

RHODIAN EPONYMS - 10. V. 91

NOTES ON INDIVIDUALS

1.01

RHODIAN PRIESTS OF HALIOS
IN INSCRIPTIONS ON STATUE-BASES
FOUND IN SANCTUARY OF HALIOS ? IN RHODES

See B. Koutoufina, *Ανεκδοτὰς Επυγραφεὺς Ρόδου II*,
Athens 1989, pp. 129-160.

<u>Πατρωνυμία</u> (επιγραφική)	<u>Stamp date</u> (Vg)	<u>EPONYMS</u> <u>name (alph.)</u>	<u>Kont. pp.</u>	<u>Kont. date</u>	<u>sculptor</u>
Αρειδάμου	V	Ἀρίστακος	144-145	2/2 243C	
Διοστράτου	IK'	Ἀριστάρχος	132-133	mid 3rd (accept)	φύλγος Ἀλκιμαχίδης
Αρχιπόδιος	"220" II (A. 12)	Ἀρχοκράτης	134-135	accept Vg	Μετασι Τίμωρος Τελεσφάνης 2/2 3rd
Πασικρέτους	I (C)	Ἐσάκρετος	133-134	mid 3rd (accept)	φύλγος Ἀλκιμαχίδης
Δεξιάνου	"219" II (B. 24)	Θεύδωρος	136-137	late form 230-170 (accept)	Μένιππος
Εὐφραντίου	"193" II (K 24)	Καλλικράτης	138-140	circ. 15. 24 and accept	Ποθέκριτος Τιμοχάρης
Αειτοκράτης	V (K 3-1)	Καλλικράτης	138-140	circ. 15. 24 and accept	Ποθέκριτος Τιμοχάρης
Κλεοθένης	"155-156" III (K 1st)	Κλεοκράτης	140-144	chronos 1st and date agrees	sculptor from the work 1/2 2nd
Φιλίσκος	"197" III (K 1st)	Φιλόδαμος	137-138	accept	Ἀριστάρκος Τιμοχάρης (not known)

B. Κοτσόγιαν, Ἀντίστοιχος Ἐπιγραφὴς Ρόδου II
 Athens 1989

I found my copy of this a couple of days ago, in a small heap of publications waiting to be processed and put away. It was in its mailing cover - heavy envelope - which had been opened. I had seen Miss K. not long ago, and inquired casually about it. She was bothered, and said she had definitely sent me a copy. Possibly it arrived last summer while I was in the U.S.?

The part about the priest of Halios on station bases:
 pp. 129-160.

A good thing to have in print, and the printed text has I think lost most if not all the points I had objected to in our correspondence. It does continue to cite PMF's ^{locus} ^{as if} ^{status} for stamps, in their difference to mine they might help us to reach the truth.

→ Note there is some text on Ἀντίστοιχος, that sponger who does not appear in stamps - pp. 59-63. How entered reference on Rhodian sponger card,

ca mid 3rd cent.: Ἀστυάδης, Ἰσόφοτος, Εὐκλῆς, Ποδάρατος, Τυμόστρατος
 American School of Classical Studies
 54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece
 February 3, 1986

To P.M.Fraser

Dear Peter:

Thank you for your letter of January 20.

A few names in Rhodian stamps have had their dates somewhat sharpened in my article for the French Amphora Colloquium. I enclose photocopies of pp. 14 and 15 of the proof, where under numbers 22, 23, 27, and 28 are named two fabricants and some ten eponyms who are dated ca mid 3rd century (most of them), and a little after 240 B.C. (the eponyms ΕΥΚΛΗΣ 2nd, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ 1st and ΦΙΛΩΝΙΑΔΕΣ, and part of the years of the fabricant ΠΟΤΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ). The typed ^(which) lists you have placed them in Periods I and II. Those in I should be late I, and those in II, early II. Note that the type of the fabricant ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ published here, thought to date a little before 240 B.C., is new, and that in general the name spelled thus is rare in Rhodian stamps.

You might have another look at my letter to you of 13.X.80, which recommends more checking than had been done for the printout you had then sent me. Too many errors turned up in a spot check I made of that printout. Such errors would matter more than missing a few modernizations,

The stamp ~~series~~ series with names surrounding a prow (Hesperia 1971, pl.15, nos. 16 and 17) do not seem to mark amphoras made in Samos. This was already suspected before that article came out, see the addendum on p.84, where a 4th century context is reported, whereas for the Samian series we needed a 3rd century shape to go with the papyros of 259 B.C., see *ibid.* pp. 82-83. Prof. Börker of Erlangen thinks the prow-stamped jars are an early kind of Knidian, as he must have said in his paper at the colloquium, but of course I didn't get to those papers.

I look forward to seeing you at the time of the Centenary.

Yours,

28. XII. 90

Eponyms with sun or star in center above
~~the~~ name.

Ἀγρίσιννος	Period	IIa
Αἰόχυλινος		IIa
Ὀρασάνδρος		IIa
Τιμοκλείδας		IIa

Faint not yet identified.

RH. EPS

ATOPANNAE

APATOΦANHE II

APXINOS

- 67

14. XI, 69

See now Delos 27,

p. 313, under

no. E 34

Reading of 3 priests of Halios

1921-1922

Wi
07

Mairin, in Annuario 4-5 pp. 223-232, in publishing a ^{"dealing association"} deion of Rhodes dates to 3 younger referred to by the fact that the name of one of them, 'Αποτοφάνης, appears at Pergamon.

In the order indicated by internal evidence of the inscription, then are the names:

'Αρχίως

'Αποτοφάνης

'Αγοράνης

This one, ~~little~~ earlier than ^{the 2nd} } then two, directly to 2nd after the 1st.

⊗ Cf. of bottom of p. 231: it comes from the archives, ~~at~~ copied out at the time of 'Αποτ. and 'Αγορ.

Whereas Mairin, because of that Perg. ~~at~~ ^{and then in Corling} connection, puts 'Αποτ. and 'Αγ. in "1st half of 2nd B.C.", this is clearly 'Αποτ. II, who, with 'Αγοράνης, is now clearly of the last 1/4 of the 2nd, not earlier.

He calls
letter forms
also 1/2 2nd

OVER

'Αρχίως, who comes out of the back files at the time of the inscription, is called late 3rd B.C. by Mairin, but fits nicely about 3/4 of 2nd of. name-connection, Hama Level D, etc.

The little forms sent to Cat 2nd
on 1st sent, date much better than they
would 3rd - early 2nd.

[5.I.67. Has no details on date, it is just called "3. II"
 case, and B.C. number refs. 8 given to by other, say.
 Rev. ET. Gr. 37, 1924, p. 179, vol 1.]

29. $\sqrt{1.66}$

See RHOD. CHRON. for analysis of a group of
Photian found together in Rhodes & publ. by J. Paris,
BCH 1914. Another copy is filed in Deposits III
folder, as found in a quantity of 2nd B.C. of
the 3 epigrams in this issue, only ~~the~~
"Apoxi-vos" is included. He is the least
common of the eps in the deposit, so possibly the
earliest, so poss. before 125 B.C.

(*) 3 exp. as against from 15 to 26 exp.s
each of the other 3 exp.s

Looking not very brightly at the Amman article, I note the
point (p. 232) of significance for sequence of months. The
sequence Kaprelov - Pavlov is inverted. Is it
(he says) Pav. last? — Else if Pavlov is
intercalary year.

All Souls College,
Oxford

OX1 4AL Telephone 722251

26 June 1976

Handwritten signature/initials

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for your letter. S9D1 3752 is a lost inscription, the text being based on a copy of Porroche. So there is no means of dating it by letter forms, and I do not see that there are any internal criteria (except of course the opogram). I could not disagree that it could date ca. 178, but I wonder how your friend has reached the conclusion that 'decrees of this sort are not found after 150 B.C.'

I shall be here until we next set off for Bloomington on August 23. We are enduring a heat-wave here which makes life intolerable. I have to go and give a lecture in Trier on Wednesday + hope Germany is cooler.

Benaki's letters go on and on 'αὐτὸς ἀνέκωρε'. How many years is it now? Twenty-five, I suppose. He has been much preoccupied with the attacks on his good name by Youssef in Alexandria.

Our Lexicon proceeds satisfactorily, and we

All Souls College,

Oxford

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have managed to get it to fit put on to a computer, which seems the best way to do it. But compilation is slow, and can't be quickened up much.

I am expecting, or, more precisely, hoping for proofs of my Rhodian Friday Monuments, before I leave for US; but I expect they will come the day before I leave, necessitate my taking pile of MS with me!

Yours ever

RZ

June 21, 1976

Dear Peter,

I am not sure where you are at this season,
but hope All Souls can find you.

A man named Kent Rigsby has been at our School
this spring, and he is doing a publication which has
to include something on SGDI 3752. He asked me what
I could say about the date of the Rhodian eponym
APATOANHE. I said there were two, and referred him
to EAD 27 under E 34; I said I would now be inclined
to put the earlier A. at about 178 B.C. He replied
that this must be the A. in SGDI 3752, as "decrees of
this sort are not found after 150 B.C.". I cannot
see that we have discussed the date of this inscript-
ion. Would you agree that it might date about 178?

Not possible to find news of you locally, as Mr. (P).
B. has gone to his island.

Yours,

ΕΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ II

May 30, 1976

Dear Miss Grace:

I have finally digested all the ~~xx~~ information in your kind note on the Rhodian eponymous Eratophanes, of ESGDI 3752

(I should think this must be the earlier Eratophanes, as decrees of this sort are not found after ca. 150 B.C.). Your references are just what I needed, and I am deeply grateful for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Kent Rigsby

Athens, May 24, 1976

Dear Mr. Rigsby,

On the 22nd, I found your little note which has no date.

Rhodian stamps give evidence of two different eponyms APATOPANHE, one of whom is dated by presence in the Pergamon deposit, hence about late 3rd - early 2nd B.C.; I would now suggest a date slightly after 180 for this earlier APATOPANHE. But it seems pretty clear that it is the other, later, one who is named in the inscription in Annuario 4-5, p. 225. See my text in Explor. Arch. de Delos, Vol. 27, p. 313, under no. E 34, where the evidence is laid out rather in full, and there is more of it than usual. You speak of two inscriptions: are you sure there are two? As you will see in the Delos volume, the later APATOPANHE of the stamps probably dates about 100 B.C.

On the dating of Rhodian stamps, see the introductory text on Rhodian in the same chapter of the Delos volume. There is some revision to be made in 3rd century dates, cf. Ath.Mitth. 89, 1974, pp.193-203; but it does not go down as far as either APATOPANHE.

Yours sincerely,

SGDI - QH 2

(Göttingen
1899)[received at ASCS
22.VI.76]

Dear Miss Grace:

17
In editing a corpus of inscriptions granting asylia to places in the Hellenistic world, I am obliged to include the Rhodian decree SGDI 3752, with the eponymous priest Aratophanes. Neither this inscription nor the other dated by him (Annuario 4-5. *Sand?* 225) can be dated of themselves, and I was wondering if you might have time some time to check your files for me: is Bleckman's estimate of 200/180 for the amphora handles still valid? For my part, the earlier date would fit better with other texts of the sort, but there are exceptional later ones. *No!*
With many thanks in advance,

Sincerely yours,

Kent Riggsby

Kent Riggsby

See EAD 27, p. 313 under no. E 34;
(1924) (p.)
for Annuario 4-5, 225.

20.VI.76 He is quite right, they are
2 different inscriptions

3483 Bückh CIG. no. 2489 (nach Villoison).

Ξενοκράτης καὶ Ἱεροφῶν καὶ | [- - - τὸν ἕαν] | τῶν πατέρα
5 Ἱεροφῶν[τα] | Ξενοκράτης || ὀνομαζόμενοι.

3484 „In muro castelli extra portam“ Ross no. 161. Bückh CIG. no. 2490 (nach Villoison, der Z. 4 und 5 übergeht), vervollständigt in den Addenda nach *Musoxidis* und *Iatridis*, deren Text wieder einen gemeinsamen Fehler enthält. *Iatridis*' Copie in der *Ep. arch.* no. 693.

5 Ἱεροφῶντος | τοῦ | Ἀρχιμενίδα, | καὶ || Νικοσθένους τοῦ
Ἀρχιμενίδα.

Schrift (nach Ross): A, O, M neben M; Z. 4 ff. kleiner und nachlässiger.

Νικοσθένης: so Ross; Ἀνδοσθένης die Griechen.

3485 Bei der Burg. — Bückh CIG. no. 2498 (nach Villoison).

Ἦ συνείνα χρηστά, χαῖρε.

Schrift: E neben E, C neben Σ, Θ.

Telos.

Hauptquellen: Ross *Hellenika* 1. 60 ff. — Spratt's Abschriften, publiziert von Churchill *Babington Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, Second Series, 10. 112 ff.

3486 Marmorplatte, in einer Treppe des Klostergehöftes des H. Panteleemon als Stufe dienend. — Ross *Inscr. gr. ined.* no. 169 (Abschrift Brock's; sehr fehlerhaft); *Hellenika* 1. 62 f. (eigene Copie).

[Ἐδοξ]ε Τηλίοις, ἱεραπόλου γνώμα. Ἐπειδὴ Ἀριστομένης
Ἀριστοβούλου [Τή]λιος ἐν τε τῷ πρώτῳ χρόνῳ ἀνὴρ
ἀγαθὸς [ἐὼν | δι]ετέλει περὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Τηλίων πολλὰς
καὶ μεγάλας [χεῖ]α τῷ κ[οι]νῷ παρεχόμενος, αἰρεθεὶς τε
5 ἱεραπόλος ἐπ' ἱερ[εῦς] || Ἀρχιμενίδα | τῶν ποσὶν
καὶ τὰ τελέσματα ὁ[ρ]θῶς | καὶ | δικαίως (ὡ)[ι]σ[ο]ν[ό]μῃς
σεισμοῦ τε γενομένου καὶ τῶν [οἰ]ζῶν | καὶ τῶν τεχνῶν καὶ
τῶν πύργων διασεισθέντων πᾶσαν [σ]τοιχά[ν] καὶ φιλοτιμίαν
ἐποίησται εἰς τὸ ἀνοικοδομηθῆμεν | [τ]ὰ ποιεύμενα ἐπισκευᾶς

10 καλῶς καὶ λυσιτελῶς, οἱ μ[ό]νον τὰ || γέ]γόμενα [ε]ἰς ταῦτα
τελέσματα διδοὺς ἀπογραφίστως, ἀλλ[ὰ | κα]ὶ καθ' αὐ[τὸ]ν
χρεῖαν ἐν πᾶσιν ἐκτενῇ παρεχόμενος κα[ὶ] | - -. Die letzten sechs
Zeilen sind nicht herzustellen; ich hebe heraus (Z. 14)
τὰλλα ἱερὰ τὰ ἐχθρόμεν[α].

Schrift: M, Σ; die O kleiner.

Z. 4 ἐπ' ἱερ[εῦς]: wie auf rhodischen Henkeln häufig ἐπ' ἱερέως; vgl. CIG. 3. p. VI no. 66, 67; VII no. 133; VIII no. 141, 150, 169, 189 u. s. f., und *Thiomb* Ueber den Spiritus Asper im Griechischen 24. — 5 [Ἀρχι]μενίδα: ΩΚΡΙΤΟΥ B., ΩΚΗΤ. R., also steht Ω fest, R.'s Lesung *Θεοκρίτων* ist willkürlich. Ueber *Ἀρχι-* auf dorischem Gebiete siehe zu no. 3453. — 14 ἐχθρόμενα: wir treffen diese Orthographie bei den Süddoriern öfter um diese Zeit: Kos ἐχθροσένται (Ross *Inscr. gr. ined.* no. 311 B₂₇), ἐχθρόσαντες (Bull. de corr. hell. 5. 225 no. 14₃), ἐκχθέματα (ebenda 6. 252₅₀ t.), Rhodos ἐχθέμεν (Newton *Anc. Gr. Inscr.* no. CCCL₃). Dass sie aber nicht auf das Gebiet beschränkt, also nicht etwa ein Characteristicum des Dialektes sei, lehrt ein Blick in *Dittenberger's Index* (Syll. 781) und auf *mylas. ἐχθανής* Le Bas *Asie Mineure* no. 407.

Zeit: Das Erdbeben, von dem die Rede ist, kann das bekannte vom Jahre 222 sein, von dem das benachbarte Rhodos heimgesucht wurde. Der Schriftcharakter würde zum Ende des 3. Jahrhunderts passen.

3487 Stele, oben und unten gebrochen; Britisches Museum. — *Babington* a. a. O. 120. Genauer *Newton Anc. Gr. Inscr.* no. CCCXLII.

Ἐδοξε τῷ δέμῳ, | γνώμα πρυτανίων. | Ἀρίονα Ἀριστονί-
5 κου | Πτολεμαῖη πρόξενον || ἡμεν καὶ εὐεργέταν | τῆς πόλιος
τῆς Τηλίων | καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ ἐχθρόν. | ἡμεν δὲ αὐτοῖς εἰς πλοῖον
10 καὶ ἐκπλοῖον || εἰς Τηλίων ἀσπίλι καὶ | ἀσπονδὶ καὶ ἐμ πολέμῳ
καὶ ἐν ἰράναι. Ἀναγράφαι δὲ τὸ ψάγισμα | [τ]ὸδε ἐστάλην
15 λιθίναν || [καὶ θέ]μεν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν | - -.

Schrift: M, Ξ, Σ; auch die zweite senkrechte Haste des Π ist gebogen.

3488 Längliche Marmorplatte, von Ross aus der Schwelle eines Hauses herausgenommen. Unter zwei Zeilen Ueberschrift, deren erste fast ganz unleserlich geworden, stehn drei parallellaufende Columnen mit Namen. — Ross 59 ff.; *Babington* 117 no. 7.

[Ἀγα]θ[ὰ] τίχα. Ἀ[μύ]ξενος Φίλος ΘΑ
. | [τ]ὰν ἐνανσίαν ἐπὶ δαμιογοῦ | Βοί]σχοι [Ἀπό]λ-
λωνι Πυθίωι.

Z. 1 .Θ..ΧΑΖ...ΕΝΟΣΦΙΑ ΘΑ R., der erste Punkt über dem ersten Buchstaben der Z. 2, vor dem R. selbst T ergänzt; . . . θ . . . χας [Φιλό]ξενος Φίλος[τοῦτον] θα Spr.

Rhodian sprang 'Αγρίος

— is this a name (or a nickname),
(on 4" x 6" Pansograph card)

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ

THΛ. 710.974

ΟΔΟΣ ΣΟΥΗΔΙΑΣ, 52

ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 140

5 Apr. 84

Dear Virginia,

I was glad to find you in such good form yesterday, en dépit de tout. Wish I had your energy.

Among the interesting things you mentioned to me was your doubt about the name Άγρίος being a 'foreign name' (as I would put it). I see from a quick look at Bechtel that he quotes an example from 3rd cent. Delphi (Syll. 3 424, infra); there will be a FD ref. to it, I expect, but it will be on our files, and it is not worth ~~searching~~ searching for it here — where the parts of FD have been wrongly found together), of an Aetolian, ^{possibly} and apparently it is borne by a legendary Aetolian in Homer, Il. V 115 ff —

Ποσειδὼν γὰρ τρεῖς παῖδες ἀμύμονος ἐξεγαύοντο,
Ἰκτεον δ' ἐν Πλευρώνι καὶ ἑταίρῃ Καλυδάωνι
Ἄγριος ἡδὲ Μέλαις, τρίτατος δ' ἦν Ἰσπώτα Διεύς.

There is also the noteworthy story of Odysseus and Kirke ~~where~~, according to some lines in Hesiod, Theog. 1010 ff, οἳ δ' ἦτοι μέγα τῆδε μυχῷ νόστον ἰστέον
πᾶσιν Τρῆσσι νόστον ἀρακτεροῖσιν ἄνασσαν.

People have made lots of learned theories out of Agrios here (see West, Theogony, ad loc) but I think that whether or not he is fictitious I shall be able to find you more real ones in my files at home. Originally, I suppose, it could have been an Aetolian name.

Yours ever
Della

actually 188-183 is six, since you could both end
and 2) in p. 291 of EAD 27 I speak of "5 or 6"
v. 200. 18, in MSBF, the insertion on the ^{but} was ^{approx}
but ~~2000~~ 1800, both stab, later this place

24.V.83

[See Herp. 59, 1985, pp. 8-10 (in middle S. G. D. D. ")]

13.02

Pl. Potatoes dating ^{ep} Ἀθανόδοτος
 (5th date partly just for annotation on ^{comb.} comb. carb.
 - also 6 clues)

Ἀγροκότης :	Ἀγροκότης ?	<u>176</u>
	Ἀθην.	<u>183</u>
	Αἰνύτωρ	190
	Ἀρατοφίνης	<u>178</u>
	Νικασαγόρας	<u>185</u>
	Σύμμαχος	<u>185</u> ?

Ἀνύκτας w. w. w. w. w.	Ἀθην.	<u>183</u>	
	Ἀριστόμαχος	L	? publ. no φ.
	Ἀρχιδάιδας	<u>177</u>	
	Θαρίτης	<u>183</u>	
	Ξυνοφών	<u>175</u>	
	Σύμμαχος	<u>185</u>	

Ἀντίμαχος w. cadmus	Ἀθην.	<u>183</u>
	Ἀδεύμαχος ?	L
	Ἀρατοφίνης	<u>178</u>
	Ἀρίστης	<u>180</u>
	Σωκράτης	L

(2)

(24.5.83)

13.03

Ἀρίστως w. caduc

Ἀγέλαος ?

187?

Ἄθων

183

Κατακρήτης ?

184

Νικεσφόρος

185

Σαρπητός w. asterisk Ἄθων.

(only)

Φιδάϊρος

Ἄθων

185

Ἀιγυσιόλαος ^{w. asterisk}

191

Ἀριστόλαος

181

(Ἰέρων, w. caduc)

198

(Κατακρήτης, O.w. caduc)

195

(Ξενοφάνης, O.w. caduc)

200

Φιδόλαος

197

(" , O.w. caduc)

197

X
not "or other
just"

On AD.

an student in field

PHOD. SPK. ST.

MSBF - 340.000000, sp

In student of sec. ST. with him

Contents in MSBF:

(only 4 examples)

SS 12325	37/ΛΓ	into graders, last group
12707	32/ΛΓ	C.S., " " "
12813	28/ΛΓ	^{1st BC} unipolar line
12947	38/ΛA-ΛE	" "

25 (77.272)

ANAEATOPAZ, ep.

Reading: [E]III ANA[EA]
 TOPA YA
 [K]INOTIOY device?

The reading is filled out from an impression from the same die in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria, now in the Musée Gréco-Romain there. The Alexandria example (the only other one we know) is also incompletely impressed, and the Missouri example slightly corrects the reading we had on file.

The eponym dates in Period VI, ca 108-88 B.C. (see Grace 1985, p.42). See mention of him, Grace-Petropoulakou 1970, p.315, commentary on E 41.

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

Your p.2, on ANTINATPOZ. It is the eponym, but the stamp did not have the preposition. On eponyms named without the preposition, see Grace-Petr. p.293, also under E 41 for late types.

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

ΑΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ, ep. II

5. The ep. ΑΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ II. Your reference is good. Date ca. 100 B.C.

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

"23" (77 275) Πεόθουπος

Char. no. 7a

name known to us
from Alus. (mss), Samos, ^{in 24th} 16th Apr. (1)
and Rhodes (now in the B. Mus., mss.
19 XII, II, 1380), and on a whole for a
reported in Telos: I.G. XII, 3, 83, of ~~the~~
Arch. 32, 1876 p. 295 and ~~Bosporus~~
~~Kaz.~~ ^{which refers to the Πεόθουπος of April 21, 1876} ~~App.~~ ^{On the latter, it is}
stated that the year of Πεόθουπος dates
in the time of App. was kept by the
collector Δ. Χαβέρας in his house. It
may be the Rhodes ampoule visible under
the table in front of the collector in the
photograph in Hesperia XL, 1971, pl. 15,
no. 15 (Gran 1971, "Samos Ampoule").
We did not find it when we visited the
Hawain House ^{in Samos} in 1955, as reported in
Gran 1971.

My present suggestion date for the of App.

is ca 221 BC; name connection shows

him 86 close to it of Apiorosites,
now tent. dated ca 222 BC, cf. Gran 1974,
p. 199.

which refers to a
Samos manuscript
to Proctor's 7 -

APIETANA E

19

Paris 30 April 1965
RHODIAN
APIETANA E

May 26, 1965

M. Olivier Masson
17, rue Berthollet
Paris 5
France

Dear Mr. Masson, as rhodiennes.

Aujourd'hui, je voudrais vous demander des renseignements sur le nom de
magistrat ARISTAS. On l'écrit habituellement ARISTAS-t-11, APIETAS

I am advised, by someone more competent than myself in the
matter of accents, that you are right in your opinion of how a name APIETAS
should be accented. I think however that APIETA on Rhodian stamps is

TOE for instance, since both shortent à
the same date (late 4th or early
earlier Rhodian stamps, many

rk on a reference list of names
the best of all studies of Rhodian
's Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos,
the eponyms in Hesperia, 1953,
orks.

PAR AVION

Mademoiselle Virginia GRACE

American School of Classical Studies

Agora Excavations

Agora

A T H E N E S

GRECE

18-a

18-a



Mademoiselle Virginia GRACE
American School of Classical Studies
Agora Excavations
Agora

A T H E N E S

GRECE



PAR AVION

18-b

8. KVOLEK 11.10.1991

APIETANAE

RHODIAN P.S.

APIETANAE

May 26, 1965

M. Olivier Masson
17, rue Berthollet
Paris 5
France

Dear Mr. Masson,

Thank you for your letter of April 30.

I am advised, by someone more competent than myself in the matter of accents, that you are right in your opinion of how a name APIETAΣ should be accented. I think however that APIETA on Rhodian stamps is probably an abbreviation, for APIETANAKTOΣ for instance, since both short and long versions appear on handles of the same date (late 4th or early 3rd century B. C.). Especially in the earlier Rhodian stamps, many abbreviations are used.

We here are currently at work on a reference list of names on Rhodian amphoras. In the meanwhile, the best of all studies of Rhodian stamps is still certainly M. P. Nilsson's Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos, Copenhagen, 1909. See also my list of the eponyms in Hesperia, 1953, pp. 116-128, with references to other works.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

VG/pmw

Mademoiselle,

Il y a quelques années, je vous avais consulté au sujet d'un nom de fabricant sur des amphores rhodiennes.

Aujourd'hui, je voudrais vous demander des renseignements sur le nom de magistrat ARISTAS. On l'écrit habituellement, me semble-t-il, Ἀρίστας, SGDI, 4245, 147 sqq., mais je crois que c'est un nom en -ᾶς, génitif -ᾶ, et qu'il faut l'accentuer ainsi. Peut-être a-t-on déjà écrit ainsi, et je voudrais vous demander quels sont les ouvrages que je pourrais consulter à ce sujet, ou bien, si vous voulez, quelle est actuellement la meilleure liste de référence pour les noms sur les amphores rhodiennes ? J'aurai probablement à étudier d'autres noms, en cherchant s'il y a d'autres exemples de noms en -ᾶς dans cette riche série.

Par avance, tous mes remerciements.

Bien sincèrement à vous,

O. Masson

Olivier MASSON

(nouvelle adresse:)

17, rue BERTHOLLET

PARIS 5

Ἀρίστας is an ap.
E 41

Suppl. N. and Hill
with 1953 article.
We are actually working on
this one.

N. for name - study; p. 87
on -ᾶς

named APIΣTEΙΑΑΣ, and one is about contemporary with APXIAAIAΔΑΣ (cf. your no.2), but the one in the Tanais cemetery must be the latest one, datable about late 2nd B.C. because that is the date of the fabricant stamp (in two lines, and it has also a bunch of grapes beside the letters). (Device not preserved in this example.). The Pergamon publication of amphora stamps was first-class, but we have more information now.

*From letter of 18.VI.90 to MONAKHOV, see folder
USSR ~~123~~ MONAKHOV*

For jar no. 3, there are 3 eponyms

BÖRKER

cancelled

Mit den besten Grüßen
v. Verf.

RHODIAN EPONYMS : NOTES ON
INDIVIDUALS
Rh. sp. "Apistēdys"
3rd ?

59

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR PAPYROLOGIE UND EPIGRAPHIK

herausgegeben

von

*Helmut Engelmann, Dieter Hagedorn, Rudolf Kassel
Ludwig Koenen und Reinhold Merkelbach*



BAND 28

1978

RUDOLF HABELT VERLAG GMBH · BONN

ZUR DATIERUNG EINIGER INSCRIFTEN AUS DER RHODISCHEN PERAIA

Von drei inhaltlich eng zusammengehörigen Pachturkunden, die G.E.Bean in Hisarburnu, dem antiken Amos in Karien gefunden und mit P.M.Fraser bearbeitet hat,¹⁾ ist die erste - Nr. 8 in der Publikation - unter dem rhodischen Helios-Priester und Jahreseponym Aristeidas datiert. Von den beiden anderen - Nr. 9 und 10 - nehmen die Herausgeber mit guten Gründen an, dass sie im selben Jahr oder doch so gut wie gleichzeitig entstanden sind.²⁾ Da ein Aristeidas als Eponym in einer geschlossenen, in die Zeit von etwa 210 bis 175 v.Chr. gehörenden Fundmasse rhodischer Amphorenhenkel aus Pergamon³⁾ auf neun Stempeln⁴⁾ vorkommt, lag es nahe, die Urkunden in dieselbe Zeitspanne zu setzen. Zusätzlich bemerken die Autoren,⁵⁾ eine Datierung um 200 v.Chr. passe ausgezeichnet zu den Inschriften, wobei jedoch nicht deutlich wird, ob dieser Eindruck auf dem Text oder dem Schriftbild oder beidem beruht.

Seither ist die Erforschung der griechischen Amphorenstempel erheblich fortgeschritten und in absehbarer Zeit ist von Virginia R.Grace für die meisten auf rhodischen Henkelstempeln auftretenden Eponymen eine genauere zeitliche Einordnung zu erwarten.⁶⁾ Freilich sind auch neue Schwierigkeiten aufgetaucht. So steht jetzt fest, dass es ausser dem im

1) P.M.Fraser-G.E.Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands* (1954) 6ff.

2) Die Gründe ebda 19f. Ausserdem lässt der Umstand, dass in Nr. 8 und 10 die Pachtzahlung gleichermassen auf den Monat Karneios festgelegt ist, darauf schliessen, dass Nr. 10 wie 8 im Monat Panamos abgeschlossen worden ist. Ergänzt man in Nr. 10 a Z. 1 diesen Monat, so bleiben 8 - 10 Buchstaben für den Eponymen. Was liegt näher, als diese Lücke mit dem Namen Aristeidas aus der Datumsformel von Nr. 8 zu füllen?

3) *Altertümer von Pergamon* (= AvP) VIII (1895) 423ff. Nr. 766ff. (C. Schuchhardt). - Ausser rhodischen ist ein geringer Prozentsatz anderer Stempelgattungen darin enthalten. Eine Neuedition des im Antikenmuseum Berlin und im Pergamon-Museum befindlichen Fundes hoffe ich bald publizieren zu können. Für diese und andere Arbeiten über Amphorenstempel habe ich die von Miss Virginia R.Grace angelegten umfangreichen Materialsammlungen ausgiebig benutzen können, wofür ihr und der American School of Classical Studies in Athen auch an dieser Stelle gedankt sei.

4) AvP VIII Nr. 878-884, 886 (1 Exemplar von Nr. 878 sowie Nr. 885 sind zu streichen).

5) Fraser-Bean a. O. 12.

6) Vgl. Grace, *AM* 89, 1974, 193ff. Anm. 3.

Pergamon-Komplex vorkommenden Aristeidas noch zwei gleichnamige Kollegen, den einen in etwas früherer, den anderen in späterer Zeit gegeben hat. Damit ist die Datierung der Pachturkunden, die für unsere Kenntnis der landwirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der Peraia und vermutlich der Insel Rhodos selbst von Bedeutung sind, wieder eine offene Frage. Jedoch verhilft uns möglicherweise eine sprachliche Besonderheit in Nr. 10 zur richtigen Antwort.

Zunächst zur Datierung der drei Eponymen namens Aristeidas. Der älteste kommt im Pergamon-Fund auf einem Henkel vor, der durch seine gerundete Form von den übrigen, mehr winkelförmigen deutlich absticht, älter als diese sein muss und als verspäteter Irrläufer anzusehen ist.⁷⁾ Er gehört deshalb noch in Periode II (ca. 240-210 v. Chr.) des von V. Grace erarbeiteten chronologischen Rahmensystems.⁸⁾ In einem der letzten Jahre der Periode III, die durch den Pergamon-Komplex definiert wird und wie dieser ungefähr zwischen 210 und 175 v. Chr. anzusetzen ist, genauer wohl zwischen 182 und 175, muss der zweite Aristeidas amtiert haben,⁹⁾ derselbe, der Fraser und Bean seinerzeit allein bekannt war. Unter unveröffentlichten Beständen rhodischer Amphorenhenkel im Antikenmuseum Berlin befinden sich einige Exemplare, die als Eponym ebenfalls einen Aristeidas nennen, ihrer Form nach sich aber von den Henkeln der Perioden II und III unterscheiden und frühestens um die Mitte des 2. Jhs. v. Chr. entstanden sein können.¹⁰⁾ Andererseits zeigen sie noch nicht die Degenerationerscheinungen, die an Gefässen des späten 2. und frühen 1. Jhs. oft zu bemerken sind,¹¹⁾ dürften also in die Periode V (ca. 150-108¹²⁾), allenfalls

7) AvP VIII Nr. 885. Dazu ein Exemplar unbekannten Fundortes im Antikenmuseum Berlin. Vom Formunterschied gibt Hesperia 32, 1963, 323 Abb. 1 Nr. 8-9 eine ungefähre Vorstellung.

8) Zur Periodeneinteilung V. R. Grace-M. Savvatiannou-Pétropoulakou in: Exploration Archéol. de Délos (= EAD) XXVII (1970) 286, speziell zu rhodischen Stempeln ebda. 289ff. Korrekturen: Grace, AM 89, 1974, 193ff.

9) EAD XXVII 291.

10) Vgl. die Formenentwicklung EAD XXVII Taf. 53 gegenüber Tf. 54f.

11) In dieser Spätzeit sind die Henkel oft sehr unsorgfältig gearbeitet und die obere Fläche ist uneben und so klein, dass der Stempel häufig nur teilweise darauf Platz findet, vgl. z. B. H. D. Colt u. a., Excavations at Nessana I (1962) Taf. 36 Nr. 9. 10. 12. 13.

12) V. Grace setzt als Grenze zwischen Periode IV und V das Jahr 146 - Zerstörung Karthagos und Korinths - an. Da aber mindestens in das seit 149 eingeschlossene Karthago keine nach 150 hergestellte rhodische Amphore mehr gelangt sein dürfte, können dort gefundene Stempel spätestens den Eponymen des Jahres 150 nennen. Die Stempelfunde von Korinth sind leider unpubliziert, doch liegen hier die Dinge ohnehin anders, da Korinth nach 146 zweifellos nicht völlig entvölkert war.

noch ans Ende der Periode IV kurz vor der Jahrhundertmitte gehören. D. B. Šelov hat auf die verblüffende graphische Übereinstimmung zweier Stempel hingewiesen, die zweifellos beide von einundderselben Hand gefertigt worden sind, und deshalb zeitlich nicht weit von einander getrennt werden dürfen.¹³⁾ Der eine nennt wiederum den Helios-Priester Aristeidas, der andere einen gewissen Nausippos als Eponymen. Dieser Nausippos ist bereits in Periode V eingeordnet¹⁴⁾ und der dritte Aristeidas muss in seiner Nähe, demnach in der zweiten Hälfte des 2. Jhs. angesetzt werden. Damit bestätigt sich der aus der Henkelform gezogene Schluss. Für die Datierung der Pachturkunden haben wir somit die Wahl zwischen der Zeit von ca. 240 bis 210, von 210 bis 175 oder schliesslich von ca. 150 bis 108.

Die Inschrift Nr. 10 a weist in Zeile 7 eine Besonderheit auf, die von den Herausgebern nicht hinreichend interpretiert worden ist,¹⁵⁾ nämlich die Wendung ἐφ' ἱερῶν in der Datumsformel anstelle des im Rhodischen durchweg üblichen ἐπ' ἱερῶν, das auch in der Peraia und auf Telos belegt ist. Fraser und Bean vermuten, dass sich beim Übergang vom alten ἱαρ-Stamm zum ἱερ-Stamm der Koine aus Konservativismus eine Zwischenform ἱερ- - wenigstens in der Formel ἐπ' ἱερῶν - herausgebildet hätte. Abgesehen von diesem Fall sei Psilosis für Wörter dieses Stammes aber nicht nachweisbar, weshalb die Verfasser durchweg ἱερ- mit Spiritus asper schreiben. Diese Ansicht muss korrigiert werden, denn es ist auffällig, dass die im Rhodischen durchaus seltene Erscheinung der Psilosis gerade auch für die Personennamen ἱέρων und ἱεροκλῆς auf Amphorenstempeln hinlänglich belegt ist.¹⁶⁾ Man darf darum mit noch grösserer Sicherheit, als es einige Gelehrte schon früher getan haben,¹⁷⁾ annehmen, dass der ἱερ-Stamm im Rhodischen und wohl auch auf

13) D. B. Šelov, Keramičeskie klejma iz raskopok Fanagorii, MIA 57, 1956, 143f.

14) Grace, BCH 76, 1952, 529. Es gibt keinen Hinweis darauf, dass noch ein älterer Eponym namens Nausippos existiert hätte.

15) Zum Folgenden Fraser-Bean a. O. 174.

16) Hierokles: IG XII 1 Nr. 1148. Hieron: ebda. Nr. 1149; Pellegrini, Archiv. Stor. Sicil. 12, 1887; AvP VIII Nr. 1046; Maiuri, ASAtene 4-5, 1921-22, 253f.; Gentili, Archiv. Stor. Sicil. NS. 4, 1958 Nr. 120, 19. Hierokles (im Deutschen empfiehlt sich die aspirierte Schreibweise) nach EAD XXVII 309f. sehr selten, 1. Hälfte 1. Jh. v. Chr.; Hieron ein Eponym in Periode III (Pergamon-Komplex), ein zweiter in Periode V oder VI (EAD XXVII 305 unter E 15).

17) z. B. H. van Gelder, Geschichte der alten Rhodier (1900); M. P. Nilsson, Timbres amphorique de Lindos. Exploration archéol. de Rhodes V (1909); Maiuri a. O.; Chr. Blinkenberg, Lindos. Fouilles et recherches II. Inscriptions (1914); desgleichen, worauf mich H. Wankel freundlicherweise hinweist, F. Bechtel, Die griechischen Dialekte II (1923) 619; A. Thumb-E. Kieckers, Handbuch der griechischen Dialekte² I (1932) 189.

17. IV 78
Für Aristeidas 3, im ci
n. b. 5 Docum. = Gold. Arsamen am Nymphentempel
Boden 1963, p. 245
= EAD 27.
700 v. Chr., no ref. 8 u.

Telos¹⁸⁾ Psilosis hat und alle von ihm gebildeten Wörter einschliesslich der Eigennamen mit Spiritus lenis geschrieben werden müssen.

Aber keine Regel ohne Ausnahmen! Fraser und Bean haben bereits auf ἐφτερος in einer undatierten Inschrift von Lindos¹⁹⁾ sowie auf Beispiele von ἐφ' ἑρέως auf rhodischen Amphorenstempeln hingewiesen. Hier kommt diese Schreibweise in Verbindung mit den Eponymen Aristopolis, Euanor und Timagoras vor,²⁰⁾ ferner auf Rundstempeln mit Helios-Büste, auf denen der Eponym zwar nicht erhalten ist, die aber wegen eben dieses Symbols nicht vor der Jahrhundertmitte anzusetzen sind.²¹⁾ Aristopolis und Euanor gehören in Periode V, Timagoras hiess je ein Eponym der Perioden V und VI.²²⁾ Damit sind, soweit ich sehe, die hellenistischen Beispiele für Aspiration des ερ-Stammes im Rhodischen bereits erschöpft.²³⁾

Wie wir gesehen haben, stehen für die Datierung der Pachturkunden drei Eponymen namens Aristeidas zur Auswahl. Angesichts der Seltenheit der Abweichung von der Psilosis des ερ-Stammes in Nr. 10, für die sich erst nach der Mitte des 2. Jhs. einige Beispiele nachweisen liessen, wird man dem jüngsten, in Periode V gehörenden Aristeidas den Vorzug geben.

18) Bei der weitgehenden, wenn nicht völligen Übereinstimmung des Dialektes auf Rhodos und Telos erklärt sich ἐπ' ἑρέως in IG XII 3, 30.4 eher durch dieselbe örtliche Aussprache als durch eine Übernahme aus Rhodos.

19) Blinkenberg a.O. Nr. 680; von diesem lediglich nach der Schriftform gegen 200 v. Chr. datiert, doch abgesehen von der Unsicherheit dieses Arguments sprechen einige Absonderlichkeiten der Inschrift wohl für spätere Ansetzung.

20) Aristopolis: Nilsson a.O. Nr. 111, 15; Gentili a.O. Nr. 236. Euanor: Nilsson a.O. Nr. 200, 1; Gentili a.O. Nr. 206; Maiuri a.O. 268 (falsch als Euphranor ergänzt). Timagoras: Stoddard, Transact. Royal Soc. Lit. 2. Ser. 3, 1850, 121 Nr. 261; Neroutsos, Athenaeon 3, 1874, 244 Nr. 167.

21) Nilsson a.O. Nr. 560.726. Rundstempel mit Heliosbüste, die mit Sicherheit vor der Mitte des 2. Jhs. anzusetzen wären, sind mir bisher nicht bekannt.

22) Grace, BCH 76, 1952, 528ff. Hinweise auf weitere gleichnamige Eponymen fehlen. Zu Aristopolis auch EAD XXVII 296.312 unter E 33. Die Form einiger Henkel mit diesen Eponymen im Antikenmuseum Berlin passt vorzüglich in Periode V. - Bereits Becker, Mél. gréco-romains 1, 1855, 456 hielt ἐφ' ἑρέως für die jüngere Form.

23) Die von A. Wilhelm, Beiträge zur griech. Inschriftenkunde. Sonderschr. Österr. Arch. Inst. Wien VII (1909) 323f. behandelte, ἐφ' ἑρέως Διοτέλους datierte Inschrift in Alexandria kann trotz 'lathischem' Stein kaum von der Insel stammen und muss als Beispiel hier ausscheiden. Auch bei grösster Skepsis gegenüber der Beweiskraft des Schriftbildes kann man den Stein schlechterdings nicht in nachhellenistische Zeit setzen, aber ein Dioteles kommt weder in der von L. Morricone, ASAtene 27-29, 1949-51, 351ff. publizierten, bis ca. 300 oder 295 reichenden Liste der Helios-Priester noch auf den gerade in dieser Zeit

Fraser und Bean haben dargelegt,²⁴⁾ dass man aus dem Inhalt der Urkunden auf Bemühungen um landwirtschaftliche Nutzung un bebauten Bodens schliessen kann, dass das Land einem Heiligtum gehörte und der rhodische Staat ein finanzielles Interesse an seiner Erschliessung gehabt zu haben scheint. Bedenkt man, dass Rhodos im Jahre 167 den grössten Teil seines Festlandbesitzes verloren hatte, durch die Einrichtung des Freihafens auf Delos schwere wirtschaftliche Einbussen erlitt und obendrein noch kurz vor der Jahrhundertmitte den 2. Kretischen Krieg tragen musste, dann dürfen die Pachturkunden vielleicht als Anzeichen für ein bewusstes, notgedrungenes Zurückgreifen auf eigene Ressourcen verstanden werden.

Die neue zeitliche Einordnung der drei Inschriften zieht eine entsprechende Herabdatierung des mit diesen zusammen in Hisarburnu gefundenen Tempelinventars Nr. 11 a nach sich, sofern die sehr wahrscheinliche Annahme zutrifft, dass der in Zeile 9 erwähnte $\omega\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\omega\kappa\rho\alpha[\tau\iota\delta\alpha \text{ ?}]$ mit einem gleichnamigen Mann identisch ist, der in Nr. 10 a Z. 1 und vielleicht auch in Nr. 8 a Z. 1 auftritt. Zwar sind die Herausgeber der Ansicht, der Schriftcharakter von Nr. 11 a stimme mit einer Datierung um 200 genügend überein, doch werden weder gesicherte Parallelen angeführt - Nr. 8 - 10 fallen für diese Zeit jedenfalls weg - noch Abbildungen beigelegt. Wie leicht der allgemeine äussere Eindruck, der bei einer Inschrift ja in erster Linie auf Buchstabenformen und Schriftbild beruht, täuschen kann, zeigt der Fall der Inschrift Nr. 16, die die Herausgeber als "apparently of the second century B.C." bezeichnen. Sie ist datiert ἐπ' ἑρέως (meine Schreibweise) τοῦ Ἀλίου Ἀγητίππου, und dieser Eponym amtierte, wie sich neuerdings ergeben hat, in der ersten Hälfte der Periode II, d.h. in dem Zeitraum von etwa 240 bis 225 v. Chr.²⁵⁾ Umgekehrt ist eine von G. Susini²⁶⁾ nach den Buchstabenformen gegen Ende des 3. Jhs. datierte, ἐπ' ἑρέως Τιμοδίκου abgefasste Pythaistenliste von Telos mit diesem Eponym kurz nach der Mitte des 2. Jhs. anzusetzen.²⁷⁾

Berlin

Christoph Börker

einsetzenden Amphorenstempeln vor. Wollte man ihn in die sicher nur kleine Lücke zwischen diesen beiden Abfolgen setzen, bliebe immer noch die für Rhodos unübliche Genitivendung (statt -εως) des Personennamens anstössig, ganz abgesehen davon, dass so früh die Aspiration dort gewiss nicht zu erwarten ist.

24) Fraser-Bean a.O. 20.

25) Grace, AM 89, 1974, 199. Ein anderer Eponym dieses Namens nicht bekannt.

26) Susini, ASAtene 41-42, 1963/64, 275ff. Nr. 1.

27) EAD XXVII E 31. E 45. Ein anderer Eponym dieses Namens bisher nicht bekannt. Neun unter Timodikos datierte Henkel im Antikenmuseum Berlin passen ihrer Form nach gut in die 2. Hälfte des 2. Jhs. v. Chr., keinesfalls aber ins späte 3. Jh.

CORRIGENDUM

In dem ZPE 21, 1976, 133f. berichtigten ägyptischen Epigramm unbekannten Fundortes (εἰς Ἀτδαν ἀμέριμνον) ist in V. 9 ἔτη entgegen dem Manuskript von der Redaktion irrtümlich in spitze Klammern gesetzt worden. Das Wort fehlt versehentlich in der Abschrift des ersten Editors; aber ΕΤΗΓΗΡΑΙΑ steht so auf dem Stein. Auf diesem ist auch vom Omega in βιῶναι noch ein Stück des oberen rechten Bogens deutlich erhalten, wie ich mich inzwischen vor dem Original überzeugen konnte. Auf diesem habe ich nun auch ΕΛΥΤΟΥΝ am Schluss von V.3 sicher gelesen. Wenn die stark verriebenen Spuren am Ende von V.1 nicht täuschen, dürfen sie vielleicht zu Κυ[?]ου Ὀρ[?]τ[?]ac ?] vervollständigt werden; der erste Name scheint freilich bisher nur in Sparta nachgewiesen zu sein.

In dem Fragment ebd. 274 hat die Revision des Steines ergeben, dass etwas wie [cḥma δὲ νῦν] ἐπὶναι ἐκβ[?] [- ο ο -] herzustellen war.

Halle (Saale)

W. Peek

20. VII 82
 Note L. Robert suggests Böhmer's suggestion
 to call the man on the stone vq 'Ap. 3.
 It was quite satisfactory
 must be 2 on 7 his Bulletin suggests
 3 doesn't strengthen the ins. 5 &
 'Ap. 3, but 3 wd put 'Ap. 3 later
 the Böhmer does, but 7, perhaps
 ca 179 (A7.2) + 60 yrs = 119 B.C.

Becker
1978

APIETOΓENHΞ, ep

[5] 1st - M. Fac

Hesperia 1985, p.9. APIETOΓENHΞ, your no. 9, is a contemporary, and dates
 known
 two whole amphoras of MIAΔΞ (unpublished). (Well, they do appear in a very
 ancient publication, without illustration. They are now in Sarasota, Florida,
 where I have photographed them.)

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

APICTAPXOZ, ep

1. APICTAPXOZ. You were right to cite Grace 1963, note 20, but note that this is a list of eponyms who held office before months were named on Rhodian amphoras. To the best of my knowledge, there are no amphora stamps that combine the name Aristarchos with that of a month. And no whole amphoras known to have this name on one handle and the name of a month on the other handle. Perhaps M. Empereur believes in a later date for the start of months. Or perhaps it was a slip. For the place you cite from REG 1987, no. 35, he does not say that the two names were on the same stamp, but on the same amphora, i.e. one name on each handle of the top part (col) preserved of an amphora. I think it was very thorough of you to find this very relevant passage. But nothing is given to support his statement as to date, and I would not use this reference as my only evidence.

Letter 18.X.88 of V.G. to Miss Konderini

The letter assumes that he does not!

APISTEYΣ, ep

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 articles/ 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

For #30: Reading to be filled out according to restorations in red pencil on typescript. Make clear that the letters base out (the rose is "above"). Cancel list of "possibilities" for names to be restored. Probably the only possibilities for restoring the eponym name here are Aristratos and Klenostratos. These are both of Period V, ca. 146-108 B.C.: see Grace and Petropoulakou, pp.316-317, under E 45. We find the closest parallel in the rubbing of a stamp ^{in Alexandria} that names Aristratos with this month. The other Rhodian eponym names ending in -tratos are not known to appear in this kind of stamp, only Aristratos and Klenostratos.

A whole amphora dated in the term of Aristratos has recently been published, see BCH Suppl.13, pp.523-524, no. 8, an amphora of Rhodon, cf. our #33 and #39. The year of Aristratos is there placed ~~523-524~~ too early, following a wrong restoration in a publication which placed it as a find in Carthage (destroyed in 146 B.C.): see Cahiers de Byrsa, 1960-1961, no.271. Date Aristratos 146-108 B.C. to which #30 belonged

The other handle of the amphora ~~dated in the term of Aristratos~~ is possibly that of Alexandros, #1 above. The two names are otherwise associated by closely similar secondary stamps.

'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

Corrigendum for MSBF article

On p. 8 (and in the index) an 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 2nd is listed (in IIIc).

It turns out there is no 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 1st. This listing depended on a single stamp type, which was nowhere complete; (rectangular)

[ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

ΡΩΝ

]ΕΩΣ

Restored from SS 6057, see reading above, :

[ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ]ΡΩΝ

ΡΩΝ

[ΕΠ' ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ]ΕΩΣ

Now a new example, for Rhodus, provides a T in the lower line:
[ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ]ΡΩΝ So 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ is prob.

ΡΩΝ

[ΕΠ' ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ]ΕΩΣ

SS 6057 was our only basis for an early cf. 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. So cf. 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ present in IIIc is the only cf. 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ (not A. II).

All this came up because Bill Biers wants to use a Mionnet handle with a stamp naming cf. 'ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ

in (a new edition?) his book
 and was for some reason unable to check the
 comment given to S. Weinberg by YG, also for
 some reason doubtful that the 'Aπίστωρ
 on that handle 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 605-7 (+ Kannon sp.)
 name a 3rd ant. fab. 'Aπίστωρ plus a 3rd ant
 ep. 'Aπ[ίσ]τ[ω]ν, not a ~~the~~ little iep[is]t[us] (& go with
 'Aπίστωρ).

So, congratulate for MSBF article p. 8
 where is listed 'Aπίστωρ II; and show how this
 spreads.

20 (68.136)

APIETON, ep. (A.2nd)

XI 91
 (now seems E L
 no error)

Dated in one of the years 182-176 in Grace 1985, pp. 8 and 9.

For the publication of a whole amphora (of ANTIMAXOS) dated in the term of APIETON 2nd, see I. Nicolaou, "Inscriptioned Cypriac alphabeticæ," Report of the Department of Antiquities, Cyprus IX, 1969 [or is it 1970?], p.164, no. 38; fig.4 and pl.XXX. See Y.Calvet, Salamine de Chypre, III, Les Timbres Amphoriques (1965-1970), Paris ~~1972~~ 1972, p.12 with fig.9. I believe this is the ~~amphora~~ amphora that was in the collection of J. Last in Episcopi (Limassol) which he had bought from a dealer in Nicosia (and of which I have photographs). Another amphora bearing the same names (but a different month) is or was no.6675 of the Istanbul Museum, from an excavation in Top Capi Saray.

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

up 'Aptotawides

Rh. of 'Aptotawides

Alt. M. 1974, 199 : '222 B.C.'

M. Emperum: the ep., was in charge
 when the Leontophygen for Magnus in
 Macedonia was accepted as Pankhellain
 part by the Phodion. By (also other).

See Duch. von Magnus, (by Maier)

ca no. 197?

G.
See NashigealLa Collection Marcel Humbert, ITimbre Amphioxien et autres
documents écrits acquis ~~en~~ en EgypteThis accepted date 209 - 207

Bonnards 1978, pp. 30-31

B.C. (by various chronologies)

(I.91) is the actual missing?
[som 8?]See prop. card, which has the ref. also to corresp. with Frazer

30. I. 91

Slight variation in the date given to the inscr.
~~has been suggested~~, say as between 209 and 206? In any case, not v. close to 222. Whole thing probably needs further study (they ^{epigraph} could be wrong), see the problem of the date of ep. Σωτράτος; may have been repetition of ep. names.

Your p. 3, the eponym APIΣTONIAAΣ. Refer to Grace 1974 (not 1975), and directly to p.199, where the suggested date for this eponym is 222 BC. Probably best to refer also to Nachtergae1, no.7, where he cites an inscription dated by an APIΣTONIAAΣ, and the date given by the epigraphers is somewhere about 209/8. I do not know how sure their date is, and the stamp date there needs further study. You might say last quarter of 3rd, and refer to both sides. (Further study of the ~~xx~~ stamps would include study of the sequence of shapes of amphoras bearing these stamps which changes through the 3rd century. We have to say also that it is not entirely certain that the eponyms on the amphoras are the same people as those on the stones; perhaps they were later, but not yet in the 3rd century? Do not put all this into your publication, all this in my parenthesis, as it is far from ready.)

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

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 Apollonphanes 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
ταμτίου

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] φάνευσ (retr.) &

These are both types known in few examples. Since there are two or three other rose types with the name of Apolophanes, 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 Ἀριστόφουλος 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

For corresp., see
 file of USSR
MONAKHOV
~~can be dated~~
 for Rhodian
 names

RH EP. Apollonides

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

June 18, 1990

Dear Dr. Monakhov,

Thank you for your interesting ^{letter} of April 5, 1990, which has been returned to me from Canada, with a translation. Thank you also for your book about capacities, which Professor Wallace has discussed with me, as it is not just in my line.

For dating the three Rhodian amphoras from the Tanais cemetery, only one is actually of the Pergamon period, and that is no. 2, the jar of AMYNTAE dated in the term of APXIAIAIAE. I would date this eponym late in the Pergamon period, between about 182 and 176 B.C. See pp. 8 and 9 of my article in Hesperia 1985, pp.1-54. Note the ^{fabricant's} name is spelled with an upsilon, not an iota.

RHODIAN Inv. no. 285. The eponym APXINOS dates in the second half of the 2nd century B.C., but not late in that period: see Expl.arch. de Delos, 27 (1970), p.313, under no. E 34. A whole amphora is known of the fabricant APTIMAS dated in his term. This jar was part of the collection assembled in Cyprus by Cesnola in the 19th century, brought to the Metropolitan Museum in N.Y., and later largely disposed of in a sale. On the group, see most recently Grace, Hesperia 1985, pp. 45-46 under no. 3, with references. The amphora of APTIMAS is Hall's no. 5051, his p. 391, which was later taken to Kansas City, Missouri (private purchase). The eponym stamp is wrongly read by Hall, nor was Nilsson's guessed correction right (Lindos, p. 116), but we have deciphered it from a photograph. For publication of another of the Cesnola amphoras, not cited in Hesperia 1985, see again E.A.D. 27, 1970, pl.55, top of plate, "Amphora from Cyprus".

Letter 9) 13.III.90, 49 & 50
see under PALESTINE, JORDAN, PETRA

APXOKPATHZ

Athens, February 18, 1970

Dear Pater,

Thank you for lending me your bound offprint of Peek's 1969 article, also for calling my attention to the mention of APXOKPATHZ. I am sorry to have kept the book so long. In midst of other woes I forgot about it.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

18 January 1970

52, ODOUS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS, 140
GREECE.

Dear Virginia,

The article of Peek, Inscriptionen von den dorischen Inseln is Ath. Sächn. Akad., 62, 1, Leipzig, 1969. No 2 is a decree carved on a tombstone, and dated by '[π']ερίεως 'Αρξοπατεύς'. The decree is necessarily earlier than when it was inscribed on the tombstone, since the honoree was living at the time. The hand of the inscription looks, subject to all usual caution, of some time in the earlier part of the second century, which would agree, together, with the accepted date of Archonates' epigraphy, 225 BC.

Immer
KFS

date of inscription
Athens L.

Bel. into line
Halicum
ca 215

② what is this from? app. to
Blindenburg says 215? for A.
'Αρξοπατεύς (as Halic's friend)

We app. have 2: 1.) 3/4 3rd 2.) earliest 2nd

34

umps to belong to two
rations apart, of whom one
other seems to be early

thood of Athana L., I think,
t 215? - I do not recall on
ry date would suit better
ng?), i.e. not require such

of APXOKPATHZ. So I have
t without practical result.

have got a Czech visa.

FROM THE DIRECTOR

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

18 January 1970

52, ODOS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS, 140
GREECE.

Dear Virginia,

The article of Peek, Inscriptionen von den dorischen Inseln is Ath. Sächn. Akad., 62, 1, Leipzig, 1969. No 2. is a decree carved on a tombstone, and dated by ἐ[πὶ] τῷ ἄρχοντι Ἀρχοντιάδῳ (s). The decree is necessarily earlier than when it was inscribed on the tombstone, since the honoree was living at the time. The hand of the inscription looks, subject to all usual caution, of some time in the earlier part of the second century, which would agree, together, with the accepted date of Archonates' epigraphy, 225 BC.

Over
RGS

date of priesthood
of Attalus L.

Bel. into line
Halicarn
ca 215

② what is this for? app'ts
Blindenburg says 215? for A.
Ἀρχιπρόεδρος (as Halicarn)

We app't to leave 2: 1) 3/4 3rd 2) earlier 2nd

APXOKPATHZ

Athens, February 18, 1970

Dear Pater,

Thank you for lending me your bound offprint of Peek's 1969 article, also for calling my attention to the mention of APXOKPATHZ. I am sorry to have kept the book so long. In midst of other woes I forgot about it.

Unlike ΣΣΔΑΜΟΣ, the name APXOKPATHZ seems in stamps to belong to two (possibly more?) different eponyms, perhaps two generations apart, of whom one ought to be third quarter of 3rd (not late) while the other seems to be early 2nd (no secondary stamps, so probably before 188).

Blinkenberg's 225 B.C. is the date of the priesthood of Athana L., I think, and doesn't he put the priesthood of Halios rather at 215? - I do not recall on how firm grounds. I have the impression a 2nd century date would suit better your not too elegant tombstone (lettering and spelling?), i.e. not require such a long stretch from glory to the grave?

It seems to me we had discussed before the date of APXOKPATHZ. So I have been looking through our ancient correspondence; but without practical result. Somebody will have to make an index of it.

See you Friday, I believe. In the meanwhile I have got a Czech visa.

(contains text omitted from Starkhampton
in which, following the works of Bleckmann and Hiller von Gaertringen there cited, ^{possibly}

I placed the types of ΑΠΑΘΒΟΥΛΟΣ and connected names before 220 B.C., whereas they certainly belong after 150 B.C. The table contains more of what has turned out to be misinformation, and is not to be taken as reliable; several of the ~~names~~ entries, for instance, are based on what have since been established by us as misreadings in the primary publications.

The type of E 15, according to the shape of the handle, ~~may be~~ rather later than those naming ΑΠΑΘΒΟΥΛΟΣ in the same stamp with an eponym, though ~~all may be~~ ^{possibly a} products

Other types which seem to date in the second half of the 2nd of the same fabricant. ~~Types of the same man, perhaps, are one with caduceus, and~~

century are one with caduceus, and another with the letters ME, on which ~~see~~ ^{cf. comment on} E 18. But plain types, having the

name only, in two lines, include one at least which ~~it~~ should date before about 150

B.C., according to our previously accepted chronology, since it was paired on the same

amphora with a type naming the eponym ΑΣΤΥΜΗΛΗΣ. (Cyprus Museum, Nicosia (Cy 480)

top of jar, with both stamped handles preserved). A particularly convincing combinat-

ion of arguments had identified ~~this~~ ^{the 2nd cent.} eponym with ΑΣΤΥΜΗΛΗΣ ΘΕΑΙΑΗΤΟΥ, and placed his ^{a known} term as priest of Halios ^(known only from presence in Carthage) shortly before 150 B.C. ~~The archaeological part of his~~ See

Bleckmann 1907, pp.19-20 and p.24. The archaeological part of ~~his~~ ^{Bleckmann's} argument probably

falls down, since it appears that the ΑΣΤΥΜΗΛΗΣ on handles found in Carthage is the

3rd century homonym. See J. Ferron in Cahiers de Byrsa, IX, 1960-1961, pp.102-3,

omit and
this
unless it
will go into
Index book
as E. 15

(3)

So no connection ~~with~~ but.

Ag. and the ~~Rangi~~ group.

Mr. John H. Kroll
(etc.)

Dear Jack,

Nice to hear from you.

For Sinusian stamps with eagle and

dolphin; see Hesper Suppl. X (Puy),

pp. 164-166, especially p. 165, under

numbers 189-190. For title of Gashov's

book, see ibid. p. 175, "Bibliographical abbreviations."

had given (in 1928)

For the date, Gashov, "late 4th century to

270 B.C." for this group. But he later

raised this date somewhat; and others

no. 239, with full description of stamp and handle (but in the citation, correct naming an eponym
Hesperia 1952 to B.C.H. 1952). Three stamps from Carthage ~~bearing this~~

these are presented with no
 ΑΣΤΥΜΗΑΗΣ are known to us from earlier publications; ~~this is not supply~~

as are given by Pere Ferron;
~~these~~ such useful descriptions, ~~with these~~ but the readings correspond with readings

on 3rd century handles which we have on file. So presence in Carthage does not

however
 place the 2nd century ΑΣΤΥΜΗΑΗΣ before 146 B.C. My present belief is that his term

very
 fell not much later. It may here be mentioned that Hiller's ΑΣΤΥΜΗΑΗΣ II (our third

in stamps:
 of the name) now seems to be identifiable ~~as a handle~~ in August 1966

during study of the Benathi collection, I noticed the name, with preposition, on a

~~very late~~ Rhodian handle very late in shape, which may well correspond with the date

as priest of Halios

of A. ΔΠΟΘΕΟΥ, who was priest of Athana Lindia in 46 B.C., see Österr. Jahresh.

IV, 1901, 160; and Lindos Inscriptions II, p. 23.

E 10. (TD 6700; 62 C 1003) Pl.1.

ΙΣΙΑΩΡΟΥ rose

Of this rather uncommon type, one example has been published from Samaria:

see G. A. Reisner and others, Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910, Cambridge,

1924, ~~pp.118~~ p.312, no.48 (reading to be corrected to that of E 10). A date in or not

much later than IV is suggested by the context of SS 13494 with the same reading,

though with a rather different rose; the Knidian stamps found with SS 13494 seem to

date no later than 146 B.C.

The name appears with other devices, akrostolion, caduceus and statue, not very

many examples altogether. These types ^{may} all ^{at any rate} seem to date in about Periods IV-V. E 10

apparently
is the first to be published with a photograph.

By their appearances in photographs, it seems possible that E 10 and E.13 are
from the same amphora/

E 11. (TD 6839; 63 C 1397) Pl. 1

NANIO[Σ]

This is the only type of this fabricant.

3

Published examples include ~~three~~ from the Pergamon deposit and 4 or more from
Carthage (see most recently Cahiers de Byrsa IX, 1960-1961, p.105, no.248). A whole
jar of NANIZ is recorded with the eponym name APIZ[TEI]AAZ, see I.G. XIV, 2393, 2.

rose
'Επὶ Δαποθέμιος (retr.)

12 YME I
1974 (1971)

We have records of 9 other examples of this distinctive die, from Athens,

Δαμόθεμος

Remains of Δαμόθεμος

Delos, Rhodes, Alexandria, Pergamon, southern Russia, and Sicily, of which 4 have been published, 2 with drawings: C. Schuchhardt, Die Inschriften von Pergamon, II, Berlin, 1895, p. 456 no. 979; and G. V. Gentili, "I Timbri Anforari Rodii nel Museo Nazionale di Siracusa," Archivio Storico Siracusano, IV, 1958, p. 48, fig. 4, N. 77,3. The handle from Pergamon has the only stamp with this name in the big deposit there of the late 3rd - early 2nd century B.C.; the fact that it is a ~~single~~ single example (whereas there were for instance at least 26 naming the eponym 'Αρχίδαμος, on whom see under 4 below) seems to mean that Δαμόθεμος was one of the earliest eponyms named on handles in this deposit, i.e. his term was in the late 3rd rather than in the 2nd century. Dating by presence in the Pergamon deposit is discussed in Grace and Petropoulakou, op. cit., pp. 290-291; also briefly in Amphoras, text below figs. 32 and 33.

(continuation under fig. 412)

Further to M. McAllister

Other readers: Carolyn, but not lately
"very exciting"

Mae: worse than last year, i.e. harder
to follow. I fixed some.

Maggie: That's not what the
Russian said, did she translate
it wrong for me? I fixed some.

~~28. IX~~

Correction on pp. 58, 60, 62

- did not get put in original
(unless after photostatic print)

other carbon filed in notes
for Rh. VISTS which
with ltr for V. Kourou

October 18, 1974

Mlle. Vassa Kontorini
1, pl. de l'Estrapade
75005 Paris
France

Dear Mlle. Kontorini:

I am much interested to hear about your inscription in Rhodes naming ΔΙΟΝΕΙΩΣ, in all probability as priest of Halios.

As to the date of ΔΙΟΝΕΙΩΣ who appears as an eponym on Rhodian stamps, I should first state that studies of mine in and since 1971 have persuaded me that I had been dating the earlier Rhodian stamps too early, some perhaps by as much as 35 years. A note on the revision is forthcoming in Ath. Mitth. 1974, pp. 193-200. To put it briefly, there turned out not to be enough Rhodian eponyms attributable to the 3rd century B.C. to bring particular groups as far back as they had been placed before, for instance those found at Koroni, and the amphora among the latest finds in Thompson's Hellenistic pottery Group B, which apparently lowers the end date of that Group from ca. 275 B.C. to ca. 240 B.C.

Various indications place ΔΙΟΝΕΙΩΣ a little before the 11 stamp eponyms of the date group which includes the three from Koroni. A tentative absolute date for Δ. would be about 285 B.C.. Names now fill the following years well into the 2nd century; one cannot slip in others at will, they are held in relative position by their eponym-fabricant name connections.

For the genitive ending, this is interesting in the stamps naming ΔΙΟΝΕΙΩΣ. It appears to be a transitional period. Though he is sometimes named with an ending -ΕΥΣ or -ΕΥ(, in other cases there is a clear -ΕΟΣ or a nearly clear -ΟΥΣ. These are types of various fabricants, some of whom may have been more oldfashioned than others. The ending in your stone I suppose might also be restored -ΕΟΣ or -ΟΥΣ.

It would be nice if you could date your ΔΙΟΝΕΙΩΣ rather earlier than the second half of the century.
With best greetings to M. Robert,
Yours sincerely,

- 2 -

Your p.4, the eponym EYAAMOE. Brugnone, whom you cite, does not date this eponym "soon after 180", and in fact he seems to have been quite late in Period IV, toward mid-2nd? (Note that the stamp on the jarⁱⁿ ~~jar~~ Sarasota that is cited by Brugnone is now seen to name APIETOAAAMOE, not EYAAMOE, by comparison with rubbings and photos of other examples. This is a reasonable date for a jar of NIKAZION, somewhere between 182 and 176 B.C.: see Grace 1985, pp.8 and 9. A stamp of NIKAZION was found in Kommos, Crete, and I have given the corrected reading to the publication of that item.)

Kition, letter 31.I.91, v6 to Calvet

ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΠΙΔΑΣ, 4p.

ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΠΙΔΑΣ or possibly ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΠ (12). In either case an eponym. For the first, he names one of the years between Koroni finds (say ca. 270 BC, see above) and the beginning of the naming of months in Rhodian stamps, say ca. 240 B.C.: see his listing, Hesperia 1963, p. 328, note 20. An eponym ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΠ apparently dates about 225 B.C.: we have ^{on file} the top of an amphora of Menekrates dated in his term; for 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 was not also an eponym ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΠ who dated before 240 B.C. All these people anyhow are of the 3rd century B.C. (For a productive fabricant ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΠ, second half of 2nd cent. B.C., see a whole amphora of his published by M. Empereur, BCH Suppl.13, p.531.)

Letter 7.III.89 of VG to M.L. Ghetov [all his Rhodian
on 3-13C]

ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ, ep

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

3.8.83

See now with this article

19.8.88

Jan 1985 (Hef. 1984)

Jef. 12-13

RHODIAN

NOTES
EPONYMScf. Despotas

November 24, 1958

Dear M. Pouilloux,

Thank you very much indeed for responding so quickly and helpfully to my letter of the 5th. I am very grateful for both photographs and information.

Following your letter very quickly, your fine Volume II has arrived. I can see that it is going to be of great use to me, and am most obliged to you and Mlle. Dunant for including me among the few who can receive a courtesy copy of this valuable book. The prosopography will naturally be one of our prime sources; and here I must thank you once more for allowing us to make a copy of your manuscript prosopography, which has tided us over until this volume could appear. It was an excellent idea to continue the bibliography of C. Fredrich, and it is good to think that the labors of M. Launey were not lost, but made their contribution.

Although I have not yet had time to read much of your book - and indeed intend to have it bound before it has time to become dogeared for lack of a cover - I note with interest the item of Rhodian prosopography, no.172, and again regret that I did not respond to a kind letter of yours written in May 1956 (chiefly an acknowledgement of Pnyx) in which you mentioned the date apparently given by this inscription to the Rhodian eponym Thersandros. Actually I had had an inquiry from M. Daux the previous autumn on this name, and had replied, as I still have no reason to doubt, that it is the name of an eponym of the 3rd quarter of the second century B.C. (Cf. my list of eponyms at Delos, BCH 1952, p. 529.) Probably early in the 3rd quarter, according to name connections. M. Daux's comment then was that according to consensus of epigraphical opinion, the inscription dates in the 1st quarter of the 1st cent. "Avec la marge d'erreur inevitable, cela n'est pas si loin de votre troisieme quart du II siecle." !! Now your text on no.172 suggests more range in possible date from the epigraphical point of view than did your letter of May 1956, and I wonder if the 3rd quarter cannot after all be considered? You are of course quite right to mention the repetition of names at various period, and I cannot state there was not a Thersandros in the 1st century, in addition to the one in the third quarter of the 2nd. Indeed, there evidently was one in about 300 B.C.; though I can find now no basis for the date "ca.220 B.C." derived from Bleckmann, and at one time endorsed by myself.

I have in mind to gather up the information on the chronologie of names that occur in Rhodian stamps. What has been published is much scattered, and some of it needs revision. And a great deal that is valid has not been published. A list of the "fabricants" is to be included, something which has not been done since CIG. I imagine you know that a general Rhodian prosopography is being prepared under the supervision of Pugliese Carratelli.

I think perhaps I have never thanked you for the offprint of your charming short article on Thasos which appeared in Archaeology. For me it is a valued souvenir of a brief but delightful sojourn in the island with the Pouilloux.

With very many thanks, and best greetings,
Yours very sincerely,
Virginia Grace

LE DIRECTEUR

Cher Virginie,

Le *Ἐσποάρτος* du *ῥῥῥῥῥ*
Le *ἘΣΠΟΑΡΤΟΣ* du *ῥῥῥῥῥ**rhodien* de *Thasos* est un *prêtre*
rhodien de Thasos est un prêtre*éponyme*. Ce *décret* est relatif à
éponyme. Ce décret est relatif àun *Thasien* du nom de
un Thasien du nom de*Διονυσόδωρος Πεμπίδου* ; un
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΣ Pempidou ; unautre *décret* concernant ce personnage
autre décret concernant ce personnagea été *publié* *BCH 1953*
a été publié BCH 1953426 *off.* et l'accord entre
426 off. et l'accord entre*Treheux*, *Pouilloux* et moi serait
Treheux Pouilloux et moi seraitde le dater dans le *premier*
de le dater dans le premierquart du *I^{er}* siècle av. J.C. Avec la
quart du I^{er} siècle av. J.C. Avec lamarge d'erreur *inevitable*, cela
marge d'erreur inevitable, celan'est pas si loin de votre *troisième*
n'est pas si loin de votre troisièmequart du *II^e* siècle av. J.C.
quart du II^e siècle av. J.C.

Amber

Y. D.

Dessiné
typ. N
24.8.58

ÉCOLE FRANÇAISE D'ATHÈNES

ATHÈNES LE
6, RUE DIDOT

27/10/55

LE DIRECTEUR

Chère Virginia,

Un télégramme des Segriz
m'annonce leur arrivée probable
pour le lundi 31 Octobre. Ils
télégraphieront de nouveau.

Gourary - nous en
Connaissâz-vous un

Δεσπότης . à Rhodes,
ΔΕΣΠΟΤΗΣ a Rhodes,

magistrat que nous voudrions

dater (direct pour Thasos)
(décret trouvé?) à Thasos)

du I^{er} siècle avant J. C. ?
du I^{er} siècle avant J. C. ?

Vous en connaissez-ils

des deux

29.X.55

known only as
spongy Δεσπότης,
datable more perfectly in
3rd than in 2nd century
2nd cent. Another possib. ca. 300 BC

Y. D.
"Collet 2nd cent.,
3rd $\frac{1}{4}$, to Damp,
29.X.55."
(on papyrus, cent
of 500s.)

ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣ, ep

~~covers Rhodes.~~

(none published)
 A ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣ is known on a few apparently Rhodian handles, which should date in the early 3rd century B.C., i.e. earlier than your whole amphora, etc. Their clay is I believe Rhodian or Rhodes. Yours do not look like that. However, that is true of a number of 3rd century Rhodian, and M. Empereur has found evidence of some having been made in Anatolia, in the Rhodian Peraea, I assume of local clay. (Rhodian clay of Rhodes is very distinctive, has been shown so in analyses.) Two of the previously known types with ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣ have his name combined with that of ΔΑΜΟ(, who appears to be the fabricant (potter), according to the whole of his oeuvre as known to us. So, I think ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣ was a Rhodian eponym, although we have not found his name with the preposition ΕΝΙ. (I am not sure when the use of the preposition begins in Rhodian stamps.)

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

Virginia R. Grace

RHODIAN EPONYMS: ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣNow 56 cells
E 118 bisca 125/4 of 3rd?
(earlier than middle)From letter of 28.11.90 to P.M. Fraser (also see RHODIAN;
FRASER CORRESP.)

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 Hisarönü, 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 ΑΡΠΙΟΣ. 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 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 ΘΕΥΑΥ 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 ΘΕΥΑΥΤΟΣ seems to be an eponym on early Rhodian handles (with the right clay) of Mr. ~~EXXX~~ B.'s. And similar ^(normal clay early Rhodian) handles are impressed BPAX. And you give us BPAXYAAAZ and BPAXYAAIAAZ. People in Kaunos were neighbours to the Peraea.

(2)

(4,11,90)

7,650
5,600
17,010

4.) 30 special paid for
entire reading of stamps
in duplicate, 21.II.89 18,000

5.) additional preparation
A. Stewart, 6.IV.09 3,864

6.) 6 cases for affixing,
30.I.90 34,800

7.) Binder, O J. Daniel on
14.II.90 2,540
89,424

Please let me know ^{how} ~~what~~ the sum
in disbursements should now be transferred
into dollars, and so what will be
the balance in R360 after it has
been withdrawn.

or \$580
155 90,000
475
1250
1240
100

7650
5600
17010
18000
3864
34800
2500
89,424

Θρυπύμης

See list of 4-6. X. 83 to Emperor,
under Δαμοκλῆς. [fabr.]

Let's m. Column

→ checks of H_2 . 0.68 helps to eq. & with
~~not~~ rather than middle gas in fig. 45.

Note on number of gas present out of ship.

"off ship" or off Kalyan." but as the
 notion, it is clear.

Date, as in Patten Bk., 3/4 8th

Send to copy of revised ed.

Rh. ep. $\Theta\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\gamma\varsigma$

n. Emperor says he cannot be as late as 213 BC, he is surely an ep. of the year of the earthquake. See Hollaux, Polybe et le Tremblement de terre de Rhodes, Etude 1, Paris 1968 (new ed. of article of 1930s), p. 445, 462, and esp. 453 & 454.

"ὁ σιγνός ἐστὶ $\Theta\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\gamma\varsigma$ γερουσίας"
appears in 2 inscription

2nd is quoted by Robert Bulletin 1954

no. 197, p. 155

Emperor is sure it is the main earthquake, but I say, why not they specify "the one in the time of Theophrastus" unless there had been several. [One should look at how the inscriptions read.]

Emf. says
See tr. WM + MBW, p. 297, $\Theta\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\gamma\varsigma$ is dated 215 - 210 BC (date att. 8 vs)

Anyhow, certainly, good to have that was an earthquake ep. $\Theta\epsilon\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\gamma\varsigma$, so far I explain why that lot got smashed.

- 9 Tabula marmorea l. 0,40, a. 0,28, cr. 0,85, reperta in regione Κεραιώνες prope maris litus orientale inter suburbia et vicum Koskinu sita; nunc in suburbio Ἅγιοι Ἀνάργυροι penes Christophorum Maliakam. Vs. 1—6 paullo altioribus litteris (0,014) scripti sunt, ceteri minoribus (0,012) et angustioribus, ita ut 28 litteras contineat versus primus, 39 (40) litteras nonus. Formae litterarum parum constant; Σ et Ξ, Ν et Καυ, Delect. ² n. 186). Exscripsi.

Ε Π Ι Ε Ρ Ε Ω Σ Θ Ε Υ Φ Α Ν Ε Υ Σ Α Ρ Χ Ε Ρ Α Ν Ι Σ Τ Α
 Μ Ε Ν Ε Κ Ρ Α Τ Ε Υ Σ Κ Ι Β Υ Ρ Α Τ Α Υ Α Κ Ι Ν Θ Ι Ο Υ
 Ε Κ Τ Α Ι Ε Ξ Ι Κ Α Δ Ο Σ Ε Τ Ω Ν Ε Ρ Α Ν Ι Σ
 Τ Α Ν Ε Π Α Ν Γ Ε Ι Λ Α Ε Ι Σ Τ Α Ν Α Ν Ο Ι
 5 Κ Ο Δ Ο Μ Α Ν Τ Ο Υ Τ Ο Ι Χ Ο Υ Κ Α Ι Τ Ω Ν Μ Ν Α
 Μ Ε Ι Ω Ν Τ Ω Ν Ρ Ε Σ Ο Ν Τ Ω Ν Ε Ν Τ Ω Ι Σ Ε Ι Σ Μ Ω Ι
 Μ Ε Ν Ε Κ Ρ Α Τ Η Σ Κ Ι Β Υ Ρ Α Τ Α Σ Α Ν Ο Ι Κ Ο Δ Ο Μ Η Σ Ε Ι Ν Τ Ο Ν Τ Ο Ι Χ Ο Ν
 Κ Α Ι Τ Α Μ Ν Α Μ Ε Ι Α Τ Ο Ι Σ Ι Δ Ι Ο Ι Σ Α Ν Α Λ Ω Μ Α Σ Ι Τ Ο Δ Ε Ρ Ε Σ Ο
 Α Ρ Γ Υ Ρ Ι Ο Ν Ε Κ Τ Α Ν Ε Π Α Ν Γ Ε Λ Ι Α Ν Υ Ρ Α Ρ Ξ Ε Ι Τ Ω Ι Κ Ο Ι Ν Ω Ι
 10 Υ Δ Ο Σ Δ

- Ἐπ' ἱερῆς Θεοφανείας, ἀρχερανόστα | Μενεκράτεος Κυβυράτα, Ἰακιν-
 θίου | ἔκτα ἐξ ἱκίων, | τοῖς τῶν ἑρασι | τῶν ἐπαγγελίαις | εἰς τὴν
 5 ἀνοικοδομῆν τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ καὶ τῶν ἀναμείων τῶν πετόντων ἐν τῇ ταυταῖ· |
 Μενεκράτης Κυβυράτας ἀνοικοδομήσας τὸν τοῦ τοῦ | καὶ τὰ ἀναμεία τοῦ
 ἰδίοις ἀναλόμεισι, τὸ δὲ πετό· | ἀργύριον ἐκ τῶν ἐπαγγελιῶν ὑπάρχει

10 τῇ καυτῇ. || [ὁ δεῖνα ---] υδὸς δ(έκα) | - - - -

Sequebatur ceterorum donatorum catalogus, qui fortasse extat in eiusdem Graeci domo. Habet certe Maliakas ille tabulam totam litteris minutis tectam, quam ipsi edere in animo est.

from Empiricus 2. XI. 83
 Deciphered

196. P. M. Fraser, *Eranos*, 51 (1953), 23-47: *The tribal cycles of eponymous priests at Lindos and Kamiros*.

197. *Kamiroi*. — M. Segre et G. Pugliese Carratelli, *Tituli Camirenses* (*Annuario*, 27-29 (1953; daté de 1952), pp. 139-318). M. Segre, parmi ses travaux relatifs aux inscriptions et à l'histoire des Sporades, avait entrepris un Corpus des inscriptions de Kamiros. Il en avait poussé l'élaboration bien moins loin que celle des inscriptions de Calymna (*Bull.* 1953, 155); aussi G. Pugliese Carratelli, qui avait déjà mis au point le Corpus de Calymna, a-t-il eu à collaborer très largement à ce nouveau volume, ajoutant de nouveaux textes, revoyant des pierres, procurant des photographies (l'illustration est toujours abondante, excellente et instructive) et rédigeant l'essentiel du commentaire. Ce dernier est beaucoup moins développé que pour Calymna; il faut dire que les textes sont beaucoup plus monotones, il y a beaucoup de listes et surtout de dédicaces de magistrats, dont l'intérêt est essentiellement prosopographique et chronologique. Nous signalons ci-après les principaux documents en nous bornant aux textes inédits, à l'exclusion de ceux qui étaient connus, souvent d'ailleurs avec des fautes, dans *IG*, XII 1 et dans Jacopi, *Clara Rhodos*, VI (1932) (cf. *Bull.* 1951, 153). P. indique qu'un récent voyage à Rhodes lui a procuré de nombreuses inscriptions nouvelles qui sont à l'impression dans le volume suivant de l'*Annuario*. — Déplorons encore que l'éditeur, lorsqu'un mot grec est réparti sur deux lignes, n'emploie pas le trait d'union suivant l'habitude heureusement suivie jusqu'ici en typographie (cf. *Bull.* 1953, 23). — N. 4, nouvelle liste de dāmiurges, d'environ 80 noms, s'ajoutant à celle qui était déjà connue (n. 3), avec nouveau groupement des fragments, cf. *Bull.* 1942, 122 a; notamment les années 279 à 128. N. 4 b-4 d, 3 commémorations du dāmiurge Μινυλίων Δωροθέου ἱερέως τῆς Τριπόλεως (nouveau) ἐπ' οὗ Ἄλεια καὶ Διανόμια. — 4 h-4 i, nouvelles inscriptions commémorant des δαμιουργίαι Ἑστίαι καὶ Διὸς Τελείου. 4 k : avec le dāmiurge, son fils κόρος ἀντιθαλής (cf. *Bull.* 1951, 153; 1952, 60 a; mentions inédites d'*amphithaleis* dans nos fouilles de Claros.) — Autre catalogue n. 6. Dedicaces du dāmiurge et des hiéropes avec divers prêtres, n. 9-53, dont 18 sont inédites. Certains sculpteurs nommés dans les signatures ne sont pas nouveaux : Εὐκλῆδης Διονυσίου Σινοπεύς (n. 16), Μνησίστρατος Ἀθηναῖος (n. 17), Εὐθυκράτης Κελλία Μυκεδών (n. 35; permet de restituer l'ethnique de *IG*, 104 c). Dedicaces d'autres magistrats (n. 54-63) : épistates (n. 54; le sculpteur Στασία; Ἀργεῖος; τὸν ὑπόνομον (n. 60). N. 63 : diverses fonctions et une victoire aux Nemeia. N. 64 a, sur une sima ornée d'une protome de lion : ἀνεκίχασε τὸ πρῆρ καὶ ἐπεσκεύασε Ἑστίαι καὶ Διὶ Τελίωι. N. 65-78, dedicaces de stratèges et d'épistates du périopolion, souvent sur des boucliers de marbres. N. 79, un vainqueur aux Isthmia, Ἀντίλοχος Μυασιλόχου νικῶν Ἴσθμια ἔπποι τελέωι. N. 81 : statue du héros éponyme Kamiros. — N. 90, parmi les magistrats et les prêtres, les prêtres de Pallas et des Nymphes, de Zeus Meilichios, d'Apollon Delios. N. 101, statue de Trajan. — N. 103-112, décrets. N. 103-104, petits fragments stoïchiédon du v^e et du i^{er} siècle. — N. 106, dispositif d'un décret du i^{er} siècle pour Παναίτιος Σίμου Κυμισαλεύς; proclamation de la couronne à Rhodes, δόντος τοῦ δάμμου, Διονυσίου ἐν τῷ ἀγῶνι τῶν κυκλίων τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, et à Kamiros Παναθηναῖος ἐν τῷ ἀγῶνι τῷ γυμνακίῳ. N. 110, long et très intéressant décret intact

de 70 lignes (G. Jacopi en avait donné en 1933 une traduction dans un journal de Rhodes) pour Φιλοκράτης Φιλοστεφανίου Πλήριος qui, au i^{er} siècle a. C., a rempli de nombreuses fonctions : γεόμενός τε ἱεροποιός καὶ ἀγωνοθέτας καὶ γραμματεὺς μαστρῶν καὶ ἐπιστάτας. Alors que les actes manquaient depuis 77 ans, il a fait ouvrir les coffres et transcrire les actes, ce qui a facilité la tâche des fonctionnaires : l. 9-16, τῶν τε γρηματισμῶν τῶν ἐν τοῖς προχείροις διαφωνούντων ἐξ ἐτέων ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ἐπὶ ἐπεμελήθη ὅπως, λυθεῖσιν τῶν κίθωτων, πίντες οἱ ἀπό-(λογοὶ ἀναγράφοντι, ἐξ οὗ συνάνασσε Καμειρεῖσι τοὺς τε αἰρουμένους ἐπὶ τὰς κοίνας πράξεις ὑπ' αὐτῶν εὐχερῇ ποιεῖσθαι τὰν ἐπίστασιν περὶ ὧν καὶ χρήζοντι, ἐμ μηθεὶ καθυστερούντας. Autre conséquence : on a récupéré un grand territoire revendiqué par certains et on a gagné beaucoup d'argent par la vente des récoltes et de la terre; l. 16-19, καὶ πλείονα χώραν ἀμφοδωτηθεῖσαν ὑπὸ τινῶν (cf. *Sanctuaire de Sinuri*, pp. 36-40; *Hellenica*, VII, 67-68) ἀνακτήσασθαι, καὶ διαφόρον ἱκανὸν πετεῖν προθιέντων τῶν καρπῶν (c'est l'ἐπικαρπία) καὶ τῆς χώρας (cf. *Hellenica*, VII, 68). Paragraphes très précis et très intéressants sur les travaux des tours et des murs de la forteresse. Les murs du περιπόλιον ayant été renversés διὰ τὸν γενομενον σεισμὸν ἐπ' ἱερώς Θεοφάνει; (le grand tremblement de terre vers 227; cf. *IG*, XII 1, 9, daté de Theuphanès, contributions d'un éraniste pour la reconstruction du mur et des monuments funéraires τῶν πεσόντων ἐν τῷ σεισμῷ; à Kamiros, n. 61, sur un autel : τῶν κατὰ τὸν σεισμὸν τελευτήσαντων), il s'est occupé de leur remise en état (l. 19-24). Il a réduit les dépenses relatives à l'entretien des murailles en faisant mettre les travaux aux enchères et il a accéléré les travaux en faisant fixer un délai : l. 24-36, κατανοήσας τε Καμειρεῖς ἱκανὰ χρήματα δαπανούντας καθ' ἕκαστον ἐναυτοὺς εἰς τὰν τῶν πύργων καὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἐπισκευὴν εἰσαγγέλατο ὅπως πωλητὰ τὰ ἔργα γίν[η]ται τῆς ἐπιμελείας αὐτῶν, οὗ γενομένου συνίθα Καμειρεῖς τε μεγάλων ἀπολυθῆμεν ἀναλωμάτων καὶ τοὺς πύργους καὶ τὰ τείχη ἐν ἐπιμελείᾳ γίνεσθαι, τί τε συντελεσμένα ἔργα διὰ τὴν πολυχρείαν θεωρῶν ἐπὶ πλείον ἐλκόμενα διὰ τὸ μὴ ποτιγράφεσθαι χρόνον τοῖς ἔργοις ἐν ᾧ συντελεστοῦντι, προνοήσας ὅπως τοῖς αἰρουμένοις ἐπὶ τῆς πολυχρείας χρόνος ποτιγράφεται καὶ κατὰ καιρὸν ἕκαστα συντέλῃται τῶν ἔργων. Il a fait poursuivre en justice des gens qui avaient touché aux bornes d'un territoire appartenant en commun à Kamiros et à Lindos : l. 36-40, γενομένων τε ἀδικημάτων περὶ τὰ ὅρια τὰ κοινὰ Καμειρέων καὶ Λινδίων, προέστα ὅπως οἱ ταῦτα συντελεσμένοι εἰς κρίσιν κατασταθῶντι καὶ διαμένῃ ἡ κοινὴ χώρα (cf. *Bull.* 1949, 68) Καμειρεῖσι καὶ Λινδίοις καθ' ὃ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπῆρχε. Ayant été couronné comme dāmiurge, il a, le premier, consacré sa couronne : l. 42-44, στεφανωθείς χρυσέῳ στεφάνῳ ὑπὸ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀρχιεπιστά, πρῶτος ἐν τῷ μαστρεῖω (nouveau) τὴν ἀνίθισιν τοῦ στεφάνου ἐποίησατο. On a décidé que la stèle du décret honorifique serait érigée à gauche de la stèle portant la liste des ἀρχιεπιστά, c'est-à-dire de l'inscription n° 6 du Corpus : l. 68-70, τόπος ἀπεδείχθη ἐν ᾧ σταθῆσθαι ἡ στήλη ὅς ἐστιν ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τῆς στήλας εἰς ἣν ἀναγράφονται τοὶ ἀρχιεπιστά. — N. 112, loi sacrée de l'époque romaine, interdisant de faire du feu au hierothyleion. Ἀρχόντων γνώμη : ἔδοξε Καμειρέων τῷ κοινῷ καὶ μαστρεῖς : μηδένα ἐν τῷ ἱεροθυτεῖω καλεῖν μηδὲ τῇ πρὸ τοῦ ἱεροθυτεῖου στοῖ : ἐάν τις παρὰ ταῦτα ποιήσῃ, ζημιούσθω δρ(α)χμῆς κε'. — N. 143-147, courtes dedicaces et surtout autels avec le nom du dieu au génitif. Il y a là, comme dans le n° 90, des épithètes divines très intéressantes. Signalons : Ἑρμῆϊ Προπυλαίῳ, Ἐνίκῃ Προπυλαίᾳ (n. 116),

κτονάτας μαστρόν ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τῷ ἁγιστάτῳ
 15 ἐν τῇ κτονίᾳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὸν τῶν Ῥοδίων.
 οὗτοι δὲ συνλεγέσθων ἐν Καμίρῳ εἰς τὸ
 ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηνῆς, ὅκκα τοῖ ἱεροποσί περχη[γέ]λ[λ]
 [λ]ωντι, καὶ ἀφρεόντω τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ Καμυρέων [τὰ δα]
 [μο]τελῇ πάντα, αἷ τι -----

V. 7 ΑΠΟΔΩΣΕΙΝΤΑΙ lap. - 17 sq. περχη[γέ]λ[λ]ωντι Newton. H: περχη[γέ]λ[λ]ωντι Dittenberger, ceteri: quod quidem ex eetypo confirmatur, in quo litterarum Γ·Α certissima caecumina video.

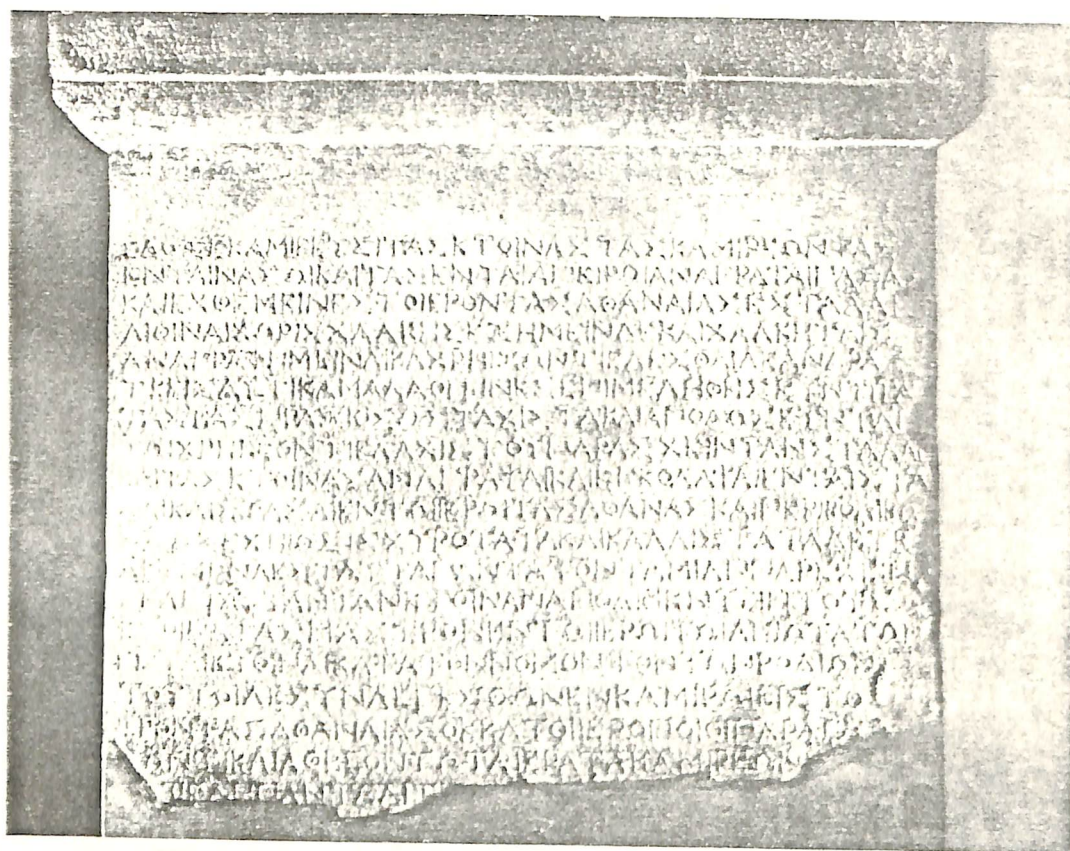


Fig. 83

⟨Saec. IV A ex. (potius quam, ut ceteri omnes, III A) recte adscripserunt decretum Michel, *l. l.* et Blinkenberg, *Prêtres de Poseidon*, p. 15 (paulo post a. 325 A)⟩.

110. A stela marmoris lartii inferiore latere fracta; superne corona oleaginea incisa est. A. 79, l. 32, cr. 10; litt. 5 c. Rhodi in Museo. Versionem italicam ed. Iacopi, in *Il Messaggero di Rodi*, XVIII, n. 44 (23 febr. 1933), p. 3. - B fragmentum inferior eiusdem stelae oblique superne tractum (ut in vv. 54-62 lineolis indicatur) et pedunculo praeditum, quod Camiri servatur. A. 30, l. 34, cr. 10; litt. 5. Saec. II A. (V. fig. 84, infra, p. 240).

- 4 Ἐδοξε μαστροῖς καὶ Καμιρεῦσι, Ναύφίλος Μενε
 κράτευσ Πλάριος εἶπε· ἐπειδὴ Φιλοκράτης Φίλο
 στεφάνου Πλάριος ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνὴρ ἀγα
 θὸς ὢν διετέλει περὶ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ Καμιρ[έω]ν λέ
 5 γων καὶ πράσσω· πάντα τὰ συμφέροντα, γενόμε
 νος τε ἱεροποιὸς καὶ ἀγωνοθέτας καὶ γραμματεὺς
 μαστρῶν καὶ ἐπιστάτας, ἐν τε τῇ ἱεροποιᾷ καλῶς καὶ
 φιλοδόξως ἀνεστράφη καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς συμπε
 ρόντως Καμιρεῦσι, τῶν τε χρηματισμῶν τῶν ἐν
 10 τοῖς προχείροις διαφωνούντων ἐξ ἐτέων ἐβδό
 μήκοντα καὶ ἐπτὰ ἐπεμελήθη ὥπως, λυθισῶν τῶν
 κιβωτῶν, πάντες οἱ ἀπό(λ)ογοι ἀναγραφῶντι, ἐξ οὗ συν
 ἄντασε Καμιρεῦσι τοὺς τε αἰρουμένους ἐπὶ τὰς κο[ι]
 νὰς πράξεις ὑπ' αὐτῶν εὐχερῇ ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐπὶ
 15 σκεψιν περὶ ὧν καὶ χρήζωντι, ἐμ μνηνὶ καθυστε
 ρούντας, καὶ πλείονα χώραν ἀμφισβητήσαν
 ὑπὸ τινων ἀνακτήσασθαι, εὐρεθέντων τῶν περὶ
 αὐτὰς χρηματισμῶν, καὶ διάφορον ἱκανὸν πετεῖν
 πραθέντων τῶν καρπῶν καὶ τῆς χώρας· πεπτωκό
 20 των τε τῶν τείχεων διὰ τὸν γενόμενον σεισμόν
 ἐπ' ἱερέως Θεοφάνεως, καὶ ἀνωχύρου ὄντος τοῦ πε
 ριπολίου, προενοίησε τὰς τειχοποιῆας ὥπως ἐπὶ πέ
 ρας συντελεσθῇ, καὶ παραίτιος ἐγένετο τοῦ ἐμ φυ
 λακί καὶ ἀσφαλείαι γενέσθαι τὸ περιπόλιον, κατανοή
 25 σας τε Καμιρεῖς ἱκανὰ χρήματα δαπανούντας καθ' ἕκασ
 τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς τὴν τῶν πύργων καὶ τῶν τείχεων
 ἐπισκευὴν εἰσαγγήσατο ὥπως πωλητὰ τὰ ἔργα γίν[η]
 ται τῆς ἐπιμελείας αὐτῶν, οὗ γενομένου συνέβη
 Καμιρεῖς τε μεγάλων ἀπολυθῆμειν ἀναλωμάτων
 30 καὶ τοὺς πύργους καὶ τὰ τείχη ἐν ἐπιμελείαι γίνε
 σθαι, τὰ τε συντελούμενα ἔργα διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν
 θεωρῶν ἐπὶ πλείον ἐλκόμενα διὰ τὸ μὴ ποτιγράφε
 σθαι χρόνον τοῖς ἔργοις ἐν ᾧ συντελεσοῦντι, προ
 ενοίησε ὥπως τοῖς αἰρουμένοις ἐπὶ τῆς πολυχειρί
 35 ας χρόνος ποτιγράφηται καὶ κατὰ καιρὸν ἕκαστα συν
 τέληται τῶν ἔργων· γενομένων τε ἀδικημάτων περὶ
 τὰ ὄρια τὰ κοινὰ Καμιρέων καὶ Λινδίων, προέστα ὥπως
 οἱ ταῦτα συντελεσάμενοι εἰς κρίσιν κατασταθῶντι
 καὶ διαμένη ἡ κοινὰ χώρα Καμιρεῦσι καὶ Λινδίοις καθ' ὃ
 40 καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπᾶρχε· χειροτονηθεῖς τε δαμιουργός,
 τὰ τε κατὰ τὴν δαμιουργίαν καλῶς καὶ φιλοδόξως δι
 ἐξάγαγε, καὶ στεφανωθείς χρυσέωι στεφάνωι ὑπὸ
 τῶν ἱεροποιῶν καὶ τοῦ ἀρχιεριστᾶ, πρῶτος ἐν τῷ μα
 στρέωι τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τοῦ στεφάνου ἐποίησατο,
 45 κρίνων ἐμ παντὶ καιρῷ ἀπόδειξιν ποιεῖσθαι τῆς

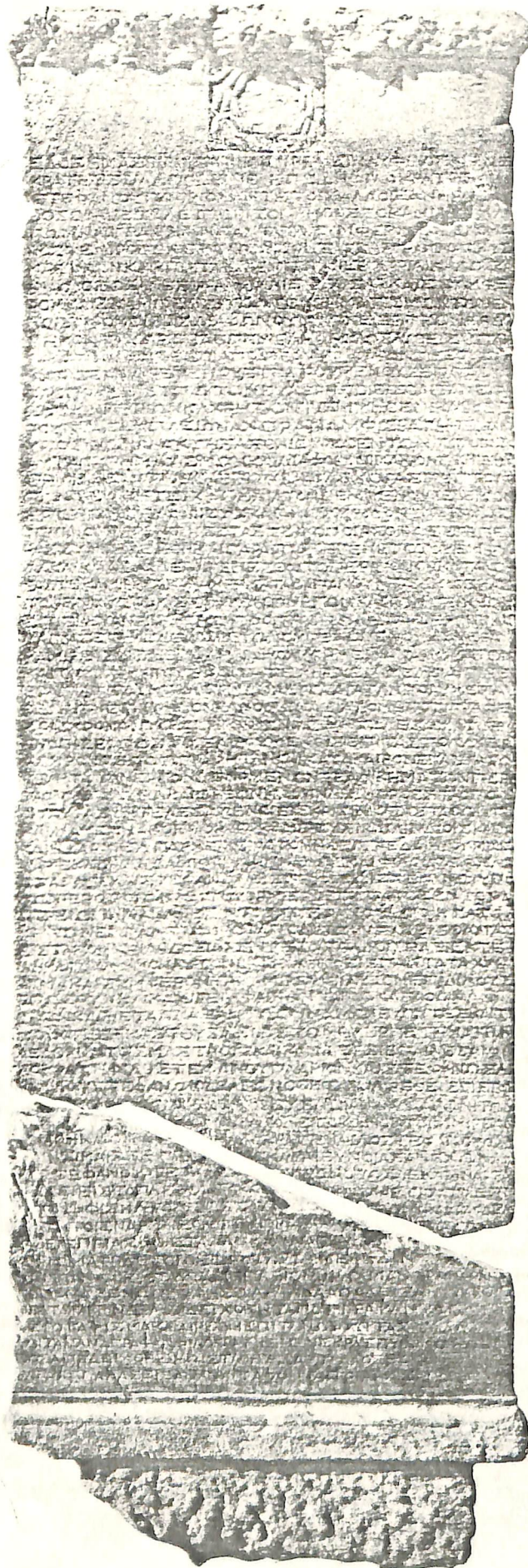


FIG. 84

- εἰς τὰ κοινὰ φιλοδοξίας, ἐν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι ἔκτε
 νῇ καὶ πρόθυμον αὐτὸν παρείχετο, εἰς πάντα τὰ χρῆ
 σιμα καὶ συμφέροντα Καμιρεῦσι αὐτὸν ἐπιδιδούς·
 ὅπως οὖν καὶ Καμιρεῖς φαίνονται τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἂν
 50 δρῶν καὶ μεταλλάξαντων μνημονεύοντες καὶ τι
 μούντες ἑκάστους ἀξίως τῶν εὐεργετημάτων,
 δεδόχθαι τοῖς μαστροῖς καὶ Καμιρεῦσι· ἐπαινέσαι Φι
 λοκράτη Φιλοστεφάνου Πλάριον καὶ στεφανῶσαι
 [θ]άλλου στεφάνω· ὁ δὲ ἀγωνοθέτας ὁ αἰρεθεὶς εἰς τὸν
 55 [ἐπιόν]τα [ν]ικυτὸν ἀναγορευσάτω ἐν τῷ ἀγῶνι τῶν
 B [Πα]ναθηναίων τ[ὸ] κάρυγμα τόδε· τὸ κοινὸν τὸ Καμιρέων
 [ἐπ]αίνεῖ καὶ στεφαν[ο]ῖ Φιλοκράτην Φιλοστεφάνου θαλ
 [λου] στεφάν(ω) ἀρετῆ[ς] ἔ[ν]νεκα καὶ εὐνοίας ἂν ἔχων δι
 [ε]τέλει εἰς το πλῆθος τὸ Κα[μ]ιρέων· ὅπως δὲ καὶ ἀναγρα
 60 [ρῆ]ι τὸ ψάψισμα τόδε εἰς στά[λαν] λίθου λαοτίου, τοῖ ἐπι
 [στ]ήται τοῖ ἐν ἀρχαῖς ἑόντες προβαλλέ[ν]των ἄνδρα, ὁ δὲ αἰ
 [ρε]θεὶς πράσθω στάλαν καὶ ἀναγραψ[ά]τω ἐ[ῖ]ς αὐτῶ[ν] τὸ
 ψάψισμα τόδε· τοῖ δὲ ἱεροταμίαι τελεσάντω [τῷ αἰρε]
 [θ]έντι ἀνδρὶ εἰς ταῦτα μὴ πλεῖον δραχμῶν τριάκοντ[α],
 65 τόπον δὲ ἐν ᾧ σταθῇσῃ ἡ στάλα ἀποδειξάντω τοῖ ἐ
 πιστάται, τὸν δὲ ἀποδειχθέντα ποτιγραψάντω ποτὶ τό
 [δ]ε τὸ ψάψισμα. καὶ αἰρέθῃ ἐπὶ τὰν ὠνάν τῆς [σ]τάλας
 καὶ τὰν ἀναγραφὰν Φιλοκράτης Μενεκράτους Πλάριος, τό
 πος ἀπεδείχθῃ ἐν ᾧ σταθῇσῃ ἡ στάλα ὅς ἐστιν ἐν ὀριστε
 70 ρῇ τῆς στάλας εἰς ἃν ἀναγράφονται τοῖ ἀρχιερισταί.

V. 12 ΑΠΟΔΟΓΟΙ lap. – 58 ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ lap.

Φιλοκράτης Φιλοστεφάνου dam. c. a. 182 A (v. n. 3); eius avus Φ. Φ. dam. c. a. 230 A.

V. 10 προχείριος: v. Liddel-Scott-Jones, *Lex.*, s. v. πρόχειρον et προχείριον; Preisigke, *Wörterbuch d. Pap.*, 'Handtasche, Handkästchen; Verwahrkasten, Schrank'. Hic est κιβωτός: cf. v. 11 sq. λυθιστῶν τῶν κιβωτῶν. Πρὸς τοῖς προχείροις aulicum est quoddam officium ap. Aegyptios reges: cf. tit. Alexandrinum, quem ed. Breccia, in *Bull. Soc. archéol. d'Alexandrie*, n. 24, 1929, p. 64. – 12 ἀπόλογοι = ἀπολογισμοί Hesych. Cuius significationis exempla exstant Therae (*Testam. Epict.*, IG XII 3, 330, v. 288) et Agrigenti (IG XIV 952, v. 27). – 21 ἐπ' ἱ. Θεοφάνους: cf. IG 9 (et n. 161). – 21 sq. (De peripolio v. Segre, in *Riv. Fil.*, XI, 1933, p. 385 adn. 1). – 22 ἐπὶ πέρχας: ad finem. – 25 sqq. Murorum reficiendorum opus, quod hucusque Camirenses ipsi curaverant, ut redemptori cuidam publice locaretur auctor fuit. – 31 πολυχαιρέων: vox est communis ad significandum opera quae multarum manuum concursu efficienda sunt. – 32 Tempus praescribi iussit, quo viri operibus praepositi consignare deberent. – 36 sqq. Agri communes Lindiorum et Camirensium; circa Atabyrium montem interpretes. – 39 κοινὰ χώρᾳ circa Iovis Atabyrii fanum, quod insulae fere totius commune fuerit. H]. (Cf. Hiller, *Diakrioi*, in Pauly-Wissowa, Suppl. VII (1910), p. 126 sq.). – 43 sq. μαστροῖς: huius aedificii alibi mentio non fit. Locus est in quo μαστροί e etoe-nis Camirum convenire solebant; probabiliter, ut ipse puto, in platea illa agnoscendus, circum quam per duo latera gradus reperti sunt ad sedendum. (Alio sensu, i. e. 'conventus matorum', in *Lindos*, 419, v. 25 sq.; cf. adn. ad l.). – 50 καὶ μεταλλάξαντων: ex hoc verbo virum mortuum esse suspicere caveas. – 69 sqq. τῆς στάλας ἐν ᾧ ἀναγράφονται τοῖ ἀρχιερισταί: haec stela adhuc in situ reperta est; cf. n. 6.

5, IX 189

Date of Opasúdas

4/4 of 3rd.

assigned date, 216,

seemed too late for sleep
of handles naming him,There is not much in
the way of pairs

Filed

45-b

THIRD REQUEST

09/15/88

9

SK 77-2

DEAR GSB CUSTOMER-

AS PART OF OUR AUDIT PROCEDURE, BALANCES OF OUR DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNTS ARE BEING VERIFIED AS OF THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE. PLEASE CHECK YOUR RECORDS TO THE INFORMATION SHOWN BELOW. PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND RETURN TO OUR AUDITORS IN THE ENCLOSED ENVELOPE. IF THERE ARE ANY DIFFERENCES, PLEASE NOTE THEM ON THE REVERSE SIDE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION IN THE COMPLETION OF THIS AUDIT.

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BALANCE \$52,236.53

VIRGINIA R GRACE
AMER SCH OF CLASS STUDIES
54 SWEDIAS ST
ATHENS

GR

ABOVE FIGURES ARE CORRECT() / INCORRECT(). SIGNED-----

of. Oparisinos

A. Waller asks me about the date of SS 659-661 in connection with some coins found in about the same place. I tell him - looking at the SS cards - that they are from the MSBF. I also tell him that Oparisinos (SS 661) has an estimated date of 216 B.C. (as entered on his passport card).

I am surprised that he is so late, looking at the handle itself in its fold, and again looking at the assembled handles in the drawer. No sign of angle.

- 1.) Can Oparisinos move back a bit?
- or 2.) Does the angle start, say, after 200 a.c. to recent dating?

Your p. 4, ep. IEPQN. This is evidently from the same or a closely related die as the one published from the Pergamon deposit: lunate sigmas and epsilons, and the month spelled with an epsilon, as shown in the Pergamon publication. Date Period III. Brugnone 27 is the same. Do not quote 3rd century dates from Grace articles published before 1974.

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

10. The eponym ΙΠΠΟΚΛΗΣ. This name is actually not known to us with the preposition (ΕΠΙ), but it dates an amphora of ΔΩΡΟΣ I of which we have the upper part including both stamped handles (unpublished). By its appearance, including proportions, this fragment probably comes from an amphora of about the same date as your amphora of ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ, so about mid 3rd BC. So, no doubt belongs to that point in history. We know of few stamps that name ΙΠΠΟΚΛΗΣ. much like yours
For one published from Odessos, Bulgaria, see Lazarov in Bulletin du Musée Nat. de Varna, vol. X (XXV), 1974, p.53 and pl. IX, no. 126. (The handle is split down the middle, and the author thought it was half a "double" (Koan) handle). I know of I.'s name in one other arrangement, a circular stamp with a "rose" in the center, apparently from a jar of the potter ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ I, as the flowers ^{on the two stones} match. This pair would also date about the middle of the 3rd century.

Letter 11.I.90 of VG to Professor Schmaltz

(KAUNOS)

letter sent to ΒΡΑΧΥΛΑ

cf 48 (CMC 198)

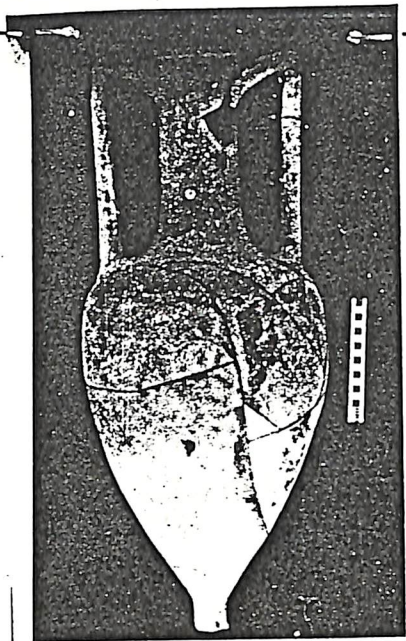


Imperial DM suppl. XIII, p 531
no 15, fig 14 a b c

ep. Νικαγόρας II
ca 123 B.C.

fab. Εὐφρόνιος who
dates also by Καλλιόπης
III. (we have no whole year
by K. III)

Near Benghazi, see letter of J.A.Riley of 25.III.74



ep. Καλλιόπης II
ca. 193 B.C.

(fab. Διοφάντης
with son)

Βασιλείου

For < 9. K

III. 90

for < 9. K
III. 90
for < 9. K
an earlier
date by an
opening
pachyphragma
(no fab.
stamp)

SS 8936 - EE, Cistern at 53/E, container 15;

N 21:4



ep. Καλλιόπης I
ca. 240 - 230 B.C.

(fab. Ζήνων
w. son)

Not on wall
difference in
2 types:
1. 6. 1. 1.
2. 6. 1. 1.



SS 8936

neck



α) 'Επί Καλλικράτους Δαλφου
rose

β) Ζήνωνος
rose

COMBINATIONS

PH 7.17 (1.17)
HH 2.25

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

rose

ΚΑΛΛ(Ι)ΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ep. II

ΠΑΝ. R



Whole jar

HT 0.783 (22.17)
7.17

A.

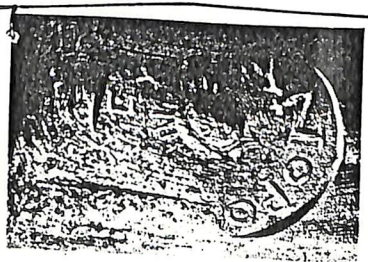
Πανάρχου β) Δαμοκρά(ρα) τεύς
rose

ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ

head of
Helios

ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΩΡΑΣ, ep. YAK.

R



25.17 (48c)
H .86 diam. .356
HH .28-.30-. and .285, .305
Capacity 30 litres

a) left handle

'Επί Νικασαγόρα 'Υακινθίου (α)
Helios head

b) right handle

Ευφράνορο(ς)
Helios head

COMBINATIONS

25.17

Period I
K. III
(Ε3φ.
data by
him
also)

Cy 48 (GMC 198)



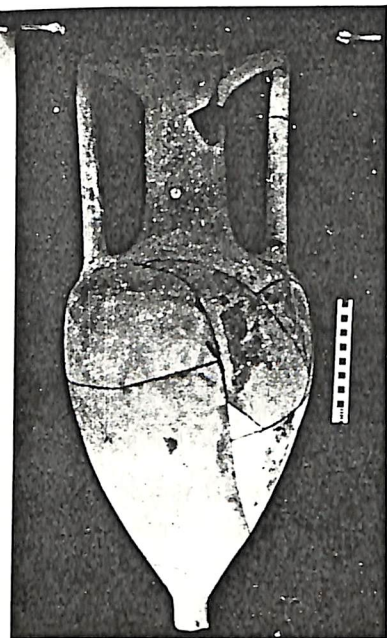
Imperial DLT suppl XIII, p 531
no 15, fig. 14 a, b

ep. Νικαοργος II

ca 123 B.C.

fab. Ε3φφρwp who
dates also by Κεδδικροτης II
III. (we have no whole jar dated
by K. III)

Near Benghazi, see letter of J.A.Riley of 25.III.74



ep. Κεδδικροτης II

ca. 193 B.C.

(fab. Δαμοκροτης
with now)

SS 8936 - EE, Cistern at 53/E, container 15;

N 21:4



ep. Κεδδικροτης I

ca. 240 - 230 B.C.

(fab. Ζήνων
w. now)

I

Not on wall!

diffusion in

2' by 10'

10' by 10'

10' by 10'

SS 8936

neck



α) 'Επὶ Καλλικράτους Δαλφου
rose

β) Ζήνωνος
rose

Phare

COMBINATIONS

PH VII. 71 (100) 0.28
HH 4.25

ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

rose

ΚΑΛΛ(Ι)ΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ep. ΠΑΝ. R

"193" 143

Whole jar

HT 0.783 (22.66)
74

A.

Πανάμου β) Δαμοκρά(ρα)τεως
rose

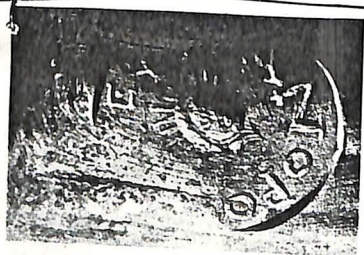
ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ

head of
Helios

ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΩΡΑΣ, ep YAK.

R

O



25.17 (480)
H .86 diam. .356
HH .28, .30, and .285, .305
Capacity 30 liters

a) left handle

Επὶ Νικασαγόρα 'Υακινθίου (H)
Helios head

b) right handle

Εὐφράνορος
Helios head

COMBINATIONS

25.17

Permit 7
K. III

OVER

6. KAAAIKPATHE. As you comment on all three, I do so too:

Kallikrates I: shortly after 240 B.C. See BCH Suppl. 13, p.564, under no. 23. Fraser cites this reference, and comes out with the date that you cite from him, ca. 250 B.C. Perhaps he thinks that is near enough; but 240 is something of a landmark in the chronology of the ~~xxxxxx~~ marking of Rhodian containers (when they started to add the month name; and apparently some further standardization started). K. I is one of the eponyms that date amphoras on which the month name ^{sometimes} is added in a separate stamp, not yet written into one of the regular stamps, see Hesperia 1963, p.324, note 12. Fraser cites this reference, but seems not to notice the implication. I speak of this because you should realize that what he and his associates undertook was an enormous task, and the result naturally has errors. (But he wanted to do it, to include the stamps.)

Kallikrates II: ca. 193 B.C. "On these"precise guesses" see Ath. Mitt. 89, 1974, p. 199; it is expected that they will be adjusted."

I quote from my letter to you (or "notes") of 25.IV.84. You should cite this article in any publication in which you use the individual dates I give you. First you should read it - it is very short, and not in German.

Kallikrates III: Period V, or ca. 150 to ca. 108 B.C. Many of the handles that name this eponym bear also small secondary stamps. (On these stamps, see Grace 1985, pp.8-10.)

If Fraser's dates for stamps differ from those I give you, there is really no way they can be right, because I am his source for this subject. He - or a co-worker - may have used a superseded publication, or they may have misunderstood something, or simply made a slip.

Letter, 18.X.88, of V.G. to Miss Kondorini

Q-R 10-11 : 1, fill under floor of

26.VIII.88

Brick Building

Q-R 10-11 : 2. construction fill of

RHODIAN

EPONYMS:

INDIVIDUAL NAMES

SAH associated with Brick Building
- comment for Rhys TownsendKallikrates
I, II, III

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. BC.H. Supp. 13, p.56
under # 13 (GRACE 1986)

Kallikrates 2nd: "193 B.C."

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. ^{also} 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.

rg

copy to SIR

RH. EPONYMS;

NOTES ON INDIVIDUALS

15.V.90 - 22.V

Tell el Fara-in no. 1028 (KAEYAΔIKOZ)

The stamp belongs to a series of four (as known) similar Rhodian types datable about the first half of the 1st century B.C. The readings start with a name, followed as here by the qualifiers ΕΠΕΝΗΣ and ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟZ, all three words in the nominative. I take the qualifiers to mean: Rhodian born and resident, but not citizens. The names known in these stamp types are ΑΡΧΕΜΒΡΟΤΟZ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟZ, ΚΑΕΥΔΙΚΟZ and ΗΤΟΑ^ΕΜΑΙΟZ. Except for the last, they can all be seen, in other stamp types, introduced by the preposition ^ΕΜΗ ("in the term of"). Are we left with the possibility that in the 1st century B.C. non-citizens could be eponymous priests in Rhodes?

A related stamp type, known in two variations, reads: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟZ A whole
 ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΥZ
 ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟZ
 amphora bearing one of these stamps

has been found in

Alexandria and is now in

Tübingen (unpublished; no. 3660 of the collection there). A photograph shows its shape to be datable about the middle of the 1st century B.C.: it resembles the middle jar in the 1st century sequence illustrated in Grace 1965, p.9, B, F, and G (the amphora with its two stamps). If we knew what was in the stamp on the other hand of the Tübingen jar, much might be cleared up, but so far it has resisted our efforts.

In the meanwhile, an inscription of the 1st century B.C. in Rhodes seems to be relevant. The heading reads:

ΕΠΙΣΤΕΛΛΑΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΠΑΥΛΟΤΑ
 ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΣ ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟΥ

(Annuario 8-9 (1925-1926), p. 322, no. 5)

The year, then, is given by the name of the priest, and Dionysios the Laodicean metis is, during this time, the presiding member of an association of metics. For the large number of Laodiceans resident in Rhodes, see P.M. Fraser, Opusc. Ath. III, 1960, p. 40 with note 6. Hiller's published list of eponymous priests of Halios in Rhodes (Pauly-Wissowa, Rhodes, 1941) does not

(22.V.90)

- 2 -

include a ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ. (We owe the Annuario reference to Barbara Turzinski Drushell, received in about 1967.) A ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ occurs on Rhodian amphoras of the 3rd century B.C. as that of a fabricant (unpublished).

RM NAMES

ep. MYTION (?)

51

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 ~~seven~~ ^{seven} 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 MENQN 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 had given this in a draft he sent to us earlier]*

Do you know a Dr. Fienckeistejn, 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,

The reading of the ep. not quite sure? as we don't find others in the same style.

MUTIVV ep.

1) symbpl for MYTI
Helios S2N

Period II

M. is, here also, an eponym. There is apparently no Rhodian fabricant with this name. On eponym names in Rhodian stamps without the preposition, even in the nominative, cf. Grace and Petropoulakou 1970 (Delos 27), p.293. For a whole amphora dated by M., see Grace 1961 and 1979, fig. 22, jar to the right (identified in the Notes at the back of the booklet). Present estimate of the approximate date of this eponym: about 224 B.C.; on these individual dates tentatively proposed, see Grace 1974, p.196. A handle with stamp naming Mytion was found with four others that are I believe closely contemporary with it, in excavations in Failaka (off Kuwait). A hoard of coins was found at apparently the same level on the site, "the latest datable coins being three tetradrachms from the beginning of the reign of Antiochos III" (223-187 B.C.). See L. Hannestad, Ikaros, The Hellenistic Settlements, Vol. 2:1, The Hellenistic Pottery from Failaka, Jutland 1983, pp.71-72, p.75 (on the hoard),

Letter 27.IX.1991 of VG to Mr Blackman
(RHODES DOCKS)

19 (68.135)

NIKASAGOPAE, ep. (N.1st)

This Nikasagoras is provisionally dated ca. 185 BC in Grace 1985, p. 9. Your no. 19 is apparently from an amphora of MAPEYAE, cf. the eponym stamp with ^uHelios head to left on the amphora published Empereur 1986, pp. 516-517, no.2. Dating stamps like your 19 a Helios head (stamps that name an eponym) that have ~~xxxxxxx~~ to the left are ~~xxxxxxx~~ used at an earlier period by the fabricant AGOPANAE (see Grace 1979-2, fig. 25) whose suggested dates are ca. 221-199 BC, see Grace 1974, p. 200. Apparently we have to do with a continuing shop, as noted also by Empereur (loc.cit.) There are indications of earlier and ~~later~~ later activity also. [Empereur puts in a lot of specific dates without identifying a source, but rather as though everybody knew them, or must expect ~~xxx~~ him to know. They are perhaps all from me, but I have not checked to see if he has got them just right. For ~~On~~ the basis of my specific guesses on individual eponyms, see Grace 1974, pp. 196, middle of first para, and p.199, explicanda.]

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

on ep. 3 ΝΙΚΑΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ

(see index of "Middle Stoa Dates")

Are both intercalary years?

Nik. 2nd is, see 1966 notes on eps. in Alcock's, Bunker Collection.

Perhaps Nik. 12th is also? Not definitely identified with some of rest. types are his (O type w. sec. st. on file are Nik. 2nd - see e.g. sec. st. s with them). If Nik. 12th year is intercalary, then perhaps a reading from A. Berg ⁽¹⁸⁶²⁾ can be cleared up.

(Berg p. 47)
His reading, cf. Nelson p. 72, note 2:

ΕΠΙΜΟΛΙΤΑΓΟΡΑ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

On the handle,
also sec. st.,
rose in O

Could it be read

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑ

ΠΑΝΑΜΟΥΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΥ

"

The rose sec. st., which appears on handles (of ^(rose) Αγροκος) naming the 3 preceding eponyms (Hesp. 1985, pp. 8-9) may have been used still in the time of Nik. 1st, by, say, Ἀγρίων, who may have used an circular sec. st. with head of Helios in time of Ἀγροκος. See Berg 1862 p. 48. (See our COMB. 5 file.)

set
photo
copy

[see new small Stron
article]

On epis Nikotaxōpas

N. I Ca. 188 - 185 B.C. : 8 epis. in MSBF, but
in does occur with sec. stamps, e.g. [A] on a
jar of Δαμοκράτης; and B prob. w. Γατοκράτης.

⊗
Parg. figs. 100
are from
Blackman

Paint with fabrs: ^{Parg. 0} Ἀγχιππος, ^{Parg. 13 ⊗} Ἀμύντος, ^{Parg. 15} Ἀρίστου, ^{Parg. 55} Δαμοκράτης,
^{Parg. 5} Ἡράκλειτος, ^{Parg. 4} Ἰπποκράτης,

N. II Ca. 150 - 125 B.C.

Paints with fabrs: Ἀγαθόβουδος, Διόφαντος, Εὐκλείδης,
Εὐφράνας, Κάλδου, Λίρος, Μίδος (None in Parg.,
not even Blackman)

Underlined fabricate names in lists of pairs above are those
of which we have a jar dated in term of N. I or II.

V. int. to compare shapes & dimensions, to see which
diff.s are due to time, and which to individual potters.

Comparing jars of Εὐφράνας and Διόφαντος, would
think the first implied a still later Nik., because of the
bowing of the handles, while those of Διόφ. are quite
straight.

But then compare jars of Ἀμύντος and Δαμοκράτης
There is much the same difference between them, at an earlier
period: handles of Ἀμύντος are drawn in at bottom.

Time differences:

	HT. range	capacity range
B I.	.746 - .805	24,300 - 25,324
B II.	.845 - .86	28,140 - 30,000

In I, rim is close to handles.

Your p.5, ep. NIKASAGOPAZ. For the two of this name, cf. Grace 1985, p.11, note 11. For N. I, a date of ca. 185 B.C. is proposed (ibid. p.9). The amphora of EYΦPANΩP referred to above is dated in the term of the later N.

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

Niuean 2nd, if

For #22: The reading should be given with indication that the rose is "above" the letters, and should include the restoration of the intercalary month, taken from a more complete impression in our files. See reading in red pencil on the typescript. Jim states that the delta in the secondary stamp has a dot in the middle, and this shows in the rubbing he gave us in 1984, also in the one received last June. But it does not show in the drawing, and there is no photo of it. This is a distinguishing feature, and should be illustrated.

Cancel first part of text as indicated on typescript, and replace with the

Commentary on SAH for BEERSHABA
1987-8

following:

Grace distinguishes ("Middle Stoa," p.11) two Rhodian eponyms named Nikasagoras, the first dated ca. 185 B.C., the second perhaps shortly after 123 B.C. The man named on #22 is the second of the two: fabricants who date circular rose stamps in the term of Nikasagoras 1st are only Damokrates, and possibly Hippokrates (Grace, "Middle Stoa," p. 9, bottom). Neither of these fabricants has the legends in his stamps with the letters "basing out", i.e. with the device "above" the legend, as in #22.

Perhaps #13 above, with stamp of Damophilos, was the other handle of the jar dated by #22. In both stamps, the letters base out, and the uncommon secondary stamp on #22, delta with dot in center, has been found on a handle of Damophilos: Benachi correspondence with V.Grace, Letter P, 15.III.54, no.93 (rubblings of main stamp and a secondary stamp). We know of no other fabricant who uses this secondary stamp. As remarked, secondary stamps may be impressed on either the fabricant or the eponym handle, but apparently they never appear on both handles of the same jar.

Note that an amphora of the fabricant Euphranor dated in the term of Nikasagoras 2nd that is referred to, Grace, "Middle Stoa", p.11 (cited above), has now been published, see J.-Y. Empereur, BCH Suppl. 13, pp. 530-531, no. 15, with photographs of the amphora and its stamps, including a secondary stamp. This latter, incompletely impressed, is actually an alpha within a pi, as found accompanying a number of other stamps of Euphranor (circular stamps with radiate head of Helios in the center), both those with his

- 9 -

name, and those naming eponyms who date his jars, Andro-
neikos, Klenostratos, Nikasagoras. A completely impressed
example of this secondary stamp seems not yet to have
been published.

For jar no. 1, correct the name of the fabricant, which is to be read EPMIAΣ.

The eponym's name is correctly read, but there was in fact no EENOΦANTOΣ in the Pergamon deposit. A single badly preserved stamp had been mistakenly so restored, but the correct reading names the eponym EENOΦANΗΣ. (For a published correction, see Tarsus I (Princeton 1950), p. 142, under no. 44. The correction has been confirmed by a rubbing brought to us by Prof. Bürker of Erlangen, made from the Pergamon handle, which is in Berlin.) We know two Rhodian eponyms named EENOΦANTOΣ, one datable in the second half of the 3rd century (ca. 230 to 220?), and the other in the second quarter of the 2nd century; it is this later one that dates the amphora of EPMIAΣ at Tanais.

From letter
of 18.VI.90
to Monodakia,
USSR
- MONAKHOTOV

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ, ep

an ep. Παυσανίας I
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 23.11.89 of VG to M.L.Ghetov

RHODIAN EPONYMS

Παλιὰ ῥαῖμα

October 5, 1964

Dear Mr. Konstantinopoulos,

Thank you very much for sending me copies of your recent articles XPONIKA and ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΑΙ ΕΚ ΡΟΔΟΥ from the ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ. These are both of much interest to me. I congratulate you on the fine index attached to your epigraphical article, also the good photographs. I note one or two errors in reference to the plates, and imagine that you have the same difficulty as I do in seeing proofs of the plates (in other journals).

Under your No. 2, you are right to question ^{whether} the eponym on the stamps is the same ΗΟΑΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ as on your inscription of the first century A.D. In fact he cannot be: the stamps with this name are certainly of the 3rd century B.C. (and as I believe now, rather late in the first quarter of the century; he seems to date shortly before months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras, and is listed in Hesperia 1963 p.328, note 20, of my article on Koroni amphoras which I sent to you). I think that no Rhodian amphora stamps are as late as the 1st century A.D., so I am not bothered at finding no late handles bearing this name. *(see Antiquity article)*

I am grateful for your kindness to friends of mine who have come to Rhodes in recent months. I would like to come myself. If you are in Athens, please come and see us at the Stoa. Maria is here from about 3:00 to 6:00 on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, of most weeks.

With best greetings to you and your family,

Yours sincerely,

ΣΙΜΥΛΙΝΟΣ, ep.

Simylinos, eponym who apparently dated rather early in the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C. For references on him, see Hesperia III, 1934, ~~XXX~~ pp. 234-235, under no.75. Dates have been revised since 1934, but Maiuri's amphora to be dated in the term of Simylinos is certainly ~~dated~~ earlier than the rest of the Villanova deposit which he publishes, which now seems to start about 201 B.C.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

Letter 18.IV 89 of VG to Yehuda Naxor

Σωφροσύνη



ARCHAEOLOGY

52. ODOS SOUEDIAS,

ATHENS, 140

GREECE.

60

much for your Sodanous
side the situation is a
period from about the end
middle of the 3rd cent., if
your decree is) are easily re-

anywhere in the Greek world, including Rhodes
— they vary locally, but still follow the same general develop-
ment of epigraphical style. From about 200 B.C. onwards
the style becomes much more variable and erratic, and the
break with the past is sometimes sharp. It is consequently difficult
to date an undated document, private or public, to within 25
or 50 years in the second cent., and it is possible to err by
as much as a century (though that is rare). It follows that
though my own feeling is that the decree might be expected to
be of the first half of the second century, Constantinos
may well be right with his later date, tho' he too must allow
a very wide margin of error on his side. By the Augustan period,
or even the middle of the first century B.C., another quite easily iden-
tifiable type of hand emerges, at Rhodes as elsewhere. In any case
I would be surprised if the decree was as early as 250-225;
though that cannot be categorically excluded.

I enclose a photograph of the stone, which you may keep. Yours R.

The bank has kindly sent me one of your fine calendars with mosaics of the
Dodekanese. We have it hanging in our office.

, 1970

which arrived when we were
27.

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ps down to say 180 B.C.
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ersation is not very

prepared to bring the
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also to Mr. Fraser.

from Maria and from me.



IAEOLOGY

52, ODOS SOUEDIAS,
ATHENS, 140
GREECE.

ch for your Soudanous
le the situation is a
eriod from about the end
iddle of the 3rd cent., if

inscriptions inscribed (as the Soudanous decree is) are easily re-
cognisable anywhere in the Greek world, including Rhodes
— they vary locally, but still follow the same general develop-
ment of epigraphical style. From about 200 B.C. onwards
the style becomes much more variable and erratic, and the
break with the past is sometimes sharp. It is consequently difficult
to date an undated document, private or public, to within 25
or 50 years in the second cent., and it is possible to err by
as much as a century (though that is rare). It follows that
though my own feeling is that the decree might be expected to
be of the first half of the second century, Constantinos
may well be right with his later date, tho' he too must allow
a very wide margin of error on his side. By the Augustan period,
or even the middle of the first century B.C., another quite easily iden-
tifiable type of hand emerges, at Rhodes as elsewhere. In any case
I would be surprised if the decree was as early as 250-225;
though that cannot be categorically excluded.

I enclose a photograph of the stone, which you may keep. Yours R.



11

11 January 1970

52, ODOS SOUEDIAS,

ATHENS, 140

GREECE.

Dear Virginia,

Thank you very much for your Soudanous letter. From the epigraphical side the situation is a familiar one. Documents of the period from about the end of the 4th cent. B.C. to about the middle of the 3rd cent., if carefully inscribed (as the Soudanous decree is) are easily recognisable anywhere in the Greek world, including Rhodes — they vary locally, but still follow the same general development of epigraphical style. From about 200 B.C. onwards the style becomes much more variable and erratic, and the break with the past is sometimes sharp. It is consequently difficult to date an undated document, private or public, to within 25 ~~and~~ or 50 years in the second cent., and it is possible to err by as much as a century (though that is rare). It follows that though my own feeling is that the decree might be expected to be of the first half of the second century, Constantinos may well be right with his later date, tho' he too must allow a very wide margin of error on his side. By the Augustan period, or even the middle of the first century B.C., another quite easily identifiable type of hand emerges, at Rhodes as elsewhere. In any case I would be surprised if the decree was as early as 250-225; though that cannot be categorically excluded.

I enclose a photograph of the stone, which you may keep. Yours BR

Εὐδοκίμος

January 9, 1970

Dear Mr. Konstantinopoulos,

Thank you for your letter of November 10 (?) last, which arrived when we were very busy with our second proof for our chapter in Delos 27.

Two days ago I had a conversation over the telephone with Mr. Fraser about your inscription and the date of Εὐδοκίμος. He questioned the basis for dating the stamps with this name in the 3rd rather than the 2nd century B.C. He thought that a little flexibility on my part might bring the stamps down to say 180 B.C. (I think he said) in which case the letter forms would be close enough. (I am sorry not to have his views in writing; a telephone conversation is not very satisfactory.)

On referring again to your letter, I see that you are prepared to bring the inscription down to the 1st century B.C. This would probably resolve the anomaly. Stamps were so much less common at this time that we might quite easily have no record on amphoras of an eponym of the 1st century B.C.

I enclose notes on the dating of stamps with the name, and mention also of your more recent dating of the inscription. A copy goes also to Mr. Fraser.

With best wishes to you and your family for 1970, from Maria and from me,

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

The bank has kindly sent me one of your fine calendars with mosaics of the Dodekanese. We have it hanging in our office.

On the date of the eponym Sodamos in Rhodian stamps
(in connection with a telephone conversation on 7.I with
P. M. Fraser)

1.) The name does not appear in the original Pergamon deposit, of ca. 220-180 BC or a bit later; there are 5 examples in the somewhat earlier Middle Stoa building fill in the Athenian Agora.

2.) Sodamos is the commonest eponym in a group at Gordion in which the names could all date either just before the period of the Pergamon deposit or at its beginning.

3.) The name is unknown on handles with secondary stamps, which seems to rule out a date between ca. 188 and late 2nd century B.C.

4.) In the Benachi eponym series assembled by III.67, only 14 handles bore this name, and among them I was unable at that time to distinguish any not datable in Period II (pre-Pergamon), according to their fabric. The number of handles also did not allow for handles attributable to two different years. (In a small check now on figures on the series as then assembled, 14 is about characteristic for Period II, 14 to 49 ^{are} ~~is~~ noted for Period III single names, 28 to 56 for Period IV, 47 to 99 for Period V. After that it drops again.)

5.) Name-connections (fabricant-eponym) associate Sodamos with persons datable as in (2) above. The one exception is in a publication (Revue Africaine, 1943), where the name has been read in a stamp on an amphora of a fabricant of Period IV. The stamp is not illustrated, and I should suppose the reading to be incorrect, as it goes with no other date I have for an eponym Sodamos on handles.

In a letter of November, 1969, Mr. Konstantinopoulos writes:

ΣΗΜΕΡΑ ΜΠΟΡΩ ΝΑ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΣΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟ, ΟΤΙ ΙΣΩΣ ΠΡΕΠΕΤ ΝΑ ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΗΘΗ Η ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΟΥ ΣΟΔΑΜΟΥ ΣΤΟΝ 1st ΑΙΩΝΑ Π.Χ. ΤΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ, ΑΠΟ ΟΣΟ ΜΠΟΡΕΙ ΚΑΝΕΙΣ ΝΑ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΙ, ΜΑΛΛΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΒΖΟΥΝ ΣΤΟΝ 1st ΑΙΩΝΑ.

A 1st B.C. date for the inscription might let us out of the puzzle by allowing for Rhodian a later Sodamos quite reasonably not known in stamps. ~~Amphora~~ stamps are much less common in the 1st century B.C. especially after the first couple of decades, and we might easily have no record in stamps of a Rhodian eponym of the 1st century.

Bar date of expense

Σύδαφος in stamp

in connection with a letter / composed w. PMF thing

- 1.) Name does not appear in the argument

for $\delta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ Perz. deposit, ^{the} 5 examples in the soundtrack

Early middle stage building fill.

2.) commenced up in a group at Gordon ^{in which the names would all} ~~which seems~~

~~to date~~ ^{with} just before period of Reg. def.

or of its very beginning.

3.) Unknown ^{on handle} with secondary stamps, which

~~Final~~
~~apparently~~ rules out a date between
still $\uparrow$

ca. 188 and late 2nd century B.C.

4.) actually, only 14 handles assembled

is a Bernoulli series in which, in III.67,

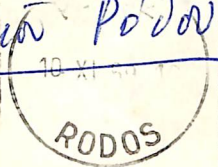
I was unable to distinguish any barrels

↑ not datable in Period II (pre-Pottery). ~~green~~

Ρην. Κυριστανωλογη

Μοβριλ Ρο'δου

ΕΛΛΑΣ
ΑΧΗΝΟΝ
ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΝ



ΕΛΛΑΣ
ΑΧΗΝΟΝ
ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΝ



BR

V. Greece

Αναστασι' Αρχεις Αγορας
Σου & Αλλων

Es friend

HEINZ KUNST
 11.11.1948

11.11.1948

HEINZ KUNST
 11.11.1948

11.11.1948

16

HEINZ KUNST
 11.11.1948

10. 8. 7 see envelope
Ρόδος I - II - 69

Αγαπητή Δίς GRACE

Κατά τήν γνώμην μου δέν εἶναι δυνατόν νά ἔχουμε ἀντίγραφο ἐπιγραφῆς μέ τέτοιο περιεχόμενο. Ἐννοῶ δηλ. ὅτι δέν πρόκειται γιά τόσο σπουδαῖο γεγονός, ὅπως στήν ἐπιγραφή τῆς Τροιζῆνος.

Σήμερα μπορῶ νά προσθέσω καί τοῦτο, ὅτι ἴσως πρέπει νά χρονολογηθῇ ἡ ἐπιγραφή τοῦ Σαδάμου στόν Ἴον αἰῶνα π.Χ. Τά γράμματα, ἀπό ὅσο μπορεῖ νανεῖς νά συμπεράνει, μάλλον τήν κατεβάζουν στόν Ἴον αἰῶνα. -

Μέ πολλούς φιλικούς χαιρετισμούς

~~Γρηγ. Κωνσταντινοπουλος~~
Γρηγ. Κωνσταντινοπουλος

12. 8. 69

I think it might have been sufficiently important, to have been worth mentioning, to have it as a permanent record of persons and their descendants. I agree on something permanent. I think the office was better to Trogus on.

A 1st BC rather than 2nd BC. It has significance that we might easily have no example of 1st BC ep. and must have been much fewer than

Αθήνα 29.10.69

Αγαπητέ Γρηγόρη,

Η Δ^η Grace ἔχει τὸ ἀνάτυπο τῆς ἔκδοσός σου
 "Περιοικοδοκὰ πότων" ἀπὸ τὸ Α.Α., τὸν ὅν εἶχε μνηστεύσει,
 καὶ εἰς εὐχαριστίαν ποῦ.

Με παρακάλεσε νὰ σοῦ διαβιβάσω τὴ σκέψιν μου,
 μένω, ἀφ' οὗ πιστεύω, ὅτι τὸ περιεχόμενον μορφοῦ νὰ
 συνδυασθῇ μετ' ἐπιβλεψῆς τῆς 3^{ης} αἰ., θὰ μπορούσε νὰ
 ἐπιγραφῇ νὰ εἶναι ἀντιγραφὴ ἀρχαιότερης καὶ δαὲ-
 ς νὰ ὀφείλεται ἢ συμφορῇ ἀνάμνησιν ἐπὶ χρονολό-
 γησιν τοῦ ἐρέως-ἐωώνυμον Σιδάμου καὶ ἐπὶ
 τύπῳ καὶ τῇ μορφῇ τῶν γραμμάτων σου. ἔχουμε
 καὶ τὸ παράδειγμα τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς τῆς Τροφίανος
 τοῦ Θεμιστοκλῆ. Ὑπάρχουν λόγοι πού ἀποκλεί-
 ονται ἴσως ἡ ἀποδοχή.

Με πολλοὺς φιλικούς χαιρετισμούς
 Μ. Πετροντζάκης

(note said, But this is
 not an important note.
 (like a mistake one),
 I say, it may have been
 important for somebody.

vs. Thanks him for sending his offprint.

She asks whether, since the contents of the
 inscription go with later 3rd BC, as well as
 the supposed date of the epigrapher Σιδάμος,
 it is possible that this inscription is a later
 copy, i.e. of the period of the letter forms.
 Cf. the Themistoteles inscr.

Αθήνα 29.10.69

Αγαπητέ Γεωργίου,

Η Δ^η Γραμμάτεια έχει το χατίρι να έρθει σου
"Προσκόμωτά βέβαια" από το Α.Δ. του έστ' είχε μυστική
και αν είχαμε το ποσό.

Με παρακαλώ να εστ' διαβιβάσω με σίγουρο
μέτρη, από πιστώσεις, σε το περιλαμβανομένο κομμάτι
συνδυασμού με διαμερισμό και 3^ο δι. το κόστος ή
επιγραφή να είναι ανεξάρτητο τυχόν τυχόν και είναι
το να σφηνώνεται ή σφηνώνεται ανεξάρτητα με το
μην να είναι έργο-εργασία. Εύχομαι και στον
τίπο και τη μορφή των γραμμάτων της έχω
και το παρατήρημα της επιγραφής της Τριφυλίας
στ' Αθήνα. Ήδη έχουν χάσει και άποψη
τίποτα να θέσει;

Με ταχύνει φίλους χαιρετώντας

Μαρί Πελοποννήσου

~~~~~

RHODIAN EPONYMS : ΣΩΔΑΜΟΣ

Αθήναι 15. IX. 69

Αγαπητέ Κε Κωνσταντίνε,

Η Ju V. Grace σε παρακαλεί

να της στείλεις, αν έχεις, ένα  
 χνάριον από το άρθρο σου στο  
 Αρχ. Λογίο <sup>25.1966</sup> για επιγραφή της  
 Ρόδου όπου αναφέρεται το όνο-  
 μα του εωνίου Σώδαμου.

Σε ευχαριστώ πολύ για τα  
 πρόσερα και σου στέλνει τον  
 χαιρετισμό της.

Με φιλικήν χαιρετίσιν

Μαρία Πετροπούλου

See RHODIAN;  
CORRESP. WITH

P.M. FRASER,

PMF's letter A

5. VIII. 69

and my reply

of 16. VIII. 1969

on first page



RHODIAN EPONYMS  
ΣΑΔΑΜΟΣ

29. VII. 64

66224 6201 K. Kuvavunnao  
29. VII. 64

of the 3rd century B.C. I am sorry that the date of 180-150 B.C. was suggested in my early work. I had trouble with this item at the time of publication, and had a note of \$12.00 in the margin of my copy that the date should be later 3rd century.

October 20, 1964

Dear Mr. Konstantinopoulos,

Thank you for your letter of October 10. I am impressed that you have investigated so many of my publications in connection with the dating of a Rhodian eponym in an inscription. And regret that they have turned out to contradict each other.

On the eponym ΣΑΔΑΜΟΣ who appears on Rhodian amphora stamps: present evidence and opinion seem to establish an eponym of this name rather late in the chronological period II, i.e. somewhere about 225 B.C. (BCH 1952, p.525 for the periods). Name connections (eponym-fabricant-eponym) support this date pretty strongly. Also there is a group at Gordion in which 6 handles name this eponym, which is much the commonest in the group. I am not sure what close dating is given to the group by its findingplace, but the rest of the names on the other handles in the same group seem to be consistent with the proposed date of about 225 B.C. On historical grounds, it seems that a Hellenistic date later than 189 B.C. is not to be expected at Gordion.

I cannot be certain that there was not another ΣΑΔΑΜΟΣ in the 2nd century B.C. But ~~not~~ handles with the name were found in the big deposit at Pergamon, <sup>the name</sup> so presumably ~~he~~ should date later than about 180 B.C. or earlier than about 220 B.C. A great proportion of the eponyms datable after about 180 B.C. appear ~~on handles~~ on at least a few handles in combination with small secondary stamps, but no secondary stamps are on record as found on handles whose main stamps name ΣΑΔΑΜΟΣ.

So on the whole I think the ΣΑΔΑΜΟΣ named on the stamps is late <sup>third</sup> ~~second~~ quarter



of the 3rd century B.C. I am sorry that the date of 180-150 B.C. was suggested in Hesperia Suppl. X, p.144, under no. 110. I had trouble with this item at the time of publication, and have a note of 21.XII.60 in the margin of my copy that the date seemed too late and should probably be latter 3rd century.

*(X) Filed with RHODES itself*

This note was made at the time when I was writing to you (same date) about the various groups of amphoras which had recently been found in Rhodes at that time. If you still have my letter to you of 21.XII.60, *(X)* you will see that there is on p.2 an inquiry about the very inscription (is it not?) about which you have now written to me, and also a small note on the date of the eponym ΣΣΑΜΟΣ.

Do you feel quite convinced that the ΣΣΑΜΟΣ in the inscription should be of the 2nd century?

Maria is here in the office, and wishes to send you her best greetings. We would both like to see you.

Yours sincerely,



Ρόδος 10-10-64

'Αγαπητή δεσποινίς CRACE:

Σας εύχαριστώ πάρα πολύ για τό γράμμα σας, για τήν σωστή σας παρατήρηση στην έπιγραφή αρ.2, και για τά καλά σας λόγια.

Μέ τό γράμμα μου αυτό θα ήθελα πολύ νά σας παρακαλέσω για κάτι σχετικό μέ μία έπιγραφή πού μελετώ, όπου αναφέρεται ένας ιερεύς Σώδαμος. Όσο μπόρεσα νά φάξω βρίσκω, πώς ιερεύς Σώδαμος υπάρχει στον 2ον αιώνα π.Χ. RE στ 840 αρ.263, κι' αυτό ταιριάζει κάπως μέ τή μορφή τών γραμμάτων τής έπιγραφής μου. Στο BCH (1952) σελ. 530 όμως αναφέρετε έναν Σώδαμο, πού χρονολογεΐται στό 280-220 π.Χ. 'Επίσης στό HESPERIA SUPPLEMENT X σελ. 144, 110 αναφέρετε έναν ιερέα Σώδαμο απ' τήν κόρινθο, πού, όσο μπορώ νά καταλάβω, πρέπει νά χρονολογείται γύρω στή 180-150 π.Χ.

Μήπως μπορεΐτε νά μέ κατατοπίσετε περισσότερο;

Πολλούς χαιρετισμούς στην Μαρία. Όταν έλθω στην 'Αθήνα, θα σας έπισκεφθώ στην 'Αγορά και θα μοϋ πείτε όλα τά νέα σας.

Μέ θερμές εύχαριστίες

  
Γρ. Κυριακίδης

# TIMOKAEIDAE, ep

TIMOKAEIDAE (11). He is an eponym, one of those of the time when months had just begun to be named on amphoras, i.e. shortly after ca. 240 B.C. See Hesperia 1963, p.324, note 12, where he is listed.

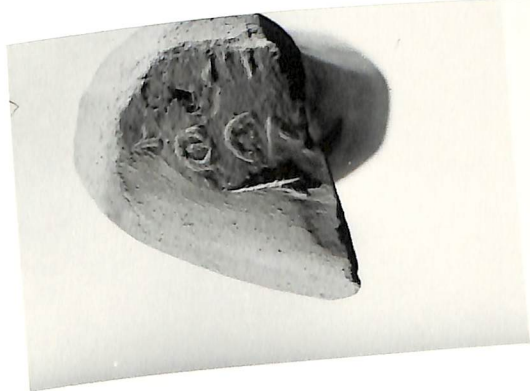
Letter 7.III.89 of V.G to M.L. Ghetov [all in Rhod<sup>e</sup>  
in 3rd BC]



# TIMOSΘENHΣ, ep

The eponym TIMOSΘENHΣ, 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> ~~shape,~~ and by his association (in the same stamp) with the late fabricant MENANAPOΣ, we date him late 2nd, or early, 1st B.C. I know of no published Rhodian stamp naming an eponym TIMOSΘENHΣ. 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



984





SS 14799





20. IV 91

Is the  
Type-Advis?

SS 14799  
SS

# TIMOSΘENHΣ, ep

The eponym TIMOSΘENHΣ, 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> ~~shape,~~ and by his association (in the same stamp) with the late fabricant MENANAPOΣ, we date him late 2nd, or early, 1st B.C. I know of no published Rhodian stamp naming an eponym TIMOSΘENHΣ. 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



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

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

~~ΕΠΙ~~ ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΟΥΠΡΟΔΟΥ 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 ΚΩΚΑΔΟZ 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, ΤΕΧΝΩΝΟZ, with unate 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.Emperreur 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



Your p.5, ep. ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΣ. See Pergamon XI (1968), p.176, no.5, for context -

"Bauphase 9", dated 200-191 B.C., for this eponym.

Kition, letter 31 I 91, VG to Calvet



RHODIAN/ep. ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ

(correspondence)

file under PALEST.: JORDAN;  
PETRA)

American School of Classical Studies  
54 Swedias Street, Athens 106 76, Greece  
March 13, 1990

Dear Professor Stucky,

Thank you for your letter of January 22 last, with photographs and registration cards of 5 stamped handles, again all Rhodian, found at Petra in 1989. Here are some notes on these finds. I enclose a page of readings, made by Andreas Dimoulinis on March 6.

Inv. no. 271. We have not succeeded in identifying this stamp. I think the name does start with EY as you suggest.

Inv. no. 273. The eponym ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ dates apparently close to 240 B.C., probably shortly before months began to be named in Rhodian stamps. Cf. Grace, Ath. Mitth. 1974, p.197, note 17. (All readings of his name as eponym accompanied by the name of a month, very few, are now to be queried.)



inv. no. 299 On the job 'topography',

cf. Jan 1974, population 280

a garden of this has been discovered

in the Dh. Parnes - Hissini - G.

J-Y. Empereur: of BCH

<sup>2</sup>Activities

inv. no. 373 <sup>1</sup> Perhaps in the middle

of the amphitheater of dated by Ap xiv

See above on no. 285-

→ Plot handles, not casts



22 (77.273) ΦΙΑΩΝΙΑΔΕ, ep.

Date soon after 240 B.C.: cf. Grace 1986, p.564, under no. 23.

For a whole jar (of IEΠOTEAHE) dated in his term, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pl.42, I, Ia and Ib; the latter are the characteristic "button" stamps of IEΠOTEAHE. This jar is CMC 190 in the Cyprus Museum, cf. ibid. p.119, note 10 for its measurements. It is dated (ibid., p.119, end of text) much too early. (Third century chronology needed revision,) and not only that of the stamps.) CMC 190 has been republished (but without illustration), see Empereur 1986, p. 516, no.1, where the corrected date is given (following Grace 1974).

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

Your p.5, ep. ΦΙΑΩΝΙΑΔΕ. See Grace 1986, p. 564, under no. 23: the eponym is datable soon after months are first named, i.e. after ca. 240 B.C.

Letter of Feb. 4, 1988, VG to Calvet (Kition)



Eponyms not found in cards

17 March 1988

~~Aristrotos~~

ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΗΣ

ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ