

VRG _ Folder _ 0711

15.V.90 - 22.V

Tell el Fara-in no. 1028 (KAEYAIKOZ)

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

A related stamp type, known in two variations, reads: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ A whole
ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΥΣ
ΜΕΤΟΙΚΟΣ
amphora bearing one of these stamps has been found in Alexandria and is now in

Tübingen (unpublished; no. 3660 of the collection there).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

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

Ἐν ἱερῷ Δικαίου καὶ ἀρχαρχαυτοῦ
Διονυσίου Λαοδικεύς μετοίκου

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

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

(22.V.90)

- 2 -

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 A ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ occurs on Rhodian amphoras of the 3rd century B.C. as that of a fabricant (unpublished).

See also on Late Rhodian

Cosa pile, also Cosa in EAD 27:
p. 297 with note 1

Alba Fucens again ibid p. 297 with note 2

Antikythera " " " " " 3

Madrague Wreck: see prosop. card of Epuratos
(~~RE~~ R 206 G), and corresp. under the WRECKS:
MADRAGUE (a Druseid wreck).

12. XI. 86

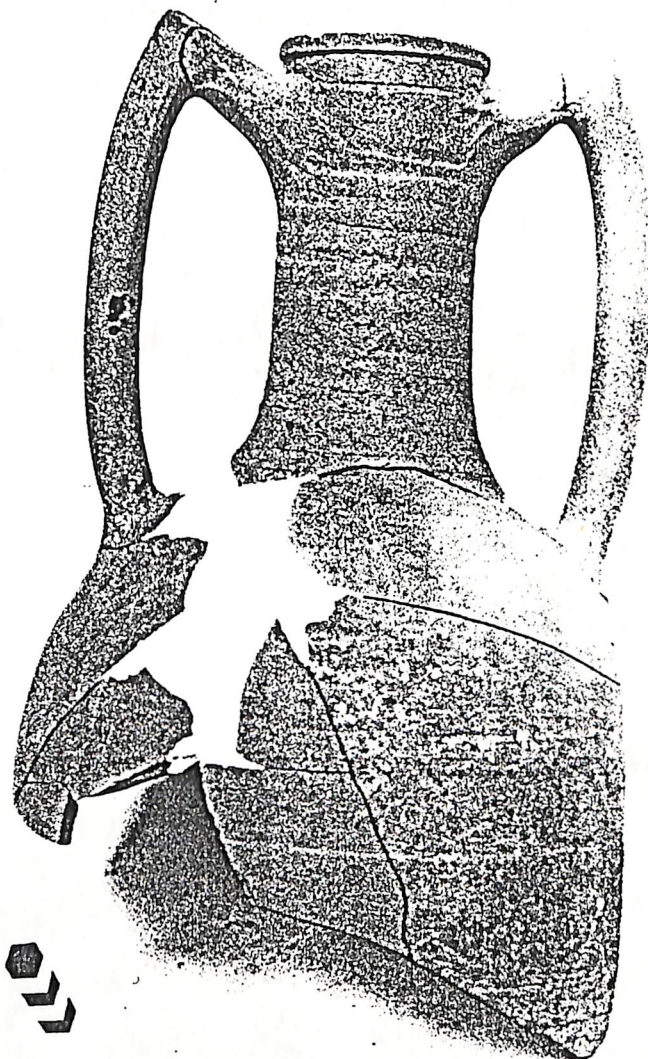
Druseid Wreck

Pl. left amphor with monogram? stamp

Xavá

Xt. 86 From

Margaret HAHN



71 24/4/11

"Hard, fine, red brown, micaceous
clay. Light-brown dusty slip
unevenly applied."

Diam. rim 9.25 cm "

3 figs out, by working proportion with
the diam. figs, that the Pous. Ht. of
the frag is as 0.42.

CO SA

LATE RHODIAN

4

American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street, Athens 140, Greece

October 16, 1979

Dear Professor Brown:

So glad you found C 65 482, which among stamped fragments is really an important piece. I see that it also has suitable context, of before about 50 B.C. Is this still the word? Has there been a published mention of the filling in question?

/ΠΠΙΑΣ

You are right, the eponym's name is ΠΠΙΑΣ: the whole name is on your stamp (in the genitive, no sigma); also the ΠΠ of the preposition, of which the epsilon, ^{probable} beyond some rays and not impressed on your handle, appears on a duplicate in the British Museum, IG XII, I, 1150, of which we have a rubbing. These are the ^{only two} examples I know of this stamp type, and we have only two other types naming ^{Hippias} ΠΠΙΑΣ, both rectangular, of which one has been published: Clara Rhodos I, p. 35, fig. 14. (I have not checked now to see whether it is correctly read in that text.) We did not believe in the reading of the British Museum example until we saw yours.

For the fabricant ΠΑΟΥΤΟΣ with month, he is well enough attested in his alphabetical place in Nilsson's Lindos catalogue. Nothing seems to have been published about his date. The appearance of his handles, which are few and known to me mostly from Alexandria, had indicated a date not earlier than the late 2nd B.C. No doubt he worked on into the second quarter of the first. The chronology there is not so precise yet.

There should be a note published on C 65 482, which is further notable in showing a pair of dissimilar stamps (one round, one rectangular). If possible there should be photographs of the stamps at actual size: enlargements do not assist reading, and they confuse comparison.

I would still like to have two rubbing of each of the stamps. I enclose some suitable papers. They should be held firmly over the stamps, and powdered graphite rubbed over them, pencil-tip shavings will do. (It is scribbling directly with a

pencil that does not work.)
Yours sincerely,

LATE RHODIAN

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

TEL. SOUTHAMPTON 559122

TELEX 47661


 UNIVERSITY
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SO9 5NH

 original files
Professor A. C. Renfrew, M.A., PhD., F.S.A.

 ROMAN AMPHORAS
PEACOCK DPSP/AE

6th March, 1974

Dr. V.R. Grace,
American School of Archaeology,
54, Souedias Street,
Athens 140,
Greece.

Dear Dr. Grace,

At long last I have managed to make a full examination of the petrology of the Agora Rhodian samples you kindly sent just over a year ago. Many apologies for the delay: the main problem was in amassing a suitable body of material for analysis from this end, but I have now sectioned about 25 vessels of the Rhodian form from various sites in southern Britain. My conclusions fall somewhere between your suggestion that all peaked handled vessels may have originated on Rhodes and my suggestion that they came from a number of different places. I still get six distinct fabric groups, and one of them contains granite which does not occur in the Rhodian region: thus this seems good evidence to suggest that some of these vessels may have originated elsewhere.

One of the remaining groups is characterised by inclusions from an andesitic tuff: the Aegean and possibly the island of Nisyros would be geologically feasible as source. Two further groups provide no evidence of source though they are obviously different. However, my two final groups are probably related and seem to contain serpentine and other minerals that are normally associated. One of these groups compares very closely indeed with the Rhodian samples you sent me and I have no doubt that it comes from the same region.

It is particularly interesting to note that the two fabrics, probably of Rhodian origin, are by far the most important on pre-Flavian military sites in Britain and some of the earliest vessels such as the ~~neck~~ from Claudian Hod Hill or a handle from Waddon Hill, Dorset, compare closely with your Rhodian samples under the microscope. I thus wonder whether this popularity of Rhodian could have at least started with consignments exacted in tribute after Claudius had rescinded the Liberties of the Rhodians in 44 (e.g. Cassius Dio LX, 24).

As far as I can see the typology now seems to split into two distinct lines, corresponding to the petrology. There are not many near-complete vessels available, but it does seem that the true Rhodians are thin walled and more bulbous. The non-Rhodian fabrics are much more clumsy and less efficient - the type specimen Camulodunum 184 is typical.

I thus feel that you were right in emphasising the importance of Rhodes, but there is subsidiary production elsewhere, though I can find no evidence to substantiate my suggestion of a source in Italy.

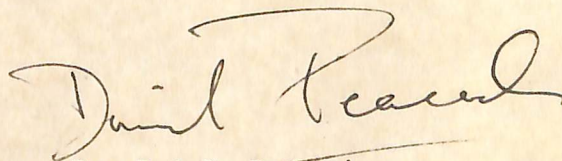
contd....

I should very much like to present these findings at the Rome Colloquie and wondered whether it would be in order to publish reference to your material when the proceedings eventually go to press? I think it would be very valuable to have a list of stamp readings as an appendix in your name if you thought this useful and a good idea: people would then have a clear statement on the material I am talking about petrologically. However, this is not essential if you would rather not, or have no time.

The material you sent has proved so very useful and conclusive, I feel it would be profitable to extend petrological work to other types of Greek amphora: the Koan is obviously another contender, but it would be nice to do all the principal types (except the Athenian and Corinthian which Marie Farnsworth has described) so that the fabrics could be recognised if they crop up in Roman contents. At the same time, it may be possible to offer a service to you in return, if you had pieces of uncertain origin that you wanted identifying by petrological means. Naturally I would not wish to pursue this if there were plans for it to be done by someone else or if you felt it was going to put you to a lot of trouble, but I would be interested to have your reactions. There is no immediate hurry, however, as I would not be able to get on with it at once. I had hoped to visit Athens in the summer and thus if you thought it feasible perhaps we could discuss the proposition then and select samples for analysis. However, even if you do not regard it as possible for one reason or another, I should ^{be} very much like the opportunity of meeting you.

Many thanks once again for your help which has proved most valuable in following up these peaked handled vessels.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. D.P.S. Peacock

Original filed under
KOAN

26.VI.72

On pseudo-Koan and Late Rhodian amphoras found in England, see D.P.S. Peacock, "Roman Amphorae in Pre-Roman Britain," from The Iron Age and its Hill-forts, Papers presented to Sir Mortimer Wheeler on the occasion of his Eightieth Year, Southampton, 1971. We have offprint.

"

See p. 167: "Greco-Roman amphorae (Rhodian type) based upon prototypes from the Island of Rhodes (Grace 1961 : fig.62) The fabric is variable in colour, ranging from buff or reddish with paler surfaces, to, in rare instances, off-white. Pompeii form VIII, which though related, is not the same. Tehernia (1969:16) has suggested that these amphorae may have been made on Rhodes itself. While the petrology does not preclude this possibility, a wide variety of sources is again indicated. The Rhodian type thus exhibits similar diversity of origin to the Koan, but since most of the fabrics are different there appears to have been little overlap of the two styles."

17.VII.72

For correspondence with Dr. Peacock, author of above paper, see folder ROMAN. ^{PEACOCK} Discussion of possibility of getting for him samples from Rhodian SAH for analysis - petrological, to see whether established Rhodian exist to match the clay of the "Rhodian-type" amphorae of late period.

Amphora at OSTIA

being studied by Clementine Panella

See correspondence of XI. 71, with OSTIA

Also in opposite from Qos I and Qos II

On : tubular foot jar (see VI) } " 1/2
 Kopelion type (" IX) } 3rd AD

Late Phoenician
 Koan, pseudo-Koan } 1st AD
 Italian
 other

From A. Panella, "Ostia, Terme del Vestibolo Ambiente I
 Strada V, Le Anfore, appunti su un gruppo
 di anfore caratteristiche del I secolo 153 d. C.

DRESSEL 21-22

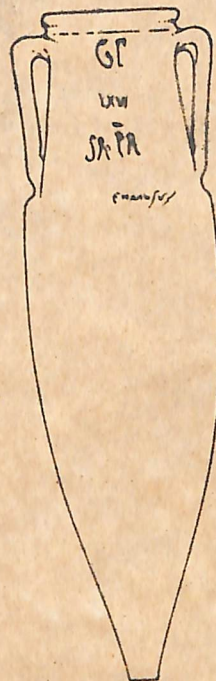
from
Ostia II,
 Rome, ?
 (in situ
 or
 off-site)



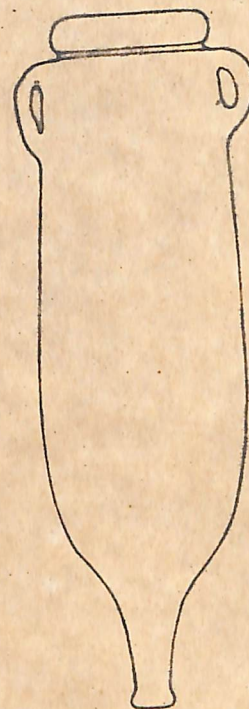
104



105



106

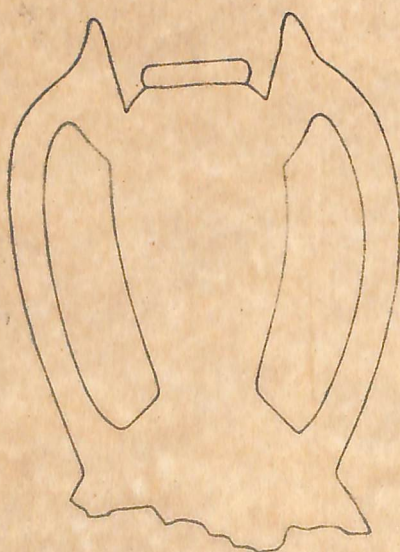


108

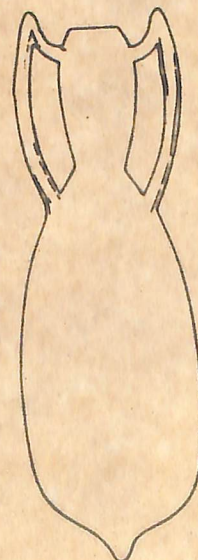


107

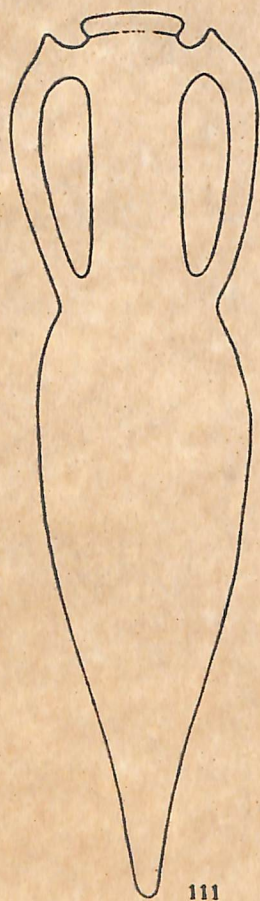
For spread of late Plinian Dressel 43
 Dressel 43 For documentation see p. 139
 photo attached



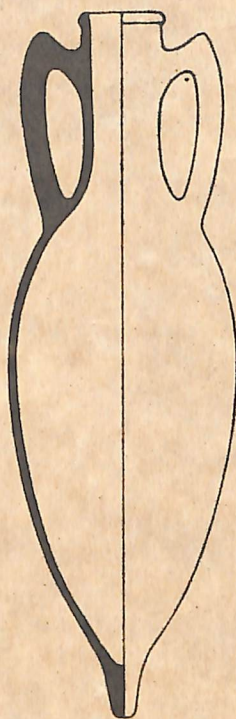
109



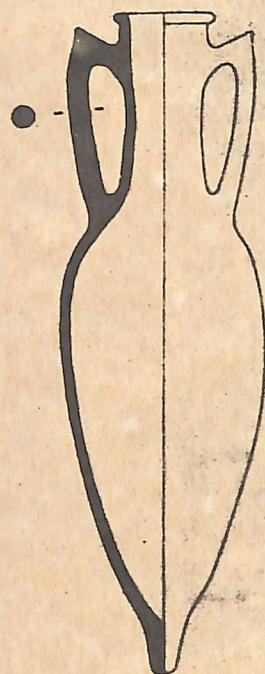
110



111



112



113



114



115



116



117

DRESSSEL 21-22 (*Ostia II*, forma LIV).

104-105 (scala 1: 10).	Roma. Castro Pretorio.	Prima metà I secolo d.Cr.	H. DRESSSEL, <i>Di un grande deposito di anfore rinvenuto nel nuovo quartiere del Castro Pretorio</i> , in <i>BCom</i> , 1879, tavv. VII-VIII, 15-16; cfr. anche <i>CIL</i> , XV, 2, tav. II, 21-22 (Dressel 21-22).
106 (scala 1: 10).	Pompei.	Distrutta nel 79 d.Cr.	MAU, forma IV, tav. I, IV.
107 (scala 1: 5).	Augsburg (<i>Augusta Vindelicum</i>).	10 a.Cr. - 16/17 d.Cr. ca.	ULBERT, <i>Römische Keramik</i> , tav. 15, 11.
108 (scala 1: 10).	Cuma.	I secolo (?).	HOLWERDA, <i>Gebruiksaardewerk</i> , tav. XI, 1108.

DRESSSEL 43 (cfr. *Ostia II*, forma F).

109 (scala 1: 5).	Roma.	I secolo (?).	DRESSSEL, forma 43, tav. II, 43.
110 (scala 1: 10).	Pompei.	Distrutta nel 79 d.Cr.	MAU, forma XXVI, tav. III, XXVI.

Anfore tipologicamente affini alla forma DRESSSEL 43.

111 (scala 1: 10).	Augst (<i>Augusta Raurica</i>).	Età augustea (?).	BOHN, forma 310, tav. XI, 310 (fotografia).
112 (scala 1: 10).	Oberaden.	12 - 9/8 a.Cr.	GOSE, forma 436, tav. 60, 436; cfr. <i>Oberaden</i> , forma 79.
113 (scala 1: 10).	Haltern (<i>Aliso?</i>).	12/11 a.Cr. - 9 d.Cr.	<i>Haltern</i> , forma 67, tav. XIII, 67.
114 (scala 1: 10).	Colchester (<i>Camulodunum</i>).	10-65 d.Cr.	<i>Camulodunum</i> , forma 184, tav. LXXI, 184.
115 (scala 1: 10).	Windisch (<i>Vindonissa</i>).	Secondo, terzo, quarto quarto del I secolo (non oltre il 101 d.Cr. e con prevalenza di materiali flavi).	<i>Vindonissa</i> , forma 591, tav. 27, 591.
116 (scala 1: 10).	Nimega (<i>Colonia Ulpia Noviomagus</i>).	70-105 d.Cr.	<i>Nijmegen</i> , forma 139, tav. 13, 188.
117 (scala 1: 5).	Ventimiglia (<i>Albintimilium</i>).	Età flavia.	<i>Albintimilium</i> , tav. 66, 63.

DRESSSEL 44 (cfr. *Ostia II*, forma J).

118 (scala 1: 5).	Roma.	I secolo (?).	DRESSSEL, forma 44, tav. II, 44.
119 (scala 1: 10).	Pompei.	Distrutta nel 79 d.Cr.	MAU, forma VIII, tav. I, VIII.

RHO DIAN
- LATE

29.11.72
begin

8

Late Rhodian - various sites

Note new name, Euphrye, or late handle
from Knossos -

RHODIAN (LATE)

9

From letter of 29.XII.71, VG to J.P. Joncheray. For whole correspondence, and drawings, see folder W R E C K S : DRAMONT 1971.

Your 3: you speak of these in the plural - how many were in the wreck? They are Rhodian. Cf. my Amphoras, fig. 62, the jar to the right. Yours is not so late, is more like the jar shown held upside down on the inside cover of Amphoras, which comes from one of the wrecks off Yasi Ada, Turkey. For late Rhodian amphoras, see American Journal of Archaeology, L, 1946, p.471, fig. 13, and p. 478, fig. 14, found in tombs in Cyprus. See also "The Antikythera Shipwreck reconsidered," Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 55, 1965, pp. 8,9, with figs. 2 and 3, and text pp.6-10. If your date is right, say about the beginning of the 1st A.D., it is very interesting that your jars are stamped, even though with a very late kind of Rhodian stamp, since I had had no evidence of stamped Rhodian as late as the Augustan period, see p. 6 of

the Antikythera report here cited. Were all the jars of this type stamped? the same stamp on both handles? As you say that all the jars of this kind contained figs, it is interesting that a papyros in Egypt mentions / "Rhodian dried figs" transported in clay jars. (The papyros is of the 3rd century B.C., but no doubt Rhodian dried figs continued to be so carried.)

if each one picture
help provided by
text.

See and find Late Rhodian

begin

Dating of Late Rhodian stamped amphoras

See Antiochian amphoras publication, now
in press with the Phil. Society.

Note an independent date for an amphora
found at Spoleto, Italy, with a coin of 87 B.C.
Spoleto was sacked in 80 B.C. Phot. of jar
(not too good) see folder ITALY - SICILY.
There is now a published then impregnated. 12.X.64

So far as I could find out, no
stamp on the Spoleto jar, certainly not
in publication.

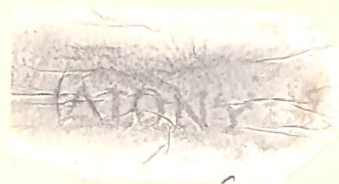
12.XV.69

For dating of "Late Rhodian" - i.e. very broad
handles with not ~~one~~ names, but monogram
or devices, not seen found in Cornith,
which may then date after 44 B.C.

See list
of Pl 550

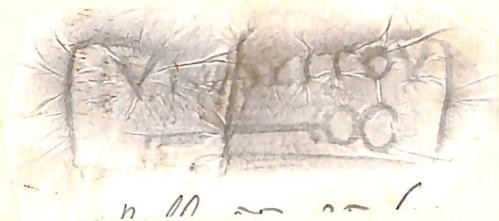


IN BENACCI COLL.



See list
of Roll 550

IN BENNETT COLL.





11.026

NIRC VI.03

550.35

ABC L. Rh

Eukaryotes etc.



11.036

new

10/1 Film
positive
negative
2.525

Letter 33
of 11.X.58

RHODIAN "METAL DIES" from Benachi Coll.

(an album sheet)

'Αριστάναξ	∇ or ∇I
'Αριστώνυμος	∇c?, VII
Ναύσιππος	
'Αριστειδας	∇ or ∇I
'Αρζινασπος	∇ or ∇I
Αἰσχίνας	∇ late
— 'Ανάξανδρος ^{with IV} w. star.	} not rect. . . IV or V V, VI
— 'Αρχιμυρσος	
Δάμων	∇I
Φαινίλας	∇I?

Periods entered by AD
same day, for ref.
chronology list.

31.VII
New investigation
on these items
made because of
Levi's #76 of
the Olbia coin
deposit. It is
read

[ΕΠΙ] ΚΟΙΝΟΥ
[ΜΥ]ΣΕΩΣ

There is no // on file
— no such letter
for ΚΟΙΝΟΥΣ
at all

of Shelov, "Pottery Stamps from the Excavation
at Phanagoria" (ca. 1957), p. 144.
And a jar of Δώρος, Cy 278.

RHODIAN

[13.02] 26. VI. 59

Period entered by
AD 31. VII. 68
for reference
cf. list

Examples of probable or possible
connection with fab. Δώρος

in Shelov's list
ep. name Shelov probable Sh. possible In our file
Period

Ἀγοράναξ ✓ VI early

Ἀίχινας ✓ V, late?

Ἀντίλοχος ✓ V or VI

Ἀρτίμαχος ✓

Ἀντίπατρος ✓ V or VI

Ἀρίστακος V? ✓

Ἀριστεάναξ V or VI?

with months Apr., May
and Sep.

ABC 1957-8-9

Ἀριστείδας ✓ V or VI

with months Dec., Sep.

ABC 1957-58

Ἀριζόδικος ✓

Ἀριζόνομος V or VI ✓

ΔΩΡΟΣ II [13.01] ΑΤΟΡΑΝΔΕ, cf. R

1. II. 63
made a stamp
looking for
and comp. find

with month Δώρος
Cy 278

with month unread
ABC 13. VI. 53

Combination based on
similar stamps with
cursive lettering in soft
dies: see Shelov 1957
and cf. Cy 278.

with month Apr.

ABC 1956-57

with month Bas.

Hermitage 13,260

Ῥόδος: I.G., XII, I, 1109, 4

"XONTH !!
φαίνεσθαι (?)

VI?

⊗ Cy 278 is jar of Δώρος

w. month Apr., ABC
1958-9

ΔΩΡΟΣ II

[13.01] ATOPANDE, afc R

1. II. 63

modern stamp.

looking up trails
and camp. find.

Combination based on
similar stamps with
cursive lettering in soft
dies: see Shrelow 1957
and cf. C 278.

COMB. 5)

Rhodes: I.G., XII, I, 1109, 4

cf Shelov, "Pottery Stamps from the Excavation
at Phanagoria" (ca. 1957), p. 144.
And in Jan of Δώρος, Cy 278.

RHODIAN

[13.02] 26. VI. 59

Period entered by
AD 31. VII. 68
for reference
cf. list

Spongers of probable or possible
connection with fab. Δώρος

<u>ep. name</u>	<u>in Shelov's list</u>		<u>In our file</u>
	<u>Shelov probable</u>	<u>Sh. possible</u>	
		<u>Period</u>	
Ἀγοράναξ	✓	VI early	
Ἀρχίνας	✓	V, late?	
Ἀντίλοχος	✓	V or VI	
Ἀντίμαχος	✓		
Ἀντίπατρος	✓	V or VI	
Ἀρίστακος		V? ✓	
Ἀριστεάναξ		V or VI?	with months Apr., May, and Sep. ABC 1957-8-9
Ἀριστείδας	✓	V or VI	with months Dec., Sep. ABC 1957-58
Ἀριστεόδικος			✓
Ἀριστεόνομος		V or VI	✓
Ἀρίστρατος	✓	V	
Ἀριστεώνυμος		Vc? VII	with month Δώρος Cy 278 ⊗
Δαμοκράτης		VIa	✓ with month unread ABC 13. VI. 53
Δάμων	✓	VI	with month Apr. ABC 1956-57
Ναύγιππος	✓		with month Bas. Hermitage 13,260
Τιμοκλῆς		V or VI	✓
"XONTH ?? Φαίνιδος (?)		VI?	✓ w. month Apr., ABC 1958-9

⊗ Cy 278 is Jan of Δώρος

Spongers on late Rhodian jars which were
compared as group w. Antikythera Rhodian

Ἀντίπατρος

Ἀρατοφάνης

Helen print, but ~~Arxerose~~ Ἀρατοφάνης

Am
4-5
225

Ἀριστοβροσίτας

Ἀριστόφιδος (Ἀριστοφίδος)

Ἀρίστρατος

Ἀριτύνυμος (or Ἀριτύνος?)

Ἀρχέμβροτος (Sulla dest.)

Βαίχιος ?

Δαμοκράτης

Διονύσιος

Helen print, 1st B.C. (ref. ?) (see Am ^{no. 1} p. 21)

Εὐάνης ?

Λυσίστρατος

Λ. Μοραγιάνης (Lund II, pp. 129 and 130)
Helen print, ca. 80 B.C. (see Am ^{no. 1} p. 201)
(see Am ^{no. 1} p. 201)

Ναυσίππος

Νικόμαχος

(Hill) (see Am ^{no. 1} p. 210)

Σωκράτης (Sulla dest.)

Τεραχόρος

Χρυσάιος

(CGDI 4775)

The best one to use is the Naustippos jar, as it is complete and
the sp.'s name is clear, and app. 1st c. B.C.
Look up its publ. See if can get a better print and republ.

RHODIAN

in conc. w.
Amitylon group

Late stamped Rhodian jar
BY FABRICANT

late? (Ἐμικράτης? rose in O Βακχίος?, φ. (Hesp. 1953)

(Δαμοκράτης with B Ἀνείπατος, φ. (N. 1111)

(Εἰργαῖος Helios O Ἀρατοφάνης, φ.

late Ἀλέξανδρος? rose in O Τιμαγόρος?, φ. Polis mus.

Ἀλέκος rose in O Ἀριστοκροτίδης?

Ἀπολλοφάνης rose in O Ἀριστόφιδος

AJA 1946
(not used)

Ἀσκληπιάδης clunt [] (much only)

Ἀφροδίσκος Εὐάνης

Gr. Ta
Polis mus.

Ἀφροδίσκος Τιμαγόρος

(Δρακοντίδας, sound, not late)

Δωρος II

ἱερ. Ἀριστάνης

" "

Νικόμαχος

Ἰερακλῆς

?

(2)

Μεγαλός

num

Ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, ep

with
ci

Μεγίστος

Heli hel

Ἐπίσκοπος, ep

with

Ἀστικός Λαδικός

Διορίστος (ep.)

Tib.
gr.

Νίκος

num

Δαμοκράτης

Παύλος

Ungar

Ἀριστοβούτος, ep

"

"

[Ναυαγίανος ??] ep

?

Ρόδω

num

Ἀρίστρος

?

"

"

"

good
for
Ant.
coins

Φιδουτέφανος

num

Χρυσάιν, ep

?

Ἀριστόνομος, ep

Poli
numwith
Ant.

?

Δάμων, ep

Poli
numgood
"

?

Λυσίστρατος, ep (xanthos)



?

Σωκράτης, ep

?

num

?

Ag. Em.
Toll 1/4Cl.
Jenny

?

"

?

Ag. Em.

AJA

and some unstamped, chiefly from Antioch, some in AJA

On late Rhodian series

On combinations with the fabrics 'Egmaios' ^(X) and φιδιππος } and then

see corresp. with Mr. Benacchi:

Letter of L.B. 27. I, 58

" " V.G. 29 (and 31). I * File cards have been made.

" " L.B. 11. II (with rubbing) } his various types of late Helios heads

" " " 13. II

" " V.G. 15. II

" " L.B. 23. II

30. IV. 58

(X) Note the maybe a mistake: cf. type Καβαλίσας
'Εγμαίον
(note, and similar
involved)

Phosia chronology

Somewhere there is a statement, for the overall dating of Phosia, that it is to be noted that there are no Latin stamps on Phosia handles.

However, Mr. Benedict has one, of which I began my photographs a few days ago. (attached) [⊗]

⊗ 1.V.57 This photo. of handle (top and side) with stamp M.POP now put on type card.

Another Latin name - through a Greek -
on a handle of Mr. B.'s, now on file with ^{345.35} photo.,
is K A A Y Δ I O Y

LATE RHODIAN

751