

VRG\_Folder\_0031

24.I.92

When Tim —

RESORT this fold

28.I.92 from HERE ON

9.IV.73 [2.01]

E 14:1

Αἰσχυρίνος	D	241 - 235
Ἀπιοτίδας I	F	232 - 225
Εὐφρ(άριος?)	<sup>x</sup> G? 223	224 - 220
Νίκων	C, Ct	244 - 242 (Ct)
Παυσανίας I?	E?	234 - 233
Συμυδριος <sup>218</sup>	H? (or D?)	219 - 210?
Φιλοκράτης	D	241 - 235

x Found higher?

o Too late? Is this an  
early Σπ.?



4/4 5-17

[2.02] 7.IV.75

B 14 : 1, lower fill (not lowest). The latest SAR are SS 4266 and 4268, joining pair of Knidian, datable close to 150 B.C. But these are isolated and different from the main group, and seem to have been found on top of the fill..

4173

Apart from the above two, the latest may be SS 4123, Rhodian neck with both handles, from a jar of XPH2IMOE dated in the term of EIMYAINOE, which may have fallen in about 218 B.C., but this term is still under study. Next earlier than that would probably be SS 4269, from a jar of ENIPONOE in the term of EYSP(ANQP), perhaps of 223 B.C.

✓9

3.I.49 So much for the latest.  
But note that most Rhodians (see attached list of 7.IV.73)  
are of 3/4 of 3rd



To DBT

[2.03] 4. VII. 63

E 14 : 1 F cistern at 88/AA SAH thought by me  
not to go past 2/4 of 3rd B.C.; but in note  
8 of Keroni Amphora article have quoted DBT of  
in Hesperia 1959 as calling it "275-225 B.C."  
E.T. in letter of III.63 regrets that a later  
date got into Agora V (HSR) and wd now say  
"mostly 1/2 3rd B.C. (dating revised since  
Agora V, p.125)."

E 14:1

Cistern, Gamma, 88/△△

26.11.58

[2.04a]

Please see HSR-list

This is a troublesome spot: but I have no note of GRE's to revise his date of ca. 275-225 B.C. for the abandonment fill, and this appears in Howland.

HSR's accumulative filling (by which he means the same thing, he now however lists as "late 3rd to early 2nd".

If I read your notes correctly, the handles from this fill go well with Roger's date, except for the two Knidians first found. Date prob. should be 3rd into early 2nd; but have you any note of GRE accepting this ?

[L T]

P 22224 ~~Sherd~~ from Pan-Athenaic Amphora Fragment <sup>Gr</sup>  
T 1453 [2.046]

Late Roman fill ca. 82/KA, p. 2042

April 14, 1952

H 0.063 m.; W 0.064 m.

Small fragment from upper part of  
shoulder, preserving part of the face and  
helmet of Athena, right. Tongue pattern  
beyond.

Details in dilute glaze and incision.



E 14.1  
Duplicate given  
GRE and  
atlas

STRATIFIED - HANDLES

27.III.50 LATE 4th TO

300-250 BC

SAH in 1' CISTERN AT 88/AD  
(list as revised by GRE)

SS 4173	4279
4175-7	4282-3
4186	4287-8
4266	4291-3
4268-9	4346
4275-7	

Note joins: 4176 with 4277  
 4266 " 4268  
 4276 " P 6353

29. IV. 63  
See note from LT  
attached at back  
(23. III. 63).

2.8.73  
7 May 5  
in Atlas del.

GRE 1958  
 (quoted by DGT  
 on Atlas Wall)  
 23.IV.63 But not in his published ms.  
 - see Heap 1959 p. 130 note 15:  
 "E 14.1, dated 275-225 B.C."  
 VI.711 C-D-F 241-225

fabricant	device	eponym	month	SS
THASIAN	BOYANKPITOZ AI(	ladle		4177
	ΔΕΙΝΩΙΑΣ	ladle		4346
	ΚΑΘΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	dolphin		4293

Last quarter  
3rd

RHODIAN

rose	ΑΓΗ(	ΙΑΝ
	ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ	
	ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑΣ	ΔΑΔ

4283	4th
4275	3rd
4279	
4175	3rd
4269	nonjoining pair 2nd
4291	5th
4186	
4292	5th

1/4 ΕΠΙΦΩΝΟΣ  
 1/4 ΕΠΙΦΩΝΟΣ  
 1/4 ΚΡΕΩΝ  
 1/4 ΜΕΝΤΩΡ

(leaf st.)	ΕΥΔΡ(	ΠΕΔ
		ΑΓΡ

4176	and 4277, joining 3rd
4282	a and b, non-joining 4th
4173	neck, both handles "4th"

1/4 ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ  
 1/4 ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ  
 1/4 ΧΡΕΪΜΟΣ

dot	ΝΙΚΩΝ	
	ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ	ΑΡΤ
monogram	ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ	
rose	ΣΙΜΥΑΙΩΝΟΣ	ΥΑΚ

COAN

ΑΥΤΙΣΤΡΟΣ  
-ΑΥΤ-

club  
device

4276 and P 6353, joining, jar

KNIDIAN

ΜΕΛΑΝΤΑΣ

club?	ΕΥΦΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ
-------	------------

4266 and 4268, joining 1st

UNKNOWN ORIGIN HPA in monogram

leaf?

4288 near base of small handle  
4287

CHIAN

unstamped legumes

P 6327

(15-18-10)

Selected sherds, examined 27.I.50, included an early Rhodian neck, unstamped, several early Knidian toes, and a neck of the "Sokrates Group", with characteristic rim, and the tops of both handles preserved, unstamped; ~~also a tapering body ending in a ring foot~~ and traces of the characteristic white band round the neck. Also part of a jar of unidentified type, with tapering body ending in a ring foot.

The reexamination of this material produced several other minor joins, in addition to those noted. Unfortunately that ~~they~~ <sup>sherds</sup> had already been weeded.

In this cistern it was not possible to distinguish a series of strata laid down successively: according to GRE's investigations, the fill probably <sup>relatively level</sup> was gradual, but formed a cone in the middle so that parts of later dumpings coasted well down to lower levels. Finds from a single level were therefore mixed in date; and when this was seen, no attempt was made to keep a record of levels for objects made up from sherds. However, for objects recorded in the course of excavation, the date of finding indicates the relative level, hence GRE suggested study of handles to see how well sequence of finding corresponded with dates indicated by other considerations. Results: Note that the handles in the 41-hundreds were not found in the cistern itself but in the adjoining passage, i.e. are part of the spread <sup>all</sup> at the bottom of the heap. According to present VG opinion, they are datable in or near the second quarter of the third century. To take the rest by date of finding:



May 27, 1935: SS 4266 and 4268. These were two Knidian handles which proved to be from the same jar, datable in the 2nd century, probably first half. *prob. 2nd cent.*

May 28, 1935: SS 4269 a and b. Two Rhodian handles with leaf-shaped stamps, non-joining pair. datable possibly as late as the third quarter of the 3rd century. *2/4*

May 29, 1935: SS 4277 which joins 4176 from the passage. Rhodian, 3rd cent., 1st-2nd qu. SS 4275, 4279, Rhodian, probably 1st quarter SS 4276 and P 6353, stamped Coan jar. Dating not yet established closely. *vt. 5th Dating in class has suggested 2nd & 3rd.*

May 30, 1935: SS 4282-3. Rhodian.  $\frac{1}{2}$  1st quarter? SS 4287-9. Unknown origin. Dating not yet closely established.

May 31, 1935: SS 4291-2. Rhodian. Apparently earlier than SS 370, Rhodian of Grp B. SS 4293. Thasian. Type of stamp and handle suggest still 4th cent.

SS 4346, found June 7, is described as from "earth from cistern at 88/AA", hence presumably not to be placed in the sequence. Note that the device is the same as that of 4177, which in roughly contemporary handles would apparently indicate the same year. In this case I believe there was a considerable lapse between, possibly two generations. (The ladle is a recurrent device on Thasian stamps, appearing also on pre-Macedonian ones.) Deinopas was producing in the late 4th century, cf SS 2618, top of jars already discussed with GRE (B, well at 15/AA). Probably the same man, was theoros somewhere about 290 BC, according to the Corpus reconstruction of the list of theoroi of Thasos. It should be noted that the stamp on SS 4346, here under discussion, is the same as that on SS 8132 from 2, well at 67/AF; sorry I have not studied GRE's notes on that deposit.

In sum, it appears that the find-sequence in the I cistern at 88/AA does correspond with the probable sequence of date of the jar fragments.

VG

26. VII. 58

To LT, Longford

There is only that pair of Knidian, which seem to date early in the third quarter of the second cent. *(why)*

Everything else I know about still seems to be middle half of 3rd (mostly) or earlier (a few).

24. VII. 58 LT notes GRE's date quoted in DBT Altan Well no. is now 300-250. Actually, SAH not nec. later than 250, though SS 4177 (Boukyke) must be little if any earlier.



March 23, 1963

Darling V: This is my third try on E 14:1, the first having been on yellow paper, the second on your splendid air letter, which I proceeded to spoil. Perhaps this will be better. . .

Sparkes and Talcott are not going to quote any close dates for deposits which do not really concern them, and for which they cannot be responsible; this would do them no good and would only make a mess for other people. When they have to list contexts later than 300 B.C., as a formality in showing where the pots came from, they will give blanket dates only, and have a general statement to the effect that these will be the subject of a more detailed presentation elsewhere. - This system worked very well in the reverse direction, i.e. Brann to Sparkes-Talcott. Hence my short version now reads:

E 14:1 Cistern

\*

POU - into early 3rd c. B.C.

U - 3rd c. B.C. and later

(\* POU = Period of Use

U = Upper Filling(s) - in this case there are several, but you and I are talking only about the one big one. )

The date on the yellow deposit-summary sheet was taken, as it says, from GRE; though I perceive that his own written word puts it differently:

"probably ceased to be used as a cistern in the 290's;  
then an accumulated dump ending in the well-advanced 3rd c. N"

It is too bad that a much later date got into Agora V, but one cannot be bound by such things, and also one cannot perpetuate such dreadful words as 'accumulative', whatever it may mean! (or meant to HSR). ]

If I wanted to quote this deposit now, on the basis of what I believe to be true, and if I did not have any general place where it said that some dates have been revised as the result of further study, then I think I would put:

E 14:1 heavy dumped filling, mostly of the first half of the 3rd c. B.C. (the dating revised since the listing in Agora V, p. 125).

For the above you do not need to quote anybody; I am sure it is what H.A.T. would call the 'opinio communis'. (But even if I were to break down and return to longer versions, this would do you no good, because at the present moment NO ONE could possibly predict when, if ever, Talcott-Sparkes will be in shape to be quoted. . . )

About Korone, (Prasiae,) in general, I shall ask Missy to tell me how the handles came out; I should love to know. But BAS and I have no idea of discussing it; I have mentioned one pot, but it is not controversial. You see we try, oh TRY, to stop when RF ends and West Slope begins, i.e. about 320-310 B.C. So Korone is "late" for us, anyway.

I fear this is no use; I am sorry.

Much love,

from Daisy

Greatly obliged to you, of course, for not quoting from this irrelevant election. -  
 The CB&P typed above means only that we had planned to put the deposit; nothing so do dates as



Athens, March 20, 1963

Dearest Lucy,

May I quote you on E 14 : 1? <sup>(X)</sup> Enclosed find self-addressed form for your convenience. A Summary that there is here suggests you are saying 1/2 3rd B.C.

This is for a comment I am preparing on Koroni handles, of which you have perhaps heard mention. It has turned out to involve more than I intended to undertake, but I think perhaps was necessary to do. I would like to know how you and Brian are dealing with the difficulty <sup>Koroni</sup> it raises over late 4th - early 3rd century dates. Do you take it up specifically?

I owe you a letter, but it is up town. So this for now.

Yours,

28.III.63

⑦ For context of earliest whole Koroni at Agia, see Amphoras (P.B.6) fig. 56; cf. Koroni SALT, footnote 8.

There is a drawing on E14:1 wh. ~~seems~~ <sup>19. III. 16?</sup> is  
~~the~~ draught test (1961) for CB & P (Lam) [2.09]  
which attributes  
account fully, in published mention <sup>to deposit</sup> E 14:1 has not  
 $5 \frac{1}{2} 34$  1a

been dated very narrowly, "275-225 B.C."

appears in Agass Vol. IV, p. and

in Harper XXVIII, 1959, p. 130, note 15. The

on the Koin P 6353  
stamp at 'Avr. p. 45' with club, is duplicated

in par



Gamma Cistern 88/Lambda DeltaMay 27

SS 4266

SS 4268

} Kristin

There are only selected  
 GRE says

May 28

SS 4269

Rh. leaf pairs

May 29

SS 4275 Rh. sp. Hirschf.

SS 4276 Coan

SS 4277 Rh. Paus. sp. Paus.

SS 4279 Rh. sp. Ariston

~~4276~~ noMay 30

SS 4283 Rh. sp. Agn O

SS 4287 with leaf

SS 4288 (small) Rh

SS 4282 Rh. Φιδεκρατης pair(?)

May 31

SS 4291 Rh. Kpistos

SS 4292 Rh. 2nd Nikarvos O

SS 4293 Thos. Iaros

4346 ?

The fill from which these comes covers the period from c. 300 to 100 BC.  
 Do you see any hope in the above sequence of handles (listed from top to  
 bottom in the fill) that it may be a consistent gradual accumulation? Or is  
 it just a hopeless mixture?



27. I. 50

T, cistern at 88/AA

GRE finds ~~the~~ stratigraphic stratification in the succession of numbered objects. Get Aske's opinion on dates. I find one of the handles from 3rd cent. level goes on to the big Coan from the upper (Roman) level. We get out frags. for other joins, of which there turn out to be many. Members to look at, as a whole.

Probably many interesting pieces thrown out.

In the meanwhile, frags. (or mixed levels) include;

Solerata neck, tops of both handles, no stamp  
Has the characteristic rim, but softer profile.  
Has trace of the white band around the neck.

Found early Knidian toes.

Early Rhodian neck, unstamped

Tapering body ending in ring/foot, like some 5th cent. pieces (small jars)



11 March 50

Dear Roger:

Here are notes on dates in  $\Gamma$ , cister  
 at 88/1A, also the cards, for reference.  
 Note Aristeides (on ss 4279), probably same  
 eponym as on incomplete Corinthian jar from  
 S. Stoa, Wall XXII. Note Nikron  
 (SS 4292) - eponym apparently of before period  
 that of naming months, and potter Kreon  
 may also go back to that <sup>pre-</sup>period. The  
 Thasian Deinopas (SS 4346) is the potter  
 on the top of jar SS 2618 from B, Wall  
 at 15/1A. Thasian 4293 may be of  
Poulystratos - cf. SS 6597, from OE, Port at  
 SE corner of Apollo Temple, better (presumably  
 temple - cf. Hesp. VI, 1937, p. 101).

If you will give me back cards and  
 notes, can give you something more formal  
 later.

So sorry for haste,

VG

The handles are laid out on the bench  
 in my office.



T. cist. at 88/1A

(giving R.R. on 11.11.58)

✓ SS 4266 } 2nd century  
4268 } kind of pro domini; prob. prob. St. 9 At.?

SS 4173 Plaster much 3rd quarter 3rd?  
(earlier than jars in both pl. 9  
PB well at 81/MA)

SS 4186 Plaster 3rd quarter 3rd?

SS 4177 Tesserae (w. rim) " " "

SS 4269 Plaster pair (long strip) mid third?

SS 4175 Plaster " "

SS 4277 }  
4176 } Plaster much (2 Pans. 3) 2nd quarter 3rd?

SS 4279 Pl. 1st quarter?

SS 4275 Pl. " "

SS 4282 Pl. 1st quarter?

SS 4283 Pl. " "

SS 4291 Pl. " " or earlier

SS 4292 Pl. " " " "

~~SS 4293 Pl. Last 1/4 4th?~~

SS 4346 Pl. (Decorated) Last 1/4 4th?

SS 4293 Pl. Last 3rd 1/4 4th?

No means of dating for SS 4287-8, 4276



## Pigs in Room 8

2.14

- P 498 : Large unglazed storage amphora
- P 499 : " " " " (stamp on rim)
- P 500 : Large unglazed storage amphora
- P 3465 : Unglazed storage amphora
- P 3862 : Unglazed amphora
- P 4501 : Large storage amphora: unglazed
- P 8105 : Coarse amphora: dipinto
- P 8106 : Coarse amphora
- P 8107 : " " " "
- P 10757 : Coarse Roman amphora
- P 12991 : Roman amphora: dipinto
- P 19380 : Early Roman amphora



Bulletin to Miss T. Grace:

Gamma Cistern 88/Lambda Delta, Hellenistic Fill.

The following is the revised list of handles to be assigned to this fill:

SS 4173 R. neck  
4175 R  
4176 R  
4177 Th  
~~4177~~ 4186 R  
(4266 Kn  
(4268 Kn  
4269 R pair  
4275 R  
4276 & P 6353 Coan  
4277 R  
4279 R  
4282 R pair  
4287 --  
4288 monogram  
4291 R  
4292 R  
4293 Th  
4346 Th  
  
4283 R

I find that the group is a mixture, predominantly III c, with a very little late 2d, perhaps Sullan material mixed in, representing two different periods of filling, the two hopelessly intermingled as far as stratification goes. I think the two can be arbitrarily sorted out, however, to leave the III c material a usable group. My III c pottery is to my mind an accumulation over a fairly long period. The range in shapes is very appreciable among comparable pots, and practically every step in the development from earliest to latest is represented. I would think now that this accumulation began about 275 and continued to about 225. The latest coin which can be assigned to the III c accumulation is Athens 287-263. Would be glad to know how the handles stack up.



12 Mar 50

Notes for the contemplation of Miss T. Grace:

GRE

In re Gamma Cistern 88/Lambda Delta, Hellenistic Fill

SS 4346 ) Thasian Suggested date "Last  $\frac{1}{4}$  4th?" and "Last or 3rd  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 4th?"  
 4293 )

Note that there is nothing in the fill other than these to suggest 4th century. Also that the Deinopas amphora top (SS 2618) to which you related SS 4346 is from a filling (B Well 15/LD) which can't be earlier than 305 BC. This filling (Tholos destruction debris) is very consistent and, from the point of view of the pottery, contemporary. I would think the bulk of the material ought to date in the close vicinity of ca. 300 BC.

SS 4173 Rhodian neck. "3rd quarter 3rd?"

You say that this is earlier than the jars in the bottom fill of Pi Theta Well 81/MA. From the point of view of the pottery, Pi Theta 81/MA Bottom Fill must fall entirely within the chronological limits of Gamma 88/LD, and certainly considerably before the lower chronological limit. Relatively speaking, if 88/LD covers the period 300-250, 81/MA should be ca. 300-275. Suggest that there is some inconsistency here which ought to be straightened out-- since apparently the dating of other handles is involved too

Penn  
 anten  
 VG

15 - III - 50

GRE

Gamma Cistern 88/LD, Hellenistic Fill

About 95% of the material in this fill, to my mind, is an accumulation which began mainly about 275 and continued until ca. 225 BC, with a little material of the first quarter of the 3rd century mixed in.

The remaining 5%, which can be weeded out & regard as intrusive, probably introduced when the adjoining shaft, 95/KTheta was filled ca. the middle or 3rd quarter of the 1st century BC (this mainly Sullan and late 2d material).



March 30, 1950

Gamma Cistern 88/Lambda Delta

Hellenistic Fill (i.e. Abandonment Fill)

VG dating of 27.III.50 much appreciated. Apparently did not make myself clear as to my conclusions as to the nature of the filling.

Following the abandonment of the cistern as a source of water this chamber was allowed to remain open for a considerable period and was used as a household rubbish dump for the associated establishment. That this was so is seen from the fact that there are in the material recovered from the filling several long series of pots of the same shape within which extensive developments in shape can be traced, step by step; the spots in these series from earliest to latest are consistently well preserved, i.e. largely complete.

The filling which thus gathered must have originally reached high up in the neck of the cistern nearly to top before the mouth was finally covered over, probably toward the end of the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BC. Some time in the course of the 1st century BC the mouth was again discovered, presumably in the course of building operations. At that time the remainder of the neck of the cistern, and, to a large extent, the associated shaft at 95/KTheta were filled with material partly contemporary, but largely derived from Sulland and latter 2d century BC rubbish.

The mouth of 88/Lambda Delta was then apparently insecurely covered over again, for it is apparently that seepage entered freely. As a result of this the very slight amount of material added in the 1st century (Supplemental Fill) and the earlier Abandonment Fill settled down in the chamber, becoming inextricably mixed as far as stratification goes, and the water carried much of the earth and many of the objects far into the passage connecting 88/LD with 95/KTheta (note numerous joins between objects in passage and chamber). When, in Late Roman times the mouth of the chamber was again rediscovered the combined fillings had sunk to little more than 1.50 above the floor.

The objects in the combined fillings must necessarily be sorted out in an arbitrary fashion, but this presents no difficulties since there is such a wide difference in date between the Abandonment Fill and Supplemental Fill material.

The original Abandonment Fill was undoubtedly a gradual accumulation, and probably did have a stratification before nature stepped in; but any speculations based on the depths of the objects in the fill as it was excavated are dangerous, because of the mix-up of the fill through water seepage. The relative depths of the objects catalogued from day to day may look as if they provide a regular progression; but it must be remembered that 2d and 1st century material penetrated to the same levels. The Abandonment Fill is accumulative, but not stratified.

As I see it the Knidian handles SS 4266-68 belong to the later Supplemental Fill, since they are of a much later date than anything in the true Abandonment Fill. The main mass of the Abandonment Fill I would place ca. 275-225, and if the Thasian handle SS 4293 is IV c, it is the only IV c object in the filling.

*Remains to VG*



B 20:7

15.11.79 Thrasos an 4th Rhodian  
 10.viii.49 [3.01]  
 "Allan Hall" (q. DET. [A.J.T.] 1950, p. 276) (Hyf. 250)  
 and Hosp. 1959, pp. 127 ff.

SAH in NN WELL AT 99/KB

SS 9654-5 } fills 1,2  
 9659-60 }  
 9663 }  
 9683 } fills 4-5  
 9709 dump of upper fill

RHODIAN	fabricant	eponym	month	SS
	KPESN	APPIANIOS		9654
		IEP. ENOPANTOZ		9660
	EMIPONOE	ENO (217)		9663 (leafshaped stamp)
EARLY KNIDIAN	handle with stamp reading boustrophedon KNIA[?]ΔΙΩ			9709
	(Broken at one edge. Name possibly ΔΙΩΝ.)			
THASIAN	name	device		
	ΔΕΙΝΟΠΑΣ	hand?		9659
	(not read)	kantharos		9683 (letters on 2 adjacent sides: prob. preMacedon)
UNKNOWN ORIGIN	AA peilet? in triangular field			9655

Notebook (p.3831) states the pottery was 4th and early 3rd BC.

Rhodian handles: early to middle 3rd. Thasian 9659: Deinopas is known in the early 3rd, but the fabric of this handle looks rather later (profile of rim, etc.). The early Knidian handle and 9655 (unknown) do not disagree with a mid-3rd date.

2. x. 73  
 3 ash & mag  
 + 2 br. (x)  
 15.11.79 for H24  
 (x) On upper fill  
 only (small cells)  
 "2 1/2 3rd cent, not quite end!"

(x) 3. viii. 59

SS 9683 now id. as 7 type of  
 Bon 1240 (though not cited);  
 N. [K]ias  
 vase IX  
 [Euphrosyne] (inv.)

SS 9659 - Bon 574

13 Apr 50

NN Well 99/KB

Suggested dating

Period of Use Fill (1): ca. 300-275 BC

no SAH or amphorai

Period of Use Fill (2): ca. 275-250 BC

SS 9683 Thasian

*late*  
*Period 1 to 2*  
*(N. K. - S. pod 9.4v)*

Final Filling: ca. 250-225 BC

Mixed filling containing a little Vc, a large proportion of IV c and a relatively small amount of III c. Coin of Athens 307-283 BC, but large number and types of Meg. bowls would suggest 3rd quarter.

SS 9654-55

9659-60

9663

9709

Note that joining fragments of one pot, P 17517 were found in NN Cistern 69/MZ. Might be profitable to compare handles from that cistern with these: SS 9862, 9876, 9889, 9893-5, 9898-9902

(GRE)

*Plum - EVG*



With thanks for the support  
from S. A. H. 's! 3.03

DBT

# A BRONZE DANCER FROM ALEXANDRIA

Altun wall (NN, 99/KB) (B 20:7)  
Kousis altar (AA, 66/K)

BY

DOROTHY BURR THOMPSON

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## A BRONZE DANCER FROM ALEXANDRIA

DOROTHY BURR THOMPSON

ALEXANDRIA, one of the gayest and richest of Hellenistic cities, has long kept secret from the eyes of scholars the brilliance of her frivolity. We know very few works that would justify the city's reputation as an artistic centre. Among the few, itself something of an enigma, is the subject of this paper.

This masterpiece is a little bronze, now in the collection of Mr. Walter C. Baker of New York (fig. 1).<sup>1</sup> It is superbly conceived and superbly executed, finely cast, delicately finished with a smooth dark patina, which is light along the sharp ridges of the folds.<sup>2</sup> The figure represents a dancer pirouetting (fig. 2). She is muffled in a voluminous chiton over which she has wrapped a mantle that covers her head and is drawn across her mouth (fig. 3). This mantle is so transparent that it reveals beneath it the cord around her waist and the overfold of her chiton that reaches to her hips. Yet the transparency of the garment discloses nothing of the personality of the wearer. Her face is covered by a thin veil which hangs from her forehead, allowing only the eyes to peer through large openings. The rich texture of thick chiton and sheer himation is exquisitely contrasted. The surfaces are delicately modulated so that the light flickers over them and gives the drapery a veritable sheen.

Can we assess the position of this masterpiece in that confused Hellenistic world that has left us few masterpieces? During recent years the study of Hellenistic minor arts has been placed on a firmer basis than before. Excavators, particularly in Corinth and in Athens, have worked out the chronology of pottery, lamps, and other material.<sup>3</sup> A German scholar, Gerhard Kleiner, has recently studied in detail previously known terracottas from Tanagra, Alexandria, and Myrina.<sup>4</sup> It should now be possible to fit our bronze into the series of draped dancing figures that were popular throughout the Hellenistic age.

The type of veiled dancer begins, as was pointed out by Heydemann as long ago as 1879,<sup>5</sup> with the figures in fluttering drapery that appear frequently in the graves of the early fourth century.<sup>6</sup> The movement of these figures is rendered by harmonious balance and by curving lines of motion all expressed in one plane. This simple solution with variations was employed throughout the fourth century and on into the third. But gradually a change disturbed the harmony. Artists working a great deal in bronze felt an impulse to represent rather than to suggest the third dimension. Kleiner dates the inception of this new feeling after the middle of the third century B.C. He cites as examples of

<sup>1</sup> I must express deep appreciation of Mr. Baker's generosity in giving me the privilege of publishing this bronze, the excellent photographs, over which he took great pains, and the means for prompt publication. Miss Richter and Miss Alexander of the Metropolitan Museum, where the piece was shown during the exhibition on the Classical Tradition, assisted me during the course of my study. To my husband I owe the inspiration and the courage to undertake the subject and to Dr. Carpenter and to Dr. Bieber the stimulus of their criticism.

<sup>2</sup> Height 0.207 m.; thickness, 0.004-0.008 m. The greatest width at the bottom is 0.127 m. A hole has broken through the metal at the left shoulder blade. Traces of slight damage over the right eye and elsewhere. The bottom is rough and irregular; it was probably originally set in a base. The right foot was clear of the ground. The figure has been thoroughly cleaned except for a thin band of corrosion left at the bottom.

<sup>3</sup> Most of this material is still unpublished. The Corinth

figurines are soon to be issued by G. D. Weinberg in *Corinth* XII; she has generously permitted me to consult her manuscript. For Athens, material from the Pnyx has been published in *Hesperia*, Supplement VII. The Kerameikos excavations have produced a few but interesting terracottas, still unpublished, which I have seen. The Agora groups of Hellenistic material are now in preparation: the pottery etc. by G. Roger Edwards, the lamps by Richard Howland, the figurines by the writer.

<sup>4</sup> *Tanagrafiguren*, Untersuchungen zur hellenistischen Kunst und Geschichte, Berlin, 1942, XV Ergänzungsheft des Jahrbuchs des deutschen archäologischen Instituts. This book is reviewed in this issue, below 440-444.

<sup>5</sup> H. Heydemann, "Verhüllte Tänzerin," IV *Hallisches Winckelmannsprogramm*, 1879. Cf. C. M. Galt, "Veiled Ladies," *AJA* 35 (1931) 373 ff.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 376, fig. 3.





FIG. 1. BAKER DANCER (Actual Size).

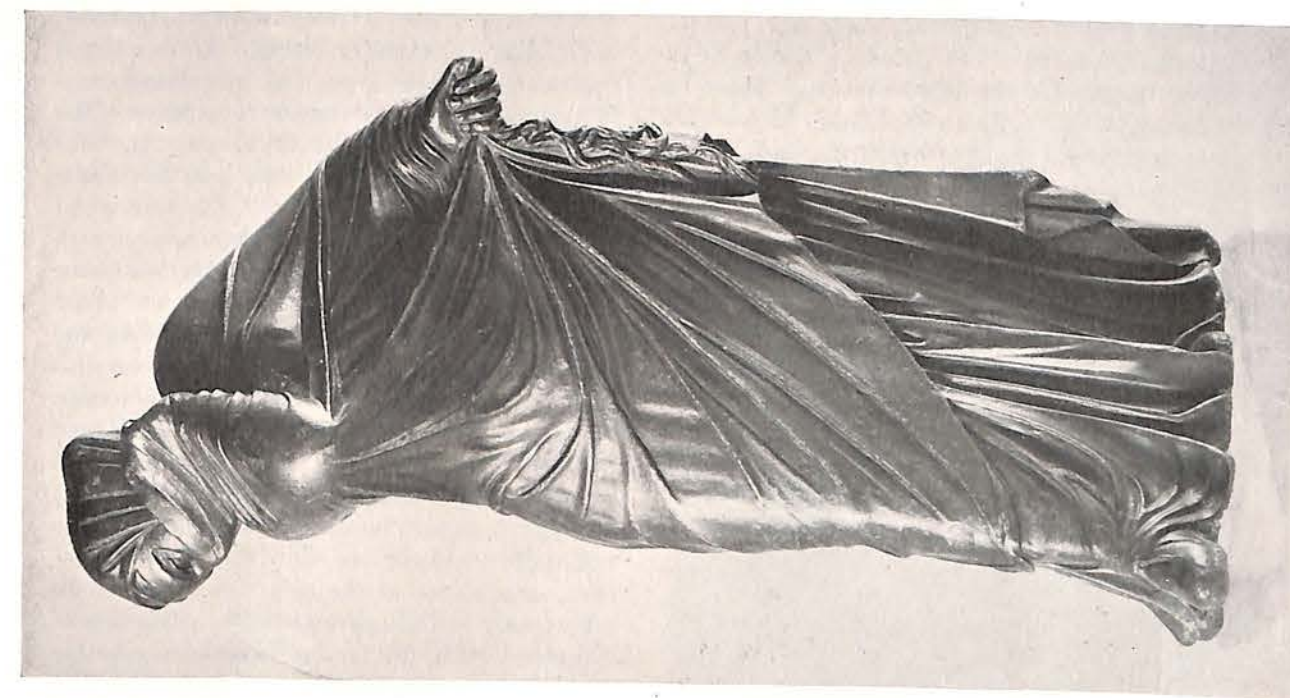


FIG. 3. BAKER DANCER (Scale 3:4).



FIG. 2. BAKER DANCER (Scale 3:4).



this movement two figurines which were found in a South Russian grave dated by a coin in the third quarter of the third century.<sup>7</sup> These figurines give primarily an impression of mass and stability, but a slight swing of the body and on one, an abrupt turn of the head, pull against constraint. A little later, the tension becomes



FIG. 4. FIGURINE FROM MYRINA (Enc. Phot. de l'art, LOUVRE II, P. 213, C).

more acute: the body seems to struggle to free itself from the drapery.

Many terracottas of the type of the Baker Dancer show this gradual increase of movement toward rotation on its axis. They come from all

over the Greek world: Greece, Asia Minor, Italy, Sicily, Kyrene, even Trebizond.<sup>8</sup> These are not copies of a single type, but variations on a favorite theme, the spontaneous expression of the gaiety of their day. As Pfuhl puts it, "das Kunstideal der Zeit kommt auch in der Tanzbewegungen zum Ausdruck."<sup>9</sup> Of this great company only a few can bear comparison with the Baker Dancer. A figure from Myrina in the Louvre (fig. 4),<sup>10</sup> for instance, shows the phase of the dance just before that portrayed by the bronze. Dramatically and arrogantly does this lady trail her skirts, glancing back at her train and at her audience. She is almost ready to turn suddenly into a spin. This figure is composed upon a pyramidal basis, which is just hinting at a tendency to turn on its axis. The coroplast has not quite mastered the third dimension, however, as a glance at the side view reveals.<sup>11</sup> In movement, in the monumental construction of the broad folds, the Louvre piece cannot be far from the period of the Baker Dancer. But it is later in execution if not in conception. It belongs rather to that class of terracottas which echo bronze masterpieces, a class very numerous during the early second century. With it we must group a figure from Greece<sup>12</sup> in Munich (fig. 5), which carries the dance into its whirling vortex. This dancer twists her body into an arc; her skirts fan out into agitated ripples on the ground. The movement belongs to the spirit of the "baroque," but the proportions and the drapery patterns preclude a date very late in the second century. Other similar pieces<sup>13</sup> of the middle or end of that century show further complication of rhythm and pattern until the whole vitality fades out in the frontal echo of the theme by the coroplast, Nikostratos.<sup>14</sup>

All these terracottas struggle to render the whirling speed of the dance, but they are always hampered by being restricted to one point of view. The necessity for placing an ugly vent-hole

Myrina, pl. xxxv, a—J. Charbonneaux, *Les Terres Cuites grecques*, fig. 53.

<sup>11</sup> *Encyc. de l'art II*, p. 213 B Ht. 0.125 m.

<sup>12</sup> J. Schneider-Lengyel, *Griechische Terrakotten*, Munich, 1936, pl. 74, Ht. 0.15 m. (correctly restored?)

<sup>13</sup> E.g. Berlin 7631, Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pl. 43 a—Schneider-Lengyel, *op. cit.*, pl. 69. Ht. 0.245 m. (lower part restored).

<sup>14</sup> Winter, *Typen*, p. 151, 6—Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pl. 42 b, p. 94. Ht. 0.257 m.

in the back of a figure of baked clay limits the scope of the coroplast. Free movement in space can be expressed far more competently in metal. Previously, we have felt back through these terracottas to the bronzes that we assumed must have inspired them. Now, finally, we can actually see one in the Baker Dancer.

Slightly smaller than most of the clay figures and far more delicately modelled, the bronze gives us all the miniature charm of the terracottas and with it the strength and finish possible only in metal. It presents the perfect solution of that theme, the pirouetting dancer. No matter how we turn the bronze, its masses, its contours, and its surfaces create a spiral that spins so skillfully as to induce us to spin with it. The spiral is the dynamic force; it projects itself into a pyramidal form. Then the pyramidal theme is spun out into triangle variants on the contours and surfaces. The centre of gravity and of interest are thus held within the mass, making the figure a coherent unit, as tense as a coiled spring.

Actually, the pyramid is a popular basic form in much of the sculpture of the third century B.C. In the first decade, the Tyche of Antioch was composed of pyramids interlocking into a balanced and compact group. By the end of the century, in certain of the Gallic dedications, the pyramidal composition has become more complex, animated by such violent motion that the mass is perforated and the triangles fly apart. The Baker Dancer falls between these extremes, showing a subtle vitality which is in harmonious control. It must fall, then, before the very end of the third century.<sup>15</sup>

Another element supports the argument from composition alone, namely, the surface pattern. Toward the middle of the third century, statues tended to become too dense and too static. Sculptors therefore developed devices to relieve the solidity. By showing the folds of the undergarment through the overgarment, a transparent mantle, they were able to enliven the surface without cutting into the mass itself. Shifts of direction, diversions of pattern, effects of chiar-

oscuro could be made to play ingenious variations on the basic theme. The history of this transparent drapery over drapery (as opposed to the earlier transparency of drapery over the naked body) has been traced by Kleiner.<sup>16</sup> His outline should now be supplemented by information from recent excavations. On certain third



FIG. 5. FIGURINE FROM GREECE (SCHNEIDER-LENGYEL, *Gr. Terrakotten*, Pl. 69).

century figurines from Alexandria,<sup>17</sup> the flesh is painted as showing through a diaphanous mantle. This material is undoubtedly the fine linen, *búσσos*, which was a famous product of Egypt. It is also probably the textile of which was woven the veil worn on coins by queen Arsinoe.<sup>18</sup> This veil is so gauzy that it reveals her diadem, the coils of hair on her knot, and the

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Kleiner, *op. cit.*, p. 167.

<sup>16</sup> *Op. cit.*, pp. 176 ff.

<sup>17</sup> E. Breccia, *Monuments de l'Égypte gréco-romaine II*, 1, pl. A, 1 (Hadra); M, 2 (Chatby); Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pp. 178, 186.

<sup>18</sup> *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins, The Ptolemies, Kings of Egypt*, pl. viii, #4 and #5. I. N. Svoronos, *Tà Νομίσματα τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, Athens, 1904, pl. xxviii, 5, 6, 8 (dated 243 B.C.; 242 B.C.; 239 B.C.).

<sup>7</sup> *Tanagrafiguren*, pl. 6, a, b; ht. 0.265 m., 0.252 m., pp. 16 and *passim*.

<sup>8</sup> General type; F. Winter, *Die Typen der figürlichen Terrakotten II*, pp. 148 ff., particularly p. 149, 3 and 5; 151, 4; 152, 2; 153, 5. Cf. *Jahreshefte* 15 (1912) p. 62, fig. 36; *MMB*, 1924, p. 129, fig. 2.

<sup>9</sup> *Jahrb.* 45 (1930) p. 39, note 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Encyclopédie photographique de l'art, Le Musée du Louvre II*, p. 213C—E. Pottier and S. Reinach, *La Nécropole de*



horn of Ammon behind her ear. On faience jugs inscribed with the name of Ptolemy Philopator (221–205 B.C.),<sup>19</sup> the himation is so thin that it shows the main folds of the chiton beneath it. It would seem, then, that the transparent style, though far more prevalent in the second century, was well known in Egypt at least in the latter part of the third century.



FIG. 6. AGORA, FIGURINE FROM ALTAR WELL (Scale 3:5).

Transparent mantles were also shown in another site at this same period, namely, Athens. The evidence offered by figurines from the Agora excavations is illuminating in this connection. Since the material is soon to be published in its entirety, I shall present here only those few pieces that are directly related to the Bronze Dancer.

The deposits that contain the most relevant material are two, which we might call from their most characteristic contents the Altar Well and the Komos Cistern.<sup>20</sup> The Altar Well produced one coin, dating 307–283 B.C. The lamps, loom-weights, and pottery were like those from Group B also in the Agora<sup>21</sup> which was dated down to the middle of the third century B.C. We are justified, therefore, in dating the figurines from this deposit in the first half of that century.<sup>22</sup>

Two pieces from the Altar Well, shown in figures 6 and 7<sup>23</sup> are of especial interest. They both represent draped women of nearly the same scale as the Dancer; both wear a thin himation drawn over a heavy chiton. Both himatia reveal the main mass of folds of the garment beneath. The transparency is at its earliest stage, slight but clear. On both the lower part flares distinctly and drags a little on the ground.<sup>24</sup> It is in the folds of the chiton that the resemblance to the Baker Dancer is most striking. Note how heavy and simple is their structure in contrast with the fine folds on early Tanagras. Particularly in figure 6 do these folds have the box-pleat shape of those of the Dancer and of the Louvre figurine (fig. 4). They show even the tiny nicks that enliven the surface and the slight bend at the bottom. These are particularly delicate on the Bronze. Just at the top of these folds on both the Baker Dancer and on the Agora fragment, little vertical grooves are indicated. On later pieces, as in figure 7, the main folds have become more



FIG. 7. AGORA, FIGURINE FROM ALTAR WELL (Scale 3:5).

complex and the tiny grooves more numerous. This trend toward complexity can easily be traced through the plates of Kleiner's work.<sup>25</sup>

period assigned to them.

<sup>23</sup> Inventory numbers T 2282 (P. H. 0.083 m.); T 2682 (P. H. 0.089).

<sup>24</sup> Cf. Kleiner, *op. cit.* p. 201; Horn, *op. cit.*, pl. 18 (Samostatue of the late third century). In the second century dragging drapery becomes much longer as on our figures 5 and 10.

<sup>25</sup> Follow the series from Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pl. 2 (c. 300 B.C.) to pl. 14 a (second quarter of the third century) on to pl. 6 a, b (third quarter of the third century) to pl. 9, 24 e (late third century).

The closest parallel remains the first Agora fragment of the fairly early third century.

The evidence from the Komos Cistern carries down a little later. Most of its filling is to be dated in the last quarter of the third century. The latest bronze coin is of Athens, ca. 229–197 B.C. Two pieces are significant for our study.<sup>26</sup> Figure 8 is a fragment from a closely wrapped torso like that of the Dancer. Kleiner's series of this type<sup>27</sup> passes from a very simple fan-shaped pattern to a more plastic rendering with sharp



FIG. 8. AGORA, FIGURINE FROM KOMOS CISTERN (Scale c. 3:5).

taut folds that cut across the body as on the Baker Dancer. The Komos Cistern piece seems among the latest, because the drapery smothers the arm in dull, linear folds. For the lower part, figure 9 offers interesting commentary. It is distinctly transparent: each little fold pushes its ridge gently but firmly up through the himation. The lower part is no longer rendered in box-pleat folds, but instead the folds are rendered as tubular and broken up by the numerous vertical grooves, no longer small, but assertive in subdividing the major systems. The effect of this fragment is, then, later than that of the Dancer. Her himation edge cuts cleanly across the chiton; it is still independent and not, as later, almost fused with the lower garment. It also shows rippling areas, which belong to the himation, not

to the protrusion of folds from beneath. The folds of the chiton, though slightly bent at the bottom and slightly dragging, are not tubular



FIG. 9. AGORA, FIGURINE FROM KOMOS CISTERN (Scale 3:5).



FIG. 10. AGORA, FIGURINE FROM MIDDLE STOA.

and not subdivided by grooves. The later style of figure 9 can be checked by the technique, which in its highly fired, brittle fabric resembles a closely similar piece that was found in Corinth in a filling due to the destruction by Mummius in 146 B.C.<sup>28</sup> The evidence from the Komos

<sup>26</sup> T 2513 (P. H. 0.097 m.); T 2514 (P. H. 0.098 m.) I owe the dating to a report sent me by G. R. Edwards.

<sup>27</sup> *Op. cit.*, pl. 10, c, d (second quarter of the third century),

pl. 6 b (third quarter), pl. 9 c, d, e (late third century).

<sup>28</sup> Kleiner, *op. cit.*, p. 89 notes that the figurines of the late third century are fired much harder than those of earlier date.

<sup>19</sup> R. Horn, *Stehende weibliche Gewandstatuen*, Munich, 1931, pl. 10, 2; pp. 36 f.; cf. Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pp. 20 ff. who compares this jug with *Brit. Mus. Cat. Roman Pottery*, pl. v, K76.

<sup>20</sup> The Altar Well is situated in section NN, 99/KB; the Komos Cistern in section ΔΔ at 66/K.

<sup>21</sup> H. A. Thompson, *Hesperia* 3 (1934) 330 ff. Other fragments, too small to show here, are most delicately modelled.

<sup>22</sup> Dr. Virginia Grace also writes me that the stamped amphora handles of this and of the following deposits fall generally in the earlier rather than the later portion of the





FIG. 11. BAKER DANCER (Actual Size).

Cistern indicates that its latest material is later than the Baker Dancer.

One more Agora figurine helps our analysis (fig. 10).<sup>29</sup> It was found in a mid-second century context. The style is certainly more careless than that of the preceding examples. The folds of the upper part have shrunk in number and show angularity; plain areas are not even relieved by transparency; the dragging skirts are clumsily rendered. So marked is the contrast with third century work, as, indeed, is commonly the case with mid-second century work, that we must exclude it as a parallel.

As regards transparency, then, the Baker Dancer is earlier than might be thought. The broad fold at the back (figs. 2 and 11) is clearly traceable through the himation, as are the cord at the waist and the edge of the overfold. But it must be emphasized that the effect of ribbing visible between the sharply defined crossfolds of the himation are not all due to the protrusion of the folds of the chiton through the mantle. It is perfectly clear on the Bronze itself that there are ripples in the plane of the himation, like tiny gathers to vary the surface. This becomes obvious if one attempts to trace the systems of these folds upward from the right foot: they do not carry through either the lines of the under folds nor of themselves. All these subtle variations could be rendered only by a master. But they do not imply an advanced stage of transparency, as might be thought at first glance.

The proportions of the Baker Dancer are also early. The figure is stocky, the head of good size. This is in contrast to the elongation that is popular during the later second century B.C. In fact, the best parallel for the proportions is the queen on the jug inscribed with the name of Philopator (221–205 B.C.).<sup>30</sup>

The composition, the transparency, and the proportions all indicate that the Baker Dancer is to be dated before the truly baroque climax of the last half of the second century B.C. To

judge from the marked decline in technical skill in the minor arts shortly after the beginning of the second century, it is probable that our Bronze cannot fall very late in the Hellenistic period. The evidence from the Agora figurines and from the coins of Alexandria suggests that the Bronze might very well have been made in the closing years of the third century. Our present knowledge does not permit our dating it more closely than within the period 225–175 B.C.

In this brief space it is impossible to discuss the relation of the Baker Dancer with contemporary major arts. Unfortunately, no bronze parallels have survived. The connections with the Pergamene marbles and with the Muses, especially with the Polyhymnia type, with which it has interesting affiliations, must be undertaken as a separate study. These relations will be particularly significant if Alexandria can be established as the provenience.<sup>31</sup>

Joseph Brummer, the dealer through whose hands the figure passed, once told me that it came from Alexandria. But considering the controversy that rages about the "Alexandrian School," we must be cautious about accepting such an attribution. Let us scrutinize the figure closely to see whether it is possible to assign it to a definite centre.

The type itself clearly belongs to the κοινή, for it has been found all over the Greek world. At this period, the veiling can scarcely have a religious connotation, which Heydemann was never able to prove. The dance might be identified as the βαυκισμός. This dance, called after a dancer, according to Pollux, was Ionian in origin.<sup>32</sup> It was apparently coquettish in character. Perhaps it may have derived its name from the slippers, βαυκίδες, which these dancers point so piquantly. βαυκίδες were also Ionian in origin; they were πολυτελείς; they were tinted yellow. They are mentioned as having cork soles, probably like those of our dancer.<sup>33</sup> They were fashionable in Hellenistic Alexandria.<sup>34</sup> Tied by

<sup>29</sup> T 851 (P. H. 0.105 m.) from a trench beside the south foundation of the Middle Stoa, therefore presumably dating before the third quarter of the second century B.C. Cf. Kleiner, figs. 12, a, b.

<sup>30</sup> Horn *op. cit.* *supra* n. 19.

<sup>31</sup> Dr. Berta Segall is preparing a comprehensive study on Alexandrian art. To her I owe many references and much

enlightenment on the whole Hellenistic field.

<sup>32</sup> Hesychius s.v. βαυκισμός; Pollux, 4.100.

<sup>33</sup> Pollux, 7, 94; cf. Alexis, 98.7. Aspas, *ad* Arist. *Ethic.* p. 58 A: εἶδος ὑποδημάτων Ἰωνικῶν.

<sup>34</sup> Herondas, *Mimes*, VII, 58; N. Breitenstein, *Cat. of Terracottas*, Copenhagen, 1941, pl. 63, #522 (dated third to second century B.C.).



cords of contrasting color, these little yellow slippers, peeping from beneath skirts of purple or sea-green could point a whole dance. The βαυκιμός would lend itself to such emphasis because it was based on the pirouette. Pollux describes it:<sup>35</sup> "A subtle dance, which makes the body fluid and like a whirlwind." These spins were very popular in the ancient dance; they are likened by writers to the whirling of tops or of the wind.<sup>36</sup> But this dance was widely practised and gives no hint of locale.

Perhaps a suggestion can be derived from an examination of our dancer's costume.<sup>36a</sup> It is ample and luxurious. Her gauzy mantle, moreover, is decorated with a thick fringe which wriggles back from the hem like a row of excited snakes, giving the implication of swift, sinuous motion (fig. 11). This type of transparent, fringed mantle appears occasionally on Hellenistic figures from the early third century onwards.<sup>37</sup> It closely resembles the fine fringed type of "shawl" found in ancient Egyptian tombs. They are ample; they are gauzy; when wrapped around the body, they look extremely like the mantle worn by the Baker Dancer (fig. 12).<sup>38</sup>

Although no Ptolemaic pieces of large size have been discovered, we know from literary references that they were made in the royal factories and called βύσσιννοι.<sup>39</sup> The garment itself resembles the καλὰσις, described by Herodotus and mentioned as a ritual garment on the Andania inscription.<sup>40</sup> A form of it, knotted in the front, is worn by figures of the Hellenized Isis and her priestesses. The simple "shawl" type also appears on theatrical costumes throughout this period.<sup>41</sup>

On most of these examples, the fringe is just sketchily indicated. On the Baker bronze, however, it is meticulously modelled as composed of twisted loops that run along the narrow end of the garment in a warp fringe, like most Egyptian fringes. None of this type from Hellenistic times, to my knowledge, has survived, but it does occur on Roman textiles from Doura and Palmyra (fig. 13).<sup>42</sup> This fringe is quite possible for linen, which is most probably the material of which our dancer's mantle was woven.<sup>43</sup>

The fringed garment seems most at home among the costumes of the professional entertainer, and possible for any part of the Hel-

<sup>35</sup> 4.100; cf. P. Perdrizet, *Les Terres cuites grecques d'Égypte de la collection Fouquet*, Nancy-Paris-Strasbourg, 1921, pl. CXXV, #399-401.

<sup>36</sup> M. Emmanuel, *The Antique Greek Dance*, New York, 1916, pp. 138 ff.; Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. *Pantomimus* (E. Wüst), col. 852 f.; Aristophanes, *Peace*, 864, 784.

<sup>36a</sup> A fine mantle (ἀμπεχόνιον) over a heavy woollen undergarment (περονάρις) is a typical Hellenistic costume. Cf. M. Bieber, *Entwicklungsgeschichte der griechischen Tracht*, Berlin, 1934, p. 35. I owe this reference to Dr. Bieber.

<sup>37</sup> Horn, *Stehende weibliche Gewandstatuen*, pl. 3, 1; p. 13, note 6. Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pl. 52 b, 57. *Allertümer von Pergamon*, VII, #1, Numbers 70, 71, pl. XVII, pp. 102 ff. C. Blinkenberg, *Knidia*, Copenhagen, 1933, pp. 216 ff. I owe to my husband the reference to this last full discussion of fringes, which however, does not differentiate between those of wool and of linen.

<sup>38</sup> The example shown on figure 12, through the courtesy of Miss Nora Scott, is Metropolitan Museum Accession number 36.3.111. Length 4.92 m.; width 1.65 m. It comes from the tomb of Hatnufer, who was buried in 1494 B.C. I am most grateful to Dr. Ambrose Lansing and the Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan for the opportunity of handling this material and testing its extreme transparency.

<sup>39</sup> M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, Oxford, 1941, I, pp. 301, 306 ff., 419. Cf. Theokritos, *Id.* XV, 69.

<sup>40</sup> Herodotus II, 81. Cf. Athenaeus, XII, 525, καλὰσις.

κορυθουργεῖς of crimson, violet, hyacinthine, flame, and sea-green; the Persian were the most beautiful and sound like the precursors of the garments on later miniatures. For the Andania inscription, see IG 5 (1) 1390, ll. 18 ff. where the transparency is expressly forbidden. This would suggest that our dancer was not taking part in a ritual.

<sup>41</sup> Blinkenberg, *op. cit.* 225 ff. and echoes on Pompeian paintings. Two examples occur in the Agora, Komos Cistern. For Isis, H. Schäfer, "Das Gewand der Isis," *Janus* I, Festschrift zu C. F. Lehmann-Haupts 60en Geburtstage, Wien-Leipzig, 1921, pp. 194 ff.

<sup>42</sup> R. Pfister and L. Bellinger, *Excavations at Dura-Europos*, New Haven, 1945, IV, pt. ii, *The Textiles*, pl. xxiii, #231; R. Pfister, *Textiles de Palmyre*, II, Paris, 1937, T 60, pl. III B, p. 15; III, Paris, 1940, T 96, pl. III E, p. 18 (here reproduced as fig. 13). These specimens are all of cotton. For the late appearance of cotton, cf. F. L. L. Griffith and G. M. Crowfoot, "On the Early Use of Cotton in the Nile Valley," *JEA* 20 (1934) 5 ff. Dr. Dows Dunham of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, kindly reinvestigated the material for me and came to the conclusion that none of the cotton from Meroë dates before the Christian era.

<sup>43</sup> On the sheer textiles of the Hellenistic period, cf. Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pp. 178 ff. There is no positive evidence for the use of transparent silk in the Mediterranean world as early as the third century B.C. I am much obliged to the late Ann Thomson of the Fogg Museum of Art for looking into all possibilities for me.



FIG. 12. EGYPTIAN SHAWL (METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART).

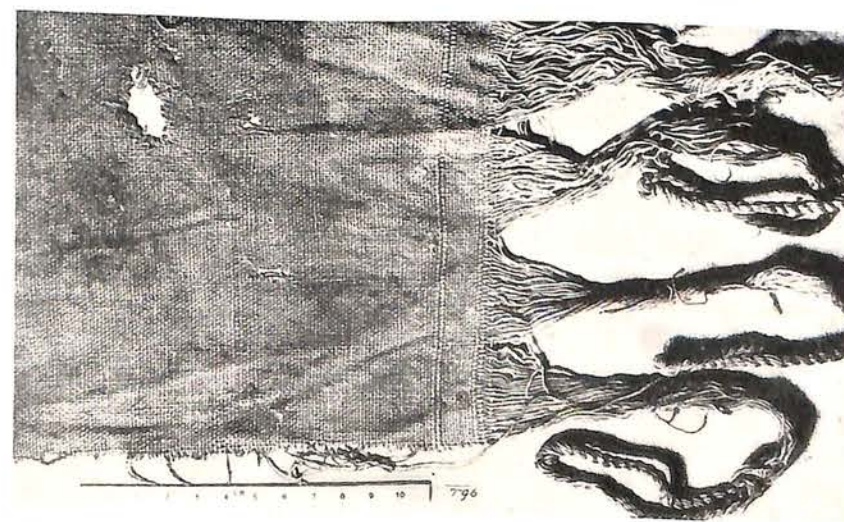


FIG. 13. PALMYRA FRINGED TEXTILE (PFISTER, *Text. de Palmyre*, III, PL. III E).



lenistic world. But what of the inner veil that covers the dancer's face? Its upper edge is clearly visible just beneath the waves of hair,



FIG. 14. BAKER DANCER HEAD.



FIG. 15. GRAECO-EGYPTIAN TERRACOTTA HEAD (PERDRIZET, *Terres cuites Fouquet*, PL. CXVII, 517).

which are loosely rendered and drawn back to a bun at the crown of the head (fig. 14) as on the coins of the Ptolemaic queens.<sup>44</sup> This covering is

not a theatrical mask; in size, in shape, and in the large openings for the eyes, it does not resemble any known type. Nor is it stiff enough for a mask, as several tiny folds are visible on its surface, particularly at the corner of the eye. It is, rather, like a thin face-veil, which is to be seen in a few figurines from Egypt. Sometimes it is worn hanging down over the face, with eye-holes, as on a Graeco-Egyptian head (fig. 15).<sup>45</sup> The comic character of this head suggests that it may represent a dancer. The veil is also shown on a figure which is draped much like our dancer,



FIG. 16. FIGURINE FROM ALEXANDRIA (ADRIANI, *Test. e Mom. di Scultura Aless.*, PL. III, 1).

although it is without eye-holes, being so thin that the eyes squint through it (fig. 16).<sup>46</sup> Sometimes it is lifted and folded on top of the head, either under or over the himation, in a fashion visible on terracottas from all over the Greek world.<sup>47</sup> So far as I know, however, it is only in Alexandria that the veil is shown hanging down—no doubt owing to the climatic conditions. In one other city a similar, if not identical, fashion prevailed. Is this veil actually not described for us by the Greek traveller,

cottas from Myrina, in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Vienna, 1934, Nos. 62, 92, 107; Pottier and Reinach, *Nécropole*, pl. XL; Kleiner, *op. cit.*, pls. 5a, 42b, 43b, 51 etc. I hope to study this fashion more fully in connection with Agora material.

Herakleides,<sup>48</sup> writing of Thebes in Boeotia? "τὸ τῶν ἱματίων ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς κάλυμμα τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ὥστε προσωπίδι ὁκεῖν πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπον κατελῆφθαι, οἱ γὰρ ὀφθαλμοὶ διαφαίνονται μόνον, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ μέρη τοῦ προσώπου πάντα κατέχεται τοῖς ἱματίοις φοροῦσι δ' αὐτὰ πᾶσαι λευκά. τὸ δὲ τρίχωμα ξανθόν, ἀναδεδεμένον μέχρι τῆς κορυφῆς." "The way they wrap their heads in their himatia is such that the garment seems to cover the whole face like a little mask; the eyes alone peep out; all the other parts of the face are covered by the mantles. They all wear these pure white. Their hair is yellow and fastened upon the crown of the head."

This description is extraordinarily apt. It is interesting that Herakleides, who lived at exactly the time which we are considering, comments on the pure white color of the himatia, for most of the mantles of Boeotian figurines are in bright pinks and blues, while Egyptian linen is customarily white, with occasionally a narrow colored border. Considering the close relations between Thebes and Alexandria, summarized fully by Kleiner,<sup>49</sup> it is perhaps significant that these fashions, including the little veil, were common to both towns. Judging from this description and from the types of figurines that show the close veiling of the face, there is no reason to ascribe the covering of the head to religious grounds, but rather to the dust and heat, which still dictate the same fashion in the same lands today.

The artist who created the Baker Dancer, however, certainly appreciated the tantalizing effect of the little veil. He worked the suspense for all it was worth, according to the taste of his day. Revelations of hidden identity motivate much of the drama and fiction of Hellenistic times. Plutarch tells us how the great revelled in disguises. Even Mark Antony, he says,<sup>50</sup> used to dress himself and Cleopatra as servants to wander around Alexandria at night playing pranks (and taking a well-deserved beating). His disguise must have been light, for he did not fool many people. It was in the nature of the Alexandrians to love him for his foolery,

<sup>48</sup> (Dikaiarchos) I, 18 ff. (probably Herakleides, 260–230 B.C.). Cf. Euripides, *Iph. Taur.* 372: ἐγὼ δὲ λεπτὸν ὄμμα διὰ καλυμμάτων.

<sup>49</sup> *Op. cit.*, 43 ff.

<sup>50</sup> Plutarch, *Antony*, XXIX, 1 ff. I owe this reference to

"λέγοντες ὡς τῷ τραγικῷ πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους χρῆται προσώπῳ, τῷ δὲ κωμικῷ πρὸς αὐτοὺς," "wearing a tragic mask toward the Romans, but a comic one toward them." Is this merely a figure of speech? Is it not possible that the queen, at least, would



FIG. 17. PTOLEMAIC LIMESTONE HEAD (COURTESY, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART).

hide her identity by putting on the little mask-like veil with which the ladies of Alexandria teased the citizens?

This coquettish veil implies the type of vaudeville dance that was extremely popular during this lively period. Shall we call it mime or pantomime? Recently the relation of mime to pantomime has been restudied.<sup>51</sup> Pantomime, clearly a Greek form, which finally developed into the extravaganza later decried by the church fathers, seems to have been "interpretive dancing" without words, usually performed by a dramatic soloist wearing a character-mask and accompanied by musicians. The Baker Dancer fits this description well, if we consider that her veil acts as a mask to suggest a type of woman familiar on the streets of

Miss Marjorie J. Milne.

<sup>51</sup> The most recent summary of the subject, with all earlier references, is in Pauly-Wissowa, *RE s.v. Pantomimus* (E. Wüst, 1938); cf. L. Robert, "Pantomimen in griechischen Orient," *Hermes*, 45 (1933) 106 ff.

<sup>44</sup> *Brit. Mus. Cat. of Coins, The Ptolemies*, pls. VIII, XIII.

<sup>45</sup> Perdrizet, *Terres cuites Fouquet*, pl. CXVII, no. 517 (Ht. 0.075 m.). Cf. the figure p. 169.

<sup>46</sup> A. Adriani, *Testimonianze e Momenti di Scultura Alessandrina*, Rome, 1948, pp. 7 f., pl. III, 1 and 4.

<sup>47</sup> Adriani, *op. cit.*, pls. III, 2 and 3, xv, 3; D. Burr, *Terra-*



Alexandria. As pantomime is traditionally said to have originated in Egypt, whence one of its "founders" brought it to Rome in the first century B.C., we may well have in the bronze a Hellenistic exponent of an art that became notorious in Italy.<sup>52</sup> It seems more plausible, however, that she was classed at her early date as a mime, since this term seems to have been in use for all forms of dramatic dance.

Although Alexandria seems a most suitable milieu for our dancer, must we make our hypothesis out of no firmer cloth than a gauzy mantle and flimsy veil? There is, I believe, one peculiarity of the bronze which can be attributed to Alexandria alone. That is the treatment of the eyes.

Though we cannot tear off our dancer's veil, we can penetrate a little beneath its protection. We note that the bridge of her nose is very narrow and the nostrils wide. If we peer deeply within the apertures of her veil, we can see her eyes fully modelled, her brows, and part of her cheeks. The brows are shown extending far beyond her eyes. The eyes themselves are peculiarly rendered as very long and narrow, markedly convex, protruding between their lids, which, as Payne puts it,<sup>53</sup> "disclose the eye beneath as the bud of a poppy opens to disclose the flower." How can this description of an archaic Greek eye so accurately characterize the eye of a Hellenistic figurine? There is only one possible explanation. Note how the upper eyelid overlaps the lower and extends far beyond the corner of the eye itself. This treatment appears frequently in the Hellenistic period on one class of work, namely, Egyptian or Egyptianizing. Various examples can be cited to show how this

mannerism developed from the long cosmetic line of purely Egyptian style.<sup>54</sup> On Egyptian faces of the Saite and Ptolemaic periods, this line is shown as a thick band projecting out from the corner of the eye at right angles to the nose. Then, as naturalism creeps into Egyptian work, the cosmetic line is treated as continuous with the upper lid. An example of this phase is an early Ptolemaic head in the Metropolitan Museum (fig. 17).<sup>55</sup> It was made presumably by an Egyptian craftsman under Greek influence. On it we see the narrow bridge to the nose, the wide nostrils, the long oval protruding eyes, slightly slanting, with the cosmetic line carried continuously with the upper eyelid. Faience heads show what the Greek craftsman, working under Egyptian influence, did with this facial type.<sup>56</sup> The resemblance of this type of face to that of the Baker Dancer is striking. Undoubtedly the Greek women coming to Alexandria soon adopted the Egyptian fashion of emphasizing the eyes with paint and their artists would inevitably adopt the Egyptian formula for representing it. Indeed, it would be difficult to place the eyes of our figure in any other centre of the ancient world.

These Egyptianizing elements of dress and style, then, support the dealer's claim that this bronze came from Alexandria. The Baker Dancer fits very well into that gay milieu where the mimes, the δεικτηριάδες, played a part in the life of kings. Dio Chrysostom spends a wearisome oration on the frivolity of the Alexandrians who danced their lives away,<sup>57</sup> "ἡδονῆς καὶ γέλωτος, ὡς εἰπὲν, οὐδέποτε ἀπορέλτε." Dancers of all sorts, acrobatic, dramatic, castanet-players, mimes, abounded in Egypt all down the ages. We see

them stamping about on late temple reliefs and as figurines in honor of the god Bes.<sup>58</sup> A group of more naturalistic figurines from Alexandria shows the popularity of the pirouette among the Hellenistic Greeks.<sup>59</sup> These figures twist around almost like acrobats. They wear long trailing garments, often fringed. They evidently represent the dancers who are mentioned on the papyri<sup>60</sup> as taking contracts to go out to the villages for local festivals. They received good wages, including food (loaves of bread, dates, oil, wine, vinegar). Donkeys had to be provided for their transportation and guarantees put up for the protection of the handsome costumes and gold jewelry that they brought with them. The earliest surviving contract (254 B.C.) stipulates that they should bring Phrygian flutes. These were, of course, the most stimulating musical instruments. So exciting their music and so fascinating their show in the village courtyard that once a little slave boy, aged eight, leaning too eagerly over the roof to watch, fell and was killed.<sup>61</sup> In her fine mantle and elegant slippers, is our dancer not very much at home in such a troupe?

Such ladies, indeed, drew more than little boys to their destruction. Ptolemy Philadelphos loved many: among them, Kleino, whose images he set up all over Alexandria, Myrtion, the most famous of the δεικτηριάδες, and Didyme, a rarely beautiful Egyptian.<sup>62</sup> It is not impossible that we have in our bronze one of the figures with which the Ptolemies honored these ladies,—an Egyptian to judge from her long eyes? But we had best not venture to name her. She will remain for us much like Russia, "a riddle wrapped in an enigma." Nor is it vouchsafed to us how she ended her whirlwind dance. A dramatic revelation impends. Her pose stirs our memory of certain statues of a more sensational character.<sup>63</sup> Her deliberate muffling reminds us of Athenaeus' tale of Antiochos and the mimes.<sup>64</sup>

The story relates that Antiochos Epiphanes,

that mad king, used to give parties which would continue for a long time without his appearance. When many people had already left (the somnolent and the sedate?), the mime actors would come in carrying a figure all muffled up, ὅλος συγκεκαλυμένος, as though he were one of the mimes, ὡς εἰς ὧν δῆτα τῶν μίμων. (We are inevitably reminded of Cleopatra's being carried to Caesar wrapped in her carpet). Then, upon a burst of music, the king himself would throw off the wrappings and spring up to dance naked with the clowns. This epiphany was a revelation of identity from which the shocked spectators are reported to have fled in shame.

Let us not insist on this dénouement to our dance. The βουκισμός was noted for its prudish flavor, which was perhaps satisfied with implication rather than declaration. Perhaps the suspense lay in the identification of the lady who danced so alluringly to tantalize the citizens of Alexandria. We can hear them shouting as they acclaim the beauty of her hips: "τὴν εὐπυγίαν ἀναβοᾶν τοὺς εἰσιδόντας."<sup>65</sup>

Although the intentions and even the character of the Baker Dancer remain obscure, we must recognize her as a great *artiste* of a day when such ladies held high favor in their land. It is significant that the land is Ptolemaic Egypt. This bronze, then, becomes one of the few documents of the best Greek work in Egypt at a perplexing period of her history. It reveals the cosmopolitan flavor of Alexandria under the last great Ptolemies. It emphasizes for us the liveliness and the brilliance of that metropolis. It gives us a touchstone for the local taste and style, at which we have hitherto only guessed from a few fine coins, a later bronze or two of high quality, and a few commendable marbles. In superb technique, in its exalted place among the few masterpieces from a period which has been called barren.

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY  
March 1950

<sup>52</sup> RE *Pantomimus*, cols. 846 f. Athenaeus, I, 20 D.

<sup>53</sup> H. Payne and G. M. Young, *Archaic Marble Sculpture from the Acropolis*, p. 38.

<sup>54</sup> Although this is the apparent development, the difficulty of dating Hellenistic Egyptian work prevents a more detailed analysis. For dated examples: Schäfer and Andrae, *Die Kunst des alten Orients*, Berlin, 1925, fig. 453 (relief of Ptolemy II); Cf. fig. 457 and I. Noshy, *The Arts in Ptolemaic Egypt*, London, 1937, 118 ff. This sarcophagus of early Ptolemaic work is described as having "a plump face with narrow eyes, whose lines, together with those of the eyebrows, extend at the sides as far as the ears." A. W. Lawrence, "Greek Sculpture in Hellenistic Egypt," *JEA* 11 (1925), pl. xxiii, 2 (Ptolemy IV) and pl. xxiv, 1, and 2 (Ptolemy IV); Noshy, *op. cit.*, pl. xvi, 3 (Cleopatra III) cf. pl. xvii, 1, p. 139 (a

cameo of a head of which the coiffure and eye are Egyptian, the rest of the features pure Greek). For the elongated upper eyelid on early Roman portraits (under Egyptian influence?), G. M. A. Richter, *Roman Portraits*, New York, 1948, figs. 5 ff. I owe this interpretation of the eye to the inspiration of Miss Lucy T. Shoe.

<sup>55</sup> Acc. No. 38.10. This photograph is reproduced by the courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

<sup>56</sup> E.g. R. Hinks, *JHS* 48 (1928) pp. 239 ff. pl. xv; cf. Rostovtzeff, *Soc. and Ec. Hist. of the Hell. World*, I, pl. xxxvi, i, who is inclined to agree with the identification as Arsinoe II. The hair and eyes are fairly close to those of the Baker Dancer.

<sup>57</sup> Or. XXXII, 1 and *passim*.

<sup>58</sup> F. Weege, *Der Tanz in der Antike*, Halle, 1926, p. 22, fig. 19. Perdrizet, *Terres cuites Fouquet*, pl. XLIV, 141 ff.

<sup>59</sup> A. Adriani, *Annuaire du musée gréco-romain d'Alexandrie*, Alexandria, (1935-1939), p. 109, #2521 and 25693, pl. xxxvii, 1-3, cf. Inv. #22920. E. Breccia, *Monuments de l'Égypte gréco-romaine*, II, 2, pl. LVII, nos. 281, 283, p. 52.

<sup>60</sup> W. L. Westermann, "The Castanet Dancers of Arsinoe," *JEA* 10(1924) 134 ff.

<sup>61</sup> Westermann, *op. cit.* 137.

<sup>62</sup> Athenaeus, XIII, 576 f.; Polybius, 14.11.

<sup>63</sup> E.g. the dancing satyrs, hermaphrodites, the Kallipygos, etc. Cf. L. Laurenzi, *Clara Rhodos*, 9 (1938) 112 ff. for a recent discussion and Alkiphron, IV, 14 "ἀποβλέπουσα εἰς τοὺς ὤμους τὰ κνήματα τῆς πυγῆς." F. Weege, *Der Tanz*, pp. 96 f. XIV, 622 c.

<sup>64</sup> Alexis, *Isostasion*, I, 11.



## RHODES - GROUP OF JARS OF ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΒΡΟΤΙΔΑΣ

from ΟΙΚΟΔΟΜΗ ΠΑΠΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ "ΔΑΚΚΟΣ" (ΜΣ 457, 467-478)

ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΒΡΟΤΙΔΑΣ	rose	ΙΕΡ. ΘΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ <sup>213</sup>	ΑΡΤ.	ΜΣ 471
"	"	" "	ΠΑΝ.	468,470,473,476
"	"	" "	ΥΑΚ.	(all the rest, 7 jars)
"	"	" ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ <sup>2019</sup>	ΔΑΛ.	457

13 jars of the same fabricant, all save one dated in the same eponym term, that of ΘΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ, but in 3 different months. The month is always in the fab. type, and both types were made new with the change of month, so that two otherwise illegible pairs of types have been read by matching.

219-210

H 219-210

I 209-206

COTTON FIBER CONTENT



G 6: 2

Earlier than P 21:4, hence 4/4 3rd?

20. VII. 72

S. 01

A, list at 23/1  
HAT Group C

HAT: beginning of 2nd BC

Kroll, VII. 72: coins are of the phase preceding the New Style (no New St. included), so he would put them as end of 3rd cent., since he is now dating start of New Style in 1st decade of 2nd in order to get start of the MSBF (where there are New Style) as dated by Vg in 2nd decade. Note Kroll finds the coins of P 21:4 ("golden hoard") are one stage later, as they include 6 New Style coins.

SAH: only SS 282, esp. of KT 1784,  
of which the reading is

?ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΤΑ ΔΕΙ(Ο)ΤΟΣ ΚΥΛ  
✕

So we have these monogrammed circles before  
200?  
but. Funny that there are no Rhodian in this  
lot.

3.XI.86 See "The Middle Str. Dated," (Appendix 2?)



SST in gr.C : a sharp w. margin (not real) (cf. MSBF) 20. VII 47 [5.02]  
Helm's will : Pl. cf. *Euforbia* - earlier  
Comparison of P 21 : 4 with HAT Group C  
Deposits - J. Broll

Coins of Group C (hard) are pre-New  
Style (phase preceding). <sup>P 27-4</sup> John's well (certain)  
contains as many as 6 New Style coins. (4/1-)

That is, Glen's well, numerically, is the  
strong later than Group C.

J.K. now dates beginning of N. Style in 1st  
decade of 2nd cent. because I date middle Sta  
208-162 in 2nd decade. It is the only useful context  
BC. N Style for these coins  
could start,  
in camp -

The point is that the pottery of Group C is considered the best // for this in John's group, apparently. So I asked <sup>T. Kroll</sup> him, wouldn't that make John's well also ca 200 or earlier. But the coins are not //.



B 13:8

Shed deposit 37

GRE VIII.60 (X) Deposit 4, 275 BC  
"mixed" 4, 4a - early 3rd BC  
a 300-275 BC, GRE

STAMPS FROM NO WELL AT 87/AO

(Upper, dumped, fill, late 4th (?) to 3rd B.C. There were no stamped handles from the bottom, well, fill.) [6.01]

fabricant	device	eponym	month	SS
✓ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ?	rosette	ΝΙΚΩΝ, ep. C+		7422 } 2 handles, 7421 } prob. same jar
ΚΡΕΩΝ	Helios symbol?	ΕΞΑΠΕΤΟΣ, ep. F	ΔΑΔ.	7268 } 2 handles, 7269 } prob. same jar
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ		ΚΑΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ, ep. F	ΠΑΝ.	7540 } 2 handles, 7764 } prob. same jar
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ				7266
		ΔΑΗΜΩΝ, ep. C+	?	7267

3.VI.71

C+  
F

ΔΑΗΜΩΝ, ep.

244-2  
232-221

6.2.5 3/4 3

There were no non-Rhodian handles. Of the three combinations,

the second is the least certain. The last two handles named do not seem to be a pair, but possibly are. For the first pair, which lack an indication of month, compare other early Rhodian jars for instance from the E deposit, on which the month seems not to have been indicated. All these handles are decidedly arched.

(Mc -  
inquires  
about this  
deposit.)

word Zai occurs in every case  
22.II.63. of stamps, Δαίμων and Νίκωρ are before naming of month  
while Καλίκρατιδας and Ξεναπέτος are some of the  
months before - type of Αριστοφάνης + κοινός.

P. 9754, Cliban, with graffiti  
naming ΝΙΚΗΤΑΣ, archaion

(\*) The use fill of  
this well, not a  
part with the stamps,  
is called "topography in decade 300-290 BC" by GRE, VIII.60  
(His group 4/b)

in around 215 BC, in this  
fill. [23.II.63] M.C. Thinks  
thinks this was across the



no wall at 87/10

11 Apr 50

6.02

Pi Theta Well 87/Lambda Theta

Period of Use Fill

Apparently gathered over short period just prior to ca. 300 BC. Little difference in shape among comparable pots. Kantharoi closely paralleled by those of Beta Well 15/LD of that date. Two amphorai: P 11294-95

Stud dep.  
33

Upper Fill

red iron  
clay  
Chian

Mixed fill containing appreciable amount of V and IV c. apparently derived partly from demolition of house associated with well and from material excavated in lowering area nearby (includes pieces of pyre burial). Latest coin Athens 307-283 BC. This probably close to actual date of filling, since no moulded lamps or Megarian bowls in filling, and from the evidence for demolition of associated house and lowering of level of area it would seem also that Upper Fill followed close on POU fill. Therefore suggest early IV c, surely within 1st quarter for time of filling. 8 Rhodian handles, 1 Chian amphora.

Stud dep.  
37

Note

Chian amphora P 9754-55 bears dipinto inscription Epi Nikeotou archontos. If referable to Athenian archon would demand date either 332/1 or 225/4 BC. The former not acceptable to VG, the latter not acceptable to me. Since amphora is Chian it would be desirable to know if Chians had archons and if such a name occurs there.

GRE

Please return to VG



C 12:2

3rd BC

15.77.64

7

$\frac{1}{2}$

1775  
3/4

ΠΘ, wall at 68/MB

Pluridii

'Απιοτοφάγος

ros. 47

(C-C+)

555747 C  
"at mouth of wall"

Σωχάρης (D)

5748 (jar)  
"at mouth of wall"

Coreyus (A)

Λ 2

5749 O  
"at 3.40M"

Zy group

Zy

cross

5746 O  
"at mouth of wall"

Uncler.

E

5841  
to 5.95

"2nd and 3rd quarters of 4th curl, dumped in 3rd and 4th"

certainly to Pluridii (by old HAT data) not later

than 2/4 3rd.

'Απιοτοφάγος type in pre-mouth.

1277.75

Carolyn Kachler notes about the deposit, for the

Car. B. Agnes 811: "G. 375-325 B.C. ... although not deposited before the 3rd century." Sowxapys used dated after 240 B.C.

2.111 7th again discussed  
with C 9K. This is a group  
of 1000-3000 of which  
only 1000 would be dated  
(i.e. 1000-3000)  
-No no! because  
other stuff is 375-325



28.VI.63

8.01

8.03

To DBT, on N 18 : 3

My analysis of this deposit made 16.IX.61 (in the Deposits folder) puts it about contemporary with Group B and with N 10 : 2 and with the Soleil group in Rhodes. It is compared, by examples <sup>in</sup> of several classes, with N 21 : 4 (i.e. Rhodian in both, Chian lagynoi in both, examples of a class of unknown origin) and thought to be rather earlier than N 21 : 4.

I might now put Group B slightly earlier than N 10 : 2 and ~~the~~ N 18 : 3 and the Soleil group; and would still put N 21 : 4 a little later. So if we call Group B ca. 275 B.C., then N 18 : 3 (and ~~the~~ N 10 : 2 and the Soleil group) might be a little after 275, thus ~~corresponding with the coin you mention Hesperia 1962, p.246, note 10.~~ I could wish there were more stamps in N 18 : 3 and in Group B.

VG

in P 9081. I think this difference again indicates, like <sup>^</sup> the Rhodian handle profiles, that N 21 : 4 is a little later than N 18 : 3. (For a still lower body angle, cf the fragmentary lagynos P 25693, from A 17 : 3.)

Of unknown origin: P 11685 This looks like a fractional <sup>the class of</sup> P 15172, from N 21 : 4. (They are stored near each other on the top shelf, north side, of the third rack.) A small jar similar the P 11685 was seen in April 1960 in the apotheka at Mallia, by Mr. Benachi. I have found no better context, than N 18 : 3/

o ms., p.40 16.IX.61  
all the deposit 2nd half 3rd  
ERN AT 77/M after N 21:4  
Third quarter 9 3rd  
ish first quarter of 3rd B.C.

of handles, and without toe  
IMOS, with rose  
g also the eponym HAYZANIAZ  
om the Solal dig in Rhodes,  
this cellarfull latish in the  
ed on 3 handles in N 10 : 2,  
nybody else but is v. important  
roup B, or at least the part of  
So far as can be judged, the  
s.  
ell as the curve of the handle.  
21 : 4 (Satyr Cistern), SS 6914  
removed from it.

ell preserved)  
ave handles of which the top  
e those from the Komos Cistern),  
the angle of the body. Comparing  
in P 16284 neck and handles are  
e, are each a little higher, than  
that of



28.VI.63

To DBT, on N 18 : 3

My analysis of this deposit made 16.IX.61 (in the Deposits folder) puts it about contemporary with Group B and with N 10 : 2 and with the Soleil group in Rhodes. It is compared, <sup>in</sup> by examples of several classes, with N 21 : 4 (i.e. Rhodian in both, Chian lagynoi in both, examples of a class of unknown origin) and thought to be rather earlier than N 21 : 4.

(172)  
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VG



[Y. G.]

27.VI.63

[8.02]

Do you still believe the  
SAH's of N 18:3 to be  
early 3<sup>rd</sup> century?

p. 246 note 10 of  
that Evil Article on the  
Satyr Cistern

DBJ

X, cistern & 77/M  
(analysis)



N.E. ~~was~~ GRE in his 1960 ms., p. 40 (16.IX.61)  
 section on Type 119 (crane lagynos) all this deposit 2nd half 3rd  
 and just is after N 21:4

(For DBT)

SAH AND CONTAINERS FROM X, CISTERN AT 77/M  
 (N 18 : 3)

Third quarter of 3rd  
 Latish first quarter of 3rd B.C.

28.VI.63

See Hagg, 1962, p. 246,

note 10, "The lamps, pottles,

and amphoras

handles are of

the early 3rd

cent., most of

the coins

are of the

same date,

but one might

date as late

as ca.

172 B.C.

Rhodian:

P 9076 a jar without upper parts of handles, and without toe

SS 6914 handle with stamp of EENOTIMOZ, with rose

Eleven jars of EENOTIMOZ with rose stamps naming also the eponym HAYZANIAZ

(and the month YAKINOIOZ) have been recorded so far from the Soléal dig in Rhodes,

of. Picture Bk. No. 6, fig. 63. I have been ~~excavating~~ this cellarfull latish in the  
 anyhow after its middle.

first quarter of the 3rd B.C. ^ This HAYZANIAZ is named on 3 handles in N 10 : 2,

deposit which does not seem to have much in it for anybody else but is v. important

for SAH, and I think it is about contemporary with Group B, or at least the part of

Group B in which are the amphoras SS 370-371, etc. So far as can be judged, the

fragment P 9076 is like the bodies of the Soleil jars.

SS 6914 has a good piece of rim preserved, as well as the curve of the handle.

Compared with SS 8934, perhaps the latest piece in N 21 : 4 (Satyr Cistern), SS 6914

is distinctly earlier in profile, though not vastly removed from it.

Chian (probably) lagynoi: P 9081

P 11686 (much less well preserved)

In common with P 16284-5 from N 21 : 4, these have handles of which the top  
 comes out level (not at all arched, like for instance those from the Komos Cistern),  
 while their lower attachments are all the way out at the angle of the body. Comparing  
 the newer jugs in each of the two deposits, see that in P 16284 neck and handles are  
 slightly longer, and rim above handle, and body angle, are each a little higher, than  
 in P 9081. I think this difference again indicates, like <sup>that of</sup> the Rhodian handle profiles,  
 that N 21 : 4 is a little later than N 18 : 3. (For a still lower body angle, of the  
 fragmentary lagynos P 25693, from A 17 : 3.)

Of unknown origin: P 11685 This looks like a fractional <sup>the class of</sup> P 15172, from  
 N 21 : 4. (They are stored near each other on the top shelf, north side, of the third  
 rack.) A small jar similar the P 11685 was seen in April 1960 in the apotheka at  
 Mallia, by Mr. Benachi. I have found no better context, than N 18 : 3/



~~ca. 275-270 BC?~~

ca. 240 BC?

Soleil Hotel cellar group  
(ancient storeroom)

In Rhodian files. This deposit has many jars of Εὐότυμος w. rose stamps and also of Παυσανίας (ὁ Τελειώσιμος) - cf. N 10:2

9. XI.66 Rubbings were taken of the lot in VII.66, by MERT and chiefly Nick Plat.

Names included:

Fabs.

Δαμόνικος in 0 and in <sup>mostly</sup> I

Κρέων

Μικυθός

Εὐότυμος

Παυσανίας

Eps:

Εὐκλῆς (1) and Παυσανίας <sup>E</sup> (the only other eps.)  
also called ὁ Τελειώσιμος



N 10:2

18.10.50 August 24th 1890  
and try for making Artemis

STAMPS FROM E EARLY THIRD CENTURY DEPOSIT AT 63/NA

SS 3784-7  
3790-3813  
3901

MAKER  
APTEMIAPOZ  
APTEMIAPOZ

DEVICE

EPONYM

En 1st quarter 3rd  
(see F 16, 6, MONTH  
28.10.59  
noted at beginning  
this field)

AAA. R 3796  
IIAN. R 3794  
3795

N 10:2

10.02

7. IX. 60

12. IX. 73 [10.01]

SS 3784-3787

3790-3813

3901

ΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ

F

New  
ca 245-225 BC  
D-F  
R 3793

R 3787

ΕΡΧΑΡΗΣ

D

R 3784  
3811

R 3802

ΑΓΛΟΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ, ep

F

ATP. R 3786

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep

E

APT. R 3813  
3803

KAP. R 3790

R 3799

R 3805

R 3801

ΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ep.

D-E

BAA. R 3810

IIAN. R 3804

R 3806

ΔΑΗΜΩΝ, ep.

CT

R 3812

ΚΑΛΑΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ, ep.

F

R 3794

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep.

R 3798

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep.

E

ATP. R 3808

BAA. R 3809

3800

3791

3785

3792

footing bench  
filling. Anyhow,  
there is a large cellar-  
like construction built  
to Pantheon Way  
with 5 steps in front  
of it, and it is not a  
cistern, HAT tells this,  
(and there is nothing for it to  
be the cellar of.).

Told him 5 steps in  
conting. w. group B.

Also 3901, neck of Rhodian jar with remains of one stamp preserved,  
3807, neck of jar of unknown make with large projecting rim and the edge  
of one stamp preserved, as well as tins and trays containing fragments

also 3529, a small jar like that found in group



12, TX. [10.01]  
73

SS 3784-3787

3790 - 3813

3901

~~Camp~~  
John ashes were

check date C +  
D, E, F

Co. 245-225  
(then in accepts)



N 10:2

10.02

7. IX. 60

Now keeping this contemporary  
with group B, but believing  
both groups datable a little  
later - after middle of  
1st  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 3rd century.

See notes on GRE text  
(yellow sheet)  
of 15? VIII. 60 on contents of  
Kauttisoro, later 4E - early  
3rd B.C. II 72 acc. to lower  
version, early 2/2 3rd)



24.VII.67

John Camp is doing  
 a study of a heroic  
 tomb (?) of which the  
 filling of N 10:2  
 seems to have been  
~~in for case (sh)~~  
 to footing trench  
 filling. Anyhow,  
 there is a large cellar-  
 like construction beside  
 the Pantheonian Way  
 with 5 steps in front  
 of it, and it is not a  
 cistern, HAT tells this,  
 (and there is nothing for it to  
 be the cellar of.).

---

Told the 5 that it  
 contains w. group B.



10.04





AT 63/ND

MAKER	DEVICE	EPONYM	MONTH	Q	SS
APTEMIAPOΣ				ΔΑΔ.	R 3796
APTEMIAPOΣ				ΠΑΝ.	R 3794 3795
ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ		ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ			R 3793
ΕΡΜΑΙΟΣ ?					R 3787
ΖΗΝΩΝ		ΣΩΧΑΡΗΣ			R 3784 3811
ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ	rose				R 3802
ΖΗΝΩΝ	rose	? ΑΓΛΟΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ, ep	F	ΑΓΡ.	R 3786
ΖΗΝΩΝ	rose	ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep	E	ΑΡΤ.	R 3813 3803
ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ	amphora			ΚΑΡ.	R 3790
ΕΞΕΝΑΡΑΤΟΣ					R 3799
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ					R 3805 3801
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ		ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ep.	D-F	ΒΑΔ.	R 3810
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	monogram			ΠΑΝ.	R 3804
ΔΑΗΜΩΝ, ep.					R 3806
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ, ep.					R 3812
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep.					R 3798
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep.				ΑΓΡ.	R 3808
				ΒΑΔ.	R 3809
ΘΕΩΝ	wreath				3800
ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ					3791
ΠΑΔΙΟΚ	?? (Pavian?)				3784
(handle with monogram)					3794

3787, not read (may be E12) —

Also 3901, neck of Rhodian jar with remains of one stamp preserved, 3807, neck of jar of unknown make with large projecting rim and the edge of one stamp preserved, as well as tins and trays containing fragments

also 18529, a new form like that found in Group 3



## E deposit - 2

of other large jars unstamped or with no preserved stamps. No coins found.

This deposit is contemporary with H.A.T. Group B, i.e. not later than 250 and probably nearer 300. (The stamped jars belonged to the earliest part of the Group B deposit.) The association is based on the occurrence in both deposits of largely preserved jars bearing rose stamps of the maker Zeno.

note 370?   
 8.I.58   
 new jars   
 P 5524 - 5529 (X)   
 = 439

one handle missing, but   
 have nothing for this   
 deposit to attach

note that Rhodan stamps from 1A cistern at 99/K   
 (called early BC) are early 39. See analysis further   
 along.

7.IX.60   
 SAH P Tam   
 in this deposit:

- P 5524 piece of top of very   
 large jar   
 P 5525 Corinthian neck   
 P 5526 ? neck fr.   
 P 5527 ? top of jar   
 P 5528 Corinthian neck   
 P 5529 Early Rhodian neck,   
 one handle gone (see   
 context ph. attached   
 above, right).   
 (all stored in Block V of jar.   
 frags. in N Basement)



6. VII 67   
 Persian?



SS 3785



SS 3807, date as of   
 "Silyon" type



SS 3786   
 at Agiak



3793   
 ep. Kankayot



3804



3810 (ep. Kankayot)

(8.I.58)

(X) from then   
 Add several frags.

8) Corinthian necks   
 (P 5525, 5528)

as well as   
 other oddments.

(8.I.58)

Group B is listed as   
 ca. 290 B.C. in   
 most recent (GRC.) list.

This could be about   
 same, still think   
 maybe 275?

25. III.59 Not later.

See other frags. with nys. 6   
 Grid I, also frags. ends   
 of ep. (Tadavics)







10.076

P. 5529

*(C. P. A.)*

Random note  
from 2 early  
Alaskan  
deposit



7-8. I.58

10.08

VG: - I should think this might  
have a deposit number, unless you have  
some reason to suspect it?

I am interested in the various odd  
cooking pots in it. If the many  
Rhodons hang together enough to give  
the deposit a date, I should love to  
know: SOME TIME! LT

N 10: 2

We find the original of the deposit list  
in the back pocket of  $\equiv$  vol. 3, 5-6 put  
into Deposit Summaries.



8-26-60

V.G.

As you know from Roger's memo of Aug. 15, he has been restudying the Early Hellenistic deposits in the light of his work on the Kanthari. - I am interested in

M 10:2 ( $\Xi$ , 63/NA), where there are lots of jars, & several cooking pots. I have your memo on this, with lists of the Rhodian, etc., & would much like to know how the date now stands, esp. in relation to Group B, which you compared, and GRÉ's date for earlier parts of this: ca. 310-300.

Not an urgent matter - but nice to check this year if possible.

L.T.

7.12.60

L.T. afterwards said she had decided none of the coins were from our province - too late, or wrong find?



- to ca 240 BC

Amphorae in Group B (H 18:3)

P 1112 jar of which handles are not preserved,  
is, or has been, stored in F Basement, racks  
3 N 1 Unpublished, but listed  
by HAT, III, 1934, p. 331 or 332; and  
by VG, Heop. 1963, p. 325, note 13

P 1113 jar of Nikandros Group, cf. EAD 27,  
p. 366 (no picture)

P 1114 Chian, see Amphorae, fig. 47, left

SS 370 Rh. amphora of 2<sup>nd</sup> vuv, rose type, many  
publ. refs. (sp. handle missing).

SS 371 Kn. or Early Kn. amphora, with mouson?  
stamp. See most recently my Hall-Winch  
article, when jar appears at 1:10, and  
stamp once more at 1:1

I am suggesting to Carolyn that she publish  
P 1112 - 1114.



20.07.57

See Hesperi

XXVT, 1957,

pp. 108 ff.,

DBT's

publication

of T.C. 3

from this

group.

See date

and of T

then from the

blind passage

(covered passage)

in the last 4

of 45 and,

of pp. 112

+ 126

but this is

a 3rd cent.

date is

suggested:

see p. 120.

For bottom of

cistern (where

amphorae were

found, of GRE's number)

she has nos. 1, 2 !!

(see p. 112, listed

as "very well be"

EARLIER than dated

of higher up) of

nos. 9 "must be

LATER objects"

It seems

to be

found in

3rd cent.

It appears

do not

put the contents

before 300 B.C.

## GROUP B

G.R.F. VIII. 60: To ca 290 B.C.  
Shed deposit 35 4e

31 Jan 1950

Bulletin to Miss T. Grace:

In re: Date of filling of Stigma Prime Cistern chamber 45/IA (Hell. Gp. B, South Chamber)

VG material affected: P 1112 - 14  
SS 370 - 71

Conclusion: Entire filling of chamber, including amphorai, thrown in in one operation, after 294 BC, but probably not appreciably after.

### Remarks:

The fill in this chamber was considered by the excavator to be uniform from top to bottom, i.e., thrown in in one operation, and this seems to me to fit the evidence best. Although the amphorai were all found at bottom (that is, the major part of each, at least; some frs presumably found in the upper part of the chamber fill, for which see somewhat ambiguous note, Stigma Prime p. 653), along with a coarse water pitcher, which would tend to suggest that they composed a period of use fill, it is quite apparent that they could not have been put into the chamber until after it had gone out of use. The rough, unplastered wall cutting off the blind passage leading from the chamber, and which, by the nature of its construction (non-waterproof) must date after the chamber had gone out of use, could not physically have been constructed while the chamber floor was massed with the heap of broken amphorai and pithoi found there. Sequence therefore must be:

- 1) Chamber abandoned as a water supply;
- 2) Previous period-of-use fill (?) shovelled into blind passage and passage walled off, with chamber being reused as cellar for storage perhaps;
- 3) Chamber finally abandoned and filled from bottom to top with a single fill.

### Dating:

- 1) and 2) probably contemporary. Two red-figured pelikai found behind the wall blocking the blind passage are dated c. 325 BC. All the evidence from the entire cistern system being considered, I would think that the chamber was abandoned and the passage blocked fairly early in the last quarter of the IV century.
  - 3) Final abandonment and filling of the chamber took place at least as late as 294 BC (2 coins, Stigma Prime, p. 370, May 30, 1932, #1 and #2, found at -1.00 m., which are given in Hesp. III, p. 332, as "Athens, early 3rd century BC", were later dated by the numismatists as Athens, ca. 294 BC).
- It does not seem to me necessary to drag the date down much beyond the date of the coins. The North Chamber and Draw-Shaft were quite possibly abandoned at the same time as this chamber, and in them I don't feel at present that the material needs to be placed beyond 300 BC.

Please return to VG

⊗ 7.18.60 VG would like now to put it a little later. See comments (signed) on GRE text on context of Kantharoi.



TO. 73 ca mid 3rd - 3rd? 15. 265

12

ca 275 BC. ?

still i.e. close Group B

Group for Beth Yerah, Israel

Mikvot

7 App.

<sup>D.E</sup>  
Kadikpatys, sp. } prob.  
                                  } main  
                                  } can't  
                                  } make

<sup>E</sup>  
Pauca vias, sp.

<sup>C</sup>  
Tria. di. las (sp.) (a)  
(whole handle, with  
dot, i.e. rim)

(A kind = handle, sp. of KT 948

Donna  
Kv. 175  
Kv. 180

was found in another part of the site.)

See EARLY RHODIAN for full notes, 17X-X.64



S.A.H. from Rhodes: ΟΙΚΟΝΕΔΟΝ ΠΙΠΙΝΟΥ  
(not ΑΠΟΘΕΤΗΣ)  
M2 504, 539-547, all Rhodian

29.XI.84  
M2 540 is not Rhodian

31.XI.87  
Publication of ET jar  
(M2 540), with listing of  
photos of eponyms in group, see  
BLH Suppl. 13, pp. 55-11.

<u>fabricant</u>	<u>device</u>	<u>eponym</u>	<u>rims</u>	<u>M2</u>		
<u>ΑΕΙΟΣ</u>	rose		rolled <sup>2</sup>	542	Fr'tary jar	0
(missing)		<u>ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΑΕ</u>	rolled	544	Top of jar	
<u>ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΑΗΣ</u>	rose		rolled <sup>2</sup>	546		0
<u>ΒΟΙΣΚΟΣ</u>		<u>ΕΙΣΙ ]ΤΟΣ</u>	rolled	541	Top of jar	
<u>ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ</u>		<u>ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ</u>	rolled	504	Jar	0 butt.
<u>ΒΟΙΣΚΟΣ</u>		<u>ΕΙΣΙ ]ΤΟΣ</u>		541	Top of jar	
<u>ΣΩΤΑΣ</u>		<u>ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ</u>		547	Fr' tary jar, both st. w. sec. st.	
<u>ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ</u>		<u>ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ</u>	rolled	539	Fr' tary jar	
<u>ΕΤ.</u>			mushroom	540	Jar	
(illegible)		<u>ΠΟΛΥΚΑΗΣ</u>	vertic. band	543	Part of top of jar	
<u>ΣΩΤΑΣ</u>		<u>ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ</u>	rolled	547	Fr'tary jar, both st. w. sec. st.	
<u>ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ</u>		<u>ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ</u>		539	Fr'tary jar	
<u>ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ</u>		<u>ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ</u>		504	Jar	
(missing)		<u>ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ</u>	rolled	545	Neck	

The rims described as "rolled"<sup>2</sup> are of the more developed profile, i.e. smaller, while those just called "rolled" are of the heavy early shape.

The eponyms in this list (ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΑΕ, ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ, ΙΣΙΟΔΟ]ΤΟΣ, ΠΟΛΥΚΑΗΣ, ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ, and ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ are all listed in early Rhodian period C (or (C) ), and none in C-plus, the latest of C, just before the naming of the month. So, first quarter of 3rd? (X)

Must be noted that recording from this lot was not necessarily complete, it was not thought of as a group (as the ΑΠΟΘΕΤΗΣ was) but I was just salvaging pairs and important large fragments of early Rhodian. Must try to find out what else was with these, for instance non-Rhodian. It would be good to check also that all the pieces assembled here do belong together, including those of ΑΕΙΟΣ and ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΑΗΣ with rim of shape which became normal later.

10.IV.85

See Arch. Δελτίον 24 (1969),  
Athens 1970, p. 457, mention of a  
group of amphorae found together in  
the Pipinies lot, in the report by  
typed by Sandra G. Roussouliou.

V. 71

(X) now 269-242 ?







J 12 : 3

14.01

*with 40, early 3rd?*  
Aggie XES ins. : "Ca 350-290B" 4.IV.63

SAH FROM @, HOLE AT 2 4/AA AND /OR 19/K@ OR 19/AB- A2T

SS1536, 1536<sup>7</sup>, 1720, 1781, 1784, 1785

	fabricant	device	shape, etc.	SS
THASIAN	unread	lyre	<u>Bon</u> 1895	1781
CORCYREAN?			0	1536
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			<u>Bon</u> 2189	1537
			<u>g. Bon</u> 2254	1720 whole hand
		incuse	0	1784
	unread	but perhaps same as 1784	0	1785

Comment, 20.V.63

See attached chits from LT. The Deposit Summary on file, probably also of 1959, reads as follows: "Dumped filling used in levelling; fragmentary pottery including part of a Panathenaic amphora, P 2106, with the name of the archon Demokleides (316/315 B.C.), and a West Slope kantharos rim (P 2412) of the early 3rd century, as well as earlier material. Second half of 4th into early 3rd century B.C."

None of the handles need date later than 300 B.C. (by HAT), so far as I know.

The Thasian and the Corcyrean and SS 1537 of the Unclassified seem to be not exactly paralleled in our files. The incuse stamps SS 1784-5 are matched at Pella and Abdera.

SS 1720 is pretty well matched by SS 4568 from D 1513 cistern at 109/AB (whole jar preserved, deposit I think 3/4 4th still), and also by SS 14433 from the E half of the peristyle of the Heliaia (third quarter of 4th cent., not pure?).

TX 78  
 NO



J 12.3

[19<sup>59</sup>~~60~~<sup>or before</sup>] <sup>VG</sup> [14.02]

(Θ - Hole at 17-27/K Θ-KZ)

Rather unworthy packing,  
but of interest for a dated  
Panathenae & a number of  
handles:

SS 1536

1537

1720

1781

1784

1785

old note -  
don't know  
it means  
any thing

Do these have any consistency,  
& if so are any likely to be  
later than first half of 5<sup>th</sup> c.?

LT



14.03

Printed matter

150 q. 1.80



V.G.

[VIII.59]

14.04

\*  
J12:3 (Θ-"Hole")

This is another of those places called "lost half 4<sup>th</sup> c.  
into 3<sup>rd</sup> c." which I am trying to check on - if they  
permit it.

would be obliged to know how late you would  
consider the latest - appearing handle?

SS 1536

Corcyra Φ

1537

(Thas. shape) A

1720

A

1781

Thas. unred, with lyre

V

1784

MP

1795

(not used)

3.12.59  
G. S.  
G. S.  
G. S.

Some interest attaches to this hole, since it  
contains a Panathenaea f. with anchor's  
dated to 316/315 B.C. (P2106, Δποκρίσεις).

There is however a piece of West Slope which I  
would take to be clearly 3<sup>rd</sup> c. SS, any later than this?

LT



# DEPOSITS II

5.10.73  
11.1.73

15.61

a MID 3rd (on all left)

same for I 1046  
bif - 220

34. 8. 87

S.A.H. from SAMOS deposit "Brunnen" (Zisterne)

inv. nos. I 1030 - 1049; 10507; 1081

(from Dr. Börker's rubbings and notes)

check if this is  
not published,  
at least is sure,  
Ask JCHRENS

	fabricant	device	eponym	inv. no.	shape etc
Rhodian	(ΦΑΙΣΙΚΟΣ)		ΑΙΝΗΣΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ(ep.)	I 1038 (1041)	0
			ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΙΑΔΑΣ	1046	3.50 - 5.00
	ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ		ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ(ep.)	1048	3.50 - 5.00 0
	ΔΩΠΙ(		ΗΕΛΥΚΑΝΗΣ(φ)	1044	5.00 - 6.70
	ΔΩΡΟΣ	dot		1045	5.00 - 6.70 0, (retr.)
	ΚΑΕΣΩΝ			1043	5.00 - 6.50
	"			1040	6.50 - 6.90 0, (retr.)
	ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ I			1030	6.90 - 7.60
				1036	6.10 - 6.90
	ΦΑΙΣΙΚΟΣ	dot	ΠΟΛΥΚΑΝΗΣ(φ)	1081	
	"	wreath (slender)	(ΑΙΝΗΣΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ)	1041	(1038) 0,
		dot		1037	6.50 - 6.90 0, (retr.)
illeg.				1049	3.50 - 5.00 0
(stamp gone)				1039	6.50 - 6.90 0
" "				1042	5.00 - 6.50
Koan	IAI			1035	6.50 - 6.90
Savin				1033	5.00 - 6.50
unclassif. AN				1032	5.00 - 6.50
	AK			1031	5.00 - 6.50 ♠
	HP			1047	3.50 - 5.00 0
	II			1034	6.50 - 6.90



Notes of 23.VIII.72 from Dr. Börker on this group: Dr. Jantzen, in 1965-67, excavated a well, "Brunnen II" or "Zisterne", in the Kastro. I 1030-1949<sup>and 1081</sup> were found there. This well was covered and went out of use ca. mid 2nd century they think; there was an inscription of ca. 200-170 B.C.; there must be time to need to throw it away. Well ca. 7.60 deep.

It has been suggested that I 1050 also belongs with this group. It was found in the Kastro in 1965, "Brunnen 4 (aus Durchschlag zu Brunnen II, Zisterne?)" This is the top of a jar of ΔΑΜΟΖΟΕΝΗΣ in the term of ΠΟΛΥΚΑΗΣ.

For the dates of the stamps:

According to recent dating, most of the more firmly datable types fall <sup>a little before</sup> ~~about~~ before the middle of the 3rd century B.C., that is, between the Koroni Rhodian and the Thompson Group B Rhodian. There~~x~~ is here a period of about 28 eponym terms, at present referred to as Period or Group C, at present dated ca. 270-242 B.C. The eponyms of C are the earliest named in the button types (all?) of the fabricant ΙΕΡΟΤΕΛΗΣ, and all precede the naming of the month. Thus the eponyms ΑΙΝΗΣΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ I (1038), ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (1048, probably an eponym), and ΠΟΛΥΚΑΗΣ (1050), <sup>and 1081</sup> as well as all the eponyms known in pairs with the fabricants ΔΕΘΟΣ I (1045), ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ I (1030), <sup>and 1036</sup> and the ΔΑΙΣΚΟΣ who uses (1037, 1041)<sup>?</sup> circular stamps, - all these are in C. (The fabricant ΔΑΜΟΖΟΕΝΗΣ overlaps C and the following period.)

Exceptionally, a single Rhodian, 1046 that names the eponym ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΑΔΑΣ, should probably date as late as the beginning of the last quarter of the 3rd century.

The 6 non-Rhodian, I 1031-1034 and 1047, include nothing now known to date as late as the Rhodian ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΑΔΑΣ. The monogram stamp on 1032 is closely similar to one on a whole amphora of the Nikandros Group, SS 6127, which should date somewhere about 300 B.C. according to its context, Agora cistern E 3 : 1, see listings in Agora IV, X, and XII as well as in Delos 27; <sup>(E 3 : 1)</sup> Agora XII brings it down possibly to 280.

Note that I 1046, naming the eponym ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΑΔΑΣ, comes from the highest level that contained handles, depth 3.50-5.00 m. Perhaps the inscription came from still higher, and represents part of ~~the~~ a subsequent supplementary filling of the cistern, the contents of which may have settled, leaving a dangerous hole.



6.VI.66

7.I.81. It has been filed at the  
 of MSBF. b. Poly. H-12 12-14  
 T.C. for deposit (H-13-15?), the  
 T.C. are  
 marked, possibly, corner of Theseion; SS 14541 - 14551.  
 "Area I 14"

	fabricant	device	eponym	month	SS	shape, etc.
Rhodian	(ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΣ)	rose	ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΗΣ	ΑΓΡ.	14544	0
	ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ			ΑΡΤ.	14547	
			ΕΥΦΡΑ(ΝΑΡ)	ΑΡΤ.	14541	8
		Helios symbol	ΞΕΝΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ		14548	
	ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ				14550	
	ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ	burning torch	(ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ or ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ?)		14549	
			ΧΑΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ		14545	
	[ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ]?		?	ΔΙΟ.	14542	8
			ΔΑΜΟΣ		14546	
	?		?		14543	8
Thasian	?	oar			14551	<u>Bon</u> 1809

Notebook p. 2109: up to about 0.20 of loose gravelly earth removed; no doubt had been disturbed in antiquity by laying of various pipes, "but would seem to have been deposited before the Hellenistic building program reached this point." Pottery called 3rd to early 2nd cent. B.C. identifications Coins not yet entered.

Group of Rhodian of ~~hufex~~ 3rd century B.C. before about 225, with the possible exception of SS 14549, of ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ, which may be of last quarter, but is more likely late in 3rd quarter. ~~ThaxThaxianax~~ (The activity of this potter lasted over into the period of the Pergamon deposit, called 220-180 B.C.)

(also Rhodian)

SS 14552-14554 seem to come from about the same place. They name the potters ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ AND ΖΗΝΩΝ/~~INXEXH~~ in each case with a month, and the eponym ΟΝΑΣΑΝΑΡΟΣ, and are certainly 3rd century of before 225 B.C.



142, gravelly fill on boards and NW corner of Thes  
SS 14541 - 14551

date group

14541 4. Εἰσφορά ( C + on G

14544 " Ἀστυμυ ( H

5 " Χαρακιδῶ ( H

8 " Εἰσδοτικός ( H

9 (upr. Εἰσδοτικός or Εἰσδοτικός) (I)

J. Kroll calls them 6 in my attention, explaining  
what they are, stamps - coins

There are 4 coins, of which one (13. VII, 65,  
#5) he would call 3/4 of 3rd, while ~~the~~ the  
rest are earlier (or not close dated) ... Well,  
he said, maybe late 3/4.



Brook Head well  
A - Well at 20/1 ST

[17.01]  
First log 3rd

A 614 Note GRE ~~valued~~  
Depth in BHW of various: this "Latter 3rd"  
(from depth 7.10) in list II.16.51.  
But of HAT's publ.

Tension at 2.50 (Hough? with 8)  
What about  
the belly or  
top?

④ Early brine at 3.50 (A 63) at 5.50 (86) top?  
and no defects (A 183)

Plowd. at 5.00 (A 63) { sep. 3.50 x 2.50  
or 3.50 x 2.50

Misc. at 4.50 (A 63); 14 in dump  
24

"The filling was uniform for top &  
bottom and the pottery and lumps  
were closely similar throughout."  
(p. 870)

written in pencil on side, however,  
that bottom fill was the point of use

10 April 49

⑧ A ? SS 131 ○ KOD  
OK 1/25  
ml.

A ? SS 244

Mn

What is the 3rd?

see yellow sep  
- upper list



H 6:4

17.02

HAT 77 HAT 77

10.V.56

d. def. 3 day 3 hour with  
of product into 2nd art. (called 1st 3rd -  
8 grade p. 168)

H 6:4

Say 9/4. SAH FROM A, WELL AT 20/12T (H 6:4)

BRONZE HEAD WELL

SS 131, 139, 140, 148,  
149, 157, 245, 255

	fabricant(?)	device	eponym	shape, etc.	KT	SS	
THASIAN	BOYAHKPITOE	thyrsos				139	8
RHODIAN			EENOETPATOE (217)			148	18
			ΣΟΧΑΡΗΣ (D - 240)			157	67
KNIDIAN	MH			(EK) /	245		227?
	KYΔOKAHE			o retr.	921	131	198
	ΘΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ ΠΑΡΕΩΝ				723	149	rim pres. 9.11.275
CHIAN?	AP ? (mon.)			o		140	271
ZH grp.	ZH ΣΩ			o		255	247

The Rhodian are probably first (Sochares) and second quarter of 3rd century.

The Thasian, third quarter. The Chian(?) and ZH Grp. fit well into the 3rd century, but I cannot date them closely at present. For the Knidian, there is no better

context than the present, but it is credible that they date in the third quarter of the 3rd.

† On date of 3rd. Εὐόστρατος, see now (29. XII 62) ms. of about 189, from dump.

There is a note on this well in the MSBF page on the ZH group. It has been dated first half of 3rd as recently as 1940 publication by HAT; "latter 3rd" by GRE. See attached revised opinion of same.

29. XII 62

VG

\* On the Bronze Head - "Golden Niles" - see mainly:

- 1.) H.A.T. in Alumni Studies Presented to Wm Scott Ferguson (Harvard Studies in Cl. Phil., Suppl. Vol. 1, Cambridge 1940)
- 2.) D.B.T. in Hesperia 1944, pp. 173ff. See now some notes entered on next page (GRE note of 9.V.56)



9 May 56

A Well 20/  
 IET  
 (H 6:4)  
 Bronze Head

Opine that this well was finally filled up no earlier than 3rd quarter III. Conceivably could go into 4th quarter, but prefer not.

Pertinent SAH's:

SS 131	Knidian )	
SS 148	Rhodian )	
SS 157	Rhodian )	All from final filling of well
SS 139	Thasian )	levels above and below Bronze
SS 140	unk. )	Head. SS 131 0.50 m. lower than
SS 149	unk. )	Head.
SS 245	unk. )	
SS 255	unk. )	dump

GRE

13.11.63

Note HAT in Guide, p. 168: "The bronze was found in a well of the late 3rd century B.C. at the west side of the Agora."

29.11.62

p. 208: "first half of 3rd"  
 See HAT, Fergusson first script (1940) p. 200: apparently all of the gold of the Golden Nikoi of Athens was melted down by Lachares in 296/5 B.C. "and nothing more is heard of them." Pp. 207-8, more about "the great" Lachares "in the desperate years 280-295 B.C."

p. 208 and note 2 on the well, in which was found a human skeleton (in lower filling, below by head). (See note 2, ref. to V. 4 survey of the well, Heep II, p. 208.)

The article by DRT, Heep, 1944, does not supplement on the late history of this or other of the Golden Nikoi, or on the deposit.

Agora IV, under H 6:4 refer to Heep II, pp. 453, 519, 525  
 Fig. 2 on p. 453 illustrates a selection of finds. Uniform fill. Skeleton and decayed bones.

Notice (A) p. 370: lower filling "mostly lower gold" inside well was in use. Preserved depth 7.10 (upper part cut away) 833 level of 3.00 (p. 871, revised)



Post-Parthian shot:

The relative positions of these two groups is suggested by the development of the shape of the West Slope kantharos. In the former the shape is moderately advanced; in the latter it is the most extreme. An allowance of 50 years between the two, at least, seems indicated.

P.S. You should see what 81/MA can do to the Sullan groups!



15.I. 68

3rd BC

E, F, H 234 - 210

## Rhodes, Kakoula, Fill 12 - "3rd"

<u>fabricant</u>	<u>device</u>	<u>eponym</u>	<u>month</u>	<u>no.</u>	<u>shape etc</u>
Αγναιδας				31	
Απολλωνιος	rose			28	○
Αριστιων				23	
Αρχο(κ)κρατης		→ ?		22	
	Helios symbol	Αστυριδης		32	
Δικκος		Χαρ (maklos?)	Αγρ.	203 30}	neck
Θεύδωρος	Helios symbol	Κλέαρχος(ep)	Αρτ.	29	- 11 -
Θεύδωρος Νείδος			Παν.	19	
	Helios symbol	Κλέαρχος(ep)		36	
(Αρχιδος)	rose	Κλέαρχος		35	
Μ[ ?			Α[ ?	21	
Μ[ ?			?	26 39	
		Ξερόφαντος		25	
		Πανθανίας		27	
	rose	Πανθανίας	Θεβ.	37	
Σωτηριδας	leaf or flower			34	○
		Τιμοκλε(ιδας?)		33	
?	Helios symbol	?		24	
?		?		38	
(unstamped)				40	



cf B 13:7

Group found at FAILAKA  
(Kuwait) (apparently only the 5)

5.

rose

223  
IEP. APISTONIDAS

Q

2

224-3  
MEWEPATHS

1

rose

224  
MYTION

BAD.

O

3

F (3/4)  
EENOANTOS ATP

4

TIMR (in)

APT

[6

M2VWV

rose

PAW.]

See folder MESOPOTAMIA - FAILAKA

Site - settlement apparently short-lived, ending? with  
burial of hoard of coins dating ca. 200.

3. XI. 86

I think this has been published.

11. I. 88

26. IV. 88

Yes, by L. Hammett. See under Mesopotamia; FAILAKA  
"No. 6" I add for later excavations, publ. by Gachet + Salles,  
photocopy sent by Calvet. This is no doubt other handle of jar dated  
cf. Apistowidas (5): month is in fab. type, both retro, both without  
"frame" - look alike.





Μένιος Αλάρου (nt)



B 13:7

shd deposit 40

20

STAMPS FROM 81/MA WELL IN HQ, BOTTOM FILL

fabricant	device	eponym	month	SS
ΑΓΟΡΑΝΑΞ	Helios head	ΣΩΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ <sup>I "206 B.C."</sup>	APTAMITIOΣ	7584 (jar)
ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΣ	rose	ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙ(ΔΑΣ) <sup>"222"</sup>	APTAMITIOΣ	7581 (two 7583 jars)
MENEKPATHE		MYTIOΝ <sup>"224"</sup>	ΔΑΛΙΟΣ	7582 (jar)

These are assigned definitely to the bottom fill, first period of use, along with SS 7585, a handle of unknown origin. The well is called a stratified deposit, 3d BAC. to 3rd A.D. The rest of the handles listed on the well card do not seem to make any useful group. (X)

Certainly 2nd half of 3rd century.

2.8.73  
No cat.  
Mug

(X) Apr. 5 (water)  
(cylinder)

3.01.71  
G = 224-225 ?  
I = 209-211 ?

22 March 49

Probably 7 "11. XI. 67"  
Probably all these jars  
are reported in Period II,  
and there are too earlier  
lot, then early? 2/4.

On 17 March, R.E. spoke to me of this deposit.

Attached is his list,  
with revisions after  
discussion with RSV.

N.E. Unit 7586

(Remains of Ariston),  
which is better definitely  
later than the whole

Rh. jar, maybe

the Kure jar 7557-42.

7581 Rh neck + 2 handles  
7582 " " "  
7583 " " "  
7584 " amphora "  
7585 JAH  
7586 Rh. } found dump, as  
7587 Kure jar } may be put into  
later fill

(X) found with (jar) 7542

RE wants to make this period - 1 - us. deposit early 3rd

(See his comment in notes on T. Ariston at 88/AD

(X) 25. VII. 56

12. III. 50)

Try same time if  
all later stuff is MSBF period

(New find) SS 7542 + 7587 - N.R. - 2 jars

SS 7575 up. 2 jars } Rh. ?  
7586 Aphorou }  
I. 58 H. Ariston }  
the angle is }  
different. }  
Rh. ?  
Kure ?  
MSBF  
clay used  
plaster bag



Orig. to Steinberg  
Copies for: ATTIKA  
DEPOSITS - I  
CORCYREAN(?)

15.VI.61  
For the rest of the collection  
see folder PRASIAI  
with ATTIKA

11.III.59

# NOTES ON JAR FRAGMENTS FROM PRASIAI

A selection of jar fragments, stamped and unstamped, has been shown me by A Steinberg and J. McCredie, who, with M. Jones as architect, have been making a study of the site of this Attic town on the cape forming the south shore of the bay of Porto Raphti (cf. Baedeker, Greece, 1909, p.121). The following notes cover also a stamped Thasian handle found on the site by Mrs. Bandi.

There are altogether 4 stamped handles, of which 2 are Thasian (a and b), and two of uncertain origin, perhaps early Rhodian (c and d).

a) OAZION  
dolphins  
(Mrs. Bandi's handle)  
[ΔΗΜΑΑΚΗΞ]

Example of the type of Bon, Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos, no.591. One more example is known, from Abdera, beside the one listed by Bon.

The types of ΔΗΜΑΑΚΗΞ, of which 6 are known, are not directly dated by any context of discovery, but comparative studies, chiefly of the devices shown in his stamps, suggest a date toward 300 B.C.

American School Pottery → ASP 74  
b) OAZ[ION]  
grapes  
[ΕΥΑΓΟΡΑΣ]

Example of the type of Lenger-Grace, B.C.H., 1958, no. 42. (Not in Bon corpus.)

The types of ΕΥΑΓΟΡΑΣ, of which 7 are now on file with us, again are not dated directly by excavation context, but other indications suggest about the same date as that of ΔΗΜΑΑΚΗΞ. Each has a type showing a wine-amphora; the shapes represented in the two are very close to each other, and seem to mean to depict the Thasian amphora of toward 300 B.C., with its relatively long handles, full rounded body, and short stem above the tip.

c) IC  
IH  
ASP 76 (retr.)

We have not been able to identify any known type in what is preserved of this stamp. The shape of the handle and section of rim preserved suggest it may be early Rhodian, i.e. of the late 4th century B.C. If so, possibly restore: [ΑΡΗ]C though the C may be a round epsilon.

Note that just a vestige of the A is preserved, not a certain reading. [ΙΚΗ H (c) (retr.)]  
ΑΡΗΕΙΚΑΗΞ is named in similarly formed stamps on early Rhodian handles.

ASP 75  
d) We have not been able to decipher the combination of letters incompletely preserved in this stamp. Monogram stamps do occur on early Rhodian handles, and the fabric of (d) is much like that of (c) (no rim preserved, however), so possibly (d) is early Rhodian.

The stamped handles, then, suggest a date of ca. late 4th century B.C. Some unstamped handle and rim fragments also shown me from Prasiai could be about the



same date. These include mushroom (down-turned) rims not encroaching on the handle, and rolled rims against which the handle was plastered, as in "Coreycean" jars of probably late 4th to early 3rd century B.C. Two amphora toes look much like one (uncatalogued) from a deposit of the <sup>late</sup> ~~last quarter of the~~ 4th century at the Athenian Agora (the blind passage from the <sup>drawshaft</sup> ~~south chamber~~ of Thompson's Group B cistern system, see Hesperia, III, 1934, pp. 331 and 332).

Mrs. Bandi's Thasian handle is (a) in the list above, and will be retained by her. The rest of the fragments will be kept in the collection of the ASCS.

12.11.59

I gave the original of this, and the fragments, to Arthur Stainbury last night. It appears that there is some sense in these items all working out to be better 4th cent., since about the last third of the 4th BC was the time of the local prosperity, when, <sup>e.g.</sup> the sent in 3 pounds or so. After the 4th cent., they faded out. Apparently definitely later pottery has not been identified on the site.



To 280-270

Lat 45

Lower earth of Radin S. Slope  
cistern at Gosthumir.

See analysis, original file and  
15 THMA and carbon in Deposit II  
folder, for SATT in upper filling,  $\frac{1}{2}$   
of 3rd B.C.

21.8.75

This date "late 45" was based on the Phoenician  
of E3' Oppas sp. Xp (IP 733) and the Thasian of  
Δεάδικος (IP 731).

Xp (used at 705) is undated (Horn) 280-270  
B.C., perhaps late in the period. ~~rejection~~

Δεάδικος probably is 4/4 45; 10 exp.  
in Gosthumir Part 2, <sup>any Thasian group E</sup> upper group, none in  
the Lower Gyp " " " (any Th. group D), and  
none in one of 10:1 ( " " " F).



23.01

22. XI. 72

23.04

4? V. 83

What is my informative letter

on F 16:8

as the only piece is

a Cornellian (SS 1465)

see if Carvage has it

Warden's

SS 1, 5557)

(Cor. B.)

amplified at

about it, for this

also a note, for

1, for A 16:1, Bg -  
B.C.13 (for in Post Bk, fig 42)  
6, p. 355: 8 in 282 B.C.Merry Christmas from us both and greetings  
around the Agora.

Yours,

Stille



43 V. 83

When is my information letter  
on F 16:8

as the only piece in

a Corinthian (SS 1465))

see if Corinthus has it



## THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

December 8, 1972

Dear Miss Grace,

Many thanks for your long and informative letter. I have incorporated the bulk of what you say in a long footnote. Unfortunately, my group will really not help one way or the other since the pottery is an unstratified deposit which ranges from the mid-fourth century down into the first third of the third century (rather far down, I think, on the basis of comparison with Thompson's B Group and Koroni). A coin helps to some degree in that it must have been minted in the first third of the century. It's this bothersome broad span of pottery apparently in use all at one time which complicates things. Anyway, thanks for the help.

Carolyn Koehler has seen what I am saying about the amphora and has nothing to add to what you wrote. She seems to be thriving, though fairly articulate about her complaints (I guess all students are these days).

Christmas is approaching fast; we'll be off to Indiana with Steve's family and hope for lots of nice snow once we're there (not before, because we're driving!).

Merry Christmas from us both and greetings around the Agora.

Yours,

Still



## THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

November 17, 1972

Dear Miss Grace,

Greetings from this other world! The weeks are speeding by, we can hardly believe we have been here as long as the calendar says. We do have time to realize how much we miss Greece, though, and look forward to our return.

I'm writing really in haste with a request in regard to a SAH. For some reason I seem to have lost the information I once had on this handle: SS 14651, from deposit Fl6:8 with a stamp consisting of an A in a circle. I know it's fourth century and too early to be of significance in a context which has to do with Koroni type pottery but I would like to include the proper information from you in the catalogue. May I bother you for this?

Steve gave a talk last week here at the Institute on a Thessalian monument. I'm running around looking a jewelry and preparing a talk. The biggest project (and time consumer) is fund raising for Nemea, a discouraging job.

Please give our best to everybody and forgive the brevity of this note.

Fondly,



My reply of 22.11.72  
on CORINTHIAN B fcd



F 16:8

22.XI.72

(for Deposit List)

Close to Karim?

23.04

R: cistern and Well in Marble Worker's  
House Courtyard

N.E. Bl. p. 5063

(Lamps Type 25 B (L 5547 - 5551, 5557))

SS 14651 neck of stamped amp (Cor. B.)

Apparently no other pair of amples at.  
But de I recall some previous fragments.

17.XI.  
Stela Miller has written to ask about it, for the  
catalogue.

Same (?) stamp as SS 10848, also a neck, for  
A 18:6, also little context.

cf. for shape P 25741, for A 16:1, Bg-  
casting pit, cella ca. 350-325 B.C.

On P 6395, for D 15:3 (for in Pet Bl, fig 42)

On Gela jar, Notre 1956, p. 355: D ca 282 B.C.



F 17:4

3.XI.71

Ask J. Kroll over?

about F 17:4  
coins

Spun seen &amp; b

1st B.C.are they surely all from  
this deposit?

How did he get the list?

26.I.79

Coin too late for inclusion of 4/4 3rd?  
 (from Kroll's list of 1971)

- May 17, 1969, #2 Altin 2nd BC (Euboean Zeus  
w. eagle)  
 " 15 " #1 Boustia(?) 197-140 B.C.  
 (stand / mirror)  
 May 20 " #1 Altin, Impressed? - 1st-2nd AD  
 " 21 " #5 " on ~~drop~~ 40-30 B.C.  
 (Zeus / Dionysos)  
 " 23 " #1 " Impressed, 1st-2nd AD



F 17 : 4. The latest eponym is perhaps AETYMH(ΔΗΕ) (the earliest of three of this name, see Delos 27, under E 15, for the first and second, and ibid. p. 299 with note 3 for the third). The Astymedes named on SS 14658 of this deposit is to be dated probably near <sup>214</sup> ~~214~~ B.C.

Y4



SAH From 00, Cistern in Southwest Bath, A 10, southern tunnel.

SS 14652 - 14666, 14682

fabricant	device	eponym	month	SS	shape etc.
Rhodian	Helios symbol	ΑΙΞΥΑΙΝΟΞ		14653	
	rose	ΑΣΤΥΜΗ(ΔΗΞ)	214 ΘΕΞ.	14658	0
ΗΡΩΙΑΔΑΣ	dot			14656	0
ΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ			ΑΡΤ.	14661	
ΑΥΚΟΛΑΣ				14659	
		? ΕΕΝΟΠΑΝΤΟΣ		14662	
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ				14654	
		ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ		14663	
	dot	ΣΙΜΥΑΙΝΟΞ		14657	
	Helios symbol	ΧΑΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ		14660	
	cornucopia	[ ]ΔΑΣ		14664	0
	rose	[ ]ΜΟΞ	YAK.?	14652	0
unread				14655	
				14682	

Thasian

?

sceptre ?

14665

unidentified A[ ]

14666

Koan (?) unstamped fragment, double-barrelled handle, both att., rim P 28091 28205

Spanish (?) unstamped fragment, mushroom rim, shoulder stop P 28091

12.II.70

Of the stamps that have been read (all Rhodian), all names would be dated either in the 2nd or 3rd quarter of the 3rd century B.C., e.g. ΑΙΞΥΑΙΝΟΞ should be early second quarter, and the shape of SS 14653 suits, while ΑΣΤΥΜΗ(ΔΗΞ) shd. be 3rd quarter and the shape of SS 14658 is noticeably later than that of 14653.

Among the unread Rhodian, SS 14652 looks as late as anything in the group. The Spanish (?) frag. is to be compared with jars at Gela, destr. 282 B.C.; but may be later.

VG



VG

I have catalogued the  
following pertinent to you  
from F 17:4

PS \_\_\_\_\_ (001953) SAT Rhodian  
JONOC

P \_\_\_\_\_ (001954) Coan(?) amphora,  
handle (no stamp) + rim

R.



STUDY GROUP ITEMS  
CASE No. 151-2Cistern F 17:4

Shelved as group in case  
151-1, 2, 3 at LRF's request,  
including amphora fragments  
P 28091 and P 28205, with  
VRG's approval.

The following SAH from this  
group are also to be shelved  
with the group in case 151-2,  
with VRG's consent:

SS 14652 — SS 14666

and SS 14682. (THH 7)

24. I 79

Data having reached them, we are  
taking them out, so also need not list them,  
and they are to be stored with their kind.  
VRG



22. V 69

GRE given to  
SS numbers  
25. VII. 69

New finds from Section 00 (cistern) F 17:4

1734 Δαμοκρατεύς <sup>note</sup> ?  
nose

00 1735 Helios 'Επι' Αἰῶ  
SS 14653 symbol χυλίνου

00 1785 'Επι' Ξενο ?  
SS 14662 [ ] του

1773 Πανθανία  
SS 14654

H Ξενοστράτος or  
F Ξενοφάντης  
(probably the first)

1776 [ 'Επι' Παν ] ? (E)  
SS 14655 θ[ανία]

1777 <sup>dot</sup> 'Ηρωίδας. new  
SS 14656

14657 1778 <sup>dot</sup> Σιμυλίνου new H  
14658 1779 'Επι' Αβερν (Θεομοφορίου) H  
nose

14659 1780 Λυκόδα ~~I think~~ Λυκόχα

14660 1781 Helios 'Επι' Χ[αρ  
symbol μοκλε[ύς] H

14661 1784 Θεωδωρος  
'Αρταμιτί(ου)



New finds from 00 section (aster) <sup>F 17: 4</sup>

00 1845 'Eni[Παν]  
4663 Gavia

SS 14 663

Gavia

Part. of II. 2 ?  
(i.e. 9 IIc) i.e. I

(i.e.  $\textcircled{\text{IIc}}$ )

Vol. 69  
L. C.  
Parent I  
M. L. Lutter  
L. C.

00 1846 'En' iε [p'εws] [cornu cornu]

14664

сорти сорти

7 Jan

on mass? (cf. norm of  $A$  and  $\|d\|$ )

may be καλλικρατίας

7 to tell space  
for this name?

00 1847  
14665

14665

Thasian

unrest. Letting look like types of  
the gang.

00 1848

14666

14666

unclass.

$$A [C]$$

SS 14682

11. voll 69

6-5RE

00 1983

Phudin

{ 00 1984  
P 28205

P 28205

must be from Coan? frag.

Amount in mg



VG

[GRE gives this to me 25.VII.69]

F 17:4

[25.07]

00, Southwest

Bath, Eastern in Room

A10

SS 14652 - SS 14666

Excavator concluded that entire filling of this system (except for top filling, L.R., in mouth of chamber) was put in at one time.

You are quoted, p. 4382, as assigning the SATHs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC. Evidently while the sp was mending up before numbers were assigned. Dates suits me all right so far as I know at present. Looks likely highly contemporary sp of short range. There were some 50 coins yet to be cleaned and identified.

GRS



to in last quarter  
of 3rd

25.08.  
" 9.11.70

F 17:4

31.V.94

Analysis + attached  
papers we did  
not find.  
NEP

analysis + attached papers

are out now (25.I.79) for a study

of the SRT as a group. The actual  
bundles had been stored in a group  
within. Probably to go with the kind.



31.V.94

SAH, from deposit F 17:4  
Section 00, Cistern in Southwest Bath, A 10, southern tunnel.

SS 14652 - 14666,  
14682

P 28091 (SPANISH ?)  
28205 (COAN ?)



30. VI. 75

25.10

F 17:4

00, Cisterns in SW bath, A 10, southern  
Tunnel

~~31. V. 74~~

analysis TT. 70, dated now (as <sup>187</sup> VII. 73)

to last great 3rd

on 2. X. 73, I noted from S. Petrop that  
there were 13 mag. pieces

22. VI. 75 Sun also in what's now of Central  
upright (for the dissertation): perhaps  
Astropygys I, perhaps 214 B.C.  
(SS 14658)



SAH from CO, listen in SW bath

About 3 weeks ago, Dita Maggiorani (sp.?), who is listing the contents of our vitrines, arrived at the group of pottery from F.17:4, and as it had, with the rest, also the SAH from the deposit, she asked if she might get out the SS cards; when she lists the pottery, she gets out the P cards. I had forgotten these bundles were kept with the group, but they were, and the SS cards correspondingly marked. It seemed best now for them to go to their own places in the SAH cabinets now. But a good idea to look at them as a group, to see what should be said about their appearances. They have been sitting in a tray in the SAH room, along with 2 P items, one a Kodak <sup>(P28205)</sup>, the other from a Spanish (?) jar, <sup>(P28091)</sup> also from the group.



K 6-711

23.1.56

26.01

H  
SAH from Hellenistic Fill  
at 48-53/IB-11

SS 4472-76 at 53/IB  
4480-91 at 50/1B  
4493-99 at 48/11  
4500-10 at 53/IB  
4511-12 at 49/12

fabricant    device    eponym    month    SS

RHODIAN

ΑΓΗΣΙΝΙΟΣ 4473✓  
ΑΓΗΣΙΝΙΟΣ KAP. 4506✓  
ΑΓΛΟΥΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ 4494✓

Helios  
head

ΑΓΟΡΑΝΑΞ  
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ  
ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ

IAN.

4497✓  
4501✓  
4511✓

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ  
rose

ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑ(ΤΗΣ) BAA. 4495✓

ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΣ

rose

4475✓  
4484✓  
4483✓

ΖΗΝΩΝ

rose

ΕΥΚΛΗΣ

?

4504✓  
4509✓  
4472✓  
4482✓

ΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ

rose

ΘΡΑΣΥΔΑ(ΜΟΣ)  
ΘΡΑΣΥΔΑΜΟΣ  
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΣΜΙ.  
ΑΓΡ.  
ΑΡΤ.

4496✓  
4507✓  
4498✓

ΜΕΝΤΩΡ

ΜΕΝΩΝ

rose  
rose

ΕΕΝΟΦΑΝ(Ε)  
ΕΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ

BAA.  
ΔΑΔ.  
ΣΜΙ.  
ΑΓΡ.

4500✓  
4491✓  
4512✓  
4485✓

ΟΝΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ

dot

ΟΝΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ  
ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΘΕΣ.

4486✓  
4499✓  
4489✓

ΣΩΤΗΡΙΚΟΣ

rose

unread

Helios  
head

4510✓  
4503✓

KNIDIAN

ΑΡΙΣΤΟ(ΚΛΗΣ)

thyrsos

ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ

ΕΠΙΚΥΔΗΣ

4474✓

ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ

cluster

ΚΝ

ΕΥ

ΠΡΚ

4508✓  
4480✓  
4493✓  
4505✓

ΛΕΥ

ΛΕΥ

4481✓

KT 240

" 632

" 965

ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ

torch

4490✓

ΕΚΑΤΑΙ(ΟΣ)

club

4487✓

ΗΛΙΟΝΔΡΟΣ

4488✓

25.11.91

JIR still calls  
this "before 200"

D, E, F, G, H

211-210

205



23.I.56

## SAH FROM H, HELLENISTIC FILL AT 48-53/IB-1F

See H vol.VII, pp.1211 and 1212 for list of section numbers of objects catalogued from this fill, and for comments also by M.C. The fill had been dated in the second century because of the lamp L 1888, of Type XVIII; but this is now attributed to Howland's Type 45 B, and dated third quarter of 3rd B.C. A West Slope kantharos rim with graffito (P 5918 (H 589)) is dated by GRE "probably no later than 250."

The Rhodian range in date at least from the first to the third quarter ~~of the third century~~ of the third century. The latest seem to be the handles of the fabricants ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ, ΑΠΙΣΤΙΣΝ, and ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, and the one dated by the eponym ΑΓΛΟΥΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ. An eponym of the latter name has been dated epigraphically after 188 B.C.; however it is clear that many of the handles with this name are of the 3rd quarter of the 3rd, and SS 4494 is to be placed with these. Of the three potters, ΑΠΙΣΤΙΣΝ may be late in the 3rd quarter; the ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ handles are badly preserved, but it is to be noted that some handles with this (of the one that pairs with the ep. Klearchos) name are pre-Pergamene, (though many were found in the deposit); ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ is <sup>but</sup> little known, ~~and this~~ the fabric of his handle does not necessitate a date later than the 3rd quarter. This category is at present the best basis for dating this group, among SAH. Possible pairs: SS 4507 and 4509, ep. ΘΡΑΣ. - ΕΛΛΑΝ.; SS 4495 and 4504, ep. ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑ. - ΕΛΛΑΝ. (both sets rose stamps).

The Knidian: this is the first time a group of Knidian have been found in a deposit datable in all probability entirely before 200 B.C., and they seem to fit. The three last are ("Early Knidian", the second and third are otherwise unknown types, all are of early appearance.

The Coan was not otherwise established in the 3rd century, but its appearance supports this dating.

29.VII.81  
S.I. Petroff consults on this, for one stand. I say, still  
3rd cent., 3rd quarter



A 18:1  
lower fill

12.V.56

2nd century, with 1st century  
To 4/4 3rd ? 27.01

NN  
SAH FROM CISTERN AT 77/NA (A 18: 1)  
Fill 3 (bottom)  
SS 9912, 9915-9919

	fabricant	device	eponym (all <u>with</u> prep.)	KT	SS	shape, etc.
Thasian	NEOM[ANAPQZ]	ladle?			9915	
Rhodian	MENEKPATHZ				9918	
			IEP. EENOANTOZ		9917	
	EETHPIXOZ	eagle			9912	o
Knidian	KAPMOKPATHZ	double axe	EIAOMBOTIAAZ	LETH	9916 EELX	
Parm.Grp.	NIKOKAHZ				9919	

Note of IV or V.56 by GRE separates these six handles from the rest in the cistern, this part of the fill to be dated "3rd century, probably 3rd quarter," <sup>his</sup> as he estimated.

The Rhodian, and for all I know, the Parmeniskos group handle, fit well into this period; the Rhodian are not close together, but probably spread over the first three quarters. The Thasian may be datable as early as the 3rd quarter, on the other hand I should not be surprised if it was late 3rd or early 2nd.

The Knidian, as remarked to GRE, is 2nd century, probably early in the 3rd quarter. He suggested some error on the dig (ticket, container, or whatnot). This handle, SS 9916, bears the same stamp as does SS 9906 from Fill 1 (top), and the appearance of the two handles, including the firing effect, suggests the two come from the same jar.

VG



NN Cistern  
77/NA

The attached list of handles from this cistern I think you will want to do over, since it combines handles from two most desirably distinct and separate fills, the lower of which ought to be as useful to you as it probably will be to me, since it looks beautifully 3rd century, probably 3rd quarter.

I am preparing an account of it, of which I will give you a copy. In the meantime, the handles should be grouped separately, as follows:

Fill 3 (bottom)

SS 9912	Rhodian	
9915	Thasian	
9916	Knidian	3rd quarter 2nd (with 912E)
9917	Rhodian	
9918	Rhodian	
9919	<del>Thasian?</del> Sokrates Group	

Fill 1 (top)

SS 9903	all Knidian
9904	
9905	
9906	
9907	pair
9908	
9909	
9910	
9911	

Herewith all the cards I can find.

R



6.III.52

A 13:1  
Duplicat. & Cat. 8. V. 56

SAH from NN CISTERN AT 77/MA

(listed without date by GRE)

SS 9903-9912; 9915-9918; SS-9920

	fabricant	device	eponym (all with preposition)	SS
THASIAN	NEOM[ANAPOZ]	ladle?		9915
RHODIAN			IEP. ENOΦANTOZ	9917
	MENEKPATHE			9918
	ZETHPIXOZ	eagle		9912
KNIDIAN	ANAEA(N)APOZ	club	ΦΙΑΠΠΙΟZ	9909
(alph.by	EIPHNIΔAZ	scepter	ΘΕΥΔΟΤΟZ	9904
fab.)	MENHE		AMYNTAZ	9905
				9908
	EANGOZ	half-ship	EYKPATHE	9907 a and b
	EANGOZ	half-ship		? 9911
	KAPMOKPATHE	anchor, pt. left	AMOTEΛHE	9906
	KAPMOKPATHE	double-axe	ΦΙΑΟΜΒΡΟΤΙΑΔZ	9910
				9916
	(not read			9903)

~~UNASSIGNED APT~~~~9920~~

The Rhodian are 3rd century, the Thasian perhaps also. The Knidian seem to be of the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the 2nd century.

Study made from the SS cards, without getting out the handles. Note that most largely preserved is SS 9907, with most of the neck and one long handle, plus a second, non-joining, handle.

(SS 9920 entire handle, in Kardus.)



N 2134

fabricant

ΔΙΣΚΟΣ

ΔΙΣΚΟΣ

→ ΖΗΝΩΝ

ΚΡΕΩΝ

ΝΕΙΛΟΣ

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ

ΚΑΡΗΣ

DBT  
"Sotyn"  
Cistern  
Hesp. 1962  
device  
Pp. 244-262

2.X.73  
only 1  
Mug. fr.  
in this

rose

STAMPS FROM EE CISTERN AT 53/E

eponym

month

SS

64/4 3M

[28.01]

ΕΝΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ

ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΑΣ

ΚΑΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΚΑΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ

ΕΝΑΡΕΤΟΣ

ΟΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΣ

ΔΙΟΣΕΥΟΣ

ΔΑΛΙΟΣ

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ

ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ

ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ

ΠΕΔΑΓΕΙΤΝΥΟΣ

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ

8934 (neck, 2 handle

8940 (very probably  
9084 from same jar)

8936 (neck, 2 handles)

8939

8941

8933 (neck, 2 handles)

8942

8938

8935

Kardos: XAPHΣ  
"Three fills: Monte effacement 1st BC  
upper fill - mid 2nd BC  
SAH early 3rd (VG)  
Lower fill - early 3rd B.C.

in Grid I  
" II

3.07.71

D, E, F, G

now called 241-270 BC  
and (H) 219-210 (from "217")

Besides these Rhodian items, the cistern contained two fragmentary Thasian jars, 8932 and 8937, naming ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ and ΠΟΛΕΥΟΣ. There were no other stamped jar fragments.\* The cistern produced a good many coins of 307-283 BC (?). HAT compares the pottery with that from the two ΠΘ cisterns by the Theseion, where many similar coins were found.

The handles are all of the earlier type with rounded profile, the nearly most angular being 8934 and 8942. Note that the month appears on the potter's stamp except on 8933 and 8936. Rather a marked difference in profile between 8934 and 8940, both of Diskos, which suggests that the relative angularity did depend on the year rather than on the individual potter.

\* 559473

δοσ. κοιν.  
1041 E  
Ναυαλίου

from dump (lower fill?) (H) 734

RHODIAN STAMPS FROM A, WELL AT 20/1ST (BHW)

eponym

(no month)

SS

149

157

ΕΝΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, CP.

ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ, CP.

(Rhodian and miscellaneous stamps also found there)

10.I.61 Nth gird P 15172

10.II.63 Also Logyros P 16284, 16285 (earlier; uncl. rest.) (And P 16279)

2.07.72  
Nth gird  
XYARON  
also 55 9473, 9474, 9475, 9476, 9477, 9478, 9479, 9480, 9481, 9482, 9483, 9484, 9485, 9486, 9487, 9488, 9489, 9490, 9491, 9492, 9493, 9494, 9495, 9496, 9497, 9498, 9499, 9500, 9501, 9502, 9503, 9504, 9505, 9506, 9507, 9508, 9509, 9510, 9511, 9512, 9513, 9514, 9515, 9516, 9517, 9518, 9519, 9520, 9521, 9522, 9523, 9524, 9525, 9526, 9527, 9528, 9529, 9530, 9531, 9532, 9533, 9534, 9535, 9536, 9537, 9538, 9539, 9540, 9541, 9542, 9543, 9544, 9545, 9546, 9547, 9548, 9549, 9550, 9551, 9552, 9553, 9554, 9555, 9556, 9557, 9558, 9559, 9560, 9561, 9562, 9563, 9564, 9565, 9566, 9567, 9568, 9569, 9570, 9571, 9572, 9573, 9574, 9575, 9576, 9577, 9578, 9579, 9580, 9581, 9582, 9583, 9584, 9585, 9586, 9587, 9588, 9589, 9590, 9591, 9592, 9593, 9594, 9595, 9596, 9597, 9598, 9599, 9600, 9601, 9602, 9603, 9604, 9605, 9606, 9607, 9608, 9609, 9610, 9611, 9612, 9613, 9614, 9615, 9616, 9617, 9618, 9619, 9620, 9621, 9622, 9623, 9624, 9625, 9626, 9627, 9628, 9629, 9630, 9631, 9632, 9633, 9634, 9635, 9636, 9637, 9638, 9639, 9640, 9641, 9642, 9643, 9644, 9645, 9646, 9647, 9648, 9649, 9650, 9651, 9652, 9653, 9654, 9655, 9656, 9657, 9658, 9659, 9660, 9661, 9662, 9663, 9664, 9665, 9666, 9667, 9668, 9669, 9670, 9671, 9672, 9673, 9674, 9675, 9676, 9677, 9678, 9679, 9680, 9681, 9682, 9683, 9684, 9685, 9686, 9687, 9688, 9689, 9690, 9691, 9692, 9693, 9694, 9695, 9696, 9697, 9698, 9699, 9700, 9701, 9702, 9703, 9704, 9705, 9706, 9707, 9708, 9709, 9710, 9711, 9712, 9713, 9714, 9715, 9716, 9717, 9718, 9719, 9720, 9721, 9722, 9723, 9724, 9725, 9726, 9727, 9728, 9729, 9730, 9731, 9732, 9733, 9734, 9735, 9736, 9737, 9738, 9739, 9740, 9741, 9742, 9743, 9744, 9745, 9746, 9747, 9748, 9749, 9750, 9751, 9752, 9753, 9754, 9755, 9756, 9757, 9758, 9759, 9760, 9761, 9762, 9763, 9764, 9765, 9766, 9767, 9768, 9769, 9770, 9771, 9772, 9773, 9774, 9775, 9776, 9777, 9778, 9779, 9780, 9781, 9782, 9783, 9784, 9785, 9786, 9787, 9788, 9789, 9790, 9791, 9792, 9793, 9794, 9795, 9796, 9797, 9798, 9799, 9800, 9801, 9802, 9803, 9804, 9805, 9806, 9807, 9808, 9809, 9810, 9811, 9812, 9813, 9814, 9815, 9816, 9817, 9818, 9819, 9820, 9821, 9822, 9823, 9824, 9825, 9826, 9827, 9828, 9829, 9830, 9831, 9832, 9833, 9834, 9835, 9836, 9837, 9838, 9839, 9840, 9841, 9842, 9843, 9844, 9845, 9846, 9847, 9848, 9849, 9850, 9851, 9852, 9853, 9854, 9855, 9856, 9857, 9858, 9859, 9860, 9861, 9862, 9863, 9864, 9865, 9866, 9867, 9868, 9869, 9870, 9871, 9872, 9873, 9874, 9875, 9876, 9877, 9878, 9879, 9880, 9881, 9882, 9883, 9884, 9885, 9886, 9887, 9888, 9889, 9890, 9891, 9892, 9893, 9894, 9895, 9896, 9897, 9898, 9899, 9900, 9901, 9902, 9903, 9904, 9905, 9906, 9907, 9908, 9909, 9910, 9911, 9912, 9913, 9914, 9915, 9916, 9917, 9918, 9919, 9920, 9921, 9922, 9923, 9924, 9925, 9926, 9927, 9928, 9929, 9930, 9931, 9932, 9933, 9934, 9935, 9936, 9937, 9938, 9939, 9940, 9941, 9942, 9943, 9944, 9945, 9946, 9947, 9948, 9949, 9950, 9951, 9952, 9953, 9954, 9955, 9956, 9957, 9958, 9959, 9960, 9961, 9962, 9963, 9964, 9965, 9966, 9967, 9968, 9969, 9970, 9971, 9972, 9973, 9974, 9975, 9976, 9977, 9978, 9979, 9980, 9981, 9982, 9983, 9984, 9985, 9986, 9987, 9988, 9989, 9990, 9991, 9992, 9993, 9994, 9995, 9996, 9997, 9998, 9999, 10000



5 Apr 50

EE Cistern 53/E

During excavation no difference was noted in the filling of this cistern from top to bottom. The assignment by the excavator of the objects to three separate fills was therefore necessarily arbitrary, and he suggests that the student of the material may want to make further reassignments.

From my point of view I distinguish two separate fills:

- 1) Lower Fill, a homogeneous collection of household material thrown in in one operation after the abandonment of the cistern as a water supply. This I would think was thrown in about the middle of the third century or early in the 3rd quarter perhaps. As far as I can see there is no reason why all of the amphorai and handles from the whole cistern chamber should not be assigned to this. You may perhaps feel differently.
- 2) Upper Fill, a mixed collection of material largely derived from a Hellenistic potter's factory (Meg. bowls, moulds, kiln supports, spoiled pieces, fehlbrands), but with some material of the 1st BC, and coins of latter third to late 1st BC. Probably thrown in in 1st AD, since ~~similar~~ material, some of which joined with this, was used to fill associated well 56/Gamma after it was abandoned following a period of use in the 1st AD.

These two fillings apparently became thoroughly mixed through seepage and settling, so that some of the material of the Upper Fill penetrated to low levels in the chamber and a little even was carried into the mouth of the lower passage. This would account for excavator's inability to distinguish fillings stratigraphically in digging. I do not see definite evidence for a Period of Userfill. It would seem probable that the cistern was in use in the fourth century, since apparently the associated well 56/Gamma was constructed or lined in that century (IV c sherds behind tiles). But there is practically no material of the IV c in the filling of the cistern, aside from coins of the last quarter and a few insignificant pieces of pottery.

SRE

Please return to V S



Agora TV (Howland)

11.I.63

P. 243 on N 21:4;

28.03

"ca 250 BC or early  
in third quarter of 3rd c."

On N 21:4 (EE section at 53/E)

See letter & v.g. for LTS about Korrin ms.,  
and photostatic of GRE's letter of Oct. 1962 to  
DBT. He repudiates a date in 2/4, vigorously.

What is basis of attributing this date to GRE?

See DEPOSITS list on N 21:4 in DEP. LISTS  
AND SUMMARIES VI, M-N. On the copy of my (untitled  
linear old) analysis of the stamps, statement in LT  
hand:

"Date quoted in Howland ms. also revised by  
GRE (notes of May, 1958) & read ca 275 B.C. or  
early second quarter of 3rd c."

These "notes of May, 1958" Poly does not identify  
or find.

But in the copy of GRE's <sup>long</sup> ms. of 1959,  
it is clear that he is attributing this group to the second  
quarter, while putting Group B "310-300."

on Group B: p. 3

on N 21:4: p. 6, 31, 37(2), 41, 58, 69, 107

(on p. 107 there are 2, on "ca. 275(?)" the

the "ca 250(?)" <sup>207</sup> 472, 490, 520,

p. 551/"ca 250 B.C." <sup>1A\*</sup>

\*So twice he says "250 B.C." But I have not  
found anything later.

Note the  
ms. is on  
various  
classes,  
and seems  
to have no

list of  
groups  
(works on  
Howland  
data).



N 21.14

EE Cistern 53/E

**THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM**

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA 4, PENNSYLVANIA

TEL: ADDRESS: ANTIQUE

TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-7400

AREA CODE 215

October 18, 1962

Dear Dorothy:

With regard to your new article on the Satyr Cistern I have to take exception to p. 244, footnote 2, to line 6 ("as well as the pottery") and to paragraph 3. I have no responsibility for this dating, you know, and certainly don't support it.

Dating of pottery in the 3rd century is still largely relative and on estimate, as our colleagues of Porto Raphti correctly point out. Wherever Group B falls absolutely, the Satyr Cistern group (if it is dependable as a unit) is on estimate probably at least 50 years later in point of time of discard.

You may well have arrived at a correct date for the terracottas. But for the pottery: NO.

Yrs.,

Roger

Sent to me by LTS a letter of  
2.I.63 on my Karanians.



Aside from T.C. 3 in Heup, 1962, pp. 244-262

Items from N 21:4

which have been published:

(assembled for NOTE 18 of my Koroni no.)

SS 8932, Thasian jar of Aio'xpos w. sprinkler

1.) Heup. Suppl. VIII, p. 186 and pl. 19, no. 6 (jar, only, ill.)

2.) Bon, p. 94, no. 146, the stamp (it was the only ex. of Bon 146);  
ibid. p. 20, fig. 4, 4, the jar (jar)

3.) P.B. 6, fig. 52, exten right; fig. 55, right (stamp).

SS 8937, top of Thasian jar of Niko'dypos w. filler

Bon, op. cit., p. 318, no. 1249 (stamp) (note view not pub.)

(in Bon, cleared up. of N.T. (in 1256 with gpts (?)

SS 9473, Thasian handle of Naōnias w. collar (from stamp, change)

Bon, op. cit., p. 307, no. 1191

→ Same type: Pnyx, p. 134, no. 63, from cistern of 1/2 3rd B.C.



12.11.63

28.06

N 21:4

Camps pub. Azusa IV,

p. 243 (summary) Date given:

"cistern" —; lower dump

filling, ca 250 BC or early  
in 3/4 of 3rd cent. "

Latest Camps in this area of Type  
46A



"Satyr cisterii" 12. VI. 61 28.07  
(N 2114)

P.B.T. inquiries as to date  
of this group. ⊕

She points out note on

deposit list: "Date quoted  
in Howland ms. <sup>also</sup> revised by  
GRE (note of May 1958)  
to read ca. 275 B.C. or  
early 2nd quarter 3rd."

Figuring for this date  
saves T 2072 which  
is for dump (she suggests  
2nd <sup>1 DOY</sup> cent. for this.)

XL.62  
This is now published: Hesper 1962

Note for Porto Raptiti.

11. I.63 / See papers attached  
\* / at back.



N 21:4 (EE, 53/E) [20.I.58]

28.08

63 (as 90)

90 "Deposit of the first half  
of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century!"

101 "a deposit dated by  
G.R. Edwards about  
250 B.C. or early  
in the third quarter  
of the century."

which is preferable?



DEPOSITS II A<sup>2</sup>

31