

VRG_folder_0483

Deposits of amphoras in Rhodes

notes filed:

here

Papademetriou lot

MS 302-315

ca 1/4 3rd

Soleil cellar lot

275-270

in sup. folders
(see also Capponi
shards)

here

Papageorgiou (Katsipapotiotes) lot

3/4 3rd

Villanova lot

late 3rd - early 2nd

in sup. folder

"Rhod. in public-
cations"

French Fellen (Katsipapotiotes) lot

See Delos 27, ch. 14, Rhod. introd. pp.

19(2) - 20(2) and
under

on various groups of amphoras found in Rhodes.
(The Papageorgiou lot is not mentioned.)

A new lot, which I saw in autumn 1967
partly cleared, is the Papaioannou (Isaias)
lot. Upster down, and not all clear, the
jar looked ca date of Papaf Soleil lot.
See notes on trip to Rhodes now in folder
of Katsoula Lot (frag.s, not whole jar).

[These last turned out to be only bottles.]

RHODES - PAPADEMETRIOU LOT
(Proto-Rhodian)Published in Papademetriou Lot
in Rhodes

Πρακτικά for 1957, Athens, 1962, p. 129

(I. A. KORTI)

"Southern part of the city (within the medieval walls)"

In connection with the excavation of the foundations of the house of Δυσ. ΠΑΠ., opposite to 2nd Police Τμήμα, there was carried out, at the corner of Ηρακλείου and Κορυφαίου an investigation of limited extent, and unfinished because of the before-mentioned insufficiency of funds during the year in question.

* For the ancient remains which were discovered are shown in the drawing, fig. 3, and the following supplementary notes may be added:

Fig. 3
(p. 130)

By the south side of the lot were discovered the foundations of a building, which went on to east and south under the unexcavated filling.

The uncovering of the foundations was carried to a maximum height of 1.20 m, without it being possible to investigate the filling more deeply, and these were constructed of medium-sized poros blocks on top of a rocky hardpan. Of the two basement areas (N, N') which had been formed, the more eastern one (N)

[In situ how many] Heteropodous
 had stored in δ , pointed proto-Rhodian amphoras
 of their types, dated about 300 B.C. [The
 amphoras in question, with the rest of the things
 found in the excavations, Miss V. Grace is
 studying.]

Interesting is the discovery at the eastern part
 of the lot, for a length of about 14 meters, of
 a section of the street "P 38", which in a preliminary (?)
 diagram of the street grid (?) of Rhodes had
 been marked as probable, on the basis of a more
 recent street which is in the northern part of the
 city and follows the N-S orientation of the
 ancient street system. P 38 street was covered
 by 5 or 6 road stromata (fig. 60a) as is usual
 in Rhodes, with a total th. of 1.20 m.

p. 130 (Now about the street, and certain ^{and channels} wells
 in (?) δ ; the street must have been more
 than 9 meters wide! Relative dates of wells
 etc. and road layers.)

Nothing recorded as found in wells, or
 in strata.

14. IX .61

Notes, with illustration,
 on your paper the Papa-
 demetrios lost in Rhodes,
 prepared following request
 of Konstantinopoulos and
 Kontis. Mr. Kontis

used it ~~as~~ as a pointer

for a few sentences in
 a report for ^{ΠΡΑΚΤΙΚΑ} ~~TO EPTON~~ for
 1957, Athens, 1962
 (and Oikantios's lecture)?
 pp. 129-130
 1317

Copy of this, with corresp.,
 see EARLY RHODIAN.

now here.

JARS AND FRAGMENTS FROM THE PAPADEMETRIOU LOT, CITY OF RHODES

According to a photograph of some of the finds in situ, given to me by Mr. G. Konstantinopoulos, the amphoras found in the Papademetriou lot had been inverted on the floor of a storeroom, like the later group discovered during excavation for the annex to the Hotel Soleil. (For the Soleil group, see "TO EPEON", March 1961, pp.200-201, and fig. 231.)

lot,
From the Papademetriou lot, about 25 or 30 jars, whole and fragmentary, were brought to the Museum of Rhodes. I had the privilege of studying these ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ during brief visits in April 1958 and May 1960. Since my time was limited, I recorded a selection of 14, i.e. all those which had stamps, whether or not the jars were complete, and in addition two whole unstamped jars which are interesting examples of their kinds. Mr. Konstantinopoulos inventoried these items, which now bear the Museum numbers BE 1340-1349 and 1469-1472.

These jars were made before the later characteristic style of the Rhodian amphora had been settled upon. But in one of the varieties of the Papademetriou group (of BE 1342, Fig.1), this final "classic" form is already present in most of its essentials: a jar with rolled rim and cylindrical foot, handles that rise from their attachment and have a relatively thick cross section (instead of the narrow cross section of the band handle), and - common to all varieties of Rhodian -

a neck that curves without break to the shoulder of the jar. The most noticeable difference between this jar and the better-known Rhodian of the late 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C. (cf. Hesperia XXII, 1953, pl.42, II) is that in the later jar the tops of the handles have been drawn out so that they form a sharp angle with the lower parts; this effect had been gradually reached during the preceding century.

The other two main varieties of amphoras in the Papademetriou group may be readily distinguished by their broad rims, which either (a) slope so that they project at the bottom (BE 1343 in Fig.1), or (b) are vertical bands with very little projection at any point (BE 1340, 1341 in Fig.1). There are certain concomitant differences in other parts of the jars. Note that the toes of both types have in common a kind of ring a little above the tip which may be compared with that on Knidian jars of only slightly later date. Indeed, BE 1343, with its dropped handles and its particular profile of body and shoulder, looks rather like a pattern for the early 3rd century Knidian amphora, cf. Hesperia III, 1934, p.202, fig.1, no.6; even the rim of this last, though much reduced, has still its oblique slope. That the three types of jar - those with rolled rim, sloping rim, and vertical band rim - were of contemporary Rhodian manufacture is indicated for instance by examples, of a little earlier date, in which the same eponym name, APPIOZ, appears on all three types. I refer to finds in Rhodes and in Porto Raphti: for the former, cf. G. S. Dantas in HPAKTIKA for 1952, pp. 590; and for a brief notice on the Porto Raphti excavations in question, see AJA 65, 1961, p.191. But there are the Porto Raphti excavations, see American Journal of Archaeology

differences in the clay, and that of the rolled-rim jars is closest to that used in later Rhodian jars.

Of the pairs of complementary stamps found one on each handle of some of the Papademetriou jars or fragments, the characteristic "button" stamps of IEPOTEAHZ in the term of APHMΩN are shown in Fig.2, together with a side view of the jar-top of which the handles bear these stamps, BE 1347, with vertical-band rim. BE 1340 in Fig.1 seems also to be a jar of IEPOTEAHZ, but the stamps are ~~d~~am and the reading not certain. It is interesting to compare these stamps and profiles with those of a later jar of the same fabricant illustrated Hesperia 1953, pl.42, I (the stamps, Ia and Ib of the same plate): at this later period, the potter still uses "button" stamps, but his jar now had the rolled rim and cylindrical toe of all the later Rhodian.

A summary of the names and name-combinations of the stamps from the Papademetriou lot follows. In these stamps, the preposition epi to mark the eponym appears only with AYZANAPOZ and TIMAPXOZ; but it is known in other early stamps naming all the eponyms in this list. Note that in the illustrated pair, the name of the eponym, APHMΩN, is actually in the nominative.

<u>fabricant</u>	<u>eponym</u>	<u>inv. no.</u>	<u>type of rim</u>
ΔΙΑΝΑΡΟΣ	TIMOKAHE <	1346	vertical band
ΑΣΡΟΣ	TIMOCTPATOS ?	1469	" "
ΘΕΥΦΙΑΟΣ ?	ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ ? <	1470	sloping band
ΙΕΡΟΤΕΑΗΣ ?	(not read)	1340	vertical band (Fig.1)
ΙΕΡΟΤΕΑΗΣ	ΑΓΗΜΩΝ (<)	1347	" " (Fig.2)
"	(missing)	1348	" "
ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ	ΑΙΝΗΕΙΑΑΜΟΣ <	1344	rolled
"	ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ <	1345	"
"	(missing)	1472	(missing, but was rolled, according to the cylindrical toe on the jar)
ΣΩ((unstamped)	1349	sloping band
ΣΩΤΑΣ	ΑΥΞΑΝΑΡΟΣ <	1342	rolled (Fig.1)
(unread)	(unread)	1341	vertical
unstamped	unstamped	1343	sloping band (Fig.1)
unstamped	unstamped	1471	sloping band (Fig.1)
			rolled vertical

Names of months, which appear regularly on the later "normal" Rhodian jars, are not found in any of the stamps of this group.

Of these proto-Rhodian amphoras, I know of only two of which pictures showing their shapes have been published: 1) the top of a jar in the Museum of Rhodes, see A. Maiuri in Annuario della Regia Scuola Archeologica di Atene, 4-5, p.269, ^{fig 10} inv.no. 1804 (shown in a drawing; the proportions are probably not quite right); and 2) a whole jar found in southern Russia, and now in the museum of Krasnodarsk, see E. B. Zeest, Pottery Containers from the Bosphoros, Materials and Studies in Archaeology of the USSR, No.83, Moscow, 1960, p.79, fig.5 (photograph), and see also text p.102.

This latter jar looks much like BE 1341. It is described as stamped, but the author had not seen the stamps or copies of them. A study of the finding-places of fragments of this series will be of considerable interest. Very rare in Athens, they are commonest in Rhodes itself and in Alexandria, where there is a fine whole stamped jar with sloping rim in the Benachi Collection.

The shapes of the Papademetriou jars show some development within the group, for instance between BE 1340 and BE 1341 in Fig.1. BE 1341-1343 here illustrated (not illustrated) seem among the latest of the group, which includes apparent predecessors of 1342 and of 1343 as well as of 1341.

Still earlier in development seem to be some of the fragmentary jars mentioned above of which stamps were published by Dontas (loc.cit.), and which I have had the opportunity to study and photograph. By certain of their stamps, these connect with the late 4th century context of a stamped handle found at the Pnyx, of which the stamp names the same eponym ΑΡΠΙΟΣ (see above). For the handle, see Hesperia Suppl. X, p.141, no.70, and for the packing of the City Wall in which it was found, see ibid. XII, 1943, pp.333-4. If the Pnyx handle comes from a jar made not too late in the last quarter of the 4th century, then the latest of the Papademetriou group may date about 300 B.C., or possibly a little later. According to present dating of deposits at the Athenian Agora, they cannot be placed much later, since deposits of

the first and of the early second quarters of the 3rd century (e.g. Thompson's Group B, and the cistern N 21 : 4) include normal Rhodian.

5

RHODES - PAPADEMETRIΟΥ LOT
see also under RHODES ITSELF
(for plus.)

Ἐν Ρόδῳ τῇ 21ῇ Ὀκτωβρίου 1961

Ἀγαπητὴ Δ^{ἰς} GRACE.

Σᾶς ἐσωκλείω τὴν ἔκθεσιν περὶ τῶν ἀμφορέων τοῦ οἰκοπέδου Παπαδημητρίου καὶ σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ πολύ.

Ὅπως ξέρετε ἀπὸ τὴν Μαρίαν εἰς τὴν περιγραφὴν τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς τοῦ οἰκοπέδου ὁ κ. Κοντῆς ἔβαλε μίαν περίληψιν τῆς ἰδικῆς σας ἐκθέσεως.

Ἐλπίζω ὅτι σύντομα θὰ σᾶς ἐπισκεφθῶ εἰς τὴν Ἀγοράν.

Χαριστίαν εἰς σῶς



Δρ. Κωνσταντῖνος Πούλος

EARLY RHODIAN :
PAPADEMETRIOU

LOT

6
Very many thanks for your
help & Miss Heumann. The
information she brought is
very useful.

September 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Konstantinopoulos,

Through Maria I learned that the report for which you wanted notes from me on the jars from the Papademetriou lot had come to Mr. Kondis, and so now the notes should go to him. I am sorry not to have managed to send them to your earlier. The "Proto-Rhodian" class to which these amphoras belong is so far unpublished as a class, and something more needed to be said about them than as if they had been a known type. The type is ~~they are~~ right now very important because of having been found in the Porto Raphti excavations, of which the date is in question.

I gave some typed pages to Mr. Kondis a few days ago, from which he will take what he wishes to include in the report. I enclose here a copy of these pages for you to read if you are interested. Please return this copy to me if not needed.

You will see that I have dated the latest of the Papademetriou group tentatively at about 300 B.C., and guessed that the Porto Raphti group may be about 15 years older; the Porto Raphti group are contemporary with some of the fragments excavated by Mr. Dontas in 1952 (same eponyms). The earlier jars (see BE 1470-1471) the early Dontas pieces from the Papademetriou lot, should fall between ~~these latter~~ and the latest of the Pap. lot. So the whole P. group, though not all contemporary (of course they have different eponym names) very likely do not spread over more than about ten years. amphora

I do not know of a Rhodian fabricant ΑΠΟΛΑΣΝΙΟΞ of any where near 300 B.C.

And now can you please try to find something for me before you leave? This is the large fragment, the top of a jar, published by Maiuri, Annuario 4-5, p.269, and (according to the publication) having the inventory number 1804. See mention in

attached pages. This is a most important piece, and I am convinced that the drawing falsifies the proportions it would be a very great help if you could find this piece, so that when I come this winter as I hope to do, it could be photographed, etc.

no reply
to this

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MS 302-315

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7.04
preserved

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ΣΣ	(unstamped)	1349	sloping band
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unstamped	unstamped	1343	sloping band (Fig.1)
unstamped	unstamped	1471	rolled vertical

Phoenician (not Rhod.)

jar top

jar top

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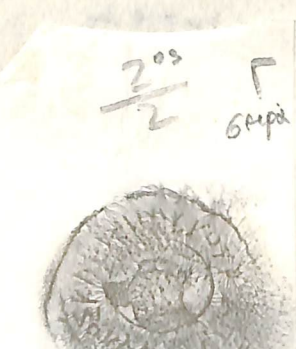
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broken



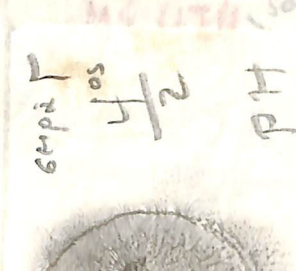
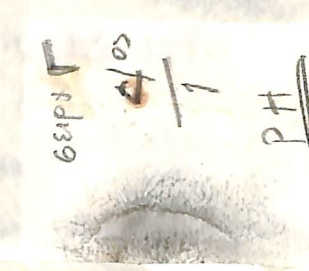
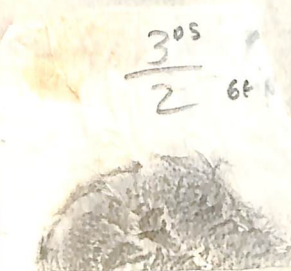
ME 469
broken



ME 468
COMB CARD
Made



ME 468
COMB CARD
Made

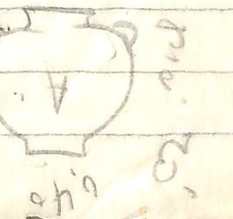
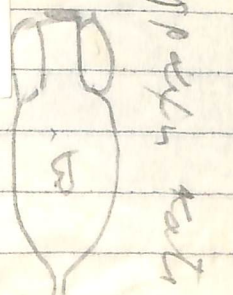
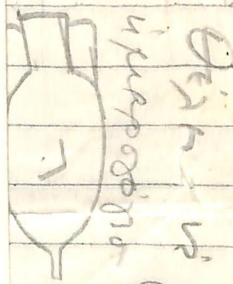


ME 467



B 7

Γ 4



ME. 467 - 478
entered in duplicates
VIII. 66



B 7¹⁵

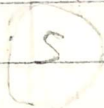
Г 4⁰⁵

8-6

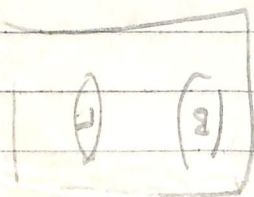
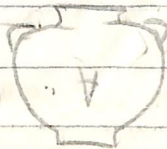
Rhodes: 30.7.60

taken by A.A.

தென் உ
முப்பொடி



பாத்திர கல்
பொருள்





$\frac{1^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 469
broken



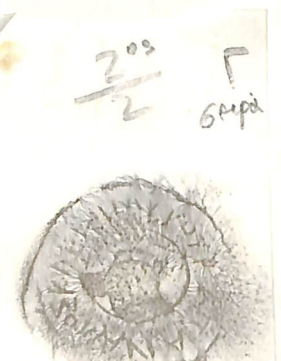
$\frac{1^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 469
broken



$\frac{2^{os}}{1}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 468
COMB CARD
made



$\frac{2^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 468
COMB CARD
made



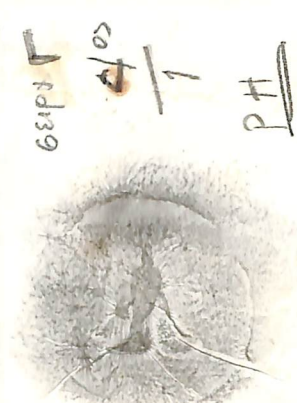
$\frac{3^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 475



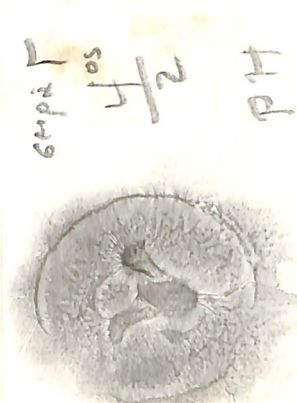
$\frac{3^{os}}{1}$ Γ 6mpd

may be read
after cleaning
ME 475



$\frac{3^{os}}{1}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 467



$\frac{3^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 467



$\frac{1^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 470
Broken



$\frac{1^{os}}{2}$ Γ 6mpd

ME 470
broken

ME. 467 - 478
entered in duplicates
VIII. 66

Rhodes

30.X.60

[AΔ]

11

Καταμπεροτίδας lot

ρj B



ME 472 $\frac{105}{1}$

6αρη B



ME 472 $\frac{105}{2}$

$\frac{205}{1}$ B 6αρη



ME 474

$\frac{205}{2}$ B 6αρη

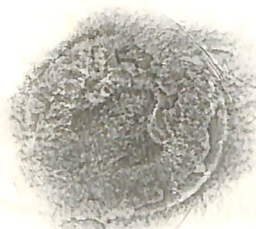


ME 474 same

6αρη B $\frac{205}{2}$



6αρη B $\frac{305}{1}$



ME 473

$\frac{305}{2}$ 6αρη B



ME 473 broken

$\frac{405}{1}$ B 6αρη



ME 471

$\frac{405}{1}$ B 6αρη



same (ME 471)

$\frac{405}{2}$ 6αρη B



ME 471

6αρη B $\frac{505}{1}$



ME 478

$\frac{505}{2}$ 6αρη B



ME 478

$\frac{605}{1}$ 6αρη B



ME 477

$\frac{605}{2}$ 6αρη B



ME 477

PH $\frac{705}{1}$ B 6αρη



ME 476
COMB CARD
MADE

ME 476
COMB CARD
MADE

Rhodes

30.X.60 ✓

11

[AΔ]

Καταμπεροτίδας lot

ρj B

6ερα B

6ερα B
 $\frac{2}{1}$

$\frac{200}{2}$ B
6ερα

6ερα B
 $\frac{200}{2}$



ME 472 $\frac{100}{1}$



ME 472 $\frac{100}{2}$



ME 474



ME 474 same



6ερα B
 $\frac{300}{1}$

$\frac{300}{2}$ 6ερα B

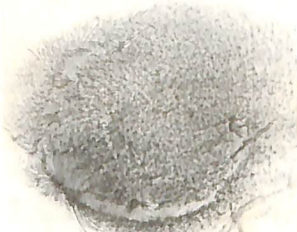
$\frac{400}{1}$ B 6ερα

$\frac{400}{1}$ B 6ερα

$\frac{400}{2}$ 6ερα B



ME 473



ME 473 broken



ME 471



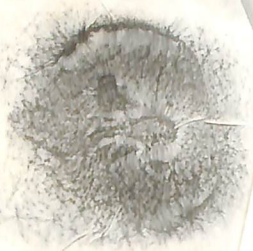
471

6ερα B
 $\frac{100}{1}$

$\frac{200}{2}$ 6ερα B

$\frac{600}{1}$ 6ερα B

$\frac{600}{2}$ 6ερα B



ME 478



ME 478



ME 477



ME 477

PH $\frac{400}{2}$ B 6ερα



ME 476
COMB CARD
MADE

RHODES - GROUP OF JARS OF KAEIZIMBPOTIAAZ

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

KAEIZIMBPOTIAAZ	rose	IEP. ΘΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ	APT.	ME 471
"	"	" "	IAN.	468,470,473,476
"	"	" "	YAK.	(all the rest, 7 jars)
"	"	" ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ	ΔΑΔ.	457 <i>difficult for...</i>

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.



BE 1340

BE 1341

BE 1343

BE 1342

Figure 1. Selected amphoras from the Papademetriou lot. Heights respectively 0.755, 0.83, 0.83, and 0.768. For stamps, see table, p. _____. Ca. 300 B.C. ?

424.40

1340: dim
bottom

1341: stamps
not read

1343: not
stamped

1342: East of
if. 165 m. 6 cm



Figure 2. Top of amphora of IEPOTEAHE in the term of ATHMON from the Papademetriou lot, with tops of its handles bearing eponym (left) and fabricant stamps. The stamps read toward each other.

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle and/or stamp, distinguishing place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes), K(nidos), etc. ; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora ; 3) language if not Greek ; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle ; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

13-6

424.40

Figure 1. Selected amphoras from the Papademetriou lot. Heights respectively 0.755, 0.83, 0.83, and 0.768. For stamps, see table, p. _____. Ca. 300 B.C. ?

471.

424.43

471.25

Figure 2. Top of amphora of IEPOTEAHE in the term of APHMON from the Papademetriou lot, with tops of its handles bearing eponym (left) and fabricant stamps. The stamps read toward each other.

[VIN. 68 Note this is the neck
ML 309 (BE 1347)]

- Παπαδουρτζήλου

Mr. Konstantinopolski has with asking for a "small note" on the amphoras from the Papadenakion lot, which he will translate and add to the report ("2 1/2 Ozeis") which he is preparing of that excavation.

He asks also about a $\kappa\rho\alpha\mu\alpha$ - tile - which he found in the same excavation, which has on it the name ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ. (He does not say it is a stamp, but presumably it is.) How many pates 'Απολλωνίος have we in Rhodes?

In our ^(original) meeting, the following appear in TT, Col:

ms 302 (BE 1340) whole jar, broad vertical on
 bottom stamp, of which on ^{possibly} neck 13 pot & 2 dys

MZ 303 (BE 1341) Whole jar, broad vertical rim
Small square stamps, nothing read

ME 304 (BE 1342) Wheel gas rolled over

α.) Ἐπὶ Λυσ
ἀνδρ[ου]

6.)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \Sigma & \omega' T \\ & A \end{bmatrix}_0$$

112 305 (BE 1343) Welsh jar, undecorated
unstamped

MZ 306 (BE 1344) Neck, rolled rim

a.) Αἰγυγί ✓
ἄγυγος

b.) Οἶρα ✓
οἶμος

MZ 307 (BE 1345) Neck, rolled rim

a.) Εἰ τιμ ✓
εἰ τιμ

b.) Ὀξασ ✓
οἶμα

MZ 308 (BE 1346) Neck, vert. band rim

a.) Τιμο ✓
τιμ

b.) Δασ ✓
δασ

MZ 309 (BE 1347) Neck, vert. band rim

Buttons: a.) Αἰγυγί (not mtr.) b.) Τεροντέδους (mtr.)

MZ 310 (BE 1348) Neck, vert. band rim, on handle pres.

On h.: a.) (missing) b.) Τεροντέδους

MZ 311 (BE 1349) Neck, unshorn rim

only on handle stamped: εσ ✓


MZ 312 (BE 1469) Top of jar, vertical band rim

Buttons: a.) Τιμο [not mtr.] b.) Δασ (mtr.)

Note we have no good records of

this type. Τιμο [read by K for handle. AD suggested

Τιμοπρος. But already have (different) pair of type with Τιμοπρος
Τιμοπρος is also an early, etc.

MZ 313 (BE 1470) Whole jar, rather mushroom rim, too 
 a.) [Επιχα] ^υ b.) Θ ευ
 ρη[ος] [?] φιλ[ος]

MZ 314 (BE 1471) Whole jar, rolled rim, rather conical too
 not stamped

MZ 315 (BE 1472) Jar, rim - one handle gone; peg too
 a.) (not pres.) b.) Θ υ α
 ρίσιον

A ~~lot~~ are 14 selected items from this lot, i.e. all discovered to have stamps, whole or not complete jars, and in addition several whole unstamped jars which were good examples of their kinds.

From notes of 10. IV. 58 ("Pliska - Early Lot of Jars"), it appears there were ^{in the museum garden} altogether 25 or 30 jars, whole and fragmentary, from this lot, that of the 3 general types, the rolled-rim was the most common (10+), the vert. band next (8+), then the mushroom form (4+); but all this is pretty imprecise.

15.04

Διάυδρος Δύρος Θρύφιδος(?)

Γρατέδης

Ονάσιμος

Σω(

Σώτας

Ἀγύμων

Αἰγυσιδανός

Επίχαρμος(?)

Λύσανδρος

Τίμαρχος

Τιμοκλής

Τιμοστρατος(?)

x

x

x

x

x

x

x

ups

Ἀγύμων

Αἰγυσιδανός

Επίχαρμος(?)

Λύσανδρος

Τίμαρχος

Τιμοκλής

Τιμοστρατος(?)

tabs

Διάυδρος

Δύρος

Θρύφιδος(?)

Γρατέδης

Ονάσιμος

Σω(

Σώτας

Pottus

Διάυρος	MS ¹³⁴⁶ 308	vert. band in	Tymorēds
Δύρος	MS ¹⁴⁶⁹ 312	" " "	Tymos
Θρύφιδος	MS ¹⁴⁷⁰ 313	rather muddled in	Επίχαρμος?
Τροπιδός	MS ¹³⁴⁰ 302?	vert. band in	?
	¹³⁴⁷ 309	" " "	Άγιμος
	¹³⁴⁸ 310	" " "	(miss-)
Ὀνάριμος	MS ¹³⁴⁴ 306	rolled in	(, Αἰνιδίμος)
	¹³⁴⁵ 307	" "	(cf. Τίμαρχος)
	¹⁴⁷² 311	web. rolled in	(peg too) (min-)
Σω(¹³⁴⁹ 311	muddled in	
Σώτας	¹³⁴² 304	rolled in	Αβανίμος

Εραγμοί

(cp.) Ἀγιμων	MS 309	(of Τροπιδός)
(cp.) Αἰνιδίμος	306	(of Ὀνάριμος)
(cp.) Ἐπίχαρμος?	313	(of Θρύφιδος)
(cp.) Λύταυρος	304	(of Σώτας)
(cp.) Τίμαρχος	307	(of Ὀνάριμος)
(cp.) Τυμοκλῆς	308	(of Διάυρος)
(cp.) Τυμοσ[τροπιδός?]	312	(of Δύρος)

How to place this group of ep.s? Don't correspond with ep.s named by Εἰρήμων, except the names are up. Τίμα(Non in "straight-line O" steps saw, again, Τίμαρχος. To these latter (and

6.IX.61 Note there are 25 or 26 epomys on (E) stamps
 These include most sp.s (all save *Parkmanni*) on *gr* 7
E. f. f. also all sp. restricted on PR types.
 Also (with some restriction), those known with *early* a little

& Prasinai, the Dantas early necks correspond, better than those, in name-connections. [Note, though, that Papad. gives 471.7 looks older than those in 424.40.]

All this note. lot of epomys occur in our list of sp.s in button stamps, except *T. p. p.* and *T. p. p.*.

Note no mouths are named on the *Plat.* jaw, nor have we the sp. names with which mouths are named in button stamps (*E. f. f.*, *K. d. d.*, *p. p.*, *p. p.*, *p. p.*). So, fairly early.

But comparing rolled-in jaw in Dantas and comparing it in *Plat.* lot, note handles run about .225 long with broad vent band, or jaw of *Brasiliensis* and *S. f. f.*, and about .195 long on jaw of *B. f. f.*. (Need lots more measurements of Dantas groups, but still).
 (sp.) *A. f. f.* (Plat.)
 jaw .225
 of *A. f. f.* (Dantas)
 sp. *A. f. f.*

Because of this lengthening of handle, and also the corresp. with sp.s of button series and not with any of straight series of d stamps, suggest that *Plat.* lot, though Early, are a stage later than e.g. *Prasinai* lot.

5.IX.61

Proto-Rhodian of which pictures have been publ. : 1.) *Annali* 4-5, p. 47, fig. 10

drawings of neck (muscular) - stamps (E)

2.) Zeeb, *Polly* (cont. (Morgan 1940), p. 79, fig. 10

Κόρυμβοις ^{in?} for Οἰκοδομή Παπαγεωργίου
"Δάκιος"
ME (457), 467-478

Some earlier notes on these have been mislaid ^{from attached}.

Combination cards have been made. I note here a summary of these:

				ME
Κόρυμβοις	row	ieg. θρυπός	Apr.	471
"	"	"	Mar.	468
"	"	"	"	470
"	"	"	"	473
"	"	"	"	476
"	"	"	Yak.	467
"	"	"	"	469
"	"	"	"	472
"	"	"	"	474
"	"	"	"	475
"	"	"	"	477
"	"	"	"	478
not mounted →	"	"	Παύσιος Ach.	457

Rubbing shows change ^{also} of ~~fab~~ ^{spang} type with
the month change; ~~the~~ the month is in the fab. type.

It seems ME 457 is not from the same
building lot.

ME 467-478.

Rhodian Jars* from
a dep. in Rhodes (Zakros in Oikodofei Taraxampis')

Fabricant	divid	Eponym	month	No.	shape of stamp etc
Kypripocidas	rose	IEP. ΘΕΥΦΑΜΗΣ	APT.	471	○
"	"	"	TIAM	470 478+ 476+	○
"	"	"	YAK.	467 469 472 474 477 478	○ ←
"	"	"	[?]	473 475-	

+ there is a photo of the jar taken by M. Wallace.

* we know them, Andreas D. took rubbings in 1960. There is a photo of the jars w. other vases found together, by A.D.

28.VI.66

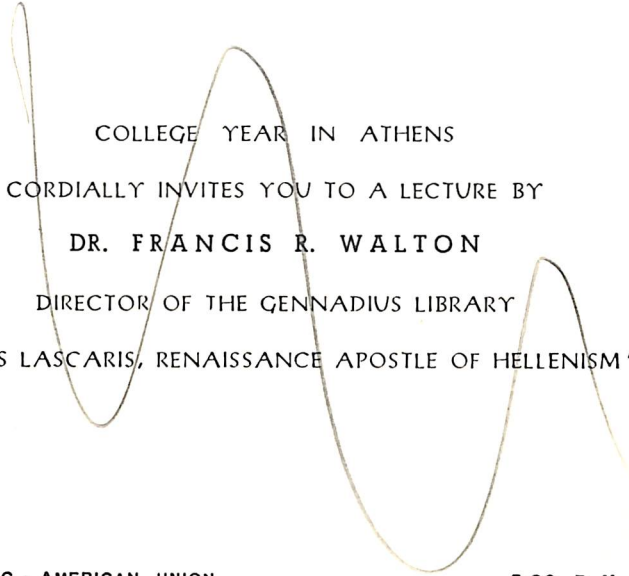
These need inventory
numbers, and photo.
of at least some of

the jars.

Quicker
Easier to number and
then take new rubbings

~~with jars~~ writing
numbers on ~~the~~ the
new rubbings. (Identify
these ^{shows} at a stop.)
✓ done

18-6



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7:00 P. M.
FRIDAY MAY 20, 1966

RHODES: VARIOUS DEPOSITS OF JARS: 1) Παλαμυτιτρίαν, pre-mouth, 2) Παπαγεωργίου (Κλεισθροσίαν)

483

SEE ALSO EARLY RHODIAN FOR PIPINOU DEPOSIT.