

VRG — Folder — 0022

ON SAH IN THE MIDDLE STOA BUILDING FILL

The deposit was cited for dating stamps in the first SAH Hesperia article, see III, 1934, p.208, on the Hellenistic building fill in Section @ - "the pottery and coins were almost entirely of the third or late fourth century B.C." - and is often referred to in suggesting dates for stamps in the catalogue of that article.

Since then, especially since the large number of new finds from the same fill were excavated in 1953, it has become clear that presence in this deposit indicated a more precise date for certain classes, i.e. for categories or groups otherwise known not to have started much before 200. Though since the ~~war~~ war later dates have been proposed for the lower limit of the deposit, ~~for~~ the lower limit of the handles still appears to be before 180. This dating is mainly based on 1) independent context evidence for the names or actual stamp types represented in this fill, the bulk parallel being the large deposit found in Pergamon, which has been dated ca. 220-180 B.C.; and 2) the inner consistency of the group, and its distinctness from groups with known lower limits of ca. 150 B.C., in particular the handles from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, and those found in Corinth.

No excavators' lists exist of the MSBF group as a whole. The total of about 1500 SAH covered by our studies is composed of the following:

1) Those listed in or before 1949 in the typed list of MSBF finds which was made I believe for GRE from the notebook list, Section @, pp.1452-8. From the ^{all Knidian,} list of 436 stamped handles, I now regard the following as from intrusions (or otherwise irrelevant fill), and these do not appear in the SAH analyses and lists by category:

SS 499 duoviri period
 589 " "
 591 " "
 666 Late Knidian (1st BC)
 670 duoviri period
 757 2nd half of 2nd cent.(?)
 870 ca. mid 2nd to third quarter

SS 887 Late Knidian
 890 duoviri period
 1008 " "
 1135 2nd quarter of 2nd c.
 1151 ca. mid 2nd
 1266 duoviri period
 1267 Late Knidian

The quality of the carbon, which was circulated.

26.VI.56

1.01

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SS 499 duoviri period
589 " "
591 " "
666 Late Knidian (1st BC)
670 duoviri period
757 2nd half of 2nd cent.(?) X
870 ca. mid 2nd to third quarter

SS 887 Late Knidian
890 duoviri period
1008 " "
1135 2nd quarter of 2nd or later
1151 ca. mid 2nd
1266 duoviri period
1267 Late Knidian

13 X 42 Had been enough mod
Now up. Had been enough mod

does this
date still
mean carbon?
(HAT)

SS 1153
SS 870 (Kt 366A)
SS 1153 - Knidian
SS 1153 - Knidian

SS 1153 - Knidian
SS 1153 - Knidian

[i.e. all but one]
handles is evidence

been questioned by him; here the
13-5172 The reading was wrong. Now
identified by AB, agreed by MEET. It
names of No. 5000, called T5A4E
ons ME and K, in fills described by
ertain exceptions listed below. The

5. VII. 75
where in
the list?
9. IX. 79
JSTO list
8. IX. 55
note in folder
MSBF - SUPERICAL
LISTS

3. I. 86
00 apr. moved
by David Dine in
Kardians and
Myrtalopsis
bto MSDF.
Note: must be
under floor

30.5.81 This 5512422 handled
also 012 for MSBF

13096 (MZ 666) duoviri period (KT 1578)

The K items all come from deposits described as "possibly disturbed" save SS 12918. The context of SS 13096 has been called "Stoa Terrace filling," but it was found during a cleanup, alone, and should probably not be listed at all. It should here be remarked that 5 of the 7 Pontic handles deriving from Stoa and pre-Stoa fills have stamps dated by Grakov 122-70 B.C., but it now seems less probable that they are intrusions than that the dating of this sequence should be revised; see comment below on the Pontic in the fill.

1.25
382 148.00
382 148.00
1080
46
3160
1.03

In addition to the 7 individual handles rejected, two related fills at first listed were later rejected, and the rejection endorsed by EV:

"26-28/KE-AA, Fountain House Porch to Stepped Retaining Wall, Layer I" (K 2616-2642, SS 13005-31), and ibid. Layer II (K 2643-8, SS 13032-7). The upper layer contained, among other post-MSBF items, 3 Knidian handles of the 1st century B.C. (SS 13012, 13025, 13031); the lower (a small group) contained one or two handles slightly later than the MSBF. No fills as far south as this have been included.

Sorting ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ by category the whole lot (from @, K, and ME*), we find these figures:

<u>class</u>	<u>handles in MSBF</u>	<u>total at Agora</u>
Rhodian	885	ca. 4400(rough estimate)
Knidian	343	10000 at least
Early Knidian	39	213
Thasian	60	
Coan	53	ca. 170
Chian, including lagynos handles	23	
Coreycean(?)	7	
Pontic	6	42
Parmeniskos Group	5	
ZH Group	5	
Parian	2	
"Cretan"	1	
with Latin stamp	1	
miscellaneous	68	
	1498	

885
343
39
1498
12670.84%
11984
6860
15 16.0
15 153
45
80
4.0158
Divide by 15 & get an
of these figures into a percent
25% Knidian
15 382
30
82
75
15 188
75
155
155

The Rhodian are about a fifth of the total of their class at the Agora, and the Coan nearly a third. The MSBF Knidian are only about a thirtieth of the Agora Knidian, but they are critical for dating the group as a whole as well as for

* Eight handles from N Section A, SS 4299, 4300, 4301, 4302, 4366, 4365, 3896-7, have typical MSBF stamps, and do not lower the dating.

establishing the earlier chronological sequence of their class.

The analyses of the Knidian by fabricant and eponym (copies attached) show the group to be largely a close one. 55 per cent of the handles are dated in 11 eponym terms, those of ΔΑΜ(ΟΓΕ(ΝΗΖ, ΕΥΚΡΑ(ΤΗΖ, ΘΗΡΟΚΡ(Α(ΤΗΖ), ΚΑΑ(ΑΙ(Σ(ΤΟΖ, ΑΕΓΝ, ΑΥΖΑ(ΝΙΟΖ, ΜΗΤΡ(Ο(Α(Ρ(ΡΟΖ, ΝΙΚΑ(ΣΙ(Β(ΟΥ(ΛΟΖ, ΠΟΛΙ(Ο(Υ(ΧΗΖ (or -ΟΖ), ΕΣΚ(ΡΑ(ΤΗΖ, ΦΙΑΙΙ(ΠΟΖ; the parentheses indicate the various abbreviations. This percentage would no doubt be increased by the types for instance of ΑΠΟΑΑΣΝΙΟΖ ΠΙΣΙΑΑΣ, in which no eponym name appears, and we do not know the terms. The inter-connection of names suggests that the 11 eponym terms succeeded each other without many gaps; the three more which each date as many as five handles (lower limit of the 11 terms is nine handles) are ΘΕΜΙΣ(Τ(ΩΝΑ(ΤΟΖ, ΚΑΕΙΤΟ(ΘΩΝ, and ΦΙΑΙΣΤ(ΙΩΝ; these probably followed or succeeded pretty closely the 11. Eponyms named on only one handle in the deposit may be earlier than the others, or they may be the very latest - little time for breakage, or some of them may turn out to be impurities in this deposit.

To help place the period of the 11 (plus) eponyms, there are two obvious groups of Knidian known to be ~~about~~ before about 150 B.C. which should be examined, those found in Corinth and those from the fill of the Stoa of Attalos. A combined list has been made of the eponyms from these groups, of which a copy is attached; see p.4 of this copy for omissions from the list of 1) certain eponyms seen to be old stuff when the Stoa of Attalos was built and when Corinth was destroyed, and 2) certain others which belong to the renewed (small scale) activity in Corinth of the late 2nd - early 1st centuries B.C.

In a fair number of the types in the combined list, the eponym is entitled phourarchos, marked ΦΡ. in the list; many more of the eponym names, marked in the list (ΦΡ.), occur on other types with the title. These phourarchoi should date 188-167 B.C.: cf. Fraser and Bean, The Rhodian Peraea, p.93, note 3, for agreement of Fraser that they were administrators under Rhodes during these years. We have on file with this title at least 48 different names, usually with a small number of examples; Fraser

thought it normal that such officials should have been changed say three times a year, and cf. practice in Priene (Inscr. von Priene, p.XIII); allowing for some repetition of names, and perhaps the identification of a few more phrourarch types, the 48 different names now known probably do indicate ~~that~~ that there were ^{about} 63 terms from 188 to 167.

The title phrourarchos does not appear in types found in the MSBF. However, five of the eponyms have names, or abbreviations of names, which do sometimes appear with the title: APXE(ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ), ΘΕΥΣΑ(ΝΤΟΣ), ΣΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ, ΦΙΛΟΦ(ΡΩΝ). Save for ΣΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ and ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ, these are present in the MSBF in a single example each, and some may be impurities. It is also quite possible that there were name repetitions between the phrourarchs and other eponyms in Knidos in the first half of the 2nd century, so that in some of our types where the title does not appear the official was a different man, not the phrourarch. However, it seems probable that the MSBF slightly overlapped the period when phrourarchs were named, extending for instance down to 185 B.C., in which case phrourarchs whose names do appear in the MSBF should be the earliest in the series.

Of the Corinth-SABF eponym list, those not marked SP. or (SP.) are likely to have served between 167 and say 140 B.C. We do not know whether these were appointed annually or more often, but it has been assumed that they were annual: note that the Rhodian eponym ^{on the stamps} was often explicitly called a priest (whether or not the priest of Halios), and priesthoods in Rhodes were apparently annual offices. We have about 25 names left over in the list, not phrourarchs, according to present knowledge, which may be assigned tentatively to this period. Certainly for most of these, eponym-fabricant name connections confirm the position.

The MSBF Knidian, then, suggest a date in the second decade of the 2nd century for the fill.

2001.02.01

14.10.62
not app
15.11.80
about
Nikost
max 7
2.12.1962

14.11.81 [1.06]
 1269-1272 } contemp
 1284 } MSBF

- 6 -

Perg. deposit
 KT 210 (1290) 4/11 7 Apollonius, up
 KT 1770 (1291) " " 2/11 1021
 KT 1770 (1291) " " 2/11 1021
 KT 1770 (1291) " " 2/11 1021

A small number of Knidian handles have been published as from the Pergamon deposit. Of these, nos. 1269-1272 (pp. 491-2) and no. 1284 (p. 494) are contemporary with the MSBF; no. 1270 is an example of KT 2060 (stamp of ΘΙΑΙΩΝ) duplicated in our deposit; the fabricant of no. 1269 is to be restored ΘΕΥΤΕΝΕΥ[Σ?] (in genitive) and the type is close to KT 695, present in the MSBF; both fabricants and both eponyms of nos. 1271 and 1284 are also there present; and no. 1272 is evidently an Early Knidian, close to SS 1302 of the MSBF. No. 1273 however is an early duoviri stamp (KT 1562, late 2nd B.C.); one must guess that it did not come from the deposit, though there is not (as there is in other cases) a statement to that effect. These are all the items clearly identifiable as Knidian.

The correspondence between the two big foundation fillings, at Pergamon and the Agora, is much more extensive for the Rhodian. These at Pergamon are 782 to our 885, and there are a great number of correspondences. A difference is that while the Rhodian at Pergamon are mostly close together in date, those from the MSBF include a good many datable in the earlier third century. A difference more interesting for the lower limit of the MSBF is that a few Rhodian eponyms present in the Pergamon deposit do not appear in the MSBF. These are as follows:

name	no. of exs in Perg. deposit
ΑΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ 2nd 176	5
ΑΝΑΞΙΒΟΥΛΟΣ	1
ΑΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ 1st 178	8
ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑΣ 2nd 179	11
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΣ 2nd 181	21
ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 2nd 180	19
ΑΡΧΙΔΑΙΔΑΣ 177	5
ΕΕΝΟΦΩΝ 175	4

BA 27, 291
 EAD 24, 16 E 34
 " E 11
 7720

Absence from the MSBF cannot be explained by stoppage of trade between Rhodes and Athens during these years, because we have handles in our collection dated by all these names, some from ^{contemporary} post-MSBF deposits.

Ⓟ PMP's letter cannot find the MSBF EAD, disc. and

It happens that none of these eponyms is known from inscriptions. There is however a general indication of their date in the fact that all are known on handles with secondary stamps set in the common way at the attachment of the handle to the neck of the jar. The practice of applying these was just beginning in the MSBF period. Only one appears, SS 12717, with small rose and no letters; the main stamp is not preserved, but this secondary stamp is known only on two handles with stamps of ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, and, apparently from jars of ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, on two handles probably both naming the eponym ^{in circular stamps with rose, like those of Δαμοκράτης} ΚΑΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ; the rose secondary stamp is an early one, dated before about 175 B.C. by context at Tarsus. Of eponyms named in the MSBF, apparently only two others, ΘΕΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ and ΝΙΚΑΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ, sometimes occur with secondary stamps. Four secondary stamps are published from the Pergamon deposit (see p.484). Four there and one in the MSBF are to be compared with the considerable quantity datable later in the 2nd century, 624 having been recorded by us in Alexandria from the Museum collection alone. Perhaps the practice started with Rhodian expansion in or soon after 188 B.C.

Several of the eponyms common to the Pergamon deposit and the MSBF can apparently be identified with officials known from epigraphical or historical texts to have functioned in the early 2nd century. An eponym ΑΡΧΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ dates an inscription in Caria, which did not come into Rhodian possession until 188 B.C. A ΘΕΑΙΑΝΤΟΣ was priest of Athana Lindia in 188; we may suppose he became priest of Halios shortly thereafter, especially as he came from a distinguished family. A jar dated by ΝΙΚΑΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ has on its endorsing stamp (of ΑΓΗΣΙΝΙΟΣ) beside the usual dolphin a pellet which has been taken for a pomegranate, and (interrupting some of the letters) a Rhodian rose; as the pomegranate is a regular symbol on coins of Side, it is possibly not too fanciful to associate this combination with the victory of the Rhodians over the Phoenician fleet of Hannibal off Side in 190 B.C. (C.A.H. VIII, p.221).[⊗] ΝΙΚΑΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ has been listed ^{above} as an eponym occurring with secondary stamp; in this case the majority of the secondary stamps are to be

⊗ A duplicate of this stamp of Αγισίνιος was found in the MSBF (SS 684)

Δ. 67
? "5 or 6"
Κατακρήνη
Κατακρήνη
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.
18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.
24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.
30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35.
36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41.
42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47.
48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53.
54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59.
60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65.
66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71.
72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77.
78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83.
84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89.
90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95.
96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

30
100 X

associated with the later homonym (of toward 150 B.C.), but a jar of ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ with secondary stamp Α (in the Alexandria museum) ^{evidently} ~~very probably~~ names this earlier ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ. ⊗ Fabric of the MSBF handles naming ΑΡΧΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ, ΘΕΑΙΑΗΤΟΣ, and ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ accords well with a date in the early 2nd century.

Of the Thasian present in the fill, certainly over two thirds are datable before the middle of the 3rd century, including 7 before ca. 340 B.C. The latest handles, probably late 3rd to beginning 2nd B.C., seem to be the following:

name	no.
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΘΑΕΜΑΧΟΥ	SS 12804
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΛΗΣ	12961
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΘΕΩΝ with caduceus	723
ΗΡΑΚ[ΛΕΙΑΗΣ] with club	13040
ΝΑΥΣΙΚΥΔΗΣ	11724 11850
ΠΥΘΙΩΝ ΙΧ	11668
ΤΕΛΕΣΙΝΟΣ	11966 ⁶

There seems to be no reason to date these later than the beginning of the 2nd century. It is true that an ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΘΑΕΜΑΧΟΥ who was a theoros of Thasos has been dated plus or minus 140 B.C., however this may have been the grandson of ours, since names and patronymics alternate and repeat in the lists of Thasian theoroi. The 14 Thasian in the Pergamon deposit include handles naming ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΛΗΣ (3, of which one matches SS 12961) and the ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΗΣ of SS 13040; note that the type of SS 13040 seems to be a recutting of that of SS 12961, so they must be close together in date. A duplicate of SS 723 is SS 10266 from the Komos eastern. A duplicate of SS 11724 is SS 13185 from the South Stoa building fill, where the greater part of the handles were contemporary with those from the MSBF.

A parallel for the two Parian, which both have omega for omicron in the ending of the ethnic, appears in the Pergamon publication (no. 1275), but its precise find-

⊗ It happens we have records of 5 whole jars dated by the name ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ. 3 have endorsing names present in the MSBF and/or the Perg. deposit. The other two, endorsed by ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ (with secondary stamp) and ΔΙΟΓΕΝΕΣ, are clearly later in shape.

ing-place was not recorded. Parian stamps dated by 3rd century deposits at the Agora have the ethnic with omicron form, and MSBF context is the earliest I know for the omega.

Like the Parian, the Coan also do not in the present state of knowledge help to date the MSBF; on the contrary, its context gives us a terminus for this group which is such a large part of the Agora collection of this category, and many items of which are not otherwise dated. It is interesting from the point of view of political or trade relations that only one Coan was found in the contemporary deposit at Pergamon, (no.1311, not paralleled in ours), to the 53 in the MSBF.

The majority of the Chian in our deposit are probably of the 3rd century. ~~According to the fabric of known examples~~ The handle which is latest in appearance (SS 12754) bears a name (ΑΙΕΑΑΗΖ) matched on one of the three Chian in the Pergamon deposit (no.1297). The name ΗΡΗΖΙΟΞ also occurs in both deposits, but it is of the 3rd century (according to the fabric of known examples, and occurrence in the Komos cistern). The relative numbers in the two deposits are again notable (23:3), the more so as Chios is nearer to Pergamon than to Athens.

Pergamon gives us several more individual parallels: no. 1278, ΖΗ, like 4 in our ZH group; nos. 1288 and 1289, with readings respectively ΑΞΚΑΗΛ/ΙΟΑΞΡΟΥ and ΕΥΑΝ/ΘΟΥ, matching SS 12314 and SS 12906, of the MSBF Miscellaneous list; nos.1280-82 which belong to a group of unknown origin with wine jar as device to which apparently belongs SS 11673, a class recently named the Hekataios Group from a name which appears on a couple of handle stamps and a number of stamps on braziers of much the same fabric (cf G.R.E); no. 1285 which bears the namesake stamp of the Partheniskos Group, of which 3 (with different names) are in the MSBF. With that, the correspondence is about at an end.

An example of the "Cretan" (perhaps actually Samian?) class to which SS 667 belongs was found in late 3rd - early 2nd century context at Tarsus (no.95 of the publication), thus providing some confirmation of the lower limit of the MSBF.

Does this rather indicate that most MSBF Coan are too early for the Perg. dep.?
(As in the case of the Thasian?)
(vg)

Here, too?
(vg)

There remain two classes for which the MSBF provides a surprising but probably acceptable early date.

One is present in a single example, SS 12705 with stamp C.S, Latin letters, on a fragment of a jar of eastern type. ELW has no other Latin stamps of date thought to be as early as this; but she has on the other hand nothing at all like it save SS 1450 with the same reading, found in a disturbed filling in the Middle Stoa area. She is prepared to accept the early date, and the two examples published as have been so dated in "The Canaanite Jar."

The final class is the Pontic, which in the MSBF are all of the variety attributed by Grakov and others to Sinope. It has been remarked (see above, p.2) that the Pontic in this deposit, if dated according to Grakov, are consistently too late for it: of 6 handles from attested parts of the fill, one, ~~SS 12722~~, is too incomplete for its eponym to be identified, a second, SS 11813, falls in Grakov's Class IV (ca.180-150 B.C.); but the other four, SS 12073, 12313, 12484, 12485, are of his class VI, called 122-70 B.C.; a fifth so dated by him may be added in SS 12108, from a pre-Middle Stoa fill. Similarly out of place, apparently, is the date of Grakov's VI in the case of SS 13715, which must be attributed to it, and which comes from a stratum in K in which the other handles at least are all datable before about the middle of the 2nd century. Further, if the date attributed to this class were correct, one would expect to find the odd example in a Sulla-destruction fill, whereas none have been found in any of these. One Agora Pontic handle, SS 10901, has a context, Square Building construction fill, which corresponds better with its date according to Grakov, end of the 4th century to ca. 270 B.C. (his earliest group), but even here there seems to be a discrepancy of about a quarter of a century in termini, if the Square Building was constructed in the third quarter, as would be suggested by the handles accompanying SS 10901, and ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ by the date of the administration of Lykourgos.

From what I know of his arguments, it seems likely that while Grakov's

sequence is right or nearly so, being based on a close study of the inter-connection of names many of which have patronymics stated, and of patterns of stamping ^{by} which individuals and closely connected groups can be isolated and set in order, his absolute dates may be too late. It is worth remarking here that the eagle and dolphin of Pnyx 190, of which a photograph was published in Hesperia Suppl.VIII (pl.20,13) according to E.S.G.Robinson (letter of 17.VI.49) "should by all appearances be round about 400, or at latest first half of 4th century;" the full statement of the context of this item is "Assembly Place, filling of Period III, immediate context as late as 2nd A.D." The ~~mundis~~ stamp belongs to Grakov's Group I, which he dates end of 4th to ca. 270 B.C. (see above). A second example of the same group, Pnyx 189, with the same emblem, comes from "Assembly Place III, surface, disturbed." Though disturbed, these fills no doubt contained largely material of the late 5th - first half of 4th century. As one more straw, note that SS 11527, which names an eponym of Grakov's Period VI, has a radiate head of Helios which one might like to associate with Rhodes' help to Sinope at the time of the siege in 220 B.C. by Mithradates king of Pontus.

In view of the fact that four examples of the latest class were found in the MSBF, and a fifth in a pre-Stoa filling, it seems likely that the end of the series fell somewhat before Grakov's proposed 70 B.C. The reasonable occasion is the capture of Sinope in 183 B.C. by Pharnaces I, son of Mithradates; he moved his capital to that city, and no doubt introduced administrative changes.

The 6 Pontic handles from the MSBF which I should like thus to redate are to be added to the 7 Knidian which (see above, p.2) I must exclude from the pure MSBF if its lower limit is that proposed in these pages, i.e. the second decade of the century. 9 of these handles (4 Pontic and 5 Knidian) would pull the date of the fill down not to 150 but to 122 B.C. or later. The other two Knidian are slightly later than the bulk of that category in the MSBF, but in fact it is not at all certain that they date after ca. 180.

The later dates proposed for the fill seem to have depended first on four coins found in 1933, listed in G.R.E.'s report of July 17, 1950, p.2:

- Athens, NS, ca. 172 B.C. (Mar.9, 1933, #1)
- Thessalian Confederacy, 196-146 B.C. (?) (Mar.9, 1933, #3)
- Athens, NS, 196-187 B.C. (Mar.28, 1933, # 20)
- Delos, Athenian cleruchy, after 166 B.C. (June 1, 1933, #3)

M.T reconsidered these for me in October, 1955, and said that dates of the NS coins are being revised, and that the first of those listed has at present no terminus but 196 B.C. The "Delian cleruchy" coins she believes are really issues of the Athenian mint, and this particular coin (the last one listed) according to her present views might be datable in the 3rd century. (Note another "Delian cleruchy" found in E, cistern at 67/IH, a deposit recently called by GRE "end of 3rd century," of which the handles correspond pretty closely in date with those of the MSBF, except that the Rhodian SS ~~7863~~ 7863, of KAAA12, and SS 7898, naming the eponym ~~EENOSEN~~, are probably slightly later, belonging to the group found in the Pergamon deposit but not in the MSBF.)

Apart from the coins, GRE tells me a fragmentary Megarian bowl (K 2705, P 23095) found in a settling basin in front of the west end of the north front of the Heliain (west of the water clock) is to be dated not earlier than 150 B.C. The position is somewhat removed from the Stoa, but presumably would have been levelled up before the Stoa project was finished. I do not know whether the basin might have been kept available as a water supply during the construction, or whether someone might have gone down into the fill in some later investigation, shovelling it back afterward. I do not identify a group of handles found just over the position of the settling basin, but note that the large lot found at 28/AF, slightly to the NW, included SS 12918, Knidian of the duoviri period, suggesting possible disturbance in the neighborhood.

Handwritten notes:
 "No!"
 "just found"
 "I should test"
 "consult EV"
 (447)

⊗ 23.55.58 P. 91, with 14
 List of GRE in Suppl. X : P 21048
 22858
 23095 (156-1)

The majority of the stamped handles in the South Stoa construction fill are contemporary with, if not duplicates of, those found in the MSBF, but SS 12190, 13170, and possibly 12632, are post MSBF though still certainly before the middle of the century. The latest handles associated with the construction of the South Stoa (II) ^{is one of} are three found in 1956 "from below floor of South Stoa II in test pit against back wall in east half of building, XXX, p.5930," T 3600-3602 Knidian (not yet catalogued). T 3601 names the eponym ΕΥΠΑΓΟΡΑΣ: this eponym does not appear in the combined Corinth-SABF list (see above), but does in fills which cannot be much later, and is shown to be close in date to those in the combined list by eponym-fabricant name connections; he must date not far from 140 B.C. (X)

There are a number of fills in Section K which have not been included in the present lists and analyses which nevertheless appear to according to their SAH to be contemporary with the MSBF. One of these is the "intermediate strosis" or ramp at the west end, probably, though it has a single eponym not in the MSBF. A list of these fills, and of others in the Section that are slightly later but still before the middle of the century, if we check the SAH with MSBF and Combined lists, will be available.

For the donor, I do not know whether Pharnaces I has been suggested. Cf. Rostovtzeff, SEHHW, p.630: "Not less significant of Athens' commercial relations are the honors conferred by her on Antiochus IV, Ariarathes of Cappadocia, and above all Pharnaces of Pontus, and the gifts received by her from them. The last of these, it is to be borne in mind, became about this time master of the two greatest commercial ports on the southern coast of the Euxine, Amisus and Sinope, both very important centers of the grain trade, and both closely connected with Athens in the past." On the gifts received by Athens from Pharnaces, see Durrbach, Choix d'Inscriptions de Delos, Paris 1921, p.97, no.73, an Athenian decree in his honor and that of his queen Nysa. He had agreed to pay the city

(X) Add here to previously catalogued SS 6579-85, which includes 2 handles (SS 6579 and 6585) obviously datable from combined list

Some possible
of distribution
here from
large pit
but with pit
but slightly
(HAT)

9.11.60
u. l. any
read at
last this
part of the
text a few
days ago
(in the Col.
original)

a sum of money in annual installments, but because of other obligations and difficulties had been unable to keep them up. They praise him as a benefactor and hope to get something on account; they assure him that the honors paid to him will be no less than those paid to "the other kings" and his glory will be assured like that of other benefactors of the city. The inscription is now dated IX 160/159 (formerly 172/1). Durrbach remarks that if one looks in his reign for an occasion when he would have had particular occasion and desire to pose as a benefactor of Athens, it would be about 183. A large initial payment might have taken care of the big terracing and foundation job; delayed subsequent payments might account for the piecemeal execution of the project, the way the East and South Stoa are tacked on, though one would suppose it was the complex as a whole which had been intended from the beginning to replace South Stoa I.

Noting that Pharnaces had in 183 acquired two great centers of the grain trade, may one suggest that what he replaced by his great new building was the Alphetopolis? There seems to be a fair possibility that the Alphetopolis was the same building as the Long Stoa, and certainly both South Stoa I and the Middle Stoa would qualify for this epithet. I know that the position is not that attributed to the Long Stoa in Judeich's plan, p.344, but several other buildings are also out of place on that plan. Naturally the buildings could have served also for other purposes, such as shelter from the Heliaia in case of rain, or "a dining room for Section K" placed in the Long Stoa by Praxagora, the passage quoted in connection with South Stoa I by HAT, Hesperia XXIII, p.45, note 15.

With encouragement, I think this theme could be developed. ^{X.67} (No encouragement.)

Stimulating picture of Pharnaces, SEHAW. pl.IX.2.

" 8. IX. 55 "

"Middle Stn Bldg Fill : finds of 1953
 "Individual Finding places of handles covered by
 Vg analysis"

This 6-page typescript which belongs here
 (cf. ground text of 26 VI. 56, p. 2) is out of place.
 For matter of p. 1, see Agave Definit List and
 Summaries, under H-I-J 12-13.

- 6. XI. 49

This typescript has been a folder MSBF -
 NUMERICAL LISTS; probably belongs there.

GRE

Vg would like to
throw out

SS 757

(recently promoted from
Illegibles)

from

M

S

B

F

2.81
it was later revised
and with corrected
reading file in 1991
used in MSBF.

Is the content very pure?

He says, yes, he had found
nothing to mix with this
when investigating -

Total numbers in MSBF

Rhodian	885
Knidia	343
EK	39
Thasian +4	56 60
Cran	53 ✓
Pavina	2 ✓
IH	5 ✓
Parmenide	5 ✓
Corcyra	7 ✓
Chrys. w. legs	23 ✓
Pontic	7-1 ✓
Latia	1
Gretan	1
	<hr/>
	1427 +4 -1
+ 8.1.1	68
	<hr/>
	1498

Analysis of MSBF - 1953

XA { get out all 35 cards of 1953 in drawer.
go through & see they are in order, and note missing nos. (list),

Compare this list with Thesis list.

From this, write in the ^{group} context and the name

Are there other missing cards? What? ^{EV}

Take out all cards ^{and make all list entries,} not of MSBF. Let me see Thesis (make up other groups, whatever there is.)

List, in numerical ^{groups} order, all MSBF cards, ^{conclusions} noting ^{to be added} inclusion ^{of} section nos. too. (To be used with ^{of} comments by EV on groups - make the questionable ones as such.)

(*) List by category, singly.
Sort by categories. ^{make up analyses of categories,} beginning with smaller ones. ^{other opinion} on dates of these things & to add - e.g. of Politics.

(*) Coars listed ^{numerical order} singly copy, 1. IV. 55
Revised " " in duplicate, 2. IV. 55 (files of 1953-4 - others had been listed)

4.03

MSBF

1953 running records, partial
analyses, interim re-
ports, comments

(EV notes on what handles
are to be counted in
the fill have been
attached to "General
lists")

50

1624-2

15/H

copy made by GRE
 7 papers given him by LT.
 Rec'd 1.11.56

MSBF in A

A
Middle Stoa
 Construction Filling

AWP and MC

From list made up by MC:

To be used with caution
 made up from NB's + unsent party in April 1956.

Middle Stoa Fills from Lambda, squares k 13-14, and extreme west edge of M 13-14.

Inside Middle Stoa:

A, pp. 1160, 1197

SS 4299	Rhodian	Sherds in B 193
SS 4300	HFHCIOY	
SS 4301	Rhodian	Coin: VI.4 - 1. Athens 3rd c.
SS 4302	Rhodian	
SS 4365	Rhodian	
SS 4366	Rhodian	
IL 298	Lead weight	Sherds in B 194

To South of Middle Stoa:

SS 3896	Rhodian	Sherds in B 179
SS 3897	Knidian	Coin: VI.3: 1-2: 1) not a coin
A 574	Fr. of TC sima	2) Ath. 307-283

7.11.56
 From distributed list
 sup. 1110 - MC

SS 4031	Knidian	Sherds in Tin 181, p. 1110. Excav. noted possible disturbance
MC 183	loomweight, pyramidal	Coin: V.10:1: Athens NS

See also coin V.27:1: Athens, 3rd. c.

Env. in B 189.

See also sherds in Box 178)
 180) V.4-1: Athens ca. 287-263 B.C.
 183)
 184) V.6: 1-3: Athens 330-300 B.C.
 Athenian, 3rd c. B.C.
 Athens, ca. 262-250 B.C.

SS 4031, KT 358, early ducis type

see list below of p. 3, report in MSBF (TT. 56)

SS 4031 was omitted, apparently, but I think correctly
 after Hellenistic layers

Miss Grace

SI. V. 56

SS 1135 : disturbed MSBF fill

SS 1151 : outside MS to north,
unfortunately

from GRE

(for earlier reports by me,
 supported by GRE on GRE
 comment) July 17, 1950
 - see papers of 1949-50 -
 and they are listed again
 in analysis of 5. VII. 51
 of known (fabricated)

Miss Grace

MSBF

24 May 56

VG:

Just as a matter of interest to you: I am finding more and more that pieces which I classed as coming from disturbed sections of this filling actually do fit in all right with the objects from undisturbed fillings. One can perhaps attach some importance except to pieces from disturbed fillings here, ~~unless~~ of course when they are very much later.

!!!

Ry

List together, with these fills, all later SAH:

LK, Kind, Porter (?), Latin, SS 12705, Chin SS 12754

18. V. 56

8

To fix up MSBF lists

check over fills omitted: e.g. SS 12098-12115 were first
entirely, then omitted - why? On Pledin (12111) and on
Porter (12108) are still in: remove them, or add others.

(Have a look at P 23105 - ^{IK 2737} better of a Coreogyrus?
("Pithon - Sutorius Basin")

Add SS 13898 ¹³⁹⁰¹⁻² (ME 888) to Thasin list

(Tidias - K 2308)

incl. copy in Th. fold

(~~cannot read 13901~~)

Look up in notebooks:

① pp. 1443 ff. } - stratification of loads of fill.
ME p. 536

Area of MS, ^{wrecking} in K:

A-M + / 25-60

K 1953 p. 7: how do you know it went out of use when the
MS was built?

MSBF - TEXT OF 26 VT. 56 AND PREVIOUS NOTES

SEE ALSO FOLDER MSBF: NUMERICAL LISTS 22