

EARLY RHODIAN

708

15.VI.64

1

P. Fraser on
priesthood as
annual. See his
letter of 25.VI.64

filed under KORON1,
bird page.

"I certainly thought
so once." And
with Pugliese -
Cavatelli.

EARLY RHODIAN

7.11.73

2.01

See letter of 25.11.73 from Brashinsky, filed under USSR -
information and/or comments on the following subjects - not all
into our files:

BABYAN

CHILAN

capacities taken

CHENHONSEIAN

Early RHODIAN (foundation of Tanais, early 3rd)

PONTIC (capacities)

LOSEIAN

(2)

It is possible, though, that M. S. - N. is
~~also~~ got at the D. Inst. will have
 in a year or so
 committed ^{at} as their Ford F. money is
 coming to an end. I showed him your letter
 and she thought it was "exactly what we should do".
~~Actually I couldn't~~

I think it would be good when
 you go to suggest what sort of
 entries you would want, so I
 could tell you what it is to be

PAPADEMETRIOU LOT

ME 313 700/1000

ME 314 (600/1000)



ME 296
 'Απιδριλ
 (sp.) 1800/1000
 (from clunks in
 position of Turkish
 house)

(Darius dig)

PAPADEMETRIOU →

↓ "Fig. 1"

↓ LOT



ME 304

200/1000 sp. 1800/1000



4-b



41812

17800 726

5-b



a little over 1/10

441.7

BE 142

(ME 313)

Jan 7
Dzúfidos (?) Jan 7 (Larkin)

(for Papadimitriou L8)

BE 143

BE 142

(ME 315)

Jan 7
Dzúfidos



424.39

Rhodes

2 of the early jars



8-11

PAPADEMETRIOU LOT

MZ 313 ἡρώδης

MZ 315 (Doutis dig)



MZ 296 ↑
 Ἀπίων (epi) ἡρώδης
 (from stands in
 position of Turkish
 house)



(Doutis dig)

PAPADEMETRIOU →

↓ "Fig. 1"

↓ LOT

(B.E. 1340)

MZ 302 -
bottom stamp
of (containing)

(B.E. 1341)

MZ 303
clay. □

(B.E. 1343)

MZ 305
not sharp

(B.E. 1342)

MZ 304
εἰς τὰς, up. Ἀδριανῶν (B.E.)

CARBON COPY, without plates rubbing files
 2 folders of ALEXANDRIA: BC & PHOS
 EARLY RHODIAN

3.VII.68

in Athens

from rubbing of XI.63

I.72
 Not 2nd series
 was smaller
 of same
 day

This series belongs predominantly to Period B (earliest phase,
 as type is in bullae). One sp. is A (few letters)
 on file known & certain to C (Appendix)
A.B.C. Astos group. (in Benadi House Cabinet)

AS 1 Ἀχήμεων[ος] (retr.) 622.2

2 Ἀχνη- * 622.1
 κλεῦς

3 Ἀχνη[ι] *
 κλεῦς (v = invert.)
 NEW

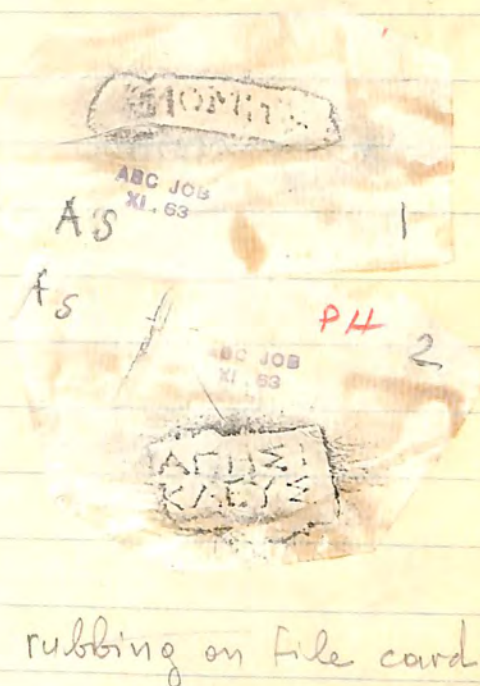
4 Ἀχνη * 622.44
 κλεῦς
 (retr.)

5 Ἀχνη * 622.43
 κλεῦς

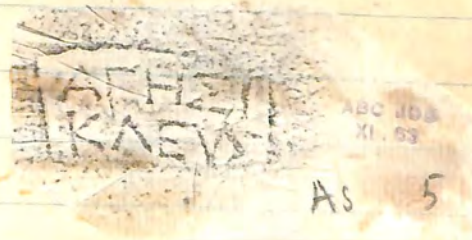
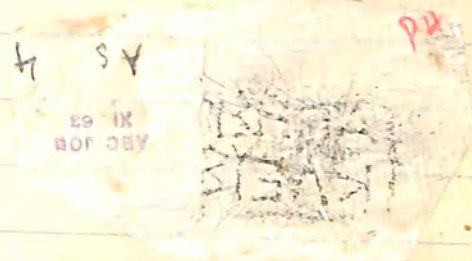
6 Ἀχνη- *
 κλεῦ[s]

7 Ἀχνη *
 κλεῦς

I.72
 Ἀχνη, but known with
 spring of Period B and C.



rubbing on file card



-2-

As 8 Ἀγριο(s)^B (retr.) 622.42

9 Ἀθαρσ(^B (retr.)

10 Ἀθαρσ(^B (retr.)

11 Ἀθαρσ(^B (retr.)

12 Ἀθαρσ(^B (retr.) BE. 10/78, 79(side)

13 Αἰγύντου (retr.) BE 52.26

14 Ἀντιδε(^D (retr.) 622.41

15 Ἀντιδε(^B (retr.) 622.40

16 Ἀντιδε(^B (retr.)

ABC JOB
XI. 63

As 8

As 9

As 10

As 11

As 12

As 13

As 14

As 15

As 16

AS 17 2Ap1- 623.43
621(

(up. 2Ap1-623.43
in B)

18 2Ap1
621(

AS 18

ABC JOB
XI. 63

19 2Ap1620((retr.)

(up. 2Ap1620
in B)

AS 19

20 2Ap1620((retr.)

AS 20

AS 21

21 2Ap1620((retr.)

AS 21

22 2Ap1620((retr.)

AS 22

AS 23

23 2Ap1620((retr.)

AS 23

4

Ἀστὸς pub
with spec of B

As 24 Ἀστου (retr.)

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 24

25 Ἀστοφῦ (retr.)

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 25

26 Ἀστοῦ (retr.) 534.32

92
26
ABC JOB
XI. 63

27 Bonθ(
File card
not found.

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 27

28 Bou[(retr.)
File card
not found.

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 28

29 Bou[λ
ακρ[ι'
vn[s 623.42

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 29

30 Δαμο((retr.) 623.41

ABC JOB
XI. 63
As 30

AS 31 Δαμο((retr.)

31 bis IH Zny Ben. (PH)

rubbing on
early Rhod. card

32 'Ηρωίδα (retr.) 533.12

33 Λυσα((retr.) 623.40

34 Φωκι(ων) (retr.)

Ερωμα Φωκίαν
is Ρομ. A.

35 Φωκ[ι](ων) (retr.)

36 Φωκ[ι](ων) (retr.)

37 Χρυσόστρ. ^B (retr.) 534.31



ABC JOB
XI. 63

AS 31

ABC JOB
XI. 63

AS 32



ABC JOB
XI. 63

AS 33



ABC JOB
XI. 63

AS 34



ABC JOB
XI. 63

AS 35

AS 36

ABC JOB
XI. 63



AS 37

ABC JOB
XI. 63



AS 38 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\acute{o}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$ (retr.) (L. Ben. PH)

39 $\chi\rho\upsilon\varsigma\acute{o}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho$ (retr.)

40



~~BoiOnpos~~ in monogr.

BoiOnpos

*painted with
Arabic ink*

n B

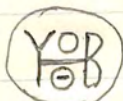
41



"

"

42



"

"

L. Ben. (PH),
L. Ben. (PH) (side)

43



"

"

44



"

"

623.39

AS 38

ABC JOB
IX. 63



AS 39

ABC JOB
IX. 63



ABC JOB
IX. 63

AS 40



ABC JOB
IX. 63

AS 41



AS 42

ABC JOB
IX. 63



ABC JOB
IX. 63

AS 43



AS 44

AS 45



Boúthnos in monog.



46



623.38



11. VII. 68

ABC Early Rhodian pair 2 - name stamps
in Buedi home cabinet

ERP.1

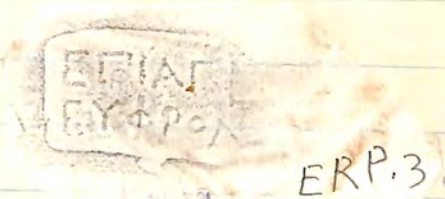
E.R.P. 1 'Επι Άντι
λέοντος
Εὐφρονος 621.31



2 'Επι Άντι
λέοντος
Εὐφρονος p=upside down 345.21



3 'Επι Άγρι
Εὐφρονος



4 'Επι Άγρι
Εὐφρονος



5 'Επι Άγρι
Εὐφρονος



6 'Επι Άγρι
Εὐφρονος 621.30



7 'Επι Άγρι
Εὐφρονος



~~ERP. 7~~ Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(
~~Εὐφρον(ος)~~

8 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί((B.E. 590/16)
 Εὐφρον(ος)

ERP. 8

V-VI. 64
ABC JOB

9 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(
 Εὐφρον(ος)

ERP. 9

V-VI. 64
ABC JOB

10 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(
 Εὐφρον(ος)

ERP. 10

V-VI. 64
ABC JOB

11 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(621.29
 Εὐφρο(νος)

ERP. 11



12 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(
 Εὐφρο(νος)

ERP. 12

V-VI. 64
ABC JOB

13 Ἐνὶ Ἀγρί(
 Εὐφρο(νος)

ERP. 13

V-VI. 64
ABC JOB

ERP 14 Ὑπὲρ Κλε(
 Ἑὺφρο(νος)

ERP. 14

15 Ὑπὲρ Πολυ
 αράτου
 Παρά Εὺ
 φρονος

621.28

BE Film 70/42

" " 70/43 (side)

ERP 15

16 Ὑπὲρ Φ[ω
 κίωτος
 Παρά Εὺ
 φρονος

345.20

17 Ὑπὲρ Χρ(
 Εὺφρο(νος)

621.27

ERP. 17

18 Ὑπὲρ Χρ(
 Εὺφρο(νος)

ERP. 18

19 Ὑπὲρ Χρ(
 Εὺφρο(νος)

621.26

ERP. 19

-4-

ERP. 20 ἐνὶ Χρ(
 Εὐφρο(vos)

ERP. 20

21 ἐνὶ Χρ(
 Εὐφρο(vos)

ERP. 21

22 ἐνὶ Χρ(
 Εὐφρο(

ERP. 22

23

24

25 Θεοῦ
 οὔτου
 ἐπὶ Δ
 αμοσ(

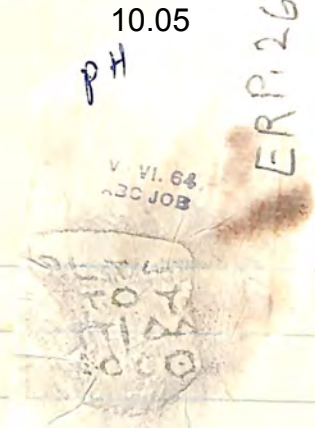
621.25

ERP. 25

ERP 26

Θευδ
ότου
Ἐπι Δα
μοσθ(ένευσ)

621.24



27

Θευδ
ότου
Ἐπι Δα
μοσθ(ένευσ)

621.23

BE film 56/73



ERP. 27

28

Θευδός
ου ἐπ' ἱερ
ἔως Σω61
δάμου

345.23

BE 12 B. 3 (side)



ERP 28

29

Θευδός
ου ἐπ' ἱερ
ἔως Σω61
δάμου

345.22



V. VI. 64
AEC JOB

ERP 29

30

Θευδός
ου ἐπ' ἱερ
ἔως Δ[
γ[
6[

BE film 70/68



V. VI. 64
AEC JOB

ERP 30

ER. P 31

32

33

34

35 'Eni Ay.[h̄glos]
'Axiou
M

621.22

36 [Eni] 'Ayneip̄s
'Axiou
Po

621.21

ERP 35

ERP 36

-7-

ERP 37 Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρά[τευσ]
Ἀζίου
Δ 621.20

38 [Ἐπὶ] Δαμοκρά[τευσ]
Ἀζίου
Δ 621.19

39 [Ἐπὶ] Εὐφρανορίδα
Ἀζίου
Α 621.18

40 Ἐπὶ Εὐφρανορίδα
Ἀζίου
90 621.18

41 Λυκάονος
rose
Ἀζίου

42 Ἐπὶ Μειθιάδα
Ἀζίου
Α 622.20



ERP 43

Ἐπὶ Τιμοκλεῦς

Ἀξίου

Δ

ERP 43



44

Ἐπὶ Φιλίνου

622.19

Ἀξίου

M

ERP 45

ABC JOB

45

Ἐπὶ Φιλίνου

Ἀξίου

M

ERP 44

VI. 64
JOB

46

47

48

ERP 49

50 Ἐπὶ Ἀρετακλεῦς
 Ζήνωνος
 letters and dot

622.18

51 Ἐπὶ Φιλώνδα Ζήνωνος
 O dot P

52 Ἐπὶ Ἑξακέτου
 Ζήνωνος
 ⲁ

622.17

53

54



10

ERP 55

56

57

58

59

60

'Ayn 6

av(

Aapw(

551.30

V-VI.64
ABC JOB

ERP 60

ERP 61 Δαμφο
θεύλ
υ[τος]

ERP 61
V-VI.64
ABC JOB

62 θεύλ
υτος
Δαμφο?
(retr.)

622.16
BE film 75/74

ERP 62
V-VI.64
ABC JOB

63 [Ἐπὶ Ξενάρ
[εὐς Ποτα-
μοκλ[εῦς]

622.15, 14(side)
BE film 79/23

ERP 63

64 Ξενάρε-
τος Ποτα
μοκλῆς

622.13
Benachi Photo.

ERP 64
V-VI.64
ABC JOB

65 Ἐπὶ
Ξεναρῆ[του]
[θεομορφίου]

551.17
Benachi film 60.48

66 Ξένω(ν)
φιλοκρ
ἀτη(s)

622.12
Ben Photo.
stamp + side

ERP 66
V-VI.64
ABC JOB

12

ERP 67

Νικα(
 'Αλεξ(

B.E. film 75/8

ERP 67

68

α) Σίμου
β) Εὐκ(

622.11,10

ERP 68

69

Μοσ(
 Διο(

622.9

ERP
69

70 α) Βραχ(

Ben. film 70/66

.. β)]HT? 'Αντιλοχος?

ERP
70V-VI.64
ABC JOB

EARLY RHODIAN

In our unpublished revised list of Rhodian amphora. cf. EAD 27, p. 298, MENTAIOZ is number 151; I think he has not appeared in any published supplement to our Rhodian amphora. I hope you will soon publish this interesting

fragment, with good sharp photographs, showing the stamps at actual size and at the top of the camera. I enclose a print of the Naukratis example.

February 2, 1973

M. Denis Knoepfler
Ecole française d'Athènes
6, Rue Didot
B. P. 208
Athènes

Dear M. Knoepfler, that you have more Rhodian in your collection. Are
Congratulations on your very interesting excavations at the Porte du
Silène. The large fragment with stamps on both handles is from an early
Rhodian amphora of which the shape would have been much like that illustrated
in Archeology 19, 1966, p. 287; the jar of MIKYΘOZ 1st. I would now date
it rather early 3rd century B.C. rather than late 4th. Circular stamps with
the letters in straight lines across, like yours, are very characteristic of
that period. For another top of a Rhodian jar, one that has stamps of this
kind, see Annuario 4-5, p. 269, Appendix 3; I think in the drawing they have
pulled out the neck and handles rather too long; unfortunately in our work
in Rhodes, in the '50s and later, we have never been able to find this interest-
ing piece. Your potter's name, KAAAIKAZ, gives us a new Rhodian fabricant, in
fact we have never had the name in stamps, apparently, before this one. Read
the eponym stamp: ^{ΕΠΙ} ΜΕΝ ΜΕΝΤΑΙΟZ is known in other Rhodian stamps of this
period, including one in this style, but with a slightly different division of
the letters; there are a couple of examples of this other die in the Benaki
collection in Alexandria, and one from Naukratis (see enclosed photo).
But apparently no stamp having this name in with the preposition has been published.
For a published example without the preposition (but perhaps the eponym anyhow)
see Nilsson, Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos, p. 455, no. 309. The name is not
common, and we have never had it in combination with a potter's name before,
at least with its proper spelling - there are pairs with an abbreviated ΜΕΝΑ(.

For 1st carbon
and D.K.'s letter,

see
THASOS

In our unpublished revised list of Rhodian eponyms, cf. EAD 27, p. 298, MENTAIOZ is number 151; I think he has not appeared in any published supplement to known Rhodian eponyms. I hope you will soon publish this interesting fragment, with good sharp photographs, showing the stamps at actual size and parallel to the lens of the camera. I enclose a print of the Naukratis example. The right hand part of the stamp is filled out by examples in Alexandria; note the Naukratis example ~~it~~ is not to be published without permission from the British Museum; the ^{your} photograph is mine. Publish also your side view of ~~the~~ whole fragment.

I am delighted that you have more Thasian in stratified deposits. Are any of them with the early Rhodian piece above discussed? I would like very much to have a full set of rubbings, with numbers. Does the dating fit in with Garland's? I have heard that you and M. Grandjean were thinking of making the new edition of Bon, now that Antoine Bon has died. Do come and talk about it some day if that is so. I have received a copy of a long article in Russian on "Pottery Stamps of the Island of Thasos," by Yuri Vinogradov, in Numismatics 1972 and Epigraphy (all this is in Russian) X, pp. 3-63. Working with translators I have got through about half the article (at some expense of time and money!) and I suppose I will finish it some day, though up to now I don't find it contributes as much as it costs. You are welcome to read the translation, and probably you should use it in your publication.

Thank you for the notice of a stamped handle found in Hyettos in Boeotia. This seems to be a Knidian, with bull's head facing as you say; I see some letters and perhaps we could give you a reading if you could give us a rubbing. Probably it dates late 2nd or early 1st century BC.

Yours sincerely,

EARLY RHODIAN

Amphora stamped with name
of sponyon only

(Vg no 113)
Top of a jar from Rhodes Karkela Lot
(studied in Rhodes XI. 67) has no stamp
only, though both handles preserved. It
measures $\Pi \times \Delta \times$
K x G x S.

Seems to be made in sufficient evidence
of a fabricant Π , whereas an ep. Π is
well established in date-group C (pre-monte
buttons) datable as I suppose in $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3rd B.C.
This is date of Papademetriou lot in Rhodes,
and this Karkela fragment has vertical-band
rim.





67-577-36

Planned by [unclear]
X1 1/4 Vg 117
The [unclear]
to [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] the [unclear]
[unclear]

This photograph may not be reproduced
in any medium without written permis-
sion from The Corning Museum of Glass,
Corning, New York 14831.
New York, N.Y.
Accession [unclear]

EARLY RHODIAN

Amphora stamped with name
of eponym only

Top of a jar from Rhodes Karoula Lot
(studied in Rhodes Pt. 67) has no stamp
only, though both handles preserved. It
measures $\Pi \times \Delta \times$
kg's.

Seems to be ~~not~~ in sufficient evidence
of a fabricant Π , whereas an ep. Π is
~~well~~ established in date-group C (pre-monte
buttons) dateable as I suppose in $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3rd B.C.
This is date of Papademetriou lot in Rhodes,
and this Karoula fragment has vertical-band
rim.

ΒΟΥΛΑΓΟΡΑΣ	A
ΒΟΥΛΑΚΡΙΝΗΣ	A
ΔΑΗΜΩΝ	(C)
ΔΑΜΟΚΛΗΣ I	B
ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ I	C
ΔΑΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ	A
ΔΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ ?	(C)
ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΗΣ	A
ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ	(C)
ΕΠΙΧΑΡΜΟΣ	C
ΕΥΚΛΗΣ I	A
ΕΥΚΛΗΣ	D also in E
ΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ (?)	A
ΕΥΦΡΑΝΟΡΙΔΑΣ	(C)
Θεωδωρος 1st + 2nd	C and F
ΘΕΥΛΥΤΟΣ (?)	A
ΘΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ	A
ΙΠΠΟΚΛΗΣ (?)	A
ΙΣΟΔΟΤΟΣ (?)	A C
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ I	D also in E
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΙΔΑΣ I	F
ΚΛΕΑ(ΓΟΡΑΣ)	A
ΚΛΕΩΝΥΜΟΣ I	(C)
ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ	C
ΜΕΝΤΑΙΟΣ	A
ΝΙΚ(ΑΝΔΡΟΣ?)	A
ΝΙΚΩΝ	C
ΞΕΝΑΡΕΤΟΣ	F
ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ	F
ΟΝΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ	F
ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ I	E

from N 2174

13.03

ΠΕΙΘΙΑΔΑΣ	C	
ΠΕΤΑΠΑΤΡΟΣ	A	
ΠΟΛΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ I	A	
ΠΟΛΥΚΑΗΣ	C	
ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ	D	
ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ	C	
ΣΘΕΝΕΛΑΣ	C	
ΣΩΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ	B	
ΣΩΚΑΡΗΣ	D	
ΤΕΛΕΣΩΝ	B	
ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ 1st - 2nd	A	C
ΤΙΜΑΣΙΘΕΟΣ	A	
ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ	E	
ΤΙΜΟΚΑΗΣ ?	F C	From N 21:4
ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	A	
ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	B C	
ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ	C	
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	D	
ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ	D	
ΦΡΑΣΙΔΑΣ	(C)	
ΦΩΚΙΩΝ	A	
ΧΡΥΣΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ	B	

EARLY RHOD.

Shape-development of Early Rhodian
 - old-fashioned - progressive in
 ca mid - 3rd BC

See notes on Kaboulas Lot in Rhodes,
 journal etc. of XI. 67. The commonest
 epigraphic name is K25epxos, and he
 dates curved handles with 'Helios symbol
 stamp', and more angular handles
 with 'Helios head stamp (etc.) In the end
 I was not able to distinguish 2 ep.s of
 this name in that group.

This same situation in a group of handles
 from cistern recently dug in Section 00 (by
 John Camp). Most of the handles are
 very rounded in profile, but there are 2
 with rose types  (one dated to ^{25 EPMO LKOS?} 1st type
 (8 yrs), the other not read) which look much
 more modern.

I would date this situation ca 3/4 3rd.
 There is the problem of 25 or so missing years
 here, unless there are a lot of name
 repetitions. These latter might be indicated
 by the shape differences, but there hasn't
 seemed enough evidence to support this.

EARLY RHODIAN

Shape development of Early Rhodian
— problem of handles of $\lambda\epsilon\rho\sigma\tau\epsilon\delta\upsilon\varsigma$

Note we have a whole jar of $\lambda\epsilon\rho\sigma\tau\epsilon\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ in the term of $\lambda\epsilon\rho\sigma\tau\epsilon\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ ^{circulation} ^{Macedonia} Rhodus ME 462. This has what might be thought to be pre-button types, i.e. double-frame with central dot, not a sunk margin. Quite properly, this ^{jar} seems to be earlier than what are indicated by frags. of jars of $\lambda\epsilon\rho$, with regular button types: cf. e.g., with neck in term of $\lambda\epsilon\rho$ (ME 309, earlier than $\lambda\epsilon\rho$ lot), one sees clearly shorter handles & necks, with a similar vertical-band rim. (much later, of course, a published jar in term of $\lambda\epsilon\rho$ & $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$.)

But now note that the same "pre-button" pre type as is on the jar with vert.-band rim (date in term of $\lambda\epsilon\rho$) appears on the handle SS 1656 which has quite a diff. rim, one which had been considered "advanced transitional" i.e. it is rolled or folded down, not vertical, and with a thumb-shape bot. top of handle & low edge of rim.

Note that Katzev in his (earlier) early Rhod. says he has another shape just the same ^{has 'low' edge} but with rolled rim.

Stamped fragments from Beth Yerah (Khirbet Kerak, Israel)

brought to Athens for study in September 1964

[CONTACTS of Rev 631 are under ISRAEL]

Attached is a list of readings of the stamps on these fragments, with a rubbing of each stamp and a few notes on preservation and fabric.

The group consists of 4 Rhodian stamps and 1 Knidian. The latter (no.2 in the list, a small piece) is datable in the first half of the 2nd century B.C. I note the finding-place (Tr.E, in 1963) is not the same as that of any of the Rhodian stamps

The Rhodian name three eponyms, KAAAIKPATHE, HAYZANIAZ, and HEIΘIAAAZ; the last-mentioned is named without the preposition, as is customary in the "button" types of the fabricant IEPOTEAHE, of which no.5 is one. These three eponyms date not long shortly before (HEIΘIAAAZ), and just after, months began to be named on Rhodian amphoras; my present opinion is that months began to be named about 275 B.C. The (no.4) fourth Rhodian handle has a stamp of MIKYΘOZ with month; by finding places and fabric, it may come from the same amphora as no. 3 naming the eponym KAAAIKPATHE. In any case the stamps naming KAAAIKPATHE and HAYZANIAZ are probably both from amphoras of this MIKYΘOZ, the style of whose eponym stamps is known from whole amphoras with both stamped handles preserved. [See note below.]

For another example of the type of no.5, see Hesperia XXII, 1953, pl.43, a. On the chronology of this period, see "Notes on the Amphoras from the Koroni Peninsula," Hesperia XXXII, 1963, pp.319-334; see notes 12, 16, and 20 on the eponyms from Beth Yerah. The MIKYΘOZ who appears in a reading on p.333 is most probably an earlier homonym and not the man named in Beth Yerah no.4 (perhaps his grandfather).

Further investigation indicates that No.1, naming HAYZANIAZ, comes from an amphora of KPEON, a contemporary of MIKYΘOZ, and not from one of MIKYΘOZ himself.

The lunate sigma and lettering in general match those of a stamp naming HAYZANIAZ on a known jar of KPEON; known eponym types of MIKYΘOZ use a barred sigma.

30.IX.64

ISRAEL: Beth yerah (Khirbet Kerak)

631.7 } 1 Ἐπι Παυ-
γανία filed

Rh.



B.Y. II Tr. Givon

631.6 } 2 Διοννα/
Λυσικλῆς filed
Κνιδιον

Kn.

KT 948

B.Y. II Tr. E.
step 4 - 202.85631.5 } 3 Ἐπι Καλλι
κράτεος filed
631.44 side

Rh.

B.Y. III Tr. M 19827
+ B.Y. III Tr. N 19827B.Y. III Tr. N.
198.27
Stamp 1 for631.4 } 4 Μικύθου
Αγριανι(ου) filed

Rh.



B.Y. III Tr. N 19827

631.1 } 5 Πειθιάδας filed "button" Rh.
631.42 side

(No mouth stamp pres on

"Vertical" are
slightly out
below.side of handle: one whole
HH = 215
of handle pres., w. rim - both at
(chip from side)
S.X.64

B.Y. III Tr. M 196.12, 40

3 is made of 2 joined pieces, of which rim frag. is
marked as from Tr. M while stamped frag. is marked as
from Tr. N, both T-198.27.

3 and 4 may be from same jar, by fabric.

EARLY RHODIAN

Further on early Rh. stamp, eponyms
and Mournion's stone

Today I asked Tony Raubitschek to give his opinion on the likelihood of the lower part of the stone not having been engraved (in order to close the gap, and make the latest names earlier).

After looking at the publication a bit, he thought it quite possible that there had been only about 10 lines below the break, but not less, because of those 10 years would work out for the ^{date of} change in the form of the generation, and because of something about the form of the stone? (How does this work with the repeated names, alternative of generations?)

This would bring us up to ^{around} 324 BC for the end of the list, ^{as presented} I brought up the possibility of the garrison set by Alexander in ca 331. He thought presence of a garrison would not interrupt the series of eponymous priests (but did he think of them as eponymous? - well, were they eponymous then??).

So we may imagine that the first ^{stamp} eponyms ^{in Rhodes} were garrison commanders (perhaps 3 a year? as w. the Ap.). The idea of stamping, certainly was brought in ^{with} by the garrison. Then when it was withdrawn, they begin using the eponymous priests. Some priests, anyhow.

Original to C. Williams, at U. of P.
Copies to M. V. Varouchas
and J. McCredie

EARLY RHODIAN

6 18.01
4.IX.51

Early Rhodian handle found at Hermione with a bronze Ptolemaic coin

Now (T.62) identical as ASP 72.

Attached is a rubbing of an Early Rhodian handle picked up by Charles K.

Williams while exploring at Hermione with M. Jameson in August 1961. At the same place was found a Ptolemaic bronze coin which, J. McCredie informs me, is of the same kind as those found at Porto Raphti, type attributed by Svoronos to Ptolemy II.

The rubbing does not give quite an adequate impression of the stamp, because the surface of the handle has partly peeled away. Reading:

Ερμίου
Αρχιερ

Perit. 507.14/15

This stamp is not exactly duplicated in our files, though there are several examples (found in Rhodes and in Alexandria) of another type naming ΑΡΠΙΟΣ as priest.

The eponym's name appears on the handle of a large jar-fragment from Porto Raphti (PR 79), also on a published handle found in late 4th century B.C. context on the Pnyx (Hesperia, Suppl. X, p.141, no.70).

The shape of the Hermione handle - broadish, short-topped, and without much arch - corresponds with that of handles on the group of Rhodian jars considered to date before 300 B.C., the best context evidence being that of H.A.T. above cited. The relative heaviness of the Hermione handle, and its "normal" Rhodian clay, indicate the jar was of the "normal" shape among the three general shapes in use in Rhodes at this time, i.e. the shape which later gradually developed into that for instance of Hesperia 1934, p.202, fig.5 (SS 370, from HAT Group B), and still later to the better-known Rhodian jars such as Hesperia 1953, pl.42, II.

(Text of this description adapted from that of Stroud's handle from Kea, contemporary handle of the same fabric.)

For top of jar with rolled rim dates in 4th c.
of Αρχιερ, see ME R 158, for jar of Βασιλειος (πρ) (Doutas dig.)

The handle will be given to the collection of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, after photography.

VS

EARLY RHODIAN

January 18, 1962

Mr. Charles E. Williams
2125 Locust Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Williams:

See
VISITORS
1962
under

Thank you for your note of January 12, introducing the Misses Maude and Maxime de Schauensee, of whom the first is your colleague at the University of Pennsylvania Museum. I look forward to seeing them soon here at the Stoa. I hope you gave them our telephone number, 29 901, since the easiest way for us to get into contact is for them to call me up here and make an appointment. Of course we will show them the workrooms and storerooms, especially since one of them has worked on an excavation.

Did you ever receive a typed note (page) about the stamped handle you picked up in Hermione with a Ptolemaic coin? I made one, of which the original went to you (or is supposed to have done so), while copies went to Mme. Varoucha and Jim McCredie, since both are interested particularly in the Ptolemaic bronze coins like the one you found with your handle in Hermione. I have left the handle on Ron Stroud's desk at the School, asking that it be catalogued in the collection of the American School.

I'll be looking forward to seeing you here early in March, on your way to take part in the restoration of the Nemea temple. I once made an architectural drawing of its east end, as an exercise for Prentice Duell's class.

9.VIII.61

1st copy to R. Stroud

EARLY RHODIAN STAMPED HANDLE FROM KEA FOUND VII.61 BY R. STROUD

In July, 1961, R. Stroud picked up an early Rhodian handle from the surface near Korissia, Kea.

Reading: ΠΑΡΑΙΑ
ΥΕΑΝΙΑ

Other examples of this stamp, i.e. with the same reading, line-break and letter-forms, have been found in Alexandria, Corinth (CP 1731), Rhodes (Dontas excavations), Samos (Heraion inventory), Bulgaria (see M. Mircev, Amphora Stamps in the Museum of Varna, Sofia, 1958, pl.XX, 6), and at Porto Raphti (PR 46). A variation with lunate sigma is also known from Alexandria.

15.11.63
M. S. G.
is only
from
N. S.
p. 57.
(cont.)

The preposition para is known in amphora stamps only with the names of the early Rhodian fabricants ^{Μεγαλός, Μεταχός} ΒΟΙΣΚΟΣ, ΕΥΦΡΩΝ and ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ. Both of the first two are known on fragments which name also the eponym ΑΡΠΙΟΣ. For the combination ΕΥΦΡΩΝ - ΑΡΠΙΟΣ see Hesperia, Suppl. X, p.141 under no. 70, a handle from Pnyx context dated by H. A. T. in the late 4th century B.C. (packing of the City Wall). The name of the eponym ΑΡΠΙΟΣ has been read on a handle from Porto Raphti (PR 79).

The shape of the Kea handle - broadish, short-topped, and without much arch - corresponds with that of handles on the group of Rhodian jars considered to date before 300 B.C., the best context evidence being that of H. A. T. above cited. The relative heaviness of the Kea handle, and its "normal" Rhodian clay, indicate the jar was of the ~~normal~~ "normal" shape among the three general types in use in Rhodes at this time, i.e. the shape which gradually developed into that for instance of Hesperia 1934, p. 202, fig.5 (SS 370, from HAT Group B), and later to the more common jars such as Hesperia 1953, p. 42, II.

The handle is herewith returned, since I believe it is to go into the collection of the ASCS.

V9



with Lot 42 of 24.5.61

Measurements of

ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ - ΠΟΛΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ

JAR



8 cm



With L-42

8) 24.VI.61



with Lath 42

of 24. VI. 61



With Leth. 42

17 24. 57. 61

with Lth 42 of 24.11.61
Measurements of
ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ - ΠΟΛΥΑΡΑΤΟΣ
JAR

Height : 64 cms
Inside depth 61 cms.
max. width - $36\frac{1}{2}$ cms.
rein - outer diameter $12\frac{7}{8}$ cm
inner diameter. 9

length of handle - 17 cms
width of handle. $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm
length of toe : $2\frac{1}{8}$ cms

Early Plinian type with wreath in ○

fabo.

Εργονυμ

φαίσκος[⊙]

pair?

Εὐφράτωρ, γ[⊙]

both straight-
line legends

→ Χάρης^{⊙⊙⊙}

pair?

Παύσαρμος, γ^{⊙⊙}

comb comb
mark

Τιμόστρατος[⊙] (γρ.?)

Φιδόκρατος[⊙] (un-
outsid.)

Note there are variant dies with both φαίσκος and Χάρης combined with wreath. But neither is convincing as a match for either of the types naming Τιμόστρατος and Φιδόκρατος, which must remain unmatched for the present. Φιδόκρ. is probably rather later than the others. (?)

Appearance of these names in early round stamps without device:

⊙ In plain rounds.

⊙ In button

⊙ With dot in center

⊙ With straight-line inser.

See
p. 2

Date: The handle with stamp naming Τιμόστρατος (Plinius rec. no. 191) has a great vertical band and rim. Of course, may not all be so early. 16.I.62 *Seems now this is distinctly earlier than others*



Rhodes Record no. 191 (470. 16, 17)

Τυποστράτου

RHODIAN

straight-line
inscription

24.01

Names on early Rhodian O stamp
with straight-line inscription

fab.?

ep.?

26?
25?Not corresponding,
as a group: 5
Mentions: list

'Αγίσαν(ος) (no prep.)

'Αγησ[is?]

'Αγησις, ep.

'Αγη(ος), ep.

'Αθανο(

'Αλκισθ(ένης)

'Ανδροθένης

'Αντι(

'Αντιδίων (?)

'Αντίδοχος (no prep.)

'Απασθ(ύριος), ep. *must have been (in drawing)*

'Απολλόδοτος, ep.

'Αρίσταρχος

'Αριστόθεμος

'Αριστοφάνης, 1 ep.

Βουδαγέρας, ep.
Βουδα(α) (no prep.)1. XI. 57 Note the 112 with
lyp Βουδα also *must have been*

Δαμοκ(

Δαμοθένης, ep.

Διο(

Διοκρίτης, ep. (dot above)

'Επικράτης

Ευκρατίδας *must have been (in drawing)*

Ευφά(νης)

Ευφρων (παρά)

Ηρακλείδης Πολύζου

XII 62

ep.?

(correction
of 62/63)

6. IX. 01

E

Ευφρων

Ευφρων

Ευφρων

where no prep. given
Placing in columns depends
on appearance of names,
or existence of name with
prep. in other early
stamps.

φρ.

φρ?

Θεύκωτος

~~Θευμένης~~ ^{τ. 55} ~~stump~~ ~~how old was he when~~

{Θευφάνης, φ. ^E or Εύφ. [?]

"Ιων

Καλ(λ)ίας

Κλσα(χόρας?) ^E, φ.

Μεν(? →

Μενταῖος, φ.

Μασ(

Νικ(

Ξεν(ί(α)ς)

Παυσανίας ^{Dr. 163 Prob. not an φ?} ^{πατάμετρος, φ.}
 πολυ(^E
 Πολυάρατος, φ.

(Ποδύσει - father?)

Ξωσί(δαμος?) ^E φ.

Ξωτ(ας?)

Τυραρ(α ? →

Τίμαρχος ^E, φ.

Τιμασίθιος ^{Dr. 163}
 Φιλοδα(μος) ^{No sup. or clearly early}
 Φρασί(ας) ^E (τα) φρ.

Χάρης

Χρυσόστ(ρατος) ^E

Ψυλ

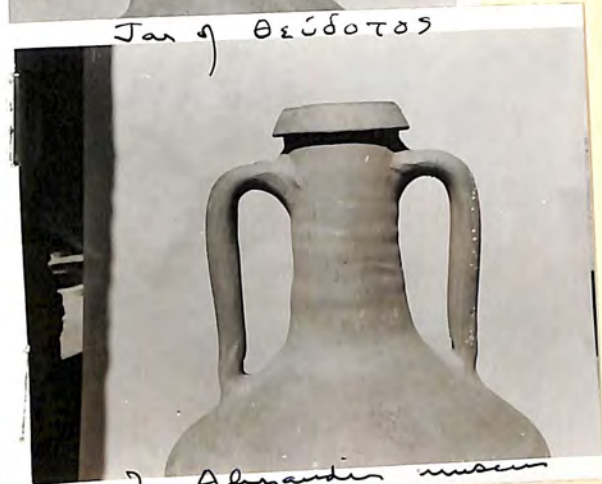
Shapes of jars

Early Rhodian (?) assembled by M2

when in Rhodes 21-27. VI. 52



Jar of Θεόδωρος



In Alexandria museum

Drawing of Mr. Dantes' note with HI stamp now detached from here and put with 2c paper.

(unstamped?)



In Mykonos

23. VII. 57. Not stamp BOK AA
on a handle for handles with a mushroom rim ca. 0.25 high



Βοίση
00
(52n)

Εν Π
0λυσ
(ntr.)



M
42 (52n)

on one handle only



In Rhodes

Agnes
M. 4205

Agnes
05

25. X. 56

Not M2 seen in Rhodes in IX. 56 or handle with st. of 12 pots/dys with a broad base (1.03 with almost no fragments)



In Rhodes

Εν Α
πιάλ
(ntr.)

Παπ Β
old Kou
(ntr.)

Further early handles in Benadiri Coll.

The following photos of proto-Rhodian handles with

EARLY RHODIAN

19.VIII.63

Further early handles in Benadiri Coll.

26

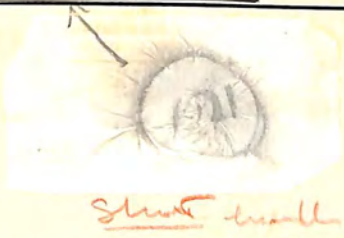
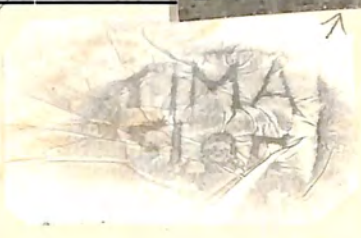
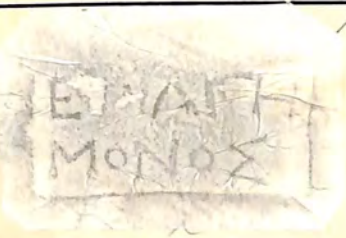
22.IV.75

Find us HH
for any of these,
i.e. in film, or in
Film list.

See list
of No 550.



← This item exist
in a BE plid., large scale.
(See page 100 in the file.)



Shut handle
for 14.27
VIII.68

EALY RHODIAN

1928.63

Further early handles in Benodhi Coll.

26

22.11.75

Find no 44
for any of these,
i.e. in file, or in
File list.

See list
of No 550.



← This item exist
in a BE plst. large scale.
(See foraging sheet in this file.)



Shunt handle
for 1st 2?
VIII 68

Further early handles = Bursell Cell.

The following photos of proto-Rhodian handles with
rims have been filed in the COMB.5 file:

Addition VII.66 in pencil.	handles with stamps of			} all with <u>early</u> <u>notched</u> rims, - but <u>not earliest</u> presumably, since the fobs, all were also notched - but on <u>muscle</u> rims.
	Βούτυπος	Ἀγυθιστος		
	Διαρύπος	Ἀγυθ(ις)		
	[ἱερὸς?] (sp.)	Ἀγδοκπιτος		
	" "	Ἀγδοκπιτος ΝΙΚΩ		
" "	" "			
" "	" "			

The handle below with ^{only known} type of Θαρσαγό(πας) (another ex.
in British Mus.) must come early in naming of months,
acc. to profiles



RHODIAN

From Early Hauler in
Breadin Collection



RHODIAN
Further early handles
in Bursi coll.



EΓ
ΕΥΣΙΔ
ἀπο



BE (old Swiss)
another pair of negs. exist of top and
side of this handle which are in some
ways both: see original file



See also file of Early Rhodian, Late Rhodian,
at end of Rhodian name cards.

Profiles of 2 early Cionelli in Benaschi coll.

For photo. of stamps, see files
under the readings



Ἐπὶ Δα
μακλῆς



Ἐπὶ ζν
α ρέτου

RHODIAN

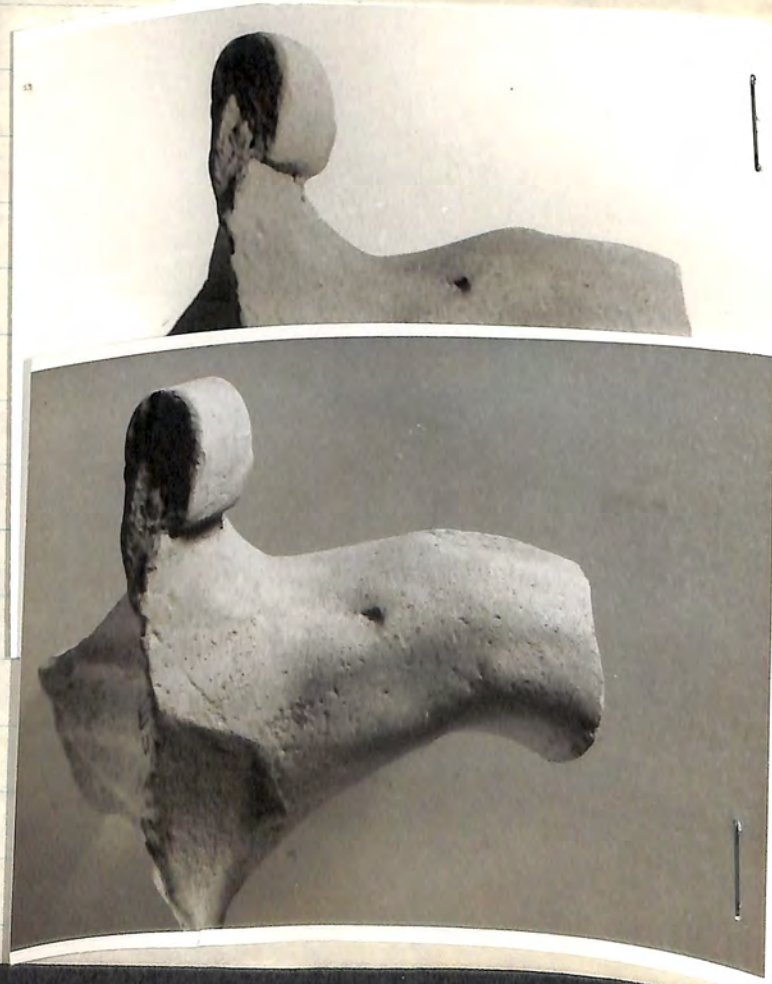
19. 8. 57
begin

31

Further early handles
in Benach coll.



26. VII. 61



Large frag., early Ptolemaic,
from various places

Me 112, with reading Bou/da, has unbroken rim,
ca. 0.025 high. Unfortunately, not listed for photo.
in XII.58

Don't forget top of early jar frag. by Mainw. or appended
to Villanov. publ. We never found this.

31.III.61 Note this brings with it, presumably, the lot with
circular stamps leaving straight-line inscription 26.VII.61 But
of. handles of Ben. Coll. w. rolled rim, having O stamp, = inscri. sp. ^{E. 5.51} ^{frag.}

See PRASIAI (ATTICA) folder, for a whole jar and a
large frag., early Ptolemaic. [VI.62. See now Hesperus XXXI,
1962, pl. 19, m.5, and pl. 22, m.27.]

31.V.61

Various items in Zeeft, Pollen Containers, etc (Moscow 1960)

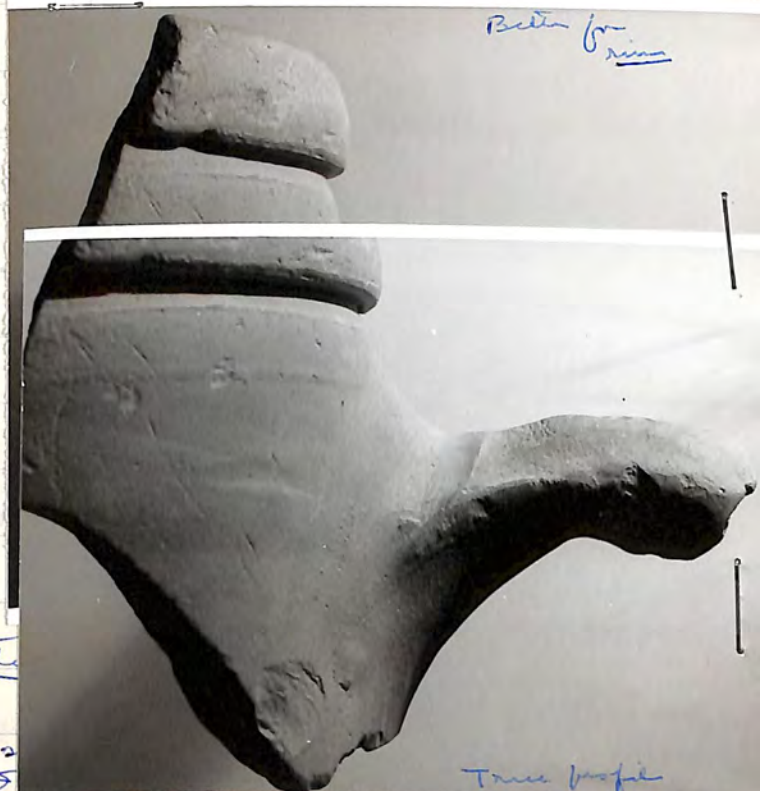
1.) Whole jar, plus, p. 79, ^{q. p. 102} fig. 5 (stamped, but
see photo stamp not shown, not known by author).
on attached Vertical band rim. (Called Indica)
plus

2.) Top of jar with heavy rolled rim. Pl. XXIII,
49a, profile. Broad handles, notched.
Round stamp, worn, not read. (Seems to
be to H. 100000.)

OVER

3.) Whole? jar with rose stamp of Agios, mentioned

A black and white photograph of a large, dark, irregularly shaped object, possibly a piece of ancient pottery or a fossil, set against a light background. The object has a bulbous, rounded end on the left and tapers off to the right, with a rough, textured surface.

 $8. \pi. 62 \rightarrow$

1207299 in better state
(TD 6547)

1207 days in "wheel" buffer 2
551656

Quin clay with some clay



Bursell handle of
? *Apistodius* I

26. D. 63

6th transfer of 1200 days with min: Same I 755 (428.22 sid
" I 721 (428.13 sid
vertical band

Proto - Rhodian for various places

Found in a mound near Elizavetovskiy, see Zakh., p. 79, fig. 5 (attached), and till p. 102 (under Knidia).
The jar is stamped, but the stamp not reported.

НЫХ АМФОР

79



Рис. 5. Книдская амфора
из Елисаветинского могильника

(из Книдского музея)

нький и почти не имеет углубления
у. Ножка сформована в один прием с
ней частью сосуда, поэтому внутренняя
рхность дна находится выше основа-
«колпачковой» ножки. Амфора такого
эца имеется в Феодосийском музее 7с
14 в).



← 4V5 2264 (530.39)

Επι φρ
[ασιδα]? [Εφρο]?

Proto - Rhodian from various places

Found in a mound near Elizavetovskiy, see Zest, p. 79, fig. 5 (attached), and tabl p. 102 (under Knidi).
The jar is stamped, but the stamp not reported.

НХ АМФОР

79



Рис. 5. Книдская амфора
из Елисаветинского могильника

маленький и почти не имеет углубления
снизу. Ножка сформована в один прием с
нижней частью сосуда, поэтому внутренняя
поверхность дна находится выше основа-
ния «колпачковой» ножки. Амфора такого
образца имеется в Феодосийском музее 7с
(V. 14 в).



← 4V5 2264 (530.37)

Επι φρ
[ατῖδα]? [Εξ φρο]?

Proto - Rhodian from various places
Early Rh. , anywhere

N 84 EM 4

cf. 'Aporreus
(pre-month)



Beth Yerah
(Israel)

(cf.) Herodotus
pre-months 1/2 Bon
neg.



Early Rhodian in Chavriani coll., Syros



cf. amphora
in Chavriani
coll. (M.F. 14.1)



[3] 52

1. 10. 61
(cf. Amphora
handling
B.M.)
(short)

(trans. of 2 stamps)

3. VII. 61 For ↑ cf. now under jar in Benadri collection, A. Miketli
epi Roduápartos.

And from sea, but near Samos



Early Rhodian spongers

33.03

take from 1) Thasian no. text note & appendix 1, on
 Rhodi stamps with characteristics similar to Thasian
 and 2.) Agora ^(early 3rd) early deposits lists and 3.) cards in
 "Combination" file which show spongers with
 4) number of any place in Hesp. III, 3
 Hades symbol device. (There is much overlapping)

of names.
name

Hiller's comment

Ἀγύσιππος

"kursive Formen"

Ἀγδούκριτος

"16 XII 1, 1068 (ΘΠΣ)"

Ἀίσκιδίππος

"180-150"

Ἀρτείδας

"I, 220-180 sehr häufig"

"

"II sehr häufig, Antiklängen, AECW Bids 1917"

Ἀνατο(υ)ριος

(does not appear)

Ἀρετακλῆς

"selten"

Ἀρτεός

"selten"

Δαίμων

"220-180(?)"

Εὐκλῆς

"I Ἀρτανακτέδα, c. 350 nur Timadidas"

Θρασύδαμος

"AC"

Καλλικράτης

"220-180 häufig"

Καλλικράτης

ΜΟΥΣΟΥ (-ΣΟΝΝΙΔΑΣ -

Νικαν

pair of handles with stamp of "Thasian" type (like 2nd - 3rd hand)
 and Mavri NS. 14 N. Ἀδελφάρον

"Adiwi 3/2. glid"

Ξεναρπτος

no comment

Ξενοστρετος

"in Russland häufig"

Ξενοφα

Παυσαρίος	" 180-150 der Häufigkeit "
Ποδυκράτης	no comment
Συμδαίρος	" "
Σωχάρης	" "
Τυμοκλείδας	" "
Φωδαίρος	" selten "
Φιδοκράτης	no comment
Φιδωνίδας	" "
Χαρμολύης	" auch in einem hellenistischen Grab von Argos. Vollgraff Bull. Hell. XXVIII 429, 14

Ham, 5 1930 apparently no inscription dates
any of these persons.

Early Eponyms from Benachi
10.VII.51

AE (with Euppo)

Αχιμων

"all scales from
this early
curved plate"

Αγριος

Αθανόφιος

Αινησίδαμος

Αριστοδάμος (ιερών) without epi

Δαμοκλῆς

Εζάκροτος

Εὐκλῆς

Κλεωνύφος

Τεχέσιων

Τιμόστρατος

Χρ(

Alexandria: Benachi 19.VI.46; sheet 4, 55

Names in "button type" from
Benachi 10.VII.51

Αισχυκλῆς

Αρετακλῆς

Αριστεύς

Δαμῖων

Εὐκλῆς

Γεροκλῆς +

Μικυθός +

Νικων

Ὀνάσανδρος

Πανσάνιος

Πειθίδας

Τιστός +

Πογκλῆς. ep.

Πογκράτης

Σωχάρης

Τιμοκλῆς

Φίλιος + (over)

Eponyms in "circular early
curved" from Benachi 10.VII.51

"mostly found in Chelley, curved"

Ανδρίας

Μυσιων

Αριστείδης

Νικων

Αριστοφροσίδας

Πογκράτης

Αρίστρατος

Πογκράτης

Αρμόσιος

Πρατοφάνης

Αρχίδαμος

Σίμωνας

Αρχοκράτης

Σωστράτος

Αεζοφίδης

Τεσαχόρος

Εὐκλῆς

Τεσαμενός

Εὐκρατίδας

Τιμοκλ.

Θέστωρ

Φιλωνίδας

Καλλικράτης

Κηκοφάχος

Eponyms in "rectangular early curved"
from Benachi 10.VII.51

Αγίστιος

Σωστράτος

Αγχιμῖος

Ὀνάσανδρος

Αγριος

Πανσάνιος

Αθανόφιος

Σωστράτος

Αισχυκλῆς

Σωχάρης

Αριστείδης

Τιμοκλῆς

Εὐκλῆς

Φιλωνίδας

Εὐκρατίδας

Χαρμοκλῆς

Εὐφράνωρ

Θέστωρ

Θεόδωρος

Θρασίδαμος

Καλλικράτης

Καλλικρατίδας

Κηκοφάχος

Μυσιων

Νικων

"Rect. Rhodian
scales all from
early curved
handles of
normal
thickness"

Early Fabricants from Benachi

10. VII. 5 | 33.06

Αγναικχῆς

"all seeds from
Utricle early
current Rhodén

Αἰνσιδαφος

Ακ[ε]στ[υ]δ(ας) ?

Αρίστειδ(ας)

Βοιβκος

Βουχα(

Διο(

Εὐκρατίδ(ας)

Εὐφρο(

Ζηνός(

Κλει(

Κρέων

Μικυθος

(see over)

Μόσχος

Ξεινίας

Ξενάρεος

Θράσιμος

Παυσαρίας (παρά)

Πύρρος

Ρόδων

Σωτα

Φιλιωνίδας

Τιμαρ

ΤΑΡ

33.07

PROW

ΚΑΡΝΕΑΔΑΣ
ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ

24.8.62

Note Dantas published some of the early Pl.
 in Πρακτικά 1955 pp. 588-590.

15.11.63

Early fabricants who use παρά:

Βοϊσκος

Εὐφραν

Μέγυς? (Nilsson, from Stephanos in Comptes rendus
 — St. Petersburg, 1965.)

We know no ex. as yet, but several of
 Μέγυς in early Petros. bundle.

Μόσχος

Παυσαρίας

Priests of Halios at Rhodes

Father and sons, what effect do they have on the matter of restoration of gap & bottom as full or bare?

Διαγόρας Δαμάγυτος	I, line 11	^{vg} (26 yrs)	^{Morison} 399/8 B.C.
Δαμάγυτος Διαγόρα	II, line 13	354/5	321/0 ^{or 315/4}

So! acc. to vg, one long generation (26 years each)
and " " Morison, could be 3 short generations

(There is a generation of only 24 years all in
column I: line 7, Ἀρχιτάδης Φρόπιδας
line 31, Φρόπιδας Ἀρχιμόδιος)

16. IV. 63

Note that there would seem to have to be either one or three generations because of the alternation in names. You cannot fix this by saying there was just less gap than Morison allows, not only invalid it would be to have less gap.

So these two entries seem to be an argument for his restoration.

See also in folder
RHODIAN EPICURUS
for letter of 15.IV.61
Vg & Broken

EARLY RHODIAN

35.02

Early Rhodian eps., and a question
of whether stamp ep. series can
be state ep.s

Today WPU came down (and had lunch
with me and Mrs. Ure at the Iridovra, and
a Euboean Table). He wanted to be shown
what I meant by Rhodian epigraphy which
ought to be 4th cent. - say last third - but
do not appear in Morrison's list. ^{2nd col.} These
are not all sorted out, but I showed him
the list of ep.s that appear in early Rhod.
stamps with straight-line inscription. (List of
23.VII.58.). These covered with types of
E3 & p a s, which I also showed him, and
which have on good 4th cent. date and
one probable one (Isthmian cistern, lower earth).

Remarking that only one name was in
Morrison's relevant part, he was glad to
say that my list was practically formal
proof that epigraphy on stamps were not state
epigraphy of Rhodes.

I continued to bid for the possibility that
there is no ^{inscribed} gap between cols. 1 and ^{of the state} 2, or
which case the stone stops just in time for
me. But he does not really consider this
worth consideration.

(OVER)

Myself feel some doubt too. But as for
proof is a lot of work ^{before one can} show the specimens
 who fill ten years from 300 m. And are
 all the "Early Pleistocene" certainly Pleistocene?

Early Phodian identifications

Mz finds Mr. B.'s new Ph. ep. Δαμοφρίδης in Tituli Camirensis, p. 172, under no. 9 (Δ. Φιδύτου).

Note that this no. 9, dedication of the ἱεραποιοί, contains numerous of our names on Early Phodian handles:

Ἀκροτίας

Χρίστειρος

Δαίμων

Δαμοφρίδης (not to be confused with Mr. B. says)

Διοπρίδης ("δαμ. οὐρχήσας")

[Μέν]τατο[s] (? the restorer [Εκα]τατο[s])

Ξωφάνης - we find we have Ξωφ found w. ΕΠΑ Early Phost.

Add perhaps his Ν[ι]όστρατος - our Ν. is not so early, but maybe it is really ~~Ν~~ Ξ[ι]όστρατος or, better,

* Τ[ι]όστρατος, or worse ← Best

Χρ[ι]όστρατος

Seems to be dated 300-290 B.C. by Benndorfson.

More study here indicated.

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1963



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS
1963

EARLY RHODIAN

KORONI SALT

[16.V.63]

V9

EARLY

RHODIAN

KORONI

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to Lucy Shoe on 16. IV. 63

NOTES ON THE AMPHORAS FROM THE KORONI PENINSULA

THE excavations at the Koroni peninsula in Attika produced a group of amphoras and stamped amphora handles¹ of unusual interest, to which further reference will certainly be made. In this note I will try to give an idea of the chronological difficulties imposed by this material in the way of accepting, without some modification, the historical interpretation presented by the excavators in *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 59-60, that is, the association of their discoveries with events as late as the Chremonidean War of 265-261 B.C. For present reference I use the original publication numbers which lead directly to page and plate in *Hesperia*, XXXI, and I cite the article (*ibid.*, pp. 26-61) as "Koroni."

The remarkable composition of this group may first be outlined:

THASIAN, 11 stamped handles, with endorsements of Δημάλκης (105, 106 and possibly 107), Ἰδνάδης (97), and Κλεόστρατος (87, 95, and 96), plus four handles on which the stamps have not been read (88, 89, 104, 108).

EARLY RHODIAN, 11 or possibly 14 items, naming the eponyms Ἀγριος (27, the upper part of a jar), Ἀντιλέων (64), Χρυ(σόστρατος) (5, 11, 62, 63, 81; of these 5 is a whole jar); and the fabricants Ἀστός (109), Θεύ (or possibly Εὐ(ιος) 99, 127),² and Πανσανίας (75, with preposition *para*); plus possibly 111 which may read Ὀνα[, 110 with a monogram and 124 with a single letter, but these last three may be non-Rhodian.

KOAN (?), 2 items, the handle 82 with stamp of Ζώπυρος and the unstamped amphora 6.

ZENON GROUP, 8 stamped handles, endorsed Ζη/Μοσ (84, 115, 116); Ζη/Σω (113, 114); and Ζη/φ (117, 118, 119).

ORIENTAL (?), 2 stamped handles (98 and 112) which were vertically set but

¹ Persons unfamiliar with material of this kind or with its archaeological uses are referred to Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Picture Book No. 6, *Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade*, Princeton, 1961, hereinafter referred to as *Amphoras*.

² On 99 and its duplicate 127 which now seem to be early Rhodian: a complete example of the stamp type has been identified from the Benachi Collection and there were no further letters to the right. (For other parallels in this collection, cf. Koroni, p. 58, note 20.) The pellet to the left is possibly not a letter. In a variant early type, an upright hasta follows to the right. For the name Εὐιος in Rhodian stamps, see M. P. Nilsson, *Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos*, Copenhagen, 1909, p. 90; though certainly uncommon, it is known in full on handles of more developed, "normal" Rhodian fabric (Agora SS 8947, 13134, which have a reading that has been published from examples in Sicily: *I.G.*, XIV, 2393, 249a, b).

apparently short, as on jars of Phoenician or Punic type.³ The markings have not been deciphered.

SPANISH (?), the jar-top 44, which seems to belong to the series with mushroom rim, shoulder stop and rather long tapering toe; the toe may be hollow inside like the fragment published by Mme. Varoucha-Christodouloupoulou from a deposit related to that at Koroni.⁴ These jars are certainly from the west, where quantities have been found, including half a cellar-full at Gela most of which, like 44, have dipinti on their necks.⁵ F. Benoit discusses amphoras of this shape, including them in his class "Républicaine I"; he illustrates two examples found in the sea off Spain in the harbor of Tarragona.⁶

MISCELLANEOUS, 11 items (plus possibly 110, 111, and 124, see under Rhodian): handles stamped 'Αριστοδίκων (59, 83, and 120), 'Αρνυ[(121), 'Ερα (122), Μάνου (7, most of the jar preserved, one handle missing), and handles stamped with an unrestored name (60), a monogram (123), an incuse circle (125) and a rosette (126); and a jar-top with dipinto but no stamp (4).

In sum: Thasian, 11; Rhodian, 11 or 14; Koan (?), 2; Zenon Group, 8; Oriental (?), 2; Spanish (?), 1; miscellaneous, 14 or 11 (according to the Rhodian identification); total, 49 catalogued items.

The assortment does not correspond with finds in Athens, as the authors remark (Koroni, p. 58, with note 20), so that we get little direct help from parallels for individual items in the Athenian Agora. For context in other places, the parallels from Gela for 44 (see above) give us a lower terminus at 282 B.C., the date of destruction of the city; actually the shorter neck and handles of 44 probably place it earlier than the Gela parallels; it looks more like the two jars from the Spina tomb referred to in

the commentary (Koroni, p. 38); this tomb has been dated in the 4th century B.C. Gela provides also a fair parallel for the shape of Koroni 7 in an amphora exhibited in the east wing of the Gela Museum; Professor Orlandini who excavated it (and who has sent me photographs supplementing the postcard view first seen) has kindly informed me that the amphora in question (inv. no. 8906, unpublished) does in fact also come from the destruction debris of 282 B.C.; certain modifications in shape between Koroni 7 and Gela 8906 seem consistent with an earlier date for the former, on analogy with the Thasian sequence at the same stage.⁷ For the three Thasian names at Koroni, direct context evidence being in default, these had been placed tentatively at about 300 B.C., chiefly by device-association among themselves and indirectly with names more firmly fixed in our accepted chronology. A date before 300 would suit the Koan (?) jar and handle 6 and 82 in that the shape is sufficiently removed, in the right direction, from the Koan shape of the 3rd century as we have thought that we knew it.⁸ For the Zenon Group, of which the majority have been found in Egypt, we have no adequate data for a chronology. Only two handles of this class have been found at the Agora which are comparable with the Koroni series, both being duplicates of Koroni 113 and 114; of these one came from a surface filling, the other from a

⁷ In both classes, the earlier jars taper below to a little stem from which the toe flares, whereas in the later ones the narrowing is more gradual and there is no real flare at the bottom, just a knob. At the same time, the upper bodies lose in swell. This sagging above and thickening below seems to be accompanied as might be expected by a coarsening of the surface. For the Thasian sequence, I am comparing SS 8932 (jar of Αἰσχρων, see references in note 18) for the later stage, with (for instance) the jar of Δέαλκος published by I. B. Zeest, *Pottery Containers from the Bosphoros*, Moscow, 1960, pl. IX, 21b. This latter is probably closely contemporary with the Koroni material: the stamp shown in Zeest's drawing is duplicated on a handle (IP 731) from the lower filling of the Rachi south slope cistern at Isthmia where it was accompanied by a proto-Rhodian handle (IP 733) of Εὐφρων in the term of Χρ(υσοστρατος). (On the cistern, see *Hesperia*, XXVII, 1958, p. 18. For cordial permission to report the two handles, I am grateful to Professor Oscar Broneer, Director of the Isthmia Excavations, and to Dr. Chrysoula Kardara who excavated and will publish the Rachi section.)

There seems now some possibility that the Koroni 7 series is Parian, in which case a parallel development with the Thasian might be expected.

Of the stamp on Koroni 7, Μάνου, we have only two other examples on record, both in Athenian collections (Kerameikos and National Museum). Μάνης is the slave-name par excellence, in Aristophanes and elsewhere. In the game of kottabos, it is applied to the thing that is struck, some element in the kottabos stand, cf. B. Sparkes, *Archaeology*, XIII, 1960, pp. 205-206. On slave-names as those of amphora fabricants (in Rhodes), see Nilsson, *op. cit.*, pp. 84 ff.

⁸ See *Amphoras*, fig. 56. Compared with the first and earliest of the Agora jars in this series (P 6353 from deposit E 14:1) Koroni 6 has shoulders that slope more gently, and its body is a little more rounded; its toe also is of an earlier kind than was that (only partly preserved) of the Agora jar; the clay of Koroni 6 is softer and contains more mica. The date of the deposit E 14:1 has recently been called "275-225 B.C." (*Hesperia*, XXVIII, 1959, p. 130, note 15). The stamp on the Koan jar P 6353, Ἀντιφάνης with club, is duplicated on a handle from the "Third Deposit" (top stratum) of the well at the Kofina site in Chios; on the date of this deposit, see *B.S.A.* XLIX, 1954, p. 159, "ca. 275-250 B.C."; but cf. also *ibid.* p. 129, end of note 25.

³ Cf. S. S. Weinberg and others, *The Aegean and the Near East, Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman*, Locust Valley, 1956, pl. XII, 9-11; pl. XI, 1-3, pl. XII, 1-4, pp. 89, 91, figs. 6, 7, for side views of such handles in place on their jars; or *Amphoras*, fig. 38, jar to the right.

⁴ See 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1953-1954 (In Memory of G. P. Oikonomos), Part III (Athens, 1961), pl. III, nos. 3, 9; and cf. Koroni, p. 60, for notes on this article. The "shoulder stop" common on western jars is a ridge produced where the concave slope of the neck meets the convex slope of the body, no doubt an incidental feature of the particular technique of these potters.

⁵ See P. Orlandini, *Not. Sc.*, Ser. 8, X, 1956, pp. 355-357, the author's Type B. (The other amphoras in this cellar, those belonging to his Type A, are of the class tentatively identified as Corcyrean; a 4th century predecessor of these is illustrated in *Amphoras*, fig. 42, left.) I owe the reference to Professor Orlandini's article to Mrs. Doro Levi, through Mrs. Maria Savvatiannou-Petropoulakou, whom I take this occasion to thank for much help in connection with this article.

⁶ *Rev. Ét. Ligures*, XXIII, 1957, p. 252, fig. 2, with note 3. The fragment from Ensérune which bears an Iberian stamp is mentioned *ibid.*, p. 254. Through the kindness of Miss Joan du Plat Taylor of the London Institute of Archaeology, M. Louis Foucher, Curator of the Museum of Sousse, Tunisia, and Dr. N. Platon, Ephor of Athens, I have information of recent discoveries of jars of this class (with mushroom rim, shoulder stop, and tapering peg toe) respectively at Motya in western Sicily, at Leptis Minor in Tunisia, and for the first time at Athens (outside the city wall). For one found in Keos, see *Addendum* to note 29.

3rd century B.C. well deposit.⁹ For an isolated small fragment of a jar, such context provides of course only a lower terminus.

For a few Koroni items, then, we have no indication that they were made before 300 B.C.; neither has there been evidence to set them later. For the Thasian stamps, on the other hand, and the Spanish (?) and Koan (?) amphora shapes, and for Koroni 7, a date toward the end of the 4th century would be suggested rather than one close to the Chremonidean War, 265-261 B.C., though present knowledge does not permit a very telling demonstration. On the Rhodian class however much more is known, and the combination on single jars of names from each of two series (dating and endorsing names) allows of much greater precision; as it must apply to this class, I do not see how to reconcile the proposed Koroni date with heretofore accepted Agora chronology.

The drawings in Fig. 1 show the position so far as shape goes. 1-5 and perhaps 6 may for convenience be called proto-Rhodian; they belong to a period before the single style of the typical Rhodian amphora had been settled upon.¹⁰ The rolled-rim ancestor of the later Rhodian is represented by 4; but strictly contemporary with this style—since 2, 3, and 4 all bear the same eponym name, *Αγριος—are the two shapes represented at Koroni, both with broad, carefully profiled rims, of which one slopes so that it projects at the bottom (2), while the other is a vertical band with very little projection at any point (3, dated by *Αγριος, and 5, the Koroni jar obviously close to it in stage of development). There are certain concomitant differences in other parts of the three contemporary types, and even in the clay, which in the rolled-rim variation (such as 4) is closest to the later Rhodian. Many jars, or tops of jars, of the three types have been found recently in Rhodes. Some development can be detected among examples of the two forms with broad rim; before these shapes disappeared from use they evidently became more exaggerated than as seen in 2 and 5. Available information indicates that while the three shapes were current together, individual potters used only one of them. It seems that the primitive shape among stamped

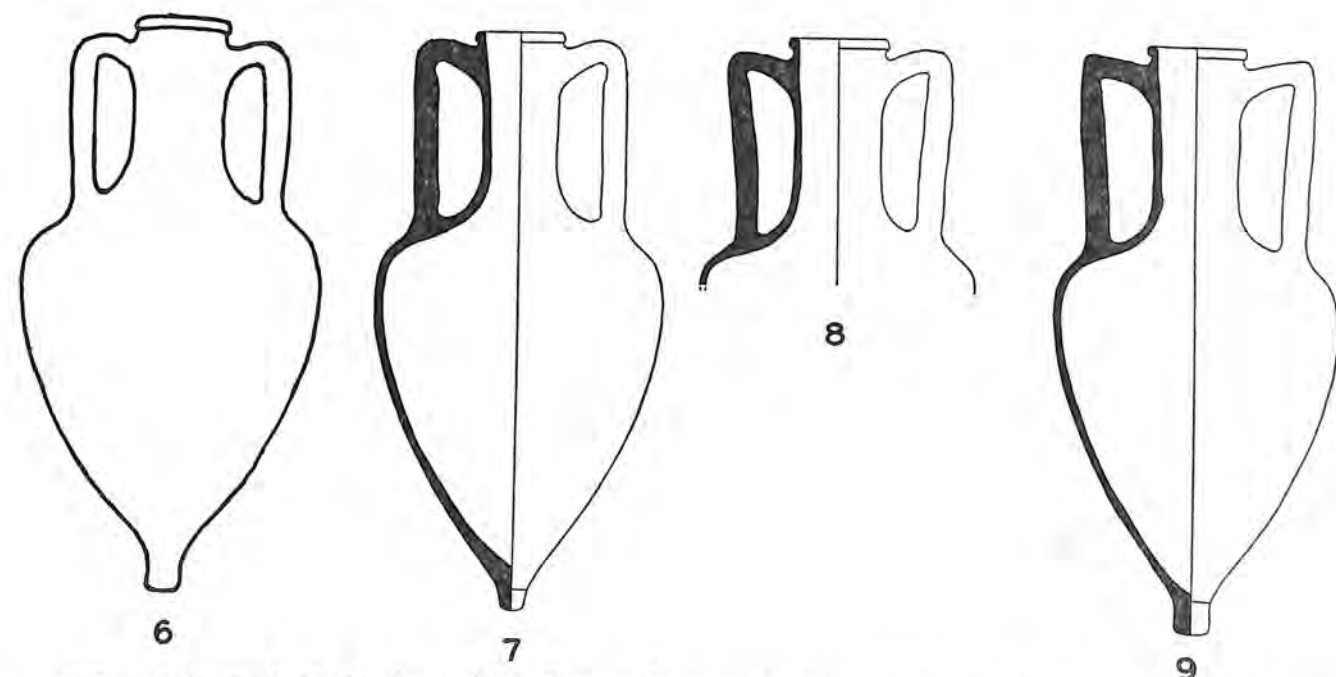
⁹ SS 255, from Agora well H 6:4, the well in which the bronze head of Nike was found. For the stamp, see *Hesperia* III, 1934, p. 284, no. 247; *ibid.*, p. 208, on the deposit ("Bronze Head Well") and its handles; further on the deposit, see H. A. Thompson, *Athenian Studies Presented to William Scott Ferguson* (Harv. Stud. Cl. Phil., Suppl. Vol. I), Cambridge, 1940, p. 208 with note 2; and more recently, *The Athenian Agora, a Guide*, 2nd ed., Athens, 1962, p. 168. For further notes on the Zenon Group, see note 25 below.

¹⁰ For permission to use previously unpublished non-Agora material in Fig. 1, warm thanks are due to Mr. Lucas Benachi (for 1) and to Dr. John Kondis (for 3, 4, 6).

For published stamped proto-Rhodian jars or large fragments, see also A. Maiuri, *Annuario*, IV-V, 1924, p. 47, fig. 10 (mushroom rim; it seems likely that neck and handles are shown a little too long in the drawing); I. B. Zeest, *op. cit.* in note 7, p. 79, fig. 5 (vertical-band rim); *ibid.*, pl. XXIII, 49a (rolled rim). I can think of no others that show the shapes of the jars. Numerous stamps of this period in Rhodes have been published; for some illustrated by photographs, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 43, c and d; these name the Koroni eponym *Αντιλέων; see *ibid.*, p. 124 under no. 26 for notes on this eponym and also on *Αγριος. Another photograph of a stamped proto-Rhodian handle is cited in note 11, below.



1-5. Proto-Rhodian stamped amphoras found in Alexandria (1), Rhodes (3, 4), and the Koroni peninsula (2, 5). 2-4 name in their stamps the Rhodian eponym Agrios, datable in the last quarter of the 4th century B.C. according to context at the Pnyx.



6-9. Development of the stamped Rhodian amphora to the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C. From Rhodes (6) and from Agora dated deposits: Thompson's Hellenistic Group B (7), the Satyr Cistern (8) and the Komos Cistern (9).

Rhodian amphoras is that of 1, a jar of the Benachi Collection in Alexandria which names the eponym Πολυάρατος. The same high-set mushroom rim characterizes also the top of a jar of Βοῖσκος dated in the same term, although in the term of Ἀγριος (in our 4) and as otherwise known Βοῖσκος uses the rolled-rim shape. The years of Πολυάρατος and of the three Rhodian eponyms on Koroni pieces all fall within the working period of a fabricant Εὐφρων in whose characteristic two-name stamps (often containing the preposition *para* as do types of Βοῖσκος and of Πανσανίας as in Koroni 75) these four eponym names, and six others, have been found. Of this ten-term series of stamp types of Εὐφρων, one dated like our 2-4 in the year of Ἀγριος appears on a handle found at the Pnyx in the construction packing of the Athenian City Wall attributed by Homer Thompson and Robert Scranton to the late 4th century B.C.¹¹

The proto-Rhodian variant with rolled rim develops in the direction of longer neck and handles as its toe takes the cylindrical shape familiar in later times. See 6; at the period of 4 the toe of the rolled-rim jar is still rather wide at the top and knobby (as seen in an unstamped amphora in Rhodes, BE 1471, unpublished). The composition of the group-find at Rhodes that included 6 rather indicates that when 6 was made the two broad-rimmed proto-Rhodian types were still in production. Just when these types were dropped is not clear, but potters are known who worked before and after the change. The typical button-like stamps of Ἱεροτέλης, known in the term of Ἀγῆμων on a jar with vertical-band rim (cf. 3 and 5) in Rhodes (BE 1347, unpublished), turn up also on the handles of a jar of revised shape in the term of Φιλωνίδας; here the potter has conformed by narrowing his rim, but has still left space above the handles as if for a rather broad rim; still on this jar the stamps include no month name.¹²

The stage of naming the month has been just about reached in 7, as we know from large fragments of amphoras impressed with rose stamps of Ζήνων where both handles are preserved (in 7 one is restored); in these known pairs, the two handles

¹¹ *Hesperia* Suppl. X, 1956, p. 141, no. 70, the statement on context supplied by Thompson. On the date of the wall, see further H. A. Thompson and R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 333-337. For other published two-name stamps of Εὐφρων, see Nilsson, *op. cit.*, pp. 524-526, nos. 801, 804, 817, 828, and 829, from Lindos; G. G. Porro, *Annuario*, II, 1916, p. 257, from Kamiros, taken to the Termini Museum; R. A. S. Macalister, *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement for 1901*, pl. 2, no. 5, from Tell Sandahannah (ancient Marissa); E. M. Pridik, *op. cit.* in note 17 below, p. 110, no. 204, from the Mithridates Mound in South Russia.

¹² See *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 42, I, and its stamps Ia and Ib. For notes on this amphora, see *ibid.*, p. 119 with note 10. No context was available to date it; further knowledge of the sequence has now placed it in the early 3rd rather than the late 4th century, still according to the Thompson chronology. Some handles bearing the button stamps of Ἱεροτέλης (fabricant or eponym types) have an additional long stamp on the side containing the name of a month, evidently a new feature introduced toward the end of the activity of this potter; the addition marks the terms of Εὐκλής, Καλλικράτης I, Πανσανίας I and Τιμοκλείδας as having fallen soon after months began to be named on amphoras. No such month stamp was found on the amphora cited. (For further remarks on stamps of Ἱεροτέλης, see note 20 below.)

bear complementary stamps of which one always includes the name of a month, while the eponyms (see note 16) are those with whom months are a new feature. The context of 7 was dated by Thompson in 1934 about 275 B.C.¹³ Comparing 7 with 6, one sees that the shape has been somewhat fined down, and neck and handles are a little longer. Further progress in the same direction is seen in 8, where also the tops of the handles are pulled out a little more toward the familiar Rhodian angle; before the end of the 3rd century, the angle is fairly acute and sharp, as seen in 9 from the Komos Cistern at the Agora, a jar which by the name connections of its eponym (Θέστωρ) has been dated in the last quarter of the century.

The context date of 8 has recently been called "fairly early in the second quarter of the 3rd century B.C." by Dorothy Thompson in her article on the terracottas from the same deposit, Agora N 21:4 (as named from the National grid); with the exception of one item, her no. 2, excluded as from the dump of the cistern, the terracottas seemed to fit a date before about 275 B.C., and in this to be not far from those of Group B (context of our 7).¹⁴ Since publication, however, Mrs. Thompson has informed me that the opinion on the date of the pottery from this deposit which she quoted in her article is no longer current, and that the dates of some of the terracottas will be reexamined before final publication.¹⁵ The *opinio communis* on N 21:4 has not yet come into a clear focus. I therefore enter some notes on the amphora fragments that form part of the group, though this is not the place for a full presentation.

It will be evident I believe from their relative shapes that the date of 8 falls between those of 7 and 9; perhaps also that it is rather closer to 7 than to 9. Name connections enable a guess at the actual time, perhaps under twenty years, between 7, the only Rhodian in Group B, and 8, the latest Rhodian in Mrs. Thompson's deposit:

¹³ See *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 332: "Yet the coins from the southern chamber and the draw-shaft prove that they were open at least into the early 3rd century. For their final closing up we may suggest a date in the first half of that century, perhaps about half way along." The amphoras from the deposit are listed on the top of the same page: SS 370 (our 7) and SS 371, and P 1112-1114. The two first are illustrated *ibid.*, p. 202, fig. 1, nos. 5 and 6; SS 371 appears also as first in the Knidian sequence in *Amphoras*, fig. 64. For P 1114 shown in the Chian sequence, see *Amphoras*, fig. 47, the jar to the left. P 1112 and 1113 (unpublished) are products of two other centers, identity not established.

¹⁴ See *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 244-262; on the date of the deposit and of Group B, p. 244; exclusion of no. 2, p. 246; date of the remaining pieces, p. 260.

¹⁵ G. R. Edwards, in a letter to me of January 29, 1963, has authorized the following quotation of his opinion on the pottery from Mrs. Thompson's deposit:

"The pottery from the lower filling of Group N 21:4 does not at present seem in accord with the dating for the group and the relationship with Group B expressed in *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, p. 244."

I should state that the present article has been written with only very general knowledge of Professor Edwards' note on the pottery from Koroni which will have appeared in *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, pp. 109-111.

the eponyms known in rose stamps of Ζήνων (as on 7) are Ἀγλώκριτος and Καλλι-κράτης I, and very probably also Πανσανίας I;¹⁶ these three are apparently well within one potter's working time with Ξερόστρατος, eponym of 8, since all four are named in stamps having a particular device (the "mirror" identified by Nilsson as a schematic representation of Helios), and none of them is named in the earliest or latest such type.¹⁷ Attention may be called to some chronological evidence contributed by the three Thasian items from N 21:4, which have already been published. One (SS 9473) duplicates a stamp from a cistern filling at the Pnyx dated in the first half of the 3rd century by Thompson, thus again keeping us within the quarter-century following Group B. If this date is acceptable for N 21:4, the stamps on the other two Thasian (SS 8932, restored jar, and SS 8937, top of a jar) give us a possible connection with the "real world"; they have endorsements respectively of Αἰσχρων and of Νικόδημος Τι(whom it is tempting to identify with Αἰσχρων Ἀλκίμου and Νικόδημος Τιμοκράτους who served within a year or two of each other as *theoroi* of Thasos in the period about 260 B.C.; the endorsement of amphoras in Thasos may have been the function of an office sometimes held by a man who later became a *theoros*.¹⁸

¹⁶ Of tops of jars of Ζήνων with both stamped handles preserved, bearing rose stamps, SS 3786 (from Agora deposit N 10:2, believed by the undersigned to be about contemporary with Group B) names the eponym Ἀγλώκριτος with the month Ἀγρίνιος; while SS 8936 (one of the earlier pieces from N 21:4) names Καλλικράτης I with the month Δάλιος. The connection with Πανσανίας I is based on the close similarity in fabric and in stamps (with mutually complementary types) of two handles found together (SS 3813, endorsed Ζήνωνος, and SS 3803, naming Πανσανίας with month Ἀγ[ρίνιος], also from N 10:2). On two of these eponyms and on the addition of the month name, see also note 12 above; and on the later homonyms indicated by the Roman numerals following the same two names, see note 20.

A few rose types are known which name pre-month eponyms. For most of these terms, non-rose circular types of Ζήνων are already known (with monograms or letters in the center) so these rose types no doubt belong to another fabricant. One or two remain as possibly to be restored on 7, the most likely being the one that names Φιλοκράτης (Agora SS 19, etc., cf. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 236, no. 82, now fully read from more complete examples). See note 17 below for this eponym, whose term fell shortly before the naming of months, hence within a very few years of Zenon's eponyms with months.

¹⁷ On the device, see Nilsson, *op. cit.* in note 2, p. 155. Of the 33 eponyms now on record as named in stamps with this "mirror" device, several belong to the period shortly before the month was named on the jars. For one of these, see E. M. Pridik, *Inventory-Catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphoras, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection* (in Russian), Petrograd, 1917, pl. I, no. 9. In this and other types naming Φιλοκράτης, the potter has added various little identifying marks below the device, suggesting an attempt to distinguish issues, which was better done soon afterward by naming the month. Of handles known to me bearing stamps with this device, the latest in appearance are Agora SS 4151 and SS 9677, which name an eponym Ξερόφα(. The chief, possibly the only, potter to put this device in his eponym stamps was probably Θεόδωρος, according to some known pairs of stamps of not entirely certain restoration.

¹⁸ Publications of Thasian from N 21:4 are as follows: (1) SS 9473, handle of Ναῦπλιος, see A. and A.-M. Bon, *Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos*, Paris, 1957, p. 307, no. 1191; for its duplicate with dated context at the Pnyx, see *Hesperia* Suppl. X, p. 137, no. 63; (2) SS 8932, jar of Αἰσχρων, *Hesperia* Suppl. VIII, p. 186, pl. 19, no. 6 (shape of jar only); Bon, *op. cit.*, p. 94, no. 146, the

According to the Thompson chronology, then, 7 if not 8 is the kind of thing which should be found in the debris of an encampment in 265 B.C. of forces of Ptolemy II, whose commercial relations with Rhodes were certainly not stagnant; placing Group B no earlier than 275 B.C.,¹⁹ we still have ten years to make an old jar, demoted to water-carrying, of anything dated by that deposit, especially since it seems that Rhodian wine had to be fresh to be potable. At Koroni however we find something quite different, the close Rhodian group illustrated by 2-5 of our profiles, highly consistent in its markings as well as in the assortment of shapes known otherwise to have been mutually contemporary, the group dated before 300 B.C. according to context at the Pnyx for the eponym Ἀγριος whose name is stamped on the handles of 2-4 and closely connected by name-pairs with 5. The gap between 4 and 7 in shape-development seems to me fully great enough to corroborate the interval of 25-plus years between the dates assigned by Thompson to the Pnyx wall and to Group B; I feel also that a long step has been taken to the "normal" rose stamps of Ζήνων on 7 from the period of the Koroni Rhodian stamps, when *para* may introduce the name of the fabricant, and *no* preposition, commonly, that of the eponym, and when, with the omission also of the month name, the stamps look un-Rhodian in their small size, cf. Koroni 27, 63, 64, together in plate 18. Estimates of time-intervals based on such stylistic impressions are justly challenged if too dogmatic; the pace of development is not steady, and we can have no scale of years by which to measure change. In this case, however, we can apparently *count* most of the years between 4 and 7, i.e. between Koroni and the closing of Group B, by eponyms named in the button stamps of Ἱεροτέλης; if we omit all those with whom a separate month-stamp is known (see note 12 above) or would be expected (from other early types naming the same eponym), at least 24 remain who certainly belong to the period before months were named, and

stamp, and p. 20, fig. 4, 4, the jar; *Amphoras*, fig. 52, extreme right (jar) and fig. 55, right (stamp); (3) SS 8937, top of jar of Νικόδημος Τι(μοκράτης?), Bon, *op. cit.*, p. 318, no. 1249 (stamp).

The contemporaneity of the three endorsing names is further suggested though not proved by the fact that all three have stamp types with a peculiar device which may be a yoke; see Bon, *op. cit.*, nos. 143 and 1256 for two of these, and *B.C.H.*, LXXXII, 1958, p. 395, fig. 9, 80, for an example of the third. Note that Bon, 1256, shows clearly the abbreviated patronymic (?) Τι(with Νικόδημος.

For the *theoroi* Αἰσχρων Ἀλκίμου and Νικόδημος Τιμοκράτης, see *I.G.*, XII, 8, 288, lines 20, 26. The latter full name recurs later in the lists, at suitable two-generation intervals. In addition to two patronymics which appear in full in Thasian stamps (cf. Bon, *op. cit.*, nos. 336-337, 510), some 17 abbreviations are known which seem also to be patronymics, that is, they accompany a name through a series of stamp types with different devices, and in addition to Νικόδημος Τι(a few more of these possible father-son pairs are matched as such in preserved Thasian inscribed lists of *theoroi*. For investigation of such names, we now have rich additional material in J. Pouilloux, *Recherches sur l'Histoire et les Cultes de Thasos*, I, Paris, 1954, and C. Dunant and J. Pouilloux, *Recherches sur l'Histoire et les Cultes de Thasos*, II, Paris, 1958, with its prosopography of Thasos. On dating and endorsing names in earlier (two-name) Thasian stamps, see *Hesperia* Suppl. X, pp. 125-126; see *ibid.*, p. 136, no. 55, for a Thasian endorsing name with a title.

¹⁹ An earlier date for the pottery from this cistern has sometimes been proposed; cf. the opinion quoted in *Hesperia* XXVI, 1957, p. 108.

must precede, by one or more years, our 7; these include *Δύσανδρος* (who dates 6) but according to present knowledge do not reach back to the period of the Koroni Rhodian eponyms.²⁰

The gap is thus visible *in extenso*. Because of the serial marking of the Rhodian amphoras, it cannot be closed by suggesting that potters continued to make the same shapes over a long period. If we set the lower limit of Group B at about 275 B.C., then to associate the Koroni fortress with operations of 265-261 B.C. would mean that the Rhodian amphoras carried by Ptolemy's forces were as a group at least 35 years old, which is surely absurd. What the excavators' interpretation of finds at Koroni has offered us is really not a fixed point in an otherwise vague period, but a signal that our accepted chronology may have been wrong by more than a quarter-century. For if *Ἀγριος* and those with him are to be dated near the Chremonidean War, then evidently all our early Hellenistic dates must come down also, bringing with them, for instance, the City Wall of Athens.

²⁰ Following is a list of eponyms, of the period before months appear on amphoras, whose names are on record in "button" stamps: *Ἀγέστρατος* I,* *Ἀγήμων*, *Ἀγησις**, *Αἰνησίδαμος* I,* *Ἀρετακλῆς*, *Ἀριστάναξ* I, *Ἀρίσταρχος*, *Ἀριστεύς*, *Δαήμων*, *Δαμοκράτης* I,* *Ἐξάκεστος*, *Ἐπίχαρμος**, *Εὐφρανорίδας*, *Κλεώνυμος* I, *Δύσανδρος**, *Νίκων**, *Πειθαίδας**, *Πολυκλῆς**, *Πολύχαρμος**, *Σθενέλας**, *Φιλίνος**, *Φιλοκράτης**, *Φιλωνίδας* I, *Φρασίλας*.

The preposition *epi* does not introduce these names in button stamps, and Nilsson (*op. cit.*, p. 151) took most of those he had seen to be fabricant types; but all the names here listed are now known with the preposition on other early handles, if one allows the restoration *Φρ[ασίλας]* for the single stamp as yet known in which the preposition introduces (probably) this name (Alexandria Museum VG 2264, an early Rhodian handle). Of the listed early eponyms, the 13 marked with an asterisk * are known also in stamps with the title *ιερεύς*. The known pairs with *Ἱεροτέλης* above discussed (see note 12 and text there) confirm the fact that button eponym stamps had usually no preposition, cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 42, 1a and b. Incidentally, the pair of button stamps on this plate and the one on the following plate which names *Πειθαίδας* show clearly the peculiar character of this series of stamps: the dies seem to have been in a cylinder the rim of which made the characteristic incuse border seen in the impressions; if then they were pulled out and the lettered band cut back when the legends needed to be renewed or changed, this would explain the raised band which carries the letters in the impressions. (This is all much clearer when one takes impressions of these stamps in modelling clay.) Such a die would not of course be of terracotta like the one recently found in Thasos (*B.C.H.*, LXXXVI, 1962, pp. 510-516), but of something relatively soft, perhaps lead, which would permit revision.

The Roman numeral I which follows six of the names listed indicates that a later homonym is known; cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 525. In most of the six cases there is no problem of confusion; the time-lapse between the two homonyms has made an obvious distinction between them in the styles of both jars and stamps bearing the names. Only in the case of *Φιλωνίδας* might some doubt have been entertained, since there certainly are quite early handles the stamps of which combine this name with that of a month; however in this case we have the whole amphora, on which no month stamp was found. Other doubtful cases have been omitted from the counted list, and these include one or two types containing names which may be those of eponyms but we have as yet no stamps on record in which they are combined with the preposition, as for instance *Δίανδρος*, illustrated Nilsson, *op. cit.*, pl. I, 9.

Many handles with button stamps have been found in Rhodes itself, many also in Samos:

This discrepancy between the proposed dating of the Koroni material and the period to which it would have been assigned by our traditional Agora chronology, though perhaps a little blurred by the authors on Koroni in some of their general remarks (Koroni, p. 59) is actually clear in their catalogue. Citations of parallels in Thompson's Hellenistic Groups are all to items in Group A (dated by Thompson to the turn of the 4th to 3rd centuries) with a single exception: for Koroni 42 a parallel was found in Group B, B 44; Koroni 42 and B 44 are fusiform unguentaria, and possibly not very closely dated.

It seems clear that to find out what really happened, and when, we need to pool our evidence and look at it as a whole. Up to the present, I have been largely dependent for absolute dates in the early Hellenistic period on the dates given to the context of amphoras and their stamps in Agora deposits. Evidence for this chronology was set forth in detail by Thompson in 1934 in the discussions of his Groups A and B; and the work is being continued by G. R. Edwards on the basis of much new material. In the foregoing pages I have defined the gap between the Koroni Rhodian amphoras and the Rhodian amphora from Group B, which, according to the Thompson dating, should have been none too new at the time of the Chremonidean War; on this basis, the Koroni pieces cannot be later than the late 4th century, which is where they are placed by the Pnyx context for the eponym *Ἀγριος*. Further studies of Rhodian amphoras and their stamps may, by accounting as a whole for the years of production of this center, lead more or less independently to absolute dates. For the present, some outside corroboration for the late 4th century date which would have been attributed to the Koroni group has been provided by a relation noticed above between Koroni finds and examples of the same two (non-Rhodian) amphora classes dated by the destruction of Gela, a relation which suggested for the Koroni pieces a date distinctly earlier than 282 B.C.

Can we balance the evidence for the higher chronology, which we have been using until now, against that adduced for dating the finds at Koroni in the second

some have been reported from places as remote as Bulgaria, Rumania, Myrmekion in southern Russia, and Palestine (Gezer and Lachish); most recently 10 have been published from Iasos in Caria by Professor Doro Levi, see *Annuario*, XXIII-XXIV, 1961-1962, pp. 606 ff., figs. 44, 45, 46, 48, nos. 6, 19, 31, 32, 59, also p. 612, nos. 33-37, unillustrated fabricant types. Including these, some 45 button stamps have been identified by us in publications, of which 22 are fabricant types of *Ἱεροτέλης*; unless button stamps are illustrated there can sometimes of course be doubt about identifications from publications. Of this group as of other early Rhodian stamp types, many examples have been found in Alexandria. The present size of the Benachi collection there, over 54,000 Rhodian alone, and the remarkable extent to which it has been reported to us in detail by the owner (by means of rubbings and often also photographs) form the solid basis of such lists as that which heads this footnote, with its background of knowledge of other early Rhodian types in which these names, appearing always without months, are introduced by the preposition.

For opportunity to work directly on the collection in Alexandria, and for help toward transferring it to permanent storage in the city's Musée Gréco-Romain, grateful acknowledgement is made to the American Philosophical Society for two grants from its Penrose Fund.

quarter of the 3rd century? The lower dating depends on the attribution to Ptolemy II rather than to Ptolemy I of certain bronze coins found at Koroni and at the related sites reported by Mme. Varoucha, see note 4 above. Until the present there has been no real occasion to question this attribution, made by Svoronos a half-century ago. Chief among the arguments in its favor seems to be the small shield seen on these bronzes and also behind the head of Ptolemy II on a series of gold coins attributed by some numismatists to him and by others to Ptolemy III.²¹ Is it unlikely that a symbol of this kind should recur after a period of years? Such recurrence is readily demonstrable certainly in the Thasian stamp series.²² Then, a difference in wear between coins attributed respectively to Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II among those found at Koroni and the related sites has been cited as an indication of a difference in date of issue; but were the later issues necessarily those of a different sovereign? For the letters taken as regnal years in this Class Zeta of Svoronos, to the lay person they seem to suit attribution to the first rather better than to the second Ptolemy, since they would cover the twenty-year period of the former's official reign, whereas in attributing them to Philadelphos one must seek an explanation of their breaking off in the middle of the latter's forty-year reign.²³

Once released from association with Philadelphos, one might revert for instance to the suggestion originally made I believe by E. Vanderpool that Koroni was one of the roadsteads through which Athens was provisioned while Peiraeus was in different hands. In 286/5 B.C. (or a year or two earlier) the Athenians thanked Ptolemy Soter's admiral Zenon, in command of Egyptian cruisers which had been patrolling the Aegean, for thus provisioning the city.²⁴ It would be interesting to find on the Koroni

²¹ See the assembled references given by Mme. Varoucha, *op. cit.*, pp. 323-324, with notes 3 on p. 323 and 1 on p. 324.

²² Cf. for instance Bon, *op. cit.*, no. 463 with no. 336 (club), no. 720 with no. 1652 (owl), no. 1178 with no. 733 (pruning hook), no. 994 with no. 1447 (shield seen in perspective); no. 1447 is illustrated by a drawing of an incomplete example, but a fine complete example of this type has since been found in Gordion (SS 132). In each of the above pairs, the first of the two numbers is that of an early (two-name) type, on the dating of which see *Hesperia* Suppl. X, pp. 122-126; while the second (in the cases selected) will easily be recognized as of a later period by its letter-forms alone.

²³ I. N. Σβορώνος, *Τὰ Νομίσματα τοῦ Κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων*, Athens, 1904-1908, IV, pp. 98, 102; D. H. Cox, *Coins from the Excavations at Curium, 1932-1953, Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 145*, New York, 1959, p. 97. For help with the numismatic evidence I am very grateful to Professor W. P. Wallace of the University of Toronto; he is not responsible for any queries or proposals expressed here.

²⁴ The decree honoring the admiral Zenon is *I.G.*, II², 650 (= *I.G.*, II, 5, 309b), its archon Diokles being dated in this second edition (Kirchner, in 1913) 290/289 B.C. Cf. Dittenberger, *Syll.*³ (1915), 367; and W. S. Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, London, 1911, p. 142 with note 3. In more recent years the date has been somewhat lowered: see W. B. Dinsmoor, *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 287, summary of various dates given to this archon. The year 288/7 is used in the account by Tarn, *Cambridge Ancient History* VII, Cambridge, 1928, p. 86; the same year also in the recent article on the Ptolemies by H. Volkmann, Pauly-Kroll-Ziegler, *Realencyclopädie* XXIII, Stuttgart, 1959, p. 1627. B. D. Meritt, *The Athenian Year*, Berkeley, 1961, p. 233, retains

peninsula a pied-à-terre of this officer, and to consider whether one might associate with him the eight Koroni stamped handles which, among recorded examples of the Zenon Group, are so considerable a proportion of those found outside Egypt.²⁵ Mme. Varoucha's discoveries in other parts of Attika might well identify ports used for receiving various shipments of grain, and suggest that Ptolemaic detachments conveyed it overland to within safe distance of the city walls under protection of an advanced post southeast of the city, at the modern suburb of Helioupolis where have been found so many Ptolemaic coins of the same series as those from Koroni. Indeed, the language of the decree recording the people's thanks to Zenon in itself suggests (lines 14-17) a service above and beyond mere port delivery to Attika.

As for the two gold Ptolemaic coins also found in Helioupolis which are certainly later than the reign of Soter, these had been attributed by, for instance, Newell, Noe, and Mrs. Brett to Ptolemy III.²⁶ It must be recalled that no archaeological excavations

Dinsmoor's 1954 date, 286/5. Cf. Meritt, *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 211-212, with note 8, on the need for rewriting the history of these years.

²⁵ For the closer group, those combining Ζη (mostly) or Ζην with a second abbreviated name, we find now these figures: Alexandria 29, Koroni 8, Athens 3, Rhodes 2. The Alexandria figure will certainly be increased by further work in the Musée Greco-Romain; the Koroni figure remains high outside Alexandria. One of the Agora examples has been published, see above, note 9; so has Ze EM 14 (recently numbered) of the National Museum, Athens, see A. Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, Paris, 1871, p. 322, no. 160, but read like Koroni 84, etc. For one of the Rhodes examples, see *I.G.*, XII, 1, no. 1306, 2, now in the British Museum. This stamp and its duplicate in the Alexandria museum read Ζην/Φίλα and thus would seem to supplement the briefer abbreviations in Koroni 117-119; it is possible however that the two handles from Rhodes and Alexandria are early Rhodian and wrongly included here.

For the shape of the amphora marked with two-name Zenon stamps, nothing complete or semi-complete being known, the whole handles Koroni 113 and 117, plus a fair-sized fragment from the Benachi Collection (M 454, stamp probably like Koroni 84 etc.), give an idea: the neck of the jar contracted toward the mouth, and the rim profile was a blunt drip; the handles had little arch, and their "vertical" arms were somewhat oblique, leaning toward the mouth of the jar; vertical height of the handles (from top of low arch down to level of shoulder at center of lower attachment) about 0.195; the shoulder had a gentle slope. Except for having a more pronounced rim and slightly shorter handles, the upper part of the Zenon amphora must have looked much like that of Agora P 14179 (unpublished; not stamped) from a deposit called late 4th to early 3rd century B.C. (O 20:3). The clay of our group is reddish with white and other bits and mica.

Possibly connected with the foregoing is a more numerous and widespread series of handles, of varying fabric, which bear the single abbreviation Ζη, occasionally Ζην, sometimes combined with a distinguishing mark (dot, cross, uncertain device). Cf. for instance *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 281, no. 235, and p. 286, no. 256; M. Mircev, *Amphora Stamps in the Museum of Varna*, Sofia, 1958 (in Bulgarian), pl. VIII, nos. 6-8. Figures now found: Alexandria 100, Athens 41, other sites 18. The ten "other sites," with 1 to 4 handles each, range from Memphis to Antioch to Labranda to the north shores of the Black Sea, and include three islands, Rhodes, Samos and Delos. Best context is that of SS 5746 (Ζη with cross) from Agora well C 12:2, not later than 3rd century B.C. Handles and rims and clay indicate at least two different amphora makes.

For the suggestion that the admiral Zenon may be the person named on the first series, this would presumably be in his capacity as estate-owner in Egypt.

²⁶ See A. B. Brett, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 1955, p. 302.

could be carried out at Helioupolis, so that we do not know the stratigraphical relations of the various finds to each other; note also that from two of her other sites Mme. Varoucha herself reports coins too late for the Chremonidean War.²⁷

At any rate, we know that Zenon's provisions did reach the city, whereas the ancient literary sources concerning the Chremonidean War imply that the Ptolemaic troops involved at that time did not land at all in Attika.²⁸ On an inscription recently discovered at Rhamnous which might be taken to refer to a mainland camp of Patroklos, see Koroni p. 60. There is mention of shelter provided for the troops of Patroklos. It has been assumed that the barracks mentioned were at Rhamnous itself; I do not know whether it is excluded that reference is made to the camp on the island. It is worth remark that neither Rhamnous nor the Island of Patroklos are among the sites where the Ptolemaic coins in question have been found.

Looking beyond Attika, Mme. Varoucha reports (*op. cit.*, p. 329) that one of these coins was found in Keos. It is interesting to note that a proto-Rhodian handle, a duplicate of Koroni 75, has also been found there; and that a similar coin and another proto-Rhodian handle (naming "Αγριος as priest) have been found together on the surface at Hermione.²⁹ These finds might perhaps as well be associated with Zenon's patrolling activities as with Patroklos' voyage. We know that Patroklos had a post at Keos, but not that it was new to Ptolemy's sailors in his time.

Taken as a whole, the evidence does seem to associate the Koroni finds with an earlier and more effective Ptolemaic intervention in the affairs of Athens than the assignment of Patroklos during the Chremonidean War. Even this interpretation does not give us a quite early enough date to fit comfortably with our old chronology, since presumably Zenon's operation cannot have taken place before about 290 B.C., whereas certainly the amphoras at Koroni would have been placed before 300, as noted above. The discrepancy is now however such as to invite adjustment.

Mrs. Brett quotes Newell's reasons for attributing these coins to Ptolemy III, reasons which seem never to have been published in detail.

²⁷ *Op. cit.*, pp. 328-329, note 2. Cf. also Koroni 73 and 128, coins of Megara dated 223-192 B.C.

²⁸ Pausanias I, 1, 1; I, 7, 3; III, 6, 4-6. Cf. Koroni, pp. 59-60.

²⁹ The two handles are in the collection of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. The first was picked up near the ancient site of Koressia in Keos by R. S. Stroud in July 1961. The second was found with the coin by C. K. Williams while exploring at Hermione with M. H. Jameson in August 1961; coin and handle were found on the hill behind the acropolis. I owe my information on these finds to Mr. Stroud and Mr. Williams.

Addendum. Since this article went to press, I have seen in Keos an amphora of the Spanish (?) class of Koroni 44, which thus supplements the finds common to Keos and Koroni. This jar, inv. 1830 of the current excavations of the University of Cincinnati, is mentioned by permission of Professor Caskey. It bears an undeciphered stamp on one handle, containing two apparently non-Greek characters.

DOCUMENTATION OF ILLUSTRATED RHODIAN AMPHORAS

True profiles were drawn by Andreas Dimoulinis of 2, 5, 7-9. The jars in Alexandria and Rhodes have had to be presented in profiles traced from scale prints of photographs of these pieces. The ink versions of all 9 were prepared by Hero Athanasiades.

For the Koroni items, 2 and 5, readings, measurements, etc., present in the Koroni publication are not repeated here.

1. Alexandria, Benachi Collection. Probably from Hadra or from the western cemetery, according to building operations in progress when it appeared on the market. Ht. 0.663 m., diam. 0.39 m., ht. of handles ca. 0.173 m. (this measurement is intended to be the vertical distance from the tops of the handles to the level of the shoulder at the center of their lower attachments; it is difficult to take and not very exact but useful for comparison). Stamps on the handles:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. 'Επὶ Πο[λυ]
ἀράτο[υ]
(retr.) | b. Μικύθου
(retr.) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|

Another Rhodian eponym Πολυάρατος is known, datable in the second half of the 2nd century B.C.

2. Koroni no. 27. Eponym 'Αγριος, the other handle not preserved. Ht. of handle ca. 0.225 m.

3. Rhodes, MS 160, from the site of the Girls' High School, 1951. I am obliged to Mr. George Dontas for information on this and the following fragment and to Dr. John Kondis for permission to publish. Preserved ht. 0.315 m., ht. of handles ca. 0.21 m. Stamps on the handles:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a. 'Αγρι
ος | b. 'Αγησι
κλεῦς |
|----------------|--------------------|

4. Rhodes, MS 158. As 3. Preserved ht. 0.294 m., ht. of handles ca. 0.19 m. Stamps on the handles:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. 'Επ' 'Α[γ]
ρίου
(retr.) | b. Παρὰ Β
οῖσκου
(retr.) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|

5. Koroni no. 5. Ht. of handles ca. 0.215 m. Eponym Χρυ(σόστρατος); on the other handle no stamp is preserved. The name of this eponym, always abbreviated on the Koroni handles, is known in full in two types one of which uses the title priest. Another type, slightly abbreviated, has lettering closely similar to that of Koroni 109, hence handles with this type probably come from jars of 'Αστός.

6. Rhodes, accession no. BE 1342, from an ancient storeroom found in the Papademetriou lot in the city, 1957-1958. See now Πρακτικά for 1957, Athens, 1962, p. 129. I am indebted to Mr. Konstantinopoulos for information on this group, and to Dr. Kondis for permission to publish. Ht. 0.768 m.; ht. of handles ca. 0.225 m. Stamps on the handles:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. 'Επὶ Λυσ
άνδρ[ου] | b. [Σώτ]α
 |
|-------------------------|--|

The fabricant stamp is restored from examples in the National Museum, Athens, and in the Benachi Collection, Alexandria. For a handle of the same fabricant, cf. *Hesperia*, Suppl. X, pl. 61, 71.

7. Agora SS 370, from Thompson's Hellenistic Group B. Only one handle is preserved. See *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 235, no. 77 (stamp), p. 202, fig. 1, no. 5 (photograph of the jar), p. 304, no. 5 (description of the jar), and pp. 331-332 for its context. For the drawing, the rim has been supplied from Agora SS 11866, a handle bearing the same stamp. Ht. as restored 0.757 m.; diam.

0.367 m.; ht. of handle *ca.* 0.245 m.; capacity 27,000 cc., measured in 1939 with wheat. Stamp on the preserved handle:

- b. Ζήνωνος
rose

The missing handle bore a rose stamp with names of eponym and Rhodian month, according to tops of jars of this fabricant of which both handles are preserved (SS 3786, 8936); see note 16.

8. Agora SS 8934, from the Satyr Cistern (N 21:4); see on this deposit D. B. Thompson, *Hesperia*, XXXI, 1962, pp. 244-262. Preserved ht. 0.324 m.; ht. of handles *ca.* 0.25 m., 0.255 m. Stamps on the handles:

- a. Ἐπὶ Ξενοστράτου b. Θεσμοφορί(ου)
Δίσκου

For possibly another combination of the same eponym and fabricant names, see H. Goldman and others, *Excavations at Güzlü-Kule, Tarsus*, I, Princeton, 1950, fig. 114, nos. 5 and 6, cf. text pp. 135, 138, 139.

9. Agora SS 9991, from the Komos Cistern (M 21:1); on this deposit see D. B. Thompson, above, pp. 276-291. Ht. 0.765 m.; diam. 0.356 m.; ht. of handles 0.254 m., 0.263 m., capacity 25,140 cc., measured by M. Lang in 1954 with barley. Stamps on the handles:

- a. Ἐπὶ Θέστρος Πανάμου b. Δίου

Note a photograph of this amphora in *Amphoras*, fig. 62, the jar to the left.

VIRGINIA R. GRACE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
ATHENS

NEW PUBLICATIONS

OF

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

THE ATHENIAN AGORA

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BY
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

VOLUME VII

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By JUDITH PERLZWEIG

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Published June, 1961. xv + 240, frontispiece + 53 pls. Quarto. Cloth. \$17.50.

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Mid 8th to late 7th century B.C.

By EVA T. H. BRANN

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The contribution of the Athenian Agora to the study of pottery of this period is chiefly in valuable evidence for chronology, but there are also some new styles of figure painting from painters of workshops not previously known, and the author has further been able to illumine the careers of painters already recognized.

Published April, 1962. xiv + 134 pp., 9 figs. in the text, 46 pls. Quarto. Cloth. \$12.50.

ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED WITH THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS c/o THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE ATHENIAN AGORA

VOLUME IX

ISLAMIC COINS

By GEORGE C. MILES

Some 6457 Islamic coins from the Athenian Agora are treated here, catalogued under 336 types. All are Ottoman Turkish except 9 which include 3 *fulūs* of the Arab Amirs of Crete of the 9th and 10th centuries and 6 unidentifiable coins of the 14th-15th centuries. The greatest bulk of the Ottoman coins comes from the 15th-16th centuries, the next largest number from the 19th century. The Introduction discusses the chronological distribution and the problems of identification of this material (some of it unusually intractable) and treats in some detail the 25 mints represented with particular discussion of the identification of one, previously little known, from which a considerable number of specimens were found in the Athenian Agora.

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Published December 1962. Pp. viii + 62, 6 pls. Quarto. Cloth. \$5.00.

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Add to note 16 or 20:

[5] (Korani SAA
ms.)

A few rose types ~~remain~~ are known which name
pre-month

eponyms. For most of these terms ^{non-rose} ~~other~~ are already

types of 2 g'v'v are known (with monograms or letters
in the center). Two or three ^{rose types} remain as possibly 8 to
restored on 7. The most probable being that
Фидократы 5 (Aqra 55 19 etc., cf. Hoep. IV, 1934, p. 236,
no. 82 (corrected))

see note 17 on Uraeophaga ultrax
but slightly out
7 months.

37-b

Sorronos

Munich, 1923-1926) in 297-255 B.C., and 8 dated (ibid.) in 255-229 B.C.; the dating

of these latter is not accepted, now, it seems, by any numismatists.

EARLY RHODIAN

Get something
on this into
either into 16 or not 20

Are there pre-month rose types of Ziyur?
Perhaps SS 370 is one?

The following pre-month button epouges
have rose types:

[11.10.63 - The trouble here is that the other
pre-month epouges had also been checked
for rose types - not just button ones.]

Ἀγυαίς	1 type	1? ex.	probable rest.
Ἀρετακίδης ⊗	1 "	1? "	possible rest.
Ἀριστείδης ⊗	1 "	24? ex.	good, but twig
Δαίμων ⊗	1 "	18+ "	good " "
Εὐκλίδης	2 "	5+ "	cannot tell if post month
Νίκων ⊗?	1 "	6+ "	good (no twig)
* Φιλοκράτης	2 "	8+ "	good (no twig)
(Φιδωρίδας ⊗)	5? "	11+ "	cannot tell if post month

⊗ With these eps, Ziyur has a diff. O type,
with monogram or letter. Comb. w. Νίκων
has good then to other - monogram not and good with letter.

Possible patterns other than the Ziyur:

Ἀραξίδης

Ἀβίος

(Ἀριτοκλίδης I seem too early)

but there is an Ἀριτοκλίδης who
names month with V. sun type)

Καλλιπάτης

Νικασκίτης

Νικυδαος

Ξυρότιμος

Ant. L. S. P. Paus.

Θυάσανδρος

Στρατόνικος ?

Σωτηρίδας

Σωτήριος

Φιδύτος

Φύδριος

Χρήσιμος ?

EARLY RHODIAN GRID [12.11.63]
(PARTIAL - NOT EARLIEST)

12. IV, 63

[illegible]

13. $\sqrt{.63}$

Types using
ITAVARIES -
2 different P.S.

So, the group of eps. with $\epsilon\psi\sigma\tau\pi\sigma\tau\sigma$ is only connected with those named by Zivani in our stamps by the types with symbol for Helio, which may be of more than one pattern. Note types naming $\epsilon\psi\sigma\tau\pi\sigma\tau\sigma$ are more numerous in our files than those naming $\epsilon\psi\sigma\tau\pi\sigma\tau\sigma$ or $\kappa\alpha\delta\delta\iota\kappa\pi\sigma\tau\sigma$, and necks (or stems) of symbol are longer.

(cont.)

Early Rhodian types with loose letters:

Π

Θρα

Π

Τυμωκ

Δης

Α

ΕΠΙΧΑ

Κ
ΕΠΙΧΑ

(has 4th
cent. (?)
context)

See also early soc. stamps,
which are separated off.

19.I.63

Add to them some other types in which the
plait. and/or rubbing is filed under "letters"
or "monogram?" considered as devices:

Letters: { Αρ. α. τ. (w. v) sp. w. ΕΚ
 Κρ. α. τ. w. v. fab. ? w. ΒΙ, ΚΓ??, and
 { 2 α. τ. " w. Α, Κ?, Μ?
 { Ορ. α. τ. w. Β

Letters in O, many types

monograms: Αρ. α. τ. w. Α

in □

Δ

Α

Σ. α. τ. fab.

Δ, Α, ΝΕ, unrec.

Α. Δ. Κρ. α. τ. sp. ?

Α (= ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙ ??)

monogram in O (nearly all on file then)

Large frag. of Early Pliocene (?)
unstamped. In IV

P 24761, from T Pit at 73/MET, ^(O 16:4) ^{min 4m? or 3/4?} 4th B.C. context.

Highest mushroom rim as in Bunschi jar,
 but handles a good deal shorter. (H_H ca. 105)

P 20508 Group B, Blind Passage leading from
 Draw Shaft (H 16:3) late 4th?

Highest mushroom rim. Somewhat longer
 handles.

EARLY RHOD.

Sequence of shapes in Proto-Rhodian

Do not find any note of ideas on this subject which have been taken shape for some time.

This is in principle that the 3 shapes shown at their most separated point in ^{Rhodian} BE 1341, 1342, and 1343 (see 3 jars & right in 424.40) all derive ultimately from the mushroom-rim, thick-slightly-arched handles, broad-shoulder, tapering - knob top of the Benadiri jar of ① Μικροθός I p. 110. That is, in the beginning there was just this shape, used by all potters. Cf. top of jar of ② Βοϊσκάς in same cf. year (MS 162) and another of ③ Ἀπιδρύς cf. Κλζαγο (MS 296); also ④ Φού - Νικ (mch).

I Progress from "primitive" type to rolled-rim, Early;
 Βοϊσκάς (and probably Εὐφρών, but not proof
 (not up handle
 import. missing
 in later prog.) - no evid. of mushroom rim yet)

And all return to developed rolled-rim:

II Progress from vertical-band to established rolled rim;
 Ἀγυθικλῆς, from cf. Ἀγυθός ^{MS 160} & cf. Ἀγυθιδάρις ^{MS 163}
 but then actual rim is not pres. in ^{MS} 163, but
 I think one could be sure this is rolled-rim
 type by study. ^{MS 309}
 Ἰεποτέδης, from cf. Ἀγυθός to cf. Πιδωίδης ^{cf. jar}

In re. Origin of Rhodian stamped jars

See P.-W. Rhodos, p. 777: city and harbor given over to Alexander in 332, and a Macedonian garrison was established; when the Rhodians (like the Chians) objected, it was cut down (overnight).

It seems likely this garrison would have been using Thasian stamped jars, also the other persons in Alexander's service. See also note p. 777 on Alexander's dealings with Rhodians.

In 323 after Alexander's death, they drove away the garrison. [after that, they seem to have been independent.]

Until 322 many exiled Samians lived in Rhodes, while Athenian cleruchs lost their island; Rhodians who had taken them in, later honored in Samos.

Context of 4th and B.C. note for

late 4th and. context at Pungu

(AK 238 T)

Isthm, Radiciata, $\otimes$, lower earth

SS 3094 (coin office, Rome)

cutting - 4th c. B.C. context (p¹⁰⁷⁴)

History of these lies to our present, but a study of
events in (b), which might have been a confusion.

Cf. the earlier P 24761 (neck + toe) which may
preceding stage. Content called 3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ by LT =

For the group in Rhodes (Dontas, and then
 from the Paspadenachion lot), I don't know of any
 context dates. These however confirm that
 these jars are Rhodian. And if Group B
 Rhodian is ca 300 B.C., it would even then
 tend to be definitely earlier.

5. TA. 61 Group B now
possibly part inside of 1/4?

See now on excavation at Prasadi. Note the
24 group with Early Ph.

(X)
16. III. 63 on
Rachis area,
preliminary report,
on O.B. in
trap, 1558, pp.
17, pp. On
prob. this aster,
number on
p. 18, but
no date,
How, on
the day
O.B. said
of course the
water was
46 and 8.
(S and),
(Chrysomelid
was being
followed by
Pantia-Rapili,
he said.)

12. VI. 62
Su now
Hesperin XXXI,
1962

For date of earliest Rhodian: not
but there are now in the ⁶⁻⁹ tombs at
(Rhodus)
Chalce, where several Thasian
jars were found (4th cent. B.C.)

Now of course at Olympos

A look at recently recorded early Rhodian medals

After all, no time, again, for a proper study. ^{It should be an integral this}
But here are 7 medals of which stamps have ^{noted: Dantes stuff}
clear indent and are plain. This time. Note that, save
for 1969, they were ^{(side view) (in 1958)} plated before working. They are all still damaged.

a.) Vertical-band rim, D.E. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1469
from coins of Diarpos, Leptodys and Diapos
Clay is rather red. 1346 has a distinct surface buff,
which gives it a somewhat Chian look. In fact they
all look a little more Chian than the run of Rhodian.
However, the handles are not round in section but
rather thin, and (save for 1346) quite short-topped.
Note a "vertical band" tends to be a little concave.

b.) Mushroom rim, B.E. 1349 (212)
Clay brownish, fairly dark. Surface has smears
of ^{yellow} cream slip. Bottom brown attachment, red
deposits. Note handles tend to drop from
attachment.

c.) Rollet rim, D.E. 1344[Ⓢ], 1345, both of Diarpos
Note the rollet rims are like the clearest (later) Rhodian
rims, curved on outside, flat on top, with some slope
inward. ^{Ⓢ Broken and repaired, at need.}
Clay is red, they have noticeable light surface. 1345 slip
is quite yellowish, making it look more like later Rhodian

1344 part V. diff. from 1346 w. vertical - but in
Haudlis are bigger than on the other 2 types,
and tend to swing out at top.

Some study of the early Rhodian
 jars of Douras' dig
 at Gymnastis, a girl.

This is an extraordinary collection, for the number of
 different early names and the variety of the shapes of rim.

muschio
~~rim~~



Βολκωος

Πλάω, ep.

MZ 162

Heavy
~~rim~~



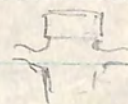
Βολκωος (ep.)

Αγροος, ep. (ep.)

MZ 158

Αγροος

Αγροος (4)



Band band in

the clay is

reddish and

hard.

MZ 160

Αγροος

Αιναδοπος (ep.) (no rim preserved)

MZ 163

There is, neither in the same year nor by the same potter
 in diff. years does one find the same type of rim.

Note a jar with a broad-band rim, ^{top of handle} no stamps preserved,
 has a ring too late - Rhodian (R.MZ 272) ↓

And that there are a lot of jars of the
 have no stamps.



21.VI.61

Some addition made
by AS today in red
in this list only

XII.62-I.63

a few further
addition.

23.VII.58

43.01

Names on early Rhodian round stamps without device
(general list) [VI.89 i.e. missed sp and pubs.]

	straight line inscr.	Dot - framed	Button	plain	?
Ἀγαθων		✓			
Ἀγέρ	✓				
Ἀγέστρατος			✓		
Ἀγήμων			✓		✓
Ἀγῆς	✓				
Ἀγῆσαν(δρος)	✓			✓	
Ἀγῆς					
Ἀγῆσιππος			✓	✓	
Ἀγῆσις	✓		✓		✓
Ἀγῆσις, ep.	✓				
Ἀγλούκριτος					
Ἀγλώκριτος			✓ (odd)		
Ἀγρι(ος), ep.	✓				
Ἀθανο(	✓				
Αἰνέας					✓
Αἰνηδίδαμος			✓	✓	
Αἰεχυλῖνος		✓	✓	✓	
Ἀκέσανδρος		✓			
Ἀλκίς(θ(ένης)	✓				
Ἀνδροθένης	✓				
Ἀντι(	✓				
Ἀντιθέων	✓				
Ἀντίλοχος	✓				
Ἀἴσιος					✓
Ἀπα(τ(	✓				
Ἀπατο(ύριος) ep.	✓				
Ἀπολ(	✓				
Ἀπολλόδοτος ep.	✓				
* Ἀρε(	✓				
Ἀρετακλῆς			✓		
Ἀρετακλῆς, ep.				✓	

* Comb w. φίλ(

	straight line inscr.	Dot - framed	Button	Plain	?
Ἀρι(	✓				
Ἀρις(	✓				
Ἀριστὰναξ			✓		
Ἀρίσταρχος	✓		✓		
Ἀριστείδας			✓		
Ἀριστείδας), ep.		✓			
Ἀριστεύς		✓	✓		
Ἀριστίων		✓			
Ἀριστο	✓				
Ἀριστόδαμος	✓				
Ἀριστοφά(νς)	✓				
ερ. Ἀριστοφάνης	✓				
Ἀριστωνίδας			✓	✓	
Ἀρμοίδας				✓	
Ἀρχίδαμος		✓			
Ἀρχοκράτης				✓	
Ἀρχοκρατίας			✓		
Ἀρσιλάς (29. X. 58 Now read φρασίλας)			✓		
Ἀφροδίτης					
βοῖςκος παρα				✓	
Βου(	✓				
Βούθηρος	✓				
Βουλα(	✓ <i>his mother</i>				
Βουλαγόρας, ep.	✓				
Δα(	✓				
Δαήμων			✓		
Δαήμων, ep.		✓	✓		
Δαμο(	✓				
Δαμοκ(	✓				
Δαμοκράτης			✓	✓	
Δαμόνικος		✓		✓	
Δαμοσθένης		✓		✓	

	straight line inscr.	Dot - framed	Button	Plain	?
Δαμοθέ(νς), ep.	✓				
Δαμοθένης, ep.	✓				
Δαμω Δημήτριος	✓	✓			
Διανδρος			✓		
Διανδρος			✓ (odd)		
Δίκαιος			✓ (odd)		
Διο	✓				
Διογένης		✓			
* Διοπαύτης, ep.	✓ (w. dot)	✓			
Δῶρος		✓	✓		
* w. dot Ἐξάκετος			✓		
Ἐξάκετος			✓		
Ἐπικ(ράτης)	✓				
Ἐπίχαρμος			✓	✓	
Ἑρμαῖος		✓			
Εὐκλῆς (ep. in pencil)		✓	✓	✓	
Εὐκρατί(δας)	✓				
Εὐκρατίδας	✓	✓			
Εὐφά(νς)	✓				
Εὐφρανορίδας			✓	✓	
Εὐφράνωρ				✓	
Εὐφρων (παρά)	✓				
Ζηνόδοτος				✓	
Ηρακλει(τος)	✓				
Ἡρωίδας				✓	
Θεύδωρος		✓	✓		
Θεύλυτος	✓				
Θευμένος	✓	(w. dot and in pencil)			

	straight line inser.	Dot - framed	Button	Plain	?
— Θεοφάνης, ep.	✓				
Θη(	✓				
Θρασύδαμος, ep.				✓	
Ψεροτέλης		✓	✓ ✓ (odd)	✓	
Ψερώνυμος		✓	✓		
Ψιπποκλῆς				✓	
Ψων	✓				
Καλ(λ)ίας	✓				
Καλλικράτης			✓		
Καλλικρατίδας		✓			
Καλλικρατίδας, ep.				✓	
— Κλεα(, ep.	✓				
Κλειτοφῶν Ἀγριος			✓		
Κλέων				✓	
Κλεώνυμος			✓		✓
Κότης		✓			
Κρέων				✓	
Λύσανδρος			✓		
Μεν(	✓				
Μένανδρος				✓	
Μένης			✓	✓	
— Μενταῖος, ep.	✓				
Μίκυθ(ο)s		✓			
Μίκυθος		✓			
Μοε(	✓				
Μυτίων		✓		✓	
Νικ(	✓				
Νικαδικράτης		✓	✓	✓	
Νίκων		✓	✓	✓	

	straight line inscr.	Dot -	framed	Button	Plain	?
Νίκων, ep.		✓			✓	
Ξένια(s)	✓					
Ξενάρετος				✓	✓	
Ξενόστρατος					✓	
Ξενοφαντός?				✓	✓	
Ξένων		✓				
Ὀνόσανδρος		✓		✓	✓	
πα[^{ep}		✓				
Παυσανίας	✓			✓ ✓ (odd)		
Παυσανίας, ep.					✓	
Μειθιάδας				✓ (odd)		
Πετράπατρος, cf.	✓					
Πιστός	✓				✓	
Πολύ						
Πολυάρατος, ep.	✓					
Πολυευ(	✓					
Πολυκλῆς, ep.				✓		
Πολυκλῆς			✓			
Πολυκράτης				✓	✓	
Πολυκράτης, ep.						✓
Πολύνικος					✓	
Πολυχαρ(, ep.						✓
Πολύχαρμος				✓	✓	
ροδοκλῆς					✓	
Σθενέλας				✓	✓	
Σιμυλῖνος		✓			✓	✓
Σπινθήρ		✓				
Σως(	✓					
Σωσι(	✓					
Σωσιδάμος	✓					
Σωτ(ας)	✓					
Σωτηρίδας				✓		
Σωχάρης				✓	✓	

	straight line inscr.	Dot	- framed	Button	Plain	?
Σωχάρης, ep.		✓			✓	
Τίμα(	✓					
Τίμαρ(	✓					
Τίμαρχ(ος)	✓					
Τίμαρχος		✓	✓			
Τίμαρχος, ep.	✓					
Τίμαβίθεος	✓					
Τίμοκλείδας		✓		✓	✓	
Τίμοκλῆς				✓		
Τίμοκρά(της)	✓					
Τίμοστρατος					✓	
Φαίδρος		✓				
* Φίλ(	✓					
Φίλητος		✓				
* Comb. w. Άρε(				✓	✓	
Φίλινος						
Φίλιος		✓				
Φιλοδά(μος)	✓	✓				
Φιλοκλῆς					✓	
Φιλοκράτης ep.		✓				
Φιλοκράτης				✓		
Φίλων					✓	
Φίλωνιδας	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Φραβίλ(ας)	✓					
Φραβίχας				✓		
Φύλης				✓		
Χάρης	✓	✓			✓	✓
Χαρμοκλῆς		✓				
Χαρμύλος		✓				
Χρύσιππος					✓	
Χρυσοβ(ρατος)	✓					
Ψυλ(	✓					
ΡϚ	✓					
ΡΑΡ	✓					
Ρ	✓					

Names on early Rhodian Ⓞ
— stamp with central dot

fr.?

Ἀγάθων

ep.?

Ἀίσχυλῆος

Ἀκέρανδρος

Ἀριστίδ(ας), ep.

Ἀριστῆς

Ἀριστίων Ⓞ

Ἀρχιδάμος, ep.

Δαίμων, ep.

Ἀφροδίσιος Ⓞ

Δαμόνικος Ⓞ
Δαμόνιος Ⓞ
Δημήτριος

Διογένης ? → ?

Δάρος Ⓞ

Ερμαῖος

Ἰσοτάλης Ⓞ

Μίκυθος

Κότης Ⓞ

Ἐξάκιστος Ⓞ

Εὐκλῆς, ep. Ⓞ

Θαύδωρος Ⓞ

Κλυτοφών Ἀγ. Ⓞ

Μυτίων

Νικασικράτης
ῥιτ. Ⓞ

Νίκων, ep.

Ξεάρατος

Ξένων

Οράσανδρος

Πολυκλῆς Ⓞ

Σπίνθηρ

Τίμαρχος

Τίμαρχος Ⓞ

Φαισκος

Φίλιος

Φιλόδαμος

Χαρμακῆς

Χάρμυλος

*
See notes of II.63 ~ of X.66
on p. 2 and 3
back. (on Leptodys stamps
etc.)

Names on early Rhodian O - button stamps

20.?

ep.?

31. ? Not corresponding
as a group, to Murene

- + ^{publ.} Ἀγίστρατος I (pr.)
- + ^{publ.} Ἀγύμων (no title)
- + ^{publ.} Ἀγύλατος
- + ^{publ.} Ἀγλούκριτος (old button)
- + ^{publ.} Αἰνυσιδᾶμος I (pr.)
- + Αἰσχυδῆες

+ Ἀρετακλῆς (no title)

+ ^{publ.} Ἀρισταναξ I " "

+ ^{publ.} Ἀρίσταρχος " "

+ ^{publ.} Ἀριστείδας

+ Ἀριστεύς " "

+ Ἀριστωνίδας ? prob. a plain round

~~Ἀριστωνίδας~~

Ἀσπασίδας ? III.63 Now read φρασίδας

+ Δαγμων (no title)

+ ^{publ.} Δαμοκράτης I (pr.) or is it pub. ? (comb.?) w.
 εὐαγγελος

+ Ἐξάκιστος (no title)

+ ^{publ.} Εἰχαρχος (pr.)

+ Εὐκλῆς (str. + murene?) run

+ ^{publ.} Εὐφροσίδας

+ Εὐδωρος (str. + murene)

^{publ.} Ἰερωτέδης

Ἰερωεύς (surround
variation, some of
of some at least)

+ ^{publ.} Καδικράτης (str. + murene)

Καδικράτης

Καδικρατίδης (?)

16. VII.63

45

Early Rhodian
button stamps

See Kornisalt,
note 12, 20

15. VII.63
I cannot
really be sure
Διάδρος
is not an ep.
The name
with T. murene
(Murene 112 308)
is not identical
which is
just the same
as the type
of Δ.
with p.p.
yet.

Early Plodin

button stamps

See Kornis SA 11,
notes 12, 20

*
See notes of II.63 = of X.66
on p. 2 and to
back. (on Leptodys stamps
= jar.)

Names on early Rhodian O
- button stamps

fab.?

ep.?

31? Not corresponding
as a group, to Mantineia

- + ^{prob.} Ἀγίστρατος I (pr.)
- + [?] Ἀγήμεν (no title)
- + [?] Ἀγήμενος
- + [?] Ἀγλούκριτος (odd button)
- + ^{prob.} Αἰνυσιδάμος I (pr.)
- + Αἰσχυδῖνος
- + Ἀρετακλῆς (no title)
- + ^{prob.} Ἀρισταναξ I " "
- + ^{prob.} Ἀρίσταρχος " "
- + [?] Ἀριστείδας
- + Ἀριστρεὺς " "
- + Ἀριστωνίδας? (prob = plain round)
- + Ἀρριαντῆς

Ἀσπασίδας? ^{III.63} Now read φρασίδας

- + Δαήμεν (no title)
- + ^{prob.} Δαμοκράτης I (pr.) or is it fab? (comb.?) w. εὐφρόνης
- + Ἐξάκιστος (no title)
- + ^{prob.} Εἰσχάρμος (pr.)
- + Εὐκλῆς (str. + malle?) min
- + [?] Εὐφρανορίδας
- + Θρυδάμος

^{prob.} Διάδορος prob. ep.?
Δικαίος (odd button)

^{prob.} Ἰερωτέλης
Ἰερωκύριος (surround
variation, surround of some at least)

- + ^{prob.} Καλλικράτης (str. + malle)
- + Κικασάνδρος
- + Καλλικριτίδας (?)

15. VI. 63
I cannot
really be sure
Διάδορος
is not an ep.
The word
with T. meckl
(Mantineia 308)
is not decisive
which is
which it is
quite likely to
be no type
of Δ.
with prop.
jet.

fab?

- + ^{pub. ep.?} Κασσάνδρος I
- + Λύσανδρος (pr.)
- + Νίκων
- + Ξεναράτος < Ξενοφάντος? >
- + Ουάσανδρος
- + Παντανίας (str. + month)
- + ^{pub.} Πιθιάδας (pr.)
- + Πολυκλής, ep. "
- + ^{pub.} Πολυκράτης
- + ^{pub.} Ζώνιαδας (pr.)

Σωτηρίδας

- + Ξωχάρης
- + Τιμοκλίδης (str. + month)
- + ~~Τιμοκλής I (no title)~~ (Reading end of article 8 I.64 Iu all vol.?)
- + Φιδίνας (pr.)
- + Φιλοκράτης "
- + ^{pub.} Φιδωνίδας I? (not sure if I has title)
- + Φρασίδας

Φύλγος

18-11.63

These eps. you wd expect to have added month names, but none are on record. Or is there an earlier homonym to be distinguished in each case?

+ 25.II.63

Add these up to see how many years before naming of months these types were in use. It comes to 19. Add perhaps some of them marked • in case of homonyms. [OVER]

(25.II.63)

Now compare with - found

name of Τερεντ. of Αγγίμων with this ep. Αγγίμων, - ?

+ Χρυσοτ. This of Τερεντ. of Αγγίμων is clearly later: HH. 245 int. of ca. 215. (Papad. list - Αγγίμων (not bull) in Greek Sch.)

1. X. 66

It is astonishing to compare the fab. stamp of the much later (cf.) 'Agg'paw - vertical band - and that on the jar dated (cf.) Pidasvidas. Great difference in the jars, and presumably at least 30 years between them. But the stamps are ~~not~~ the same thing, one could not possibly see a development. (Not same die of course, but absolutely same style.)
 When ^{(see 462) of 'Ispotsdy' (cf.) 'Aprotiaw} ^{whole jar} is earlier? than M2 309, w. dot in @, must be earliest at start of his career, with (cf.) Pidasvidas manuf.

28. II. 63

I would like to think that 1900 or 2000s — Kdētopāw 'Agpios was the pair of a proto-type button-stamped jar of 'Isp. The dot in ~~the~~ double-framed O stamp gradually becomes the button type, by cutting away of the name-band in the die. — I try out what I can find of SS (type of 'Ispotsdy, Pidas) with plaster. — The outer circle is a tube, not a roll of metal. The trouble is that if that is the ordinary 'Agpios, the rim must have been vertical-band, whereas SS 1656, another "proto-type button" (matching one with (cf.) 'Aprotiaw) has an advanced transitional rim, and is known a pair of 'Isp. - (cf.) 'Agg'paw with ^{still} vertical-band, later than this with 'Agpios of 'Agg'paw (handles longer) and already developed button stamp. must have reverted to "proto-type" buttons.

K 66
 X When
 whole jar
 (cf.) 'Aprotiaw
 (cf.) 'Isp. M2 462
 has
 vertical -
 band rim

(25. II. 63) I. e. if you go back 19 years before
 must begin to be named, you have only reached
 "sophisticated" or developed Proto-Rhodian, and are
 still well below the Pre-Rhodian group.

26. II. 63 Note though that there does seem to be a pair of
 'Ispotsdy - Kdētopāw 'Agpios in a sort of water-button stamp
 "dot in framed circle."

NAME	CLASS 'A'	CLASS 'B'	CLASS 'C'	RKS.
ΑΓΗΣΙΠΠΟΣ			1	
ΑΓΛΟΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ	3		3	
ΑΙΝΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ	1			
ΑΙΣΧΥΛΙΝΟΣ			4	
ΑΡΙΣΤΗΣ		1		
ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ		3		
ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ			1	
ΑΡΕΤΑΚΛΗΣ	3		2	
ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΙΔΑΣ			1	
ΑΡΜΟΣΙΛΑΣ			1	
ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ			1	
ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ	4			
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ			1	
ΔΑΗΜΩΝ		1	12 (20)	
ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ	1		1	
ΕΥΚΛΗΣ	1		3	
ΕΥΦΡΑΝΩΡ			1	
ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΣ	2			
ΙΕΡΟΤΕΛΗΣ	14	7	12	
ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ		1	2	
ΚΑΜΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ		2	1	
ΛΥΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ	1			
ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ			4	
ΜΥΤΩΝ			1	
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ			1	

NAME	CLASS "A"	CLASS "B"	CLASS "C"	RKS
------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----

ΝΙΚΩΝ		2	3	(2m)
ΠΑΥΛΑΝΙΑΣ	2		3	
ΠΕΡΙΩΠΑΝΣ	1			
ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ			4	
ΞΘΕΝΕΛΛΑΣ	3			
ΞΙΜΥΛΙΝΟΣ				
ΞΩΧΑΡΗΣ			4	
ΣΩΤΗΡΙΔΑΣ	1			
ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ		1		
ΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ			5	
ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΣ			2	
ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ	1			
ΦΙΛΙΟΣ			4	
ΦΙΛΩΝΔΑΣ	3		2	
ΦΥΛΙΤΣ			1	
ΦΡΑΣΙΛΑΣ		1		
ΦΙΛΟΚΛΙΤΣ			1	
ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ		4		
ΧΑΡΜΟΚΛΙΤΣ			1	
ΧΑΡΗΣ	1		2	
UN READ.	4	5	9	

NOT CERTAIN
WHETHER
ΧΑΡΗΣ IS
A BUTTON
STAMP

RHODIAN

Early Rhodian button pnyms
who appear also as *isprús*

— publication refs.

² Ἀγέστρατος I

Canaractu 537

¹ Ἀγνός
Αἰνυσίβατος I

Hon. 2, 25, 3, 26; Canaractu 539

Δαμοκράτης I

² Ετιχορμος

Λύσανδρος

Νίκων

"Πυθαίας"
Ποδυκλής

Hon. 16, 327 (corrected)

Σθασίδας

Φίλιππος

Φιλοκράτης

Φιλωνίδας I ?

(and) Ἀγρίος

N, 21

Ἀπριανός

{ Πρακτικά 1952, p. 589, fig. 19⁷
29
{ BCH LXXII, 1958, p. 485, no. 149
(not ill.)

Εὐκλῆς

(save Ἀπριανός, and this is not a button)
None of these publication refs. are good enough
to cite, since from them alone one would not
recognize an early pnyms with title; it depends
on other refs on file.

add to pre-mouth list of bullae types

Aggras
φρασίδας

Εὐφρανοπίδας

Κλειώρυπος I

Κλειώρυπος II

Κλειώρυπος III

(add also a 4th card)

Publianus bullae

(com & ca. 35 of which 15 fab. type of 12 porphyry)

35
10
45

15
7
22

Aggras

Shkarf, Bull. de l'Inst. Arch. Bulg.

1934, p. 26, fig. 18, no. 5

Airgidapos

N., 29 (Rhodan)

Aggras

Ann. Mitt. 1929, p. 58, no. 2 (Sam)

Aggras

IS XII, 1, 1248, 1 (Rhodan)

Aggras

N. 83, 2, 3 (Rhodan)

Lapropas

Ladiv. III, pl. 53

IS XII, 1, 1277, 9

Ann. Mitt. 1929, p. 61, no. 5 (corr.)

Diandras

N., pl. I, fig. 9

Εὐφρανοπίδας

Parro, Annuario II, 1916, 80, 1

Εὐφρανοπίδας

N. 213, 2

Κλειώρυπος

Parro, An. II, 1916, 101

Κλειώρυπος

Canaradu, p. 298, no. 162

N. p. 527, 830, 251

Parro, 109

IS XII, 1, 1317, 6-7, 1-5

Quintus (Ann. Mitt.?) p. 313 #2 (w. Rhodan)

Macedon no. 259

Hesp. 1953, pl. 42

Canaradu p. 290, 742

IS XI, 1, 1335, 2 (30 62 mibing)

Hesp. 1953, pl. 42, 43

Ladiv. III, pl. 53, 5

Hesp. 1953

Canaradu 530+531

Κλειώρυπος

Κλειώρυπος

Πριθιδας

Εὐφρανοπίδας

Φιδωρίδας

as combined?
w. Euboeas

15163

Add Annuario 1961-2

10 handles for 9 asos
(see attached list)

4. IV. 63

Annuario 1961-62Buttons for Josses - illustrated:

6. Ἀριστάρχης (Fig 44)

19. Δαήμων " 45

31. Γερότζιδης (" 46)

No circle
in center
- just concave
Letter below it

32. Γερότζιδης 4

59. Φίλ [" 48

See p. 612: also Γερότζιδης33 - 37 (i.e. + 5)
(not ill.)

suggest that Ptolemaic detachments conveyed it over a
distance of the city walls under protection of an ad
of the city, at the modern suburb of Helioupolis where

Ptolemaic coins of the same series as those from Kor

Ptolemaic coins found in the same neighborhood which

the reign of Soter, these had been attributed by for

Mrs. Brett to Ptolemy III. It must be recalled t

excavations could be carried out at Helioupolis, so

stratigraphical relations of the various finds to ea

other sites, Mrs. Varoucha reports coin

At any rate, we know that Zenon's provisions d

(27) p. 302
cit. Mrs. Brett
(1953); also
questioning
reasons why
Newell
attributed
PT. III

26
26-9

The die of button stamp

Some notes on this specimen?

See Koronisi SAA, footnote 20.

Stamps at Agora used to buy with plasticine:

ἑρπυλίας: SS 1809, 8494, 9274,
also SS 1656, with a button

φ[]s SS 11633

Button, or similar stamps,

accompanied by month, separate st.

	+	^{Ἀγριάνιος} Ἀγριάνιος	N.p. 71, note 1 ABC (b. Agri)
Ἰερωτάδης	+	Ἀρταμίτιος	A VG 717
	+	Δάδιος	Ph MS 28
	+	Θεομοφόριος	ABC
	+	Πάδαμος	ABC
	+	Σπίνθιος	ABC
	+	Πεδαγαίτριος	A VG 1004

Εὐκλῆς	+	(month)	Lahr ms. no. 905 [ⓧ]
Καλλικράτης [*]	+	Ἀγριάνιος	ABC (Fayum)
	+	Ἀρταμίτιος	"
Παυσανίας	+	Ἀγριάνιος	A VG 1005 ⁻
	+	Θεομοφόριος	Sauv. H. 757 ABC
Τερμακασίδας	+	Σπίνθιος	ABC

ⓧ This from a note^{with sketch} under "Month" in RHODIAN NOTES. I don't find this item in any other notes, nor in the Lahr cards (photostats), but ^{it} is on file.

Names on early Ptolemaic
plain rounds, circular inscr.

fr.?

fr.?

Ἀγχιππος

Αἰνησίδαμος

Ἀρστακλῆς, fr.

Ἀριστωνίδας

Ἀρμοςίδας

Ἀρχοκράτης

Βοΐσκος (παρὰ)

Δαμόνικος

Δαμοσθένης

Ἐπίχαρμος

Εὐκλῆς, fr. (small)

Εὐφρανορίδας

Εὐφράνωρ

Ζηνόδοτος @
Ἡρωίδας

Θρασύδαμος, fr.

Ἰεροτέλης (νόσση)

Ἰπποκλῆς

Καλλικρατίδας, fr. + motto

Κλέων

Κρέων + motto (many)

Μένανδρος

Μένης

Μυτίων

Νίκων, fr.

Νικασικράτης @

φω. ?

φρ. ?

Ξεράρτος

Ξενόστρατος

Παυσανίας, φρ.

Πίστος

Ποδυκράτης

(πολύνικος ^{perhaps} not R.)

Πολύχαρμος

Σθαισίλος

Σωκράτης, φρ.

φρ. Τημόστρατος ©

Φιδίως

Φιλοκλής

Χάρης

Χρύσιππος

Notes on early round stamps without device

Dates

Types, now sorted into a special file, spread in time from the latter 4th century to well on in the 3rd cent., perhaps after the middle.

Those with straight-line inscriptions are consistently early, perhaps all before 300 B.C.

Mushroom rim seen: Mangan
no. 112, Βοδλὰ (also jar
of Εὐκρατίδα (Mangan)).

But also roll! rim, of Εὐκρά-
τίδα

Those with button stamps somewhat overlap these, apptly, (e.g. Ἀριόταρχος), but continue at least into 1st quarter of 3rd cent. (Ἀγδοῦκριτος, for one). Early buttons: see the jars and necks recently found in Rhodes, MZ 310 (neck '13p0[ε]δ] ευ/s on its one preserved handle, ~~and~~ with vertical band rim); and MZ 302, whole jar, both handles, but stamps not (yet, at least) read (has also broad vertical band rim); and MZ 309 (neck, same rim), 2 button, not yet read. (Aeneas?)

Note the rim of SS 1656 (13p0[ε]δ] ευ/s), deep fold with undercut (groove), not really like any of the 3rd rim types studied in Rhodes.

The plain rounds include really early (e.g. of Βαϊσικος) and a group distinctly later than the buttons, with many 11s in eps with Helios symbol (see ^{down} file) and the following in ^{grid} the chart

of May 1958, making epigrams in their assumed chronological order, as in the chart grid;

Θρασύδαμος

Ξερόστρατος

Εὐφράνωρ

Ἀρμόσιδας

Μυτίων

Ἀριστάρσιδας

(Παυσανίας - if he is this one.)

This list is probably as late as 250 B.C., anyhow. Unless we suppose repeated names on considerable scale. See below, under Naming of the Month.

Those with dot seem not to be as early as the earlier plain rounds, nor as late as the late group of these, ~~though~~ except for the type naming Μυτίων.

They have the following eps. ~~stamps~~ appearing also with Helios symbol:

Ἀλέξανδρος

Ἀριστάρσιδας

Ἀρμόστιος

(Μυτίων)

Ξερόστρατος

Θνάσωνδρος

Χερμοκλῆς

Note that Kolossos

was set up in

(see Helios)

292 B.C., so Helios

symbol should start in 1st $\frac{1}{4}$.

(Fall in 225 B.C.)

Suggest, then, that most of the [Ⓢ] stamps with dots are 1st $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3rd.

Dots in Ⓢ stamps add ΕΒΚΛῆς to above list.

But some of those in this small part of the file are not, clearly, in same group - at any rate the prices of 'epot'idys, which are earlier.

Naming of the month

Occurs with button stamps, in separate stamps, with spongy Eōk'idys(?), Kaddikpétys, Πανσάβας, Τυροκ'idas, and we have 6 examples on fab. bundles of 'epot'idys. See attached paper. (Pencil, dated 11. vii. 58)

Occurs with plain rounds, in main stamp, with sp. Kaddikpátidas (ss 10286 etc.) ^{and} in (fab.) types of Κρ'έωv +

Occurs with dot, w. ΜΟΥτίωv (Sat.), Ζευθγ (Dropt.),

Does not occur with straight-line inscriptions.

O.K. that it does not occur with the latter, which all prob. date before 300, and only partly with the buttons. But unless most of the plain rounds are types of Κρ'έωv (which they don't all look like), it seems as if there must have been companion stamps of different kind (maybe with + device), ~~not possibly~~ in which appeared fabric + month. Or

possibly there was a good deal of name repetition. Certainly months are named with the spongers listed top of p. 2, e.g. those named on the jars for $\Pi\hat{\theta}$, $\hat{\alpha}$ & $\hat{\delta}/MA$.

7. XI. 62

Note small stamps reading $\Pi\hat{\alpha}T(\hat{\alpha})$ and $\Pi\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}(\hat{\alpha})$ (from ABC) which have been filed as fab; through name of fab, $\Pi\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}$ are sent.

Presence of proposition:

Occurs in numerous straight line inscr. type

in fewer dot type

" still: fewer plain rounds

(or 2 w. same name)
in only one button type: with sp. $\Pi\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}T\hat{\alpha}$

and other early cirrula (such as med. of Ectoparasitoides)

Δ , who is just now giving a long-due loosening up to the Pluristrian files, is to go through ^{whenever} ~~now~~ ^{cases of} upturning all ^{types} that are round without division (or with "dot.")

Probably the best thing will then be to make substitute ^{to keep in the regular file} cards for all the picture cards (master or divise), and assemble the picture cards in one file.

* Not necessary to assemble those with "dot" on by one, as they all have # cards together in diviser file.

14. VII. 58

- 1.) inscriptions are horizontal across the arch.
- 2.) Buttons: see Nilsson's p. 151, "Un petit groupe de timbres circulaires sont de diamètre inférieur et n'ont pas d'attribut, le champ à l'intérieur de l'inscription est en creux avec un point plus en relief au milieu (voir pl. I, [fig. 9]); je les appelle "en forme de bouton." (He lists names, comments on the very small number with the proposition.) Apart from the central hollow, these stamps have also a surrounding hollow. The relief point in the middle is sometimes nearly or wholly absent.

3.) semi-buttons. These have the surrounding hollow, but no central hollow. Cf BM 5 (from Nauratis; name "Aprosidias").

4.) plain rounds, with circular inscriptions. (Of these, there is a type naming Radikparidas, north Tharpos, (ss 10 286, etc.) which is considerably later than the rest, and probably the device was omitted by mistake.)

5.) ~~not~~ plain rounds with central dots, e.g. types w. Διοξέρις (AVG 278, etc.), and others, in which the dot is not much more than a compass-point.

6.) with central dot + circles

17.VI.58

Final sorting:

straight-line inscription
name or abbreviation
monograms

button stamps
typical button

old buttons (raised center, ^{extra} raised band, etc.)

plain rounds (no dot)
unframed
same, framed

dot in center
unframed
same, in plain frame
" " " " raised " "

miscellaneous ?

unknown types

Stamps are being prepared:

plain

straight-line
inscription

button

EARLY ROUND STAMP

SEE SPECIAL FILE

(various folders for same)

With these will be marked extra cross-reference cards for the names appearing in button, etc., stamps, so that all the picture cards can be assembled, but the type will also have their place under the individual names. The "dot" divia cards will be kept with this special file of early round stamps without divia, a ^{guard} cross-ref. card having been used for the divia file under "dot."

|| When the x-ref. cards are made, get them in ^{one} alphab. order, and look at them. Maybe copy off a list.

12.VII.58 maybe also separate list.

Note that I checked spare rubbings of all types & see if any other classes were connected with this - two distinct classes

These do not look like very
well defined groups, save perhaps
the first one.

by finding places - lots
groups from Rhodes records of 1966
(MST and MR)

(apart from Soleil and Kdrio. lot)

church groups
of I - III

Βαγινσταίκη

I B	Ἀστὸς	Ἀθανάσιος(?)	Mz 493 - ^{under} ^{muslin}
	"	"	" 494 vert. band
I B		Ἀντίδης	" 496 heavily rolled
		Ματθαίος	

Κασταναίκη

I C		Ἀγγίτις	Mz 482 (jar, 1 handle)
IIa D, E		Εὐκλῆς	Mz 483 (isolate h. ^{partly} ^{under})
	Παυσαρίας		Mz 479 (jar, 1 handle)
	"		Mz 481 (" " ")

Καραγιάουρη

IIa F	Ἐπίγονος	Παν. Ἀγύσιος	Mz 466 (neck)
II? IIIa?		Καρ. Βορκοδίδης	Mz 492 (jar, 1 handle)
III	Μαρσύας	Αγρ. Ἰέρων	Mz 491 (neck)

Μπαΐτσυ (Μπαρτσυ)

I B	Ἱεροκλῆς	Ἀριστίων	462 (jar)
I A	Ἰών	Ἀριστοκράτης (αφ')	463
	Σι		461 (jar, under)
			460 (neck, under?)
non Rhod.?	head? (gum impression)		493 (jar)

→ groups

Σουδαίονα

III		Ἀθανόδοτος	μζ 458 (neck, 1 st h.)
II	Κλυσίμβροτος	Δαδ. Πανσενίας	457 (join, 1 st h.)
III	Φιδαίονα	Αρτ. Ἀθανόδοτος	456 (join)

Χιωνάκη

I C	Ἀστός	Ἀγίστρατος (φρ.)	μζ 488 (neck ^{vent. band} 1 st h.)
I B:	Ἐπίχαρμος	Ἀριστοδομ(φρ.?)	489 (neck, 1 st h. ^{vent. band})
	Εὐφρών	Ἀρι(	487 (neck, 1 st h. ^{vent. band})
IIa D		Σωχέρης (φρ.)	485 (neck, heavy ^{rolled})

Ἀγαπητὴ δεσποινὶς GRACE

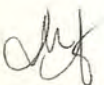
Ἐλπίζω ἡ δεσποινὶς HEINEMANN νὰ κατορθώσῃ νὰ πάρῃ ὅλα τὰ στοιχεῖα, πού σᾶς χρειάζονται γιὰ τοὺς ἀμφορεῖς τοῦ "Ἡλίου", τὰ ὅποια θὰ εἶναι πάρα πολύ πολύτιμα καὶ σέ μένα.

Ἐπειδὴ αὐτὲς τὶς ἡμέρες ἐτοιμάζω τὴν ἀνασκαφὴ τοῦ Παπαδημητρίου, ὅπου εἶχαν εὐρεθῇ οἱ ἀμφορεῖς κατὰ τὸ 1958, θερμῶς σᾶς παρακαλῶ, ἐάν ἔχετε τὴν καλωσύνη, νὰ μοῦ γράφετε ἓνα μικρὸ σημείωμα γιὰ τοὺς ἀμφορεῖς αὐτοὺς, τὸ ὅποῖον θὰ παραθέσω ἐν μεταφράσει εἰς τὴν ἔκθεσιν. Ἐπίσης εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν ἀνασκαφὴν εἶχα βρεῖ μίαν κέραμον μέ τὸ ὄνομα ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ. Πόσους ἐργαστασιάρχας μέ τὸ ὄνομα ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ἔχομε στὴν Ρόδο;

Ἐχετε πολλοὺς χαιρετισμούς ἀπὸ τὴν γυναῖκα μου.

Σᾶς εὐχαριστῶ θερμῶς

Μετὰ πολλοὺς χαιρετισμούς

More Early Rhodian in Rhodes

See material from Kakoula dig with glass,
studied with G. Wainberg in late 1967.

Necus plant. by P. Perrot, of Δίκκος,
Ανδρούπος, Κρήνη, Σαμοθράκη

Early Election in Rhodes - cont.

Add: each plot by $A \Delta$ $\overline{x} = 1.60$, number of runs,
combining NIK(with $\psi(1)$