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Susan Rotroff
Dept of Classics
Mount Allison Univ.
Sackville, N.B. EOA 300
CANADA

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

October 6, 1979

Dear Susan,

Helen and I went over together your letter to her, so far as SAH were concerned, and I was relieved to see that she could get most of what you asked her from my deposit lists filed with other people's.

For N 19 : 1, SS 7213 is a wrong listing, it comes from M 17 : 1, and is mentioned in Agora V (p. 120, after M 391). Probably you should have listed SS 7313, which does come from N 19 : 1, and is an example of KT 1600 which names EYTHOAEOMOZ and AAXHZ, duoviri of the term of the eponym EYΘPAIOPAZ.

(There are some coins that don't know are pre-200)

For Q 8 + 9, read "... .. the latest Rhodian dating to ca. 198 (SS 10831, naming the eponym Hieron 1st), while two others are nearly as late (SS 10834 and SS 10846 which name the eponym Xenophanes, datable ca. 200." Don't forget that somewhere you are going to make a general remark making it clear that these dates are specific so as to make sure all are accounted for, but there is no idea that they are ~~not~~ exact.

I feel concerned that we did not finish going through the deposits - isn't that the fact. Tell me where you think we stopped. Be sure you do not cite my Revisions article as throwing doubt on the attr. of those coins to Pt. II - in that article I prove or anyhow that the deposit is of Pt. II's date that they are Pt. II; I just don't think much of the numismatists' arguments. Right now I am particularly concerned with what exactly you are saying about the Middle Stoa Building Fill, or at any rate what you are saying that I say about this fill. Like Fred Kleiner, Hesp. 1975, see his note 6, p. 303, I do not find evidence of "a later date for the construction fill of the west end of the stoa." So please don't say that the SAH suggest that, or I will have to do complicated things about it in a possibly soon to be written article. Could you perhaps send me a photocopy of the present text of the MSBF ?

I send this now, and will try to look further into matters in the coming days. If you have to send in your ms., well, you have to. Good luck to it.

Best to Bob, I miss you both. Will possibly be at the Meetings.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
EOA 3C0

September 17, 1979

Dear Helen;

I need a few pieces of information about coins and stamped amphora handles for my book on moldmade bowls. Some of the things are quite straightforward, but for others you will have to consult Miss Grace or, for the coins, John (or Alan, if he is there). I do need this information just as soon as you can possibly send it to me because, except for these few details, the manuscript is ready for the printer, and both Marian and I are anxious to sent it off as soon as possible.

COINS: Information about coins may be found in a manilla binder shelved on one of the lower shelves (below Hesperia) in the Records Room. It's a list of coins in Hellenistic deposits, identified and dated by Jack Kroll.

Deposit M 23:1 What is the inventory number of the latest coin? According to my records, it's a bronze coin of the second half of the second century. Is there a reference to Svoronos (Sv.) on the coin envelope?

Deposit D-E 15:1 What are the inventory number of the latest coins in the deposit? There are about 80 coins in the deposit, and the latest date in the second half of the second century. Are there Svoronos references?

28. IX. 79 STAMPED AMPHORA HANDLES: Some of this information is recorded in the Deposit Lists, where Miss Grace has written analyses of the amphoras in many of the deposits. KT numbers are recorded on the catalogue cards.

H. Townsend
AKT no. 1
to Deposit
lists

What are the Knidian Type (KT) numbers of the following handles?
In deposit F 5:1 SS 7668
7676
7674
7717
7664

In deposit N 19:1 (middle fill) SS 7213 *but this item is from M 17:1*
7301 *and from N 19:1*
7314 *so it was not listed*

Deposit R 21:2 What is the SS number of the Knidian handle from the term of Euphranor (KT 778)

Deposit Q 8-9 According to my records there are two handles dating after 200. One is dated in the term of Hieron I; I need to know the SS number of that one. And I need to know the SS number and the eponym or fabricant of the other. You'll have to get this information from Miss Grace.

Thank you, thank you, thank you in advance for all this; I wish I could be there to do it myself. We're having a pretty fall, lots of students are taking an interest in Classics, and all is going pretty well. Greetings to all.

Chers,
Susan

cc: V. R. Grace

Classics Dept.
MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK
CANADA
EOA 3CO

September 17, 1979

Dear Miss Grace;

I have just written to Helen Townsend about some coin and amphora handle numbers I need for the moldmade bowl manuscript; a copy of my letter is enclosed. Since most of the questions are straightforward (checking to make sure the SS=KT equations are correct), I didn't want to bother you with them. There are others, however, (especially the query about Q 8-9) that can be answered only by you, and Helen will have to get that information from you, unless you prefer to write to me directly.

A couple of weeks ago Marian sent me the manuscript for a final check; this was fortunate, for I was able to correct several minor errors which would have been very bothersome later on. I went down to Princeton to speak with her last weekend, and it seems that, once the coin and SS/KT numbers are added, it will be ready for the printer. I want to thank you again for all your help; the whole project would have been impossible without it. I am especially grateful that you were able to go over the Deposit Summaries with me so that I can now feel confident that, at least as far as amphoras are concerned, they are accurate.

Bob and I had a tiring but beautiful drive down through New England (and back) over the past five days -- he to turn in his thesis at Yale, and I to return to manuscript to Marian. The weather was beautiful (despite a slight brush with exhausted ex-hurricane Frederick) and the foliage is just beginning to turn. We found a wonderful salt marsh full of egrets in Maine. Now we're back at work, which includes a number of extra-curricular lectures; Bob is talking to the local naturalists' society about Greek birds this thursday, and I lecture on "Women in Antiquity" the following tuesday (as part of a non-credit adult education course). Bob is also teaching a course on Ornithology in the Biology Department. So we are keeping busy. We do very much miss Greece, but the clear air and slow pace of Sackville are some compensation.

Please give my greetings to Maria and Andreas -- and Maggie if she's back in Greece now.

imj
Susan

P.S. My cats survived my absence very well; Kavouri especially is fatter than ever.

S I Retroff Classics Dept
MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY
SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK

CANADA
E0A 3C0

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AIR MAIL

Miss Virginia R. Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Souidias St.
Athens 140
GREECE

PAR AVION

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AIR MAIL

DEPOSITS

Introduction

The study of Athenian Hellenistic pottery has not yet advanced to the point where a pot may be dated independently. It must instead be dated by the context in which it was found, which is in turn dated by the study of any datable objects it may contain. Terracotta lamps, for which Richard Howland established a relative chronology, ^{182/94} can give some clue, but the absolute dates assigned to them are in need of revision. The only objects which provide a firm basis for dating in the Hellenistic period are the coins and the stamped handles of storage amphoras.

STAMPED AMPHORA HANDLES

The chronology of the stamped handles of Knidian and Rhodian storage and transport amphoras has been deduced from various types of evidence. A general frame of reference is provided by historically dated contexts, such as the floor deposits of the Ptolemaic camp at Koroni (260's), ^(Not used by VG) the building fill of the Stoa of Attalos II in Athens (159-138), the destruction deposits at Corinth and Carthage (146), and the destruction debris left by Sulla in Athens (86). The purpose of the stamps on the handles was probably to insure government control of the capacities of wine jars. An amphora usually bore the stamp of both the potter who made it (fabricant) and the dating official during whose term it was made (eponym). Study of the interrelations between these names, particularly on physically joined pairs of handles, in conjunction with develop-

ment of the shapes of the amphoras and their handles, has resulted in a fairly secure chronology for Rhodian and Knidian amphora handles of the third and second centuries before Christ. ^{183 195} It is constantly being adjusted in the light of new evidence.

In her publication of the stamped amphora handles from the Maison des Comédiens on Delos, Virginia Grace outlined seven chronological periods in the development of Rhodian and Knidian handles. ^{184 196} These have been used in the Deposit Summaries in this volume. The dates given here represent Grace's views as of ¹⁹⁷⁹ 1974. *Does not appear at all. And this is a revision (1) of the old ones*

*following a revision
supplied = 1974*

COINS

Fred Kleiner has recently proposed a chronology for the Athenian New Style bronze coinage issued between 200 and 86 B.C. His conclusions are based on study and comparison of the bronze coins from Hellenistic deposits and hoards from Athens and elsewhere in Attica. ^{185 197} He lists sixteen major types of bronze coins issued by the mint of Athens during these years. ^{186 198} In the Deposit Summaries I refer where possible to Kleiner's type Numbers.

Some of the coin issues may be connected with historical events and in these cases the dating may be considered secure. There is, for instance, an issue with Athena on the obverse and Zeus hurling a thunderbolt ("fulminating Zeus") with a star between crescents as a symbol on the reverse; ^{187 199} coins of this issue can be dated to 87/6. The star between crescents appears on the reverses of gold and silver coins bearing the names ΒΑΣΙΛΕ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΗΣ and ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ -- Mithradates VI *? true?*

(195) (EAD 27, pp. 278-9

(196) *ibid*, p. 286

(197) Kleiner I; Kleiner II; F Klein

(198) " " (app)

(199) Klein 2K

*Δελτ. 28A, 1973
pp. 169-186*

of Pontos and his general, Aristion, who arrived in Athens in 88 and led the pro-Pontic forces against Sulla. The coins were issued just before Sulla's siege of Athens and the Peiraeus in 87/6. ¹⁸⁸²⁰⁰

For earlier issues of coins with the fulminating Zeus reverse, and for most other types as well, Kleiner is forced to base his conclusions on archaeological rather than historical evidence, and his dates depend heavily on those of the stamped amphora handles. This is most obvious in his comparison of the fills of the Hellenistic stoas in the Agora. ¹⁸⁹²⁰¹

Grace's researches indicate that the latest stamped amphora handles in the fill under the Stoa of Attalos are about thirty-five years later than those in the construction fill of the Middle Stoa. She concludes that the Middle Stoa fill was closed around 180 B.C., the fill of the Stoa of Attalos about 146 B.C. (see H-K 12-15 and P-R 6-12). The same coins are found in both fills. ¹⁹⁰²⁰² New types do not appear until the closing of the construction fill of South Stoa II around 140 B.C. (M-N 15:1). ¹⁹¹²⁰³

Kleiner concludes that for a period of about thirty-five years, ca. 180 to ca. 145 B.C., the Athenian mint struck no coins. This conclusion seems justified, but it must be remembered that it is supported solely by the chronology of the stamped amphora handles. Should that be adjusted, the dating of the coins too would have to change.

DATES

In assigning dates to deposits one must assume a time-lag of some years between the date of manufacture and the date of deposit of the objects. An amphora manufactured in Rhodes or Knidos would not be discarded in Athens until some years later, especially since the amphoras, once emptied of their contents, were probably used as water containers. Coins often circulated for a long time before they were lost. The wear of a

"Kleiner II"
coroll. Hesp. 1975
pp. 302-66.

(200)

Kleiner, Delta

202 Ann. pp. 229-330 (+)

(201)

Kleiner II, pp. 303, 309, 311, 314

(203) St. (d)

coin gives some indication of how long it was in use, but with other objects it is usually impossible to know how much time elapsed between manufacture and deposit. Some things were very old when they were discarded, while others may have been practically new. The dates given here for the deposits are approximations, deduced primarily from the coins and stamped amphora handles.

The evidence from wells and cisterns is more reliable than that from building fills and drains. Wells are the least subject to contamination but, unfortunately, Hellenistic Athenians preferred to use cisterns for their water supply, and relatively few Hellenistic wells have been excavated. Cisterns, with their connecting tunnels, are more likely to contain intrusive material and are also more difficult to excavate stratigraphically. The fill of a well accumulates in practically horizontal layers because of the small diameter of the well. The fill of a cistern accumulates in a cone at the center of the floor. It cannot be excavated in horizontal layers, since the latest material may have slid down to the floor from the top of the cone. Unless there is a striking difference in the earth of successive fills, it is almost impossible to distinguish between them in the dark and wet conditions that almost invariably attend excavation. Building fills, although presumably sealed by the building, are usually disturbed to some degree. They tend to be large and contain miscellaneous and fragmentary pottery of a wide range of dates. The fills of drains are even less reliable; there are always intrusions, perhaps because water continued to trickle through the disused drain, bringing with it the occasional coin or sherd.

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS

A grid of twenty-meter squares has been laid out in the Agora, so that reference may be made to any spot in the excavations by means of a pair of coordinates, that is, a letter and a number. Deposits have been assigned a grid reference locating them within a twenty-meter square (e.g. A 1: see Pl. 104). After a colon there is a second number which distinguishes that deposit from others in the same square (e.g. A 1:1 or A 1:2). When the deposit covers a very large area this reference number has sometimes been omitted (e.g. H-K 12-¹⁴~~15~~ or P-R 6-12). Entries are arranged in alphabetical order. The locations of the deposits are marked on the plan (Pl. 00

Most entries consist of a brief description of the deposit and a summary of its important datable contents; this summary has been omitted for Roman deposits and a few poorly dated Hellenistic contexts. Stamped amphora handles are usually referred to by their Agora inventory numbers; for the Knidian handles the Knidian type (KT) number is given as well.²⁰⁴ Coins that are not included in Kleiner I or Svoronos are referred to by their Agora inventory numbers -- a number preceded by a Greek letter (e.g. Ω -472). An approximate date for each deposit appears at the upper right of the entry.

The numbers of the bowls found in the deposit that are included in the Catalogue are listed after the discussion. General bibliography is listed at the end; bibliography on specific objects of importance occurs in parentheses in the appropriate place in the discussion.

305
4.06

Deposit Summaries

A 18:1 Cistern (lower fill) 3rd and early 4th quarters of 3rd cent.

Lower fill separated by layer of crushed bedrock from early Roman upper fill. Five stamped amphora handles, none later than 225 (Rhodian eponym Xenophantes; fabricants Menekrates, Soterichos: SS 9912, 9915, 9917-9919). Two coins of 2nd half of 3rd cent. (Svoronos, pl. 24, 10-16; pl. 104, 8-18). Fragments of 6 bowls.

#375

Agora IV.

A 18:7 Pit

Hellenistic and Roman

Eight coins ranging from 4th to 1st cent., with pottery continuing to at least 3rd cent. after Christ.

82

A-B 19-20:1 Fill in Great Drain 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. to 86 B.C.

Fill in southern branch of Great Drain in industrial area outside southwest corner of Agora. Damage to drain before filling suggests fill deposited after Sullan sack. Cf. D-E 15:1 and H 12:1 for other fills in drain. Most of 134 stamped amphora handles date to 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2nd cent., with exception of four later handles, among them two Knidian of ca. 108 and 88 (eponyms Dam. Philippos, Sosiphron^{Andromenes}; KT ⁶⁵⁰1470, 1554; SS 9193, 101⁷⁰07). Aside from two Roman intrusions, latest coins are Athenian bronzes probably deposited by 120 B.C. (Kleiner 2b, 4, 5, 13, 16). Latest lamp is type 35 A.

#45

Agora IV, nos. 309, 392, 411, 457, 463, 618, 813; X; XII; Hesperia 20, 1951, pp. 262-263; Kleiner II, pp. 15-19.

B 20:2 Cistern

1st quarter of 2nd cent.

Cistern with single fill, connected by passage to cistern filled in early 2nd cent. after Christ. Seventeen stamped amphora handles; Knidian date early in period IV A (188-167 ~~B.C.~~); one Rhodian dates to 184 (eponym Kleukrates; SS 9383). Types 33 A and 34 variant lamps (Agora IV, no. 465). Possible fragment of long-petal bowl must be intrusive. Later lamps also intrusive (Agora IV, nos. 863, 885). One mould.

8, 180, 241, 318

Agora XII; Hesperia 20, 1951, p. 70, fig. 1; pp. 263, 266; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

B 20:7 Well (upper fill)

2nd half of 3rd cent., not quite to end

Two use fills of early and middle 3rd cent. and upper dumped fill; only upper fill contained Megarian bowls. Most of seven stamped amphora handles date in 3rd quarter of 3rd cent.; latest is Rhodian of 217 (eponym Xenostratos: SS 9663). One coin of 1st quarter of 3rd cent. (Svoronos, pl. 24, 51-57). Latest lamp type 43 C. Fragments of about 20 bowls.

215, 247, 286

Hesperia 28, 1959, pp. 127-152 (D.B. Thompson, Altar Well).

- C 10:1 Manhole Late 2nd to early 1st cent.
 D 10:3 Manhole 2nd half of 3rd cent. to early 3rd quarter of 2nd cent.
 E 10:1 Manhole Sullan destruction debris

Three manholes providing access to system of channels, wells, and cisterns. Three other manholes in system closed in Roman times.

E 10:1 -- Twenty stamped amphora handles dating before 88. Three 3rd cent. coins. Type 38 lamp; type 56 A lamp indicates disturbance in later 1st. cent. or early 1st cent. after Christ (Agora IV, nos. 513, 797). Over half of bowls long-petal.

Hesperia 34, 1965, p. 50; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

C 10:1 -- Six stamped amphora handles; two latest are Knidian and date ca. 107-97 ~~BC~~ (eponym Damokritos, duoviri of year of eponym Stratokles: KT 556, 2126: SS 4864, 6613). Two-thirds of bowls long-petal.

327, 331

Délos XXVII, p. 381.

D 10:3 -- Five stamped amphora handles of ~~3rd quarter~~ 2nd half of 3rd cent. to mid-2nd cent.; latest dated by Knidian eponym Kleumbrotos (KT 1194: SS 4873). One 3rd cent. coin. Type 48 A lamp. One-third of bowls long-petal; one long-petal mould.

350

- C 17:5 Pit Hellenistic and early Roman

Broad range of date reflected in stamped amphora handles, which ~~range in~~ date from 3rd cent. to 1st cent. after Christ.

12, 409

C 20:2 Dumped fill

to 150

Hellenistic fill thrown behind west wall of House N in early 1st cent. after Christ (Hesperia 20, 1951, pp. 273-276). Wide range of date, but most objects no later than mid-2nd cent. Many terracotta figurines, moulds for figurines, two moulds for Megarian bowls; possibly debris from factory. None of 12 stamped amphora handles dates after ^{ca 146}150; Knidian date in ^{with date IV B (166 - ca 146)}early part of period IV A (188-167 ~~III~~). No later coins. No long-petal bowls but type 54 A lamp represents later material. Related fill to west contained lamps of late 2nd and 1st cents. (Agora IV, nos. 515, 868).

78, 181, 392

Agora IV; Hesperia 20, 1951, pp. 249, 268, 274; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

(This range to IV B)

D 5:2 Cistern system

Hellenistic and Roman

Cistern, drawshaft and passages containing mostly Hellenistic pottery, but two Roman coins and some late Roman pottery. The amphora handles range from the last quarter of the 3rd cent. (SS 7261) to early 1st cent. (SS 7332, 7337).

143

D 10:3 See C 10:1

D 11:3 Drawshaft (lower fill) 1st cent., almost to end
D 11:4 + D 12:2 Cistern and Drawshaft (lower fill) 2nd cent. to 1st half of 1st cent.

System of two chambers, three drawshafts, and two blind tunnels. One shaft and one chamber filled in Roman times. Lower fills of D 11:4 and D 12:2 (separated by tunnel 0.50 m. long) are the same. D 11:3, D 11:4, and D 12:2 had upper fills of Roman date.

D 11:3 -- Thirteen stamped amphora handles, of which six Knidian date in last years before 88 (eponyms Andromenes, Hermon, Hermophantos). Hermophantos dates immediately before or after hiatus of stamps from 88 to ca. 85 (KT 882, 1482: SS 4919-4920; see Délos XXVII, p. 334, under E 98). Only coin a very worn bronze of Antigonos Gonatos (277-239 ~~III~~). Fragments of Arretine pottery indicate cistern open until ca. 10 B.C. Over half of bowls long-petal.

D 11:4 + D 12:2

D 11:4 -- Nineteen stamped amphora handles, one joining handle from D 12:2. Most are Knidian and date before 146 ~~III~~ (period IV B), many before 166 (period IV A). One exception dates in early 1st cent. (eponym Aristainos: KT 1510: SS 5306). Many late 2nd cent. lamps.

D 12:2 -- Nine stamped amphora handles: several Knidian shortly before 88 (eponyms Andromenes, Hermon: KT 1370, 1500: SS 5018, 5029); one late Knidian handle² of 86-50 (eponym Antipatros: SS 5024). Latest coin dates 85-ca.40 (Svoronos, pl. 79, 18-21). Despite the later date of the stamped amphora handles and coins in D 12:2, physical joins between pottery in D 12:2 and D 11:4 indicate all pottery deposited at one time. About one-fifth of bowls long-petal.

#73 bis, 189, 207, 249

Agora IV; XII.

D 14:1 Well (upper fill)

Late Roman

#86

Agora V.

D 17:4 Cistern (lower fill) 2nd to early 1st cent.

Lowest of three nearly contemporary Hellenistic fills. A single stamped amphora handle dates around 90 (SS 10712).

#14, 116

D 17:5 Cistern (upper fill)

3rd quarter of 2nd cent.

(lower fill)

1st half of 2nd cent.?

One of three chambers of cistern system. Sterile sand at bottom with two distinct dumped fills above.

Upper fill: two stamped amphora handles date early in 3rd quarter of 2nd cent. (1 Koan; 1 Rhodian with ^{Isabrinant} ~~eponym~~ Drakontides: SS 10497-10498). ^{1a} Latest coins date in 1st two decades of 2nd cent. (Kleiner 9). One third of bowls long-petal.

#265

Lower fill: one unique bronze coin of Histiaea(?) probably dating in 2nd cent. (for obverse see SNG(Copenhagen) 510-511, 547-549). No long-petal bowls, but bowls of M Monogram Class indicate cistern filled in 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. Pottery well-preserved; probably a contemporary household dump.

#13, 32, 112, 117, 147, 162, 187, 213

Agora IV; Hesperia 20, 1951, p. 182.

D-E 8-9:1 Cistern system

#234, 387

What should be their dates?

Agora XII: Hesperia 24, 1955, p. 178, under no. 2.

to early 3rd
4th cent. with Hellenistic disturbance

Ref. to Knell for change in date?

(imp for SS 4840 and Kram chron.)

D-E 15:1 Fill in Great Drain 2nd half of 2nd cent. to early 1st cent.

Fill in west branch of drain north of eastwest road. Upper layer Roman, lower layer Hellenistic. Cf. A-B 19-20:1 and H 12:1 for other fills in Great Drain. Twenty-five stamped amphora handles; latest is Knidian dating slightly after 100 (eponym Aristainos: KT 1505: SS 9395). Latest of 79 coins date in 2nd half of 2nd cent. Pottery closely similar to that in Thompson's Group E. Two moulds, one for long-petal bowl.

#274, 357

Agora IV.

find no list

E 5:2 Cistern 2nd half of 3rd cent. to early 2nd cent.

Cistern connected by tunnel to another chamber filled in Byzantine period. Small Hellenistic deposit on floor, somewhat contaminated by Byzantine fill above. No stamped amphora handles later than ~~3rd quarter of~~ 3rd cent. (SS 6818, 6845-6846, 6857-6858: Etudes Thasiennes IV, nos. 1265, 1486). Coins: two Byzantine, one 3rd cent. Ptolemaic, one Athenian of ca. 200 (Kleiner 1). Latest lamp type 45 C. Fragments of many bowls (ca. 42); similar to those in M 21:1 and P 21:4.

#16, 18, 24, 30, 89, 124, 176, 254-255, 371

Agora XII

E 6:2 Cistern (upper fill) Late 2nd to early 1st cent.

E 6:1 + E 6:2 Cisterns (lower fill) 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2nd cent.

Two chambers connected by tunnel. Lower fill in tunnel and both chambers contemporary. E 6:2 had upper fill of early 1st cent. Upper fill of E 6:1 was Roman.

E 6:2 (upper fill): three Knidian amphora handles date from late 2nd to early 1st cent. (eponyms Aristomedes, Euphragoras, Sosiphron: KT 1568, 1598, 1626: SS 6502-6504). Coin of 130-90 B.C. (Kleiner 6). Type 51 C lamp (Agora IV, no. 693). Although these objects are later than those in lower fill, joins between upper and lower fills and presence of long-petal bowls in both fills indicates either the two were mixed in digging or the upper and lower fill are one accumulated fill covering a broad range of time.

146

E 6:1 + E 6:2 (lower fill): joins between objects in both chambers and tunnel between them indicate fill the same. Latest of 20 stamped amphora

in fact, there are a little earlier not dated
 handles are Knidian, date 188-167 ~~BC~~ (period IV A) (KT 531, 654, 765, 1383: *6501, 6507, 6510* SS 6500, 6511, 6515, 6517-6518). Latest coin dates in 1st two decades of 2nd cent. (Kleiner 9). Despite early date of coins and amphora handles, long-petal bowls indicate cistern not filled before mid-2nd cent. Figured bowls have thick walls, small indistinct figures, and must date in 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. *(But 166 BC is 2/4 of 2nd)*

107, 407

Agora IV; XII; XIV, p. 80, note 235; Hesperia 26, 1957, p. 335, note 52; Hesperia 34, 1965, p. 50; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

The lower fill must be very eroded, and original long-petals start in 2/4 - Why not?

E 10:1 See C 10:1

E 14:1 Cistern (lower fill)

2nd half of 3rd cent. (disturbed)

Connected by tunnels with E 15:3 and E 14:3, all filled at different dates. Upper late Roman fill. Late Hellenistic accumulation or disturbance over surface of lower fill. Twenty stamped amphora handles, mostly Rhodian of 244 - ca. 220 ~~BC~~, the latest perhaps ca. 218 ~~BC~~ (eponym Simylinos: SS 4173). Note, however, pair of Knidian handles of ca. 150 ~~BC~~ found near top of fill (eponym Euphragoras: KT 962: SS 4266, 4268). Coins: several early 3rd cent. (Svoronos, pl. 22, 64-70; pl. 103, 17); Athenian or Delian bronze of 85-30 ~~BC~~. (Svoronos, pl. 106, 29); Athenian imperial bronze of 2nd cent. after Christ (Svoronos, pl. 85). Most pottery dates in 2nd half of 3rd cent. but evidence of disturbance includes coins and Knidian handles mentioned above, early Roman pottery, lamp and glass, Pergamene ware, and fragments of 18 long-petal bowls. Possibly disturbance comes from lower fill of drawshaft E 14:3, which extended down connecting tunnel towards E 14:1. One stamp for manufacture of moulds.

49, 108, 291, 330, 379, 400, 413

Agora IV; V; XII; Hesperia 5, 1936, pp. 37-38, figs. 37-38; Hesperia 28, 1959, p. 130, note 15; Pnyx, p. 142, under no. 84.

E 14:3 Drawshaft (middle fill) 1st and early 2nd quarter of 1st cent.

Drawshaft connected by tunnels with chambers E 14:1 and E 15:3.

Shaft also contained lower fill of late 4th and 3rd cents., upper fill of 3rd cent. after Christ. Only middle fill contained Megarian bowls. Twenty stamped amphora handles: consistent group of 19 Knidian dating between 108 and 88 (period VI), 13 in latest terms of this series, slightly before 88 (eponyms Andromenes, Aristokrates, Hermon, Pisinios). Coins include 19 specimens of earliest Athenian post-Sullan coinage, dating between 86 and ca. 70 (Svoronos, pl. 25, 12; pl. 79, 1-17; pl. 104, 31-37, 46-50; pl. 107, 16-20, 28-41). Over two thirds of bowls long-petal.

#324, 334, 343, 397

Agora IV; Hesperia 5, 1936, p. 38, fig. 38; Hesperia 35, 1966, pp. 1-19 (D.B. Thompson, Kybele Cistern); Délos XXVII, p. 381; NC, 7th series, 4, 1964, pp. 32-33, deposit II.

E 14:6 Well (upper fill) Early Roman

Mostly early Roman with some Hellenistic material, including a type 48A lamp and three Knidian stamped amphora handles of the duoviri period, dating early in the 1st cent. (SS 6168-6170). Lower fill is Hellenistic.

388

Délos XXVII, p. 335, under no. E 102.

E 15:3 Cistern 1st cent. to early 1st cent., after Christ

Connected by long tunnel to E 14:1 and E 14:3. Eighteen stamped amphora handles, many post-Sullan. Coins are later, giving date in 1st or 2nd decade

after Christ (Svoronos, pl. 79, 38-42; pl. 80, 29-30, 37-42; pl. 104, 37).

#118-119, 388

Agora IV.

E 15:4 Cistern 1st to early 3rd quarter of 2nd cent.

Unstratified fill. Latest of ten stamped amphora handles are two Knidian of 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. (eponyms Aristeides, Lysanios: KT 336, 856: SS 4598-4599), and one Rhodian of ca. 177 (eponym Archilaidas: SS 4600). Worn coin of 200-180 found in fill over bedrock near by, which is probably same as fill of cistern (Kleiner 2b). Type 34 A lamp (Agora IV, no. 447). Many fragments of long-petal bowls, suggesting material deposited ca. 140 or later. Cf. Peiraieus Cistern for occurrence of long-petal bowls with amphora handles of early 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. (see Appendix).

#64, 202, 287, 405

Hesperia 34, 1965, p. 50.

q E 6:1
+ E 6:2
again long-petalled
bowls with TVA
Knian

F 5:1 Cistern (middle fill) 1st half of 2nd cent.

Nearly sterile lower fill, dumped middle fill, early Roman upper fill. None of 18 stamped amphora handles later than 150, closely paralleled by handles in G 5:3 and L 19:2 (Rhodian eponyms Agesippos, Eukles, Nikon; latest Knidian eponyms are ~~Eukration~~ ^{Διοκλῆς, Δίων}, Euphragoras, Menippos: KT 197, 731, 1123). Latest coin dates in late 3rd or early 2nd cent. (Svoronos, pl. 23, 47-49). Later intrusion represented by type 50 B lamp of late 2nd to early 1st cent. Megarian bowls have thick walls, small indistinct figures similar to those on bowls in G 5:3 and some examples in Thompson's Group C. No long-petal bowls.

#113, 126, 377

Agora IV; XII; Hesperia 26, 1957, p. 335, note 51.

F 13:3 Well (upper fill)

Sullan destruction debris

Well in courtyard of Poros Building. Lower use fill of 4th cent. and upper fill consisting of immediately pre-Sullan use fill and contemporary dump, probably deposited after destruction of Poros Building in 86. Among 74 stamped amphora handles are 67 Knidian, mostly dating 146-108 ~~BC~~ (period V); two date late in period VI, just before 88 (eponyms Andromenes, Hermon: KT 479, 1158: SS 3679-3680). Latest coins are Athenian or Delian issues of 2nd or 1st cent., (Svoronos 106, 48-51); one very worn coin may be Augustan (Svoronos, pl. 79, 38-42: Agora coin number B'-1097). This coin and fragment of early Roman pottery indicate disturbance. Over half of bowls long-petal.

224, 335

Agora IV; XII; The Aegean and the Near East: Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman, p. 95; p. 108, no. 2.

F 15:2 (Group E)

Cistern

2nd half of 2nd cent.

down to ca. 110

Chamber of cistern system; homogeneous fill. 13 Knidian stamped amphora handles, none later than 110 ^{about} ~~BC~~ (Délos XXVII, p. 322).

One 2nd-cent. Athenian bronze coin (Svoronos, pl. 107, nos. 31-35).

Cistern also yielded inscription of 122/1 ~~BC~~ (Hesperia 10, 1941, pp. 61-62, no. 26). See Appendix under Group E.

Thompson, pp. 392-427; Agora IV; XII; Hesperia 34, 1965, pp. 50-53; Délos XXVII, p. 322.

F 15:3 Well

Late Roman

Easternmost of two late wells dug through cistern system that contained Thompson's Group E. The well contained several Hellenistic pieces, almost certainly from the fill of the cistern system and therefore contemporary with Group E.

#342

Thompson, p. 393, fig. 61.

F 17:4 Cistern

Last quarter of 3rd cent. to early 2nd cent.

Main chamber of system with two blind tunnels and manhole. Unstratified fill with disturbance. Latest of 16 stamped amphora handles dates ca. 214 (Rhodian eponym Astymedes: SS 14658). Latest coin is Athenian bronze with fulminating Zeus with eagle on reverse (issue uncertain) dating between 200 and 110 (Kleiner 2a-g). Type 45 C lamp supports early 2nd cent. date. Disturbance indicated by two later coins (one of 40-30 from manhole; one of 1st or 2nd cent. after Christ in one of tunnels) and small fragment of what may be long-petal bowl (P 30396). Otherwise bowls resemble those in M 21:1 and P 21:4. Large number of bowls (ca. 41).

#19, 23, 68, 91, 214, 242

F 19:3 Well (lower fill)

Sullan destruction debris

Shallow well with lower fill of pottery, tiles, and plaster; upper fill of tiles and stones slightly, if any, later. Twenty of 23 stamped amphora handles come from 17 Knidian jars dated to terms of seven different eponyms; six of the seven date in 2nd half of period VI (i.e. between 98 and 88). Eponyms Aristokrates and Hermon occur on eight jars. Only legible coin dates in 4th cent. Pergamene ware confirms date. Fragments of Samian ware and Pompeian red ware must be intrusive. Two thirds of bowls long-petal.

#34

Delos XXVII, p. 381.

F 19:6 Well

1st half of 1st cent.

Shallow well with three closely contemporary fills, considered as one deposit. Joins between objects in all three fills. Only datable stamped amphora handles ^{are on a Kn amphora} Knidian, no later than mid-1st cent. (Picture Book VI, fig. 64; Délos XXVII, p. 333 under E 96; p. 354 under E 220; p. 317, note 2: SS 9461). Only coin a Chian bronze probably of 1st cent. (BMC(Ionia), p. 337, nos. 85-97, pl. 32, 15).

*quite something new
power? u.g.?*

410

Agora IV; X; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

G 5:3 Well (lower fill)

2nd quarter of 2nd cent.

Lower fill contained bones of 100-200 infants and 85 dogs. Byzantine upper fill. Stamped amphora handles include four Knidian of period IV A (188-167 ~~B.C.~~ ^{IV B}), one of a year or two after 150 ~~B.C.~~ (eponym Euphragoras: KT 197: SS 8196). Handles dated by Euphragoras also occur in F 5:1 and L 19:2. Only coin dates to late 4th or early 3rd cent. Type 33 A and 45 C lamps (Agora IV, no. 440). Most figured bowls are of M Monogram Class. No long-petal bowls.

31, 73, 109, 144, 236

Agora XII; Hesperia 8, 1939, pp. 238-239; Hesperia 26, 1957, p. 339, pl. 77, no. 9; Hesperia, Supplement VIII, 1949, p. 186, no. 8; JHS 82, 1962, p. 130, pl. 5, 4.

*Earlier mention date the deposit
no of Sull. - destruction period -*

G 6:2 (Group C) Cisterns 1st and early 2nd quarter of 2nd cent.

Two chambers of cistern system with sealed Hellenistic lower fills; Byzantine upper fill in one chamber. One stamped amphora handle of ca. 200 ~~B.C.~~ (Hesperia 3 (1934) p. 269, no. 199). Latest of 5 coins a worn Athenian triobol of 229-215 B.C. (Svoronos, pl. 24, nos. 25-27). Date based on comparison with F 5:1 and G 5:3 nearby. See Appendix under Group C.

Thompson, pp. 345-369; Agora IV; XII.

Hesperia XXVI, 1957, p. 336, no. 57.

⊗ Entirely worn - does not count

G 13:4 (Group A) Well (upper fill): last quarter of 3rd cent. to 2nd quarter of 2nd cent.
(lower fill) late 4th cent. to 1st third of 3rd cent.

Well with lower use fill and upper abandonment fill.

Upper fill: presence of Megarian bowls indicates date at least as late as last quarter of 3rd cent. No coins or stamped amphora handles.

Lower fill: close correspondences with pottery from Koroni indicate deposit closed in 260's. One Thasian amphora handle (Etudes Thasiennes IV, p. 392, no. 1607; Pnyx, p. 136, under no. 56); no coins. See Appendix under Group A.

Thompson, pp. 313-330; Agora IV; XII; Hesperia 31, 1962, p. 59; Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 329; Hesperia 33, 1964, pp. 74-75; Hesperia, Supplement XI, 1966, pp. 11-13.

G 14:2 Well (upper fill) 1st quarter of 1st cent.
(middle fill) 4th to 2nd cent.

Lower fill of early 4th cent. Disturbed middle fill separated from upper fill by empty space and packing of amphoras.

Upper fill: ^{three} three Knidian amphora handles ^{and a restored amphora} dating to 108-98 (eponym Alexandros: KT 5: SS 9465), to slightly before 88 (eponym Andromenes: KT 1695: SS 326), and to slightly after ca. 85 (eponym Euboulos: KT 1788+2128: SS 9464). ^{the amphora} Most of bowls long-petal.

346, 403

Middle fill: no coins or datable stamped amphora handles. Lamps indicate broad range of date. Long-petal bowls found at all depths, suggesting fill was dumped rather than accumulated over a period of time. Most of bowls long-petal.

111, 332

Agora IV; XII.

G 14:5 Cistern (lower fill) 2nd half of 2nd cent.

Cistern with small lower fill and Roman upper fill; connected by tunnel with chamber filled in Byzantine period. Only stamped amphora handle dates ca. 125 ~~SS 333~~ (Hesperia 3, 1934, p. 251, no. 131). Half of bowls long-petal.

309

H 6:4 Well 2nd half of 3rd cent., not quite to end
 Homogeneous fill. *Latest of 2 Rhodian SAH*
 Latest of eight stamped amphora handles dates
 to 217 (Rhodian eponym Xenostratos: SS 148). *Accept. Tu, 1939, p. 221, no. 18*
 Fragments of only two
 bowls. *Dates of 2 Rhodian not worked out, possibly later*

4, 152

Agora IV; Hesperia 2, 1933, pp. 453-454; HSCP, Supplement I, 1940, pp.
 183-210 (bronze head of Nike).

H 6:9 Cistern (upper fill) *to 1st half of* Late 3rd and ~~early~~ 2nd cent. *(O.K.)*

Chamber of cistern system. Lower fill of last quarter of 4th cent.
 Twelve stamped amphora handles; Rhodian date between 217 (eponym
 Xenostratos: SS 74) and 197 ~~SS~~ (eponym Philodamos: SS 68). ~~Rest of~~
~~handles date within this range, except one Knidian dating after 167~~
 (eponym Polycharos: KT 1183: SS 64). *and probably after 188 (see S. G. 103, SS 66)*
 This and fragments of late
 Roman lamp and bowl *indicate disturbance* ~~probably intrusive~~. One mould.

132, 306

Agora IV; X: XII; XIV, p. 80, note 233; Hesperia 2, 1933, pp. 126-128,
 figs. 13-14; p. 454; Hesperia 6, 1937, pp. 207-208, fig. 125.

H 12:1 Fill in Great Drain

2nd half of 2nd cent.

Fill in course of west branch of drain abandoned when propylon south of Tholos built. See A-B 19-20:1 and D-E 15:1 for other deposits in drain. Twenty-five stamped amphora handles; five Knidian probably date between ca. 146 and 108 ~~BCE~~ (eponyms Asklepiodoros(II), Euphranor, Menekrates, Philombrotidas: KT 12, 321, 1278, 1434(IV): SS 7650, 7655-7656, 7790, 8147). Latest coins deposited in 3rd quarter of 2nd cent. or slightly later. Reexamination of four coins originally thought to be Imperial indicates two Hellenistic (Agora coin numbers Z-2790, 2864), one illegible (Z-2776), one of late 1st or early 2nd cent. after Christ, probably intrusive (Z-2748; Svoronos, pl. 88, 49-50). Pottery similar to Thompson's Group E. Figured Megarian bowls have thick walls, small stamps, produced in worn moulds of coarse workmanship. Half of bowls long-petal. One long-petal mould.

27, 285, 347

Agora IV; X; Kleiner II, pp. 11-15; Hesperia, Supplement IV, 1940, pp. 119-121, figs. 89-90.

H 16:2 Cistern (lower fill)

Sullan destruction debris

Part of large water system with at least four chambers and manholes connected by tunnels. Late Roman upper fill. Latest coin dates to 87/6 ~~BCE~~ (Kleiner 2k); seven others date in 2nd half of 2nd cent. (Kleiner 2h, 3, 4, 16). Coin of Theodosius I is intrusive (A.D. 379-395).

359, 364, 396

*Recent
amphora
latest find
before
latest
240 B.C.
Ath. Mitt. 89, 1974*

*also p. 202, fig. 1, 5
(A jar) 4.24*

H 16:3 (Group B) Cisterns ca. 320-240

Two chambers and drawshaft connected by tunnels; three deposits of overlapping dates. Red-figured pelikai indicate earlier limits (Thompson, B 1-2). Latest of 2 stamped amphora handles is Rhodian, dates ca. 240 ~~ca.~~ (Hesperia 3, 1934, p. 235, no. 77; Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 333-334, no. 77. ^{SS 370} Worn coin of early 3rd century (Svoronos, pl. 22, 76). See Appendix under Group B.

Thompson, pp. 330-345; Agora IV; XII; XXI; Hesperia 31, 1962, p. 59; Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 327-329; Hesperia 33, 1964, pp. 74-75; Hesperia, Supplement XI, 1966, p. 13; Delos XXVII, pp. 292, 381; AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 194.

H 16:4 (Group D) Pithos Mid-second cent., to at least 140

Storage pithos with single fill. One stamped amphora handle dates slightly after 146 ~~ca.~~ (eponym Thalinbrotidas: KT 1272: SS 336). Latest coin dates in first two decades of 2nd cent. (Kleiner 9). Many long-petal bowls indicate date somewhat after 146 ~~ca.~~ for closing of deposit. See Appendix under Group D.

Thompson, pp. 369-392; Agora IV; XII; XXI.

*(X) SS 370 + 371 are amphora, not handles
I have no precise date for SS 371, nor do I
know if SS 370 is late (Look at photos
of 2 jars in Hesp III)
There are also other jars, incl. Chios) See Pl. Bb*

H-K 12-15^{1A}

Middle Stoa building fill

to ca. 180

Construction fill under floor of Middle Stoa. ^{west end of} Date based on

and between Middle Stoa and Heliaia to north-south

Grace's analysis of ca. 1500 stamped amphora handles in fill. None of nearly 900 Rhodian handles later than 183 or 182. This date based on

comparison with handles in Pergamon deposit, currently dated 210-176 or 175 ~~EE~~ (see pp. 00-00). Seven of the 12 or 13 latest eponyms in

Pergamon deposit not represented in construction fill of Middle Stoa, implying Stoa fill closed ca. seven years earlier than Pergamon deposit,

i.e. in 183 or 182 ~~EE~~. (Délos XXVII, pp. 290-291). Latest Rhodian

eponym is either Nikasagoras(I) or Theaidetos. None of approximately 400

Knidian handles bear title "phrourarchos" characteristic of period IV A

(188-167 B.C.), but five names which occur elsewhere with this title

appear (Archestratos, Philophron, Philippos, Sokrates, Theuphantos: see Délos XXVII, p. 320); Knidian handles therefore date shortly before 188.

~~EE~~. Latest coins date 200-180 ~~EE~~ (Kleiner 2c, 9). Five fragments of long-petal bowls and one fragment of figured bowl of M Monogram Class come

from disturbed area of fill at west end of building, which was completed

later than rest of Stoa (see I 14:2). Otherwise bowls similar to those

in other deposits of early 2nd cent. Fragments of six moulds.

37, 50, 63, 65, 83, 114, 131, 137, 140, 164, 182, 196, 198, 220, 223, 229, 232, 264, 278, 282-283, 294, 296, 314-316

Agora IV; VIII; XII; XIV, pp. 66-68; Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317;

Kleiner I, pp. 303-311, deposits I-II; Kleiner II, pp. 29, 32; Délos XXVII,

pp. 290-291, 382; The Aegean and the Near East: Studies Presented to Hetty

Goldman, pp. 97, 109, nos. 9-11.

Don't add? 1956 Agora XIV, p. 66, until 179, and before 175.

I 14:2 Pithos settling basin

Early 3rd quarter of 2nd cent.?

Fill of pithos which served as settling basin in front of west end of north side of Heliaia. Basin probably covered during final phases of construction at west end of Middle Stoa. Architecture of west end of Stoa

Helen
Kouk

BESI
MOUSTAKA

23.VII.79

4.26

Notes - ^{revised} journal - on S. Petroff's
section on DEPOSITS

p. 302 document v4 (?) views on
3A 146 B.C.
MS 180 "

~~Evolutionary perspective~~

p. 324 "Helen & family"
- south?

p. 342 88 B.C. "about the products of mining
the ancient steps" Temporary

A 1817 This is Theropoda vs

A-B 19-20 : 1

→ mix-up in citing SAH. ~~John~~
Last kind ^{RT 1554} on SS 9193 (Sp. Swaff.) - 108
RT 650 SS 10170 of "Anoplo." - 1088

check w. SR.

suggests it was finished
 suggests it was finished later than rest of building. This later activity
 may be associated with Hellenistic fill south of Middle Stoa, dated by coins
 and stamped amphora handles to about 140^{140?} (Kleiner I, pp. 311-313, deposit
 III). One example of unusual form of long-petal bowl.
unusual form of bowl

#144

2nd cent., disturbed

I 16:5 Cistern

Single Knidian stamped amphora handle dates around 108 (Hesperia
 3, 1934, p. 274, no. 218). Turkish pottery indicates disturbance.

* 165

Agora IV.

L 17:7 Cistern

3rd and early 4th quarter of 3rd cent.

Cistern with little pottery. Seven stamped amphora handles; ~~three~~
charges date 3/4 3rd
 Rhodian date between 234 and 221 (eponyms Aglokritos, Pausanias(?), fabricant
 Theodoros: SS 14279-14280, 14282). Latest coin dates in 1st third of 3rd
 cent. One small fragment of Megarian bowl of undetermined type.

Agora XII.

L 19:2 Cistern (upper cistern and shaft fill)

2nd to early 3rd quarter
 of 2nd cent. *only because*

(lower cistern fill)

4th quarter of 3rd cent. *of long-petals?*

Cistern filled in last quarter of 3rd cent.; ~~or early 2nd cent.~~ upper
 part of fill disturbed by cutting and subsequent filling of rectangular shaft.

on these latest
 Upper cistern and shaft fill: fourteen stamped amphora handles from shaft,
 mostly Knidian dating between 167 and 150, with parallels in F 5:1 and G 5:3;
 latest dated by eponym Euphragoras (KT 1257: SS 9546). Latest coins date
 in 1st two decades of 2nd cent. (Kleiner I, 9; Svoronos, pl. 23, 47-49).

Type 35 B lamp (Agora IV, no. 474). One fourth of bowls long-petal.

#54, 192, 385

3/Note then are 6 Knidian of IV A

Lower cistern fill: three Rhodian amphora handles of 4th quarter of 3rd cent., latest dating to 213 ~~BC~~ ^{and one apparently 198 (eponym Hermon: SS 9542)} (eponym Theuphranes: SS 9579). Latest coin dates in last quarter of 3rd cent. (Svoronos, pl. 25, 5-10). Only one fragment of Megarian bowl (imbricate).

One apparently 198
(eponym Theuphranes: SS 9542)

M 18:10 Well late 3rd cent. to 1st quarter of 2nd cent.

Homogeneous fill. Latest of 14 stamped amphora handles are two Rhodian handles of 190 and 189 ~~BC~~ (eponyms Ainetos, Athanodotos: SS 14295-14296). Rhodian and Knidian handles find parallels in Middle Stoa building fill (H-K 12-15). Type 27 D lamp agrees with this date. Fragments of 50 bowls and 1 mould.

38, 48, 69, 174, 195, 209, 389

Agora XII; Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317; Hesperia 34, 1965, p. 50.

M 20:1 Cistern (lower and middle fills) Sullan destruction debris

Use fill characterized by broken water jars (lower fill); contemporary dump (middle fill); nearly sterile layer (probably part of middle fill); Roman upper fill. Sixty-eight stamped amphora handles, mostly Knidian, all dating between 108 and 88 ~~BC~~ (period VI); five handles dated by two of the latest eponyms of this series, Hermon and Andromenes. Coins date to late 2nd or early 1st cent. (Kleiner 16). Sterile layer above middle fill contained coin of 87/86 ~~BC~~ (Kleiner 2k) and one Byzantine intrusion. Middle fill contained fruit measure conforming to late 2nd cent. decree (Agora X, DM 66; Hesperia 18, 1949, p. 108-113). Over half of bowls long-petal.

328, 337-338, 345, 361

Agora IV; V; Hesperia 18, 1949, p. 110, note 8; Délos XXVII, p. 381; The Aegean and the Near East: Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman, p. 95, p. 104, no. 4.

M 21:1 Cistern

2nd half of 3rd cent. to
1st quarter of 2nd cent.

Chamber of cistern system; homogeneous fill. Thirty-four stamped amphora handles, mostly Rhodian of between 241 and 186, closely paralleled by handles from deposit Q 8-9. ²⁰² Latest dates to 186 ^(35-40 286) ^{A single Rhodian, probably date to about 186} (eponym Kallikratides). Latest Athenian coins probably date between 200 and 180 B.C. (Kleiner 2(issue uncertain), 9). Eight Histiaian tetrobols dating ca. 170-160 at the earliest found near top, possibly an intrusive hoard (NC, 7th series, 2 1962 pp. 17-22).

Largest group of Megarian bowls found in the Agora, consisting of fragments of 183 bowls, one moulded jug and nine moulds. At least 119 bowls are products of Workshop of Bion; only 15 made by Workshop A. Great similarity among bowls, many with same stamps. Most were made in fresh moulds. Four moulds made by Workshop of Bion, one perhaps a practice piece made by unskilled apprentice (# 47). These facts suggest M 21:1 represents debris from Workshop of Bion, located near by. Cistern N 21:4, 20 m. to northeast, contained similar evidence of workshop activity (see pp.00-00).

1, 11, 15, 20-21, 25, 40, 42, 47, 52, 58, 62, 70, 75-77, 93, 99-105, 125, 129-130, 134-135, 139, 150, 155, 167, 170-171, 177, 186, 190-191, 199, 205, 210, 219, 228, 240, 244, 250, 260, 267, 275, 289, 308, 313, 406.

Agora IV; V; XII; Hesperia 17, 1948, pp. 160-161; Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 276-291 (D.B. Thompson, Komos Cistern); Délos XXVII, p. 381. Some pottery published in Agora V, p. 64, under K 52, pl. 39; XIV, p. 187, pl. 94f; Hesperia 26, 1957, pp. 345-346, pl. 83, no. 40; Pnyx, pp. 92-93, under nos. 3-4, pl. 50b.

p. 75

M 23:1 Cistern

1st quarter of 1st cent.

Chamber of water system with one blind tunnel and two cisterns connected by tunnel. Ten stamped amphora handles; two Knidian probably date between 85 and 78 ~~BC~~ (eponyms ^{Aphollonidas,} Damokritos, ~~Sosiphron~~: KT 556, 1551: 2202; SS 3196, 3199). Latest coin is worn bronze of 2nd half of 2nd cent. Most of bowls long-petal.

366

Délos XXVII, p. 381; BCH, Supplement I, 1973, pp. 192-194, p. 205, no. 12; Nessana I, p. 126.

M-N 15:1

South Stoa II building fill

to ca. 140

Construction fill under floor of South Stoa II, last of Hellenistic stoas built in Agora. About 85 stamped amphora handles, many with parallels in building fills of Middle Stoa and Stoa of Attalos. Latest are two Knidian handles dating slightly after 146 ~~BC~~ (eponyms Philippos, Diokles: KT 122, 971: SS 6579, 6585). Among coins are two issues of Athenian bronzes which do not appear in fills of Middle Stoa and Stoa of Attalos (Kleiner 3, 10) and confirm date slightly later than fill of Stoa of Attalos. Deposit probably closed between 145 and 140 B.C. Fragments of long-petal bowls confirm date after mid-2nd cent. Types 25 A', 33 A, 35 B, and 44 A lamps. Most of bowls figured; one mould.

33, 94, 127, 148, 153, 158, 185, 206, 225, 235, 239, 245, 288, 292.

Agora XII, nos. 1334, 1886; XIV, p. 68; Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317; Kleiner I, pp. 319-325, deposits VI-VIII; Kleiner II, pp. 29, 32; Délos XXVII, p. 382.

M-N 18:1 Cistern 1st half of 1st cent.

Cistern connected by tunnel with cistern N 18:3. Only coin is Boiotian dating between 220 and 197 ~~B.C.~~ (BMC(Greece) p. 41, no. 81, pl. 6, 8). Only indications of date are 1st cent. lamps (types 51 B, 54) two long-petal bowls, and fragments of early Roman brittle ware.

340

N 18:3 Cistern 2nd half of 3rd cent. to early 2nd cent.

Cistern connected by tunnel with cistern M-N 18:1. Only stamped amphora handle dates slightly after 240 ~~B.C.~~ (Rhodian fabricant Xenotimos: SS 6914). Latest coin dates about 200 ~~B.C.~~ (Kleiner 1).

161

Agora IV; X; XII; Hesperia 31, 1962, p. 246, note 10.

N 19:1 Cistern (upper fill: Group F) 1st cent.

(middle fill) Sullan destruction debris

Cistern connected by tunnel with another chamber. Lower fill of early 3rd cent.; dumped middle fill of Sullan debris; upper fill covering entire 1st cent. (Robinson's Group F). Joins between middle and upper fills; intrusions from middle fill in upper fill.

Upper fill: latest coins are Augustan, deposited no earlier than end of 1st cent. (Svoronos, pl. 80, 10, 34, 37-40). Stamped amphora handles earlier, only one post-Sullan (Agora V, F 96). Absence of Arretine pottery indicates deposit closed before ca. 10 B.C. Much mixed with middle fill. Mould for long-petal bowl.

29, 149, 404

Middle fill: three Knidian stamped amphora handles date in last decade of 2nd cent. (eponyms Alexandros, Epiphanes: KT 5+1646, 191: SS 7213, 7301,

(no sub-earl
not checked)
SS 7213, 7301 M 17:1
cf. Agora V, p. 120

7314). Two coins of 87/86 (Kleiner 2k) and several more either of 87/86 or slightly earlier (Kleiner 2h, 6, 16).

Agora IV; V (Group F, pp. 10-21); VII; Hesperia 34, 1965, pp. 66-68; NC 7th series, 4 1964 pp. 32-33, deposit III; Délos xxvii, p. 381.

N 20:1 Well (upper fill)

1st cent. after Christ and later

#276

Agora IV; V; VIII; XII.

N 20:4 Cistern

1st quarter of 1st cent.

Four contemporary strata deposited immediately after Sullan destruction, considered as one deposit. Thirteen stamped amphora handles, none later than 88. Late Knidian eponym Hermon, dating close to 88, occurs twice. Several coins date to 87/86 (Kleiner 2k) and one dates to 85-70 (Svoronos, pl. 104, 31-38). Two thirds of bowls long petal.

#323, 367, 395

Agora IV; V; Hesperia 35, 1966, pp. 252-259 (D.B. Thompson, Mask Cistern); Délos XXVII, p. 381; NC 7th series, 4, 1964, pp. 32-33, deposit I; Δελτ 28 A, 1973, pp. 183-186.

N 20:6 Cistern (lower and upper fill) 2nd half of 3rd cent. to early 2nd cent.

Lower use fill and contemporary dumped upper fill. Four stamped amphora handles date between 240 and 200 (SS 7912, 8131, 10315-10316). Latest coin dates ca. 200 (Kleiner 1).

#51

Agora IV

N 20:7 Cistern (lower fill) 1st and early 2nd quarter of 2nd cent.

Cistern connected by tunnel to drawshaft. Lower fill disturbed in Turkish times. Upper fill and fill of tunnel and drawshaft Turkish. Most of nine stamped amphora handles date between 189 and 175, latest in term of Rhodian eponym Xenophon (SS 7898). Latest coin dates to 2nd or 1st cent. (Svoronos, pl. 106, 12-16). Large number of ~~Megarian~~ bowls (49). No long-petal bowls.

98, 115, 156, 179, 208, 231, 246, 251, 370

Agora IV.

N 21:4 Cistern (middle fill) 2nd half of 3rd cent. to 1st quarter of 2nd cent.
(lower fill) 3rd and early 4th quarter of 3rd cent.

Hellenistic lower and middle fills; early Roman upper fill. Three fills mixed during excavation.

Middle fill: only stamped amphora handle comes from late Corinthian jar of 2nd half of 3rd cent. (SS 9472). Latest coins date 200-180 (Kleiner 2a), except for Augustan coin which probably belongs with upper fill. Two moulds, stamp for manufacture of moulds, clay stacking ring suggest fill is dump from potter's establishment. All moulds and fragments of bowls produced by workshop of Bion. Cistern M 21:1, 20 m. to southwest, also contained moulds and large quantity of bowls, mostly products of workshop of Bion. N 21:4 and M 21:1 are probably contemporary dumps from this shop, which was located near by (see pp.00-00).

43, 163, 312, 412, 415

Lower fill: thirteen stamped amphora handles, most dating in 2nd half of 3rd cent; latest dates to 217 ~~BE~~ (Rhodian eponym Xenostratos: SS 8934). Latest coin dates in 1st third of 3rd cent. ^{From two bowls;} One stacking ring (possibly from middle fill).

414

AS p. 75

Agora IV; XII; Hesperia 31, 1962, pp. 244-262 (D.B. Thompson, Satyr Cistern); Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 325-326; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

O 16:3 Well

1st half. of 2nd cent.

Tile-lined well with contemporary upper and lower fills separated by layer of sterile mud. Latest coin dates ca. 200 ~~88~~ (Kleiner 1). Koan amphora with stamped handle dates slightly after 200 ~~88~~ (SS 14082). Type 43 A(?) lamp. Fragment of Roman terracotta plaque of late 3rd cent. after Christ indicates contamination (Agora VI, no. 886). Megarian bowls of coarse workmanship, unlike those of early second cent. contexts; none from fresh moulds, some from very worn moulds. No long-petal bowls. This suggests date in 2nd quarter of 2nd cent.

74, 141, 145

O 17:5 Cistern

Sullan destruction debris

One of two chambers connected by tunnel. Two latest coins date to 87/86 ~~88~~ (Kleiner 2k). Grey ware lamp of first quarter of 1st cent. after Christ indicates disturbance (Agora VII, p. 5, note 7). Half of bowls long-petal.

211

Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317.

O 17:7 Cistern

1st to 3rd quarter of 2nd cent.

Cistern connected by tunnel to drawshaft. Disturbed by modern cesspool, but some ancient fill intact. Objects from upper part of ancient fill later than those from lower part, suggesting gradual accumulation. Eleven stamped amphora handles; those from lower part of fill date in 1st quarter of 2nd cent. (three Knidian and four Rhodian have parallels in Middle Stoa building fill: H-K 12-15). Megarian bowls found with them are from worn moulds, of poor workmanship, probably dating in 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. Some fragments are of M Monogram Class. One Rhodian handle from upper part of deposit dates in 2nd quarter of 2nd cent. (eponym Peisistratos: SS 14287). This part of fill also contained fragments of long-petal bowls, Pergamene plate, Roman lamp, suggesting cistern remained open into 3rd quarter of 2nd century and beyond.

227, 390

Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317; Hesperia 34, 1965, p. 50.

O 20:2 Cistern

Late 3rd to early 2nd cent.

Part of system with two chambers and well. Homogeneous fill. Latest of 13 stamped amphora handles dates in 198 ~~BE~~ (Rhodian eponym Hieron: SS 8020). Latest lamp type 46 B (Agora IV, no. 596).

175

P 10:2 Cistern (lower fill)

2nd half of 3rd cent.

Connected by tunnel to cistern that went out of use in 2nd half of 4th cent. Hellenistic lower fill, upper fill of 1st cent. after Christ. Two Rhodian amphora handles, later of which dates slightly after 240 (SS 7770-7771). Latest lamp type 32. Fragments of only two Megarian bowls.

3

Agora XII, under P 10:1.

P 20:2 Cistern

3rd quarter of 2nd cent.

Single fill with joins between fragments from top and bottom. Only stamped amphora handle dates between 146 and 108 ~~BCE~~ (period V) but not late in that period (Knidian eponym Epinikidas: KT 428: SS 14703). Only coin dates between 200 and 87/86 ~~BCE~~ (Kleiner 2). Types 27 D and 34 B lamps. Pottery finds parallels in Thompson's Group D. One-third of bowls long-petal.

2, 321

P 21:4 Cistern

Late 3rd to early 2nd cent.

Homogeneous fill. Three stamped amphora handles; one Rhodian dates to 207 B.C., another ^{on fragment} to late 3rd or early 2nd cent. (eponym Sodamos: ^{SS 14736, 14744} SS 14736, 14744). Latest coins date 200-180 ~~BCE~~ (Kleiner 2a-b, 9), except very worn Athenian bronze of ca. 30 ~~BCE~~ which is intrusive. 2nd cent. coins are among earliest of New Style bronze issues, occurring also in building fill of Middle Stoa (H-K 12-15). Middle Stoa fill contained one later issue of this series (Kleiner 2c), suggesting P 21:4 was closed slightly earlier than building fill. Latest lamps type 48 A. Large number of bowls of good quality (ca 72), similar to those in M 21:1. Small fragment of long-petal bowl similar to fragment from Q 8-9 (# 325) is probably part of disturbance indicated by 1st cent. coin.

22, 55-57, 59, 61, 67, 72, 87, 96, 106, 120-122, 159-160, 173, 193-194, 204, 212, 216, 238, 243, 248, 252-253, 263

Hesperia 42, 1973, pp. 154-156, pl. 33.

P-R 6-12 Stoa of Attalos building fill to ca. 145

Stoa of Attalos dated within reign of Attalos II of Pergamon (159-138 ~~B.C.~~) by inscription on architrave (Agora XIV, pp. 104-107). Over 100 stamped amphora handles in fill; latest are contemporary with latest handles at Corinth (destroyed by Mummius in 146 ~~B.C.~~). Latest coins are same as those in Middle Stoa building fill (H-K 12-14) and date 200-180 ~~B.C.~~ (Kleiner 2c). No long-petal bowls, but one fragment in fill over floor of Square Peristyle, directly under fill of Stoa of Attalos (Q 8-9: #325). Absence of large numbers of long-petal bowls suggests date not much after 150 ~~B.C.~~ for closing of deposit.

#88, 92, 97, 200, 293, 373, 393, 401

Agora IV; XII; Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 317; Kleiner I, pp. 313-318, deposits IV-V; Kleiner II, pp. 29, 32; Délos XXVII, p. 382.

*This is not O argument? - since
stratum for EA fill is
basis of dating after 150*

Q 8-9 Fill over floor of Square Peristyle last quarter of 3rd cent. to
1st quarter of 2nd cent.

Square Peristyle demolished before Stoa of Attalos built; this fill lay ~~in~~ under building fill of Stoa of Attalos (P-Q 6-12). One hundred and twenty-two stamped amphora handles; many 3rd cent. handles and a few of early 2nd cent., the latest dating to 186 ~~B.C.~~ (Rhodian eponym Kallikratides). Many parallels with handles from cistern M 21:1. Latest coin dates ca. 200 (Kleiner). Latest lamps types 33 A, 34 A. Fragment of long-petal bowl (#325) probably intrusive, possibly from building fill of Stoa of Attalos.

#5-6, 9, 17, 39, 60, 66, 168, 218, 256, 270-271, 284, 325, 376, 383

Agora IV, nos. 437, 448, 819, 607; Délos XXVII, p. 381.

186 (Rhodian eponym Kallikratides)

Q 10-11:1 Fill under floor of Brick Building 2nd quarter of 2nd cent.
 Fill under floor of ^{western part of} mudbrick shop building which succeeded Square
 Peristyle and preceded Stoa of Attalos. Four stamped amphora handles;
 latest bears name of Rhodian eponym Kallikrates (either slightly after 180
~~B.C.~~ or ca. 150 ~~B.C.~~: SS 11621). In closely associated fill connected with
 construction of Brick Building the latest amphora handle dates between 166
 and 146 ~~B.C.~~ (Knidian eponym Polycharos: KT 378: SS 11050). Type 48 A
 lamp. Destruction of Square Peristyle in 1st quarter of 2nd cent. gives
terminus post quem (see Q 8-9). Construction of Stoa of Attalos between
 159 and 138 B.C. gives terminus ante quem (see P-Q 6-12). No long-petal
 bowls.

110, 237

Agora XIV, p. 172; Hesperia 19, 1950, p. 320; Hesperia 21, 1952,
 p. 101. ~~Kleiner I, pp. 315-317, deposit IV.~~

R 21:2 Cistern (lower fill) 2nd half of 2nd cent.

Cistern with two blind tunnels. Roman middle and upper fills. Some
 Roman intrusions in lower fill. Latest of four stamped amphora handles
 dates early in 3rd quarter of 2nd cent. (Knidian eponym Euphranor: KT 778).
 Knidian fabricant Damokrates, who appears on another handle, probably
 contemporary. Three 2nd-cent. coins, the latest dating 130-90 B.C.
 (Kleiner 2a-g, 9, 16). Types 48 D and 51 B lamps indicate cistern remained
 open until end of 2nd cent.

322, 329

Agora IV.

APPENDIX

REVISED CHRONOLOGY OF
PUBLISHED ATHENIAN HELLENISTIC GROUPS

THE AGORA: GROUPS A - E

The five groups published by Thompson in 1934 cover the entire range of the Hellenistic period. Their validity as criteria for relative dating remains unaltered. However, recent advances in the study of coins and stamped amphora handles, the only objects commonly found in Hellenistic deposits which can be dated independently, has necessitated a revision of their absolute dates.

GROUP A (Deposit Summaries G 13:4)

205
192

This deposit, dated by Thompson to the turn of the fourth to the third century, is not of direct interest for the study of ^{Cyrenaean or Megarian} Megarian bowls; the bowls it contained came from an undatable supplementary fill at the top of the well that contained the deposit. The redating of the other groups however is closely connected with the date of the lower fill of Group A.

The well contained a single stamped handle from a Thasian amphora, which is not closely datable. ^{193 206} There were no coins. The deposit must therefore be assessed on the basis of comparison with material from other, datable contexts. Thompson cited parallels from the Hellenistic cemeter-

the stamp names Tydipaxos, named also on a whole amphora from the construction filling
Agora well F 17/3, dated 3/4 of 4th century
(Agora VII).

(not 206 sup 1 B.T. Thes. 70, p. 392, no. 1607)

ies of Alexandria. Although the foundation of the city offers a terminus post quem, there is no reliable terminus ante quem for the material in the cemeteries. Since 1934 another, more helpful, comparison has come to light. In 1959 excavations were carried out at Koroni, on the east coast of Attica, on the site of what proved to be a Ptolemaic fort.^{194 207} Most of the pottery from that site was found to have parallels in Group A. It was accompanied, however, by coins of Ptolemy II,^{195 208} the latest of which dates to 267/6 or 265/4.~~209~~ This suggested to the excavators that the site had been used for a short period of time during the Chremonidean war of the 260's.^{196 209} Sparkes and Talcott dated Group A to ca. 340-310,^{197 210} but the many parallels between Koroni and Group A indicate that some adjustment of this date is necessary. Group A must now be placed in the first quarter of the third century, if not slightly later.²¹¹

The ~~Megarian~~^{Megarian} bowls provide the only clue to the date of the upper fill. One fragment (A 75)^{1: P4053} was made in a worn mould and has the convex band rim pattern common in the second quarter of the century.

GROUP B (Deposit Summaries H 16:3)^{212 198}

The evidence from Koroni also affects the date of Group B. Thompson dated the material from this Hellenistic cistern system between 320 and 275 ~~B.C.~~^{199 213}

Grace, however, has determined that the one Rhodian handle from this group, which one would have expected to be roughly contemporary with the handles from Koroni, is in fact about twenty-five years later than the latest Rhodian handles found at the Ptolemaic encampment.^{200 214}

This discrepancy caused much consternation among students of both pottery and stamped amphora handles,^{201 215} since it was immediately clear that either the dating of Koroni or the dating of Groups A and B, and therefore of all third century pottery and stamped amphora handles, was in error. The

This remark
The point is, EV (etc) did not grasp (or pass) what their identification involved. See my p. 328 (Hesp 1913). It was not "immediately clear" to them.

only question was which of the two should be adjusted.

This question was soon resolved by Grace, who arrived at an independent confirmation of the date of Koroni through further study of Rhodian handles. A large deposit at Pergamon provides a reasonably well fixed point at about the middle of the series of Rhodian handles. Virtually all Rhodian eponyms datable before the closing of this deposit are now known from collections in Athens, Rhodes, and Alexandria. Grace arranged these names in a chronological list, working back from the year 175, the probable closing date of the Pergamon deposit. It seems that there are only about sixty-five years between the latest handles in the Pergamon deposit and the beginning of the practice of naming the months on Rhodian handles. This practice begins therefore about 240.²⁰²⁻²¹⁶

Only the name of the fabricant appears on the Rhodian handle from Group B. It is a round stamp with a rose in the center and the name Zenon running around its circumference. In all cases where this fabricant stamp is paired with an eponym stamp, the eponym dates slightly after the time when months began to be named. It has, however, been suggested that the eponym on the handle in Group B should be restored as Philokrates, whose term dates just before this practice was initiated.²⁰³⁻⁷ In any event, the handle dates around 240, ~~240~~, and therefore Group B must have been deposited after 240, approximately thirty-five years later than had been thought previously. Three legible coins were recovered from the cistern. The latest one dates within the first quarter of the third century, ²⁰⁴~~204~~ but its extreme wear supports a date of ca. 240 for the deposit.

The earlier limit of Group B was placed around 320 ~~B.C.~~ on the basis of comparison of the red figure pelikai B 1-2^(P 1104-1105) with finds from Olynthos, Chatby, and southern Russia.²⁰⁵²¹⁹ Therefore the material in Group B covers a span of some eighty years.

GROUP C (Deposit Summaries G 6:2)²⁰⁶²²⁰

Thompson dated Group C to the early second century. The datable material is meagre. Reexamination of the five legible coins shows the latest to be a worn Athenian triobol of 229-215,²⁰⁷²²¹ which could have been deposited any time after 200. The absence of issues of the New Style bronze coinage with the fulminating Zeus reverse type (Kleiner 2) would suggest a date not long after 200; but since so few coins were recovered from the cistern, it is best not to rely too heavily on numismatic evidence. The only stamped amphora handle is not closely datable but belongs around the turn of the century.²⁰⁸²²² *(not a useful date)*

A study of the ^{mould made in the group} Megarian bowls[^] hints that the material may have been deposited as late as the second quarter of the century. The bowls are for the most part miscellaneous small fragments. Only two bowls are substantially whole; they were manufactured in fresh moulds by Workshop A^(P 2A32, P 404) and the Workshop of Bion (e.g. C 21-22[^] from the Workshop of Bion; C 49-50^(P 4029-4030) from Workshop A). Twenty-two of the thirty-eight bowls in Group C were made in worn moulds, which indicates that the industry had been established for some time before they were made. Furthermore, several of the fragments themselves show traces of wear; the resting surface of C 27^(P 403) is worn, and the walls of C 18, C 24-25, and C 28^(P 402, P 4102-4103, P 404) show that the

sherds were battered about for some time before being deposited. All of these worn bowls were themselves made in worn moulds. The latest bowls are very similar to those from two other deposits excavated nearby on the Kolonos Agoraios (F 5:1 and G 5:3); some belong to the M Monogram Class (C ²⁶~~25~~, 43, 45, 47¹). ^{P 4024, P 4023, P 4025, P 4027} Bowls of this sort occur elsewhere only in deposits containing material of the second quarter of the second century and later (e.g. E 15:4, N 20:7, and O 17:7). Neither F 5:1 nor G 5:3 contains any numismatic evidence to indicate a date later than the early second century, because, as Kleiner has demonstrated, no new coins were struck between ca. 180 and 145 ~~BC~~ (see pp. 00-00). ^{209 223} Both deposits, however, contain stamped amphora handles of about 150. ~~150~~ Some of the lamps in F 5:1 and G 5:3 find parallels in Group C as well. These facts, together with the fairly close proximity of the three cisterns, suggest that they were filled at the same time, and that Group C was deposited during the second quarter of the second century, though not necessarily later than about 165.

Group D (Deposit Summaries H 16:4) ^{210 224}

Thompson dated Group D to the middle of the second century. The only coin, a bronze with a cicada on the obverse and an amphora on the reverse (Kleiner 9), was formerly identified as a bronze of the Athenian klerouchoi of 166; ~~it~~ it has now been redated to the first two decades of the second century. The only stamped amphora handle may date slightly after 146. ^{211 225}

Over a third of the bowls in Group D are of the long-petal variety. This indicates that the deposit was laid down after 146, the date of the closing of the building fill of the Stoa of Attalos, which contained no long-petal bowls (P-R

6-12). All of the long-petal bowls in Group D were made in fresh moulds; only one showed any indication of extensive use before its deposit; the resting surface of D 14⁴¹ (P 594) is worn. The combined evidence suggests that Group D was discarded not long after long-petal bowls began to be produced in Athens, probably by 140 or 135.

As for the other bowls, two belong to a type that was manufactured in the second quarter of the second century (D 34, D 37: see Class 2).^(P 589, P 4079) Only one bowl of an early type appears in the group (D 35: Workshop A);^(P 590) it was made in a fresh mould and must date in the late third or early second century.

Group E (Deposit Summaries F 15:2)<sup>226
212</sup>

Thompson connected Group E with Sulla's sack of Athens in 86. An inscription found in the cistern and dated to the term of Nikodemos gives a terminus post quem of 122/1.^{213 227} Reexamination of eight coins from the deposit resulted in only one identification, an Athenian bronze of the second century (Svoronos, pl. 107, nos. 31-35). There are thirteen stamped amphora handles, all of them Knidian, which Grace now dates no later than 110; there are none from Period VI (ca. 108-88 B.C.), when the duoviri were named on Knidian handles.^{214 228} This contrasts sharply with the handles in a large number of deposits which go right down to 88 B.C., when the practice of naming the duoviri stops (e.g. F 19:3 and M 20:1). The evidence of the handles suggests that Group E was deposited before the end of the second century ~~before Christ~~ and does not represent debris from the Sullan destruction. A large proportion of the ^{mould made} Megarian bowls are of the long-petal type, as one would expect in any deposit of the second half of the second century. They differ, however,

from the long-petal bowls in Group D in that half were made in worn moulds
(E 74-75, E 85).^{p 3378-3379, p 3388}

THE KERAMEIKOS: DIPYLON WELL B-1

In 1965 a well in the southeast corner of the Dipylon Gate in the Kerameikos was excavated by the German Archaeological Institute. The well and its relation to the gate have been discussed by Gottfried Gruben, and its contents were published by Karin Braun.<sup>229
215</sup> The well was excavated in arbitrary 0.50 meter layers (Abschnitten) which seem to belong to three different fills. Braun distinguished two lower fills, representing accumulation during two distinct periods of use, and separated in time by a gap of some years. Above this was a dump, apparently contemporary with the second cessation of use. The well then presumably continued in use. The upper four meters had been excavated in 1933 and the contents were lost.

Braun dated the fills of the well on the basis of the stamped amphora handles. Because of the revisions within the amphora chronology of the third century outlined above (see Groups A and B) the amphora handles from Well B-1 must be redated. Grace published a revision of these dates in 1974; it remains here to relate those new dates to the other material in the deposit.

Lower use fill (Abschnitten I-IV):<sup>230
216</sup> The existence of whole water jugs in the lowest stratum indicates that it was deposited during a period of use. It was clear from the stratigraphy around the well that its construction immediately postdated the construction of the Dipylon Gate, which was probably built between 307 and 304.<sup>231
217</sup> Braun dated

the earliest pottery to ca. 300 on the basis of parallels with Thompson's Group A and the Hadra necropolis in Alexandria. This date should perhaps be lowered in light of the discoveries at Koroni. Braun chose an historical event, the Athenian capitulation to Antigonos in 261, as the occasion for the end of the first period of use. She based this conjecture on three Rhodian stamped amphora handles, which were formerly dated to the second quarter of the third century.^{218²³²} According to the revised chronology, however, these handles date to 222, 241-225, and 222-217.^{219²³³} Therefore any connection with the Chremonidean War is impossible. The first accumulation comes to an end, at the earliest, early in the fourth quarter of the third century. This lower use fill contains no ^{mould made} Megarian bowls, and this offers confirmation for the new, later date for their inception.

Upper use fill (Abschnitten V-VIII):^{220²³¹} ^{mould made} Megarian bowls first appear in Abschnitt V, the lower part of the upper use fill. They appear as well developed figured types, and the hypothesis of a gap of some years between the two fills seems justified. Braun, relying again on the stamped amphora handles, dated the lowest part of this fill around 230; ~~the~~ the uppermost part and the dump above it she associated with Philip V's raid on Athens in ca. 200.^{221²³⁵} The revised dates of the stamped amphora handles preclude this possibility. The fabricant of a Rhodian handle from Abschnitt V (no. 135) dates it between 208 and 196; the Rhodian eponym Archidamos dates a handle from Abschnitt VII (no. 159) to 192; and the Knidian stamp from Abschnitt VIII (no. 183) dates slightly before 188. Two of these three handles therefore date well after Philip's activities around the city.^{222²³⁶}

The rim patterns of most of the ^{mould made} ~~Megarian~~ bowls are blurred, indicating that the moulds were just beginning to show wear. The bowls in Abschnitten V and VI are for the most part from the Workshop of Bion (nos. 129, 131-133, 143) and Workshop A (nos. 128, 130, 134). Bowls of Workshop A are also found in Abschnitten VII-VIII (nos. 148-149, 175?), but bowls of Bion are absent. There are two bowls of Class 2 (nos. 150, 174) and perhaps one of the M Monogram Class (no. 147). This implies that the upper use fill accumulated from ca. 200 to perhaps slightly after 175.

Dump (Abschnitten IX-XII): ²²³²³⁷ Comparison of the material in Abschnitten IX and X with that in Abschnitt VIII, the highest part of the second use fill, suggested to Braun that the dump was little if any later than the top of the second use fill. She does, however, note four bronze coins, which she dates to 167/6 ~~III~~ or later, and cites them as evidence for continued use of the well. ²²⁴²³⁸ Kleiner has dated this issue on stylistic and iconographical grounds between 150 and 140. ²²⁵²³⁹ There were two bowls of the M Monogram Class in the dump fill, ²²⁶²⁴⁰ but no long-petal bowls. This supports a date no earlier than ca. 145 for the beginning of bowls with long-petal decoration in Athens.

THE PEIRAIEUS: THE PEIRAIEUS CISTERN

A cistern located at the corner of modern Karaïskou and George I streets in the Peiraieus was excavated in 1965 by the Greek Archaeological Service; its contents were published in 1971 by Ingrid Metzger. ²²⁷²⁴¹ No complete account of the excavation and sorting of the pottery has been published, but apparently no stratigraphy was noticed when the cistern

was dug. ²⁴²~~228~~ Metzger dated the material from the cistern from the last quarter of the third century to the middle of the second century. The only datable objects are the stamped amphora handles, which she did not publish. Grace has, however, examined them, and believes them to date early in the period from 188 to 167 ~~167~~ (Period IV A). The latest of the five Rhodian handles is dated by the eponym Kleukrates to 184. There are twenty-eight Knidian handles, eleven of which are dated by four eponyms of the early "phrourarch" period (Period IV A); the eponyms named are Agistratos, Ariston, Telesiphron, and Philtatos.

The Peiraieus Cistern also contained several fragments of long-petal bowls. ²⁴³~~229~~ It is surprising to find amphora handles of the first quarter of the second century together with long-petal bowls that must date around the middle of the century at the earliest. The same unusual situation occurs, however, in E 15:4 in the Agora. Metzger concluded that long-petal bowls were manufactured in Athens in the second quarter of the second century. The absence of long-petal bowls in the building fill of the Stoa of Attalos makes this unlikely. More probably the cistern held two fills which were not distinguished at the time of excavation. The lower fill would have contained the amphora handles and the imbricate, floral, and figured bowls, while the upper fill would have produced the long-petal bowls. Alternatively, the cistern may have held a single fill which accumulated gradually from the end of the third century to some time in the third quarter of the second century.

add 13

194. J.M. McCredie, Fortified Military Camps in Attica, Hesperia,
207 Supplement XI, 1966, pp. 1-16; E. Vanderpool, J.M. McCredie, A.
Steinberg, "Koroni: A Ptolemaic Camp on the East Coast of Attica,"
Hesperia 31, 1962, pp. 26-61; E. Vanderpool, J.M. McCredie, A.
Steinberg, "Koroni: The Date of the Camp and the Pottery," Hesperia
33, 1964, pp. 69-75.

195. ~~195~~ Grace has voiced doubts about the attribution of the coins
206 ("Notes on the Amphoras from the Koroni Peninsula," Hesperia 32,
1963, pp. 329-330; "Revisions in the Early Hellenistic Chronology,"
AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 194) but J. Kroll has defended the attribution
("Revisions in ~~the~~ Early Hellenistic Chronology: Numismatic Appendix,"
AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 201).

In "Review" do not doubt, but prove they are Pt. II Vg

196. McCredie, Hesperia, Supplement XI, 1966, pp. 14-15; Vanderpool, McCredie,
209 and Steinberg, Hesperia 31 1962 pp. 57-60. For the date of the
Chremonidean War see H. Heinen, Untersuchungen zur hellenistische
Geschichte des 3. Jahrhunderts v. Chr., Historia, Einzelschriften
XX, 1972, pp. 95-213.

- 210
197. Agora XII, p. 391, under G 13:4.

211 See also Hesperia 43, 1974, pp. 193-194, 209-210
for further discussion of the chronological problem.

198. Thompson, pp. 330-347.
212

199. Ibid., p. 332; Agora XII, p. 393, under H 16:3.
213

00014

214
200.

For the stamped amphora handle from Group B see Grace, Hesperia 3, 1934, p. 235, no. 77; Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 333-334, no. 7. ss 370.

For the Rhodian handles from Koroni see Vanderpool, McCredie and Steinberg, Hesperia 31, 1962, p. 33, nos. 5, 11; p. 35, no. 27; p. 41, nos. 62-64; p. 46, no. 75; p. 48, no. 81; p. 51, nos. 109-111; Grace, Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 333, nos. 2 and 5. For the chronological relationship between the handle from Group B and those from Koroni see Grace, Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 327-328; AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 194; Délos XXVII, p. 292.

215
201.

Grace now accepts the date of Koroni, but for her earlier arguments against it see Grace, Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 319-334. For the objections of Edwards see G.R. Edwards, "Koroni: The Hellenistic Pottery," Hesperia 32, 1963, pp. 109-111.

216
202.

Grace, AthMitt 89, 1974, pp. 196-197.

217
203.

Grace, Hesperia 32, 1963, p. 326, note 16; Grace, AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 197, note 17.

218
204.

Cf. Svoronos, pl. 22, no. 76.

219
205.

Thompson, pp. 332-334.

220
206.

Ibid., pp. 345-369.

207.
221

Cf. Svoronos, pl. 24, nos. 25-27.

222
208.

KT 1784: SS 282; Grace, Hesperia 3, 1934, p. 269, no. 199.

*No date here. Wrong reading
already referred to in catalogue*

223
209.

Kleiner I, p. 330.

224
210.

Thompson, pp. 369-392.

225
211.

Eponym Thalinbrotidas: KT 1272: SS 336.

226
212.

Thompson, pp. 392-427.

227
213.

Hesperia 10, 1941, pp. 61-62, no. 26. The inscription is said there to have been found in the wall of a modern cistern. Actually it was found in the fill of the Hellenistic cistern along with the pottery.

228
214.

Délos XXVII, p. 322.

229
215.

Braun; G. Gruben, "Der Dipylon-Brunnen B-1," AthMitt 85, 1970, pp. 114-128.

230
216.

Braun, pp. 133-146, pls. 54-60.

231
217.

Gruben, [supra, note ²²⁹215] pp. 125-127.

Add 14

218. Braün, pp. 145-146, nos. 124-126 from Abschnitt IV; pp. 130-131,
232 193-194.

219. Grace, AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 199.
233

220. Braun, pp. 146-156, pls. 60-71.
234

221. Ibid, p. 195. For the relevant stamped handles see pp. 147-148,
235 no. 135; p. 152, no. 159; p. 156, no. 183.

222. Grace, AthMitt 89, 1974, p. 199.
236

223. Braun, pp. 156-165, pls. 72-77.
237

224. Ibid, p. 196; p. 165, pl. 77, nos. 217-220.
238

225. Kleiner II, Apollo/Amphora, pp. 34, 38, pl. 4.97-100.
239

226. Braun, p. 157, pl. 73, no. 187; pp. 158-159, pl. 75, no. 194.
240

227. Metzger.
241

228. Ibid, pp. 41-42.
242

229. Ibid, pp. 61-62, pl. 12, nos. 90-95.
243

