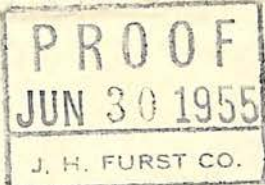


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PART III

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Fragments of undecorated shipping containers for wine and other fluids form the bulk of the pottery remains excavated from ancient Greek sites, and in Athens they are largely imports.<sup>1</sup> To the extent that we can identify their place of manufacture and narrow down their dates, obviously they are informative not only on the history of the site excavated, but also on the states where they were made, and on the pattern of commerce, in particular the trade in wine, an article of such general consumption as to give importance to all the industrial activities by which it was produced and distributed, including the manufacture of the standard container. We are helped to identify the jars by the fact that the makers intended source and date to be recognized. Within the limits of certain fixed characteristics—two opposed handles, a relatively narrow neck, and a base designed not as a resting surface but to facilitate tilting an open jar, or shifting a corked one—variations were introduced which declared the country of origin and announced changes in regulations. In the introductory comments, below, on the various categories represented in the present publication, references are given to illustrations of various local jars, forms so distinctive and familiar in their day that the ethnic, standing alone, identifies them, and a *Κνίδιος* was little more obviously a man of Knidos than a *κνίδιον* was a wine jar of the same origin. Within a series, we can arrive at closer dating by watching tendencies of style comparable to those that distinguish automobiles manufactured twenty-five years ago from current products; such a tendency can be observed in the four jars in Plate 60. Data for the most precise chronology, however, are provided by the stamps often found on these jars, especially those which marked important series

<sup>1</sup> My study of the stamped fragments from the Pnyx and related material has been carried on at intervals for a number of years, partly during tenure of a Guggenheim fellowship, partly during membership at the Institute for Advanced Study, also while I have been a research fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. To private sources also, I owe generous financial help which has advanced this study as well as others in the field. Of contributory services, I specify only some concerned with the immediate preparation of the publication. Photographs of Pnyx and Agora material are by Alison Frantz, save the side views of handles used in Plates 59 and 80, which were made before the war by Herman Wagner; and those of the jar in Tel-Aviv (Pl. 60, 1) I owe to Dr. W. Moses. The profile drawings in Figure 7 and the drawing required for Figure 6 were done by Alikí Bikaki, of the Agora staff. The manuscript was typed by Miss A. Kodoni, to the greater consistency of its form. Judith Perlzweig, student at the American School of Classical Studies, and now also on the Agora staff, was kind enough to read the manuscript in the spring of 1953, and to remove a number of errors in references, etc. The article includes the results of many investigations and suggestions by Maria Savvatiánou, and owes very much to her clever and patient collaboration and her sustained interest. Finally, I am indebted to H. A. Thompson in more ways than the conventional one for the opportunity to publish this material from his excavations.



with the local date, i. e. the name of an eponym or local dating official, as well as the endorsement of the manufacturer or other person responsible for the standard quality of the container. Context evidence from excavations in which fragments thus stamped are found is of the greatest value toward establishing an absolute chronology.

The possible purposes served by such stamps will continue to be explored. Primary among them, however, must have been a quantitative guarantee: a jar endorsed as a *κρίδιον* was thereby declared to have a certain capacity, different from that of, for instance, a contemporary Chian jar. The various local jars, at least in the Hellenistic period, satisfied the customs collectors as well as the purchaser that they were standard of their kind; cf. M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, p. 1300. There was therefore, as there is today, a limit on excessive as well as scant capacity, without which indeed the jars would have lost much in general usefulness. A sensible reason for stamping containers would be *ἵνα ἀπολύση τῆς μετρήσεως αὐτοῦς* as Aristotle accounts for the stamping, or striking, of coins: *ὁ γὰρ χαρακτήρ ἐτέθη τοῦ ποσοῦ σημείου* (*Politics*, 1257a). A skilled and experienced potter can produce something close to uniformity if he has good reason to do so. One may speculate as to what was the machinery of control. The various measurements that would guide the potter—including perhaps pre-firing weight—would be those that could be tested by an inspector before the stamps were applied. Spotchecking by filling some of the stamped jars after firing might eliminate a careless or incompetent technician, or a tendency to favor one or other of the opposed interests. The whole of a particular issue of jars could then be condemned. For us to judge of the efficacy of control from data on surviving jars, more study is needed than might be supposed, since for one thing the standard jar of a particular state had a different capacity at different periods, so that its chronology must be worked out in some detail before figures can usefully be compared. It is certainly my impression that capacity figures on Rhodian jars will show a uniformity in contemporary vessels, however it was achieved, that is within a tolerance narrow enough to have made it practical for large purchases and taxes on cargoes to be reckoned by tallying. It seems a fair guess that the great development of the stamped jar at Rhodes is partly to be accounted for by the port tax which provided a large proportion of the revenue of Rhodes: an authorized container would greatly facilitate the operations of the tax collector.

An idea of the range of contents of the stamps is provided by the index to the present article and its various divisions. For notes on the persons named, and on usages with regard to devices, see the introductions to the various classes, especially the Thasian. Ethnic (cf. p. 000) appear regularly but not invariably on Thasian and Knidian jars, while a single example only is known on a Rhodian jar handle (cf. p. 000), and no such identification has been found in stamps of the Pontic classes. These are the four principal stamped series. Presumably the adjectives agree with an understood *κεράμιον* or perhaps in the earlier period *σταμνίον*, the word used by Lysistrata.



It now seems probable to me that the Thasian adjective was always intended to be a neuter singular nominative, like other ethnics on jars; and that it was the form with *omega* that was introduced as a patriotic archaism, a return to the Parian alphabet of early Thasos, in which the values of *omicron* and *omega* are interchanged. This would correspond with the introduction on Thasian coins of the same date, taken to be 411 B.C., of an ethnic written with an *omicron*, but presumably meant for the genitive plural usual in ethnics on coins. Cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35, with note 11.

6/ The collection of stamped fragments from the excavations at the Pnyx is remarkable for its varied and representative nature, and particularly for seventy-five items, the greater part Thasian, which were found in a context indicating a date before about 340 B.C. These handles from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place (on the deposit, see above, p. 0) first made it possible to distinguish, among Thasian classes of stamps which are definitely pre-Hellenistic; and they have given us a general date for a good group of miscellaneous stamped handles of uncertain origin, shown together on Plates 76-78. One or two other pieces of context evidence are important, in particular the finding-place of 70, to my knowledge the first Rhodian stamped handle to have been attested from a fourth century deposit. Unusual features of the assortment as such are the large proportions of Thasian and Pontic, the latter nearly three per cent of the collection as against three-tenths per cent at the Athenian Agora, while the Thasian, which are about four per cent at the Agora, are here over a quarter of the total, the great majority being of early date, including thirteen from a single eponym term: see Plate 55. The figures are as follows:

Thasian	70 (of which 1 not catalogued)
Rhodian	43
Knidian	76
Pontic	8
Less numerous categories, total	18
Miscellaneous unclassified	45 (of which 3 not catalogued)
<hr/>	
	260 (of which 4 not catalogued)

In the present stage of our investigations, the number of persons who could make use of a plain report on such a body of material is strictly limited. What limits their numbers is at the same time what increases the unprofitable burden of presentation (making necessary, for instance, the illustration of many poor examples much better represented in other collections): the fact that the comprehensive studies of the various categories have not yet been published to furnish background. Under the circumstances, I have tried to make the presentation of this varied collection into something of a revised guide to the field, useful to excavators and other collectors of stamped fragments, whose bulletins contribute to the working out of the chronology and the



solution of other connected problems. The introductory comments on the various categories include mention of recent progress in the study of these; and descriptions of two of these classes, the Parmeniskos and Imperial groups, are here published for the first time.

Somewhat wider interest may attach to the name lists and prosopographical indications included in the Thasian and Knidian introductions: twenty-five early Thasian eponymous officials have been distinguished, cf. pp. 000 ff., with Figure 6; and an approximately complete list has been given of the duoviri and contemporary eponyms whose names appear on Knidian jars of the late second to early first centuries B.C., cf. pp. 000 ff. Note also that the Rhodian introduction includes news of a dozen eponyms to be added to a recently published verified list.

Notes follow on the plan of the catalogue:

Collation is not meant to be complete. Since Thasian duplicates are few, it was at first intended to cite all such duplicates of Pnyx types known to me. But as the Thasian corpus is soon to appear (cf. p. 000), it has not seemed worth while to try to keep this section of the catalogue up to date with our increasing files. A few additional citations will be found in the Bibliography below; see under Škorpil 1904. For the other classes, parallels are not cited unless they have some special usefulness (for dating a type, for restoring a name, etc.), or unless the type is rare. Figures are often given of the number of duplicates on file in the Agora index (as of February 1953); these are useful for instance in helping to identify combinations of supplementary types used together on Knidian jars (see e. g. the commentary on 179). A majority of the citations which do appear are of unpublished material. The greater part of this is composed of finds at the Athenian Agora, to be recognized without further identification by the letters SS preceding a number (the inventory classification Stamps and Seals). SS numbers will further identify associated buildings, etc., for instance the Middle Stoa, as being also of the Athenian Agora. Much of the context evidence at the Agora is provided by the discovery of the object in informative company in a deposit filling an ancient cistern or well. These deposits are many, and not fully studied; in the present catalogue they are not named, but specific reference is preserved by the SS numbers. The tentative dates here attributed are sometimes the result of my own analysis of the group formed by the stamps found together; such dates will not be in contradiction to those proposed by others who have studied the deposits, though they may sometimes be narrower. In citations of unpublished material outside the Agora, I add the name of the place to the number, e. g. Corinth CP 1824. Numbers which include the letters VG are numbers assigned by me to otherwise unnumbered items in some collections. On certain collections of which the material as a whole has not yet been published, notices have appeared: for Delos, see the article cited p. 000 below in the bibliographical notes; for Antioch, see *Tarsus*, I, p. 135,



note 4; for the Museum and Benachi collections in Alexandria, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 117-118, note 4, but a count made in February, 1955 showed the estimates to have been far too low.

Citations have not been made to the publications of Athenian collections listed Grace p. 206. The material in the National Museum, now amounting to some 18000 stamped handles, is being classified and recorded as a whole, with the help of a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

125 / Statements on context of discovery of Pnyx stamped fragments precede the reading of the stamp. The absence of such a statement means that the context is too late to be relevant. Stamps are on the handles of wine amphoras, and are shown at about actual size, and jars are shown at one-tenth, unless there is a description or statement to the contrary. Note that a stamp at actual size does not mean that the width of the handle can be measured on the photograph; the difference in distance from the lens makes the handles appear smaller than they are. Measurements of width and thickness of the handles, as well as descriptions of the clay, have been given for the Thasian, which show much variation, and for the small groups and individual handles of unknown origin. In series where both dating and issuing authorities are named in the same stamp, i. e. in early Thasian and in Knidian stamps, in the present catalogue the two men are distinguished in the type headings, the issuing authority or fabricant standing first; Knidian types are here alphabetical (within groups) by fabricant, when known, Thasian by dating authority or eponym (with one or two aberrations due to corrected readings), since by these arrangements similar stamps are assembled, usage differing in the two series (cf. below p. 000). Names in parentheses in some Knidian headings, cf. e. g. **158**, **160**, are those of types known to be companions to the ones published, to have been impressed, that is, on the other handle of the jar. Note finally that AH numbers, in parentheses following the catalogue number, are the Pnyx inventory numbers.



## CATALOGUE WITH COMMENTS ON CLASSES

### A. THASIAN

The most useful work of reference for Thasian handles in print at present writing is Pridik's catalogue cited as *Herm.* in this article (see Bibliography). The careful facsimiles, numerous photographs, and full indices of names and devices have made this catalogue a *sine qua non* for anyone wishing to decipher the difficult stamps of this class, especially the earlier ones such as are represented here in Plates 52-57 and 60. This book, which is something of a bibliographic rarity, is fortunately to be superseded by a much more extensive illustrated repertory, a corpus of Thasian stamps shortly to be published by Professor and Mme. A. Bon of Montpellier, in the series of *Études Thasiennes* of the French School in Athens.<sup>2</sup> Until the full bibliography and name list are published in the corpus, the reader may refer to *I.G.*, XII, 8, pp. 82-83, for publications of Thasian stamps prior to 1909, and to the index of that volume for Thasian names. See also Figure 6 here for a prosopography of the earlier stamps which is more complete than has been published elsewhere.

The oldest recognized Thasian stamps, probably of the last quarter of the fifth century, are the earliest amphora stamps to bear Greek names. Greek jars were stamped with single letters or devices as early as the late sixth or early fifth centuries, and Chian with their coin type in the third quarter of the fifth; but for names stamped on jars earlier than the Thasian, apparently we must look outside of Greece.<sup>3</sup> I have published briefly on early Thasian,<sup>4</sup> drawing largely from the evidence of the collection here being published.

In fact, the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, as dated by the Attic figured pottery (see above, p. 6), has provided context of the greatest interest for Thasian stamped wine jars, since the period is close to being coterminous with what has been considered pre-Macedonian Thasos, formerly assumed to have ended with

<sup>2</sup> Professor and Mme. Bon have very generously shared with me in advance of publication the whole of their extensive material, and have helped me both by their criticism of my writings and their resourceful co-operation in certain practical problems that have faced us both in connection with publication.

<sup>3</sup> Early single letter: SS 7616, with *epsilon* on the top of the handle, from a deposit of the early fifth century which included ostraka of Xanthippos and Themistokles. Early device: Corinth C 37-1030, with frog (gem impression?) on the top of the handle, published by Mary Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 606, fig. 28, no. 200, the deposit being of the second half of the sixth century, possibly to 480 B.C. Chian coin type: Grace, pl. I, 1, cf. pp. 296, etc. For references to some pre-Greek stamped jars, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 182, note 33.

<sup>4</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pp. 31-38.



conquest by Philip II in 340 B.C.<sup>6</sup> In the catalogue which follows, the first section, **1-55**, covers the finds from this deposit; I know of no evidence to put the issue of stamps of classes I, a-d, later than about 340, nor apparently do any of the more commonly found stamps with single name, ethnic, and device (cf. **56-69**) predate that year. Here seems to be a break in system such as one expects to find explained by an administrative change; and we await with great interest the discussion of these years to appear shortly in J. Pouilloux's *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos*, Part I, chapter X.<sup>6</sup>

In the present article, I supplement the Pnyx material of the earlier period with photographs of whole jars which show the restoration of some of the fragments, and with a table to indicate the function and the interrelation of persons named on Pnyx stamps.

Of the four jars in Plate 60, the middle pair have stamps which appear also in the Pnyx series, on **16** and **43**, while 4 bears the name of the eponym on **45** here published. The stamp of 1 makes the third of a series naming, with preposition, the eponym Μέγων I, for whom I have tentatively suggested a date of about 410 B.C.<sup>7</sup> The first three jars cannot be far apart in date because of the interconnection of names, see Figure 6; and jar 3 should not date later than the first quarter of the fourth century according to the type of lamp represented in the stamp (better seen in the better impressed **43**). Setting the three in a row, we see the Thasian jar being drawn out to greater length, and sharpening at the angle, thus following a tendency observed in the late fifth and early fourth centuries on another wine jar series, the detailed development of which we can date on somewhat better excavation evidence. Jar 4 shows a further stage of pulling out and narrowing; note that the full length is not preserved, the toe being missing. Context evidence suggests that this jar is perhaps to be dated after 350 B.C., though I believe not by much.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Hiller von Gaertringen in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, V, 1934, p. 1319; C. Fredrich in *I.G.*, XII, 8 (1909), p. 79.

<sup>7</sup> M. Pouilloux was kind enough to read a first draught of this introductory text, and to give me the reference to his book, published in Paris in 1954, which had not yet appeared when this volume went to press. He does not believe that Thasos was conquered in 340, though it may well have been thereafter "dans la sphère économique macédonienne."

<sup>8</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33 with note 7.

<sup>9</sup> Jars in Plate 60: 1) Found in Cyprus, now in the National Museum of Palestine in Tel-Aviv. Ht. 0.66 m.; diam. 0.26 m.; ht. of handles 0.21 m.; capacity given in round numbers as "8 okes," which would be about 10,250 cc. The stamp (cf. Pl. 60, 1a, 1b, two takes of the same object) reads 'Επι|Μέγων|ρος| Βρι|ων around a youthful head turned left. Note that it has slipped in setting, duplicating letters. I am grateful to Mr. A. H. S. Megaw, Director of Antiquities of Cyprus, for informing me about this jar, and to Dr. Walter Moses for many photographs sent very promptly, and for permission to publish. 2) Found at Ghezel Tepe, Rhodes, now stored in the Archaeological Museum in the city of Rhodes. Ht. 0.693 m.; diam. 0.272 m.; ht. of handles 0.20 m.; their W. 0.046 m.; and T. 0.024 m.; capacity of jar 10,400 cc. For the stamp type, endorsement of Φειδιππος in the term of 'Αλθημ(ένης), see **16**; note that on the jar in Rhodes it has slipped in setting, giving a false

*this seemed to me the best way to handle this; hope you approve*  
*good!*



I think it likely that a number of the Pnyx stamps somewhat antedate the first of the four jars here shown. A jar of the term of Κλεοφῶν (cf. 40-42), shown in *Clara Rhodos*, II, 1932, pl. VI, 6, evidently had higher shoulders and shorter handles than our 1; unfortunately the illustration is inadequate and the jar has been lost as a result of bomb damage to the Rhodes museum during the recent war. In other ways also my series gives an incomplete picture of early Thasian wine containers. For instance, larger stamped jars certainly coexisted with some of these ἀμφορείδια, as will be obvious from the various sizes of the Pnyx handles. Some of these may have been of quite a different type; cf. the containers listed in the wine law of the late fifth century.<sup>9</sup> Reconstruction from fragments of a sequence of shapes of wine jars in this period of Thasian history is made difficult by the changes in authority and presumably in standards in the last quarter of the fifth century, as well as by the likelihood that there were not only various types of vessels but also full-size and fractional vessels of the same type. Although the height of a handle and the slope of shoulder indicated by a preserved lower handle attachment are certainly evidence as to date, their significance is less easy to read than I have perhaps suggested in past writings.<sup>10</sup>

Some general statements on the distinctive fabric of Thasian handles, Grace, pp. 201 and 203, need a little modification. For Pridik's characteristic rim profile, a wrong reference is given; it is actually shown on *Herm.*, p. 35, a diagrammatic rendering in the third line of the text. Variations will be seen in Figure 7 here, on profiles of Thasian handles of before 340 B.C. An angular rim continued through at least part of the third quarter of the fourth century, but was replaced before 300 by a thick roll, later diminished. Very broad handles, such as 60, seem, according to recent Agora finds, to date shortly before 300. The position of the stamp on the early handles is on top, not on the outside of the curve but often close to the neck; this will be clear on the Plates, as well as in Figure 7. The position on the outside of the curve remains

impression of length. 3) Of unknown provenance, in the Archaeological Museum, Rhodes. Ht. 0.72; diam. 0.252; of handles, W. 0.044, T. 0.022; capacity of jar 8050 cc. For the stamp type, endorsement of Θρασυί(δης) in the term of Μέγων II, see 43, or the better example in *Herm.*, pl. V, 15. For an opinion on the date of the kind of lamp used as a device in this stamp, I am indebted to Professor Richard Howland, who is publishing the Greek lamps found in the Athenian Agora. Jars 2 and 3 are here published by permission of Dr. I. Kondis, Ephor of Antiquities of the Dodekanese. For my first records of 3, I am grateful to Dr. Luigi Morricone, as well as to the good offices of Mrs. O. R. Arthur and of Mr. T. W. French, Antiquities Officer of the British Military Administration of the Dodekanese in 1946, by whose several agencies these and other records reached me at a time of confusion and difficult communications. 4) Athenian Agora, Inv. P 13570. Preserved ht. 0.63 m.; diam. 0.245 m.; ht. of the handles 0.235. The stamp seems to be the type illustrated in *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 26, the device an ant, the fabricant's name not preserved, the term that of Νυκίας. For the context of P 13570, see under 45.

<sup>9</sup> See G. Daux, "Nouvelles Inscriptions de Thasos," *B.C.H.*, L, 1926, p. 214, lines 12-13: μηδὲ ἐξ ἀμφορέων μηδὲ ἐκ πιθάρων μηδὲ ἐξ ψευδοπίθο κοτυλιζέτω μηδὲς.

<sup>10</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 37. Mme. Bon has called my attention to the ambiguity of some of this evidence.



characteristic of Thasian, but of a later period; cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XXV, 35. Most of the stamps are rectangular, but the series of the eponym Σάτυρος is circular. The clay is as described in Grace, p. 201, and because of the variation, the color is mentioned in this catalogue; but the characteristic mica is noted only if there is unusually much or little.

To supplement the sparse and cryptic evidence provided by context of discovery and development of shape, we need to know and understand the interconnection of the names on the stamps, and the function, and as far as possible separate identity, of the persons named. For Thasian stamps, the first necessity is to establish separate lists of eponyms and fabricants, since the preposition ἐπί rarely occurs. For the beginnings of such lists, with illustrative photographs, see *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35, notes 17 and 18, and p. 37, note 19, with fig. 1, p. 32. The table, Figure 6, shows the process carried somewhat further. The eponym list is there headed by the explicitly designated eponyms Μέγων and Σάτυρος. The types combining their names with those of a number of others, indicated by crosses where the lines cross, have for each of the two eponyms a particular device common to the whole series he dates: for Μέγων, a youthful head turned left (cf. Pl. 60, 1a and 1b, the same stamp variously lighted); and for Σάτυρος his canting satyr head, illustrated in my article on early Thasian.<sup>11</sup> These types show that at least the early Thasian stamps are "eponym's" stamps rather than (as is the case with Rhodian and Knidian) fabricant's stamps. After these two, I have added the names of those who must be eponyms of the period of class a, the stamps without device, since most of them appear on no other class. It should here be remarked that the sequence of eponyms in the table is not chronological. For the terms of Ἀριστομένης when the device is the Archer, and of Ἡροφῶν who is named with the head of perhaps the same figure, the pattern is that of the terms of Μέγων and Σάτυρος, in that a common device is used with various second names, as is done also with several other eponyms, including Δικηκράτης (37). But with others, the device is different for each different second name, thus corresponding with the subsidiary symbol present in the various types of the term of Ἡροφῶν;<sup>12</sup> and here the eponym must be identified by the distinctive arrangement of the stamps of his term, in which his name often had a position of priority. That this can be done I think will be clear from an examination of the Pnyx material, especially the types naming the eponyms Ἀριστείδης, Βάτων, Δαμάσσης, Κλεοφῶν. Confirmation is provided by the fact that the second names as a whole fit easily into a list distinct from that of the eponyms, if one allows for a small

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 32 (fig. 1), 33, 38, nos. 12-14. Note that the eponym's name is actually in a separate stamp in this series, preserved in addition to the main stamp on no. 13 of the items here listed (taken from *Herm.*, pl. XV, 9).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33, note 9. Another type of this series has since been published, with fabricant Κλεοφάνης and subsidiary symbol a bird: see T. Ivanov, *Musée National Bulgare, Fouilles et Recherches*, II, Sofia, 1948, p. 44, and p. 46, fig. 54a; the article is in Bulgarian, with a summary in French. The stamp is on the neck of the jar near the rim. I owe the reference to Professor C. B. Welles.



number of different persons with the same name, such as in any case we know existed, from Thasian epigraphical texts. Into the same second list fit the single names on stamps of classes b and c (5-15), so that in these types the phiale and star evidently indicated dates. I have added them at the end of the eponym list in Figure 6, which includes altogether a dozen names of eponyms identified on stamps from the Pnyx.

As to the precise function of the persons in this eponym list, it may well be that they were the dating authorities of the state; I am informed by J. Pouilloux that this authority was normally in the hands of archons, not, as had previously been supposed, of *theoroi*, and probably of a single archon *par excellence*.<sup>13</sup> We should not of course assume that they had *ex officio* any connection whatever with the wine trade, or with pottery manufacture; their names simply date the stamps.<sup>14</sup> The similarity among themselves of stamps naming a particular eponym does of course suggest a central control, but not by the dating authority as such.

The persons in the second list were presumably potters or pottery owners, unless possibly they were commissioners or inspectors. In any case, I take it that their endorsement indicates responsibility for the standard quality of the jars. Like those who correspond with them on Rhodian, Knidian, etc. jars, they will here be called fabricants.

It will be recognized by a study of the table that the context dating of stamps of the eponyms Ἀριστομένης (Grace, p. 301, 2), and Τελεσ (Grace, p. 301, 1; *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 38, 2) places the whole of this connected group in the neighborhood of 400 B.C., independently of the Pnyx context. A stamp of the eponym Ἀριστείδης (SS 1498, unpublished, fabricant Θεόδωρος); see Fig. 6) has also been found in early fourth century context at the Agora; it is a duplicate of Πρακτικά, 1910, p. 134, fig. 7, from earlier investigations at the Pnyx. Further, duplicates of 29 and of 32-33 (see commentary) have been found in deposits which confirm Pnyx evidence as to the date of Δαμάσσης; while some confirmation is provided for both Ἀριστομένης and Ἡροφῶν by the fuller publication of three handles from the Asklepieion in Corinth: see Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, pp. 136-137, nos. 86-87 bis; and for the lamps in the same deposit, p. 129 as well as p. 137.

<sup>13</sup> I am very grateful to M. Pouilloux for answering in advance my question on this point, and quote his letter of March 4, 1953: "Les seuls éponymes véritables de Thasos sont les *archontes* et même sans doute un *archonte par excellence* chaque année (cf. *I.G.*, XII, 8, 265, 1; *I.G.*, XII, 8, 589, 1, époque romaine). Lorsque les *theoroi* interviennent, ils ne sont là qu'à titre de *vérificateurs*; le seul texte *I.G.*, XII, 8, 263, où ils font office d'éponymes appartient à une époque de troubles, et il ne s'agit pas d'une acte émanant des pouvoirs constitutionnels. J'ai traité de cette question de l'éponymie au ch. IX de mon travail sur Thasos." Reference is to the volume mentioned above, p. 000. A later volume of this work will contain a full prosopography in Thasos, the preliminary files for which M. Pouilloux has generously permitted us to duplicate for our own use.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. L. Robert's disposal of a related confusion, *Études Anatoliennes*, Paris, 1937, p. 514, note 2: "... la datation n'a rien à voir avec le contenu du document; de même que, si une épitaphe de cette époque était datée, elle le serait par le prêtre d'Helios à Rhodes ... sans que Rhodes ait aucune responsabilité dans la mort du défunt."



top in  
between pages 126 + 127

FIG. 6.



The establishing of the two lists is still far from complete, although they have been carried further than is shown in Figure 6. I hope to return to these matters, as to the chronology of latter fourth century and Hellenistic Thasian jars, at a later date. In the meanwhile, one or two notes on the early stamps may be added.

I have given elsewhere a brief account of classes Ia, b, and d.<sup>15</sup> Note in class Ic, which is well represented in the present group (7-15), a peculiar feature, the addition in certain types of a pellet, sometimes two; see 10-13, and comment on 15. This object probably had no pictographic meaning, but is to be compared with similar pellets on coins of the Greek West, which are marks of value. This usage, conspicuous on Roman Republican coins, was in force in the late fifth century in Magna Graecia, when bronze and gold coins began to be issued in addition to silver and weight was no longer an obvious criterion of value.<sup>16</sup> It is possible that the pellets marked units of capacity on Thasian amphoras. It will be noticed (cf. Fig. 6) that classes Ib and c have many fabricants in common. I believe that c is somewhat later than b. It is interesting to compare the phiale stamp *Herm.*, pl. VI, 15 with the star stamp *Herm.*, pl. VII, 15; the same name occurs in both, except that in the former it is spelled with an *alpha*, in the latter with an *eta*: Εὐφρη|ν clearly visible in SS 8798, which is without the pellet, to be published in the Bon corpus.

For another possible connection between Thasos and the West in the late fifth or early fourth centuries B.C., note in the catalogue that an Etruscan coin with the same device as 21 bears an unexplained legend, *Thezi*.

THASIAN I: LATE FIFTH AND FIRST HALF OF  
FOURTH CENTURIES B.C., 1-55

a. *Stamps without Device: 1-4*

1. (AH 9). Σκύμνος, term of Διάρης. W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θασ]ίων  
[Διά]ρης  
[Σκύμνο]ς

Rim preserved. Fine buff clay, little mica.

Restored from *Herm.*, 42, 127-128.

2. (AH 57). Φίλω(ν), term of Λεωγ(ένης). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52.

<sup>15</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Head-Hill, *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, London, 1932, pl. 15, nos. 38, 43, and pl. 16, no. 50 (all three bronze).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Λεωγ[γ(ένης)]  
Θασι(  
Φίλω(ν)

Reddish buff clay.

Restored from Thasos 1424. Another example in the National Museum, Athens, and cf. *Herm.*, 48, 272.

J. Pouilloux suggests a possible identification of the eponym with Λ. Κλεοδώρου, archon in the fifth century B.C.

3. (AH 143). Εἶον(άναξ), term of Χάρω(ν). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 52.

Χάρω(ν)

Θασι(  
Εἶον(άναξ))



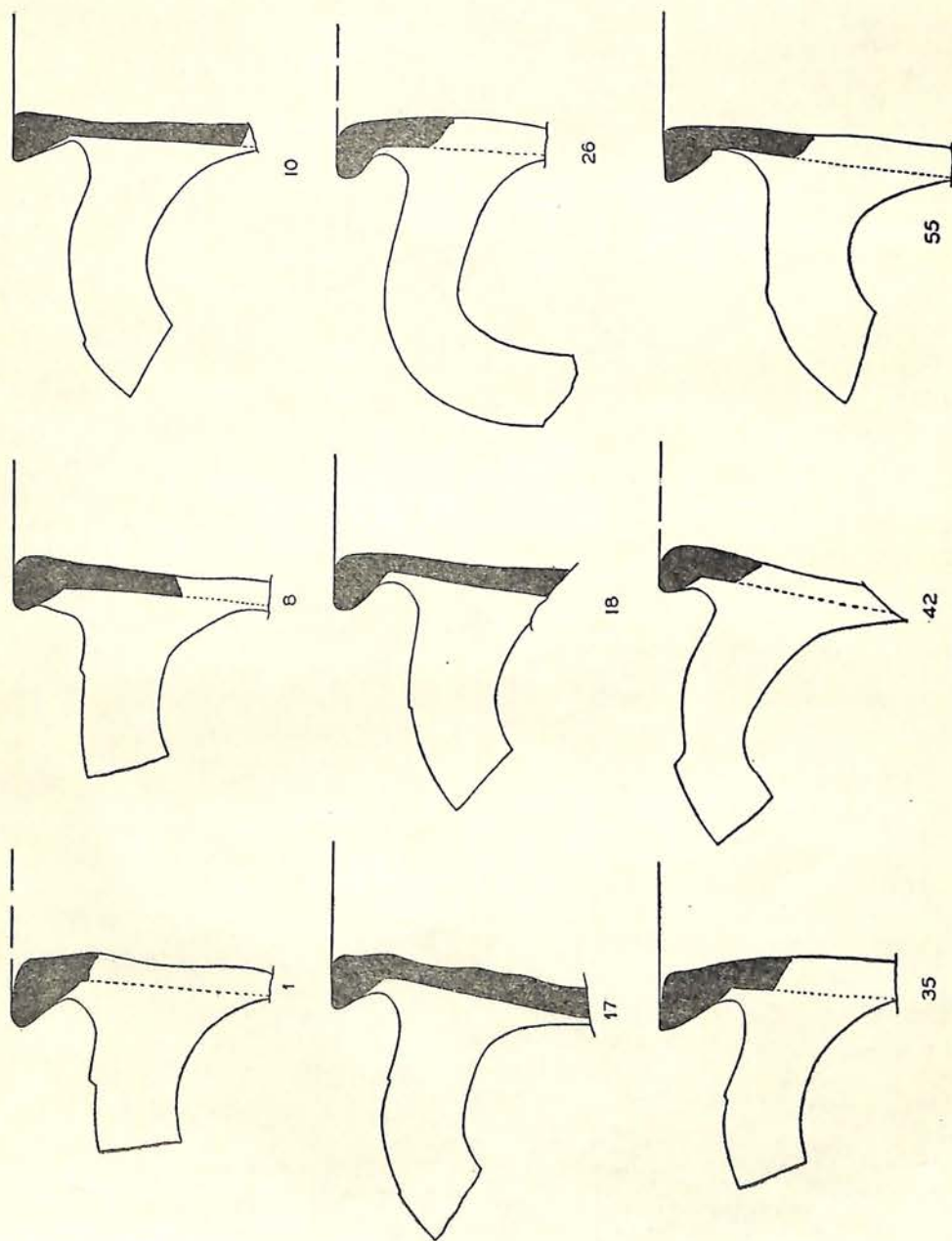


FIG. 7. Profiles of Early Thasian Handles (Scale 1:2).



Θασι(   
 Εὐρυ(ἀναξ)

Russet buff clay.

Two more examples known, from Thasos. Cf. also *Herm.*, 55, 429-430, with slightly less abbreviation.

4. (AH 99). Δαμασ( . W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 52.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Δαμασ(   
 Θασιώ(ν)

Russet buff clay; red stain on top of handle near neck of jar. Two published examples: *Herm.*, 40, 99-100. See on 229.

b. *Stamps with Single Name, and Varying Device plus Phiale: 5-6*

5. (AH 109). Πυλάδ(ης). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m.; Ht. 0.12 m. Pls. 52 and 59, b (side).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον   
 phiale tripod   
 Πυλάδ(ης)

The whole handle is preserved, with both attachments, but not the rim. It is broad and flat, with little rise in the upper part, and a finger impression on the lower attachment; carefully made. The shoulder fragment indicates a relatively gentle slope. Russet buff clay with much mica; red stain on top near neck.

Already published: *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 32, fig. 1 (stamp, at over actual size), and p. 34, fig. 3, 2 (side view of handle); see also text, especially p. 38.

6. (AH 5). Χαιριμ(. W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιω[ν]   
 phiale lance-head   
 Χαιριμ[μ]( )

Rim preserved. Buff clay, reddish near surface; much mica.

Published examples: *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 19; Grace, 1.

c. *Stamps with Single Name, and Varying Device plus Star: 7-15*

7. (AH 22). Ἀριστ(αγόρης?). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θα]σίω   
 [ ] boukranion(?) star   
 [Ἀρ]ιστ(αγόρης?)

Russet buff clay, much mica; gray core.

The name as tentatively restored appears in less abbreviated form on stamps of classes a and b above: cf. *Herm.*, 38, 45-47; and 42, 125; 48, 273.

8. (AH 105). [Μ]ελιν(ος). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 53 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίω   
 device star   
 [Μ]ελιν(ος)

Rim preserved. Buff clay, with much mica.

9. (AH 13). Κλεοφ(άνης?). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίω[ν]   
 star shell   
 [Κ]λεοφ(άνης?)

Russet buff clay; red stains.

Published example: Grace, 3.

Κλεοφάνης is known as an early Thasian fabricant; cf. 29 below.

- 10-12. (AH 6, 106, 113). Κλεοφ(άνης?). W. 0.04 m.; 0.04 m.; 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m.; 0.021 m.; 0.019 m. Pl. 53 and Fig. 7.



From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, all three examples.

Θασίων  
star<sup>✓</sup> shell pellet  
Κλεοφ(άνης?)<sup>✓</sup>

Rim preserved on 10. All three, russet buff clay, red stains.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 14. An example is on file from Corinth, CP 1797. There seem to be variations in the die, very slight. But note that 10 is from the same prototype die as 9; in Grace, 3, is clearly visible the same slip of the tool from the *omega* crossing the *nu*.

A number of stamps of this class show similar pellets, the types being sometimes known, as here, without the pellet; see under 15, and above p. 127.

13. (AH 21). Νικόσ(τρατος?). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασίων  
star<sup>✓</sup> pruning-hook pellet  
[Νικόσ(τρατος)?]<sup>✓</sup>

Vestige of rim preserved. Highly micaceous russet buff clay.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 4.

For the pellet, see under 10-12.

14. (AH 115). Νόσσοσ? W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασίων  
[star?]<sup>✓</sup> dolphin?<sup>✓</sup>  
[N]όσσοσ?<sup>✓</sup>

Russet buff clay.

The name is that of a fabricant of this period (cf. 21, and *Herm.*, 48, 270), but the restoration is conjectural. A stamp with star and dolphin and the name Ξεινοσ( has been recorded

from Thasos, and will be published in the Bon corpus (see above, p. 000), but it is now known only in a drawing, not at present available to me.

15. (AH 1). Πυλά(δης). W. 0.059 m.; T. 0.03 m. Pl. 53 (stamp a little under actual size).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον  
burning torch<sup>✓</sup>  
Πυλά(δης)<sup>✓</sup> star<sup>✓</sup>

Highly micaceous reddish buff clay; red stain.

Seven other examples, of which two are from the Athenian Agora, two from Thasos, and three from South Russia: see *Herm.*, 53, 384-386. In one of the latter (*Herm.*, pl. VI, 23) a pellet has been added between the *theta* and the flame of the torch; see under 10-12, and above (p. 000) on such pellets.

The flame of the torch has a curving feathery tip, clear only on SS 3663.

d. Stamps with Names of Two Persons, and a Device: 16-54

16. (AH 112). Φε(ι)διππ(ος), term of 'Αλ-(θ)ημ(ένης). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

'Αλ(θ)ημ(ένης)|Θασίων|Φε(ι)διππ(ος)<sup>✓</sup>  
kantharos<sup>✓</sup>

Reddish buff clay, grayish core.

Other examples: Thasos 1560, and Rhodes Museum 1748. The latter is an intact jar found at Ghezel Tepe, Rhodes, and here published, Pl. 60, 2 and 2a; see p. 000 with note 8.

The arrangement of the stamp (see Pl. 53) is that regular with 'Αλθημένης in the few types known. It is like that of Κλεοφών (cf. 40, etc.), but the stamps are squarish, whereas those of Κλεοφών are regularly long. The stamp of 'Αλθημένης on the jar (Pl. 60, 2a) appears long because of a slip in setting.



17. (AH 11). Γλαύκων, term of Ἀριστείδης.  
W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]  
earring  
[Θασι Γ] λάνκ|ων (retr.)

Rim preserved. Buff clay, little mica; red stain.

I owe the identification of the device to Dr. Berta Segall.

The regular arrangement of the stamps naming this eponym is that his own name reads forward across the top long side, and is followed directly by the ethnic and then the fabricant's name, reading retrograde along the right short side and bottom long side, turning the corner of the left short side for the last letter or two.

18. (AH 102). Ἡράκλειτος, term of Ἀριστείδης.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]  
eye  
[Θα|σ]ι Ἡράκλ[ε|ι]τ(ος) (retr.)

Rim preserved. Reddish buff clay, red stain.

On the arrangement of the stamp, see 17.

19. (AH 55). Μέγων, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]  
dog  
[Θασι] Μέγ[ω]|ν (retr.)

Pinkish buff clay with little mica; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.

An example from South Russia is published in *Herm.*, pl. IV, 12.

20. (AH 17). Πυλάδης, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Ἀριστείδης]  
insect

Θασι(|Πυλά[δ|ης]) (retr.)

Highly micaceous pinkish buff clay; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.

An example from the Agora (SS 8531), and two from South Russia (*Herm.*, 53, 387-388, pl. VI, 5).

21. (AH 24). Νόσος, term of Ἀριστοκράτης.  
W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 54. (The stamp is slightly under actual size.)

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀρι στο|κρ(άτης)  
wheel  
Νό σσο(ς)  
(retr.)

Russet clay.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 20, from Kerch. Two others found in Athens (Agora and Kerameikos).

Two other types naming this eponym have just this arrangement, the names retrograde on the long sides, eponym on top, and no ethnic; cf. *Herm.*, pl. V, 18, and Dumont, pl. V, 36. A third (*Herm.*, 38, 63) has a different arrangement.

The device on 21 appears in the reverse types of certain coins of Macedonia and of Etruria, whence a connection has been suspected between the two peoples; see *British Museum Catalogue Macedonia*, etc., 1879, p. xxv, with citations. A "silver piece of five units (Etruria)" is dated by Mattingly (*Roman Coins*, 1928, p. 282, pl. XXII, 9), as "c. 400 B.C." The same piece appears in Head-Hill, *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, 1932, pl. 13, 1. Here the description (p. 23) reads in part: "Rev. Thezi in Etruscan. Archaic wheel, having long crossbar supported by two struts curving outwards . . . . The city named on the reverse of this coin has not been satisfactorily identified. The date may be about the middle of the fifth century B.C., or earlier."



22. (AH 10). Ἡρακλ(, term of Βάτων. W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι( Βά|τω|ν Ἡρακ|λ(  
caduceus

Russet clay with large buff core; red stain.

The inscriptions in the types naming this eponym always run around the four sides of the rectangle in this order, and with the same position of the letters of his own name.

23. (AH 114). Πυλάδης, term of Βάτων. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι( Βά|τω|ν Πυλά|δη(ς)  
device

Highly micaceous russet clay with small buff core.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 22.

Three examples from Thasos, and one from the Athenian Agora.

24. (AH 54). Ἡράκλειτος(?), term of Δαμάσ-  
της. W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 55.

[Θάσιον|Δα]μά[στης]  
burning torch  
[Ἡ]ράκλειτ[ος]

(The fabricant cannot be restored as Θράσιπ-  
πος or Ἡρακλίδης, because these combinations  
exist in known types, cf. 25-27).

Buff clay.

Though the reading is not certain, the ar-  
rangement seems to be that used regularly with  
Δαμάσσης: the eponym's name along the top long  
side of the rectangle; the fabricant's along the  
bottom long side; and the ethnic along the left  
short side, the bases of its letters inward, so  
that the eponym's name is continuous with it.  
The ethnic is written with an *omicron*.

- 25-27. (AH 7, 8, 23). Θράσιππος, term of  
Δαμάσσης. W. 0.038 m.; 0.039 m.; 0.04 m.;

T. 0.019 m.; 0.022 m.; 0.02 m. Pl. 55 and  
Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly  
Place, all three examples.

Θάσιον|Δαμάσσης  
greave  
Θράσιππος

Worn section of rim preserved on 26. All  
three, pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

An example each from Thasos and the Athen-  
ian Agora, and three from South Russia  
(*Herm.*, 40, 104-106).

A pair of bronze greaves attributed to the  
late fifth or early fourth century B.C. has re-  
cently been published: see T. Ivanov, "Armure  
de guerrier Thrace trouvée à Assenovgrad,"  
*Musée National Bulgare, Fouilles et Recher-  
ches*, I, Sofia, 1948, p. 106, figs. 79, 80. Each  
of the greaves bears near its top a stamp with  
the name Ἀγαθάνωρ. I owe the reference to  
Professor C. B. Welles.

28. (AH 103). Καλλιφών, term of Δαμάσσης.  
W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 55.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly  
Place.

Θάσιον|ν|Δαμάσσης  
duck (inverted)  
Καλλι[φών]

Pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

29. (AH 12). Κλεοφάνης, term of Δαμάσσης.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 55.

From the Assembly Place, filling of Period  
III.

Θάσιον|Δαμάσση[ς]  
ladle  
Κλεοφάνης

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

Two examples from the Agora (SS 11346  
from a deposit about contemporary with the



filling of Period III), and two from South Russia (*Herm.*, 41, 107-108, pl. V, 30. Pridik observes that the ladle ends in a swan's head). The Agora examples show some reworking of the die.

- 30-31.** (AH 58, 139). Λεωφάνης, term of Δαμάσσης. W. 0.043 m.; 0.043 m.; T. 0.023 m.; 0.024 m. Pl. 55.

30 is from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θάσιον] | Δαμάσσης  
dolphin  
Δε[ωφάνης]

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

One example each from Thasos, the National Museum, Athens, and ancient Callatis (Mangalia, Roumania); for the latter see *Dacia*, II, 1925, p. 131, fig. 49, no. 3 which reference I owe to Mme. Bon.

- 32-33.** (AH 3, 20). Μέγων, term of Δαμάσσης. W. 0.04 m.; 0.041 m.; T. 0.02 m.; 0.021 m. Pl. 55.

Both are from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον | Δαμάσσης[ς]  
oinochoe  
Μέγων

Pinkish buff clay.

On the arrangement of the stamp, see under 24.

One example each from Thasos, Kerch, and the Athenian Agora (SS 10121, from a fourth century filling).

- 34.** (AH 145). Πανσανίης, term of Δαμάσσης. W. 0.037 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 55.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θάσιον] | Δαμ[άσσης]  
panther  
[Πα]νσανίης

Reddish clay, buff at surface (apparently from firing, not a slip).

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

An example has been found in ancient Callatis (Mangalia, Roumania) on the Black Sea; see *Dacia*, I, 1924, p. 153, no. 17. I owe the reference to Mme. Bon. An example also from the Athenian Agora.

- 35-36.** (AH 100, 101). Πυλάδης, term of Δαμάσσης. W. 0.041 m. both; T. 0.021 m. both. Pl. 55 and Fig. 7.

Both are from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον | Δαμάσ[σης]  
locust  
Πυλάδης

Rim preserved on 35. Highly micaceous clay, reddish, buff at core, thin smooth surface coat of light buff.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

Eight examples from Thasos, one from near Kavala, two from the Athenian Agora, and a fine one from the German excavations at the Kerameikos. Reference to stamped handles from the Kerameikos is by courtesy of Dr. K. Kübler.

- 37.** (AH 111). Πρωτίς, term of Δικηκρ(άτης). W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 56.

Πρωτίς | Θασ | Δικηκρ(άτης)  
lamp

Pinkish buff clay, hard-baked; little mica.

An example published in facsimile in *Herm.*, 42, 124; wrongly restored.

The stamps naming Δικηκράτης have a common device, a lamp with horizontal handle and rather long nozzle. Types are known with probably six different fabricants' names; see Figure 6.

- 38.** (AH 16). Πυθογέ(νης), term of Ίσαγόρης. W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.



Θασι|Ἰσαγόρη|[ς Πυ]θογέ(νης)  
wine amphora

Russet clay.

39. (AH 76). \*Αμφαν(δρος), term of Ἰσχυτήs.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 56.

Ἰσχυτή(ς)|Θασι  
vase

[\*Αμφαν(δρος)]

Pinkish buff clay.

Five other examples from Athens.

I know of no other occurrence of the name Ἰσχυτήs. Its position of priority in the stamp suggests that it is that of the eponym.

40. (AH 144). Αἰσχρίων, term of Κλεοφῶν.  
W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|[Θασίων?]|Αἰσχρίων  
dolphin

Reddish buff clay, buff surface, red stain.

Five examples from South Russia: *Herm.*, 36, 12-16.

The arrangement is that regular with Κλεοφῶν: on successive long, short, and long sides of the rectangle, the eponym's name, the ethnic, and the fabricant's name, all with letters basing inward. Ordinarily the ethnic is across the whole short side, and ordinarily (but not always, cf. *Herm.*, pl. IV, 10) it is written with *omega*; for the type of 40 the evidence of the facsimiles in *Herm.* is conflicting at this point.

See also under 16.

41. (AH 4). Ποσίδειος, term of Κλεοφῶν. W. 0.051 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Κλεοφῶν]|Θασίων|Ποσίδειος  
heron

Red clay with little mica, buff core.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 40. Nine examples from South Russia: *Herm.*,

52, 366-374, of which a fine example is illustrated pl. V, 4.

42. (AH 19). Φείδιππος, term of Κλεοφῶν. W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 56 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|Θασίων|Φείδιππος  
laurel leaf

Rim preserved. Highly micaceous pinkish buff clay; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 40.

A good example from the Athenian Agora, and two from South Russia: *Herm.*, 54, 420-421, pl. VIII, 6.

43. (AH 2). Θρασωνί(δης), term of Μέγων II. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θρασωνί(δης)|Θασί|Μέγ(ων)  
lamp

Dark russet clay; white pebble in the clay below the stamp.

The types attributed to the term of Μέγων II, including 43, have in common the sequence fabricant-ethnic-eponym around the device, the fabricant's name always beginning from a corner. There is not a common device, as in the case of Μέγων I.

Other examples: *Herm.*, 49, 299 (pl. V, 15, good example), and an intact jar in the Rhodes Museum, here published Plate 60, 3 and 3a, on which see above p. 000 with note 8. A vestige of rim on 43 shows the downward slope toward the outside which is clear on the intact amphora. The muddy impression on the latter is more easily identified from the example illustrated in *Herm.* than from 43.

44. (AH 14). Ποσί(δειος), term of Μυί(σκος). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Π[οσ]ί(δειος)|Θασί|Μυί(σκος)  
shoe?



Reddish buff clay.

The arrangement of the types of this term is like that of the types attributed to Μέγων II; see under 43.

Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

45. (AH 230). Term of Νικίας. W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 57.

Νικίας  
bird? (tail left)  
[ ] (inv.)

Pinkish buff clay.

Possibly the same stamp on Thasos 294, from which the device is tentatively identified.

The types naming Νικίας have the eponym's and the fabricant's names on opposite long sides of the rectangle, both with letters basing inward. The eponym is usually given precedence by the position of the device, so that he comes first (left to right) if not on top. The types of his term have no ethnic.

Largely preserved jars bearing stamps with this eponym's name have been found in context of the third quarter of the fourth century, one in Smyrna (for my acquaintance with which I am obliged to Mr. John Cook) and the other at the Athenian Agora. For the latter, P 13570, see Plate 60, 4 and 4a, and p. 000 with note 8. It comes from a deposit from which the terracotta figurines have been published recently by Dorothy Burr Thompson; see *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 72.

46. (AH 241). Term of Παμφάης? W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 57.

Π]αμφάης[  
device

Buff clay.

This stamp does not show the regular arrangement used in the term of the eponym Παμφάης, which is like that with Δαμάστης.

47. (AH 140). Πρωτίς? W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Πρωτίς?  
device

Reddish clay, buff surface.

The stamp was damaged when bits of clay fell away over a piece of straw (?) which lay under them and which has left a distinct mark. The device is possibly a pilos, or a bell, or an omphalos.

48. (AH 15). Εὐαγόρης? On a fragment of the neck of the jar. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Εὐαγόρης?  
device

Buff clay.

Cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 37, note 21, for Thasian jars stamped on the neck. The letters in 48 are unusually large for the early period, unless this stamp belongs to the series with phiale or star (cf. 5-15).

49. (AH 53). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.024 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

No letters are preserved, but part of the device, a bow?

Pinkish buff clay.

50. (AH 59). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.026 m.; ht. of handle ca. 0.16 m. Pl. 57.

This badly damaged stamp appears to have as device a grape cluster.

The whole handle is preserved with both attachments, but not the rim. Buff clay.

51. (AH 180). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 57.

Context possibly of the fourth to third century B.C.

Part of the device is preserved, a goat facing right. Beyond its head, letter traces along the right short side of the rectangle, perhaps part of the ethnic.

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.



52. (AH 107). W. 0.035 m.; T. 0.022 m.

]δης[  
[Θασι]  
[device (horn? or dolphin?)]

The upper part of the stamp is preserved, with much worn surface.

Buff clay with a good deal of mica.

Other examples: SS 9125, 10941, and Athens, National Museum, Bon 302. SS 10941 comes from a fourth century deposit (construction filling of the square building which preceded the Stoa of Attalos).

53. (AH 141). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Part of the device is preserved, the upper part of a seven-stringed lyre.

Reddish buff clay, redder at core.

54. (AH 147). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Part of the device is preserved, the hind part of a mouse (?) facing right.

Fine red clay, buff surface.

e. *Stamp with Name and Title, and Device: 55*

55. (AH 110). Κεράμαρχος(?) Πυθίων(?) W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 57 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κεραμαρ[  
Πυθίων  
Herakles as Archer

Rim preserved. Reddish clay, buff core, red stain; little mica.

There is a stamp of this kind in the National Museum, Athens, of which a drawing has been published by Dumont (pl. V, 24; the handle will be republished in the Bon corpus). The name is Πυλάδης, and is followed by the title.

The name Πυθίων cannot be regarded as a certain reading in 55. It is common in later Thasian stamps, but I have not found it in any belonging to the foregoing classes a-d. On the other hand, Πυλάδης apparently does not exist in the later period.

On the device, the reverse type of Thasian coins in the late fifth and first half of the fourth centuries B.C., and derived from a still extant archaic Thasian relief, see M. Launey, *Études Thasiennes*, I, *Le Sanctuaire et le Culte d'Héraclès à Thasos*, Paris, 1944, pp. 139-143, for recent discussion with extensive references. The date there proposed for the Archer stamps of the eponym 'Αριστομένης is too late; cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33, note 6, and see above, p. 000. Given the long period of issue of the Archer coins, however, the type of 55 is not necessarily close in date to the 'Αριστομένης stamps.

The title may be compared with the ἐργαστηριάρχης named on a Rhodian stamp, cf. Nilsson, pl. I, 5, and text p. 57.

THASIAN II: LATTER FOURTH AND THIRD CENTURIES B.C., STAMPS WITH SINGLE NAME, ETHNIC, AND DEVICE; AND UNRESTORED:  
56-69

a. *The Legend still tends to surround the Device: 56*

56. (AH 220). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων vac. | vac. [Τη]λεμάχου  
triangular object

Dark russet clay.

Along the upper edge, the effects of a flaw in the die.

SS 1160 from Thompson's Hellenistic Group A (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 313 ff.) has a stamp of Τηλέμαχος. The group may be of the third quarter of the fourth century, according to recent investigations by G. R. Edwards.



b. *The Two Words are on Opposite Short Sides of the Rectangle: 57-58*

57. (AH 199). W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 58.

From the construction debris of the City Wall of the late fourth century B.C.

Θασίων  
ladle  
Κλεοφῶν

Buff clay.

A similar stamp of Κλεοφῶν, with brazier as device, was found in context probably of the third quarter of the fourth century at Smyrna. Another, with pentagram, appears on an intact amphora in private possession in Roumeli Hisar, near Istanbul; the jar somewhat resembles Grace, p. 202, fig. 1, 3 (but note that the bottom of that is missing).

58. (AH 56). W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων  
bee  
Ναύσων

Dark red clay with brownish core.

The device, a flying bee, is a symbol on a tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedon, posthumous issue of ca. 325 B.C.; see E. T. Newell, *Alexander Hoards III, Andritsaena* (Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 21), New York, 1923, p. 5, pl. 1, no. 10, reverse, symbol beneath horse.

c. *The Two Words are on Opposite Long Sides of the Rectangle: 59-69*

59. (AH 75). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων  
sword  
Αίσχρίων

Buff clay, showing in the section a red ring near the surface.

SS 11493 which has the same stamp comes from a deposit indicating a date before ca. 300

B.C. Another example in the National Museum, Athens.

60. (AH 146). W. 0.056 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 58.

[Θα]σίων  
lyre  
Ἀριστομ[έ(νης)]

Light reddish clay, with large buff core.  
Another example from Thasos.

61. (AH 186). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.028 m. Pl. 58.

Θασ[ίων]  
wine amphora  
Ἀριστοφά(νης)

Light red clay, buff core.  
Two examples from Thasos.


62. (AH 202). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.03 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων  
vase  
Κρινομέ[νης]

Dark russet clay, gray core.  
Another example from the German excavations at the Kerameikos.

63. (AH 232). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 59, a (the stamp at a little under actual size).

In cistern built over by White Poros Wall, first half of the third century B.C.; see *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 340-362.

Θασίων  
ladle [monogram   
Ναύπλιος

Hard-baked reddish clay, buff surface.  
The same stamp on SS 9473, from a cistern deposit of the first half of the third century B.C.

64. (AH 200). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 59, a.

From construction filling of East Stoa, at east end of building, second half of the fourth



century B.C.; see *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 293-295.

Θασίων

vase

Σκύμν[ος]

Hard-baked reddish buff clay.

A similar stamp of Σκύμνος, but with club as device, was found in a third century B.C. cistern deposit (SS 8027).

65. (AH 77). W. 0.048 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 59, a.

Θασίων

bearded bird

head

Φείδιππος

Brick red clay.

Three examples from Thasos, and one from Antisara (?) near Kavala; see *Πρακτικά*, 1935, pp. 38-39, no. 4.

The device apparently belongs to a series in the rest of which is given not the head alone, but the bust and an outstretched arm and hand, accompanied by various different devices. The name is usually Πολύων. Three are published by G. Cantacuzino in "Trois sceaux inédits de Callatis," *Dacia*, VII-VIII, 1937-40, pp. 283-291 (I owe the reference to James Oliver), where the author proposes a connection with the worship of Sabazios. For another published example, see P. Gardner, *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series II, Vol. XIV, 1874, p. 168. It seems a possible suggestion that in these devices we have abbreviated versions of the Zeus with outstretched arm who appears on Macedonian coins beginning with those of Alexander.

66. (AH 142). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 59, a.

Θασίων

vase (volute krater)

[Κλεο]φ[ών]

Reddish clay, small gray core.

A rubbing of a stamp in the Benachi collection, Alexandria (Benachi A.B. 35), has made it possible to identify 66, which comes from a slightly different die from *Herm.*, pl. III, 5, with the same reading.

67. (AH 60). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.029 m. Pl. 59, a.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place(?).

Θασίων

alabastron?

[ ]

Reddish clay with buff core and surface; much worn.

68. (AH 172). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.024 m.

A few letters of the end of a name preserved at what seems to be the lower right corner of a narrow rectangular stamp.

Brownish clay, buff core.

69. (AH 179). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m.

Vestiges of a device or letters. The handle may belong to the earlier period.

*Not numbered*: AH 104, from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, which may be a Thasian handle, but nothing but the edge of the stamp can be made out.

## B. RHODIAN

Martin P. Nilsson's study (for which see Bibliography) remains the indispensable handbook for this category, and the best that has been published for any class of amphora stamps. It contains a large repertory and an extensive bibliography *raisonnée* of publications of Rhodian stamps before 1909, as well as notes and discussions on many matters connected with the content of the stamps, such as the Rhodian calendar; and it includes, with an analysis of the names, what approximates a



reverse index of them. Photographs are few, but readings are presented with great precision by typographical means which today would be considerably more expensive than photographic illustration. This book has admirably fulfilled Nilsson's purpose to provide the essential background for making informed copies and restorations of Rhodian stamps, the most numerous and widely scattered of all classes of amphora stamps.

His book does not include a chronology of the stamps, nor a full alphabetical list of names appearing on them, nor a presentation of the whole jar. It has since been possible to supplement it, using an abundance of more recently accessible material and excavation records. For a recent summary, the reader may refer to my Eponyms article (see bibliography); pl. 42 shows early, middle, and late stamped Rhodian jars, and in the text are references for the evidence on which the chronology is based, as well as a verified list of the eponyms on the stamps. It is the present supposition that these magistrates were the dating authorities of the state, who were, in Rhodes, the priests of Halios. Part of a list of these priests appears on a stone recently published by L. Morricone (see Bibliography). There is certainly some correspondence between entries on this stone and eponyms named on appropriately dated amphora stamps; it is hoped that further study will resolve certain apparent inconsistencies.

To my published list of eponyms on stamps may now be added the following names, an asterisk indicating that the name is known to me only in a drawing of the stamp:

- 10.bis Ἀθαναγόρας
- 56.bis (Hiller no. 88) Ἀρχέστρατος\*
- 64.bis Βουλαγόρας
- 89.bis (Hiller no. 147) Ἡράκλειτος
- 116.bis Λυσίστρατος
- 116.ter Μεγακλῆς
- 116.quater Μενέλαος
- 116.quinquiens Μνασ[ ]
- 163.bis (Hiller no. 288) Τιμοκράτης
- 163.ter Τιμοσθένης
- 170.bis Φρ(
- 170.ter Φωκίων

Of these, Βουλαγόρας, Μεγακλῆς, Φρ( and Φωκίων are of early date, perhaps all of the fourth century B.C., while the rest are probably all late, perhaps all of the first century B.C. Βουλαγόρας and Φωκίων occur on stamps of Εὐφρων, his name introduced by the preposition παρά: see on 70. Ἀρχέστρατος and Λυσίστρατος are the names of priests of Halios known from inscriptions of the first century B.C.: see pp. 121 and 127 of the Eponyms article.



A supplement to this latter is planned for early publication. Documentation of the new names, together with other *addenda* and *corrigenda*, must be postponed until then. I add here only that confirmation has been found for the following eponyms, starred as doubtful in my published list: 'Απατο(ύριος), 'Απολλώνιος, 'Αριστίων, and 'Αριστοφάνης; and that the number 71.bis can now be given to an authentic (early) Δαμοσθέ(νης) to replace the wrongly restored Τιμοσθένης formerly holding this number.

Rhodian amphoras were normally marked with the name of a month in addition to those of eponym and fabricant, the information divided between two stamps on the two handles; see again pl. 42 of the Eponyms article, the middle jar and pair of stamps, or the pair (?) 102-103 below. For a list of Rhodian months, see the Index, p. 4. An ethnic 'Ρόδιον is known on only one handle, found in Delos, for which see below, p. —.

The Pnyx Rhodian are here presented in chronological groups, of which I, which is large, is divided according to the shape of the stamp and arranged in alphabetical sequences of fabricants and eponyms.

The groups correspond with those used in reporting the Rhodian handles of Delos,<sup>17</sup> except that in the present article I have not made a division in the first quarter of the third century, chiefly because of uncertainty as to possible repeated names among the eponyms, which need further study. Many of the fragments are small and battered, so that it is difficult to estimate the dates of the handles by their shape. It is probable that the greater part of Pnyx Ib and c, in addition to Pnyx II, corresponds with II as used at Delos.

In any case, the great bulk of these handles belongs to the third century, before the last quarter, the character of the collection thus corresponding well with what we have at the Agora, and forming a striking contrast to Delos finds. Note that the three last chronological groups are represented here by a single handle each, the last three on Plate 64.

The most remarkable single item is 70, not merely because it is uncommon in itself, but also because it was found in context of the fourth century B.C. As far as I know, it was the first Rhodian stamped handle to be so found, although it has been clear that the beginning of the series must have been before 300. (A stamped handle found in fourth century context at the Agora in 1953, SS 13094, seems also to be Rhodian, though neither stamp nor fabric as yet permits a definite identification). Attention may be called also to two pairs of supplementary types, 98 and 99, and 102 and 103, of which the latter (cited above) may be actually a pair of handles from the same jar. Note also a clear example of an uncommon Rhodian name, Κεφάλω(ν)

<sup>17</sup> B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pp. 518, 522-531, 535-538, pl. XXI-XXIV. Note supplementary remarks on this material, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 127-128.



(85); and a handle from a jar smaller than the Rhodian standard unit amphora, 90, preserved in its complete length, with both attachments.<sup>18</sup>

The collation of the Rhodian series is limited to parallels affording evidence as to date or restoration of a type, except for fabricants' names not occurring in the alphabetically arranged catalogue section of Nilsson's book; on these I add a summary of my information.

RHODIAN I: LATE FOURTH TO CA. MID THIRD  
CENTURIES B.C.: 70-97

a. *Earliest Rectangular Stamps, 70-72*

70. (AH 258). Εὔφρων, term of Ἄγριος (?)  
Pl. 61.

From packing of City Wall of late fourth century B.C.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγ[ρί(ου)]?  
Εὔφρων(ος)

Published example of possibly the same type: Nilsson, p. 524, no. 801, which may restore the eponym's name. Another example is in the Benachi collection, Alexandria.

The fabricant's name does not appear in Nilsson's alphabetical Rhodian sequence from Lindos, but occurs in several stamps grouped by him as of uncertain origin (pp. 525, 526, nos. 804, 813, 817, 828, and 829, in addition to the parallel cited above). Note that the clay of no. 801 is said to resemble Rhodian, as does certainly that of 70.

Both fabricant and eponym are known in other early Rhodian stamps, and only in early ones. These include, for the fabricant, some of the uncommon types with the preposition παρά, for two of which, see above, p. 000. On such types, see Nilsson, pp. 57-58; but they are now clearly Rhodian. A stamp naming the eponym Ἄγριος is coupled with a παρά stamp on a fragmentary early jar found in Rhodes in 1952, for my information on which I am indebted to Mr. George Dontas of the Archaeological Service of the Dodekanese, and to Miss Maria Savvatiannou.

71. (AH 89). Pl. 61.

Σωτᾶ  
ΝΕ

72. (AH 126). Pl. 61.

Πανσ  
αγία

It may be an eponym that is named; cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 523, on eponyms without preposition.

b. *Early Circular Stamps: 73-81*

(one fabricant, four eponyms, and unrestored)

73. (AH 166). Pl. 61.

Ξενοτίμου  
rose

The name does not occur in the Lindos catalogue, but is common in Athens, always with rose stamps.

74. (AH 170). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγλο[υκρίτου Θεσμοφ]ορίου  
rose

A closely similar stamp names this eponym on one handle of the neck of a jar of Ζήνων found in an early third century deposit at the Agora (SS 3786). For a nearly whole jar of Ζήνων, see Grace, 77. See also under 86.

75. (AH 167). Pl. 61.

[Ἐπὶ] Αἰσχ(υλίνου) Πεδάγει(τύνου)  
rose

Note the same eponym on 92-94.

<sup>18</sup> On fractional containers, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 180.

139/



76. (AH 252). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ Εὐκλ[εῦς]  
rose

The stamp probably had also the name of a month.

77. (AH 80). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ [Θρα]σινδάμου  
(no device)

The restoration is confirmed by SS 9604, a closely similar stamp in which this eponym is named.

- 78-81. (AH 26, 195, 204, 260).

Unrestored rose stamps on handles of early fabric, none with useful context.

c. *Early Rectangular Stamps: Fabricants*  
**82-91, Eponyms 92-97**

82. (AH 225). Pl. 62.

Ἀρ[τεμι]  
δω[ρον]  
[ ]

Trace of a letter, perhaps *upsilon*, at the beginning of the third line, where there was probably a month. Cf. Grace, 26-27.

83. (AH 25). Pl. 62 (the stamp at a little under actual size).

Ἀρτέμων  
Ἀγριανί(ου)

The reading is confirmed by similar stamps in which the name of this fabricant is more clearly legible.

84. (AH 85). Pl. 62.

Ἀρταμ[ι(τίου)]  
Ἐπίγονο[ς]

A handle of this fabricant (SS 4175) was found in a cistern deposit of which the pottery as a whole has been dated in the middle half of the third century.

85. (AH 177). Pl. 62.

Βαδρομ(  
Κεφάλω(ν)

The name is rare. I have only one other Rhodian example on file: SS 9856, with month Panamos.

86. (AH 78). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[ν]  
Ἀρταμ[τί(ου)]

A handle of this fabricant has been found in an early third century B.C. group (SS 3790). Cf. also Grace, 21-22, a possible combination with Ἀγλώκριτος (74).

87. (AH 188). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[ν]  
Βαδρομίο[ν]

See on 86.

88. (AH 83). Pl. 62.

Μικύθου  
Κάρνεος

See on 86.

89. (AH 189). Pl. 62.

Νεῖ[λος]  
Ἀγρι[ανίου]

90. (AH 84). W. 0.031 m.; T. 0.023 m.; Ht. 0.215 m. Pl. 62.

Πανσανία

Whole handle preserved, small, from fractional jar.

Over 200 handles are on file having stamps with this reading. It is evident by context, and by the fabric of largely preserved jars, that at least two fabricants used this endorsement: the jars SS 8933, from a cistern deposit of the first half of the third century, and Corinth C 47-230, from a well in the South Stoa, at least two generations apart. Many examples have been found in third century deposits. 90 is to be dated by fabric in the first half of the third century.

This word is in the manuscript, and I believe I corrected its omission in the edition. It is needed. Sentences - though without it.



## 91. (AH 209).

[Πανσα]γία

See on 90, but 91 is not fractional.

## 92-94. (AH 82, 184, 207). Pl. 63 (93 only).

Ἐπὶ Αἰσχὺ  
λίνο

The three stamps come from slightly different dies, and are variously preserved.

An example (SS 4275) comes from the middle-third century deposit mentioned under 84. Note that 75 names the same eponym.

## 95. (AH 211). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Πολυ  
κράτεως

## 96. (AH 81). Pl. 63.

[Ἐ]πὶ Σω  
[χ]άρει

## 97. (AH 127). Pl. 63.

[Ἐπὶ Σω]  
χάρει[vs]  
Καρνείον (flaw in die)

The reading is not certain, but should perhaps be

Χάρη[τος]  
Καρνείον

Χάρης is a third century fabricant whose name is accompanied by the month name.

RHODIAN II: *Ca.* THIRD QUARTER OF THIRD  
CENTURY B.C.: 98-101

## 98. (AH 137). Pl. 63.

Μενεκράτεως

Among other examples of this rather common endorsement, SS 8045 comes from a cistern deposit dated in the third quarter of the third century by G. R. Edwards, and SS 7582 is a jar dated in the term of the eponym Μυτίων and found in a well deposit of which most of the pottery seems to be somewhat earlier than the

third quarter. For a published example, see Πρακτικά, 1910, p. 132, no. 1, from earlier excavations on the Pnyx.

## 99. (AH 233). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Εὐφράγορος  
Θεοδαισίου

Although the fabric of the handles does not suggest they come from the same jar, the stamps of 98 and 99 are so similar as to indicate that 99 is a stamp of Μενεκράτης. A date in the third quarter has already been suggested for this eponym; see *Tarsus*, p. 148.

## 100. (AH 171). Pl. 63.

Ἐλλαγίκο[v]  
rose

Among many examples on file, SS 7581 is a jar, dated in the term of Ἀριστωνίδας, found with the jar mentioned under 98.

## 101. (AH 168). Pl. 63.

Θεσμοφο  
ρί(ου) Δίσκου

Stamps of this earlier Δίσκος, whose name is accompanied by the month, include an example (SS 8934) on the top of a jar dated in the term of Ξερόστρατος, found in a deposit dated by G. R. Edwards about 250 B.C. or early in the third quarter of the century; SS 8934 seemed to be one of the two latest Rhodian items in the deposit. Cf. *Tarsus*, nos. 5-6.

RHODIAN III: *Ca.* 220-180 B.C.: 102-109

## 102. (AH 148). Pl. 64.

Helios Ἐ[πὶ Κρα]  
head τίδα

Four pairs are known that show that the eponym stamps of Ἀγοράναξ, like those of Μαρσύας, have a head of Helios as device. One of these pairs is on the jar SS 7584, from the deposit mentioned under 98; the eponym is Σώστρατος. The stamps of 102 and 103 make a likely pair, especially since a term of Κρατίδας



is otherwise known to be an intercalary year. The fabric and firing of the two handles confirm the probability.

Five handles of this fabricant were found in the Pergamon deposit. Ten from the same deposit name an eponym Κρατίδας, possibly not this one, or not all the same one. Ἀγοράναξ was certainly working earlier than the last quarter; cf. the jar SS 7584 above mentioned. The pair 102 and 103 may perhaps be placed early in the last quarter. For Schuchhardt's publication of the Pergamon deposit, and for its chronological significance, see Bibliography.

103. (AH 198). Pl. 64.

Ἀγοράνακτος  
Πανάμου  
Δευτέρου

See on 102.

104. (AH 79). Pl. 64.

[Ἐπὶ] Πρατοφά  
[γεν]ς  
[Ἀρτα]μυτίου

Two handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

105. (AH 208). Pl. 64.

Ἐπὶ Κλευκρά  
τεως  
Ἀγριανίου

Eleven handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

106-109. (AH 36, 61, 239, 259).

Four handles with unrestored rectangular stamps, datable by their fabric at about this period.

RHODIAN IV: Ca. 180-150 B.C.: 110

110. (AH 86). Pl. 64.

Κλεισιμβροτίδα Π[άνα]μος (retr.)  
rose

There were no handles of this fabricant in the Pergamon deposit. The top of a jar of his was found in Corinth, C 47-304 and 305, which names an eponym Σώδαμος.

RHODIAN V: SECOND HALF OF SECOND  
CENTURY B.C.: 111

111. (AH 187). Pl. 64.

An incompletely impressed circular stamp with the bust of Helios and parts of letters.

Most of the circular types with this device seem to be of the third quarter of the second century; perhaps it continued to be used into the last quarter.

RHODIAN VI: EARLY FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 112

112. (AH 94). Pls. 64 and 59, b (side).

Κάσ[τωρ] (retr.)

A handle of this fabricant, SS 9201, was found in a well deposit of the early first century B.C.

The name is not in the Lindos catalogue. It does not occur in Delos, which might suggest a date later than 88 B.C.; but it is in general rare: beside 112 and SS 9201, I have only five other examples on file, four more from Athens, and one from Alexandria (Benachi collection).

## C. KNIDIAN

A corpus of Knidian stamp types is in preparation. In the meanwhile, there is no very satisfactory work of reference for stamps of this class. Dumont's book (see Bibliography) contains a large Knidian repertory, with many useful drawings and much good observation of such matters as the fabric of the handles. His repertory was



indeed the original basis of the corpus now being assembled. But in the book, the material is practically inaccessible because there is no index. Grace, pp. 241-275, which is served by the general index of that article, may be consulted, but includes much that needs revision (cf. Bibliography). Readings and dating in the present article are based on a much larger body of information, and the name lists of magistrates of the late second and early first centuries B.C. (see pp. 000-000) should help to identify Knidian handles of that period. Cf. also the summary on Knidian from Delos, *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 519-522, pls. XIX-XX.

The Pnyx Knidian do not include handles which are of special interest in themselves or datable because of their context of discovery. The interest of the collection lies in the fact that it is a representative one, the arrangement of which in chronological groups takes one over most of the period during which Knidian jars were stamped with names.

The shape of the handle at various periods, for which cf. Grace, pl. II, nos. 6, 7, and p. 202, fig. 1, nos. 6-8, can here be followed to some extent in the photographs that show the tops of the handles with the position of the stamps. The reader may note the contrast on Plate 69 between the latest handle with rectangular stamp (169) and the early handles with circular stamps (170-172). Necks of jars bearing respectively the stamp type of 171-172 and that of 169 are shown beside one another on Plate 71, b, and two handles, 136 and 156, which date one before and one between these two necks, are illustrated in side view on Plate 59, b. It may be remarked that the stamp of the jar, Grace, p. 202, no. 8, has been read, and the term is that of *ἱππαρχος* (late second century B.C., see under 160). Two more Knidian jars are shown in *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pl. 19, 7 and 9 (SS 3219 and 9367).

In the following catalogue, the circular stamps, 170-188, have been set apart, for convenience in using the Plates, and the rest have been divided into four chronological groups, within which the presentation is alphabetical by fabricant:

1) First half of the second century B.C., the majority being of the second quarter, 113-137; of these, 133-137 are stamps that do not name a fabricant, and of which the fabricant is not certainly identified.

2) Second half of the second century until the date, late in the century, when *duoviri* (see below) began to be named, 138-152.

3) Period of naming *duoviri*, late second—early first centuries B.C., 153-165, the last item being a *duoviri* stamp of which the fabricant has not been identified.

4) First century B.C., following the *duoviri* period, 166-169.

In presenting the circular stamps, I have somewhat modified the chronological and alphabetical sequence in order to follow a) devices, and b) fabricants of whose work both before and during the *duoviri* period there happen to be examples in this collection.



For the circular stamps, and for many rectangular stamps which can be dated more closely than the limits of the four periods listed, or which seem to fall between two, individual notes on date have been added to the text of the catalogue.

The division of the Knidian stamps into these periods is a working arrangement. With the exception of 3) and in a general way 4), the periods will not stand in an historical analysis of the output of Knidian jars. The early stamps having abbreviations, monograms, or devices (cf. Grace, 226-231, 233-234, 276) are not represented in this collection; many of these are certainly of the third century (cf. Grace, 233), and as a group they precede the first period here listed. The division between 1) and 2) depends on the same coincidence that divides the tentative Rhodian periods III and IV: the fact that the destruction of Corinth and Carthage and the construction of the Stoa of Attalos are all known to have taken place about the middle of the century so that findspot evidence associated with these events is of cumulative strength,<sup>19</sup> making the middle of the century seem more of a solid line of demarcation than it was. The period when the Knidian dating (?) authority was a *φρούραρχος* (see under 116) will probably stand out eventually as distinct. Apparently it fell as a whole within the first half of the second century, and it would seem reasonable to identify it with the period of Rhodian domination of the mainland, 188-166 B.C.<sup>20</sup> The end of this period of Rhodian domination provides another incidental fixed point in Knidian chronology, since the increased volume of trade at Delos following its opening as a free port in 166 helps to isolate the Knidian types earlier than that date, which are very much fewer among finds at Delos.<sup>21</sup> Examples of particularly early types in the present series are 113, 118, and 126; these may date from the first quarter of the second century.

The event which serves to date for us the end of the third or *duoviri* period probably falls close at least to a real division in the pattern of stamping jars at Knidos. That is the sack of Athens by Sulla in 86 B.C., the sweepings from which, cleared into numerous wells or cisterns, include many stamped fragments of Knidian jars naming *duoviri*. Later Knidian stamps show a marked simplification, and the jars when preserved show a distinct reduction in size, in the direction of the smaller Roman wine jar. It appears that the standard Knidian container of about 100 B.C., with its elaborate endorsement, was a market requirement<sup>22</sup> which disappeared with the sack

<sup>19</sup> Certain apparent contradictions must be attributed to the fact that, after all, the sites of Corinth and Carthage were not entirely untrodden during the century between destruction and Roman colonization. On Corinth, cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 119, with note 7; and C. Roebuck, Corinth, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton, 1951, pp. 82-84, on a heavy traffic of looters during this period. Mme. Gilbert Picard told me in the summer of 1951 that finds at Carthage after 146 B.C. indicate a similar slight but undeniable activity.

<sup>20</sup> Cf. P. M. Fraser and G. E. Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands*, Oxford, 1954, pp. 93-94, with note 3.

<sup>21</sup> See *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 518, 522.

<sup>22</sup> Comparable requirements are specified in the Athenian decree, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, of the end of



of Athens or probably even with the slightly earlier (88 B.C.) destruction by Mithridates of Delos, since finds indicate that Athens and Delos were by a long way the principal markets for Knidian stamped jars of the period.

The nature of the special endorsement of the *duoviri* period has been given brief mention.<sup>23</sup> It consists of an extra pair of names which usually changes with a change in eponym, i. e. presumably we have to do with annually appointed pairs of commissioners, though one or both of a pair seem sometimes to have been carried over to another year. The paired names are sometimes accompanied by a title, usually *ἀνδρῶν* (cf. 174, 187-188) occasionally *ἀρχόντων* (Grace, 181-183). There being now four names involved, along with ethnic and device and sometimes title, the information is, more often than in previous periods, divided between the two handles of the jars, most of which of course have since broken, leaving us to reestablish pairs of types by matching devices,<sup>24</sup> etc.

Since we now know most if not all of these *duoviri* named on Knidian jars, and since the eponym terms of most of the pairs have been quite firmly established, I append an alphabetical list of the pairs in concordance with the eponyms that dated their period of office, and a reverse list, alphabetical by eponym. Asterisks mark such of these names as appear on Knidian stamps only at this period and in the function indicated (eponym or *duovir*), boldface numbers refer to examples in this catalogue, and numbers in plain type to examples illustrated in *Hesperia*, III, 1934 (Grace); of some of the latter, readings in the text, incomplete or lacking, have since been restored from better preserved duplicates. Note also citations from Kent's article (see Bibliography).

DUOVIRI		PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
1.	Ἀγαθόδωρος-Ἀπολλώνιος	165	Ἐρμόφαντος?
2.	Ἀγαθοκλῆς-Θεύκριτος*	223	Διονύσιος
3.	Ἀγησίπολις*-Ἐρμίας		Ἀνδρομένης
4.	“*-Ἐρμόφαντος		“
5.	Ἀγίας-Ἀριστογένης		Ἀρίσταινος
6.	Ἀθανόδωρος*-Ἀπολλώνιος		Ἐρμόφαντος
7.	Ἀπολλόδωρος-Διόγητος*		Ἀριστόδαμος
8.	“ “ *	186	Πίσινος?
(1).	Ἀπολλώνιος-Ἀγαθόδωρος		Ἐρμόφαντος?
(6).	“ -Ἀθανόδωρος*		Ἐρμόφαντος
9.	Ἀρίσταινος-Ἐρατίδας*	179	Δαίδαλος
10.	Ἀριστεύς-Βάκχιος*		Θεύπομπος

the second century B.C., on which see recently M. Crosby, "An Athenian Fruit Measure," *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 108-113.

<sup>23</sup> See *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 183-184, note 35.

<sup>24</sup> We have a sufficient number of stamps in which all four names are together (cf. Grace, 130; *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 9), and jars, whole or fragmentary, on which pairs of supplementary types are preserved, to give us solid grounds for guessing at further pairs.



DUOVIRI		PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
11.	'Αριστόβουλος*-Μελάντας	185, 190	"Ερμων
12.	"*-Μόσχος		'Αλέξανδρος
(5).	'Αριστογένης-'Αγίας		'Αρίσταινος
13.	'Αριστοκλῆς-'Αρτέμων	185; p. 300, 8; Kent, no. 15	'Αγίας
(13).	'Αρτέμων-'Αριστοκλῆς		"
(10).	Βάκχιος*-'Αριστεύς		Θεύπομπος
14.	Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων		Σωσίφρων??
15.	Δαμά (τριο)ς-Κυδοσθένης*	181-183	Σωσίφρων
(15).	Δημήτριος-	180	"
(7).	Διόγνητος*-'Απολλόδωρος		'Αριστόδαμος
(8).	"*		Πίσινος?
16.	Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις*		Πολίτης
(9).	'Ερατίδας*-'Αρίσταινος		Δαίδαλος
(3).	'Ερμίας-'Αγησίπολις*		'Ανδρομένης
17.	"-Νικασίβουλος		E[
18.	"		"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(4).	'Ερμόφαντος-'Αγησίπολις*		'Ανδρομένης
19.	Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας	187, 188, 211-212	Πίσινος
20.	Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
21.	"-Πολύχαρμος	164, 174, 130; Grace, p. 275, SS 323; Kent, no. 10	'Αριστομήδης
22.	Εὐπόλεμος*-Λάχης*		Εὐφραγόρας
(14).	Εὐφρων-Δαμάτριος		Σωσίφρων??
(2).	Θεύκριτος*-'Αγαθοκλῆς		Διονύσιος
23.	'Ιάσων-Κάλλιππος	158	Πολίτας
24.	"-Μύστης*	188	'Αριστοκράτης
25.	'Ιππόστρατος*-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
26.	"-Πολύχαρμος		'Αριστομήδης
(23).	Κάλλιππος-'Ιάσων		Πολίτας
(19).	Καρνεάδας-Εὐβουλος		Πίσινος
(20).	Κλεύπολις-Εὐκράτης		Στρατοκλῆς
(25).	"-'Ιππόστρατος*		"
27.	Κράτερος*-'Αριστοκλῆς	160	"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
28.	Κράτης*-Πολίτας-της	184, 189	'Αλέξανδρος
29.	"	163	Δαμόκριτος
30.	"*-Πονοσυλέτης*		"
(15).	Κυδοσθένης*-Δαμά (τριο)ς usually Δημήτριος		Σωσίφρων
(22).	Λάχης*-Εὐπόλεμος*		Εὐφραγόρας
(11).	Μελάντας-'Αριστόβουλος*		"Ερμων
(12).	Μόσχος-'Αριστόβουλος*		'Αλέξανδρος
(24).	Μύστης*-'Ιάσων		'Αριστοκράτης
(17).	Νικασίβουλος-'Ερμίας		E[
(18).	"		"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(27).	"-Κράτερος*		"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(28).	Πολίτας (-της)-Κράτης		'Αλέξανδρος
(29).	"		Δαμόκριτος

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DUOVIRI	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
(21). Πολύχαρμος-Εὐκράτης (26). " -Ἰππόστρατος* (30). Πονοσυλέτης*-Κράτης* 31. Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης* (31). Τηνάδης*-Πυθόκριτος (16). Φιλόπολις*-Διονύσιος		'Αριστομήδης " Δαμόκριτος Κλεύπολις " Πολίτης
EPONYMS	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF EPONYMS	DUOVIRI
1. 'Αγίας 2. 'Αλέξανδρος* 3. " * 4. 'Ανδρομένης* 5. " * 6. 'Αρίσταινος 7. 'Αριστόδαμος* 8. 'Αριστοκράτης 9. 'Αριστομήδης* 10. " * 11. Δαίδαλος* 12. Δαμόκριτος 13. " 14. Διονύσιος 15. Ε[ ? 16. 'Ερμόφαντος 17. " 18. 'Ερμων 19. Εὐφραγόρας 20. Θεόπομπος 21. "Ἰππαρχος* ὁ Διονυσίου 22. " " " 23. Κλεύπολις 24. Πίσινος* 25. " *? 26. Πολίτας 27. Πολίτης 28. Στρατοκλῆς* 29. " * 30. Σωσίφρων* 31. " ? *	182, 172, 173, 214; Grace, p. 300, 8  154 183, 171  164 = 130, 219  cf. 175 159, cf. 176; 202  176  154 153 184 186, 168, 170, 210  132; p. 305, no. 8  cf. 156 188, 213  157, 174 180-181 cf. 161 cf. 161; Kent, no. 2 146	'Αριστοκλῆς-Ἀρτέμων 'Αριστόβουλος-Μόσχος Κράτης-Πολίτης 'Αγησίπολις-Ἑρμίας " -Ἑρμόφαντος 'Αγίας-Ἀριστογένης 'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος 'Ιάσων-Μύστης Εὐκράτης-Πολύχαρμος 'Ιππόστρατος. 'Αρίσταινος-Ἐρατίδας Κράτης-Πολίτας-της " -Πονοσυλέτης 'Αγαθοκλῆς-Θεύκριτος 'Ερμίας-Νικασίβουλος 'Αθανόδωρος-Ἀπολλώνιος 'Αγαθόδωρος- " ? 'Αριστόβουλος-Μελάντας Εὐπόλεμος-Δάχης 'Αριστεύς-Βάκχιος Κράτερος-Νικασίβουλος 'Ερμίας- " Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας 'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος 'Ιάσων-Κάλλιππος Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις 'Ιππόστρατος- " Δαμάτ(ρι?)ος or Δημήτριος-Κυδοσθένης Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων

It can be taken as established that the general date of this group is late second—early first centuries B.C. Every one of the terms is represented from Delos. Nearly all have been identified in one or more Sulla-destruction deposits at the Agora, but none



in deposits as early as Thompson's Group E (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 392 ff.) on which see below, comment on 145. The interconnection of eponym and fabricant names (not here listed) indicates a close sequence of terms; it is unlikely that there are gaps of consequence. If each eponym name indicates a single year, the period is apparently twenty-one years, bringing us from 88 B.C. (the destruction of Delos) back to 108 B.C. for its beginning.

Much can eventually be done with relative dates within the group. For instance, an eponym named mostly or entirely by fabricants who worked also in the preceding period (see e. g. on 160) must have held office near the beginning. Those named on the most numerous and largest fragments in Sulla-destruction deposits are likely to be nearest that event. On the other hand, there is little overlapping in fabricants who use particular devices: it is evident, for instance, that the bull's head<sup>25</sup> types of Διοσκουρίδας (covering nine different eponym terms) are later than those of Δαμοκράτης (eight terms, no overlap with Διοσκουρίδας). It is, moreover, already fairly clear that with circular types of this and the preceding periods, something approaching a die sequence can be worked out.

Some anomalies in practice during the *duoviri* period may be mentioned. These are mostly omissions of one or other of the chief elements properly present in the complete endorsement of the period: fabricant, eponym, *duoviri*. They appear mostly on jars of veteran fabricants who worked also in the preceding period. Omission of the *duoviri* (cf. 155-156, 175 and 176) at first makes one suppose that a pre-*duoviri* term is named. But four eponyms are involved in such omissions, Ἀριστομήδης, Δαίδαλος, Δαμόκριτος and Κλεύπολις (cf. under 155), and it is unlikely that there would have been so extensive a repetition within the short period indicated by the activity of the fabricants who name these eponyms. Omission of the eponym has been proved by a joined pair of handles with supplementary types (see under 179), and is strongly suggested by a combination type (TD 2692, etc., unpublished) which names fabricant and *duoviri*, the latter with the preposition, like an eponym; and there is at least one more very probable case. Finally, what looks very much like a pair of bull's head types of Διοσκουρίδας<sup>26</sup> includes no mention of the fabricant's name.

Among other anomalies, note that the titles ἀνδρῶν and ἀρχόντων are both known to have been added in the wrong stamp of a pair of types (see under 179 for the former); and that although these titles regularly appear in the genitive, the names they introduce are often in the nominative (see 187, 188).

It may be remarked that ἀρχοντος in the singular accompanies the eponym's name in two (unpublished) types of about the middle of the second century. Of other

<sup>25</sup> Here and in the catalogue, I use the numismatists' term for this Knidian device (cf. B. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Second Edition, Oxford, 1911, p. 616), rather than the clearly inaccurate "boukranion."

<sup>26</sup> SS 1927, etc., with the eponym's name; and SS 3639, etc., with those of the *duoviri*; unpublished.



Knidian titles, apart from *φρούραρχος* above discussed, *κεραμεύς* occasionally identifies the fabricant, and *δαμοργός* frequently, from the early second to the early first centuries B.C., describes the eponym. The word *Ἰππαρχος* is probably a name, not a title; see under 160. The word *παιδία* introduces one of the uncommon Knidian patronymics; see under 133 and again 160. For ethnic adjectives applied to persons, cf. 113; one or two others are known.

Firms of manufacturers, for which I have said <sup>27</sup> no evidence remained, did apparently operate in the post-*duoviri* period. That this is what we have on all three of the handles of noticeably late fabric, 166-168, is suggested by data discussed under 168, where fifteen eponyms of the period are listed. Other firms (?) of the period are those of *Φανίας-ΒίOTOS* (unpublished) and perhaps *Δρά( - Θεῦ)*, Grace, 257, where the reading is incomplete, and too early a date has been suggested for the deposit.

The kind of stamps that seem to follow these, and, still in the first century B.C., to wind up the Knidian stamped series, are described under 169.

#### KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS:

##### 1. BEFORE ca. 150 B.C.: 113-137

113. (AH 218). *Ἀπολλώνιος Πισίδας*. Pl. 65.

[Ἀπ]ολλώνι[ος]

[Πι]σίδας

Published examples: Grace, 222 (the photograph shows a different preservation of the stamp); *C. I. L.*, VIII, Sup. III, 22639, 27a and b (Carthage); *Herm.*, 59, 28. Many others are on file, including SS 851, 1048, and 1463 from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, and SS 11566 from the footing trench of the colonnade of the Stoa of Attalos.

Many die variants contain the same two names, of which the second is presumably an ethnic. It is not known whether the jars had dating stamps on their other handles.

114. (AH 133). *Ἀρισταγόρας*, term of *Δαμάτριος*.

Ἐπὶ Δαματρ

ίου Ἀρισταγό

ρα Κνίδι(ον) anchor, point left

Published examples: Grace, 144-145. Six others are on file, including Corinth C 47-17.

This appears to be the only Knidian type which names an eponym *Δαμάτριος*.

115. (AH 116). *Ἀριστίων*, term of *Εὐκρά(της)*. Pl. 65.

Ἐπ[ὶ Εὐκρά(της)]

Ἀριστίων

Κνίδιον

(retr.)

SS 14038 restores the name of the eponym, which dates numerous different stamp types on handles found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa. Handles of this fabricant were found in the same deposit.

116. (AH 255). *Ἀριστοκλῆς*. Pl. 65.

Κνίδιον Ἀρι

στοκλεῦς

The top of the handle is covered with a cream surfacing. Cf. Dumont, p. 11, 5.

Many other examples on file, including Corinth C 39-391, and SS 7673a and b from a cistern group which appears to date before about 150 B.C. A variant type with the same content appears on handles found in Corinth

<sup>27</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 184, note 35.



(CP 1824), in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos (SS 5372), and from cistern and well groups which again appear to date before about 150 B.C. (SS 7677, 9375, 9379 and 9756; the deposit including the two middle items has been dated tentatively in the early second century by G. R. Edwards).

SS 9375 and 9756 here listed are tops of jars with the stamped part of both handles preserved. The second stamps from the two jars name respectively the phrourarchs 'Αγων and Τιμοφών. The style of the stamps is that of 135-136 below, which we may then take to be from jars of this 'Αριστοκλής, or of his contemporary Νικασίβουλος whose stamps are very similar. For other published phrourarch stamps in the same style, see Grace, 177, and *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XIX, 3.

There was at least one other fabricant of this name: cf. 145-146.

117. (AH 173). 'Αρίστων, term of 'Επίχαρμος.

Ἐπὶ Ἐπιχ  
ἀ[ρμου] Ἀ  
ρίστων[ος] Κι  
bar (club?)

Of eighteen other examples on file, SS 9762 comes from a group apparently dating before 150 B.C. For probably the same fabricant in a pre-Stoa of Attalos filling, see Grace, pp. 300 and 302, no. 7.

118. (AH 246). 'Αστράγαλος, term of Πολιοῦχος.

[Πολ ι] οῦχος  
[Ἀστρ] α γάλου

in center, bull's head facing

Published examples: Grace, 109; and *Tarsus*, 96 (unstratified, and not illustrated). A dozen others are on file, including SS 1010 from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, and SS 10736 from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. Another stamp of 'Αστράγαλος was found in the Pergamon deposit: Schuchhardt, no. 1284 (term of Φίλτατος).

The nominative ending of the eponym's name is remarkable.

119. (AH 44). Διονύσιος, term of Φίλιππος.

Ἐπὶ Φιλίππου  
Διονύσι[ου]  
[Κνίδι(ο)ν] ivy leaf

Worn and faint impression. The date is not certain. None of the 16 other examples on file comes from a consistent pre-150 B.C. context. There is good evidence for two or more homonyms on the stamps, for both fabricant and eponym.

120. (AH 231). Δρακοντομένης. Pl. 65.

[Δρα] κονή  
[τομ] ἐνης  
[Κνίδιον]

A more complete example has been found in Delos (TD 2197). Another type of Δρακοντομένης, again with curved *sigma* and *epsilon* and with a frame, names the phrourarch Κλεινόπολις.

Note the partly obliterated superfluous *tau*.

121. (AH 257). Εἰρηνίδας, term of Φίλτατος. Pl. 65.

Ἐ[πὶ Φιλτάτου]  
Εἰρη[νίδα Κνί(διον)]  
[caduceus]

The numerous other examples of this type include three from a cistern group datable apparently before about 150 B.C. (SS 9540, 9547, 9549). Both eponym and fabricant are well established in this period by a dozen examples (of various types and name-combinations) which have been found in Carthage, Corinth, and the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. There seems to have been also an earlier eponym Φίλτατος.

122. (AH 70). Εἰρόφαντος? No eponym read. Pl. 65.

Εἰρόφαντος  
[ ]  
[ ]

The reading is very uncertain. The small faint letters resemble those on many stamps found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.



123. (AH 135). 'Ηνίοχος, term of Μένιππος.

Ἐπὶ Μεν[ίππου]  
Ἡγι[όχου] Κνίδι  
ο[ν caduceus]

Published (but not illustrated) example: *Herm.*, 138, 7, from Olbia. No context bearing on the date exists for the dozen more examples on file. Both fabricant and eponym have been found, in other combinations, in cistern and well groups which seem to date about 150 B.C. (SS 9551 and 10087 for the fabricant, and SS 7664 for the eponym).

124. (AH 132). Θεύδαμος, term of Ἀγαθοκλῆς.

[Ἐπὶ Ἀγ.αθ.οκ  
[λεῦς] Θεῦδ  
[άμου] Κ.νίδι  
[ον caduceus]

(retr.)

Two other examples are on file (SS 2105 and 4777). Five handles from Corinth name an eponym Ἀγαθοκλῆς (CP 1796, C 36-97, C 37-2433, C 46-8, C 47-420), but there were evidently at least two Knidian eponyms of this name (cf. 141 for a later one). Attribution of 124 to this period remains tentative, though the appearance of the handle suggests it is correct.

125. (AH 41). Θευδόσιος, term of Ἀντανδρος.  
Pl. 65.

Ἐπὶ Ἀντάνδ  
ρον Θευδο[σί]  
ον Κνίδι(ον) anchor, point left

Eleven other examples on file, including two from Corinth (CP 1775, C 34-257). Types of this fabricant are dated by altogether fifteen eponyms in known examples. Of the fifteen types, eight have already been found in Corinth or in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, or in both, while all but one of the other eponyms occur, in different combinations, at Corinth.

126. (AH 243). Θευφείδης, term of Εὐκράτης.  
Pl. 65.

Ἐπὶ Εὐκρά(τεως)  
Θευφείδε(ως)

Of ten other examples on file, three were found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa (SS 740, 843, 1712), which included also five more handles of this fabricant.

127. (AH 63). Μένης, term of Ἀγαθοκλῆς. Pl. 66.

[Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκ]  
[λεῦς] Μένητ  
[ος Κ.]νίδιον

Seventeen other examples on file include one from Corinth (CP 1796), published by Powell, *A.J.A.*, VII, 1903, p. 36, 10d, as found in 1901 west of the "Old Fountain." However most of the activity of this fabricant was evidently in the second half of the century, and attribution of this type to the earlier period must remain for the present somewhat tentative, since the eponym cannot clearly be identified (see under 124).

128. (AH 157). Νικίας, term of Ἀσκληπιάδης.

Ἐπὶ Ἀσκ(λ)ηπιά  
δευ[ς] Νεικία  
Κνίδιον caduceus

Published examples: Grace, 127-129. Many others are on file, but without useful context. The eponym is apparently the man named on 134. On the fabricant, see further under 129.

129. (AH 74). Νικίας, term of Ἑρμοκράτης.  
Pl. 66.

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοκρ  
άτεως Νικία  
[Κνίδι(ον)] caduceus

A dozen other examples on file include SS 10775 and 10776, from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. For another similarly dated type of Νικίας, see Grace, 126.

130. (AH 158). Σφαυρίων, term of Ἑρμοκράτης.  
Pl. 66.



[caduceus] [Ε]πὶ Ἑρμο  
[κ]ράτεις  
Σφαιρίων

Of six other examples on file, three are from a slightly different die. The fabricant is not otherwise known. For the eponym, see 129.

131. (AH 210). *Χαρμοκράτης*, term of Ἀσκλη-  
πιόδωρος. Pl. 66.

[Επὶ Ἀσκληπιο]δῶ  
ρον οαρ  
Χαρ[μοκρά]τεις  
[Κνίδιον]

Six other examples are on file. Both fabricant and eponym occur on handles found in Corinth, in separate types. The activity of the fabricant evidently continued into the third quarter of the century.

132. (AH 196). *Χαρμοκράτης*, term of Φιλομ-  
βροτίδας.

[Επὶ Φιλομ]βρ  
οτίδα Κνί(διον) Χ  
αρμ[οκ]ρά  
τεις double axe]

Published examples: Grace, 157-158. The many other examples include SS 9910 and 9916 from a cistern group datable apparently in the second and third quarters of the second century. The eponym's name has not been found on handles which can be dated by context before the middle of the century.

For the fabricant, see on 131.

133. (AH 45). Term of Θεόδοτος. Pl. 66.

[Επ]ὶ Θε  
ότου  
Κνίδιον

(More complete examples show that in this type the first two letters of the preposition were written in the wrong order).

Published, but not illustrated, example: *Herm.*, 58, 12. Seven others are on file. The eponym's name appears on stamps found in

Corinth, Carthage, and the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, five handles altogether.

The jar was possibly made by the Παιδία Θεωδορίδα; for a restored jar with this signature, see Grace, p. 202, fig. 1, 7 and p. 305, 7, where the stamps are illustrated. I add a reference to *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1913, pp. 215-216, with better photographs of the same stamps, and an account of the discovery of the fragments (at Chalkis). A handle with the same endorsement has been found in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos (SS 10965).

134. (AH 215). Term of Φρούραρχος Ἀσκλη-  
πιάδης. Pl. 66.

Ἐπὶ Φρουρά(ρ)  
χου Ἀσκλη  
πιάδου

One other example is on file. For the eponym, see 128. The fabricant has not been identified.

135. (AH 214). Term of the Φρούραρχος Ἑρ-  
μοκράτης. Pl. 66.

Φρουρ[άρχ]ου  
Ἑρμοκράτεις

Two other examples are on file, including C 48-56 from Corinth (South Stoa, Well IX). The eponym seems to be the same one who is named in 129 and 130. For possible identifications of the fabricant, see under 116.

136. (AH 185). Term of the Φρούραρχος Κλέυ-  
πολις. Pls. 66 and 59, b (side).

Φρουράρχου  
[Κ]λεπόλις

Three other examples are on file. For possible identification of the fabricant, see under 116. Several other early types apparently name this eponym, who is to be distinguished from a homonym of the late second century (see 156).

137. (AH 119). No name restored.

]ε  
Κνίδι(ον)



The right end is preserved of a narrow two-line stamp, from a clay die. The handle is datable probably before about 150 B.C.

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 2.  
MIDDLE TO LATE SECOND CENTURY  
B.C.: 138-152

138. (AH 69). 'Αγαθίνος, term of Διονύσιος.  
Pl. 67.

'Επὶ Διονυσίου 'Αγαθ[ίνου] (in leaf-shaped stamp)

Four other examples are on file.

139. (AH 247). 'Αγαθίνος, term of Εὐφράνωρ.  
Pl. 67.

'Επ[ὶ Εὐφρά]νωρος (in lozenge-shaped stamp)  
'Αγαθίνου Κνίδ(ιον)

Eighteen other examples are on file.

140. (AH 159). 'Αθήναιος, term of Διονύσιος.

['Επὶ Διονυσίου] ['Αθηναίου] (in leaf-shaped stamp)  
[Κνίδι(ον)]

A dozen other examples are on file. The activity of this fabricant may have been somewhere about the middle of the century; for later fabricants of the same name, see 153 and 168.

141. (AH 242). Αἰνέας, term of 'Αγαθοκλῆς.  
Pl. 67.

'Επὶ 'Αγαθο[κλε]  
ἄς Αἰνέ[α Κνί]  
[δι]ον [hooked object?]

The single other example on file (TD 1193, from Delos) seems to show the hooked device used by this fabricant in the terms of Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου) (cf. 160) and Σωσίφρων, i. e. early in the following period, which would suggest for 141 a relatively late date in the present period. For perhaps the same 'Αγαθοκλῆς, see 148; for a probably earlier one, 124 and 127.

142. (AH 42). 'Ανάξανδρος, term of Καλλιδάμας.

['Επὶ Καλ]λιδ[άμ]α  
['Αναξά]νδρον  
[Κνίδ]ιον club

Published example: Grace, 164. A dozen others are on file.

Another type of this fabricant (in the term of 'Απολλόδωρος) has been well fixed in the third quarter by published examples (SS 5527 and Tarsus 98): see citations under *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 188, 11, pl. 20, and note that an intact jar with this stamp on both handles (SS 9367) is there shown on pl. 19, 9. For others of his types, see 143-144 and Grace, 165-167. His stamps name a dozen different eponyms, of whom Καλλιδάμας seems to be one of the earliest, and Τιμασικράτης (143-144) one of the latest.

For other published stamps naming the eponym Καλλιδάμας, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 8, as well as 171 below. A stamp with his name was apparently found in Corinth, cf. B. Powell, *A.J.A.*, VII, 1903, p. 37, 10g; but if his term fell before 146 B.C. it must have been by little.

143. (AH 183). 'Ανάξανδρος, term of Τιμασικράτης.

'Επὶ [Τιμασικ]  
ράτευσ' 'Αν  
αξάνδρου Κ  
[νίδια club]

Note the plural ethnic; cf. 159.

Published examples: Grace, 166-167. Many others are on file. See also under 142. The eponym appears in deposits most of the contents of which are datable distinguishably earlier than the Sulla-destruction deposits; see particularly SS 6603, a largely preserved jar of Νικάνωρ in the term of Τιμασικράτης (for the stamp, cf. Grace, 209) which comes from such a deposit. But he is named by several fabricants who carry on into the following period, e. g. Κύπρος (cf. 173), 'Αριστοκλῆς (146), Δαμοκράτης, 'Επιφάνης,



so that his term must have fallen shortly before the naming of *duoviri*.

144. (AH 251). As 143.

[Ε]πὶ Τιμασικ  
[ρά]τρεϋς Ἀν  
[αξ]άγ[δ]ρον K  
[νίδι]α club

See on 143.

145. (AH 223). Ἀριστοκλῆς, term of Ἱεροκλῆς.  
Pl. 67.

Ἐ[πὶ Ἱεροκλεῦς]  
Ἀριστοκ[λ]  
εὔς Κνίδ[ι]  
ον caduceus

Five other examples are on file. For an earlier Ἀριστοκλῆς, see 116. Ἱεροκλῆς is the commonest eponym in Thompson's Hellenistic Group E (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 394), the others being Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Εὐκράτης, Καλλιδάμας, and Κλεύμβροτος. The group is now dated somewhat earlier than it was originally. Like Τιμασικράτης (144), Ἱεροκλῆς is named by several fabricants who continue into the period when *duoviri* are named. For recently published stamps having his name, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 7; and Kent, pl. 45, 1 (a duplicate).

146. (AH 227). Ἀριστοκλῆς, term of Τιμασικράτης. Pl. 67.

Ἐπὶ δ[αμοργού]  
Τιμασικράτεϋ  
ς Κνίδιον Ἀρ  
ιστοκλεῦς anchor, point right

Nine other examples are on file. For the fabricant, see 145, for the eponym, 143-144. Ἀριστοκλῆς with anchor as device continues to endorse stamps in the earlier part of the following (*duoviri*) period.

147. (AH 206). Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, term of Εὐφράνωρ. Pl. 67.

bull's head, facing  
Ἐπὶ Εὐφρά[νο]  
ρος Ἀσκ[ληπιό]  
δώρο[ν Κνίδι(ον)]

Three or four other examples are on file. For another type of Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, see Grace, 120, where his position is probably correct in the sequence of fabricants who use rectangular stamps with bull's head as device.

148. (AH 236). Δαμοκλῆς, term of Ἀγαθο(κλῆς). Pl. 67.

Κνίδι(ον)  
Δαμ οκλε(ῦς)  
[ἐπὶ δα(μύργον) Ἀγαθο(κλεῦς)]  
double axe in center

Nineteen other examples are on file. The eponym is probably the one named on 141. Δαμοκλῆς is known to appear with only one other eponym, Σωσίφρων.

149. (AH 117). Ἐπιφάνης, term of Χρύσιππος. Pl. 67.

[Ἐπιφά]νεϋς  
[Κνίδ]ιον ἐπὶ  
[Χρ]υσίππου  
bee

Three other examples on file. Ἐπιφάνης with bee continues to endorse stamps in the earlier part of the following (*duoviri*) period, as do two or three other fabricants who name the eponym Χρύσιππος.

150. (AH 254). Top of jar with two handles impressed by the same stamp. Ht. 0.115 m. Νουμήγιος, term of Ἱεροκλῆς. Pl. 67 (stamp at a little under actual size).

Νουμηγίου  
Κνίδιον ἐπὶ  
Ἱεροκλεῦς  
cluster of grapes

A dozen other examples, including SS 2174, from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E. On this and other eponyms in Group E, see 145.

151. (AH 40). Ξάνθος. Pl. 67.

Ξάνθου  
Κνίδιον  
half ship



Published examples: Grace, 137; *Herm.*, 59, 26, from Kerch. Many others on file. On the fabricant, see also Grace, 135-136; the handle found at Corinth is CP 1794. Most of his activity seems to have fallen in the third quarter, where types of his are fairly well fixed by examples found in cistern groups consistent with that date (SS 7664, 9907a and b).

**152.** (AH 118). Not read.

Rectangular stamp, dim and incomplete, on which nothing has been read.

The appearance of the handle suggests this or the following period.

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 3.  
LATE SECOND CENTURY TO 86  
B.C.: 153-165

On this group, of the *duoviri* period, see pp. 146-150 000-000.

**153.** (AH 134). 'Αθήναιος, term of 'Ερμόφαντος.  
Pl. 68.

[ 'Επὶ ] 'Ερμοφάν  
[ τ ] οὐ 'Αθηναί  
οὐ Κνίδιον  
[ crescent ]

Four other examples on file.

Both fabricant (cf. 140) and eponym have earlier homonyms, but this appears to be the 'Αθήναιος several of whose types are dated by eponyms whose names are known only in the period of *duoviri*.

The top of a jar with the stamped portions of both handles preserved (Delos, TD 1055) established 'Αθανόδορος and 'Απολλώνιος as *duoviri* with this eponym. The pair is known only in that type (of which other examples exist). It seems possible that the better known and otherwise unattached pair 'Αγαθόδορος-'Απολλώνιος represents a replacement of one member within a term (if it does not merely indicate a spelling mistake by the graver of the type of TD 1055, etc.). In that case the type of this latter pair with emblem of Isis (see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. 20, 11) may possibly be the

companion type of 153, since we know of another pair of supplementary types having a crescent in one, and the Isis emblem in the other (types of the later 'Αγαθίνος, term of 'Αγίας).

**154.** (AH 234). Δισχυλῖνος, term of 'Ανδρομένης. Pl. 68 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

'Επὶ 'Αν  
δρομένε  
υς Δίσκυλί (sic)  
νου

Two examples on file from the Agora, many from Delos. The probable companion type (SS 6082, etc.) has a device like a fillet with hanging ends; examples of this latter include SS 8094 and 8114 from the deposit described by A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 240-241 (debris in Klepsydra from the period of the destruction of Athens by Sulla).

**155.** (AH 192). 'Αντίγονος, (term of Κλεόπολις) (?) Pl. 68.

[ 'Αντιγόν ] οὐ  
[ Κνίδιον ] caduceus

Ten other examples on file of probably the same type; the reading of 155 is not absolutely certain.

155 and 156 which were found together are closely similar in shape, clay, and general appearance, so that it is possible they come from the same jar. If so, the *duoviri* were not named on the jar; see above, p. 000. 150

'Αντίγονος is known on Knidian stamps only at about this period and in this capacity.

**156.** (AH 191). ('Αντίγονος?), term of Κλεόπολις. Pls. 68 and 59, b (side). Found with 155.

'Επὶ δαμιο [ ργοῦ ]  
Κλενπόλ [ ιος ]

Eight other examples on file, including SS 8122 from the Klepsydra deposit mentioned



under 154. See on 155. For an earlier homonym, see 136.

157. (AH 212). Ἀρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας.

Ἐπὶ Πολί  
τα Ἀρχα  
γ[όρα Κνί]  
διον

Published examples: Grace, 174; and *Herm.*, 58, 20, from Kerch. Many others on file. Note that 158 has the companion type: the combination has been confirmed by a handle at the National Museum, Athens, on which the two types have been accidentally superimposed one on the other.

For other types of Ἀρχαγόρας, see Grace, 170-173; and 184 and 223 are probably his *duoviri* stamps in the terms respectively of Ἀλέξανδρος and Διονύσιος. He is known with altogether eight eponyms, all of this period. The name does not appear otherwise on Knidian stamps.

158. (AH 92). (Ἀρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας), *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 68.

[Ἰ]άσων  
Κάλλιπ  
πος

Many other examples on file.

See on 157.

159. (AH 174). Γοργίας, term of Δαμόκριτος.

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτῳ] Γοργί[α] Κν[ίδια]  
club

The legend runs continuously along three edges of the stamp, around the device.

Note the plural ethnic; cf. 143.

Nine other examples are on file. A possible companion type has been identified, Πολίτης-Κράτης, without device, with closely similar lettering (small irregular letters with marked apices).

Γοργίας is known with four other eponyms, Δαίδαλος (cf. 175, 179), Πολίτας (cf. 157), Πολίτης (cf. 180), and Στρατοκλῆς (cf. 161). He uses the club on one or other, or both, of

each of his pairs of companion stamps. The name does not appear otherwise on Knidian stamps.

160. (AH 182). (Διονύσιος, term of Ἰππαρχος ὁ Διονυσίου), *duoviri* stamp.

Κράτ[ε]ρο[ς] [bull's  
Νικασί[β] [ou] head,  
λο[ς] facing]

Five other examples are on file.

What is in all probability the companion type (SS 3315, etc., eight examples on file) reads

Ἐπὶ Ἰππάρχου  
Διονυσίου Κνί  
διον Διονύσιος

The same eponym is named on Grace, 132 (which, though endorsed by a different fabricant, is remarkably similar to 160 and its companion type). Ἰππαρχος seems to be a name, not a title, with a patronymic Διονυσίου sometimes added. Among identified pairs of types of eight fabricants in the term of Ἰππαρχος, the patronymic (?) is named by three fabricants (Διονύσιος, Ἐπιφάνης, and Λέων) and omitted by the others, while the accompanying *duoviri* remain the same pair. The eponym is therefore evidently the same person, whether or not Διονυσίου is added. But the article τοῦ, usual with the rare Knidian patronymics (cf. 177), is not known on these types. So the possibility remains that among the many Knidian functionaries named Διονύσιος, one was called "the cavalry officer" for easy identification, in which case the name itself might sometimes have been omitted. The name or title Ἰππαρχος is not known on stamps apart from the types here discussed.

The term is one of the earliest of the *duoviri* period, as is clear from the fabricants' names, nearly all of which carry over from the preceding period, and as is somewhat confirmed by the context of SS 6610, found in the same pre-Sulla deposit as SS 6603 (see under 143).

161. (AH 224). Διονύσιος, term of Στρατοκλῆς. Pl. 68.



Ἐπὶ Στρα  
τοκλεῦς  
Διονυσίου

Four other examples on file. The companion type has not been identified.

162. (AH 250). Διονύσιος (perhaps not a fabricant).

[ ]  
[ ] Διον[σ]  
[ ] Κνίδι[ν]

The appearance of the handle suggests a date with this group. The name is that of at least three fabricants, three eponyms, and a *duoniri*, on Knidian stamps, in addition to the patronymic referred to under 160.

163. (AH 221). (Εὐφρόσυνος, term of Δαμόκριτος)? *duoniri* stamp. Pl. 68.

Πο[λίτης]  
Κρά[της]

Published example: R. Scranton, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 535, e, fig. 6. Six or seven others on file.

The suggested companion type (SS 940, etc., six examples on file) reads:

Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρί(του)  
Εὐφροσύ anchor, point left  
νον Κνίδι(ον)

164. (AH 228). Μάρων, term of Ἀριστομήδης, with *duoniri* Εὐκράτης and Πολύχαρμος.

[Ἀριστομήδης]  
[Μά]ρων Κνίδιον  
[Ε]ὐκράτης  
[Πο]λύχαρμος

amphora

Published example: Grace, 130 (dated too early). Many others on file, including SS 8119 and 8198 from the Klepsydra deposit (see under 154).

The omission of the preposition at this period is remarkable.

The fabricant is to be distinguished from Μάρω(ν) of an earlier period, whose handles are

found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa. (A published example of the stamps of this earlier Μάρω(ν) is Kent, no. 3, the photograph of which shows clearly the early shape of the handle.)

165. (AH 37). *Duoniri* stamp, Ἀγαθόδωρος-Ἀπολλώνιος. Pl. 68.

Ἀγαθόδ[ωρ]  
ος Ἀπολλ[ώ]  
νιος herm

Five other examples on file.

For a published stamp naming this pair, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. 20, 11. For the suggestion that their eponym was perhaps Ἐρμόφαντος, see under 153.

#### KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 4.

FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 166-169

On ~~this~~ <sup>166-168</sup> series, see p. 000.

151

166. (AH 238). Πολεμ(αῖος) and Νικαγό(ρας). Pl. 69, a.

Π[ολεμ(αῖος)]  
Νικαγ[ο(ρας)]  
Κνίδι(ον)

The handle has a buff surfacing on top, and a somewhat Rhodian angle.

Two other examples are on file, plus a third from a different die with perhaps the same reading. None from Delos.

167. (AH 226). Ἀσωκ(α?), Εὐφρα(α), and Ἐπιθ(α). Pl. 69, a.

Ἀσω[κ(α?)] [anchor,  
Εὐφρα(α) point up]  
[Ἐ]πι[θ(α)]  
(retr.)

Fourteen other examples on file, none from Delos. I add a composite drawing (Fig. 8). The handles are of late appearance, several resembling 166.

The tentative restoration of the first line gives the name of the Mauryan emperor Asoka of the



third century B.C., who sent missions to several Hellenistic kings, and possibly had namesakes with descendants in the Aegean world. Cf. *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VII, 1928, pp. 204-205 (W. W. Tarn).



FIG. 8. Composite Drawing to indicate Restoration of 167.

168. (AH 27). 'Ονασι( and 'Αθήναι(ος). Pl. 69, a.

'Ο[να(σι)] (inv., retr.)  
'ear of  
grain  
'Αθ[ηναι(] ✓

Nine other examples on file.

This handle belongs to the group of Grace, 191-194, and corresponds in fabric to the description of 191, except that it is (burnt?) black. The restoration of 'Ονασι( in 168 is chiefly derived from Kerameikos no. 246 (from the German excavations), a type with the same device as 168 but from a different die, where so much of the name is quite clear. The association of eponym stamps like 193 and 194 with these fabricant stamps is confirmed by a handle (SS 4700) on which a supplementary pair of stamps has been impressed, one of a type close to 191, the other naming the eponym 'Αναξανδρίδας in a stamp like 193-194 (without ethnic). The following other eponyms are known in similar stamps: 'Αντίπατρος, 'Απολλώνιος, 'Αρεως, 'Αριστόπολις (Grace, 193), 'Αχαιός, Δαμόκριτος, Διόδωρος, Δρακοντομένης, 'Επικράτης (not quite characteristic), Εὔβουλος (Grace, 194), Εὔφραγώρας, Εὔφρανωρ, Θεύδαμος, Κάλλιππος, Κλενκίθης, Πτολεμαῖος, Φιλομή(δης) Φιλοσθένης. There are many different fabricant types, either with abbreviations of the two names, or with 'Αθήναιος

alone. The most common of these types is that of 191: 24 examples, with slight variations in the die.

There is no earlier context for any of the series than various "late Hellenistic to early Roman" fillings. The single handle naming 'Αχαιός and one of those naming Δαμόκριτος were found in Corinth, and it seems just possible that they are as late as the colony. The series is almost totally absent from Delos, destroyed in 88 B.C., cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 521-522.

169. (AH 156). Δείος. Pl. 69, a.

Δείου

Published example: Grace, 261 (incomplete impression). Of 33 other examples on file, 3 are from Delos (TD 2977, 2978, 3269); SS 11033 and 11034 are from an early Roman filling east of Room 17 of the Stoa of Attalos, datable probably between the periods of Sulla and Augustus; and Kerameikos VG 395 (from the German excavations) is the neck of a jar with both handles complete, both having impressions of the stamp, see Pl. 71, b.

Jars having this stamp belong to a group apparently somewhat later than those with stamps like 166-168. The stamps of this group are mostly brief abbreviations or rather crude devices, or a combination of both, without the ethnic; cf. Grace, 260-265, 280-282; and *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 12 (and see text, pp. 521, 535); quite a number are in the collection of Mr. Loukas Benachi in Alexandria. The handles are roughly made, similar in shape to those of the 'Αθήναιος group (168) but larger, of coarse red clay; the pointed bases of the jars when preserved (and as represented in stamps where the Knidian amphora is used as a device) continue to have the characteristic Knidian ring near the tip.

Deposits at the Agora suggest that the group dates before the end of the first century B.C., and that by the next century, Knidian jars were no longer being stamped.



## KNIDIAN WITH CIRCULAR STAMPS: MISCELLANEOUS TYPES: 170-176

170. (AH 165). Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ ΚΛ[

The handle is broad and descends from the attachment.

The stamp has been identified with only one other on file, SS 8645, but there are a number of rather similar stamps without device on early Knidian handles, among which should probably be included *Herm.*, pl. XVI, 73 (drawing of stamp). Compare the early circular stamps with monogram in the center, like Grace, 199 (the restoration to be discarded), from Thompson's Hellenistic Group C (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 347). Seven of these monogram stamps have already been found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.

Early second century B.C.

171. (AH 162). Ἐρμολόγης, term of Καλλιδάμας. Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ Κ[α]λλιδάμα Ἐρμολόγ[εν(ε)]  
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

Cf. also 172. Many other examples on file, including SS 2170 and 2251 from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E, for which see under 145; SS 2170 is the neck of a jar with both handles complete, both having impressions of the same stamp, see Pl. 71, b. On the eponym, see further under 142.

Shortly after the middle of the second century B.C.

172. (AH 178). Ἐρμολόγης, term of Καλλιδάμας. Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ Κα[λλιδάμα] Ἐρμολόγ[εν(ε)]  
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

See on 171. Note the small size of these two handles, which in this case apparently does not indicate a fractional jar, since the handles of SS 2170 are at least as thin and narrow, and the neck is from a full-sized jar cf. Pl. 000. 71, b.

173. (AH 93). (Κύπρος)?, term of Τιμασικράτης. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Τιμασικράτους Κ[νί]δι(ον)  
forepart of lion

Two other examples on file (Delos, TD 3879, 4074).

This is evidently the companion type of the closely similar stamps reading Κύπρον in a framed circle round the same device (SS 3467, etc., of which seven examples are known). Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῖς (see 177) is combined with the eponym Διοκλῆς in a similar though readily distinguishable pair of framed circular stamps with forepart of lion; in this case the pair is unquestionable, since it has been found on two joined handles (SS 7444, the neck of a jar). Association of Κύπρος with Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῖς, also with Δαμοκράτης his successor (?), is further suggested by the fact that the same secondary stamps have been found on the handles of both. (These are small squarish stamps, impressed usually on the side of the handle, near where it attached to the neck. On Knidian handles they are uncommon, clearly taken over from the Rhodian, and mostly contain a single letter.)

On Τιμασικράτης, see under 143.

Last quarter of the second century B.C.

174. (AH 161). (Κύπρος), term of Ἀριστομήδης, δουίρι stamp. Pl. 70.

Ἀ[νδ]ρῶν Εὐκράτ[εν] Πρ[ο]χ[λ]ῆς ἀρμ.  
ον (retr.)

forepart of lion

Eleven other examples on file.

An example of the presumed companion type has been published: Grace, 219, for which (see especially p. 242) too late a date is there suggested. Ten others are on file.

For eponym and δουίρι, cf. 164.

175. (AH 160). Κύπρος, term of Δαίδαλος. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ [Δ]αίδαλον Κνίδιον Κύπρον  
forepart of lion



Some sixty examples are on file, with slight variations in the die. The *duoviri* were apparently not named either on these jars or on those represented by 176; no type is available, and the large number of examples suggests that both handles of the jars had the same stamps.

✓150 Cf. on 155, and above, p. 90.

176. (AH 43). Ἐπίγονος, term of Δαμόκριτος. Pl. 70.

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτου Ἐπιγόνου]  
forepart of lion

Some eighty-five examples are on file, mostly from Athens and Delos, but one is from Alexandria (Benachi collection) and one from Troy. SS 3195, 4924, 4986, 6613, and 6806 come from cistern deposits of the late second—early first centuries B.C.

Of these, SS 6613 is a jar of which both handles have been impressed with the same stamp. Although this has been known to happen by what was evidently a mistake, it is probable that the *duoviri* were not named on jars stamped with this type; see on 175.

For the eponym, cf. 159 and 163.

KNIDIAN WITH CIRCULAR STAMPS: TYPES  
WITH FACING BULL'S HEAD: 177-188.

177. (AH 136). Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς (term of Μενεκράτης).

[Δαμοκράτης τοῦ Ἀριστοκλεῦς]  
bull's head

On the much-worn surface, no letters are visible, but the device is close to that of 178, and the stamp is probably an example either of that type or of the fabricant type of the same year, being then in either case a stamp of Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς, term of Μενεκράτης. (According to firing, etc., 177 and 178 seem not to come actually from the same jar.)

Some hundred and fifty examples are on file on which, with this device, the above legend can be read, or a type of this fabricant can be identified although nothing is legible. The types

vary (cf. Grace, 204-206, but there are greater variations), and are to be sorted out to match the various eponym types of this fabricant of which a dozen different ones are now known: for a fresh example, naming the eponym Καλλιδάμας, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 8.

The fabricant was active in the third quarter of the second century, but just what time his career covered is not yet clear. Two or three handles of his have been found in Corinth, where they may be stray arrivals after 146, since as yet none have been found in certainly pre-midcentury deposits elsewhere. Thompson's Hellenistic Group E (cf. under 145) included two of his handles: SS 2159 and 2250. Two of his jars, SS 6601 and 6609, of the years respectively of Μενεκράτης and Καλλιδάμας (?), were found in the same pre-Sulla deposit as SS 6603 (see under 143). Either he or a successor Δαμοκράτης continued to endorse stamps during the earlier part of the *duoviri* period, cf. 179-181, and Grace, 202 (misread in the text: it is of Δαμοκράτης in the year of Δαμόκριτος); transitional types make the association clear. The sequence will be cleared up not only by further study of the eponyms named on this series, but also by examination of the types of this fabricant, from which something like a die sequence can be established: I note at least one eponym type which comes from an altered die (term of Διονύσιος). The forepart-of-lion stamps will also have to be taken into account since they are associated with the bull's head stamps by the secondary stamps which appear with both (see under 173).

178. (AH 131). (Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς), term of Μενεκράτης. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Μενε[κράτους Κνίδιον]  
bull's head

Some fifty examples are on file; there is variation in the die.

See on 177. In the pre-Sulla deposit from which came SS 6601, the jar dated by this eponym, were two more handles similarly dated, SS 4847 and 4899.



179. (AH 163). (Δαμοκράτης, term of Δαίδαλος)  
duoviri stamp. Pl. 70.

bull's head

[Ἐρατίδ]ας Ἀρίσ[ταιν]ος vac.

The narrowness of the nose of the bull's head seems to be the effect of a twist in setting the die; it is characteristic of this type, but examples exist in which the nose is of quite normal width, and the ears distinct (though small).

About forty examples are on file, of which SS 7376, the neck of a jar, comes from a cistern deposit containing refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

Part of the second stamp on SS 7376 is preserved, and establishes the companion type, which reads Δαμοκράτης Κνίδιον Ἀνδρῶν, the tops of the letters turned similarly inward toward a similar bull's head. The title has been put in what must be the wrong stamp of the pair, and the eponym, Δαίδαλος, is not named on either. Of this type, only about twenty examples are on file, and it seems possible that the fabricant type was redone, without the title. In fact, such a type of Δαμοκράτης does exist (Kerameikos 170, etc.) in twenty examples.

For the (implied) eponym, see also 175, and under 159.

180. (AH 175). Δαμοκράτης, term of Πολίτης.  
Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Πολίτης Δαμοκράτης Κνί(διον) vac.

bull's head with neck

Seventeen examples on file in addition to 180 and 181, including SS 8167 from the Klepsydra deposit (see under 154).

A companion type has been identified which has the names and title (ἀνδρῶν) of the proper duoviri and a closely similar device (SS 644, etc., thirty examples).

See B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 9, for a good example of a different type dated by this eponym, the names of the duoviri being included in the same stamp.

In the *Classical Journal*, XLII, 1947, p. 452,

fig. 10, is illustrated another type of Δαμοκράτης (SS 8165, term of Πολίτης, with forepart of lion; this handle also from the Klepsydra deposit).

181. (AH 253). Like 180. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Πολί[τε]ς Δαμοκράτης [Κνί(διον)] vac.

bull's head with neck

See on 180.

182. (AH 248). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἀγίας.  
Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[γία] Διοσκουρίδα Κ[νίδιον]

bull's head

Published examples: Grace, 214; and pp. 300 and 303, no. 8, where the companion type has accidentally been superimposed (cf. under 157 for another such accident). About sixty-five others are on file, including SS 7445, a neck with both stamps preserved, from a cistern deposit containing refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

The combination of companion types is further established by three more fragments on which both supplementary stamps are preserved, but no whole jar of Διοσκουρίδας is known to me, dated in this or in any other term.

For a published example of another type of Διοσκουρίδας, apart from 183-187, see B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 10, and text p. 520 on Διοσκουρίδας at Delos.

183. (AH 38). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἀρίσται-  
νος. Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[ρίσται]ν(ς?) Δ[ιοσκουρί]δα Κνίδ[ιον]

bull's head

Sixteen other examples on file, including SS 4072 b from a cistern deposit containing Sulla-destruction filling; an example was also found in Corinth (C 36-99), on which see p. 00 note 19.

Of the companion type, including SS 4072 a, sixteen examples also.

On the fabricant, see 182.



184. (AH 235). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἑρμῶν. Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμῶν[ο] Διο[σκο(υ)ρί]δα  
[ς]  
bull's head

About thirty examples on file of this type; there is another variation (in about thirty-five examples) with almost the same reading. Of both types, from Sulla-destruction deposits are SS 4070, 5133, 6808, and probably others.

For the companion types, see 185.

For the fabricant, see 182.

185. (AH 39). (Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἑρμῶν) *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀρισ[τόβουλος Μ]ελά[ντας]  
bull's head

About seventy examples on file (with varying dies), including SS 2183, 6795 and 6808 from Sulla-destruction deposits. SS 6808, listed also under 184, is the neck of a jar with both stamped handles preserved.

184 and 185 are supplementary in content, but they are not from the same jar, and probably not exactly companion types; the type of the fabricant stamp on SS 6808 is the other variation mentioned under 184.

186. (AH 164). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Εὐφραγόρας.

bull's head with neck  
Ἐπὶ Εὐφρα[γόρα Διοσκουρίδας] τῆς.

Published example: Grace, 210 (the reading is not there made). About twenty-five others on file. As in the year of Ἑρμῶν (184-185),

there are two sets of fabricant and *duoviri* types of Διοσκουρίδας also in the year of Εὐφραγόρας.

For the fabricant, see 182.

187. (AH 213). (Διοσκουρίδας, term of Πίσυρος) *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀνδρῶν Καρν[ή]δας Εὐβουλ[ος] (sic)  
filleted bull's head

Published examples: Grace, 211-212; A. Thumb, *Ath. Mitt.*, XVI, 1891, p. 181, n (from Arkesine, Amorgos). The die varies: the *eta* in the first name in 187 has been corrected to *epsilon* in the die illustrated by Grace, 211. About forty-five other examples on file, including SS 3976 from a cistern filling which contained refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

The companion type is published in Grace, 213. Two examples (SS 4061, 4063) were found in the same cistern deposit as SS 3976 bearing the *duoviri* type, and SS 6799 was found in another cistern deposit of the same date.

See Grace, 188 for a different type dated by this eponym (not there read), the names of the *duoviri* being included in the same stamp.

188. (AH 217). (Χρύσιππος ? term of Ἀριστοκράτης) *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀνδρῶν Μύστης [Ἰάσων]  
bull's head

Two other examples on file: Delos, TD 630, 2331.

Of the tentatively attributed companion type (TD 2910, etc.) there are three from Delos and one from the Agora.

## D. PONTIC

Stamped handles of this class are uncommon in Greece, the percentage at the Pnyx being unusually high. In the Black Sea area they are found in quantity, and the best reference books (see Bibliography) are by Russians: Pridik's fine illustrated repertory in *Herm.*, as useful here as for the Thasian, and Grakov's analysis which includes the most extensive and detailed chronological study that has yet been published of any class of stamps. Grakov's dates have been quoted here in text and Plate; as has been



noted under 194, some revision may possibly be indicated. The Pnyx 189-196 all come from the series, attributed to Sinope, that is covered by his book; some other Pontic series have been identified, cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 539, references under no. 39 where the name of the Russian scholar is to be corrected to Akhmerov.

Note that patronymics are frequently used in stamps of this class, mostly for further identification of the eponym, who is usually given the title ἀστυνόμος; cf. 191-195. The device is an additional identification of the same person, since in these stamps it is constant with the eponym's name, not, as in Rhodian and Knidian stamps, with the fabricant's; compare the usage on early Thasian stamps, see above, p. 000.

My earlier description of the clay, Grace, p. 205, omits what has turned out to be the most noticeable feature: a liberal peppering of *dark* bits.

189. (AH 91). Fragment of neck and rim of jar. Pls. 72 and 59, b.

Ἐπὶ Διονυ[ eagle with  
Δώρο(ν) dolphin

Grakov's Group I, dated from the late fourth century to 270 B.C. See Grakov, p. 112 for the date of the group, p. 114 for the eponym Διονύσιος I, who appears regularly without the title, and p. 117 for the fabricant, who had apparently not been known in this combination.

The device, the coin type of Sinope, is that common to the whole of Grakov's Group I.

190. (AH 35).

[number of lines uncertain] eagle  
with  
dolphin

The part of the handle that had the lettered portion of the stamp has gone, leaving only the right end with the device.

Published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 188, pl. 20, 13 (at a little over actual size).

Grakov's Group I; see under 189.

191. (AH 62). Pl. 72.

[Ἀστυνόμου] amphora  
[Ἰσ]τιαίου (vertical)  
[Καλ]λισθένου

Rim preserved, a plain roll.

Grakov's Group III, ca. 220-183 B.C. See his p. 132 for the date of the group, p. 133 for the eponym and the accompanying device, and p. 135 for the fabricant.

192. (AH 169). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυνό[μου]  
Πυθοχρήστον  
τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίδου  
[ ]

Grakov's Group V, ca. 150-122 B.C. See his p. 143 for the date of the group, and p. 144 for the eponym and his accompanying device, an akrostolion. This is not the same type as that published *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XXVI, 42.

193. (AH 72). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυν[όμου]  
Ἰφίος [cluster]  
τ[οῦ Ζωπύρου]  
[Κλαίνετος?]

Grakov lists the eponym, p. 153, as Group V or VI, i. e. ca. 150-70 B.C. For the tentative restoration of the fabricant, see *Herm.*, 72, 219-220.

194. (AH 73). Pl. 72.

[Ἀστυνόμου]  
Ἰκασί[ου τοῦ]  
Ἀντ[ιπάτρου]  
Ἑλλ[α ]

Grakov's Group VI, 121-70 B.C. See his p. 148 for the date of the group, and p. 149 for the eponym and his accompanying device, an ithyphallic herm. The fabricant has not been identified.



Another example of this type is SS 12484, from an apparently undisturbed part of the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, a context which suggests a date in the first half, perhaps first quarter, of the second century B.C. Some reconsideration of parts of Grakov's chronology is possibly indicated.

Προλόχου τοῦ  
Με[ίκου] ]  
[tripod]  
[ ]

Grakov's Group VI, see under 194. See his p. 150 for the eponym.

195. (AH 71). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυνόμο[υ]

196. (AH 203). Pl. 72.

Unrestored, with draped figure as device.

### E. CHIAN, AND LAGYNOS HANDLES

For notes on Hellenistic Chian wine amphoras and lagynoi, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 519 and pl. XXV, nos. 37 and 38, with text p. 539; on fifth century Chian and on the series as a whole, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 104-105, under no. 152, with references to earlier publications. Much material has been gathered toward a special study of the series. In the meanwhile, it may be remarked that the names Ἡγησίας, Ἰκέσιος and Φιλίστης all appear in Chian inscriptions, according to references kindly sent to me by Mr. George Forrest of Wadham College, Oxford; and the first and third at least are known also on Chian coins. Note also in the commentary below that parallels for 197 and 198 were found in 1952 in the British excavations in Chios. Citation of these latter is by courtesy of Mr. John Cook, Director of British School in Athens, and Mr. John Anderson of the University of Otago, New Zealand. A report by Mr. Anderson on these excavations is in press, shortly to appear in *B.S.A.*

The lagynos illustrated in Plate 73 (SS 10259, H. 0.29 m., diam. 0.25 m., capacity as measured with ground coffee, 4080 cc.) was found in the "Komos Cistern," on which cf. *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 118, and *A.J.A.*, LIV, 1950, pp. 376 ff.; from the same deposit is SS 9989, mentioned below as a parallel for 197. On the handle of the lagynos is a stamp reading Μοσχίων, a name which also appears on Chian inscriptions and coins, and on a lagynos handle found in the British excavations in Chios.

197. (AH 98). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.029 m.  
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

Ἡγησίον

Fine red clay, buff surface, fine particles of mica.

Of twenty-four examples on file, SS 9989 comes from a cistern deposit of the third century B.C. An example has been found in the British excavations in Chios, 1952.

198. (AH 46). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.035 m. Pl. 73.

Ἰκεσίον

Clay like that of 197.

Published in Grace, 240-241.

Of fifty-six examples on file, SS 7912 and SS 8048 were found in cistern deposits of the third century B.C., and three were found in the British excavations in Chios, in a deposit of the middle to third quarter of the third century.

Reading  
not to  
be split.

examples,



199. (AH 181). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.032 m.  
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

[Φ]ιλιστεύς

Fine light red clay, fine particles of mica, smeary gray surface.

Five other examples on file, of which SS 1467 is from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.

200. (AH 150). Lagynos handle. W. 0.032 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

Ἀριστοδήμων

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica.

201. (AH 128). Lagynos handle. W. 0.029 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73.

Κρο(

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica; buff surface on top of handle.

The name seems to be Κρόνιος, which appears in various abbreviations and sometimes in full (cf. Grace, 248) on lagynos handles and on at least one handle (Delos, TD 3619) of the type of 197-199. SS 11070, like 201 but retrograde, comes from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, and examples of two variations have been found in Corinth.

On the name, see C. E. Holm, *Griechisch-Ägyptische Namenstudien*, Uppsala, 1936, pp. 33 ff. It appears in Egypt from the second century B.C. onward.

202. (AH 154). Lagynos handle. W. 0.026 m.; T. 0.015 m. Pl. 73.

Α

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica, buff surfacing.

Another example from the Agora.

203. (AH 129). Lagynos handle. W. 0.031 m.; T. 0.012 m. Pl. 73.

Ω

Fine buff clay, few fine particles of mica. The handle is stamped on its lower attachment. It is distinctly ribbed on the outside.

Three other examples on file, of which SS 4288 comes from a cistern deposit of the middle half of the third century B.C.

Although probably the commonest stamped lagynos was Chian, their fabric indicates that not all were. The clay of 203 suggests an association rather with 204, and it may be remarked that many handles of the class of 204 are stamped on the lower attachment.

## F. CORCYREAN (?)

For a note on this series, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 108-109, under no. 166. Characteristic features of the fourth century jar of this class are shown (Pl. 74) by SS 10048, from a late fourth—early third century B.C. deposit (preserved ht. 0.213 m.; on one handle a circular stamp with an *alpha* in relief). Note the distinct articulation of neck from body, and the way the rim lies out on the handles.

204. (AH 219). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.029 m.  
Pl. 74.

Κυ ?

Fine buff clay, gray core. The rim apparently lay close over the handle, since the gray core shows on top in one place.



## G. PARIAN

I illustrate the shape with the neck of a jar from Corinth (C 34-1641), the largest fragment of a stamped Parian jar that I have seen. Its stamp has the ethnic only, written with *omega*. See *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 187, no. 7, for a description of this object; *ibid.*, pl. 20, 7, for a photograph of the stamp; and Plate 74 here for a side view of the neck.

205. (AH 87). W. 0.035 m.; T. 0.021 m.;  
Ht. of the handle *ca.* 0.15 m. Pls. 74 and  
59, b (side).

Πάριον Φρ(                      (retr.)

Fine micaceous light red clay, buff surface.

A spread toward the lower attachment shows at the break, indicating a slightly shorter neck and handle than on the Corinth fragment.

Another example of the stamp type, SS 10263, comes from the "Komos Cistern," for which see above, p. 7.

166/

## H. PARMENISKOS GROUP

This group is apparently pre-Hellenistic in its beginnings, but context suggests that most of the stamped handles are of the early third to early second centuries B.C. Most of the stamps have single names, nearly always broken into two lines; a few have, instead, a monogram. The handles are of micaceous russet clay, sometimes with an irregular brownish gray core; they are rather broad, with a short upper part that spreads to the attachment and has little arch. They have a characteristic rim with sharp outer edge, preserved on 208, and fairly visible in the profile view of this handle on Plate 59, b. The neck SS 3791 illustrated with 206-208, from an early third century deposit, has a characteristic stamp reading Σωκρά/του. The fragmentary jar P 8422 (preserved ht. 0.54 m.) from another early third century deposit has no stamp preserved, but has the characteristic rim, and a white paint band around its neck resembles one faintly visible (not in the photograph) on SS 3791. About 85 handles are on file; these come from Athens, and Delos, and one or two each from Corinth, Thasos, Philippi, Pergamon, Troy, and the Black Sea area. I add a list of names, and hope the provenance may be solved:

Ἀμεινόνικος (206)

Ἀριστόδικος

Ἀριστοφάνης

Γλαῦκος

Δημ(

Δημότιμος

Εὐβουλίδης

Εὐγεί(των)

Ἡγησίνο

Ἡρακλείδης

Θεόδοτος

Θεόδωρος

Καλλίμαχος (207)

Μικίων (208)

Νικίας

Νικοκλῆς

Νικόστρατος (Grace, 244)

Παρμενίσκος (Grace, 245)

Ποσειδίππος

Ροῖμος

Σωκράτης

Σόπατρος

Τιμαίετος

Φανόλαος

Φορμίων (Grace, 246)



206. (AH 245). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.017 m.  
Pls. 74 and 59, b (side).

Ἀμεινο  
ν[ί]κον

Micaceous red clay.

Four other examples on file, of which one (Kerameikos 1) has the whole length of the handle preserved, the height of the handle being about 0.21 m.

207. (AH 149). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.018 m.  
Pl. 74.

Καλλι  
μάχον

Somewhat micaceous russet clay.

Four other examples on file, of which one is from Corinth: C 48-8, from South Stoa, Well XXII, immediate context early second century B.C. There is slight variation in the die.

208. (AH 244). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pls. 74 and 80 (side).

Μικί  
ωνος

Micaceous russet clay.

Twelve other examples on file, of which one was found in Delos (TD 4608), one near Philippi (see G. Mylonas, *Πρακτικά*, 1938, p. 15; cf. M. N. Tod. *J.H.S.*, LXII, 1942, p. 54, with references), one in Thasos, and one in Kerch (*Herm.*, 113, 285); the rest in Athens.

## I. COAN

For notes on the fabric and development of this class of jar, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 181 (with note 27), 186 (no. 8), and 189. A jar (SS 8214) is illustrated *ibid.* pl. 19, 8, its stamp pl. 20, 10. *Corrigenda*: the deposit, cf. p. 186, is now dated in the first half of the second century B.C.; and the stamp, cf. p. 188, is now read [Ἀ]σκλη(, retrograde, below a club. The identification of this class was made by A. Maiuri, *Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, pp. 245-249, where on p. 246 another (later) jar of the series is illustrated.

209. (AH 205). W. 0.051 m.; T. 0.026 m.  
Pls. 75 and 59, b (side).

From exploration of City Wall, context to first century after Christ.

Πασία

Reddish clay, greenish buff slip.

Other double handles with this stamp or one closely similar include several in the Benachi collection, Alexandria, and one in Cos, part of the original group on which the attribution of double handles to Cos was based; see A. Maiuri,

*Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, p. 248, no. 9, where references are given to Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, for the names.

Almost exactly the same stamp appears on a handle of a different kind found in Corinth: C 37-1195, from the Agora NE, an ordinary (i. e. not double) broadish handle (W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.03 m.) of clay rather similar to that of 209. Datable possibly after 44 B.C., when the colony was founded, but in Paton and Hicks the name appears only in texts of the third century B.C.



## J. WITH LATIN STAMP

210. (AH 66). Fragment of rim and neck of jar, with handle attachment. Ht. of fragment, 0.019 m.; ht. of rim 0.045 m.; length of stamp 0.035 m. (shown at a little under actual size). Pls. 75 and 80.

## ZIRA

Fine light red clay, reddish buff surface.

I owe the reading and a comment to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyding Will, who is preparing a publication of Latin stamps. She notes that her restoration of the third letter is based on a better-preserved example of the same stamp found in Delos (TD 1937), which is also set vertically, a very uncommon position. The shape of the rim has led her to give the fragments a tentative date in the first century after Christ.

210-212 come from isolated pockets of Roman deposit behind the curved retaining wall of Period III of the Assembly Place, the immediate context being of the second century after Christ. See *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 297-299.

## K. IMPERIAL GROUP

For handles of this group, various contexts indicate a date in the late first and early second centuries after Christ. The handles are rather roughly made and small (W. 0.03-0.036 m.; T. 0.015-0.02 m.; Ht. in position 0.08-0.10 m.), from short-necked jars with more or less spreading shoulders. Rim and shoulder fragments preserved on several indicate the jars were of the type of P 11481 (Ht. 0.60 m.; unstamped) illustrated with 211-213. Of these stamps, most characteristic is 213; those of the group as a whole, that is, are longish with irregular margin, the ground of the letters not on an even plane, the letters carelessly made, *epsilon* and *sigma* regularly lunate, most of the legends abbreviations, and most retrograde.

There is a marked difference in the color of the clay in different specimens, cf. 211 with 213, and there are fragments with rim preserved which show the same contrast, e. g. SS 11403 and SS 5087. This has suggested a standard jar made in different states. But I know of none of the stamps found outside Athens, and apparently both the red and the buff clay exist in the neighborhood, and are used by modern potters. (I owe the information of Lucy Talcott.) This size of P 11481 does indicate a standard Imperial container: a capacity measurement taken without prejudice gave a result of 25 liters, which, considering that the jar has been restored with plaster and had to be measured with wheat, is satisfactorily close to Hultsch's figure for the capacity of a quadrantal or Roman amphora.<sup>28</sup>

We have at the Agora fifty-six stamped handles of this class, and several more restored jars like P 11481, the study of which will become more interesting when Henry S. Robinson has narrowed the dates of the early Roman groups of pottery that jars of similar shape have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, thus confirming

<sup>28</sup> F. Hultsch, *Griechische und Römische Metrologie*, Second Edition, Berlin, 1882, p. 126.



the approximate date here proposed: cf., for example, *Illustrated London News*, November 11, 1933, p. 763 (two jars in the rack); and A. Maiuri, *Pompeii*<sup>2</sup>, 1943, photograph on p. 109.

211. (AH 120). W. 0.036 m.; T. 0.018 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side). Context, see on 210.

Ἀγαθό  
ποδ[ός]

Red clay, reddish buff surface.

Two other examples with the same reading, slight die variation. There are nine examples of the same name, similarly divided, but in the nominative, of which SS 11212 comes from context of the second to third century after Christ.

For the name, as a name of runners, see L. Robert, *Études Anatoliennes*, Paris, 1937, p. 143; cf. H. Immerwahr in *The Excavations at Dura-Europos*, Ninth Season, Part 1, p. 227, note 45, on names in -ποῦς.

212. (AH 121). W. 0.033 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 75.

Context, see on 210.

ῥρμ(?)

The rho is a loop attached to a loose leg of the mu.

Red clay, yellowish buff core and surface.

213. (AH 237). W. 0.032 m.; T. 0.02 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side) (stamp shown at slightly under actual size).

Εῤνυ (retr.)

Buff clay paler on surface than on break. With the side view of the handle, compare the handles of P 11481 illustrated beside the stamps of the Imperial Group. See above, p. 170.

Two other examples on file, with slight variations in the die.

## L. BYZANTINE

214. (AH 194). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side) (stamp shown at slightly under actual size).

] Πτολαμείου[ sic

bust of Byzantine Emperor

This handle has been published; see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pl. 20, 14, where it is shown at a little over actual size. I have nothing to add to the comment, p. 188.

## M. OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

### I. FROM THE FILLING OF PERIOD III OF THE ASSEMBLY PLACE: 215-243

On this deposit, of which the date range is from the late fifth century to about 340 B.C., see above, pp. 117.

- a. Incuse Markings, apparently all made before firing: 215-220

215. (AH 51). W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 76.  
Finding place, see heading.

Incuse circle, as though impressed by a hollow reed.

Grayish buff clay, micaceous and sandy; red stain.

Marks of this kind have been found on wine-jar fragments of the early fifth century; cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 278, pl. XXVIII, no. 29, and another is the Chian SS 7803 (on the lower attachment of the handle). But they are not confined to this period, appearing not only in later contexts but on handles of late fabric, that is, on first century B.C. Knidian. 215 may be compared with SS 10746 and 10747 of generally similar fabric, from a well deposit of the first



quarter of the fourth century B.C.; on the former the mark is again on the lower attachment of the handle. Compare also SS 11341, from the deposit close in date to the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, mentioned under 29; and *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 259, 1093.

For a note on small circles, impressed or painted, on Chian jars of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 105, under no. 152.

216. (AH 34). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.019 m.; Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A roughly cut *beta* (?).

Micaceous buff clay, grayish at core; red stain. In fabric, including what is preserved of a stubby rim, the handle resembles 230 etc.

217. (AH 67). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 76.

Finding place, see heading.

A *lambda*.

Red clay with light-colored bits and buff surface.

218. (AH 33). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A *sigma* or possibly a *mu*.

The rim resembles the Thasian rim, with an especially large flat top, with slight downward slope toward the outside. Micaceous reddish buff clay, gray core.

219. (AH 32). W. 0.056 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding-place, see heading.

An *alpha* in a circular field.

Rim of Thasian type, with rounded top. Micaceous reddish buff clay, buff surface.

A similar stamp, but about a quarter again larger, appears impressed on the neck of SS 8083, an almost fully preserved jar found in a well deposit of the late fifth century. The jar is a different type from that of 219; it is probably Chian.

220. (AH 31). W. 0.048 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 76.

Finding place, see heading.

A *chi* or cross in a circular field.

Micaceous sandy reddish buff clay, red stain.

Similar stamps: SS 1797 and 3197; *Herm.*, pl. XV, 1; 246 (not illustrated) somewhat resembles this type.

b. *Various Relief Devices on Handles of Finer Fabric: 221-229*

- 221-223. (AH 48, 47, 155). Average W. 0.045 m.; average T. 0.02 m. Pls. 77 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A youthful male head left, within a spray of ivy.

Rim similar to Thasian, with flare inside as well as outside. Micaceous russet buff clay, gray or grayish at core.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. XV, 16. Five others on file in addition to Pnyx items, including SS 8008, from the same late fifth century well deposit as provided a parallel for 219.

224. (AH 108). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

[TεΛ]εα

rhyton with griffin protome [above which, caduceus]

Highly micaceous russet clay, with traces of a thin milky surfacing.

Seven examples found in South Russia: *Herm.*, 116, 383-389, of which one is illustrated pl. XIV, 19. Four examples from Thasos, of which a fine sharp one is impressed on a completely preserved handle with the connecting portion of the neck of the jar.

Pridik publishes another type with the same name, again with a small caduceus, this time surrounded by an ivy wreath; see *Herm.*, pl. XIV, 15, text p. 116, 390-394.

According to its fabric, 224 might be Tha-



siān; but the name is apparently not Thasian. The device appears as a symbol on coins of Thyrreum; see *British Museum Catalogue, Corinth*, etc., 1889, pl. XXXVIII, 3, 4, where it is dated 350-250 B.C.; see also *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 53, 1932, pl. XII, 52 (enlarged).

- 225.** (AH 18). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

A plumed heron, right.

Micaceous russet clay, red stain.

For similar small square stamps with devices, cf. *Herm.*, pl. XV, 34-36. It seems possible they are Thasian, perhaps accompanying stamps without device like **1-4**; cf. *Herm.*, pl. VI, 22, and see under **229**.

- 226.** (AH 30). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m.; Ht. of handle ca. 0.14 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Gem impression: winged creature with semi-human head. An enlargement of a differently lighted photograph is added to aid in the interpretation.

Most of the handle is preserved, broadening at each end toward its attachment. Non-micaceous buff clay with gray core; pitted, and contains white bits.

- 227.** (AH 52). W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Gem impression: winged (?) creature or object. An enlargement of a differently lighted photograph is added to aid in the interpretation.

The fragment comes from close to the upper attachment of the handle. Reddish buff clay; the surface shows some fine particles of mica.

- 228.** (AH 122). W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Incuse rectangle, quartered diagonally.

Micaceous light red clay; red stain. Cf. **229**.

The stamp may be compared with, e. g., the reverse type of the coin of Neapolis illustrated Head-Hill, *op. cit.*, pl. 3, 6.

- 229.** (AH 153). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

A phiale, or a *theta*.

Fabric of the handle exactly like that of **228**. Both much resemble **4**, Thasian of the class without device. For stamps of that class accompanied by a stamp like **229**, see *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 3 and 4; see also under **225**.

A duplicate of **229** is SS 11339, from the same deposit as SS 11341, mentioned under **215**.

c. *Simple Devices and Single Letters in Relief on Handles of Coarser Fabric: 230-241*

- 230.** (AH 124). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

An ivy leaf in a circular field.

Stubby rim of generally Thasian type. Rather coarse reddish buff clay, micaceous and sandy. Fabric, including rim when preserved, is about the same for **231-241**, also for **216**.

Similar are **231-232** and *Herm.*, pl. XIV, 21; also SS 10017.

- 231-2.** (AH 64, 123). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.022, 0.025 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

Ivy leaf, as on **230**, with slight variation; on **232** the stem is distinct.

Fabric, see **230**.

- 233.** (AH 50). W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

Ivy leaf, more full and round than on **230-232**.

Fabric, see **230**.



234-5. (AH 65, 97). W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

*Beta* in a circular field.

Fabric, see 230. On 235, a red stain sets off the letter.

Similar are SS 10841, and Antioch 5605-P 1166.

236-241. (AH 49, 95, 96, 125, 151, 152). W. ca. 0.049 m.; T. ca. 0.025 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

*Nu* retrograde within circular border.

Fabric, see 230. 240 has a distinct gray core, 241 a noticeable red stain.

Four examples from the Athenian Agora, of which SS 11351 comes from the same deposit as SS 11341, mentioned under 215.

#### d. Abbreviations: 242-243

242. (AH 28). W. 0.055 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

Κλεο (retr.)

The rim is of greater projection, and the handle is thinner, than they appear to be in the side view; the rim resembles fourth-century Thasian, with a down-slope outwards. Buff clay, micaceous and sandy; red stains.

243. (AH 29). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Πο (retr.)

Finding place, see heading.

Rolled rim; fine buff clay, light red at core; red stain.

#### II. MISCELLANEOUS: 244-256

244. (AH 256). Stamp on the neck of the jar, near the rim. Ht. of fragment 0.069 m. Pl. 79.

*Epsilon* in circular frame.

Rim, a slight thickening on the outside. Rather fine red clay with fine particles of mica.

Mr. Peter Corbett in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 98, no. 108, publishes a similarly placed round stamp found in a well deposit of the late fifth century B.C., and on p. 338 refers to two parallels of the same period. Another is mentioned under 219. Others have been found in a deposit of the third quarter; see L. Talcott, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 515, on no. 85; the device is a kantharos, see p. 495.

245. (AH 240). W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

An *alpha* or a monogram; incuse lines.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy red clay, buff surface.

246. (AH 201). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 80 (side).

From the construction debris of the City Wall of the late fourth century B.C.

Stamp somewhat resembling that of 220.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy buff clay.

247. (AH 130). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

Monogram *alpha* with *pi*, incuse lines.

Stubby rim. Sandy buff clay, somewhat micaceous.

248. (AH 197). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 79.

*Ae* incuse in oval field.

Bit of rolled rim preserved. Micaceous light red clay, yellow-buff surface.

From the same or closely related dies, four other examples, of which one is from Thasos, and two come from a group datable probably before ca. 150 B.C. (SS 9544 and 9548).

249. (AH 190). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 79.

A cluster of grapes on a twig, in an oval field; possibly gem impression.

Rather fine-grained, somewhat micaceous clay, reddish, with gray-buff core.

add to commentary on 247  
if not too expensive

Like Herm. pl. XVI, 8,  
and Gordian SS 123.



Another example, SS 4814, comes from a deposit of the fourth century B.C.

250. (AH 216). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

Ivy leaf, in circular field.

Micaceous red clay, brownish on surface.

251. (AH 88). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls.  
79 and 80 (side).

*Kappa*, in a nearly square field.

The handle curves down abruptly after a short top. Fine red clay, buff surface, very slightly micaceous.

252. (AH 249). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.024 m.  
Pl. 79.

H[

Roughly made handle of brick red clay with white bits.

253. (AH 229). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.023 m.  
Pl. 79.

[*Ap*] *εμίδωρ*[ov]

Irregularly ribbed handle; micaceous red clay, buff core.

Cf. *Herm.*, 110, 196, from Olbia.

254. (AH 176). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.023 m.  
Pl. 79.

[*Διο*] *νυσσόδω(ρ)*

Ribbed handle stamped below the curve; pinkish buff clay with black bits.

255. (AH 222). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.025 m.  
Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

*Máevs*

Roughly made handle with abrupt down curve; coarse red clay with light slip thicker on top of the handle than below. Resembles some Knidian of the first century B.C. *Máevs* is a name which appears on Rhodian coins; cf. *British Museum Catalogue, Caria*, etc., 1897, p. 255, no. 268.

256. (AH 193). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pl. 79.

*Mva* (retr.)

Handle with central rib down inside surface; rather fine, hard-baked, reddish buff clay, greenish buff slip. Resembles the Corcyrean (?) class, except for the hardness.

*Unnumbered.* AH 68, 90, and 138 are handles of unknown origin, of which the stamps are damaged and have not been read. Of these, a side view of AH 68 is included in Plate 80. The dimensions of this handle are: W. 0.054 m.; T. 0.033 m.; it is of light red clay and cream slip.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

The bibliographical abbreviations used in this article are as follows:

Dumont: A. Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, Paris, 1871. See above, p. 000.

Grace: V. Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-1932," *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 195-310. Many incomplete types there published can now be correctly restored, and there has been some revision in the evaluation of contexts. I do not attempt here a list of *corrigenda* in this article, but call attention, as I have had occasion to do before, to what has proved, as a result of later studies, to be an error in the diagram of Rhodian names (p. 219): the group connected with *Ἀγαθόβουλος* belongs shortly after instead of shortly before ca. 220-180 B.C.

Grakov: B. N. Grakov, *Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Asynomoi*, Moscow, 1929 (in Russian). See above, p. 000.

*Herm.*: E. M. Pridik, *Inventory-Catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphorae, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection*, Petrograd, 1917 (in Russian). See above, p. 000.

pp. 122, 164.



Kent: John H. Kent, "Stamped Amphora Handles from the Delian Temple Estates," in *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, II, Washington University, St. Louis, 1953, pp. 127-134.

Morricone: L. Morricone, "I Sacerdoti di Halios," *Annuario*, XXVII-XXIX, 1952, pp. 351-380. The inscription here published is the only known fragment of a list of the Rhodian eponymous priests of Halios.

138 Nilsson: M. P. Nilsson, *Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos*, Copenhagen, 1909. See above, p. 000.

Schuchhardt: C. Schuchhardt, *Die Inschriften von Pergamon*, II, Berlin, 1895, pp. 423-499. Presence of a stamp in the deposit here published suggests a date of ca. 220-180 B.C.: cf. Rostovtzeff, *op. cit.*, p. 1479, note 68, with further references; there has been much corroborative evidence on the chronology of the stamps. See commentary on 102-105, 110, 118.

Škorpil 1904: L. Škorpil, "Inscriptions céramiques acquises pour le musée de Kertsch en 1901 et 1902," *Bulletin de la Commission Impériale Archéologique*, 1904, pp. 19-166 (in Russian). The stamped fragments here published were found in various parts of the Kerch peninsula, apparently not in archaeological excavations; see p. 19, note 1. The Thasian (pp. 128-140) form a group comparable to those from the Pnyx, both in total numbers and in the proportion present of stamps of early date; and they include duplicates of seven early Thasian stamps from the Pnyx. This article became available to me after the Pnyx catalogue had left my hands. I list here the parallels:

Pnyx 3:	Škorpil 1904 no. 606	
4:	569a	(perhaps not exactly the same)
5:	597b	
15:	597a	
20:	562	
39:	578	
41:	582	

Tarsus: Hetty Goldman and others, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, Vol. I, Princeton University Press, 1950, pp. 135-148.

126 Mention should be made of five stamped fragments found in earlier excavations at the Pnyx: see K. Kourouniotis in *Πρακτικά*, 1910, pp. 132-134. These are 1) a Rhodian like 98; 2) a Thasian of Class I, c with the name Πανσα(νίης); 3) a Knidian naming the *duoviri* 'Αγίας and 'Αριστογένης; 4) a square stamp with the letters ΦΙ; and 5) an early Thasian stamp naming the eponym 'Αριστείδης, referred to above, p. 000. They are admirably presented.

Further bibliography on amphora stamps and wine amphoras may be found in V. Grace, "Standard Pottery Containers of the Ancient Greek World," *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 175-189, with references especially in note 7. The following are subsequent publications by the present writer:

"Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos," *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 514-540. This is a report on about 6000 handles found during the French excavations on Delos, one of which, pl. XXI and p. 535, no. 13, bears the only stamp known to include the ethnic 'Ρόδιον.

112 "The Eponyms Named on Rhodian Amphora Stamps," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 116-128, including, pp. 127-8, *addenda et corrigenda* on the preceding article. Cf. above, pp. 000-000. Note a wrong reference on p. 127 of the eponyms article, where pp. 121-122 should be cited (not p. 118).

The section on wine jars in Cedric Boulter's "Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century from a Well in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 101-110.

For the corpus of Thasian stamps shortly to be published by Professor and Mme Bon, the first corpus volume in this field, see above, p. 000.



## CONCORDANCES

CONCORDANCE OF PNYX AMPHORA HANDLE INVENTORY  
NUMBERS AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.
AH 1	15✓	AH 45	133✓	AH 89	71✓
2	43✓	46	198✓	90	unnumbered✓
3	32✓	47	222✓	91	189✓
4	41✓	48	221✓	92	158✓
5	6✓	49	236✓	93	173✓
6	10✓	50	233✓	94	112✓
7	25✓	51	215✓	95	237✓
8	26✓	52	227✓	96	238✓
9	1✓	53	49✓	97	235✓
10	22✓	54	24✓	98	197✓
11	17✓	55	19✓	99	4✓
12	29✓	56	58✓	100	35✓
13	9✓	57	2✓	101	36✓
14	44✓	58	30✓	102	18✓
15	48✓	59	50✓	103	28✓
16	38✓	60	67✓	104	unnumbered✓
17	20✓	61	107✓	105	8✓
18	225✓	62	191✓	106	11✓
19	42✓	63	127✓	107	52✓
20	33✓	64	231✓	108	224✓
21	13✓	65	234✓	109	5✓
22	7✓	66	210✓	110	55✓
23	27✓	67	217✓	111	37✓
24	21✓	68	unnumbered✓	112	16✓
25	83✓	69	138✓	113	12✓
26	78✓	70	122✓	114	23✓
27	168✓	71	195✓	115	14✓
28	242✓	72	193✓	116	115✓
29	243✓	73	194✓	117	149✓
30	226✓	74	129✓	118	152✓
31	220✓	75	59✓	119	137✓
32	219✓	76	39✓	120	211✓
33	218✓	77	65✓	121	212✓
34	216✓	78	86✓	122	228✓
35	190✓	79	104✓	123	232✓
36	106✓	80	77✓	124	230✓
37	165✓	81	96✓	125	239✓
38	183✓	82	92✓	126	72✓
39	185✓	83	88✓	127	97✓
40	151✓	84	90✓	128	201✓
41	125✓	85	84✓	129	203✓
42	142✓	86	110✓	130	247✓
43	176✓	87	205✓	131	178✓
44	119✓	88	251✓	132	124✓



## SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE PNYX: II

Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.
AH 133	114 ✓	AH 176	254 ✓	AH 219	204 ✓
134	153 ✓	177	85 ✓	220	56 ✓
135	123 ✓	178	172 ✓	221	163 ✓
136	177 ✓	179	69 ✓	222	255 ✓
137	98 ✓	180	51 ✓	223	145 ✓
138	unnumbered ✓	181	199 ✓	224	161 ✓
139	31 ✓	182	160 ✓	225	82 ✓
140	47 ✓	183	143 ✓	226	167 ✓
141	53 ✓	184	93 ✓	227	146 ✓
142	66 ✓	185	136 ✓	228	164 ✓
143	3 ✓	186	61 ✓	229	253 ✓
144	40 ✓	187	111 ✓	230	45 ✓
145	34 ✓	188	87 ✓	231	120 ✓
146	60 ✓	189	89 ✓	232	63 ✓
147	54 ✓	190	249 ✓	233	99 ✓
148	102 ✓	191	156 ✓	234	154 ✓
149	207 ✓	192	155 ✓	235	184 ✓
150	200 ✓	193	256 ✓	236	148 ✓
151	240 ✓	194	214 ✓	237	213 ✓
152	241 ✓	195	79 ✓	238	166 ✓
153	229 ✓	196	132 ✓	239	108 ✓
154	202 ✓	197	248 ✓	240	245 ✓
155	223 ✓	198	103 ✓	241	46 ✓
156	169 ✓	199	57 ✓	242	141 ✓
157	128 ✓	200	64 ✓	243	126 ✓
158	130 ✓	201	246 ✓	244	208 ✓
159	140 ✓	202	62 ✓	245	206 ✓
160	175 ✓	203	196 ✓	246	118 ✓
161	174 ✓	204	80 ✓	247	139 ✓
162	171 ✓	205	209 ✓	248	182 ✓
163	179 ✓	206	147 ✓	249	252 ✓
164	186 ✓	207	94 ✓	250	162 ✓
165	170 ✓	208	105 ✓	251	144 ✓
166	73 ✓	209	91 ✓	252	76 ✓
167	75 ✓	210	131 ✓	253	181 ✓
168	101 ✓	211	95 ✓	254	150 ✓
169	192 ✓	212	157 ✓	255	116 ✓
170	74 ✓	213	187 ✓	256	244 ✓
171	100 ✓	214	135 ✓	257	121 ✓
172	68 ✓	215	134 ✓	258	70 ✓
173	117 ✓	216	250 ✓	259	109 ✓
174	159 ✓	217	188 ✓	260	81 ✓
175	180 ✓	218	113 ✓		



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Letters or devices are in relief in the impression unless there is a statement to the contrary.

## A. NAMES OF PERSONS

Abbreviations, single letters, and resolved monograms have been included here. Separate entries have been made for the same name on various classes of jars and in various functions, but persons of the same name and function within a class have not been differentiated. Thasian names not identified as those of eponyms or fabricants are of the later period (cf. p. 123); they probably represent endorsements rather than dates, but this is not certain.

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Dolphin, Pontic, 189, 190 (with eagle); Th., 14, 30-31, 40

Double axe, Kn., 132, 148

Draped figure, Pontic, 196

Duck, Th., 28

EAGLE, PONTIC, 189-190 (with dolphin)

Ear of grain, Kn., 168

Earring, Th., 17

Eye, Th., 18

FILLET WITH HANGING ENDS, Kn., cf. 154

Forepart of lion, Kn., 173-176; cf. 177

GOAT, Th., 51

Grain, see ear of grain

Greave, Th., 25-27

Griffin protome, 224

HALTERE, Th., 52

Head, bearded, Th., 65; 125 (satyr head)

Head, youthful male, Th., 123, note 8, 125; of unknown origin, 221-223

Head of Herakles, Th., 125

Helios head or bust, Rh., 102, 111

Herakles as Archer, Th., 55; 125

Herm, Kn., 165; Pontic, cf. 194

Heron, Th., 41; of unknown origin, 225

Hook, pruning, Th., 13

Hooked object, Kn., 141

Insect, Th., 20; see also ant, bee, locust

Isis emblem, Kn., cf. 153

Ivy, see also leaf

Ivy spray, around a head, 221-223

KANTHAROS, on (Chian) jar, cf. 244; Th., 16

LADLE, Th., 29, 57, 63

Lamp, Th., 37, 43; 124, note 8

Lance head, Th., 6

Leaf, Kn., 119; Th., 42; of unknown origin, 230-233, 250

Lion, see forepart of lion

Locust, Th., 35-36

Lyre, Th., 53, 60

MONOGRAM, on lagynos, 202-203; Rh., 71;

Th., 63; of unknown origin, 247

Mouse, Th., 54

OAR, Kn., 131

Oinochoe, Th., 32-33

Omphalos, Th., cf. 47

PANTHER, Th., 34

Pellet (probably not a device), Th., 10-13; cf. 15; 127

Pentagram, Th., cf. 57

Phiale, Th., 5-6; cf. 48; 126, 127; Fig. 6; of uncertain origin, perhaps also Thasian, 229

Pilos, Th., cf. 47

Protome, see griffin

Pruning hook, Th., 13

RHYTON, GRIFFIN PROTOME, 224

Rose, Rh., 73-76, 78-81, 100, 110; cf. 70

SHELL, Th., 9-12

Ship, half, Kn., 151

Shoe, Th., 44

Star, Kn., 138-139; Th., 7-15; cf. 48; 126, 127; Fig. 6

Swan's head, handle of ladle, Th., cf. 29

Sword, Th., 59

TORCH, Th., 15, 24

Triangular object, Th., 56

Tripod, Pontic, 195; Th., 5

UNIDENTIFIED DEVICE, Kn., cf. 154; Th., 8, 23, 46-48, 69

VASE, Th., 39, 62, 64, 66; see also alabastron, amphora, kantharos, oinochoe, phiale, rhyton

WHEEL, Th., 21

Wine amphora, see amphora

Winged creature, 226

Winged object, 227

Wreath, 221-223; cf. 224



## F. DEVICES

AKROSTOLION, PONTIC, cf. 192  
 Alabastron, Th., 67  
 Amphora, Kn., 164, 171-172; Pontic, 191;  
 Th., 38, 61  
 Anchor, Kn., 114, 125, 146, 167; cf. 163  
 Ant, Th., cf. 45; 124, note 8  
 Archer, see Herakles

BAR, Kn., 117  
 Bee, Kn., 149; Th., 58  
 Bell, Th., cf. 47  
 Bird, Th., 45, 65; 125, note 12; see also duck, eagle, heron  
 Boukranion, Kn., see under bull's head; Th., 7  
 Bow, Th. 49  
 Brazier, Th., cf. 57  
 Bull's head, Kn., in rect. stamp, 118, 147, 160;  
 in round stamp 177-188  
 Bust of Byzantine Emperor, 214

CADUCEUS, Kn., 121, 123, 124, 128-130, 145,  
 155; Th., 22; of unknown origin, 224  
 Circle, incuse, 215  
 Club, Kn., 117(?), 142-144, 159; Th., cf. 64  
 Cluster of grapes, Kn., 150; Pontic, 193; of  
 unknown origin, 249  
 Crescent, Kn., 153  
 Cross (?), incuse, 220

DEVICE, UNIDENTIFIED, see Unidentified device  
 Dog, Th., 19  
 Dolphin, Pontic, 189, 190 (with eagle); Th.,  
 14, 30-31, 40  
 Double axe, Kn., 132, 148  
 Draped figure, Pontic, 196  
 Duck, Th., 28

EAGLE, PONTIC, 189-190 (with dolphin)  
 Ear of grain, Kn., 168  
 Earring, Th., 17  
 Eye, Th., 18

FILLET WITH HANGING ENDS, Kn., cf. 154  
 Forepart of lion, Kn., 173-176; cf. 177

GOAT, Th., 51  
 Grain, see ear of grain  
 Greave, Th., 25-27  
 Griffin protome, 224

~~HALTERE, Th., 52~~

Head, bearded, Th., 65; 125 (satyr head)  
 Head, youthful male, Th., 123, note 8, 125; of  
 unknown origin, 221-223  
 Head of Herakles, Th., 125  
 Helios head or bust, Rh., 102, 111  
 Herakles as Archer, Th., 55; 125  
 Herm, Kn., 165; Pontic, cf. 194  
 Heron, Th., 41; of unknown origin, 225  
 Hook, pruning, Th., 13  
 Hooked object, Kn., 141

~~Horn, 52 (?)~~  
 INCUSE RECTANGLE, as on coins, 228

Insect, Th., 20; see also ant, bee, locust  
 Isis emblem, Kn., cf. 153  
 Ivy, see also leaf  
 Ivy spray, around a head, 221-223

KANTHAROS, on (Chian) jar, cf. 244; Th., 16

LADLE, Th., 29, 57, 63  
 Lamp, Th., 37, 43; 124, note 8  
 Lance head, Th., 6  
 Leaf, Kn., 119; Th., 42; of unknown origin,  
 230-233, 250  
 Lion, see forepart of lion  
 Locust, Th., 35-36  
 Lyre, Th., 53, 60

MONOGRAM, on lagynos, 202-203; Rh., 71;  
 Th., 63; of unknown origin, 247  
 Mouse, Th., 54

OAR, Kn., 131  
 Oinochoe, Th., 32-33  
 Omphalos, Th., cf. 47

PANTHER, Th., 34  
 Pellet (probably not a device), Th., 10-13; cf.  
 15; 127  
 Pentagram, Th., cf. 57  
 Phiale, Th., 5-6; cf. 48; 126, 127; Fig. 6; of  
 uncertain origin, perhaps also Thasian, 229  
 Pilos, Th., cf. 47  
 Protome, see griffin  
 Pruning hook, Th., 13

RHYTON, GRIFFIN PROTOME, 224  
 Rose, Rh., 73-76, 78-81, 100, 110; cf. 70

SHELL, Th., 9-12  
 Ship, half, Kn., 151  
 Shoe, Th., 44  
 Star, Kn., 138-139; Th., 7-15; cf. 48; 126,  
 127; Fig. 6  
 Swan's head, handle of ladle, Th., cf. 29  
 Sword, Th., 59

TORCH, Th., 15, 24  
 Triangular object, Th., 56  
 Tripod, Pontic, 195; Th., 5

UNIDENTIFIED DEVICE, Kn., cf. 154; Th., 8, 23,  
 46-48, 69

VASE, Th., 39, 62, 64, 66; see also alabastron,  
 amphora, kantharos, oinochoe, phiale, rhyton

WHEEL, Th., 21  
 Wine amphora, see amphora  
 Winged creature, 226  
 Winged object, 227  
 Wreath, 221-223; cf. 224

ZEUS(?), HEAD OF, cf. 65

## G. SECONDARY STAMPS

There are no secondary stamps on handles from the Pnyx. These stamps are referred to in the commentary on 173 and 177.

is this not to be deleted now?  
 and 52 added to "dolphin" with question  
 mark as well as "horn" Yes



PRINTER



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PART III

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Fragments of undecorated shipping containers for wine and other fluids form the bulk of the pottery remains excavated from ancient Greek sites, and in Athens they are largely imports.<sup>1</sup> To the extent that we can identify their place of manufacture and narrow down their dates, obviously they are informative not only on the history of the site excavated, but also on the states where they were made, and on the pattern of commerce, in particular the trade in wine, an article of such general consumption as to give importance to all the industrial activities by which it was produced and distributed, including the manufacture of the standard container. We are helped to identify the jars by the fact that the makers intended source and date to be recognized. Within the limits of certain fixed characteristics—two opposed handles, a relatively narrow neck, and a base designed not as a resting surface but to facilitate tilting an open jar, or shifting a corked one—variations were introduced which declared the country of origin and announced changes in regulations. In the introductory comments, below, on the various categories represented in the present publication, references are given to illustrations of various local jars, forms so distinctive and familiar in their day that the ethnic, standing alone, identifies them, and a *Κνίδιος* was little more obviously a man of Knidos than a *κνίδιον* was a wine jar of the same origin. Within a series, we can arrive at closer dating by watching tendencies of style comparable to those that distinguish automobiles manufactured twenty-five years ago from current products; such a tendency can be observed in the four jars in Plate 60. Data for the most precise chronology, however, are provided by the stamps often found on these jars, especially those which marked important series

<sup>1</sup> My study of the stamped fragments from the Pnyx and related material has been carried on at intervals for a number of years, partly during tenure of a Guggenheim fellowship, partly during membership at the Institute for Advanced Study, also while I have been a research fellow of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. To private sources also, I owe generous financial help which has advanced this study as well as others in the field. Of contributory services, I specify only some concerned with the immediate preparation of the publication. Photographs of Pnyx and Agora material are by Alison Frantz, save the side views of handles used in Plates 59 and 80, which were made before the war by Herman Wagner; and those of the jar in Tel-Aviv (Pl. 60, 1) I owe to Dr. W. Moses. The profile drawings in Figure 7 and the drawing required for Figure 6 were done by Alikei Bikaki, of the Agora staff. The manuscript was typed by Miss A. Kodoni, to the greater consistency of its form. Judith Perlzweig, student at the American School of Classical Studies, and now also on the Agora staff, was kind enough to read the manuscript in the spring of 1953, and to remove a number of errors in references, etc. The article includes the results of many investigations and suggestions by Maria Savvatianou, and owes very much to her clever and patient collaboration and her sustained interest. Finally, I am indebted to H. A. Thompson in more ways than the conventional one for the opportunity to publish this material from his excavations.



with the local date, i. e. the name of an eponym or local dating official, as well as the endorsement of the manufacturer or other person responsible for the standard quality of the container. Context evidence from excavations in which fragments thus stamped are found is of the greatest value toward establishing an absolute chronology.

The possible purposes served by such stamps will continue to be explored. Primary among them, however, must have been a quantitative guarantee: a jar endorsed as a *κνίδιον* was thereby declared to have a certain capacity, different from that of, for instance, a contemporary Chian jar. The various local jars, at least in the Hellenistic period, satisfied the customs collectors as well as the purchaser that they were standard of their kind; cf. M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, p. 1300. There was therefore, as there is today, a limit on excessive as well as scant capacity, without which indeed the jars would have lost much in general usefulness. A sensible reason for stamping containers would be *ἵνα ἀπολύση τῆς μετρήσεως αὐτοῦς* as Aristotle accounts for the stamping, or striking, of coins: *ὁ γὰρ χαρακτήρ ἐτέθη τοῦ ποσοῦ σημεῖον* (*Politics*, 1257a). A skilled and experienced potter can produce something close to uniformity if he has good reason to do so. One may speculate as to what was the machinery of control. The various measurements that would guide the potter—including perhaps pre-firing weight—would be those that could be tested by an inspector before the stamps were applied. Spotchecking by filling some of the stamped jars after firing might eliminate a careless or incompetent technician, or a tendency to favor one or other of the opposed interests. The whole of a particular issue of jars could then be condemned. For us to judge of the efficacy of control from data on surviving jars, more study is needed than might be supposed, since for one thing the standard jar of a particular state had a different capacity at different periods, so that its chronology must be worked out in some detail before figures can usefully be compared. It is certainly my impression that capacity figures on Rhodian jars will show a uniformity in contemporary vessels, however it was achieved, that is within a tolerance narrow enough to have made it practical for large purchases and taxes on cargoes to be reckoned by tallying. It seems a fair guess that the great development of the stamped jar at Rhodes is partly to be accounted for by the port tax which provided a large proportion of the revenue of Rhodes: an authorized container would greatly facilitate the operations of the tax collector.

An idea of the range of contents of the stamps is provided by the index to the present article and its various divisions. For notes on the persons named, and on usages with regard to devices, see the introductions to the various classes, especially the Thasian. Ethnics (cf. p. 000) appear regularly but not invariably on Thasian and Knidian jars, while a single example only is known on a Rhodian jar handle (cf. p. 000), and no such identification has been found in stamps of the Pontic classes. These are the four principal stamped series. Presumably the adjectives agree with an understood *κεράμιον* or perhaps in the earlier period *σταμνίον*, the word used by Lysistrata.



It now seems probable to me that the Thasian adjective was always intended to be a neuter singular nominative, like other ethnics on jars; and that it was the form with *omega* that was introduced as a patriotic archaism, a return to the Parian alphabet of early Thasos, in which the values of *omicron* and *omega* are interchanged. This would correspond with the introduction on Thasian coins of the same date, taken to be 411 B.C., of an ethnic written with an *omicron*, but presumably meant for the genitive plural usual in ethnics on coins. Cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35, with note 11.

6 / The collection of stamped fragments from the excavations at the Pnyx is remarkable for its varied and representative nature, and particularly for seventy-five items, the greater part Thasian, which were found in a context indicating a date before about 340 B.C. These handles from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place (on the deposit, see above, p. 0) first made it possible to distinguish among Thasian classes of stamps which are definitely pre-Hellenistic; and they have given us a general date for a good group of miscellaneous stamped handles of uncertain origin, shown together on Plates 76-78. One or two other pieces of context evidence are important, in particular the finding-place of 70, to my knowledge the first Rhodian stamped handle to have been attested from a fourth century deposit. Unusual features of the assortment as such are the large proportions of Thasian and Pontic, the latter nearly three per cent of the collection as against three-tenths per cent at the Athenian Agora, while the Thasian, which are about four per cent at the Agora, are here over a quarter of the total, the great majority being of early date, including thirteen from a single eponym term: see Plate 55. The figures are as follows:

Thasian	70 (of which 1 not catalogued)
Rhodian	43
Knidian	76
Pontic	8
Less numerous categories, total	18
Miscellaneous unclassified	45 (of which 3 not catalogued)
	<hr/>
	260 (of which 4 not catalogued)

In the present stage of our investigations, the number of persons who could make use of a plain report on such a body of material is strictly limited. What limits their numbers is at the same time what increases the unprofitable burden of presentation (making necessary, for instance, the illustration of many poor examples much better represented in other collections): the fact that the comprehensive studies of the various categories have not yet been published to furnish background. Under the circumstances, I have tried to make the presentation of this varied collection into something of a revised guide to the field, useful to excavators and other collectors of stamped fragments, whose bulletins contribute to the working out of the chronology and the



solution of other connected problems. The introductory comments on the various categories include mention of recent progress in the study of these; and descriptions of two of these classes, the Parmeniskos and Imperial groups, are here published for the first time.

125/ Somewhat wider interest may attach to the name lists and prosopographical indications included in the Thasian and Knidian introductions: twenty-five early Thasian eponymous officials have been distinguished, cf. pp. 000 ff., with Figure 6; and an approximately complete list has been given of the duoviri and contemporary eponyms whose names appear on Knidian jars of the late second to early first centuries B.C., cf. pp. 000 ff. 147-149/ Note also that the Rhodian introduction includes news of a dozen eponyms to be added to a recently published verified list.

Notes follow on the plan of the catalogue:

Collation is not meant to be complete. Since Thasian duplicates are few, it was at first intended to cite all such duplicates of Pnyx types known to me. But as the Thasian corpus is soon to appear (cf. p. 000), it has not seemed worth while to try to keep this section of the catalogue up to date with our increasing files. A few additional citations will be found in the Bibliography below; see under Škorpil 1904. For the other classes, parallels are not cited unless they have some special usefulness (for dating a type, for restoring a name, etc.), or unless the type is rare. Figures are often given of the number of duplicates on file in the Agora index (as of February 1953); these are useful for instance in helping to identify combinations of supplementary types used together on Knidian jars (see e. g. the commentary on 179). A majority of the citations which do appear are of unpublished material. The greater part of this is composed of finds at the Athenian Agora, to be recognized without further identification by the letters SS preceding a number (the inventory classification Stamps and Seals). SS numbers will further identify associated buildings, etc., for instance the Middle Stoa, as being also of the Athenian Agora. Much of the context evidence at the Agora is provided by the discovery of the object in informative company in a deposit filling an ancient cistern or well. These deposits are many, and not fully studied; in the present catalogue they are not named, but specific reference is preserved by the SS numbers. The tentative dates here attributed are sometimes the result of my own analysis of the group formed by the stamps found together; such dates will not be in contradiction to those proposed by others who have studied the deposits, though they may sometimes be narrower. In citations of unpublished material outside the Agora, I add the name of the place to the number, e. g. Corinth CP 1824. Numbers which include the letters VG are numbers assigned by me to otherwise unnumbered items in some collections. On certain collections of which the material as a whole has not yet been published, notices have appeared: for Delos, see the article cited p. 000 below in the bibliographical notes; for Antioch, see *Tarsus*, I, p. 135,



note 4; for the Museum and Benachi collections in Alexandria, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 117-118, note 4, but a count made in February, 1955 showed the estimates to have been far too low.

Citations have not been made to the publications of Athenian collections listed Grace p. 206. The material in the National Museum, now amounting to some 18000 stamped handles, is being classified and recorded as a whole, with the help of a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

125 / Statements on context of discovery of Pnyx stamped fragments precede the reading of the stamp. The absence of such a statement means that the context is too late to be relevant. Stamps are on the handles of wine amphoras, and are shown at about actual size, and jars are shown at one-tenth, unless there is a description or statement to the contrary. Note that a stamp at actual size does not mean that the width of the handle can be measured on the photograph; the difference in distance from the lens makes the handles appear smaller than they are. Measurements of width and thickness of the handles, as well as descriptions of the clay, have been given for the Thasian, which show much variation, and for the small groups and individual handles of unknown origin. In series where both dating and issuing authorities are named in the same stamp, i. e. in early Thasian and in Knidian stamps, in the present catalogue the two men are distinguished in the type headings, the issuing authority or fabricant standing first; Knidian types are here alphabetical (within groups) by fabricant, when known, Thasian by dating authority or eponym (with one or two aberrations due to corrected readings), since by these arrangements similar stamps are assembled, usage differing in the two series (cf. below p. 000). Names in parentheses in some Knidian headings, cf. e. g. **158, 160**, are those of types known to be companions to the ones published, to have been impressed, that is, on the other handle of the jar. Note finally that AH numbers, in parentheses following the catalogue number, are the Pnyx inventory numbers.



# CATALOGUE WITH COMMENTS ON CLASSES

## A. THASIAN

The most useful work of reference for Thasian handles in print at present writing is Pridik's catalogue cited as *Herm.* in this article (see Bibliography). The careful facsimiles, numerous photographs, and full indices of names and devices have made this catalogue a *sine qua non* for anyone wishing to decipher the difficult stamps of this class, especially the earlier ones such as are represented here in Plates 52-57 and 60. This book, which is something of a bibliographic rarity, is fortunately to be superseded by a much more extensive illustrated repertory, a corpus of Thasian stamps shortly to be published by Professor and Mme. A. Bon of Montpellier, in the series of *Études Thasiennes* of the French School in Athens.<sup>2</sup> Until the full bibliography and name list are published in the corpus, the reader may refer to *I.G.*, XII, 8, pp. 82-83, for publications of Thasian stamps prior to 1909, and to the index of that volume for Thasian names. See also Figure 6 here for a prosopography of the earlier stamps which is more complete than has been published elsewhere.

The oldest recognized Thasian stamps, probably of the last quarter of the fifth century, are the earliest amphora stamps to bear Greek names. Greek jars were stamped with single letters or devices as early as the late sixth or early fifth centuries, and Chian with their coin type in the third quarter of the fifth; but for names stamped on jars earlier than the Thasian, apparently we must look outside of Greece.<sup>3</sup> I have published briefly on early Thasian,<sup>4</sup> drawing largely from the evidence of the collection here being published.

In fact, the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, as dated by the Attic figured pottery (see above, p. 6), has provided context of the greatest interest for Thasian stamped wine jars, since the period is close to being coterminous with what has been considered pre-Macedonian Thasos, formerly assumed to have ended with

<sup>2</sup> Professor and Mme. Bon have very generously shared with me in advance of publication the whole of their extensive material, and have helped me both by their criticism of my writings and their resourceful co-operation in certain practical problems that have faced us both in connection with publication.

<sup>3</sup> Early single letter: SS 7616, with *epsilon* on the top of the handle, from a deposit of the early fifth century which included ostraka of Xanthippos and Themistokles. Early device: Corinth C 37-1030, with frog (gem impression?) on the top of the handle, published by Mary Campbell, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 606, fig. 28, no. 200, the deposit being of the second half of the sixth century, possibly to 480 B.C. Chian coin type: Grace, pl. I, 1, cf. pp. 296, etc. For references to some pre-Greek stamped jars, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 182, note 33.

<sup>4</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pp. 31-38.

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conquest by Philip II in 340 B.C.<sup>5</sup> In the catalogue which follows, the first section, 1-55, covers the finds from this deposit; I know of no evidence to put the issue of stamps of classes I, a-d, later than about 340, nor apparently do any of the more commonly found stamps with single name, ethnic, and device (cf. 56-69) predate that year. Here seems to be a break in system such as one expects to find explained by an administrative change; and we await with great interest the discussion of these years to appear shortly in J. Pouilloux's *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos*, Part I, chapter X.<sup>6</sup>

In the present article, I supplement the Pnyx material of the earlier period with photographs of whole jars which show the restoration of some of the fragments, and with a table to indicate the function and the interrelation of persons named on Pnyx stamps.

Of the four jars in Plate 60, the middle pair have stamps which appear also in the Pnyx series, on 16 and 43, while 4 bears the name of the eponym on 45 here published. The stamp of 1 makes the third of a series naming, with preposition, the eponym Μέγων I, for whom I have tentatively suggested a date of about 410 B.C.<sup>7</sup> The first three jars cannot be far apart in date because of the interconnection of names, see Figure 6; and jar 3 should not date later than the first quarter of the fourth century according to the type of lamp represented in the stamp (better seen in the better impressed 43). Setting the three in a row, we see the Thasian jar being drawn out to greater length, and sharpening at the angle, thus following a tendency observed in the late fifth and early fourth centuries on another wine jar series, the detailed development of which we can date on somewhat better excavation evidence. Jar 4 shows a further stage of pulling out and narrowing; note that the full length is not preserved, the toe being missing. Context evidence suggests that this jar is perhaps to be dated after 350 B.C., though I believe not by much.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Hiller von Gaertringen in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, V, 1934, p. 1319; C. Fredrich in *I.G.*, XII, 8 (1909), p. 79.

<sup>6</sup> M. Pouilloux was kind enough to read a first draught of this introductory text, and to give me the reference to his book, published in Paris in 1954, which had not yet appeared when this volume went to press. He does not believe that Thasos was conquered in 340, though it may well have been thereafter "dans la sphère économique macédonienne."

<sup>7</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33 with note 7.

<sup>8</sup> Jars in Plate 60: 1) Found in Cyprus, now in the National Museum of Palestine in Tel-Aviv. Ht. 0.66 m.; diam. 0.26 m.; ht. of handles 0.21 m.; capacity given in round numbers as "8 okes," which would be about 10,250 cc. The stamp (cf. Pl. 60, 1a, 1b, two takes of the same object) reads 'Επι[Μέγων]ρος Βιτί[ων] around a youthful head turned left. Note that it has slipped in setting, duplicating letters. I am grateful to Mr. A. H. S. Megaw, Director of Antiquities of Cyprus, for informing me about this jar, and to Dr. Walter Moses for many photographs sent very promptly, and for permission to publish. 2) Found at Ghezel Tepe, Rhodes, now stored in the Archaeological Museum in the city of Rhodes. Ht. 0.693 m.; diam. 0.272 m.; ht. of handles 0.20 m.; their W. 0.046 m.; and T. 0.024 m.; capacity of jar 10,400 cc. For the stamp type, endorsement of Φείδιππος in the term of Ἀλθημ(ένης), see 16; note that on the jar in Rhodes it has slipped in setting, giving a false



I think it likely that a number of the Pnyx stamps somewhat antedate the first of the four jars here shown. A jar of the term of Κλεοφῶν (cf. 40-42), shown in *Clara Rhodos*, II, 1932, pl. VI, 6, evidently had higher shoulders and shorter handles than our 1; unfortunately the illustration is inadequate and the jar has been lost as a result of bomb damage to the Rhodes museum during the recent war. In other ways also my series gives an incomplete picture of early Thasian wine containers. For instance, larger stamped jars certainly coexisted with some of these ἀμφορείδια, as will be obvious from the various sizes of the Pnyx handles. Some of these may have been of quite a different type; cf. the containers listed in the wine law of the late fifth century.<sup>9</sup> Reconstruction from fragments of a sequence of shapes of wine jars in this period of Thasian history is made difficult by the changes in authority and presumably in standards in the last quarter of the fifth century, as well as by the likelihood that there were not only various types of vessels but also full-size and fractional vessels of the same type. Although the height of a handle and the slope of shoulder indicated by a preserved lower handle attachment are certainly evidence as to date, their significance is less easy to read than I have perhaps suggested in past writings.<sup>10</sup>

Some general statements on the distinctive fabric of Thasian handles, Grace, pp. 201 and 203, need a little modification. For Pridik's characteristic rim profile, a wrong reference is given; it is actually shown on *Herm.*, p. 35, a diagrammatic rendering in the third line of the text. Variations will be seen in Figure 7 here, on profiles of Thasian handles of before 340 B.C. An angular rim continued through at least part of the third quarter of the fourth century, but was replaced before 300 by a thick roll, later diminished. Very broad handles, such as 60, seem, according to recent Agora finds, to date shortly before 300. The position of the stamp on the early handles is on top, not on the outside of the curve but often close to the neck; this will be clear on the Plates, as well as in Figure 7. The position on the outside of the curve remains

impression of length. 3) Of unknown provenance, in the Archaeological Museum, Rhodes. Ht. 0.72; diam. 0.252; of handles, W. 0.044, T. 0.022; capacity of jar 8050 cc. For the stamp type, endorsement of Θρασυί(δης) in the term of Μέγων II, see 43, or the better example in *Herm.*, pl. V, 15. For an opinion on the date of the kind of lamp used as a device in this stamp, I am indebted to Professor Richard Howland, who is publishing the Greek lamps found in the Athenian Agora. Jars 2 and 3 are here published by permission of Dr. I. Kondis, Ephor of Antiquities of the Dodekanese. For my first records of 3, I am grateful to Dr. Luigi Morricone, as well as to the good offices of Mrs. O. R. Arthur and of Mr. T. W. French, Antiquities Officer of the British Military Administration of the Dodekanese in 1946, by whose several agencies these and other records reached me at a time of confusion and difficult communications. 4) Athenian Agora, Inv. P 13570. Preserved ht. 0.63 m.; diam. 0.245 m.; ht. of the handles 0.235. The stamp seems to be the type illustrated in *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 26, the device an ant, the fabricant's name not preserved, the term that of Νικίας. For the context of P 13570, see under 45.

<sup>9</sup> See G. Daux, "Nouvelles Inscriptions de Thasos," *B.C.H.*, L, 1926, p. 214, lines 12-13: μηδὲ ἐξ ἀμφορέων μηδὲ ἐκ πιθόκης μηδ' ἐξ ψευδοπίθο κοτυλιζέτω μηδὲς.

<sup>10</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 37. Mme. Bon has called my attention to the ambiguity of some of this evidence.



characteristic of Thasian, but of a later period; cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XXV, 35. Most of the stamps are rectangular, but the series of the eponym Σάτυρος is circular. The clay is as described in Grace, p. 201, and because of the variation, the color is mentioned in this catalogue; but the characteristic mica is noted only if there is unusually much or little.

To supplement the sparse and cryptic evidence provided by context of discovery and development of shape, we need to know and understand the interconnection of the names on the stamps, and the function, and as far as possible separate identity, of the persons named. For Thasian stamps, the first necessity is to establish separate lists of eponyms and fabricants, since the preposition ἐπί rarely occurs. For the beginnings of such lists, with illustrative photographs, see *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35, notes 17 and 18, and p. 37, note 19, with fig. 1, p. 32. The table, Figure 6, shows the process carried somewhat further. The eponym list is there headed by the explicitly designated eponyms Μέγων and Σάτυρος. The types combining their names with those of a number of others, indicated by crosses where the lines cross, have for each of the two eponyms a particular device common to the whole series he dates: for Μέγων, a youthful head turned left (cf. Pl. 60, 1a and 1b, the same stamp variously lighted); and for Σάτυρος his canting satyr head, illustrated in my article on early Thasian.<sup>11</sup> These types show that at least the early Thasian stamps are "eponym's" stamps rather than (as is the case with Rhodian and Knidian) fabricant's stamps. After these two, I have added the names of those who must be eponyms of the period of class a, the stamps without device, since most of them appear on no other class. It should here be remarked that the sequence of eponyms in the table is not chronological. For the terms of Ἀριστομένης when the device is the Archer, and of Ἡροφῶν who is named with the head of perhaps the same figure, the pattern is that of the terms of Μέγων and Σάτυρος, in that a common device is used with various second names, as is done also with several other eponyms, including Δικηκράτης (37). But with others, the device is different for each different second name, thus corresponding with the subsidiary symbol present in the various types of the term of Ἡροφῶν;<sup>12</sup> and here the eponym must be identified by the distinctive arrangement of the stamps of his term, in which his name often had a position of priority. That this can be done I think will be clear from an examination of the Pnyx material, especially the types naming the eponyms Ἀριστείδης, Βάτων, Δαμάστης, Κλεοφῶν. Confirmation is provided by the fact that the second names as a whole fit easily into a list distinct from that of the eponyms, if one allows for a small

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 32 (fig. 1), 33, 38, nos. 12-14. Note that the eponym's name is actually in a separate stamp in this series, preserved in addition to the main stamp on no. 13 of the items here listed (taken from *Herm.*, pl. XV, 9).

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33, note 9. Another type of this series has since been published, with fabricant Κλεοφάνης and subsidiary symbol a bird: see T. Ivanov, *Musée National Bulgare, Fouilles et Recherches*, II, Sofia, 1948, p. 44, and p. 46, fig. 54a; the article is in Bulgarian, with a summary in French. The stamp is on the neck of the jar near the rim. I owe the reference to Professor C. B. Welles.



number of different persons with the same name, such as in any case we know existed, from Thasian epigraphical texts. Into the same second list fit the single names on stamps of classes b and c (5-15), so that in these types the phiale and star evidently indicated dates. I have added them at the end of the eponym list in Figure 6, which includes altogether a dozen names of eponyms identified on stamps from the Pnyx.

As to the precise function of the persons in this eponym list, it may well be that they were the dating authorities of the state; I am informed by J. Pouilloux that this authority was normally in the hands of archons, not, as had previously been supposed, of *theoroi*, and probably of a single archon *par excellence*.<sup>13</sup> We should not of course assume that they had *ex officio* any connection whatever with the wine trade, or with pottery manufacture; their names simply date the stamps.<sup>14</sup> The similarity among themselves of stamps naming a particular eponym does of course suggest a central control, but not by the dating authority as such.

The persons in the second list were presumably potters or pottery owners, unless possibly they were commissioners or inspectors. In any case, I take it that their endorsement indicates responsibility for the standard quality of the jars. Like those who correspond with them on Rhodian, Knidian, etc. jars, they will here be called fabricants.

It will be recognized by a study of the table that the context dating of stamps of the eponyms *Ἀριστομένης* (Grace, p. 301, 2), and *Τελεος* (Grace, p. 301, 1; *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 38, 2) places the whole of this connected group in the neighborhood of 400 B.C., independently of the Pnyx context. A stamp of the eponym *Ἀριστείδης* (SS 1498, unpublished, fabricant *Θεόδωρος*); see Fig. 6) has also been found in early fourth century context at the Agora; it is a duplicate of *Πρακτικά*, 1910, p. 134, fig. 7, from earlier investigations at the Pnyx. Further, duplicates of 29 and of 32-33 (see commentary) have been found in deposits which confirm Pnyx evidence as to the date of *Δαμάστης*; while some confirmation is provided for both *Ἀριστομένης* and *Ἡροφῶν* by the fuller publication of three handles from the Asklepieion in Corinth: see Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, *The Asklepieion and Lerna*, pp. 136-137, nos. 86-87 bis; and for the lamps in the same deposit, p. 129 as well as p. 137.

<sup>13</sup> I am very grateful to M. Pouilloux for answering in advance my question on this point, and quote his letter of March 4, 1953; "Les seuls éponymes véritables de Thasos sont les *archontes* et même sans doute un *archonte par excellence* chaque année (cf. *I.G.*, XII, 8, 265, 1; *I.G.*, XII, 8, 589, 1, époque romaine). Lorsque les *theoroi* interviennent, ils ne sont là qu'à titre de *vérificateurs*; le seul texte *I.G.*, XII, 8, 263, où ils font office d'éponymes appartient à une époque de troubles, et il ne s'agit pas d'une acte émanant des pouvoirs constitutionnels. J'ai traité de cette question de l'éponymie au ch. IX de mon travail sur Thasos." Reference is to the volume mentioned above, p. 000. A later volume of this work will contain a full prosopography in Thasos, the preliminary files for which M. Pouilloux has generously permitted us to duplicate for our own use.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. L. Robert's disposal of a related confusion, *Études Anatoliennes*, Paris, 1937, p. 514, note 2: "... la datation n'a rien à voir avec le contenu du document; de même que, si une épitaphe de cette époque était datée, elle le serait par le prêtre d'Helios à Rhodes ... sans que Rhodes ait aucune responsabilité dans la mort du défunt."



The establishing of the two lists is still far from complete, although they have been carried further than is shown in Figure 6. I hope to return to these matters, as to the chronology of latter fourth century and Hellenistic Thasian jars, at a later date. In the meanwhile, one or two notes on the early stamps may be added.

I have given elsewhere a brief account of classes Ia, b, and d.<sup>15</sup> Note in class Ic, which is well represented in the present group (7-15), a peculiar feature, the addition in certain types of a pellet, sometimes two; see 10-13, and comment on 15. This object probably had no pictographic meaning, but is to be compared with similar pellets on coins of the Greek West, which are marks of value. This usage, conspicuous on Roman Republican coins, was in force in the late fifth century in Magna Graecia, when bronze and gold coins began to be issued in addition to silver and weight was no longer an obvious criterion of value.<sup>16</sup> It is possible that the pellets marked units of capacity on Thasian amphoras. It will be noticed (cf. Fig. 6) that classes Ib and c have many fabricants in common. I believe that c is somewhat later than b. It is interesting to compare the phiale stamp *Herm.*, pl. VI, 15 with the star stamp *Herm.*, pl. VII, 15; the same name occurs in both, except that in the former it is spelled with an *alpha*, in the latter with an *eta*: Εὐφρη|ν clearly visible in SS 8798, which is without the pellet, to be published in the Bon corpus.

For another possible connection between Thasos and the West in the late fifth or early fourth centuries B.C., note in the catalogue that an Etruscan coin with the same device as 21 bears an unexplained legend, *Thezi*.

THASIAN I: LATE FIFTH AND FIRST HALF OF  
FOURTH CENTURIES B.C., 1-55

a. Stamps without Device: 1-4

1. (AH 9). Σκύμνος, term of Διάρης. W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θασ]ίων  
[Διάρ]ης  
[Σκύμνο]ς

Rim preserved. Fine buff clay, little mica.

Restored from *Herm.*, 42, 127-128.

2. (AH 57). Φίλω(ν), term of Λεωγ(ένης). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52.

<sup>15</sup> *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Head-Hill, *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, London, 1932, pl. 15, nos. 38, 43, and pl. 16, no. 50 (all three bronze).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Λεω[γ(ένης)]  
Θασι(  
Φίλω(ν)

align

Reddish buff clay.

Restored from Thasos 1424. Another example in the National Museum, Athens, and cf. *Herm.*, 48, 272.

J. Pouilloux suggests a possible identification of the eponym with Α. Κλεοδώρον, archon in the fifth century B.C.

3. (AH 143). Εὐρυ(άναξ), term of Χάρω(ν). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 52.

Χάρω(ν)

1 2 lines of Greek text

{author does not want to type p. 129  
(or divided)}



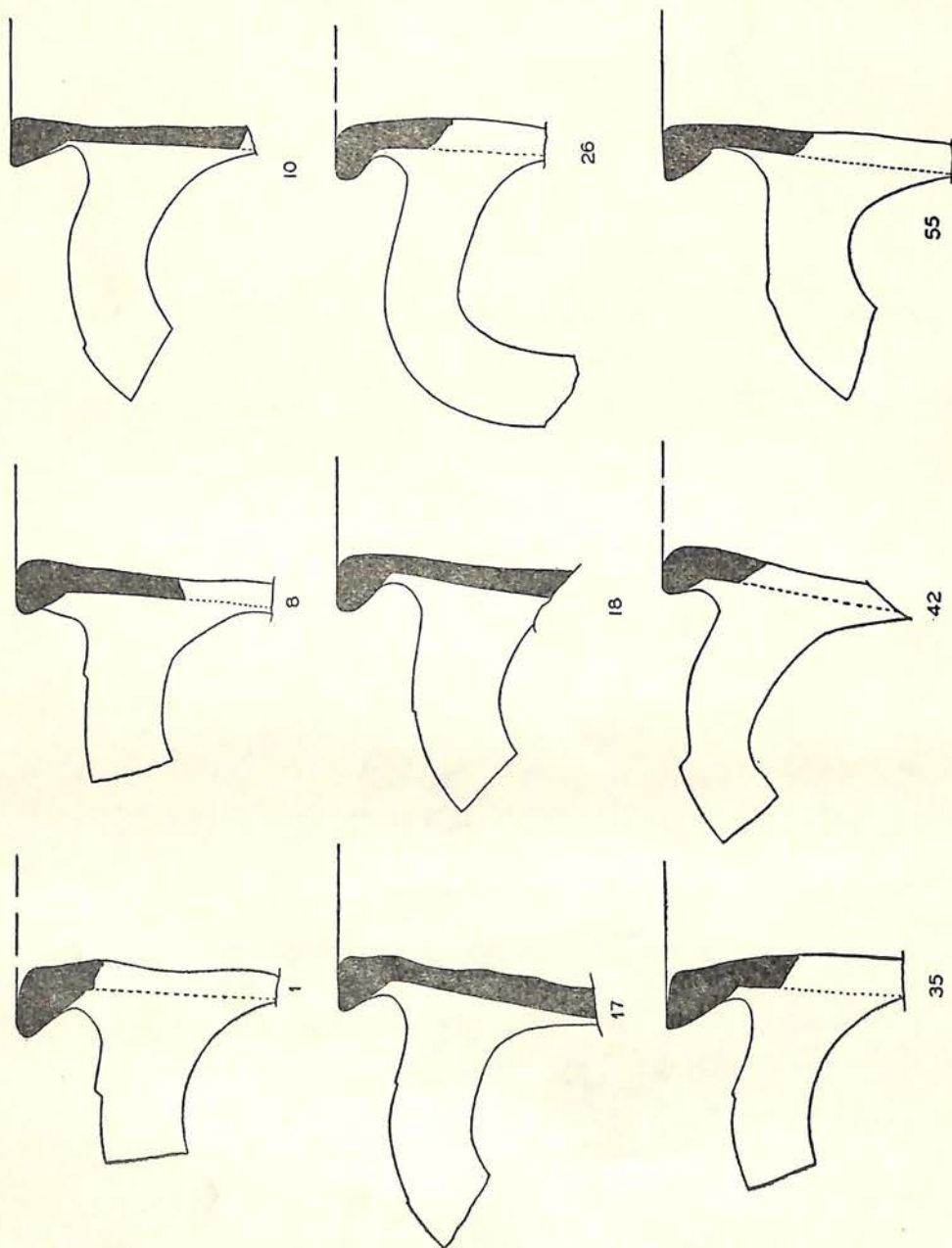


FIG. 7. Profiles of Early Thasian Handles (Scale 1:2).



Θασι(  
Εὔρυ(ἀναξ)

Russet buff clay.

Two more examples known, from Thasos. Cf. also *Herm.*, 55, 429-430, with slightly less abbreviation.

4. (AH 99). Δαμασ( . W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 52.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Δαμασ(  
Θασίω(ν)

Russet buff clay; red stain on top of handle near neck of jar. Two published examples: *Herm.*, 40, 99-100. See on 229.

b. *Stamps with Single Name, and Varying Device plus Phiale: 5-6*

5. (AH 109). Πυλάδ(ης). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m.; Ht. 0.12 m. Pls. 52 and 59, b (side).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον  
phiale tripod  
Πυλάδ(ης)

The whole handle is preserved, with both attachments, but not the rim. It is broad and flat, with little rise in the upper part, and a finger impression on the lower attachment; carefully made. The shoulder fragment indicates a relatively gentle slope. Russet buff clay with much mica; red stain on top near neck.

Already published: *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 32, fig. 1 (stamp, at over actual size), and p. 34, fig. 3, 2 (side view of handle); see also text, especially p. 38.

6. (AH 5). Χαίριμ(. W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 52.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιω[ν]  
phiale lance-head  
Χαίρι[μ(]

Rim preserved. Buff clay, reddish near surface; much mica.

Published examples: *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 19; Grace, 1.

c. *Stamps with Single Name, and Varying Device plus Star: 7-15*

7. (AH 22). 'Αριστ(αγόρης?). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θα]σίων  
[ ] boukranion(?) star  
['Αρ]ιστ(αγόρης?)

Russet buff clay, much mica; gray core.

The name as tentatively restored appears in less abbreviated form on stamps of classes a and b above: cf. *Herm.*, 38, 45-47; and 42, 125; 48, 273.

8. (AH 105). [Μ]ελιν(ος). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 53 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίων  
device star  
[Μ]ελιν(ος)

Rim preserved. Buff clay, with much mica.

9. (AH 13). Κλεοφ(άνης?). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίω[ν]  
star shell  
[Κ]λεοφ(άνης?)

Russet buff clay; red stains.

Published example: Grace, 3.

Κλεοφάνης is known as an early Thasian fabricant; cf. 29 below.

- 10-12. (AH 6, 106, 113). Κλεοφ(άνης?). W. 0.04 m.; 0.04 m.; 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m.; 0.021 m.; 0.019 m. Pl. 53 and Fig. 7.



122/

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, all three examples.

Θασίων  
star shell pellet  
Κλεοφ(άνης?)

Rim preserved on 10. All three, russet buff clay, red stains.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 14. An example is on file from Corinth, CP 1797. There seem to be variations in the die, very slight. But note that 10 is from the same prototype die as 9; in Grace, 3, is clearly visible the same slip of the tool from the *omega* crossing the *mu*.

A number of stamps of this class show similar pellets, the types being sometimes known, as here, without the pellet; see under 15, and above p. 127.

13. (AH 21). Νικόσ(τρατος?). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασίων  
star pruning-hook pellet  
[Νικόσ(τρατος)?]

Vestige of rim preserved. Highly micaceous russet buff clay.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 4.

For the pellet, see under 10-12.

14. (AH 115). Νόσσοσ? W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

?  
Θασίων  
[star?] dolphin?  
[N]όσσοσ?

Russet buff clay.

The name is that of a fabricant of this period (cf. 21, and *Herm.*, 48, 270), but the restoration is conjectural. A stamp with star and dolphin and the name Ξενοσ( has been recorded

from Thasos, and will be published in the Bon corpus (see above, p. 000), but it is now known only in a drawing, not at present available to me.

15. (AH 1). Πυλά(δης). W. 0.059 m.; T. 0.03 m. Pl. 53 (stamp a little under actual size).

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον  
burning torch  
Πυλά(δης) star

Highly micaceous reddish buff clay; red stain.

Seven other examples, of which two are from the Athenian Agora, two from Thasos, and three from South Russia: see *Herm.*, 53, 384-386. In one of the latter (*Herm.*, pl. VI, 23) a pellet has been added between the *theta* and the flame of the torch; see under 10-12, and above (p. 000) on such pellets.

The flame of the torch has a curving feathery tip, clear only on SS 3663.

d. Stamps with Names of Two Persons, and a Device: 16-54

16. (AH 112). Φε(ί)διππ(ος), term of 'Αλ-(θ)ημ(ένης). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

'Αλ(θ)ημ(ένης)|Θασίων|Φε(ί)διππ(ος)  
kantharos

Reddish buff clay, grayish core.

Other examples: Thasos 1560, and Rhodes Museum 1748. The latter is an intact jar found at Ghezel Tepe, Rhodes, and here published, Pl. 60, 2 and 2a; see p. 000 with note 8.

The arrangement of the stamp (see Pl. 53) is that regular with 'Αλθιμένης in the few types known. It is like that of Κλεοφών (cf. 40, etc.), but the stamps are squarish, whereas those of Κλεοφών are regularly long. The stamp of 'Αλθιμένης on the jar (Pl. 60, 2a) appears long because of a slip in setting.

123/



17. (AH 11). Γλαύκων, term of Ἀριστείδης.  
W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]

earring

[Θασι Γ] λάνκ|ων (retr.)

Rim preserved. Buff clay, little mica; red stain.

I owe the identification of the device to Dr. Berta Segall.

The regular arrangement of the stamps naming this eponym is that his own name reads forward across the top long side, and is followed directly by the ethnic and then the fabricant's name, reading retrograde along the right short side and bottom long side, turning the corner of the left short side for the last letter or two.

18. (AH 102). Ἡράκλειτος, term of Ἀριστείδης.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]

eye

[Θα|σ]ι Ἡράκλ[ε|ι]τ(ος) (retr.)

Rim preserved. Reddish buff clay, red stain.

On the arrangement of the stamp, see 17.

19. (AH 55). Μέγων, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστείδ[ης]

dog

[Θασι] Μέγ[ω]|ν (retr.)

Pinkish buff clay with little mica; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.

An example from South Russia is published in *Herm.*, pl. IV, 12.

20. (AH 17). Πυλάδης, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Ἀριστείδης]

insect

Θασι|Πυλά[δ|ης] (retr.)

Highly micaceous pinkish buff clay; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.

An example from the Agora (SS 8531), and two from South Russia (*Herm.*, 53, 387-388, pl. VI, 5).

21. (AH 24). Νόσσοις, term of Ἀριστοκρ(άτης).  
W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 54. (The stamp is slightly under actual size.)

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀρι στο|κρ(άτης)

wheel

Νό σοο(ς)

(retr.)

Russet clay.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. VII, 20, from Kerch. Two others found in Athens (Agora and Kerameikos).

Two other types naming this eponym have just this arrangement, the names retrograde on the long sides, eponym on top, and no ethnic; cf. *Herm.*, pl. V, 18, and Dumont, pl. V, 36. A third (*Herm.*, 38, 63) has a different arrangement.

The device on 21 appears in the reverse types of certain coins of Macedonia and of Etruria, whence a connection has been suspected between the two peoples; see *British Museum Catalogue Macedonia*, etc., 1879, p. xxv, with citations. A "silver piece of five units (Etruria)" is dated by Mattingly (*Roman Coins*, 1928, p. 282, pl. XXII, 9), as "c. 400 B.C." The same piece appears in Head-Hill, *A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks*, 1932, pl. 13, 1. Here the description (p. 23) reads in part: "Rev. Thezi in Etruscan. Archaic wheel, having long crossbar supported by two struts curving outwards . . . . The city named on the reverse of this coin has not been satisfactorily identified. The date may be about the middle of the fifth century B.C., or earlier."



22. (AH 10). Ἡρακλ(, term of Βάτων. W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι( Βά|τω|ν Ἡρακ|λ(  
caduceus

Russet clay with large buff core; red stain.

The inscriptions in the types naming this eponym always run around the four sides of the rectangle in this order, and with the same position of the letters of his own name.

23. (AH 114). Πυλάδης, term of Βάτων. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 54.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι( Βά|τω|ν Πυλά|δης(  
device

Highly micaceous russet clay with small buff core.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 22.

Three examples from Thasos, and one from the Athenian Agora.

24. (AH 54). Ἡράκλειτος(?), term of Δαμάσ-  
της. W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 55.

[Θάσιον|Δα]μά[στης]  
burning torch  
[Ἡ]ράκλειτ[ος]

(The fabricant cannot be restored as Θράσιπ-  
πος or Ἡρακλείδης, because these combinations  
exist in known types, cf. 25-27).

Buff clay.

Though the reading is not certain, the ar-  
rangement seems to be that used regularly with  
Δαμάστης: the eponym's name along the top long  
side of the rectangle; the fabricant's along the  
bottom long side; and the ethnic along the left  
short side, the bases of its letters inward, so  
that the eponym's name is continuous with it.  
The ethnic is written with an *omicron*.

- 25-27. (AH 7, 8, 23). Θράσιππος, term of  
Δαμάστης. W. 0.038 m.; 0.039 m.; 0.04 m.;

T. 0.019 m.; 0.022 m.; 0.02 m. Pl. 55 and  
Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly  
Place, all three examples.

Θάσιον|Δαμάστης  
greave  
Θράσιππος

Worn section of rim preserved on 26. All  
three, pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

An example each from Thasos and the Athen-  
ian Agora, and three from South Russia  
(*Herm.*, 40, 104-106).

A pair of bronze greaves attributed to the  
late fifth or early fourth century B.C. has re-  
cently been published: see T. Ivanov, "Armure  
de guerrier Thrace trouvée à Assenovgrad,"  
*Musée National Bulgare, Fouilles et Recher-  
ches*, I, Sofia, 1948, p. 106, figs. 79, 80. Each  
of the greaves bears near its top a stamp with  
the name Ἀγαθάνωρ. I owe the reference to  
Professor C. B. Welles.

28. (AH 103). Καλλιφών, term of Δαμάστης.  
W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 55.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly  
Place.

Θάσιον|ν|Δα|μάστης  
duck (inverted)  
Καλλι[φών]

Pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.  
Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

29. (AH 12). Κλεοφάνης, term of Δαμάστης.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 55.

From the Assembly Place, filling of Period  
III.

Θάσιον|Δαμάστη[s]  
ladle  
Κλεοφάνης

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

Two examples from the Agora (SS 11346  
from a deposit about contemporary with the



filling of Period III), and two from South Russia (*Herm.*, 41, 107-108, pl. V, 30. Pridik observes that the ladle ends in a swan's head). The Agora examples show some reworking of the die.

- 30-31.** (AH 58, 139). Δεωφάνης, term of Δαμάστης. W. 0.043 m.; 0.043 m.; T. 0.023 m.; 0.024 m. Pl. 55.

**30** is from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θάσιον] | Δαμάστης  
dolphins  
Δε[ωφάνης]

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

One example each from Thasos, the National Museum, Athens, and ancient Callatis (Mangalia, Roumania); for the latter see *Dacia*, II, 1925, p. 131, fig. 49, no. 3 which reference I owe to Mme. Bon.

- 32-33.** (AH 3, 20). Μέγων, term of Δαμάστης. W. 0.04 m.; 0.041 m.; T. 0.02 m.; 0.021 m. Pl. 55.

Both are from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον | Δαμάστης[ς]  
oinochoe  
Μέγων

Pinkish buff clay.

On the arrangement of the stamp, see under

**24.**

One example each from Thasos, Kerch, and the Athenian Agora (SS 10121, from a fourth century filling).

- 34.** (AH 145). Πανσανίης, term of Δαμάστης. W. 0.037 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 55.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θάσιον] | Δαμ[α]στής  
panther  
[Πα]νσανίης

Reddish clay, buff at surface (apparently from firing, not a slip).

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

An example has been found in ancient Callatis (Mangalia, Roumania) on the Black Sea; see *Dacia*, I, 1924, p. 153, no. 17. I owe the reference to Mme. Bon. An example also from the Athenian Agora.

- 35-36.** (AH 100, 101). Πυλάδης, term of Δαμάστης. W. 0.041 m. both; T. 0.021 m. both. Pl. 55 and Fig. 7.

Both are from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον | Δαμάστ[ης]  
locust  
Πυλάδης

Rim preserved on **35**. Highly micaceous clay, reddish, buff at core, thin smooth surface coat of light buff.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

Eight examples from Thasos, one from near Kavala, two from the Athenian Agora, and a fine one from the German excavations at the Kerameikos. Reference to stamped handles from the Kerameikos is by courtesy of Dr. K. Kübler.

- 37.** (AH 111). Πρώτης, term of Δικηκράτης. W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 56.

Πρώτης | Θασ | Δικηκράτης  
lamp

Pinkish buff clay, hard-baked; little mica.

An example published in facsimile in *Herm.*, 42, 124; wrongly restored.

The stamps naming Δικηκράτης have a common device, a lamp with horizontal handle and rather long nozzle. Types are known with probably six different fabricants' names; see Figure 6.

- 38.** (AH 16). Πυθογένης, term of Ίσαγόρης. W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.



Θασι|Ἰσαγόρη|[ς Πυ]|θογέ(νης)  
wine amphora

Russet clay.

39. (AH 76). Ἀμφαν(δρος), term of Ἰσχυτήs.  
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 56.

Ἰσχυτή(ς)|Θασι  
vase  
[Ἀμφαν(δρος)]

Pinkish buff clay.

Five other examples from Athens.

I know of no other occurrence of the name Ἰσχυτήs. Its position of priority in the stamp suggests that it is that of the eponym.

40. (AH 144). Αἰσχυρίων, term of Κλεοφῶν.  
W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|[Θασίων?]|Αἰσχυρίων  
dolphin

Reddish buff clay, buff surface, red stain.

Five examples from South Russia: *Herm.*, 36, 12-16.

The arrangement is that regular with Κλεοφῶν: on successive long, short, and long sides of the rectangle, the eponym's name, the ethnic, and the fabricant's name, all with letters basing inward. Ordinarily the ethnic is across the whole short side, and ordinarily (but not always, cf. *Herm.*, pl. IV, 10) it is written with *omega*; for the type of 40 the evidence of the facsimiles in *Herm.* is conflicting at this point.

See also under 16.

41. (AH 4). Ποσίδειος, term of Κλεοφῶν. W. 0.051 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Κλεοφῶν]|Θασίων|Ποσίδειος  
heron

Red clay with little mica, buff core.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 40. Nine examples from South Russia: *Herm.*,

52, 366-374, of which a fine example is illustrated pl. V, 4.

42. (AH 19). Φείδιππος, term of Κλεοφῶν. W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 56 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|Θασίων|Φείδιππος  
laurel leaf

Rim preserved. Highly micaceous pinkish buff clay; red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 40.

A good example from the Athenian Agora, and two from South Russia: *Herm.*, 54, 420-421, pl. VIII, 6.

43. (AH 2). Θρασωνί(δης), term of Μέγων II. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θρασωνί[ι(δης)]|Θασι|Μέ[γ(ων)]  
lamp

Dark russet clay; white pebble in the clay below the stamp.

The types attributed to the term of Μέγων II, including 43, have in common the sequence fabricant-ethnic-eponym around the device, the fabricant's name always beginning from a corner. There is not a common device, as in the case of Μέγων I.

Other examples: *Herm.*, 49, 299 (pl. V, 15, good example), and an intact jar in the Rhodes Museum, here published Plate 60, 3 and 3a, on which see above p. 000 with note 8. A vestige of rim on 43 shows the downward slope toward the outside which is clear on the intact amphora. The muddy impression on the latter is more easily identified from the example illustrated in *Herm.* than from 43.

44. (AH 14). Ποσί(δεις), term of Μυί(σκος). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Π[οσ]ί(δεις)|Θασί|Μυί(σκος)  
shoe?



Reddish buff clay.

The arrangement of the types of this term is like that of the types attributed to Μέγων II; see under 43.

Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

45. (AH 230). Term of Νικίας. W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 57.

Νικίας  
bird? (tail left)  
[ ] (inv.)

Pinkish buff clay.

Possibly the same stamp on Thasos 294, from which the device is tentatively identified.

The types naming Νικίας have the eponym's and the fabricant's names on opposite long sides of the rectangle, both with letters basing inward. The eponym is usually given precedence by the position of the device, so that he comes first (left to right) if not on top. The types of his term have no ethnic.

Largely preserved jars bearing stamps with this eponym's name have been found in context of the third quarter of the fourth century, one in Smyrna (for my acquaintance with which I am obliged to Mr. John Cook) and the other at the Athenian Agora. For the latter, P 13570, see Plate 60, 4 and 4a, and p. 000 with note 8. It comes from a deposit from which the terracotta figurines have been published recently by Dorothy Burr Thompson; see *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 72.

46. (AH 241). Term of Παμφάης? W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 57.

Π]αμφ|άης[  
device

Buff clay.

This stamp does not show the regular arrangement used in the term of the eponym Παμφάης, which is like that with Δαμάστης.

47. (AH 140). Πρωτίς? W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Πρω|τίς?  
device

Reddish clay, buff surface.

The stamp was damaged when bits of clay fell away over a piece of straw (?) which lay under them and which has left a distinct mark. The device is possibly a pilos, or a bell, or an omphalos.

48. (AH 15). Εὐαγόρης? On a fragment of the neck of the jar. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Εὐαγ|όρης?  
device

Buff clay.

Cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 37, note 21, for Thasian jars stamped on the neck. The letters in 48 are unusually large for the early period, unless this stamp belongs to the series with phiale or star (cf. 5-15).

49. (AH 53). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.024 m.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

No letters are preserved, but part of the device, a bow?

Pinkish buff clay.

50. (AH 59). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.026 m.; ht. of handle ca. 0.16 m. Pl. 57.

This badly damaged stamp appears to have as device a grape cluster.

The whole handle is preserved with both attachments, but not the rim. Buff clay.

51. (AH 180). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 57.

Context possibly of the fourth to third century B.C.

Part of the device is preserved, a goat facing right. Beyond its head, letter traces along the right short side of the rectangle, perhaps part of the ethnic.

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.



52. (AH 107). W. 0.035 m.; T. 0.022 m.

]δης[  
[Θασι]  
[device (horn? or dolphin?)]

The upper part of the stamp is preserved, with much worn surface.

Buff clay with a good deal of mica.

Other examples: SS 9125, 10941, and Athens, National Museum, Bon 302. SS 10941 comes from a fourth century deposit (construction filling of the square building which preceded the Stoa of Attalos).

53. (AH 141). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Part of the device is preserved, the upper part of a seven-stringed lyre.

Reddish buff clay, redder at core.

54. (AH 147). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 57.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Part of the device is preserved, the hind part of a mouse (?) facing right.

Fine red clay, buff surface.

e. *Stamp with Name and Title, and Device: 55*

55. (AH 110). Κεράμαρχος(?) Πυθίων(?) W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 57 and Fig. 7.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κεραμαρ[  
Πυθίων  
Herakles as Archer

Rim preserved. Reddish clay, buff core, red stain; little mica.

There is a stamp of this kind in the National Museum, Athens, of which a drawing has been published by Dumont (pl. V, 24; the handle will be republished in the Bon corpus). The name is Πυλάδης, and is followed by the title.

The name Πυθίων cannot be regarded as a certain reading in 55. It is common in later Thasian stamps, but I have not found it in any belonging to the foregoing classes a-d. On the other hand, Πυλάδης apparently does not exist in the later period.

On the device, the reverse type of Thasian coins in the late fifth and first half of the fourth centuries B.C., and derived from a still extant archaic Thasian relief, see M. Launey, *Études Thasiennes*, I, *Le Sanctuaire et le Culte d'Héraklès à Thasos*, Paris, 1944, pp. 139-143, for recent discussion with extensive references. The date there proposed for the Archer stamps of the eponym Ἀριστομένης is too late; cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33, note 6, and see above, p. 000. 126 Given the long period of issue of the Archer coins, however, the type of 55 is not necessarily close in date to the Ἀριστομένης stamps.

The title may be compared with the ἐργαστηριάρχας named on a Rhodian stamp, cf. Nilsson, pl. I, 5, and text p. 57.

THASIAN II: LATTER FOURTH AND THIRD CENTURIES B.C., STAMPS WITH SINGLE NAME, ETHNIC, AND DEVICE; AND UNRESTORED:

56-69

a. *The Legend still tends to surround the Device: 56*

56. (AH 220). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων vac. | vac. [Τη]λ[ε]μάχου  
triangular object

Dark russet clay.

Along the upper edge, the effects of a flaw in the die.

SS 1160 from Thompson's Hellenistic Group A (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 313 ff.) has a stamp of Τηλέμαχος. The group may be of the third quarter of the fourth century, according to recent investigations by G. R. Edwards.



b. *The Two Words are on Opposite Short Sides of the Rectangle: 57-58*

57. (AH 199). W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 58.

From the construction debris of the City Wall of the late fourth century B.C.

Θασίων  
ladle  
Κλεοφῶν

Buff clay.

A similar stamp of Κλεοφῶν, with brazier as device, was found in context probably of the third quarter of the fourth century at Smyrna. Another, with pentagram, appears on an intact amphora in private possession in Roumeli His-sar, near Istanbul; the jar somewhat resembles Grace, p. 202, fig. 1, 3 (but note that the bottom of that is missing).

58. (AH 56). W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων  
bee  
Ναύσων

Dark red clay with brownish core.

The device, a flying bee, is a symbol on a tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedon, posthumous issue of ca. 325 B.C.; see E. T. Newell, *Alexander Hoards III, Andritsaena* (*Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 21), New York, 1923, p. 5, pl. 1, no. 10, reverse, symbol beneath horse.

c. *The Two Words are on Opposite Long Sides of the Rectangle: 59-69*

59. (AH 75). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 58.

Θασίων  
sword  
Αισχρίων

Buff clay, showing in the section a red ring near the surface.

SS 11493 which has the same stamp comes from a deposit indicating a date before ca. 300

B.C. Another example in the National Museum, Athens.

60. (AH 146). W. 0.056 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 58.

[Θα]σίων  
lyre  
Ἀριστομ[έ(νης)]

Light reddish clay, with large buff core.

Another example from Thasos.

61. (AH 186). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.028 m. Pl. 58.

Θασ[ίων]  
wine amphora  
Ἀριστοφά(νης)

Light red clay, buff core.

Two examples from Thasos.

62. (AH 202). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.03 m. Pl. 58.


Θασίων  
vase  
Κρινομέ(νης)

Dark russet clay, gray core.

Another example from the German excavations at the Kerameikos.

63. (AH 232). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 59, a (the stamp at a little under actual size).

In cistern built over by White Poros Wall, first half of the third century B.C.; see *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 340-362.

Θασίων  
ladle [monogram   
Ναύπλιος

Hard-baked reddish clay, buff surface.

The same stamp on SS 9473, from a cistern deposit of the first half of the third century B.C.

64. (AH 200). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 59, a.

From construction filling of East Stoa, at east end of building, second half of the fourth



century B.C.; see *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 293-295.

Θασίων[ν]

vase

Σκύμν[ος]

Hard-baked reddish buff clay.

A similar stamp of Σκύμνος, but with club as device, was found in a third century B.C. cistern deposit (SS 8027).

65. (AH 77). W. 0.048 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 59, a.

Θασίων

bearded bird

head

Φείδιππος

Brick red clay.

Three examples from Thasos, and one from Antisara (?) near Kavala; see Πρακτικά, 1935, pp. 38-39, no. 4.

The device apparently belongs to a series in the rest of which is given not the head alone, but the bust and an outstretched arm and hand, accompanied by various different devices. The name is usually Πολύων. Three are published by G. Cantacuzino in "Trois sceaux inédits de Callatis," *Dacia*, VII-VIII, 1937-40, pp. 283-291 (I owe the reference to James Oliver), where the author proposes a connection with the worship of Sabazios. For another published example, see P. Gardner, *Numismatic Chronicle*, Series II, Vol. XIV, 1874, p. 168. It seems a possible suggestion that in these devices we have abbreviated versions of the Zeus with outstretched arm who appears on Macedonian coins beginning with those of Alexander.

66. (AH 142). W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 59, a.

Θασίων

vase (volute krater)

[Κλεο]φ[ών]

Reddish clay, small gray core.

A rubbing of a stamp in the Benachi collection, Alexandria (Benachi A.B. 35), has made it possible to identify 66, which comes from a slightly different die from *Herm.*, pl. III, 5, with the same reading.

67. (AH 60). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.029 m. Pl. 59, a.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place(?).

Θασίων

alabastron?

[ ]

Reddish clay with buff core and surface; much worn.

68. (AH 172). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.024 m.

A few letters of the end of a name preserved at what seems to be the lower right corner of a narrow rectangular stamp.

Brownish clay, buff core.

69. (AH 179). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m.

Vestiges of a device or letters. The handle may belong to the earlier period.

*Not numbered*: AH 104, from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, which may be a Thasian handle, but nothing but the edge of the stamp can be made out.

## B. RHODIAN

Martin P. Nilsson's study (for which see Bibliography) remains the indispensable handbook for this category, and the best that has been published for any class of amphora stamps. It contains a large repertory and an extensive bibliography *raisonnée* of publications of Rhodian stamps before 1909, as well as notes and discussions on many matters connected with the content of the stamps, such as the Rhodian calendar; and it includes, with an analysis of the names, what approximates a

K under Θ,  
bracket outside  
to left



reverse index of them. Photographs are few, but readings are presented with great precision by typographical means which today would be considerably more expensive than photographic illustration. This book has admirably fulfilled Nilsson's purpose to provide the essential background for making informed copies and restorations of Rhodian stamps, the most numerous and widely scattered of all classes of amphora stamps.

His book does not include a chronology of the stamps, nor a full alphabetical list of names appearing on them, nor a presentation of the whole jar. It has since been possible to supplement it, using an abundance of more recently accessible material and excavation records. For a recent summary, the reader may refer to my Eponyms article (see bibliography); pl. 42 shows early, middle, and late stamped Rhodian jars, and in the text are references for the evidence on which the chronology is based, as well as a verified list of the eponyms on the stamps. It is the present supposition that these magistrates were the dating authorities of the state, who were, in Rhodes, the priests of Halios. Part of a list of these priests appears on a stone recently published by L. Morricone (see Bibliography). There is certainly some correspondence between entries on this stone and eponyms named on appropriately dated amphora stamps; it is hoped that further study will resolve certain apparent inconsistencies.

To my published list of eponyms on stamps may now be added the following names, an asterisk indicating that the name is known to me only in a drawing of the stamp:

- 10.bis Ἀθαναγόρας
- 56.bis (Hiller no. 88) Ἀρχέστρατος\*
- 64.bis Βουλαγόρας
- 89.bis (Hiller no. 147) Ἡράκλειτος
- 116.bis Λυσίστρατος
- 116.ter Μεγακλῆς
- 116.quater Μενέλαος
- 116.quinquiens Μνασ[
- 163.bis (Hiller no. 288) Τιμοκράτης
- 163.ter Τιμοσθένης
- 170.bis Φρ(
- 170.ter Φωκίων

Of these, Βουλαγόρας, Μεγακλῆς, Φρ( and Φωκίων are of early date, perhaps all of the fourth century B.C., while the rest are probably all late, perhaps all of the first century B.C. Βουλαγόρας and Φωκίων occur on stamps of Εὔφρων, his name introduced by the preposition παρά: see on 70. Ἀρχέστρατος and Λυσίστρατος are the names of priests of Halios known from inscriptions of the first century B.C.: see pp. 121 and 127 of the Eponyms article.



A supplement to this latter is planned for early publication. Documentation of the new names, together with other *addenda* and *corrigenda* must be postponed until then. I add here only that confirmation has been found for the following eponyms, starred as doubtful in my published list: 'Απατο(ύριος), 'Απολλώνιος, 'Αριστίων, and 'Αριστοφάνης; and that the number 71.bis can now be given to an authentic (early) Δαμοσθέ(νης) to replace the wrongly restored Τιμοσθένης formerly holding this number.

Rhodian amphoras were normally marked with the name of a month in addition to those of eponym and fabricant, the information divided between two stamps on the two handles; see again pl. 42 of the Eponyms article, the middle jar and pair of stamps, or the pair (?) **102-103** below. For a list of Rhodian months, see the Index, p. 4—. An ethnic 'Ρόδιον is known on only one handle, found in Delos, for which see below, p. —.

The Pnyx Rhodian are here presented in chronological groups, of which I, which is large, is divided according to the shape of the stamp and arranged in alphabetical sequences of fabricants and eponyms.

The groups correspond with those used in reporting the Rhodian handles of Delos,<sup>17</sup> except that in the present article I have not made a division in the first quarter of the third century, chiefly because of uncertainty as to possible repeated names among the eponyms, which need further study. Many of the fragments are small and battered, so that it is difficult to estimate the dates of the handles by their shape. It is probable that the greater part of Pnyx Ib and c, in addition to Pnyx II, corresponds with II as used at Delos.

In any case, the great bulk of these handles belongs to the third century, before the last quarter, the character of the collection thus corresponding well with what we have at the Agora, and forming a striking contrast to Delos finds. Note that the three last chronological groups are represented here by a single handle each, the last three on Plate 64.

The most remarkable single item is **70**, not merely because it is uncommon in itself, but also because it was found in context of the fourth century B.C. As far as I know, it was the first Rhodian stamped handle to be so found, although it has been clear that the beginning of the series must have been before 300. (A stamped handle found in fourth century context at the Agora in 1953, SS 13094, seems also to be Rhodian, though neither stamp nor fabric as yet permits a definite identification). Attention may be called also to two pairs of supplementary types, **98** and **99**, and **102** and **103**, of which the latter (cited above) may be actually a pair of handles from the same jar. Note also a clear example of an uncommon Rhodian name, Κεφάλω(ν)

<sup>17</sup> B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pp. 518, 522-531, 535-538, pl. XXI-XXIV. Note supplementary remarks on this material, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 127-128.



(85); and a handle from a jar smaller than the Rhodian standard unit amphora, 90, preserved in its complete length, with both attachments.<sup>18</sup>

The collation of the Rhodian series is limited to parallels affording evidence as to date or restoration of a type, except for fabricants' names not occurring in the alphabetically arranged catalogue section of Nilsson's book; on these I add a summary of my information.

RHODIAN I: LATE FOURTH TO CA. MID THIRD  
CENTURIES B.C.: 70-97

a. *Earliest Rectangular Stamps, 70-72*

70. (AH 258). Εὐφρων, term of Ἀγριος (?)  
Pl. 61.

From packing of City Wall of late fourth  
century B.C.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγ[ρί(ου)]?  
Εὐφρων(ος)

Published example of possibly the same type:  
Nilsson, p. 524, no. 801, which may restore  
the eponym's name. Another example is in the  
Benachi collection, Alexandria.

The fabricant's name does not appear in  
Nilsson's alphabetical Rhodian sequence from  
Lindos, but occurs in several stamps grouped  
by him as of uncertain origin (pp. 525, 526, nos.  
804, 813, 817, 828, and 829, in addition to the  
parallel cited above). Note that the clay of no.  
801 is said to resemble Rhodian, as does cer-  
tainly that of 70.

Both fabricant and eponym are known in  
other early Rhodian stamps, and only in early  
ones. These include, for the fabricant, some of  
the uncommon types with the preposition παρά,  
for two of which, see above, p. 000. On such  
types, see Nilsson, pp. 57-58; but they are now  
clearly Rhodian. A stamp naming the eponym  
Ἀγριος is coupled with a παρά stamp on a frag-  
mentary early jar found in Rhodes in 1952, for  
my information on which I am indebted to Mr.  
George Dontas of the Archaeological Service  
of the Dodekanese, and to Miss Maria Sav-  
vatiannou.

71. (AH 89). Pl. 61.

Σωτᾶ  
NE

72. (AH 126). Pl. 61.

Πανσ  
αλία

It may be an eponym that is named; cf.  
B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, p. 523, on eponyms  
without preposition.

b. *Early Circular Stamps: 73-81*

(one fabricant, four eponyms, and unrestored)

73. (AH 166). Pl. 61.

Ξενοτίμου  
rose

The name does not occur in the Lindos cata-  
logue, but is common in Athens, always with  
rose stamps.

74. (AH 170). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγλο[υκρίτου Θεσμοφ]ορίου  
rose

A closely similar stamp names this eponym  
on one handle of the neck of a jar of Ζήνων  
found in an early third century deposit at the  
Agora (SS 3786). For a nearly whole jar of  
Ζήνων, see Grace, 77. See also under 86.

75. (AH 167). Pl. 61.

[Ἐπὶ] Αἰσχ(υλίνου) Πεδαγει(τίνου)  
rose

Note the same eponym on 92-94.

<sup>18</sup> On fractional containers, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 180.



76. (AH 252). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ Εὐκλ[εῖς  
rose

The stamp probably had also the name of a month.

77. (AH 80). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ [Θρα]σνδάμων  
(no device)

The restoration is confirmed by SS 9604, a closely similar stamp in which this eponym is named.

- 78-81. (AH 26, 195, 204, 260).

Unrestored rose stamps on handles of early fabric, none with useful context.

c. *Early Rectangular Stamps: Fabricants*  
**82-91, Eponyms 92-97**

82. (AH 225). Pl. 62.

Ἀρ[τεμ]  
δω[ρον]  
[ ]

Trace of a letter, perhaps *upsilon*, at the beginning of the third line, where there was probably a month. Cf. Grace, 26-27.

83. (AH 25). Pl. 62 (the stamp at a little under actual size).

Ἀρτέμων  
Ἀγριανί(ον)

The reading is confirmed by similar stamps in which the name of this fabricant is more clearly legible.

84. (AH 85). Pl. 62.

Ἀρταμ[ι(τίου)]  
Ἐπίγονο[s]

A handle of this fabricant (SS 4175) was found in a cistern deposit of which the pottery as a whole has been dated in the middle half of the third century.

85. (AH 177). Pl. 62.

Βαδρομι(  
Κεφάλω(v)

The name is rare. I have only one other Rhodian example on file: SS 9856, with month Panamos.

86. (AH 78). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[v]  
Ἀρταμ[τί(ον)]

A handle of this fabricant has been found in an early third century B.C. group (SS 3790). Cf. also Grace, 21-22, a possible combination with Ἀγλώκριτος (74).

87. (AH 188). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[v]  
Βαδρομίο[v]

See on 86.

88. (AH 83). Pl. 62.

Μικύθου  
Κάρνεος

See on 86.

89. (AH 189). Pl. 62.

Νεῖ[λος]  
Ἀγρι[ανίου]

90. (AH 84). W. 0.031 m.; T. 0.023 m.; Ht. 0.215 m. Pl. 62.

Πανσανία

Whole handle preserved, small, from fractional jar.

Over 200 handles are on file having stamps with this reading. It is evident by context, and by the fabric of largely preserved jars, that at least two fabricants used this endorsement: the jars SS 8933, from a cistern deposit of the first half of the third century, and Corinth C 47-230, from a well in the South Stoa, at least two generations apart. Many examples have been found in third century deposits. 90 is to be dated by fabric in the first half of the third century.

are



## 91. (AH 209).

[Πανσα]γία

See on 90, but 91 is not fractional.

## 92-94. (AH 82, 184, 207). Pl. 63 (93 only).

Ἐπὶ Αἰσχυ  
λίνου

The three stamps come from slightly different dies, and are variously preserved.

An example (SS 4275) comes from the middle-third century deposit mentioned under 84. Note that 75 names the same eponym.

## 95. (AH 211). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Πολυ  
κράτους

## 96. (AH 81). Pl. 63.

[Ἐ]πὶ Σω  
[χ]άρεως

## 97. (AH 127). Pl. 63.

[Ἐπὶ Σω]  
χάρε[us]  
Καρνείου (flaw in die)

The reading is not certain, but should perhaps be

Χάρη[τος]  
Καρνείου

Χάρης is a third century fabricant whose name is accompanied by the month name.

RHODIAN II: *Ca.* THIRD QUARTER OF THIRD  
CENTURY B.C.: 98-101

## 98. (AH 137). Pl. 63.

Μενεκράτους

Among other examples of this rather common endorsement, SS 8045 comes from a cistern deposit dated in the third quarter of the third century by G. R. Edwards, and SS 7582 is a jar dated in the term of the eponym Μυτίων and found in a well deposit of which most of the pottery seems to be somewhat earlier than the

third quarter. For a published example, see *Πρακτικά*, 1910, p. 132, no. 1, from earlier excavations on the Pnyx.

## 99. (AH 233). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Εὐφράγορος  
Θευδαίστιον

Although the fabric of the handles does not suggest they come from the same jar, the stamps of 98 and 99 are so similar as to indicate that 99 is a stamp of Μενεκράτης. A date in the third quarter has already been suggested for this eponym; see *Tarsus*, p. 148.

## 100. (AH 171). Pl. 63.

Ἑλλαγίκο[v]  
rose

Among many examples on file, SS 7581 is a jar, dated in the term of Ἀριστωνίδας, found with the jar mentioned under 98.

## 101. (AH 168). Pl. 63.

Θεσμοφο  
ρί(ον) Δίσκου

Stamps of this earlier Δίσκος, whose name is accompanied by the month, include an example (SS 8934) on the top of a jar dated in the term of Ξερόστρατος, found in a deposit dated by G. R. Edwards about 250 B.C. or early in the third quarter of the century; SS 8934 seemed to be one of the two latest Rhodian items in the deposit. Cf. *Tarsus*, nos. 5-6.

RHODIAN III: *Ca.* 220-180 B.C.: 102-109

## 102. (AH 148). Pl. 64.

Helios Ἐ[πὶ Κρα]  
head τίδα

Four pairs are known that show that the eponym stamps of Ἀγοράναξ, like those of Μαρσύας, have a head of Helios as device. One of these pairs is on the jar SS 7584, from the deposit mentioned under 98; the eponym is Σώστρατος. The stamps of 102 and 103 make a likely pair, especially since a term of Κρατίδας

Ἐ  
χ  
Κ  
in line  
bracket  
outside  
to left



is otherwise known to be an intercalary year. The fabric and firing of the two handles confirm the probability.

Five handles of this fabricant were found in the Pergamon deposit. Ten from the same deposit name an eponym *Κρατίδας*, possibly not this one, or not all the same one. *Ἀγοράναξ* was certainly working earlier than the last quarter; cf. the jar SS 7584 above mentioned. The pair 102 and 103 may perhaps be placed early in the last quarter. For Schuchhardt's publication of the Pergamon deposit, and for its chronological significance, see Bibliography.

103. (AH 198). Pl. 64.

*Ἀγοράνακτος*  
*Πανάμου*  
*Δευτέρου*

See on 102.

104. (AH 79). Pl. 64.

*[Ἐπὶ] Πρατοφά*  
*[ρευ]ς*  
*[Ἀρτα]μίτιου*

Two handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

105. (AH 208). Pl. 64.

*Ἐπὶ Κλεγκρά*  
*τευς*  
*Ἀγριανίου*

Eleven handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

106-109. (AH 36, 61, 239, 259).

Four handles with unrestored rectangular stamps, datable by their fabric at about this period.

RHODIAN IV: Ca. 180-150 B.C.: 110

110. (AH 86). Pl. 64.

*Κλεισιμβροσίδα Π[άνα]μος* (retr.)  
rose

There were no handles of this fabricant in the Pergamon deposit. The top of a jar of his was found in Corinth, C 47-304 and 305, which names an eponym *Σώδαμος*.

RHODIAN V: SECOND HALF OF SECOND CENTURY B.C.: 111

111. (AH 187). Pl. 64.

An incompletely impressed circular stamp with the bust of Helios and parts of letters.

Most of the circular types with this device seem to be of the third quarter of the second century; perhaps it continued to be used into the last quarter.

RHODIAN VI: EARLY FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 112

112. (AH 94). Pls. 64 and 59, b (side).

*Κάσ[τωρ]* (retr.)

A handle of this fabricant, SS 9201, was found in a well deposit of the early first century B.C.

The name is not in the Lindos catalogue. It does not occur in Delos, which might suggest a date later than 88 B.C.; but it is in general rare: beside 112 and SS 9201, I have only five other examples on file, four more from Athens, and one from Alexandria (Benachi collection).

## C. KNIDIAN

A corpus of Knidian stamp types is in preparation. In the meanwhile, there is no very satisfactory work of reference for stamps of this class. Dumont's book (see Bibliography) contains a large Knidian repertory, with many useful drawings and much good observation of such matters as the fabric of the handles. His repertory was



indeed the original basis of the corpus now being assembled. But in the book, the material is practically inaccessible because there is no index. Grace, pp. 241-275, which is served by the general index of that article, may be consulted, but includes much that needs revision (cf. Bibliography). Readings and dating in the present article are based on a much larger body of information, and the name lists of magistrates of the late second and early first centuries B.C. (see pp. 000-000) should help to identify Knidian handles of that period. Cf. also the summary on Knidian from Delos, *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 519-522, pls. XIX-XX.

The Pnyx Knidian do not include handles which are of special interest in themselves or datable because of their context of discovery. The interest of the collection lies in the fact that it is a representative one, the arrangement of which in chronological groups takes one over most of the period during which Knidian jars were stamped with names.

The shape of the handle at various periods, for which cf. Grace, pl. II, nos. 6, 7, and p. 202, fig. 1, nos. 6-8, can here be followed to some extent in the photographs that show the tops of the handles with the position of the stamps. The reader may note the contrast on Plate 69 between the latest handle with rectangular stamp (**169**) and the early handles with circular stamps (**170-172**). Necks of jars bearing respectively the stamp type of **171-172** and that of **169** are shown beside one another on Plate 71, b, and two handles, **136** and **156**, which date one before and one between these two necks, are illustrated in side view on Plate 59, b. It may be remarked that the stamp of the jar, Grace, p. 202, no. 8, has been read, and the term is that of *ἱππαρχος* (late second century B.C., see under **160**). Two more Knidian jars are shown in *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pl. 19, 7 and 9 (SS 3219 and 9367).

In the following catalogue, the circular stamps, **170-188**, have been set apart, for convenience in using the Plates, and the rest have been divided into four chronological groups, within which the presentation is alphabetical by fabricant:

1) First half of the second century B.C., the majority being of the second quarter, **113-137**; of these, **133-137** are stamps that do not name a fabricant, and of which the fabricant is not certainly identified.

2) Second half of the second century until the date, late in the century, when *duoviri* (see below) began to be named, **138-152**.

3) Period of naming *duoviri*, late second—early first centuries B.C., **153-165**, the last item being a *duoviri* stamp of which the fabricant has not been identified.

4) First century B.C., following the *duoviri* period, **166-169**.

In presenting the circular stamps, I have somewhat modified the chronological and alphabetical sequence in order to follow a) devices, and b) fabricants of whose work both before and during the *duoviri* period there happen to be examples in this collection.



For the circular stamps, and for many rectangular stamps which can be dated more closely than the limits of the four periods listed, or which seem to fall between two, individual notes on date have been added to the text of the catalogue.

The division of the Knidian stamps into these periods is a working arrangement. With the exception of 3) and in a general way 4), the periods will not stand in an historical analysis of the output of Knidian jars. The early stamps having abbreviations, monograms, or devices (cf. Grace, 226-231, 233-234, 276) are not represented in this collection; many of these are certainly of the third century (cf. Grace, 233), and as a group they precede the first period here listed. The division between 1) and 2) depends on the same coincidence that divides the tentative Rhodian periods III and IV: the fact that the destruction of Corinth and Carthage and the construction of the Stoa of Attalos are all known to have taken place about the middle of the century so that findspot evidence associated with these events is of cumulative strength,<sup>19</sup> making the middle of the century seem more of a solid line of demarcation than it was. The period when the Knidian dating (?) authority was a *φρούραρχος* (see under 116) will probably stand out eventually as distinct. Apparently it fell as a whole within the first half of the second century, and it would seem reasonable to identify it with the period of Rhodian domination of the mainland, 188-166 B.C.<sup>20</sup> The end of this period of Rhodian domination provides another incidental fixed point in Knidian chronology, since the increased volume of trade at Delos following its opening as a free port in 166 helps to isolate the Knidian types earlier than that date, which are very much fewer among finds at Delos.<sup>21</sup> Examples of particularly early types in the present series are 113, 118 and 126; these may date from the first quarter of the second century.

The event which serves to date for us the end of the third or *duoviri* period probably falls close at least to a real division in the pattern of stamping jars at Knidos. That is the sack of Athens by Sulla in 86 B.C., the sweepings from which, cleared into numerous wells or cisterns, include many stamped fragments of Knidian jars naming *duoviri*. Later Knidian stamps show a marked simplification, and the jars when preserved show a distinct reduction in size, in the direction of the smaller Roman wine jar. It appears that the standard Knidian container of about 100 B.C., with its elaborate endorsement, was a market requirement<sup>22</sup> which disappeared with the sack

<sup>19</sup> Certain apparent contradictions must be attributed to the fact that, after all, the sites of Corinth and Carthage were not entirely untrodden during the century between destruction and Roman colonization. On Corinth, cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 119, with note 7; and C. Roebuck, Corinth, XIV, *The Asklepion and Lerna*, Princeton, 1951, pp. 82-84, on a heavy traffic of looters during this period. Mme. Gilbert Picard told me in the summer of 1951 that finds at Carthage after 146 B.C. indicate a similar slight but undeniable activity. •

<sup>20</sup> Cf. P. M. Fraser and G. E. Bean, *The Rhodian Peraea and Islands*, Oxford, 1954, pp. 93-94, with note 3.

<sup>21</sup> See *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 518, 522.

<sup>22</sup> Comparable requirements are specified in the Athenian decree, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1013, of the end of



of Athens or probably even with the slightly earlier (88 B.C.) destruction by Mithridates of Delos, since finds indicate that Athens and Delos were by a long way the principal markets for Knidian stamped jars of the period.

The nature of the special endorsement of the *duoviri* period has been given brief mention.<sup>23</sup> It consists of an extra pair of names which usually changes with a change in eponym, i. e. presumably we have to do with annually appointed pairs of commissioners, though one or both of a pair seem sometimes to have been carried over to another year. The paired names are sometimes accompanied by a title, usually *ἀνδρῶν* (cf. 174, 187-188) occasionally *ἀρχόντων* (Grace, 181-183). There being now four names involved, along with ethnic and device and sometimes title, the information is, more often than in previous periods, divided between the two handles of the jars, most of which of course have since broken, leaving us to reestablish pairs of types by matching devices,<sup>24</sup> etc.

Since we now know most if not all of these *duoviri* named on Knidian jars, and since the eponym terms of most of the pairs have been quite firmly established, I append an alphabetical list of the pairs in concordance with the eponyms that dated their period of office, and a reverse list, alphabetical by eponym. Asterisks mark such of these names as appear on Knidian stamps only at this period and in the function indicated (eponym or *duovir*), boldface numbers refer to examples in this catalogue, and numbers in plain type to examples illustrated in *Hesperia*, III, 1934 (Grace); of some of the latter, readings in the text, incomplete or lacking, have since been restored from better preserved duplicates. Note also citations from Kent's article (see Bibliography).

DUOVIRI		PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
1.	'Αγαθόδωρος-'Απολλώνιος	165	'Ερμόφαντος?
2.	'Αγαθοκλῆς-Θεόνκριτος*	223	Διονύσιος
3.	'Αγασίπολις*'Ερμίας		'Ανδρομένης
4.	" *-'Ερμόφαντος		"
5.	'Αγίας-'Αριστογένης		'Αρίσταιος
6.	'Αθανόδωρος*-'Απολλώνιος		'Ερμόφαντος
7.	'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος*		'Αριστόδαμος
8.	" " *	186	Πίσινος?
(1).	'Απολλώνιος-'Αγαθόδωρος		'Ερμόφαντος?
(6).	" -'Αθανόδωρος*		'Ερμόφαντος
9.	'Αρίσταιος-'Ερατίδας*	179	Δαίδαλος
10.	'Αριστεύς-Βάκχιος*		Θεύπομπος

the second century B.C., on which see recently M. Crosby, "An Athenian Fruit Measure," *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pp. 108-113.

<sup>23</sup> See *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 183-184, note 35.

<sup>24</sup> We have a sufficient number of stamps in which all four names are together (cf. Grace, 130; *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 9), and jars, whole or fragmentary, on which pairs of supplementary types are preserved, to give us solid grounds for guessing at further pairs.



DUOVIRI	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
11. Ἀριστόβουλος*-Μελάντας	185, 190	Ἐρμων
12. " *-Μόσχος		Ἀλέξανδρος
(5). Ἀριστογένης-Ἀγίας		Ἀρίσταινος
13. Ἀριστοκλῆς-Ἀρτέμων	185; p. 300, 8; Kent, no. 15	Ἀγίας
(13). Ἀρτέμων-Ἀριστοκλῆς		"
(10). Βάκχιος*-Ἀριστεύς		Θεύπομπος
14. Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων		Σωσίφρων??
15. Δαμά (τριος)-Κυδοσθένης*	181-183	Σωσίφρων
(15). Δημήτριος- " *	180	"
(7). Διόγνητος*-Ἀπολλόδωρος		Ἀριστόδαμος
(8). " * "		Πίσινος?
16. Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις*		Πολίτης
(9). Ἐρατίδας*-Ἀρίσταινος		Δαίδαλος
(3). Ἑρμίας-Ἀγισίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
17. " -Νικασίβουλος		E[
18. " "		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(4). Ἑρμόφαντος-Ἀγισίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
19. Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας	187, 188, 211-212	Πίσινος
20. Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
21. " -Πολύχαρμος	164, 174, 130; Grace, p. 275, SS 323; Kent, no. 10	Ἀριστομήδης
22. Εὐπόλεμος*-Λάχης*	Kent, no. 7	Εὐφραγόρας
(14). Εὐφρων-Δαμάτριος		Σωσίφρων??
(2). Θεύκριτος*-Ἀγαθοκλῆς		Διονύσιος
23. Ἰάσων-Κάλλιππος	158	Πολίτας
24. " -Μύστης*	188	Ἀριστοκράτης
25. Ἴππόστρατος*-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
26. " -Πολύχαρμος		Ἀριστομήδης
(23). Κάλλιππος-Ἰάσων		Πολίτας
(19). Καρνεάδας-Εὐβουλος		Πίσινος
(20). Κλεύπολις-Εὐκράτης		Στρατοκλῆς
(25). " -Ἴππόστρατος*		"
27. Κράτερος*-Νικασίβουλος	160	Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
28. Κράτης*-Πολίτας-της	184, 189	Ἀλέξανδρος
29. " "	163	Δαμόκριτος
30. " *-Πονοσυλέτης*		"
(15). Κυδοσθένης*-Δαμά (τριος) usually Δημήτριος		Σωσίφρων
(22). Λάχης*-Εὐπόλεμος*		Εὐφραγόρας
(11). Μελάντας-Ἀριστόβουλος*		Ἐρμων
(12). Μόσχος-Ἀριστόβουλος*		Ἀλέξανδρος
(24). Μύστης*-Ἰάσων		Ἀριστοκράτης
(17). Νικασίβουλος-Ἑρμίας		E[
(18). " "		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(27). " -Κράτερος*		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
(28). Πολίτας (-της)-Κράτης		Ἀλέξανδρος
(29). " " "		Δαμόκριτος



DUOVIRI	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
(21). Πολύχαρμος-Εὐκράτης (26). " -Ἰππόστρατος* (30). Πονοσυλέτης*-Κράτης* 31. Πυθόκριτος-Τηγάδης* (31). Τηγάδης*-Πυθόκριτος (16). Φιλόπολις*-Διονύσιος		'Αριστομήδης " Δαμόκριτος Κλέυπολις " Πολίτης
EPONYMS	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF EPONYMS	DUOVIRI
9 21. 'Αγίας 2. 'Αλέξανδρος* 3. " * 4. 'Ανδρομένης* 5. " * 6. 'Αρίσταινος 7. 'Αριστόδαμος* 8. 'Αριστοκράτης 9. 'Αριστομήδης* 10. " * 11. Δαίδαλος* 12. Δαμόκριτος 13. " 14. Διονύσιος 15. Ε[ ? 16. 'Ερμόφαντος 17. " 18. 'Ερμων 19. Εὐφραγόρας 20. Θεύπομπος 21. 'Ιππαρχος* ὁ Διονυσίου 22. " " " 23. Κλέυπολις 24. Πίσινος* 25. " *? 26. Πολίτας 27. Πολίτης 28. Στρατοκλῆς* 29. " * 30. Σωσίφρων* 31. " ? *	182, 172, 173, 214; <del>Grace</del> , p. 300, 8  154 183, 171  164 = 130, 219  cf. 175 159, cf. 176; 202  176  154 153 184 186, 168, 170, 210  132; p. 305, no. 8  cf. 156 188, 213  157, 174 180-181 cf. 161 cf. 161; Kent, no. 2 146	'Αριστοκλῆς-Ἀρτέμων 'Αριστόβουλος-Μόσχος Κράτης-Πολίτης 'Αγησίπολις-Ἑρμίας " -Ἑρμόφαντος 'Αγίας-Ἀριστογένης 'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος 'Ιάσων-Μύσσης Εὐκράτης-Πολύχαρμος 'Ιππόστρατος. " 'Αρίσταινος-Ἐρατίδας Κράτης-Πολίτας-της " -Πονοσυλέτης 'Αγαθοκλῆς-Θεύκριτος 'Ερμίας-Νικασίβουλος 'Αθανόδωρος-Ἀπολλώνιος 'Αγαθόδωρος- " ? 'Αριστόβουλος-Μελάντας Εὐπόλεμος-Δάχης 'Αρστεύς-Βάκχιος Κράτερος-Νικασίβουλος 'Ερμίας- " Πυθόκριτος-Τηγάδης Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας 'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος 'Ιάσων-Κάλλιππος Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις Εὐκράτης-Κλέυπολις 'Ιππόστρατος- " Δαμάτ(ρι?)ος or Δημήτριος-Κυδοσθένης Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων

It can be taken as established that the general date of this group is late second—early first centuries B.C. Every one of the terms is represented from Delos. Nearly all have been identified in one or more Sulla-destruction deposits at the Agora, but none



in deposits as early as Thompson's Group E (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 392 ff.) on which see below, comment on 145. The interconnection of eponym and fabricant names (not here listed) indicates a close sequence of terms; it is unlikely that there are gaps of consequence. If each eponym name indicates a single year, the period is apparently twenty-one years, bringing us from 88 B.C. (the destruction of Delos) back to 108 B.C. for its beginning.

Much can eventually be done with relative dates within the group. For instance, an eponym named mostly or entirely by fabricants who worked also in the preceding period (see e. g. on 160) must have held office near the beginning. Those named on the most numerous and largest fragments in Sulla-destruction deposits are likely to be nearest that event. On the other hand, there is little overlapping in fabricants who use particular devices: it is evident, for instance, that the bull's head<sup>25</sup> types of *Διοσκουρίδας* (covering nine different eponym terms) are later than those of *Δαμοκράτης* (eight terms, no overlap with *Διοσκουρίδας*). It is, moreover, already fairly clear that with circular types of this and the preceding periods, something approaching a die sequence can be worked out.

Some anomalies in practice during the *duoviri* period may be mentioned. These are mostly omissions of one or other of the chief elements properly present in the complete endorsement of the period: fabricant, eponym, *duoviri*. They appear mostly on jars of veteran fabricants who worked also in the preceding period. Omission of the *duoviri* (cf. 155-156, 175 and 176) at first makes one suppose that a pre-*duoviri* term is named. But four eponyms are involved in such omissions, *Ἀριστομήδης*, *Δαίδαλος*, *Δαμόκριτος* and *Κλέυπολις* (cf. under 155), and it is unlikely that there would have been so extensive a repetition within the short period indicated by the activity of the fabricants who name these eponyms. Omission of the eponym has been proved by a joined pair of handles with supplementary types (see under 179), and is strongly suggested by a combination type (TD 2692, etc., unpublished) which names fabricant and *duoviri*, the latter with the preposition, like an eponym; and there is at least one more very probable case. Finally, what looks very much like a pair of bull's head types of *Διοσκουρίδας*<sup>26</sup> includes no mention of the fabricant's name.

Among other anomalies, note that the titles *ἀνδρῶν* and *ἀρχόντων* are both known to have been added in the wrong stamp of a pair of types (see under 179 for the former); and that although these titles regularly appear in the genitive, the names they introduce are often in the nominative (see 187, 188).

It may be remarked that *ἄρχοντος* in the singular accompanies the eponym's name in two (unpublished) types of about the middle of the second century. Of other

<sup>25</sup> Here and in the catalogue, I use the numismatists' term for this Knidian device (cf. B. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Second Edition, Oxford, 1911, p. 616), rather than the clearly inaccurate "boukranion."

<sup>26</sup> SS 1927, etc., with the eponym's name; and SS 3639, etc., with those of the *duoviri*; unpublished.



Knidian titles, apart from *φρούραρχος* above discussed, *κεραμεύς* occasionally identifies the fabricant, and *δαμιοργός* frequently, from the early second to the early first centuries B.C., describes the eponym. The word *Ἰππαρχος* is probably a name, not a title; see under 160. The word *παιδία* introduces one of the uncommon Knidian patronymics; see under 133 and again 160. For ethnic adjectives applied to persons, cf. 113; one or two others are known.

Firms of manufacturers, for which I have said <sup>27</sup> no evidence remained, did apparently operate in the post-*duoviri* period. That this is what we have on all three of the handles of noticeably late fabric, 166-168, is suggested by data discussed under 168, where fifteen eponyms of the period are listed. Other firms (?) of the period are those of *Φανίας-Βίος* (unpublished) and perhaps *Δρα( -Θευ)*, Grace, 257, where the reading is incomplete, and too early a date has been suggested for the deposit.

The kind of stamps that seem to follow these, and, still in the first century B.C., to wind up the Knidian stamped series, are described under 169.

#### KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS:

##### 1. BEFORE *ca.* 150 B.C.: 113-137

113. (AH 218). *Ἀπολλώνιος Πισίδας*. Pl. 65.

[Ἀπ]ολλώγι[ος]  
[Πι]σίδας

Published examples: Grace, 222 (the photograph shows a different preservation of the stamp); *C. I. L.*, VIII, Sup. III, 22639, 27a and b (Carthage); *Herm.*, 59, 28. Many others are on file, including SS 851, 1048, and 1463 from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, and SS 11566 from the footing trench of the colonnade of the Stoa of Attalos.

Many die variants contain the same two names, of which the second is presumably an ethnic. It is not known whether the jars had dating stamps on their other handles.

114. (AH 133). *Ἀρισταγόρας*, term of *Δαμάτριος*.

Ἐπὶ Δαματρίων Ἀρισταγόρα  
Κνίδιον anchor, point left

Published examples: Grace, 144-145. Six others are on file, including Corinth C 47-17.

This appears to be the only Knidian type which names an eponym *Δαμάτριος*.

115. (AH 116). *Ἀριστίων*, term of *Εὐκρά(της)*. Pl. 65.

Ἐπ[ὶ Εὐκρά(της)]  
Ἀριστίων  
Κνίδιον  
(retr.)

SS 14038 restores the name of the eponym, which dates numerous different stamp types on handles found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa. Handles of this fabricant were found in the same deposit.

116. (AH 255). *Ἀριστοκλῆς*. Pl. 65.

Κνίδιον Ἀριστοκλεῦς

The top of the handle is covered with a cream surfacing. Cf. Dumont, p. 11, 5.

Many other examples on file, including Corinth C 39-391, and SS 7673a and b from a cistern group which appears to date before about 150 B.C. A variant type with the same content appears on handles found in Corinth

<sup>27</sup> *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 184, note 35.



(CP 1824), in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos (SS 5372), and from cistern and well groups which again appear to date before about 150 B.C. (SS 7677, 9375, 9379 and 9756; the deposit including the two middle items has been dated tentatively in the early second century by G. R. Edwards).

SS 9375 and 9756 here listed are tops of jars with the stamped part of both handles preserved. The second stamps from the two jars name respectively the phrourarchs Ἀγνων and Τιμοφῶν. The style of the stamps is that of 135-136 below, which we may then take to be from jars of this Ἀριστοκλῆς, or of his contemporary Νικασίβουλος whose stamps are very similar. For other published phrourarch stamps in the same style, see Grace, 177, and *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XIX, 3.

There was at least one other fabricant of this name: cf. 145-146.

117. (AH 173). Ἀρίστων, term of Ἐπίχαρμος.

Ἐπὶ Ἐπιχ  
ἀ[ρμον] ἸΑ  
ρίστων[ος] Κι  
bar (club?)

Of eighteen other examples on file, SS 9762 comes from a group apparently dating before 150 B.C. For probably the same fabricant in a pre-Stoa of Attalos filling, see Grace, pp. 300 and 302, no. 7.

118. (AH 246). Ἀστράγαλος, term of Πολιοῦχος.

[Πολ ι] οῦχος  
[Ἀστρ] αγάλου

in center, bull's head facing

Published examples: Grace, 109; and *Tarsus*, 96 (unstratified, and not illustrated). A dozen others are on file, including SS 1010 from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, and SS 10736 from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. Another stamp of Ἀστράγαλος was found in the Pergamon deposit: Schuchhardt, no. 1284 (term of Φίλτατος).

The nominative ending of the eponym's name is remarkable.

119. (AH 44). Διονύσιος, term of Φίλιππος.

Ἐπὶ Φιλίππου  
Διονυσ[ίου]  
[Κνίδι(ο)ν] ivy leaf

Worn and faint impression. The date is not certain. None of the 16 other examples on file comes from a consistent pre-150 B.C. context. There is good evidence for two or more homonyms on the stamps, for both fabricant and eponym.

120. (AH 231). Δρακοντομένης. Pl. 65.

[Δρα] κονή  
[τομ] ἐνης  
[Κνίδιον]

A more complete example has been found in Delos (TD 2197). Another type of Δρακοντομένης, again with curved *sigma* and *epsilon* and with a frame, names the phrourarch Κλενόπολις.

Note the partly obliterated superfluous *tau*.

121. (AH 257). Εἰρηνίδας, term of Φίλτατος. Pl. 65.

Ἐ[πὶ Φιλτάτου]  
Εἰρη[νίδα Κνί(διον)]  
[caduceus]

The numerous other examples of this type include three from a cistern group datable apparently before about 150 B.C. (SS 9540, 9547, 9549). Both eponym and fabricant are well established in this period by a dozen examples (of various types and name-combinations) which have been found in Carthage, Corinth, and the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. There seems to have been also an earlier eponym Φίλτατος.

122. (AH 70). Εἰρόφαντος? No eponym read. Pl. 65.

Εἰρόφαντος  
[ ]  
[ ]

The reading is very uncertain. The small faint letters resemble those on many stamps found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.



123. (AH 135). Ἡνίοχος, term of Μένιππος.

Ἐπὶ Μεν[ίππου]  
Ἡνι[όχου Κνίδι]  
ο[ν caduceus]

Published (but not illustrated) example: *Herm.*, 138, 7, from Olbia. No context bearing on the date exists for the dozen more examples on file. Both fabricant and eponym have been found, in other combinations, in cistern and well groups which seem to date about 150 B.C. (SS 9551 and 10087 for the fabricant, and SS 7664 for the eponym).

124. (AH 132). Θεύδαμος, term of Ἀγαθοκλῆς.

[Ἐπὶ Ἀγ]αθοκ
[λεῦς] Θεὺδ
[άμου Κ]νίδι
[ον caduceus]

(retr.)

Two other examples are on file (SS 2105 and 4777). Five handles from Corinth name an eponym Ἀγαθοκλῆς (CP 1796, C 36-97, C 37-2433, C 46-8, C 47-420), but there were evidently at least two Knidian eponyms of this name (cf. 141 for a later one). Attribution of 124 to this period remains tentative, though the appearance of the handle suggests it is correct.

125. (AH 41). Θευδόσιος, term of Ἀντανδρος.  
Pl. 65.

Ἐπὶ Ἀντάνδ[ρου]  
Θευδο[σί]ον Κνίδι(ον) anchor, point left

Eleven other examples on file, including two from Corinth (CP 1775, C 34-257). Types of this fabricant are dated by altogether fifteen eponyms in known examples. Of the fifteen types, eight have already been found in Corinth or in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, or in both, while all but one of the other eponyms occur, in different combinations, at Corinth.

126. (AH 243). Θευφείδης, term of Εὐκράτης.  
Pl. 65.

Ἐπὶ Εὐκρά(τεως)  
Θευφείδε(ως)

Of ten other examples on file, three were found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa (SS 740, 843, 1712), which included also five more handles of this fabricant.

127. (AH 63). Μένης, term of Ἀγαθοκλῆς. Pl. 66.

[Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθοκ]  
[λεῦς] Μένητ  
[ος Κ]νίδιον

Seventeen other examples on file include one from Corinth (CP 1796), published by Powell, *A.J.A.*, VII, 1903, p. 36, 10d, as found in 1901 west of the "Old Fountain." However most of the activity of this fabricant was evidently in the second half of the century, and attribution of this type to the earlier period must remain for the present somewhat tentative, since the eponym cannot clearly be identified (see under 124).

128. (AH 157). Νικίας, term of Ἀσκληπιάδης.

Ἐπὶ Ἀσκ(λ)ηπιά  
δευ[ς] Νεικία  
Κνίδιον caduceus

Published examples: Grace, 127-129. Many others are on file, but without useful context. The eponym is apparently the man named on 134. On the fabricant, see further under 129.

129. (AH 74). Νικίας, term of Ἑρμοκράτης.  
Pl. 66.

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοκρ  
άτεως Νικία  
[Κνίδι(ον)] caduceus

A dozen other examples on file include SS 10775 and 10776, from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos. For another similarly dated type of Νικίας, see Grace, 126.

130. (AH 158). Σφαιρίων, term of Ἑρμοκράτης.  
Pl. 66.



[caduceus] [Ἐ]πὶ Ἑρμο  
[κ]ράτεως  
Σφαιρίων

Of six other examples on file, three are from a slightly different die. The fabricant is not otherwise known. For the eponym, see 129.

131. (AH 210). *Χαρμοκράτης*, term of Ἀσκληπιόδωρος. Pl. 66.

[Ἐπὶ Ἀσκληπιῷ] δῶ  
ρον οαρ  
Χαρ[μοκρά]τεως  
[Κνίδιον]

Six other examples are on file. Both fabricant and eponym occur on handles found in Corinth, in separate types. The activity of the fabricant evidently continued into the third quarter of the century.

132. (AH 196). *Χαρμοκράτης*, term of Φιλομβροτίδας.

[Ἐπὶ Φιλομ]βρ  
οτίδα Κνί(διον) Χ  
αρμ[οκ]ρά  
[τεως double axe]

Published examples: Grace, 157-158. The many other examples include SS 9910 and 9916 from a cistern group datable apparently in the second and third quarters of the second century. The eponym's name has not been found on handles which can be dated by context before the middle of the century.

For the fabricant, see on 131.

133. (AH 45). Term of Θεύδοτος. Pl. 66.

[Ἐπ]ὶ Θε  
ύδου  
Κνίδιον

(More complete examples show that in this type the first two letters of the preposition were written in the wrong order.)

Published, but not illustrated, example: *Herm.*, 58, 12. Seven others are on file. The eponym's name appears on stamps found in

Corinth, Carthage, and the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, five handles altogether.

The jar was possibly made by the Παιδία Θεωδωρίδα; for a restored jar with this signature, see Grace, p. 202, fig. 1, 7 and p. 305, 7, where the stamps are illustrated. I add a reference to Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1913, pp. 215-216, with better photographs of the same stamps, and an account of the discovery of the fragments (at Chalkis). A handle with the same endorsement has been found in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos (SS 10965).

134. (AH 215). Term of Φρούραρχος Ἀσκληπιάδης. Pl. 66.

Ἐπὶ Φρουρά(ρ)  
χου Ἀσκλη  
πιάδου

One other example is on file. For the eponym, see 128. The fabricant has not been identified.

135. (AH 214). Term of the Φρούραρχος Ἐρμοκράτης. Pl. 66.

Φρουρ[άρχ]ου  
Ἐρμοκράτεως

Two other examples are on file, including C 48-56 from Corinth (South Stoa, Well IX). The eponym seems to be the same one who is named in 129 and 130. For possible identifications of the fabricant, see under 116.

136. (AH 185). Term of the Φρούραρχος Κλεύπολις. Pls. 66 and 59, b (side).

Φρουράρχου  
[Κ]λευπόλις

Three other examples are on file. For possible identification of the fabricant, see under 116. Several other early types apparently name this eponym, who is to be distinguished from a homonym of the late second century (see 156).

137. (AH 119). No name restored.

]ε  
Κ]νίδι(ον)



The right end is preserved of a narrow two-line stamp, from a clay die. The handle is datable probably before about 150 B.C.

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 2.  
MIDDLE TO LATE SECOND CENTURY  
B.C.: 138-152

138. (AH 69). Ἀγαθίνος, term of Διονύσιος.  
Pl. 67.

Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου Ἀγαθ[ίνου] (in leaf-  
star shaped stamp)

Four other examples are on file.

139. (AH 247). Ἀγαθίνος, term of Εὐφράνωρ.  
Pl. 67.

Ἐπὶ Εὐφράνωρος (in lozenge-  
star shaped stamp)  
Ἀγαθίνου Κνίδιον

Eighteen other examples are on file.

140. (AH 159). Ἀθήναιος, term of Διονύσιος.

Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου Ἀθηναίου (in leaf-  
[Κνίδιον] shaped stamp)

A dozen other examples are on file. The activity of this fabricant may have been somewhere about the middle of the century; for later fabricants of the same name, see 153 and 168.

141. (AH 242). Αἰνέας, term of Ἀγαθοκλῆς.  
Pl. 67.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθο[κλε]  
ῶς Αἰνέ[α Κνί]  
[διον] [hooked object?]

The single other example on file (TD 1193, from Delos) seems to show the hooked device used by this fabricant in the terms of Ἰππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου) (cf. 160) and Σωσίφρων, i. e. early in the following period, which would suggest for 141 a relatively late date in the present period. For perhaps the same Ἀγαθοκλῆς, see 148; for a probably earlier one, 124 and 127.

142. (AH 42). Ἀνάξανδρος, term of Καλλιδάμας.

Ἐπὶ Καλλιδάμας  
Ἀναξάνδρου  
Κνίδιον club

Published example: Grace, 164. A dozen others are on file.

Another type of this fabricant (in the term of Ἀπολλόδωρος) has been well fixed in the third quarter by published examples (SS 5527 and Tarsus 98); see citations under *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 188, 11, pl. 20, and note that an intact jar with this stamp on both handles (SS 9367) is there shown on pl. 19, 9. For others of his types, see 143-144 and Grace, 165-167. His stamps name a dozen different eponyms, of whom Καλλιδάμας seems to be one of the earliest, and Τιμασικράτης (143-144) one of the latest.

For other published stamps naming the eponym Καλλιδάμας, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 8, as well as 171 below. A stamp with his name was apparently found in Corinth, cf. B. Powell, *A.J.A.*, VII, 1903, p. 37, 10g; but if his term fell before 146 B.C. it must have been by little.

143. (AH 183). Ἀνάξανδρος, term of Τιμασικράτης.

Ἐπὶ Τιμασικράτης  
ῥάτεως Ἀν  
αξάνδρου Κ  
νιδία club

Note the plural ethnic; cf. 159.

Published examples: Grace, 166-167. Many others are on file. See also under 142. The eponym appears in deposits most of the contents of which are datable distinguishably earlier than the Sulla-destruction deposits; see particularly SS 6603, a largely preserved jar of Νικάνωρ in the term of Τιμασικράτης (for the stamp, cf. Grace, 209) which comes from such a deposit. But he is named by several fabricants who carry on into the following period, e. g. Κύπρος (cf. 173), Ἀριστοκλῆς (146), Δημοκράτης, Ἐπιφάνης,



so that his term must have fallen shortly before the naming of *duoviri*.

144. (AH 251). As 143.

[Ε]πὶ Τιμασικ  
[ρά]τεις Ἄν  
[αξ]άν[δ]ρον Κ  
[νίδι]α club

See on 143.

145. (AH 223). Ἀριστοκλῆς, term of Ἱεροκλῆς. Pl. 67.

Ἐ[πὶ Ἱεροκλεῦς]  
Ἀριστοκ[λ]  
εὺς Κνίδι[ε]  
ον caduceus

Five other examples are on file. For an earlier Ἀριστοκλῆς, see 116. Ἱεροκλῆς is the commonest eponym in Thompson's Hellenistic Group E (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 394), the others being Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Εὐκράτης, Καλλιδάμας, and Κλέμβροτος. The group is now dated somewhat earlier than it was originally. Like Τιμασικράτης (144), Ἱεροκλῆς is named by several fabricants who continue into the period when *duoviri* are named. For recently published stamps having his name, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 7; and Kent, pl. 45, 1 (a duplicate).

146. (AH 227). Ἀριστοκλῆς, term of Τιμασικράτης. Pl. 67.

Ἐπὶ δ[αμοργού]  
Τιμασικράτεν  
ς Κνίδιον Ἀρ  
ιστοκλεῦς anchor, point right

Nine other examples are on file. For the fabricant, see 145, for the eponym, 143-144. Ἀριστοκλῆς with anchor as device continues to endorse stamps in the earlier part of the following (*duoviri*) period.

147. (AH 206). Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, term of Εὐφράνωρ. Pl. 67.

bull's Ἐπὶ Εὐφρά[νο]  
head, ρος Ἀσκ[ληπιω]  
facing δώρο[ν Κνίδι(ον)]

Three or four other examples are on file. For another type of Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, see Grace, 120, where his position is probably correct in the sequence of fabricants who use rectangular stamps with bull's head as device.

148. (AH 236). Δαμοκλῆς, term of Ἀγαθο(κλῆς). Pl. 67.

Κνίδι(ον)  
Δαμ οκλε(ῦς)  
[ἐπὶ δα(μόργον) Ἀγαθο(κλεῦς)]  
double axe in center

Nineteen other examples are on file. The eponym is probably the one named on 141. Δαμοκλῆς is known to appear with only one other eponym, Σωσίφρων.

149. (AH 117). Ἐπιφάνης, term of Χρύσιππος. Pl. 67.

[Ἐπιφά]νευς  
[Κνίδ]ιον ἐπὶ  
[Χρ]υσίππον  
bee

Three other examples on file. Ἐπιφάνης with bee continues to endorse stamps in the earlier part of the following (*duoviri*) period, as do two or three other fabricants who name the eponym Χρύσιππος.

150. (AH 254). Top of jar with two handles impressed by the same stamp. Ht. 0.115 m. Νομμήνιος, term of Ἱεροκλῆς. Pl. 67 (stamp at a little under actual size).

Νομηνίου  
Κνίδιον ἐπὶ  
Ἱεροκλεῦς  
cluster of grapes

A dozen other examples, including SS 2174, from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E. On this and other eponyms in Group E, see 145.

151. (AH 40). Ξάνθος. Pl. 67.

Ξάνθον  
Κνίδιον  
half ship



Published examples: Grace, 137; *Herm.*, 59, 26, from Kerch. Many others on file. On the fabricant, see also Grace, 135-136; the handle found at Corinth is CP 1794. Most of his activity seems to have fallen in the third quarter, where types of his are fairly well fixed by examples found in cistern groups consistent with that date (SS 7664, 9907a and b).

**152.** (AH 118). Not read.

Rectangular stamp, dim and incomplete, on which nothing has been read.

The appearance of the handle suggests this or the following period.

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 3.

LATE SECOND CENTURY TO 86

B.C.: **153-165**

On this group, of the *duoviri* period, see pp.

146-150 000-000.

**153.** (AH 134). 'Αθήναιος, term of 'Ερμόφαντος. Pl. 68.

[ 'Επὶ ] 'Ερμοφάν  
[ τ ] ον 'Αθηναί  
ον Κνίδιον  
[ crescent ]

Four other examples on file.

Both fabricant (cf. 140) and eponym have earlier homonyms, but this appears to be the 'Αθήναιος several of whose types are dated by eponyms whose names are known only in the period of *duoviri*.

The top of a jar with the stamped portions of both handles preserved (Delos, TD 1055) established 'Αθανόδωρος and 'Απολλώνιος as *duoviri* with this eponym. The pair is known only in that type (of which other examples exist). It seems possible that the better known and otherwise unattached pair 'Αγαθόδωρος-'Απολλώνιος represents a replacement of one member within a term (if it does not merely indicate a spelling mistake by the graver of the type of TD 1055, etc.). In that case the type of this latter pair with emblem of Isis (see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. 20, 11) may possibly be the

companion type of **153**, since we know of another pair of supplementary types having a crescent in one, and the Isis emblem in the other (types of the later 'Αγαθίνος, term of 'Αγίας).

**154.** (AH 234). Αἰσχυλίνος, term of 'Ανδρομένης. Pl. 68 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

'Επὶ 'Αν  
δρομένε  
υς Αἰσκυλί (sic)  
νου

Two examples on file from the Agora, many from Delos. The probable companion type (SS 6082, etc.) has a device like a fillet with hanging ends; examples of this latter include SS 8094 and 8114 from the deposit described by A. W. Parsons, *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 240-241 (debris in Klepsydra from the period of the destruction of Athens by Sulla).

**155.** (AH 192). 'Αντίγονος, (term of Κλέυπολις) (?) Pl. 68.

[ 'Αντιγόν ] ου  
[ Κνίδιον ] caduceus

Ten other examples on file of probably the same type; the reading of **155** is not absolutely certain.

**155** and **156** which were found together are closely similar in shape, clay, and general appearance, so that it is possible they come from the same jar. If so, the *duoviri* were not named on the jar; see above, p. 000.

'Αντίγονος is known on Knidian stamps only at about this period and in this capacity.

**156.** (AH 191). ('Αντίγονος?), term of Κλέυπολις. Pls. 68 and 59, b (side). Found with **155**.

'Επὶ δαμιο [ ργοῦ ]  
Κλευνόλ [ ιος ]

Eight other examples on file, including SS 8122 from the Klepsydra deposit mentioned



under 154. See on 155. For an earlier homonym, see 136.

157. (AH 212). Ἀρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας.

Ἐπὶ Πολί  
τα Ἀρχα  
γ[όρα Κνί]  
διον

Published examples: Grace, 174; and *Herm.*, 58, 20, from Kerch. Many others on file. Note that 158 has the companion type: the combination has been confirmed by a handle at the National Museum, Athens, on which the two types have been accidentally superimposed one on the other.

For other types of Ἀρχαγόρας, see Grace, 170-173; and 184 and 223 are probably his *duoviri* stamps in the terms respectively of Ἀλέξανδρος and Διονύσιος. He is known with altogether eight eponyms, all of this period. The name does not appear otherwise on Knidian stamps.

158. (AH 92). (Ἀρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας), *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 68.

[Ἰ]άσων  
Κάλλιπ  
πος

Many other examples on file.

See on 157.

159. (AH 174). Γοργίας, term of Δαμόκριτος.

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτο|v] Γοργί|α Κν[ίδια]  
club

The legend runs continuously along three edges of the stamp, around the device.

Note the plural ethnic; cf. 143.

Nine other examples are on file. A possible companion type has been identified, Πολίτης-Κράτης, without device, with closely similar lettering (small irregular letters with marked apices).

Γοργίας is known with four other eponyms, Δαίδαλος (cf. 175, 179), Πολίτας (cf. 157), Πολίτης (cf. 180), and Στρατοκλῆς (cf. 161). He uses the club on one or other, or both, of

each of his pairs of companion stamps. The name does not appear otherwise on Knidian stamps.

160. (AH 182). (Διονύσιος, term of Ἰππαρχος ὁ Διονυσίου), *duoviri* stamp.

Κράτ[ε]ρο[s] [bull's  
Νικασίβ[ου] head,  
λο[s] facing]

Five other examples are on file.

What is in all probability the companion type (SS 3315, etc., eight examples on file) reads

Ἐπὶ Ἰππάρχου  
Διονυσίου Κνί  
διον Διονύσιος

The same eponym is named on Grace, 132 (which, though endorsed by a different fabricant, is remarkably similar to 160 and its companion type). Ἰππαρχος seems to be a name, not a title, with a patronymic Διονυσίου sometimes added. Among identified pairs of types of eight fabricants in the term of Ἰππαρχος, the patronymic (?) is named by three fabricants (Διονύσιος, Ἐπιφάνης, and Λέων) and omitted by the others, while the accompanying *duoviri* remain the same pair. The eponym is therefore evidently the same person, whether or not Διονυσίου is added. But the article τοῦ, usual with the rare Knidian patronymics (cf. 177), is not known on these types. So the possibility remains that among the many Knidian functionaries named Διονύσιος, one was called "the cavalry officer" for easy identification, in which case the name itself might sometimes have been omitted. The name or title Ἰππαρχος is not known on stamps apart from the types here discussed.

The term is one of the earliest of the *duoviri* period, as is clear from the fabricants' names, nearly all of which carry over from the preceding period, and as is somewhat confirmed by the context of SS 6610, found in the same pre-Sulla deposit as SS 6603 (see under 143).

161. (AH 224). Διονύσιος, term of Στρατοκλῆς. Pl. 68.



Ἐπὶ Στρα  
τοκλεῦς  
Διονυσίου

Four other examples on file. The companion type has not been identified.

162. (AH 250). Διονύσιος (perhaps not a fabricant).

[ ]  
[ ] Διον[σ]  
[ ] Κνίδι[ν]

The appearance of the handle suggests a date with this group. The name is that of at least three fabricants, three eponyms, and a *duoviri*, on Knidian stamps, in addition to the patronymic referred to under 160.

163. (AH 221). (Εὐφρόσυνος, term of Δαμόκριτος)? *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 68.

Πο[λίτης]  
Κρά[της]

Published example: R. Scranton, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 535, e, fig. 6. Six or seven others on file.

The suggested companion type (SS 940, etc., six examples on file) reads:

Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρί(του)  
Εὐφροσύ anchor, point left  
νον Κνίδι(ον)

164. (AH 228). Μάρων, term of Ἀριστομήδης, with *duoviri* Εὐκράτης and Πολύχαρμος.

[Ἀριστομήδης]  
[Μά]ρων Κνίδιον  
[Ε]ὐκράτης  
[Πο]λύχαρμος amphora

Published example: Grace, 130 (dated too early). Many others on file, including SS 8119 and 8198 from the Klepsydra deposit (see under 154).

The omission of the preposition at this period is remarkable.

The fabricant is to be distinguished from Μάρων(ν) of an earlier period, whose handles are

found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa. (A published example of the stamps of this earlier Μάρων(ν) is Kent, no. 3, the photograph of which shows clearly the early shape of the handle.)

165. (AH 37). *Duoviri* stamp, Ἀγαθόδωρος-Ἀπολλώνιος. Pl. 68.

Ἀγαθόδ[ωρ]  
ος Ἀπολλ[ώ]  
νιος herm

Five other examples on file.

For a published stamp naming this pair, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. 20, 11. For the suggestion that their eponym was perhaps Ἑρμόφαντος, see under 153.

#### KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 4. FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 166-169

On this series, see p. 000.

166. (AH 238). Πτολεμ(αῖος) and Νικαγό(ρας). Pl. 69, a.

Πτ[ολεμ]  
Νικαγ[ο]  
Κνίδι(ον)

The handle has a buff surfacing on top, and a somewhat Rhodian angle.

Two other examples are on file, plus a third from a different die with perhaps the same reading. None from Delos.

167. (AH 226). Ἀσωκ(α?), Εὐφρα(, and Ἐπιθη(. Pl. 69, a.

Ἀσωκ[α(?)] [anchor,  
Εὐφρα( point up]  
Ἐ[λπ[ιθη(] (retr.)

Fourteen other examples on file, none from Delos. I add a composite drawing (Fig. 8). The handles are of late appearance, several resembling 166.

The tentative restoration of the first line gives the name of the Mauryan emperor Asoka of the

move closer in to text

166-168

151



third century B.C., who sent missions to several Hellenistic kings, and possibly had namesakes with descendants in the Aegean world. Cf. *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VII, 1928, pp. 204-205 (W. W. Tarn).



FIG. 8. Composite Drawing to indicate Restoration of 167.

168. (AH 27). 'Ονασι( and 'Αθήναι(ος). Pl. 69, a.

'Ο[να(σι] (inv., retr.)  
ear of  
grain  
'Αθ[ήναι(]

Nine other examples on file.

This handle belongs to the group of Grace, 191-194, and corresponds in fabric to the description of 191, except that it is (burnt?) black. The restoration of 'Ονασι( in 168 is chiefly derived from Kerameikos no. 246 (from the German excavations), a type with the same device as 168 but from a different die, where so much of the name is quite clear. The association of eponym stamps like 193 and 194 with these fabricant stamps is confirmed by a handle (SS 4700) on which a supplementary pair of stamps has been impressed, one of a type close to 191, the other naming the eponym 'Αναξανδρίδας in a stamp like 193-194 (without ethnic). The following other eponyms are known in similar stamps: 'Αντίπατρος, 'Απολλώνιος, 'Αρεως, 'Αριστόπολις (Grace, 193), 'Αχαιός, Δαμόκριτος, Διόδωρος, Δρακοντομένης, 'Επικράτης (not quite characteristic), Εὐβουλος (Grace, 194), Εὐφραγόρας, Εὐφράνωρ, Θεύδαμος, Κάλλιππος, Κλενπείθης, Πτολεμαῖος, Φιλομή(δης) Φιλοσθένης. There are many different fabricant types, either with abbreviations of the two names, or with 'Αθήναιος

alone. The most common of these types is that of 191: 24 examples, with slight variations in the die.

There is no earlier context for any of the series than various "late Hellenistic to early Roman" fillings. The single handle naming 'Αχαιός and one of those naming Δαμόκριτος were found in Corinth, and it seems just possible that they are as late as the colony. The series is almost totally absent from Delos, destroyed in 88 B.C., cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 521-522.

169. (AH 156). Δείος. Pl. 69, a.

Δείου

Published example: Grace, 261 (incomplete impression). Of 33 other examples on file, 3 are from Delos (TD 2977, 2978, 3269); SS 11033 and 11034 are from an early Roman filling east of Room 17 of the Stoa of Attalos, datable probably between the periods of Sulla and Augustus; and Kerameikos VG 395 (from the German excavations) is the neck of a jar with both handles complete, both having impressions of the stamp, see Pl. 71, b.

Jars having this stamp belong to a group apparently somewhat later than those with stamps like 166-168. The stamps of this group are mostly brief abbreviations or rather crude devices, or a combination of both, without the ethnic; cf. Grace, 260-265, 280-282; and *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 12 (and see text, pp. 521, 535); quite a number are in the collection of Mr. Loukas Benachi in Alexandria. The handles are roughly made, similar in shape to those of the 'Αθήναιος group (168) but larger, of coarse red clay; the pointed bases of the jars when preserved (and as represented in stamps where the Knidian amphora is used as a device) continue to have the characteristic Knidian ring near the tip.

Deposits at the Agora suggest that the group dates before the end of the first century B.C., and that by the next century, Knidian jars were no longer being stamped.



## KNIDIAN WITH CIRCULAR STAMPS: MISCELLANEOUS TYPES: 170-176

170. (AH 165). Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ Κλ[

The handle is broad and descends from the attachment.

The stamp has been identified with only one other on file, SS 8645, but there are a number of rather similar stamps without device on early Knidian handles, among which should probably be included *Herm.*, pl. XVI, 73 (drawing of stamp). Compare the early circular stamps with monogram in the center, like Grace, 199 (the restoration to be discarded), from Thompson's Hellenistic Group C (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 347). Seven of these monogram stamps have already been found in the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.

Early second century B.C.

171. (AH 162). Ἐρμωγένης, term of Καλλιδάμας. Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ Κ[α][λλιδ]άμα Ἐρμωγέ[ν(ε)ς]  
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

Cf. also 172. Many other examples on file, including SS 2170 and 2251 from Thompson's Hellenistic Group E, for which see under 145; SS 2170 is the neck of a jar with both handles complete, both having impressions of the same stamp, see Pl. 71, b. On the eponym, see further under 142.

Shortly after the middle of the second century B.C.

172. (AH 178). Ἐρμωγένης, term of Καλλιδάμας. Pl. 69, b.

Ἐπὶ Κα[λλιδάμα] Ἐρμωγ[έν(ε)ς]  
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

See on 171. Note the small size of these two handles, which in this case apparently does not indicate a fractional jar, since the handles of SS 2170 are at least as thin and narrow, and the neck is from a full-sized jar; cf. Pl. 000.

173. (AH 93). (Κύπρος)?, term of Τιμασικράτης. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Τιμασικράτους Κ[νί]δι(ον)  
forepart of lion

Two other examples on file (Delos, TD 3879, 4074).

This is evidently the companion type of the closely similar stamps reading Κύπρον in a framed circle round the same device (SS 3467, etc., of which seven examples are known). Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς (see 177) is combined with the eponym Διοκλῆς in a similar though readily distinguishable pair of framed circular stamps with forepart of lion; in this case the pair is unquestionable, since it has been found on two joined handles (SS 7444, the neck of a jar). Association of Κύπρος with Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς, also with Δαμοκράτης his successor (?), is further suggested by the fact that the same secondary stamps have been found on the handles of both. (These are small squarish stamps, impressed usually on the side of the handle, near where it attached to the neck. On Knidian handles they are uncommon, clearly taken over from the Rhodian, and mostly contain a single letter.)

On Τιμασικράτης, see under 143.

Last quarter of the second century B.C.

174. (AH 161). (Κύπρος, term of Ἀριστομήδης), διουίρι stamp. Pl. 70.

Ἀ[νδ]ρῶν Εὐκράτ[ε]ς Πο[λυχ]άρμ.  
ου (retr.)

forepart of lion

Eleven other examples on file.

An example of the presumed companion type has been published: Grace, 219, for which (see especially p. 242) too late a date is there suggested. Ten others are on file.

For eponym and διουίρι, cf. 164.

175. (AH 160). Κύπρος, term of Δαίδαλος. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ [Δ]αίδαλου Κνίδιον Κύπρον  
forepart of lion

71, b.



Some sixty examples are on file, with slight variations in the die. The *duoviri* were apparently not named either on these jars or on those represented by 176; no type is available, and the large number of examples suggests that both handles of the jars had the same stamps. Cf. on 155, and above, p. 100.

176. (AH 43). Ἐπίγονος, term of Δαμόκριτος. Pl. 70.

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτου Ἐπιγόνου]  
forepart of lion

Some eighty-five examples are on file, mostly from Athens and Delos, but one is from Alexandria (Benachi collection) and one from Troy. SS 3195, 4924, 4986, 6613, and 6806 come from cistern deposits of the late second—early first centuries B.C.

Of these, SS 6613 is a jar of which both handles have been impressed with the same stamp. Although this has been known to happen by what was evidently a mistake, it is probable that the *duoviri* were not named on jars stamped with this type; see on 175.

For the eponym, cf. 159 and 163.

KNIDIAN WITH CIRCULAR STAMPS: TYPES  
WITH FACING BULL'S HEAD: 177-188.

177. (AH 136). Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς  
(term of Μενεκράτης).

[Δαμοκράτους τοῦ Ἀριστοκλεῦς]  
bull's head

On the much-worn surface, no letters are visible, but the device is close to that of 178, and the stamp is probably an example either of that type or of the fabricant type of the same year, being then in either case a stamp of Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς, term of Μενεκράτης. (According to firing, etc., 177 and 178 seem not to come actually from the same jar.)

Some hundred and fifty examples are on file on which, with this device, the above legend can be read, or a type of this fabricant can be identified although nothing is legible. The types

vary (cf. Grace, 204-206, but there are greater variations), and are to be sorted out to match the various eponym types of this fabricant of which a dozen different ones are now known: for a fresh example, naming the eponym Καλλιδάμας, see B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 8.

The fabricant was active in the third quarter of the second century, but just what time his career covered is not yet clear. Two or three handles of his have been found in Corinth, where they may be stray arrivals after 146, since as yet none have been found in certainly pre-midcentury deposits elsewhere. Thompson's Hellenistic Group E (cf. under 145) included two of his handles: SS 2159 and 2250. Two of his jars, SS 6601 and 6609, of the years respectively of Μενεκράτης and Καλλιδάμας (?), were found in the same pre-Sulla deposit as SS 6603 (see under 143). Either he or a successor Δαμοκράτης continued to endorse stamps during the earlier part of the *duoviri* period, cf. 179-181, and Grace, 202 (misread in the text: it is of Δαμοκράτης in the year of Δαμόκριτος); transitional types make the association clear. The sequence will be cleared up not only by further study of the eponyms named on this series, but also by examination of the types of this fabricant, from which something like a die sequence can be established: I note at least one eponym type which comes from an altered die (term of Διονύσιος). The forepart-of-lion stamps will also have to be taken into account since they are associated with the bull's head stamps by the secondary stamps which appear with both (see under 173).

178. (AH 131). (Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς),  
term of Μενεκράτης. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ] Μενε[κράτους Κνίδιον  
bull's head

Some fifty examples are on file; there is variation in the die.

See on 177. In the pre-Sulla deposit from which came SS 6601, the jar dated by this eponym, were two more handles similarly dated, SS 4847 and 4899.



179. (AH 163). (Δαμοκράτης, term of Δαίδαλος)  
duoviri stamp. Pl. 70.

bull's head

[Ἐπατίδ]ας Ἀρίσ[ταυ]ος vac.

The narrowness of the nose of the bull's head seems to be the effect of a twist in setting the die; it is characteristic of this type, but examples exist in which the nose is of quite normal width, and the ears distinct (though small).

About forty examples are on file, of which SS 7376, the neck of a jar, comes from a cistern deposit containing refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

Part of the second stamp on SS 7376 is preserved, and establishes the companion type, which reads Δαμοκράτης Κνίδιον Ἀνδρῶν, the tops of the letters turned similarly inward toward a similar bull's head. The title has been put in what must be the wrong stamp of the pair, and the eponym, Δαίδαλος, is not named on either. Of this type, only about twenty examples are on file, and it seems possible that the fabricant type was redone, without the title. In fact, such a type of Δαμοκράτης does exist (Kerameikos 170, etc.) in twenty examples.

For the (implied) eponym, see also 175, and under 159.

180. (AH 175). Δαμοκράτης, term of Πολίτης.  
Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Πολίτης Δαμοκράτης Κνί(διον) vac.

bull's head with neck

Seventeen examples on file in addition to 180 and 181, including SS 8167 from the Klepsydra deposit (see under 154).

A companion type has been identified which has the names and title (ἀνδρῶν) of the proper duoviri and a closely similar device (SS 644, etc., thirty examples).

See B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 9, for a good example of a different type dated by this eponym, the names of the duoviri being included in the same stamp.

In the *Classical Journal*, XLII, 1947, p. 452,

fig. 10, is illustrated another type of Δαμοκράτης (SS 8165, term of Πολίτης, with forepart of lion; this handle also from the Klepsydra deposit).

181. (AH 253). Like 180. Pl. 70.

Ἐπὶ Πολί]της Δαμοκράτης [Κνί(διον) vac.

bull's head with neck

See on 180.

182. (AH 248). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἀγίας.  
Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[γία Διοσκουρίδα Κ]νίδιον

bull's head

Published examples: Grace, 214; and pp. 300 and 303, no. 8, where the companion type has accidentally been superimposed (cf. under 157 for another such accident). About sixty-five others are on file, including SS 7445, a neck with both stamps preserved, from a cistern deposit containing refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

The combination of companion types is further established by three more fragments on which both supplementary stamps are preserved, but no whole jar of Διοσκουρίδας is known to me, dated in this or in any other term.

For a published example of another type of Διοσκουρίδας, apart from 183-187, see B.C.H., LXXVI, 1952, pl. XX, 10, and text p. 520 on Διοσκουρίδας at Delos.

183. (AH 38). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἀρίσταυρος. Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ]ρισταίνευ(ς?) Δ[ιοσκουρί]δα Κνίδ[ιον]

bull's head

Sixteen other examples on file, including SS 4072 b from a cistern deposit containing Sulla-destruction filling; an example was also found in Corinth (C 36-99), on which see p. 00 note 19.

Of the companion type, including SS 4072 a, sixteen examples also.

On the fabricant, see 182.

1462



184. (AH 235). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἑρμῶν.  
Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμῶν[ο] Διο[σκο(ν)ρί]δα  
[ς]

bull's head

About thirty examples on file of this type; there is another variation (in about thirty-five examples) with almost the same reading. Of both types, from Sulla-destruction deposits are SS 4070, 5133, 6808, and probably others.

For the companion types, see 185.

For the fabricant, see 182.

185. (AH 39). (Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἑρμῶν)  
*duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀρισ[τόβουλος Μ]ελά[ντας]

bull's head

About seventy examples on file (with varying dies), including SS 2183, 6795 and 6808 from Sulla-destruction deposits. SS 6808, listed also under 184, is the neck of a jar with both stamped handles preserved.

184 and 185 are supplementary in content, but they are not from the same jar, and probably not exactly companion types; the type of the fabricant stamp on SS 6808 is the other variation mentioned under 184.

186. (AH 164). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Εὐφραγόρας.

bull's head with neck

Ἐπὶ Εὐφρα[γόρα Διοσκουρίδας vac.]

Published example: Grace, 210 (the reading is not there made). About twenty-five others on file. As in the year of Ἑρμῶν (184-185),

there are two sets of fabricant and *duoviri* types of Διοσκουρίδας also in the year of Εὐφραγόρας.

For the fabricant, see 182.

187. (AH 213). (Διοσκουρίδας, term of Πίστινος) *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀνδρῶν Καρ[ν]ηάδας Εὐβονλ[ος (sic)]

filleted bull's head

Published examples: Grace, 211-212; A. Thumb, *Ath. Mitt.*, XVI, 1891, p. 181, n (from Arkesine, Amorgos). The die varies: the *eta* in the first name in 187 has been corrected to *epsilon* in the die illustrated by Grace, 211. About forty-five other examples on file, including SS 3976 from a cistern filling which contained refuse from the destruction by Sulla.

The companion type is published in Grace, 213. Two examples (SS 4061, 4063) were found in the same cistern deposit as SS 3976 bearing the *duoviri* type, and SS 6799 was found in another cistern deposit of the same date.

See Grace, 188 for a different type dated by this eponym (not there read), the names of the *duoviri* being included in the same stamp.

188. (AH 217). (Χρύσιππος ? term of Ἀριστοκράτης) *duoviri* stamp. Pl. 71.

Ἀνδρῶν Μύστης [Ἰάσων]

bull's head

Two other examples on file: Delos, TD 630, 2331.

Of the tentatively attributed companion type (TD 2910, etc.) there are three from Delos and one from the Agora.

## D. PONTIC

Stamped handles of this class are uncommon in Greece, the percentage at the Pnyx being unusually high. In the Black Sea area they are found in quantity, and the best reference books (see Bibliography) are by Russians: Pridik's fine illustrated repertory in *Herm.*, as useful here as for the Thasian, and Grakov's analysis which includes the most extensive and detailed chronological study that has yet been published of any class of stamps. Grakov's dates have been quoted here in text and Plate; as has been



noted under 194, some revision may possibly be indicated. The Pnyx 189-196 all come from the series, attributed to Sinope, that is covered by his book; some other Pontic series have been identified, cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 539, references under no. 39 where the name of the Russian scholar is to be corrected to Akhmerov.

Note that patronymics are frequently used in stamps of this class, mostly for further identification of the eponym, who is usually given the title ἀστυνόμος; cf. 191-195. The device is an additional identification of the same person, since in these stamps it is constant with the eponym's name, not, as in Rhodian and Knidian stamps, with the fabricant's; compare the usage on early Thasian stamps, see above, p. 000.

My earlier description of the clay, Grace, p. 205, omits what has turned out to be the most noticeable feature: a liberal peppering of *dark* bits.

189. (AH 91). Fragment of neck and rim of jar. Pls. 72 and 59, b.

Ἐπὶ Διονυ[ eagle with  
Δώρο(ν) dolphin

Grakov's Group I, dated from the late fourth century to 270 B.C. See Grakov, p. 112 for the date of the group, p. 114 for the eponym Διονύσιος I, who appears regularly without the title, and p. 117 for the fabricant, who had apparently not been known in this combination.

The device, the coin type of Sinope, is that common to the whole of Grakov's Group I.

190. (AH 35).

[number of lines uncertain] eagle  
with  
dolphin

The part of the handle that had the lettered portion of the stamp has gone, leaving only the right end with the device.

Published in *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 188, pl. 20, 13 (at a little over actual size).

Grakov's Group I; see under 189.

191. (AH 62). Pl. 72.

[Ἀστυνόμου] amphora  
[Ἰσ]τιαίου (vertical)  
[Καλ]ισθέων

Rim preserved, a plain roll.

Grakov's Group III, ca. 220-183 B.C. See his p. 132 for the date of the group, p. 133 for the eponym and the accompanying device, and p. 135 for the fabricant.

192. (AH 169). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυνό[μου]  
Πυθοχρήστου  
τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίδου  
[ ]

Grakov's Group V, ca. 150-122 B.C. See his p. 143 for the date of the group, and p. 144 for the eponym and his accompanying device, an akrostolion. This is not the same type as that published *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pl. XXVI, 42.

193. (AH 72). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυν[όμου]  
Ἰφίος [cluster]  
τ[οῦ Ζωύρου]  
[Κλαίεντος?]

Grakov lists the eponym, p. 153, as Group V or VI, i.e. ca. 150-70 B.C. For the tentative restoration of the fabricant, see *Herm.*, 72, 219-220.

194. (AH 73). Pl. 72.

[Ἀστυνόμου]  
Ἰκεσί[ου τοῦ]  
Ἀντ[ισάτρου]  
Ἑλλ[α ]

Grakov's Group VI, 121-70 B.C. See his p. 148 for the date of the group, and p. 149 for the eponym and his accompanying device, an ithyphallic herm. The fabricant has not been identified.



Another example of this type is SS 12484, from an apparently undisturbed part of the construction filling of the Middle Stoa, a context which suggests a date in the first half, perhaps first quarter, of the second century B.C. Some reconsideration of parts of Grakov's chronology is possibly indicated.

195. (AH 71). Pl. 72.

Ἀστυνόμο[υ]

Προλόχου τοῦ  
Με[ίκου] ]  
[tripod]  
[ ]

Grakov's Group VI, see under 194. See his p. 150 for the eponym.

196. (AH 203). Pl. 72.

Unrestored, with draped figure as device.

### E. CHIAN, AND LAGYNOS HANDLES

For notes on Hellenistic Chian wine amphoras and lagynoi, see *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, p. 519 and pl. XXV, nos. 37 and 38, with text p. 539; on fifth century Chian and on the series as a whole, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 104-105, under no. 152, with references to earlier publications. Much material has been gathered toward a special study of the series. In the meanwhile, it may be remarked that the names Ἡγησίας, Ἰκέσιος and Φιλίστης all appear in Chian inscriptions, according to references kindly sent to me by Mr. George Forrest of Wadham College, Oxford; and the first and third at least are known also on Chian coins. Note also in the commentary below that parallels for 197 and 198 were found in 1952 in the British excavations in Chios. Citation of these latter is by courtesy of Mr. John Cook, Director of British School in Athens, and Mr. John Anderson of the University of Otago, New Zealand. A report by Mr. Anderson on these excavations is in press, shortly to appear in *B.S.A.*

The lagynos illustrated in Plate 73 (SS 10259, H. 0.29 m., diam. 0.25 m., capacity as measured with ground coffee, 4080 cc.) was found in the "Komos Cistern," on which cf. *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, p. 118, and *A.J.A.*, LIV, 1950, pp. 376 ff.; from the same deposit is SS 9989, mentioned below as a parallel for 197. On the handle of the lagynos is a stamp reading Μοσχίων, a name which also appears on Chian inscriptions and coins, and on a lagynos handle found in the British excavations in Chios.

197. (AH 98). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.029 m.  
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

Ἡγησίου

Fine red clay, buff surface, fine particles of mica.

Of twenty-four examples on file, SS 9989 comes from a cistern deposit of the third century B.C. An example has been found in the British excavations in Chios, 1952.

198. (AH 46). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.035 m. Pl. 73.

Ἰκεσίου

Clay like that of 197.

Published in Grace, 240-241.

Of fifty-six examples on file, SS 7912 and SS 8048 were found in cistern deposits of the third century B.C., and three were found in the British excavations in Chios, in a deposit of the middle to third quarter of the third century.

examples,



199. (AH 181). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.032 m.  
Pls. 73 and 80 (side).

[Φ]ιλιστεύς

Fine light red clay, fine particles of mica, smeary gray surface.

Five other examples on file, of which SS 1467 is from the construction filling of the Middle Stoa.

200. (AH 150). Lagynos handle. W. 0.032 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

Ἀριστοδήμου

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica.

201. (AH 128). Lagynos handle. W. 0.029 m.; T. 0.016 m. Pl. 73.

Κρο(

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica; buff surface on top of handle.

The name seems to be Κρόνιος, which appears in various abbreviations and sometimes in full (cf. Grace, 248) on lagynos handles and on at least one handle (Delos, TD 3619) of the type of 197-199. SS 11070, like 201 but retrograde, comes from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, and examples of two variations have been found in Corinth.

On the name, see C. E. Holm, *Griechisch-Ägyptische Namenstudien*, Uppsala, 1936, pp. 33 ff. It appears in Egypt from the second century B.C. onward.

202. (AH 154). Lagynos handle. W. 0.026 m.; T. 0.015 m. Pl. 73.

Α

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica, buff surfacing.

Another example from the Agora.

203. (AH 129). Lagynos handle. W. 0.031 m.; T. 0.012 m. Pl. 73.

Β

Fine buff clay, few fine particles of mica. The handle is stamped on its lower attachment. It is distinctly ribbed on the outside.

Three other examples on file, of which SS 4288 comes from a cistern deposit of the middle half of the third century B.C.

Although probably the commonest stamped lagynos was Chian, their fabric indicates that not all were. The clay of 203 suggests an association rather with 204, and it may be remarked that many handles of the class of 204 are stamped on the lower attachment.

## F. CORCYREAN (?)

For a note on this series, see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 108-109, under no. 166. Characteristic features of the fourth century jar of this class are shown (Pl. 74) by SS 10048, from a late fourth—early third century B.C. deposit (preserved ht. 0.213 m.; on one handle a circular stamp with an *alpha* in relief). Note the distinct articulation of neck from body, and the way the rim lies out on the handles.

204. (AH 219). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.029 m.  
Pl. 74.

Κυ ?

Fine buff clay, gray core. The rim apparently lay close over the handle, since the gray core shows on top in one place.



## G. PARIAN

I illustrate the shape with the neck of a jar from Corinth (C 34-1641), the largest fragment of a stamped Parian jar that I have seen. Its stamp has the ethnic only, written with *omega*. See *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 187, no. 7, for a description of this object; *ibid.*, pl. 20, 7, for a photograph of the stamp; and Plate 74 here for a side view of the neck.

205. (AH 87). W. 0.035 m.; T. 0.021 m.;  
Ht. of the handle *ca.* 0.15 m. Pls. 74 and  
59, b (side).

Πάριον Φρ( (retr.)

Fine micaceous light red clay, buff surface.

A spread toward the lower attachment shows at the break, indicating a slightly shorter neck and handle than on the Corinth fragment.

Another example of the stamp type, SS 10263, comes from the "Komos Cistern," for which see above, p. 7.

## H. PARMENISKOS GROUP

This group is apparently pre-Hellenistic in its beginnings, but context suggests that most of the stamped handles are of the early third to early second centuries B.C. Most of the stamps have single names, nearly always broken into two lines; a few have, instead, a monogram. The handles are of micaceous russet clay, sometimes with an irregular brownish gray core; they are rather broad, with a short upper part that spreads to the attachment and has little arch. They have a characteristic rim with sharp outer edge, preserved on 208, and fairly visible in the profile view of this handle on Plate 59, b. The neck SS 3791 illustrated with 206-208, from an early third century deposit, has a characteristic stamp reading Σωκρά/τον. The fragmentary jar P 8422 (preserved ht. 0.54 m.) from another early third century deposit has no stamp preserved, but has the characteristic rim, and a white paint band around its neck resembles one faintly visible (not in the photograph) on SS 3791. About 85 handles are on file; these come from Athens, and Delos, and one or two each from Corinth, Thasos, Philippi, Pergamon, Troy, and the Black Sea area. I add a list of names, and hope the provenance may be solved:

Ἀμεινόνικος (206)

Ἀριστόδικος

Ἀριστοφάνης

Γλαῦκος

Δημ(

Δημότιμος

Εὐβουλίδης

Εὐγεί(των)

Ἡγησίνος

Ἡρακλείδης

Θεόδοτος

Θεόδωρος

Καλλίμαχος (207)

Μικίων (208)

Νικίας

Νικοκλῆς

Νικόστρατος (Grace, 244)

Παρμενίσκος (Grace, 245)

Ποσειδίππος

Ροῖσμος

Σωκράτης

Σώπατρος

Τιμαίνετος

Φανόλαος

Φορμίων (Grace, 246)

166/

80/



206. (AH 245). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.017 m.  
Pls. 74 and 59, b (side).

Ἀμεινο  
ν[ί]κον

Micaceous red clay.

Four other examples on file, of which one (Kerameikos 1) has the whole length of the handle preserved, the height of the handle being about 0.21 m.

207. (AH 149). W. 0.041 m.; T. 0.018 m.  
Pl. 74.

Καλλι  
μάχον

Somewhat micaceous russet clay.

Four other examples on file, of which one is from Corinth: C 48-8, from South Stoa, Well XXII, immediate context early second century B.C. There is slight variation in the die.

208. (AH 244). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pls. 74 and 80 (side).

Μικί  
ωνος

Micaceous russet clay.

Twelve other examples on file, of which one was found in Delos (TD 4608), one near Philippi (see G. Mylonas, *Πρακτικά*, 1938, p. 15; cf. M. N. Tod. *J.H.S.*, LXII, 1942, p. 54, with references), one in Thasos, and one in Kerch (*Herm.*, 113, 285); the rest in Athens.

## I. COAN

For notes on the fabric and development of this class of jar, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 181 (with note 27), 186 (no. 8), and 189. A jar (SS 8214) is illustrated *ibid.* pl. 19, 8, its stamp pl. 20, 10. *Corrigenda*: the deposit, cf. p. 186, is now dated in the first half of the second century B.C.; and the stamp, cf. p. 188, is now read [Ἀ]σκλη(, retrograde, below a club. The identification of this class was made by A. Maiuri, *Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, pp. 245-249, where on p. 246 another (later) jar of the series is illustrated.

209. (AH 205). W. 0.051 m.; T. 0.026 m.  
Pls. 75 and 59, b (side).

From exploration of City Wall, context to first century after Christ.

Πασία

Reddish clay, greenish buff slip.

Other double handles with this stamp or one closely similar include several in the Benachi collection, Alexandria, and one in Cos, part of the original group on which the attribution of double handles to Cos was based; see A. Maiuri,

*Nuova Silloge Epigrafica di Rodi e Cos*, Firenze, 1925, p. 248, no. 9, where references are given to Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, for the names.

Almost exactly the same stamp appears on a handle of a different kind found in Corinth: C 37-1195, from the Agora NE, an ordinary (i. e. not double) broadish handle (W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.03 m.) of clay rather similar to that of 209. Datable possibly after 44 B.C., when the colony was founded, but in Paton and Hicks the name appears only in texts of the third century B.C.



## J. WITH LATIN STAMP

210. (AH 66). Fragment of rim and neck of jar, with handle attachment. Ht. of fragment, 0.019 m.; ht. of rim 0.045 m.; length of stamp 0.035 m. (shown at a little under actual size). Pls. 75 and 80.

## ZIRA

Fine light red clay, reddish buff surface.

I owe the reading and a comment to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyding Will, who is preparing a publication of Latin stamps. She notes that her restoration of the third letter is based on a better-preserved example of the same stamp found in Delos (TD 1937), which is also set vertically, a very uncommon position. The shape of the rim has led her to give the fragments a tentative date in the first century after Christ.

210-212 come from isolated pockets of Roman deposit behind the curved retaining wall of Period III of the Assembly Place, the immediate context being of the second century after Christ. See *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 297-299.

## K. IMPERIAL GROUP

For handles of this group, various contexts indicate a date in the late first and early second centuries after Christ. The handles are rather roughly made and small (W. 0.03-0.036 m.; T. 0.015-0.02 m.; Ht. in position 0.08-0.10 m.), from short-necked jars with more or less spreading shoulders. Rim and shoulder fragments preserved on several indicate the jars were of the type of P 11481 (Ht. 0.60 m.; unstamped) illustrated with 211-213. Of these stamps, most characteristic is 213; those of the group as a whole, that is, are longish with irregular margin, the ground of the letters not on an even plane, the letters carelessly made, *epsilon* and *sigma* regularly lunate, most of the legends abbreviations, and most retrograde.

There is a marked difference in the color of the clay in different specimens, cf. 211 with 213, and there are fragments with rim preserved which show the same contrast, e. g. SS 11403 and SS 5087. This has suggested a standard jar made in different states. But I know of none of the stamps found outside Athens, and apparently both the red and the buff clay exist in the neighborhood, and are used by modern potters. (I owe the information of Lucy Talcott.) This size of P 11481 does indicate a standard Imperial container: a capacity measurement taken without prejudice gave a result of 25 liters, which, considering that the jar has been restored with plaster and had to be measured with wheat, is satisfactorily close to Hultsch's figure for the capacity of a quadrantal or Roman amphora.<sup>28</sup>

We have at the Agora fifty-six stamped handles of this class, and several more restored jars like P 11481, the study of which will become more interesting when Henry S. Robinson has narrowed the dates of the early Roman groups of pottery that jars of similar shape have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeii, thus confirming

<sup>28</sup> F. Hultsch, *Griechische und Römische Metrologie*, Second Edition, Berlin, 1882, p. 126.



the approximate date here proposed: cf., for example, *Illustrated London News*, November 11, 1933, p. 763 (two jars in the rack); and A. Maiuri, *Pompeii*<sup>2</sup>, 1943, photograph on p. 109.

- 211.** (AH 120). W. 0.036 m.; T. 0.018 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side). Context, see on  
**210.**

Ἀγαθὸ  
ποδ[ός]

Red clay, reddish buff surface.

Two other examples with the same reading, slight die variation. There are nine examples of the same name, similarly divided, but in the nominative, of which SS 11212 comes from context of the second to third century after Christ.

For the name, as a name of runners, see L. Robert, *Études Anatoliennes*, Paris, 1937, p. 143; cf. H. Immerwahr in *The Excavations at Dura-Europos*, Ninth Season, Part 1, p. 227, note 45, on names in -ποις.

- 212.** (AH 121). W. 0.033 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 75.

Context, see on **210.**

Ἐρμ( ?)

The *rho* is a loop attached to a loose leg of the *mu*.

Red clay, yellowish buff core and surface.

- 213.** (AH 237). W. 0.032 m.; T. 0.02 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side) (stamp shown at slightly under actual size).

Εὔρυ( (retr.)

Buff clay paler on surface than on break. With the side view of the handle, compare the handles of P 11481 illustrated beside the stamps of the Imperial Group. See above, p. 00.

Two other examples on file, with slight variations in the die.

## L. BYZANTINE

- 214.** (AH 194). W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.024 m.  
Pls. 75 and 80 (side) (stamp shown at slightly under actual size).

] Πτολαιμέον[ sic

bust of Byzantine Emperor

This handle has been published; see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pl. 20, 14, where it is shown at a little over actual size. I have nothing to add to the comment, p. 188.

## M. OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

### I. FROM THE FILLING OF PERIOD III OF THE ASSEMBLY PLACE: **215-243**

On this deposit, of which the date range is from the late fifth century to about 340 B.C., see above, p. —.

- a. *Incuse Markings, apparently all made before firing: 215-220*

- 215.** (AH 51). W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 76.  
Finding place, see heading.  
Incuse circle, as though impressed by a hollow reed.

Grayish buff clay, micaceous and sandy; red stain.

Marks of this kind have been found on wine-jar fragments of the early fifth century; cf. *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 278, pl. XXVIII, no. 29, and another is the Chian SS 7803 (on the lower attachment of the handle). But they are not confined to this period, appearing not only in later contexts but on handles of late fabric, that is, on first century B.C. Knidian. **215** may be compared with SS 10746 and 10747 of generally similar fabric, from a well deposit of the first

PP. 6, 119, 122. /



quarter of the fourth century B.C.; on the former the mark is again on the lower attachment of the handle. Compare also SS 11341, from the deposit close in date to the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place, mentioned under 29; and *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 259, 1093.

For a note on small circles, impressed or painted, on Chian jars of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., see *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 105, under no. 152.

216. (AH 34). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.019 m.; Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A roughly cut *beta* (?).

Micaceous buff clay, grayish at core; red stain. In fabric including what is preserved of a stubby rim, the handle resembles 230 etc.

217. (AH 67). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 76.

Finding place, see heading.

A *lambda*.

Red clay with light-colored bits and buff surface.

218. (AH 33). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A *sigma* or possibly a *mu*.

The rim resembles the Thasian rim, with an especially large flat top, with slight downward slope toward the outside. Micaceous reddish buff clay, gray core.

219. (AH 32). W. 0.056 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pls. 76 and 80 (side).

Finding-place, see heading.

An *alpha* in a circular field.

Rim of Thasian type, with rounded top. Micaceous reddish buff clay, buff surface.

A similar stamp, but about a quarter again larger, appears impressed on the neck of SS 8083, an almost fully preserved jar found in a well deposit of the late fifth century. The jar is a different type from that of 219; it is probably Chian.

220. (AH 31). W. 0.048 m.; T. 0.026 m. Pl. 76.

Finding place, see heading.

A *chi* or cross in a circular field.

Micaceous sandy reddish buff clay, red stain.

Similar stamps: SS 1797 and 3197; *Herm.*, pl. XV, 1; 246 (not illustrated) somewhat resembles this type.

b. *Various Relief Devices on Handles of Finer Fabric: 221-229*

- 221-223. (AH 48, 47, 155). Average W. 0.045 m.; average T. 0.02 m. Pls. 77 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

A youthful male head left, within a spray of ivy.

Rim similar to Thasian, with flare inside as well as outside. Micaceous russet buff clay, gray or grayish at core.

Published example: *Herm.*, pl. XV, 16. Five others on file in addition to Pnyx items, including SS 8008, from the same late fifth century well deposit as provided a parallel for 219.

224. (AH 108). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

[Τελ]εα

rhyton with griffin protome [above which, caduceus]

Highly micaceous russet clay, with traces of a thin milky surfacing.

Seven examples found in South Russia: *Herm.*, 116, 383-389, of which one is illustrated pl. XIV, 19. Four examples from Thasos, of which a fine sharp one is impressed on a completely preserved handle with the connecting portion of the neck of the jar.

Pridik publishes another type with the same name, again with a small caduceus, this time surrounded by an ivy wreath; see *Herm.*, pl. XIV, 15, text p. 116, 390-394.

According to its fabric, 224 might be Tha-



sian, but the name is apparently not Thasian. The device appears as a symbol on coins of Thyrreum; see *British Museum Catalogue, Corinth*, etc., 1889, pl. XXXVIII, 3, 4, where it is dated 350-250 B.C.; see also *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 53, 1932, pl. XII, 52 (enlarged).

- 225.** (AH 18). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

A plumed heron, right.

Micaceous russet clay, red stain.

For similar small square stamps with devices, cf. *Herm.*, pl. XV, 34-36. It seems possible they are Thasian, perhaps accompanying stamps without device like **1-4**; cf. *Herm.*, pl. VI, 22, and see under **229**.

- 226.** (AH 30). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.022 m.;  
Ht. of handle ca. 0.14 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Gem impression: winged creature with semi-human head. An enlargement of a differently lighted photograph is added to aid in the interpretation.

Most of the handle is preserved, broadening at each end toward its attachment. Non-micaceous buff clay with gray core; pitted, and contains white bits.

- 227.** (AH 52). W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Gem impression: winged (?) creature or object. An enlargement of a differently lighted photograph is added to aid in the interpretation.

The fragment comes from close to the upper attachment of the handle. Reddish buff clay; the surface shows some fine particles of mica.

- 228.** (AH 122). W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

Incuse rectangle, quartered diagonally.

Micaceous light red clay; red stain. Cf. **229**.

The stamp may be compared with, e. g., the reverse type of the coin of Neapolis illustrated Head-Hill, *op. cit.*, pl. 3, 6.

- 229.** (AH 153). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 77.

Finding place, see heading.

A phiale, or a *theta*.

Fabric of the handle exactly like that of **228**. Both much resemble **4**, Thasian of the class without device. For stamps of that class accompanied by a stamp like **229**, see *Herm.*, pl. VIII, 3 and 4; see also under **225**.

A duplicate of **229** is SS 11339, from the same deposit as SS 11341, mentioned under **215**.

c. *Simple Devices and Single Letters in Relief on Handles of Coarser Fabric: 230-241*

- 230.** (AH 124). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

An ivy leaf in a circular field.

Stubby rim of generally Thasian type. Rather coarse reddish buff clay, micaceous and sandy. Fabric, including rim when preserved, is about the same for **231-241**, also for **216**.

Similar are **231-232** and *Herm.*, pl. XIV, 21; also SS 10017.

- 231-2.** (AH 64, 123). W. 0.052 m.; T. 0.022, 0.025 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

Ivy leaf, as on **230**, with slight variation; on **232** the stem is distinct.

Fabric, see **230**.

- 233.** (AH 50). W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

Ivy leaf, more full and round than on **230-232**.

Fabric, see **230**.



**234-5.** (AH 65, 97). W. 0.049 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 78.

Finding place, see heading.

*Beta* in a circular field.

Fabric, see **230**. On **235**, a red stain sets off the letter.

Similar are SS 10841, and Antioch 5605-P 1166.

**236-241.** (AH 49, 95, 96, 125, 151, 152). W. *ca.* 0.049 m.; T. *ca.* 0.025 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

*Nu* retrograde within circular border.

Fabric, see **230**. **240** has a distinct gray core, **241** a noticeable red stain.

Four examples from the Athenian Agora, of which SS 11351 comes from the same deposit as SS 11341, mentioned under **215**.

#### d. *Abbreviations: 242-243*

**242.** (AH 28). W. 0.055 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Finding place, see heading.

Κλεο( (retr.)

The rim is of greater projection, and the handle is thinner, than they appear to be in the side view; the rim resembles fourth-century Thasian, with a down-slope outwards. Buff clay, micaceous and sandy; red stains.

**243.** (AH 29). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pls. 78 and 80 (side).

Πο( (retr.)

Finding place, see heading.

Rolled rim; fine buff clay, light red at core; red stain.

#### II. MISCELLANEOUS: 244-256

**244.** (AH 256). Stamp on the neck of the jar, near the rim. Ht. of fragment 0.069 m. Pl. 79.

*Epsilon* in circular frame.

Rim, a slight thickening on the outside. Rather fine red clay with fine particles of mica.

Mr. Peter Corbett in *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 98, no. 108, publishes a similarly placed round stamp found in a well deposit of the late fifth century B.C., and on p. 338 refers to two parallels of the same period. Another is mentioned under **219**. Others have been found in a deposit of the third quarter; see L. Talcott, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 515, on no. 85; the device is a kantharos, see p. 495.

**245.** (AH 240). W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

An *alpha* or a monogram; incuse lines.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy red clay, buff surface.

**246.** (AH 201). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.027 m. Pl. 80 (side).

From the construction debris of the City Wall of the late fourth century B.C.

Stamp somewhat resembling that of **220**.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy buff clay.

**247.** (AH 130). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

Monogram *alpha* with *pi*; incuse lines.

Stubby rim. Sandy buff clay, somewhat micaceous.

**248.** (AH 197). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 79.

Λε incuse in oval field.

Bit of rolled rim preserved. Micaceous light red clay, yellow-buff surface.

From the same or closely related dies, four other examples, of which one is from Thasos, and two come from a group datable probably before *ca.* 150 B.C. (SS 9544 and 9548).

**249.** (AH 190). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pl. 79.

A cluster of grapes on a twig, in an oval field; possibly gem impression.

Rather fine-grained, somewhat micaceous clay, reddish, with gray-buff core.

Λ Like *Herm.*, pl. *xvi*, 8 and  
Gordion SS 123.



Another example, SS 4814, comes from a deposit of the fourth century B.C.

250. (AH 216). W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

Ivy leaf, in circular field.

Micaceous red clay, brownish on surface.

251. (AH 88). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.024 m. Pls.  
79 and 80 (side).

*Kappa*, in a nearly square field.

The handle curves down abruptly after a short top. Fine red clay, buff surface, very slightly micaceous.

252. (AH 249). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.024 m.  
Pl. 79.

H[

Roughly made handle of brick red clay with white bits.

253. (AH 229). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.023 m.  
Pl. 79.

[Ἀρ]τεμιδώρ[ον]

Irregularly ribbed handle; micaceous red clay, buff core.

Cf. *Herm.*, 110, 196, from Olbia.

254. (AH 176). W. 0.044 m.; T. 0.023 m.  
Pl. 79.

[Διο]νυσσοδώ(ρον)

Ribbed handle stamped below the curve; pinkish buff clay with black bits.

255. (AH 222). W. 0.045 m.; T. 0.025 m.  
Pls. 79 and 80 (side).

*Máevs*

Roughly made handle with abrupt down curve; coarse red clay with light slip thicker on top of the handle than below. Resembles some Knidian of the first century B.C. *Máevs* is a name which appears on Rhodian coins; cf. *British Museum Catalogue, Caria*, etc., 1897, p. 255, no. 268.

256. (AH 193). W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.021 m.  
Pl. 79.

*Mva*( (retr.)

Handle with central rib down inside surface; rather fine, hard-baked, reddish buff clay, greenish buff slip. Resembles the Corcyrean (?) class, except for the hardness.

*Unnumbered.* AH 68, 90, and 138 are handles of unknown origin, of which the stamps are damaged and have not been read. Of these, a side view of AH 68 is included in Plate 80. The dimensions of this handle are: W. 0.054 m.; T. 0.033 m.; it is of light red clay and cream slip.

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

The bibliographical abbreviations used in this article are as follows:

Dumont: A. Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, Paris, 1871. See above, p. 000.

Grace: V. Grace, "Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-1932," *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 195-310. Many incomplete types there published can now be correctly restored, and there has been some revision in the evaluation of contexts. I do not attempt here a list of *corrigenda* in this article, but call attention, as I have had occasion to do before, to what has proved, as a result of later studies, to be an error in the diagram of Rhodian names (p. 219): the group connected with Ἀγαθόβουλος belongs shortly *after* instead of shortly before ca. 220-180 B.C.

Grakov: B. N. Grakov, *Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Asynomoi*, Moscow, 1929 (in Russian). See above, p. 000.

*Herm.*: E. M. Pridik, *Inventory-Catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphorae, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection*, Petrograd, 1917 (in Russian). See above, p. 000.

pp. 122, 164.



Kent: John H. Kent, "Stamped Amphora Handles from the Delian Temple Estates," in *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, II, Washington University, St. Louis, 1953, pp. 127-134.

Morricone: L. Morricone, "I Sacerdoti di Halios," *Annuario*, XXVII-XXIX, 1952, pp. 351-380. The inscription here published is the only known fragment of a list of the Rhodian eponymous priests of Halios.

Nilsson: M. P. Nilsson, *Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos*, Copenhagen, 1909. See above, p. 000.

Schuchhardt: C. Schuchhardt, *Die Inschriften von Pergamon*, II, Berlin, 1895, pp. 423-499. Presence of a stamp in the deposit here published suggests a date of ca. 220-180 B.C.: cf. Rostovtzeff, *op. cit.*, p. 1479, note 68, with further references; there has been much corroborative evidence on the chronology of the stamps. See commentary on 102-105, 110, 118.

Škorpil 1904: L. Škorpil, "Inscriptions céramiques acquises pour le musée de Kertsch en 1901 et 1902," *Bulletin de la Commission Impériale Archéologique*, 1904, pp. 19-166 (in Russian). The stamped fragments here published were found in various parts of the Kerch peninsula, apparently not in archaeological excavations; see p. 19, note 1. The Thasian (pp. 128-140) form a group comparable to those from the Pnyx, both in total numbers and in the proportion present of stamps of early date; and they include duplicates of seven early Thasian stamps from the Pnyx. This article became available to me after the Pnyx catalogue had left my hands. I list here the parallels:

Pnyx	3:	Škorpil 1904 no. 606
	4:	569a (perhaps not exactly the same)
	5:	597b
	15:	597a
	20:	562
	39:	578
	41:	582

Tarsus: Hetty Goldman and others, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus*, Vol. I, Princeton University Press, 1950, pp. 135-148.

Mention should be made of five stamped fragments found in earlier excavations at the Pnyx: see K. Kourouniotis in *Πρακτικά*, 1910, pp. 132-134. These are 1) a Rhodian like 98; 2) a Thasian of Class I, c with the name Πανσα(νίης); 3) a Knidian naming the *duoviri* Ἀγίας and Ἀριστογένης; 4) a square stamp with the letters ΦΙ; and 5) an early Thasian stamp naming the eponym Ἀριστείδης, referred to above, p. 000. They are admirably presented.

Further bibliography on amphora stamps and wine amphoras may be found in V. Grace, "Standard Pottery Containers of the Ancient Greek World," *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, 1949, pp. 175-189, with references especially in note 7. The following are subsequent publications by the present writer:

"Timbres amphoriques trouvés à Délos," *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 514-540. This is a report on about 6000 handles found during the French excavations on Delos, one of which, pl. XXI and p. 535, no. 13, bears the only stamp known to include the ethnic Ῥόδιον.

"The Eponyms Named on Rhodian Amphora Stamps," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 116-128, including, pp. 127-8, *addenda et corrigenda* on the preceding article. Cf. above, pp. 000-000. Note a wrong reference on p. 127 of the eponyms article, where pp. 121-122 should be cited (not p. 118).

The section on wine jars in Cedric Boulter's "Pottery of the Mid-Fifth Century from a Well in the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 101-110.

For the corpus of Thasian stamps shortly to be published by Professor and Mme Bon, the first corpus volume in this field, see above, p. 000.



## CONCORDANCES

CONCORDANCE OF PNYX AMPHORA HANDLE INVENTORY  
NUMBERS AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.	Inv. No.	Cat. No.
AH 1	15	AH 45	133	AH 89	71
2	43	46	198	90	unnumbered
3	32	47	222	91	189
4	41	48	221	92	158
5	6	49	236	93	173
6	10	50	233	94	112
7	25	51	215	95	237
8	26	52	227	96	238
9	1	53	49	97	235
10	22	54	24	98	197
11	17	55	19	99	4
12	29	56	58	100	35
13	9	57	2	101	36
14	44	58	30	102	18
15	48	59	50	103	28
16	38	60	67	104	unnumbered
17	20	61	107	105	8
18	225	62	191	106	11
19	42	63	127	107	52
20	33	64	231	108	224
21	13	65	234	109	5
22	7	66	210	110	55
23	27	67	217	111	37
24	21	68	unnumbered	112	16
25	83	69	138	113	12
26	78	70	122	114	23
27	168	71	195	115	14
28	242	72	193	116	115
29	243	73	194	117	149
30	226	74	129	118	152
31	220	75	59	119	137
32	219	76	39	120	211
33	218	77	65	121	212
34	216	78	86	122	228
35	190	79	104	123	232
36	106	80	77	124	230
37	165	81	96	125	239
38	183	82	92	126	72
39	185	83	88	127	97
40	151	84	90	128	201
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142	66	185	136	228	164
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144	40	187	111	230	45
145	34	188	87	231	120
146	60	189	89	232	63
147	54	190	249	233	99
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155	223	198	103	241	46
156	169	199	57	242	141
157	128	200	64	243	126
158	130	201	246	244	208
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160	175	203	196	246	118
161	174	204	80	247	139
162	171	205	209	248	182
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Letters or devices are in relief in the impression unless there is a statement to the contrary.

## A. NAMES OF PERSONS

Abbreviations, single letters, and resolved monograms have been included here. Separate entries have been made for the same name on various classes of jars and in various functions, but persons of the same name and function within a class have not been differentiated. Thasian names not identified as those of eponyms or fabricants are of the later period (cf. p. 123); they probably represent endorsements rather than dates, but this is not certain.

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