

ITALY ; COSA

396

31.VIII-74

1

Cosa

with date of 7.X.74
from BW (see
ROMAN)

EMPTY

Additional ones

C 69. 158, ^{C 70. 86} C 70. 231, C 70. 258,
C 70. 503, C 72. 62.

En Ringine area

with letter
of 16. VIII. 74
for ELW

COSA GREEK STAMPS 7-VIII-74

CB 474, 1220, 1221, 1278, 1563, 1564, 1576, 1667,
1671, 1672, 1720, 1759, 1771, 1835, 1836

CC 345, 488, 788

CD 222, 256, 339, 441, 468, 628, 838, 1007

CE 917, 918, 919, 1350

CF see rubrics CG

C65. 235, 281, 288, 345, 363, 446, 461

C67. 62, 101, 248, 415, 422, 423, 424, 469, 473



*The Director of the American School
of Classical Studies at Athens
and Mrs. Henry R. Immerwahr
request the pleasure of the company of*

Miss Grace

*for Thanksgiving dinner
on Thursday, November 23rd at 1:00 P.M.*

Regrets only

R. S. V. P.

736 313

(8 a.m. to 1 p.m.)

Odos Souidias 54

TELEWOSA — PH
 201 XPHXJOMAN NIX

15. IV. 75
 Ken Fraser
 26 / Kapveadson
 tel. 729 742

COSA

LARGE PRINTS

(For smaller prints,
 see file of outside photos
 in cabinet under telephone)



666 281 (13 x 18) 49

CB 1835 ✓

Grouped anaphora

III Cr Group right level I

Good

COSA 14



666 291 (13 x 18) 49

Stamped amphora

CB 1546 ✓

~~CB 1410~~

CB 1576

extra

CCC 291 (13x18) 49

Roman



666 290 (13 x 18) 49

~~CB 1575~~

CB 1671 ✓

Roman not filed

gna
- copy

CB 1671

Cosa 9



666 279 (13 x 18) 49

Thurgesia

Lab 1667 ✓

Cosa 8

Argias, ep. 91

2nd copy

COSA: DATES

See review by K. W. Slane, AJA 83, 1982,
 pp 149-150, of a volume of 1980 on Coins
 of T.V. Buttrey, and State-Magnum bowls,
 and ACD in North Elm

I should look at this, to see if it takes up
 by name those deposits of Doris Taylor's which
 had SAH in them, and in EAD 27 the
 dates of the stamps are revised. Reviewer
 does not mention D. Taylor nor her works.

24.I.80

25.20 COSA

Winty & Brown

note Case 19 is Plurid
(no R)

Oct. 26

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I enclose a photograph of the carbon of
my letter to you of October 6, 1979. I have
not been able to see you here for rec'd it.
and in reply to this letter, as I

am about to travel, it is urgent that
full request in para (1) of that letter be

carried out right away. ^{if he not get} the transfer ~~should~~
be made ^{as soon as possible} and the ^{requested} ~~transfer~~ ^{request} be made
by air.

I am airmail notice for
to BMT and rec'd 2 days ago ~~confirm~~ ^{confirm}
of the deposit of the 4th dividend on my savings
certificate with you, this deposit was made on
Oct. 18, and to BMT Trust makes receipt
of a deposit of \$2000 rec'd by them.

19. I. 80

Next letter to F.E.B

ask for 2 more prints

each of the stamps of

C 65 482

(with ~~enough~~ of not
needed)

(Prints shd be on the comb.

and type cards.)

only published
me, he did not use what I told him, and
thus wasted my time, and is now misleading his
readers to ^{this} ~~some~~ extent.

One got the impression
~~that~~ that his inquiries were not
aimed at getting information or an opinion,
but perhaps a reassurance that he would not
be disproved.

For a ~~more~~ ^{example} specific, he has a old-
ment in the p. 164, to the begin "Black
anthen stamps in Alex. of E. period 200-140, to."
(available online now)

for the which there is no documentation, and
as I told him in 1969, and again later, such

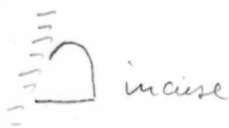
documents ~~which~~ as there is reference to;
the Baschi material ^{supplies} indicates that
"in the end half of the century there is a very large
and apparently abrupt increase, to 3 or 4 times

the number of any previous period, etc." (my letter
of 16. VII. 69 & P.M.F.)

Duplicates made from rubbings and photos Started 9.I.75

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Cosa 1
CB = 1949, 474
Capitolium, Forecourt,
Surface



n.f.

Cosa 2
CB 1220
Capitolium,
Pronaos, Surface

E. Brown = cat. 14-18. I. 80R
illegible

n.f.

Photo C 74.X.4A, 5A (side)

Cosa 3
CB 1221
Capitolium,
Pronaos
Surface

illegible

n.f.

Cosa 4
CB 1278
Capitolium
So. slope, Surface

Αιοδωπου

Koa

filed

Photo CCC 280

Koan Corpus 211

CCC 278

Cosa 5
CB 1563
Capitolium,
No. slope,
Surface



incise
rosette

"pink buff
clay"

NEW
card
made

CCC 296

Cosa 6
CB 1564
Capitolium,
No. slope, Surface

-ΕΠΙ ΛΑΥΡΕΙΔΕΥΣ
ΘΕΟΦΟΡΟΡΙΟΥ

R

filed

CCC 277

Cosa 7
CB 1576
Capitolium,
So. slope, L.I
(after ca. 50 B.C.)

-ΑΟΚΥ]ΗΠΙ/
[club]

Koan

filed

Cosa 8
CB 1667
Capitolium,
So. slope, L.II
(before ca. 50 B.C.)
Cosa, Depot D
Taylor, p. 119
EAD 27, p. 297,
mt.

Ε[πι Λαυρείδε]
Αρχιανίου

R

filed

CCC 279

CCC 291

Indications in the upper right corners classify handle an/dor stamp, distinguishing 1) place of origin when known - T(hasos), R(hodes) K(nidos), etc.; 2) type of stamped vessel if not an amphora; 3) language if not Greek; 4) shape of stamp if not a plain (unframed) rectangle; retrograde inscription (indicated by an arrow). Inventory numbers and any other documentation go to the left, any descriptive comment to the right, dimensions unless otherwise specified being width by thickness of handle where stamped. Numbers in the middle are negative numbers.

<p>Cosa 9 CB 1671 III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.) Cosa, Deposit E Taylor, p. 134 EAD 27, p. 297, note 1 cluster Ovas[...] CCC 290</p>	<p>Cosa 10 CB 1672 ibi Cosa 9 Cosa, Deposit E Taylor, p. 134 EAD 27, p. 297, note 1 A pazaiou perhaps year of 3rd c. file CCC 277</p>
<p>Cosa 11 CB 1720: Capitolium, South Slope, LII (before ca. 50 B.C.) Cosa, Deposit D Taylor, p. 119 EAD 27, p. 297, note 1 Σω[rai] p[ou] cluster (ret) file CCC 280</p>	<p>Cosa 12 CB 1759 III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.) Cosa, Deposit E Taylor, p. 134 EAD 27, p. 297, note 1 Lern Φιλοσοφ(αρου) file CCC 282</p>
<p>Cosa 13 CB 1771 Capitolium So. slope, Surface Lern Φιλοσοφ(αρου) file CCC 278</p>	<p>Cosa 14 CB 1835 III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.) Cosa, Deposit E Taylor, p. 134 EAD 27, p. 297, note 1 Στ[ι] Ιεσορος Αγρ[ι]αρι[ου] file CCC 281, C 74 X, 25A, 26A</p>
<p>Cosa 15 CB 1836 Capitolium, So. slope, LII (before ca. 50 B.C.) card made card made (see stamp) see. stamp Σ C 74, X, 2A, 3A</p>	<p>Cosa 16 CC (1950) 345 Capitolium, No. Slope, Surface Em' Apazu καρυς Καρυειου file C 74, X, 6A, 7A (profile) 11.02</p>

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<p>Cosa 17 CC 488 Capitolium, No. Slope, Surface</p> <p>Mva6wv</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74 X, 19A, 20A (profile)</p>	<p>Cosa 18 CC 788 Capitolium, So. Slope, L IV (before 50 B.C. + possibly 150 B.C.) Cosa Deposit A Taylor p. 78, 76</p> <p>Znvo rose δὲ τὸν</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74. X 1, 6A, 7A X 8A, 9A (profile)</p>
<p>Cosa 19 CD = 1951 222 Basilica, N3, L. I (before 125 B.C.)</p> <p>[Hpa]K, cluster [εωvα] S</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74 XI, 6A, 7A (profile)</p>	<p>Cosa 20 25 C? CD 256 Basilica, Trib., L. I (before 40 A.D.)</p> <p>? Δωρυ (sic) R (retr)</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74 X, 15A, 16A</p>
<p>Cosa 21 CD 339 Basilica, NE, L. I = surface</p> <p>rose (above) Αττο... [ευσ B ?]</p> <p>filed N. quarry</p> <p>C 74 X, 37A; C 74 XI, 1A</p>	<p>Cosa 22 CD 441 Basilica, NE, L. II (before 40 A.D.)</p> <p>-AΘH leaf</p> <p>part of no. w. one whole handle H.H. ?</p> <p>measurements are needed</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74 XI, 8A, 9A (profile)</p>
<p>Cosa 23 CD 468 Basilica, NE, L. II (before 40 A.D.)</p> <p>Βοστροπος thyrsos (retr.)</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 74 X, 33A, 34A (side view)</p>	<p>Cosa 24 CD 628 Basilica, NW, L. II (before 40 A.D.)</p> <p>Δαμα[? (retr.)</p> <p>Shap. of Soul Boudice of Koon</p> <p>MEW card made</p> <p>C 74 X, 31A, 32A (profile)</p>

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Cosa 25

CD 838

Basilica, NW,
L II (before 40 A.D.)

~~ΑΘΩΟΣ~~
helios head
3

R
O

fold

C 74 X, 27 A, 28 A

Cosa 26

CD 1007

Basilica, NE,
L III (before 40 A.D.)

D139

E E I C

what kind

new
kind
made

C 74 X, 29 A, 30 A (side)

Cosa 27

CE (=1952) 917

Atrium Publicum I

(16), L. I (before 40 A.D.)

Τιροζέροου
rose

~~ΑΘΩΟΣ~~
w. part
of neck

R

fold

(1 (60 mm.) 2.54; CXXXIX, 18

Cosa 28

CE 918

ibi. 27

Τιραπχιδ[α]
roseR
O

fold

2 (60 mm.) 2.54 (side) CXXXIX, 7

Cosa 29

CE 919

ibi. 27

Επι' Ιερών Δ[αμειζέου Υα]
rose

R

fold

3 (60 mm.) 2.54 (side) CXXXIX, 20

Cosa 30

CE 1350

Atrium Publicum I

(16), L. IV (before 125 B.C.)

Cosa, Deposit C

Taylor, p. 106

Επι Αριστίδα Αγοριού
roseR
O

fold

4 (60 mm.) 2.54 (side) CXXXIX, 5

Cosa 31

CF (=1953) 1

Tower 20 fill
(before ca. 50 B.C.)Ανύρζα
herm right

R

fold

C 74. X1, 2 A, 3 A (profile)

Cosa 32

CF 129

Bldg C, Surface

Α [L v] O [v]
roseR
O

fold

C 74. X, 11 A, 12 A (profile)

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<p>Cosa 33 CF 142 Temple B, Forecourt L. II (before ca. 200 B.C.)</p> <p><i>new cards made</i></p> <p>Επι Απριζ[α] ? rose</p> <p>CC 74X, 35A, 36A</p>	<p>Cosa 34 CF 1505 B Temple B NW, Surface</p> <p>ΕΚΧΕΙΤΟΥ caduceus</p> <p>folia</p> <p>C 74X, 23 A</p>
<p>Cosa 35 CF 1699 Temple B, SE, L. I (before ca. 90 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΟΥΡΑΤΟΥ petr.</p> <p>Chian ←</p> <p>folia</p> <p>C 74X, 21A, 22A</p>	<p>Cosa 36 CG (1954) 156 Curia, L. II before ca. 200 B.C.</p> <p>Επι Απρι [α]χου Παχάριου το[δ]αμ[ου] Π. 79</p> <p>(Same dir. as ABC rubbing on pet. card.)</p> <p>folia</p> <p>C 74X, 13A, 14A</p>
<p>Cosa 37 CG 525 Temple B, Forecourt SE, Surface</p> <p>KAP ≡</p> <p>Kae[v]z (?)</p> <p><i>card made</i></p> <p>18. IV. 75 / NEW</p> <p>Read (retrograde) does appear in Rhodian ins. Interpreted as month Kεφ[α]λ[α]ιο[ς]</p> <p>C 74X, 17A, 18A</p>	<p>Cosa 38 C-65-235 Capitolium South Slope, L. II (before 50 B.C.)</p> <p>Μυροδ[ω] που Θεσμοφο P.O.O.</p> <p>folia</p> <p>C. 65. (45), 37</p>
<p>Cosa 39 C-65-281 Capitolium, So. Slope, III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>X]apit[ωv]</p> <p><i>new?</i></p> <p>folia</p> <p>C. 65. (48), 14, 12 (profile)</p>	<p>Cosa 40 C-65-283 Capitolium, So. Slope, III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>AB</p> <p>not on a handle?</p> <p><i>NEW card made</i></p> <p>C. 65. (48) 17A</p>

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<p>Cosa 41 C-65-288 Capitolium, So. Slope, L IV (before 50 B.C. + possibly 150 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ[ΑΡΙΣΤΟ] ΥΑΧΟΥ ΑΓΓΙΛΙΟΥ</p> <p>John</p> <p>C 65. (48). 24, 25 A (profile)</p>	<p>Cosa 42 C-65.345 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΑΓΝΩ[Ι] ΧΟΧΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΝ [ΟΥ]</p> <p>NEW card made</p> <p>C. 65. (54) 3 A</p>
<p>Cosa 43 C-65-363 Capitolium, So. Slope L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>FE ?</p> <p>what kind w/</p> <p>C. 65. (54) 29</p>	<p>Cosa 44 C. 65.446 Capitolium, So. Slope, L IV (before 50 B.C. + poss. 150 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΟ ΥΑΧΟΥ ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ</p> <p>John</p> <p>C. 65. (62). 13 A</p>
<p>Cosa 45 C-65.461 Capitolium, No. Slope, Surface</p> <p>WV retr</p> <p>←</p> <p>C 74. XI, 4A, 5A (profile)</p>	<p>Cosa 46 C-65.482 Capitolium, SW Terrace (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>Α) ΠΙΧΟΥ ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΥ</p> <p>Short, but attested, young surface New w. 2 handles per The ep. 516 is normal - entire bet. range (Ann. 15. TX 79)</p> <p>Helios head E) ΠΙΧΙΑ</p> <p>NEW comb with PH and rubbing</p> <p>no rubbings received</p> <p>C 66. (21). 21 (Ann. 15. TX 79)</p>
<p>Cosa 47 C 66. 189 SH (6) Surface</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑ [Ε]ΥΣ ΑΓΓΙΛΙΟΥ</p> <p>John</p> <p>C 66. (8) 35</p>	<p>Cosa 48 C-67-62 Capitolium SW Terrace, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΑΥ[Σ]ΡΟΥ ΚΟΥ ΚΑΔΥΚΕΩ</p> <p>John</p> <p>C 67. (6). 8</p>

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<p>Cosa 49 C-67-101 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>illegible stamp worn out</p> <p>R</p> <p>C. 67. (7) 19.30</p>	<p>Cosa 50 C-67-248 Capitolium, So. slope L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>stan pilo] TasoY [os pilo</p> <p>R</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C 67. (20) 21, 22</p>
<p>Cosa 51 C-67-415 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΚΟΚ ΕΥΣ Εφ] i. v. [Θ] iou?</p> <p>R</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C. 67. (32) 15</p>	<p>Cosa 52 C-67-422 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΚΑ ΓΟΡΑ Υα] κ! v. [Θ] iou</p> <p>R</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C 67. (31) 36</p>
<p>Cosa 53 C-67-423 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΚΟΡΑ ΧΟΥ Σ. μ. i v Θ [iou]</p> <p>R</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C 67. (32) 14</p>	<p>Cosa 54 C-67-424 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III before ca. 50 B.C.</p> <p>E [] ΧΟΥ [] i. v. []</p> <p>R</p> <p>"Hard fine tan-rose clay"</p> <p>C 67. (32) 5</p>
<p>Cosa 55 C-67-469 Capitolium, So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>Εφ] ηαι [ou</p> <p>R</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C. 67. (35) 34</p>	<p>Cosa 56 C-67-473 Capitolium So. Slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙ[Θ] ΤΑΒΟΥ ΧΟ[υ] ΔΑΧΙΟΥ (reth)</p> <p>R ←</p> <p>filad</p> <p>C. 67. (35) 33</p>

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<p>Cosa 57 C. 69-158 SH Garden, L.I (before ca. 80 B.C.)</p> <p>Επιδαύρος Καρυείου</p> <p>R</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 69.XXI.4</p>	<p>Cosa 58 C. 70-86 SH Garden, L.I (before ca. 80 B.C.)</p> <p>ΕΔΙΚΞΕΙ ΞΟΟ caduceus r.</p> <p>R</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 70.VII.30</p>
<p>Cosa 59 C 70.231 SH, Street 5, Surface</p> <p>[helios head]</p> <p>R</p> <p>uf.</p> <p>C 70.XV.7</p>	<p>Cosa 60 C. 70.258 SH Garden, L.I (before ca. 80 B.C.)</p> <p>Επι Αρ[ι]οσει Σα Κ. ap. [veyiou]</p> <p>R</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 70.XVI.5A</p>
<p>Cosa 61 C 70.503 SH (21) L.I (before ca. 60 B.C.)</p> <p>Ιου</p> <p>R</p> <p>I guess ? Ιορπον? uf.</p> <p>C 70.XXXVIII.4A</p>	<p>Cosa 62 C. 72.62 Atrium Publicum I (3), cesspool, L.II (before ca. 125 B.C.)</p> <p>Επι Αριστοκ[α] ΞΟΟ Υακινθίου</p> <p>R</p> <p>filed</p> <p>C 72.XIII.13A</p>
<p>Cosa 63</p>	<p>Cosa 64</p>



Cosa C 65 482
(= our Cosa 46)

Please acknowledge,
letter and enclosure
Mails leave on
regular

Postel von 19.1.80
at Pat. Jocke - P.O.

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

January 14, 1980

Dear Professor Brown:

Thank you for the nice sharp picture of C65.482, also for 3 rubbings of its stamps. These are good rubbings, and we only need still the second one of the circular stamp ~~xxxx~~, having asked for two each of both. Two each are needed, as one goes on the card of the stamp type in our repertory, while the other goes on the card of the name-combination. Please do send us another of the circular stamp.

The narrowing of the context date is very interesting for these two names, i.e. probably close, as I don't think they are datable much earlier than 70 or 67 B.C. Sometimes of course a deposit has old stuff in it. It might have been good to ^{inventory} list the numbers of the stamps in your Boll. d'Arte article (which I have not yet seen - do you perhaps have an offprint to spare?), since they were rather few and would not fill up the text too much. Can you at any rate send me ^{now} a list (i.e. their inventory numbers) of the stamps found in this same seposit? It would be a help to our work to have also lists of the inventory numbers of any other context groups. I would be glad to give you chronology notes on the stamps making up such groups.

On the stamps you plan to display, here are notes, in which I have added our record number following in each case the inventory number:

CB 1278 (Cosa 4), ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ on Coan handle. Your handle remains the only ~~xxx~~ double handle bearing this name. The name in fact is not very common on stamps of any kind. On Rhodian, we have only a feminine form, ΔΙΟΔΩΡΩ. Your handle may date in the 2nd century, but I have no real evidence, just general probability.

Rhodian
CB 1564 (Cosa 6), naming the ~~aeponym~~ ^{AAΩEIAHZ}, near the middle of the 2nd century, i.e. early in the third quarter or possibly before 146 B.C. although stamps with this name have not been found in Corinth or Carthage. (Dated by association with the fabricants APIETOKAHZ and KAAASN who name him as dating authority.)

(1) For these record numbers, see the enclosed copy of our duplicated readings (etc.) of your stamps. For sites where a separate inventory series is not kept for amphora stamps, we make our own list for convenience.

(2) P. M. Fraser, calling at the Agora on 17.1.80 (today), suggests that this ΔΙΟΔΩΡΩ is rather a (Doric) genitive than a feminine form. It should be said, we seem to have no other example of such a genitive form in stamps. For women fabricants in Rhodian stamps, see Nilsson, Les Timbres amphoriques de Lindos, pp. 101-102.

101-102

CB 1771 (Cosa 13), naming the Rhodian fabricant ΘΙΑΟΞΤΕΘΑΝΟΞ with herm.

We have many stamps of this fabricant, whose activity may well have lasted 30 years or so. As it now looks, this began little if any before 125 B.C. See Exploration Arch. de Delos, vol.27, pp.312-313, under no. E 33, with references to Alba Fucens as well as to Cosa Group E. Later (1970) a stamp of this Θ. was found at Tell Anafa (lower slopes of the Golan Heights) with coins datable in and about 127 B.C. (Not yet published.)

CC 345 (Cosa 16), naming ^a ~~the~~ Rhodian eponym ΑΠΑΤΟΘΑΝΗΣ. We know two ep.s with this name, one dating probably a little after 180 B.C., and the other somewhere about 100 B.C. On these and especially the later one, see EAD 27, p. 313 under E 34. Is yours probably the later one?

CE 919 (Cosa 29), naming the Rhodian eponym ΑΑΜΑΙΝΕΤΟΞ, datable in the second quarter of the 2nd century, cf. EAD 27, p.304, under E 7. He may well come late in this quarter, as suggested before.

CE 1350^(X) (Cosa 30), naming an eponym ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΑΑΣ. As in 1953, I still think that this names the second of the 3 eponyms of this name. He dates, like the first ΑΠΑΤΟΘΑΝΗΣ discussed above, shortly after 180 B.C.

CC 788 (Cosa 18), ΖΗΝΟ/ΔΟΤΟΥ with rose (a rectangular type, not a round one).
(31.VII.50)
I enclose a photocopy of a comment I made in 1950, based on a very poor photo, brought by Lucy Shoe. There are still relatively few examples of this stamp type, and none with context except yours, which is from Deposit A as published by Doris Taylor. See her p.76, where she quotes the enclosed text. A similar rectangular rose type, but with the name ΙΖΙΑΣΡΟΞ, is published EAD 27, E 10, cf. pl.53 and text p.304, dated in about the second quarter of the 2nd century in the text. I note, however, that the context given to us in 1974 for your CC 788 was "before 50 B.C. and possibly 150 B.C." ; the contexts were entered for us in our list I think by Carolyn Koehler, copying from your records.

CE 1350 (Cosa 30) comes from D. Taylor's Deposit C, and is cited in the p.106. She dates this deposit (loc. cit) "ca. 167-140 B.C." On 11, III. 66 R. Holloway told me her Deposit A-C were being updated because of a revised dating of Roman Jewaria.

(X) To be revised also in the EAD 27 chapter on amphora stamps is the statement p. 355 on the probable function of the persons named in the later Thasian stamps: recent discoveries in Thasos indicate they apparently cannot be identified as potters. But this probably does not concern you.

CF 1699 (Cosa 35), handle of Chian amphora, bearing the retrograde stamp EYPYKPATOY. On Chian amphoras early and late, see summary in EAD 27, pp.359-363 see pl.60 (including a piece of catalogue). The name on CF 1699 does not occur there, but it is rather common on later Chian handles. A number have been found in Pergamon, cf. Pergamon IX, p.151, 72 (reference not checked) for one. I should guess a late 2nd or 1st cent. B.C. date. N.b. in the EAD text cited, on p.361 revise the date of items from Thompson's Group B from ca. 275 B.C. to ca. 240 B.C., as per my article Ath. Mitth. 1974, pp.193-200. In general, the EAD 27 chapter remains ok except for corrections specified in the Ath. Mitth. article. (X) If you want to know about more of your Cosa handles, try first the index of the EAD chapter.

C 65.235 (Cosa 38), naming the Rhodian fabricant MHNOA2PO2 with a month. On this fabricant, see EAD 27, p.310, under E 28; cf also E 41; M. seems to have combined circular and rectangular types, like HAOYTO2 in your C 65 482. Ca. early 1st B.C.

C 65 446 (Cosa 44), naming the Rhodian eponym API2TOMAXO2. This item and your records C 72.62, according to the ~~xxxxxx~~ transmitted to me, have just the same context as CC 788. If that is right, we have in C 65 446 and C 72 62 the API2TOMAXO2 datable about 150 B.C. There is another one datable in ca. early 1st B.C. Look up the name in EAD 27, index of our chapter.

C 70.86 (Cosa 58), naming the Rhodian fabricant EYKAEITO2 with caduceus. He had a big output, and worked about the 3/4 of the 2nd century, perhaps starting before 150 B.C. Cf. Colt, etc., Nessana I (1962), pp.115-116, under 7.

C 72.62 (Cosa 62), see above under C C 65.446.

I am enclosing a carbon~~e~~ copy of our duplicate readings and comments. These do not give our dates, but your context dates as transmitted to us. Please correct them if they are wrong. If you have new handles, please send us rubbings; if we have not received these, we don't give comments.

Yours sincerely,

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5 - (PORTA S. PANCRAZIO) - 00153 ROME

17 December 1979

Ms Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street
Athens 140

Dear Virginia Grace:

Herewith a photograph, actual size, of C65.482 and the best of my rubbings of the two dissimilar stamps. "Before about 50 B.C." is rounded to the quarter century after. We think that it was thrown into the fill sometime between 70 and 67 B.C. The fill is described in Bollettino d'Arte 52 (1967) 37-39, without mention of the eight stamps it contained.

May I impose on you once again? We are readying a little antiquarium at Cosa and wish to display a few Greek stamps, giving their approximate dates. You suggested dates for a number of these 26 years ago in letters to Doris Taylor, but I presume that they have been located more precisely during the interval. Could you, or one of your assistants, find time to verify the following:

CB 1278 (letter 27.VIII.1953)

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ (Coan? 2nd B.C.)

CB 1564 (letter 27.VIII 1953)

ΕΠΙ ΑΑΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ/ΘΕΣΜΟΡΟΥ (Rhodian, 3rd quarter 2nd B.C.)

CB 1771 (letter 27.VIII.1953)

ΦΙΛΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ (Rhodian, herm, head r., 3rd quarter 2nd B.C.)

CC 345 (letter 27.VIII.1953)

ΕΠΙ ΑΡΑΤΟ/ΦΑΝΕΥΣ/ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΥ (2nd B.C.)

CE 919 (letter 8.VIII.1953)

ΕΠΙ ΕΡΕΩΣ/ΔΑ[Μ]ΑΙ[Ν]ΕΤΟΥ (Rhodian, round, rose, ca.150 B.C.)

CE 1350 (letter 8.VIII.1953)

ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑ/ΑΓΡΙΑΝΟΥ (Rhodian, round, rose, 220-180 B.C.)

Deposited with 125 BC (Dg. C)

Telephone: 588653-654-655 Cable Address: AMACADMY

one coin 18 *coin 35*
CC 788 and CF 1699 were evidently not sent to you by D. Taylor. The former is Rhodian, round, rose, $\text{THNO}/\Delta\sigma\text{TOY}$, the latter seems not Rhodian, having a thin walled neck of red-orange clay, an arching round handle and a raised frame around the retrograde stamp: $\text{EYPY}[\cdot]\text{I}\Lambda\text{ΣOY}$

Four others, found latterly, are without date.

coin 38
C 65.235 : Rhodian $\text{MHNO}\Delta[\cdot]\text{POY}/\Theta\text{E}\Sigma\text{MO}\phi\text{OPIOY}$

coin 44
C 65.446: Rhodian $\text{ETI}\Lambda\text{PI}\Sigma\text{TO}/\text{MAXOY}/\text{YAKINOIOY}$

coin 58
C 70.86: Rhodian

$\text{ETI}\text{KAEIPOY}$

EYKAEITOY

(caduceus below)

coin 62
C 72.62: Rhodian $\text{ETI}\Lambda\text{PI}\Sigma\text{TO}/[\cdot]\text{I}\text{XOY}/\text{YAKINOIOY}$

All this, I fear, is a very sorry Christmas greeting but will be of the greatest help to me in the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Frank E. Brown

Frank E. Brown

1.) Has he not received
general copy of his meeting?

2.) Send rubbing and/or photos
of all not seen before

No.
We want
all the

No. 10
We want
the 1st

COSA

LATE RH

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

October 16, 1979

(X) 18.7. I find one among
ABC unmarked with letter
between rays. No doubt on
not find lot more, looking at unmarked
late ABC Rh.

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?

You are right, the eponym's name is $\text{H}\text{H}\text{H}\text{I}\text{A}\Sigma$: the whole name is on your stamp (in the genitive, no sigma); also the HHH of the preposition, of which the epsilon, beyond some rays and not impressed on your handle, appears on a ^{probable} duplicate in the British Museum, IG XII, I, 1150, of which we have a rubbing. These are the only two ^(X) Hippias examples I know of this stamp type, and we have only two other types naming $\text{H}\text{H}\text{H}\text{I}\text{A}\Sigma$, 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 $\text{H}\text{A}\text{O}\text{Y}\text{T}\text{O}\Sigma$ 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,

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5 - (PORTA S. PANCRAZIO) - 00153 ROME

14 September 1979

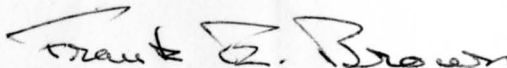
Ms Virginia R. Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Swedias Street
Athens 140

Dear Virginia Grace,

The lost C 65.482 is found - in the wrong box on the wrong shelf, alas. Barbara Bini, whom you may remember, has made photographs that show that the join, though only about 0.015 m. long, is unquestionably sound. The two stamps are so deeply impressed that my untutored fingers cannot produce readable rubbings. The space on the top of the handles was somewhat too small for the stamps, so that the left handle lost the upper tips of PLOYTOY and almost all of the letters of the first two names, while the apex of Helio's head and the inscribed band above it is missing. Still the bottom of the right hand leg of the pi of PLOYTOY is visible, as well as the right hand bar of the Y of HYAKINTHOY. The two right hand letters after theta seem to have been rubbed out by a thumb print during the impressing. The rays of Helio's head on either side divide the letters after the first three, leaving HIPPI-A or M to be seen.

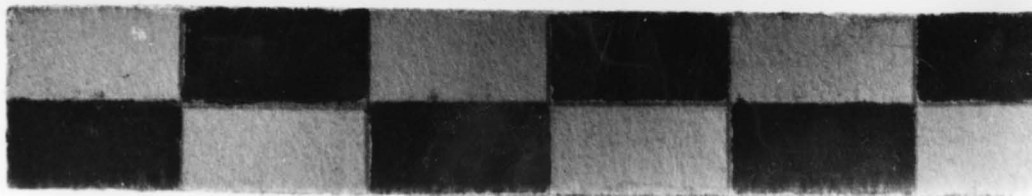
Your information about CG156 has been very helpful, and I thank you for your trouble.

Yours sincerely,



Frank E. Brown









NOT 107

KING

8.11.75

Look this up with MERT.

What was it reading?

Any comment?

When writing to Brown,
checking you to see

✓ 11.79 / and also for subbing
2 sets

ask MERT, does she need
anything from her?

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5

(PORTA S. PANCRAZIO)

00153 ROMA

ITALIA



Virginia R. Groes

American School of Classical Studies

54 Souidias St.

Athens

Greece

PER VIA AEREA
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5 - (PORTA S. PANCRAZIO) - 00153 ROME

February 12, '79

Dear Virginia Gross,

Among the amphora stamps from Cosa in your files there is a rectangular, Rhodian stamp, CG 156. It is not of the clearest, but seems to read: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣ/ΤΑΝ-ΔΡΟΥ/ΠΑΝΗΜΟΥ. The shards and two coins in its context point to the turn of the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.

May I trouble you to examine it and let me know if it is properly placed in your sequences. I should be very much obliged.

Yours sincerely,

Frank E. Brown

He enclosed a rubbing of CG 156 which is to be attached to the file card, to show its identity.

C O S A

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

February 28, 1979

12.12.79
no reply
am

Dear Professor Brown,

For your inquiry of February 12, there seems to be no ΑΡΙΣΤΑΝΑΡΧΟΣ in Rhodian stamps. Luckily we have on file here a rubbing which ~~probably~~ comes from an impression of the same die, on a handle in the Benaki collection in Alexandria. It allows us to make this reading of your example:

ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣ
ΤΟ[ΑΑ]ΜΟΥ
ΑΝΑΜΟΥ

this

The date of the term of ^{this} Aristodamos is about 180 B.C. (There is an earlier Rhodian eponym of the same name, first half of the 3rd century, but months are not named with him, too early.) It may seem that 180 might just as well be 200; but just at this period we have a tight sequence with lots of evidence. Apparently he cannot go earlier than say 183. See Delos (EAD) Vol.27, p. 291, for the general basis as well as a note on this eponym. In general, our long chapter in this volume (dated 1970) is still ok to the best of my knowledge, except for 3rd century dates which are corrected in my short article Ath.Mitt. 89, 1974, pp.193-200.

Yours sincerely,

I wonder if you could give me some information on your Cosa C 65.482. This seems to be a very important piece, the neck of a Rhodian jar with both stamped handles preserved, of which one has a rectangular stamp reading ΑΑΟΥΤΟΥ followed in the second line by the name of the month Hyakinthios, while the other has a circular stamp with I think a head of Helios. We have a photo taken from above. I would like very much to have rubbings of the stamps, 2 each. I would also like to know whether the join of the two handles is sure.

New attacks on Cosa

Cosa 3 (CB 1221) Phusion? (no side ϕ)
 Some letters visible. Might be legible if
 cleaned with acid.

Cosa 8 (CB 1467)

Here are two rubbing - no ϕ . One for card.

Check reading.

Has been studied before.

See EAD 27, p. 297, note 1

Cosa 15, CB 1836

→ AA

Sec. A: Card apparently not made.
~~partially~~ attached to handle - which
 ϕ ?

Cosa 19, CD 222, before 125 BC. This is
 our first context for Hraklsav

Cosa 22, CD 441 ABY & leaf
 needs measurement of handle etc.

Cosa 24, CD 628 Aqual etc.
 needs card made

The handle and leaf letter,
 suggest Greek Brundis, but in that class,
 they use elas, so far as we know or believe

CD 1007

Co 26 Mott finds an Unkn. Or. under
non-Gravel in Gravel belt EE

also a Chion AICE

Co 26 in profile looks rather Chion.

Il y a des choses qu'il faut présenter -

CE 918

Co 28 Note & Chion - profile of a fairly
 large handle peg. This job.
 (Pls. Tymoxidas is not very well
 estab. in data.)

Co 29, CE 919 et. Aquaristos

Is this enough to ^{ind. find} CE 918 for the to
 have an ~~from to~~ from? Similar
 rose light.

These duplicates were made by M&T,
though mostly Rhin., because of
the ^{messy} complex state of
the material.

17. IV. 75

26.01

Quarries or Cosa stuff
discuss with M&T
etc.

Photographs still to be posted. When is more of

CB 1278 (Korn)

CB 1564 (Rh.)

~~1576 (Korn)~~

1667 (Rh.) in file

→
M&T
CB 1563 Is this Korn? number of sorts

When are the plots. of

CB 1576 (Korn)

1667 (Rh.) in file

1671 (Rh.) in file

—— AD shows me that a number of
plots and rubbings have been put on file cards.
M&T gave them to him to put in.

18. IV. 75

Sometimes only a rubbing is attached
to the file - the plots are much oversize.

Suggest
not go
for rubbings

(Quirin etc. on Cosa stuff)

Cards still to be made?

Cosa 5-? (Kom?)

Cosa 27 / Bapa [chin sleep

26 EEI... what is it?

33 sp. A p i o t e [i f a ? Ph. (incomplete)

37 Ph. Kap[u]?

Measurements needed:

Cosa 22 (CD 441) LK ^{height} trunk length.

(2)

(18. IV. 75)

26.03

Case 24 : is this China? but probably did not
have to Doris from (DAMA)

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA, 5 (PORTA S. PANCRAZIO) · 00153 ROME

November 16, '74

Dear Miss Grace:

I am very pleased that our stamps may be of some use to you and most grateful for your willingness to help us with the readings and classification. Remembering your assistance in the past, I thought you might be interested in looking over the lot. Of course you may mention any of them whenever you find it appropriate.

I have added a few items to the list. Miss Kohler has been good enough to make rubbings of them as well as of those you started. I hope that the photographs may yield information. Unfortunately they are not to scale.

Miss Kohler's pursuit of Corinthian amphorae has prompted us to give her some photographs and profiles of rims from the Regia in the Roman Forum. Some of them seem to be Corinthian but others are still to be identified. I should be very much obliged if you could find time to glance at them.

With many thanks for your courtesy,

Yours sincerely,

G. E. Brown

Telephone: 58865

September 21, 1974

Professor F. E. Brown
American Academy in Rome

Kindness of Miss C. Koehler

Dear Professor Brown:

In her letter of August 16, brought here by Miss Andreoussi, Mrs. Will enclosed rubbings of your Greek stamps from Cosa, saying that you had asked her to do so.

We can probably make publishable readings of most of your stamps from these rubbings. These would be written out in order here, with a copy for you. I can then make a summary of your collection, sorted by class (i.e. source), with notes on dates. These records will be less fuss to make, and more useful in both Cosa and Agora files, if you can arrange to give us, before we start, a little more information. I enclose a list, made from the rubbings, of the Cosa numbers included. Space has been left between items. It will be helpful if you can get somebody to enter in the relevant spaces any useful contexts that exist for individual handles, what groups were found together, what handles are dated by your deposits or may help to date them, etc. In the list, a few items have been marked with a red pencil; of these we would like to have second rubbings. Miss Koehler is willing to make these, if the handles are accessible. In that case, she can make further useful entries on the list, as to the class of the handle (this helps with difficult readings), and what it looks like if she does not know the class. However, she is on a tight schedule, and must not be asked to make a trip to do this job. Perhaps photographs have been made of your stamps; if so, please send us prints, to help identify the class.

As there is no hurry about all this, Miss Koehler can bring us back the list with the added entries. Maybe you would like to keep a photocopy of it as completed. We will include the added information in our inventory record with the readings, and it will help us with the analysis of your finds, of both of which Cosa receives copies.

I should be glad to have permission to mention handles of yours as they may be relevant to some publication. For comment on some cited by Miss Taylor in her "Cosa: Black-Glaze Pottery," see Delos, vol. 27, p. 297 with note 1.

Perhaps someone can check the enclosed list against your inventory records, to make sure that Mrs. Will has not omitted anything except the Roman stamps, which I believe she is publishing for you. It is better not to have to squeeze things into the sequence later.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia R. Grace

27 JUL 74

In writing to
~~PLM~~ F. Brown

1) ask in white
 this is a complete
 series of Cosa
 SAH (non-Lat)

2) what is wanted?

I hope to have

e.g. info on contacts
 before botting &
 make duplicates

9a writing to Brown:
mention comment
in Dec 27.

19. IX. 74

30

Notes on Cosa material
also Ostia

M&IT has run through the rubbings sent
by ELW (letter of 16. VIII. 74). She finds all present
as listed on envelope; and nothing missing from
this lot that we already had from Denis Taylor
(cf. my list of 4. IX. 57), except Roman stamps,
which D.T. did send me, but ELW is taking
care of this time.

- ④ ELW says Zwi is anxious for info on
an ^{from Ostia} denarius (no number given) with stamp on the "bottom"
of a handle, which she compares with the Cosa CB
^{also stamped on "bottom"}
⑤ 1836. Now M&IT finds each of these small
stamps quite closely paralleled in Acc. St. 5 on
Rhodian of ca 3/4 2nd B.C., e.g. both are on handles
bearing ΤΙΟΔΡΟΣ.

M&IT has made a list in 2 copies of all the
supplied numbers, which I will send to Brown
with Carolyn. This list is spaced out so that
somebody can write in contexts, or any other
useful comment. In fact, we will ask
Carolyn to enter the class, perhaps just of the
non-Rhodian. Ask also for photos of the
non-Rhodian, non-Kurdis.

Duplicates can follow, also an analysis perhaps.

S.A.H from Cesa

(Roman are not included)

CB 474

CB 1220⁺

CB 1221

CB 1278

CB 1563

CB 1564

CB 1576

CB 1667

CB 1671

CB 1672

CB 1720

CB 1759

CB 1771

CB 1835

CB 1836

CC 345

CC 488

CC 788

CD 222

CD 256

CD 339⁺

CD 441

CD 468

CD 628

CD 838

CD 1007

CE 917

CE 918

CE 919

CE 1350

C-65-235

C-65-281

C-65-288

C-65-345

C-65-363⁺

C-65.446

C-65.461⁺

C-67.62

C-67.101⁺

C-67.248⁺

C-67.415

C-67.422

C-67.423

C-67.424⁺

(6)

30.06

C.67. 469

C.67. 473

+ what kind are they? a better rubbing is needed

S.A.H from Cosa
(Roman are not included)

Cosa 1 CB ⁼¹⁹⁴⁹ 474[✓]: Capitulum, Forecourt, Surface

n 2 CB 1220[✓]: Capitulum, Pronaos, Surface
✓ Photo (C74. I, 4A, 5A)

Rh? hard red fine clay;
buff slip. Sharp angle
to handle. Illeg.

n 3 CB 1221: Capitulum, Pronaos, Surface
✓ Photo (CCC 280)

n 4 CB 1278: Capitulum, So. slope, Surface
✓ Photo (CCC 278)

n 5 CB 1563: Capitulum, No. slope, Surface
✓ Photo (CCC 296)

n 6 CB 1564: Capitulum, No. slope, Surface
✓ Photo (CCC 277)

n 7 CB 1576: Capitulum, So. slope, L. I (after ca. 50 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 291)

n 8 CB 1667: Capitulum, So. slope, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 279)

2

Cosa 9 CB 1671: III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 290)

Cosa 10 CB 1672: III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 277)

Cosa 11 CB 1720: Capitolium, South slope, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 280)

Cosa 12 CB 1789⁵: III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 282)

Cosa 13 CB 1771: Capitolium, So. slope, Surface
✓ Photo (CCC 278)

Cosa 14 CB 1835: III-G, Dump (before ca. 20 B.C.)
✓ Photo (CCC 281) (C74.X, 25A, 26A)

Cosa 15 CB 1836: Capitolium, So. slope, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)
✓ Photo (C74.X, 2A) 3A)

Cosa 16 CC⁼¹⁹⁵⁰ 345: Capitolium, No. Slope, Surface
✓ Photo (C74.X, 6A, 7A)

Cosa 17 CC 488: Capitolium, No. Slope, Surface
✓ Photo (C74.X, 19A, 20A)

- 18 CC 788: Capitolium, So. Slope, L. IV (before 50 B.C. + possibly 150 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 8A, 9A)
- 19 CD⁼¹⁹⁵¹ 222: Basilica, N3, L. I (before 125 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. XI, 6A, 7A)
- 20 CD 256: Basilica, Trib., L. I (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 15A, 16A)
- 21 CD 339: Basilica, NE, L. I = surface
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 37A; C74. XI, 1A)
 Kn? hard med. fine buff (orange) clay. Handle curves up markedly fr. upper attachment. Irreg. shaped. bukr. or cluster: Φ A.P.
- 22 CD 441: Basilica, NE, L. II (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. XI, 8A, 9A)
- 23 CD 468: Basilica, NE, L. II (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 33A, 34A)
- 24 CD 628: Basilica, NW, L. II (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 31A, 32A)
- 25 CD 838: Basilica, NW, L. II (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 27A, 28A)
- 26 CD 1007: Basilica, NE, L. III (before 40 A.D.)
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 29A, 30A)

✓ 27 CE⁼¹⁹⁵² 917: Atrium Publicum I (16), L. I (before 40 A.D.)

✓ Photo (1 (60mm.) 2.54; CXXXIX, 18)

T. H. Jones

✓ 28 CE 918: Atrium Publicum I (16), L. I (before 40 A.D.)

✓ Photo (2 (60mm.) 2.54; C. XXXIX, 5)

T. H. Jones

✓ 29 CE 919: Atrium Publicum I (16), L. I (before 40 A.D.)

✓ Photo (3 (60mm.) 2.54; CXXXIX, 30)

A. H. Jones

✓ 30 CE 1350: Atrium Publicum I (16), L. IV (before 125 B.C.)

✓ Photo (4 (60mm.) 2.54; CXXXIX, 7)

A. H. Jones

see on the back

31-37

Insert CF 1, 129, 142, 1505, 1699; GG 156, 525 < over

✓ 38 C-65-235: Capitulum, South slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (45), 37

✓ 39 C-65 281: Capitulum, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (48), 11, 12

insert 40 (→ C65.283 + <ub) Capitulum, So. slope, III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

Photo: C65. (48), 17

✓ 41 C-65-288: Capitulum, So. slope, L. IV (before 50 B.C. + possibly 150 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (48) 24, 25A

✓ 42 C-65. 345: Capitulum, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (54) 3A

✓ 43 C-65-363: Capitulum, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (54) 29

kn? hard orange clay, tan on surf.
etc. round in sec. High arch.
EA.

- 1953
 Casa 31 ^{ok} CF 1: Tower 20 fill (before ca. 50 B.C.) Rh
 ✓ Photo (C74. XI, 2A, 3A)
 Casa 32 ^{ok} CF 129: Bldg. C, Surface O
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 11A, 12A)
 33 ^{ok} CF 142: Temple B, Forecourt, L. II (before ca. 200 B.C.) Rh
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 35A, 36A)
 34 ^{ok} CF 1505: Temple B, NW, Surface Rh
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 23A, 24A)
 35 ^{ok} CF 1699: Temple B, SE, L. I (before ca. 20 B.C.) hard red-orange clay
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 21A, 22A) high arched handle
 36 ^{ok} ¹⁹⁵⁴ CG 156: Curia, L. II (before ca. 200 B.C.) Rh
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 13A, 14A)
 37 ^{ok} CG 525: Temple B, Forecourt SE, Surface Rh
 ✓ Photo (C74. X, 17A, 18A)

44 C-65. 446: Capitolium, So. slope, L. IV (before 50 B.C. + possibly 150 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C65. (62) 13 A

45 C-65. 461: Capitolium, No. slope, Surface

✓ Photo (C74. XL, 4A, 5A)

coarse orange clay w/ mica
handle flat, spread at top
1 W.

insert

→ C65. 482: Capitolium, SW Terrace (before ca. 50 B.C.) Photo: C66. (21) 21
C66. 189: SH (6), Surface. Photo: C66. (8) 35 ✓

neck 2 handles

Missing in Rome

48 C-67. 62: Capitolium, SW Terrace, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (6) 8

49 C-67. 101: Capitolium, So. slope, L. II (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (7) 19, 30

Rh? hard orange/tan clay
Handle w/ sharp angle
cluster ... A

50 C-67. 248: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (20) 21, 22

fine hard orange clay,
rounded angle du handle 3
... 1 A & ...

51 C-67. 415: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (32) 15

52 C-67. 422: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (31) 36

53 C-67. 423: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (32) 14

54

C67. (32) 5

C-67. 424: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)

✓ Photo: C67. (32) 5

Rh? hard fine tan-rose clay

E ... R

XOY

A ... A

✓ 55 C.67. 469: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.67. (35) 34

✓ 56 C.67. 473: Capitolium, So. slope, L. III (before ca. 50 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.67. (35) 33

+ what kind are they? a better rubbing is needed
 Add

✓ 57 ^{ck} C.69. 158: SH Garden, L. I (before ca. 80 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.69. ~~XXI~~, 4

✓ 58 ^{ck} C.70. 86: SH Garden, L. I (before ca. 80 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.70. ~~VII~~, 30

✓ 59 ^{ck} C.70. 231: SH, Street 5, Surface
 ✓ Photo: C.70. ~~XV~~, 4

✓ 60 ^{ck} C.70. 258: SH, Garden, L. I (before ca. 80 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.70. ~~XII~~, 5A

✓ 61 ^{ck} C.70. 503: SH (21), L. I (before ca. 80 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.70. ~~XXXVIII~~, # 4A

✓ PH ^{ck} 62 C.72. 62: Atrium Publicum I (13), cesspool, L. II (before ca. 125 B.C.)
 ✓ Photo: C.72. ~~XIII~~, 13A, ~~13A~~

Cosa rubbings

④ They are still in the ROMAN file.
 These came in letter of 16. VIII. 74 from FKW, (giving)
 See ROMAN. They are unfortunately on paper that
 already had letter and drawings on it, sort of watermarks.
List should be made ^{in duplicate} (from the rubbings) of the
numbers. Check the list on envelopes right
 by Carolyn?

Send the list to Brown? ask if this is
 a complete set of Cosa JAH through a specific
 date of discovery. Then ask which items
~~are~~ are are useful contexts, or are useful context
 for bldgs or other things in the dig. "B, C,
 D, and E" are presumably seasons of digging?
 What years?

Then make duplicates.

Cash caches

MICHAEL H. CRAWFORD:

Roman Republican Coin Hoards

170pp. and 3 plates. Royal Numismatic Society. £3 15s.

Roman Republican Coin Hoards is a worthy addition to the Royal Numismatic Society's fine series of special publications. Scholars can no longer neglect the ample hoard evidence for Rome's coinage down to 2 B.C.—Mr. Crawford interprets his brief generously—and indeed it may now at last be exploited properly. Even very small groups are included, and there are some votive deposits, tomb finds and material from sites that offer close dating. Many new hoards are here, many corrected from personal inspection. All are listed and described in chronological order, and the most informative are presented in a series of tables.

The first volume of Rudi Thomsen's *Early Roman Coinage* is now completely superseded so far as the hoards are concerned. But it remains indispensable for type parallels, metrology, overstrikes and illustration of the coin material—though Mr. Crawford's three plates supplement him very usefully here. Thomsen and Crawford have between them made the facts fully available. Some problems are thereby solved. Roman coinage began no earlier than the 280s B.C.—the key hoard is Torciarolo, where the first Roman didrachm is associated with Tarentine silver of the Pyrrhic War. The improved system of the denarius was introduced by 211 B.C. At Sicilian Morgantina fresh denarius silver and bronze was found sealed under ashes and fallen roof-tiles—eloquent witness to the Roman capture of a rebel town, which Hannibal could not save. The denarius began as a "tenner", but shortly before 140 B.C., as Mr. Crawford shows, it was retariffed at sixteen bronze Asses.

These are the bases for dating the coinage before c. 120 B.C.

From 91 to 27 B.C. we can now date the coinage almost from year to year and Mr. Crawford's Table xviii (with the notes) marks a real advance towards ordering the difficult early Augustan issues. From 49 to 2 B.C. our problems are complicated by coexistence of separate mints and sometimes rival authorities. The earliest phase of the denarius coinage is not dissimilar. But as wartime emergency passed coinage became centralized. Mr. Crawford postulates a single mint (Rome) except in the Sullan period (82-79 B.C.) and the hoards would seem to bear him out.

The inventory chronicles the gradual penetration of the provinces by Roman money. It appears in Spain as early as the Hannibalic War, but in the Balkans only late in the second century—and then probably at first because of military action. Hoards outside Italy tend to contain non-Roman money, which can now be dated by association.

Hoards provide evidence for the distribution of coinage and for the fluctuations in volume of silver or bronze production over long periods. Mr. Crawford is engaged on a major study of the Republican coinage. The accuracy and discrimination of this preliminary exercise guarantee the quality of the work still to come. Let us hope that he will find it possible to include some hoard tables rather differently organized than these. We need to know the comparative size of issues, how much earlier currency remained in circulation at various epochs and whether some issues mainly moved in one direction rather than spreading widely as the rest. For this the really large hoards will be most useful—and those others which show at least a fairly unbroken series of coinage for an appreciable time before their burial date.

Cosa - D. Taylor's dates

R. Holloway tells me that these, at least the earlier part of them, are ^{30?} about 25 years late, because she depends on date of denarii, which had been dated wrong. See R. Thomsen, Early Roman Coinage, Copenhagen 1961-2. ^{1st} denarius was act. struck about 214 or 213 BC (where she had accepted date of 187 BC proposed by Mattingly etc.)

Last couple of groups probably about right ^{D-E} because coins of Gracchan period on had been dated about right. i.e. from start of mint assigned to Piso, about ~~120~~ 120 B.C. There were hoards then. Evidence has been collected by Gruber in B.M. Cat. of Roman Republic Coins.

Before the Gracchi, you are at sea.

Thus presumably Group C (D.T. p. 106) which she dates ca. ²⁵ 167-140 BC (might rather date

ca. 192-165 BC, which fits nicely w. Asconius D. ca. 185-180 BC.

ITALY - COSA

11. III. CC

35.01

Cosa: Groups A-C

Group A

Dated by D.T., publ. p. 78, ca 225 - ca 150 BC
w. most of the valley before ca. 167 BC

R. Holloway wth. suggest raising by ³⁰ years to late date. T.C. then ca 225-175

- 1 Rhodian handle, of Zyrardotos (CC 758),
date sug. by VG (Cosa p. 76), shows reserve,
is 2/4 zmk.

Group B

Dated by D.T., publ. p. 93, ^{as going down} ca 140 BC
(No stamps)

Group C

Dated by DT, ^{Cosa} publ. p. 106, ca 167-140 BC.

+ CE 1350

Single SAH, Rhodian, sp. ^{179 BC} Apio Ticio ^V II,
pub. ca 185-180 BC (see my note on Cosa
p. 106).

Cosa dating as revised by Holloway, ³⁰ separate
pages of today's date, wth. by ca 25 yrs
earlier than in book, then ca 192-165 BC.

Carbon copy
 of Deposits III
 under date "late 2nd c."

SAM from Cosa, Group D

Cosa: Black Clay Pottery (1907), p. 119, group dated 607
 last $\frac{1}{4}$ 2nd to beginning of 1st B.C.

CB 1667 Εἰσι Ἀνδρία
 Ἀγριαύλου

CB 1720 Ζωταί
 pou cluster
 (nector)

Neither of these items had been read when I
 gave information in 1953. Apparently all I had was
 the off-fovea photo. now on file with the types.

The readings were made in TX.57 (q. in letter
 of 4. TX.57 to D.T. after receiving the offprint.
 Dated them in 3rd quarter of 2nd.

Now I think likely not earlier than last $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Note large ^{of Ζωταίρος} ~~pay~~ (hair) in Delos, death. in 88 B.C.
 See no real reason for putting Ἀνδρίας before 494.
 Earlier dating apparently connected with wrong dating of
 Ἀγριαύλου family, which I now see does not overlap
 at all with Pergamon. (Depended on Νικαγόρας 45, 1
 when there were 2).

a. of this
is in Deposits III

under
"Late 2nd - early 1st"

Revised dating of

SAH from COSA, Deposit E

(deposit called ^{5 D.T.} 110-100 B.C. to 40-30 B.C.)

Handles listed in COSA: BLACK-GLAZE POTTERY, p. 134

of 2nd BC

RHODIAN

1.) "probably 2nd $\frac{1}{4}$ " , CC 1671 : now dated early 1st B.C.

Looking at reading corrected from $\sigma\upsilon\alpha\sigma\iota\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ to $\sigma\upsilon\alpha\sigma\iota\gamma\omicron\varsigma$
as meaning of this word (with cluster); cf. letter 4. IX. 57, v. 5 D.T.
people in late
late - late
young
(Note this object is CB 1671 in the photo.)

2.) "~~2nd~~ 2nd $\frac{1}{2}$ 2nd B.C." , CC 1672 : may easily be 1st B.C.

Reading $\sigma\alpha\pi\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon$.

Name uncommon. Cosa context is better
than any we had before. (Not known to
me till publication).

(Note this object is CB 1672 in the photo.)

3.) "3rd $\frac{1}{4}$ 2nd B.C." , CB 1759: now thought to be last $\frac{1}{4}$ 2nd

born, but left stamp of $\phi\iota\delta\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$ with them.

$\phi\iota\delta\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi$ 281 X 166 or early 1st? - late $\phi\iota\delta$.

Has been down-dated by ^{recent} study of ALBA

Fucens and Annumis IV-V decem (p. 225).

4.) "prob. last $\frac{1}{4}$ 2nd B.C." , "CB uncat." : might be early 1st

This is evidently stamp reading $\epsilon\tau\iota\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$

cf. my copy of M. V.'s notes [A] $\epsilon\tau\iota\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$

of 27. VII, 53, p. 1

OVER

It now seems quite possible that (2) and (4) are a pair (cf. photo.)
Have put with cards in COMBINATIONS

ETZing, 4305 HAZ

(2.8 02-04 JTH 8661-011 Miller Ruffin)

Note in were also 2 ex of a Latin
 (CB 1749, 17-12) dated late 2nd at
 earliest by ELW, of Cor, p. 134.

2.8 201 place this one : 1431 22, "1/2" was, "identical" (1)

compared to 1431, 2200 and 1431, 2200

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

(1431 22 is 1431 22 is 1431 22 is 1431 22)

2.8 201 of place this one : 1431 22, "1/2" was, "identical" (1)

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22, 1431 22

Spiral and cone were symbols of creation derived from the moon's shadow in the ancient Near East, suggests the author. As the moon turned, its conical shadow spun and when Aphrodite, descended from Astarte, arrived in Greece one of her guises was that of a heavenly spinner, although distaff and spindle were not usually represented. The Aphrodites of Capua and Melos were spinners without the attributes. Courageously, Suhr admits "no author, in ancient literature, comes out with the statement that Aphrodite is a spinner."

The plausibility of the thesis is marred when Suhr fails to discover any Greek unrestored statue or picture in which Aphrodite is certainly spinning, and when he reinterprets Mesopotamian and Hellenic art with only tangential evidence. The Near Eastern *kak*, or clay nail, a legal confirmation inserted in a building foundation, becomes a symbolic whirling moon shadow, but see F. Kraus, "Altnesopotamische Tonnaegel mit Keilschriften," *Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayınlarından* 7, Seri No. 5 (1947) 97-99. The author ignored or was ignorant of the conclusions of O. Broneer, *UCalPubClArch* (1930), supporting the traditional restoration of the Capuan Aphrodite; of J. Charbonneaux in *Revue des Arts* 1 (1951) 8-16, dating and suggesting the identity of the sculptor of the Melian statue; of M. Bieber, *Sculpt. Hellenistic Age* (N.Y. 1955) for the two figures' artistic significance. Suhr summarily dismisses the latter statue's lost plinth and refers to the fragments of a hand as perhaps an ancient reconstruction. Such treatment of material counter to the author's thesis as of no consequence is hardly persuasive.

This reviewer applauds unprejudiced, imaginative speculation, but the magic of the Louvre's Venus, giving rise to such tales as that of the scuffle for its possession on Melos, repeated by Suhr as gospel, has stimulated more impassioned prose than has the Laokoon. In this case, one can only exclaim, along with Carpenter's introduction, that the book pursues "a thread of discourse as remarkable as any Sumerian or Hellenic spindle ever turned."

DERICKSEN M. BRINKERHOFF

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

CORPUS VASORUM ANTIQUORUM, Germany fasc. 13, Mannheim, Reiss-Museum fasc. 1, by Adolf Greifenhagen. Pp. 70, figs. 16, suppl. pls. 4, pls. 54. C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich 1958. D.M. 48.00.

The Mannheim fascicle marks the return of Greifenhagen not only to archaeology but to his participation in the German *Corpus* which began with his fascicle on Bonn. The collection originally formed part of the Grossherzogliches Hofantiquarium, later part of the Historisches Museum, and since 1925 part of the Städtisches Schlossmuseum. The castle and the collections were badly damaged during the war; after

the war the Zeughaus was restored with income from the Carl and Anna Reiss foundation, and the collection of antiquities was transferred to this building, which now bears the name of the donors.

The Mannheim vases are known chiefly through the account in *AA* 1890 and the small catalogue by H. Hofmann (1909). Greifenhagen's fascicle now presents them in a scholarly, up-to-date manner. Sometimes the criticism is voiced that the *Corpus* should concentrate on big collections and leave the more modest ones aside. The present fascicle demonstrates convincingly that even unimportant collections are not without interest, especially when described by experts like Greifenhagen. His task was not an easy one. Several of the vases were completely destroyed during the war, many others were severely damaged, and almost all had to be cleaned and mended. In many cases the vases no longer look the way they did when first acquired: here Greifenhagen has been most conscientious in gathering old photographs that showed an earlier, more complete condition. Some of these older views are given in the plates; others have been reproduced in four supplementary plates at the end of the text.

The table of contents explains the sequence and gives the classification letters and numbers of the *CVA*, which are not repeated in the text or on the plates. The chief groupings are (1) Greece, (2) Italy, and (3) Black-Glaze. The author has made an effort to determine in almost every case whether a black-glazed pot is Attic or South Italian. Since he has done so anyway, it should not have been necessary to lump all the black-glaze together: Attic could have come with the figured Attic, Campanian and Calenian black could have found a proper home in the Campanian section, and Gnathian might have been placed with Apulian. But perhaps the plates were set up before the text was completely finished: note the Apulian interloper on pl. 33, figs. 9-10, published on an Attic plate though recognized as Apulian in the text and caption.

The text is extremely careful and gives full explanations of the subjects and valuable references to parallels. A good text is always read attentively, and it is with this in mind that the following corrections, queries, and additions are made.

Pl. 12, 3: "Truthähne," even with a question-mark, are clearly impossible, since they are an American bird, not known in the Old World until after 1492.

Pl. 13, 1: Dionysos holds ivy-branches, not vines. The ornament is close to that on a black-figured amphora B formerly in the Lucerne market (*Ars Antiqua Auktion* 1, 2 Mai 1959, pl. 46, no. 98).

Pl. 13, 2: the sword of Poseidon is a sabre (machaira).

Pl. 13, 3-4 (and also pl. 38, 12; pl. 47, 4, 7-8; pl. 52, 2 and 7): the Disch collection was sold by Heberle in Cologne on May 12th, 1881. The black-figured oinochoe *CVA* Poland 3, pl. 128, mentioned on p. 29, right column, above, is a forgery (cf. Beazley, *ABV* 536, under no. 41).

Pl. 16, 1-3: the attribution was made by H. R. W. Smith, and accepted by Beazley. The shield-device of Herakles is an ivy-wreath.

Pl. 18, 4: Haimon Group (cf. *ABV* 565, nos. 598-606).

Pl. 18, 7: perhaps the lid of a lebes gamikos.

Pl. 20, 10-11: Lañcut Group. For *CVA* Reading pl. 12, 5 read pl. 11, 5.

Pl. 22, 3-4: for the cross-shaped object see H.R.W. Smith in *CVA University of California* text to pl. 36, 1.

Pl. 24, 2-4: the reference to Greifenhagen's article on the inscription is *AA* 1957, cols. 14-21.

Pl. 32, 6-7: the staff is striped, hence a scepter.

Pl. 33, 15: Group VI in the classification of these vases by Howard and Johnson (*AJA* 58 [1954] 191-207). Add to their list of Group VI also a kantharos in Limoges (8043), and one in the Louvre.

Pl. 34, 1-3: this lekythos should have a vent-hole on the shoulder near the handle, since the Sabouroff Painter's white lekythoi usually have a false bottom.

Pl. 36, 2-3: New York 26.60.23 (unpublished) is even closer to this head-vase than the one in the Petit Palais cited by Greifenhagen.

Pl. 42, 8-10: for the outline sketch of a head on the bottom compare also the Apulian situla in New York (56.171.64; *BMA* n.s. 15 [1956/7] 179).

Pl. 45, 1-5: the Boston askos is fig. 24, on p. 31 of *Greek Gods and Heroes*⁴ (1948; revised by George H. Chase). A close parallel to the Mannheim askos is New York 96.18.58 (G. R. 656, unpublished).

Pl. 49, 9: two similar aryballoi are in Oxford (collection of Sir John Beazley) and in Athens (12665). The same handles occur on plastic aryballoi of the Epilykos Class (*ARV* 892-3).

Pl. 49, 15: perhaps Corinthian.

Pl. 69, index, under Edinburgh-Maler: for 13, 1-4 read 13, 3-4.

DIETRICH VON BOTHMER

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

MEMOIRS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME 25 (1957). American Academy in Rome, 1957.

This volume of the Memoirs includes three studies, those of James H. Oliver, "Symmachi, Homo Felix," of Mason Hammond, "Imperial Elements in the Formula of the Roman Emperors during the first Two and a Half Centuries of the Empire," and of Doris M. Taylor, "Cosa: Black-Glaze Pottery." It is with the last of these, to which about two-thirds of the volume is devoted, that the reviewer undertakes to deal.

In her paper Miss Taylor has studied the black-glaze pottery from five deposits excavated at Cosa which cover a range from the late 3rd century to approximately 40-30 B.C. Objects of other categories found in these deposits are mentioned where their evidence adds support to the chronology or where they help to indicate the character of the deposits. The discussions of the deposits, each accompanied by a catalogue of its pottery, are followed by analyses of

four main pottery fabrics, three imported and one local, and a section devoted to a miscellany of pieces of various other fabrics. A short concluding section deals with the general aspects of the ceramic industry and trade of Cosa during the period covered by the pottery.

THE DEPOSITS. Of the five main deposits, designated A through E, three, A-C, are fillings connected with the construction of public buildings (the Capitolium, Basilica, and Atrium Publicum), one, D, is associated with levelling following the destruction of another (Temple X), and the last, E, was apparently a dump outside the city wall of material derived from a clean-up perhaps associated with the construction of some undetermined structure. The bulk of the material was, then, included in fillings imported, so to speak, from other parts of the city for use in construction or levelling. Two of the five are of extreme range of date: 75 years or so in one case, 60 to 80 in another (as a rule of thumb, a single filling, for chronological purposes, would cease to qualify for useful group presentation beyond this range). The deposits are therefore rather low in the scale of desirability for providing a chronological framework for the pottery, as compared, for instance, with grave groups, destruction debris, well or cistern groups, or other deposits of constricted time range and topographical localization. Miss Taylor has, however, extracted the maximum of information from these unpromising deposits, and has presented a very thorough account of them in both their relative and absolute chronological setting.

As general comment it might be stressed that very close dating with material of this character in the present stage of knowledge seems improbable. One would be inclined, for instance, to question the fine distinction drawn between the lower limit of Deposit A, at 150, on the one hand, and that of Deposits B and C, at 140, on the other. Since all three are, or seem to be, involved with the construction of public buildings, one may reasonably inquire whether or not all three deposits may not be connected with the building activity of a single administration and may not be to all intents and purposes contemporary as to time of deposition. Miss Taylor notes (192) considerable parallelism in the period covered between the pottery forms employed at Cosa and those current in the Eastern Mediterranean. In such circumstances thoughts on chronology based on Greek material which the reviewer can offer may be more cogent than we would have previously supposed.

Deposit A. The objects of this deposit come from a filling which showed no evidence of stratification, but which is nonetheless believed to have included some pieces used ritually in a sacred area on the spot prior to the erection of the Capitolium plus others brought in with filling introduced from elsewhere in connection with the construction of the Capitolium. The suggested range in date is from ca. 225 to 150 B.C.

Ritual use is suggested (although no reason is given or evident) for a group of about 130 small glazed bowls with incurved rim (apparently those discussed under A 21, p. 85), a form ubiquitous and produced in great quantities in the Hellenistic Mediterranean world. Sacred derivation is also, with more plausible reason, indicated for a mug fragment, A 38, one of those inscribed with the word *pocolom* preceded by the name of a deity in the genitive (Beazley, *EVP* 209ff, for a list). From the Greek side one is tempted, however, to bring into relation with these inscribed vessels such cups (usually inscribed only with the name of the deity or personified abstract idea in the genitive) as those found in more secular association at Corinth (e.g. O. Broneer, *The South Stoa* 62-64, and plate 14, 5) which are of much the same date as the *pocola*.

This example of a *pocolom*, a figured piece, A 1, which may belong to that series also, and A 4, a plate fragment of the Genucilia group, are datable well beyond the upper limit of the range of the bulk of the pottery in Deposit A. At the other end we may question if the deposit is not also straining at the seams. Such plates as A 6, with horizontal offset rims, now seem not to occur in Athens until after the middle of the 2nd century. The same is probably also true of plates of the form of A 7, with vertical rim.

Deposit B. The sources of the pieces included here are fillings sealed beneath the Basilica, apparently to be associated with its construction or with earlier activity. A few pieces, designated BB, are from beneath the floor of a colonnade which preceded the Basilica on this spot. Numismatic evidence in part suggests the dating of the construction of the colonnade and its associated objects soon after 167 B.C., and for the Basilica, with its objects, about 140 B.C.

The pieces are largely fragments. B 20: possibly from an inkwell? B 36c: the only fragment of a Megarian bowl in the deposits studied here; seemingly modeled on the popular Attic form although not necessarily made in Athens. B 33 seems a very unusual base fragment.

Deposit C. This material derived from two stratified fills, designated Levels III and IV, apparently related to a building originally the Atrium Publicum. The character of their relationship to it (prior, post, contemporary with use?) is not made clear. The range in date suggested for this deposit is 167-140 B.C.

The preservation of the shapes included here is more complete. C 32 and C 35 probably belong to identical or related forms, a 2nd century variety of shallow, footed drinking cup with recurved handles, not unlike one from Athens (Thompson, *Hesperia* 3 [1934] 372, D 16). The non-joining base associated with C 35 is of a queer shape. A simply profiled ring foot would be normal; does it necessarily belong? It is interesting at this late date that Level IV's 17 lamps were all wheel made.

Deposit D. These pieces come from a filling, called Level II, laid down between a building known as Temple X and the Capitolium following the destruc-

tion of the former. It is thought that this filling was introduced from elsewhere. Its range in date, suggested by comparisons with the other four groups, is between 130-120 and ca. 70-60 B.C. The latest coin included is of ca. 84 B.C.

D 12: bowls of this form from the Athenian Agora were found in circumstances supporting Miss Taylor's suggested lower limit for the deposit. D 23: the identification of this fragment from the lip of a Panathenaic amphora has already been suggested (*Hesperia* 26 [1957] 349). The puzzling wall fragment of a closed form decorated with the leg of a running man carrying a shield, D 24, in incision through a fully glazed background is perhaps also to be considered among Hellenistic Panathenaics. In technique the representation, quite likely that of an hoplitodromos, from a reverse, is unparalleled.

Deposit E. The very fragmentary pieces from this deposit come from a pottery dump thrown from the city wall representing a single clean-up or accumulation of a short period, and including some construction waste. The range of the bulk of the material is, however, considerable, from ca. 110-100 to 40-30 B.C. Among many kinds of ceramic material it is ordinarily expected that there will be a certain parallelism in range of date in a deposit, and chronological frameworks for series of objects are often based, in part at least, on this assumption. The much earlier dating (p. 134) of the amphora handles (four Rhodian, one Latin), ranging from the second to the last quarter of the 2nd century, therefore, aroused some feeling of doubt as to the actual chronological compactness of the group. Miss Virginia Grace has now informed me, however, in a letter of August 5, 1959, that "more recent studies have indicated that the four Rhodian handles are datable probably from the last quarter of the 2nd into the 1st century B.C." The Rhodian handles, in addition to the Latin, are thus now seen to fall within the upper limit of the deposit, giving their support to the proposed dating, and perhaps now illustrating in the sense intended the statement on p. 106 that Rhodian handles often date earlier than the rest of the pottery with which they are found. One would, at any rate, hazard the thought that the more durable the ceramic object the greater its longevity and the earlier its date in a given deposit.

THE POTTERY FABRICS. Four distinct fabrics are distinguished. Three, labelled Types I-III, are stated to correspond to Campana Types A-C of the classification set up by Nino Lamboglia ("Per un classificazione preliminare della ceramica campana," *Atti del 1° Congresso Internazionale di Studi Liguri* [1950] 139-206). Type IV (pp. 72 and 94) is held to be the local fabric of Cosa. In view of the correspondence accepted between the first three types at Cosa and the first three of Lamboglia it would seem simpler to have adopted the latter's designations, calling the fourth type Local Cosan. Conceivably, however, reservations (p. 191) concerning the Campanian origin of Lamboglia's B and C (Etruria and Sicily [?])

respectively) were influential in the choice of separate nomenclature.

The Etruscan fabric, Type II (Lamboglia's Campana B), with buff clay and firm black or blue-black glaze appears to be the quality ware among the four, having been imported to Cosa before the middle of the 2nd century and inspiring local imitation. It seems possible that three excellent imported plates found at Corinth (*Hesperia* 18 [1949] 148-49 and pl. 13, 3) may belong to this fabric. They were recovered from a well (see also *Hesperia* 16 [1947] 238) probably used until the destruction of Corinth by Mummius in 146 B.C., and filled with debris deriving, no doubt, from that destruction. The decoration of their floors is similar to that of the closely contemporary C 20. The interested outsider would be glad to know more precisely what forms of Type II have been identified by Beazley in *EVP* as Etruscan, as indicated in footnote 61, p. 191. They have eluded search and the reviewer is left with the lurking suspicion that forms of the Malacena fabric (*EVP* 230-31), which also often occur in similar bluish-black glaze, are meant.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Language. The discussions are often obscure and unnecessarily detailed. The reviewer found the introductions to the deposits particularly troublesome in these respects, to such an extent that he is still not entirely confident that his brief re-statements under deposit comments above are in every respect correct.

In deposit summaries the interested student working with allied material needs primarily to know the author's conclusions about the archaeological setting of the deposit, its character, and its range in date. A simple statement of these results of investigation followed by concise amplification and reference to supporting evidence would usually be sufficient.

Illustrations. One should theoretically be grateful for the ample illustration at large scale provided for this study. Twenty plates of photographs at large, if not actual, size are included, and twenty-three more of profiles, also at large scale. Actually, from the point of view of the material, this great generosity was not necessary and, in fact, the publication would be more readily usable (that is, with less plates to thumb through to find what one wants) with a considerable pruning of the photographs and with a presentation of the drawings in a different manner and at a smaller scale.

a. Photographic illustrations. Pieces which show little in photographs as to form or decoration, e.g. A 21, A 21c, B 11c, B 36a, D 16c, could well have been eliminated. Many fragments illustrated only for the stamped decoration of their floors could well have been pruned down to rectangular cut-outs comprising only the decorated area. The blank surrounding floors, usually rimless, add nothing. It is to be regretted that no attempt at restoration in plaster of the more complete forms was made. The three-dimensionality of a photographic profile is often a helpful and necessary

corrective to the two-dimensional profile drawing, as well as the reverse.

b. Drawings. The twenty-three plates of drawings are organized to illustrate the contents of each of the five deposits, as are nineteen of the twenty photographic plates. For this purpose their presentation is undesirably cumbersome to the reader. In illustrations of deposits the reader wishes to know two main things, the shapes represented and, in a given shape, the range of variation in form among the examples which in some shapes (not all) may give an indication of the time range of the deposit as a whole. The variations of the stamped decoration are also of interest. From the reader's point of view the more comprehensibly and compactly this information can be presented, the better.

As an interested laborer in a related vineyard the reviewer suggests for the illustration of deposits, in line with the preceding: 1. the consistent use of full profiles (e.g., A 21b) as opposed to half (e.g., A 27) or partial, with stamped decoration attached (e.g., A 31a); 2. the use of restored profiles for fragmentary material where the full form is known with certainty or with reasonable certainty; 3. the compression of the profile illustrations into one plate (or two, preferably facing) with variant examples of each shape in clearly marked registers so that the scope of the deposit can be readily comprehensible. A breakdown by fabrics in such illustrations would no doubt also be illuminating.

In Hellenistic pottery, shape development is the sole chronometer in many forms. For this reason the basic organization of the presentation of the section on fabrics represented at Cosa is particularly helpful. The presentation is that employed previously by Lamboglia (*op.cit.*) as well. For each shape represented in all four fabrics, a short account is given, accompanied in the text by a drawing of the shape under discussion. To this basic form of presentation, the reviewer would recommend the substitution of several profiles of each shape to indicate the significant range in shape development. For each fabric it would also be desirable to devote a single page illustration giving, at reduced scale, examples of all shapes represented in that fabric, in order to make possible ready comparisons with other Mediterranean fabrics already isolated or to be put forward in the future.

We are grateful to Miss Taylor for this thorough study of the Hellenistic pottery of Cosa. It is to be hoped that other studies and summaries of local Hellenistic fabrics may be added to our astonishingly short list. Miss Taylor's study points up the parallelism between Hellenistic black-glaze fabrics of the West and the East and makes it seem probable that the less well known wares of the various regions of the Hellenistic Mediterranean may be more closely allied than those regional products which spring to mind more readily. Further local studies of the plainer Hellenistic wares should then be of wide benefit and

pertinence to archaeologists in all parts of the Mediterranean.

G. ROGER EDWARDS

UNIVERSITY MUSEUM, PHILADELPHIA

VARIA EPIGRAPHICA, by *Günther Klaffenbach*. (Abhandlungen der deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur und Kunst, Jahrgang 1958 Nr. 2). Pp. 31, pls. 2. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1958. D.M. 5.50.

These thirteen epigraphical notes, dedicated to Josef Keil and Marcus N. Tod, include six new texts and add several new readings, restorations and interpretations to published documents. Klaffenbach's illuminating comments throughout display the breadth of his interests and experience as well as the depth of his knowledge of epigraphy and its problems.

The inscriptions studied are indeed *varia*: a dedication to Artemis found in Germany (III), an unusual maledictory gravestone in Macedonia (XI), and several new Aitolian texts (I, II), in addition to such well-known documents as the Astynomoi of Pergamon (VIII) and the decrees of Lampsakos (V = *SEG* XIII 458), among others. Many of the improved texts and interpretations are certainly correct (e.g. IX, the prescript of an Athenian decree; X, πολλοῖς ἔτεσιν = Modern Greek χρόνια πολλά; XII, Ἐμμανῆα as a proper name), but others will find less ready acceptance (e.g. the ingenious proposal of ἐπίδαμοι for the difficult ἄς κα ἐπιτάδαιοι ὄντι of VII, where the error is attributed to the drafters of the decree). In his discussion of the elusive Aitolian sites south of Lake Trichonis (II no. 1), Klaffenbach is probably right in rejecting Kirsten's identification of Metapa with the remains at Kato Makrinou, but his own arguments are weakened by a failure even to acknowledge the serious objections raised most recently by Walbank, *A Historical Commentary to Polybius* I 543ff.

But irrespective of individual opinions on specific problems, the monograph is an excellent model of epigraphical method, and could well serve students and scholars alike as an illustrative supplement to the same author's recent handbook, *Griechische Epigraphik*.

COLIN N. EDMONSON

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF
CLASSICAL STUDIES, ATHENS

BOEOTIAN AND WEST GREEK TOMBSTONES, by *P. M. Fraser* and *T. Rönne*. Pp. xv + 229, pls. 32, maps 2. Skrifter Utgivna Av Svenska Institutet I Athen 4, VI. C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund, 1957. Sw. Crs. 85.

Some of this material has had to wait over a century for publication, and the bulk of the Boeotian section had been studied and prepared for publication by

Jacobsthal a half century ago. In view of this, the authors have rightly felt justified in proceeding with this work, although at several points they have been prevented from achieving a completely exhaustive study of all the stones known to have existed or to exist, partly because of prior publication rights held by others, and partly because of the inaccessibility of some of the stones caused by the dislocations of war. The authors have been scrupulous in indicating the extent of their own responsibility and their indebtedness to the notes, photographs and unpublished studies of Jacobsthal and Klaffenbach, but it is clear that the work is essentially their own.

The two parts of the book are quite separate, but enough connections are demonstrated between the material of the two areas to explain their inclusion under a single title. Part one deals with Boeotian material, part two, with material from Western Greece (Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, Locris, and the Ionian Islands).

The material from part one falls into two groups; there is a fairly homogeneous group from ancient Tanagra found in the museum at Skimatari, and a group from the museum at Thebes, which though probably largely of Theban provenance, may include pieces from Boeotia at large. Though a few examples of epichoric script indicate dates before the middle of the fourth century, the bulk of the material is of Hellenistic date. After a catalogue of the stones, largely of hitherto unpublished material, there follow chapters dealing with a survey of Boeotian funerary art, the rectangular and oblong monuments in particular, technique, decoration and composition, chronology, epigraphy, and conclusions. Two appendices deal with epigraphical notes on the names, and stone helmets found in the museum.

Part two begins with a series of catalogues of tombstones from Western Greece arranged by site, but contains only those West Greek tombstones which exhibit features in which they were interested: cartouches, tabulae ansatae, relief-lettering and so on—about one half of the total extant material. These are followed by chapters dealing with the general background, and analysis of the inscriptions, chronology, decoration, funerary art, and general conclusions. In an appendix, analogous material from the Peloponnese is listed.

The most characteristic feature of the Boeotian tombstones is their T shape, in which a horizontal cross member, which varies in shape from a beam-like to a more normal oblong set of proportions, is supported by a vertical post. The authors plausibly conjecture that this is a rendering in stone of a more primitive style consisting of a wooden plaque on a pole.

The Theban stones were usually coated with stucco, and often painted with red, yellow or blue and perhaps green. In some there was no relief, the decoration being indicated entirely by painting. Those from Tanagra, on the other hand, show no trace of stucco

or color. A peculiarity of the Theban group is of special interest: quite a few of these use painted rather than engraved inscriptions, apparently applied by use of a stencil in some instances.

The study of the decoration and art of the stones makes it clear that the workmen were relatively untouched by the higher forms of sculptural traditions reflected in the grave-stelai. There are traces of Pergamene influences and connections with Western Greece, but little connection with Athenian art. None of it is inspired, some of it is competent, and much of it is, frankly, crude and repetitive. It is, in fact, just what one would expect from a conservative rural community such as Boeotia.

Turning to the West Greek stones, the authors first demonstrate the essential unity of the culture of the whole area in a brief historical survey, then turn to a study of those stones which have peculiar features common to the area. The first of these peculiar features are two unusual types of letter style: the engraved tremelo-lettering, found only at Ambrakia, and relief lettering. These seem to be characteristic of Western Greece alone, although a few examples of relief lettering are found in Boeotia. Similarly, in nomenclature the authors find a homogeneous and largely distinct tradition. A study of the chronology of the stones indicates that the essential traditions of the area were already present in the archaic period.

A feature which the West Greek stones share in general with those of Boeotia is the variety of devices for marking off the inscription-field. Margins, sunk or raised, panels extending across the stone from edge to edge, cartouches, or a contained field, usually rectangular (rarely oval), fillets and strings, and finally, tabulae ansatae. The Western Greek artisans also were fond of pictorial representations of leaves and branches, particularly those of the oak tree, which was traditionally associated with the area. On the whole, the art of Western Greece seems much more creative and effective than that of Boeotia, but the inter-relationship between the two areas is clearly demonstrated.

There can be nothing but praise for the production of the book. Its scholarship is careful and wide-ranging, its literary style is clear and graceful, its typography and reproductions of photographs are exemplary and its proof-reading almost impeccable. The indices, catalogues and other mechanical details are useful and complete. It is, in fact, a demonstration of what devoted scholarship can achieve with material the vast bulk of which is intrinsically rather dreary.

DOUGLAS FEAVER

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

LA LEGA TESSALA FINO AD ALESSANDRO MAGNO, by *Marta Sordi*. (Studi Pubblicati dall'Istituto Italiano per la Storia Antica, Fasc. 15°.) Pp. vii + 387. Rome, Istituto Italiano per la Storia Antica, 1958.

This exhaustive study of Thessaly from the beginnings down to 321 B.C. is the work of a young member of the school of De Sanctis whose competence in Greek history is attested by a series of articles begun in 1950, and it is a worthy successor to the fourteen previous monographs which have appeared under the same auspices. It shows the mastery of material and unhurried analysis for which this school is known, and an ingenuity of approach which is reminiscent of De Sanctis' great master Beloch. It is not designed for rapid reading but for intensive study. Detailed problems are discussed at length in fine print, while long footnotes frequently discuss evidence on matters of scarcely less importance. Ten chapters carry the narrative from Thessalian origins to Philip II, and they are followed by a chapter of "Conclusions" and eight appendices occupying sixty-five pages. Archaeology, however, features very little, and linguistics not at all.

The title of the book is in some ways forced and in some ways misleading, but it is integral to the author's plan. While recognizing that Thessaly was only rather rarely a political unity, she feels that such occasions were the fulfillment of its destiny. Of the events of 352 B.C., for example, she writes: "Col 352 ebbe inizio una fase nuova, tessalo-macedone, della politica di Filippo; il suo panellenismo nacque in Tessaglia e trovò in Tessaglia le formule ideali e i mezzi per la sua attuazione. Il programma delfico anzifionico su cui Aleva figlio di Simo, e poi Giasone di Fere avevano fondato il loro sogno egemonico fu attuato dal loro più grande successore, Filippo di Macedonia." From the time of the (supposed) arrival of the Thesalians in Thessaly in the Dark Ages, their destiny was to unite, to penetrate central Greece and to control the Delphic Amphictyony, and to attain what Diodorus is fond of calling the "hegemony" of Greece. This mission is the thread on which their history is hung from the Lelantine and First Sacred Wars over a brief period of greatness before and after 500 B.C. It explains their Medizing in the Persian Wars, and the betrayal of Athens at the Battle of Tanagra. It reached its fulfillment with Jason of Pherae and again with Philip, who became their lifelong leader (*νόμος Θεσσαλῶν ταγός*) and supported himself at Delphi and at Corinth with Thessalian votes. The rest of Thessalian history is aberration or temporary setback.

In telling his story, a historian inevitably looks for such threads to provide cohesion to his narrative, and there is no harm in it, provided that he does not force his evidence. This is a difficulty of which Dr. Sordi is well aware, and she is commendably judicious. I am, nevertheless, conscious of difficulties.

She recognizes that the people of whom she writes are known in antiquity as "the Thesalians" and "the cities" as well as "the league (*κοινον*) of the Thesalians." She notes possible racial differences between the ruling class and the dependent Penestae, and accepts the socially complex pattern of the landed barons and the various classes in the cities: nobility, more or less wealthy bourgeoisie, and commons. There

ITALY - COSA

February 16, 1968.

Dear Roger,

I have a note to ask you whether your review of Cosa Black Glaze has been published?

If so I would like a reference to it - if possible an off-print, or a Xerox copy.

Call up Jane to hear when I may be near Philadelphia.

Hope you are well,

27. VII. 53

For the rest of the photo with
this ms., see my letter of today
to D. Taylor, which shows
when the photo. are
to be filed



CCC 297

CB 1583

pink buff clay
letters red

diam rim .15



CCC 290

CB 1585

orange clay
Agfa-Protina

CCC 290

Agfa-Protina



CCC 291

CB 1712

orange clay

Agfa-Brown



CCC 296

CB 487

pink clay, black sand

44-3-Province



CCC 290

CB 1585

orange clay
~~Agfa-Protina~~

CCC 290

~~Agfa-Protina~~



CCC 296

CB 1563

pink buff clay



CCC 280

CB 1221

pale red clay
? Rhodian

Agfa-Brown

Agfa-Brown

ITALY

22.XI.60

FOR SITE CARD

Cosa handles

Rhodian : 15 (CE 917[✓], 918[✓], 919[✓], 1350[✓], CC 778[✓], CB 1221[✓] (R: not read
no number⁺ (A-pax, Kap.
q. d. vis, sub), CB 1667[✓], [CC 281]⁺, CB 1564[✓], CB 1671[✓],
CB 1672[✓], 1720[✓], 1759[✓], 1771[✓],

Miscell. : 1 (CB 1563[✓])

Tile? or bread stamp: 1 (CCC 297[✓])⁺

Koan: : 2 (CB 1576[✓], CB 1278[✓])

Roman: : 10 (CB 1584[✓], 1585[✓], 1031[✓], 1686[✓], CB 487[✓], 1709[✓], 1712[✓],
CB 792[✓], BB 969[✓], 1582[✓])

Digipinto : 1 (CB 1583[✓])

30

+ These Rhodian handles are not included in VG's list of 4.IX.57.
See letter 27.IX.53, 27.VIII.53

COSA

ELIEL LÖFD.

Princeton
August 10, 1959

Dear Virginia:

I send you separately my one extra copy of the Price article. That issue is now off the stands, but I will try to get others from the main office. If I can't, however, would you mind donating this copy to the School library when you are through with it? It seems like something of permanent interest which ought to be made available to the Athens community in general.

DKH already has the review of Cosa, which she has accepted. But since it is scheduled for the January issue I expect there will be some time yet for afterthoughts, of which I may have some more myself. (X)

I had assumed that Heris' Deposit E did fall as late as she said. My main question, apparently much too delicately intimated, was as to whether or not ~~her~~ the spread upward might not be ~~much greater~~ much greater. I.e., if the handles were of so early a date perhaps some of the pottery might be also, that is pieces about which I had no firm convictions. But if the handles ~~are~~ have decided to conform her date is improved, and, for what it is worth in so unsatisfactory a group, parallelism would seem to exist. I will send in an emendation to the effect you have indicated.

Yes, brevity is an interesting pursuit. Miss Goldman says she finds that the great virtue of the Institute, that one has the leisure to achieve briefness! I think the best formula is actually to make up one's mind before beginning to write what conclusions you have come to and having written them down as initial statements proceed from ~~with~~ there with such supporting evidence as is needed. This procedure is, at any rate, a good one for determining if one really believes what one says, anyhow.

*

Bravo Agora Christie!

Yrs.,

GRL

26.X.66

(X) Having looked through AIA
labels of contents from Oct. 1959 through
Oct. 1963
do not find this review.

GREDWARDS

THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM

33rd AND SPRUCE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA 4, PA., U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"

AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME

VIA AIR MAIL

PAR AVION



Miss Virginia R. Grace
American School of Classical Studies
54 Speer Post Street
Athens

GREECE

MESSAGE MUST APPEAR ON INNER ENVELOPE
NO TAPE OR STICKER MAY BE ATTACHED

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED, THIS LETTER
WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

ATA IAX/MEIA
DIAKAL NPOT



FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

New
Notes on SA 1st from Cosa
groups have been entered in
my copy of the book, with
carbon copies of notes on

COSA

Athens, August 5, 1959

Dear Roger,

Deps. D and E
in Deposits File III

Thank you for yours of July 9. I know how much harder it is to write a short letter than a long one. I shall be glad, any time you like, to take up the points you mention there about the Middle Stoa, or any other Hellenistic deposits.

I happened to see Derek Price's article in the Scientific American (as it turned out to be) which came addressed to the Agora. Nobody knew how we had got it. But after Evelyn arrived, we learned that you were the benefactor. Could you get me a copy for myself? or is it off the stands by now. I should be glad to pay for it, of course, so if you can find it, please let me know the price. I am supposed to write a note for publication on the amphoras from this wreck, and it would be convenient to have a comprehensible version of the scientific story to hand.

Lucy has shared with me the copy you sent her of your review of Cosa: Black Glaze. It must have been interesting for you right now to examine publication systems for Hellenistic pottery from the reader's point of view. You did well to notice the discrepancy between the dates quoted for the handles in Deposit E, and that arrived at for the group as a whole. I wish I had seen Doris's text before it went to press, since science has marched on since 1953 when I made estimates for her on the handles from Cosa. More is known now even about late Rhodian, though they are very scarce at the Agora. For example, the dating of CC 1671 in the second quarter of the 2nd century depended on its restoration as ONAZ[IOIKOY], where as we now have on file a complete impression from the same die showing that actually the Cosa stamp should be restored ONAZ[IMOY], quite a different person, and one whom there is ^{now} evidence to put in the 1st century B.C., apart from Cosa context. This context (about which I had no information until the publication appeared - not even that these four handles formed a group) is the best we have for CC 1672.

If you have not sent in your review text, I think it might be useful to quote a statement from me that more recent studies have indicated that the four Rhodian handles

probably
are datable from the last quarter of the 2nd into the 1st century B.C. Letty's
dating, "late second at the earliest," of course corresponds perfectly well with
the published date of the group. Agreement of all three would point up the validity
of the group as a compact one. What did you yourself think of the date of this
group? There seems to be no comment.

Recently I have come across some penetrating remarks by Hercule Poirot (quoted
in Lord Edgeware Dies) on evidence. It is all very apropos, and makes it suitable
that archaeologists enjoy detective stories.

The Summer School session is nearly over. It has been exceptionally successful.
Most of the members were young, a lot being undergraduates, unusual percentage of
attractive and bright ones. One delightful girl from the hills ~~in~~ far south in West
Virginia, who is teaching Latin down there, and won a scholarship from her sorority,
if there is such a thing any more; I wish I had a tape recording of her speech,
which even to Eve Harrison is fairly incomprehensible, but very enjoyable. For me,
it has been very nice indeed to have Celia Robinson about, she and her family
having been great friends of my brother's.

Yours,

Peter Fraser arrived the other day, and has gone off to tramp in the Peloponnese
with other All Souls' members. Ruth has a little boy, Alexander, which he hasn't
seen yet, because it didn't finally arrive until Ruth had gone to stay with her
family in Switzerland.

Dep. A. ca 225 - 150 BC

4. IX. 57

B

COSA

49-01

C ca 167 - 140 BC

D lat by 2nd - early 1st BC

E 110 - 100 BC to 40 - 30 BC

[Cosa Stamp]

4. IX. 74
This list
was in
checking

List of 18. IX. 74

List made up by listing on slips of paper items mentioned here and there in correspondence.

no.	date of corresp. etc.	caty.	pub. ref. S
CB 487 ^v	27. VII. 53	Roman	
778			
792 ^v	28. VI. 51	Roman	
969 ^v	27. VII. 53		
1031 ^v	27. VIII. 53	Roman? ME	
1221 ^v	" " "	Pl. (not read)	
1278 ^v	" " "	Cosa	
1563 ^v	" " "	miscal.	
1564 ^v	" " "	Pl.	
1576 ^v	" " "	Cosa	
1582 ^v	28. VI. 51	Roman	
1583 ^v	27. VII. 53		
1584 ^v	28. VI. 51	(prints, letters only)	
1585 ^v	27. VIII. 53	Roman	
1667 ^v	21. VII. 53	Pl., about of. Ardiros	p. 119 (Dep. D)
1671 ^v	27. VIII. 53		
1672 ^v		Pl. "Ova" [1 st 2 nd 1 st 4 th]	p. 134 (Dep. E)
1686 ^v	27. VIII. 53	Pl. "Aparion" 2 nd 1 st 2 nd	p. 134 " "
1709 ^v	" " "	Roman?	
1712 ^v	" " "	"	
1720 ^v	" " "	"	
1759 ^v	21. VII. 53	Pl. ^{pub. V} about of. Ardiros	p. 119 (Dep. D)
	27. VIII. 53	Pl. about of. Ardiros	p. 134 (Dep. E)

C = 1671
C = 1672

(X) In J. M. Taylor: "Cosa. Black Glaze Pottery," Mem. Am. Ac. Br. 1757

rub. ref.CB 1771[✓] 27.VIII.53 Ph. d.CE 917[✓] 21.VII.53 Ph. d.

* 8.VII "

12.VIII "

19.VIII "

918[✓] 21.VII.53 Ph.

* 8.VIII "

12.VIII "

19.VIII "

25.VIII "

919[✓]

Ph.

1350[✓] 21.VII.53 Ph.

8.VIII.53

Ph.

* ? Ap. 15.12.53

p. 106 (Dep. E,
Lund IV
mar 16.7.53)

apparently
number should
be CC 788
see rubbing
sent by E. Will
7.VIII.74

~~CC~~ 778[✓]

31.VII.50

Ph. of Zygodotos

Ref. Dep. A
p. 76, + n. 2

p. 118

C O S A

September 4, 1957

Dr. Doris M. Taylor
Wheaton College
Norton, Mass.
U. S. A.

Dear Miss Taylor:

Thank you very much for the offprint of "Cosa: Black-Glaze Pottery," which has just come. This is a large piece of work, which looks to be very well documented, and to have much of interest for lots of people.

You may be interested to know that further information now available on the Rhodian handles used in the dating serves to confirm former impressions and estimates based on other material:

Deposit C: CE 1350, mentioned p. 106, can now apparently be narrowed to the last part of the period 220-180 BC, I should think not earlier than say 185.

(The eponym ΑΡΙΕΤΕΙΔΑΣ)

Deposit D: CE 1667 and 1720 have now been read, and are probably ^{both} to be dated in the 3rd quarter of the 2nd.

Deposit E: the reading of CE 1671 has been corrected (to ΟΝΑΣΙΜΟΣ), and the type is one which occurs in Alexandria and Athens in deposits of the earlyish 1st century BC.

My congratulations on having this big piece of work in print.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

COSA

Ellen Emerson House
 Smith College
 Northampton, Massachusetts
 October 25, 1953

Dear Miss Grace,

I am sorry to have been so vague in acknowledging your two letters. The acknowledgment of the first was held up until the side view photographs were ready. The photographer kept promising them every day but didn't produce them until I was ready to leave Rome. Your second letter with all the information of previous years was the one forwarded from Rome to Naples. This is the information, along with your new data in the October nineteenth letter, which I shall send back to Rome for the Cosa files.

I'll be glad to have CE918 and 919 represent different jars for this gives me just another bit of dating evidence. The red on the outside of both may have been a method of marking for a group of amphorae. CE917 in the third quarter of the second century is fine with me.

Helen was glad to have news from Greece. She spoke on foreign names and places in Sophocles to a branch of the New England Classical Association yesterday. She did it well and everyone who knew anything about the subject was interested in her suggestions. Reports from Athens' and Rome's Summer School visitors made us both homesick.

Thanks again for the amphorae information. I hope you make the Christmas meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Taylor

*The main of this is
 do not again spend a hard day's work
 on something which is going to be a little considered.*

American School of Classical Studies
 Athens, Greece
 October 19, 1953

Dear Miss Taylor:

I have your letter of October 12, and thank you for the photographs, side views, of CE 917-9, ¹³⁵⁰ ~~1530~~.

You speak of having received my "letter" without mention of date. Actually I wrote to you twice, on August 8 and on August 27, both times airmail. I should like to know that the second letter finally reached those from you. It entailed the assembling of a lot of scattered data, including, Miss Uhlfelder's longhand notes, since, when you wrote on July 21st, it appeared that Cosa had no record of them.

The side view photographs alter a little my impression of the Cosa 1952 handles. According to them, I should not guess CE 918 and 919 to come from the same jar. And CE 917 is probably datable after 150, -third quarter.

Please give my greetings to Helen Bacon. We miss her very much. Tell her the School got off to another rainy start on the Northern Trip, but the sun did ultimately come out, and Mr. Caskey regards it as considerably less wet than his previous tours with the students. Smith must be very beautiful in the fall.

I hope to get to the Meetings this year, and shall perhaps see you both there?

Yours sincerely,

Ellen Emerson House
Smith College
Northampton, Mass.
October 12, 1953

Dear Miss Grace,

Your letter with information on Cosa's stamps was waiting for me when I boarded the Andrea Doria in Naples. I am very grateful to you for it and I shall take care to send it back to the Cosa files in Rome so that you will not be asked a third time.

I am not sure that you have a record of all Cosa's Greek stamps but I think so. As I recall, the 1951 season produced none and I have sent you the whole of 1952. This spring's excavation may have had one or two in undated contexts. I am not certain because I did not see the final catalogue.

Until I have checked the Cosa evidence on all sides I can't confirm your dates or give you better limits. When I have finished the study this winter I may have more information. The second photographs of the stamps I sent you earlier this year are enclosed (CE917, 918, 919). Nos. CE918 and 919 are surely from the same amphora, as you suggested. There is a trace of red coloring on the exterior of the neck of each piece to argue in favor. The Academy photographer, who works at his own pace, did not have them ready until the very day I left Rome.

A long letter Betty Lyding Will on SES stamps awaits a reply from me. We may have a chance to talk the evidence over here in Northampton soon.

Helen Bacon and I are both enjoying the introduction to Smith and pleased with the prospects.

My regards to Mabel Lang and, if you know her, Calliope Stavraki.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Taylor

Doris Taylor

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece
August 27, 1953

Dear Miss Taylor,

I wrote to you on August 8, giving chronological notes on the 1952 Cosa stamps.

(The order is Miss U.'s.) Here attached are three typed pages assembled on the material about which Miss Uhlfelder wrote to me in 1950. As I wrote to you, I supposed that there was nothing important for dating, ~~the context of your material~~, since the finding places seemed to be of irrelevant lateness. But if you have accompanying pottery - black glaze or whatever - which the stamps might help to date, then I am glad to give you what I can about the stamps. Please let me know how my proposed dates correspond with your impression of the contexts of these objects.

Beside what is covered by Miss Uhlfelder's notes, I have photographs of four other objects:

- 1) CB 1221 (CCC 280) Rhodian(?) handle, on back of phot.: "pale red clay ?Rhodian"
(Not read from the phot.)
- 2) CB 1563 (CCC 296) handle with incuse marking like pinwheel - "pink buff clay"
(No information)
- 3) [] (CCC 297) Bread stamp? Or stamped tile?
- 4) With no numbers, Rhodian handle which seems to read: Επι Αρατο
(snapped I think by LTS, not in focus) Φάνυρος
(On back a stamp reading: FOTO STUDIO Καρνείου
DAISY
Via Veneto 183-Roma)

This is probably 2nd century BC, not terribly late, but I am not narrowing it because there seem to be more than one eponym with this name.

Are some of these perhaps of 1951? Or was there no dig in 1951?

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

P.S. I find a memo of 28.VI.51 which states that I gave to E. Lyding these prints:

CCC 288, with photos of CB 792, 1582
CCC 294, " " " CB 969, 1584

27.VIII.53

Cosa Stamped Amphora Fragments

Copy of longhand notes made by Myra Uhlfelder,
and brought to me by Lucy Shoe, about July 1950

(in M.U. order!)

with commentary

- | <u>M. Uhlfelder, ink</u> | [class] | <u>L.T.S.? - pencil</u>
annotation | <u>VG:</u>
reading
<i>Enclava</i>
<i>Agrippa</i> | comment
<i>Ad 4.17.57</i>
<i>2nd B.C., 23rd / 4</i> |
|---|---------|---|--|--|
| CB 1667 (Plate CCC 279) [Rhodian]
Bldg. O - Exterior South
Level II
Stamped Handle
light pink terracotta
[Phot. and drawings] | | | | |
| CB 1576 (Plate CCC 294) [Coan?]
Bldg. O - Exterior South,
Graves Trench
Handle made of two rolls of
clay (fine, pink) joined
AIII
[Phot.] | | Capitolium
Mediaeval | <i>[Acanthi] (2) 2nd BC ?</i>
<i>Acynthi</i>
<i>club</i> | |
| CB 1584 (Plate CCC 294) [Roman?]
Bldg O - Exterior South,
Surface
Stamped rim
Light red terracotta with sands
[Phot. and drawings] | | Capitolium
fill from about
13 c. to present | A | (Phot. given to
E.L. Will) |
| CB 1585 (Plate CCC 290) [Roman?]
Bldg O - Exterior South,
Surface
Orange terracotta, sands
[Phot., drawings] | | | B | (Shd go to
E.L. Will) |
| [CB 1835] (Plate CCC 281) [Rhodian]
III G Dump, right, Level I
Profile of handle about like
that of CB 1667
Buff terracotta
[Phot.] | | Interior Capitolium,
Mediaeval | <i>[Peri] 21 Agorae</i>
<i>[A] 800-900</i> | Latter 2nd BC,
probably
last quarter |
| CB 1278 [Plate CCC 278] [Coan?]
Bldg O - Exterior South,
Surface
Red terracotta. Handle looks as if
made of two rolls of clay
joined together
[Phot. and drawing]
ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ | | | <i>Διοδωρου</i> | 2nd cent BC
probably
(name new
to this class) |

M.Uhlfelder, ink

[class]

LTS ? - pencil
annotation

VG:
reading

comment

CB 1564 [Plate CCC 277] [Rhodian] [See on first ~~pg~~
page for com-
ment]

Building O - Exterior North
Surface

Rhodian - Fine, buff clay

Stamp on handle reads

ΘΙΙΑΑΘΕΙΑΕΥΞ

ΘΕΞΜΟΦΟΠΙΟΥ

[Phot.]

Ἐτι Λαφείων
Θεσμοφοπίου

2nd BC, probably
3rd quarter

(apparently =
Delos TD 3592)

CB 1031 (CCC 289) [Roman?]

Bldg O - Exterior West

Surface

Stamp on shoulder

ME (retrograde)

Red-orange terracotta

with impurities

[Do not find phot.]

ME (retro.)

(E.L. Will's
province)

CC 1671 (CCC 290) [Rhodian]

Pottery Dump - Center -

Level II

Orange terracotta

ONAE

[Phot. and profile
drawing which shows
whole handle and
side of neck pres.]

clusta Ovar [i mos]

2nd BC, 2nd quart
probably

(or possibly
Ovar [i mos] ✓
not too likely)

CB 1672 (CCC 277) [Rhodian]

Pottery Dump - Center -

Level II

Orange terracotta

APATAIOY

[Phot.]

Ἀπαταίου

2nd BC, 2nd half;
uncommon

CB 1686 (CCC 295) [Roman?]

Bldg O - Exterior South -

Level II

Stamped rim

[Drawings]

caduceus?

(E.L. Will's
province?)

CB 487 (CCC 296) [Roman?]

Podium E - Surface

Stamped rim

Pink terracotta,

black sand

Forecourt of
Capitolium
Mediaeval

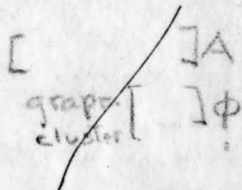
caduceus

CC 1671
in publ.
p. 134

very sketchy

AD
4. 18.57

- 3 -

<u>M.Uhlfelder</u> , ink	[class]	<u>LTS?</u> - pencil annotation	<u>VG:</u> reading	comment
CB 1709 (CCC 289) Pottery Dump KK Stamp where bottom of handle joins shoulder Orange terracotta, sands [No phot.- copy in ink]	[Roman?]		KK	(E.L.Will's province?)
CB 1712 (CCC 291) Pottery Dump Same stamp as CB 1709 [but] stamp on shoulder Same kind of terracotta [Phot.]	[Roman?]		KK	***
CB 1720 (CCC 280) Bldg. O Exterior South Promaos - Level II Stamped handle Pinkish brown terracotta, buff slip [Phot., drawing]	[Rhodian?]	Prob. Imp.R.		ca 3rd $\frac{1}{4}$? Latter 2nd BC? few tal p[ro]p[er] cluster (note) (read?) AD 4.18.57
CB 1759 (CCC 282) Pottery Dump Right Level V Herm @IAOCTE@ Stamped handle Pink-buff terracotta [Phot.]	[Rhodian]		herm, head left $\phi\lambda\sigma\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi(\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega)$	3rd quarter 2nd (Matched from Alexandria)
CB 1771 [CCC 278] Exterior South - Surface Rhodian stamped handle Herm @IAOXTE@ @ANOY #63 R. Hesp.1934; Nilsson's pub.on Lindos p.496 [Nilsson 427, 1-6] Buff terracotta [Phot.]	[Rhodian]		herm, head r. $\phi\lambda\sigma\sigma\tau\epsilon$ $\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$	3rd quarter 2nd (Matched from Antioch) Alexandria, Cyprus Antioch)
CB 1583 (CCC 297) Bldg O - Exterior South Surface Painted neck Red paint [letters] B & D Pink-buff terracotta [Phot., drawings]		Capitolium		

American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece
August 8, 1953

Dear Miss Taylor,

Please excuse a hasty note, as I am getting ready to go to Thasos tomorrow. I hope to be back in time to write to you further on Cosa stamps. I have actually never made any chronological suggestions to Miss Uhlfelder except that on Zenodotos, which was as I recall found in a key position for dating one of the buildings. (The first batch of material she sent me was lost, and replaced by photographs and sketches brought by Lucy Shoe, at a time when I was rather pressed, and there seemed to be no special concern for the date of any of the handles except the Zenodotos one.)

On the 1952 stamps of which you enclose photographs:

CE 917, 918, 919, rose stamps naming respectively the fabricants Timoxenos, and Timarchidas, and the eponym (priest) Damainetos (?). I think all three of these date toward 150 B.C. Do the two latter look as if they came from the same jar? (Color of clay on break, etc.)

CE 1350: I should guess this is the eponym Aristeidias whose name appears on 11 stamps in the Pergamon deposit (ca. 220-180 B.C.) The rose stamp looks like those of Antigonos, which again indicates a date of not far from 200 B.C.

Do not be troubled if the handle dates rather earlier than the rest of the pottery, as that is quite often the case with Rhodian.

On the Marseilles jars, I gather from what I have seen of photographs of the jars, and from what Letty Lyding tells me, that they do not appear all to come from the same cargo, or at least that there is no clear indication that they do. A photograph she has lent me is very close to jars with Agora context of the late 2nd century B.C., whereas I recall seeing a photograph of a jar of another type, resembling some found in Rhodes but not of a known Rhodian shape, which may well date in the early 2nd B.C.

Thank you very much for the photos. Can you get a shot of the four handles from the side? - the whole handles.

Yours sincerely,

Virginia Grace

CE 917 = Τιμοξένου, CE 918 = Τιμαρχιδά, CE 919 = Τιμάρχειου, CE 1350 = Τιμάρχειου
CE 917 = Τιμοξένου, CE 918 = Τιμαρχιδά, CE 919 = Τιμάρχειου, CE 1350 = Τιμάρχειου
CE 917 = Τιμοξένου, CE 918 = Τιμαρχιδά, CE 919 = Τιμάρχειου, CE 1350 = Τιμάρχειου

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

VIA ANGELO MASINA 5

(PORTA S. PANCRAZIO)

ROME

July 21, 1953

Miss Virginia Grace
American School of Classical Studies
Athens, Greece

Dear Miss Grace:

Since I have just learned from some of your Athens friends who are now in Rome that you may be away on vacation in August, I am sending this letter in haste in the hope that you will be able to give Cosa-and me-some valuable information on Cosa's Greek amphora stamps. I have delayed writing you so that I could send you a record of this season's discoveries. Unfortunately, this year was stampless.

By the time I leave Rome at the end of August I hope to have five years of Cosa black glaze pottery in order, that is, 1948-1952. This goal explains my haste in writing now. Perhaps you recall that Lucy Shoe and Myra Uhlfelder have communicated with you in previous years about the stamps of Cosa. Your letter to Lucy concerning a Rhodian stamp (Zenodotus) is on file here but, to my sorry, Myra's record is not in Rome. I have written to her several times this year for the information and she has promised to send it. The press of new teaching duties seems to have been too much for her, however, and I still have no information on a group of stamps which are very important for my chronology. Do you, by chance, have a carbon of your letter(s) to Myra (probably 1949 or 1950) or any record of the Cosa amphorae of the 1948 season? She would have written for information about four or five stamps, I think, especially CB1667, CB1671, CB 1672, CB1759. I am enclosing photographs of four Rhodian stamps excavated at Cosa in 1952. No one has written to you about these examples. All four fragments preserve a section of the rim and the handle to the turn downward. CE917, CE918, and CE919 are similar in form. Compared with CE1350 their handles are thinner, more angular and take off from the neck at a greater distance from the rim. I can see no difference in the narrow torus rims of the four. The three similar in form are surface finds. CE1350 was found with a quantity of black glaze pottery of the first half, perhaps the second quarter, of the second century B.C. Can you suggest a dating for any of the four? These photographs are for your record, if you wish them. A final question- have you shed any light or had any recent information on the dating of the amphorae found in the boat which is coming up out of the sea near Marseilles? I saw a quantity of the cargo in Marseilles in March just after the Greek amphorae had been pulled up and urged Professor Benoit of the Marseilles museum to communicate with you for information on their dates. Since the black glaze pottery is like some of Cosa's I should love to have a date for the cargo.

Have a pleasant vacation.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Taylor

4th Becorido
ca 167-
140 BC,
Cosa: Bl. Gl.
p. 106.

Cosa - Latin? min stamp

Giving E. E. Lyding today picture of this:

CCC 288 , CB 792 , [?] 1582

CCC 294 , CB 969 , CB - 1584

Copies: LTS
M.V. w. some
notes Aug. 1

31.VII.50

Rhodian rectangular stamp of
Zenodotos with rose

The Cosa handle with this stamp looks in Lucy Shoe's photograph to be not earlier than the 2nd quarter of the 2nd century BC. The date is suggested partly by the relatively large size of the stamp: earlier Rhodian stamps are mostly smaller in proportion to the handle, except for some that come from fractional jars.

The type is uncommon. It has not been found in contexts which establish its date independently. The single Agora example is on a small battered fragment from a disturbed fill.

More satisfactory evidence for dating the type before about 150 would be helpful. However, the fact that it is so rare - only about 14 examples known to me at present - may explain the lack of any examples as yet on file from Corinth or Carthage. On the basis of present information, 2nd quarter of the 2nd century is probably a reasonable guess.

Photographed
I. 80
for F.E.
Brown

Γ. 1. 1A
ΔΙΓΙΑΙΙΟΥ

A
ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ

1 CB 1667

(Plate CCC 279)

Bldg. O - Exterior South
Level II

Stamped handle

Light pink terracotta

2 CB 1576

(Plate CCC 291)

Capitolium
- Bldg. O - Exterior South, Graves trench
Handle made of 2 rolls of
clay (fine, pink) joined

ΑΠΙ

Perf. 3 CB 1584-

(Plate CCC 294)

gum
B. E. L. W.

Stamped rim

Capitolium
Bldg. O - Exterior South -
Surface = fill from ca. 13c to present
Light red terracotta
with sands

4 CB 1585

(Plate CCC 290)

Bldg. O

Exterior South - Surface
Orange terracotta, sands

 B

Stamped rim

Interior Capitulum - Medial

- 5 Plate CCC 281 - II G Dump, right, Level 1
 Profile ^{of handle} about like that of CB 1667
 Buff terracotta

ΙΑΣΩΝΟΣ

Stamped handle

ΙΑΝ

- 6 CB 1278 - Bldg. O - Exterior South - Surface
 Red terracotta. Handle looks as if made
 of two rolls of clay joined together

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ = ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ

Stamped handle (See adjoining sheet for profile)

- 7 CB 1564 - Bldg. O - Exterior North - Surface
 Rhodian - Fine, buff clay
 Stamp on handle reads:

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ

= ΕΠΙΣΤΗΦΕΙΔΕΥΣ

ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ

ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΥ

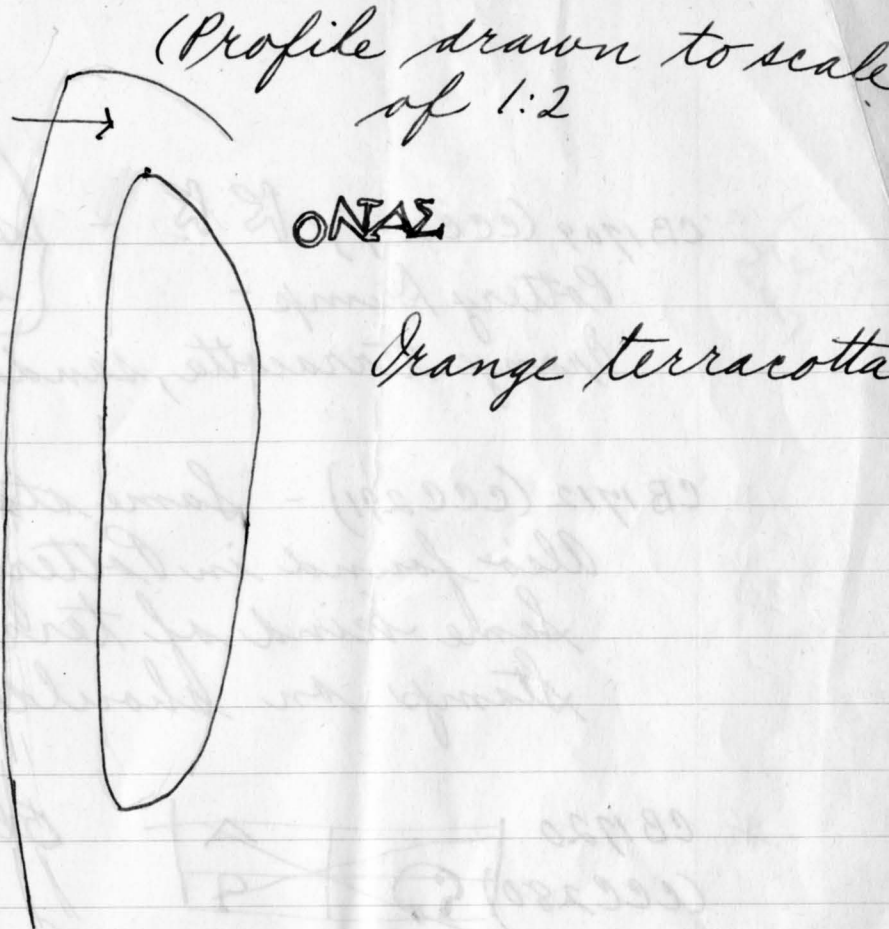
- 8 CB 1031 (CCC 287)
 Bldg. O - Exterior West -
 Surface

Red-orange terracotta
 with impurities

EM

Stamp on
 shoulder

9 CB1671 (ccc270)
Pottery Dump - Center -
Level II
Stamped handle



10 CB1672
(ccc277)
Pottery Dump - Center -
Level II
Orange terracotta

Stamped handle
APATAIOY

11 CB1686
(ccc295)
Stamped rim



Bldg. O - Exterior South -
Level II

Forecourt of Capitoline
Podium E -
Medusa's head
Surface -

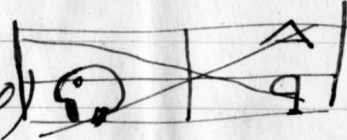


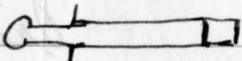
12 CB487
(ccc296) Stamped rim

Pink terracotta,
black sand

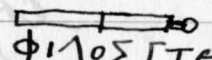
CB 1709 (ccc 289) K K - { Stamp where bottom
Pottery Dump - of handle joins shoulder
Orange terracotta, sands

14 CB 1712 (ccc 291) - Same stamp as CB 1709
Also found in Pottery Dump
Same kind of terracotta
Stamps on shoulder

15 CB 1720 (ccc 280)  Bldg. O. Exterior South
Pronaos - Level II ^{Prole}
Pinkish-brown terracotta
buff slip
Stamped handle

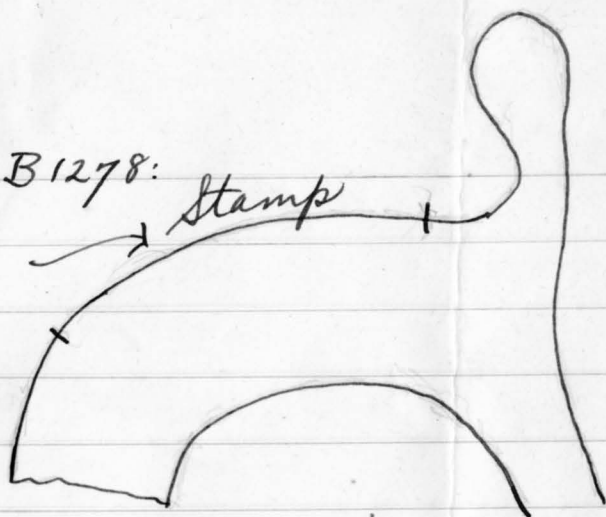
16 CB 1759 (ccc 282) { Pottery Dump Right  (Herm -
Level V $\Phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi$ $\Phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi$)
Pink buff terracotta
Stamped handle

17 CB ~~1772~~ 1771 - Buff terracotta
Exterior South-Surface

Rhodian -  (Herm $\Phi\iota\lambda\omicron\sigma\tau\epsilon\phi$ $\Phi\alpha\nu\omicron\upsilon$) (#63 R. Neap. 1934; p. 496)
Publication on Lindos
Stamped handle

Profile of CB 1278:

ΔιοΔωρον



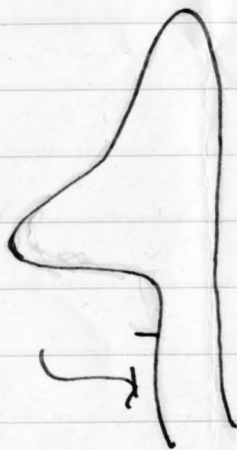
(See adjoining sheet)

18. CB 1583 (CCC 297)

Capitolium Bldg. O - Exterior South -
Surface

Painted neck
Pink-buff terracotta
(Red paint)

B. F.



July 1, 1950

Dear Miss Uhlfelder:

Your letter of June 25 which I have just received sounds as though you had written before about stamps from Cosa. If so, I am afraid the letter has been lost.

When Homer Thompson arrived here last spring, he did say something about stamps having been found. Of course I said I would be very much interested to see what they were, and to tell you whatever I could about them. But I have never had any further information.

I am sorry this is so late for you. Perhaps you can still send me the data.

Yours sincerely

21.VII.50

A new set of prints brought to me
by Lucy Shaw, received today

Rome
June 25, 1950

Dear Miss Grace:

Please excuse me for disturbing your peace again. Since I am leaving Rome on about July 10 to return to the States, I thought I should give you my address there in case you should have any information that you would find it convenient to pass on about the Cosan stamped amphoras in which I am interested. Until the middle of September my address will be 3442 Reading Road, Cincinnati 29, Ohio. After that I shall be in the Department of Latin and Greek of Sweet Briar College.

Once again thanks you very much for any help you can give me.

Sincerely yours,
Myra Uhlfelder

To be photographed ✓
single
Coon example
of Δ i d w p o
double handed

416-37
plot.

Pm?

CB 487.

27. VIII. 53

Κ Υ Ρ Ι Α Κ Η

14

104 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 261

Πανσέληνος. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.54—Δ. 6.58
† ΤΩΝ ΒΑΙΩΝ. 'Απιστάρχου

Rm

CB 79227. $\sqrt{11}$. 5328. $\sqrt{1}$. 51

Κ Υ Ρ Ι Α Κ Η

31

090 Μ Α Ρ Τ Ι Ο Υ 275

Νέα Σελήνη. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.14—Δ. 6.46
 † Δ' ΝΗΣΤΕΙΩΝ. 'Ιωάννου τοῦ Καίμακος

CB 969 Ram

27. VII. 53

28. VI. 51

T P I T H

2

092 A Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 273

Σελήνη 2 ημ. 'Αν. ηλίου 6.11—Δ. 6.46
Τίτου δσίου, Θεοδώρας μάρτυρος

CB 1031

27.5.53

Τ Ε Τ Α Ρ Τ Η

10

100 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 265

Σελήνη 10 ημ. 'Αν. ηλίου 5.59—Δ. 6.54
Γρηγορίου Ε' Κ) πτόδεως, Τρεπντίου

CB 1221 (CCC 280)

27. $\sqrt{114}$. 53

Π Ε Μ Π Τ Η

28

087 M A P T I O Y 278

Σελήνη 27 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.19—Δ. 6.44
'Ιλαρίωνος ὁσίου, 'Ηρωδίωνος ἐκ τῶν 70

CB 1278 (cm)
 27.5m.53

Δ Ε Υ Τ Ε Ρ Α

8

098 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 267

Σελήνη 8 ήμ. 'Αν. ήλίου 6.02—Δ. 6.52
 'Ηρωδίωνος, 'Αγιάδου, 'Ερμού, Ρούφου

CB 1563 (ccc 296)

27. VIII. 53

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ

29

088 M A P T I O Y 277

Σελήνη 28 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.17—Δ. 6.45
Μάρκου 'Αρεθουσαίων, (Δ' Στ. Χαίρετ.)

CB 1564

27. VII. 53

Ph.

Τ Ρ Ι Τ Η

9

099 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 266

Σελήνη 9 ημ. 'Αν. ηλίου 6.01—Δ. 6.53
Εύφυχίου, 'Υπομονής μαρτύρων

CB 1576

27. $\sqrt{1576}$.53

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ

5

095 **Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ** 270

Σελήνη 5 ἡμ. Ἄν. ἡλίου 6.07—Δ. 6.49
Ο Ἀκάθιστος Ὕμνος. Κλαυδίου, Διοδώρου

Rm

CB 158227. $\sqrt{14}$. 5328. $\sqrt{14}$. 51

A E Y T E P A

1

091 A Π Ρ Ι Α Ι Ο Υ 274

Σελήνη 1 ήμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.13—Δ. 6.46
Μαρίας Αἰγυπτίας, Μακαρίου ὁσίου

(printed
after)CB 1583

27, VIII 153

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ

20

110 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 255

Σελήνη 20 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.45—Δ. 7.03
† Μ. ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ. Ταφὴ τοῦ Κυρίου

CB 1584 (Roman)

27. VII. 53 (awic)

28. VI. 51

Τ Ε Τ Α Ρ Τ Η

3

093 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 272

Σελήνη 3 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.10—Δ. 6.47
'Ο Μέγας Κανών. Νικήτα δημολογητοῦ

C13 1585 (Row 3)

27.5m.53

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ

6

096 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 269

Σελήνη 6 ἡμ. Ἄν. ἡλίου 6.05—Δ. 6.50
Εὐτυχίου Κ) πώλεως, Πλατανίδος ὁσίας

$$\begin{array}{r} CB \quad 1667 \\ \hline 27. \overline{VII.53} \\ 21. \overline{VII.53} \end{array}$$

Π Ε Μ Π Τ Η

4

094 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 271

Σελήνη 4 ἡμ. Ἀν. ἡλίου 6.08—Δ. 6.48
Γεωργίου τοῦ ἐν Μαλακίῳ, Θεοδούλου

CB 1671

27. VII. 53

21. VII. 53

Π Ε Μ Π Τ Η

11

101 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 264

Σελήνη 11 ἡμ. Ἀν. ἡλίου 5.58—Δ. 6.55
Ἀντίπα ἱερομάρτ., Τρυφαίνης, Μαρτρώνης

CB 1672

27. $\sqrt{14}$. 53

21. $\sqrt{14}$. 53

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ

12

102 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 263

Σελήνη 12 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.56—Δ. 6.56
Βασιλείου δημολογητοῦ, 'Ανθούσης

CB 1686 Dem?
 27. VII. 53

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ

13

103 ΑΠΡΙΛΙΟΥ 262

Σελήνη 13 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.55—Δ. 6.57
 † 'Η 'Ανάστασις τοῦ Ναζαρέτου

P...?

CB 1709

27. VII. 53

Δ Ε Υ Τ Ε Ρ Α

15

105 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 260

Σελήνη 15 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.52—Δ. 6.58
Μ. ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ. 'Ιωσήφ Παγκάλου

CB 1712 Rem?
 27. VII. 53

Τ Ρ Ι Τ Η

16

106 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 259

Σελήνη 1^ο ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5 51—Δ. 6.59
Μ. ΤΡΙΤΗ. Τῶν Δέκα Παρθένων

Rli

CB 1720

27. VII. 53

T E T A P T H

17**107 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 258**

Σελήνη 17 ἡμ. 'Αυ. ἡλίου 5.50—Δ. 7.00
Μ. ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ. Τῆς ἀλειψ. τὸν Κύριον

CB 1759 PL

27. VIII 153

21. VIII. 53

Π Ε Μ Π Τ Η

18

108 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 257

Σελήνη 18 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.48—Δ. 7.01
Μ. ΠΕΜΠΤΗ. 'Ο Μυστικός Δείπνος

Ph.

CD 1771

27.viii, 53

(ἙΑγία ἑξα:πετέα, Δημ. Γραφεία Τρά-
πέζαι κλειστοί. Καταστήματα π. μ.).

ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ

19

109 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 256

Σελήνη 19 ἡμ. Ἐν. ἡλίου 5.47—Δ. 7.02
† Μ. ΠΑΡΑΣΚΕΥΗ. Τὰ Πάθη Ι. Χριστοῦ

Plu.

C E 917

19. X. 53

12. X. 53

* 8, VII, 53

21. VII, 53

T P I T H

23

113 A Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 252

Σελήνη 23 ημ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.42—Δ. 7.06
† Γεωργίου τοῦ Τροπαιοφόρου

CE 918 *ph*

25. ~~X~~.53

19. X.53

12. X.53

* 8. VII.53

21. VII.53

(^αΑπαντα κλειστά).

Κ Υ Ρ Ι Α Κ Η

21

111 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 254

Σελήνη 21 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.44—Δ. 7.04
+ ΤΟ ΑΓΙΟΝ ΠΑΣΧΑ.

Pl.

$$\frac{CE \ 919}{25. \overline{X}.53}$$

$$19. \overline{X}.53$$

$$12. \overline{X}.53$$

$$* \ 8. \overline{VII}.53$$

$$21. \overline{VII}.53$$

$$21. \overline{VII}.53$$

(‘Αρχία εξαίρετα, Δημ. Γραφεία,
Τράπεζαι, Καταστήματα κλειστά).

Α Ε Υ Τ Ε Ρ Α

22

112 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 255

Σελ. τελ. τέτ. ‘Αν. ηλίου 5.43—Δ. 7.05
† Β’ Διακαινησίμου. Βασιλίσκου, Θεοδώρου

Ph.

CE 1350

8. VII. 53

21. VII. 53

Σ Α Β Β Α Τ Ο Ν

17**229 Α Υ Γ Ο Υ Σ Τ Ο Υ 136**

Σελήνη 22 ἡμ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 5.44—Δ. 7.13
Μύρωνος, Κυπριανοῦ, Στράτωνος

[CC 778]

Plan of Zuvodova

31.vii.50

(see list of 4.1x57)

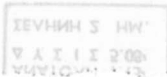
ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΔΕΚΑΜΟΥΡΙΩΝ (ΠΡΟΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ ΕΙΣΟΔΙΩΝ)

ΣΥΝΔΥΛ

232-041

ΝΟΕΜΒΕΡΙ

ΝΟΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ



[C 3 4] (Pl. CCC 281)

Plovdiv

27. V. 153

Κ Υ Ρ Ι Α Κ Η

7

097 Α Π Ρ Ι Λ Ι Ο Υ 268

Σελ. πρώτ. τέτ. 'Αν. ἡλίου 6.04—Δ. 6.51

† Ε' ΝΗΣΤΕΙΩΝ. Μαρίας Αιγυπτίας

(+52002)
 27. VIII. 53

ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ

30

089 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΥ 276

Σελήνη 29 ἡμ. Ἄν. ἡλίου 6.16—Δ. 6.46
 Ἰωάννου τοῦ Κλήμακος, Εὐδούλης



TYPE [C]

CE 918



CE 919

? Επὶ τῆς Δ[ημ]αρχίας γ[ραμμ]ατ[ε]ίας

5050



2E00 Appearances. Appearances
nos

CE 1350



Τιμολόγιο
α

CE 917

EXTRA
RUBBINGS

Cosa

21. VIII - 76 Order
shd be checked

96.01

EXTRA
Rubbings
Cosa

96.02



0

3 cm



96.03

COSA

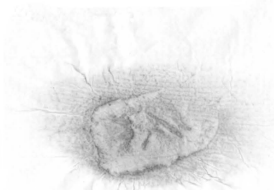
C65.363

0

3 cm



96.04



65-363

0

3 cm





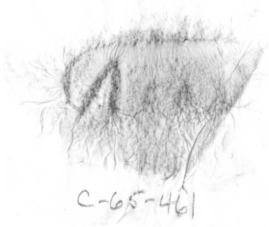
C-61-461

0

3 cm



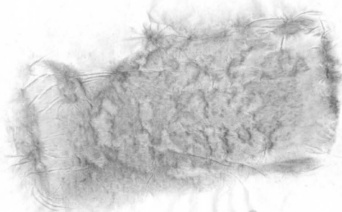
96.06



0

3 cm





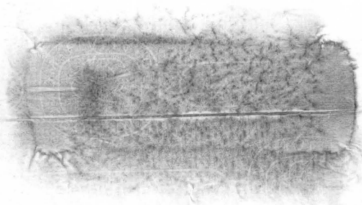
C-66-189

0

3 cm



96.08



COSA

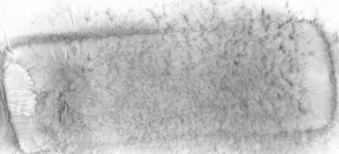
C67.101

0

3 cm



96.09



C-67-101

0

3 cm



96.10



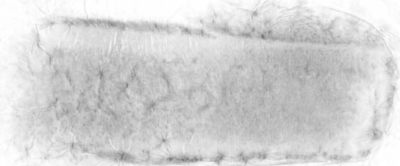
C-67-248

0

3 cm



96.11



C-67-248

0

3 cm



96.12

C-67-424

0

3 cm





C-67-424

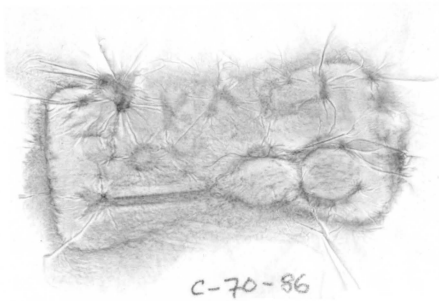


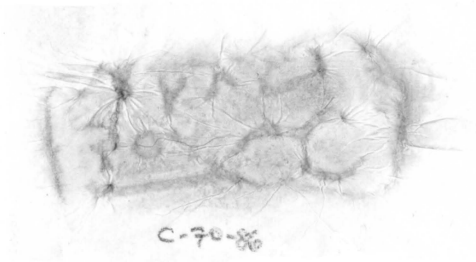
C-69-158

0

3 cm





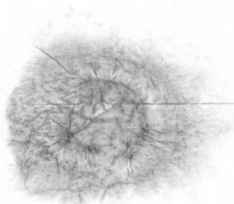


0

3 cm



96.17



C 70.231

0

3 cm

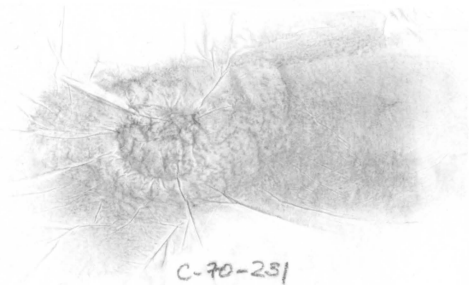




0

3 cm

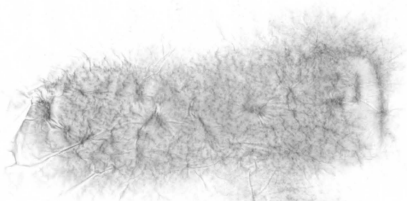




0

3 cm





C-70-258

0

3 cm





C-70-250

0

3 cm





C-70-503

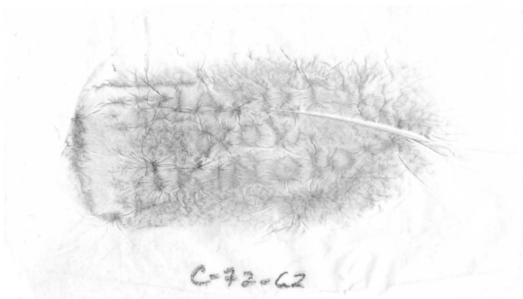
0

3 cm



96.23





0

3 cm

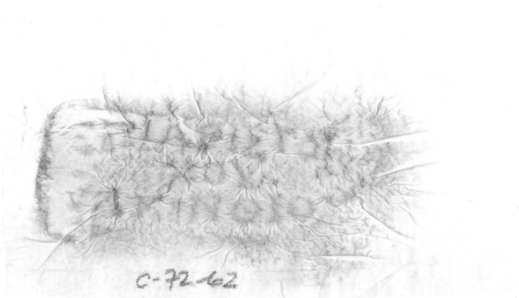




0

3 cm





COSA

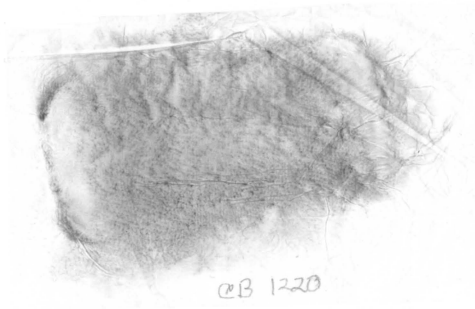
(Hegise)

CB 1220

0

3 cm





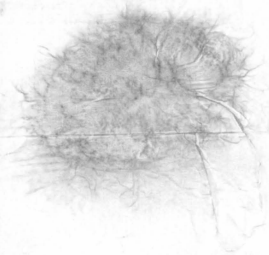
0

3 cm



96.29

COSA



COSA

CD 339

0

3 cm



96.30



0

3 cm



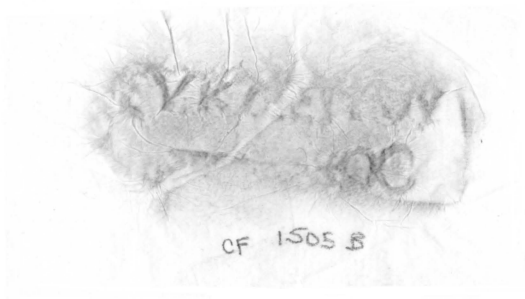


0

3 cm



96.32



0

3 cm



96.33



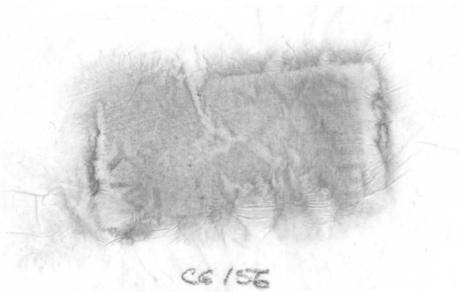
CF 1699

0

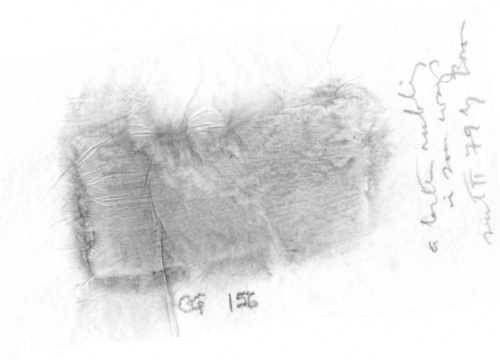
3 cm



96.34



96.35

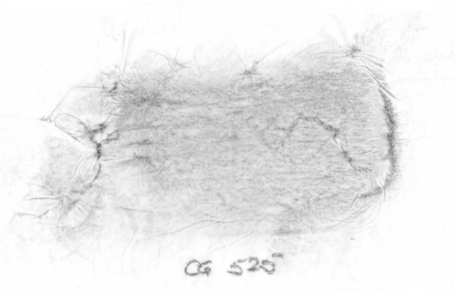


0

3 cm



96.36



0

3 cm



96.37

Cosa rubbings

Amphorae

Stamps

96.38