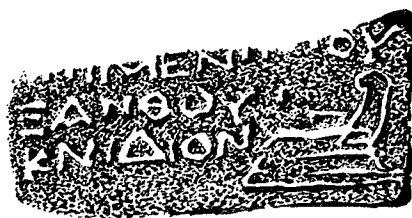




9



85



135

STAMPED AMPHORA HANDLES FOUND IN 1931–1932

PLATES I AND II

I. INTRODUCTION

The present article is concerned with impressions made while the clay was still soft on ancient jars, usually on the handle, by means of a mould or die comparable to those now used on sealing wax as a token of official sanction or of private identity.¹ Stamps of this type² bear a date: "in the term of (ἐπὶ) —,"³ which is sometimes made more specific by the addition of the month; or they may have a name alone, usually in the genitive case: "from, or by, —," indicating probably the manufacturer of the jar; or there may be a combination of these two. A great many state explicitly or implicitly where they were made, by adding, for instance, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ or ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ or the Rhodian Rose. Many are individualized by the addition of various devices.⁴ Some bear a monogram and some the pictorial device alone.

¹ The catalogue covers only the items found in the first two seasons, but advance notice is given of important material from the third campaign, and the chronological arrangement of the catalogued handles has been controlled as far as possible by the new examples. For an analysis of the latter, cf. p. 201, n. 2. I should like to express my gratitude to all who have assisted in the present study. I have received courtesies from Greek archaeologists and from members of the foreign archaeological schools in Athens. Special acknowledgment is made to Professor G. P. Oikonomos, Director of the Department of Antiquities in the Ministry of Education, and to Mr. Karoussos, Ephor of Antiquities in Thebes, for permission to include three amphorae which are in the museums of Athens, Thebes, and Chalkis. Among friends to whom particular thanks are due should be mentioned Dr. Oscar Broneer, Dr. Alfred Bellinger, Mr. Sterling Dow, and Miss Elizabeth Gutmann. Others are referred to in the text. I have profited also by advice, criticism and suggestions from Professors Carpenter, Sanders, Swindler, and Müller of Bryn Mawr College.

² Cf. the headpiece, representations of Nos. 9, 85, and 135 of this catalogue, made from drawings by Mary Wyckoff.

³ The official who thus gives his name to the year is called the eponym.

⁴ Thasian stamps, on which the preposition ἐπὶ is not used, appear to express the date and the maker in most cases by a name in the nominative (or abbreviated) and the device. That the device is here a separate piece of information, not the means of identifying more precisely the name, seems probable because of the large number of different devices with which some of the names occur.

These stamps do not figure much in students' manuals of the present day,¹ but they are familiar to excavators of many classical sites. At an earlier period, as perhaps in remote places to this day, they could be picked up from the surface of the ground by an attentive visitor. Not only did they appeal to the mere collector, but the presence of writing on them early produced a scattered series of learned notes with painstaking copies and elaborate speculations. Mass discovery has since resulted in a certain amount of classification, in rather full name-lists, and in studies which leave little doubt in the reader's mind that archaeological and historical understanding must gain increasingly from these minor monuments as the information which they provide is ordered and made accessible. We have in these stamps, as a matter of fact, a long series of commercial documents preserved because they happen to have been inscribed in many copies on an almost imperishable medium. A glance through the present article will perhaps suggest something of the fund of information which awaits the full interpretation of this material: sidelights on both economic and political history; new data concerning the development of the cursive script and of an important form of that little-known ancient vase, the household pot; and finally, chronological lists of eponymous officials to which could be referred for a date any inscription from Rhodes, Knidos, etc. which preserved its heading or a fortunate mention of a magistrate, or any building in the foundation trench of which one of these handles might be found. To the excavator, indeed, these documents should provide a closer dating than that given by most Greek coins, for the least definite of them is limited to the working days of an individual potter, and many are dated in one particular month out of all antiquity.

Since these facts have been realized by scholars for a long time, it seems surprising that more progress has not been made with the study of the two main problems associated with the stamps: 1, the purpose for which they were used and 2, their chronology.

1. Several explanations of the purpose of the stamps have been offered, but none has been received with general satisfaction. It has been proposed, for instance, that the intention was to date the wine.² This is well enough for a fine wine like the Thasian which appears to have had a definite maturing period.³ But it is hard to understand why such pains should have been taken for the liquid intended for transportation in Rhodian and Knidian jars, into which went a large proportion of sea-water as a preservative.⁴ The narrowing of the date to the month is also puzzling on this hypothesis and has led to another suggestion, that the date applied not to the wine but to the pot, and served to measure accurately its proper drying period.⁵ This period, however, has

¹ Brief accounts are given by Walters, *History of Ancient Pottery*, London, 1905, I, pp. 154–158, and by Rayet et Collignon, *La Céramique Grecque*, Paris, 1888, pp. 359–362.

² Cf. Horace, *Odes*, III, 21, and Pliny, *N. H.*, XIV, 6 and 16 for dated wine.

³ Cf. Archestratos (4th cent. B.C.) *apud* Athenaeus, 29 c.

⁴ See Pliny, *N. H.*, XIV, 10 for the addition of sea water. The theory that it acted as a preservative I have from Hicks (p. xliii of the work cited on p. 199, n. 5).

⁵ Schuchhardt, C., *Die Inschriften von Pergamon*, II, p. 429.

been shown to be a matter of days, not months, in the Mediterranean climate.¹ A comparison with the usage employed in the case of stamped bricks has been invoked to indicate that the amphora stamp was simply an inheritance from the brick stamp.² The manufacturer used what had turned out to be good advertising, and found the date convenient as a control of his output, especially if he did not carry on the business directly.³ This explanation seems inadequate. It certainly fails to take into account the fact that the practice of stamping jars had been going on since the Bronze Age,⁴ and its reasoning is based at certain points on chronological hypotheses which, as may be seen below, are mistaken.

My present opinion is that the date applied primarily neither to the wine nor to the jar, but to the stamp itself, or rather to its die, which was then a license, valid for a limited period, permitting a manufacturer to sell goods in return for a payment to the government which he in turn collected by raising the price of his commodity to cover the amount.⁵ At stated intervals a new payment was made; otherwise sale could be stopped on the produce of the particular factory. Such a tax might be levied on any product manufactured and sold in sufficient volume. It is possible that in the case of Rhodes, for instance, where the wine was poor and the pottery fine, the jar itself was taxed.⁶ The addition of the month was perhaps a means of measuring the lapse of a fiscal year or years, beginning with any month in which the jar happened to have been made.

Probably no one explanation will suit all the times and places to which handles stamped with Greek names belong. Much research will be necessary before the matter is fully understood and finally settled. The problem is too interesting to be ignored, but I have preferred to devote myself to attacking as thoroughly as possible the second problem, that of the time-sequence, which seems to me to need solution first, and for the study of which I have had special advantages.

¹ Nilsson, *Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos, Exploration Archéologique de Rhodes*, V, pp. 58-59.

² Nilsson, *op. cit.* pp. 63-71.

³ It has been presumed that this was the case partly because among the fabricants' names occur those of women. Cf. *ibid.*, p. 59.

⁴ Stamped handles of the Bronze and early Iron Ages are found on sites in Palestine, such as Samaria and Beth-Zur. The earlier examples are gem impressions and the later have Israelitic names.

⁵ The notion that these were revenue stamps of a sort is not new to archaeology. Cf. the following sensible suggestion by Hicks (Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, Oxford, 1891, pp. xlv-xlv): "The stamp again had nothing to do with the vintage. It was an official certificate of the capacity of the jar, and little more. It points to a duty payable by the wine-merchant to the city of export: the duty was charged upon quantity, and the simplest mode of collecting it was to forbid the wine to be exported in other than government jars . . . The Rhodian jars are, indeed, stamped with the name of the month . . . as well as that of the eponymus; but this may be merely a means of checking the turn-out of the government potteries month by month."

⁶ Evidence from excavations has shown that household pots were an article of commerce. At the present day, similar plain jars are shipped all about the Aegean from particular centres. I have seen a market in Spetsas stocked with Aeginetan pottery, and shiploads from Siphnos may be picked up in other ports.

2. The previous work of value on the chronology of Greek amphora stamps includes little more than that summed up in the introduction to the section of this catalogue devoted to Rhodian seals (pp. 214–217). It has been accepted by scholars¹ that the great volume of the Rhodian trade took place between 225 and 150 B.C., and chiefly in the early second century; and fairly close dates have been proposed for a number of Rhodian names. In regard to the Knidian handles, there has been a general impression that, as a whole, they are later than the Rhodian.² Nilsson, in fact, claims for Rhodes the origin of the practice of stamping amphora handles because nearly everywhere else where stamped amphorae are found it is the general custom of the fabricant to state his nationality.³

The documents published in this article, however, warrant the following chronological conclusions: Stamped jars were imported into Athens from Thasos from the end of the fifth through the third century B.C.; from Rhodes from the early third, and probably late fourth, until late in the second century B.C. (the previously recognized angular type begins about 225); from Knidos from early in the third to well on in the first century B.C. and probably into the Roman imperial period. Normal and recognizable Knidian seals begin at the end of the third century, and the most familiar type, circular with boukranion, at about 150 B.C.

It has proved possible to date many individual eponyms and fabricants to within a half-century or less. For the Rhodian names, the method that has been followed is not that by which previous scholars have worked, and it therefore forms a control for earlier investigations. For the other names there has been no previous method.

These results have been obtained by much tabulation,⁴ and by taking into account the fact that the handles are fragments of pottery the development of which may be watched, and that the seals are in a way signatures the identity of which may be recognized through a series of documents. An advance has been made which would scarcely have been possible without a body of material similar to that on which this study is based: a large and varied collection, with a record for each item of any significant context, that is, the accompanying coins, lamps, pottery, etc., and the relation to datable constructions.⁵

¹ Cf. Rostovtzeff in *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VIII, p. 629.

² Cf. Pridik, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, p. 179.

³ *Op. cit.* p. 61.

⁴ Tabulations were made of readings, under every legible name and recognizable device on about 1850 seals from the three campaigns, and of the excavators' comments on the context in which the handles were found. For the comments, separate sheets were made out for each section of the excavations, so that it would be clear what handles came together. The study of the 1933 material is not complete; also the accompanying pottery had not all been sorted when I left Athens, nor had the coins all been cleaned. But the seals have been read and tabulated with fair thoroughness, and the excavators have discussed with me their more important deposits.

⁵ The series of excavators' records of context accessible to the present writer is something quite new to the study of amphora handles. The only comparable body of material is found in the Samaria publication (see p. 217) and there, although an exact location is quoted for every handle, the information is in most cases of no practical significance to the reader.

The new chronological conclusions are a definite gain. But more important than the immediate contribution which they present is the part they should play in building up the fuller chronology which awaits further information from excavations. For they form what has not hitherto been available, a framework into which new facts may be fitted. To facilitate the reporting of these facts, my article has been planned as a means of quick orientation for the field-worker, and as a means of easy reference for the scholar who later prepares to publish the discoveries.

Since the 1933 campaign, the Agora storerooms have contained a better assorted group of stamped handles than any published collection, because for the first time excavations in Athens, which is almost the only site on which Knidian handles have been found in quantity,¹ have yielded a large proportion of Rhodian examples.² It is reasonable to expect that a somewhat fuller and more precise differentiation should result than we have known before.³ The following notes are supplementary to Plate II⁴ and Fig. 1.

Chian handles have not been reported before, but they may be found to appear in greater quantity now that the type has been identified. The position of the seal has been against its survival, since it takes the place of the thumb impression often found at the base of the handle of a coarse pot.⁵ The clay is sandy and micaceous; on the surface it is reddish buff, sometimes distinctly red, and it bakes greyish at the core.

For a stamped handle of the ordinary type, the presence of mica in quantity indicates a Thasian origin. The color of the clay varies widely but a shade of russet buff is most characteristic; sometimes the core bakes to a different color, and occasionally, on handles which are possibly later, there appears to be a slip. An irregular red stain is often found on the upper surface of the handle near the neck.⁶ Peculiar to Thasian handles is the position of the seal on the outside of the curve (Pl. II, 2-3).⁷ Since this is the point of natural breakage, the impressions are often fragmentary, and come sometimes on the gently curving top of a long fragment of the lower part of the handle. Many specimens show the rim profile noted by Pridik,⁸ which appears to be normal (cf. Pl. II, 2); but others (cf. Pl. II, 3 and Fig. 1, 4) indicate that there is more variation than the Hermitage collection led him to suppose. The Thasian handle is regularly arched in profile and broad in section, but many examples show an exaggerated broadness and thinness not

¹ Aside from Athens and Knidos, the only site, so far as I know, which has produced stamped handles in quantity with a preponderance of Knidian is Delos. Cf. *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VIII, p. 629. The Delian handles have not been published, nor has any group found at Knidos.

² 1545 seals have been thus classified: Rhodian, 565; Knidian, 437; Thasian, 75; miscellaneous, mostly of uncertain origin, 468. Further study will probably add many of the latter to the Knidian list, but the Rhodian figure will still be unusual for Athens.

³ See Schuchhardt, *op. cit.* pp. 423-424. Cf. also Nilsson, *op. cit.* pp. 52-56.

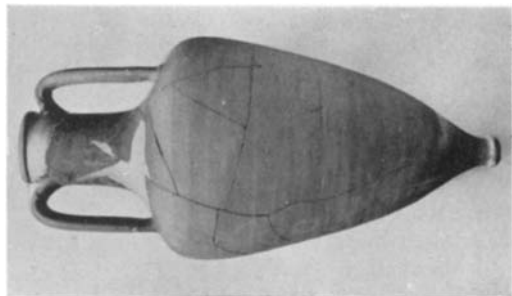
⁴ The selection for these drawings was very much limited by the necessity of finding fragments which preserve both a portion of rim and the continuation of the handle after the curve.

⁵ Cf. No. 10. Only one handle of a Chian jar is stamped. Sometimes the neck is stamped instead.

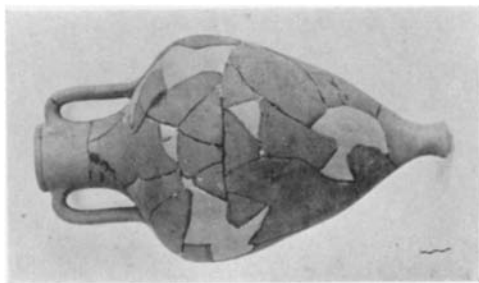
⁶ It has been suggested to me that this may have been caused by the sealing of the jars.

⁷ This is also the case with a few handles of unidentified origin.

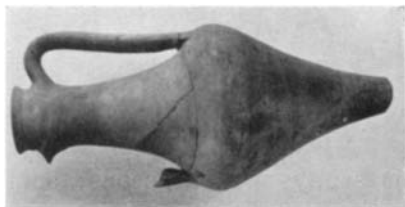
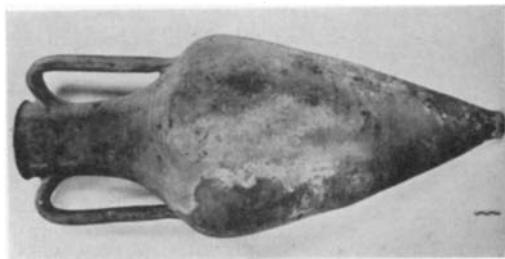
⁸ Catalogue of Amphora Stamps in the Hermitage Collection, p. 61.



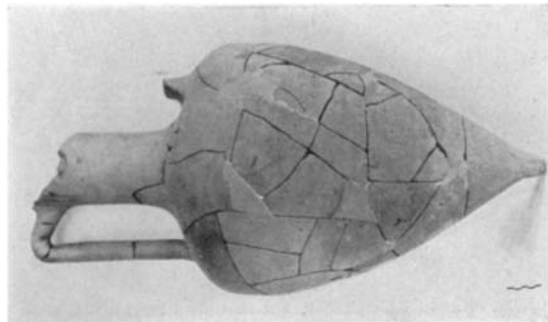
1. Chian. 5th cent. B.C.



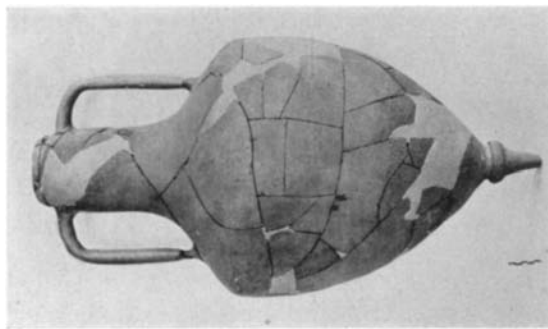
2. 5th cent. B.C.

3. Thasian.
4th cent. B.C.

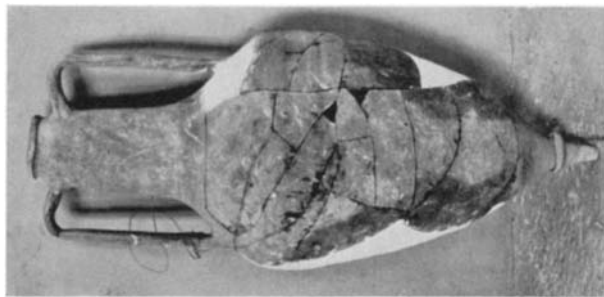
4. Thasian. 3rd cent. B.C.?



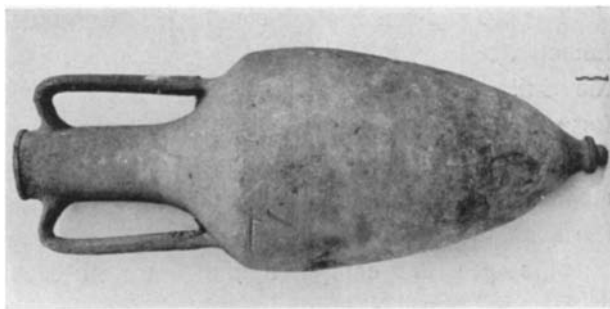
5. Rhodian. Early 3rd cent. B.C.



6. Knidian? Early 3rd cent. B.C.



7. Knidian. 2nd cent. B.C.?



8. Knidian. Roman period

Fig. 1. Scale 1:12. For description see p. 303

to be seen in either of those here drawn. The seal, as may be seen by those catalogued pp. 210-213, is a broad rectangle, usually with a device in the middle and with the ethnic ΘΑΣΙΟΝ or ΘΑΣΙΩΝ nearly always present or to be restored. The occurrence of lettering along the short as well as the long sides of the rectangle normally identifies the seal as Thasian. It may finally be observed that the amphorae which are entirely preserved¹ indicate that it was the rule to stamp one handle only.

The handle reproduced in Pl. II, 5 shows the characteristic Rhodian angle, the abrupt junction of upper and lower parts of the handle, pointed out by Nilsson and others as the trait by which Rhodian handles are to be distinguished. The individuality of the profile is enhanced in the actual handle by uneven longitudinal undulations beneath the smooth surface, which suggest a resemblance to a bent knee. A handle of this sort is unmistakable if enough of it is preserved. There is however another Rhodian profile (Pl. II, 4; the amphora Fig. 1, 5 shows a variant) which has escaped comment in the discussions of technique.² The similarity of its outline to the Thasian will be noticed, and will serve to confirm the evidence from the Agora indicating that this is the early Rhodian shape, following the Thasian.³ The rim regularly makes a rather squared collar, the flat top sloping inward.

The material and finish form a more useful criterion for Rhodian handles than the shape, since often only small fragments are preserved. The smooth slipped surface is readily distinguished, for though certain Knidian handles are slipped, possibly in imitation of the Rhodian, their rough grained surface is apparent and their quality is visibly inferior. The clear core of deeper red which the fine light reddish clay often shows on the break is as individually Rhodian as is the angular profile; for where the Knidian handle has baked to two colors, the inner is grey or greyish. There is no possibility of confusion between the Thasian and Rhodian handles because the Thasian are characterized by the presence of mica in the clay which is entirely lacking in the Rhodian.⁴ However, the irregular red stain noted on Thasian handles is also present on many Rhodian examples.

The fragmentary amphora Fig. 1, 5 is important because it can be so closely dated; its preservation is sufficient, moreover, to exhibit the early Rhodian shape to advantage in a comparative series, whether mixed, as here, or purely Rhodian. Set beside the jars photographed and drawn in figs. 1-2 of Maiuri's article, which are to be dated *ca.* 200 B.C. or a little later, it shows a neck distinctly smaller in proportion, which curves out a little

¹ See Fig. 1, 4; Maiuri, *Annuario Scuola Arch. di Atene*, Vol. IV-V (1921-2), p. 262, no. 4570 (figs. 6 and 7); and cf. Schuchhardt, *op. cit.* p. 434. The Agora jar Fig. 1, 3 (4th cent. type) has the only Thasian shape known to Pridik (cf. *op. cit.* p. 35, fig. 2).

² Maiuri, *op. cit.*, notes curving, non-angular handles in his descriptions of no. 4556, p. 260 and no. 1804, p. 269. It is not surprising that Schuchhardt does not differentiate the type since not more than one or two of his handles can have had the curved profile.

³ On the development in shape of the Rhodian handle, see further pp. 214 and 218-220.

⁴ It is a curious fact that the early terracotta figurines generally recognized as Rhodian are identified, even when in small fragments, by a soft highly micaceous buff clay which bakes grey at the core, as does often that of Thasian handles. I owe my acquaintance with these objects to the kindness of Mr. Jenkins of the British School at Athens.

more easily to the body. This difference helps one to credit as Rhodian, of a still earlier date, the fragmentary jar figured in Maiuri, *op. cit.* p. 269, fig. 10,¹ with its thick arched handles flanking a narrow neck which spreads to the sloping shoulders. Here again the early Rhodian shape reminds one of the Thasian.² Though few have been published with photographs, a comparatively large number of complete Rhodian amphorae is preserved. This is particularly fortunate, because the information is regularly divided between the two handles, one giving, for instance, the fabricant's name, the other that of the eponym or official naming the year, who in this case is the priest of Helios, plus that of the month, a feature peculiar to Rhodian seals.³ The content of the two seals has been much discussed.⁴ It will be evident that for the building up of a chronology it is particularly important that pairs of handles be reported.

The shape of the Rhodian stamp is almost always circular or rectangular. Among the few exceptions is a leaf-shaped group which Nilsson assigns to the potter Epigonos.⁵ The shapes and other characteristics of the stamps are fully discussed by Nilsson, *op. cit.* pp. 150 ff. It will suffice here to emphasize for purposes of distinction a few characteristic details. An expressed ethnic **ΡΟΔΙΟΝ** or **ΡΟΔΙΩΝ** does not occur. Instead, on the majority of circular and on many rectangular seals appears a Rhodian monetary device, a rose or a head of Helios, the rose being more frequent on circular seals, the Helios head on rectangular.⁶ The variety of devices is much less great than on Thasian handles, and many of the rectangular seals are without any device. Where present on a rectangular seal, the device is usually placed to left or right of the inscription, less often above or below, and rarely between the lines.

Knidian handles are usually identified by a process of elimination, if the ethnic **ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ** is absent or obscured. Yet they have, at least in the early stages of their development, a distinct fabric. The shape is shown on Pl. II, 6. It is a broad handle, of which the upper and lower parts, nearly horizontal and vertical, meet in a curve; this is attached to a neck which narrows to a rolled rim with a neat "drip" on the outside. Knidian handles found in deposits with a majority of Rhodian and belonging therefore to the third or early second century B.C. are of this type. Later, the upper

¹ It is the upper part of an amphora, discovered by illicit excavations in the Rhodian necropolis, published as an appendix to his article. The clay is considered Rhodian by Maiuri, as is that of another handle with the same peculiar fabricant's stamp by Nilsson, *op. cit.* no. 208, 3. The rim seems to me the least Rhodian feature.

² I suspect that at the other end of its career it converges with the Knidian. A photograph taken in January, 1932, of two Rhodian jars adorning the salon of a hotel in Limassol, Cyprus, shows one particularly similar in proportion and general outline to our Fig. 1, 8.

³ For a list of the Rhodian months, see the index, p. 307. For a discussion of the Rhodian calendar, see Nilsson, *op. cit.* pp. 121-137. Cf. also for the most recent comment Hiller von Gaertringen in Pauly-Wissowa, Supplementband V, 1931, pp. 743-745.

⁴ Cf. Nilsson, *op. cit.* pp. 71-76.

⁵ See below on No. 75 (Simylinos).

⁶ This catalogue does not contain any of the rectangular seals with the head of Helios but many were found in 1933.

part arches somewhat or rises to the curve (cf. Pl. II, 7) and is often rather roughly made; the neck narrows less, and the rim becomes a simple roll. But the rim, in fact, is rarely preserved, since these later handles are attached lower on the neck. Knidian clay is red, coarse and sometimes slightly micaceous; as noted above, the core is often grey, and occasionally there is a thick light slip.

The amphorae, Fig. 1, 6-8, show the development of handle and neck. Chronologically the handle drawn on Pl. II, 6 falls between the first and second of this series. The peculiar ringed foot can be followed in the three examples, as can also the body outline, which keeps its slight angle at the shoulder as the pot grows taller and slimmer. Nos. 7 and 8 in Fig. 1, as noted in the description, p. 305, are not from the Agora, but they are essential to the identification of No. 6, the stamp alone of which would not be recognized as Knidian (see No. **233**), since the shape of the Knidian amphora has not until now been known. Occasional pairs of handles have been noted as from the same pot,¹ and I have seen three fragmentary necks of jars with the tops of both handles preserved, two from the Agora discoveries of 1933 and one from Thompson's excavations on the Pnyx. From these one might conclude that it was the regular custom to stamp both handles of the Knidian jar with the same die. Such appears to have been the case with the amphora in the Thebes museum (Fig. 1, 8), although only one of the seals can be read. But the Chalkis amphora (Fig. 1, 7) is a proof that on some Knidian jars the seals on the two handles are supplementary, as on the Rhodian, and therefore gives precedent for the association suggested on p. 241 of seals of the fabricant Atheonas (?) with several different eponym seals.

Since Parian amphorae have not been published the handle No. **220** is drawn in full on Pl. II, 8. It is of fine, light red clay, greyish at the core, and has a thin cream slip; an index finger was pressed in at its lower attachment.

My acquaintance with actual handles of the "South Russian" type, i.e. those bearing the title *astynomos* and coming probably from a number of different sites in the region of the Black Sea, many of them from Sinope, is limited to No. **221** of this catalogue. The fabric is as follows: broad handle with short upper part; rolled rim thinner than the Knidian; coarse slightly micaceous clay with large bits, in color buff to a lavender-grey core; traces of red on the surface.

For practical results in the use of the catalogue it is suggested that if a handle under examination shows any readily legible name, reference should be made to the index, since each item there refers to a photograph, and identification may be immediate. Where the name fails, if the origin of the handle can be determined by its fabric or by the general character of the seal, the introduction to the particular division of the catalogue, Thasian, Rhodian, etc., will direct to published lists from which a reading may be restored, and will define to a certain extent the chronological limits within which the object in question must fall. A glance through the sequence of photographs in a

¹ Cf. Pridik, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXI, 1896, p. 145.

division should sometimes identify a difficult seal, or at least reveal a near parallel. If shape and clay do not fit into any of the main categories, the final group of the catalogue is worth investigation, for many of its numbers are well dated.

Further work will be necessary, notably the publication of an extensive Knidian index; this might well form part of the final volume on amphora stamps from the Agora, to be compiled after the excavations are finished. It is to be hoped, however, that enough has already been accomplished so that we may avail ourselves once more of the information supplied by small groups of handles, the publication of which has almost ceased since archaeology has become specialized.¹

II. CATALOGUE

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE CATALOGUE

The works most often cited in the commentary² are referred to as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D. | Dumont, A., <i>Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce</i> , Paris, 1871. |
| Herm. | Pridik, E. M., <i>Inventory-catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphorae, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection</i> , Petrograd, 1917.
(In Russian.)
Reviewed by Hiller von Gaertringen in <i>Berl. Phil. Woch.</i> , 1918, p. 1020. |
| N. | Nilsson, M., <i>Timbres Amphoriques de Lindos</i> , in <i>Exploration Archéologique de Rhodes</i> , V, Copenhagen, 1909.
Reviewed by Hiller von Gaertringen in <i>Berl. Phil. Woch.</i> , 1910, p. 308. |
| P ¹ . | Pridik, E. M., <i>Amphorenstempel aus Athen</i> , <i>Ath. Mitt.</i> , XXI, 1896, pp. 127–187. |
| P ² . | Pridik, E. M., <i>Neue Amphorenstempel aus Athen</i> , <i>ibid.</i> , XXII, 1897, pp. 148–158. |
| Schuchhardt | Schuchhardt, C., <i>Die Inschriften von Pergamon</i> , II, pp. 423–499.
Reviewed by Keil in <i>Berl. Phil. Woch.</i> , 1896, p. 1610. |

D. lists the readings of several thousand seals nearly all found in Athens and preserved in the National Museum there. Despite its many faults long ago enumerated,³ in the absence of any publication dealing adequately with Knidian stamps, it is indispensable to the student of an Athenian collection. It has been made usable to me by the construction of a working index⁴ of names and devices. It contains considerable

¹ A welcome exception is that of Sellers, *The Citadel of Beth-Zur* (a preliminary report), Philadelphia, 1933. I owe the reference to Dr. Valentin Müller.

² Unless otherwise indicated, references in D., Herm. and Schuchhardt are given by page and number, those in P¹. and P². by division (II = Knidian) and number, those in N by number and subnumber. Parallels are not cited from N. except in special cases, since its simple arrangement makes specific reference unnecessary.

³ Cf. N. p. 119.

⁴ I owe this index, as well as many other aids in working out the present study, to Miss Helene R. Evans.

discussion, which is, however, suggestive rather than conclusive, and points toward a supplementary work which was never carried out.

P¹. and P². have also a majority of Knidian seals; as publications they are much more adequate than D., but they cannot take its place because of the comparatively small amount of material they cover. The material comes from the German excavations on the west slope of the Acropolis.

N.'s chief usefulness is for Rhodian stamps. But its full critical bibliography and its extensive and authoritative discussions and analyses make it a necessary preliminary study to any work on amphora stamps.

Herm. is a modern catalogue of a large collection with excellent illustrations and indices. The collection is largely made up of the South Russian handles bearing the names of astynomes, or police officials (cf. No. **221**). It includes also, however, a general assortment of which the largest groups are the Rhodian and the Thasian. Herm. is, in fact, at present the best reference book for Thasian seals, of which it gave the first published photographic illustrations.

Schuchhardt's sound work will be of increasing interest to the student of the Agora stamps, since most of the thousand or so handles which he published were found in the filling of an artificial terrace similar to that which has produced the handles referred to in the present commentary as from "Θ—HF" (see p. 208). The excavation of Section Θ has in all probability not exhausted the deposit, which will be an important study as a whole. The majority of the Pergamene seals are Rhodian, but there is an interesting group of Thasian examples of most of which facsimiles are given.

Special treatments are cited in the introductions to the various divisions of the catalogue. For further references, the student may supplement Nilsson's bibliography with that on Chapter XX of the *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. VIII, 1930.

Besides the abbreviations of publications a few other symbols used in the catalogue need explanation.

Plain numbers in bold-face type are those of this catalogue.

A number preceded by SS (Stamps and Seals) is the inventory number of a handle.¹ The 1933 handles begin with SS 381; they are referred to only by their SS numbers.

In the commentary, the SS numbers are followed by letters of the Greek alphabet in parentheses: A, Δ, Δ', E, ΣT, ΣT', Z, H, H', Θ, I. These are the names of the sections of the Agora in which excavation has taken place up to the present.² Within the parentheses is added a note on any significant context. The absence of such a note indicates a surface or disturbed deposit. Several important deposits are mentioned by symbol, thus:

¹ A few whole amphorae and some large fragments were inventoried as Pottery and therefore have a P, not an SS, number. Cf. 4.

² A plan of the area showing the location of the sections is given in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 99, fig. 2.

- A—HD. A Hellenistic deposit in Section A. Not closed, nor showing undisturbed stratification, but probably limited to a period between 300 and 100 B.C.
- A—Cave. A cave-like cistern in Section A. The filling was chiefly small votive cups, of which there were several thousand; a date is indicated by Megarian bowls of the type made in the third century B.C. (See *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 126–128, fig. 13.)
- A—BHW. The well in Section A in which was found the bronze head illustrated in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pl. XV. It was filled and covered for the construction of an early Hellenistic building. (See *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 124–126, and bottom of p. 129.) It is thus a closed deposit probably not later than the third century B.C. The handles would fit best a date in the second third of that century.
- Δ—WTR. The “west trench” in Section Δ; this struck a Hellenistic filling, part of which must be as early as the third century B.C.
- Δ—well at 14/12T. The top of this well was packed with fragments of ribbed (second century) Megarian bowls and of lamps of Type XIX.¹ At a depth of from 2.00 to 2.80 m. opened the “northwest passage” in which was found **201**. At 3.00 m. the shaft was jammed with three large amphorae two of which are **285** and its unstamped twin P 498 (see p. 294); it was empty and open for many metres below. At about 13.00 m. there was a filling of third century pottery, including **242**, and a coin of Athens dated 255–229 B.C. (Svoronos, pl. XXIV, nos. 10–15). Below this the fill contained objects of the fourth century and finally of the fifth century.
- Z—BL. A heavy burnt layer in Section Z, containing pottery of the second century B.C., including fragments of lagynoi. It goes down possibly to the first part of the first century B.C.
- Θ—HF. An abundant early Hellenistic filling in Section Θ. The earth containing masses of potsherds and many hundreds of stamped handles had evidently been brought from some other place in order to level the ground for the large Hellenistic building which occupied most of the area; the pottery and coins were almost entirely of the third or late fourth century B.C.

Other dated deposits containing only one or two handles are noted under the individual numbers in full. Attention may be called to the handles found in 1933 in an exploratory pit in the Stoa of Attalos, all three of which must predate the erection of the stoa in the reign of Attalos II (166–139 B.C.), and two of which belong to the “pre-stoa fill” into which its builders cut; see Fig. 5, 7 and the comment on **106** and **126**. One must work so largely with a balance of probabilities that such relatively fixed points are particularly welcome.

¹ The types of lamps referred to throughout this article are those established by O. Broneer in *Corinth*, IV, 2: *Terracotta Lamps*.

In the transliteration of the names on the stamps it should be noted that a dotted letter outside brackets is one which though damaged can be deciphered with a fair amount of certainty, while a dotted letter inside brackets is merely a trace of a letter which has furnished some support for a restoration.

A. THASIAN

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Thasian sequence has been arranged as far as possible by evidence drawn from the context of the discovery. Handles for which no such evidence exists have been fitted into the dated series according to fabric or style of seal. Since, as has been already remarked, Thasian handles show much variation in their fabric, measurements and a note on the clay are given for each number. As mica is always present in the clay, no mention is made of it except when the quantity is unusually large or small. For the "red stain" sometimes noted, see p. 201.

The Pergamene deposit (see pp. 215-218) touches this series from **7** to **12**, **10** being paralleled as a whole, **7**, **8**, and **12** showing similar devices, **9** and **11** the same names. There are, so far as I know, no historical reasons for supposing that commerce between Pergamon and Thasos was restricted to the period after 220. It was the policy of Philetairos¹ to make friends with his Greek neighbors.

The series properly begins with the examples shown in Fig. 5, 1 and 2 on p. 300, which are dated respectively to the end of the fifth and to the beginning of the fourth centuries B.C. Following these, **1-4** are probably not later than the fourth century, **6-8** than the first half of the third; and I know of no reason to place the rest later than 200. **5** follows **4** because of the device; chronologically I believe it should fall later owing to its similarity in fabric to **13**. The collection is too small to warrant much in the way of general conclusions as to development. However, in the earlier period both handle and stamp were apparently more carefully made, the handle of better washed clay which often gives somewhat the effect of softness and powdery surface to be observed in early terracottas.²

The publication of the handles found in the French excavations on Thasos is awaited with interest.³ Meanwhile lists of Thasian names may be found in Pridik's catalogue of the Hermitage collection, and in *I.G.*, XII, 8; in the latter a bibliography of Thasian handles is given on pp. 82-83.

¹ Dynast of Pergamon from 282 B.C. See *Camb. Anc. Hist.*, Vol. VIII, p. 590.

² Schuchhardt's view of Thasian fabric is evidently biased by the fact that he had no early examples before him.

³ A large number of these handles has already been studied by Professor Salač of Prague University, formerly foreign member of the *École française d'Athènes*. To the authorities of the latter I am grateful for the privilege of examining his manuscript. In this connection I am indebted to various members of the school, in particular to M. P. Devambez, for many courtesies which it is a pleasure to acknowledge.

STAMPS



1

1

Θάσιο[ν

⊙ lance head

X]αιρι[μ(ένης)

SS 368 (ΣΤ'—found with much 5th–4th cent. pottery).

W: 0.036 m. T: 0.022 m. Pale buff; highly micaceous. Restored from Herm. Pl. VIII, 19; the reading of the name is Pridik's. See his text, p. 55, 428. For the object to the left of the lance head compare **223**.



2

2

Θασίων

attribute

Καλλι(κράτης?)

SS 369 (ΣΤ'—found with much 5th–4th cent. pottery).

W: 0.045 m. T: 0.023 m. Portion of rim resembling that of Pl. II, 2 (top flatter). Buff with pink core; dark red stain. Like Herm. Pl. VII, 3 (text p. 44, 173–174) which is more worn and is perhaps from a more worn die. The reading of the name is Pridik's.



3

3

Θ]ασίων

star shell

Κλ]εοφ(ών)

SS 367 (ΣΤ').

W: 0.04 m. T: 0.018 m. Buff to reddish core; little mica; red stain. Restored from Herm. Pl. VII, 14 (text p. 45, 209–211) which is more complete, and is apparently from a late state of the same die. The Hermitage has 35 Thasian seals with this name. There is none from Pergamon.



4

4

*Θα]σίων 'Ηράκλειτος (retr.)**E* bow with arrow

P 675 (ΣΤ—behind the lining of an ancient well of the 4th cent. B.C.).

W: 0.038 m. T: 0.024 m. Handle of a nearly complete amphora; see Pl. II, 2 and Fig. 1, 3. Warm buff. Compare Herm. Pl. V, 23, a slightly different seal.



5

5 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota[\omega\nu$
 bow
]λος

SS 121 (A).

W: 0.05 m. T: 0.025 m. Rather massive; low arch. Fabric like that of 13. Dark red.



6

6 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota[\omega\nu \text{ Τι}] \mu[\alpha\varphi] \chi\iota\delta\alpha$
 γαμμα?

SS 291 (ΣΤ—in stratum not later than early 3rd cent. B.C.).

W: 0.038 m. T: 0.024 m. Low arch. Reddish buff. Restored from Herm. 54, 404, perhaps from same die. For a single letter in the central space, compare the series with the name Kleitos, Herm. 44, 180-200. Another of the series of Timarchidas probably is SS 1905 (I—deposit of Greek sherds on hard-pan).



7

7 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota[\omega\nu$
 cornucopia?
 Ἡγήσιπ[πος]

SS 84 (A).

W: 0.041 m. T: 0.021 m. Warm buff. For the device compare Schuchhardt 490, 1262 (drawing) and D. Pl. V, 38. For the name, compare Herm. 42, 138.



8

8 $\Theta\alpha\sigma\iota\omega[\nu$
 attribute
 Πον . . . ιρ[

SS 139 (A—BHW). See Pl. II, 3.

W: 0.039 m. T: 0.023 m. Ribbed. Russet. The device is uncertain, since the seal is worn, and no parallel has been found. Possibly a bulbous plant with roots to the left. Possibly a thyrsos, but then the "roots" are unusual. See Schuchhardt pp. 489 and 491, for drawings of thyrsos. SS 441 (Θ—4th and 3rd cent. pottery) approaches this form. Possibly a pomegranate? Herm. 52, 363-364, reads a name Π[ου]λίσι[τρατος].



9

9

*Θασίων**B*
*caduceus? left**Φανόκρι(τος?)*

SS 89 (A). See headpiece.

W: 0.041 m. T: 0.021 m. Distinctly ribbed. Russet. No similar caduceus has been found. A caduceus is indicated on a seal with *Φανοκ()*, Herm. 54, 412. Restore perhaps *Βά(των)*; for the name cf. Schuchhardt 490, 1260. Cf. also, for the abbreviated form, D. 68, 43.



10

10

*Θασίων**T*
E caduceus*Χάρε[ης]*

SS 25 (A).

W: 0.04 m. T: 0.02 m. Length: 0.25 m. All the lower part preserved, with thumb print on lower attachment. Distinctly ribbed. Dark brown with large gray core (burnt?). Like Schuchhardt 491, 1266 (drawing), except for the E reversed in ours.



11

11

Θασίων

quiver left

Πυθίων

SS 300 (E).

W: 0.051 m. T: 0.029 m. Ribbed; massive. Reddish buff. A Thasian name: cf p.304, no. 4; also Schuchhardt 490, 1264 and Herm. 53, 380-383. I do not find a quiver on any published seal.



12

12

*Ἐαλκίδη-**S*
goblet?*[Θασιίων]? (inverted)*

SS 32 (A-HD).

W: 0.044 m. T: 0.026 m. Portion of rim like that of Pl. II, 2. Warm buff; red stain. For the device, cf. Herm. Pl. III, 15 and Schuchhardt 491, 1267. *I. G. XII, 8, index*, gives a number of references for the name, including several theoroi and one handle: "*Ἐαλκίδ[ης]* in *ansa*: Skorpil II 114, 573."



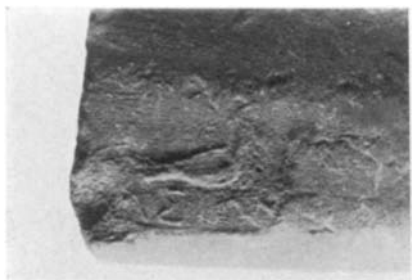
13

13

Θασίων
attribute
Γόργος

SS 162 (A—HD, top).

W: 0.05 m. T: 0.026 m. Massive; fabric like that of 5. Dark red with dark gray core. P¹. III, 2 has the name. See also *I.G.* XII, 8, index (frequent). It appears on SS 1400 (Θ).



14

14

/////////
attribute
Θ]ασίων

SS 86 (A).

W: 0.044 m. T: 0.025 m. Warm russet; highly micaceous. Nothing closer to the device has been found than Herm. Pl. VIII, 11–12, which is not very similar. It is possibly some sort of harp.



15

15

Θασίων
fillet
.. ρτρ .. ξ

SS 209 (ΣΤ—see on 223).

W: 0.046 m. T: 0.026 m. Distinctly ribbed. Russet. I do not find this device on any published seal.

Besides those illustrated, the 1931–1932 SS numbers include five other Thasian seals: SS 79 (A). W: 0.051 m. T: 0.018 m. Particularly broad thin handle. Fragmentary and nearly obliterated impression; legible, part of word *Θασίων*.

SS 130 (Δ). Dark red. Lower right corner of seal preserved, reading *-κλγς*.

SS 238 (ΣΤ—in stratum of 4th—early 3rd cent.). Low arch. Buff; red stain. Part of inner line of letters preserved: .ΑΕΜ.

SS 260 (A—HD, top). Buff, with red ring near surface. Rather hard. Worn left end of seal preserved.

Θα[σίων?
attribute
Αυσ[ικλης?

The attribute can be imagined to look like the head and forelegs of a horse galloping left.

SS 297 (ΣΤ—context not later than 3rd cent.). Rather small. Buff, with red ring near surface. Badly worn impression which may be that of Herm. Pl. V, 27, reading:

Ἀριστοφά-
horn ν(ης)
Θασίων

B. RHODIAN

GENERAL COMMENTS

The sequence of the Rhodian seals is here arranged according to the development in shape of the handles in the direction illustrated by the step from No. 4 to No. 5 of Pl. II (see also p. 203). This line was determined by the handles from A—BHW (18 and 67) and by that of the amphora of Zeno (77 and Fig. 1, 5), all from early deposits and none at all angular, and by the existence of certain Rhodian handles of exaggerated angularity the shape of which is not paralleled by any found in the large early Hellenistic deposit in Section Θ (see p. 208). That there is a real development from one extreme to the other is indicated by transitional examples in which the thick handle retains some of its arched curve above the outer abrupt break which later becomes the "angle." In certain groups of similar handles shape alone could not determine priority of date, nor was existing evidence from context sufficient to provide the order within so confined a group. In such cases an attempt has been made at least to serve the purposes of convenient reference by grouping seals most similar in appearance. There is a chance that by so doing one may be assembling handles of the same pot, or at least by the same potter. On these principles, then, as well as on whatever information was provided by the context of the individual handles, has been based the arrangement of seals within the two divisions, rectangular and circular.

It is necessary, however, in the case of Rhodian seals to take into account chronological conclusions already reached by scholars attacking the problem from a different point of view. The principal publications on the subject are the following:

- Bleckmann, F., *De inscriptionibus quae leguntur in vasculis Rhodiis*, Göttingen, 1907 (dissertation). Especially pp. 14 ff.
- *Zu den rhodischen eponymen Heliospriestern*, in *Klio*, XII, 1912, pp. 249–258.
- Maiuri, A., *Una Fabbrica di Anfore Rodie*, in *Annuario della Regia Scuola Archeologica di Atene*, IV–V, 1921–1922, Bergamo, 1924, pp. 249–269.
- Hiller von Gaertringen, the article *Rhodos* in Pauly-Wissowa, Supplementband V, 1931, especially the list of eponyms with chronological annotations appended, pp. 835–840.

Hiller's list shows the results that have been reached for the eponyms. The method was worked out by Bleckmann in the first-named article. It is based primarily on the large closed deposit in Pergamon published by Schuchhardt, which according to the agreement of archaeological with traditional probability is to be dated at the end of the third and the beginning of the second century B.C. The forty-odd eponyms included, mostly with a considerable number of seals each, indicate about four decades of almost continuous trade. This period may be placed *ca.* 220-180 B.C., immediately before and closely after which Rhodes and Pergamon were not in friendly relations with one another. The information supplied by the Pergamene finds is supplemented and checked by the material derived from several other sites which supply one or the other *terminus*:

1. The handles found in Alexandria cannot antedate its founding in 331 B.C.
2. Those found in Phintias, Sicily, for a similar reason cannot antedate 281 B.C.
3. The 200-odd handles found at Carthage, though built into an Augustan wall, must (according to these scholars) belong to the Punic period of the city and therefore cannot postdate its destruction in 146 B.C.

It is clear that except for the names well established at Pergamon, the dating offers alternative possibilities. In the case of a few officials Bleckmann fixes the date by epigraphical mention: an eponym from a second century inscription whose name appears also on Carthaginian but not on Pergamene handles must have held office between *ca.* 180-150 (or 146). But the cases in which one can arrive at anything like conviction by this means alone are few, as Bleckmann himself remarks. In fact, the epigraphical references are not many and the date of the inscription is usually subject to dispute.

Bleckmann proceeds on the principle that a directly connected group is easier to date than an individual, and that it is ever easier the more numerous its members, until finally the target grows too large to be missed. A potter and an official appearing on either handle of an amphora (or more rarely with the Rhodians, combined on the same handle) are obviously contemporaries. Another official coupled with the same potter cannot be far removed in date from the first, nor can another potter coupled with one or other of the officials. By tabulating the recorded instances of such coupling Bleckmann was able to build up a number of "families" of from two to sixteen members, for which he sometimes arrived at remarkably close dates by investigating the occurrence of each one in the various deposits above enumerated. A particularly convincing group is no. IV on p. 251 of *Klio*, Vol. XII. Here are eleven eponyms and five fabricants of which only two of the eponyms and one of the fabricants occur on handles of either Pergamon or Carthage. The period of this set evidently slightly overlaps that of the trade with Pergamon, 220-180. If it came later, one would find at Carthage some trace certainly of those nine missing eponyms. Therefore it is to be placed in the last decade or so before 220, or slightly later. To the Rhodian amphora trade as a whole Bleckmann gives as outside dates the end of the fourth and the end of the first centuries B.C. He appends to the first article a list of all the combinations of eponym and fabricant he

could collect at the time, also individual lists of the Rhodian eponyms and fabricants occurring at Pergamon, Carthage, Sicily and Italy, and Tell-Sandahannah, and the eponyms from the South Russian lists then available. These lists are annotated by symbols signifying his chronological conclusions on the individual names.¹ In *Klio*, XII, he supplements the eponym and fabricant combinations, chiefly by material from Nilsson's Lindos publication, and adds a list of Rhodian eponyms which includes those found only on stone inscriptions; this list is rather fully annotated.

Maiuri's article concerns a remarkable deposit discovered in Villanova on the north coast of Rhodes in December, 1921. The most spectacular part of this discovery was a double contiguous row of complete amphorae, which it was possible to clear *in situ* for a length of about 180 m. (cf. his fig. 1). I shall here attempt to indicate what light this publication, which is important in many ways, throws on chronology.

Most of the complete amphorae, about two hundred in number, were made by the potter Diskos; on these jars four eponyms are named. Jars by the potter Aristos name four other eponyms. Jars by the potters Damokrates and Istros name one of Diskos' eponyms. Thus a series of new couplings is given, which can be connected with some of Bleckmann's groups (see table of connected names, p. 219, Fig. 2, of this article). The correspondence of this group with the Pergamene confirms the unity of the latter, if this deposit is a shipment,² and so probably the product of a limited number of years. Maiuri believes most of the jars came from a local factory or factories of which he sees traces in "gli scarichi di rottami anneriti dalla combustione, le scorie di forno, gli ammassi di argilla e di ceneri." One might suggest that the business was taken over³ by Diskos from Aristos, since the pots of the two are dated to two different sets of four years which do not overlap. A Thasian amphora, however, is included in the group,⁴ which makes the situation more difficult to understand, as do the several pots signed by other Rhodian makers.⁵

The formation of the double row which Maiuri illustrates in fig. 1, consisting of an upper series laid horizontally, their upper parts touching the shoulders and handles of a lower series set upright, seems, as Maiuri remarks, to preclude the possibility of the jars having been put there full of wine.⁶ The whole effect indeed reminded a friend at Athens, to whom I showed the picture, of fences of similar discarded material sometimes to be seen today on the outskirts of a Greek city. It would perhaps be the border of a low terrace in this case, fronting the sea, the inner ends of the upper row supported by an embankment. The employment of such material, however, would probably mean

¹ The article includes also discussion of the question by whom the stamping was done, of the size of the export, and of the nature of the contents.

² See p. 265 of Maiuri's article.

³ It was probably not inherited, since most of Aristos' pots were burned (see *ibid.*, p. 262).

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 262.

⁵ There are seven of these, including those broken specimens of which only the handles were gathered. They are all names occurring at Pergamon.

⁶ I have heard however that champagne is sometimes stored in this way.

the chance discovery of the pots in large quantity near-by. In other words, someone may have hit upon and profited by a factory deposit before the excavators did. The *terminus ante quem* must be the Roman cemetery which in some places breaks into the line. A wall of amphorae would not be unparalleled in archaeological record, since the wall at Carthage, into the construction of which the handles of Greek period were swept (see p. 215), was made up entirely of complete amphorae laid in regular courses separated by 0.50 to 0.60 m. of earth.¹ This theory applied to the Villanova deposit would allow for the addition of a few odd pots to complete the construction, without throwing much doubt on the homogeneity of the group as a whole. The alternative possibility is that a law prevented the sale of jars on which the seal showed that a certain licensed period had elapsed. The manufacturer himself might then use his surplus stock to border his property.

If however the series of jars in question actually represents one shipment, or the stock available for sale at one time, then we must not limit too closely the date of an official by the discovery on a particular site of handles bearing his name. That is to say, the first consignment of Rhodian jars to Pergamon, which we suppose did not leave the market until 220, may have included some at least eight years older.

Since 1912, the year of Bleckmann's second article, publications from several excavations besides the Villanovan have provided new eponym-fabricant combinations. I have seen the following:

Reisner, G. A., and others, *Harvard Excavations at Samaria 1908-1910*, Harvard, 1924, pp. 18-19 and pp. 310-316. There are two new combinations (see p. 311) of which one, however, is illegible.

Pridik, E. M., *Zu den rhodischen Amphorenstempeln* in *Klio*, XX, 1926. On pp. 319-320 are twelve combinations on single handles; on p. 331 both handles are preserved in five cases.

The article by Pridik (pp. 303-331) is largely concerned with an analysis of the 4,764 Rhodian stamps found in South Russia to appear in Vol. III of the *Inscriptiones orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini*, the publication of which has been delayed. The size of the collection makes it a good test for the frequency of an individual name, and in this way sometimes helps one to a chronological conclusion. But the author has purposely refrained² from any direct contribution on the sequence of eponyms, in favor of another Russian scholar, Boris Grakov, from whom an important work on the subject is shortly to be expected.³

¹ See *CIL* VIII, Suppl. III, p. 2200. The jars were filled with earth, then laid horizontally, the tip of one in the mouth of the next, crosswise to the wall, five of them making its thickness. About a thousand complete jars were collected, all of the Roman period. Many were dated by stamps naming consuls of the first century B.C.; since nothing apparently later is included, the wall is ascribed to the Augustan period.

² See p. 320.

³ In his article on South Russian handles in the *Berl. Sitzungsber.*, 1928 (see on 221), Pridik speaks of this work as practically complete.

As revised versions of Bleckmann's "families" have not appeared, I have arranged in a Table, Fig. 2, those with which names in this catalogue are related, using Bleckmann's articles of 1907 and 1912, Reisner, Maiuri and Pridik (in *Klio*, XX), and, for the combination of the eponym Pausanias II with the fabricant Epikrates, the Agora pair of stamps, Fig. 5, 4-5. Names of persons included in this catalogue are printed in heavy letters. I have added also in the commentary on the seals in the catalogue the dates evolved by the Bleckmann method.¹

When one considers the sources of error besetting this system, it is astonishing how consistent the results are. The compilations are not made from primary material, but from copies, usually merely readings. In reasoning from the discovery on a particular site, no allowance is made for anything but direct trade with fresh stock; nor does it seem to enter into the calculations that if not tourists,² at least pirates, may have had occasion to picnic at a ruined, or yet unfounded, seaport city. But a study of the literature above referred to, and a comparison of the reasoning and conclusions with my own, have convinced me that the laws of chance have operated to preserve for us in most cases the less misleading data. Indeed if it seemed wise to delay publication until I could re-examine the handles in the light of library research, I could doubtless by certain alterations in sequence make this little series into a clearer picture of the chronological development of Rhodian seals. As it stands, however, I believe there is sufficient correspondence between the results obtained by the two separate methods to prove that the one should check and supplement the other. This is certainly true of the circular seals, **67-96**. The shape of a handle and the aspect of a seal may not fix dates within a decade, but when more fully understood they will prevent a man's associates from becoming confused with those of his grandfather, and they should place an unconnected name within about thirty years. I have decided not to alter the sequence made while I still had access to the actual objects, but to add a final annotation beside the reading in the commentary of the catalogue, listing the number of examples found in Pergamon and Carthage and mentioning occurrence at Villanova.

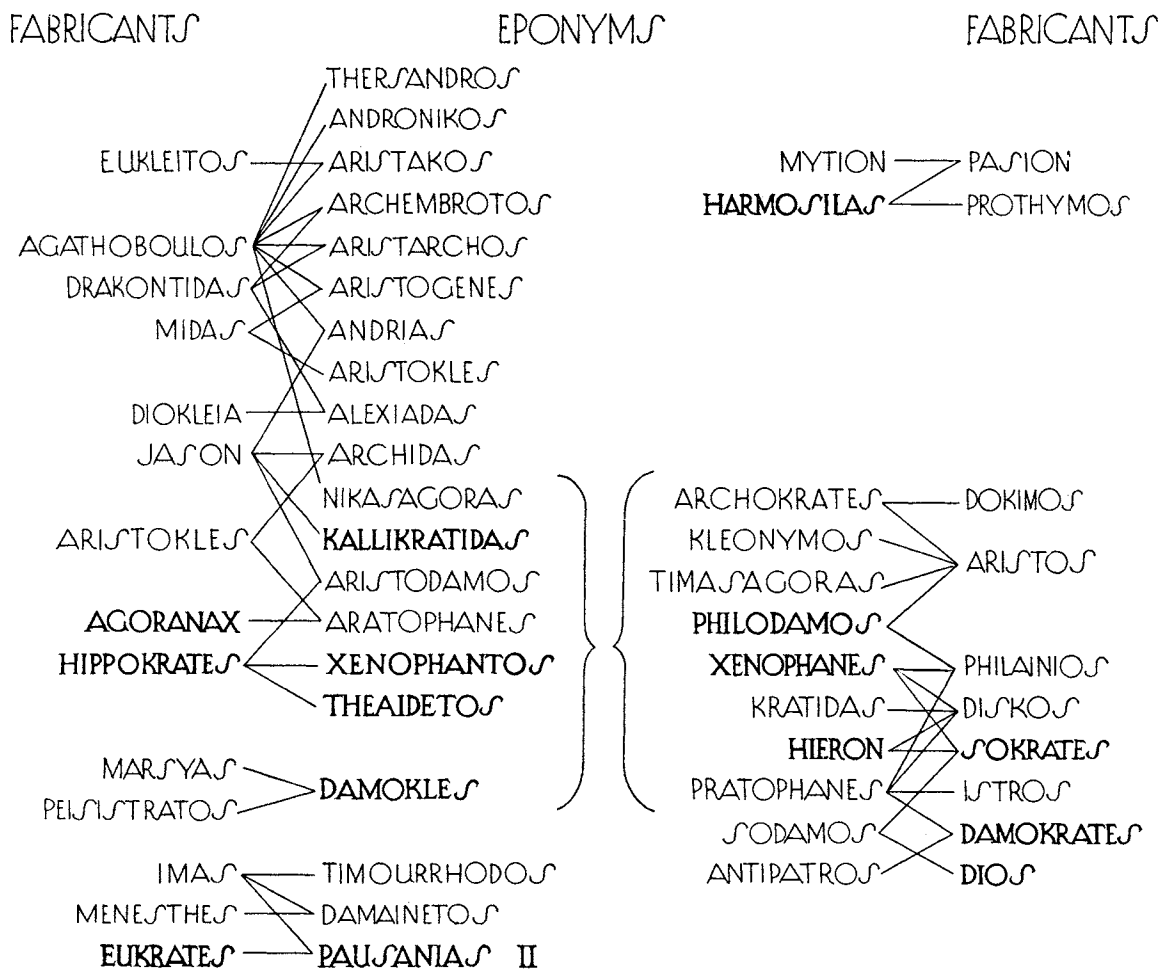
In conclusion some general observations on Rhodian handles may be noted. The arched Rhodian handle probably begins in the fourth century B.C. Among the variants which show this profile I should have supposed earliest those which have the Thasian broad section, because of such handles as **71**, or Fig. 5, 3. Maiuri's jar, p. 269, fig. 10,³ however, can hardly be fitted into a sequence before the fourth century, and its handles appear to be of the thick variety. It is probably safest to allow for various

¹ This is the comment in quotation marks. In the case of eponyms, it is, unless otherwise specified, taken from Hiller's Pauly-Wissowa list. On fabricants, the quotation is usually a translation of the symbol used by Bleckmann in his dissertation, since no lists have been made since; those found at Villanova are dated by Maiuri.

² It has been observed that Pausanias' remarks about Delos seem to indicate that he did not visit that site. Cf. Laidlaw, W. A., *A History of Delos*, Oxford, 1933, p. 270.

³ See above, p. 204.

TABLE OF CONNECTIONS OF RHODIAN NAMES



EMPHASIZED NAMES APPEAR ON SEALS PUBLISHED IN THIS ARTICLE

EPONYMS INCLUDED WITHIN THE BRACKETS OCCUR AT PERGAMON
AND ARE THEREFORE TO BE DATED ca. 220-180 B.C.

THOSE ABOVE ARE EARLIER, THOSE BELOW LATER.

Fig. 2

parallel developments before the Rhodian potter found his type in the angular handle. So far as I know, no Rhodian handles have been found in closed deposits of the fourth century. Not earlier than the third quarter of the third century begins the angular type and the angle sharpens in the early second century. The late Rhodian handle, after 166?, is small and badly made, but maintains its angularity.

The succession of circular seals is interesting. In order to leave an unbroken line of roses the plain circles have been grouped at the beginning of the series, although chronologically they very likely belong after the first five or six rose seals; the Helios head at the end is about where it should be. **71** is a handle of the particularly Thasian type, broad in section. Its seal, in comparison with others further down in the series (**77** and **80** form the fairest comparisons, since they are the best preserved), is certainly reminiscent in style of Thasian examples of the fourth century, **3** being the best parallel in this collection. The bud-like schematic stalk on this rose sprouts in the course of time; when we reach **95**, it has become quite long and branching.

The appearance and disappearance of the circular frame are significant. This frame apparently indicates the use of a separate hub¹ for the device, so that the rose, once modelled, could be used for making both eponym and fabricant dies, and for still others as the date changed. There was special need for an arrangement of this sort to be developed for Rhodian seals, on which the date must be changed frequently. In the earliest examples the makers have not learned to use it; in the latest they apparently do not bother. Note that, in this collection at least, where the hub is not used, the information has been so divided between the two handles that the combination of most limited usefulness, that of official with month, has been avoided.

Nilsson's work cited on p. 206 contains the most useful lists of names for restoring Rhodian seals.

RECTANGULAR STAMPS



16

16

*Ἐπ[ὶ Σω]χάρεως
Δαλίου*

SS 93 (A).

Possibly *Πανχάρεως*. But cf. Herm. 18, 363–364. Three 1933 seals name Sochares; two are from Section Θ, possibly HF. Listed by Hiller without comment.

¹ For the use of this term see C. T. Seltman, *Athens: Its History and Coinage*, p. 44.



17

17

[Ἐπὶ Ἐ]ξροστράτου
[Ἀγρία]ρίου

SS 74 (A—Cave).

Possibly *Κλεροστράτου*. Hiller: "Common in Russia."



18

18

Ἐπὶ Ἐρο-
στράτου

SS 148 (A—BHW).

Like N. 337, 2.



19

19

Μιχύθου
Ἰακινθί-
caduceus l. *vo*

SS 127 (A).

Cf. N. 315, 8. Nilsson, p. 88, comments on this name. There are eight seals of this fabricant among the 1933 finds, seven of them from Θ (some from parts of the filling which are largely 4th cent.). For further note on the dating see below on **21-22**.

Pergamon: 1; Carthage: 1. Bleckmann dates him *ca.* 220-180, but the greater part of his activity is certainly earlier.



20

20

Μιχύθου
Δάλιος

SS 216 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

The underlying letter traces are difficult to explain as from doubling; they are perhaps due to a re-use of the die.



21



22



23



24

21-22

Μικόθου
Καρρεί(ου)

(inverted) Ἐπὶ Ἀγλω-
κρίτου

SS 338 and SS 334 (ΣΤ).

These handles were found in a well the upper filling of which was Roman (1st to 3rd cent. A.D.). The lower filling yielded some 4th cent. B.C. black-glazed ware. The handles were found with many coarse sherds, one near the bottom of the upper filling (22), the other near the top of the lower filling (21). Their fabric and the particular effect of firing, the size and color of the core, leave little doubt that they come from the same amphora, which was probably one of the last things dropped in the well during the period of its use. (Cf. on well fillings Thompson, *A. J. A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 289-296.) No other handles were found in the well. An early date is further suggested by the thick rounded profile (cf. Pl. II, 4), which is similar to that of the closely dated 77 (Fig. 1, 5, with discussion). The eponym's name is rare. An eponym Aglokritos is mentioned in an inscription, Collitz-Bechtel, *SGDI*, 3486, dated by the editors 2nd cent. B.C., by Van Gelder, *ca.* 227. (From Hiller's list.)

23

[Ἐπὶ] Πολυκράτε(ως)
Ἀρταμιτίου

SS 138 (ΣΤ-- with 4th and 3rd cent. sherds).

Three seals from Θ name this eponym; one is from an unmixed part of the filling. Listed by Hiller without comment.

24

Καρρείου
Δίσκου

SS 106 (A—an early Hellenistic, 3rd cent., deposit).

Not dated previously. The Diskos whose name appears on handles found at Pergamon and Villanova uses a different type of seal without the name of the month.



25

25

Θεσμ[ο-
φορίου
Δίσκου

SS 137 (ΣΤ—in a deposit with 4th and 3rd cent. sherds and lamps).



26

26

Ἀρτεμί-
δωρος
Θε[σ]μοφο-
ρίου

SS 34 (A).

Broad arched handle. The character of this seal and of the following is best paralleled by that of certain Thasian seals. The breadth is Thasian and the style resembles that of some of the Thasian seals illustrated in Schuchhardt and of one from the Agora found in 1933 which appear to fall rather late in the Thasian development. Of the five seals of this fabricant found in 1933, four come from Θ, of which three are from deposits which include a large proportion of 4th cent. pottery.

Pergamon: 1 (much restored).



27

27

[Ἀρτεμί-]
[δω]ρος
Δ[ιο]σθύου[v]

SS 116 (A—HD, top).

The cross-bar identifies this potter. See N. p. 154.



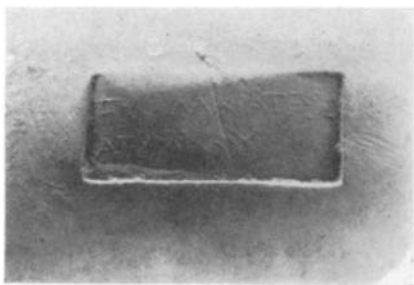
28

28

Μέντορος
Θευδαι-
σίου

SS 59 (A).

Eight seals of this fabricant from Θ (HF but partly mixed).



29

29

*Ἐπὶ Καλλικράτους
Ἀγριρίου*

SS 57 (A—HD, deep).

Four seals from Θ name this eponym, three of them from the HF.

Pergamon: 10; Carthage: 4; Hiller: "220–180, common." A contemporary of the fabricant Soteridas (*Klio*, XX). There may have been more than one Kallikrates year. None of the Pergamon or Carthage seals shows this line division in its reading; the name is in every case broken.



32

30–35

Πανσανία

SS 31 (A—HD, top).

SS 58 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

SS 73 (A—Cave). Illustrated.

SS 134 (A).

SS 217 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

SS 293 (A).

All similar, but no two of the six are clearly from the same die.

Twenty-five seals of this fabricant were found in 1933, nearly all from Section Θ, where was also found the same name in a circular seal, like 67. Cf. Pl. II, 4.

Pergamon: 2; Carthage: 1; hence according to Bleckmann, 220–180. Two of these are, however, seals of a Pausanias who adds a rose below the name, not of the potter of 30–35 or of Pl. II, 4, who is represented by one seal from Pergamon.



36

36–37

*Ἐπὶ Πανσανία
Ἀγριρίου*

SS 91 (A).

*Ἐπὶ Παν-
σανία*

SS 253 (A).

It is fairly certain that officials named Pausanias held office for at least two distinct terms, separated



37

by enough time possibly for the one to have been the grandfather of the other. The one here represented is the earlier; the handles show a rounded profile. For the later eponym, see Fig. 5, 4 and discussion.

Carthage: 3; Hiller: "180-150, very common." This date is probably right for Pausanias II. See table of connected names on p. 219. The amphora connecting him with Imas I saw in the Palermo museum. The handles are angular.



38

38

Μερεχάτους

SS 168 (A—HD).

Six seals of this fabricant were found in 1933, of which five are from Θ—HF; one of these latter uses the same spelling of the ending.

Carthage: 3. Bleckmann dates 180-150? Probably better to date before rather than after the period of the Pergamon deposit.



39

39

*Ἐπ(ι) Ἱερέως¹
Ἀριστωνίδ[α]*

SS 240 (E).

No other seal of Aristonidas as priest found in N., Herm. or Agora. He is known as an eponym. (N.—see citations under 116.) One doubtful example from the Agora in 1933 (SS 756, Θ—HF). He is named with this title in *Inscripfen von Magnesia*, 55. Hence dated "ca. 205." See Hiller, Pauly-Wissowa, *loc. cit.*, p. 787. It is curious in that case that he does not occur in Pergamon.



40

40

*Ἐπ(ι) Ἱερέως
Ξενοφάν-
του*

SS 258 (A—HD).

Five 1933 seals name the official without the title of priest, of which four are from Θ—mostly HF.

Pergamon: 1; Carthage: 5; Hiller: "220-180, common." See table of connected names, p. 219. Possibly they refer to a Xenophantos II.

¹ The smooth breathing is according to N. p. 148.

From here on the handles begin to be angular (compare pp. 214 ff.).



41

41 Ἐπὶ Ἀγλουμ-
 βρότου
 Παράμου

SS 61 (A—Cave).

Five 1933 seals name this official, all from Θ—HF; the filling in three cases includes 4th cent. pottery.

Pergamon: 1; Hiller: "220—180, common."



42

42 Ἐπὶ] Δαμο-
 ζ]λεῦς
 Δαλίου

SS 315 (ΣΤ').

One example from 1933: SS 1086 (Θ—HF, with lamps of Type XIII).

Pergamon: 21; Carthage: 4; Hiller dates before 172 because of mention in Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, 644 b. See table of connected names, p. 219.



43

43 Ἐπὶ Φιλοδά-
 μου
 Καρρείου

SS 68 (A—Cave).

Six 1933 seals name him; all but one from Θ(—HF mostly).

Pergamon: 7; occurs at Villanova; Hiller: "200 to 180, common." See table of connected names.



44

44 Ἐπὶ Κλειτομάχου
 Καρρείου

SS 62 (A—Cave).

One 1933 seal names him (from Θ—HF).

Pergamon: 1; Hiller: "220—180, common."



45

45

Διο

SS 72 (A—Cave).

Five handles from Θ, three from the HF.

Pergamon: 19; Carthage: 3. Found at Villanova and hence dated 200-180. See table of connected names. The Pergamene examples are all of this type; the drawing might be of an impression from the same die.



46

46

Α[ριστ]ῆρος

SS 219 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Six 1933 handles, of which five are from Θ but only one from an unmixed part of the HF.

Pergamon: 2 (much restored); Carthage: 5. The potter may have worked earlier or later than the period of most of the trade with Pergamon or perhaps he did not ship there.



47

47

*Ἐπὶ Θεαι-
δῆτ[ο]υ
Αἰ[λί]ου*

SS 27 (E).

Like SS 764 (Θ—HF). One other 1933 seal names this official; it is from a disturbed deposit in Θ.

Pergamon: 12; Carthage: 2. See table of connected names, p. 219. His term is dated between 200 and 190 by an interesting argument based on a combination of epigraphical and literary references. (See Bleckmann, 1907, pp. 19-20; accepted by Hiller. The eponym Astymedes is then his son.)



48

48

Σωκράτης

burning
torch

SS 243 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Like twelve 1933 seals, of which all but one are from Θ.

Pergamon: 17; Carthage: 7. Found at Villanova and hence dated 200-180. See table of connected names.



49

49

Ἀγοράνακτος
Υακινθίου

SS 99 (A).

There are eight 1933 seals of this fabricant, of which five are from Θ (not the earliest part of the filling,—with lamps of Types XIII and XVIII).

Pergamon: 5; Carthage: 7. Found at Villanova and hence dated 200–180. See table of connected names.



50

50

Ἀγοράνακτος
Σμυν[θίου]

SS 135 (Δ).

(See above.)



51

51

Ἀγαθοκλεῖς

SS 193 (Δ—WTR).

Like SS 481 (Θ, with 3rd cent. pottery). Two other 1933 seals give the name, combined with that of a month.

Pergamon: 30; Carthage: 6. Bleckmann dates ca. 220–180.



52

52

× ×
Ἀρι[στοκ]ράτης
[×] ×

SS 120 (A).

Nine 1933 seals were found of this fabricant arranged as here (the form of the star varies) of which six are from Θ (all but one good HF, three from early parts of it and a fourth with lamps of Type XIII).

Pergamon: 3; Carthage: 3. Bleckmann dates ca. 220–180.



53

53

*Ἐπὶ Θεστορος
Ἀρταμιτίου*

SS 235 (A—HD).

Five seals from Θ name an eponym Thestor; four are from the HF but not the earliest parts. One is perhaps a seal of the fabricant Aristeidias; the arrangement of the seal is that of 57 below.

Pergamon: 5; Carthage: 3; Hiller: "220–180, common."



54

54

*Ἐπὶ Καλλικρα-
τίδα
Θεσμοφορίου*

SS 247 (Δ—WTR).

An eponym Kallikratidas on eight 1933 seals, all but one from Θ, three from the HF.

Pergamon: 23; Carthage: 2; Hiller: "220–180, common." See table of connected names.



55

55

*Ἐπὶ Ἀρίστωνος
Ἀρ[ε]ταμιτίου*

SS 350 (E).

SS 555 (Θ—HF, with abundant handles) names the official.

Pergamon: 19; Carthage: 2; Villanova (2 sporadic handles); Hiller: "220–150, common." Contemporary of fabricant Aristippos (Bleckmann, 1912, p. 250).



56

56

*Ἐπὶ Ξ[εν]-
οφάν[ε]υς?*

SS 87 (A).

On four seals from Θ, probably three of them from the HF.

Pergamon: 6; Carthage: 3. On amphorae of Diskos at Villanova and hence dated 200–180. See table of connected names, p. 219.

The angularity of the handles takes on more sharpness; the top is often concave rather than convex.



57

57

Βαδρο]μίον
Ἀρι]στειίδα star

SS 250 (ΣΤ—late 1st cent. B.C. fill).

Two 1933 seals of this fabricant (including the star), both from Θ, one from a good rather early part of the HF. Note a similar star on a seal naming the eponym Thestor. (See above on 53.)

Pergamon: 5; Carthage: 1; Bleckmann dates ca. 220–180.

The names on the remaining rectangular Rhodian seals do not occur in the Θ—HF or on any other 1933 handles. Except for the last two they are well represented in the Lindos collection.



58

58

Ἐπὶ Ἀγα-
ξάνδρο[v]
..... ου

SS 46 (A—HD).

Hiller: "common."



59

59

Ἐπὶ Ἀρχιλαί-
δα
Καρνείου

SS 22 (A).

Pergamon: 5; Carthage: 2; one sporadic handle from Villanova. Hiller comments: "common; rarely *Ἀρχιλάδας*." Contemporary of fabricant Damokles (see Bleckmann, 1907, p. 31) whom Bleckmann dates "probably 180–150."



60

60

Βρομίου wreath

SS 55 (A—HD, deep).

Many seals of this fabricant in Herm

Carthage: 1; Bleckmann: probably 180–150.



61

61

‘Ρό[δω-]

ρος

SS 67 (A).

Large fragment with most of the neck, but the other handle not preserved. Like N. 369, 1.



62

62

herm

‘Ρόδωρο[ς]

SS 352 (ΣΤ’).



63

63

Φιλ[ο]σσε-

φάνου

SS 38 (E).

In the Lindos collection the complete seals of this fabricant have a herm above or below the inscription, as do those of Rhodon.



64

64

Νικάρχου

SS 330 (Δ—in a cistern in the stratum above the Knidian seal of Dionysios, 131; not earlier than 2nd cent.).



65

65

//////////
IA

SS 251 (A).

A twisted angular handle, the seal showing the end of an inscription in large letters.



66

66

Ἐπὶ Ζηνοδο[ότου]
Μενάνδρου Δα[λίου]

SS 373 (ΣΤ').

A particularly angular handle, small and badly made. For the name Zenodotos see on **200** which is a Knidian seal of Rhodian aspect.

Hiller lists the eponym as recorded only once (the doubtful case in Nilsson). He considers the name doubtful and suggests no date.

There has hitherto been no general acceptance of Hiller's belief that the three items, official, potter and month, were sometimes combined on a Rhodian seal. Cf. Pridik in *Klio*, XX, 1926, pp. 303–307.

CIRCULAR STAMPS



67

67

Ἐπὶ Σωχάρεως

SS 157 (A — BHW).

In the Lindos collection, only on a rectangular seal. See on **16**.



68

68

Ἐπὶ Σωχάρεως

SS 78 (A).

(See above.)



69

69

Ἐπὶ Νίκωνος

SS 133 (ΣΤ—from context, probably not later than early 3rd cent. B.C.).

A rare name; the only seal in the Lindos collection which bears it has this form.

Hiller refers to an inscription of 3rd-2nd cent. B.C.



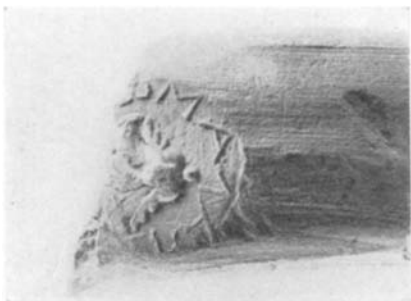
70

70

Ἀισχυλῆρος

SS 102 (A).

This name does not appear as that of a fabricant in the Lindos collection. But see N. p. 151.



71

71

[...?]ος Ἡράκλ[α]νο[υ]

rose

SS 159 (A).

According to size and spacing the missing name cannot have had more than six or seven letters altogether.



72

72

Ἐ[π(ι) Ἰερξέ]ως Φ[ιλωρίδης]?

rose

SS 242 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

The character of the seal corresponds with that of others bearing the proposed restoration: unframed circular impression with rose. Cf. SS 568 (Θ—HF) of which the fabric also corresponds, and N. 431, 2.

Hiller lists without comment.



73

73 *M[ένωνο]ς Ἀγριαμίτιος* (retr.)
rose

SS 103 (A).

Very probable restoration; cf. N. no. 311, two circular seals of the fabricant Menon with month name around a rose: one is retrograde (as here), the other has the month name in the nominative (as here). In neither the Lindos nor the Hermitage collection is there any other fabricant M[]s who has a circular seal with a rose.



74

74 *[Ἐπ(ὶ) Ἰερέ]ως Σιμυλί[(ρον)?]*
rose

SS 166 (A—HD.)

The reading seems fairly certain. The space indicates, however, a good deal of abbreviation. It looks very much as if Nilsson, Pl. I, no. 8 is a companion seal to this, and therefore the fabricant Menon should be associated with this eponym. On the date of Simylinos, see the next number.

Hiller lists without comment.



75

75 *Ἐπὶ Σιμυλί(ρον) Ἀγριαρίου*
rose

SS 15 (E).

Maiuri (p. 260) publishes an amphora with one handle preserved bearing this name in a leaf-shaped seal like one from Lindos which Nilsson illustrates on Pl. I, 4. He notes how infrequently the name occurs. Nilsson gives two from Lindos, and cites five from other collections. I have record of only two from the Agora 1933 handles. Maiuri concludes that his new find dates the name to 200–180, but it is difficult to believe that the term of Simylinos fell after 220. Nilsson (p. 105–106) attributes all the jars with leaf-shaped seals to the potter Epigonos, since his is the only fabricant's name occurring. The eponyms named are *Σιμυλί(ρος)*, *Θρα(σὺ)δαμος*, *Ξερόσ(τρατος)*, and *Διόχ(λης)?*. Xenostratos and Thrasydamas have each an early position in the sequences of this catalogue

just as Maiuri's jar naming Simylinos would have, since he expressly states that the handle is curving, not angular. The absence of all these names from both Pergamon and Carthage lists confirms the date based on fabric. It seems to me that if this jar cannot be separated from the rest of the Villanova deposit (possibly as a misguided contribution by one of the *contadini* mentioned p. 250) then we need something like the wall theory, discussed on p. 216 of this article, to account for its presence in the deposit.



76

76 [Ἐνι]? Σιμυλίνου Ἀ[ρταμειτῖ]ου?

rose

SS 197 (Δ—WTR).

The reading is rather uncertain, especially as to the *ἐνι* which, if present, is crowded nearly out of existence, perhaps by an overlap in setting the die.

77 Ζήνωνος vac.

rose

SS 370 (ΣΤ'—in early 3rd cent. context at the bottom of a cistern).

Handle of a nearly complete amphora; see Fig. 1, 5, with discussion. Like four seals from Section Θ, two from early parts of the HF.

Pergamon: 2; Carthage: 2; Bleckmann dates 220-180. But this Zeno cannot be dated by the Pergamene seals, since they are of a different type, being rectangular in shape, and in one case having two piloi as a device.



77

78 Ζήνωνος

rose

SS 241 (A).

Fairly certain reading. The letters are much less widely spaced than on 77. The roses and the general aspect of the two seals, however, are very similar, and very different from N. Pl. I, 6, which looks almost as if it belonged to another man of the same name (Z form used; the circle is without frame; to the small rose are added two piloi(?)).



78



79

79

Ξεν]οτίμου?

rose

SS 274 (A).

Other possible restorations are Aristotimos or Diotimos. The name Xenotimos does not occur in the Lindos collection, but it is listed by N. on p. 81. There are six examples in the Agora 1933 finds (all but one from the Θ—HF); all are of the type of this handle, both as to fabric and as to seal.



80

80

Στρατονίκου

rose

SS 85 (A).

The name is rare. It does not appear in the Lindos collection. N. p. 81 cites two examples only. It is not found among the Rhodian handles of the Hermitage collection. But another example was found in 1933, SS 702 (Θ—early part of HF).



81

81

Ἐπὶ Θρασιῶδέ(μου) Ὑακινθίου

rose

SS 63 (A—Cave).

Ten seals from Θ—HF name this eponym. Listed by Hiller without comment.



82

82

Ἐπὶ [. . . κρ]ῆτεως

rose

SS 19 (E).



83

83

Χρησίμου

rose

SS 101 (A).

Four seals from the 1933 finds give this fabricant, one being from Θ—HF, the others from disturbed deposits. The name is not in the Lindos collection, but is cited by N. on p. 84 as a slave name. Cf. Herm. 34, 865-866.



84

84

Χρησίμου

rose

SS 144 (ΣΤ. The context suggests a 3rd cent. date).
See preceding number.



85

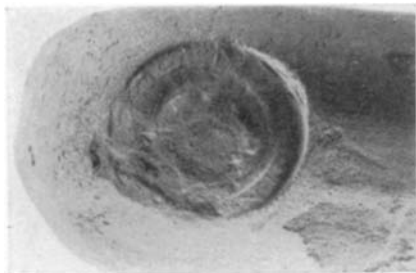
85

[Ἐπὶ Ἀρμό]σίλα Θεσμοφορί(ου) vac.

rose

SS 41 (A—HD). See headpiece.

Four seals from Θ—HF name this eponym. See table of connected names. Listed by Hiller without comment.



86

86

Σμινθίου (retr.) Μέωρο[ς]

rose

SS 35 (A—top of HD).

Half the preserved circumference shows an irregular raised surface, the result of an erasure by cutting down the die. On the scraped part a new month name appears to have been hastily scratched from left to right, so that it reads in the opposite direction from the fabricant's name. See on 73 (of another Menon?).



87

87

Ἑλλανίκου

rose

SS 317 (Δ—Hellenistic context).

Like five seals from Section Θ, several being from undisturbed parts of the HF.

Since the name does not appear at Pergamon and is found only once at Carthage it is dated by Bleckmann 180–150, but the argument does not seem convincing.



88

88

(faint letter traces)

rose

SS 272 (A).



89

89

(faint letter traces)

rose

SS 252 (A).



90

90

Δαμοχράτους

rose

SS 52 (A—HD, top).

Twelve seals of this fabricant were found in 1933, of which nine are from Θ.

Pergamon: 55; Carthage: 9; occurs also at Villanova. Hence dated 200–180. See table of connected names.



91

91*Δαμοκράτης*

rose

SS 76 (A).

See preceding number.



92

92*Δαμοκράτης*

rose

SS 308 (Δ—late Roman filling).

See above.



93 a

93 a*Ἰπποκράτης*

rose

SS 180 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

1 seal from 1933, from Θ.

Pergamon: 4; Carthage: 2; elsewhere in quantity.
Dated by Bleckmann *ca.* 220–180. See table of
connected names, fig. 2.



93 b

93 b

A secondary impression on the side of the attachment of handle to neck.



94

94

Ἰπποκράτης[υ]ς

rose

SS 231 (A—above HD).



95

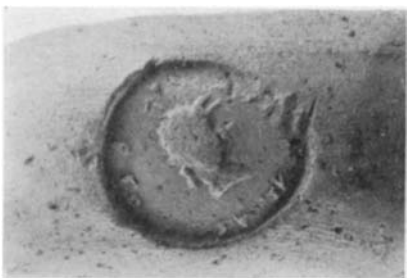
95

Σμινθίους

rose

SS 196 (Δ—WTR).

Cf. no. 162 of Macalister, "Amphora Handles with Greek stamps from Tell-Sandahannah" in *Palestine Exploration Fund*, 1901. The reference is taken from N. p. 113. This may be a scribe's error for the month, or it may be from a proper name Σμινθίας (see N. p. 87 for other Rhodian names with this ending), the genitive formed as sometimes from Θεωφάνης, Σωσιπλῆς (see N. p. 149), or Μενεχράτης (see 38 and SS 1684).



96

96

Ἐ[π](ι) Ἰερ[έ]ως Ἀριστ[ε]ίδα? Ἀρτα[μ]ιτίου? (retr.)
head of Helios

SS 105 (A).

The reading is not very satisfactory, but neither is that of N. 82, 7, which is the closest parallel that has been found.

Five other Rhodian handles received SS numbers in 1931–32; they have the following nearly obliterated impressions:

SS 65 (E) rectangular.

SS 160 (ΣT) rose surrounded by letter traces.

SS 179 (A—HD) rose surrounded by letter traces.

SS 281 (A) fragmentary. Possibly read retrograde Σωκράτης, burning torch.

SS 296 (ΣT—Hellenistic context) rose surrounded by letter traces.

C. KNIDIAN

GENERAL COMMENTS

The Knidian seals are divided for convenience into rectangular (97-194), odd (195-197) and circular (198-219).¹

From the general series of rectangular seals, three groups have been taken out and placed at the end: 1, those with the title phrourarch (177-179), probably second century B.C.; 2, those which bear the name of a firm or a pair of officials (180-190),² second to first century B.C.; 3, a group of small similar handles apparently from a single factory, the jars of which named with one seal the fabricant, with the other the eponym (191-194),³ probably of the Roman period.

Of these, group 2 may be of particular historical interest. The "firm" has often been referred to as a distinctively Knidian institution, which is rarely or never recorded on Rhodian seals.⁴ The seals 181-183, however, suggest that the joint occupation of the persons thus paired may sometimes have been governmental rather than commercial. Persons referred to as *ἄνδρων* (185-187, 211-212, and Fig. 5, 8) ought certainly to be officials of some sort: see *ἄνδρες* in Preisigke, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden*, and note that *δύο ἄνδρες* is the Greek version of the title *duo viri* which appears on many coins of Greek cities in the early Roman period.⁵ We probably have on these seals a record of the Roman system of government by commission as applied to Knidos.⁶

The remaining seals (97-176) are grouped into products of the same fabricant and (including these) products of fabricants whose seals have a similarity one with another, in particular a common device. Otherwise unconnected seals are grouped by eponym. These groups are arranged chronologically according to context supplied in the group or by dated relatives found in 1933. The series was arranged by a study of the actual handles, and the fabric was in each case considered.

The following comprehensive dates are proposed:

97-131: Late third (last quarter probably) to early second century B.C.

132-164: Second century (the majority probably before the middle of the century).

165-174: Late second to first century B.C.

175-176: First century B.C.

¹ For seals which are possibly Knidian see also 222-236.

² Add the circular seals 211-212, and Fig. 5, 8.

³ For the division of information on Knidian seals, cf. the seals of Fig. 1, 7, illustrated on p. 305.

⁴ Cf. Nilsson, *op. cit.* p. 104.

⁵ Cf. Head, *Historia Numorum*,² pp. lxxviii and 936. The Greek version is found only on coins of Lipara, thus: Γ. ΜΑΡΚΙΟΥ ΑΕ. Γ. ΑΩΝΕΥΚ ΔΥΟ ΑΝΔΡ. Both the title VIRI and the names are usually in the nominative, but at Corinth the names are in the ablative, the title reading II VIR.

⁶ Possibly a name *ἄνδρων* is intended. See on 224-225.

The circular Knidian seals are divided in the catalogue into miscellaneous, mostly early (**198–201**), those with a boukranion as device (**202–217**), and those with the forepart of a lion (**218–219**). Small stylized boukrania like **202** appear to belong in the early second century B.C. (cf. the boukranion in rectangular seals, **108–120**). The more familiar kind, however, which should perhaps more properly be called boukephalos, probably does not start till the second half of the century¹ (cf. **204 f.**). **209–214** are first century B.C. The stamp on the Thebes amphora, illustrated on p. 305, is probably later than any of these. The development seems to be the normal one, from stylized to realistic to degenerate. Seals bearing as device the forepart of a lion must extend into the Christian era.

In constructing a Knidian chronology the scholar can make less use of discoveries from other published sites than he could for a Rhodian (cf. pp. 214–220). At Carthage no certainly Knidian handle was found.² The Pergamon deposit includes six: 1269–1273, and 1284. These could all fit in with the earliest groups in this catalogue, except 1273, on which see below, n. 1. The best evidence I have found comes from Corinth, destroyed in the same year as Carthage. A small group of seals published by B. Powell, *A.J.A.*, VII, 1903, pp. 35 ff.,³ is mostly Knidian; it touches in this series numbers **135–138**, and **164**. For **132** there is another Corinthian parallel.

The eponym and fabricant relations must be tabulated as has been done for the Rhodian handles, before the best results can be obtained.⁴ The material is abundant, but in need of organization and verification. See general bibliography for works of reference; the article on Knidos in Pauly-Wissowa (1921) is also helpful. The Knidian name list has not been revised since *CIG* III, pp. xiv–xvi.

RECTANGULAR STAMPS



97

97

Θράσων(ος)
Θηροχρῶ(τευς)

SS 285 (ΣΤ).

Like seven seals from Θ, mostly from undisturbed parts of the Hellenistic filling; cf. D. 289, 114; Herm. 59, 32.

¹ It occurs in Z–BL, A–HD, but not in Θ–HF, nor in the trial pits in the stoa of Attalos, nor on any handles from Corinth so far as I know. As to Pergamon 1273, we may suppose that Knidian commerce with that city did not end when Rhodian did, and the date of the building which closed the deposit is not more definite than “second century.”

² The only possibility is the seal of Apollonios Pisidas. Cf. **222**.

³ Referred to as Powell.

⁴ The beginning of such a tabulation was largely responsible for the sequence as here catalogued.



98

98

[Κνίδιον] -Ε
 Θράσωρος
 Θ[ηρο]χρά(τευς)?

SS 156 (ΣΤ).

From a die closely related to those of SS 447 (Ζ) and 1361 (Θ—early part of Hellenistic filling). The top line is restored from them; a bit of the short-handled trident shows here. The bottom line is nowhere clear.



99

99

Θράσων(ος)
 Ἐπιδαμ(
 (or Ἐπὶ Δαμ(?))

SS 54 (A—upper part of HD).

SS 420, 1350, 1821 (Θ—HF) bear about the same letters. This is a very characteristic seal of Thrason.



100

100

Θρά[σω]γ[ος]
 Retr. Κνίδ(ιον)
 Ἐπὶ Πολ[ι(ούχευς)?]

SS 29 (A—HD).

Read by the help of D. 260, 86-87, which are evidently from a closely similar die, and read:

ΘΡΑΩΝΟC
 ΙΝΧ
 ΕΠΙΠΟΛΙ

A probable Δ for ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ is preserved on ours; also the N is reversed as well as the K. Cf. also P¹. II, 227.



101

101

ΑΡ]ΙCΤΙΕΠ[Ι
 Δ]ΑΦΙΛΑΜ

SS 43 (A—HD).

A piece of the lip is preserved; type of Pl. II, 6. The missing letters are perfectly clear on SS 1091 (Θ—early part of HF). Cf. also D 277, 38. A fabricant named Aristion appears on early circular seals from Θ.



102

102

*Δράχο-
ντος Μ*
(boustrophedon)

SS 210 (ΣΤ).

Distinct slip. Like SS 1820 (Θ—HF). Cf. D. 311, 77–82, and Herm. 111, 218.



103

103

*Δράχ-
οντος*

SS 324 (ΣΤ).

The name appears retrograde on similar seals (that is, short framed rectangles) found in the HF of Section Θ; cf. SS 1032. Cf. D. 311, 78.



104

104

*Δράχοντος
Κνίδιον*

SS 192 (Δ—WTR).

Same die as SS 952 (Z—in a sandy deposit containing chiefly late Hellenistic and early Roman sherds). Possibly later than the others. But the Z seal is considerably worn, and the fabric of the handle is that of Pl. II, 6. Like D. 236, 35.



105

105

*Δράχο(ντος)?
Νικα()?
Κνί(διον)
(retr.)*

SS 343 (Δ).

Distinct slip. Profile like Pl. II, 6. No parallel has been found. For the type of seal as early, cf. 229–230.



106

- 106** *Ἐ[πὶ] Νικασιβ(ούλου)*
Θευγένευ(ς)
Κνίδιον

SS 266 (Δ).

Perhaps from the same die as SS 558, 1404, 1509, 1788 (all from Θ—HF). A seal of this fabricant was found in the trial pit cut in the stoa of Attalos, in the pre-stoa filling (SS 1863).



107

- 107** *Νικασίβου-*
λος ἐπὶ Νικα-
σιβούλου
 attribute on right

SS 169 (Δ—WTR).

Bit of rim, as in Pl. II, 6. Slip. Like D. 266, 126. No mention is there made of an attribute. Here it is possibly a much schematized boukranion.



108

- 108** *Μόρ μ[ιος]*
Εὐκρά τη[ς]
 boukranion in centre

SS 223 (Δ—WTR).

No parallel has been found. Eukrates does not seem to appear on this sort of seal, though Mormis regularly does.



109

- 109-111** *Πολ ιούχος*
Ἀ[στρο] γάλου
 boukranion in centre

SS 30 (A). Portion of rim, as in Pl. II, 6.



110

SS 118 (E). Slip.

SS 287 (ΣΤ'). (Not illustrated.) Slip.

This combination, rare in previous publications, has been found in fair quantities in the Agora (SS 542, 545, 681, 760, 1010, 1451, 1818; all Θ, nearly all from the HF). D. 299, 177 parallels **109**; D. 365, 199 is probably to be restored by **110** and **111**, which may be from the same die. No example in Pridik's Athenian lists.



112

112

Ἐπ' Ἀριστείδα

Κνί διον

Σκίρ του

boukranion in centre

SS 195 (Δ—WTR).

Possibly like D. 269, 142.



113

113-114

Σκίρ του

Κνί διον

Τ]ελεσίφρ(ων)?

boukranion in centre

SS 310 (A—bottom of HD). Bit of rim as in Pl. II, 6. Slip.

SS 221 (Δ—WTR). Perhaps from the same die. Only the left end is preserved; not illustrated. Slip.

No certain parallel has been found but cf. D. 268, 140. Dumont reads ΤΕΛΕΣΙΤ[. The Φ is uncertain in ours, but cf. Herm. 138, 8 which is similar though the second name is not abbreviated:

ΣΚΙΡ ΤΟΥ

//// ΔΙΟΝ
//// ΣΙΦΡΩΝ

boukranion in centre



115

115-116

Ἐπὶ Κλ[εα]νδορί-
δα Σκίρ του
Κνίδιον

(retr.)

boukranion in centre

Ἐπ]ὶ Κλεανδο[ί-
δα Σκίρ του
Κνίδιον

(retr.)

boukranion in centre

SS 246 (Δ—WTR).

SS 220 (Δ—WTR).

Not paralleled elsewhere. The reading has been made by a comparative study of the two seals, which are on a left and a right handle and according to their fabric, firing and finding place, are very likely from the same pot.



116

117

Ε]ῦχο ἀτίων
Σκίρτος

(retr.)

boukranion in centre

SS 218 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Slip. Like D. 286, 89-90.



117

118

Πολυ χάρου

Κνίδιον

Σκίρ [το]υ?

boukranion in centre

SS 64 (A—Cave).

No parallel has been found. Note that the boukranion and a number of the letters are inverted.



118



119

119

[Ἐπὶ Ἀριστοκλεῦς]

Ἀ[πο]λ λω[ρίου]

Κνίδι ον

boukranion in centre

SS 227 (ΣΤ).

Read by the help of a seal found in a trench dug for a water-main on Pnyx street in November–December 1932. That much better preserved specimen is probably from the same die. The small finds from that trench are to be included in a further publication of the excavations of the Pnyx itself. D. 232, 10 may be from the same die.



120

120

Ἐπὶ Θαλινβρο-

τίδα Ἀσκλη-

ηπιὸδ ὦ[ρον]

boukranion in centre

SS 95 (A).

Compare D. 202, 354, which is similar though evidently not identical.



121 a

121 a

} tripod

SS 360 (ΣΤ').

D. gives one seal with this emblem (269, 145):

////////

ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ tripod

ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΥ

He also gives a seal (202, 353) of the fabricant Timoxenos naming the eponym Thalinbrotidas.



121 b

121 b

A secondary impression on the side of the attachment of handle to neck.



122

122 *Δοξαίου* double axe
Κνίδιον

SS 66 (A—Cave).
Like D. 236, 32.



123

123 *Ἐπὶ Εὐχρ[ατίω-]*
ρος Νικίας
Κνίδιον double axe

SS 164 (A—above HD).
Read by the help of D. 217, 447 and 195, 316-317.



124

124 [*Ἐπὶ Φιλίπ-*]
πον Κλ[επό-]
λιος Κνίδι-
ον double axe

SS 172 (E).

Read by the help of D. 226, 503, combined with 502a on the same page. This impression looks as if it were made from a cut-down die, but what appears to be an upper return above, left, is the lower bar of the E. Cf. however **147**, where the name of an eponym Philip has certainly been cut off.



125

125 *Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοκρά-*
της Κλέων
Κνίδιον caduceus

SS 316 (ΣΤ').

Like D. 189, 287-287a and P¹. II, 114 (disagreement as to the omega).



126

126

*Ἐπὶ Κληροπό-
λιος Νικία
Κνίδι caduceus*

SS 98 (A).

A preserved piece of rim is like that of Pl. II, 6, but less undercut. SS 1837 (trial pit in stoa of Attalos—pre-stoa filling) is from the same die. No identical seal appears in D.



127

127--129

*Ἐπὶ Ἀσκηπιά-
δευς Νεικία
Κνίδιο(ν) caduceus*

SS 276 (E).

SS 320 (Δ). (Not illustrated.)

SS 348 (ΣΤ'). (Not illustrated.)

All three are from the same die. Like D. 169, 163.



130

130

*Ἀρισ]τομήδευς
Μ]έλων Κ[νίδι]ον
Εὐκ]ράτης amphora
Πολυ]χάρμου*

SS 329 (Δ). Slip.

Two probably similar seals, though fragmentary, assist in the restoration:

D. 353, 109

ΙΚΛ
ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ
ΠΟΛΥΚΑΡΜ

D. 361, 174

/// ΠΙC ///
ΜΑΡΩ ///
ΕΥΚΡ ///
//ΠΟΛ ///

No device is preserved on either. Read probably X not K in the final word.



131

131

Ἐπὶ δαμ[οργου]
 Καρνεοδότου
 Διονυσίου
 Κ[νίδιον] vase

SS 333 (Δ—at the bottom of a cistern filled in the late 3rd to early 2nd cent. B.C. With this handle were fragments of ribbed Megarian bowls; in the stratum above were similar fragments, a piece of Pergamene ware, and the Rhodian handle 64).

Cf. D. 208, 390; and 383, 5.



132

132

Ἐπὶ Ἰππάρχου
 Δ[ιονυ]σίῳ
 Ἐπιφάνει

SS 263 (A).

Clay much blackened. Like SS 451 (Ζ—possibly from the BL and found with two boukranion handles). Also like D. 291, 124; and the same seal is on a handle¹ Dr. de Waele was kind enough to show me from the Asklepieion excavations in Corinth.



133

133

Ἐπὶ Ἀσκληπιο[δ]ώ-
 ρου Ἑρμοχράτ[ε]ως
 Κνίδιον ivy leaf

SS 90 (A).

Like D. 170, 170; cf. 172–173. A comparison with D. 195, 320, which reads:

. ΦΡΑΓΟΡΑ
 ΧΑΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΕΥΣ
 ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ ivy leaf

suggests that the eponym Asklepiodoros is to be dated before 197 B.C. (Euphragoras is clearly later). Compare the Rhodian form Charmokles. SS 1135 (Θ—HF), a handle of the fabricant Dionysios, shows a very similar ivy leaf.

¹ This handle has since slipped into a 4th cent. well and emerged Rhodian (see *A. J. A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 437). For the place of origin, cf. D. 261, 94:

Ἐπὶ Ἰππάρχου
 Κνίδιον
 Διονυσίου



134

134

Ἐπὶ Ἀσκλη]ηπιο-
δῶρον Ἰπ]πολό-
χου Κνί]διον

SS 225 (ΣΤ).

No parallel has been found. Dumont gives 13 seals of this fabricant.



135

135-136

Ἐπὶ Μενίππου
Ξάνθου half-
Κνίδιον ship

SS 100 (A). See headpiece.

SS 47 (A—HD). (Not illustrated.) Slip.

Both from the same die. Like SS 1576 (Z), and D. 216, 438-439 a. Other seals of Xanthos name the eponyms Amyntas, Eukrates, Kallidamas, Bion. Amyntas appears on a seal in the Z burnt layer. The potter worked before 146: cf. the seal found in Corinth, Powell, p. 36, b, which names the eponym Drakon.



137

137

Ξάνθου
Κνίδιον
half-ship

SS 28 (A—HD).

Like D. 243, 90.



138

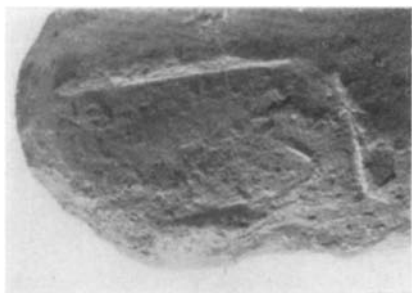
138

Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθ]οχλεῦς
Εὐφρονος
Κνίδιον oar?

SS 125 (A):

A worn bit of rim is preserved, which is flatter on top than Pl. II, 6. Slip.

Like SS 461 (Z—BL). Compare D. 142, 2; 145, 13-15. The short handle of the "oar" suggests that it is the oar-shaped rudder. Cf. the Lindos relief illustrated by Blinkenberg and Kinch, *Exploration Archéologique de Rhodes*, figs. 52-53, and in *C.A.H.*, Vol. of Plates, III, p. 117. Probably before 146: the eponym is restored by Powell, p. 36, d.



139

139

*Ἐπὶ Θηροκρά-
τε]υς Ἡ[ρο]δότο-
υ Κ]ρίδιον anchor
(point right)*

SS 294 (ΣΤ).

Read by the help of D. 205, 371.



140

140

*Δημητρί(ου)
Κνί(διον) ἐπὶ Τε-
λεσίφρονος
anchor on right*

SS 306 (Δ—possibly WTR).

Like D. 252, 38 save that Dumont does not read the final OC; it is distributed on either side the handle of the anchor.



141

141

*Ἐπὶ Ἀγαθο-
κλεῦς Θε-
δοσίον Κνί
anchor on right*

SS 167 (Δ—WTR).

Like D. 144, 8-9.



142

142

*Ἐπὶ Ξενοκλεῦς
Θευδοσίον
Κνίδιον anchor*

SS 48 (Α—HD).

This combination has not been found elsewhere.



143

143

Ἐπὶ Διογ[ένευσ
Θ[ε]νδοσί[ου]
Κνίδιον [anchor]

SS 211 (ΣΤ).

Like D. 177, 217, from which may be restored a small anchor after the word *Κνίδιον*.



144

144-145

Ἐπὶ Λαματρ-
ίου Ἀρισταγό-
ρα Κνίδι(ον) anchor

SS 163 (A—HD). Slip.

SS 188 (A—HD). (Not illustrated.) Slip.

Two impressions from the same die. Probably two handles from the same pot (left and right). The anchor has a loop above the cross piece. Compare D. 173, 189-189 a.



146

146

Ἐπὶ Σ[ωσίφορο-
νος [Εὐφορο-
σύν[ου] anchor
Κνί[διον]

SS 132 (Δ').

Like P¹. II, 235-236. Supplement by D. 224, 490 (fragmentary). D. reads Σωσί[ω]|νος a name which does not seem to occur.



147

147

Υευβονλου
trident

from a cut-down die,
which originally read:

Ἐπὶ Φιλίππο-
υ Εὐβούλου
trident

SS 312 (Δ).

Like SS 869, 1143, 1190 (Θ—HF?). The initial letter which is faint on the present seal, is absolutely clear on SS 869. The shaft of the trident has a round knob near its extremity. Probably all three are from

the same die. The handles all show the level upper part as in Pl. II, 6. Like D. 314, 97 and probably 98.

The original die is recovered from *Catal. Génér. des Antiquités égypt. du Musée du Caire*, Vol. XVIII, *Greek Inscriptions* by J. G. Milne, p. 5, no. 26102. A facsimile is given, and the trident is unmistakable. The cut die has been widely accepted as whole. Cf. Preisigke-Bilabel, *Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Ägypten*, III, 1, 1926, p. 68, no. 6575: 'Υεμβούλον.



148

- 148 'Επὶ Ξενο[κλ]έ-
ο[υς] Ἀ[θ]α[ν]οκ-
ρί[του Κν]ί trident right

SS 191 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Read by the help of D. 219, 456.



149

- 149 'Επὶ Τελέ[χ]ρον-
τος Ἀθ[α]ν[ο]κρί-
του [Κνί]δ[ι] (ον)
trident right

SS 288 (ΣΤ— with sherds not later than Megarian bowls).

Reading based on D. 172, 186 and 224, 492.



150

- 150 ['Επὶ Διοκλεῦς]
Ξενοκλεῦς
Κνίδ[ι] (ον)
trident right

SS 299 (F).

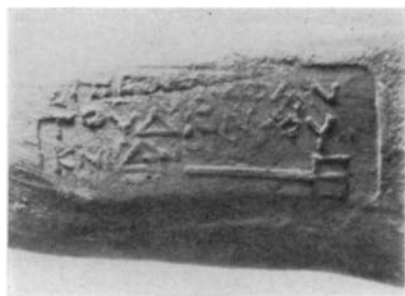
A comparison with SS 391 (Z), 462 (Z—BL) and 1775 (Θ—“Hellenistic and a little late Roman”) makes it probable that this also should be restored like D. 178, 222. The trident on these seals is a large rough implement with barbed prongs. Part of the upper prong appears along the lower preserved edge of this seal. D. publishes also seals of a fabricant Xenokles under an eponym Menidamas, but the attribute is not a trident.



151



152



153



154

151

Ξενο-
[Ἐπὶ Διο-]
κ]λεῦς Διο-
δότου Κνίδι-
ον trident right

SS 122 (A). Slip.

It appears necessary to read Diodotos in the place of the fabricant's name on this seal. If so, it is the only definite case of its occurrence as fabricant. The eponym is probably either Diokles or Xenokles; the latter is more usually a fabricant than an eponym.

152

Ἐπὶ Ἀναξίππι-
δα Ἀπολλω-
νίου Κνίδιον
[trident]

SS 51 (A—HD).

A large portion of rim is preserved which is like that of Pl. II, 6, but is a little less domed. The handle arches a little.

Like P¹. II, 19; also probably D. 153, 69–70. Anaxippidas is the name of a Rhodian fabricant which occurs on four seals in the Lindos collection. I do not find the name on Knidian seals other than those cited here and three similar examples cited by Pridik.

153

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοφάν-
του Διονύου
Κνίδι(ον) trident

SS 189 (A—HD lowest stratum).

Doublestruck. Probably like D. 191, 294 a.

154

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοφά-
ν]του Ἀμμω-
νίου Κν[ίδιον

(retr. beginning in lower right corner)

SS 80 (A—HD).

No parallel has been found. The name Ammonios occurs once, as a fabricant, in D. (149, 41).



155

155

Ἐπὶ Θεδότο(υ)
Δράκοντος

SS 126 (A).

Fabric similar to the above. Like P¹. II, 154. Not found in D. The only other eponym I find named on a seal of Drakon is Xenokles (D. 254, 52 and 283, 67).



156

156

Ἐπὶ Ἑρμοφάν-
του Χαρ-
μοκράτε- vase
υ[ς Κνίδ]ιον

SS 176 (ΣΤ).

Doublestruck. Like SS 1443 (H') on which the attribute is clear save for the base. See D. 192, 299-300 and 301, 196.



157

157-158

Ἐπὶ Φιλομβρ-
σιδα Κνί(διον) Χ-
αρμοκρά-
τ[εως double axe left]

SS 283 (E). Slip.

SS 173 (ΣΤ). (Fragmentary.)

Like SS 610 (Z) on which part of the device is preserved. Like P¹. II, 254 and D. 270, 150.



158



159

159

Ἐπινικίδα

Ἀθην[αίου] cluster?

Κυ[ίδιον]

SS 183 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

D. 217–218, 448 and 449, give the reading, the second without attribute, the first reading: “attribut à droite, grappe de raisin.” Dumont does not read the first line as all one word, but a comparison of his 364, 193 (= **160** below) with his 218, 450 suggests that the reading here proposed is the correct one, implying an error on the part of the scribe.



160

160

Ἐπὶ Ἐπινικίδα

Θευδ cluster ἀμιον

SS 265 (Δ).

A bit of rim is preserved which is thinner and flatter topped than Pl. II, 6.

Like D. 364, 193. Cf. also 218, 450:

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΔΑ

ΘΕΥΔΑΜΟΥ

ΚΝΙΔΙΝΟ trident



161

161

Ἐπὶ Ἐπινικί-

δα Μέντορ(ος)?

Κνιδίου

SS 347 (Ε).

The fabricant's name I have not found on other Knidian seals. Cf. **28**.



162

162

Ἐ[πὶ Εὐφρά-]

νορος Μέν-

ητος Κνίδι-

ον

SS 181 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Like D. 199, 340.



163

163

Ἐπὶ Εὐφράν[ορ-
ος Εὐβουλί-
δα Κρί-
διον altar

SS 259 (A—HD, top).

The reading is based on a combination of texts: D. 198-199, 338 a and 341 a-b. The letters are very faint. Lunate sigma.



164

164

Ἐπὶ Καλλιδάμ[α
Ἀναξάν[δορον
Κρί[διον

SS 322 (E).

The large variety of eponyms recorded with this fabricant does not include Kallidamas. The upper line is faint, but the reading is fairly certain. Probably before 146: the eponym is named on the seal found in Corinth, Powell, p. 37, g (a seal of the potter Δωρίων).



165

165

Ἐπὶ Μενεχρά-
τευς Ἀναξάν-
δορον Κρίδι(ον)
club

SS 49 (A—HD). Slip.

Like SS 832 (H') which is probably from the same die. See D. 213, 419-421. The club is a regular monetary device of Cos, and on several series of Coan coins occurs the name Anaxandros. Cf. B. M. C. *Caria*, p. 201, no. 76 (ca. 190-166? B.C.).



166

166-167

Ἐπὶ Τιμασικ-
ράτευς Ἀν-
αξάνδορον Κ-
ρίδια attribute

SS 303 (ΣΤ').

SS 107 (A). (Not illustrated.)

Like SS 825 (Z), 1567 (Z), 1795 (A) and 1832 (I—pit with objects of the 3rd cent. A.D.). Compare

D. 326, 2-4; also 154, 73; and 225-226, 497-500. The reading of all these is probably the same. But when an attribute is mentioned by Dumont it is called a "demi-vaisseau." It suggests here rather a simplified club. On the other Agora seals it is not well preserved.



168

168

[Ἐπὶ Εὐφραγό-]

[ρα]

Μ]ενεστράτου

Κ]νίδιον cluster?

SS 37 (E).

Possibly from the same die as SS 629 (Z—Hellenistic level) from which the reading is taken. Several different attributes are named for Menestratos. D. does not speak of a cluster on any of his seals. A closely related emblem is preserved on two fragmentary seals of the 1931-1932 finds (SS 124 and 335) which are not included in this catalogue. (See p. 275.)



169

169

. ρ . . // // // ρα

Φιλτα

. . ων [Κ]ν ?

(retr.)

SS 155 (ΣΤ).

Slip. Flaw in upper part of stamp. In the absence of a parallel, no certain reading can be given. Philtatos is a rare occurrence as a fabricant. D. 258, 72 (and 257, 66—supplementary) read

Ἐπὶ Εὐφραγόρα

Κνίδι double

Φιλτάτου axe

SS 1447 (H'—late Roman context) probably also read thus. Compare also D. 197, 332. D. 138, 1 gives the only other eponym, and the abbreviated form of the fabricant's name:

Ἐπὶ δαμιοργοῦ

Κλευβρότου Φιλ-

τά(του) Κνίδιον



170

- 170** *Ἐπὶ Εὐ[φρα]γό-
ρα Ἀρχαγ[ό]ρα
Κνίδιον*

SS 24 (E).

Like SS 1063 (Z—late classical fill). Like D. 197, 327.



171

- 171** *Ἐπὶ Ἀριστα-
ρον Ἀρχαγό-
ρα Κνίδιον*
herm, head right

SS 379 (Δ). Slip.

Like D. 161, 118-121, and 162, 123.



172

- 172** *Ἐπὶ Ἀγία
Ἀρχ[α]γόρα
Κν[ί]δ[ι]ον*

SS 21 (E). Slip.

Like SS 1068 (Z—late classical level) and 1631 (Z—late Hellenistic context). Like D. 328, 1 and 3.



173

- 173** *Ἐπὶ Ἀγί[α] Ἀρ-
χ]αγόρα Κ[νί]δ(ιον)*

SS 153 (ΣΤ—probably late Hellenistic).

No exact parallel has been found.



174

174

Ἐπὶ Πολί-
τα Ἀρχα-
γόρα Κνί-
διον

SS 344 (Δ). Slip.

Like SS 1195 (Θ—3rd cent. A.D. context), 1487 (I—late Roman and Byzantine pottery), 1736 (H); closely related are SS 1057 (Z—late Hellenistic context) and 1740 (H'—late Roman context). Like D. 221, 472–473; 167, 156–157.



175

175

Ἐπὶ Διονυσί-
ου
Πτολεμαί-
[ου Κνί(διον)] amphora

SS 229 (ΣΤ).

Like SS 834 (Θ—with other possibly 1st cent. B.C. handles). Compare D. 181, 238–240. The amphora has a wide spreading foot.



176

176

Ἐπὶ Διο[νυσί-
ου Κνίδι-
cluster ον Ὀλο-
φέρνης

SS 81 (Α).

Compare D. 252, 41. No other parallel has been found. Holophernes occurs with the eponyms Agias (D. 329, 9; also 386, 7?) and Aristodemos? (P¹. II, 42). SS 1764 (H) is a fragmentary circular seal of his with a prow in the centre.

Nos. 177–179. Seals with the title phrourarch (see p. 241).



177

177

Φρουράρχου
Ἀσπασίου

SS 309 (A—HD, bottom).

A portion is preserved of the rather thin rolled rim. Small dots point off the lower line, of which the clearest is visible between the vertical strokes of the Π. The fabric as well as the seal is very similar to that of 162. D. 386, 3 gives the right end of what is probably the same seal. Our seal supplies the

name needed for the circular seals D. 135–136, 56 and 57, which read spirally inward (retrograde):

[Ἐπὶ Φιλ]τάτου Κρι φρουράρχου Ἄσ ον.



178

178

Φρουράρχου
Φιλ[ό]φρονος

SS 184 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

Portions are preserved of the rim which is closer to Pl. II, 6 than is that of the preceding number. Slip, extensively peeled. Like D. 132–133, 40–43; and 137, 63–64.



179

179

Ἐπὶ Σωλρά(τευς)
Φρουράρχο[υ
Φιλοκρ[ά]τευς
(retr.)

SS 313 (E).

Level, rather twisted upper part of handle. Clay a fairly even red all through. Same die as SS 1442 (H'—late Roman context). Probably like D. 367, 216.

Nos. 180–190. Seals of Firms or of Pairs of Officials (see p. 241).



180

180

Δημητ[ρίου]
καὶ
Κυδοσθέν(ευς)

SS 354 (ΣΤ'). Slip.

A common combination. Cf. D. 175, 200; 293, 140–142. For a seal with identical arrangement, see Nilsson, *op. cit.* p. 528, 858.



181

181-183

Ἀρχόντω-
ν Κυδοσθέ-
νους Δά-
ματος
(retr.)

SS 318 (Δ).

SS 143 (ΣΤ).

SS 234 (A—HD).



182

Like SS 386 (H) and 1794 (A). From 318 and 1794 the reading of the last line is fairly certain. It seems probable however that the name is meant for that usually coupled with Kydosthenes: Demetrios. Other than this series, I know of no seals with the title archon. For that reason all three of these are illustrated.



183

184

Πολίτα
Κράτη-
τος

SS 325 (ΣΤ').

No definite parallel has been found. But compare D. 298, 175 and 333, 15, which are similar to SS 1776 (Θ):



184

Ἀνδρῶν Πολεί-
τα Κράτητος



185

185

Ἀνδρῶν Ἀριτέμων

cluster

Ἀριστοκλῆς

SS 302 (E).

D. 333, 16 may be the same, incomplete. For the combination of names, cf. particularly SS 1489 (see Fig. 5, 8 and discussion), and also D. 280, 46–52 and 340, 9.



186

186

Ἀνδρῶν Ἀπολ-

λ] cluster δώ[ρου

[Διόγνητος] ?

SS 314 (E).

Like SS 635 (Z). For the combination see D. 334, 25, a circular seal.



187

187

[Ἀνδρῶν?]

Ἀρισ] cluster τόβουλος

Με]λάντας

SS 307 (Δ—Late Roman fill).

Compare D. 330, 3 (somewhat supplementary). For the combination, see also 190.



188

188

[Ἐπὶ Κνιδίου Εὐ-]?]

φ[ραντί]δα

Καρνε]άδας

Εὐβου-

λος prow

SS 224 (Δ—WTR).

Like D. 287, 97 and 359, 159 which are also fragmentary. Compare D. 354, 122. For the suggested form *Κνιδίου* compare 161; it is a possible way of accounting for certain of D.'s fragmentary readings. Two of these names appear with Ἀνδρῶν on circular seals; see on 211–212. The attribute, type of seal and fabric of handle should be compared with SS 830 of the fabricant Agathinos (H'—not a closed deposit but with Athenian coins of the early 1st cent. B.C.).



189

189

]ας καὶ?

SS 346 (E).

]ης prow?

The emblem somewhat resembles the preceding (inverted). Compare a coin of Smyrna, of the period Trajan-Commodus, B. M. C. *Ionian*, pl. XXVII, 8. The καὶ if correctly read indicates a "firm" seal.



190

190

Ἀριστόβουλος

Μελάντας herm

upright

SS 278 (A).

From the same die as SS 1814 (H'—Hellenistic?). No certain parallel is found in D., but 277, 37 is probably one. Certain South Russian seals read Aristoboulos across the top and have a herm to the right. See Herm. 85, 484–486 and 128, 9. Melantas does not occur in the Hermitage collection. It appears elsewhere on seals with the word *Κνίδιον*; cf. D. 257, 70.

Nos. 191–194. Handles on which Eponym and Fabricant appear on separate seals (see p. 241).



191

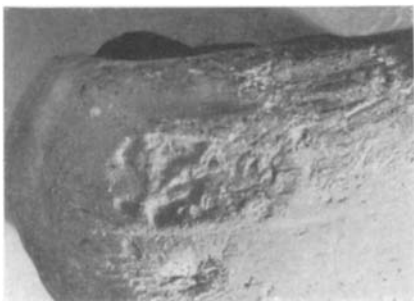
191

Ἀθη-
όνα

herm

SS 239 (E).

A small handle proportionally broad with short slightly arched upper part. Rather crumbly red clay with bits. Like SS 824 (Z) and 1702 (H') and also probably like D. 302, 7; 303, 12 and 14; and P¹. II, 11 (see comment).



192

192

vine Ἀθη-
leaf? όνα
(point up)

SS 261 (E).

Fabric as in preceding. More of lower part preserved; it is attached to the arched upper part at a rough angle. Probably like D. 303, 10–11, 15; and 304, 19; also P¹. II, 9.



193

193

Ἐπὶ Ἀρι[σ-
τοπόλ-
ιος

SS 16 (E).

Similar in fabric to preceding. Slip? Like SS 1499 (H). Cf. D. 308, 46-47. The name is fairly common on Rhodian seals. The handle is probably Knidian; in fabric it closely resembles the following one.



194

194

Ἐπὶ Ε[ὺ-]
βούλ[ου Κ-]
νίδιο[ν]

SS 129 (Δ).

This handle closely resembles the preceding in fabric and type of seal. Euboulos is rare as an eponym's name. I find it only on seals similar to this (D. 314, 99 and 101).

There is a series of similar seals, some naming the eponym Philosthenes, others Apollonios. Atheonas? (possibly a firm, Ἀθη-, Ὀρα-) appears to be the only fabricant. SS 1883, a definitely Knidian handle, has the same angle of upper with lower part as 192.

ODD STAMPS



195

195

Ἐπὶ Μενεχ[ράττης] Κνίδιον Σ[?]
star

SS 212 (ΣΤ).

Compare D. 214, 426 and 215, 437. They conflict over the doubtful upper left corner. In all three cases we probably have the remnant of a fabricant's name. The eponym Euphranor is named on a number of leaf-shaped seals, such as SS 465 (Z), 833 (Θ) and probably the series D. 258-260, 77-82.



196

196

SS 147 (A).

D. gives one leaf- or heart-shaped seal with boukranion: 366, 206. Around the device he reads:

Ἐπὶ Στρατοκλ[εῦς Κ]νίδι|ον | [Ἀν]δρίων

Our example is considerably smaller and letter traces are discernible at its edges. It seems probable that its die was cut down from one similar to that which made D.'s seal.

The year of Stratokles probably falls considerably later than the years of Menekrates and of Euphranor.



197

197

Ἀπολλων|ίου Κνίδι(ον)

attribute

SS 277 (E).

Like SS 1433 and 1860 (H and I—both rather late Roman context) which are much worn. Like D. 232, 6.

CIRCULAR STAMPS



198

198

Κνδ-

οκλῆς

(retr.)

SS 131 (A—BHW).

Early Knidian fabric. The reading is based on a comparison with SS 872 and 1314 (both Θ—HF, fairly pure). They are from the same die which is a slight variant from that of this impression. The sigma is lunate. The only doubtful letter is the H which is definitely more like a N in 1314. Like D. Pl. XIV, 54. The name is rare but occurs as eponym in P¹. II, 194, with fabricant Protogenes. The only reference in Pape is to a handle reading:

Ἐπὶ Κνδοκλεῦς

Ἀσκληπιάδα

Κνίδιον

(very slightly enlarged)

(see Vischer, *Kleine Schriften*, II, p. 80; found in Athens). It is known otherwise as a magistrate's name on a coin of Knidos dated 300-190 B.C.; see B. M. C. *Caria*, p. 91, no. 51.



199

199 [Ἐπὶ Ἡροφάν[του] Ἀέ(ορτος) Κν[ι] ?
 Φ

SS 282 (A—cistern deposit of the 2nd cent. B.C.).

The entire handle is preserved with both attachments, but no rim remains. Early Knidian fabric.

No parallel has been found which is close enough to make certain a reading. SS 1671 (Θ) is however suggestive:

Ἐπὶ Ἡροφάν-
 του] Ἀέον-
 τος] Ἀύδου
 Κνίδιον
 Φ

From this seal has been made the restoration here offered. A seal similar in aspect is SS 556 (Θ—HF); around the same monogram it reads retrograde:

Ἐπὶ Ἀριστίωνος

An abbreviation Αε(occurs on SS 383 (Z) which is a circular seal with horizontal inscription.



200

200 Ἐπὶ Ζήνο[δότου] Ἡφαιστί[ωνος] Κνι ? (retr.)
 six-petalled rosette

SS 290 (E).

Compare P¹. II, 144:

Ἡφα[ίστι]ι[ωνος] Κνίδι[ον]
 retr. round a six-pointed star

For the central device, ordinarily Rhodian rather than Knidian, see also D. Pl. XI, no. 14, with a fragmentary inscription ὩCOYΚΝΙΔ. The present handle appears to be Knidian. The spacing of the letters implies a gap after ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩ[ΝΟΣ] which would easily accommodate at least an abbreviation of ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ. The two names are properly those of Rhodian fabricants. Zenodotos may possibly also



202

- 202** Ἐπ[ὶ Ἀ]μοκράτης . ἀνο-?
κράτης
small boukranion

SS 92 (A).

Thick slip. No parallel has been found to help with the reading of this seal.



203

- 203** [Ἐπὶ Διοκ]λέους Διονυ[σίου Κνίδιον]
small boukranion?

SS 146 (E).

Slip. What is preserved in the middle is probably the muzzle of a small boukranion (compare that of **202**). A boukranion nearly as small, and similar lettering, are preserved on SS 648 (Z—Hellenistic filling), which reads, retrograde:

Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου
boukranion

For the present reading compare D. 179, 229, a rectangular seal reading:

Ἐπὶ? Διοκλεῦς
Διονυσίου

Part at least of the word ΚΝΙΔΙΟΝ would be needed to fill out the space on our example.



204

- 204-206** Δαμοκράτης τοῦ Ἀριστοκλεῦς
boukranion

SS 185 (A—HD, lowest stratum).

SS 187 (A—HD, lowest stratum). Slip.



205



206

SS 40 (E). Slip.

No two of these are from the same die. They are like 7 seals of the 1933 collection, including one from Z—BL. Also like D. 281, 58.



207

207

SS 331 (ΣΤ').

It has not been possible to read the letters but the boukranion appears to be from the same die as SS 456 (Z—BL) and 616 (Z—stratum above BL).



208

208 Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου [.^{ca. 15}. Κνίδι]
boukranion

SS 151 (ΣΤ).

Restored from SS 804 (Z—Hellenistic context) which is from the same die but is also fragmentary. SS 648 (Z—Hellenistic context) is another fragmentary seal giving the eponym Dionysios round a boukranion.



209

209 Ἐπὶ Τιμασίου[εὐς Νικάν]ρ- Κνίδι[α]
boukranion -ρος

SS 279 (A).

Restored from SS 928 (Z—late Hellenistic deposit with a consistent group of handles apparently of the 1st cent. B.C.). D. gives no circular seal with this eponym. Cf. however 364, 190: NIKANO[on a circular seal with boukranion.



210

- 210** boukranion with neck to right
 (letters with base outwards)

SS 262 (E).

Portion of rim preserved; a simple rather small roll slightly flattened on top. Slip. Seals with this type of boukranion, and the letters base-outwards, have been found with 1st cent. B.C. associations in the 1933 collection, one being SS 929, found with SS 928, the mate of the handle just discussed.



211

- 211-212** *Εὐβουλος Ἀνδρῶν Καρνεῖ[άδα]ς*
 filleted boukranion

SS 236 (Δ).

SS 237 (Δ). Slip noticeable on top. Not illustrated.

Like SS 820 (Z—Roman level), and D. 335, 29.



213

- 213** *Ἐπὶ Πι[σίνον] Διοσκουρίδα Κνίδ[ι]ον*
 filleted boukranion

SS 351 (ΣΤ').

Restored from SS 1175 (H'—sherds of the 1st cent. A.D.) which is from the same die. D. 184, 254-255 are also probably the same.

- 214** *[Ἐπὶ Ἀγ]ία Διοσχο[υ]ρίδα Κνίδιον* ?
 boukranion

SS 355 (ΣΤ').

Most of the handle is preserved. It shows a resemblance to the profile of Pl. II, 7. The combination of names occurs on SS 455 (Z—BL; a neck with two handles; simple rolled rim, rather small) and SS 1489 (Z), for which see Fig. 5, 8, with discussion.



214



215

Three fragmentary seals with distinctive boukrania (not dated).

215

SS 71 (E).



216

216

boukranion

Ἐπὶ οὐλεὺς

SS 170 (Δ). Slip.



217

217

Ἐπὶ Ἀγῶρ[οὐλεὺς?]

boukranion

SS 257 (ΣΤ).

Cf. D. 338, 6a:

]ΑΝΔΡΟΚΛΕΥΣ[

boukranion



218

218–218 bis *Ἐπὶ Δ[...^{ca.}...^{10?}...] Κνίδιον*

forepart of lion

SS 366 (ΣΤ—cistern deposit, Hellenistic or later).

Portion of rolled rim preserved. Apparently from the same die as SS 1835 (I—consistent 3rd cent. A.D. filling).

SS 142 (ΣΤ) is a second example, on which the letters are not preserved.



219

219 Ἐπὶ Ἀριστομήδ[εως Κνίδιον Κύπερ-]
forepart of lion ου

SS 339 (ΣΤ').

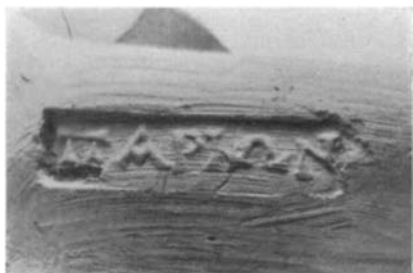
Compare D. 248, 13 (no indication of double line of inscription). The word *Κύπερον*, which occurs on a number of seals with this device, is interesting because the device is closer to the Cypriote lion coin type (cf. B. M. C. *Cyprus*, Pl. XVIII, of "Amathus?") than to the Knidian, which shows only the head and forepaw; cf. B. M. C. *Caria*, Pl. XIV-XVI. Seals like this suggest that like other Greek customs, that of stamping handles suffered a lingering decay in Cyprus.

Among the 1931-1932 handles there are some 33 more of Knidian type which received SS numbers but have not found place in this catalogue because of their fragmentary or worn condition. These include the two mentioned with clusters like that on **168** (SS 124 and 335); a much worn example (SS 295), without context, reading probably *Θράσων* retrograde; another much worn seal without context which probably names the eponym *Drakon* (SS 14); seven on which little or nothing can be made out but a worn boukranion (SS 83, 109, 174, 177, 213, 228, 364—all without context); one (SS 149) on which little or nothing can be read of the small narrow impression, but which is important because it was found in the "bronze head well" in A, and shows in its profile of rim and descending handle a link between **233** (Knidian? see Fig. 1, 6) and SS 1586, Pl. II, 6. The rest (SS 36, 39, 42, 44, 94, 96, 104, 152, 171, 175, 222, 226, 232, 248, 286, 301, 323, 336, 341, 345, 359, 365) are unrestored rectangular seals, save for 323, of which a photograph is here given:



SS 323

D. PARIAN



220

220

Παρίων

SS 26 (A). For the fabric, see p. 205.

See Pl. II, 8. Cf. D. Pl. X, 14 (text p. 387) and Schuchhardt 493, 1275. The five 1933 seals reading *Παρίων* or an abbreviation thereof were nearly all found in 3rd cent. context. The letter-forms on this example, however, suggest a later date.

E. SOUTH RUSSIAN

Most of the special literature on this subject, including both excavation reports and discussions, is in Russian periodicals. But an excellent analysis is given by Pridik (*Die Astynomennamen auf Amphoren- und Ziegelstempeln aus Südrussland*, in the *Berlin Sitzungsberichte*, 1928, pp. 342–380) of more than 6800 astynome stamps which are to appear in Vol. III of *Inscr. orae septentrionalis Ponti Euxini* (cf. p. 217). Full lists and indices are included, and observations which show the importance of this part of the field to an understanding of the whole.



221

221

Ἀστυνόμου
Ἰππῶνος τοῦ
Διονυσίου
[]

branch

SS 97 (A—HD). For the fabric, see p. 205.

Like Herm. Pl. XI, 15, and text p. 72, 211–214. The fabricant's name is not restored. Pridik, *Die Astynomennamen*, p. 351, no. 120, names with the astynome Ἰππῶν δὲ Διονυσίου the fabricants Ἀγρησίλας, Ἀνθιστήριος, Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἀρτέμων, Διονύσιος, Εὐκλῆς, Καλλισθένης, Κτήσων, Πάπης, Φιλήμων, the device being regularly the "Lorbeerzweig" as here. Seals naming astynomes are rarely found outside South Russia (see Pridik's comment, Herm. p. 61). No certain example was found in the Agora in 1933. Cf. [Demosthenes], XXXV, 35: " . . ἐνθυμεῖσθε πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἶ τινας πώποι' ἵστε ἢ ἡκούσατε οἶνον Ἀθήναζε ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου κατ' ἐμπορίαν εἰσάγοντας . . . "

F. UNCERTAIN PROVENIENCE

There is no obvious arrangement for so miscellaneous a group of stamps. My plan has been to make convenient divisions which may be of assistance in the recognition of parallels. These divisions are arranged as follows:

- 222-236:** Handles approximating Knidian in type.
- 222-232:** With rectangular seals.
- 233-236:** With circular seals.
- 237-238:** Double handles.
- 239-254:** Seals of miscellaneous fabricants of various unknown origins.
- 244-247:** Handles of micaceous buff clay.
- 248-253:** Small handles of red clay with light slip.
- 255-265:** Abbreviations in large letters.
- 266-272:** Monograms.
- 273-283:** Devices.
- 284:** Stamp on the handle of a heavy-rimmed jar fragment.
- 285-288:** Stamped rims (both Greek and Latin inscriptions).
- 289-290:** Late Roman jar tips.

Dates are suggested under individual numbers. Groups are arranged chronologically where possible. Notes on the fabric are given when this is not implied by the group into which the handle falls, or where it shows a variation.

Handles approximating Knidian in type with rectangular seals.



222

222

*Ἀπολλώνιος
Πισίδας*

SS 77 (A-HD).

A flaw in the die is noticeable in the lower left corner of the seal. Nearly square sigma: Σ . The numerous handles on which these two words appear are regularly of Knidian type; when a portion of rim is preserved, it is the early Knidian type (Pl. II, 6). The second word is perhaps an ethnic; I do not find it in other connections. Seven seals from Θ indicate by their context a date in the latter part of the 3rd cent. There is a remarkable lack of uniformity in the dies. With the same content are D. 275, 22 and 23; 276, 25-26. They must be dated before 146 B.C. because an example was found at Carthage (*CIL* VIII, Sup. III, p. 2191, no. 27). Cf. p. 215.



223



224

223

Ἀγαθο-
κρίτης Θεού-
κρίτος ☉

SS 208 (ΣΤ—the context though not definite would favor a date in the early 3rd cent B.C. Found with the Thasian seal **15**, possibly within the early 3rd cent. stratum in which was found **6**).

Like D. 272, 3; 289, 109. These two seals are the only reference I find to the second of the two names. For the emblem cf. **1**. It appears on coins of Delphi dated before 421 B.C. See B. M. C. *Central Greece*, Pl. IV, 4; description, p. 24; note on significance, p. xxxiii: "This is symbolical of the *ομφαλὸς γῆς*, the umbilicus, or middle part of the circle of the earth."

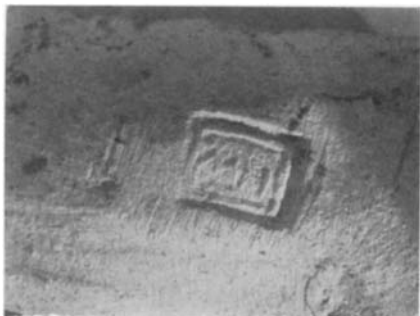
224-225

SS 353 (ΣΤ').

SS 356 (ΣΤ'). Not illustrated.

From the same die. The second letter on the top line is probably a M. The third letter of the second line has a vertical stroke to the left but seems to resemble a P rather than a N. The die appears to be re-used, with the previous letters imperfectly eradicated. No parallel has been found to help with the reading. On the double axe as a monetary symbol, cf. B. M. C. *Caria*, p. 25, footnote. It was also the special symbol of Tenedos. Cf. Head, *op. cit.* p. 551.

The angle of attachment and the curve are those of Knidian handles, as is the clay which is coarse and red with a grey core; but the effect is not quite typical. The handles are broader than usual; the clay shows dark bits in some quantity. The smooth pink unslipped surface and the short upper part resemble some of the *Ἀνδρῶν* seals of the Knidian group (especially SS 1457). A name *Ἀνδρῶν* occurs on coins of the 1st cent. B.C. of Aphrodisias, which in the 2nd cent. B.C. shows a double axe on some of its coins. Cf. B. M. C. *Caria*, p. xxxiv, note, and p. 26, no. 9 (for the name) and Pl. V, 10 (for the device). 1st cent. B.C.?



226

226-227

Mη

SS 244 (A—BHW).

SS 245 (A—HD, deep). Not illustrated.

The date is probably the middle of the 3rd cent. B.C.



228

228

SS 249 (E).

Similar to SS 790 (Θ—HF).



229

229-230*Μεϋ**Πq K(νιδιον?)*

(retr.)

SS 267 (Δ).

SS 56 (A—HD, deep). Not illustrated.

SS 56 is a worn example from a slightly different die from the one illustrated. It is paralleled by SS 918 and 1006 (both Θ—HF). 3rd cent. B.C.



231

231

SS 117 (E—a coin of Constantius II, 323-361 A.D., from the same place).

Like SS 1810 (H'—late Roman filling?). Like D. Pl. XIII, 23. 4th cent. A.D.?



232

232

SS 50 (E—late Roman filling?).

Like SS 615 (Z—mixed classical filling) and 1080 (H'—late Roman mixed filling). Like D. 396, 5 (drawing). From the present impression which is incomplete at the left, there is missing at the left end a final lunate sigma, over which D. adds a sort of accent not found on our seals. ? A.D.

Handles approximating Knidian in type, with circular seals.



233

233

SS 371 (ΣT'—bottom of cistern, early 3rd cent. B.C. context).

Handle of a nearly complete amphora; see Fig. 1, 6, with discussion. The amphora appears to be an early type of Knidian. The seal is probably some sort of monogram. I have not found a parallel.



234

234

owl $\frac{H}{\theta}$?

SS 182 (A—HD, deep).

Apparently an adaptation of the Athenian reverse coin type. Of the owl one sees the body rounding out as in the earlier coins, not slanting away to the left, and the outline of the right wing across it, also part of the head, and a vestige of something above the head to the left. No exact parallel has been found and no coin with the legend so arranged has such late letter forms. The H occurs on an isolated Greek series; see Svoronos, Pl. XXII, 86, etc. 3rd cent. B.C.?



235

235

animal? ?
Zη

SS 53 (A—HD).

No exact parallel has been found. Cf. **256** which is a thick handle of non-Knidian type. 3rd or 2nd cent. B.C.



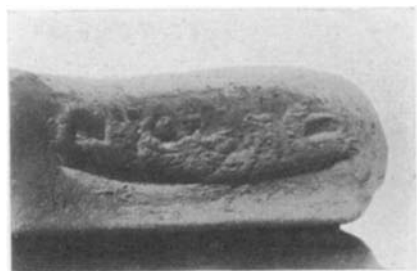
236

236

SS 154 (ΣT).

No parallel has been found.

Double handles, formed of two small ones nearly cylindrical in section, placed side by side. Red clay; cream slip. Several handles of this type were found in the Θ—HF.



237

237

Κυρπος?
 (retr.)

SS 377 (Δ—WTR, with **276**).

Cf. SS 1440 (H) a double handle on which may be clearly read KYPOY. 3rd cent. B.C.?



238

238

Retr.

Ἀνδρος

SS 186 (A—HD, deep).

Cf. Herm. 109, 174 which is not indicated as a double handle. Two double handles from Θ—HF, one of which was associated with lamps of Type XVIII, read *Ἀνδρος*, with a caduceus, left, below the word. The present seal bears the legend ordinarily used on coins of Andros. 3rd cent. B.C.?

Miscellaneous fabricants of various unknown origins.



239

239*Ἐπει*

SS 304 (ΣΤ').

Rather small handle, broad in section. Sandy greyish red clay, buff at surface. Same die as SS 1691 (Θ—4th and 3rd cent. context; a coin of Athens of 339–297 B.C.).



240

240–241*Ἰκασίου*

SS 190 (A—HD, deep).

SS 332 (ΣΤ'). Not illustrated.

Thick handles of non-micaceous fairly fine dark red clay, with small grey core, and traces of light slip. Six handles found in 1933, of which five come from Θ—HF. Like D. 317, 126. The name is frequent as that of an astynome on South Russian seals. 3rd cent. B.C.



242

242*Κλενπό-**λεις branch*

SS 328 (Δ—well at 14/1ΣΤ, in 3rd cent. context, including coin of Athens 255–229 B.C.).

Broad handle of coarse red clay with blue bits. Black deposit like the Chian resin on the inside of the neck. (See p. 297.) I have not found the name with this attribute, nor this form of the name at all. For the attribute cf. **221** (South Russian).



243

243

SS 69 (A—Cave).

Rather small broad handle. Micaceous red clay, grey at core. Cf. Herm. 114, 316: $\frac{\Sigma\text{IMI}}{\text{AC}}$ and D. 377, 122: ΣΙΜΙ. 3rd cent. B.C.

Handles of micaceous buff clay.



244

244

*Νικόσ-
τρατος*

SS 150 (ΣΤ).

A large part preserved of a rather small handle, broad in proportion, with short level upper part; narrow, slightly projecting rim. Grey at core. The name occurs on Rhodian (see N. p. 82) and on South Russian stamps (see index of Herm.).



245

245

*[Παρμε-]
νίσχο[υ]*

SS 275 (Δ).

The handle widens distinctly to its attachment. Grey at core. Cf. Schuchhardt, 495, 1285, D. 322, 163, and P¹. II, 223.



246

246

*Φορμί-
ωνος*

SS 298 (Δ).

Fabric like the preceding. The name appears on South Russian seals.



247

247

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I H} \\ \hline \Sigma [\Omega] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Z \eta \\ \hline \Sigma [\omega] \end{array}$$

SS 255 (A—BHW).

Below the seal are two letters in dotted lines, incised in the wet (?) clay. From the same die as SS 1393 (Θ) from which it is restored. No other parallel has been found, though comparison may be made with seals on Pl. XVI of Herm. 3rd cent. B.C.

Small handles of red clay with light slip.



248

248

Κρονίου

SS 198 (Δ—WTR, with eight early Hellenistic handles).

Broad in section. The name not found on seals. 3rd cent. B.C.?



249

249

-σ]θένης

SS 165 (A).

Broad in section.



250

250

Κλαμ

SS 292 (A).

The lower attachment preserved of a short handle stamped on the rather open curve. Broad in section.



251

251*Θεογένου*

SS 372 (ΣΤ).

Nearly cylindrical in section; comparable to **258**. The fabric (shape and clay) is exactly like that of a series of 1933 handles which bear a seal of very similar appearance which I have not been able to decipher; it appears to read **ΩΝVELLA**. These handles are from two different deposits of which each is definitely limited to the late Hellenistic-early Roman period. 1st cent. B.C.



252

252*Μενο*SS 230 (ΣΤ—possibly same filling as **258**?).

Fairly broad in section. Clay rather micaceous. Red stain in traces on surface. Similar to SS 1570 (Ζ). 1st cent. B.C.?



253

253*Μενιπ*

SS 233 (Α—late Hellenistic).

Fairly broad in section. Clay very micaceous, with distinct grey core.



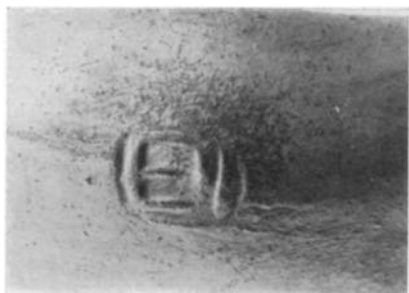
254

254*Διονυσίου*

SS 380 (Δ).

Broad, rather roughly made handle of greenish buff clay.

Abbreviations in large letters.



255

255

SS 70 (A—Cave).

Thick high-arched handle of red clay, greyish at core, with light slip. Cf. SS 688, 1295, 1816 (all Θ—HF). Late 3rd cent. B.C.



256

256

Zη

SS 158 (A).

Thick arched handle. Light red clay. Cream slip. Somewhat micaceous. Cf. **235**, on a handle of Knidian type. These two letters occur on half a dozen 1933 handles, sometimes with some sort of additional device. Four are from Θ, of which two are from the HF. The rest are from late deposits. The fabric varies somewhat. Like Herm. 112, 242; Schuchhardt, 493, 1278 (drawing). 3rd–2nd cent. B.C.



257

257

Δη[

Θευ

Retr.

SS 349 (ΣT—cistern deposit, probably late 3rd–2nd cent. B.C.).

Broad in section. Bright red clay, rather micaceous.



258

258

Θηωη

SS 269 (ΣT—from jar in filling over drain; probably late Hellenistic–early Roman).

Nearly cylindrical handle. Red clay; distinct grey core; light slip. For fabric, cf. **251**. 1st cent. B.C.?



259

259

ΤΙ-
ΜΑΡ

SS 362 (ΣΤ—bottom of drain, with a lamp fragment of Type XXVII, and three coins of Hadrian).

A broad massive handle curving down after a short level upper part. Clay and slip resemble Rhodian. The Lindos collection gives under "uncertain origin" three seals with ΤΙ-ΜΑΡ found in Rhodes (N. p. 526, nos. 822-824; a note on the fabric indicates a handle similar to ours). See also Herm. 115, 328. See N. 405 for the Rhodian name Timarchos. 2nd cent. A.D.



260

260

ΕΛΦ

SS 128 (E).

Broad handle of coarse red to grey clay. Like SS 452 (Z—2nd-3rd cent. A.D.), 806 (Z—Roman level), 810 (Z—disturbed area) and 943 (Z—chiefly late Hellenistic and early Roman). Like D. 371, 33a and 34.



261

261

ΑΕ[?

SS 358 (ΣΤ).

Broad handle of coarse red clay with light slip. The clay is similar to that of 264. Cf. D. 370, 24.



262

262

ΔΙ

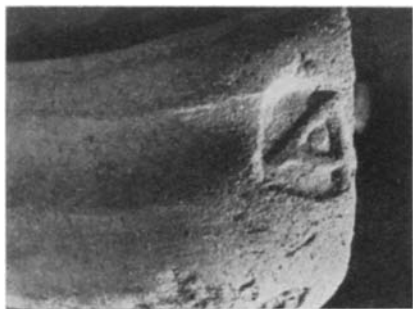
SS 337 (Δ—context chiefly late Roman).

Broad handle of coarse red clay with light slip. Stamped by two different dies?



263

Monograms (cf. also **233**).



266



267



268

263-265

Θε

(retr.)

SS 357 (ΣΤ'—top filling of a pit, where were found some sherds of Roman date).

SS 161 (ΣΤ—mostly late Roman with a few later sherds). Not illustrated.

SS 194 (Δ). Not illustrated.

Broad handles of coarse greyish red clay. Like five 1933 seals, from late or disturbed fillings, of which SS 1864 comes from the footing trench of a late Roman wall with early examples of lamps of Type XXVIII. Cf. D. Pl. XIII, 20 and p. 372, 48-50. 3rd-early 4th cent. A.D.?

266

SS 271 (ΣΤ—late 1st cent. B.C. filling?).

Thasian fabric. SS 1638 (H) is from a similar die. Like D. Pl. V, 35, text p. 70, 61 (considered probably Thasian). Herm. Pl. XVI, 6, may be the same. Probably earlier than the context would require.

267

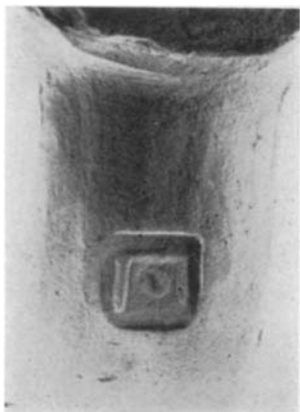
SS 18 (E).

Thasian fabric; particularly coarse and sandy clay. Slip, and traces of red at neck. From a closely similar die, SS 711 and 1303 (both Θ—HF, early parts); the clay finer in these two, and they are unslipped.

268

SS 311 (Δ—Hellenistic level).

Thasian fabric; coarse, like the preceding.



269

269

SS 60 (A—Cave).

Small, rather thick handle with short arched upper part. Fine micaceous clay; pale buff. Like SS 1540 (Θ—HF). 3rd cent. B.C.



270

270

SS 88 (A).

Fabric like the preceding. Presumably the same date.



271

271

SS 140 (A—BHW).

Thick handle. Fine micaceous clay with large red core; pinkish buff near surface, which has been carefully smoothed. Cf. D. Pl. XIV, 14. Herm. Pl. XVI, 2 is very close, but the monogram there represented is actually part of two Thasian seals. Early 3rd cent. B.C.



272

272

SS 214 (ΣΤ—possibly from early 3rd cent. stratum).

Fabric like the preceding.

Stamps with various devices.



273

273

SS 136 (ΣT—4th–3rd cent. context, with two Rhodian handles, **23** and **25**).

Thick arched handle, perhaps Rhodian; the buff clay shows a gritty darkened surface under the peeling slip. SS 472 (Θ—HF) which is more deeply stamped shows letter traces round a similar rosette. N. gives (p. 523, no. 787) as Rhodian a circular seal showing a flower with eight petals.



274

274

SS 254 (A).

Thick handle with short high-arched upper part. Medium coarse clay with fine particles of mica; orange red with greyish core. Cf. Herm. Pl. XVI, no. 49–50 which are perhaps sufficiently similar to this to suggest that this also is a combination of letters, not a representation. Similarity to the next number suggests that this also may be dated in the 4th–3rd cent. B.C.



275

275

SS 280 (ΣT—context perhaps 4th cent.).

Fabric similar to the preceding. Seal also similar.



276

276

SS 378 (Δ—WTR with **237**).

Handle of Knidian type. The seal contains a central device in relief, rather like a retrograde rho with solid loop and very short stem; the die had a narrow raised border. Like three seals from Θ, one certainly from the HF. Latter part of 3rd cent. B.C.



277

277

SS 108 (A).

Thick handle; close-grained red clay, with considerable traces of dark red paint. The worn impression is in general outline like that illustrated in Herm. Pl. XV, 19, which represents a male figure dancing left. That figure is standing on the left leg with the right knee raised high. The left arm bent at the elbow is held close to the body. The outline of the head in our example is falsified by a chip from the top.



278

278

SS 33 (A—HD, top).

Handle approaches cylindrical. Slightly micaceous red clay. Gem impression: a sphinx crouches before a trophy? 3rd-2nd cent. B.C.?

(twice natural size)



279

279

SS 20 (E).

Rather broad handle of very coarse slightly micaceous red clay with grey core. The seal shows a bunch of grapes. Cf. the examples on Herm. Pl. XV.



280

280

SS 178 (Σ T). The fabric resembles that of late Knidian handles.

The impression, which is incomplete at the left, apparently gives a crude representation of a half-ship. Like SS 813 (Z—Roman level) and 1163 (Z—late filling).

Roman period?



281

281

SS 264 (A). Fabric as in the preceding.

Something of the same sort appears to have been intended as on the preceding seal. Cf. B. M. C. *Ionia*, Pl. XXVI, 11; Pl. XXVII, 8, 10, 11 (coins of Smyrna in imperial times).



282

282

SS 376 (Δ). Fabric as in the preceding.

Seals similar to this, also with a representation of a palm leaf, were found in late deposits in 1933. The evidence is not conclusive, but points at least to the Roman period.

**283**

SS 270 (Δ').

Red clay, crumbly, and highly micaceous

283

(one-half natural size)

The following handles, which have 1931-1932 SS numbers, have not been included in this catalogue:

SS 45 (A--HD), cylindrical in section, bearing a fragmentary seal with two large letters preserved:]TA

SS 273 (A), fabric like that of **245-246**, bearing the fragmentary seal:]εγγε[

SS 321, with incised letters.

The next number is placed here because by its fabric it forms a transition to the jars of which the rims, not the handles, are stamped:

**284**

]M
:
]Ω

SS 375 (ΣT).

Profile of handle and rim illustrated to the right. Coarse pinkish clay, buff at surface. No parallel has been found for the stamping of this type of handle.

**284**

STAMPED RIMS AND TIPS



285

285

P 499 (Δ —well in 14/12T).

On the rim of a pot nearly complete but in fragments. See photograph of P 498, Fig. 4, for the shape. The finding place of the two jars (see p. 208) establishes the type as one in use at least as early as the second century B.C.



286

286

SS 256 (Σ T).

Rim fragment.



287

287

P 892 (Σ T).

Neck fragment with stamp on rim. See Fig. 3.



288

288

SS 207 (Δ').

Neck fragment with stamp on rim. See Fig. 3. The stamp is above the preserved handle.

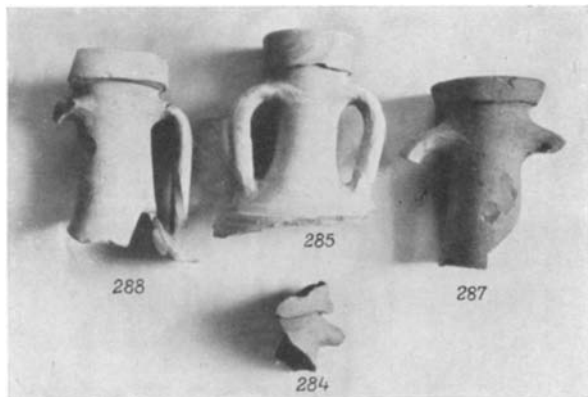


Fig. 3. Scale 1 : 12



Fig. 4. P 498. Scale 1 : 12

289–290

SS 112 and SS 123 (both from E).

Stamps on the tips or pointed bases of small jars. The clay is rather fine; it has baked grey except for a surface coat of reddish buff.

Mr. Waagé, in whose section these objects were discovered, has been kind enough to communicate with me on the matter. I quote from a letter of October 17, 1933: "As I remember, I called them late because they turned up along with the latest Roman pottery (C); by late I mean that they should fall in or near the century 450–550. For the popularity of monograms at that time compare the coins . . . silver plate and capitals of columns (at H. Sofia for instance). The only other similar stamps I can recall are three from Alexandria: Expedition Ernst von Sieglin, ed. by T. Schreiber, vol. II, Part III, R. Pagenstecher, p. 165 You will notice that the one on the amphora is the same as your 123 [290]. The shape is described as of 'kleine henkellose Amphoren.' In the photograph it is hard to tell where the break occurs but I think that only the mouth is missing. With such thick walls and small capacity, they must have held some special brew Obviously the names are Greek (this supports the date in excluding Italy as the provenience) . . . It is interesting to note that three of the four have **MK** in common although the accompanying letters differ, whence various theories might be drawn."



289



290

III. APPENDIX

A. SELECTED SEALS FROM THE 1933 CAMPAIGN

1. DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I: FRONTISPIECE

The design of a sphinx seated before a lidded amphora was evidently copied on the mould for no. 1¹ from a coin similar to that illustrated at the right, no. 2;² the impression therefore repeats the figure in reverse. Since this type is found only on coins of the island of Chios, the mark indicates to us, as to the public for which it was intended, that the contents of the jar, until it was opened, were genuinely Chian. Latin and late Greek literatures are full of evidence in the form of comments, anecdotes, and quotations from earlier writers, as to the esteem in which the wine of Chios was held; it is the famous wine of antiquity. There was a not unnatural excitement, therefore, over some broken jars found last year in an ancient well when it was realized that they were stamped with the arms of Chios. One of these jars is illustrated on p. 202 (Fig. 1, 1). Of the five reconstructed, the shape and dimensions are so constant that evidently a uniform capacity was intended. This is approximately 22 litres, or six gallons.³ An anecdote of Plutarch⁴ informs us that in the time of Socrates an amphora of Chian wine sold in Athens for one mina, which is a hundred drachmas, or a hundred day's wages to the skilled workman of that period.⁵ Our jars are dated by the deposit in which they were found in the third quarter of the fifth century B.C., probably about 430. In 440, Sophokles the dramatist was soldiering in the east, a general under Perikles against Samos. As his appointment is said to have been due to his success with the *Antigone* at the Dionysia in the preceding year,⁶ it is not surprising that he enjoyed what interludes he could in friendly Chios at such convivial parties as that described by the famous Chiot, Ion, a fellow guest.⁷ Doubtless among his ξέρια ("guest-gifts") he took home a jar or two of the wine. Ion at any rate was generous to Athenians⁸ with his native wine, which a fifth century poet⁹ says Dionysos himself recommends above

¹ SS 1839. See p. 303, no. 1. The seal and coin are both at twice actual size.

² This coin is in a private collection. The stamp actually copies a slightly later type: Head, B. M. C. *Ionia*, Pl. XXXII, 3-4, and Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, Part III, Pl. XII, no. 8. The shape of the amphora depicted, of which the cover is clear on the coin, is the same as that here given in Fig. 1, 1, hence the jar was stamped with a contemporary coin type. Head dates this series 478-412 B.C.; Babelon, "before 494" (see text, Part II, Vol. I, p. 301). Mr. Sydney Noe has called my attention to the fact that the date is narrowed to 460-440 by Mrs. Brett in *Amer. Journ. Numis.*, XLVIII, 1914, p. 45.

³ The jars were measured with wheat, since they had been mended.

⁴ 470 F; *de tranquil. animi*, 10.

⁵ The standard wage recorded in the building accounts of the Erechtheum is a drachma a day. See Stevens and others, *The Erechtheum*, Cambridge, Mass., 1927, p. 422.

⁶ According to an *argument* of the play, attributed to Aristophanes of Byzantium, this was the case.

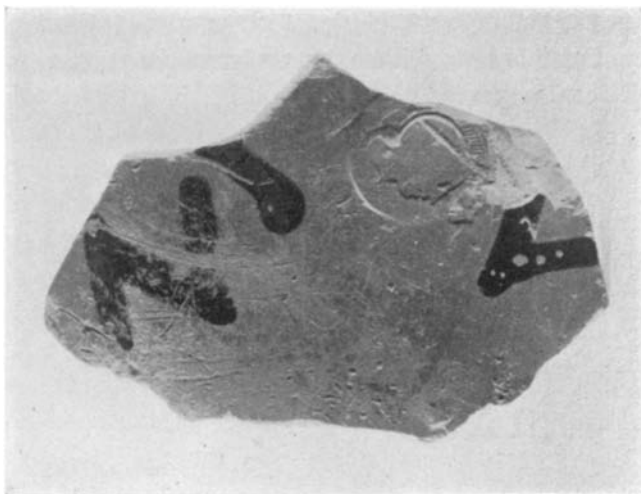
⁷ As quoted by Athenaeus, XIII, 603 e ff.

⁸ Ath. I, 3, f: *ὁ δὲ Χῖος Ἴων τραγῳδῶν νικῆσας Ἀθήνησιν ἑκάστω τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔδωκε Χίου κεράμιον.*

⁹ Hermippos, quoted by Ath., I, 29 e. On the poet, see Norwood in the *University of Toronto Quarterly* for 1933. I owe the reference to Dr. Thompson.

all others of human making. Those acquainted with modern Greece will learn with mixed feelings that it would perhaps have tasted curiously familiar to them, since at the bottom of the Chian jars and on many of the pottery fragments from the well was found a heavy deposit of resin.¹

We have not found stamped handles to indicate that Athens regulated or guaranteed her exports. The official Athena head here illustrated² more probably marked a standard measure in use in some shop along the south border of the Agora, where it was found. The fragment P 496, which was found nearby in a previous season, came from a similar vessel, if not from the same one: the fabric matches, and the seals are probably from a common die.³ A clay measuring cup also found in Athens, and preserved in the National Museum there,⁴ is stamped with both the Athena type and the owl on the reverse of the coins of Athens, and around the middle in glaze letters like those of P 496 may be read ΔΗΜΟΣ[ΙΟ]Ν, "official," the word by which standard weights are often marked. Evidently we are to recognize the beginning and end of this word on our fragment.



P 496. 1:1

The central composition,⁵ stamped on an unmistakably Rhodian handle, cannot but attract the attention of students of Lysippos. Of his group in bronze of the same subject, greatly admired by Pliny,⁶ we have no certain copy. The quadriga is a not

¹ Some of these fragments came from amphorae of a different type. But I scraped a sample of deposit from the broken neck of a jar to which a Chian stamped handle was attached, and this was tested and proved resinous by Dr. Crenshaw of the Department of Chemistry of Bryn Mawr College.

² No. 3, SS 1420 (Z), at twice actual size.

³ A bit of black glaze on the inside of the handle attachment corresponds with another on the inside of the lettered sherd, at the top where the pot narrowed toward its neck. Both pieces are carefully made, of good, apparently Attic, clay. The identity of the two stamps, in spite of the flatness of one, is hardly to be doubted when one has the actual fragments to compare. The photograph of the handle seal is a little misleading.

⁴ My knowledge of the *metron*, Athens National Museum, no. 2418, is due to the kindness of Professor J. D. Beazley, who communicated to me all particulars, including the opinion of Mr. Vlastos the Greek numismatist and collector on the coin types it bears, which in style (superiority of execution and originality) are to be paralleled in the fifth century, although the reverse type (double-bodied owl) is after 393. I do not know if his Athena stamp is the same as ours, the closest parallels to which from the point of view of realistic drawing are far from being its equal in execution. A similar measure found in the Agora in 1934 is shown in *Illustrated London News*, June 2, 1934, p. 863.

⁵ No. 5, SS 1183 (Θ), at twice actual size.

⁶ N. H., XXXIV, 63.

uncommon coin type; even so, a Rhodian artist can hardly be expected to have worked on such a design uninfluenced by so illustrious a model.¹ The seal is dated in the term of the priest Eukratidas.² We do not know what year that was, but the shape of the handle (cf. p. 220) places it in all probability in the early second century B.C., when Rhodes succeeded to her greatest empire after the naval victory at Side. The first half of the century was a period of great artistic enthusiasm: it produced the frieze of the great altar at Pergamon, with its evidence of admiration for older art, and probably a work ascribed by some to a Rhodian sculptor, the winged Victory of Samothrace.

The impression on the remaining handle³ is evidently from an engraved gem. It represents a youth, designated as a victorious athlete by the olive crown to the left, binding his hair with a long ribbon the ends of which hang from his raised hands while the centre passes lightly across his hair high on his head. The pose so far as preserved



SS 415

resembles that of the figure we recognize as the Diadoumenos of Polykleitos;⁴ it is reversed, as would happen if the gem were the true copy. There are gems of a late period which copy very exactly the figure known to us in marble and terracotta replicas.⁵ As the deviations in the present specimen do not result from a lack of skill⁶ they are worth noting; I add a supplementary photograph for the sake of details brought out better by the different lighting. An earlier moment in the action has been selected: the fillet has just been laid across the head so that the whole length is spread out, whereas in the Polykleitan figure it has been passed round and is being drawn tight with the abbreviated ends.⁷ The most obvious

resulting difference is that the new head is not the familiar one tight-bound at brow level. Again, in the new figure both elbows droop, but in the others one is raised so that the upper arm is nearly horizontal, an easier position for the final tying. Of the legs too little is preserved for certainty, but on the handle there seems to be less

¹ This was the opinion of Maiuri in *Atene e Roma*, I, 1920, pp. 133 f. In this article he publishes four seals with this device giving a photograph of the best preserved and a restored drawing. Their only legend is a month name, in an upcurving line beneath the horses' feet. I know of no other seals with this device.

² The reading is as follows:]ρνου [ἐπὶ]εως Εὐκρατίδα. The fragmentary word is very probably the name of the fabricant, given Maiuri's seals as supplementary.

³ No. 4, SS 415 (Θ). The fragment is from the curved part (no attachments preserved) of a thick handle of close-grained finely micaceous clay with bits; in color, buff, showing on the break a redder ring near the surface. The impression is slightly incomplete to the left and chipped away below. Otherwise, though fresh, it is damaged on the figure's right hip and pitted just in front of the face and below the arms. Fabric conceivably Attic.

⁴ Pliny, *N. H.*, XXXIV, 55. Lucian, *Philopseud.*, 18. A new marble copy has recently been put on exhibition in New York. Cf. *Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, December 1933, pp. 214–216, a preliminary report by Miss Richter. A more extended study is to appear in an early number of the *A. J. A.*

⁵ Compare with Miss Richter's illustrations (*The Sculpture and Sculptors of the Greeks*, figs. 650–652) for the whole figure, Furtwängler, *Antike Gemmen*, Pl. XLIV, 41, and for the head alone *ibid.*, Pl. XL, 26–27.

⁶ Cf. Sidney Colvin, *J. H. S.*, 1881, p. 352, for a crude gem representation of the type.

⁷ Cf. *Antike Gemmen*, Pl. XLIV, 41.

freedom in their pose. There is a tentative, diffident air about the whole figure in distinct contrast to the poise of the youth produced by the master of a Canon.

These may be variations introduced by a copyist of Greek rather than Roman period.¹ But it should be remembered that there was a choice of models by great sculptors. Pausanias in Olympia saw two versions by Pheidias, one a free-standing victor statue,² the other, perhaps also in the round, a part of the decoration of the throne of Zeus. The word used is in each case not *diadoumenos*, "tying round," with an implication of crossed strands, but *anadoumenos*, simply "tying," with no such implication. I suggest that this expression suits the gesture of the boy on the seal.³

The Olympic victory was not a matter of mere personal glory. The honor attached to a man's family and to his state, the name of which was read out by the herald when the victory was proclaimed.⁴ The victor's superior strength and skill and the beauty which accompanied them might even be made the subject of divine worship. It should therefore not surprise us to find current after some generations a commemoration of the event. The theme seems not quite as appropriate to a wine jar as is another gem impression from the third campaign, on which a satyr pipes and dances.⁵ The amphora may have been used for oil, as amphorae of oil were prizes in the Athenian contests, or no reference to content need have been intended. There is however the ribbon or *tainia*, so prominent in this design, although the olive crown is specific. Some scholars have denied that the *tainia* was a token of victory: it was used on other occasions, such as symposia, or drinking parties, and was probably given to the victors simply as a desirable toilet article. Yet it is carried very generally by victors, and by Victory herself on the hand of Zeus in the temple at Olympia. I rather think the symposium is the right note, not only the coming night's celebration with its holiday from training, but the immediate heady effects of success after a prolonged endeavor.



SS 659

¹ The handle probably belongs to a period between the late fourth and early second centuries B.C. It came from a part of the filling in Section Θ (see p. 208) disturbed in Byzantine times.

² Pausan., VI, 4, 5.

³ The usual suggestion for the *Anadoumenos* is the so-called Farnese *Diadoumenos* in the British Museum (*B. M. Cat. of Sculpt.*, Vol. I, no. 501). Cf. Richter, *op. cit.*, fig. 621. W. W. Hyde, *Olympic Victor Monuments and Greek Athletic Art*, p. 151, gives a brief statement and a lengthy bibliography. It is "now almost universally regarded as an Attic work." A broad band has been knotted at the back of the head (cf. *Annali*, 1878, Pl. A, for side and back views of the head) and the preserved hand still holds one end of it. The shape and unlovely set of this *diádēma* are rather accurately described by Kallistratos in his remarks (*Stat.* 11; see Overbeck, *Schriftquellen*, no. 1268) about a statue on the Acropolis which he says Praxiteles "set up": ὁ δὲ τῷ τελαμῶνι καταστήρων τὴν κόμην καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὀφρῶν ἀπωδύμενος τῷ διαδήματι τὰς τρίχας, γυμνὸν πλοκάμων ἐτίθει τὸ μέτωπον.

⁴ The facts and scholarly opinion cited in this paragraph are drawn from Hyde, *op. cit.* in n. 3.

⁵ SS 659. See tail-piece (twice natural size).

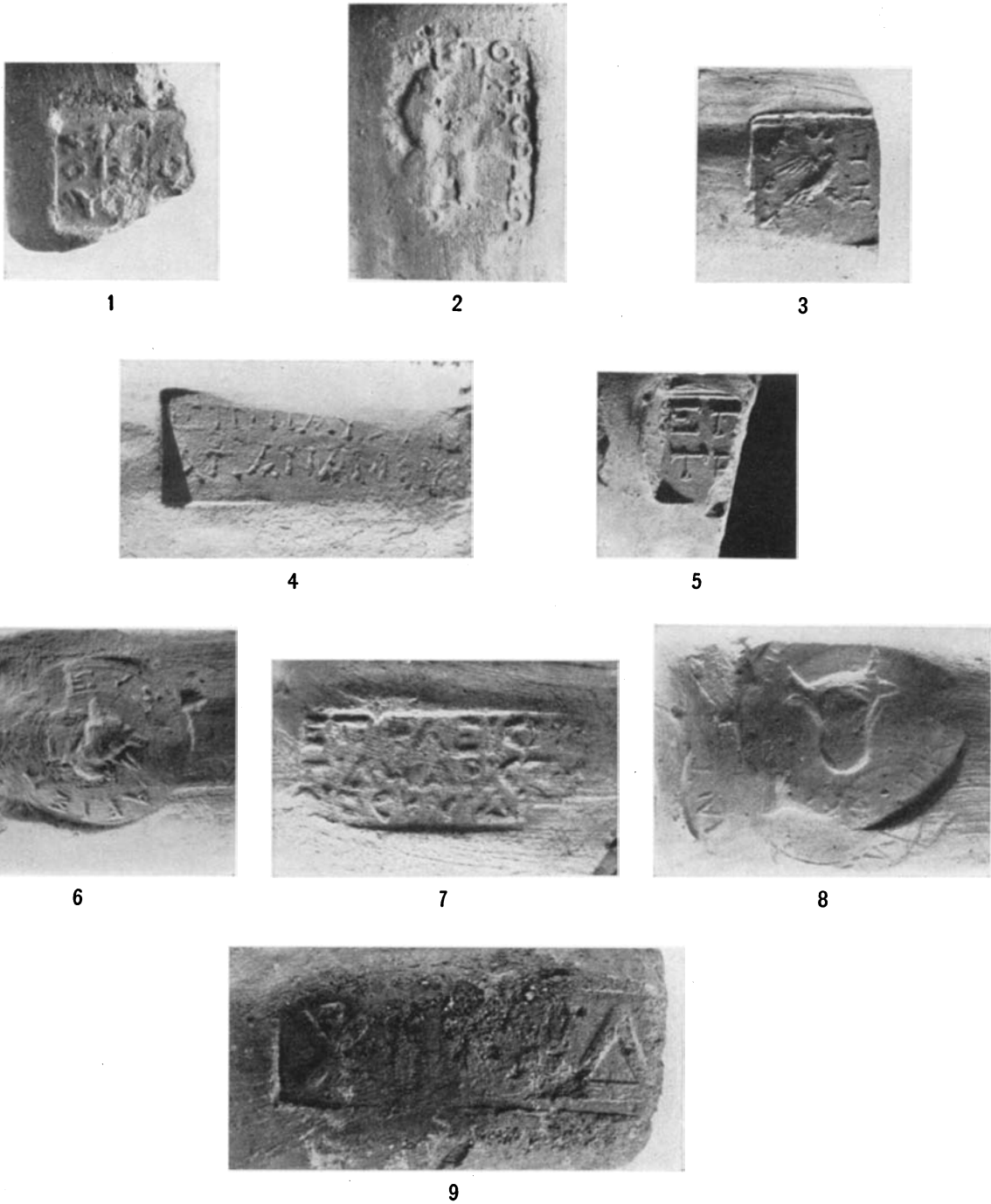


Fig. 5. Seals found in 1933 1 : 1

2. DESCRIPTION OF FIG. 5: PAGE 300

1. Thasian seal from a closed deposit of the end of the 5th cent. B.C.

SS 1675 (Θ—water deposit in drain). Fragment of a slightly arched handle. Micaceous russet clay. Read by the help of Herm. 53, 398.

Τελεσ(
Θάσιο(ν
Ερ]υα(
(retr.)

2. Thasian seal dated in the first part of the 4th cent. B.C. and showing coin type.

SS 1723 (Ζ). The lower attachment and nearly the whole handle are preserved. Length as bent *ca.* 0.20 m. Arch slight. Micaceous buff clay, with red ring near surface; the inside of the pot shows red under the shoulder attachment. Right thumb print at base of handle.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟ		
Ζ	Herakles	Μ
Σ	kneeling	Ε
Ι	drawing	Θ
Μ	his	Ρ
////	bow	Α
////		Μ
////		Θ
Θ	vac.	Σ

Ἀριστομέ(νης)
Θράσω(νος?)
Θ[α]σίων

Found in a well in which there was no pottery datable later than the early 4th cent. B.C. A fine fresh seal with this device, a coin type of Thasos of the 5th and 4th centuries, and with the first of these two names, was found in 1932 by Dr. F. J. de Waele in Corinth, in a deposit closed by 338 B.C.; see *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 437. Cf. Herm. 39, 75.

3. Early Rhodian seal patterned on Thasian.

SS 1355 (Θ—HF). Rather broad handle, rising high from attachment. Light reddish buff clay; cream slip; large red stain on top.

Σωτήριχος (lunate sigma)
eagle

For the name as Rhodian, see N. p. 88. Nilsson does not cite any bird in his attribute lists, nor any exception to his observation (p. 152) about the position of the inscription on Rhodian stamps, that the letters are not continued on the short sides. Compare the seal from Samaria, Reisner, *op. cit.*, p. 312, no. 77: "ΣΩΤΗΡΙΧΟΥ circular, eagle l., head turned back, outspread wings."

- 4 and 5. The left and right handles of a fragmentary Rhodian amphora giving a new combination of eponym and fabricant.

SS 1577 (Z—late Hellenistic filling). Most of the neck is preserved, as illustrated. The angular handles are of the narrow-waisted type illustrated by Maiuri, *op. cit.*, p. 255, fig. 3, V. Buff clay; peeling slip. Ht. 0.29 m.

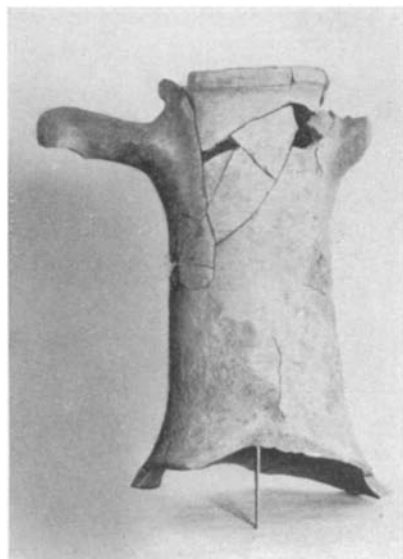
4 (SS 1577 a)

Ἐπὶ Πανσανί-
α Πανάμων

5 (SS 1577 b)

Ἐπ[ικρά
τε[υς

For the restoration of the right-hand seal, cf. N. Pl. I, 3, and text 194, 1–5. Date probably 180–150 B.C. See on **36–37**.



SS 1577

6. Early Knidian handle patterned on Rhodian.

SS 885 is illustrated; it has the best preserved impression of three handles probably stamped with the same or a closely similar die. The other two are SS 674 and 1310. All three are from the Hellenistic filling in Section Θ; from the accompanying handles, they should probably be placed in the third quarter of the 3rd cent. B.C. The seals of 674 and 1310, which may be two handles from the same pot, are so nearly obliterated that the three might not have been brought together but for their peculiar common fabric: a Knidian section and profile (674 has a portion of rim preserved; it is that of Pl. II, 6); clay approximating Knidian, but a remarkably Rhodian surface effect. The color of the slip and of the red stain below the rim of 674 strengthen considerably the Rhodian impression one receives from a photograph of the seal, and the boukranion is easily taken for a rose.

Ἀριστοκλῆς vac.?

boukranion, with neck to left

For the reading, cf. D. 343, 35, and P¹. II, 31. It would be of particular interest if one could establish this Aristokles as the father of Damokrates mentioned on a widespread series of seals; cf. **204–206**.

7. Knidian handle dated by the building period of the Stoa of Attalos.

SS 1861. From a trial pit in the stoa, an investigation connected with the neighboring Section I. It must antedate the building of the stoa in the reign of Attalos II and is probably from the pre-stoa fill. See also on **106** and **126** to which two handles definitely of the pre-stoa fill are related. The comparatively late part of our

sequence into which this seal appears to fall makes the *terminus ante quem* a rather close date. Dark greyish red clay; thin remains of light slip. Like D. 209, 397.

Ἐπὶ Κλεισιπ-
πίδα Ἀρίστω-
ρος Κνίδι trident

8. Knidian handle double-struck by two different dies.

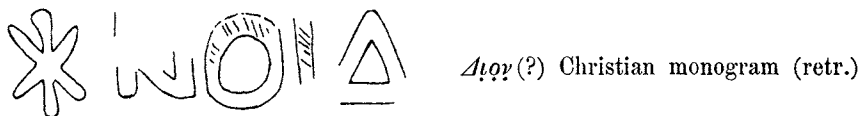
SS 1489 (Z). Somewhat twisted handle with short arched upper part; worn bit of rim preserved (flat top; no drip). Red clay slightly greyish at core; possible traces of slip. The die from which the boukranion is clear seems to have been applied over another impression, of which the boukranion appears, faintly, at right angles to the clear one. In this not absolutely certain order, the two read:

1. Ἐπὶ Ἀρί[α Λισσ]οῦ[ριδα] Κνίδ[ιον]
boukranion
2. Ἀνδρ[ων] Ἀριστοκ[λης] Ἀρτέμω[ν]
boukranion

Note the ..ΟΥ.. of Dioskouridas across the brow of the clear boukranion. For the first combination of names, see on **214**; for the second, on **185**. They are both dated, independently, with good probability in the 1st cent. B.C.

9. Early Christian seal.

SS 1092 (Θ—surface). The slightly rising upper part is preserved of a massive roughly made handle; the fragment was much worn after being broken. Coarse clay full of dark bits, brown, with bright red core; worn slip, now dark grey.



B. COMPARATIVE SHAPES OF STAMPED AMPHORAE

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. 1: PAGE 202

1. Chian amphora: third quarter of 5th cent. B.C.

SS 1838. Ht. 0.702 m. One of a series of nearly complete jars found in Section I in an ancient well the filling of which can be dated closely by the red-figured and black-glazed stamped ware included. Of the large jars, seven bear stamps: five, of which this is one, have the Chian coin type illustrated Pl. I, 1; these are all similar in shape

to a sixth, the stamp of which shows simply a kantharos; the seventh is no. 2 of this figure. For Chian clay, see the note on fabric (p. 201). For the profile of the handle, see Pl. II, 1. The capacity of each of the six similar jars is roughly twenty-two litres.



SS 1844

2. Amphora from the same deposit as the above.

SS 1844. Ht. 0.62 m. Buff clay, micaceous and sandy. Just below the rim is set the stamp here illustrated.

3. Thasian amphora: 4th cent. B.C.

P 675. Ht. 0.55 m. For profile of handle, see Pl. II, 2. For stamp and note on context, see 4. On the neck is a N in red paint, neatly executed.

4. Thasian amphora: 3rd cent. B.C.?

Athens, National Museum. Ht. 0.75 m. First published in D. (p. 15, figs. 3-4). Micaceous dark red clay. The rim profile appears to be slightly more developed than that of Pl. II, 3.



Θασίων
vase
Πυθίων αὐ

The other handle is unstamped.

5. Rhodian amphora: early 3rd cent. B.C.

SS 370 (ΣΤ— in a cistern; deposited not much later than two Kertch vases to be dated about 310 B.C., the fragments partly mingling). Ht. 0.75 m. Light reddish buff clay with some bits; worn remains of slip. Between the handles, at the base of the neck, observe the scratched letters:

KP*

For the stamp, see 77.

6. Amphora from the same deposit: Knidian?

SS 371. Ht. 0.79 m. Fairly fine reddish buff clay with dark bits and a few particles of mica. For the stamp, see 233. The handle to the right in the photograph is a restoration.

7. Knidian amphora: 2nd cent. B.C.?

Chalkis museum. Ht. 0.875 m. A large part missing from the other side of the body. Very greyish clay. On the neck between the lower handle attachments, on the unphotographed side, are letters 0.04 m high in dark matt paint:

ΠΡΑΛ

The stamps are not from the same die, but supplementary (see p. 205). They are set so that the one on the right handle is inverted.



a)

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[π]ολλ-
ωνίου Κν-
ίδιον

Cf. D. 305, 30 b.



b)

Παιδίων
Θενδωρί-
δα

Cf. D. 296-298,
162-169.

8. Knidian amphora: ? A.D.

Thebes museum. Ht. 0.94 m. Surface covered with a lime deposit except in small patches including one handle. Coarse red clay with dark bits. Both handles stamped, but only the boukranion recognizable on one. The other is as follows:



Ἐπὶ [. . .] Κνίδιον Ι[. . .]δικος (retr.)
boukranion

No parallel has been found. "Κνίδιον" interpolated in the middle of the legend is very rare on circular seals.

C. COMPARATIVE PROFILES AND SECTIONS OF HANDLES

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II: OPPOSITE PAGE 310

The sections are taken at the centre of the seal save in the case of no. 1; the irregular raised portion on no. 7 is its rather prominent boukranion. The types illustrated by nos. 5 and 6 continue well into the 2nd century with little change. Note in the descriptions of nos. 4 and 5 that the dates have been somewhat modified by investigations subsequent to the preparation of Plate II.

1. Chian handle: third quarter of the 5th cent. B.C.

Handle of the amphora SS 1839 of which Fig. 1, 1 is a mate from the same deposit.
For stamp, see Pl. I, 1.

2. Thasian handle: 4th cent. B.C.

Handle of the amphora P 675; see Fig. 1, 3.

For stamp and note on context, see comment on 4.

3. Thasian handle: 3rd cent. B.C., second third.

SS 139 (A—BHW).

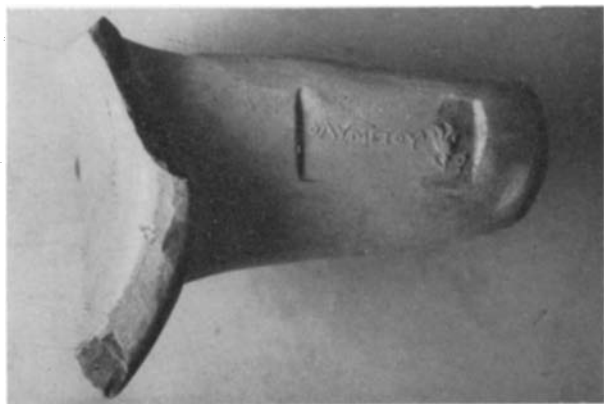
For stamp, see 8.

4. Rhodian handle: 3rd cent. B.C., before ca. 225.

SS 1528 (Θ—HF, possibly disturbed). Stamp of the fabricant Pausanias. Cf. 30–35.

5. Rhodian handle: 3rd cent. B.C., last quarter.

SS 671 (Θ—HF).

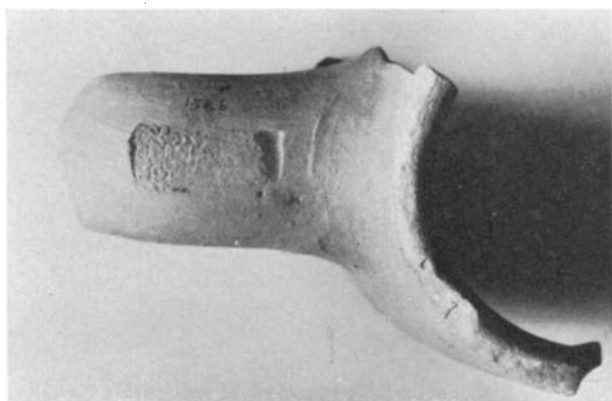


Ῥόδιον rose

Like N. 343, 1.

No. 5. SS 671

6. Knidian handle: latter part of the 3rd cent. B.C.
SS 1586 (Z— mixed classical filling).



No. 6. SS 1586

Ἰάσονος Κν[ιδιον
ἐπὶ Ἀριστάρ-
χου trident right

Like D. 261, 91.

7. Knidian handle: Roman period.
Handle of an amphora in the Thebes museum.
For photographs of the pot and seal, see Fig. 1, 8 and p. 305, 8.
8. Parian handle: probably 2nd cent. B.C.
SS 26 (A).
For seal, see **220**.

IV. INDEX OF NAMES ON STAMPS PUBLISHED IN THIS ARTICLE

K = KNIDIAN; R = RHODIAN; T = THASIAN; SR = SOUTH RUSSIAN; UNC = UNCERTAIN PROVENIENCE

OFFICIAL TITLES

Ἄνδρες, K 185-187, 211-212; SS 1489, see Fig. 5, 8	Δαμοργός, K 131
Ἀρχοντες, K 181-183	Ἰερεῖς, R 39, 40, 72, 74, 96
Ἀστυνόμος, SR 221	Ἰππάρχος (perhaps a proper name), K 132
	Φρούραρχος, K 177-179

RHODIAN MONTHS

Ἀργιάνιος, R 17, 29, 36, 75	Θενδαίσιος, R 28
Ἀρταμίτιος, R 23, 53, 55, 73, 76, 96(?)	Καρνεῖος, R 21, 24, 43, 44, 59
Βαδρόμιος, R 57(?)	Πάναμος, R 41, 71; SS 1577 a, see Fig. 5, 4
Δάλιος, R 16, 20, 42, 47, 66(?)	Σμίνθιος, R 50, 86, 95(?)
Διόσθιος, R 27	Ἰανίνθιος, R 19, 49, 81
Θεσμοφόριος, R 25, 26, 54, 85	

(Not represented are *Πεδαιέννος* and the intercalary month *Πάναμος δεύτερος*.)

PROPER NAMES

- Αγαθοκλῆς*, K 138, 141; R 51; UNC 223
Ἀγίας, K 172–173, 214; SS 1489, see Fig. 5, 8
Ἀγλούμβροτος, R 41
Ἀγλώκριτος, R 22
Ἀγοράναξ, R 49–50
Ἀθανόκριτος, K 148–149
Ἄθη, UNC 234
Ἀθήναιος, K 159
Ἀθηόνας?, K 191–192
Ἀισχυλῆνος, R 70
Ἀμμώνιος, K 154
Ἀνάξανδρος, K 164–167; R 58
Ἀναξιππίδας, K 152
Ἄνδρι, UNC 238
Ἄνδροκλῆς, K 217?
Ἀπολλόδωρος, K 186
Ἀπολλώνιος, K 119, 152, 197; Chalkis museum amphora, see p. 305, no. 7a. *Ἀ.Πισίδας*, UNC 222
Ἀρισταγόρας, K 144–145
Ἀρίσταινος, K 171
Ἀρίσταρχος, K SS 1586, see p. 307, no. 6
Ἀριστείδας, K 112; R 57, 96
Ἀριστίων, K 101?; R 46
Ἀριστόβουλος, K 187, 190
Ἀριστοκλῆς, K 119, 185, 204–206. SS 885, see Fig. 5, 6; SS 1489, see Fig. 5, 8
Ἀριστοκράτης, R 52
Ἀριστομήδης, K 130, 219
Ἀριστομένης, T SS 1723, see Fig. 5, 2
Ἀριστόπολις, K 193
Ἀρίστων, K SS 1861, see Fig. 5, 7; R 55
Ἀριστωνίδας, R 39
Ἀρμοσίλας, R 85
Ἀρτεμίδωρος, R 26–27
Ἀρτέμων, K 185; SS 1489, see Fig. 5, 8
Ἀρχαγόρας, K 170–174
Ἀρχιλαΐδας, R 59
Ἀσκ(λ)ηπιάδης, K 127–129
Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, K 120, 133–134
Ἀσπάσιος, K 177
Ἀστράγαλος, K 109–111
Βά(των?), T 9
Βρόμιος, R 60
Γόργος, T 13
Δάμας?, K 181–183
Δαμάτριος, K 144–145
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Δε[, UNC 261
Δη[, UNC 257
Δημήτριος, K 140, 180
Δι, UNC 262
Διογένης, K 143
Διόγνητος, K 186
Διόδοτος, K 151
Διοκλῆς, K 150–151(?), 203(?)
Διον, SS 1092, see Fig. 5, 9
Διόννος, K 153
Διονόσιος, K 131–132, 175–176, 203, 208; SR 221; UNC 254
Διος, R 45
Διοσκουρίδας, K 213–214; SS 1489, see Fig. 5, 8
Δίσκος, R 24–25
Δοξαῖος, K 122
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Ἐ?, UNC 255
Ἑλλάνικος, R 87
Ἑλφ, UNC 260
Ἑπαι, UNC 239
Ἐπίδαμος?, K 99
Ἐπικράτης, R SS 1577, see Fig. 5, 5
Ἐπινικίδας, K 159–161
Ἐπιφάνης, K 132
Ἐρμιοκράτης, K 125, 133
Ἐρμόφαντος, K 153–154, 156
Ἐδάλκιδης, T 12
Ἐδβονλίδας, K 163
Ἐδβονλος, K 147, 188, 194, 211–212
Ἐδκράτης, K 108, 130
Ἐδκρατίδας, R SS 1183, see Pl. I, 5
Ἐδκρατίων, K 117, 123
Ἐδρνα, T SS 1675, see Fig. 5, 1

- Εὐφραγόρας*, K 168, 170
Εὐφραντίδας, K 188
Εὐφράνωρ, K 162-163
Εὐφρόσυνος, K 146
Εὐφρων, K 138
Ζη, UNC 235, 247, 256
Ζηνόδοτος, K 200; R 66
Ζήνων, R 77-78
Ἑγήσιππος(?), T 7
Ἑράκλειτος, T 4
Ἑρόδοτος, K 139
Ἑρόφαντος?, K 199
Ἑφαιστίων, K 200
Θαλινβροτίδας, K 120
Θεαίδητος, R 47
Θέδοτος, K 155
Θεογένης, UNC 251
Θεοφι, UNC 258
Θέστωρ, R 53
Θεν, UNC 257, 263-265
Θευγένης, K 106
Θεύδαμος, K 160
Θενδόσιος, K 141-143
Θενδώριδας, K Chalkis museum amphora, see p. 305, no. 7 b
Θεύκριτος, UNC 223
Θηροκράτης, K 97-98, 139
Θρασύδαμος, R 81
Θράσων, K 97-100; T SS 1723, see Fig. 5, 2
Ἰάσων, K SS 1586, see p. 307, no. 6
Ἰάσιος, UNC 240-241
Ἰμ[, UNC 224-225
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Ἰπποκράτης, R 93-94
Ἰππόλοχος, K 134
Ἰππών, SR 221
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Καλλικράτης, R 29; T 2
Καλλικρατίδας, R 54
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Καρνεόδοτος, K 131
Κλαμ, UNC 250
Κλεανδρίδας, K 115-116
Κλεισιππίδας, K SS 1861, see Fig. 5, 7
Κλειτόμαχος, R 44
Κλεοφών, T 3
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Κληνόπολις, K 126
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Κῦρος, UNC 237
Λέων, K 199(?)
Μάρων, K 130
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Μενεκράτης, K 165, 195; R 38
Μενέστρατος, K 168, 201(?)
Μένης, K 162
Μενιπ, UNC 253
Μένιππος, K 135-136
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Μέντωρ, K 161; R 28
Μένων, R 73, 86
Μη, UNC 226-227
Μίνυθος, R 19-21
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Νίκαρχος, R 64
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Νικόστρατος, UNC 244
Νίκων, R 69
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Ξερόστρατος, R 17, 18
Ξερότιμος, R 79
Ξενοφάνης, R 56
Ξενοφάντος, R 40
Ὀλοφέρνης, K 176
Ὀλυμπος, R SS 671, see p. 306, no. 5

- Παρμενίσκος*, UNC 245
Πανσανίας, R 30–37; SS 1528, see p. 306, no. 4
 SS 1577, see Fig. 5, 4
Πισίδας—*Ἀπολλώνιος II.*, UNC 222
Πισίνωνς, K 213
Πολ(ούχης?), K 100
Πολιοῦχος, K 109–111
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Πολύχαρος, K 118
Πρ, UNC 229–230
Πτολεμαῖος, K 175
Πνθίων, T 11; Athens National museum amphora,
 see p. 304, no. 4
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Σιμίας, UNC 243
Σιμυλίνος, R 74–76
Σκίρτος, K 112–118
Στρατόνικος, R 80
Σω, UNC 247
Σωκράτης, K 179; R 48
Σωσίφρων, K 146
Σωτήριχος, R SS 1355, see Fig. 5, 3
Σωχάρης, R 16, 67–68
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Τελες, T SS 1675, see Fig. 5, 1
Τελεσίφρων, K 113–114, 140
Τιμαρ, UNC 259
Τιμαρχίδας, T 6
Τιμασκοράτης, K 166–167, 209
 “*Υεβουλος*,” K 147
Φανόκριτος, T 9
Φίλιππος, K 124, 147
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Φιλοκράτης, K 179
Φιλομβροτίδας, K 157–158
Φιλοστέφανος, R 63
Φιλόφρων, K 178
Φίλτατος, K 169 (?)
Φιλωνίδας, R 72
Φορμίων, UNC 246
Χαιριμένης, T 1
Χάρης, T 10
Χαρμοκράτης, K 156–158
Χρήσιμος, R 83–84

VIRGINIA GRACE

PLATE I



1. Seal of Chios



2. Coin of Chios



5. The Four-horse Chariot with the Sun of the Rhodians

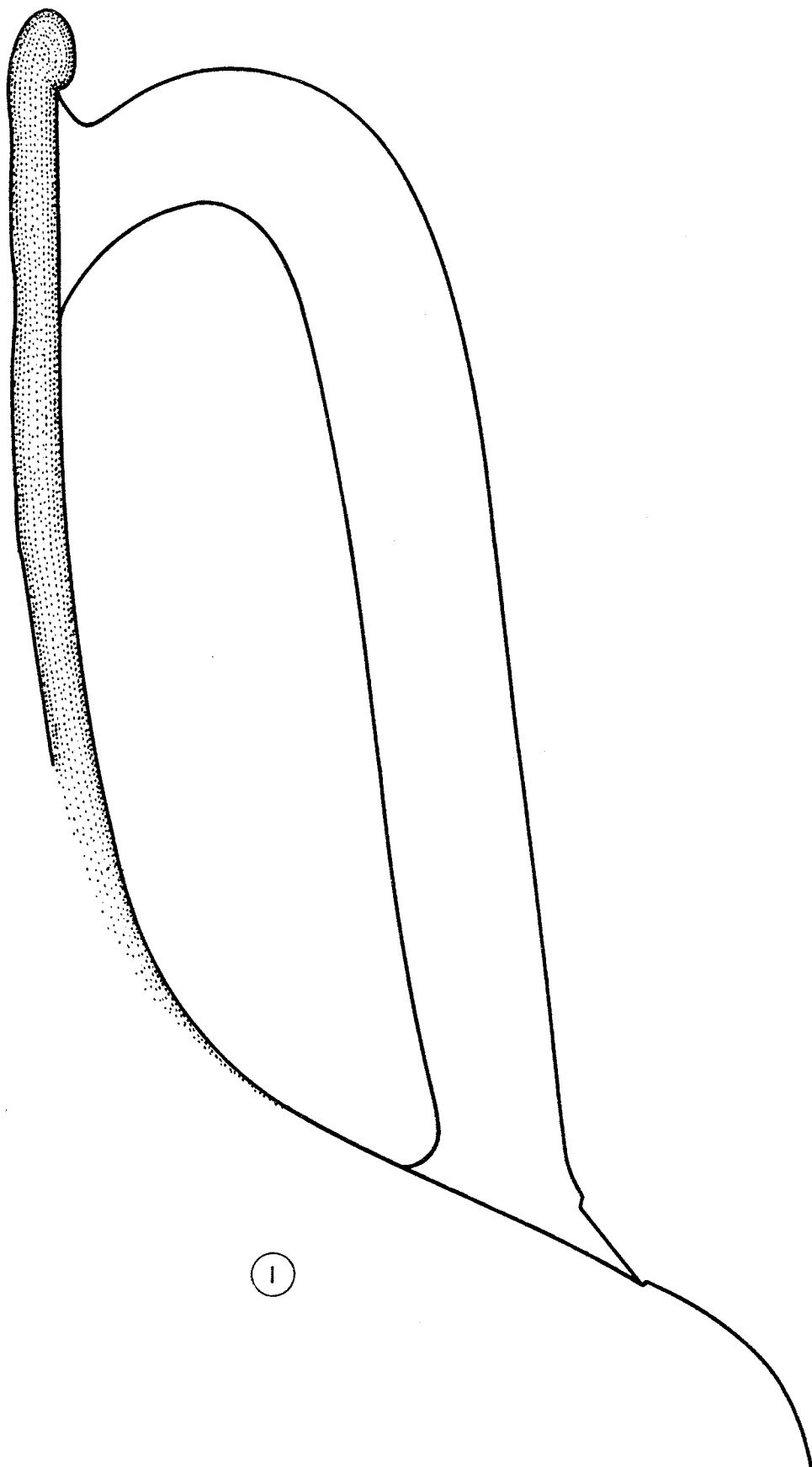


3. Seal of Athens

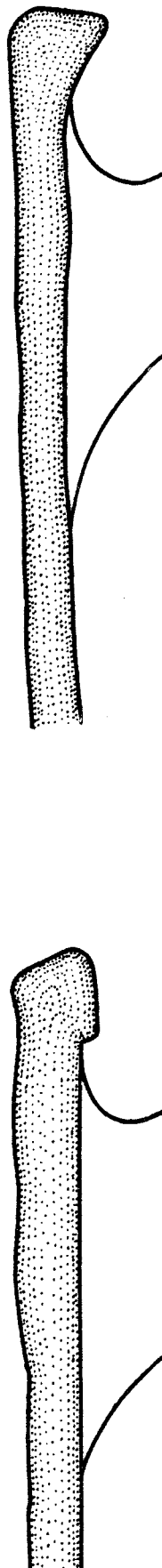


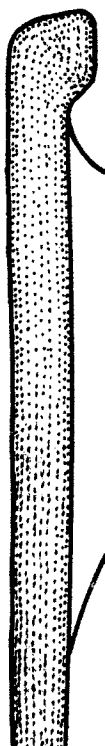
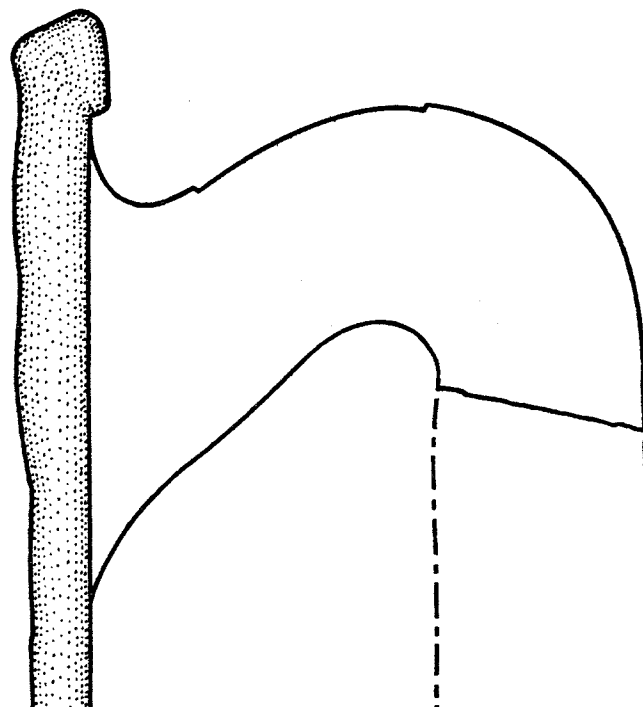
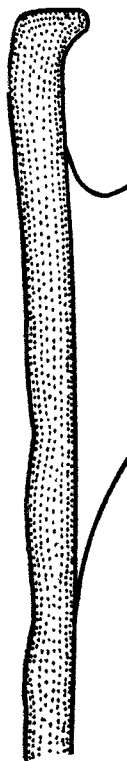
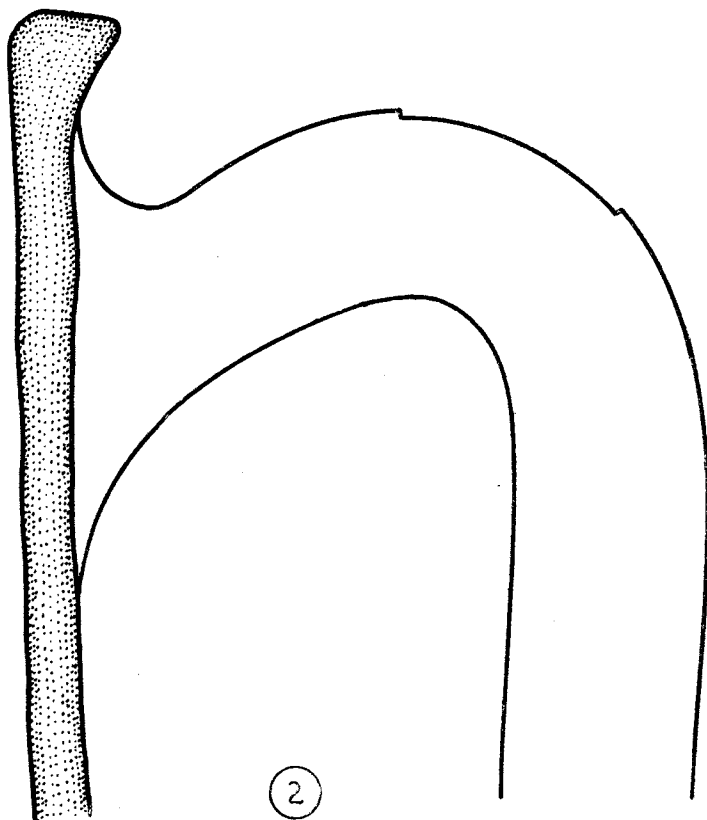
4. Anadoumenos

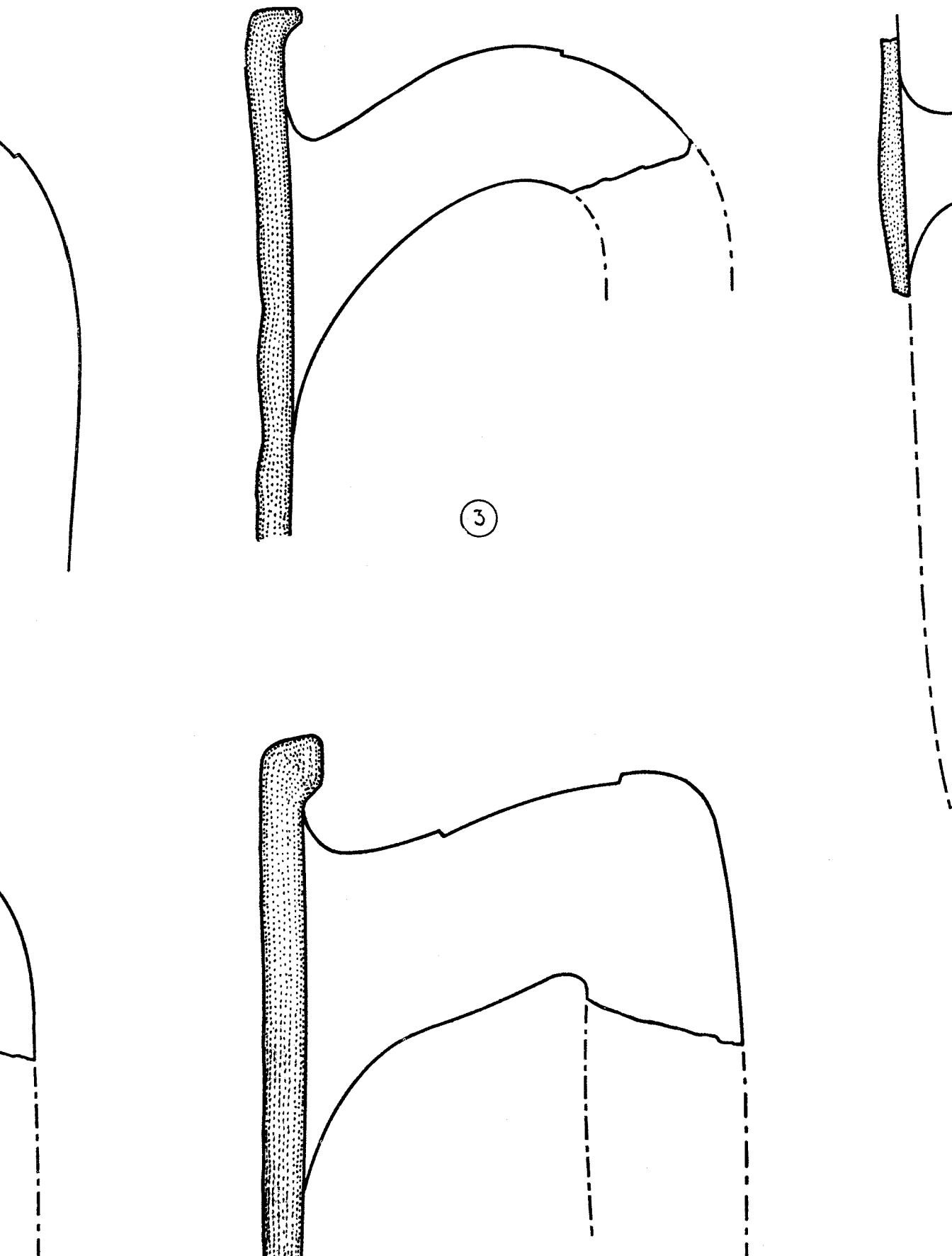
Scale 2 : 1

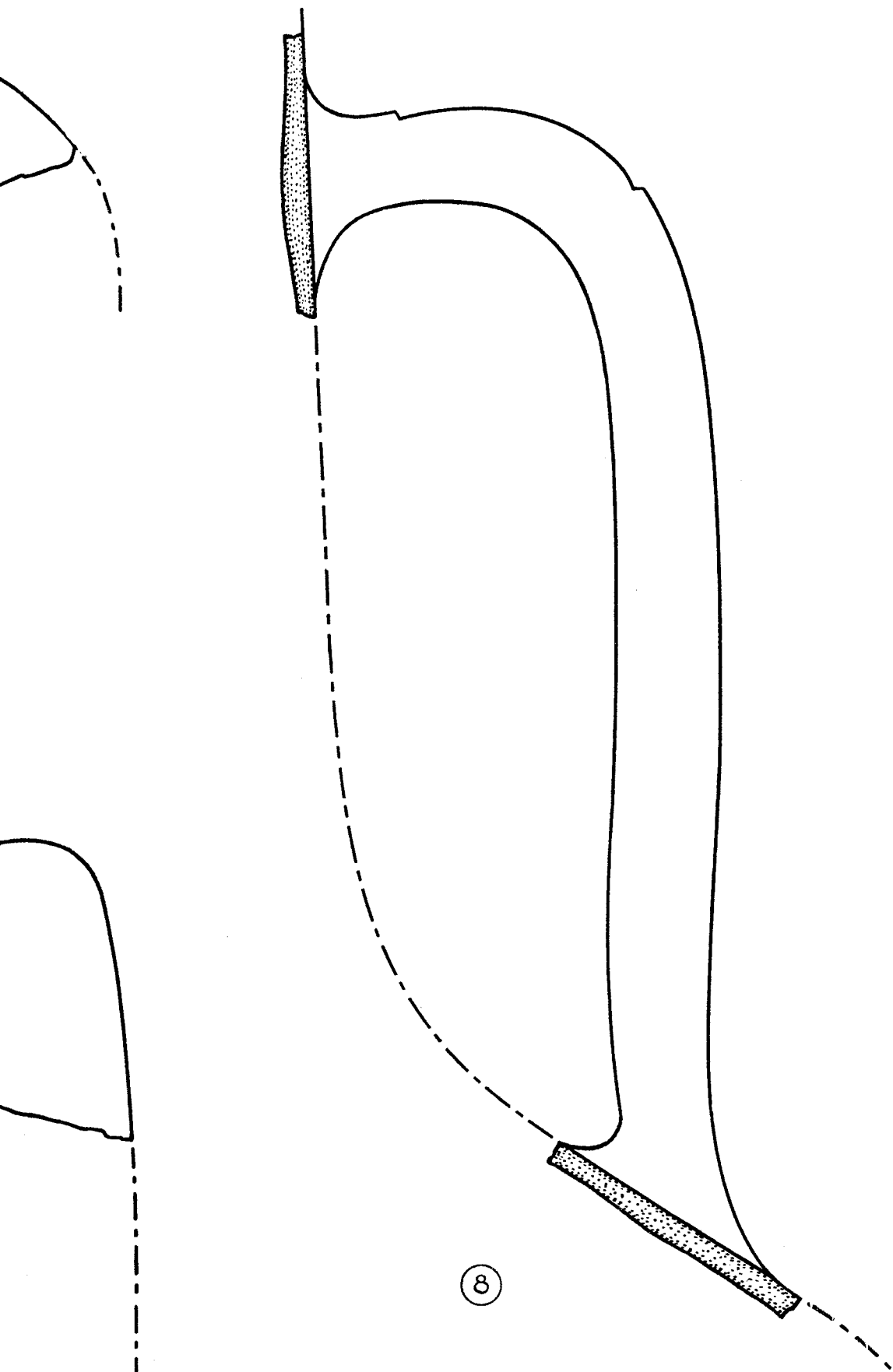


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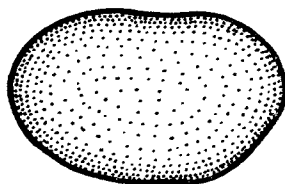




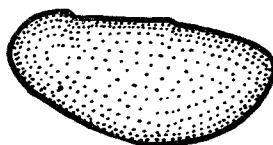




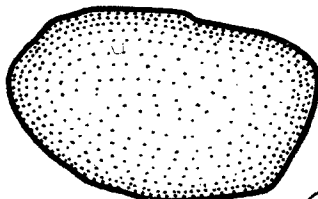
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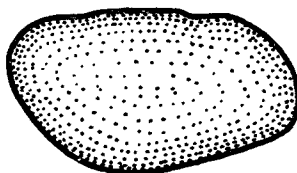
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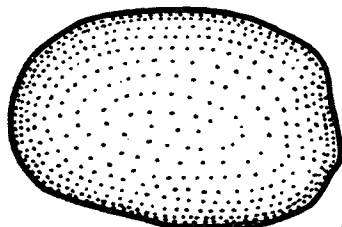
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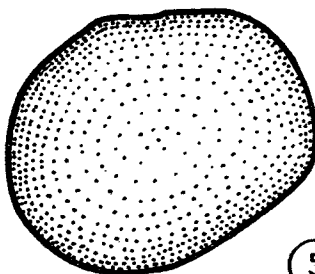
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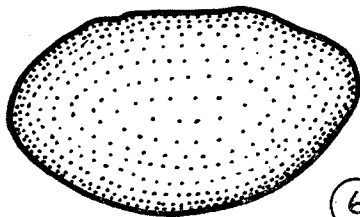
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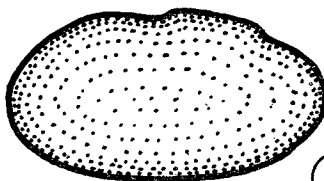
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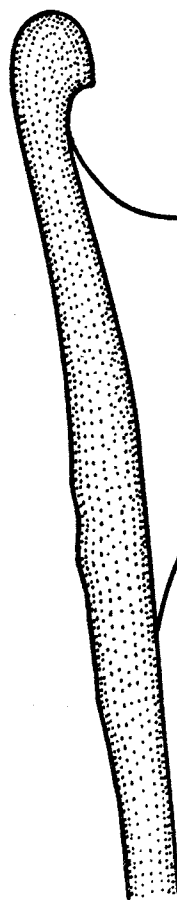
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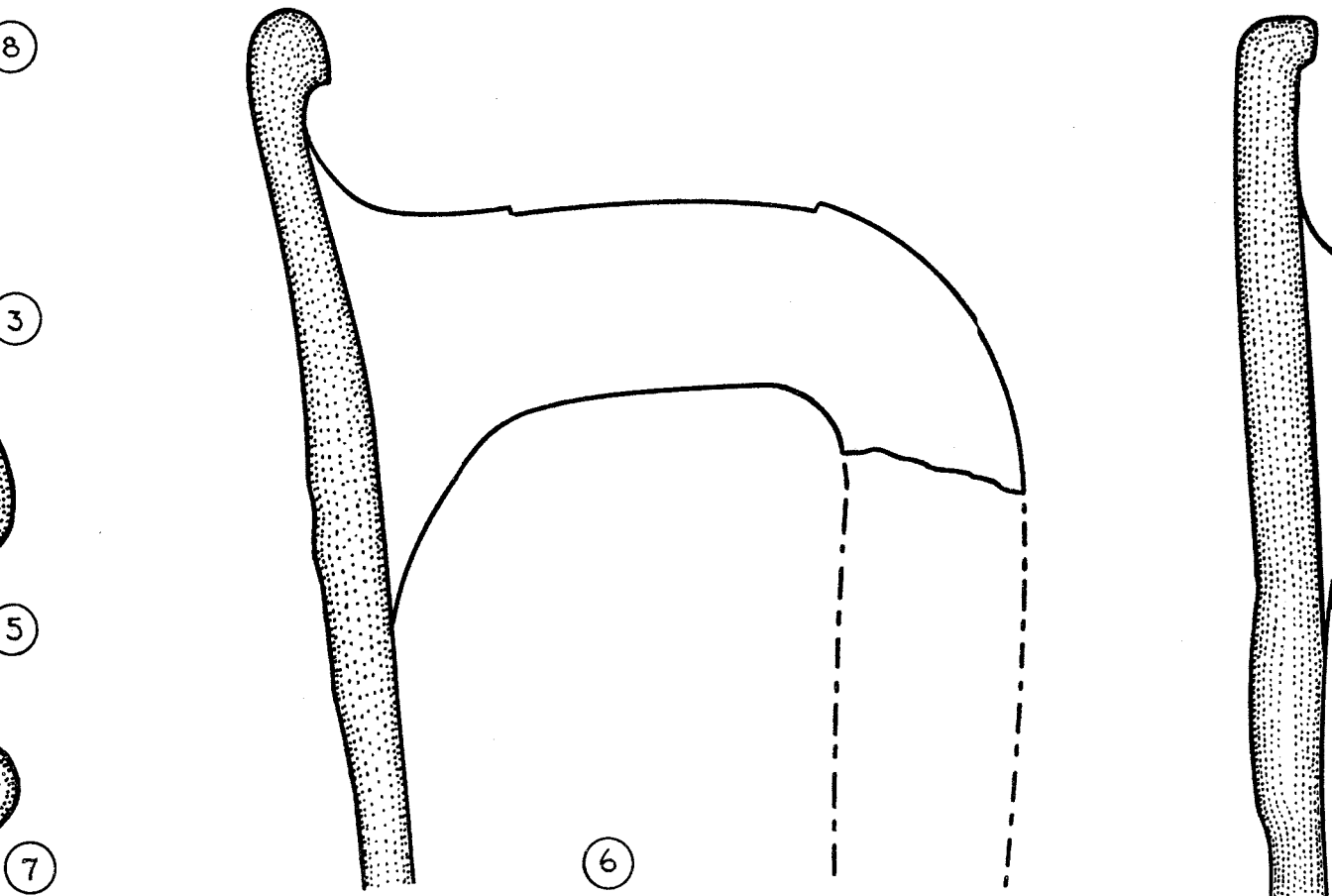
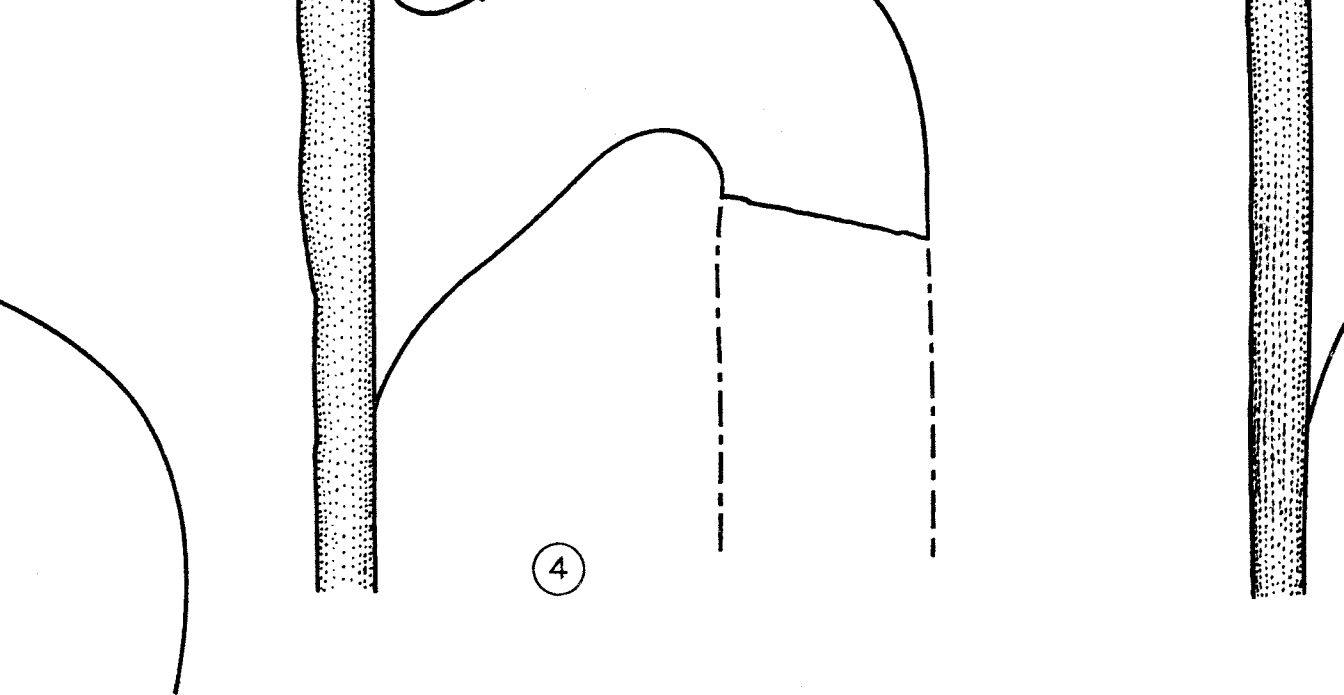


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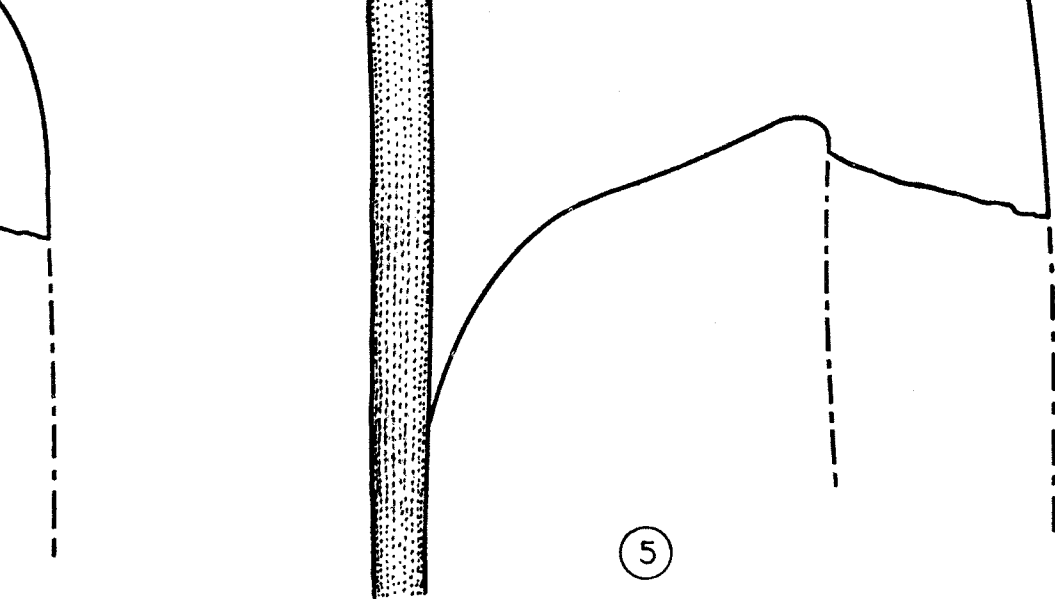


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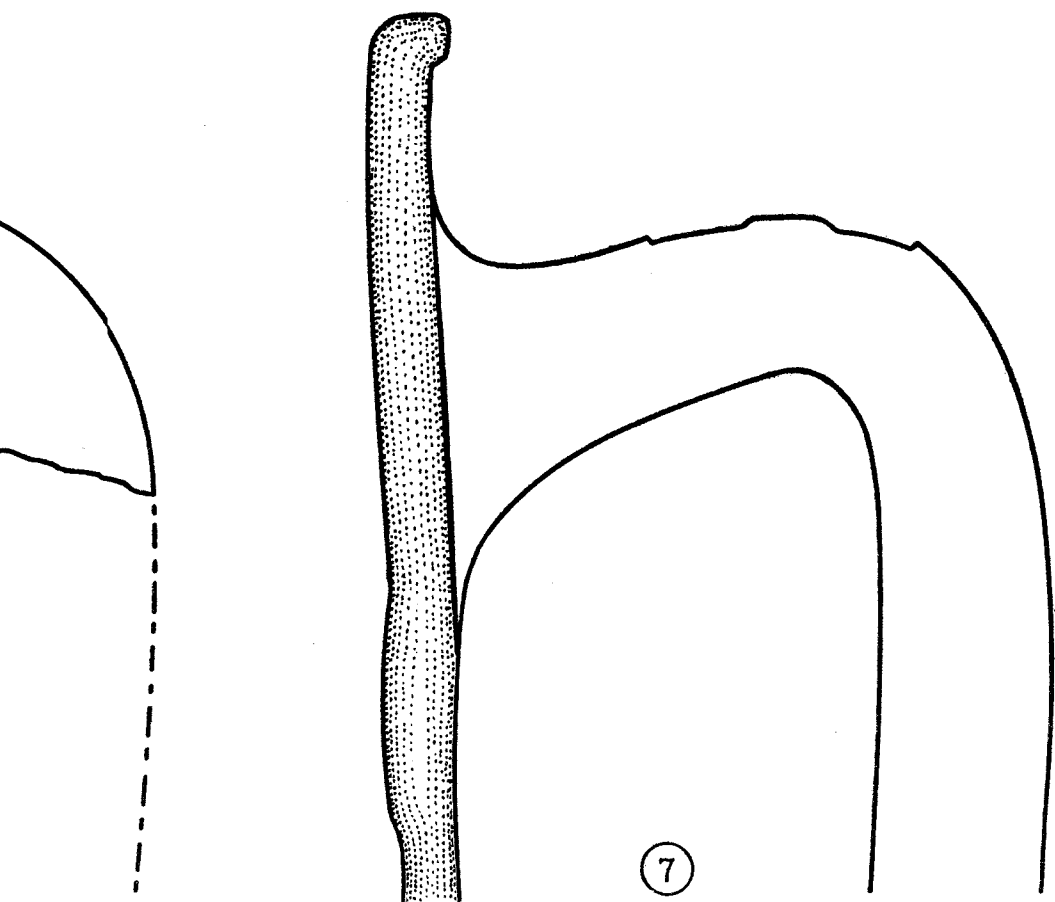




For description, and modifications of the chronol



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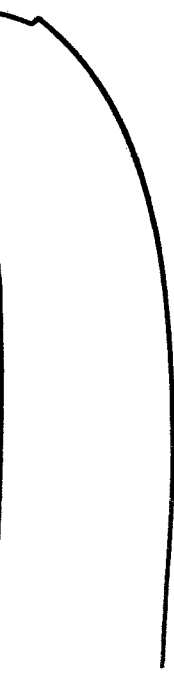
6

7

8



8

- 
- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|
| ① | SS 1839 | CHIAN | FIFTH CENTURY |
| ② | P 675 | THASIAN | FOURTH CENTURY |
| ③ | SS 139 | THASIAN | THIRD CENTURY |
| ④ | SS 1528 | RHODIAN | FIRST HALF OF
THIRD CENTURY? |
| ⑤ | SS 671 | RHODIAN | SECOND HALF OF
THIRD CENTURY |
| ⑥ | SS 1586 | KNIDIAN | LATE THIRD
CENTURY |
| ⑦ | KNIDIAN AMPHORA
IN THEBES MUSEUM | | ROMAN PERIOD |
| ⑧ | SS 26 | PARIAN | PROBABLY
SECOND CENTURY |