are now stored in the Damascus Museum.

⁹ See note 4 above.

4. P 3473. D. est. 0.50; rim fr. Stamp: ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | [ΕΥΤΥ]ΧΙ

5. SS 7954. D. est. 0.50; nearly half of rim. Wavy line incised on rim.

Stamp: ΙΟΥΑΕ | ΑΝΟΥ retrograde, repeated; two stamps preserved.

EGYPT

6. Abu Mena; Alexandria Museum.

Breccia, *op. cit.*,⁹ no. 1.

ALEXAN | DRILADA (retrograde, repeated).

- 7-32. Alexandria and region; Alexandria Museum.

Breccia, *op. cit.*, nos. 3-5, 8-9, 15-35.

C BELLICI | ZMARAGDI (three examples; second line of stamp read as ZMACACDI); ΔΟΜ | ΥΝΟΥ (two examples, read as ΔΟΜΙ | ΥΝΟΥ); ΔΙΟΝΕ | ΥΚΟΥ (one example); ΔΙΟΦΑ | ΝΤΟΥΒ (one); ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΤΟΥΒ (two); ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC (seven); ΕΥΤΥΧΩC | ΕΙΡΗΝΕΩ (four, in one case repeated); ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ (two, one repeated); ΚΑC | ΑΝΟΥ (two); CΑΛΛΑΜΟΥ | ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ (two).

33. Athribis.

Adam, *Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte*, LV, 1958, pl. 9, a.

ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC.

- 34-35. Cairo, Egyptian Museum, 33012-33013.

Milne, *Greek Inscriptions* (Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire), Oxford, 1905, pp. 129-130.

ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΝΤΟΥΒ and ΤΙΜΟ | ΑΗΤΟC.

- 36-37. Cairo, Egyptian Museum (on display).

ΕΥΤΥΧΩC | ΕΙΡΗΝΕΩ and ΘΕΩΝΔΩ | ΡΗΜΑΤΑ. The latter stamped along rim, perhaps one of a group.

- 38-39. Oxyrhynchus.

Egypt Exploration Fund, Archaeological Report, 1902-1903, p. 7 (not illustrated).

ALEXAN | DRILADA and ευκα | ρηα listed, together with other stamps.

- 40-46. Benachi Collection, from Egypt (Cairo, etc.).

ALEXAN | DRILADA; ALEXAN | DRILADA retrograde, with lettering in relief; ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΤΟΥΒ; ΔΟΜ | ΥΝΟΥ; ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ; ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC; ΘΕΩΝΔΩ | ΡΗΜΑΤΑ.

47. Achmim-Panopolis.

Forrer, *Reallexicon der prähistorischen klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer*, 1907, p. 940, fig. 652.

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ.

PALESTINE

- 48-54. Cheikh Zouède.

Clédat, *Annales du service des antiquités de l'Égypte*, XV, 1915, pp. 45-46, nos. 17-23.

ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC (repeated); ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΤΟΥΒ; ΑΑΔΑ | ΤΟC []; ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ; Δ]ΟΞΑ (?); CΑ]ΛΛΑΜ[ΟΥ] | ΑΛ]ΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ; ΕΥΤΥΧΙ with horizontal leaf (?) below, stamped three times, one stamp above another.

- 55-64. Anthedon.

Petrie, *Anthedon*, p. 13, pl. 51.

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ []; ΕΥΤΥΧΩC | [Ε]ΙΡΗΝΕΩ;]ΥΤΧ[|]ΡΗΝΕ[(perhaps same as preceding stamp); ΔΙΟΝΕ | ΥΚΟΥ (two examples); ΚΑC | ΑΝΟΥ []; C]ΑΛΛΑ[ΜΟΥ] | [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | [ΤΟΥΒ]; ΔΟΜ | ΥΝΟΥ; ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC. Two other stamps illustrated together with these do not seem to belong to the same series.

65. Tanturah.

British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, Bulletin No. 4, 1924, p. 42, pl. 3, 12.

Form as Fig. 1, but shallower.

ΑΑΔΑ | ΤΟC.

66. Emmaus-Nicopolis.

Clermont-Ganneau, *Archaeological Researches in Palestine during the years 1873-1874*, I, London, 1899, pp. 485-6, with fig. in text.

Form as Fig. 1.

ΑΑΔΑ | ΤΟC (stamped four times in form of a cross).

67. Beit Nattif.

Baramki, *Quart. Dept. Antiq. Palestine*, V, 1935, p. 7, fig. 2.

Form as Fig. 1.

ΔΙΟΝΕ | ΥΚΟΥ.

68. Bethany, B 2251-2252 (in Studium Biblicum Franciscanum, Jerusalem).

Saller, *Bethany, 1949-53* (Publications of the Studium Biblicum Franciscanum, no. 12), Jerusalem, 1957, p. 256, pl. 123, b.

- Form as Fig. 1.
]IAI[|]TY[.
69. Bethany, B 3274 (as above).
Ibid., p. 257, pl. 123, a.
Fr. of deep vessel as Fig. 3, 6.
Pattern of impressed dots along top of rim;
no stamp preserved.
70. Jebel Faradis, near Bethlehem (Palestine
Museum, Jerusalem).
Form as Fig. 1.
TIMOK | AHTOC.
71. Palestine Museum, Jerusalem, I. 4193.
Iliffe, *Quart. Dept. Antiq. Palestine*, II, 1932,
p. 124, pl. 45, b, 3.
ΔOM± | ΞNOY.
72. Jerusalem.
Echos d' Orient, 1906, p. 133; *I.G.L.S.*, III,
cited under no. 709.
Ερμουγ | ενους.
- 73-74. Museum of the Studium Biblicum
Franciscanum, Jerusalem; from Palestine.
KACC [I] | ANOY [δ] (on a rather narrow
rim), and ΔIOΦAN | TOYBδ (Fig. 2; one stamp
across rim, a second at right-angles to it; prob-
ably part of a group of stamps).
- 75-80. Caesarea (in local museum).
Lifhitz, "Timbres amphoriques trouvés a
Césarée de Palestine," *Revue biblique*, LXX,
1963, pp. 556-558, nos. 1-3, 5, 7, 9 (not illus-
trated).
Διοφαν | τουβου (said to be on a handle);
Ευκα | ρπια; Ερμουγ | ενους; Κασσι | ανου;
Τιμοκ | [λ]ητος; Ευτυχως | ειρηνεω. Two other
stamps in Lifhitz's list (no. 4—Κουρ | εμου or
| ελλου; no. 23—Ευτυχως) may belong to the
series, though this seems unlikely.
81. Abda (Palestine Museum, Jerusalem).
Form as Fig. 1.
ΕΥΤΥΧΩ | ΞC in planta pedis.
- SYRIA
82. Tyre.
I.G.L.S., III, cited under no. 710. Διοφαν |
τουβου.

83. Sidon.

Mélanges de la faculté orientale (Université
Saint Joseph, Beyrouth), I, 1906, pp. 174-175,
no. 45.

ALEXAN | DRILADA.

84-86. Deir el-Qal'a, from excavations.

Ibid., p. 186, no. 56.

ΕΥΤΥΧΩC | ΕΙΡΗΝΕΩ (repeated); ΕΙΡΗ
NAI | ΕΥΤΥΧΙδ; ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC.

87-88. Beirut.

I.G.L.S., III, cited under nos. 709 and 710.
Ερμουγ | ενους and Διοφαν | τουβου.

89. Tell 'Atar, near Beirut.

I.G.L.S., III, cited under no. 708.
Ειρηνη | ευτυχι.

90. Heldua Haldé, near Beirut.

I.G.L.S., III, cited under no. 1054.
Τιμοκ | λητος.

91-94. Byblos.

Dunand, *Fouilles de Byblos, I* (1926-32),
Paris, 1939, pp. 22-23, fig. 8, no. 1081; nos.
1178, 1235 and 1236 are stated to bear the
same stamp.

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙδ.

95. Hama.

Ingholt, *Rapport préliminaire sur sept cam-
pagnes de fouilles à Hama en Syrie* (1932-
1938), Copenhagen, 1940, pp. 125-126; *I.G.
L.S.*, V, no. 2020.

Published reading BSLLI | CMARAGDI;
presumably to be read as [C.]BELLICI |
ZMARAGDI.

96. Mo'arret en-No'man.

I.G.L.S., IV, no. 1551.

ALEXAN | DRILADA (retrograde, with
lettering in relief).

97-113. Ras el-Basit (Posideion?). Fig. 3;
Pl. 73, c.

I.G.L.S., III, no. 1242 (references only).
Readings of pieces found in 1935 and 1937
supplied by M. Henri Seyrig.⁹ Further ex-
amples collected by Miss Honor Frost in 1964.
The following stamps occur:

ALEXAN | DRILADA (Fig. 2; both in
normal form and retrograde with lettering in
relief).

C. BELLICI | ZMARAGDI (the letter R
in the second line is sometimes rendered
as K).

ΔΙΟΝΕ! | ΞΚΟΥδ (Fig. 2)

[Δ]ΙΟΦΑΝ | ΝΤΒΒδ

ΔΟΜ± | ΞΝΟΥ

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙδ

ΕΥΤΥΧΩ | C in planta pedis (under the
branch a line with a hook at the left end)

ΕΙCΙΔΩ | ΞΡΟΥδ

ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC.

ΕΥΚΑ | ΡΠΙΑ

ΘΕΩΝΔΩ | ΡΗΜΑΤΑ

ΚΑCΙC | ΑΝΟΥ[δ]

ΛΑΔΑ | ΤΟCδ

ΤΙΜ]ΟΚ | [ΛΗΤ]ΟC

Also: Α]ΛΕΞ[Α] | [Ν]ΔΡΟ[Υ] (?),
retrograde.

Δ]ΟΞ[Α] (?), retrograde.

114-120. El-Aga, near Ras el-Basit.

I.G.L.S., III, nos. 1235-41.

Ερμουγ | ενους; C. BELLICI | ZMAKAGDI;
Διο[φαν] | τουβ[δ]; Ευκα | ρπια; Κασσι | ανουδ;
Δι]ονει | [Ξ]ΚΟΥδ.

No. 1241, read as]TO.E.[|]CLBIAIC[
in all probability belongs to the same group,
considering its findspot.

121. Mt. Cassius (Université Saint Joseph,
Beirut).

I.G.L.S., III, no. 1227.

Published as 4 PELLICI | [.]ARAGDI;
presumably to be read as C. BELLICI |
[ZM]ARAGDI.

122-124. Al Mina; Oxford, 1938. 316-318.

All rim frs. as Fig. 1.

316: Very large size; ΕΥΚΑ | ΡΠΙΑ (Fig. 2;
final alpha lacks crossbar).

317: ΛΑΔΑ | ΤΟCδ.

318: KACC [I] | ANOY [δ] (Fig. 2).

125-129. Seleucia Pieria and environs.

Mélanges de la faculté orientale, V, i, 1911,
pp. 331-2; *I.G.L.S.*, III, nos. 1205-1208.

1205: published as CoPELLIO | ZMARA-
GDV; presumably to be read as C. BELLICI
| ZMARAGDI.

1206 a: Ειρηνη[ι] | ευτυχιδ

1206 b: Ευτυχως | ειρηνεω

1207: Ερμουγ | ενους

1208: Λαδα | τοςδ

130-132. Daphne, near Antioch.

I.G.L.S., III, nos. 1054-6.

Τιμοκ | [λ]ητος; Ερμουγ | ενους; Δι]ονει[ι] |
δ[κ]ουδ.

133. Antioch (formerly in bazaar).

I.G.L.S., III, no. 1057.

Διοφαν | τουβου.

134-138. Myriand(r)os.

I.G.L.S., III, nos. 708 a-c, 709-710.

Ε]ιρηνη[ι] | ε]υτυχ[ι]δ (two examples)

Ευτυχως | ειρηνεω

Ερμουγ | ενους

Διοφαν | τουβου

CYPRUS

139. Ayios Philon; from excavations by Miss
du Plat Taylor, unpublished.

KACC [I] | ANOY [δ].

140. Ayios Philon, chance find; Cyprus Mu-
seum, 1964/X-5/1.

*Report of the Department of Antiquities,
Cyprus*, 1965, pp. 121-122, pl. 17, no. 11.

ΘΕ]ΩΝΔΩ | [ΡΗ]ΜΑΤΑ.

141. Lythrangomi (near Leonarissos); Cyprus
Museum, 1939/IV-18/2.

Unpublished.

ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΞΤΟΥδ.

142. Salamis, from recent excavations.

Several frs. of mortaria of this class; no
stamps preserved.

143. Enkomi.

J.H.S., XII, 1891, p. 174, no. 11.

ΔΙΟΦΑΝ | ΞΤΟΥ[δ].

144. Curium.

Form as Fig. 1.

ALEXAN | DRILADA.

145. Morphou; Cyprus Museum, 1963/XI-12/2.

Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1963, p. 28, fig. 8, pl. III, top right.
TIMOK | AHTOC.

146. Cyprus Museum, uncatalogued; no provenance.

EYTYXWC | EIPHNWC.

147. Paphos Museum, uncatalogued; no provenance.

ΔΟΞΑ.

TURKEY

148-149. Tarsus.

Tarsus, I, p. 277, pls. 166, 209, nos. 823-824. Form of both as Fig. 1.

823: TIMOK | AHTOC (impressed three times, along and across rim).

824: ΘΕΩΝΔΩ | PHMATA.

150. Side.

Bean, *Side Agorası ve Civarındaki Binalar: 1948 Yılı kazılarına dair rapor*, Ankara, 1956, p. 96, no. 71, with fig. in text.

ΔΟΜΞ | ΞΝΟΥ.

GREECE

For examples from the Athenian Agora, see Nos. 1-5 above.

151. Karpathos.

I.G., XII, i, no. 989.

ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC, retrograde.

152. Tenos.

Demoulin, *B.C.H.*, XXVI, 1902, p. 438, no. 46.

ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC, (triple impression).

153. Kenchreai, from recent excavations, cat. no. P 54.

Rim as Fig. 3, 5; est. D. ca. 0.50.

ΔΙΟΝ [ΕΙ] | ΞΚΟΥ [ΞΧ].

154. Olympia.

Unpublished. Rim as Fig. 1; est. D. ca. 0.33 only.

ΕΡ | ΜΟΓ | [ΕΝ] ΟΥC.

DALMATIA

155. Salona.

Dyggve and Brøndsted, *Recherches à Salone*, I, Copenhagen, 1928, p. 175, fig. 236, no. 14.

ΚΑC [Ι] | ΑΝΟΥ [Ξ].

156-157. Salona.

I.G., III, 10183, 28. ΕΡΜΟΓ | ΕΝΟΥC.

I.G., III, 10186, 10. ΔΟΜΞ | ΞΝΟΥ.

ITALY

158. Rome; formerly in University collection (?).

C.I.L., XV, i, 2418.

C. BELLICI | ZMARAGDI.

159. Rome; formerly in Museo Kircheriano.

C.I.L., XV, i, 2522.

TIMOK | AHTOC.

WESTERN EMPIRE

160. Strasbourg (Argentorate); found in the city, 1882.

Siebourg, *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CXVI, 1907, pp. 1 ff., figs. 1, 3, with bibliography cited.

ΕΙΡΗΝΑ[Ι] | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ[Ξ].

161. Risingham (Habitancium), Northumberland, England; Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1956. 340 A. Found ca. 1857.

Ephemeris Epigraphica, VII, no. 1179, with bibliography cited; Siebourg, *Bonn. Jahrb.*, CXVI, 1907, pp. 2 ff., figs. 2, 4.

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ | ΕΥΤΥΧΙ[Ξ] (Fig. 2).

PROVENANCE UNKNOWN

162-163. In Stuttgart and Tübingen (?).

Expedition Ernst von Sieglin, II, iii, p. 165, Abb. 169.

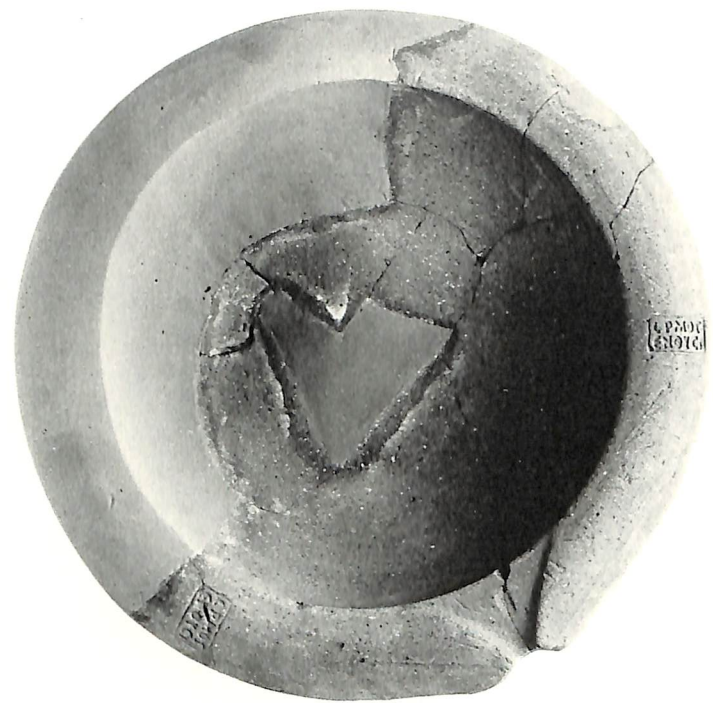
ΓΕΜΕΛ | ΑΙΝΟΥ (originally published as ΓΕΜΕΛ | ΑΙΝΟΥC) and ΔΙΟΝΕΙ | [Ξ]ΚΟΥC (published as ΔΙΟΝΕΙ | ΚΟΥC).

The dating evidence for this class of mortaria is scanty, but sufficient to enable us to assign them to the latter part of the third and the earlier part of the fourth century. Of the Athenian Agora pieces, No. 1 was found in a well in association with local pottery of early fourth-century types; 5 comes from a layer of debris from the Herulian destruction of A.D. 267; 3 and 4 are from late Roman contexts. 67, from Beit Nattif, was associated with coins of Decius (249-251) and Salonina (253-268). The relatively small number of manufacturers known and the lack of major change in the vessel-types and the lettering of the stamps suggest that the industry was not particularly long-lived; one may allow it probably no more than a century. During this period, however, it clearly catered for a very widespread demand for cheap sturdy household ware; hence the wide distribution of its products.

In conclusion, one may be tempted to ask how the Syrian industry came into being. Here one may perhaps find an answer in the presence of two Latin stamps in the group, a phenomenon hardly to be expected in the heart of the Greek East. Has one here evidence of the migration or transplantation of a group of potters from the West or the establishment of a successful branch factory by some firm of mortarium-makers in the West? The evidence of both vessel-forms and stamp-types seems to point in this direction.

J. W. HAYES

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



a. Athenian Agora P 20013



b. Athenian Agora P 20013, Stamps



c. Fragments from Ras el-Basit (scale indicated by cigarette packet)

NEW PUBLICATIONS
OF
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS AT NEMEA

By

BERT HODGE HILL WITH DRAWINGS BY LEWEY T. LANDS

SUPPLEMENTED AND REVISED BY CHARLES KAUFMAN WILLIAMS II

Following excavation around the 4th century Doric Temple of Zeus at Nemea in 1924 to 1927, Bert Hodge Hill continued to study each block for every shred of evidence for the reconstruction of the temple and Lewey Lands converted his findings and conclusions into drawings (actual and restored plans, elevations and details), but the word description was only in note form when Mr. Hill died. Charles Kaufman Williams II has put his notes, measurements and annotated drawings into a text describing the ruins, the building member by member, materials, mouldings, empolion cuttings, mason's marks, and evidence for the date of the temple. For that date, *ca.* 330 into the 320s, his own further investigation at Nemea in 1962 and 1964 has added significant evidence. When Hill's notes and Williams' excavations required changes in the drawings, Williams has made new drawings and he has added a full photographic record of the temple.

Mr. Hill's "inspiration, initiative and first patient study of the details," Mr. Lands' "handsome drawings, following the best classical tradition," and Mr. Williams' "drawings of equally high excellence . . . and critical discussion of the evidence for the dating" (to quote Carl Blegen's Foreword) combine to give a detailed presentation of this neglected temple worthy of its high quality and interest.

Published May 1967. xvii + 49 pp. with 43 figures quarto, 29 plates 17 x 22 inches, all in cloth portfolio. \$20.00.

HESPERIA SUPPLEMENT XI
FORTIFIED MILITARY CAMPS IN ATTICA

By JAMES R. MCCREDIE

An account of the military camp excavated at Koroni is followed by detailed descriptions accompanied by plans and photographs of thirty other fortifications in Attica investigated by the author and recognized, after the excavations at Koroni, as military camps. Three isolated towers are also described. A chapter on "Characteristics of Attic Fortifications" distinguishes various types of fortification: garrison-forts (Athenian and foreign), fortified demes, refuges, mediaeval fortifications, fortifications of the Greek War of Independence, fieldworks, and military camps. Finally, attempt is made to connect the camps with definite events in Athenian history whenever the sites provide any indication of date. Several can be shown to have been constructed in connection with the Chremonidean War for which new evidence from the camps helps fill gaps in the literary and epigraphical sources and offers a new reconstruction of events.

Since many of these ancient monuments are rapidly disappearing through the onslaught of urbanization in Attica, this record of them is invaluable, and their interpretation and historical connections add significantly to Attic history.

Published September 1966. x + 125 pp., 18 figs., 21 pls. Quarto. Paper. \$7.50.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL
STUDIES AT ATHENS c/o THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HESPERIA SUPPLEMENT XII

THE ATHENIAN CONSTITUTION AFTER SULLA

By DANIEL J. GEAGAN

This work uses the text of every known Athenian inscription dated after the constitution of Sulla, the number of which has increased greatly since the last previous study of the Athenian Constitution, especially as a result of the excavations in the Athenian Agora. The author gives all references to civic offices and institutions and studies the evidence for each office in a separate chapter. "The appropriateness of using the capture of Athens by Sulla as a point of division in the history of the Athenian Constitution is confirmed by the evidence from alterations in the nature of the institutions and documentation." To the chapters on Archons, Hoplite General, Areopagus Acting with the Other Civic Corporations, Boule of the Areopagus and Its Herald, Boule and Demos, Committees, Officers and Servants of the Council, Various Other Magistrates and Officials, and Liturgies are added five appendices: I lists all dedications, arranged chronologically by formula, in which one of the common formulae is used; II gives notes on two inscriptions; III publishes a catalogue from the Eleusinion at Athens; IV publishes five letters from the Emperor Commodus concerning the Gerusia of the Athenians, and V publishes a prytany list of A.D. 168/9. Full Indexes of sources (literary and epigraphical), of Greek names and of names and subjects in English complete the apparatus and facilitate the use of the work.

The evidence so completely gathered, so conveniently put together and so soundly interpreted will make this a standard reference work on the Athenian Constitution for years to come.

Published September 1967. xi + 231 pp., 8 pls. Quarto. Paper. \$10.00.

EXCAVATIONS OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA—PICTURE BOOKS

5½ x 8½ inches

32 pages

50 cents each postpaid except No. 8, \$1.00

No. 1 POTS AND PANS OF CLASSICAL ATHENS

62 pictures of the everyday ware of Athenian tables and kitchens, with vase paintings, terracotta figurines and quotations from classical authors to show their use. March, 1959.

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63 pictures of figurines show the variety of subjects favored from the bronze age to late Roman times, in terracotta (chiefly), ivory and bronze. October, 1959.

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A brief description of the Athenian democracy is illustrated (35 figures) with finds from the Athenian Agora which show the actual functioning of its numerous legislative, judicial and economic processes. April, 1960.

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45 pictures of portraits in stone of various sizes, on terracotta medallions and on coins, dating from the 1st century B.C. to the 4th century after Christ. December, 1960.

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54 pictures (10 in color) show trees, flowers and other plants of antiquity as they grow today; the text adds ancient uses and folklore. April, 1963.

No. 9 LAMPS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

132 illustrations trace the development in lamp forms from the Mycenaean to the Turkish periods and show many examples of the subjects represented on them. March, 1964.

No. 10 INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ATHENIAN AGORA

86 illustrations with commentary are representative of historical documents from the early 5th century B.C. to Christian times. April, 1966.

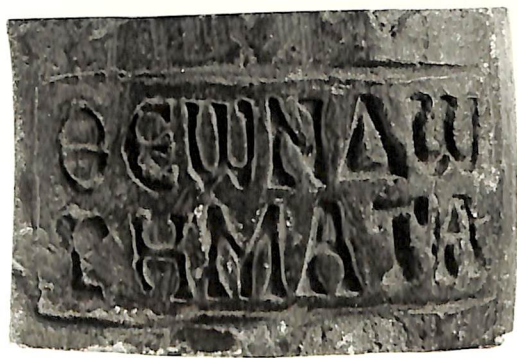
Notes on pelvics - miscellaneous

Today John Hayes looked at all my old notes, and took down Byzlos I ref. 5 and some other data. He is interested in the eastern not the western mortaria, ^{on} which I recalled and showed him a ref. in Gallie 1958, work of Hygieus (Pavoucel).

20.VI.65 - See Prima Biblija, 1963, pp. 556-558 for some stamps found at Caesarea in Palestine (Israel). Includes a number of items which are probably pieces of st. pelvics. See notes in folder PAL. - ISRAEL and more details on carbon copy filed under ~~BLACK SEA~~ SINOPEAN etc. - CHERSONESAN, since this is one of those included.

5.VI.68 See now John Hayes, Hesperia 1967, pp. 337-347.

He has not acknowledged any letter from SAA dept't. I am writing to ask for an appointment. (Numerous references given.)



LETTER 70.10.VI.60

Filin 70/41

①

16.V.59

Fragments of stamped mortaria

- P 23494 (cast not found)
 3473 (gh. stamp) "contest Late Roman and earlier"
 SS 6104 STR·DI["3rd ^{LR} cent. fill in foundation"
 7954 (Latin?) Herculaneum duct. 17.V.59
 8786 EPMOT/ENDYC ^{some to} gallican These objects are now being
 ? 8917 L: (LR. fill) resolved, with P ^{EPMOT/ENDYC} 20013 which
 8458 APLIATV
 MIF. LVCLT
 (distinct diluvium) is another of the same, in
East Basement
Pollux
Block Center Δ

They are not much more related
to containers than are stamped
tiles.

List the SS items in our outline
SS? List already typed; better add
as appendix.

PELVIS STAMPS - MISC. NOTES

Thurs 16 21 (Et. Th. IV, 2227^(x)) seems to be one. However, I cannot find the Bone plant, or file, or with the remainder. Did I go to FLW? The plant in a corpus is trimmed to much to be clear, but a note on last week suggest we thought it was a pelvis when we saw it in 1954.

Found 20. 20. 57 (out of place in remainder)



⑧ Under Et. Th. IV, no. 2227, the fragment is called part of a corn-tile (?).

PELVIS STAMPS - MISC. NOTES

Thames 1621 (Et. 11. 2227 ^(x) seems to be one. However, I cannot find the Bone plant, or file, or with the remainder. Did I go to FLW? The plant in a corpus is trimmed too much to be clear, but a note on last week suggests we thought it was a pelvis when we saw it in 1954.

Found 30. VII. 57 (out of place in remainder)

② Under St. Th. IV, no. 2227, the fragment is called part of a corn-tile (?).



9.026

XXIV, 1621

XXIV, 1621

24.11.47

On Pelagos

Some of these objects are filed in my Index under Latin stamps. Others occur in my local inventories: see particularly the Cyprus files. However in other places, e.g. Tarsus, I did not see them, as it was considered that they were in no way connected with jar stamps.

In Tarsus Vol. 2 F.F. Jones is publishing some. (X) I have given her references. ^{Some not to have used any?}

Somewhere I have some notes relating to their origin, which has to take into account (or seems to) one which mentions a ΒΟΥΔΑΥΤΗΣ.

17.11.49

(X) Tarsus I, p. 274, nos. 823-4

823: ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΤΟC

824 ΘΕΩΝ ΔΟΥΦΜΑΤΑ

(Both
illustrated
(I think))

25 May '49

On pelvis, see C.I.L. X pp. 864-7 (also some a picture)

(Note copied from back of bound volume of Vg 14 specimen
articles.)

17. XI. 47

M. G. Guarducci, Inschr. GraeciaeRome
III, 1942,
1

E	I	P	H	N	A	I
E	Y	T	Y	X	I	Ω

III, no. 60 (p. 73)

(Ω = Hieroglyph)

Ref. 19 XIV, 2577, no. 52, & examples
found in France and England.

Siebourg thought they were made
(perhaps) in western ^{LUGDUNENSI} Lyons

(Bonner Jahrb. CXVI, 1907, 1 ff.) but
by imported (Greek and Asiatic) workmen

But finding it in Hieroglyphs, apparently made
in Greece or Asia.

amindivisions or whether these
are names or pious ejaculations.
(Can't read Latin.)

rec'd

Y, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1989

13.02

Mademoiselle,

Je vous remercie vivement de l'envoi de votre excellent exposé de la question des timbres d'actions sont très intéressantes.

En 1937, ayant été prospecter le site de Posidion Nord, sur la cote, immédiatement au Sud du Mont Carthage, on trouve une quantité de fragments de ces grands récipients dont le rebord porte des marques assez curieuses, et M. Seyrig en a relevé d'autres. On trouve parfois un peu partout autour de la Méditerranée; on en a vu ce qui est surprenant au Bassit, c'est qu'un petit jonché de fragments de ces grands vases, souvent en vous signaler ce fait, pour le cas où vous viendriez sur ces marques qui sont assez différentes de celles

Veuillez agréer, Mademoiselle, l'expression respectueuse de mes hommages

Count Frédéric Chandon de Briailles

Cte. Chandon de Briailles

PEOPLE

World's Best Dressed

U.S. President George Bush and Empress Michiko of Japan share honors on the 1989 Best Dressed List voted on by several hundred members of the U.S. fashion industry. One surprise was the naming of New York attorney John F. Kennedy Jr., whose mother, Jacqueline Onassis, was elevated to the Best Dressed Hall of Fame two decades ago. He was one of the younger persons selected, along with Diana, Princess of Wales. Also on the women's list were: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain; Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan; Brooke Astor, the New York social leader and philanthropist; Karole Armitage, the choreographer-dancer with the American Ballet Theatre; Countess Camilla Chandon de Briailles, a member of the French champagne producing family; Nina Griscom of New York; Carolina Herrera Jr., the daughter of the New York fashion designer; Irith Landeau of Paris; Marina Palma of Italy; Blaine Trump, the wife of realtor Robert and the sister-in-law of Donald; and Alexandra Theodoracopulos of London and New York. The men's list also included Eric Boman, a Swedish-born photographer; Count Frédéric Chandon de Briailles, a French vintner and husband of Countess Camilla; Richard Burt, most recently the U.S. ambassador to West Germany; Graydon Carter, the Canadian-born co-owner of Spy magazine; Bryan Ferry, a British singer; Christopher (Kip) Forbes, an executive of Forbes magazine and son of Malcolm; Count Paul de Ganay, a French businessman; Mark Hampton, a New York interior designer; and Steve Martin, the American actor.

rors to add another but the jury awarded

Mikhail Baryshnikov's "Swan Lake" opening night at the American Ballet Theatre starting in May at the Opera House. The production includes New York three works choreographed by the artistic associate Twyla Tharp.

Tina Ledbetter, a woman accused of murdering more than 5,000 people, was charged with making terrorist threats after being released on \$1 million bail Feb. 3. She had written the letter which was upset over the death of her son. Traci Pollan.

American photographer C. Turnley's picture of his son's Armenian earthquake victims was named for outstanding news coverage. The entry by Turnley's Black Star agency was chosen from 10,197 submitted press photographs.

Austrian pianist Alfred Brendel, who has been on the cover of Sunday magazine, has a sale, performed at the Austrian National Opera according to the Vienna. The half-brother will legation relative.

rec'd 17 oct 47
ack. 24 Nov 47
(intermediate of copies sent to Mr. G. Seyrig)

**LA CORDELIÈRE
CHAOURCE (AUBE)**

ce II octobre 1947.

Mademoiselle,

Je vous remercie vivement de l'envoi de votre article qui constitue un excellent exposé de la question des timbres d'amphores et dont les illustrations sont très intéressantes.

En 1937, ayant été prospecter le site de Posidion auj. Râs el Bassit, en Syrie Nord, sur la cote, immédiatement au Sud du Mont Cassius (Djebel Akra), j'y ai trouvé une quantité de fragments de ces grands récipients nommés "pelves" dont le rebord porte des marques assez curieuses; j'en ai rapporté une douzaine et M. Seyrig en a relevé d'autres. On trouve parfois ces marques, à l'état isolé un peu partout autour de la Méditerranée; on en aurait même trouvé une à Londres - ce qui est surprenant au Bassit, c'est qu'un petit tell au bord de la mer est jonché de fragments de ces grands vases, souvent estampillés. Je me permets de vous signaler ce fait, pour le cas où vous viendriez à faire des recherches sur ces marques qui sont assez différentes de celles des amphores de Rhodes;

Veillez agréer, Mademoiselle, l'expression de mes respectueux hommages

Armand Briailles

Cte. Chandon de Briailles

Y, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1989

PEOPLE

World's Best Dressed

U.S. President George Bush and Empress Michiko of Japan share honors on the 1989 Best Dressed List voted on by several hundred members of the U.S. fashion industry. One surprise was the naming of New York attorney **John F. Kennedy Jr.**, whose mother, **Jacqueline Onassis**, was elevated to the Best Dressed Hall of Fame two decades ago. He was one of the younger persons selected, along with **Diana, Princess of Wales**. Also on the women's list were: **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** of Britain; **Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto** of Pakistan; **Brooke Astor**, the New York social leader and philanthropist; **Karole Armitage**, the choreographer-dancer with the American Ballet Theatre; **Countess Camilla Chandon de Briailles**, a member of the French champagne producing family; **Nina Griscom** of New York; **Carolina Herrera Jr.**, the daughter of the New York fashion designer; **Irith Landeau** of Paris; **Marina Palma** of Italy; **Blaine Trump**, the wife of realtor **Robert** and the sister-in-law of **Donald**; and **Alexandra Theodoracopulos** of London and New York. The men's list also included **Eric Boman**, a Swedish-born photographer; **Count Frédéric Chandon de Briailles**, a French vintner and husband of Countess Camilla; **Richard Burt**, most recently the U.S. ambassador to West Germany; **Graydon Carter**, the Canadian-born co-owner of *Spy* magazine; **Bryan Ferry**, a British singer; **Christopher (Kip) Forbes**, an executive of *Forbes* magazine and son of **Malcolm**; **Count Paul de Ganay**, a French businessman; **Mark Hampton**, a New York interior designer; and **Steve Martin**, the American actor.

rors to add another but the jury awarded

Mikhail Baryshnikov of "Swan Lake" opening night at the American Ballet Theatre starting in May at the Opera House. The production includes New York three works choreographed by his artistic associate **Twyla Tharp**.

Tina Ledbetter, a woman accused of murdering more than 5,000 people to kill actor **Michael Jackson** has been charged with making terrorist threats. She has been released on \$1 million bail after her arrest Feb. 3. She had earlier written the letter threatening to kill **Traci Pollan**.

American photographer C. Turney's picture of his son's death in the Armenian earthquake won the annual World Press Photo award for outstanding news photography. The entry by **Turney** won the Black Star award from 10,197 subscribers to the press photography magazine.

Austrian pianist Alfred Brendel, who died Sunday, had a concert sale, performed in Vienna according to his half-brother's will legacies relative

13.03

Pass-el-Basit

copy^x of list of stamps on "palmes"
received from Mr. Seying. See his
letter of May 25, 1939 (filed under
SYRIA)

* The original was sent to Victor A. Athanasios
(an ANTIOCH) who was making a study of these things

ΛΑΔΑ/ΤΟC!

"Petrus"

///JHNA///

"Petrus"

Count C. d. B. 1.

C. d. B. 2

[13.047]

1^{re} Trouvée
à Roset-Vasit
par C^{te} Chandon
de Brisselles"

ΕΥΤΥΧΩ/ C

"Petrus"

///ACCI/ANOY///

"Petrus"

C. d. B. 3

"Petrus"
stamp

C. d. B. 4

ALEXAN/DRILADA

"Petrus"

C. BELlici/Z MARAGDI

"Petrus"

C. d. B. 5

C. d. B. 6

AWP says

ZM is a name

name "emerald"

Ord. opelt v. 2

///ΙΟΦΑ/ΝΤΥΒΥ

"Petrus"

ΕΡΜΟΓ/ΕΝΟΥCΙ

C. d. B. 7

"[Δ]ιοφάντων Βου(λευτοC)"

C. d. B. 8

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ/ΕΥΤΥΧΙΣ

"pelvis"

ΕΥΚΛΗ/ΡΗΙ

"pelvis"

[13.05]

C. & B. 9

C. & B. 10

"ΕΥΚ[ε]/ΡΗΙ[ε]"

ΜΗΜϷ/ΜΗΜΥ

"pelvis"

ΜΗΛϷΛΜ

"pelvis"

C. & B. 11

C. & B. 12

ΜΗΟΡΔΜ

"[Α]Λε[ε/υ]δρo[υ]"

↑ ntr.

<?1>

ΜΗ.ΟΞΑΜ

"pelvis"

ΚΑΚΚΙ/ΑΝΟΥ

"pelvis"

C. & B. 13

Sch. 1

"Trans à
Pas-al-kasit
par M.
Schaeffer"

ΘΕΩΝΔΩ/ΡΗΜΑΤΑ

"pelvis"

ΕΙCΙΔΩ/ΞΡΟΥΣ

"pelvis"

Sch. 2

Sch. 3

ΕΥΚΑ/ΡΠΙΑ

"pelvis"

ΛΑΔΑ/ΤΟC B

"pelvis"

[13.06]

Sch. 4

Sch. 5

Sch. 6

ΔΙΟΝ/III

"pelvis"

Sch. 7

ΑΛΕΧΑΝ
ΔΙΛΑΔΑ

"pelvis"

Sch. 8

ΔΟΜ B | t NOY

"pelvis"

Sch. 9

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙ/ΕΥΤΥΧΙ B

"pelvis"

Sch. 10

ΕΥΤΥΧΗ/ΕΙΡΗΝΕ B "pelvis"

Sch. 11

ΔΙΟΦΑ/III

"pelvis"

C. BELLIKI / ZMARAGD *felix*

13.07

Sch. 12

, / / ,

"PELVES" - MORTARIA

799