

RHODIAN FABRICANTS INCL. LONG NOTES ON INDIVIDUALS

704





See under SAMIAN CORRESP.  
for letters of M.J. Price and VG  
on this subject.

On "imitation" Rhodian drachmas  
signed by EPMIAZ I-R

M. Price writes (28. XII - 68):

" — I am publishing with Margaret Thompson a most interesting treatise from Thessaly which included large numbers of coins imitating drachmas of Rhodes, but signed by EPMIAZ I-R. I am inclined to link this man with Ἐππίας Ταυδὸς ὁπρωτίος of a Delphic inscription (BCH VII (1883) p. 427); but I find that the name Ἐππίας is known at Rhodes SEG III, p. 114, 568, and I wondered whether there were stamped amphora handles of the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century bearing the name. The hoard was buried in late 168 B.C. Ἐππίας Ταυδὸς was a Beroian diplomat; but in trying to find some reason for the striking of these private Rhodian issues in H. Greece I would be interested to know whether any of the leading wine traders were involved! or whether they are for payment of mercenaries etc."

Ἐππίας (with star)	fabriant of	Period IV
Ταυδὸς (with rose)	" "	" III
" (plain)	" "	" "IV or later"

— now very common.

Note imitation Rhodian amphorae being used 188-167 B.C.



introduced

For Δυμήτριος and Ποταμοκλής

see folder FRASER: LEXICON, lett of 3. Π. 86,

notes from <sup>Gilloguin</sup> article "San Amphiaras for a Hell. Wreck"



208 and 207 both

5. IV. 89

4

RHODIAN: INDIV. FABES

intercalary?

→ Lay out whole  
guessed chronol.  
sequence.

Ἀγοράρας and Μαρσίας

7. IV

Rh. fabes. w. H. h. in eps. type

which eps. are

pairs known, w. date

INTERCALARY?

also  
199 and 198

Ἀγοράρας

Ἀρμοσίδης 221 (intercal.; on type) [5 lines to 10 lines Ἀγ]

Θαρσίπολις 208 ( " 2 type)

Κλέαρχος 212 ( " 2 type) 204 (by Emperor's guess) 1 pair

Κρατίδης 199 (intercal.) (3 type)

Ξενοφάνης 200

Παυσαῖος (intercal., 3 type, but which II.?)

Πρατοφάνης 201 ( " 4 type)

Ξώδομος 207 ( " 2 " )

Ξώστρατος

intercalary

Μαρσίας (2nd)

Ἀριστόδομος 181 (intercal. - 2 type)

Ἀρίστων 180

Ἀρχοκράτης 194

7. IV. 89  
Other, more or less certain

Δημοκλῆς 188

Δορκιδίδης (intercal., 4 type)

Ἰέραν 198 (intercal., 3 type)

(Κλέωνος 195 (intercal., 5 type)

(Καλλικράτης (intercal., 4 type but which II.?)

Ξενοφών 175

Ξύμναχος 185

Note: 7. IV. 89  
usually by Διοκλῆς & Villiers: Ἰέραν, Κρατίδης, Ξενοφάνης,

↑ ↑ ↑  
These are intercalary!



The stamp type of 2 is matched remarkably by a type of the fabricant  $\text{Alvéas}$  known in two examples, SS 3757 from the Agora, Athens, and OA 2748 from recent excavations by K. Nikolaou in Paphos, Cyprus. I am obliged to Dr. and Mrs. Nikolaou for facilitating my studies of the stamped amphora handles from their excavations. See Fig. 2 for a drawing made from a rubbing of the fine example from Paphos, here reproduced by permission of the excavators and by the kindness of Mrs. Helen Besi who made the drawing. Note the precise similarities of its letters to those of 2: note their size and spacing and the fact that in both



types they base outward; as well as the matching special forms of alpha and sigma. Compare also the style of the devices. It must now be observed that if we have here, as seems very probable, a pair of types used in combination, then the month was not named on amphoras stamped with this pair, although it is normal in this period, and is named with  $\Delta\alpha\mu\acute{o}\theta\epsilon\mu\iota\varsigma$  in the types of other potters (cf. e.g. Nilsson, pp. 409-410, various types under no. 163). Months were not named on the earliest Rhodian stamped amphoras, but they began to appear many years before the date of 2. However we do know from existing whole amphoras that they were sometimes omitted in the late 3rd or beginning 2nd century B.C. On the naming of the month on Rhodian amphoras, see Grace and Petropoulakou, p. 293. There, in note 2, are cited some published amphoras probably of the beginning of the 2nd century on which the month does not appear, and I may add here note of an unpublished jar in the museum of Paphos, of about the same date as the published ones, that also names no month in either of its stamps; this is a jar of  $\Phi\lambda\omega\nu$  in the term of  $\text{Κλεώνυμος}$ . We may take it, then, that the fabricant of 2 was the  $\text{Αἰνέας}$  of Fig. 2.

There is a variety of unusual types naming one or more fabricants  $\text{Αἰνέας}$ . Among these I mention one in which the device is similar to that of our 2 (and to that of the stamp illustrated in Fig. 2) this is the one published by Nilsson,



op.cit., pl. I (opposite p. 180), no. 5, and discussed ibid., pp. 57, 102; the other known examples of the type are two found at the Athenian Agora (SS 9163 and 14508). Like the potter of our 2, the Αἰνέας in Nilsson's type apparently omitted the month in the dated endorsement of his jars; anyhow, there is an eponym type, naming the eponym Θέστωρ, that looks very much like Nilsson's fabricant type, and the month appears in neither of the supposed pair. That they are a pair is further indicated by the similarity of odd fabric in Agora examples of both types: the handle SS 4575, which bears an impression of the eponym type, much resembles SS 9163 and 14508 mentioned above, in profile and in its rather speckly clay and much-peeled slip. Θέστωρ has been independently dated in the late 3rd century, see Grace and Petropoulakou, p. 224 294, with references.

In Nilsson's type, the fabricant is called Ἐργαστηριάρχας. There is still no other stamp type known with this title. In another probable pair of circular rose types of quite different style, and naming a month, an Αἰνέας is qualified as Μέτοικος, a word which has not been found otherwise in Rhodian stamps before the first half of the 1st century B.C. (Cf. H. D. Colt and others, Excavations at Nessana, London, I, 1962, ~~xxx~~ p. 117, under no. 10). In all, 7 probable pairs of rose types endorsed by an Αἰνέας have been identified (there are no whole jars or physically joined pairs of handles). All are dated by eponyms in the Pergamon deposit, not the latest in that group. The type of Αἰνέας Μέτοικος



is apparently dated in the term of 'Αρχίδαρος, on whom see below under 4.

For the shape of the whole amphora that was dated by our 2, probably this would have shown little noticeable difference from the jar in our Pl. <sup>II</sup>, 1, though the latter was made some fifty years later than 2. Compare a jar of Σωπέρης illustrated Grace and Petropoulakou, pl. 53, which dates even a little earlier than our 2, with the mid-2nd century Rhodian of our Pl. <sup>II</sup> : the earlier jar - earlier apparently by more than ~~fifty years~~ fifty years - is merely a little wider and shorter, a little more carefully made (for instance, its handles). During this period the shape of the Rhodian amphora held with very little modification to its norm; it was an established standard container, not to be made more profitable by innovations, and holding out as to quality.

SALAMIS IN CYPRUS: 3rd cent. GROUP

(see Y. CALVET, SALAMINE DE CHYPRE III, LES TIMBRES AMPHORIQUES, 1965-1970, PARIS 1972, p. 3)

Rhodian

<u>fabricant</u>	<u>device</u>	<u>eponym</u>	<u>pub. no.</u>	<u>shape etc</u>
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AKEGIS

7

Διαγ(

13

Thasian

horn

AIVEAS


2

BON 99

greave

ΓΟΔΙΚΟ(S)

4

BON 890Unclassifiedmonogram 

123

O

in relief circle

caduceus

138

oval

(see above)

In Calvet 1972, the above publication numbers are listed on p. 3 as those of stamped handles that were found in a sondage at K IV/8 10 and 8 10, along with lamps. C. calls the date "end of 4th and beginning of 3rd cent" (in French). However, the Rhodian AKSOS date an inscription in Rhodes in the term of Αύσωνος, probably no earlier than the 2/4 of 5 3rd.





RHODES: ΠΙΤΙΟΥ 2 ΑΠΟΤΥΓ  
Ref. to ΠΙΤΙΟΥ 2 ΑΠΟΤΥΓ (not explained)  
24.IV.90

7.01

FN 1442

(AAZE)

for Tell el Farah <sup>HN</sup> (Egypt)  
Inst.

The stamp belongs to a series of which a group, with these letters and various devices, has been found together in Rhodes. Of about 20 examples altogether known to us having stamps of this series, 11 were found in Rhodes, while no more than two have been found in any other one site. Larger fragments (necks plus handles) apparently indicate an amphora shape leading up to such early Rhodian as were found in the <sup>wreck</sup> ~~wreck~~ off Kyrenia in Cyprus; cf. EAD 27, p. 299 with notes 3 and 4. We believe that jars stamped AAZE were Rhodian, the earliest Rhodian stamped containers now known to us, datable probably in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C.

We have not found an ancient Greek personal name starting AAZE. The letters may be an abbreviation of AAZE(ΙΟΣ), when perhaps they could suggest that the contents of the jars were ~~xx~~ the produce of a sacred precinct, AAZOΣ, which it seems does not necessarily have trees (but possibly vines?). Cf. Hesperia XL, 1971, p.65 with note 36, for <sup>a similar</sup> ~~this~~ possibility at another site, at about the same time. For one stamp in which the word is carried a little further, see I.G.XII, 1, 1426, with reading AAZ/EIO. For a single published example of AAZE with device, see ~~xx~~ I.G. XII, 1, 1179, 6.

Grace hopes to publish further on the series presently.

24.IV.90

?AAZE (, though not the name of an individual potter or manufacturer, seen as an emblem)

Files also under

DEPOSITS I (at end)



FN 1442 (AAZE)

The stamp belongs to a series of which a group, with these letters and various devices, has been found together in Rhodes. Of ~~about~~ about 20 examples altogether known to us having stamps of this series, 11 were found in Rhodes, while no more than 2 have been found in any other one site. Larger fragments (necks plus handles) seem to indicate an amphora shape leading up to such early Rhodian as were found in the wreck off Kyrenia in Cyprus. The jars stamped AAZE were, then, apparently <sup>some of</sup> the earliest Rhodian stamped containers now known to us, datable probably in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C. So far as is known, they were stamped on only one of their two handles. We have not found an ancient Greek personal name starting AAZE. The letters ~~are~~ may be an abbreviation of AAZE(10Z), when perhaps they would suggest that the contents of the jars ~~were~~ were the products of a sacred precinct, AAZOZ, which it seems does not necessarily have trees (but possibly vines?). Cf. Hesperia 40, 1971, p.65 with note 36, for a similar possibility at another site, at about the same time. In one known stamp, the word is carried a little further, see ~~IG~~ I.G. XII, 1, 1426, with reading ~~AAZEIO~~ AAZEIO. On neighboring Kos, a month was called AAZEIOZ, and apparently the month name came from a festival of AGANA AAZEIA: on the divinity, see W.R.Paton and E.L.Hicks, The Inscriptions of Kos, Oxford 1891, p.111. ~~The month name was also found at Kyrenia, p.125-134.~~

For a published illustration of the shape of the Rhodian amphoras from the ~~Kyrenia~~ Kyrenia wreck, see Archaeology 21, 1968, p.172. For mention of the earlier ~~deposits in Rhodes~~ <sup>4</sup> deposit in Rhodes, see Grace 1971, p.84, addenda, and Grace 1974, p.195, note 10. Further on sacred precincts and their produce, see now J.K. Anderson, Xenophon, London, 1974, pp. 172-173.

8. the fab. AMYNTAE with wreath. You cite as you should the Pergamon deposit; apparently there are 8 in that; there are none in the Middle Stoa filling in the Athenian Agora, which more or less indicates a date for his activity beginning ca. after 184 B.C. See again my article in Hesperia 1985 for how this works. See also p.10 where A, is associated with other potters all working ca. 188 - 176 B.C. Many examples of this stamp type have been published. For a whole jar in a recent publication, see Nicolaou and Empereur, BCH Suppl. 13, (1986), pp.516-517, no.3.

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Letter 11.I.90 of V.G. to Professor Schmaltz

(KAUNOS)



Note text I have cancelled on typescript. Replace with the following:

Alexandros who uses circular stamps with rose (above the legend)  
is one of the Rhodian fabricants whose amphoras, or some of them,  
~~are marked with small secondary stamps~~  
are marked with small secondary stamps in addition to the regular  
endorsing and dating stamps on the tops of the handles. The sec-  
ondary stamps are usually set on the side of the upper attachment of  
one (at random) of the two handles of the jar. So on a broken-off  
handle such a stamp may appear with either an endorsing (fabricant's)  
or a dating (eponym's) name; but in either case the secondary stamp  
was applied in the factory of the fabricant, and the eponym's name  
is on the jar just for dating. (Years in Rhodes bore the names of the  
annually appointed priests of Halios, of whom lists in chronological  
order existed for reference.) Eponyms in stamps often have the title  
"priest".) The purpose of these additional (secondary) stamps, first  
applied in the second decade of the 2nd century B.C., was presumably  
to narrow the responsibility for a standard product: that is, perhaps  
individual working potters employed by a fabricant (manufacturer?)  
signed their own work by means of the secondary stamps. (Naming the

*copy has been  
filed under  
RHOD. SEC. ST.*

month as well as the year (cf. #2, etc., of our group) may have been another device for narrowing the responsibility: it would make a smaller group for discard, in case a spot check showed a defect.) When the production was large, as in the case of the fabricant Midas (cf. #37 below), there may be 30 or more secondary stamps known in association with the same fabricant's name; we do not know if the working potters used new marks year by year.

For secondary stamps, see Grace, "Middle Stoa," pp.8-10, where are also leads to the earlier literature on the subject; *ibid.*, pl. 1 illustrates their use, and cf. text, *ibid.*, pp.45-46. On the large production of the fabricant Midas, see *ibid.*, p. 42. The most considerable study of Rhodian secondary stamps so far published is still that of D.B.Shelov, "Pottery Stamps from the Excavations at Phanagoria," Materials and Studies of Archaeology in the USSR, no.57 [1957] (in Russian), especially pp. 136-143. Secondary stamps are mentioned below under #13, #22, and #30. They suggest that #13 and #22 are from the same amphora; another possible pair are #1 and #30.

Omit under #1 the reference to a stamp thought to combine Alexandros with an eponym Molpagoras, otherwise unknown to stamps. The stamp has evidently been misread; and in any case it is irrelevant here, as it is rectangular.

## ANTIMACHOS, fabr.

Antimachos, fabricant who uses a caduceus. Amphoras of his are known to have been dated in the terms of eponyms from ca. 183 B.C. (Athanodotos) into the second quarter of the 2nd century (Sosikles). See Hesperia 1985, p.10 for some of his earlier connections, and Börker in Baghdader Mitt. 1974, p. 37, no.10, for the amphora dated by Sosikles.


Letter 18.IV.89 of VG to Yehuda Naor



Your p.2, on the fab. ANTIMAXOZ. "3 siecle" you probably meant to say 2nd.  
Date is rather first half of 2nd than beginning. Cf. Grace 1985, p. 10; also  
Grace, Kyme. I do not see anything better than that in the references you give  
to Brugnone, which are just what is in her index. Can you specify something?

Kition, letter of 31.I.91, VG to Calvet



Your p. 3, on your resolution Alto of your monogram: this does not seem to me at all certain. Have you noticed that Empereur thinks handles with this stamp are Knidian? or he did think so. (He has not convinced me.) 

Kition, letter 31.I.91, VG to Calvet



ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟ(ΤΟΣ)

PERIOD I

3) ~~XXXX~~ ΑΠ[ΟΑ]  
ΛΟ[ΔΟ(] I take this restoration from an Early Rhodian type on file from examples in the Benaki collection in Alexandria. It is not certain because I do not find a match from the same die as your stamp. It is difficult because a second stamp has apparently been applied to your handle, a small circular stamp with a dot in the center, which partly obliterates the original (rectangular) stamp. Such small circular stamps exist on Early Rhodian handles, but we have not identified this one. Your color photo shows the handle resembling your (2) - do they look as if they came from the same jar?

Letter 27.TX.91 of VG to Mr Blackman

(RHODES DOCKS)



RHODIAN FAIB.3 : *Acistone 195*  
*(Mank)*

14.01

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

February 12, 1992

Bernard Kolb  
Archäologisches Seminar der  
Universität Basel  
Schönenbeinstrasse 20  
CH-4056 Basel  
Switzerland

*(Probably A. is  
the prob. of Kolb's  
Rhodian stamp, given  
of watching see. at  
NOT in the literature)*

Dear Mr. Kolb,

I am glad to hear news of your excavations at Petra in 1991.

For the stamped handles found in 1991, your 608 (43) is a Rhodian  
handle of which the stamp reads

~~XXXX~~ ΕΗΙ ΤΙΜ[ΟΥΠΡΟ]ΔΟΥ ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΥ  
rose.

(I use capitals because I have them on this old typewriter. In publishing  
you should use minuscules.) The eponym named is datable a little before 150  
B.C. See still Grace and Petropoulakou 1970, p.305, comment on E 14, the source  
of most of the information in A. Brugnone's comment on the name in ΚΩΚΑΛΟΞ  
XXXII, 1986, p.42 under no. 57. However Brugnone's stamp is a duplicate of  
your 608, so, cite it. I enclose photocopies of the type card of your  
Rhodian stamp, including the back of the card with annotation of examples  
known to us.

As to your other handle, 127 (51), a double-barrelled one, perhaps Koan,  
we have not been able to match the stamp in our very large repertory. We find  
nobody whose name begins with ΤΕΦ. From the general appearance of handle and  
stamp, I am guessing the handle may come from an amphora of the late Hellenistic  
or early Roman period. A possible Koan name would be ΤΕΧΝΩΝ, ΤΕΧΝΩΝΟΞ, with  
lunate epsilon and sigma, and your skinny phi really a chi tipped to the right.  
On this name, on Koan of the suggested period, see Grace 1962, pp. 124-125.  
On Koan amphoras in general, see again Grace-Petropoulakou 1970, pp.363-365.

It has been noticed that many amphoras with double-barrelled handles, especially in the later Hellenistic period perhaps, were not stamped, cf Grace 1962, p. 118, bottom of page, and of my Picture Book (Grace 1961 and 1979, fig.56, and see text), J.Y.Empereur has pointed out that this fact should be taken into account in using figures on stamped handles found in excavations as evidence for quantities of wine carried in trade. See BCH 1982, pp. 219-233.

Mrs. Petropoulakou, who has worked most on the Kean class, has discussed your find with me. She is not convinced of my suggested reading, but has no other suggestion.

For full titles of publications cited, see Hesperia 51, 1982, pp/ 366-367, or the bibliography listed in BCH Suppl.13.

Please give my greetings to Professor Stucky.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace



RHODIAN FABRICANTS:  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$ 

Corrigendum for MSBF article

On p. 8 (and in the index) an  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$  2nd is listed: (in IIIc).

It turns out there is no  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$  1st. This listing depended on a single stamp type, which was nowhere complete: (rectangular)

 $\text{Ῥωρος}$ 

rosr

 $\text{Ῥέως}$ 

Restored from SS 6057, see reading above, :

 $\text{Ἀρίστου Ῥωρος}$ 

rosr

 $\text{Ἐπ' Ἀρίστου Ῥέως}$ 

Now a new example, from <sup>same die</sup> Rhannos, provides a <sup>in the lower line:</sup>  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$  is fab.

$\text{Ἐπ' Ἀρίστου Ῥέως}$

SS 6057 was our only basis for an early ep.  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$ . So ep.  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$  present in IIIc is the only ep.  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$  (not A. II).

All this came up because Bill Biers wants to use a Messianic handle with a stamp naming ep.  $\text{Ἀρίστου}$

in (a new edition?) his book  
 and was for some reason unable to check the  
 comment given to S. Weinberg by Vg, also for  
 some reason doubtful that the 'Ap'iotaw  
 on that trouble was ep. A. II as alleged.

I check the existence of an 'A. I earlier  
 than the one dated IIIc. And find it dependent  
 on a restriction on SS 605-7, which a new example  
 (from Kannon) throws out. SS 6057 (+ Kannon no.)  
 name a 3<sup>rd</sup> ant. fab. 'Ap'iotaw plus a 3<sup>rd</sup> ant  
 ep. 'Ap'iotaw, not a ~~the~~ little iep]s'us (& go with  
 'Ap'iotaw).

So, congratulations for MSBF article p. 8  
 where is listed 'Ap'iotaw II; and wherever this  
 speaks.



BAKXIOΣ

→ 3.) Note that while we have in stamps BAKXIOΣ as a Rhodian fabricant name, the only eponym read with that name has it actually as a restoration: BAKX[IOY] (Hesperia 1953, p.125, no. 64). It is of course unconfirmed.

Letter 14.III.89 of VG to Miss Kondorini

(who had Bakxos on a stamp,  
not possibly Bakxios)

## BPAXYA(0E)

12. With floral device? I do not find a parallel.

13. The fabricant (?) BPAXYA(ΔΟΣ? ΑΙΔΑΣ?).

14. The opsyn (?) ΘΕΥΑΥ(ΤΟΣ).

Like you, I did not succeed in reading either 13 or 14. But after they had been read by my associate here, Andreas Dimoulimis, I saw he was right. The two look so much alike, and so different from the others, one tends to think they may come from the same amphora. When next in Kaun's, look at them with that possibility in mind; it would be very desirable to find more fragments, and get something of the shape. No BPAXYA( is otherwise known to me in stamps, but the names as filled out above exist, cf Pape, also the first volume of Fraser's lexicon, which covers Rhodes.

⊗ Further on 13; We do have on file from the Benacchi Collection in Alexandria BPA( and BPAX( or handles thought to be early 3rd century Rhodian. Your 13 suggests they should be filled out to BPAXYA(

Letter 11.I.90 of VG to Professor Schmaltz  
(KAUNOS)



RHODIAN FAB.S : BPAXYA (

early or earlyish 3~1

there. Now Picon tests samples for Empereur. I don't get much satisfaction out of the tests often, but in this case the difference must be very marked. Now among stamped handles from a German-Turkish dig at Kaunos, two so distinctive and so similar, including their stamps, that one guesses they are from the same jar, of these one says @EYAY and the other BPAXYA. In their pictures they don't look a bit Rhodian - rough surface, the stamps in a free sort of oval - but @EYAYTOZ seems to be an eponym on early Rhodian handles (with the right clay) of Mr. ~~EXXX~~ B.'s. And similar handles are impressed BPAX. And you give us BPAXYAA@Z and BPAXYAAIAAZ. People in Kaunos were neighbours to the Peraea.

That was a wonderful passage on that Norwegian freighter (line discovered by Jack Caskey). I visited the Bons, the Brintons, the Seyrigs (in Beirut, alas for Beirut). The Captain's wife joined us in a surprise visit at Marseille, which made him quite wild as he had no space for her on board and no time for her in port - port was all business and he hated it. He persuaded me to take her with me when I got off at Genoa and visited Rome on the way to rejoining the ship at Naples. I did not want to of course, and said Why do you think I will do this? And he said, Because you are so kind. It worked out all right, she found the good pension where Norwegians stayed, and the proprietress put her on satisfying bus tours while I looked up Signorina Zancani-Montuoro to whom I had two separate letters of introduction, for me a wonderful encounter.

Happy New Year to you,

Virginia

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

February 28, 1990

Dear Peter,

Your handle stamped BAICKΩ, of which you sent a print on Dec.14, is one of Mr. Benaki's ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ, to which we attached the number M ABC 86 (M for Misc., ABC for Alexandria Benaki Collection). No doubt Empereur has given it another number by this time. Our photo of the same item is somewhat sharper, setting off the apices; if you want one for publication, probably we could provide. I return yours, which is no doubt by Edouard.

As for the omega, could the name not be feminine? Like the Rhodian TIMΩ and KAAAIΩ. For the name in general, how about a non-Greek trying to write ΦAIEKΩ? The look of the stamp, big letters, and impressed down the curve of the handle, is a bit like some "Western" ones, "Greek Brindisi" perhaps. But apparently the section of the handle is broad and thin and turning down at the edges (sketch in our files), so not too right for Gk. Br., as those tend to be thick, toward circular in section. I don't know. We have no other examples of this elegant stamp. I return your picture, and regret delay in reply. . . A correction: Mr. B. had two examples of the stamp, and we have rubbings of both, but no photo of the second, incomplete at the right end, no omega. Its number is or was M ABC 130. Both have "quite fine, reddish buff clay".

I don't know if you have noticed, but J.-Y. Empereur has been investigating piles of amphora fragments laid bare by road works in coastal Turkey. Sometimes they find the kiln. In the Datcha peninsula, he finds lots of Knidian stamps, in associated groups. In Hisaröndü, he finds stamps dated by Rhodian stamp eponyms, this spot being within your Peraea. If you look at my Koroni article, Hesp. 1963, p. 323, fig.1, nos. 2, 3, and 4 are all dated by ΑΓΠΙΩΣ. 4 would have been made in Rhodes, but 2 and 3 no doubt outside. We noticed uncharacteristic clay in a lot of Mr. B.'s early Rhodian handles. And were puzzled. But madly busy while



## BPOMIOΣ

9. The fabricant BPOMIOΣ with wreath. Many examples are known, and from widely scattered places. Name connections - pairs of eponym and fabricant stamps on whole jars or tops of jars - and context - suggest latish in 2nd quarter of 2nd century BC. See Tarsos I, p.143, nos. 51-53; and Istanbuler Mittheilungen 23/24, 1973/74, p. 114 and pl. 36, no. 168 (pair with the eponym AYOKPATHE 1st - for another petter's amphora dated in the same term, and also by the destruction of Corinth, see my Picture Book 6 of the Agora, 2nd ed. 1979 (Amphoras), fig. 31).

Letter 11.I.90 of V.G. to Professor Schmaltz  
(KAUNOS)

13) Βεαυδ (note.)

Reading by AD, not by VG, but I see it is quite clearly so.

New to me stamps, but names with the start exist in both Pope and Fraser.

14) Θεοδω (note.)

again, reading by AD, but I see it

13 and 14 must be of the same geographic

class, but I cannot surely identify it.

Maybe local??) 2. interesting.

a Θεοδωτος exists in early Rhos stamps?

15) Ἀδωντος w. dust

Found in Alona, Rhos (cf. Lund, no. 10) and Jorad

Few exs

Date prob 5th, also 6th appearance



TOPPIAS

To help  
with making

1) Tall Bear

islands #12

(family #24)

For #12

TOPPIAS

2)



12.21.07



A.P.C.



TOPPIAS  
(12.21.07)

(1)



To hell,  
with machine  
I Tell Beer  
ishubs #12  
(family #24)

For #12

TOPPIAZ

(14.14.1)

2)

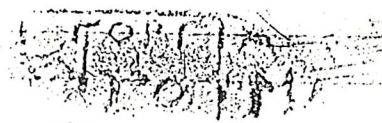
19.02



12.21.07



A.B.C



TOPPIAZ  
(14.14.1)

(1)

R





The hull  
with machine  
1) Tall River  
islands #12  
(primary #12)

For #12

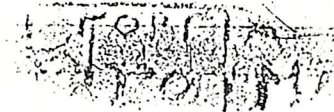
TOPPIAZ

2)



A.R.

12. VI. 07



TOPPIAZ  
(12. VI. 07)

(1)

R





26 (68.137)

$\Delta$ AMOKPATHZ, fabricant  
in circular stamp with rose

On the fabricant, and his predecessors and successors, see Grace 1985, pp. 8-19, 12-13, 45. Perhaps one of ~~the~~ his latest amphoras is shown *ibid.* pl. 1, 2, estimates date ca. 185 B.C.

Known pairs bring the start of his career back to ca. 212 B.C.

(Notes of X.88 to S.S. Weinberg. See COLLECTIONS,  
MISSOURI)



RH FABR

21

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ WITH LETTERS FOR  
NUMBERS(?)

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

October 9, 1992

Dear Mr. Finkielsztejn,

I received your letter of August 15 after my return last month from about six weeks in the US. Recently Andreas Dimoulis has returned from his holiday, and here are some joint notes to help with your problem about Lake no. 265.

I think you may not have looked at the copies Mrs. Lake gave me of her record cards. I enclose <sup>my</sup> copies of a few. You will see what she had was the start of a general corpus, not just Samaria items. "Rh." identifies an item in Nilsson's published Lindos catalogue. On her card (8) appears Rh. (A) 1, for this see Nilsson's Appendix (his p. 530 (326)). Here is a whole amphora of your ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, dated in the term of ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ, which we saw in the National Museum of Athens ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ before World War II; on this see Expl. Arch. de Delos, vol. 27, p.307, under E 18. This jar is the only complete (or nearly so - toe is missing) amphora of this ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ that I know. In this case the letter is B.

identification

Note Mrs. Lake's ~~xxxx~~ of her Samaria items with "Sam." See the end of the enclosed copy of p.8. Is this 265 actually written on the handle? Remember that with very few exceptions we have never seen any of these handles, nor yet photographs (or rubbings) of the stamps. So we have not been able to make any die comparisons. In Lake 265, one sees that Mrs. Lake thought that possibly there had been a second line - a month? - which she ~~xxxx~~ indicated by minuscules K and E. Whoever made the entry on our file card - there have been others beside those now with us - did not distinguish, and put it with a known type. Andreas had already corrected the file card when I looked at it, perhaps from your manuscript, with its photo.

It is interesting to hear of the fabricants with the large letters being found on a site with a little later destruction date than Samaria. I am sorry I do not have anything useful for you here. Perhaps you know from M/ Empereur of a nearly whole jar in the Alexandria Museum of this fabricant with the large letters KI or KE; unfortunately we did not succeed in reading the eponym stamp.

ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ

Dear Dr. Schmaltz:

Thank you very much for information on your particularly interesting find at Kaunos, an amphora of Damosthenes dated to the term of Aristeus.

You are quite right in identifying it as early Rhodian. The pair of names is new to me, although I know each of the names in other pairs. I should very much like to have a photograph of this jar, as I have not yet seen a whole one (just necks, etc.) either of Damosthenes in some other term, or dated in the term of Aristeus but of some other potter. You are right in placing this term not far from that of Agrios; it is probably a little later, more toward the middle of the 3rd century, cf. an amphora published in BCH Suppl. 13 (1986), p. 559, fig. 5, no. 23 (its stamps, nos. 27 and 28). Damosthenes, your fabricant, went on producing for a bit after months began to be named in Rhodian stamps (ca. 240 B.C.). On where Aristeus fits in (before 240), see Hesperia 1963, pp. 327-328, with note 20; his year is one of those that fill in the time between Koroni (Agrios, etc.) and the date when months were first named. (Absolute dates in the 1963 article/ are to be corrected, because I had not yet abandoned the old Thompson chronology, only pointed out that it did not fit with the identification of Koroni finds as belonging to an encampment of ca. 265 B.C. Relative dates in the 1963 article are ok.)

I am much interested in anything found at Kaunos, the patrida of Zenon of the Large Estate in Egypt. It is said to be very beautiful. Has anything been published about the dig?

Letter 8.XI.88 of VG to Prof. Dr. B. Schmaltz  
see A. MINOR: KAUNOS



Stamped handle of a Rhodian amphora of the 3rd century B.C.

Figures <sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup> show respectively the stamped top of a Rhodian handle, and its side view with rounded bend characteristic of Rhodian of the earlier 3rd century B.C. The stamp reads Διογένης Διόδοτος. Of these two names, the first is that of the fabricant or manufacturer, the second that of a month in the Rhodian calendar. The other handle of the amphora, not found, was stamped with the name of the eponym or dating authority, the magistrate whose name dated the year. <sup>3</sup>

On Rhodian stamps, see still Nilsson's basic study which accompanies his publication of the amphora stamps found in the excavations of Lindos, Rhodes. <sup>4</sup> The calendar is discussed on pp. 121-137 of this study, the months being listed on p. 132.

The name Διογένης is uncommon in Rhodian stamps. Not only was it not found at Lindos, but it fails to appear in any of Nilsson's exhaustive lists, which cover far more material than the Lindos finds. Since then, three single examples have been published, from Kamiros in Rhodes, from Samaria, and from Delos, the name being in each case accompanied, as here, by the name of a month. <sup>4</sup> Altogether some 25 handles of this Διογένης are on file in our archives at the Athenian Agora besides the one here published, that is 5 found in Athens, about 10 in Alexandria, and a total of about 10 in Samaria, Rhodes, Delos and Corinth. To



somewhere about 275 B.C., so I would suggest for the handle from Thaj a date to be distinguished from this fabricant is another of the same name but datable the second quarter of the 3rd century.

in the late 2nd or 1st century B.C., whose name appears on two or three handles

Greek stamped handles, especially Rhodian, have been found in quantities of late appearance found in Alexandria (Benachi Collection, unpublished). It

to the east of the Mediterranean, as for instance at Antioch, Ephesus, Samaria, may here be remarked that there now appears to be no evidence for a Rhodian

but at one moves beyond this coastal region, they become increasingly rare. A eponym Διοχ<sup>2</sup>υς; the name in a recent listing is to be replaced by

Διοχ<sup>2</sup>υς<sup>5</sup> been found at sites on the great rivers, Doura on the Euphrates,

Nisibis and Seleucia on the Tigris. To the best of my knowledge, Thaj is the site No context of discovery has given us close dating for the fabricant of

furthest southeast where any Greek stamps have been found. Another single our handle. Unfortunately, also, there are no known whole amphoras of his, on

Rhodian stamped handle of the 3rd century B.C. was reported in 1960 from the the second handles of which would have appeared the eponyms' names. However,

Island of Salamis off Euboea at the head of the Persian Gulf. Further north close similarity of stamp types warrant the guess that the handle published

at about the same longitude, a whole Rhodian amphora of the early 2nd century from Delos (see above) was from an amphora dated in the term of Ξεναρ<sup>2</sup>ετος,

has been found in a tomb at Susa in Persia, as well as one or two stamped handles one of the earliest eponyms in whose terms months were named in Rhodian stamps.

datable probably late in the same century. The finds seem too meagre to Further, devices such as the little branch in the published Delos stamp, and a

suggest active trade, but certainly they are part of the evidence for the small caduceus in another type, associate Διοχ<sup>2</sup>υς with a fabricant Μικυ<sup>2</sup>θας

retention of contact with the Greek world during the century following (probably the second of the name), who did date amphoras shortly after months

Alexander's passage. began to be named: a number of his amphoras dated in the term of Παυσανίας I,

were found in 1960 in the ancient cellar in Rhodes shown, before the excavations

were completed, in Amphoras, fig.63.

My present belief is that months began to be named in Rhodian stamps



23.03

somewhere about 275 B.C., so I would suggest for the handle from Thaj a date in  
Hesperia LII, 1934, pl.II, no.46 For a nearly complete amphora of about  
the second quarter of the 3rd century.

the same story see ibid., p.142, fig. 1, no.6; the same is shown restored in a  
Greek stamped handles, especially Rhodian, have been found in quantities  
profile drawing in Hesperia LXXII, 1938, p.323, no.7.  
to the east of the Mediterranean, as for instance at Antioch, Byblos, Samaria.

But as one moves beyond this coastal region, they become increasingly rare. A  
scattering have been found at sites on the great rivers, Doura on the Euphrates,  
and their chronological development, by excavations of the Sassanid Age.

Nimrud and Seleucia on the Tigris. To the best of my knowledge, Thaj is the site  
Picture Book no.8, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Princeton, 1961, fig.6

furthest southeast where any Greek stamps have been found. Another single  
no.28 and 29-30 with accompanying text. The booklet is hereafter called

Rhodian stamped handle of the 3rd century B.C. was reported in 1960 from the

island of Failaka off Kuwait at the head of the Persian Gulf. Further north  
at about the same longitude, a whole Rhodian amphora of the early 3rd century

has been found in a tomb at Susa in Persia, as well as one or two stamped handles

Archivio della Riva degli Archeologi, Stazione di Ancona, II, 1938,  
datable probably late in the same century. The finds seem too meager to  
p.114, no.87 (from Kenires); G. A. Reimer and others, Harvard Excavations at  
suggest active trade, but certainly they are part of the evidence for the  
Samaria 1908-1910, Harvard, 1934, p.322, no.8; Bulletin de Correspondence  
retention of contact with the Greek world during the century following  
Hellenique, LXXVI, 1962, p.535 and pl.XIII, no.20 (from Delos).  
Alexander's passage.

See H. D. Colt and others, Excavations at Heraclea I, London, 1962, p.113.

for the listing. This was used as a stamp in the British Museum (inv.no.

1935, 1-19, 224b), but the specimen in this stamp is now seen to be Amphora



a name otherwise established as that of an early Rhodian eponym, though not as Hesperia III, 1934, pl.II, no.4. For a nearly complete amphora of about the same date, in any publication save the present. I take this occasion to the same ~~date~~ see ibid., p.202, fig. 1, no.5; the same is shown restored in a cancel from the same supplementary list in Hesperia I the name Μαγ<α>αγ<α>ς. profile drawing in Hesperia XXXII, 1963, p.323, no.7.

This name was published by Breccia, Bulletin de la Société Archéologique

<sup>2</sup>  
d'Alex For a brief recent summary on Rhodian amphoras, the manner of their stamping and their chronological development, see Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No.6, Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Princeton, 1961, fig.s 22-25 and 62-65 with accompanying text. The booklet is hereinafter called

Amphoras. In XXIV, 1935, p.127, under Addenda; at the beginning of the Addenda correct the page reference from 116 to 111 of the article proper.

<sup>3</sup>  
M. P. Nilsson, Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos, Copenhagen, 1909.

<sup>4</sup>  
Stamps resembling the published type of Διογ<α>ς from Delos, but  
Annuario della Regia Scuola Archeologica di Atene, II, 1916, naming the eponym Διογ<α>ς are, for instance, Delos TD 3008 and Agora

p.114, no.67 (from Kamiros); G. A. Reisner and others, Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910, Harvard, 1924, p.312, no.8; Bulletin de Correspondence Hellenique, LXXVI, 1952, p.536 and pl.XXII, no.20 (from Delos).

on handles (MS 7209 and MS 6935) from Agora deposits of the earlier (?) 3rd

century B.C., that is, Δ 12 : 8 and Δ 21 : 4; this latter is Mrs. Thompson's  
See H. D. Colt and others, Excavations at Messana I, London, 1962, p.113,

Satyr Ostron, see Hesperia XXXI, 1962, pp.244-245. In the eponym Παυ<α>ς for the listing. This was based on a stamp in the British Museum (inv.no.

of the early period of naming months in Rhodian stamps, see Hesperia XXXI, 1925, 1-19, 224b), but the eponym in this stamp is now seen to be Διοπ<α>ς,



a name otherwise established as that of an early Rhodian eponym, though not as yet so cited in any publication save the present. I take this occasion to

cancel from the same supplementary list in Nessana I the name Μαγακλῆς.

This name was published by Breccia, Bulletin de la Société Archéologique

d'Alexandrie, XX, 1924, p.279, 28, fig. 26; but the stamp type is now known

in a second example, and the eponym is clearly the previously known Ἀρτακλῆς.

On the elimination by P. M. Fraser of a hypothetical Rhodian eponym

Διογένης formerly restored in an inscription of the 1st century B.C.,

see Hesperia XXII, 1953, p.127, under Addenda; at the beginning of the Addenda

correct the page reference from 118 to 121 of the article proper.

6

Stamps resembling the published type of Διογένης from Delos, but

naming the eponym Ξιλάρετας are, for instance, Delos TD 3008 and Agora

SS 12614, unpublished; they have the same little device and the same general

appearance as the published stamp mentioned. The eponym Ξιλάρετας appears

on handles (SS 7269 and SS 8935) from Agora deposits of the earlier (?) 3rd

century B.C., that is, B 13 : 8 and N 21 : 4; this latter is Mrs. Thompson's

Satyr Cistern, see Hesperia XXXI, 1962, pp.244-262. On the eponym Πανταλῆς I,

of the early period of naming months in Rhodian stamps, see Hesperia XXXII,



1963, p.324, ~~with~~ note 12, and p.326 with note 16. In this latter article

there is discussion on the problems connected with absolute dating at this

period; if the authors of Hesperia XXXI, 1962, pp. 26-31, are right in

identifying their finds with events of the Chremonidean War (which I think

not proved), then apparently our previously accepted chronology would here

be about 30 years out. In that case, the handle from Thaj would be dated in

the third rather than the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C.

7

See Illustrated London News, August 27, 1960, p. 353, figs. 12 and 13,

from the account by E. Albrechtson of the Danish Archaeological Expedition

to Bahrain.

8

My information on the material from Susa is by kindness of Dr. R.

Ghirshman, Directeur des Missions Archeologiques Francaises en Iran.



## RHODIAN FABES

23.07

(Make for This  
Publication.)On Sioxyrys3rd BC Plant. fab. (there is also a late  
homonym)

Finding place - i.e. spread

Example recently found in <sup>east</sup> Arabia, in Thaj, ca. 50 miles inland  
from Jubail el Bahri, on W. side of Persian Gulf.

On file from

Rhodes III

Alexandria HTT II (+ 2 or 3, extra nothing  
or YAR. type)

Delos III

Athens, N. Mus I

Corinth I

Agona I (USBF), I, I (USBF)

Antioch II

Kammos I

Samaria I (?) I (Reims)

Publicationp. 536,  
P BCH 1952, n. 20 (Delos) <sup>Arion, in m. Agp.</sup>  
Reims, Samaria, p. 312, no. 8 (m. Bad.)Dr. Porro, Annuario II, 1916, 67 (m. Ad.) (Kammos, Rhodes)The Delos Call remains as in BCH 1952, p. 526Note, now at Linds, and apparently not dict (2)  
N. i. of pp. 20, (92), 97 - yes, on p. 523  
of Delos article.Name - ConnectionsNo joined pair. But similar, of type ass. 5  
th. <sup>w. branch</sup> type. <sup>th.</sup> Delos with type  
nam. sp. Ξεραππος (TD 3008, 551264)  
w. same device. " is considered one of  
earliest sp. 5 with <sup>w. branch</sup> mouth is named, by <sup>th.</sup> Reims  
by context (N 2114, B 1318)Down association <sup>Agosyrys</sup> Agosyrys <sup>th.</sup> Agosyrys <sup>th.</sup> Agosyrys  
- branch type, caduceus type, - and Xaγys  
- cad. type

All fab. with mouth in same shape.

## EIPHNAIOS

1. EIPHNAIOS with cluster of grapes. For this name with this device, we have as yet no whole jars or tops of jars with both stamps preserved, to associate him with dating names; and no useful excavation contexts. For an example published with a photo, see Zophia Sztetyllo, Nea Paphos I, Les Timbres Céramiques, Warsaw 1976, no.226; reading to be corrected. (Mme. Szt.' is very nice, but this book has many mistakes.) Dated by appearance, chiefly of the handles in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria with this name: second half of 2nd B.C.

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Letter 11.I.90 of V.G. to Professor Schmaltz

(KAUNOS)



RHODIAN FAB. : EAAANIKOS

[For next  
wrap]

ASIAMINOR; SARDIS

Athens, March 6, 1986

To Susan Rotroff, on the Rhodian fabricant EAAANIKOS

I enclose as aide-memoire a xerox of a note I wrote in VIII.84 after we discussed this fabricant in connection with the Sardis context. Here are some further notes on that page, beginning with the eponyms known in pairs with EAAANIKOS, i.e. by whose terms he dated some jars of his which we know in whole or in part.

APIOTONIAAE (222 B.C.): two whole jars of EAAANIKOS name him, both from deposit B 13 : 7. Cf. Amphoras, fig. 22, jar to left, and fig. 23, its stamps.

APMOZIAAE (221): a fragmentary jar from outside the Agora; the tops of both handles are preserved.

APXOKPATHZ (220) and @PAZYAAAMOS (216), both pairs non-joining, i.e. based on complementary types from the same deposit, K 6-7 : 1. Both B 13 : 7 and K 6-7 : 1 seem to be dated in the last quarter of the 3rd century. Another deposit for EAAANIKOS himself (loose handle) is M 21 : 1 (Komos).

I suppose the "blue dates" for the eponyms may shift a little. But it seems to me that the presence of EAAANIKOS in the Sardis deposit is a good confirmation for dating the deposit before 213 B.C., as history seems to require. And the Sardis context confirms the proposed dating of EAAANIKOS.

All this of course does not say that EAAANIKOS did not work also before 222 and after 216.

V9

EYΣYEYΣ

2.) Interesting to find EYΣYEYΣ on another stone - it would please Mr. Benaki. Crowfoot (whom we helped with that publication, and had some warm grateful letters from him, though he makes no acknowledgments to us in print) gave I believe the first correct publication of the name in stamps. It has been identified by Maria Petropoulakpu in a wrong restoration in Nilsson's Lindos publication, no. 204. As known to us, his stamps are Rhodian fabricant stamps, on handles that look to me 2nd century B.C., I think, late in the 2nd. The name is always in your nominative, in various arrangements. We know it from Athens (one from the Agora, in irrelevantly late context), Delos, Rhodes, Cyprus, Antioch, Alexandria (most), and Benghazi, as well as Samaria.

Letter 14.III 89 of V.G. to Miss Kondorin,

(an RHODIAN; KONDORINI)



EYCYEYC

The handle from Benghazi (Berenice) with stamp reading EYZEYZ (lunate  
and epsilons  
sigmas - ~~XXXXXXXX~~ EYCYEYC) has perhaps been published by J.A.Riley to whom we  
gave the information. I do not have a reference.

Yours sincerely,

*Virginia Grace*

Virginia Grace

Letter 14.III.89 of V.G. to Miss Kondorini

Εβφρ-ωφ, γαλ.

ω. ημερ. η Ηλείας α. ①

see below under

Σωφάργς



is done but not in the present: it  
lies on top of a part of the ms. filling.

I hope you will illustrate your  
good point of I 15. (I think it  
is slightly over actual size. If you  
had a rubbing, you could tell it for  
a particular point of the stamps of

→ Nike, see Levi, Oblique, pl.  
these are not close to I — <sup>the doubt of</sup> ~~the doubt of~~ diff.  
XX, ms 296, 297, for For a point.

plot. of what <sup>by its appearance</sup> could be a matching type of  
as for the other kinds of the same form,  
I —, " See Levi, ibid., pl. VII, no. 100, where

the little analysis is clear; the ep. is Dec. 6701.

You will want to select



Your p.4, EYΦPANΩP. Not necessary to question which Euphranor. For E. who uses circular stamps with device a head of Helios, see a whole amphora of his published by Nicolaou and Empereur, BCH Suppl. 13, pp. 530-531, no. 15. (Correct the reading of the secondary stamp, which is an alpha under a pi.)

Kition, letter 31.I.91, VG to Calvet



ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ, fab.

(For a productive fabricant ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ, second half of 2nd cent.

B.C., see a whole amphora of his published by M. Empereur, BCH Suppl.13, p.531.)

Letter 23.II.89 of VG to M.L. Ghetov



Man. n  $E\bar{U}\phi_{pav}$

Note we have in present of two jars of this  
of Period B (Koroni period), of which  
MS 579 up.  $[A]\phi_{pav}$ , is mustered

which MS 572 up.  $Xp$  is rolled, with high

See jar: MS ~~482~~ 603 (in museum, p. not clear)  
MS 485 high dip rolled in (up  $\bar{A}p$ )



2. ΖΩΙΑΟΣ with rose in circle. You found yourself the only other examples we have on file. And they give you a date, that of the Pergamon Deposit: ca. 205-175 B.C., see Hesperia 1985, p. 42, under Period III, and see ibid., pp. 7-9.

Letter 11.I.90 of V.G. to Professor Schmaltz  
(KAUNOS)

12005275

**RAHODAN** Inv. no. 299. On the fabricant IEPOTEAHE, see again Grace 1974, p.200; on the "button" types of IEPOTEAHE, see Grace, Hesp. 1963, pp. 327-328, with note 20, but I now date them according to the 1974 article. A pottery works of this fabricant has recently been discovered in the Rhodian Peraea - Hisarönd - by J.-Y. Emp.,  
 See a recent number of B.G.H. (1989) (From letter V5 & Stucky, filed under  
 PALEST. JORDAN: PETRA, dated 13.III.90.



SEE

ASIA MINOR?

DATÇA: HISARÖNÜ

(far east of this  
stamp)

Emperor's site, factory of İzperet'lye  
<sup>Hisarönü</sup>  
Hisarönü, near the canal dug by  
the Kurds to avoid long ways

M. Emperor called last Tuesday, 24. I, and  
showed me photos of many stamps of button -  
and pre-button - types found in his site in  
Turkey, at the neck of the Datça peninsula, within  
the Rhodian Peraea, but only just.

He had photos of masses of amphora fragments,  
exposed when a road was cut through in recent  
years.

He showed us numerous photo of stamps, the  
great majority with the <sup>fab.</sup> type of İzperet'lye; some he  
had read, some he was not sure of; we have since  
identified most if not all of these as the fab. types  
(by <sup>MATHES</sup> matches in the files).

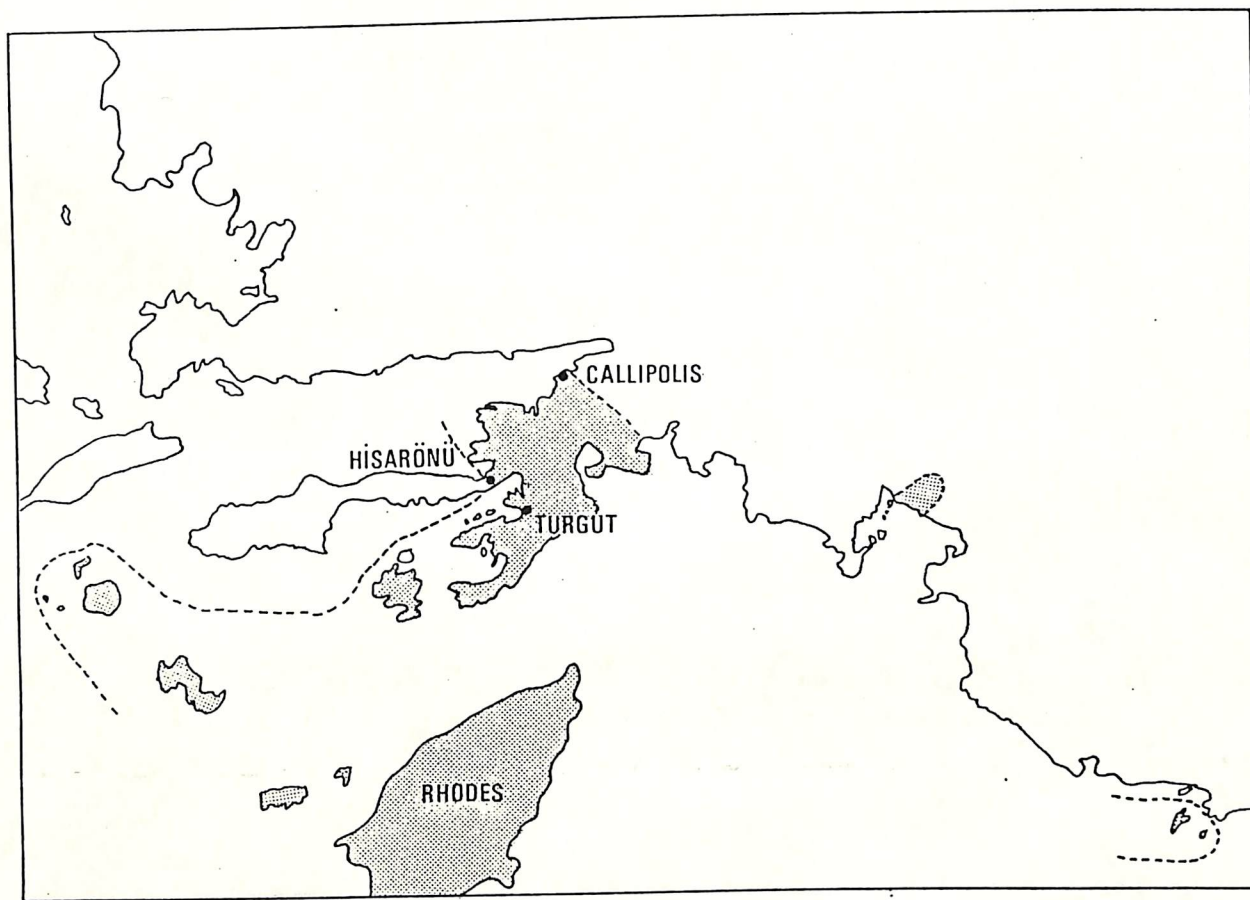
There are also early rose types, some of which we  
have not identified yet. also the sp. types of  
Διοσκούριος with clutch + laurel in ○

We have out file card (to AD desk, in uncl. file) along with  
photos. It is examples & is publ. from his manuscript.  
<sup>in pre-button type</sup>

Dates as I recall from Ἀγρίος - Ἀριστεύς, &  
Φιδωρίδης (see above).

He is sending the article to the press next  
Monday & appear in early summer, & try to stop  
the Turks from destroying the site.  
He came today, and we went over to identifications.

→  
He will  
host me  
next Tuesday  
and bring  
us a copy (?)  
afterward



N° 12.159

Sites producteurs d'amphores rhodiennes

Prospection Maurice Pion - F.Y. Empereur 1984

Dessin: N. Sigalas 1984

Article Empereur - Pion

**FIG. 1**



KAEON

KAEON (1). Your stamp is new to us, but we have other stamps with the same name, reading as here, i.e. apparently complete, in the nominative. We do not know any of his stamps combined <sup>the two handles of</sup> on an amphora, to help to date, or to confirm that he is a fabricant; but that is probable. The kind of stamp, circular with a wreath, is known in other 3rd century Rhodian.

Letter 7.III.89 of VG, to M. L. Ghetov. [all Rhodian are 3rd BC].

ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ

- 2 -

2) ΑΥΞΙΜ(ΑΧΟΣ)

PERIOD I

This is apparently Rhodian also, but earlier, not later than the first quarter of the 3rd century, according to the appearance of handles bearing this name. (We stamps on do have the name on file in a couple of late Rhodian handles - late 2nd or early 1st - both handles and stamps easily distinguishable from yours.) Like yours, perhaps same die, are 1 in the Athens National Museum, and 2 or more from Alexandria, in the Benaki Collection. I know one more stamp type on early Rhodian handles; it has the name in 2 lines, and a little more complete: ΑΥΞΙ MAX( There are at least 6 examples of this type, the handles including two at the Athenian Agora, unusual for Early Rhodian. (Two examples of this latter type have been published, but not with photographs or useful context.)

Letter 27 IX 91 of VG to Mr. Blackman

(RHODES DOCKS)



Maevas

SAH associated with Brick Building  
- comment for Rhys Townsend

A note I have of 30.VIII.84 states: "Note Agora XXII, p.106, SS 11050 is listed as part of the construction fill [of the Brick Building], but SIR now thinks it is wrong." Evidently it is wrong: the stamps from the construction fill are SS 11075-11085, and those from below the floor are ~~p~~ SS 11621-11624. Although SS 11050, naming Polychares [correct Ag.XXII], does not come from these fills, SS 11076, naming the same eponym, comes from below the floor. The eponym, however, is now dated not IV B, but III-IV (i.e. IVA but not known with the title phrourarchos): see Hesperia 1985, p. 39. (The updating of this eponym, which missed correction in the Knidian eponym list Hesperia 1985, p.34, is slated for corrigenda to the article.)

Note that in Agora XXII, p.106, again under Q-R 10-11 : 1, the dating of the Rhodian eponym KAAAIKPATHE (on SS 11621) is old. Present dating of the Rhodian eponyms of this name are:

240  
Kallikrates 1st: after 240 BC, probably soon after: cf. BCH. Supp. 13, p.564  
Kallikrates 2nd: "193 B.C." under # 23 (GRACE 1986)  
Kallikrates 3rd: Period V (ca. 146-108 B.C.)

SS 11621 has the eponym in a rectangular stamp with a Helios head to the left, like other stamps known to date amphoras of Marsyas, a group which can be placed early in the 2nd century. <sup>also</sup> Kallikrates 2nd dates ~~an~~ amphoras of Damokrates, so should be Before ca. 183 BC, see Middle Stoa article.

So I date the mud brick building earlier than it is dated in Agora XXII, p. 106, i.e. "possibly before the end of the first quarter of the 2nd century B.C." see Hesperia 1985, p. 39.

copy to SIR

20.IV.88  
⊗ III-IIIc. A late group - the dish is not distinct (a sort of dish with rim) date IV-IVc.



208 and 207 both

intercalary?

RHODIAN; INDIV. FABR.

5. IV. 89

34.02

Layout whole  
of year chron.  
sequence.

Ἀγοράρας and Μαρούας

7. IV

Rh. fab. w. H. h. in ep. type

Which eps. or

pairs known, w. del.

INTERCALARY?

Also  
199 and 198

Ἀγοράρας

? - 199 B.C.

Ἀρμοσίδης

221 (intercal.; on type)

[0 think to be earlier Ag]

Θαρσίποδης

208

( " 2 type)

Κλέαρχος

212

( " 2 type)

Κρατίδης

199 (intercal.) (3 type)

Ξενοφάνης

200

Παυσαῖος

(intercal., 3 type, but which it?)

Πρατοφάνης

201

( " 4 type)

Ξώδομος

207

( " 2 " )

Ξώστρατος

not intercal.

Μαρούας (2nd)

198 - ?

Ἀριστόδομος

181 (intercal. - 2 type)

Ἀρίστων

180

Ἀρχοκράτης

194

7. IV. 89

Other, more or less certain

Δαμοκλῆς

188

Δορκυαῖος (intercal., 4 type)

Ἰερων

198

(intercal., 3 type)

Κλεώνυμος

195

(intercal., 5 type)

Καλλικράτης

(intercal., 4 type)

Ξενοφών

175

Σύμμαχος

185

not intercal.?



(GRACE 1965)

RHODIAN FABRICANTS: ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ  
ΜΑΥΡΟΛΑΪΚΗ

14

## THE ANTIKYTHERA SHIPWRECK RECONSIDERED

[TRANS. AMER. PHIL. SOC.]



Fig. 6. Kourouniotes' drawing (*Eph. Arch.* 1902: p. 161) of a graffito on an amphora not found by us. 1:1.

the first quarter of the first century B.C., to longer handles, steeper shoulders, and a more baggy body.

Finally, it is of some interest to compare the *assortment* of jars from the wreck off Tunisia with that from Antikythera. In the former, probably all but the Koan are from western centers of production, while at Antikythera the reverse obtains. Kourouniotes (*op cit.*) considered that these latter contained not a part of the cargo but simply ship's provisions, noting that olive pits had been found in one of the jars, it is not stated which one. The variety of containers might then just reflect recent ports at which supplies had been taken on board. The small number of amphoras reported from each one of these wrecks favors the interpretation.

One cannot however close a comment on material from the Antikythera wreck without calling attention to the fact that the investigation of its site is far from complete. A fairly recent account in a Greek popular journal (*Naftiki Ellas* of August, 1950) gives some reminiscences of a diver who took part in the original work of salvage. Of the amphoras he says that twenty-seven were lifted, but that there were at least fifty down there. Further exploration might discover a sizable consignment of Rhodian and/or Koan jars. This would put a somewhat different aspect on the amphoras from the wreck as evidence for port of origin.



Fig. 7. Graffito on 12, at 1:1.

## DOCUMENTATION OF AMPHORAS ILLUSTRATED

Fig. 2. Rhodian amphoras from the Antikythera wreck.

1. Intact. Ht. 0.82 m.; diam. 0.33 m.; ht. of handles, *ca.* 0.262 m.; capacity 26,790 cc. (water). Clay like that of 3.

Stamps on both handles (fig. 2, 1a, 1b), of which one (1b) has a cluster of grapes to the right as device; neither type has been identified.

2. Ht. 0.785 m.; diam. 0.312 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.25 m., 0.26 m.; capacity not taken because of cracks in the body. Remains of rather thick surface layer of buff clay, apparently cut away in places, perhaps for the removal of marine deposit, uncovering the darker red clay beneath.

Unstamped.

3. Intact. Ht. 0.805 m.; diam. 0.32 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.25 m., 0.26 m.; capacity 25,410 cc. Clay reddish, darker than that of earlier Rhodian jars.

Traces of rectangular stamps on tops of handles.

4. Half lip gone, and body has holes. Ht. 0.80 m.; diam. 0.321 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.25 m., 0.255 m.; capacity not taken. Clay dark, brownish.

Unstamped.

This is the jar of which the other side (with incomplete lip) appears in pl. H, 2, of Kourouniotes' publication. See also figure 1 of the present article for profile drawing.

5. Bottom gone, also a piece from the shoulder on the unphotographed side. Preserved ht. 0.695 m.; diam. 0.317 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.23 m. Clay dark, brownish.

Slight traces of rectangular stamps on tops of handles.

Fig. 3. Sequence of Rhodian amphoras of the first century B.C., for comparison with Antikythera Rhodian.

A. Agora Excavations SS 8602 + 8691, from well F 19:3, containing debris of the destruction of Athens by Sulla. Restored in plaster. Ht. 0.80 m.; diam. 0.32 to 0.33 m. (as restored; would probably have been a little greater); ht. of handles *ca.* 0.26 m., 0.265 m. Clay reddish brown with worn light surface.

On tops of handles, stamps of the potter Menandros in the term of Archembrotos, month Artamitios. See under D, E, below.

See *Amphoras*, figs. 36 (left) and 62 (middle).

B. Curium Excavations (Cyprus) SH 63, from the upper filling (intruded) of Ayios Ermoyenis Tomb 8. Ht. 0.86 m.; diam. 0.302 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.26 m.; capacity 22,500 cc. (barley). I am obliged to Mr. J. S. Last for these corrected measurements (save the capacity, which is that taken by myself in about 1940).

On tops of handles, rose stamps of the potter Apollophanes in the term of Aristophylos. See under F, G, below.

See G. H. McFadden, "A Tomb of the Necropolis



of Ayios Ermoyenis at Kourion," *Amer. Jour. Archaeol.* 50 (1946): p. 478, under no. 56; a profile drawing is there given in figure 14. I am grateful to Professor G. R. Edwards and the University of Pennsylvania for permission to republish this jar with photographs.

C. Agora Excavations P 21781, from well R 10:1, filling of the Augustan period. Restored in plaster, toe missing. Preserved ht. 0.834 m.; diam. 0.311 to 0.32 m. (irregular); ht. of fully preserved handle 0.25 m. Unstamped.

On the deposit, see most recently J. Perlzweig, *The Athenian Agora, VII, Lamps of the Roman Period* (Princeton, 1961), p. 228. P 21781 is cited by H. S. Robinson, *op. cit.* in note 16 above, p. 20, under F 94.

D and E. Stamped tops of handles of jar A, of which the stamps read:

D) 'Επὶ Ἀρχεμ  
βρότου Ἀρ  
ταμίτιου

E) herm of Halios  
Μενάν(δρου)

A plausible but (as it turns out) invalid argument formerly dated the Rhodian eponym Archembrotos, with numerous others, shortly before 220 B.C., cf. V. Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-1932," *Hesperia* 3 (1934): p. 215 and 219, following the works of Bleckmann and Hiller von Gaertringen there cited. The error lay in a failure to take into account the shape-development of the jars and the possibility of repetitions in eponym names. There is at present evidence to indicate the existence of two eponyms Archembrotos perhaps two generations apart, (I) soon after the middle of the second century B.C., and (II) in the early first century B.C. The context (as yet unpublished) of jar A is the best now available for Archembrotos II.

On the herm of Halios in stamps, see recently G. Roux, "Qu'est-ce qu'un Κολοσσός?," *Revue des Et. Anc.* 62 (1960): pp. 17-18; M. Roux suggests this device represents schematically the famous Colossus of Rhodes; this is possible, though the great figure lay in pieces on the ground long before the date of the fabricant of this stamp or of the other fabricants whose names he cites. For Menandros who uses a herm, appearing always on handles of late appearance, there is no context better than that of jar A, and no other fabricant-eponym combination on record. He may however be identical with Μένανδρος Λαοδικεύς, known in stamps in combination with a series of eponyms who should be still later than Archembrotos II according to the more degenerate appearance of the handles bearing the pairs of names. For one of these, see *Hesperia* 3 (1934): p. 232, no. 66, a stamp of Μένανδρος Λαο[δικεύς] (wrongly restored in the text with the name of the month Δα[λίου]) which names an eponym Ζηνόδοτος on a handle that is roughly made and acutely angular. This eponym may be Ζηνόδοτος Διοφάντου τοῦ Ζηνοδότου, a citizen of Lindos known to have been priest

of Halios before 67 B.C. (presumably not many years before), see C. Blinkenberg, *op. cit.* in note 12, p. 24. On the numerous Laodiceans who were residents of Rhodes, see P. Fraser, "The Cults of Sarapis in the Hellenistic World," *Opusc. Athen.* 3 (1960): p. 40, with note 6.

F and G. Stamped tops of handles of jar B, of which the stamps read, respectively:

rose  
(Ἐπι?) [Ἀριστοφύ]λου (retr.) [X]

rose  
'Α[πολλο]φάνης (retr.) &

These are both types known in few examples. Since there are two or three other rose types with the name of Apollophanes, all on very late handles, it appears that of the pair he is the fabricant, who probably used rose stamps during the terms of several different eponyms; while Ἀριστοφύλος is to be understood as the eponym, named, as seems quite common in the first century B.C., without the preposition. (In another example, Agora SS 614, the beginning of the reading is clear, and certainly there was no preposition.) The *lambda* of the eponym's name is a correction in the die, appearing on a raised place in the impression (visible to the right in fig. 3, F). The *phi*, also a correction, is less obviously so. Two examples of the original die, with name Ἀριστώνυμος, have been identified in the Benachi Collection, Alexandria. Neither of the two presumed eponyms is known in other types; a priest Ἀριστώνυμος who dates a jar of Δῶρος II in the museum of Paphos, Cyprus, must apparently be some two generations earlier. For the monograms in the two types impressed on jar B, unfortunately hardly visible in these examples, I have no satisfactory interpretation. That in G may perhaps stand for the name of the month Artamitios, especially since one of the other types of this fabricant has a *beta* in place of our monogram, which might then stand for another month, Badromios. The monogram in F remains unexplained.

Another example of the fabricant type (G), Agora SS 9329, comes from the upper filling, of the first century B.C., of Agora well B 21:24; in the earth nearby was found perhaps the other handle of the same jar, SS 9290, bearing a duplicate of our eponym type (F).

Fig. 4. Koan and Roman amphoras from the Antikythera wreck. The handles of 6-9 are double-barrelled. See also figure 5, no. 12 for one more Koan from Antikythera.

6. Toe missing; body has holes. Preserved ht. 0.825 m.; diam. 0.38 m.; ht. of handles ca. 0.20 m. Dull red clay.

Unstamped.

This is the jar of which the other side appears in



# MENANAPPOS

The eponym TIMOZOENHΣ, your 20, is known in relatively few examples: we count 27 known to us, mostly in Alexandria; a single one, SS 14799, has been found at the Agora Excavations. By the shape of the handles dated by his <sup>name,</sup> ~~stamps,~~ and by his association (in the same stamp) with the late fabricant MENANAPPOS, we date him late 2nd, or early, 1st B.C. I know of no published Rhodian stamp naming an eponym TIMOZOENHΣ. He does not appear in Nilsson's basic study (Timbres amphoriques de Lindos), nor in my list of Rhodian eponyms in Hesperia 1953.

Letter 1. XI.88 of V.G. to Professor R.A. Stucky

MENEKRATHE, fab.

-- Amphora E3 Qpovap apparently dated  
on file

about 225 B.C.: we have the top of an amphora of Menekrates dated in his term; for  
about 225 B.C.  
an amphora of Menekrates dated in the term of Mytion, see my Booklet Amphoras and  
the Ancient Wine Trade, revised edition, 1979, fig. 22, jar to the right. (For  
documentation of fig.22, see next to last page of booklet.) ~~I am not certain there~~

Letter 23 Π.89 of VG to M.L. Ghetov



American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

September 25, 1990

Donald T. Ariel  
Department of Antiquities  
Ministry of Education and Culture  
P.O.B. 586  
Jerusalem, Israel

Dear Donald,

I have been again in the U.S. during the summer, only ~~xxxx~~<sup>seven</sup> weeks this time, and came back September 4 to find your City of David publication. Your work on this material had been on my mind, and something to help more with, if possible. Various versions stayed out for attention. Now we find your final readings remarkably good, as Andreas gets them gradually entered in our files, with publication references to your book. The illustrations also are unusually good, clear and to scale: we are photocopying many to illustrate our files. A good job!. I have not read the introductory material yet. The publication will certainly be very useful.

Thank you also for your publication (mostly in Hebrew) of the top of a Rhodian amphora giving the pair MENON with the eponym MYTION and the month ΘΕΥΔΑΙΣΙΟΣ, a new combination. I wish you had given an illustration, or at least a reading, of the eponym type, which we might match. *(But he has given them in the draft he sent us earlier)*  
Do you know a Dr. Fienckelstejn, who has been undertaking to make a new, general, publication of all finds at Samaria? I have sent him a copy of an extensive table, made here many years ago, which combines Reisner with Lake; Crowfoot published a skimming of Lake.

Do be sure to let me know if you plan to come our way for a visit.

Yours sincerely,

MIAAE

month name in no. 9.) On MIAAE (your 58), see Hesperia 1985, p. 42; he  
 had a very large output. For a published whole amphora of his, see J.- Y.  
 M.'s  
 Empereur, BCH Suppl. 13, pp. 527-8, no. 12. His activity is datable in the  
 second half of the 2nd century B.C. He used many secondary stamps, see  
Hesperia 1985, p. 9.

Letter 1.XI.88 of V.G to Professor R. A. Stucky .



## MIKUBOS I

Note that this is the fulcrum of the series  
 of epigraphic types in which the epigraph is called  
 ἱερὸς, title and name in nominative. Based on  
 amphora in Rhodes? MS 863 = A 586, of which I  
 don't have photos. (Find in the '80s)

Someday I have a list of the types with title  
 and in nominative, assembled after acquaintance  
 with that amphora. I can name: <sup>Kroni</sup> Ἀγρίος,  
<sup>Kroni</sup> Ἀρτίδης, Ἀρτίσιος (the join of Mik.) - 2 of the  
 3 eps. at Kroni.

So, 2/4 of 3rd cent.



18 (68.277) MIKYΘOZ, fabricant

A whole jar of this MIKYΘOZ (with month in the same stamp) is published by Matheson and Wallace in Hesperia 51, 1982, pl. 80, a, a1, a2 (with its stamps), see text, p.320 for description (correct footnote reference to note 11, not 10); and p.296 on context and on date of the eponym ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ on the other handle of the jar (~~ca. 240-230 BC~~) (ca. 240-230 BC) for this ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ).

(Notes 9) X.88 to S.S. Weinberg, See COLLECTIONS, MISSOURI)



RHODIAN FABES: NIKASION

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece

Dec. 4, 1990

(Correspondence is under  
GK. ISLANDS: CRETE;  
KOMMOS

Dear Dr. Csapo,

Thank you for your letter of Nov. 2, enclosing some publication text about two amphora stamps found in Kommos.

(2 amphora stamps w. Jura)  
On your 57: the dates given in Grace 1974 a and b do not differ in any important way. One is approximate, the other is minimal - specific to the estimated dates of the earliest and latest eponyms known to be named on his ~~xxxxxxxx~~ jars. Could change any day with further info. You could just date "ca. 215 - 185 B.C." and cite the three good references that you do.

encl.  
On your 58: I enclose a reworking of your p.34, left column, It uses largely your own wording but has been clarified a bit. The material is difficult. I have added a more forthright text for your note 10, which states the facts just plainly. (If you think it should be said, but not by you, you may put quotes and attribute it to me. Fraser knows how I feel about his silly Ag.Inv. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ numbers: he should have checked before using them.) I suggest a small ~~xxxxxxxx~~ supplement to the text of your p.34, right column, beginning at line 5:

stamps of Nikasion. Pergamon no.1146, as known  
to her from a photograph and a rubbing kindly  
provided by Professor Börker of Erlangen, appears to  
(etc.)

This because otherwise some may easily think one is pretending to distinguish dies in print. An amphora stamp published in 1895, of course with no photo, who would suppose it still exists (if it ever did).

You may refer to me as Dr. I am no professor.

With best wishes,

V. R. Grace  
Virginia R. Grace

BÖRKER

relating to Nikasion's date. Since a better reading of a stamp on an amphora from Cyprus (now in Sarasota, Florida, see Grace 1948: 146) shows that the eponym paired there with Nikasion is Aristodamos (not Eudamos or Sodamos as previously guessed), all eponyms that have been associated with Nikasion in known or reasonably guessed pairs (Agestratos 2nd, Athanodotos, Aristodamos 2nd, and Theaidetos) are now seen to date between about 184 and about 176 B.C. (Grace 1985: 8-9). This date is supported by the fact that three stamps of Nikasion were found in the Pergamon deposit (Schuchhardt 1895: nos. 1146, 1147, 1148), and none in the slightly earlier Middle Stoa construction filling in the Athenian Agora, of which the end date proves to be about 183 B.C. (Grace 1985: 24, summary on this end date, now, it seems, generally accepted; *ibid.*: 7-9 on relative dates of the Middle Stoa filling and of the Pergamon deposit, which <sup>letter</sup> is shown to ~~be~~ <sup>end</sup> about seven years later. The one stamp of Nikasion from the Agora (SS 13761)<sup>10</sup> was found just on top of ~~the~~ a part of the Middle Stoa filling.

10. Note that the reference R 400 in Fraser and Matthews (1987: 331) is actually not an inventory number, nor any sort of Agora number, but it identifies a name in Grace's working list of Rhodian amphora fabricants (manufacturers).



The reference in Fraser and Mathews, "Agora Inv. R 400", does not lead directly to any object. R 400 is no kind of inventory number, but a "study number" (computer language) that is an item in our 1965 working list of makers' names in Rhodian stamps. The list (of which Fraser has a copy) has not been published

*Letter of 21. VII. 88 To Eric Czapo, on material from KOMMOS,  
CRETE, correspondence filed under KOMMOS. Czapo address  
at U. of Toronto*

but is one of two put together to enable alphabetical sorting of the huge Benaki collection of Rhodian stamped handles in Alexandria. In the list, the makers' names are annotated with individual date-estimates. What is given for ~~NIKAEION~~ NIKAEION in the list translates to "late 3rd to mid 2nd B.C." (which Fraser boils down to "2nd B.C."). We know better now, partly owing to a better reading of the dating name (name of the eponym) paired with NIKAEION on an amphora from Cyprus now in Sarasota, Florida. See Hesperia XVII, 1948, p. 146, with note 8, but close comparison of our photograph of the eponym stamp with rubbings from the Benaki collection in Alexandria shows that the eponym's name is actually APIETOΔAMOZ (and not Eudamos or Sodamos as had been guessed). Now all dating names that have been associated with NIKAEION in known or reasonably guessed pairs (APEETPATOZ 2nd, AΘANOΔOTOZ, APIETOΔAMOZ 2nd, ~~AND~~ ΘEAIΔHTOZ) are datable between about 184 and about 176 B.C.; for the proposed dates of the four eponyms, see Hesperia 54, 1985, pp.8-9. Place then the activity of NIKAEION in the first quarter of the 2nd century; it may of course have gone on a bit into the second quarter.

For context evidence, note that <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> stamps of N. were found in the Pergamon deposit (Pergamon VIII, 2, nos. 1146, 1147, 1148), and none in the Athenian Agora Middle Stoa filling. For what that suggests, see Hesperia 1985, pp. 7-8. We have in fact a photograph and a rubbing of one of the three examples from Pergamon, no. 1146 (due to the kindness of Professor Bärker of Erlangen) and it appears to be from the same die as your I 15. It adds to your type a faint drawing of an anchor, to the left of the rose, where your stamp is perhaps incompletely impressed. The context of the single Agora example of the name, SS 13761, is loose but not in disagreement: it lies just on top of a part of the Middle Stoa filling.

I hope you will illustrate your good photograph of I 15. (I think the print is slightly over actual size. If you had a rubbing also, you could tell.) For



published photographs of stamps of ΝΙΚΑΣΙΩΝ, see E. I. Levi, "A Pottery Complex ~~of the~~ of the 3rd-2nd Centuries B.C., from the Excavations of the Agora of Olbia", Olbia, Temenos and Agora, Academy of Science, USSR, Moscow and Leningrad, 1964, pp.225-280<sup>4</sup> (in Russian); for the stamps of ΝΙΚΑΣΙΩΝ, see pl.XX, nos. 296, 297. These are circular rose types of N., but not close in style to I 15; no doubt they marked N.'s amphoras of a different year. For a published photograph of what by its appearance could be a matching type of I 15, i.e. the dating stamp on the other handle of the same jar, see Levi, op.cit., pl.VII, no.100, where a little anchor ~~to~~ to the left is clear; the eponym is ΘΕΑΙΑΗΤΟΣ.

This investigation was made for our files as well as for your information. You will select what you want to use. An acknowledgement to me for what you do use will lend credibility to what you say, as we are specialists here.

Yours sincerely,



Your p.5, IIATPSN.<sup>(p.5)</sup> Add if you like: One is published from Lindos (Nilsson, p. 468, no. 350, with references to a few others.) The appearance of the handles bearing this name in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria suggested the date of Period V to Grace.

Kition, letter 31.I.91, VG to Calvet



# ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ (10). I believe that this is a fabricant, possibly the same one whose name is introduced by the preposition ΠΑΡΑ, of whom an example was found at Koroni, see E. Vanderpool, etc., Hesperia 1962, p.46, no.75; cf. also Hesperia 1963, pp.319, 324, for my comments. The use of this preposition to introduce a fabricant's name is oldfashioned, but your Π. might be the same maker at a later date. Note that the absolute dates in my 1963 article are still according to the unrevised Thompson Hellenistic chronology, later changed, see Ath.Mitth. 1974, pp.193-200. I would now place the amphoras ~~XXXX~~<sup>of</sup> which the fragments were found there, at about 270 B.C. An eponym Π. is datable probably close to 240 B.C., when months began to be named in Rhodian stamps. His name dates most of the amphoras in the great collection found in Rhodes on the site of the Hotel Soleil: see Hesperia 1982, p. 296 with note 11 for references; and ibid. pl.80, a, a1, a2, for the jar and its stamps.

Letter 7.III.89 of VG. to M.L.Ghetov [all Rhodian in 3rd B.C.]

23 (77.275)

ΛΠΡΟΘΥΜΟΣ, fabricant

This is a clear impression of a name known to us on under a dozen handles, found in Alexandria (most), Samaria, the Athenian Agora (1), and Rhodes (a handle now in the British Museum, published I.G. XII, 1, 1380), and on a whole amphora dated in the term of ΑΡΜΟΣΙΑΑΣ, reported from Telos: IG XII, 3, 83; cf. Rev. Arch. 32, 1876, p.295, which refers to a Smyrna newspaper, The Proodos of April 21, 1876. In the latter ~~ixix~~ it is stated that the jar of ΛΠΡΟΘΥΜΟΣ dated in the term of ΑΡΜΟΣΙΑΑΣ was kept by the publisher, the collector Δ. ~~Χαβιαπας~~ ΧΑΒΙΑΠΑΣ in his house. It may be the Rhodian amphora visible under the table in front of the collector in ~~Ηεξερικς~~ Grace 1971, pl.15, no.15. We did not ~~find~~ find this amphora when we visited the Haviaras house in Symer in July, 1957 ~~1955~~, as reported in Grace 1971, p.54.

The amphora from Telos thus gives us a fairly fixed point in the activity of the fabricant ΛΠΡΟΘΥΜΟΣ: its dating name, ΑΡΜΟΣΙΑΑΣ, is ~~known by~~ shown by name-connections to be close to that of ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΑΑΣ, now tentatively dated ca/ 222 BC, cf. Grace 1974, p.199.

(Notes of R. 88 to S.S. Weinberg. See COLLECTIONS, MISSOURI)



24 (68.279)

ΣΑΡΑΗΙΩΝ, fabricant, with asterisks

This fabricant is dated in the first quarter of the 2nd century BC by context as well as by name-connections: Agora ~~XXX~~ SS 7899 with his name comes from cistern N 20 : 7 dated "1st and early 2nd quarter" of the 2nd century B.C. in Agora XXII, p. 105. (The ~~amphoraxix~~ amphora stamps are of various geographical classes but unusually consistent in date and apparently do not go below the 1st quarter.)

On name connections of this fabricant, see Grace 1985, p.10. The top of an amphora endorsed by him (found in Cyprus) with both stamps preserved is dated by the eponym ΑΘΑΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ, tentatively placed ca. 183 B.C., see *ibid.* pp. 9 and 10.

(Notes of X.88 to S.S. Weinberg. See COLLECTIONS, MISSOURI)



For your I 6 and I 15:

*From letter of 21. XII. 88 to E. CZAPKOWSKI on find  
from KOMMOS, CRETE.*

I 6. To the references we gave Professor Shaw on the Rhodian fabricant ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ in 1977, you have made a good addition from my part of the Kyme publication. See however the dating, p. 95 of that publication, which actually comes to 215-185, not 180, as 30 years following 215. The information published by Professor Shaw about I 5 in his article in Hesperia 1978, p.135 (date and references), we sent to him urgently by his special request so he could get it into that report. It would have been good to have had an acknowledgment in the report, on the source of the information.

The dating of I 6 still holds.



But on now the emphasis of  $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  I  
records of Phokas 1970, which does have  
sec. st.

48.01

R 491 A and B :  $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$

The notes on fabricant handles as assembled  
in ABC, notes of VII. 65, have mentions, p. 28,  
of a  $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  who appears on angular handles,  
and is then attributed to Period V (?), states  
that this kind "is. has sec. st. IV". (On the  
basis no. fabricant list there is also note <sup>in Alex.</sup> of a  
 $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  of Period V (?))

I did not yet know of this late  $\Sigma$ , or I  
had forgotten about him, during study of  
the early handles with sec. st., of which  
there really are some, with photo. to prove it,  
with epigraphic types. So, as in Delos 27,  
p. 294 with note 3 (now in page proof) it is  
stated that the  $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  is the early fab. who  
uses sec. st. on top of handle near main stamp,  
and we have ep. handles of this period that  
must belong to him - no other early fab. on  
record with sec. st.

Now in fact there are no photos. of any  
handles of  $\Sigma\omega\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$  with sec. st., and probably  
they are all of  $\Sigma$  of Period V. So far as  
I can make out by comparing <sup>that accompany sec. st.</sup> rubbings with  
photo. of early handles with this name, this  
is the case.



We need to make a good study in Aap  
of handles with this name, and photo. of  
all <sup>such</sup> handles having sec. sf.



Soteridas, fabricant who uses rectangular stamps, sometimes with a burning torch as device. Is it possible that there is a torch lying down under the first three letters of the name in your no. 14? A stamp like that endorses a whole amphora dated in the term of Aristodamos 2nd in Corpus Vasorum Sèvres, see p. 53 and pl.25, no. 72; p.140 and pl.63, nos. 25-29; I have somewhat corrected the reading. For the date of this Aristodamos, see Hesperia 1985, pp. 8 and 9; it appears to fall between 182 and 176 B.C. Call your handle 1/4 of 2nd B.C.

Have a good look at this no. 14. Some handles of Soteridas who uses rectangular stamps though shaped like Rhodian have peculiarly non-Rhodian clay.

An earlier Soteridas, who uses various circular stamps, may date ca. 3/4 of <sup>or early last quarter</sup> of 3rd B.C.

Note that the photographs of the stamps <sup>of the jar</sup> in the Corpus of Sèvres seem to have been taken not of the actual stamps but of clay impressions of them, so they are backwards.

Letter 18.IV.89 of VG to Yehuda Naor



Zwofavns

To Pater Warren

Dear Peter:

On the subject of the stamped handles found at Knossos, the other day we finally got prints of our Roll 711.26,25,24 (Niko always rolls the cut sections backwards), and I enclose here copies for you, one each negative, let me know if you need more. This completes the pictures we have taken of your Knossos handles, of which we have made readings for you in two lots, on 15.VI.71 (on the basis first of various records, but later you brought the handles, and we photographed them on our Roll 709); and on 12.IX.71. The dates mentioned appear upper right on the two sets of readings. The first of these pages of readings we gave you I suppose in June, the second I enclose herewith. The prints from Roll 709 we gave you in July if not earlier; those from Roll 711 I enclose herewith.

I am not sure how much commentary I have given you on these handles, which are 6 in all. I add some here, taking them in the order of our readings, and adding a P number from the various things written on each handle.

15.VI, our 1 (P 92): Rhodian eponym ANAEANAPOS, third quarter of 2nd century B.C., probably early in the quarter.

15.VI, our 2 (P 91): Rhodian fabricant EYEPANQP with head of Halios in circular type, and secondary stamp on the side of the handle; third quarter of 2nd century. This fabricant uses a great many secondary stamps, some of which we find also on handles naming eponyms, no doubt from amphoras of his, and so we establish eponym-fabricant pairs. For mention of this EYEPANQP, see Delos 27, p. 306 under E 15, and p. 317 under E 45. See ibid., p. 290, note 1, for reference to Shelov's article with a study of secondary stamps; EYEPANQP appears in Shelov's table, p. 140. Do illustrate your stamp, since I cannot see that any photographs have ever been published of this man's types which are quite showy.

15.VI, our 3 (P 89): Rhodian fabricant ZEPANHE, 1st century B.C. by its fabric. You will surely illustrate this, side view also, since it is a new name in Rhodian stamps.



of B.H. 1952  
p. 526

Platylabus

Timapxida cluster

102

Apixidas is later

as far

Went illustration of first three letters  
(as the rest shows in TD 1667, rubbing on card,  
last does not seem to leave space for TIM)

Kunios, Parro

apparently no drawing

Amphipolis 1033 - where is barbed? as  
any rubbing or plating?

rubbing taken  
for the file-card

Tenos A 383<sup>✓</sup> - where is first Tenos  
dupl. pad? or barbed?

6. The fab. TIMOΘEOΣ with cluster of grapes. Here, for once, your reference is not good: the list you cite is a list of Knidian eponyms, whereas your stamp is one of a ~~XXXXXX~~ Rhodian fabricant. For your TIMOΘEOΣ, again we have no pairs of names (whole jars, etc.), and no excavation context. Second half of 2nd century by appearance of his handles.

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Letter 11.I.90 of V.G to Professor Schmaltz

(KAUNOS)



*From comment on Beersheba handle, 1987-8*

For #24: In general, Samaria as finding place does not imply a late (late 2nd century B.C.) date, but only a date not later than 108 B.C., when it was destroyed. Plenty of stamped handles found in Samaria are datable in the 3rd and early 2nd centuries B.C. ~~Date: Timo (2nd) xxxxx 145-146 B.C. xxxxxxxx though xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx know just when she stopped~~

Cancel first paragraph, and replace as follows:

The fabricant Timo (2nd) is found at Carthage but not in the Pergamon deposit, suggesting a date <sup>for the start of her career</sup> in the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C. The date is further supported by presence of a stamp of this fabricant in the lower filling of Agora deposit U 22 : 3, in a small but very consistent group of stamped handles of that period. The name is again that of a woman (cf. #18 above). A stamp of Timo 1st, whose fabricant stamps include the name of the month (more usually combined with the eponym's or dating name), has been published from Failaka in Kuwait, in a <sup>perhaps</sup> deposit datable early in the last quarter of the 3rd century

Timo 1st - Timo 2nd

B.C., see L. Hannestad, Danish Archaeological Investigations on Failaka, Kuwait, Ikaros: The Hellenistic Settlements, vols. 2:1 and 2:2. For the stamp of Timo 1st, see 2:2, p.47, no.682, with pls 66 (drawings) and 78 (photograph of stamp). For a summary on the stamps from the site, few in number, and only 5 (all Rhodian) found legible, see 2:1, pp. 71-72. The author uses a date of ca. 225-220 B.C. for the stamps as a group, largely derived from the Athenian Agora archives: see <sup>2:1,</sup> ~~her~~ pp. 77 and 103. She has also a hoard of coins, found, like the stamped fragments, in the lower level in the Hellenistic Fortress of Failaka. On the coins, see 2:1, pp. 75-76: the latest that are datable are from the beginning of the reign of Antiochus 3rd (223-187 BC for his reign). Hannestad's publication is listed by J.-Y. Empereur and Y. Garlan in the bibliography of recent work on amphoras and their stamps, ~~in~~ REG C, 1987, see p.103, no. 154.

We know of altogether 3 handles bearing stamps of Timo 1st: Failaka, 1, Athenian Agora, 1 (SS 12640, from the Middle Stoa construction filling), and Alexandria, Benaki Collection, 1. Of Timo 2nd, Timo of Beersheba #24, we have individual entries for more than 80 examples (many from Magna Graecia, not more than 5 from Athens), and can add 96 identified and counted from the Benaki Collection in Alexandria in 1967, the partial count reported in Grace, "Middle Stoa," p.42. The time span between Timo 1st and Timo 2nd allows for an intervening generation, and perhaps the Timo of Beersheba #24 was the granddaughter of Timo 1st. Nilsson assumes (Lindos, p. 102) that it was by inheritance that Rhodian women became amphora fabricants. On amphora potter dynasties, see Grace, "Middle Stoa," pp.12-13.



Timo

the Rhodian in  
General remarks on the group and its dates

The percentages of the handles datable at various periods follow pretty well the pattern shown in the Alexandria court of 1967, see Grace, 'Middle Stoa', p. 42, except that the increase at Beersheba does not begin before Periods IV-V. The earlier periods are interestingly, if sparsely, represented: see #17, #18, #23, and #25.

Of these earlier handles, #25 and #18 name women, Philista and Kallio, as fabricants; and a third woman fabricant, Timo, is named on a later handle, #24. See the comment on these items and consider whether this Timo (2nd) may be the granddaughter of a fabricant of the same name, about contemporary with Beersheba ~~xx~~ #17 plus 23 (Pasion in the term of Euphranor). The three feminine names represented at Beersheba include the majority of those known among Rhodian fabricants. Perhaps the only important ones missing are Diokleia and Nikagis. On the latter, see Pergamon XI, 1 (1968), p. 177, no. 12; she dates about 200 B.C. On Diokleia, see Grace and Petropoulakou, Délos 27 (1970), p. 308, XXXIX s 19: contexts seem to date stamps with this name ca. mid 2nd and ca. late 2nd B.C., and possibly more than one fabricant is represented. On feminine names in Rhodian stamps, see Nilsson, Lindos, pp. 59-60 and 101-103; and cf recently (1986) O. Masson, BCH Suppl. 13, pp. 39-40.

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- .3 -

Your p.5, TIMQ (2nd). Stamps of hers are found at Carthage but not in the Pergamon deposit, suggesting a date for the <sup>first</sup> ~~start~~ of her career in Period IV. There exists also Agora context supporting this date.)

Kition, letter 31.I.91, VG to Calvet



# On Fairclough publication

Seems in general good. Comments on other publications seems sensible. Quite a lot made of Barker's article on SAH found in the Essex. (Baghdad Middle) But e.g. relation of first phase of SAH to the 2nd phase - in his letter the spring then as needed - is not clear.

If writing to the Editor explaining & note 704. Revised <sup>Plinian</sup> chronology not based on Koroni, but on attention to Rhodian sequences with help of many pairs, study of ABC thousands etc. It just came out in fair agreement with the identification of Koroni as Chron. War remains. Grass 1963 stated incompatibility of Koroni ident. with HAT's chronology, on which min was based. I.e. almost 58 & ca 35 years out.

also, spelling of *Apollonius*

31. XII. 87

Needs to use Amphipolis, Sami & Chios.

11. I. 88

Not safe to use data from 1934

<sup>for</sup> Pausanias - Apollonius, note 713 - which Plinius and Strabo refer to (p. 219 (libl.))



ΦΙΛΑΙΝΙΟΣ, Fabr.

- 2 -

Philainios, fabricant named with month in the same stamp, no device. Rectangular stamp types of Philainios plus month often have a wreath to left or right of the two-line legend. Cf. Pergamon XI, pl. 63 and pp.176-77, no. 9. There is no wreath in your type, but perhaps there was one in the eponym stamp on the other handle of the jar. Rhodian eponym stamp types are known that could be paired on a jar with your no. 15, that is, they lack the month supplied with the fabricant in your stamp, and they have the wreath lacking in your stamp. See Pergamon XI, loc.cit., for the probable date of this Philainios, in the late 3rd century B.C.

The same or another Philainios, working a little later, used rectangular stamps with his name alone in the fabricant (endorsing) type, and combined the eponym name with the month in the other stamp. For one of his amphoras, dated in the term of 519 the eponym Aristodamos, see Nicolaou-Empereur in BCH Suppl.13, pp.518-519, no.4. (The height of this amphora, of which I have records, is actually 0.795, not 0.75. The cited combination of Philainios with Pratophanes belongs to the earlier Philainios <sup>or</sup> ~~for~~ phase of Philainios), when the month was in the same stamp with the fabricant, as it is in yours. I know of no whole amphora combining <sup>Philainios</sup> ~~xxxxfabriant~~ <sup>may</sup> with Pratophanes, only of complementary stamp types which indicate a pair, cf. Nilsson, Timbres amphoriques de Lindos, p.154.)

Letter 18.TV.89 of VG to Yehuda Naoi



21 (68.278)

ΦΙΑΑΙΝΙΟΞ, fabricant, with no device

For the approximate date of this ΦΙΑΑΙΝΙΟΞ, see Grace 1985, p.

10: eponym-fabricant name-connections (combinations on an amphora)  
date his activity in the first quarter of the 2nd century BC.

For a published whole jar of his, see Empereur 1986, pp. 518-  
519, no. 4, dated in the term of ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΑΜΟΞ (182-176 BC, see

Grace 1985, pp. 8 and 9).

(Notes of X.88 to S.S. Weinberg. See COLLECTIONS,  
MISSOURI)



1987-88 Comment on BEERSHERA stamp

#25: Cancel the text suggesting that this handle is Knidian as there is no good reason to think so. ΦΙΑΙΣΤΑ is a feminine name, listed by Pape. Handles stamped with this name that we have seen were thought to be early Rhodian, perhaps about mid-third century B.C.; Rhodian amphoras of that period show considerable variation in shape and clay. We know of not more than 14 or 15 handles stamped with this name, of which at least 8 were found in Samos, where a great many early Rhodian handles have been found. Others are known from Rhodes, Alexandria, and Iasos in Caria.

Replace references in your earlier manuscript, probably from us:

Rhodes: IG XII, 1, 1409

Iasos, Caria: Annuario 1965-66, p. 557, no. 33 (the name here is in one line)

ΦΥΛΗΣ

ΦΥΛΗΣ (5 and 6). Like ΚΑΕΣΗ, this again is a name that appears in various stamp types, including a circular type with rose in the center for ΦΥΛΗΣ, but seems to be that of a fabricant, not an eponym. M. Empereur is particularly interested in this name, I believe, and may give you further comment.

Letter 7.III.89 of V.G. to M.L. Ghetov all phodis are  
3rd B.C.





Add to Plot list

100 + pellets

Εἰρην( + month (ABC 639.2)

nam Φεύγετος + dot

Εὐκρατίας + month (ABC)

Παρίων + aloustolia

Πραΐδος (new name)



## RHODIAN FAB.

- UNIDENTIFIED

Rh. epomys with small  
small clusters

These are probably types of the same fab. I find  
no doubt Mr. B. also alludes to the fact,  
since the <sup>3</sup> rubrics <sup>all</sup> come from Lett 121 of 1958:

?Ετι Κληροδοσία  
του

?Αρταμετίου cluster

?Ετι Λεωτίδα

?Αρταμετίου cluster

} Small  
letters

?Ετι (1/2) πρώτος Τυποβίς  
Λαδίου ου

(also another var. of the last)

28.IX.78

I have put cards into COMB.5 file  
(not in Τυποβίος)



\* indicates that this may be the origin of this name

30. VI. 53

60.01

\*E - early stamp, complete without imp.

\*I - incomplete stamp

# RHODIAN FABRICANTS

*Αγάθαρχος	*ΑΚΕΓΙΣ	Απολλόδωρος	Αριετωνίδας *
*Αγαθήμερος ?	*ΑΚΡΟΣ ?	Απολλαφάνης	*ΑΡΕΤΩΝ 3rd ?
*Αγαθόβουλος	Αλέξανδρος	Απολλωνίδας	Αρτεμίδωρος
*Αγαθοκλῆς	Αλεξικράτης	Απολλώνιος	Αρτέμων
*Αγαθόνικος	*ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ ?	Αρατοφάνης	Αρτίμας
*Αγάθων ?	Αλίνος	Αρεταῖος ? (Bm)	*ΑΡΧΑΧΑΘΟΣ
*Αγῆσανδρος	*ΑΛΚΑΝΩΡ ?	Αρετακλῆς *E	Αρχέλας
*Αγῆσαρχος	*ΑΛΚΙΜΑΧΟΣ ?	Αρίστακος (Bm)	Αρχίδας ? (Bm)
*Αγναικλῆς (?)	*ΑΛΚΙΣ ?	Αρίσταρχος	Αρχοκράτης *
*Αγναικράτης ?	Αλυπος	Αριτείδας	Αεκληπιιάδης ?
*Αγναιίλας	Αμμώνιος	Αριστεύς	Αεπάει(ος) ?
*Αγῆειππος	Αμόντας	Αρίστιμος ?	*Ατταλος
*Αγῆεις *E	Αναξίλας	Αριστίων	*Αφροδίειος
*Αγλούμβροτος *E	*ΑΝΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ ? (Bm)	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΙΤΟΣ * ? (Bm)	Βάκχιος
*Αγοράναξ	Αναξιππίδας	Αριστοκλῆς	Βοΐεκος
*Αγριος *E	Ανδρίας	Αριστοκράτης	Βόσπορος
Αθανόδοτος	Ανδρικός	Αριστόλας	Βούλαρχος
*Αθανόφιλος	Ανδρόνικος	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ ? (Bm)	Βρόμιος
*Αθῶος	*ΑΝΤΙΒΑΣ (Bm)	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΔΗΣ	Γαλέστης
Αἰνέας	*ΑΝΤΙΛΟΧΟΣ (Bm)	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ *	Γλαυκίας
Αἰνηίδαμος *E	Αντίμαχος	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ *	Γοργίας
Αἶνος	Αντίμαχος Διοδότου	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ	Δαήμων *
Αἰσχίνας ? *I	*ΑΝΥΤΟΣ ?	*ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ	Δαμᾶς
Αἰσχύλινος *	*ΑΞΙΟΣ	*ΑΡΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ *	Δαμάτριος
Αἰσώπος	*ΑΠΟΛ (Bm)	*ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ	Δαμοκλῆς



Δαμοκράτης	Ἐξάκεστος	<del>Ἐχέβροτος</del> <sup>was reading in Epiphanius</sup>	Ἰάσων
Δαμόνικος	Ἐπίγονος	<del>Ζεύς</del> ? <sup>Ζευξίονος</sup>	Ἰέραξ
Δαμοσθένης	Ἐπικράτης	Ζέφυρος	Ἰεροκλῆς
Δαμόφιλος	Ἐργα ?	Ζηνόδοτος	Ἰεροτέλης
<del>Δάμων</del> <sup>same as: (4) Δαμων (5) Δαμων (6) Δαμων (7) Δαμων</sup>	Ἑρμῆιος	Ζήνων	Ἰέρων
Δημήτριος	Ἑρμαίεκος	Ζωίλος ?	Ἰμας <sup>Ἰερώνυμος</sup>
Δημο	Ἑρμίας	Ζώπυρος	Ἰπποκράτης
Δημοσθένης	Ἑρμογένης ?	Ζώτυμος	Ἰείδωρος
Διανδρῆος ?	Ἑρμων	Ἡράκλειτος	Ἰσοκράτης
Διογένης	Ἑρμνεύς	Ἡρακλέων	Ἰετρος
Διόδωτος	Ἑστιαῖος - εἰος	Ἡρωίδας	Καβαλέως
Διόκληα	Εὐαρχος	Ἡφαιδίων	Καλλικράτης
Διοκλῆς	Εὐβο( <sup>22. VIII. 155 does not exist turn to be Euboea and Euboea?</sup> )	Θάλης	Καλλικρατίδας *
Διονύσιος	<del>Εὐγένης</del>	Θαρσίπολις	Καλλίξινο (Nidam)
Δίος	Εὐίος	Θεμισίων	Κάλλιπτος
Διόφαντος	Εὐκλείτης *	Θεόφιλος	Καλλιώ <sup>31X.55 not in pl</sup>
Δίσκος	Εὐκράτης	Θεομόκριτος	Κάλλων
Δίων	Εὐκρατίδας	Θέστωρ	Κάρπιος
Δόκιμος	Εὐξενος	Θεόδωρος	Κάσανδρος
Δορκυλίδας *	Εὐπτορος (Euphorus)	Θεόμναστος	Κάτωρ
Δρακοντίδας	Εὐρυεύς ?	Θεύφιλος	Κεφάλων
Δωρίων	Εὐτακτος (Ben)	Θέων	Κλεαγόρας
Δωρόθεος	Εὐτυχής *	Θίακος	Κλέαρχος
Δῶρος	Εὐφράντωρ	Θόας	Κλει(
Εἰρηναῖος	Εὐφρώνης *	Θύρεος	Κλεισιμβροτίδας
Εἰρηνίδας	Εὐφρώνης *	Ἰαδικράτης	Κλειτόμαχος (Κλιτό-)
Ἑλικών	Ἑφάνιας		
Ἑλλάνικος	Ἑχέβουλος <sup>* Nidam 215</sup>		



Κλευκράτης	Μενταῖος ?	Νικασαγόρας ?	Πειθιάδας *
Κλέων ?	Μέντωρ	Νικαικράτης ?	Πέλοψ
Κλεώνυμος (Κλεω-)	Μένων *	Νικαβίων	Πιστός
Κόβμος	Μηνόφιλος (Bm.)	Νικήρατος	Πλάυτος
Κότης	Μηνόδορος	Νικίας	Πολέμων
Κρέων	Μηνόθεμις	Νικόχλος	Πολυάρατος
Κτη(	Μητρόδορος (Bm.)	Νίκων *	Πολυευ ?
Κῶκος	Μι(	Νοήμων (?)	Πολυκλῆς *
Κῶμος	Μίδας	Νύσιος	Πολυκράτης *
Λάκων (Bm.)	Μίκυθος	Ξεινίας	Πολύξενος
Λῆνος	Μινῶλος	Ξενάρατος	Ποσειδώνιος (?)
Λόγος ?	Μινῶλος	Ξενάρετος *	Ποσίδεος
Λυκίας	Μνάδων	Ξενότιμος	Ποταμοκλῆς
Λυκαῖος	Μνάδων Ἀντιοχεύς	Ξενοφῶν *	Πράξων
Λυκίων	Μνησίθεος ?	Ξένων	Πρατοράνης *
Μάνης	Μοίριχος	Ὀλυμπος	Πρόθυμος
Μαρεύας	Μολέσιος	Ὀνάουδρος *	Πρώτος
Μάρων	Μόεχος	Ὀνάσιμος	Πυθαγόρας *
Μένανδρος	Μουσαῖος	Ὀνασίσιος	Πυθόδωρος (?)
Μενέδαμος	Μυτίων *	Παγχάρης	Πύρρος
Μενεκλῆς	Νάνης	Παπᾶς	Ῥόδιππος
Μενεκράτης	Νάσιος ?	Πάριος	Ῥοδοκλῆς
Μενέλαος ?	Νεῖλος	Παράμονος	Ῥόδων
Μενεθεύς	Νίκαγίς	Παρμενίων	Σάμος
Μενέστρατος	Νικαγόρας	Πασιών	Σαραπίων
Μένης	Νίκανδρος	Πάτρων	Σθενέλας *
Μένιππος	Νίκαρχος	Παυσανίας	Σθεννίδας







Tell Mr. B.

16.V.55-

That XA is going to Samothrace

after which, little or no work to be done on

his letter, since giving would accumulate

(AA to be in E.M. probably, unless he leaves

(no -)

sent him copies of accounts

23.V.55

~~Letter 48 had been read~~ ✓



19. VII. 55

## Toward a publication of Pl. Fabricants

It should be largely a picture book, with a good plot of every different fabricant, i.e. of every variety of types w. <sup>fab. name</sup> <sup>var.</sup>, i.e. plain, with mounts, with dices etc., and including <sup>separate</sup> representation of types <sup>as far as possible</sup> in date while or not different. <sup>min. reading</sup>

Should include also known companion types (from whole jaws, etc.).

Pictures to be presented in chronological groups, with pair-groups as nuclei.

Names known to be entirely in alphabetical order? with notes on distinction, and context, pairs, whole jaws.

A lot of it could be rolled right out. But AA wants to fab. in our list of 30. 81. 53, and finds 403. (Without any of the repeats for different persons of the same name; though a name seen in the list may be dropped.) Would mean at least 1000 pictures, maybe 200 plates.

Are we just to make up a list of names, and give it to Castelli?



L. A. BENACHI

Letter 75  
1952/5316th July  
1953P. O. B. 268,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
EGYPT.

Dear Miss Grace-

Best thanks for your 07th which has had and is having my best attention.

Here are my remarks on your potter's list - all statements will be supplemented by documentary proof which I trust to bring you this summer. I had never realised how many potter stamps appear not to be found in Athens - nor how many potter stamps I have not advised you - thinking you had scores of them on file -

Taking your list from the beginning.

ΑΓΗΣΙΚΛΗΣ. (?) I have 2 clear stamps of this chap.  
 ΑΓΗΜΩΝ - Not mentioned on your list - 2 clear circulars with rose -  
 ΑΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ. This should be an asterisk with an interrogation.  
 ΑΛΚΙΣ. 1 Early circular.  
 ΑΝΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ. (?) 2 clear circulars with rose.  
 ΑΡΑΤΑΙΟΣ/ΑΡΕΤΑΙΟΣ. 7 clear seals with both spellings.  
 ΑΓΛΟΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ - not mentioned. 2 button stamps.  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΑΣ. Not mentioned 3 clear stamps - Asterisk.  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΙΤΟΣ. Not asterisk. 4 clear potter type stamps.  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ. Not mentioned. 1 asterisk.  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΡΤΟΣ. One early stamp.  
 ΑΡΙΣΤΟΥΝΥΜΟΣ. 2 late circulars. Some doubt possible -  
 ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. 1 early. not mentioned.  
 ΑΡΧΟΣΙΛΑΟΣ. not mentioned 1 clear stamp.  
 ΑΣΠΑΣΙΟΣ. 2 circular stamps with rose.  
 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. not mentioned. 1 retrograde. Up?  
 ΒΟΥΛΑΣ. Not mentioned. Circular stamps - early.  
 ΔΑΗΜΩΝ. 1 button. 1 circular with Thyrus. Would eponym stamps bear an emblem?  
 ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ. 4 clear stamps. not mentioned.  
 ΔΙΑΝΑΡΟΣ. 1 button. 1 early rectangular. asterisk perhaps but not (?)



L. A. BENACHI

P. O. B. 268,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
EGYPT.

- DEPKYΛIDAZ. not mentioned. asterisk - 1 circ - 200 - 1 red. with Helen's  
hair.
- EPHOGENH2. 4 clear with bunch grapes & caduceus - MIDAZ style -
- EYTYXO2. or is this EYTYXH2. ? reads EYTYXOY - 1 red.
- EYTYEIZ - very numerous. 2 distinct types of seals, all reading the same -
- ΛOΓO2 - 1 red. Some doubt -
- AYZIETPATO2. not mentioned - Must insist on have 2 seals - if  
possibly an eponym - then at least with Asterisk
- ΜΑΤΡΟΔΡΟ2. not mentioned - numerous -
- MENEAO2. 2 rectangular seals.
- MECTIKO2. not included - have 5 -
- MHNOGENH2. not included - have 7. ?
- ΜΑΤΡΟΔΡΟ2. Why the ? - have 2.
- MINO2AO2. have 3. appear to be spelt MHNO2AO2 -
- ΝΑΥΣΙΠΠΟ2. not mentioned. ought to be with asterisk.
- NIKASATOPAZ. not (?) asterisk. quite frequent.
- NIKAZIKPATHE. one circular early.
- ONAZANDPO2. why asterisk?
- ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΟ2. are you certain of this reading? not ΠΑΡΑΜΟΕΧΟ2?
- ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟ2. not mentioned. have 3. Sp. ?
- ΠΥΘΟΔΡΟ2. have 1.
- CIMON. Two clear early seals.
- ZOZIEGENH2. 1 clear - perhaps asterisk - not mentioned -
- TIMATOPAZ. not mentioned - clear asterisk - many.
- TIMAP. early circular - not mentioned - numerous.
- TIMAPXO2. why asterisk?

From your list I am pleased to be able to identify a  
doubtful as ΠΟΣΙΔΕΟ2 which please include on new  
list of others -

Sincerely yours  
L. A. Benachi



## Toward a List of Rhodian Fabricants

The general name index on which I have been using up temporary spare labor has had Thasian early and late; Rhodian spongers are now being entered; it would be good to enter next the Rhodian fabricants. Not necessary for this to be a pointer, but it would be best to have it as good as convenient. And we ought to establish as soon as convenient a canonical list of Rh. potters, preferably of course to get into the Prosop. Rhod. of Corstelli, but I don't know how soon this is coming out. Anyway, good to have it for Egypt.

I have pulled the fab. cards out the Rh. prosop. file. Get AS now to go through the files carefully, and add new name-cards for any new names. He should file first the Delos fab. cards behind the <sup>with the same names</sup> prosopography cards, making new ones if <sup>non-Delian</sup> none exists, because nothing is to be written on the Delos cards.

After searching our files for fab. names, work through Benachi's potter list of 8.III.53, make new prosop. cards for new names, mark old or new with stamp: BENACHI POTTER LIST  
 19. VI. 53  
 8. III. 53, amending with frequency (translate his symbols).

Add also from Nilsson Linear catalogues!

" " " is to Pridels in Klio? when there is a list of fabricants.

About them, I start to record, and to note features.  
 No time now to note features.



Miss K.

Pencil line & left.  
Pencil line.πίσω

Readings from Nilsson from which Latin  
fabricants newly on file.  
(readings to be filed)

σάββα

Nilsson 5.

μέρου

Ἀγαθῶ

Nilsson 26

Ἀθανο

in circular (?) stamp

φίλου

Nilsson 38

ἄτ εὐς



Ἀλεξέου

Nilsson 75

Ἀρισταίου

Nilsson 147

Βουδάρχου

Caduceus r.

Nilsson 158,

1-4

Δαμᾶ cluster

Of four examples listed by Nilsson  
with this reading the first is read without  
brackets or dots.

Nilsson 215,  
1-2

Ἐξερβάδου

Ἀγλαίου

"Comme la marge supérieure du  
timbre est conservée, on ne peut pas  
restituer ἐπὶ."

οὐκ



τίσιν

τίσιν

Nilsson 242 Θόα vac.

devin (can of grain?)

Nilsson 258 Καπαδ[  
(Βαδρ)πίου (inv.)

Nilsson suggests (p. 103) that  
this is an ethnic, and the  
name is not preserved.

Nilsson 266, Καδδελίον

1-4

Nilsson 271 Κασσάν

on Μέγαροδος?

δου

herm left

Nilsson 309 Μελταίου

Nilsson 361 Πασ[

υδρί

ου

Nilsson 366 Πυθαγόρου

Read by Weillbach

Nilsson 377 \* Σπαδικύρος \*

Nilsson 390, 1 Σώστ  
patos pentagram

Nilsson 390, 2-4 Σώστ πατος



List of Rhodian Potters or supposed Potters -  
 Benadi Collection  
 Summer 1953.

(The list of potters  
 includes some stated to  
 be living in his collection  
 marked N for  
 Name)

ΑΓΘΑΡΧΟΣ  
 ΑΓΘΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ  
 ΑΓΘΟΚΛΗΣ  
 ΑΓΘΟΝΙΚΟΣ  
 ΑΓΗΜΩΝ  
 ΑΓΗΣΑΡΧΟΣ  
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 ΑΠΟΛΛΩΔΕΥΟΣ

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ΠΥΘΟΓΕΝΗΣ  
ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡΟΣ  
ΠΥΡΡΟΣ

ΣΑΡΑΠΙΩΝ  
ΣΘΕΝΕΛΑΣ  
ΣΘΕΝΙΔΑΣ

ΣΙΜΥΛΙΝΟΣ  
ΣΙΜΩΝ  
ΣΠΙΝΘΕΡ  
ΣΤΑΧΥΣ  
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ  
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ  
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ  
ΣΤΥΡΑΞ  
ΣΥΡΙΟΣ  
ΣΦΑΙΡΟΣ  
ΣΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΚΛΗΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΛΛΑΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΛΛΟΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΦΑΝΟΣ  
ΣΥΣΙΦΙΛΟΣ  
ΣΥΣΤΑΙΡΟΣ  
ΣΥΣΤΑΣ  
ΣΥΣΤΗΡΙΔΑΣ  
ΣΥΣΤΗΡΙΚΟΣ  
ΣΥΣΧΑΡΗΣ

ΤΙΜΑΓΟΡΑΣ  
ΤΙΜΑΡ  
ΤΙΜΑΡΚΤΟΣ  
ΤΙΜΑΡΧΙΑΔΑΣ  
ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ  
ΤΙΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ  
ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ  
ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ  
ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ  
ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ  
ΤΙΜΩ

ΦΑΙΣΚΟΣ  
ΦΑΝΙΑΣ  
ΦΙΛΑΙΝΙΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΙΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ  
ΦΙΛΟΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΟΣΕΝΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΤΑΤΟΣ  
ΦΙΛΩΝ

ΦΙΛΩΝΔΑΣ  
ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΣ  
ΦΥΛΗΣ

ΧΑΡΗΣ  
ΧΑΡΙΤΩΝ  
ΧΑΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ  
ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΣ

ΦΛΑΦΩΝ



- ΑΙΣΧΥΝΑΣ  
 - ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ  
 X ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΥΜΟΣ  
 - ΘΑΛΗΣ  
 X ΙΩΝ  
 - ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ  
 - ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ  
 - ΚΛΕΟΝΥΜΟΣ  
 - ΛΥΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ  
 - ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ  
 - ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ  
 X ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ

Δεν υπάρχουν

στην λίστα.

- i.e. are

in Bunochi

list 19.5.53

and are not

in this list.

ΑΝΗΣ M  
ΝΙΔΑΣ N

ΝΙΟΣ M

ΑΝΗΣ M

ΟΣ F

ΙΑΞ F

ΡΧΟΣ M

ΙΔΗΣ F

Λ O

ΩΝ M

ΕΙΤΟΣ M

ΩΡΟΣ O

VN

F

F

F

O

O

O

F

F

O

M

N

F

N

VN

F

N

O

O

M

O

F

N

O

M

N = NONE

O = ONE

F = FEW

M = MANY

V.N = VERY

NUMEROUS

2 to 12

12 to 30

over 30

ΒΑΚΧΙΟΣ F

ΒΡΙΣΚΟΣ F

ΠΑΡΑΒΟΙΣΚΟΣ F

ΒΟΣΠΟΡΟΣ M

ΒΟΥΛΑΣ O

ΒΟΥΛΑΡΧΟΣ F

ΒΡΟΜΙΟΣ VN

ΓΑΛΕΣΤΗΣ VN

ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑ M

ΓΟΡΓΙΑ M

ΔΑΗΜΩΝ F

ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ M

ΔΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ O

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ VN

ΔΑΜΟΝΙΚΟΣ F

ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ F

ΔΑΜΟΦΙΛΟΣ VN

ΔΑΜΩΝ O

ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ F

X ΔΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ O

ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ F

ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ VN

ΔΙΟΚΛΕΙΑ VN

ὅσα ἔχουν πρόσθια ναῦδες δὲν  
 εἶναι γραμμένα εἰν ἄλλων λιστῶν.

ΑΓΡΙΟΣ O

ΑΘΑΝΑΔΟΤΟΣ F

ΑΘΩΟΣ M

ΑΙΝΕΑΣ F

ΑΙΝΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ O

ΑΙΝΟΣ F

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ N

ΑΚΤΑΙΩΝ F

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ M

ΑΛΙΝΟΣ M

ΑΛΚΙΞ O

ΑΛΥΠΟΣ F

ΑΜΜΥΛΝΙΟΣ F

ΑΜΥΝΤΑΣ VN

ΑΝΑΞΙΛΑΣ F

ΑΝΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ F

ΑΝΑΞΙΠΠΙΑΣ M

ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΣ M

ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ M

ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΣ F

ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΣ VN

ΑΞΙΟΣ F

ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ F

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΑΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΝΟΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΔΗΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ

ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΙΔΑΣ

ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ

- ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ

ΑΡΤΙΜΑΣ

ΑΡΧΕΛΑΣ

- ΑΡΧΙΔΑΣ

X ΑΡΧΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ

X ΑΡΧΟΣΙΛΛΟΣ

ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΑΔΑΣ

ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΑΔΟΣ

ΑΣΠΑΣΙΟΣ

- ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΗΣ

X ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ

X No evidence with us for them



- ΑΙΣΧΥΝΑΣ
- ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ
- X - ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΥΜΟΣ
- ΘΑΛΗΣ
- X - ΙΩΝ
- ΚΑΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ
- ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ
- ΚΛΕΟΝΥΜΟΣ
- ΛΥΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ
- ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ
- ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ
- X - ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ

Der Anführer  
der Ligeia.  
- i.e. are  
in der Bemerkung  
ist 19. 11. 53  
and are not  
in this list.

οὐδὲν ἔχουν πρόβλεψη νέων, δὲ  
εἶναι γραμμένα εἰς τὴν ἑλλην. λίσταν.



# RHODIAN POTTERS

ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ @  
ΑΓΑΘΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ M  
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ VN  
ΑΓΑΘΟΝΙΚΟΣ F  
ΑΓΗΜΩΝ F  
ΑΓΗΣΑΡΧΟΣ F  
ΑΓΗΣΙΚΛΗΣ F  
ΑΓΗΣΙΛΑΣ M  
ΑΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ F  
ΑΓΗΣΙΣ O  
ΑΓΛΟΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ F  
ΑΓΟΡΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ VN  
ΑΓΡΙΟΣ O  
ΑΘΑΝΑΔΟΤΟΣ F  
ΑΘΥΛΟΣ M  
ΑΙΝΕΑΣ F  
ΑΙΝΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ O  
ΑΙΝΟΣ F  
ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ N  
ΑΚΤΑΙΩΝ F  
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ M  
ΑΛΙΝΟΣ M  
ΑΛΚΙΞ O  
ΑΛΥΠΟΣ F  
ΑΜΜΩΝΙΟΣ F  
ΑΜΥΝΤΑΣ VN  
ΑΝΑΞΙΛΑΣ F  
ΑΝΑΞΙΜΕΝΗΣ F  
ΑΝΑΞΙΠΠΙΔΑΣ M  
ΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΣ M  
ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ M  
ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΣ F  
ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΣ VN  
ΑΞΙΟΣ F  
ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ F

ΑΠΟΛΛΟΦΑΝΗΣ M  
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ M  
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ M  
ΑΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ M  
ΑΡΕΤΑΙΟΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΑΞ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ M  
ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΗΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΗΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ M  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΙΤΟΣ M  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΩΡΟΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ VN  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΑΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΗΔΗΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ F  
ΑΡΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ O  
ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ M  
ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΙΔΑΣ N  
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΣ F  
ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ N  
ΑΡΤΙΜΑΣ VN  
ΑΡΧΕΛΑΣ F  
ΑΡΧΙΔΑΣ N  
ΑΡΧΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ O  
ΑΡΧΟΣΙΛΑΟΣ O  
ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΑΔΑΣ M  
ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΑΔΟΣ O  
ΑΣΠΑΣΙΟΣ F  
ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΗΣ N  
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ O  
ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ M

N = NONE  
O = ONE  
F = FEW 2 to 12  
M = MANY 12 to 30  
V.N = VERY NUMEROUS over 30

ΒΑΚΧΙΟΣ F  
ΒΡΙΣΚΟΣ F  
ΠΑΡΑΒΡΙΣΚΟΣ F  
ΒΟΣΠΟΡΟΣ M  
ΒΟΥΛΑΣ O  
ΒΟΥΛΑΡΧΟΣ F  
ΒΡΟΜΙΟΣ VN

ΓΑΛΕΣΤΗΣ VN  
ΓΛΑΥΚΙΑ M  
ΓΟΡΓΙΑ M

ΔΑΗΜΩΝ F  
ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ M  
ΔΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ O  
ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ VN  
ΔΑΜΟΝΙΚΟΣ F  
ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ F  
ΔΑΜΟΦΙΛΟΣ VN  
ΔΑΜΩΝ O  
ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ F  
ΔΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ O  
ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ F  
ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ VN  
ΔΙΟΚΛΕΙΑ VN

X No evidence with us for them



SERIES .....

LETTER .....

ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ F  
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ VN  
ΔΙΟΣ M  
ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ VN  
ΔΙΣΚΟΣ M

ΖΕΦΥΡΟΣ N  
ΖΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ M  
ΖΗΝΩΝ M  
ΖΥΤΥΛΟΣ O

ΚΩΜΟΣ F  
ΛΙΝΟΣ VN  
ΛΟΓΟΣ O  
ΛΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ F  
ΛΥΣΙΩΝ M

ΔΙΩΝ F  
ΔΟΚΙΜΟΣ F  
ΔΟΡΚΥΛΙΑΣ F  
ΔΡΑΚΟΝΤΙΔΑΣ VN  
ΔΩΡΙΩΝ F  
ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣ F  
ΔΩΡΟΣ M

ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ M  
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ M  
ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ VN

ΜΑΝΗΣ F  
ΜΑΡΣΥΑΣ VN  
ΜΑΡΩΝ M  
ΜΑΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ F  
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ F  
ΜΕΝΕΔΑΜΟΣ F  
ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ F  
ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ M

ΕΙΡΗΝΑΙΟΣ VN  
ΕΙΡΗΝΙΔΑΣ M  
ΕΛΙΚΩΝ F  
ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΣ F  
ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ F  
ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ F  
ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ N

ΘΑΛ -- O  
ΘΕΜΙΣΩΝ M  
ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ F  
ΘΕΣΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ M  
ΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ M  
ΘΕΥΜΝΑΣΤΟΣ F  
ΘΙΑΣΟΣ O  
ΘΟΑ F  
ΘΥΡΣΟΣ O

ΜΕΝΕΛΛΟΣ O  
ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ F  
ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΣ F  
ΜΕΝΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ M  
ΜΕΝΤΩΡ F  
ΜΕΝΩΝ F  
ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟΣ F  
ΜΗΝΟΓΕΝΗΣ F  
ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ M  
ΜΗΝΟΘΕΜΙΟΣ F

ΕΡΜΑΙΟΣ M  
ΕΡΜΑΙΣΚΟΣ M  
ΕΡΜΙΑΣ M  
ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ F  
ΕΡΜΩΝ M

ΙΑΣΩΝ VN  
ΙΕΡΑΞ F  
ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ VN  
ΙΕΡΟΤΕΛΗΣ F  
ΙΕΡΩΝ VN  
ΙΜΑΣ VN  
ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ M  
ΙΣΤΡΟΣ F

ΜΗΝΩΛΟΣ F  
ΜΙΔΑΣ VN  
ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ M  
ΜΗΑΩΩΝ ΑΝΤΟΧΕΥΣ M  
ΜΟΛΥΣΙΟΣ O  
ΜΟΣΧΟΣ F

ΕΡΥΜΝΗΣ M  
ΕΣΤΙΕΙΟΣ N  
ΕΥΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ VN  
ΕΥΚΛΗΣ O  
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ F

ΚΑΘΑΛΟΣ O  
ΚΑΛΛΙΞΕΙΝΟΣ O  
ΚΑΛΛΩ F  
ΚΑΛΩΝ VN  
ΚΑΡΠΟΣ F  
ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ F

ΠΑΡΑΜΟΣΧΟΣ O  
ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ M  
ΜΥΤΙΩΝ F

ΝΑΝΙΟΣ M  
ΝΑΥΣΙΠΠΟΣ F  
ΝΕΙΛΟΣ M  
ΝΙΚΑΤΙΣ VN  
ΝΙΚΑΝΔΡΟΣ O  
ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΣ M  
ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ F  
ΝΙΚΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ O

ΕΥΞΕΝΟΣ O  
ΕΥΤΥΧΟΣ O  
ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ VN  
ΕΥΦΡΟΝΙΟΣ F  
ΠΑΡΕΥΦΡΟΝΙΟΣ O  
ΕΥΦΡΩΝ F

ΚΑΣΤΩΡ O  
ΚΛΕΑΡΧΟΣ O  
ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΒΡΟΤΙΔΑΣ N  
ΚΟΣΜΟΣ O  
ΚΟΤΗΣ F  
ΚΡΕΩΝ M



SERIES .....

LETTER .....

ΝΙΚΑΣΙΩΝ	F	ΣΠΙΝΘΗΡ	F	ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	VN
ΝΙΚΗΡΑΤΟΣ	O	ΣΤΑΧΥΣ	F	ΦΙΛΟΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ	VN
ΝΙΚΙΑΣ	M	ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ	F	ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΣ	O
ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΗΣ	N	ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ	M	ΦΙΛΑΤΟΣ	F
ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	O	ΣΤΥΡΑΣ	F	ΦΙΛΩΝ	F
ΝΥΣΙΟΣ	F	ΣΥΡΙΟΣ	F	ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ	F
		ΣΦΑΙΡΟΣ	F	ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΟΣ	F
ΞΕΝΑΡΕΤΟΣ	O	ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ	VN	ΦΥΛΗΣ	O
ΞΕΝΟΤΙΜΟΣ	F	ΣΩΛΙΒΟΥΛΟΣ	? O		
		ΣΩΣΙΚΛΗΣ	M	ΧΑΡΗΣ	F
ΟΛΥΜΠΟΣ	F	ΣΩΣΙΜΕΣ	M	ΧΑΡΙΤΩΝ	F
ΟΝΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ	F	ΣΩΣΙΛΟΣ	O	ΧΑΡΜΟΚΛΗΣ	O
ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ	M	ΣΩΣΙΦΑΝΟΣ	F	ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΣ	F
ΟΝΑΣΙΔΙΚΟΣ	F	ΣΩΣΙΦΑΝΤΟΣ	N		
		ΣΩΣΙΦΙΛΟΣ	M	ΦΑΦΩΝ	F
ΠΑΓΧΑΡΗΣ	F	ΣΩΤΑΙΡΟΣ	M		
ΠΑΠΑΣ	F	ΣΩΤΑΣ	F		
ΠΑΤΡΩΝ	M	ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΣ	F		
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ	VN	ΣΩΤΗΡΙΧΟΣ	F		
ΠΑΡΑΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ	F	ΣΩΧΑΡΗΣ	F		
ΠΑΣΙΩΝ	F				
ΠΙΣΤΟΣ	O	ΧΤΙΜΑΓΩΡΑΣ	F		
ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ	F	ΤΙΜΑΡ	F		
ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ	F	ΤΙΜΑΡΑΤΟΣ	M		
ΠΟΛΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ	M	ΤΙΜΑΡΧΙΔΑΣ	F		
ΠΟΤΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ	O	ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ	O		
ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ	O	ΤΙΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ	O		
ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΣ	F	ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ	F		
ΠΡΑΞΩΝ	F	ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ	O		
ΠΡΩΤΟΣ	F	ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ	F		
Χ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ	F	ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ	M		
ΠΥΘΟΓΕΝΗΣ	O	ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	N		
ΠΥΘΟΦΥΛΟΣ	O	ΤΙΜΩΝ	F		
ΠΥΡΡΟΣ	F				
ΡΟΔΩΝ	VN	ΦΑΙΣΚΟΣ	O		
		ΦΑΝΙΑΣ	F		
ΣΑΡΑΠΩΝ	F	ΦΙΛΑΙΝΙΟΣ	M		
ΣΘΕΝΕΛΑΣ	F	ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ	F		
ΣΘΕΝΙΔΑΣ	F	ΦΙΛΙΟΣ	F		
ΣΙΜΥΛΙΝΟΣ	F	Χ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ	M		
ΣΙΜΩΝ	F				

Don't believe  
in him



For working out Rhodian sequence

Ten larger groups known as going with the same  
notes are some of the easy way of getting at it.

? Ἀέλος

? Ἀποτοφάγος ○

? Ἐπίγυρος ♀

? Ἀποτσίγας w. star

Δίσκος

? Ἀποστός

Μαροῦας ○

Ἰπποκράτης mid of Perg.

? Ἀγαθόβουδος

Μαυέστρατος

Ευφράτης ○

aps. with  
are then before night  
callings? and counts?

Check things com. 0.5 counts to get other good ones.



Notes on February 4-66

Adm AD

if no spec. st. entering from 9 to see the less  
looked and got (now)?

14. VII

Why is not the 75 in our file?  
- Has it been in and taken out?

No photo. could A:

2 Agatopross with caduceus

2 Agatopross " "

" " month

2 Apist/oklys I (no division)

14. VII

Adm AD to look up Kypriou str. of various  
type of Apistopross + asterisks etc.  
- & to sure it's all filed in their  
right place. The readings were not spig.

9. IX-64

\* Before Agas, very irregular attention  
to cancelling in the second line "with mouth or  
aprons in feet. types" I find looking back  
that this leaves uncertainty. must be sure, &  
cancel in future, and go back and cancel  
(checking). the early part.



(2)  
(23. VII. 64)

68.02

Stems left hanging:

Agáθapxos + mouth on device (incomplete)

Names often written <sup>or noticed!</sup> with prep. but not listed as fab. s.;  
Agáθapxos (later they are known to be <sup>early</sup> ~~mostly~~ sep. s.)

Agáθapxos (less common, thus, than Agáθ.)

Agáθapxos

Agáθapxos

Agáθapxos G. Nassau I, p. 114

Agáθapxos

Agáθapxos

I. II. 66

All the above - and <sup>most</sup> numerous in the same  
case - finally dit receive R number, with stars  
But exceptionally, Παδουκίδης dit not. See top of  
p. 32 of original (longhand) pub. list of II. 65 -  
later.



(3)

15. IX. 64

Prints needed:

188.43, for comp. *Apistivika* —  
cf. *Apistivika*

4:15-  
5  
6  
8:15



MS II

RHODIAN FAB.S

14.V.62

69

For corrupt

with Ben

Muntz on

this name, names in -OU;

see folder

PRASIAI.

Ἀστὸς ?

Ἀστος ?

Ἀστὺς ?

See Nelson p.

for genitive -ys

This name is not on file in the nominative.

Do you know of ANY established Ἀστὸς <sup>as name</sup> from an ancient text ?

In Liddell & Scott-Jones (1940), the word Ἀστὸς has <sup>for</sup> an meaning, "opp. μέτοικος, ἑσῖος" (Plato, Republic); and in Egypt it denotes "city of Alexandria" (Ἀστὺ is Alex.; like Πόλις, in modern time ?).

(See Liddell - Scott -)

Ἀστὺ in Athens is "town" opposite to Ἀγροῖς "country". It seems as if Ἀγριος might mean "savage" or Ἀγρότης in contrast to Ἀστὸς (rather than "savage" in contrast to Ἀγριος).