

RHODIAN FABRICS: WOMEN

696

3.V. 71

RD. WOMEN FABs.

What I see that there is not
another folder for this

It seems as if there might be,
or was I just put with an
other FAB. folder

(On view - Soviet side - no time brought to studio forward.)

p. 497 Conville (Romanian) makes - published - special study of Gyalu Group IV (see note 23 for ref.). He lists it numbers 282-260, and puts in the names year by year. [Some ^{by Gyalu} ~~numbers~~ here?]



p. 498, mix-up of numbers? How he is trying to show up part of Con's sequence.

p. 501 What evidence is there for a fabric on the whole bundle? just that this must have been?

p. 500-501 very interesting, it is ref. part - examples of groups in a deep basket

p. 502 "in simple comp d'oil" depends on having the example - not published - in 105PC His job & still looks like somebody sitting

p. 503 note 44 despite other lines in Swiss field, no reason to think it was not win to join convent

Timo²

the Rhodian in
BEERSHEBA; General remarks on the group and its dates

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

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

For #24: In general, Samaria as finding place does not imply a late (late 2nd century B.C.) date, but only a date not later than 108 B.C., when it was destroyed. Plenty of stamped handles found in Samaria are datable in the 3rd and early 2nd centuries B.C. ~~But the first (2nd) century B.C. deposit is not datable, though of course we don't know just when she stamped.~~

Cancel first paragraph, and replace as follows:

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

Timo 1st - Timo 2nd

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

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