

VRG\_Folder\_0628

[1]

Coans in Latin file

SS 8257

8506

10072

etc



Jars [2]

Pliny XXXV, 16,  
about corn gras  
and ~~stamped~~ <sup>stamped</sup> on  
pots (including ~~stamped~~  
stamped ?)

See if this a quotation  
from an earlier writer  
— and how early.

(9. Korn used for  
Gutten will)

Only one Coan handle from Pergamon  
: Opo biwros (Perg. VIII, no 131)



31.VII.67

Koan with two names

[from Delos 27]  
[See under E 241.]

1) a) Μυ/  
b) Ἀριστε(  
club

ABC

7) Ἐπι Διογέν[ου  
Ἑρμῖα  
(retr.)

2) Ἀριστεάς ABC  
φάνια rose invert.

8) ου Θαρηνδίου Grakov K 2  
ἐπι Καλλιστράτ

3) ]νίκου ABC  
Ἀφροδίτου

9) Θεοδοίου ABC  
ἐπιστῶτον

4) ἐπι Διογένου TD  
Δημητρίου ?  
(retr.)

10) Λέων  
Διονυοῦ KGA  
(retr.)

5) Ἐπι Διογέ  
ρου Ἑρμῖα  
(retr.)

11) Μαρῶ Πα AVG  
Ἑρα <sup>space</sup> κε

6) Ἐπι Διοχ  
ένου Ἑρμῖα  
(retr.)

12) α) ἐπι Κλευθέμ[ιος]  
β) rose Μενίσκου

Grakov K 3



- 13) Ἐπὶ Ἀπολλ[  
Μοσχίων[ν]? Γράκον K1  
(photo)
- 20) ΝΙΚΙΑ ABC  
Σατύρου SS
- 14) Σ Φρού[ράχου]? ANG  
Μοσχίων[ο]  
(retr.)
- 21) α) Σ club  
Σατύρου  
(retr.)  
β) Νίγκων  
(retr.) ABC
- 15) Οἶν[ε] ABC  
Εὐπο[ο]
- 22) α) Σκόπας (ἰνν.) ANG  
ABC  
β) ἐπὶ Θεσσαλῶν in frame
- 16) Οἶνε[?] SS  
Σωκ[ο]
- 17) Οἶνέως  
Σωκρα[ο]  
(retr.) ABC
- 23) Σωπάτρο[ν]  
ἐπὶ Νικάνδρου)? Γράκον K4
- 18) Μυρα[ο]  
Οἶνε[ο] ABC
- 24) [Ἐω]πάτρου]  
ἐπὶ Νικομήδ[ου] ABC  
BM.121
- 19) Θευδο[ο]  
Σατύρου Antioch  
ABC  
100  
Pella
- 25) Εὐτυχίδα  
Σωπάτρου  
club ABC



## Fractional Koan? in Alroankia

Attached are prints of Mus. Gr. Rom. #27048 and  
 a small - miniature - jar not yet numbered (608.14), (608.20)

27048 (6 cpts) might be a fractional early Koan,  
 though note that the ear other classes with double  
 handles, at least Plodian double handles with  
 Pl. clay and stamps (as seen like see. & on Plodian).



at a  
 liter less  
 than  
 1:5

608.20  
 In card file under  
 "To be classified", w.  
 date ca. 300 B.C.



at a liter less  
 than 1:4

608.14  
 In card file under  
 miniature, at end of file

The miniature to the right does not have double  
 handles I believe, but what can it be but a later  
 development of the Koan with second step?

NON-KOAN ? WITH DOUBLE HANDLES 28.X.63  
POSSIBLY 3MBC ?? 6.01



Two views showing it about the size of an unstamped double handle from an ancient quarry in Pentel, brought to show me by Hans KOENIGS, staying at Gun Institut. Does not fit into proper Koan series. Perhaps resubtle e.g. Tsambur (Aghu) Tomb 10, no. 27; or 3 x 5 file NON-KOAN DOUBLE.



NON-KOAN ?, WITH DOUBLE HANDLES 28.X.63

POSSIBLY 3MBC??

6.01

Two views showing at about actual size an unstamped double handle from an ancient quarry on Pentel, brought to show me by Herr KOENIGS, staying at Gun Institute. Does not fit into proper Koan series. Perhaps resembles e.g. Traumbus (Asper) Tomb 16, no. 27; see 3x5 file NON-KOAN DOUBLE





NIKO X.63

582.26

DOUBLE HANDLE  
FROM PENTELI  
QUARRY



6.036,

NIKO X.63

582.25

DOUBLE HANDLE  
FROM PENTELI  
QUARRY



4.XII.62

Koan or Milesian ?

Note that an example of KA with wreath on a non-double handle was found in Miletos, this same stamp type as exists on a double handle in the British Museum. A Milesian class seems to be taking shape among some handles of previously unidentified origin which seem related to handles found in Miletos. See letter to Dr. Hommel, section dated today (pp.4-5 of the letter begin 29.XI.62). Our two handles - non-double - with the wreath type, SS 4840 and SS 7074, look remarkably like SS 12009; resemblance especially close with SS 4840. This SS 12009, with stamp ΦΩKY(, is the Agora handle which seems most likely to belong to the Milesian(?) group tentatively isolated among 1959 finds at Miletos.

We have to consider whether other <sup>what?</sup> i.e. non-Koan classes are to be sorted out from among double handles. Note that Zeest (Pottery Containers, 1960) (text p.107, Pl. ~~Type~~ XXV, 54) distinguishes a non-Koan series with double handles.

I think she would include in this latter an item like PR 50, on which see detailed description in PRASIAI folder. (This is Hesperia 1962, p.33, no. 6, but there is no description <sup>of clay</sup> in the publication, and no profile drawing, and no detailed photographs.) The clay of PR 50, see notes of 2.I.61: "buff surface (but not a slip?) redder at core, like later Koan; but with much mica and seems very soft." Exactly this could be said of SS 12009 (ΦΩKY) and SS 4840 (KA with wreath). Unfortunately PR 50 has gone to Markopoulo so I can't now compare them.

*Written after posting letter to Dr. Hommel.*



801

KOAN - NON DOUBLE  
Brought by L.B.

25.VI.62 [8.02]

Profile swampy

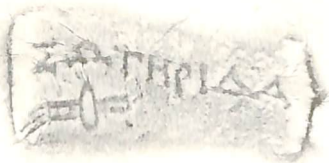
F.  
purest Rhodian

24.VI.62

on a "broad Koan"  
Anomaly: (for handle being stamp marked, see Mr. B's note indicating the clay is definitely Rhodian (he brought a note at the same time on a handle stamped 'ΕΡΜΟΧΕΡΗΣ' which was of Rhodian clay, but of "non-double" Koan" clay).



10.8



KOAN ? - NON DOUBLE

28.4.62

9.01

BEAZLEY JAR (BROAD KOAN)

AT 1:5



For another

print, see

OUTSIDE

PRINTS

on shelf  
on W wall.

KOAN ? - NON DOUBLE

28.4 62

9.01

BEAZLEY JAR (BROAD KOAN)

AT 1:5

For another

print, see

OUTSIZE

PRINTS

on shelf  
on W wall.





93, 13 or 14  
Beazley Jar  
NIKO 2 62

# KOAN - NON DOUBLE

15-VI-61

[10]

## Non-double Koan

These bundles were got out some time ago and are now being put away among the Miscellaneous.

Most are definitely mistakes for items in Koan reports, some are less certainly affiliated (HPAIKA). The list, also, cannot be considered complete for the Agura (NSA).

SS 815

3720

4096

4840

5666

6583

8130

10320

12974

12801

13137



Useful info. from Zeest KOAN section(from Zeest, Pottery Containing <sup>Mozers 1961, pp. 104ff.</sup> from the Bozminas)

The confusion in this section is largely due to attributing a 3rd & 2nd cent. date to the late jars of which one is illustrated by Maiuri. Some of this error I don't know, certainly not in Maiuri's text. (He does not date any of the material v. definitely, just mentions dates of coins & uses as ref. for names, and notes that the stamped handles seem to come from jars earlier than the one he illustrates.) Maybe I comes from that article by Grahov which I have not seen - see Zeest note 2 for title - in Archiv der Akademie NADK? 1939? 2. <sup>probably?</sup> ~~possibly~~ has not read Maiuri's article directly - note she says the jar he illustrates had a stamp.

From this initial error:

- 1.) She sees <sup>body</sup> no development for 3rd BC: 1st AD <sup>(when the material is in state)</sup> but just a variant early form, proposed by VG.
- 2.) She gets the sequence of toes wrong, assuming that the plain tip of the Maiuri jar as drawn ("small cone-shaped projection") is the first. [But cf. p. 4 of transl. - Eolus toe is granted as <sup>st.</sup> earlier than that of "cigar-shaped jar"]

Then she does not distinguish between toe-shapes shown pl. XXIV, 5, and XXIV, 528, of which 2nd is of course later, and "its context of discovery can't date to earlier type."

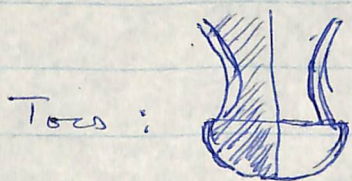


Tar from Niebrasovskaya settlement of which no  
illustr. is given: see p. 3 of Grand. Zvezda 2. has seen no  
him. Chemina's version of the descr. suggests something  
of a mushroom rim (?)

What I got of the tar might as well be like XXIV, 51  
(as distinct from 52B) as like the XXIV, 53 series which  
she guesses it matches.

Context of this jar - or opinion of its date given by  
publication - is reported to be "end of 4th & 3rd cent."

See p. Olbia (Grand. p. 2; pl. XXIV, 52C) shows  
rim of rather early type acc. to our context; but no context  
data are given.



For these, contexts of 4th & 3rd cent.  
in Bosphoros towns are mentioned.  
With one, a "hordet" (short Cliban) jar was found,  
and "3 Thasian amphoras."

But there is no whole double-barrelled  
handles known that has <sup>jar with</sup> this tar, and  
no sure connection. (She just guesses  
for descr. by Koefter.)

She distinguishes  
them from Kom.

Frag. resembling Prusias Kom: Grand. pp.  
4-5; plate XXV, 54a and b. "Top-shaped" foot.  
A very second-hand context has suggested to Zeest 2nd cent.



VIRGINIA GRACE, American School of Classical Studies,  
Athens, Greece

Grant No. 2272 (1957), \$600. Ancient wine jars or commercial amphoras.

The grantee's investigations on ancient wine jars, or commercial amphoras, have been supported by two earlier grants from the Penrose Fund, and therefore have already been the subject of notes in this *Year Book*.<sup>1</sup> These investigations have been pursued over many years under the auspices of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, centered on the large and uniquely varied and well-documented collection of amphoras, and stamped handles of such, which have been found in the American School's excavations of the Athenian Agora; research has been concerned especially with the detailed chronology of these large containers, whose inferred movements, from known places of production to the ancient sites where they are discovered today, help to plot the course of ancient trade. Information is built up from a very large number of data, and the field of relevant, and interdependent, studies is broad. The front of progress is necessarily also broad. But because of the likelihood that research could not be supported much longer at the Agora Excavations, it seemed best to select and complete soon a manageable second section of the definitive publication by category; and to report also in print, at least in summary fashion, some results of general interest in other sections, and in the field as a whole. The category chosen for the second corpus volume is that of the stamps and jars of the type that originated on the island of Kos.<sup>2</sup>

The present grant helped to fill certain gaps in the information needed for preparing the specified publications, covering in particular

<sup>1</sup> *Yr. Bk. Amer. Philos. Soc.* for 1953: 269-270, 1954; *ibid.* for 1955: 321-326, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> The first corpus volume on stamped amphoras was on the category of Thasos: Bon, Anne-Marie, and Antoine Bon, with the collaboration of Virginia Grace, *Les Timbres amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957.

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the chief expenses of a reconnaissance in force of three of the Dodekanese islands, Rhodes, Syme, and Kos. Salaries of the grantee and her two Greek assistants, Maria Savvatiou and Andreas Dimoulis, who had shared also the task supported by the Society in Alexandria,<sup>3</sup> were paid by the American School of Classical Studies, subsidized by a gift, nearly equal in value to the grant, by Dr. and Mrs. F. M. McPhedran of Philadelphia. Voluntary services were contributed by Judith Grace, whose expenses in Greece were among those covered by the Society's grant. Working quarters and facilities in Athens were provided by the Agora Excavations.

As in Alexandria, the purpose of the investigation in the Dodekanese was to discover the size and assortment of local collections, and to make the detailed records of certain classes needed for publications now in preparation. By generous arrangement of the Ephor of Antiquities of the Dodekanese, Dr. John Kondis, all material was made easy of access and special facilities were provided by the local officials in Rhodes and Kos, respectively Mr. G. Konstantinopoulos and Mr. M. Nikolaides. The grantee is glad to acknowledge the many kindnesses received from these officers of the Greek Archaeological Service. Special acknowledgment is warmly given to four members of the family of the late scholar and collector Demosthenes Haviaras, his son and daughter and two granddaughters; without their sympathetic and in part very active cooperation, an adequate investigation and repacking of the important Haviaras collection in Syme could not have been fitted into the time allowed by the inter-island boat schedule.

Previous short visits to Rhodes had given a good idea of the storage places, rather scattered, of amphoras and stamped handles there, but little notion of total figure or assortment. A call at Syme in 1956 by Miss Savvatiou had provided an outside view of the Haviaras collection, which was however inaccessible because of the rotted condition of the drawers in which it had been housed perhaps fifty years before. As to Kos, ten stamped handles of a noticeable shape, "double-barrelled" like two small handles adhering to each other along their length, had been published from there in 1925, in the study which first proposed the theory that such handles identified the amphoras of Kos.<sup>4</sup> No information was available on any other stamped fragments found in the island. However, it seemed unsatisfactory to publish a volume on the Koan category without investigating the island itself; and the call turned out to have been well-advised.

*Kos.* Amphoras and stamped handles seen in Kos are stored in two rooms of the fifteenth-century castle of the Knights of St. John near the harbor. Although the total number of handles is moderate (see table below), and the Rhodian class predominates here as in most Mediterranean sites outside mainland Greece, still the numbers, absolute and relative, of the "double-barrelled" class attributed to Kos apparently

<sup>3</sup> *Yr. Bk. Amer. Philos. Soc. for 1955: 322, 1956.*

<sup>4</sup> Maiuri, A., *Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, 245-249, Florence, 1925.

establish the attribution: here they are over a quarter of the total, whereas in Athens they run less than one in a hundred, in Alexandria not much more, and in nearby Rhodes (see table) less than one in a thousand. The collection at Kos yielded also nine names new to our acquaintance with Koan stamps, but nearly all to be found on Koan coins or inscriptions, an added confirmation.

Among non-Koan handles at Kos, those from Knidian amphoras were a small group considering the nearness of the ancient city of Knidos, on the peninsula to the south of Kos, yet they provided two new stamp types one of which included a new name. The tiny group of Roman stamps were nearly all new types. The Rhodian provided three new name-combinations the most important of which was on a completely preserved amphora of the first quarter of the third century B.C.

Of this collection, 228 handles were numbered and individually recorded. These were primarily the Koan, of which records were completed on the spot (readings directly from the handles, tabulation in the Koan section of the Agora stamp index, and photographs where needed, in addition to the usual rubbings). Four, possibly five, of the ten handles of the original publication were identified. Of some 80 amphoras in the castle, mostly from the sea as indicated by the deposit with which they were covered, 18 were photographed, including 6 Koan and a possible seventh (of early period), the stamped Rhodian, and a Roman jar which has turned out to be by far the best example of its type.

*Syme.* The material seen in Syme was chiefly the collection of Demosthenes Haviaras, which probably derives largely from outside the island, in particular from ancient sites on the present Turkish coast; during Haviaras's lifetime, communication between islands and mainland was easy, both being under Turkish rule. Such a source probably explains the relatively large number of handles from amphoras of Knidos, close by to the north. The Knidian in this collection are not only much more numerous than those found in Kos or Rhodes (see table), but different in date, in that while most of those in Kos and Rhodes are of the late second and first centuries B.C., the majority of those collected by Haviaras date before the last quarter of the second century, over 18 per cent belonging probably to the period of Rhodian control of this part of the coastal mainland, 188-167 B.C. It is interesting that the collection contains concentrations of handles of particular manufacturers (23 of one, dated in three eponym terms), also of handles dated in a particular eponym term (25, from jars of four different manufacturers). It seems as if the collector, or his suppliers, had hit upon some factory or shop site or sites. The types referred to are all datable between 180 and 150 B.C. This collection has established two new names in the Knidian stamp repertory. It contained also a whole Knidian amphora bearing a stamp of the early second century B.C.; when cleared of barnacles, this jar will be the best representative we have of the shape of the Knidian at this period.

Notable in other categories at Syme are a new Rhodian name, and



a whole jar, the only one known, of the class bearing stamps with prow as device, formerly called "Cretan."<sup>5</sup>

Of this collection, 431 handles were numbered and recorded by rubbings, including all the Knidian, Koan, and Roman, and a small selection of others. A few photographs were taken, notably of the 9 amphoras in the collection. The handles were finally packed into 11 cases (brought from Rhodes). A good part of them had been arranged alphabetically in drawers, and where the drawers had remained intact, this order was fairly preserved in the repacking. The cases were stored in the former positions of the cabinets, in the court and kitchen of the home of the collector's daughter. It is earnestly hoped that it may be possible before long to make a fuller study of this material, and to put it into more accessible shape.

A special additional interest in Syme is provided by a small but unique group of stamped handles collected in Samos by Mr. Nikitas Haviaras, son of Demosthenes, when he was a student there. He published a short notice of this group some time ago,<sup>6</sup> and hopes to present it in full.

The continued influence of Haviaras in this field is not limited to the interests and activities of his family, but is ultimately responsible for the vast collection of Mr. Lucas Benachi, studied by the grantee in Alexandria: as a boy, Mr. Benachi was tutored by another son of D. Haviaras, a schoolmaster in Alexandria, and in walks together near the sea, was taught to collect Rhodian handles from the dump of the ancient city, and read the names in their stamps.

*Rhodes.* Of the total figure for Rhodes in the table below, about 1,500 stamped handles were stored in the castle of Lindos, and were identified as the remains of those excavated at that site in the early 1900's by a Danish expedition, and published by Martin P. Nilsson in 1909.<sup>7</sup> The rest of the material seen in the island was in the Museum and Archaeological Institute of the city of Rhodes, and in the attached courts and gardens. About 2,400 handles had been arranged alphabetically in deep trays on shelves in a single storeroom of the Museum. About 900 more were in two cases and two cartons identified as having been brought from Lindos; and 360-odd more were also in cases unmixed with other material. Rather over 2,100, on the other hand, were still in some 300 sherd-lots with other pottery, still under study from a number of different post-war explorations or chance finds in and about the city.

From 250 to 300 whole amphoras are scattered about the rooms and gardens of the Museum and the Institute. Unlike those in Kos, the greater part are without marine deposit, and come from excavations. Many

<sup>5</sup> Origin suggested by J. G. Milne, *Catalogue général du Musée du Caire* 18: 124, 1905. Cf. Hetty Goldman and others, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, 1: 147, no. 95, Princeton Univ. Press, 1950.

<sup>6</sup> Haviaras, N. D., Stamped handles of ancient Samian amphoras, reprinted from the *Μικρασιατικὸν Ἡμερολόγιον* of 1911: 1-6 (in Greek).

<sup>7</sup> Nilsson, M. P., *Timbres amphoriques de Lindos*, Copenhagen, 1909.

have been reported in publications,<sup>8</sup> but important new early Rhodian jars were recorded with the help of the grant.

Striking, at Rhodes, is the proportion of *local* containers, from which came over 95 per cent of the total of stamped handles found on the island. Of the 1 per cent that are Knidian, over two-thirds are late second century and (mostly) later, B.C., contrasting with the finds in Alexandria as well as those in the collection in Syme. The Thasian, relatively eight times as numerous as at Alexandria (eight-tenths per cent instead of one-tenth per cent!), and providing nine legible new types, include nothing earlier than the second half of the fourth century, save three whole jars of unknown provenance, which are possibly from outside the island: at least, one Thasian jar of the late fifth or early fourth century B.C., stored in the Rhodes museum before the war, came from a tomb on the small nearby island of Chalke.<sup>9</sup>

In taking the census of handles in Rhodes, scattered in many work-rooms and trays, rubbings were made, so far as could be managed, of stamps of current particular interest, i.e. all Knidian, Koan, Rhodian pairs, and Roman, most Chian and Thasian, and selected others. The objects were not in general numbered, because they could not be assembled. But duplicate readings were made from the rubbings (after return to Athens), and for convenience of specific reference, numbers were entered in these records; they came to 317. For the most part, handles were left as found, but at Lindos they were gathered up from their disintegrated excavation baskets into six cases.

Some photographs were taken in Rhodes, in particular of early Rhodian name-combinations.

In the whole investigation, some 300 photographic exposures were made, largely of Koan stamps.

Here are the figures on stamped handles found in these islands:

Category	in Rhodes	in Syme (Haviaras coll.)		in Kos	totals
Rhodian . . . . .	6,978	3,389	396	10,763	
Knidian . . . . .	93	407	30	530	
Koan . . . . .	7	9	161	177	
Thasian . . . . .	61	6	5	72	
Chian . . . . .	18	2	3	23	
Pontic . . . . .	16	2	3	21	
Roman . . . . .	11	1	4	16	
"Cretan" . . . . .	1	7	0	8	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	136	345	16	497	
	7,321	4,168	618	12,107	

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Maiuri, A., Una Fabbrica di Anfore Rodie, *Annuario della Regia Scuola Archeologica di Atene* 4-5: 249-269, 1924. Jars from this deposit, seen by the grantee, make up about 100 of those estimated as stored in the Museum of Rhodes.

<sup>9</sup> Jacopi, G., La Necropoli di Pontamo (Calchi), *Clara Rhodus* 2: 124, 154, pl. VI, amphora from Tomb 6, 1932. Other jars from this cemetery have been identified in the Museum of Rhodes since the Second World War, but this early one was apparently lost as a result of bomb damage to the Museum in 1944.

The processing of the material gathered in the Dodekanese continued in Athens. In addition to contributing to this, Judith Grace during her remaining period of work in Greece (about seven weeks) assisted in a number of other ways, photographing for instance a series of whole jars in the museum of Volo, further to supplement the file of amphora shapes at the Agora Excavations, in addition to the jars in the Dodekanese. In particular, she collated the Thasian card file with the proof of the Thasian corpus volume, thus listing a number of *corrigenda* for the volume, then about to appear, and greatly facilitating all subsequent use of the files.

*Publication of the material gathered.* The Roman stamps and jars have been incorporated in the study by E. L. Will of Roman stamped jars found in the eastern Mediterranean, the final revision of which Mrs. Will hopes to finish in the summer of 1960. The Koan have been entered in the Koan corpus volume (see above), for which a draught and assembled plates covering most of the catalogue have now been prepared by Miss Savvatianou, following a form agreed upon for publication by the American School of Classical Studies. The recorded Rhodian, Knidian, Thasian, and minor groups have been added to the archives at the Agora Excavations. The Knidian archive is the basis for the next corpus volume projected after the Koan, the repertory of stamp types being now evidently all but completely on file. For the Rhodian, an up-to-date list of names of both eponyms and fabricants, with chronological indications, is in preparation to be published perhaps in *Hesperia*, and plans are under way for the comprehensive volume to appear in the Agora series.

A survey article, accepted in principal by the editor of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, is to resume for another group of readers some of the information in the present report and in that on material in Alexandria reported by the grantee under Grant No. 1833 in the *Year Book* of 1955, as well as giving figures and assortment on the stamps found at other sites, particularly in Athens.

The report on Grant No. 1833 has been rather fully summarized for epigraphists by J. and L. Robert in *Revue des Études Grecques* 71: 183, 1958.

A chapter entitled, "Stamped Handles of Commercial Amphoras," was accepted by the editor in April, 1958, for publication in H. D. Colt and others, *Excavations at Nessana*, Volume I, Princeton University Press; no proof yet received. This publication proved to be a necessary preliminary to the Koan volume. Although the material published is not that gathered under Grant No. 2272, the chapter makes much use of information derived from investigations supported by this grant and also by Grant No. 1833, the assistance being acknowledged.



## Miscellaneous notes on Koan

See Brookhaven Test of 1958, for identity of series.

31. V. 59

See Robinson Agnes Vol. V, p. 20, F 93 with note  
16. He says <sup>no</sup> Hall, gives 4 types generally  
have identifying stamps on a handle. "



17. ~~AT~~.58

of 15 62 new Coars left  
 received for Mr. Bussell,

13 new new

things are not

of 27 4 are new

$$\begin{array}{r}
 27 \quad 15\% \\
 \hline
 14.00 \\
 27 \\
 \hline
 130
 \end{array}$$

So exp to 15% of <sup>new</sup> Coars

40.5 are still new types

AT .58

## Female names on Koan stamps

- Αρίστη
- Διονυσίας
- Αρομή or Αρόμη(v)
- Εισίω or Εισίω(v)
- Εὐνώ appears in gen. Εὐνοῦς
- ~~Θεοδῶ~~
- Ἐλετώ or Ἐλέω(v)
- Κεφαζώ or Κεφαζω(v)
- Λεοντεῖς (fem) Λεοντεῖς (masc.)  
P. & H.
- Νικασώ appears in gen. Νικασοῦς
- Ξένις m. = Ξένικς
- Σιμώ or Σίμω(v)



\*

24. XI. 57

16

From P. H (people in inscriptions connected with wine)

People who  
contributed  
during  
Chremonidean War  
(?)  
(war dated  
by P. & H.  
263-260  
BC;  
recently by  
Oikonomides  
304 BC)

P. H. no. 10b 40-41 : Κλειτίας καὶ Εὐζίμβροτος οἱ Θευδίου δὲν τὰ τιμὰ τοῦ  
οἴνου X.

P. H. no. 10b 58-59 : Πόμπις Ζωπύρου καὶ υἱὸς --- ἀντὶ τοῦ οἴνου  
HHHH.

P. H. no. 10c 26-28 : Μικάνωρ Εὐσπερίδα καὶ υἱὸς τῶν νύων καὶ τὰς  
γυναῖκός ἀντὶ τοῦ οἴνου XHHHH.

P. H. no. 10c 30-32 : Θεσσαχός Κλην(α)γόρα καὶ υἱὸς τῶν παίδων καὶ  
τὰς γυναῖκός ἀντὶ τοῦ οἴνου X<sup>10</sup>

P. H. no 11, 1-2 : Χαιρέστρατος --- ἀντὶ τοῦ οἴνου ΔΔΠ

P. H. no. 129 : Ἐκχονος δὲ Μ. (ΑΒ) --- ἀντὶ τοῦ οἴνου ---  
129,5 : Ἐπιφανὴς διὰ τῶν οἴνων Θέσε(ω)ν καὶ διὰ ---

20. IX. 61

(in HPH file)  
glancing at what appears to be a right article, HSP and I  
can't find anything & suggest such a relation  
of the Chremonidean war.



P. H. p. 213 note 1: "As  $\pi\alpha\chi\epsilon\alpha$  is an Epidaurian (and therefore probably a Coan) form of  $\pi\alpha\chi\epsilon\alpha$  (Dialekt. Inschr. 3325, line 44), may we connect the  $\pi\alpha\chi\epsilon\alpha\text{-}\epsilon\iota\sigma\text{-}\sigma\iota\upsilon\sigma$  of Theocritus (Id. vii. 65) with  $\pi\epsilon\gamma\alpha$ ? (old name of the village of Pyli in Cos)



V. Canarache, section on stamps of Cos

pp. 276-279

Cos is after Rhodes the largest island of the SE Aegean (280 sq. square). Of its prehistoric history, there is too little known. On the other hand, information is abundant for the period from the <sup>4th</sup> ~~5th~~ to the 3rd century B.C., when Cos, being in the best relations with Rhodes and later with Alexandria, flourished most. Many inscriptions were discovered by the excavations of the Italian School, and proved the existence of some cultural and scientific institutions, among which a medical school. The pleasant climate of the island, its close relations with Rhodes and Alexandria, the <sup>artistic and literary</sup> scientific atmosphere made of Cos the most favored friend of Ptolemy Soter and Ptolemy Philadelphos, ~~which~~ who used to spend the summer holidays on the island, together with the heads of the intellectual life in Egypt. After the fall of Egypt, <sup>as</sup> ~~the~~ the dominant power in the Aegean, Cos comes completely into the orbit of Rhodes, continuing to remain an important commercial point, where the Rhodian and Alexandrian businessmen could land and negotiate on their way north. The biggest revenue of the priests of the island came from the obligatory taxes for the sacrifices (the sacrifices were also obligatory for the inhabitants who took an active part in the economic life). Fragmentary inscriptions found here indicate the list of the taxes and the principal groups of those who had to pay <sup>for the</sup> obligatory ~~taxes~~ sacrifices. Those that worked in the harbor, the seamen, the shipowners, as well as the whole crew, from the commandant to the last sailor, made up it seems, an association: while on the other hand, the entrepreneurs who rented the collecting of obligatory taxes formed another group. The big owners, the rich and those with much money (sic) as well as the aristocrats of the town, formed the dominant class which chose the priests.

In the <sup>productivity</sup> ~~processes of production~~ of Cos, a predominant place was kept by raw silk and its processing. Until the spread of the superior silk of Chinese origin, the silk of Cos was famous in Rome and in the whole of Italy. It seems that some of the inscriptions referring to taxes mention the use of slaves in the processing of silk



fiber.

In the villages around the city and in the country houses lived the landowners who worked alone or with the help of slaves. Also from the inscriptions and from the list of taxes of which we have spoken, one can find out that in Cos there was cultivated on a large scale wheat, barley, broad beans, and thyme, and that the vineyards played especially important part in the economy of the island. [Rostovtzeff, S.E.H.H.W., p.257, and following, for all the <sup>above</sup> historic dates. [?]]. The wine of Cos was famous in the 3rd century B.C. Large quantities were consumed by the local controlling classes, by the thousands of foreigners come to visit the island, by the sick people who came to the famous Asklepeion, by the group of doctors in the school of Hippokrates attached to the sanctuary. Cos also carried on quite a wide commerce in wine in various parts of the world, but <sup>the proportions of</sup> this export ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ did not approach the ~~proportions~~ extent of the commerce of Rhodes, Thasos, Knidos and Sinope.

1. On double handles with and without stamps ("bicylindrical") ~~11bicyndrisatix~~

On our territory, as well as in the south of U.S.S.R., no whole amphoras ~~with stamps~~ have been found with stamps which by an ethnic adjective or by a device could be identified as belonging to this center of production. However, despite ancient information that shows that wines from Cos were very wide<sup>ly</sup> spread in the Hellenistic and Roman period, not a single archaeological find, no plastic ~~monument~~ or epigraphic monument, give us indications about the type of amphora from Cos. A deposit <sup>having been</sup> found in Tyras of more than 30 amphora handles of the same type with one and the same name, the Soviet investigators analyzed carefully the letter forms [grafia], the clay, and the "onomastica", attributing these handles to Cos.

In one of his recent studies, <sup>her</sup> Staerman occupies herself widely with the amphoras from Cos, and attributes to this center of production a large number of stamps, the origin of which had not until now been <sup>firmly</sup> established.



The analysis made has brought the Soviet~~ie~~ scientists to the confusion that the handles of the amphoras from Cos present two different types: one of round shape a little less thick than the type from Rhodes, and of a single piece; the second - the most characteristic and best preserved - has an unusual handle formed by two ~~thin~~ narrow pieces stuck together, forming the so-called double (bicylindrical) handle.

On one of the two cylindrical parts of the handle is applied a long and narrow stamp of oval shape without frame which contains usually a single name, sometimes complete and more often abbreviated. No indication of an ethnic, of an eponymous ~~official~~ name, or of any kind of official title [?]. Very rarely a device. Some "tied together" of the legends are inverted, others have the letters in ligatures (no. 712), other times the writing is very irregular and with cabalistic forms (no. 720, 721, 722), something which makes the exact reading of these items very hard and indicates a late period. The stamp is applied only on one of the two parts of the combined handle.

The clay is similar to that from Rhodes, as is similar also the slip, of the same color and with the same fine kaolin.

For the moment, there has ~~not~~ been made any special study on the basis of which can be placed in time the different categories of stamps from Cos.

At Histria have been found very few examples, only ~~12~~ 12 deciphered and 11 undeciphered, so that one cannot make a deeper investigation in this direction. Not even the much more numerous examples determined by Staerman are sufficient for a complex study. If we take into consideration the "grafia" and the ligatures, one can say that the stamps from Cos found on the coast of the Black Sea could be earlier ("more timely") than the 2nd century B.C. It could very well belong even to the first half of the 1st century B.C. This however ~~only~~ is only a hypothesis, because until we find a larger number of such stamps, which must be well studied, one cannot speak of a firm dating of the stamped amphoras from Cos.



An interesting side of the problem of the amphoras from Cos is made up by the fact that both in our country ~~and in the~~ [Studies and Investigations of ancient history," Bucharest] and also in the archaeological centers of south U.S.S.R. are found many double handles without stamps. Both the curve and the dimensions of the handle, each taken separately, are identical ~~as~~ <sup>to</sup> those which have stamps attributed to Cos. Moreover, the clay of ~~which~~ these unstamped handles, as well as the slip, are the same as on the stamped ones. In the excavations at Histria, such handles appear in great numbers, in various late Hellenistic layers. Also whole amphoras of this type with double unstamped handles ~~has~~ <sup>have</sup> been found near Bucurest, in a Getic site of ~~from Popesht. One has found such white amphoras of the type with~~ ~~Both~~ At Histria as well as at Popesht appear however also handles which show an inferior technique and a lack of care in shaping and baking, although they keep all the characteristics above-mentioned. We think that it could mean local imitations, of which we shall speak in another place.

What we must remember from the above is that not all amphoras from Cos are stamped. Indeed, B.N. Grakov has made earlier the same remark, explaining that in antiquity Cos was renowned as a producer of wines, and that it exported its wines not only in stamped amphoras but also in plain amphoras without any inscriptions.

2. <sup>V. 71</sup> Stamps complete, and stamps undecipherable

712 traces of a symbol

In the deposit of the Istria chantier, from old excavations, without other indication

"intocmai" - exactly

717 Found in L. II after the fire of 1944

p. 281  
at end  
Besides these, another "double handles" we traces of stamps  
can certainly be attributed to Cos.



25. IX. 57

## Coan handles

KJL. EM 102

Kb. ABC 976

Agna 168 (not included Jan)

Delos 36

Corinth 4

British Mus. 126

Eton 1

Antioch 12

Troy 2

Kerameikos 7

Alex. Mus. 213

KDE 148

Syne 9

Rhodes 7

---

1811

Cyprus 5

Abdera 3

Argo 3

Serra Delata 2

Aija 14

Samaria 5 (unpublished)

---

1843

ABC  
 1336  
 976  
 360  
 added since  
 17.57

X. 62

2300 est. Total (incl. ABC)

1336 less ABC no.

1336

2300

2300 / 1336.0  
 1150.0  
 1860

239 names.

640 main types (AA account of master cards)



# I. COAN

PattX p. 169 [20]  
(1956)

For notes on the fabric and development of this class of jar, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 181 (with note 27), 186 (no. 8), and 189. A jar (SS 8214) is illustrated *ibid.* pl. 19, 8, its stamp pl. 20, 10. *Corrigenda*: the deposit, cf. p. 186, is now dated in the first half of the second century B.C.; and the stamp, cf. p. 188, is now read [A]σκλη(, retrograde, below a club. The identification of this class was made by A. Maiuri, *Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, pp. 245-249, where on p. 246 another (later) jar of the series is illustrated.

**209.** (AH 205). W. 0.051 m.; T. 0.026 m.  
Pls. 75 and 59, b (side).

From exploration of City Wall, context to first century after Christ.

Πασία

Reddish clay, greenish buff slip.

Other double handles with this stamp or one closely similar include several in the Benachi collection, Alexandria, and one in Cos, part of the original group on which the attribution of double handles to Cos was based; see A. Maiuri,

*Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, p. 248, no. 9, where references are given to Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, for the names.

Almost exactly the same stamp appears on a handle of a different kind found in Corinth: C 37-1195, from the Agora NE, an ordinary (i. e. not double) broadish handle (W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.03 m.) of clay rather similar to that of **209**. Datable possibly after 44 B.C., when the colony was founded, but in Paton and Hicks the name appears only in texts of the third century B.C.

P.H. inscription;

21a

N<sup>o</sup> 10, 44, 368, 382, 387

N<sup>o</sup> 368: p. 260 = "The date of this inscription is about a generation later than that of N<sup>o</sup> 10."

N<sup>o</sup> 10: referred to the date of Chremondean War <sup>B.C.</sup> 260-250

N<sup>o</sup> 387: character later than 10; for date see P.H. p. 336:  
"say 240 B.C."

p. 336: The sequence 10 and 40, 382, 387, 368, all lying within a period of not more than forty years - say 265-225 B.C.

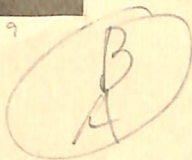
~~0-6621 SS~~



216



1299



Early Knidian fabric.

Names of Coan handles appearing  
on inscriptions published by P. H.  
and on coins

✓ Αχέζ(αρδος) 24. 5. 10

Αχέζ(ίας) in 10

Ανδρικός, Κυβερνέας 341

✓ Αντίοχος in 10. 6. 14 also N. 234 (coins period IV 48-50 B.C.)

ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ 18.2

Αντιπατρος 10. 6. 69, 65

Απολλωνιος 368 v 5 etc. 38. 1. 6

Απολλωνιος 10. 6. 37

✓ Αρατίδης 10. 6. 22

✓ Αρατίδης 10. 6. 53

Αρατίδης 10. 6. 40, 368. II. 63 etc.

✓ Αρατίδης 368. VI. 65

Αρατίδης 10. 6. 69, 45. 14 N 70

on coins:

N 70 of period II 300-200 B.C.

Αρατίδης 368 VII. 25

✓ Αρατίδης 10. 6. 29

Αρατίδης N 92, 10. 6. 35, 368 III. 29

(coin N 92, of period II 300-200 B.C.)

Αρατίδης 44. 27, N 26, 51

(coin N 26, N 51 period II 300-200 B.C.)

✓ Αρατίδης 54. 4

Αρατίδης N 164

(coins N 164 period II 200-88 B.C.)

Αρατίδης 352, 71. 158

Αρατίδης N 109, 116

(N 109, N 116 period II 300-200 B.C.)

Αρατίδης N 28

(N 28 period II 300-200 B.C.)

Αρατίδης 368 v 36; 10. 6. 34, 10. 6. 46, 47; 10. 6. 38, 62

Αρατίδης K N 134

(N 134 period II 200-88 B.C.)

Αρατίδης 368 v 8

Αρατίδης 10. 6. 71

✓ Αρατίδης 10. 6. 24

Αρατίδης N 186, 235

Αρατίδης 10. 6. 91, 93? N 2, 48

(N 186 period II 200-88 B.C. - N 235 P. IV 48-50)

(N 2, N 48 period I 400-200 B.C.)

Αρατίδης 10. 6. 61; 10. 6. 62; 21. 5; 335

(over)



Εκατόδωρος 10c 33, 368 II 49, etc. (N 138, period III, 200-88 B.C.)

Αράων N10 and inscription (N 10 period I 400-300 B.C.)

Δωρίων 543

Δωρόθεος ? ~~Δωρίων~~ 10a 41

▲

Εἰσιων 343

Εκαταῖος 10c 22, 10a 43, 10d 42, 368 V 27, VII 64, 387 20, 388 2  
n also N 158, 175, 176, 177, 178 of period III 200-88 B.C.)

Ενικουρος ? 273

Ερμίας 10b 57, 10b 43, 368 II 26

Ερμούχενος Μικρολύρα 10b 39

Ερμούχης 226

Ερμων, Αχιλλεύου 215

Ευδαμος 10b 11; N 143, 172, 173, (N 143, 172-3 of Period III 200-88 B.C.)

Εύιος 259

ΕΥΜΕΝΗΣ 4385

Ευκρίπας 10c 26,

Ευκρίδας 368 II 55, IV 21, VI 42

Ευκρυς 225

Εύρυχο 155, 303

Ζαίχας <sup>κασιόκλην</sup> 10c 62, N 30, 48

(N 30, N 48 of period II 300-200 B.C.)

Ζωγος 10a 44, 368 VII, 5981

Ζυπτρος 368 II 2, 4, III, 47, 10b 58

Ηρακλείδης 10c 79

Ηράκλειτος 368, 10,

Θασσαγός 10a 51, N 136 of period III 200-88 B.C.)

Θείδοκος N 78, 10b 75, 368.VI.15, 31 (N 78, of period II 300-200 B.C.)

Θεόδωρος 10b 19 ... 368 II 12 etc, 382 7, 387 26

Γάβων 10c 56

Γέρων 10b 2, 36; 368 II 29



Καρχιππίου 1023

Λεύκιος 46.12.65. etc

Λόχος? N 154, 163

(N 154, 163 of period III. 200-88 B.C.)

Μακαρείς 368 VII 70

Μακαρίτος 10c 81, 368 VI 3 etc

Μένανδρος 368. VII. 31

Μενεκράτης 10c 49, 10c 40; N 251-253

(N 251-253 of period IV, 88-50 B.C.)

Μιννίωv 10c 54, 368 VIII 20.

Μοοχίωv 10c 8, d 20, 368 I 40, VI 15 etc; N 19, 62

N 19, 62 Period II, 300-200 B.C.

Μοχίωv w pathogenic 368 VIII 25, 367.16, 367.18

Μικρόβρο 546

Μικρόβροχος 10c 5, 368 II etc

Μικων 10c 21.25; N 35, 169

(N 35 period II 300-200 B.C.)  
N 169 " III 200-88 B.C.)

Ξερόκριτος 2 I, II

Ούσιλιος 478

Πασίας 10c 37

Περίγινος 924, 265, 340.

Προβιδύριος 242.62, 419.

Πρωτόβροχος, Κιερύ 2.1.

Πυθίωv 368 VIII 82. N 65

(N 65 period II 300-200 B.C.)

Ροδοντζής 10c 65, c 76 (pathogenic)

Σάενρος 10c 45, 368 I 24, II 5 etc; N 99, 195

(N 99 period II 300-200 B.C.)  
N 195 " III 200-88 B.C.)

Σιλαζίωv, Αχιναρμάς 496

Σίμος 10c 23, 368 I 55, II 38.; N 100

(N 100 period II 300-200 B.C.)

Σκόπας 353

(mer)



Σίλβραχος 10d 19, 38γ, 23.

Σύττατος 368 II 70; N 196, 213

(N 196, N 213 period II 200-88 BC)

Σώστρατος 368 V 58, N 124a

(N 124a period II 200-88 BC)

Τεσσας 10a 47

Τιςέας Ἀρσωνίου 368 VII 41

Φίλιππος 10 B 48 etc. 368 II 6 etc; N 67, 86  
 Φίλιππος N 147, 197

(N 67, 86 period II 300-200 B.C.)  
 (N 147, 197 period III 200-88 BC)

Χαρμενος 10d 31

Χρυσάιος Ἀντίων 66

Φίλων 368 VII 70, 10c 30, 45a 19, 368 VII 68; N 42 (N 42 period II 300-200 B.C.)

✓ - contemporary with the persons mentioned in inscriptions



## ROMAN "KOAN"

Note on Roman Coan

is a candidate for container for Italian "Coan"

P 12469 (from 5, cistern 28 64/5) is the one selected for exhibition in the Stor., Room IV. The story in the room suggests it is a container for Italian "Coan."

Note that on the P card is a pencil note stating that there are "Several amphora of similar shape sitting in court of Naples museum."



Athens 24.VIII.56

Names on Coan coins (club + crab) <sup>brought from</sup> ~~seen in~~ Marzameti:

ΑΡΙΟΤΟΤΕΥ (not in Münsterberg list)

ΘΕΥΞΕΥΣ

ΠΑΡΟΔΟΧΟΣ

ΚΑΧΧΙΟΘΕ (not in Münsterberg list)

ΚΥΣΤΟΣ

| " " "

26.IX.56

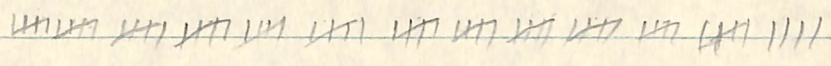
These coins were afterwards bought by D.M. Robinson, except for that with ΠΑΡΟΔΟΧΟΣ, which I have kept for the crab device, to put in the Stoa vetus.

see also \*

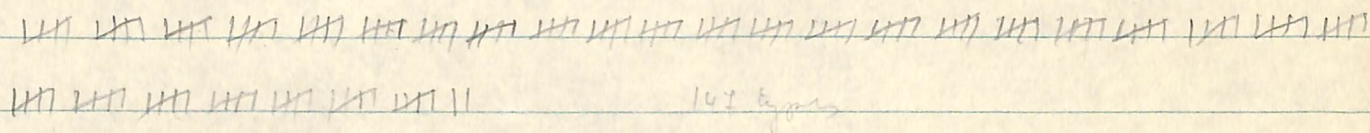


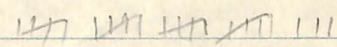
2. II 56

Coars in Nominative:


 64 types

Coars in Genitive:


 147 types

 There are many types in abbreviation: 





61.8

Aphendrika Tomb 36, 27

 $H^+$  0.88





61.7

Specs: Aphendrilla Tomb 36,28

 $H^+$  0.86





62. 20

Vasa Tomb 5, #126 (layer II)



## Coan Investigation

See if P. Frame has a further list of Coan names <sup>on stone</sup> or is it Caratelli who's <sup>working</sup> them up?

After finding as many as possible, adjust figures or relative no. of stamp names that (1) match, and (2) do not match known Coan names.

Sort Agave examples into the two classes, (1) and (2), and try to see if there is a difference in fabric. (This will confirm and properly be asked by them as no doubt that all or most doubles are Coan.)

Look at ELW's manuscript. Study difference of fabric of those with Latin stamps; what whole ones on file, or mentioned by me will? Count total no. of examples on file, and relative number of examples of the two classes. (1546) (879 APR)

Study, Apleundia <sup>(no stamps)</sup> from profiles in g. with ones.

Preparation for publ. that can be begun any time: number the types, addition & to give to's etc. numbers (see A, B, C, etc.). Assemble photographs by these types, as in RT. When all represented, begin to make up plates. <sup>in preliminary</sup> Probably begin with e.g. Eucalyptus series, since it will leave to be managed in any case that such series are on a single plate, or two, not mixed with others. Get profiles drawn.

Study any included in HSR's groups, with dates.



- 1) How many types are there? (def. dies) <sup>included</sup>
- 2) names ~ ? ✓
- 3) names have parallels on loan coins or inscriptions ✓
- 4) names have possibly parallels ✓
- 5) Questions to ~~Mr~~ Mr Fraser. 1) Show him Enkolias stamp
  - 2) in cp pop. ~
  - 3) οἰκὸς εὐθύν
  - 4) Inscriptions in PH list of criticism of Coan.  
what about the date,  
last publication?

13. II. 56

## Plans of Coan publication

581 different main types

66 additional to main types (def. dies)

total 647

14. II. 56

KR. EM 102

KO. ABC 879

Agora. 166 (not included whole pass)

Delos 34

Corinth 4

British Mus. 126

Eton 1

Antioch 12

Troy 2

Kerameikos 7

Alex. Mus. 213

1546



Αγαθαί\* w. dub SS 12682 very similar profile, rim sitting in ss 9276 (Hesperia)  
 Αγαθίνοσ w. dub SS 12294  
 Αγορίκ\*

Ανδρος w. caducous on coins P.H. no. 53 (200-88)

Αρτεμίδ

Αοκύντι w. dub

Αυκίας

Αίος w. lyre

Εἰαρχος

Εἰσν/

Εἰσυχος (P.H. no. 155.303)

Ζηνοί w. cluster SS 12329 close to Κεν/

Κεγαχω/ Rim, thin projection, top flat after slopes toward interior.

Κεν/+ SS 12479 similar? very close to SS 9214 (Αοκύντι) but more well

Κενσι/+

Λαφάριος w. dub SS 12402 close to Αγαθαί handle

Οίσι w. letter E heavy granular slip, wide latella

Ροδονγίν (mark) +

Ροδονγίν w. denis

Σωτορπος w. club - (on coins: P.H. no. 196 and no. 214 = period II 200-88 B.C.)

Σωτορπος (on coins: P.H. no. 124<sup>a</sup> (period II 200-88 B.C.)

Φράλ w. rosette SS 12916 close to Αγαθαί

dub + crab w. short neck

+ late in the fill

\* early in the fill

Only Σωτορπος (as *sothorpos*) appears in the list of citizens of Cos, published in P.H. no. 368, dated in the 3rd cent. For the date also see (p. 336)



16.VIII.55

## Coam from MSBF

In general there is not variety in clay and shape.

Clay is red with white slip. Particles of mica are ~~not~~ noticed on few of them. The widths <sup>between</sup> 042-048 with the exception of ss

ss <sup>(olive)</sup> 12292 (w. 054) Rim where preserved, is rolled with flat top.

Arched handles <sup>w/ rather short top.</sup> Note ss 1359, neck w. one handle and part of shoulder preserved.



made in course of  
refining Greek index of names.

From names on file, plus a few from

Dels and from Benedek collection, not yet in file.

## Names on double (loan?) handles

Ἀγαθα

Ἀγαθῖνος

Ἀδαῖος

Ἀθηναῖος

Ἀδελφῖνος

Αἰγέως

Αἴγυπτος

Ἀλκεία

Ἀλκίνο

Ἀλκίνο

Ἀναξαγόρας

Ἀνδρικός

Ἀνδρος

Ἀνδρικός

Ἀντίπατρος

Ἀντίφρων

Ἀντίφιλος

Ἀπολλόδωρος

Ἀπολλώνιος

Ἀπολλώνιος

Ἀραε[?]

Ἀραε[?]

Ἀργῆος

Ἀριεταρχ[?]

Ἀριεταρχ[?]

Ἀριστε[?]

Ἀρίστων

Ἀρίστων

Ἀρτεμ[?]

Ἀρχέπολις

Ἀρχίδαμος

Ἀρκελα[?]

Ἀσκληπ[?]

Ἀσκληπ[?]

Ἀφροδίσιος

Βαράς

Βαράς

Βασιλείδης

Βέβαιος

Βημεν[?]

Βημεν[?]

Βοϊέκος

Βότρως

Γλαῦκος

Δα

Δα

Δα

Δημήτριος

Διογένης

Διόδωτος

Διόδωρος

Διομήδης

Διονυσία

Διονύσιος

Δῖος

Διοσκουρίδης

Δίω

Δράκων

Δρόμων

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Δωρίμαχος

Εἰσιω

Ἐκαταῖος

Ἐκαταῖος

Ἐρμαῖος

Ἐρμαῖος

Ἐρμήδωρος

Ἐρμῆς

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Κάλλιος

Κάρπος

Κέρδος

Κεφάλι

Κλεάναξ

Κόρινθος

Κτησι(as)?

Κύρος

Λαμπιτης

Λέων

Λόχος

Λυκάων

Λυσίμαχος

Μακάριος

Μάνιος

Μαρέυας

Μερ[

Μένανδρος

Μενεκράτης

Μενέλαος

Μενέστρατος

Μενίεκος

Μηνόδωρος

Μηνοκλ[

Μιννίων

Μολ

Μόσχος

Νίκαςος

Νικηφόρος

Νικίας

Νον[ (Διονυσίου)

Ξενοκρι

Οΐνε(

Οΐνης(

Οροβίων

Παράμονος

Πάριος

Παγίας

Περιγένης

Πίτυλος

Πολίτης

Πολυάρ(

Πολυεστράτης

Προμη(

Πρώτος

Πτολ(

Ροδοκλής

Ρόδων

~~Σαράνης~~

Σάτυρος

Σέλευκος

Στυρ

Σύμμαχος

Σωκρα

Σώπατρος

Σωσίβιος

Σώεστρατος

Σωτηρ?

Σωτηρίδας?

Σωτιχο[

Τέχνων

Τισέ(ας)

Φίλιος

Φίλο[

Χαρμε(ας)

Χρυσαίρ

~~Ψορ[~~

Επιστάτης



Names on coins brought by A. Remanli 20.X.54

Αρσίου	in Münsterberg	Ξάνθιππος	in Münsterberg
Αρίδαν	in M.	Περσία	<u>Περσίω</u>
Αγνιμαχο	"	Ποχυαρχ-Σ	<u>Ποχυαρχος</u>
Αναζανδρος	"	Πυθίων	in Munt.
Αρσίου	"	Σωσίστρατος	"
Αριστοκλῆς	<u>Αριστοκ</u>	Φανίων	NOT IN M.
Αρχίας	In M.	Φίλων	in Munt.
Δων	"	— ΑΤΙΩΝ	
Δαμόζενος	"		
Εύδωρος	"		
Εμπορίων	<u>Εμπορίων</u>		
Εύδαμος	In M.	Αριστοκλῆς	see M. Thompson letter, July 27, 1954
Εζαγγερος	<u>Εζαγγερος</u>		
Ζωίχο	In M.		
Ιαμβόχο	"		
Κχένος	"		
Κχένδωρος	"		
Καχχίστρατος	"		
Κχένος	"		
Λεοντίσκος	"		
Λεωνάριος	"		
Λύκων	"		
Μέδων	"		
Μένων	<u>Μένων</u>		
Μικαστρας	probably	Μικαστρ, Αερίας ?	
Ακινίας			
Νίκων	In Munt.		
Ξενόδροτος	<u>Ξενόδροτος</u>		



List of names on  
Coan crab coins in  
Bibliothèque Nationale

Brought by Mr. Brumley  
20.8.54

- ✓ ΠΕΡΣΙΑ
- ✓ ΙΠΠΟΛΟΧΟΣ
- ✓ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ (2)
- ✓ ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑ }  
✓ ΑΚΙΝΙΑΣ }
- ✓ ΞΕΝΕΜΑΡΟΤΟΣ
- ✓ ΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ
- ✓ ΣΩΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ *Σώληστρατος on stamp*
- ✓ ΝΙΚΩΝ (2)
- ✓ ΖΩΙΛΟΣ *Ζωί( on stamp)*
- ✓ ΕΜΠΡΕΩΝ
- ✓ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙΣ
- ✓ ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ
- ✓ ΠΥΘΙΩΝ *on stamp*
- ✓ ΚΛΕΙΤΑΝΩΡ
- ✓ ΦΙΛΩΝ
- ✓ ΔΑΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ
- ✓ ΛΕΟΝΤΙΣΚΟΣ
- ✓ ΦΑΝΙΩΝ
- ✓ ΑΡΧΙΑΣ
- ✓ ΜΕΝΩ
- ✓ ΛΕΥΣΔΑΜΑΣ
- ✓ ΑΤΙΩΝ

- ✓ ΑΝΚΙΜΑΧΟΣ
- ✓ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ *on stamp*
- ✓ ΜΕΔΩΝ
- ✓ ΞΑΝΘΙΠΠΟΣ
- ✓ ΕΞΑΙΓΦΕΤΟΣ
- ✓ ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ
- ✓ ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ
- ✓ ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
- ✓ ΑΥΚΩΝ
- ✓ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ
- ✓ ΠΟΛΥΑΡΧ-Σ
- ✓ ΔΙΩΝ *on stamp*
- ✓ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ

9. II 56

Only ΦΑΝΙΩΝ is not included  
in Münsterberg's list.



35.03





Coan: the stamp is <sup>or actually</sup> nearly duplicated  
on handles not double.

1.) Πασία. In Pnyx no. under no. 209

and into BM 41

2.) a) Ἐσπάρτος b) ≡

Combination both on double (KΣ.EM.46) and on plain broad  
KO.ABC 653  
(TD 3742) w. ♂ clay like Coan.

3.) Δίος w. eye. Both on double handles, and on handles of  
distinctly Rhodian shape but unRhodian clay.

4.) L.LOLA on double (un.Bandirotis) and on plain  
broad (SS 8090)

5.) Δίος w. eye in rectangular stamp actually duplicated  
in double handles and on Rhodian (?) (clay not Rhodian).

6.) Πρωτος with rosette, on double and on Rhodian (?)

7.) Κορυδο[ on SS 12635 (unrec) and reported on  
double handle for Samos. Both stamps / handles

8.) [Unrecd] with club. Both on double handle (KO.ABC 895) and on  
plain broad (Alex Ben. Coll. letter SS 1. VI 53 phyl)

9) Σωραει(α club) on double (SS 10000) and on plain broad (SS 12801)

OVER



28. III. 57 10.) ΝΩΧΙΝ on plain broad (Smith 138 and Serra Orlando 55-437) and on double (ABC 751)  
— but on the double handle, there is also  
a device (club).

not filed  
uncertain  
11) 'Ανδρική on double SS 186 (grace 238) and on not double in  
Herm. 109, 174

12) Ἡρακλ on double Alex 46401 and on not double SS 4096 etc

13) The name Αἰγυπτος appears retrograde in a narrow stamp, as  
handles variously guessed to be Chian(?) or Rhodian, c.f. <sup>KO.</sup> ABC 11  
which is not retrograde.

14) Εὐιον n. club the same stamp on double ABC 845 and Alexandria  
Ben. Coll. not double. M/154

On the jar shape of these broad handles, note the neck  
c.f. also in the Alexandria Museum, AVG 2169, which is stamped  
ΠΑCΙΑ (this is perhaps the <sup>original</sup> <sup>original</sup>)  
Hestia. This is certainly related to the jar SS 9396,  
of which the stamp reads ΠΑΣΙ, and the "long-necked"  
series which includes P 14180, the jar for Aigion, EM VG 18,  
and on the Makras jar in Kanigra.

15) Μακρε on double ABC 886 and on broad Alex. BC; M/173

16) Πιεύων n ABC 26 n n M/41

c.f. 17) Ἡρακλει n TD 851 n n M/69

18) Ἐκαταίων n TD 5415 n n M/126  
(no photo)



19) Αδαίου same stamp on Coan and on broad Alex. BC, M/50

20) ΝΙΚΥΦΟΡΟΥ BM 143, described as "Coan? broad"  
cf. w. type of N. on double handles on file  
(not same die, but lettering close)

21) Σωτιαί BM 247, described as "Coan? broad" no

22) Σωτιάρο BM 42, described as "Coan broad" same die KO ABC 651

23) ~~Ε~~ BM 246 described as "Coan broad" cf. w. type of Σωτιαί with  
see stamp E on double handles

24) Ηρωίδας w. trident on Coan ABC 34, same stamp on broad  
Memphis 162

25) club, crab on double SS 12048 and on broad handle (int. handle) in  
Alex Ben. Coll: M/265, 273

26) Ζήνωνος on double A.VG 835 and a very close die on broad Alex Ben.  
Coll M/55

see photos  
in A. V. G. file

27) Mr. Benacii describes as "broad Coan" in his collection:  
Σωτηρίδας (M/116) and Σωτηρίος/ME (M/97), Πρωδώνιος  
(M/28), Σωτηρίων (M/107), Μένιος (M/45)

28) Πρωκίων with club (syne x 378) same die and on broad handle KDS 149

29) Εκαταί w. club on double SS 4487 and on broad "on ins. usual  
id. b.

30) Εὐρυχίος 27 KO ABC 266 " " " " SS 7985

31) Ξείλος " Τισία V. G. 280, 718 " " SS 8373 etc.

32) Απί (reth.) " KO ABC 430 " " " " IG, xiv, 2393, 104



+ cf SS 9836 (ΞΕΥΟΚ) may be non-double Koan?

36.04

33) a) Σωπάρου on double ABC 656 and on broad ABC M/32  
b) ≡

34) Απολλοφ( n 10 ABC 73 n n n ABC M/19

? 35) Λ Μυρόδωρος n n SS 7331 n n n ABC N/22(?)

36) Ξενόκριτος<sup>+</sup> n 1 ABC 10 n n ABC N/41

37) n n n AVG 2109

38) Λόχος (retr. type) n Staerman 127 n n Staerman p. 39

39) Σείβης n n n 134 n n n p 40

40) Μος( n n n 128 n n n no. 128

41) Ταίσων n no. ABC 984(?) n n n no. 165

42) Ὀροβίων n n Staerman 119 n n n no. 120

43) Ανδρως n 1 n 105 n n n no. 106

44) Αδαίος w. rose n n n 103 n n n no. 104

? 45) Βόζρως n 1 n 125/200/ n n n no. 126?

46) Μενίσκος on non-double in Alexandria Ben. Coll M/68

47) Τιμ, SS 9034, a possibly non-double Koan but same stamp does not exist on double Koan

48) Wreath, letters ΚΛ on double BM 28 n same stamp SS 4840, 7074

49) thunderbolt n n SS 3176 etc. n n SS 12430



15.IV.53

Note new <sup>double</sup> handle for section T, which reads:

Δωπεμάου

Kw

(xdr)

(8 in catalogue)

η	KwS
εηs	Kw
εη	Kw
εηv	Kwv
ω	Kw

13.IV.54

Note that handles (Bundin) inscribed with dates  
(ΛΑΖΔΙΔΥ etc.) are double handles  
Διδυμάς is a month at Alexandria.



(1)

Period I = Circ. 400-300

Period II = circ. BC 300-200

Period III = circ. BC 200-29

Period IV = circ. BC 29-50

Αρξίσανος

P.H. 1) p. 303. i found on silver or bronze coins in the beardless head

2) p. 307, 26 of Period II (cir. B.C. 300-200) type e; with head of young Heracles with lion's scalp, to right - crab, club and name  
knownP.H. 3) p. 308, 51 Period II type h (head of Heracles to r. - crab, club name  
knownΔιμήτριοςP.H. p. 307, 28 of Period II, type eΠοχάρης

(on stamp Ποχάρης)

P.H. 1) p. 307, 37 of Period II, type e2) p. 308, 64 of Period II type hΣωσιόρατος

(on stamp Σωσιόρατος)

P.H. p. 308, 69 of Period II type i (= head of bearded Heracles to right - crab, above it a snail, beneath it name)ΑρίετιςP.H. p. 308, 70 Period II type j (head of young Heracles to right - crab, club and name)ΕκράτηςP.H. p. 309, 76 Period II, type K (head of young Heracles facing) / crab, bow in case and nameΘεόδωροςP.H. p. 309, 78 Period II, type KΑρχέτιοςP.H. p. 309, 92 Period II type l (head of young Heracles to left) / crab, club, and nameΣάτυροςP.H. p. 310, 99 Period II, type lP.H. p. 316, 195 Period III type aaΣίλκοςP.H. p. 310, 100 Period II type lΔάμωνP.H. p. 310, 109 Period II type m (bearded head of Demeter to r. / crab (with or without club) and nameP.H. p. 311, 116 Period II type o (head of young Heracles, to right) / crab and name



2

<u>Δράκων</u>	P.H. p. 310, 110 Period II, type n
<u>Π(α)υσιμαχός</u> (club)	P.H. p. 310, 112, Period II, type n
I think Asilphagos	
<u>Μεγας</u>	P.H. p. 311, 120 Period II type o
Marisparos or handles?	
<u>Αξιδαμος</u>	P.H. p. 311, 124 Period II, type p (head of Apollo/Athena) facing / club, bow in case and name
<u>Σωσκρατος</u>	P.H. p. 311, 127a Period III (line B.C. 200-88) type q (tetradrachms of Alexander's type with crab, club and name in front of Zeus)
<u>Διογενης Κ</u>	P.H. p. 312, 134 Period III, type s (crowned head of Asclepius, to r.)
<u>Ευδαμος</u>	P.H. p. 313, 143 Period III, type v (head of Heracles, to r.) / crab, club and name in shield bow in case square K2120
<u>Ανδρος</u> (stat)	P.H. p. 314, 153 Period III, type z (head of Asclepius, to r.) / serpent coiled and name in incuse square with Δ or Π P outside the square K22N K221 or K22
<u>Εκαστιος</u>	P.H. p. 314, Period III type z occurs with a second name (Τιφοζ, twice) Τιφοζα, Τιφοζε p. 314, 158 p. 315, 175-8
<u>Αβχος</u>	P.H. p. 314 / Period III type z w. second name (Απιστοφ, Πιπρσι) p. 314, 154, p. 315, 163, 171 <sup>b</sup>
<u>Νικίας</u>	P.H. p. 315, 174 (Period III type z) w. second name (Προστ/αττς) P.H. p. 316, 190 (line w. question) Period III type aa



3

ἈχιλλεύςP.H. p. 316, 185 Period III type aa (Head of Asclepius, facing) | serpent-staff and name  
KΩIΩNon stamps Ἀχιλλεύς  
misreading?Σωτήρ

P.H. p. 316, 196 Period III type aa

P.H. p. 317, 214 Period III type aa (Head of Heracles, facing) | club, bow in case and name  
KΩIΩNΖήνων

P.H. p. 318, 232 Period IV (c. B.C. 88-50) type ai (Head of Apollo to r.) | lyre in crown and name

Ἀϊσχύλος

P.H. p. 312, 129 Period III type z (crowned head of Asclepius to r.) | coiled serpent, star and name

Aischylus on stamp

ἈπιδάμοςNumismatic Chronicle. XII, 1912, p. 15, 20 (3<sup>rd</sup> cent. coin)ΣίφοςNum. Chr. XII, 1912 p. 19, 5-9 (3<sup>rd</sup> cent. copper coin) (value "Two Hoards of Grain of C")Ἀντιστοχός

B.M.C. p. xciv (introduction) and pl. xx1, 9 (Date 300-190 B.C.)

KΩ

On coins of period B.C. 166-88 see B.M.C. (Asia p. xcvi) "9 classes:

γ) Rev. KΩI or KΩ and one magistrate's name accompanied by his title ΤΡΟΛΤΑ[ος]

δ) Rev. KΩI, KΩ or KΩN and names of two magistrates (Τρολταί)

lyre

device on Coan coins: B.M.C. p. xcvi of period c. B.C. 88-50)

ΞΔΥΒ, ΠΠΟΣ <sup>not yet in list.</sup> (coin stamp from publication) P. H. p. 306, 22  
of Period II (circa 300-200)



## WRECKS

CHIAN

21, TX, 50

COAN

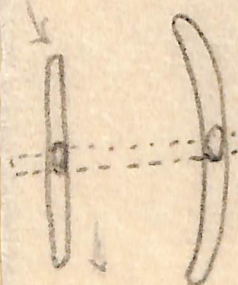
MISCEL. TYPES OF JARS

At the French School last night I saw a whole jar and a number of fragments, all covered with barnacles etc., derived from investigation by French divers at a point near Pleinmou, and off the north cape of the Bay of Huarath.

The whole jar and most of one, probably two sets of fragments found together, appeared to be 5th cent. but prob. 2nd half. Necks and toes with parts of bulging neck type, not early examples. (3rd quarter?)

(separate)  
Other frag. - neck - whole handle of Chian of  $\approx$  300 BC (HH 31 - of P1114 of group B), - latter 4th cent. Chian too, a Coan neck w. part of shoulder, perhaps 3rd cent., a top of neck w. mushroom rim (cf "Sikyonian" of  $\approx$  300 BC) also Roman jar frags, and some recent.

M. Brummer is in charge of the investigation and especially interested in anchors, of which they



found on - extraordinary great samples

in 1875  
P. 101  
vibrante mason  
- wooden -  
found piece



2, I. 50

On <sup>late and</sup> Sequence of Coan

The peg toe does not appear on the  
Aplendula examples - J. Taylor

p. 106, fig. 56, 4-5. Tombs called

3rd to early 2nd. ~~not late prehistoric~~

Not probably - on closer examination -

on the Villanova jar.

I am directed to on a separate paper  
to the writer I enclose herewith a copy of the original  
the house of the writer to the house of the writer to the house of the writer

enclosed and herewith a copy of the original  
enclosed and herewith a copy of the original  
enclosed and herewith a copy of the original

enclosed.

enclosed.  
enclosed.  
enclosed.  
enclosed.

enclosed.



August 27, 1949

Joseph E. Jacobs, Esq.  
Ambassador to Czechoslovakia  
Care Department of State  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

When I read in the paper of your appointment, I was glad for my country and for my world, a little less glad for you. I hope that you are well and not too tired by what must be a difficult enough position.

The piece of business which is my excuse for writing to you is one which I suppose you will turn over to our Cultural Attache, so I am putting it on a separate sheet

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and signatures follow the typed text. Some legible fragments include:]*  
*... in ...*  
*... as ...*  
*... 100' ... 20' ...*  
*... of ...*  
*... to ...*  
*... and ...*



1st AD Coan<sup>(?)</sup>: (double handled)

In Pompeian finds  
(e.g. the ship ill. in Cl. J.)

and Cyrene Polis Tomb:



They get  
very long

Polis Tomb, No. 13



COAN?

See under "Double Candles"  
in SAMPLES Text

Also <sup>double handled</sup> pairs from tombs in Cyprus:

1st BC? St. Homogenus (Epistropi) Tomb 1

3rd BC? <sup>(Cypr. mus.)</sup> Aphendikea Tomb 36, 26 = 27

2nd AD? Vasa (Cypr. mus.) Tomb 5

3rd BC? St. Homogenus Tomb 8, 7, now apparently called 65 (P1645)

also <sup>small</sup> (8,250) i A; HT .51 <sup>auf dem Gute Maritzkyr</sup>  
m.-Elbort "Ausgrabungen" (Chabousson)

Prach. Zeitschr. - V, 1913, p. 30

fig. 34, p. c (tomb of 4-3 cent.)

(~~Maritzkyr~~ ? HT 0.53)

(The find is like the one in Aphendikea)

Also <sup>(over)</sup> ancient gold 2, 1946, pp. 41-45, figs 9-11



Also Attn. Miller 1929, p. 62, no 12. This  
 is called double-handled, but as it  
 matches the stamp on the Berfy vase,  
 it presumably is not. Perhaps, then,  
 record got mixed with that of p. 60, no. 2  
 of which the design seems to be a crab.

Don't know what kind of stamp  
 stood on a coin of ca. 300 B.C.,  
 but of the coins.

P. 20  
 8/1/16  
 1/16



43.01

"Cowan".

43.02

John Kent's dissertation appendix suggests a Delian origin. He has a name Δυμειος which is Delian.

Bernadine Lill

23 / May / 46

and

11 / Jan / 46

L. Handled for - Cowan

5 Cos: Mainw, A.: Nuova Silloge  
di Rodi e Cos Firenze 1925

- 249 (Appendice I)

on such stamps appear also on coins of Cos:

Location of handle	Coin ref.	Date of coin
44 Cos	P-H N 153	200-88 BC
	P-H N 129	"
	N 92	300-700
Agora SS 506	P-H N 28	300-200
Bernadine 1/5/46	(also BNC coins)	200-188
Cos = Bernadine	P-H N 76	300-200
Bernadine 1/5/46	158	200-88
Agora SS 4427 (Elite 3rd BC)	175-178	200-88
Agora SS 4605 (late 3rd BC)	P-H N 78	300-200
	127	300-200

And see Pompeii  
 from J. L.  
 News Nov. 11, 1933

for 12 AD  
 (Mainw's for much later)  
 (Osw)

(Hpa(80pas?)

Xoxos\*

(Nikasos

Zatropos

Zwratpos dub

Cos

Agora SS 3773

Agora SS 2705

Agora SS 2110

Cos = Bernadine 1/5/46

Head XII, p. 196

P-H N 154 } 200-88  
 163 }

P-H N 189 ad. 200-88

P-H N 99 dub. 300-200

195 ad. 200-88

P-H N 196 } 200-88  
 2174 } dub. 200-88 BC

and also Head 209

\* P-H under this is Agyleidos - in p. 305

Note that these ~~magistrates~~ magistrates on Cos. coins appear  
 (one group of them) in pairs: on P. H pp. 304-5

"If we suppose that there are in each case the names  
 of the magistrates of two successive years or shorter  
 periods, the following order will be found to cover thirteen  
 out of the fifteen pairs & etc."

Dates then 200-88 BC

not patronymic.  
 the "under" the same  
 name being as a rule  
 associated with more  
 than one other...

43.01

"Comin".

Bernadine LIT

23 / May / 46

and

11 / June / 46

And see Pompeii

from J. L. L.

News

Nov. 11, 1933

for 1st AD

(Main "a" for  
intercept)

much later  
?



John Kent's dissertation appendix suggests a Delian origin. He has a double handle (Δυμῆδος) which was a name Δυμῆδος which is Delian.

Double-Handled jars — Cos is Delian.

attributed to Cos: Mairi, A.: Neova Silloge

Epigraphica di Rodi e Cos Firenze 1925

pp. 245 - 249 (Appendix I)

Ten following names on such stamps appear also on coins of Cos:

		<u>Location of handle</u>	<u>Coin ref.</u>	<u>Date of coin</u>
ΔΑΙΧΥ (	del.	<del>Agora</del> Cos	P-H N 153	200-88 BC
ΔΑΥΔΡΟΣ	cat.	Agora SS 5506	P-H N 129	"
ΑΡΧΕΡΑΔΙΣ		Bernadé 1/VI/46	N 92	300-200
ΔΥΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ		Cos = Bernadé all. (200-40)	P-H N 28	300-200
ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ		Bernadé 1/VI/46 (N 134)	(see also BMC <u>Cos</u> )	200-188
ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ	del.	Agora SS 4487 (late 3rd-2nd BC)	P-H N 76	200-200
ΘΕΩ (	del?	Agora SS 4605 (late 3rd-2nd BC)	P-H N 78	200-88
(ΗΡΑ(ΔΟΥΡΑΣ?)		Cos	Head XII, p. 196	
ΧΟΧΟΣ *		Agora SS 3773	P-H N 154 163	200-88
(ΝΙΚΑΙΟΣ		Agora SS 2705	P-H N 189	200-88
ΣΑΥΡΟΣ		Agora SS 2110	P-H N 99	300-200
ΣΩΚΡΑΤΟΣ	del.	Cos = Bernadé 1/VI/46	P-H N 196	200-88
			2174	200-88 BC
			and also Head 209	

\* P-H thinks this is ΑΓΥΣΙΔΟΡΟΣ — see p. 305

Note that these ~~magistrates~~ magistrates on Cos. coins appear (one group of them) in pairs: see P. H pp. 304-5

"If we suppose that there are in each case the names of the magistrates of two successive years or shorter periods, the following order will be found to cover thirteen out of the fifteen pairs? etc."

Dates then 200-88 BC

not patronymic, the "the same" name being as a rule bracketed with more than one other...



Double Handled jars — Coan  
 attributed to Co. by Mainini  
 (Minor Sicelgia E.) p. 245

went about the names for the Agave, not in Pater-Hicks:

Ἀγαθαί

Ἀργυρος

Διονυσιαστος

(? 2 words:)

Διος

Διο[?]χρονος

Ε

Εστιακος

Κεφαλαί

Κτησ

Κύρος

Νον[?]

Οροβαν

?

Σωκρα

Σωτηρίδας

not in index of P.-H, but in the 325  
 ("author of Θεων ἐπικλησεις")



APPENDICE I.

ISCRIZIONI ANFORARIE DI COS.

Nel Museo di Cos trovasi raccolto un piccolo gruppo di bolli d'anfora impressi su manici bifidi che per la qualità dell'argilla, per la forma del bollo, per l'onomastica e gli emblemi che li contrassegnano, si distinguono nettamente non solo dalla produzione anforaria rodiota, ma altresì dalle altre fabbriche di Cnido e di Thaso che appaiono pur frequentemente nelle isole accanto ai numerosissimi prodotti di Rodi. Questa caratteristica classe di anfore, a manici bifidi mi venne già segnalata da Demostene Chaviaràs, il benemerito studioso di Simi e della Pereà rodia, che possiede da tempo nella sua ricchissima collezione anforaria, numerosi bolli di anfore a manici bifidi, e grazie al cui interessamento, il Museo di Rodi potè venire in possesso di tre esemplari interi di anfore del genere, tratte dalle acque del golfo di Simi dagli arditi pescatori di spugne di quell'isola. Un altro esemplare intero si scoprì nell'area della necropoli orientale di Rodi, lungo la strada da Rodi ad Asguru: disgraziatamente nessuno di questi esemplari è contrassegnato da bolli. In quello di Rodi, ben conservato, manca affatto: in quei di Simi sono forse scomparsi per corrosione marina.

Il tipo di quest'anfora (vedi pag. 246) è a lungo corpo cilindrico degradante ed appuntito in basso, a spalla conica, collo alto e a manici bifidi piegati ad angolo presso l'orlo del vaso: le misure nei 4 esemplari variano da m. 0,83 a 1,02. I bolli conservati ricorrono peraltro su frammenti di manici anch'essi bifidi ma ad attacco ricurvo al di sotto dell'orlo del vaso: trattasi probabilmente di un tipo di anfora più antico. La qualità dell'argilla è rossa dal rosso pallido marrone al rosso marrone scuro, ben cotta e depurata, ricoperta talvolta d'ingubbiatura. In due manici rinvenuti a Rodi (nn. 11-12), l'argilla è della stessa qualità delle anfore rodie: ciò non rivela che una fabbrica d'imitazione di un tipo di vaso che meglio doveva rispondere per la sua forma al trasporto e alla conservazione di determinati generi. La forma più comune della leggenda del bollo è un nome di persona accompagnato da un emblema.



Il centro di produzione di tali anfore è tuttora ignoto: una delle fabbriche, se non la principale, doveva essere a Cos dove non mancano buoni banchi di argilla e dove tuttora, come a Rodi, si mantiene in vita nel piccolo villaggio di Cardamena (ant. *Halasarna*), una delle più notevoli industrie di rozze stoviglie locali. L'emblema della *clava* che ricorre sotto il nome del fabbricante o magistrato eponimo è caratteristico di Cos dove frequentemente ricorre nelle monete dal IV sec. a. C. fino all'epoca imperiale e nella monetazione di zecca autonoma precisamente sotto il nome del magistrato monetale; l'identità di alcuni nomi anch'essi caratteristici dell'onomastica coa, danno sufficiente argomento a tale supposizione. La pubblicazione che si attende dal Chaviarás degli esemplari della sua collezione, recherà nuovo materiale per la determinazione della fabbrica di questa singolare classe di anfore.



1. Bollo su ansa bifida (Cos): lettere consunte o non impresse a destra:



*Ἀγαθ[ο]κλεῦς ο Ἀγάθ[η]νος*

Attributo: *clava*.

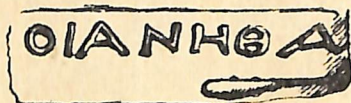


2-3. Bolli (id.): il n. 2 ha l'emblema appena riconoscibile; il n. 3 è a lettere inverse tranne il N.



Ἀθηναίο[υ]

Attributo : clava.



4. Ansa rotta (id.).



Αἰσχύ(λου).

Attributo : clava.

Αἰσχύλος e Αἰσχυλῖνος nomi frequenti a Cos: il primo come magistrato monetale in *PH.*, XII, p. 312, n. 129.

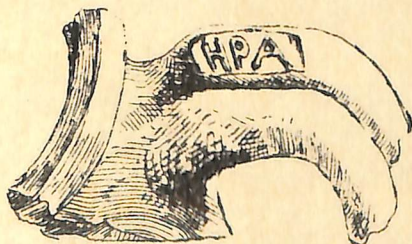
5. Bollo consunto in basso (id.): lettere inverse, l'O sottoscritto.



Δημητρό[υ].

Δημήτριος è nome di magistrato monetale a Cos (Head, *Catalogue of the greek coins in Caria*, pp. 198, 200, tav. XXXI, 3, 9 : III-II secolo a. C.).

6. Ansa bifida con frammento dell'orlo dell'anfora (id.)

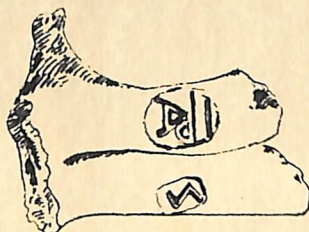


Ἡρα(γόρα ?).

Ἡρα(γόρας) è nome di magistrato monetale (Head, XII, p. 196).

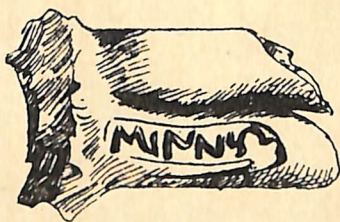


7 a e b. Ansa con due bolli (id.).



- a) Ἡρα(γόρα ?)
- b) N

8. Ansa (id.): dimensioni del bollo m.  $0,03 \times 0,012$ .



Μιννώ(ovos)

tracce dell'emblema della clava.

Il nome *Μιννώ* ricorre frequentemente a Cos: *PH.*, 10a<sub>54</sub>, 368<sub>VIII 20</sub> (cfr. 267, 368<sub>VI 48</sub>).

9. Ansa rotta (id.):



Πασία

Nome schiettamente Coo (*PH.*, l. c., 10c<sub>37</sub>, 405b<sub>12, 17, 29</sub>).

10. Ansa spezzata (id.): caratteri apicati.



Σωπάτρου

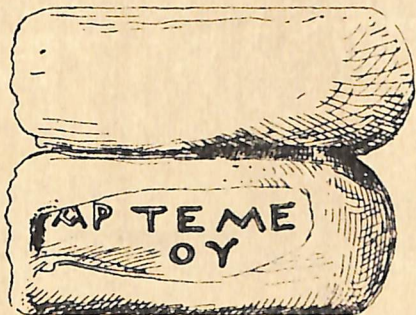
Attributo: clava.

Con lo stesso emblema ricorre l'omonimo magistrato monetale in Head, l. c., 209 e *PH.*, l. c., 213.



*Anfore ad anse bifide di Rodi.*

11. Frammento di ansa bifida: argilla giallo-roseo chiara di Rodi: bollo male impresso.



Ἀρτεμε[ιτί-  
ου

Appartiene alla classe delle anfore rodie contrassegnate dal solo nome di mese.

12. Ansa bifida ricurva in argilla di Rodi: bollo circolare.



Attributo: Stella a 6 raggi.

## APPENDICE II.

## «GLANDES MISSILES»

(Μολυβδίδες).

Nel territorio della città di Camiros (Rodi) gli abitanti dei vicini villaggi di Fànes e Calavarda, rinvennero da gran tempo nella lavorazione del terreno un considerevole numero di ghiande missili di piombo con emblemi ed iscrizioni, che vengono poi vendute nel commercio antiquario locale o ai pochi visitatori di quella che fu l'acropoli e la necropoli di quell'importante città. Fin dal 1853 il Newton (1), nel suo primo viaggio a tra-

(1) NEWTON, *Travels and Discoveries in the Levant*, I, 1865, p. 237.



14. vi. 47

Non-Com? with double handles

Note a jar from Tsambres, Cyprus  
(Tomb 10, 27) "375 B.C. or later"  
which is recorded as having had  
double handles, but the picture  
(taken from photo. — object lost)  
shows a diff. type of jar from  
the Hill. or even Roman Coan.

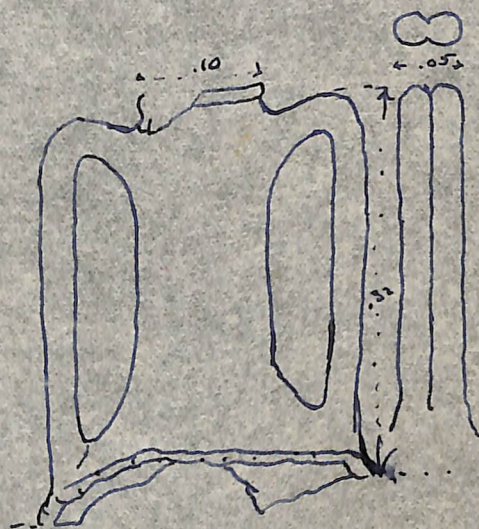
Possibly preceded the more set  
type? (Or mistake?)

(Notes sent by Joan de P. Taylor  
in 1946)



Vasile Pârwan, Getica (1924 or after)  
(in Romanian)

p. 212, Fig. 155



Note no offset at  
base of neck.

30.4.47  
Cb. Found 10/27, Transilvania (Rumania)  
- photo. attached to letter of  
10.04.47 from Mr. P. Taylor  
- group called "375 BC or  
later" (in CYPRUS volume)



Fig. 154

no drawing to indicate double  
handles, but see offset.



Cos. Andros?

COATN

47.01

not the apparently same found in Corinth

25/III/40

(Notes for "Samples" text, winter 1938-9)

Types of "Agvosta" - 21

Double Handled jars apparently stamped from the 3rd century BC through the 2nd and 1st BC, and occasionally in later periods (ss 6236, III AD?)

Exhibit from:

522, 1359 in 200  
(8214 2nd cent. i. phd.)  
5031 1st BC  
6236 III AD

ss 7783

Jacou

Tholos Tr. J, Layer I, "as late 3d BC"

Small clipped frag. of red clay with large distinct reddish buff core, surface light buff, especially on top - slip?

This is earliest definite claim. Then -

A good many come from contexts suggesting date near 200 BC

428 (B, disturbed) looks earlier than any other

A-HD Δ-WTR 522, 550, 554, 1359, 1412, 186, 377, 4276, 4487, 4605, 4721, 6492 (T-LR fill with concrete)  
early (Kn. handles), 6581 (under floor of Kupper building - perhaps a bit later than other here listed), 7901, 7903 (2, aster 67/1H, with early 2nd Ph., Kn.), 7948 (I, Tholos Tholos H. middle drain p. 2082 II-I cent. accompanying 8139 (H. Hall. - coin cut 40, 50, 60), 8214 (whole - restored - jar from Ban Well handles II cent), in 1A - other handles not beyond 3rd quarter of 2nd and long frag. joined not the handle with 9381-2 (NN cut at 100/K, with early Kn. handles)

Not Rhodian double handled 737, 3306, 7770, 7871

stored in numerous positions in Rhodian houses. They date near 200 BC (q the end of Hellenic like text used by Agoraios)

Fabric of 522, 1359, 8214 (jar) and numerous others for rim, & of cores for clay etc. The handles are <sup>attached</sup> rather high below the rim so that they rise nearly to level of its top. They consist of a pair of <sup>small</sup> thick handles which rise arching from upper attachment, to a <sup>minor less</sup> fairly abrupt down bend, landing in the middle of the spreading shoulder. The rim



somewhat resembles the Pelrodian, though flatter, and with less vertical, more horizontal, thickness.

The jar in general has Pelrodian features: peg toe, the handles that rise to an abrupt descent, shape of body, light-slipped surface (see below); but <sup>is</sup> less elegant — neck and handles small for the large body, and short in general (handle height .17 or .18). A peculiarity: the neck <sup>is</sup> stepped to the shoulder by a sort of collar, offset from the neck distinctly, from the shoulder in an inconspicuous shallow groove.

Clay red, darker than Pelrodian, containing a ~~variable~~ <sup>varying</sup> amount of mica, sand etc. Sometimes fired with grey or greyish core (cf 522, 9381).  
~~Sometimes all buff.~~  
 Surface often covered with <sup>distinct</sup> light slip (cf. 1359, 6492, etc.) (possibly regular — just etc. worn off). Sometimes peppered with dark bits (7903, 8214).

Stamp commonly on one part (of one handle?) only. Not fully developed (either handles not used at all yet). Some read:

Θγαίη ?  
 Ζωίη  
 Αγαθα  
 ΑΥΔΡΟΣ  
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ  
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ  
 ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ

Δίος Λυγ  
 Μένειος Λυγ (8139)  
 Διορκοίος (7948)  
 Λαμπροίος (7948)  
 Ροδόκτος (?)



Double handers

47.03a

note (23/10/140)

SS 7783 - B 1900

from Thomas Tr. J, layer I,  
called as late as III rd  
B.C. Earliest claim  
for a double hand.  
looks perhaps earlier  
than others.

Some others found with  
early 2nd Pl. - Prud.

— see enclosed items  
in following list <sup>also 2 in H. 101</sup> —  
but not typical deposits.

Some others w. 1st B.C.,  
see underlined items.

Not clear when stopped.



47-03b

Don't appear in late 2nd  
deposits, when no Rhodian  
— any connection? Or just  
with Rhodian — how many  
else out there

Knidian — late 2nd cent. B.C.



# Double handles

47.04a

6259 - T655 (ent. fill)

(6492) - T857 (LR fill) but with considerable early Kinder P

(6581) - \*T943 under floor of K. upr. bldg. with other not included 2nd ent. late

<sup>under early</sup> 6619 - KK1059 dist. 69/12T shows 4 (ent. fill) on p. 1243

6777 - S 1266 Vandercom

7331 - AA 628 88/NT dist. 3 passages 1st Bc mixed 1st Bc

7398 - AA 708 III AD

7901 - R 158 dist. 67/1H v. early 2nd Rn, Kn (B85)

7903 - R 160 Tholon Tn. 5, 1st layer I, as late as 11/13

7948 - Z 1582 Tholon Tn. H, N of Bldg C, fill of middle draw 1200

7979 - Y 181 II-I and; accompanying

W. all 524/NH w. 55 7835 Kn? LR 15th 65 AD

\* T 845-9 (4 p. 853) 852-8 (4 p. 853)

\* However the objects here would 1st ent. apply.



47.046

Land survey  
Aug. 12 1889

200 L. 4  
7864

Dec. 28 1889  
New  
64/114



Double - record 47.02

9382  
9381

NN } circ.  
at  
10/10  
NK } w. en  
kn.

9534 =

9529 =

same fill  
late Hall,  
y.p. 665

9300

T, or BC  
sum  
in 9  
mud

9276

NN LR  
fill.

9045

NN } Bug. fill  
but find  
hand the  
at B.C.

8701

EE } circ, 12 BC  
(p. 256)

8281

X 75.0A, 12 BC  
circ

8257

NN (modern)

8139

2795 } 795  
late 4-3rd  
p. 116  
36:12

8019

hit  
Late Hall.  
E.R. (p. 459)

reference - last

8214 11

where you  
B.C. mud  
2nd and, not

not circ &  
contained 2  
3 AT full w  
shards

late acc.  
G. other heavily  
has filled, not  
(wind only)

30 (T)



47.056

do NN

cin 100/K

SS 9368-72

9375-83

9400-1

9407

1 E 8 t

0 A t t

9 0 3 6

7 3 7

Picture of front building  
number of 12 p. 784

1384

KAEI



Double handles, context suggesting  
date ca 200 BC;

SS, 4721 ✓

4276 ✓

1554 ✓

186 ✓

1550 ✓

~~3005~~

1522

4487 ✓

4605 ✓

1412 ✓

377 ✓

6581 perhaps 5120

1359

~~5005~~

6492

6581

7901

7903

7783

8214 (Wm. well: perhaps 5150 or 6150)

7948 2nd and

9381-2

8139

~~71105~~

4280



Double bundles, context suggesting  
date into Hill. - ER

---

5031 (notes for  
Sulla hill.)

4868 (6/NE

Pu 205

~~6619~~

6619

7931

9300 (m.v.g.)

9045

8701

8281

8019

9534

9529

Double bundles, context of LR +  
period, (no duplicate for earlier  
 fills)

4981

2464

1440

2458

5261 (Bry.)

6286 (<sup>1st and 2nd</sup> 2nd 3rd AD)

( 6777 (Vandal) )

7398 III AD

7979 LR (5th-6th AD)

9276

n.b. This is not  
 seen to make a class.  
 Old stuff in LR fills  
 apparently.



Types of *Agrostis* - 22

Double handles - later examples, types

1) Pn 205 *Paria* same for 1st BC context

2) SS 5031 *Agrostis* " "  $\approx 110$  cistern at 46/14 (1st BC)  
(which had plaster in it from  
before Sullen destruction of village)

3) 7331 *Myrodw* " " 11 88/NT cistern, with  
1st BC kind handles

4) 9045 [<sup>dog's</sup>  
<sup>(red)</sup>  
club] " " NV Piggill with fresh 1st  
BC kind handles:

5) 8701 *H.M.* [with small, w. thin rolled rim EE cistern 1st BC (p. 256)]

(8281 but this looks earlier) X cist.  $\approx 75/0A$ , 1st BC  
(first half)

also Counts 178 (c 36-119). with later notes: CERDO

The Pigo example is definitely more roughly made  
than the handles discussed on p. 21; slip greenish

with rough surface; parts of handle give rather  
swollen, spring-apart effect (but of 1412 - A.H.F.); base  
part of rim of no great lateral projection. Fabric of the  
handle, cf. 3176 (K, dump)

The first two of the  
others named looked developed beyond those on p. 22  
in that they are less carefully, but better, made (smooth  
hard red, with just a bloom of light slip; rim <sup>5031</sup> smooth  
but heavier, 9045 fits in pretty well with these,  
except for groove under rim, and peeling slip.

There are a few others of late H.L. SR. context, but not  
distinctive

No marks on  
large frags.  
to go with  
these



"Dull" *U. d. p.* No. 7 62.11.1

See the specimen from the SUDAN (see file)  
 which may be the same kind as Agona 532475,  
 preserved upper part to lower handle attachment,  
 in Index under LATIN stamps, the stamp  
 reading T. V. P. The Agona example  
 looks as if the separating groove was only marked  
 on top, and of course the <sup>profile</sup> kind of handle is  
 quite different from the "Cone".



