

FOREWORD

The present volume comprises the second and final installment of the material which came to light in the excavations conducted between 1931 and 1937 on the hills of southern Athens under the joint auspices of the Department of Antiquities of the Greek Government and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.¹ In it are presented the figured vases, the Hellenistic pottery and the fragments of stamped wine jars.

An interval of ten years separates this volume from the earlier (*Hesperia*, Supplement VII: *Small Objects from the Pnyx*: I, by Gladys R. Davidson and Dorothy Burr Thompson, 1943), in which were published the inscriptions, dikasts' name-plates, coins, weights, graffiti and dipinti, sculpture, lamps, loom-weights, spindle whorls, implements, jewelry, seal impressions, votive objects, glass and terracotta figurines. However regrettable the delay may have been in other respects, it has permitted the more mature consideration of the material and, in particular, has enabled the contributors to avail themselves more fully of the evidence from the excavations of the Athenian Agora.

All the material published in these two volumes is now housed and available for study in the storerooms of the Agora Museum.

No one who cares for the monuments of Athens could fail at this moment to be mindful of his debt to the late Konstantine Kourouniotes (1872-1944) who, over a period of more than forty years, repeatedly devoted his efforts to recovering the history of the ancient assembly place on the Pnyx and who was chiefly responsible for initiating the most recent excavations, some of the results of which are presented herewith.

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¹ For the excavation reports cf. *Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 90-217; V, 1936, pp. 151-200; XII, 1943, pp. 269-383.

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Figured Pottery

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Reviewed work(s):

Source: *Hesperia Supplements*, Vol. 10, Small Objects from the Pnyx: 2 (1956), pp. 1+3+5-77+191-223

Published by: [The American School of Classical Studies at Athens](#)

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1353864>

Accessed: 04/12/2012 15:15

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PART I
FIGURED POTTERY

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INTRODUCTORY

The great majority of the fragments of black- and red-figured vases found in the excavations on the Pnyx comes from the filling thrown in at the time of the rebuilding of the Assembly Place in the third quarter of the fourth century B.C.: Period III of the Assembly Place.¹ The figured fragments associated with Period II of the Assembly Place have already been published;² some of these are again illustrated here (19, 85, 86, 203, 229-232, 234), as are also two fragments which were published in connection with the construction filling of the West Stoa (175, 183).³ Other finding places are noted in the catalogue.⁴

In preparing this material for publication the undersigned have incurred many obligations. The principal debt is to Sir John Beazley, without whose encouragement and help it could not have appeared. His suggestion, made soon after the main excavations on the Pnyx Hill in 1931, that there were few clear details of vases of the fourth century available, is the justification, if one is still needed, for the illustration at actual size of a considerable number of fragments of the coarser fourth-century styles. In the following pages, moreover, the reader will find many references to *Paralipomena*, the unpublished continuation of *Attic Red-Figure Vase-Painters*, from which we have most kindly been permitted to quote. Especially in the fourth-century field, this material includes many new painters and new groups; some of these are represented among the Pnyx fragments by attributed or in some way related pieces, as follows:

- 21, 22: Painter of Pnyx P 4
- 178, 179, 182, 183: Group of the Vienna Lekanis
- 253: Painter of Naples 3245
- 268: Toya Painter
- 294: Painter of London F 54
- 312: Filottrano Painter
- 319: Group G

It is difficult adequately to express our appreciation of the opportunity of including the *Paralipomena* references; we can at least make plain that the associations indicated in the catalogue here are Sir John Beazley's only when so specified and that the responsibility for other statements remains our own.

¹ *Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 180-181; XII, 1943, p. 299.

² *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18.

³ *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 294, fig. 15 a and b.

⁴ A fragment said to be from the Pnyx and now in Heidelberg was published by R. Pagenstecher, *Unteritalische Grabdenkmäler*, Strassburg, 1912, pl. 17 f.; and 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1937, p. 478.

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Special thanks are due also to Mr. and Mrs. Christos Karouzos, Director and Assistant Director of the National Museum in Athens, for their kindness in providing every facility for the study of the parallel material in that collection. We are indebted further to Mr. Peter E. Corbett of the British Museum who has generously shared with us his knowledge of the bell-kraters of the fourth century, and has assisted us in many ways.

The pottery from the Pnyx is fragmentary in the extreme. No complete vase-shapes could be recovered, nor are there many convincing associations between fragments from a given vase. The material used in the filling of Period III must have been brought in from some dump or accumulation of débris which had lain about for some time before its use in construction work.

A large proportion of the fragments may be assigned to the first half of the fourth century, but in the selection published here this proportion has been considerably reduced by the omission of a quantity of pieces belonging for the most part to the coarse style of the second quarter of the century. The latest fragments have, however, all been included; of these only one, **312**, related to the Filottrano painter, can with confidence be dated after the middle of the century. Of the fragments from contexts other than the Assembly Place, one, **320**, is as late as the end of the third quarter; it comes from a disturbed area. The evidence of the red-figured pottery thus fully supports the date in the third quarter of the fourth century previously suggested for the final rebuilding of the Assembly Place (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 293-301). This conclusion is also in agreement with the indications given by the stamped wine jars from the same filling, for independent historical considerations make it unlikely that any of these is to be dated later than about 340 B.C. (below, pp. 122 f.).

Of the black-figured fragments, the most interesting pieces are the plate, **1**, and two fragments of Panathenaic amphorae, one, **11**, showing the figure of a satyr as the "symbol" on a column, the other preserving part of an inscription of early type, **12**. Archaic red-figure is not represented. Among the vases of the classical periods, the finest may once have been a bell-krater in a monumental style contemporary with the Niobid painter, **191**. The painting styles popular from about 430 B.C. to the end of the century are fairly well represented: **206** is a careful piece by the Pothos painter, **196** and **217** are in the manner of the Dinos painter, **106**, **209**, **211** in the manner of the Meidias painter. Other pieces, of which the most interesting are perhaps the hydria, **118**, and the pyxis lid, **139**, belong to this same generation. An especially attractive piece from the turn of the fifth to the fourth centuries is the bell-krater fragment with two Amazons in a chariot, **237**, related in style to the Talos painter.

The cup fragments of the fifth century are undistinguished, but the cup and plate fragments which may be assigned to the turn of the fifth and fourth centuries or the beginning of the fourth century are of some interest. Three fragments by the Jena painter, **25**, **26**, **27**, may be noted; also a large cup, **28**, puzzling as to subject both

inside and out, assigned to the manner of the Jena painter, and a small plate, 40, which may somewhat suggest his style.

The chief usefulness of the collection lies, however, in the material which it provides for the study of the coarser varieties of Attic vase-painting in the first half of the fourth century, especially as practiced by the painters of bell-kraters and lekanides; of these some account is given below. These vases represent not the show pieces made for the export trade or for the wealthier Athenians—the pieces for which the name Kerch was first devised—but rather a mass-produced grade intended for the ordinary local market or for the less discerning foreign client. The manufacture of these simple, conservative, often coarsely painted vases went on side by side with the creation of the masterpieces of the Kerch style. The distinction between the two should not be over-emphasized since the influence of the new style can be seen on many vases in the coarser manner, but the possible differences may be recognized.

Any close dating of these coarser vases must await the study and publication of some of the large collections rich in complete examples. The two fairly recent accounts of fourth-century vase-painting, Walter Hahland's *Vasen um Meidias* and Karl Schefold's *Untersuchungen zu den Kertscher Vasen* emphasize in illustration the more elaborate vases.⁵ The material from Olynthos, invaluable though it is in establishing a fixed point, is of little assistance for relative dating within the half century before 348 B.C. Closed deposits which may be assigned to the first half of the fourth century have moreover been a rarity in the excavations of the Athenian Agora. And even though complete vases may be susceptible of dating on the combined evidence of shape and style, yet in the case of small and undistinguished fragments where no significant indications of shape remain, any close dating can at present be only arbitrary. Facial and anatomical details may be all but reproduced on vases which, from other evidence, must be regarded as a generation or more apart, a situation which serves as a constant reminder of the derivative and eclectic character of much fourth-century vase-painting.

In the catalogue below, the following general chronological terms have been used in lieu of dates. The phrase *beginning of the fourth century* is reserved for the first years, no more than the first decade. Pieces somewhat later, or possibly not of a quality to admit of further definition, are described as of the *first quarter* of the century. In addition to the phrases *second quarter* and *middle* of the century the term *Kerch* is also, as noted above, used in a sense both stylistic and chronological. *Early Kerch* may serve to describe the elaborate style of about the second quarter of the fourth century; *Kerch* (or *Ripe Kerch*) the same style around the middle of the century; and *Late Kerch* its progress from about 340 B.C. downwards.

For the sake of placing the Pnyx fragments in their general chronological setting

⁵ For bibliography and abbreviations, see below, pp. 69-70. In Schefold's lists of painters and of vase-shapes (*U.*, pp. 137-142) and also in Hahland's lists of painters (pp. 18-21) many simpler vases are indeed included, but the lack of accessible illustrations has limited the use of these lists.

it seems necessary to append here a brief outline of the development of the coarser fourth-century styles, as at present understood, with special reference to the bell-kraters of the first half of the century. The reader will bear in mind that such an outline must oversimplify what is both a complex and as yet a little-worked field. References have been limited so far as possible either to published material or to vases which have been attributed by Sir John Beazley to recognized painters or groups.

Throughout the life of the red-figure style the development of the bell-krater shape is fairly consistent.⁶ Representative of the shape in use about 420 B.C. is the Dinos painter's bell-krater in Syracuse (30747: *ARV*, p. 791, 13; *CV*, pl. 20); his bell-krater in the Louvre (G 488: *ARV*, p. 791, 19; *CV*, d, pl. 33, 1-3, 5) may be placed shortly after, still in the decade 420-410 B.C. On both the Syracuse and the Louvre vases cited, the foot is the traditional simple disk with a reserved groove or band along the upper edge. Much the same vase shape and a similar treatment of the foot can be seen in the contemporary work of the Kadmos painter and the Pothos painter. To about the same time belong the earlier works of the Nicias painter, such as his signed bell-krater in London (98.7-16.6 *ARV*, p. 847, 1; Hoppin, ii, p. 219). His activity continued to near the end of the century (*J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 24), as the bell-krater in Lecce attributed to him indicates (Lecce 630: *ARV*, p. 847, 10; *CV*, d, pl. 9, 1 and pl. 11, 2). On this vase the foot remains much as before, but the body of the vase is more elongated, the stem higher and the inward turn of the handles considerably exaggerated.

The activity of the Meleager painter may be placed in the first decades of the fourth century; a characteristic example is his bell-krater in the Louvre (G 505: *ARV*, p. 871, 12; *CV*, e, pl. 1, 4, 7, 9); see, for his style, **100, 128**. To the same time also belong the vases in his manner, such as a bell-krater in London (F 58: *ARV*, p. 873, 1; museum photos.). Many of the Meleager painter's bell-kraters illustrate the composition traditional for this shape, with the figures restricted more or less to a single level, an arrangement which well suits either the continuous action of a procession or komos or the static scheme of a symposion.

To the first quarter of the fourth century belong also the vases by the painter of London F 64 (*ARV*, p. 867, 1; Mingazzini, pl. 3, fig. 1); recalling him, here, **255** and **256**. Others of this time, in general following the conservative single-level composition, are the Port Sunlight group (*ARV*, p. 868) and the Walters-Dresden painter (*ARV*, p. 873). The shape and general style are well illustrated by a vase related to the Walters-Dresden painter in Brussels (R 276: *ARV*, p. 875, below; *CV*, e, pl. 3, 1).

During this same time a different artistic current produces a number of bell-

⁶ Tillyard (*Hope Vases*, pp. 4-8) was the first to set forth the general character of this development. A more detailed approach was outlined by Schefold (*U.*, p. 138); see further P. E. Corbett in *Gnomon*, XXIII, 1951, p. 62, note 3. On the types of feet used for bell-kraters see H. R. W. Smith in *CV*, San Francisco 1, p. 46, on pl. 22, 2.

kraters more monumental in style and employing a more complex composition. The scheme is the same as in the hydriai and calyx-kraters of the late fifth century (such as those by the Kadmos painter) where the personages are set at various levels and the attention is focused upon a central figure or scene. The arrangement is appropriate to large vases on which a formal mythological theme is represented. Examples of this composition, some simpler, some highly complicated, may be noted, e. g., one in London by the Erbach painter (F 77: *ARV*, p. 867, 4; museum photos.); another by the painter of London F 1 (F 1: *ARV*, p. 868, 1; museum photos.), an artist who Beazley notes is close to the painter of London F 64, mentioned above. An example in Naples celebrates Triptolemos (3245: by the painter of Naples 3245; *Paralipomena*, p. 1754; Alinari photos.); one in Würzburg pictures Poseidon and Amyone (634: by the painter of the Würzburg Amyone; *Paralipomena*, p. 1767; Langlotz, *Würzburg*, pl. 214). Pelops and Oinomaos appear on the well-known bell-krater in Naples by the Oinomaos painter (2200: *ARV*, p. 879, 1; Schefold, *U.*, p. 15, no. 107; FR, pl. 146 and iii, p. 151), a vase which is usually dated at the end of the first quarter.

The Pnyx fragments are too small to convey any idea of these compositions, but some pieces will recall the painters noted; for instance **253** is near to the painter of Naples 3245; **270** somewhat suggests the Oinomaos painter. Others of his time are **266** and **284**.

During the first quarter of the fourth century a new type of foot, with a moulded lower member and with the vertical face tending to become concave, appears side by side with the traditional disk or drum foot (*EVP*, p. 51). The new foot is used on the Naples Triptolemos krater, on the Würzburg Amyone krater, on a bell-krater in Heidelberg by the painter of London F 1 (Inv. 29.1: *ARV*, p. 868, 3), and on some of the vases assigned to the Walters-Dresden painter and to the Erbach painter; further also on the Naples Oinomaos krater. It finally displaces the plainer type and in the second quarter of the fourth century is, with rare exceptions, the rule for bell-kraters.

Until near the end of the first quarter the style of these vases may retain a considerable freshness and variety. Although used in varying degrees by different painters, the fashion of richly ornamented drapery, inherited from the vases of about 400 B.C., is still well understood and clearly rendered; the forms beneath the drapery possess life and vitality; poses and facial expressions have animation and significance.

A number of artists whose earlier work may be associated with the years 380-370 B.C. continued active well down into the second quarter of the century. Among these the following may be noted: painter of the Oxford Grypomachy (*ARV*, pp. 876-877); Telos painter (*ARV*, pp. 875-876; here **274**); Retorted painter (*ARV*, pp. 877-878). All three of these painters sometimes decorate the reverses of their bell-kraters not with the customary three draped youths, but with a figure of Nike standing between two youths and crowning one of them, as on the fragments **272**, **273**. On the

pair of bell-kraters by the Retorted painter in the Louvre (G 514 and G 514 bis: *ARV*, p. 877, 1 and 2; *CV*, e, pls. 3, 7-8, 10 and 9, 11) the simple single-level composition and stereotyped style of the bell-krater painters of the second quarter of the century may be plainly seen; compare here, **271**. On these vases the concave profile of the foot is marked, though the lower part has as yet no outward flare. This feature appears soon after in the work of the Black Thyrsus painter; on his vases, also, the stem is tall and slender and the rim flares upwards (Louvre G 511: *ARV*, p. 878, 2; *CV*, e, pl. 3, 1 and 3; also Louvre G 524: *ARV*, p. 879, 10; *CV*, e, pl. 5, 9-10). **296** recalls his style; **328** is from a reverse by him.

These vases bring us down to the middle of the fourth century. That the Black Thyrsus painter was active before that time is known from the fact that a fragment perhaps by him was found at Olynthos (*ARV*, p. 879, middle; *Olynthus*, V, pl. 137, no. 361). The rapid deterioration of the shape and in particular the over-elaboration of the foot, which finally becomes reel-shaped, is apparent in the vases of the third quarter of the century. To the earlier part of the third quarter belongs the Filottrano painter (first noted by Beazley in *B.S.A.*, XLI, 1940-1945, p. 19, note 2, as a group; the list now revised with additions and the painter named: *Paralipomena*, pp. 1773-1776, *passim*). For an example of his work see, e. g., Louvre G 526 (no. 8 in the new list; *CV*, e, pl. 6, 8-9) and compare here **312**. To the later part of the third quarter belong the vases of the Thiasos workshop (Schefold, *U.*, p. 159; cf. London F 5, *ibid.*, fig. 57, pl. 27, 3; also, here, **320**), this being the last of the named groups of bell-kraters known to us.

The lekanis with figured lid attained a popularity in the first half of the fourth century second only to that of the bell- and calyx-kraters. Vases of this shape are well represented among the fragments from the Pnyx, as they are also at Olynthos. Most of the fragments of such lids illustrated here belong to a large class of lekanides of shape A (Richter and Milne, fig. 149) grouped by Schefold as Lekanides, Class B (*U.*, p. 138); here **146-175**. Schefold pointed out that these are simple and usually coarse reflections of the early Kerch style of the second quarter of the fourth century. The scene may often be interpreted as the Epaulia. The pictures show women seated, attended by Erotes, and other women bringing toilet-boxes and alabaster, useful for decking the bride, or as gifts. Other Erotes sometimes play at knucklebones, and occasionally a youth is seated among the women, looking on. On an unpublished lid from Eleusis the youth is characterized as Dionysos by the thyrsus which he holds; here perhaps the Epaulia of Dionysos is intended. This is more clearly the case on the careful and somewhat earlier lid in Brussels where satyrs and maenads are the attendants (Inv. A 1015: *CV*, d, pl. 4, 3). On the lids of Class B, boxes, birds, vases, mirrors, sashes, rosettes and plants fill the field and specify the setting as the gynai-konitis. There is a good deal of variety in the use of these details but very little in the general scheme; unenterprising painters were satisfied with only minor variations.

Their lekanides were, it seems, none the less welcome to women from Italy to South Russia.

Two main divisions may be noted within this class. In one, the seated female figures are shown as semi-draped; these are the lekanides which plainly echo the Kerch style; an example here is **148**. The complete composition may be seen on a lid in London, F 138, illustrated here by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum (Pl. 34 and see below under **148**). In the second variety the seated and often also the attendant figures wear a peplos with ornamented top. To this variety a large number of the more carelessly executed pieces belong, as **169-175** here. That they are not however necessarily later in date than the first variety is attested by the many examples from Olynthos. And there are relatively careful pieces in this variety also, as witness **159** and the pieces associated with it.

The similarities among these lids are so great as to suggest that large numbers of them may have come from a very small number of workshops. It is however difficult to distinguish individual hands both because of the readiness with which each painter borrowed details from his neighbor and because of the closely limited common repertory.

About contemporary with Class B, although probably, as Schefold pointed out, continuing to be made in the third quarter of the century are the lekanides of Class C (Schefold, *U.*, p. 138) of which he noted two main varieties, the first decorated with large heads in Phrygian caps (Arimasps) and griffins, as **178, 179, 182, 183**; the second with large female heads wearing sakkoi, as **184**. The second variety may be compared with the pyxis lids on which similar heads are seen sometimes in pairs, sometimes combined with women or Erotes at a smaller scale (**185-189**) or with other motives.

The first variety includes a number of lids of a special shape, so made as to be reversible; here **179, 181**, probably also **180** and **182**. A number of examples both of this shape and of the usual knobbed type are now assigned by Beazley to a single hand, under the group of the Vienna Lekanis; here **178, 179, 183** and, related, **182**.

In addition to the figured vase fragments there are included here three fragments from vases with plastic decoration; one of these, **329**, a plaque perhaps made to be attached to the lid of a box, deserves special mention for its remarkable reminiscence of the Nike Balustrade.

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CATALOGUE

Note. All fragments are of characteristic Attic fabric and glaze. The Pnyx inventory number is cited in parentheses following the number of this catalogue; the measurement given is the preserved height of the fragment unless otherwise stated.

On Plate 2 (above), on Plate 9 and on Plate 33 (above) the illustrations are at one-half actual size; elsewhere they are at approximately actual size.

Where no other provenience is noted the fragments come from the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place (*Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 180-181; XII, 1943, p. 299).

For bibliography and abbreviations, see below, pp. 69-70. The photographs are in part by Hermann Wagner, in part by Alison Frantz, except Plate 34, from the British Museum. The drawn profiles (Fig. 1 and p. 43) are by Aliki Bikaki.

BLACK-FIGURE: VARIOUS SHAPES

1. (P 265). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 1.

From clearing bedrock in the area of the great stairway of the Assembly Place of Period III, a much disturbed context (*Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 174-178).

Fragment preserving part of a figured zone surrounding the medallion (?). Part of a chain of female figures, dancing left with linked hands. Most of one figure preserved, the hands of two others and a bit of the dress of the figure to the left. The preserved figure wears peplos with overfall, and fillet.

Incision; red for the fillet and the iris of the eye; white for the flesh. The exterior unglazed, polished.

For the composition compare the cup in Tarquinia, RC 4194: *J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 178 and p. 181, fig. 14.

Middle of sixth century.

2. (P 268). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.023 m. Pl. 1.

Wall fragment. Part of a standing male figure, nude save for a himation over his shoulders.

Incision; a red band on the cloak. Unglazed inside.

Somewhat recalls the Amasis Painter. About 540-530 B.C.

3. (P 266). Fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 1.

Wall fragment from a large closed vase: amphora (?). A nude youth, right, lifting a draped female figure over his left shoulder; her right arm clasps his right shoulder. Peleus and Thetis.

Incision; white for the woman's flesh. The glaze rather dull. Unglazed inside.

Late sixth century.

4. (P 267). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.045 m. Pl. 1.

Fragment from a large stand; inside, dull glaze and reserved bands alternating. Part of a male figure, right, playing the cithara; the upper part of the head, part of the cithara, and the figure's left hand preserved.

Incision; white for the horns of the cithara; red for the keys and for the fillet.

Late sixth century.

BLACK-FIGURE:

PANATHENAIC AMPHORAE

5. (P 494). Panathenaic amphora fragment. Ht. 0.061 m. Pl. 1.

Wall fragment. Left leg and part of peplos of Athena, to left.

White for the leg; the lower hem-line, as well as the drapery folds, incised. Glazed inside.

First half of fifth century.

6. (P 492). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.068 m. Pl. 1.

Fragment from neck and shoulder. Lower part of the palmette neck-ornament; ring at

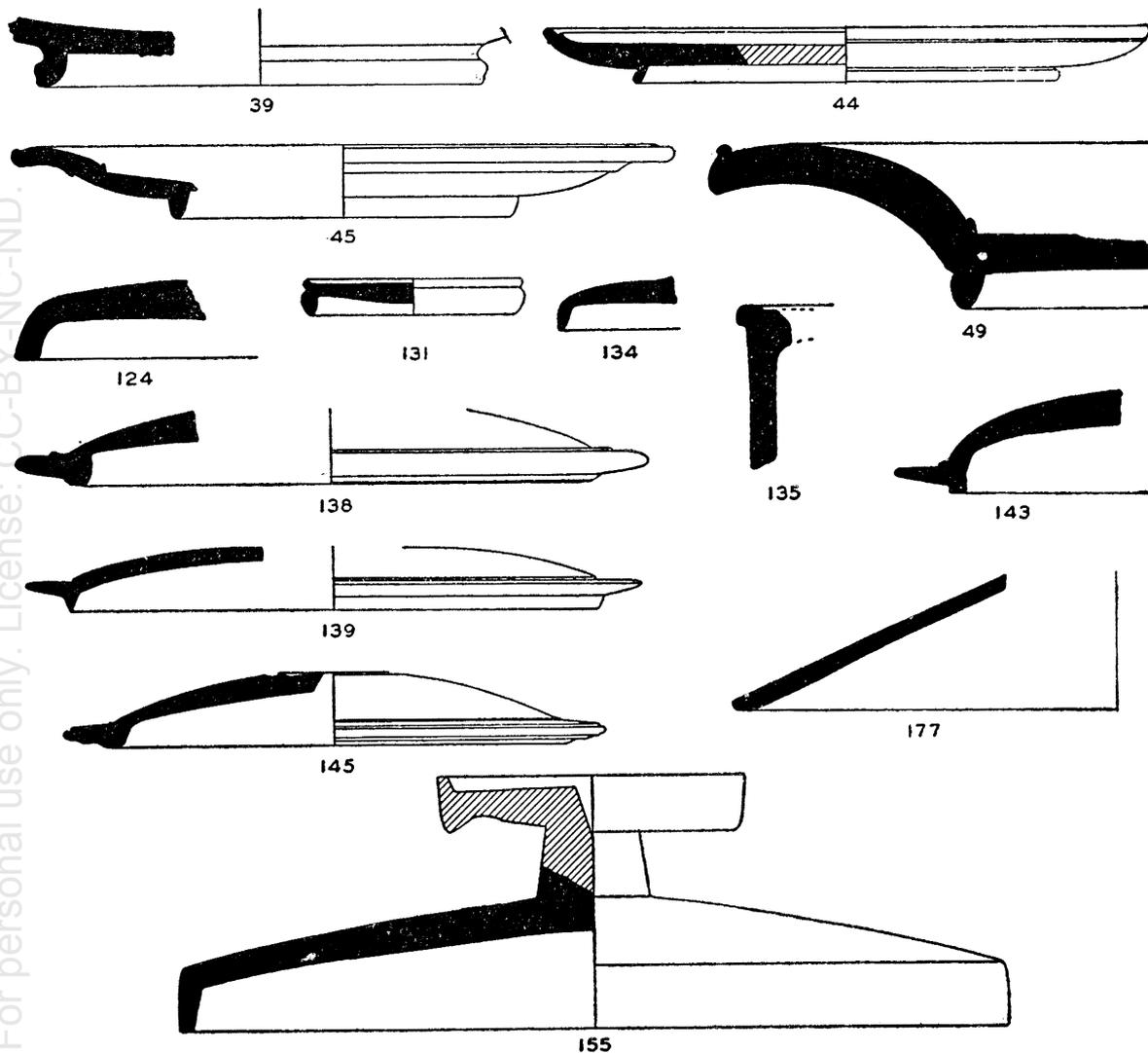


FIG. 1. Figured Pottery: Profile Drawings (Scale 1:2).

joint of neck and shoulder, painted black; tongues on shoulder. Upper part of Athena's head to left (the face slightly foreshortened in the photograph); and a small part of her shield. The stem of the crest is in the form of a swan's neck and head; cheek-pieces upturned.

White for Athena's face, the cheek-pieces, a row of dots outlining the upper part of the bird's neck, three dots on the crest and one dot at the edge of the shield. Red outlines the crest and the cheek-pieces.

Early Kuban Group; for this group see J. D.

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Beazley, "Panathenaica" (*A.J.A.*, XLVII, 1943), pp. 453-454. Compare an amphora in London, British Museum 1903.2-17.1 (*CV*, III Hf, pl. 1, 1), Beazley's no. 1. Both shape and style point to a date slightly earlier than that of the British Museum amphora B 605 (*CV*, III Hf, pl. 2, 3 and 6, and pl. 6), Beazley's no. 4, which is dated by its shield device to the year 403/2 B.C.

Last decade of the fifth century.

7. (P 496). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.062 m. Pl. 1.

Neck and shoulder fragment; a thick ring at the joint. A little of the palmette neck-ornament; part of the tongues on the shoulder, and of the crest of Athena, to left.

The crest is outlined with a red band; around its lower edge, at the point where the crest fits on to its stem, a band with white dots. Glazed inside.

This fragment also may belong to the Kuban group, but not enough is preserved to make sure. The use of red, however, indicates a date still in the fifth century (Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 454).

End of fifth century.

8. (P 497). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.069 m. Pl. 1.

Neck and shoulder fragment; a thick ring at the joint. Part of the palmette neck-ornament; a little of the tongues on the shoulder, and the upper part of the crest of Athena, to left, preserved.

The crest is outlined with a red band.

The type of palmette neck-ornament in which the hearts of the palmettes are linked together to form a continuous chain of O's is the traditional scheme for Panathenaic amphorae, but does not survive the fifth century. On this fragment it certainly makes one of its latest appearances, but in spite of the careless execution the fifth century date is supported by the use of red around Athena's crest (Beazley, *loc. cit.*).

End of fifth century.

9. (P 498). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.067 m. Pl. 1.

Neck and shoulder fragment; ring at junction. A little of the root of one handle remains. Part of the palmette neck-ornament and of the tongues on the shoulder.

The palmettes spring from above and below a band of reversed spirals. These spirals replaced, at about the beginning of the fourth century, the chain of O's used in earlier periods, as in 8, above.

First half of fourth century.

10. (P 495). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.037 m. Pl. 1.

Wall fragment. Chin, neck and a little of the shoulders of Athena to left; the edge of the neck-piece of her helmet appears just below the break.

White for flesh. Unglazed inside.

Charikleides group (363/2 B.C.); for this group see Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 457. Compare especially no. 2 (E. Schmidt, *Archaische Kunst*, Munich, 1922, pl. 7, 2).

11. (P 488). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.031 m. Pl. 1.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 182 ff.; XI, 1942, pp. 250 ff.; XII, 1943, p. 295). The thin accumulation of earth in this area was greatly disturbed; it yielded much material of the fourth century B.C., the Hellenistic and the early Roman periods.

Torso of satyr three-quarters to left; he holds a torch in his right hand and a plate on which is a large cake. Probably a statue on one of the columns to either side of Athena.

White covered with dilute wash for the cake. Inside, glaze starts below the shoulder.

Middle of fourth century.

12. (P 269). Panathenaic amphora fragment.
Ht. 0.169 m. Pl. 2.

Four joining fragments, strengthened with plaster. Glazed inside. At right above, part of the lower edge of Athena's shield; below, a

small part of her garment. At left, part of the edge of the panel with a glazed line inside it, the lower half of the column, and part of the ground line. Inscribed to the right of the column, retrograde: [τὸν Ἀθέν]εθεν ἄθλον.

Retrograde inscriptions may occur on Panathenaics of all periods, e. g.:

London, British Museum B 130 (the Burgon amphora). Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 441, no. 1; *Cambridge Ancient History*, Vol. I of plates, Cambridge, 1927, p. 287.

Athens, Agora fr. Inv. P 10361. The inscription, in red, is in archaic letters not unlike those of the Burgon amphora.

Oxford fr. G 141.45. *CV.*, III H, pl. 2, 26; there dated in the second half of the sixth century. Inscription in red.

Munich 1451 (Jahn 498). Brauchitsch, pp. 11-12, no. 3, fig. 7; Pfuhl, fig. 304. Late sixth or early fifth century.

Brussels R 229. Group of Vatican G 23: Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 445, no. 5; *CV.*, III He, pls. 13, 4 and 14, 1. First quarter of fifth century.

Alexandria 18238. Archon, Nikomachos (341/40 B. C.). Smets, no. 116 (A. Smets, in *L'Antiquité Classique*, V, 1936, pp. 87-104); Schefold, *U.*, figs. 48-49.

On our fragment the figure of Athena seems short, and the letters are good archaic. The piece appears still to belong to the sixth century.

13. (P 271). Panathenaic amphora fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 2.

Wall fragment, unglazed inside. Preserved is part of a column, and of the inscription, in firm black:]ὸν Ἀθέν[.

The inscription is written in Attic characters, but in view of the archaizing tendency of Panathenaics and also of the general character of the letter-forms, a date before 403 B.C. is unlikely. It should, however, be no later than the time of the archon Polyzelos (367/6 B.C.), when the inscriptions written *kionedon* seem to begin.

First half of the fourth century.

14. (P 273). Panathenaic amphora fragment. Ht. 0.054 m. Pl. 2.

Wall fragment, unglazed inside. Part of a column, and of the inscription, broadly painted in streaky brown:]θεναθ[.

Since the inscription is not yet written *kionedon*, the piece is probably no later than the archonship of Polyzelos (367/6 B.C.).

First half of fourth century.

15. (P 270). Panathenaic amphora fragment. Ht. 0.048 m. Pl. 2.

Wall fragment, inside unglazed. Preserved is part of the column, with part of an inscription at the left:]ράτ. . [.

The last two letters are difficult to read, but it is possible that the name either of Timokrates, archon in 364/3 B.C., or of Nikokrates, archon in 333/2 B.C., might be restored. As noted above (13) the first recorded *kionedon* inscription belongs to the year 367/6 B.C. The letter forms would suit such a date and would favor association with the earlier of the two possible archons.

16. (P 272, P 274). Panathenaic amphora fragments. Ht. a) 0.093 m.; b) 0.092 m. Pl. 2.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Two wall fragments, unglazed inside. Parts of the columns to either side of the panel preserved, with parts of both inscriptions, in brown. On fragment a), the letters]αθ; on b),]ῆρχε[.

The verb ῆρχε occurs on a number of Panathenaics, e. g.:

Berlin Inv. 3980. Brauchitsch, p. 51, no. 83; Schmidt, *Archaische Kunst*, pls. 2, 2 and 4, 2. The name of the archon is missing, but is restored by Sir John Beazley as Philokles (392/1 B.C.). (*Development*, p. 97).

Eleusis. Brauchitsch, p. 56, no. 87; Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 457, no. 1. The archon's name is restored as Charikleides (363/2 B.C.).

Cambridge (Massachusetts), Fogg Museum,

Harvard 1925.30.124; Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 458, no. 2. Archon, Theophrastos (340/39 B.C.).

London, British Museum B 608. Beazley, "Panathenaica," p. 461, no. 1. Archon, Pythodelos (336/5 B.C.).

Also probably on a fragment once in Athens, Brauchitsch, p. 71, no. 113.

On our fragment, the inscription giving the archon's name is on the right of the right-hand column. Inscriptions either of the archon or of the ἀθλα occur in that place on the vase in Berlin, noted above, and also on vases carrying the names of the following archons: Polyzeos (367/6 B.C.), Theophrastos (340/39 B.C.), Pythodelos (336/5 B.C.), Euthykritos (328/7 B.C.), Hegesias (324/3 B.C.), Kephisodoros (323/2 B.C.), Archippos (321/0 B.C.).

Second half of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE: CUPS AND PLATES

17. (P 14). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.026 m. Pl. 2.

A. Upper part of cloaked youth, left. Reserved line at the inside of the rim.

No relief contour. The glaze used for the inner drawing has flaked off.

Manner of the Tarquinia painter, *ARV*, p. 572, 8 bis.

About 460 B.C.

18. (P 9). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.07 m. Pl. 2.

From the center; the start of the stem is preserved. I. Two standing figures, a woman in chiton and himation in profile to right, looking toward a youth; he stands frontal but turns his head left toward the woman. He wears himation and fillet, and carries a staff in his left hand. Maeander border. A-B. A reserved ground line remains, with very slight traces of some representation above it.

No relief contour. White for the youth's fillet.

Painter of Bologna 417, *ARV*, p. 599, 54.

About 450 B.C.

19. (P 253). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.021 m. Pl. 2.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place, *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (9).

Wall fragment. Part of the handle ornament. The right half of an upright framed palmette in the middle; at the right, a volute and a tendril encircling a smaller palmette.

Partial relief contour.

Third quarter of fifth century.

20. (P 12). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.064 m. Pl. 2.

From the center; the start of stem is preserved. A cloaked youth, left, holding a sponge or aryballos. The free end of his himation has been drawn over his right shoulder and tucked under the diagonal fold. Part of the reserved border preserved.

No relief contour; the glaze much pitted and worn.

Last quarter of fifth century.

21. (P 4). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.062 m. Pl. 3.

From the center; the start of the stem is preserved. I. Parts of two figures, at the right, a woman (maenad) standing, head to left, holding a box. She wears chiton and himation. Her hair falls in curls on her shoulders. At the left, Dionysos, facing; he wears a very short chiton and holds a thyrsus in his left hand. A. Two reserved ground lines only preserved, and a few fine black relief lines falling across the first, as if from some representation above.

Relief contour only for the staff.

The cup is a replica of a cup in the Louvre (C10986) where the same subject occurs on the inside and is twice repeated on each side of the exterior. Both are attributed by Sir John Beazley to the same painter, named after the Pnyx piece, the Painter of Pnyx P 4 (*Paralipomena*, p. 1044).

End of fifth century.

22. (P 3). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.042 m.
Pl. 3.

I. Part of a lyre player seated right, himation; stopped maeander border. A. Part of a handle palmette.

Relief contour for the arm and lyre.

For the style compare the Painter of Pnyx 4 (above, No. 21).

End of fifth century.

23. (P 7). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.027 m.
Pl. 3.

A. The lower part of a draped figure running left, wearing soft leather shoes. At the right, remains of handle ornament; reserved ground line below.

Relief contour for the handle ornament only.

End of fifth century.

24. (P 2). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.044 m.
Pl. 3.

I. The upper part of a woman wearing a peplos; head right. Border of two reserved lines. A. The feet and lower legs of a man in high laced sandals, frontal, and the lower part of a woman wearing a peplos, left; part of handle ornament; below, two reserved lines.

Relief contour for profile and nape of the woman on the interior.

End of fifth century.

25. (P 17). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.064 m.
Pl. 3.

From the center; a good part of the stem remains. I. Two figures, part of a nude male, frontal, his left hand on his hip and a female extending both her arms toward him; she wears a peplos with long girded overfold.

No relief contour.

By the Jena painter, *ARV*, p. 882, 42 quater.

Beginning of fourth century.

26. (P 18). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.034 m.
Pl. 3.

From the center; the start of the stem preserved. On the underside, the transition between stem and floor is stepped, with two re-

served grooves marking the degrees. I. Parts of two youths, nude save for a himation carried by one of them, moving right.

Relief contour.

By the Jena painter, *ARV*, p. 882, 42 bis.

Beginning of fourth century.

27. (P 19). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.03 m.
Pl. 3.

I. Bit of the maeander border. A. Nike, right, wearing peplos with long overfold; the weight on the left leg. The ground line marked off by a reserved groove.

Relief contour except on front part of wing and front edge of dress.

By the Jena painter, *ARV*, p. 882, 42 ter. Compare especially the exterior of the Kephalos cup from Enserune, *ARV*, p. 881, 33; *CV*, Collection Mouret, pl. 2, 1.

Beginning of fourth century.

28. (P 21). Kylix fragments. Ht. a) 0.108 m.;
b) 0.08 m.; c) 0.073 m. Pl. 4.

Three fragments from wall and floor of a very large kylix. I. Two draped female figures. On a), the lower edge of a dress, and the toes of a left foot; at the left, an uncertain object (altar?). On b), part of the dress of a second female figure, moving right, her left foot advanced. Rocky ground indicated by light incisions. Maeander border broken by dotted checkerboard squares.

A. On a), to the left of the handle palmette a male figure wearing a short heavily ornamented chiton, a chlamys fastened around his neck, stands three-quarters left, a spear or long staff in his right hand. Further left, Herakles seated, leaning on his club with his left hand. Originally, as the incised sketch shows, the hand of Herakles leaning on the club was drawn lower down. Himation around his hips; quiver and bow slung at his side. On b), part of a female figure wearing a peplos, moving right. Further left, the legs of a male figure, left; and at the extreme left part of an uncertain object. On c), part of a palmette from the handle ornament.

Relief contour. Brown shading on cloak, club and quiver. Glaze thick and firm.

Recalls the Jena Painter, *ARV*, p. 884, bottom.

Beginning of fourth century.

29. (P 5). Kylix fragments. Ht. a) 0.056 m.; b) 0.041 m. Pl. 4.

I. On a), the head of a bald satyr, right; maeander border broken by checkerboard square. On b), part of the border (not illustrated). A. On a), part of a handle palmette, and of a figure with drapery; on b), part of an himation-clad male figure left, holding an aryballos (?).

No relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

30. (P 16). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.021 m. Pl. 3.

I. Part of the skirt of a draped standing female figure to right. A. Traces of the handle ornament or of some representation (?).

No relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

31. (P 20). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.026 m. Pl. 3.

A. Head of a bearded, wreathed satyr, right; behind him, a hand holding a phiale.

Relief contour. White, faded now, for wreath.

Beginning of fourth century.

32. (P 13). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.031 m. Pl. 3.

I. Bit of medallion border: maeander. A. Part of a nude male figure standing right, his left foot raised, perhaps resting on a rock. Part of his himation can be seen hanging from his left arm.

No relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

33. (P 11). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 3.

I. Upper part of a boy striding, or attack-

ing, right; himation over his outstretched left arm.

No relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

34. (P 8). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 3.

I. Part of a female figure, seated right, her left arm raised; she wears a peplos with ornamented yoke. A. Bit of handle palmette.

No relief contour except for a single relief stroke at the elbow.

Beginning of fourth century.

35. (P 6). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 3.

A. A woman wearing a peplos with ornamented yoke, moving right, looking back; a mirror in her left hand.

No relief contour. Most of the figure's hair is chipped away.

Style and pose show general similarities with the figures seen on lekanis lids.

First quarter of fourth century.

36. (P 1). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 3.

I. Head of youth, right; fillet; maeander border. A. Parts of two legs, right, reserved band for ground line.

No relief contour; white for the boy's fillet.

First quarter of fourth century.

37. (P 10). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.07 m. Pl. 5.

From the center; the start of the stem is preserved. I. Two youths. The one on the left stretches his hands down to reach his raised left foot, in the attitude of one fastening his sandals. The other stands frontal, looking left toward his companion; his left hand is on his hip; under his right arm he holds an unidentified object. A. Two reserved lines, and part of a foot above.

No relief contour.

First quarter of fourth century.

38. (P 15). Kylix fragment. Ht. 0.036 m.
Pl. 5.

Rim fragment. I. Trace of the medallion border; painted ivy wreath on rim (not illustrated). A. Upper part of cloaked youth left.

No relief contour. White and clay color, now much worn, for the wreath.

Second quarter of fourth century.

39. (P 23). Stemless cup fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 5 and Fig. 1.

Moulded ring foot; a lightly moulded ring around the center of the underside. I. The legs of a man standing frontal, wearing high laced sandals. At left, drapery; at right, a bit of something else. Two reserved circles around medallion.

No relief contour. The underside reserved and decorated with glazed circles.

End of fifth century.

40. (P 22). Stemless cup fragment. Ht. 0.032 m. Pl. 5.

Thin ring foot, the moulded lower edge missing. I. The head and shoulder of a youth thrusting to right with a spear; laurel wreath; a fold of drapery over his right shoulder. In front of him the branches of a tree with white fruits; above, to left, faint traces of an inscription (*lambda* ?). A. Parts of three feet, right.

Relief contour for profile, nape, spear and leaves of wreath of youth on interior; added clay for the berries of his wreath; the hair brown. White for the inscription and the fruits.

The subject is puzzling. The youth with long hair looped up beneath a laurel wreath strongly suggests Apollo; but the tree with its fruits is not his, nor the weapon. The Garden of the Hesperides might be the scene; yet the almost girlish figure in no way recalls Herakles who very rarely exchanges his club for a spear. The pose serves in many exploits; cf. e. g., a cup in Bonn, assigned to the Jena painter, where Dionysos thus attacks a giant (*ARV*, p. 881, 35; *CV*, pl. 11, 1, no. 356).

In style the piece stands not far from the early work of the Jena painter, e. g. the cup

fragment with Aphrodite and Eros, *ARV*, p. 880, 1; Hahland, pl. 22 c.

About 400 B.C.

41. (P 24). Stemless cup fragment. Ht. 0.026 m. Pl. 5.

From the center, a little of the beginning of the foot remains. Inside, the head of a dog, right.

No relief contour. Reserved and glazed circles beneath.

Two other stemless cups decorated with similar dogs are Florence, *CV*, pl. 20, B 13, and an Agora fragment Inv. P 19549. Both these have a pair of reserved lines framing the medallion. Our piece falls, in quality, somewhere between the two.

First quarter of fourth century.

42. (P 41). Cup-kotyle fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 5.

Heavy-walled type. Rim fragment; the lip sharply everted. Head and outstretched right arm of a satyr, right. Behind his head, part of some object. Painted wreath on inside of rim.

No relief contour; white and clay color, much worn, for the wreath.

By the Q Painter, *ARV*, pp. 885 and 967, added as no. 8 bis.

First quarter of fourth century.

43. (P 448). Cup-kotyle fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 5.

Heavy-walled type. Rim fragment. Head of youth to right; behind him, part of ornament. Painted wreath on inside of rim.

No relief contour; white and clay color, worn, for the wreath.

First quarter of fourth century.

44. (P 25). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.041 m.; ht. of plate, 0.014 m. Pl. 5 and Fig. 1.

Narrow rim lightly moulded; ring foot. Within the rim, a myrtle wreath, the pairs of leaves alternating with blossoms. On the floor, a cushioned couch of which about half is seen in perspective; traces of the second front leg

remain at the right edge of the fragment. The couch has turned legs and an outcurved headboard.

Relief contour. Excellent glaze and fabric; the underside glazed solid black. White for the blossoms of the wreath.

The shape has some resemblance to black-glazed plates with impressed decoration from the third and last quarters of the fifth century (cf. *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 325, fig. 3; XX, 1951, p. 219, fig. 13) but is here much simpler. For the type of couch, compare one on an oinochoe (shape 3) by the Eretria painter in Athens (N. M. 15308: *ARV*, p. 725, 14; *Choes*, no. 110, fig. 101) and another on a pyxis (type A) by the Washing painter in Würzburg (541: *ARV*, p. 747, 95; Langlotz, pls. 200, 201).

About 420 B.C.

45. (P 26). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.056 m.; ht. of plate, 0.02 m. Pl. 5 and Fig. 1.

Moulded rim, low ring foot. On the rim a laurel wreath. The scene shows a youth, right, probably on horseback, thrusting downwards. Preserved is part of his head with the petasos, and his right hand holding the spear. Alternating black and reserved bands on the underside.

Relief contour; brown for the hair. The surface chipped.

The composition is familiar from contemporary sculpture as well as vase-painting; close parallels are the base found near the Academy (*J. H. S.*, LI, 1931, p. 187, fig. 4), a loutrophoros fragment in Amsterdam (Inv. 2474: *ARV*, p. 846, 4, by the Talos painter; *CV*, Musée Scheurleer, d. pl. 4, 1), the amphora from Melos in the Louvre (*ARV*, p. 852, 6, by the Suessula painter, Side B, *Röm. Mitt.*, LII, 1937, pl. 48) and the pelike in Athens (N. M. 1333: *ARV*, p. 850, 6, manner of the Pronomos painter, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1883, pl. 7). Compare also the mosaic from Olynthos (*J. H. S.*, LI, 1931, p. 199, fig. 11 and *Olynthus*, V, pls. 1 and 12, 13 a) where the subject is Bellerophon and the Chimaera. On this subject see now F. Brommer, *Marburger Winckelmann-Program*, Marburg, 1954, pp. 3-16.

About 400 B.C.

46. (P 30). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.069 m. Pl. 4.

From clearing line of retaining wall of terrace of West Stoa (*Hesperia*, I, 1932, pp. 166-169; XII, 1943, p. 291).

Fragment from floor; two moulded rings on the underside. A nude figure seated left; garment, of which only a small part in white is preserved, round the lower part. On a lower level, a youth, right, with a wreath in his hair. A band suggesting a sword strap passes from behind his neck across his chest; the edges of the band in relief lines and some traces of the glazed surface remain.

Relief contour; the rings on the underside reserved.

About 400 B.C.

47. (P 27). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.085 m. Pl. 4.

Fragment from floor; two shallow moulded rings on the underside. Dionysos seated three-quarters left, his head turned toward the right. He leans on his left elbow; the himation seen bunched up under his arm probably covered his lower body. He wears an ornamented mitra; at his ears, to either side, a cluster of ivy leaves and berries. Beside him is the thyrsus, held probably in his right hand; from its stem spring vine-tendrils. At left, Eros, to right (tips of four wing feathers). At right, the hand of a woman (Ariadne?) reaches out toward Dionysos' shoulder.

Relief contour except for shoulder. Curls in light brown. White for the woman's hand. Added clay ornament on the headdress, and added clay for the berries on the thyrsus. On the underside thin glaze and reserved bands alternating.

For the composition compare Hahland, pl. 16a; the positions of Ariadne and Eros are

reversed there, and the thyrsus is held in the left hand.

Beginning of fourth century.

48. (P 31). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 4.

Fragment from floor; plain ring foot; two grooves near center of underside. Youth to left leaning his right foot on a rock (?), the ends of his himation flying.

No relief contour. Resting surface of foot reserved; the two grooves reserved and colored pink.

Beginning of fourth century.

49. (P 28). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.24 m.; ht. of plate, 0.043 m. Pl. 4 and Fig. 1.

Moulded rim; plain ring foot. A suspension hole in the rim, pierced through before firing, and a possible trace of the second; the holes not at the top of the picture. On the rim, egg-and-dot pattern next the floor; then an olive wreath, and, on the outer edge of the rim, egg-pattern. A satyr, the right side of his body preserved from shoulder to thigh; (the surface below is chipped). He bends forward, pouring wine from a large storage jar, the toe of which he holds in his right hand.

Relief contour. Glazed beneath.

Beginning of fourth century.

50. (P 29). Plate fragment. Ht. 0.175 m.; diam. of foot est. 0.27 m. Pl. 4.

Fragment from floor; low ring foot; lightly moulded ring near center beneath. The rim has broken off at its junction with the floor which was marked by a groove. Youthful satyr dancing left, looking back; fillet. At the level of the satyr's brow, the white foot of a smaller-scale figure (Eros) to right. The ground line is a broad band of wave pattern, forming an exergue. Traces of yellow over-painting on the satyr's fillet and the Eros foot.

No relief contour. The underside glazed except for the moulded ring, reserved.

For the satyr running outwards from the main scene and looking back, with Eros flying

above, compare the composition on another large plate of about this same time, *CV*, Copenhagen, pl. 169, 1.

First quarter of fourth century.

51. (P 32). Fish plate fragment. Ht. 0.071 m. Pl. 4.

A groove at the edge, next to the down-turned rim, of which the start is preserved. Part of one fish to left, and the tail-tip of another to right.

No relief contour. Brown freely used for the fish's markings. Firm glaze.

The fish is the sea-perch, *πέρκη* (D'Arcy W. Thompson, *Glossary of Greek Fishes*, Oxford, 1947, pp. 195-196, 283-284; for the differences between *πέρκη* and *χάβρος* see p. 284; cf. also L. La-Croix, *La Faune marine dans la décoration des plats à poissons*, Verviers, 1937, p. 37, pl. XVIII). The cross-striped markings of the perch, as described by Moreau (*Histoire natur. des poissons de France*, cited by Thompson, p. 284) are conspicuous on our example: "La teinte générale est d'un gris jaunâtre ou d'un rouge assez clair, avec sept à neuf bandes longitudinales soit jaunâtre soit d'un rouge vermillon." See also Aristotle's description, cited by Thompson, *op. cit.*, p. 284.

Second quarter of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE: PINAX

52. (P 87). Fragment of pinax. Ht. 0.074 m. Pl. 5.

The center of the gable top is preserved, chipped but with sufficient of the finished edge remaining to show that there was no separate akroterion. In the pediment, half of a flame-palmette, with two reserved circles on each side of the central petal.

Relief contour. White for a small palmette at the center above, and along the edges of the plaque. The back plain.

A fragmentary plaque in Berlin (2759: *Jahreshefte*, I, 1898, p. 89, fig. 38), dated toward the end of the fifth century, and the two later plaques from Eleusis (*Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1901,

pls. I, II) show the type of votive from which this fragment comes. The plain gable, without akroterion, might suggest the earlier date. The flame-palmette occurs on vases as early as ca. 420-410 B.C. (hydria in Syracuse, No. 38031: *CV*, pl. 26; earlier than the examples cited by Jacobsthal, *O.*, p. 177), not very long after its first appearance in sculpture (stele from Aegina, Diepolder, *Grabreliefs*, pl. 6; ca. 425-420 B.C.).

End of the fifth century.

RED-FIGURE: SKYPHOI AND RELATED

53. (P 34). Rim fragments of plastic rhyton (?). Ht. a) 0.042 m.; b) 0.036 m. Pl. 6.

Fragment a) from the wall, with part of the plain sharply outturned rim; b) from the wall. On a), a woman wearing an ornamented overgarment (ependytes) over her chiton stands left; in her left hand a phiale (?). Behind her, the right arm and part of the side of a man wearing a himation and holding a cross-topped staff in his right hand (obscured in photograph). On b), part of a biga, left. From a departure scene; the old woman might be the mother of the traveller.

Relief contour. White for the woman's hair, and traces of a brown wreath. Thin fabric.

In shape and scale the fragments might come from a sessile kantharos rather than from a head-vase or plastic rhyton, but enough of the scene is preserved to show that it is probably continuous, running right round the vase, suggesting the arrangement on such pieces as the rhyton by the Sotades painter in the British Museum (E 788: *ARV*, p. 451, 7; *CV*, c, pls. 40, 1 and 42, 1).

About 450 B.C.

54. (P 37). Skyphos fragment (glaux?). Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 6.

From clearing foundation of "Propylon" at west end of East Stoa (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 286-290).

From the rim. Right half of an owl's head, facing; at right, olive leaf. The plumage is neatly indicated by a series of fine brown lines.

No relief contour.

On this large class, and some other shapes decorated with the same scheme, see Beazley in *EVP*, pp. 200-201; also F. Eichler in *CV*, Vienna, Kunsthistorische Museum, pp. 35-36 (text to pl. 44); and F. P. Johnson, *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, II, St. Louis, 1953, pp. 96-105.¹ To the existing lists add four more in collections in Australia and New Zealand (*J. H. S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 192), and eleven from the Athenian Agora. Of these eleven, eight were found in closed contexts covering a period from about 440 B.C. to the turn of the fifth and fourth centuries; the fragment Inv. P 21862 (*Hesperia*, XX, 1953, p. 70, no. 17, fig. 2, pl. 27) comes from the earliest of these contexts. Possibly this conservative class had a longer life than the shape itself would suggest; but cf. J. D. Beazley in *J. H. S.*, LXIX, 1949, p. 123, bottom, and in *A. J. A.*, LVII, 1953, p. 41.

Our fragment is more carefully executed than many; though not so fine as the Oxford owl with spread wings (*CV*, pl. 62, 1-2) it may be of about his time.

Third quarter of fifth century.

55. (P 486). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.042 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment. Helmeted head to left, preserved to below ear. Egg-pattern above the picture at the rim.

Relief contour.

440-430 B.C.

56. (P 35). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.041 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment. Part of the head and shoulder of a nude youth, frontal, his head right.

No relief contour.

About 430 B.C.

¹ See now further F. P. Johnson, *A. J. A.*, LIX, 1955, pp. 119-124.

57. (P 36). Skyphos fragment, Corinthian type. Ht. 0.027 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment; moderate in-curve at the lip. On the outer face of the lip, egg-pattern. Below, upper part of a woman's head, left; behind her, a hanging taenia (?).

No relief contour.

The egg-pattern on the rim is commoner on skyphoi of the heavy-walled Attic type.

About 420-410 B.C.

58. (P 256). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.05 m. (not illustrated).

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (12).

At right, part of a palmette and tendril, from under handle; at left, part of a standing cloaked figure.

No relief contour.

End of fifth century (?).

59. (P 40). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment, the lip sharply outturned. Egg-and-dot pattern at the lip; below, part of a wing, left; behind it, a thyrsus.

No relief contour.

For the same shape, also decorated with an elaborate composition, compare *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 76, no. 55; for other fragments of somewhat similar skyphoi from Olynthos, see *Olynthus*, V, pl. 73, no. 122; pl. 133, no. 303 and *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 131, no. 3.

First quarter of fourth century.

60. (P 39). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment, the lip outturned. Egg-and-dot pattern at the lip; below, head and shoulder of a cloaked youth right; in front of him, a curved object, "diskos" or handle ornament.

No relief contour.

Compare *Olynthus*, V, pl. 106, no. 173 (= XIII, pl. 130, no. 1). Second quarter of fourth century.

61. (P 38). Skyphos fragment, Attic type. Ht. 0.023 m. Pl. 6.

Rim fragment, the lip sharply outturned and thickened. Head and shoulder of cloaked youth right; behind him a scroll from the handle ornament.

No relief contour.

The fragment comes from a skyphos as developed in shape as are the latest black-glazed skyphoi from Olynthos, e. g. *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 202, no. 583.

Second quarter of fourth century.

62. (P 466). Skyphos fragments, Attic type. Ht. a) 0.092 m.; b) 0.058 m. Pl. 6.

On a), at right, part of the handle palmette, part of the legs and of the drapery, or pelta (?), of a warrior in oriental dress; above, the end of a weapon (?). On b), part of a second warrior wearing a short ornamented garment with long sleeves; at left, the fore-paws and chest of a griffin, attacking. Griffins and Arimasps.

No relief contour. Substantial remains of red wash on the reserved surfaces.

The shape shows a marked double curve; compare *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 76, no. 55. Griffin skyphoi from Olynthos: V, pl. 73, no. 119; XIII, pl. 131, nos. 1 and 4.

Second quarter of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE:

SQUAT LEKYTHOI AND ASKOI

63. (P 73). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 6.

Start of neck preserved; groove at the junction of neck and body. Upper part of female figure, looking left; peplos.

Relief contour for brow-nose line, and for nape.

About 440-430 B.C.

64. (P 75). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.028 m. Pl. 6.

Female head, right, on broad reserved ground line.

No relief contour.

This fragment belongs to a class of small squat lekythoi, each decorated with a single head (a woman, or Athena or Hermes); compare the pieces assigned to the Painter of Agora P 7561 (*ARV*, p. 515).

About 430-420 B.C.

65. (P 74). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 6.

Head and right shoulder of a draped female figure, left; earring. Above, part of some plant ornament (?).

No relief contour.

Late fifth century.

66. (P 484). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 6.

Construction filling of East Stoa, mid part (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 280-286).

Lower part of large female head to right; a tiny part of her hair seen at the upper left corner. Scrolls of plant in front of her.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century.

67. (P 77). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.047 m. Pl. 6.

From clearing foundation of east end of East Stoa (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 280-286).

Large female head, in ornamented sphen-done, right. In front of the head, part of a plant ornament.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century.

68. (P 76). Squat lekythos fragment. Ht. 0.023 m. Pl. 6.

Female head in sakkos or Phrygian cap facing a large egg-shaped object: omphalos or mound. A bit of white at the right edge of the fragment, from a second head facing the first.

No relief contour. Added white for the flesh.

Similar lekythoi are common on Greek fourth-century sites; note the number from Olynthos (*Olynthus*, V, pl. 139, nos. 392-399; XIII, pl. 101, nos. 87, 88; pl. 102, nos. 89, 90, and

cf. pp. 143-144 and the references there). Other objects may replace the "mound"; to those already noted (*Olynthus*, XIII, p. 144) add a pomegranate and a twig (Athens N. M. 1540, 1542); occasionally the object is omitted altogether (Athens N. M. 1541).

Second quarter of fourth century.

69. (P 79). Askos fragment, Type 1. Ht. 0.037 m. Pl. 6.

Swan right.

No relief contour. Inside unglazed.

Compare, for the date, the swan or goose on the stemless cup fragment, used as an ostrakon against Hyperbolos in 415 B.C. (Agora Inv. P 18495: *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. LXVI, 3).

Late fifth century.

70. (P 78). Askos fragment, Type 1. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 6.

Slight protuberance in the center above. Dog couchant left.

No relief contour. Poor, dull glaze, inside and out.

Late fifth century or beginning of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE: OINOCHOAI

All the fragments, so far as can be determined, come from oinochoai of shape 3 (choes)

71. (P 481). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.022 m. Pl. 7.

From disturbed filling.

Upper part of maenad to right. Chiton, himation, taenia, earring. She holds a thyrsus in her left hand.

Relief contour only for the neck.

420 B.C.

72. (P 70). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.024 m. Pl. 7.

Standing female figure wearing a himation over a cross-girt chiton. Her right arm, over which falls the himation end, is stretched out in

front of her; she might hold an oinochoe or a phiale. Her left arm appears to have been raised; in the field below it, traces of the outline of the end of a garment, belonging to the original sketch but later omitted.

Partial relief contour.

420-410 B.C.

- 73.** (P 67). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.018 m.
Pl. 7.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

A left hand carrying a large open pot by a horizontal handle; part of a column (?) seen behind it.

Relief contour; glaze inside dull but firm; the fragment possibly from an open vase.

For such a vessel as used in sacrificial scenes cf. *J. H. S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 23 under no. 56.

About 420-410 B.C.

- 74.** (P 57). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.017 m.
Pl. 7.

Part of a child, wearing a himation, standing three-quarters right, carrying a staff (goad?) in his right hand; bracelet.

No relief contour.

About 420-410 B.C.

- 75.** (P 56). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.028 m.
Pl. 7.

A boy seated left on a chair, playing a large lyre; he wears a himation which leaves his left side free.

Relief contour. Dilute glaze for the scales of the sounding board of the lyre. Thin fabric; inside, the glaze dull and thick.

About 420-410 B.C.

- 76.** (P 60). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.033 m.
Pl. 7.

Legs of small boy moving left; at his back something uncertain: bit of drapery and part of object he is holding (bird?). Egg-and-dot pattern below.

Relief contour except for tops of feet.

About 420-410 B.C.

- 77.** (P 59). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.028 m.
Pl. 7.

A child moving right, and carrying something in his outstretched left hand. He looks back, and extends his right hand; behind him the head of a dog (?). The child wears a himation passing over his left shoulder, and fastened by a clasp.

Relief contour for the profile; white for the animal; added clay for the boy's fillet and clasp.

The boy's glance passes over the dog; he looks perhaps toward a second child; for the composition compare for instance the children with dog between, on the chous, *Choes*, no. 997, fig. 330b; Langlotz, *Würzburg*, pl. 209, no. 602.

About 420-410 B.C.

- 78.** (P 61). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.053 m.
Pl. 7.

A nude child leaning forward right, arms outstretched to reach something. Egg-and-dot pattern border above.

No relief contour.

The boy is playing with an animal or another child; the composition perhaps as on the oinochoe in Corinth, Inv. MP 113, *Choes*, no. 500, fig. 356.

About 410-400 B.C.

- 79.** (P 252). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.022 m.
(not illustrated).

From filling of the Assembly Place of Period II: *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (8).

The upper left corner of the figured panel, with egg-pattern above and reserved line at left. Suspended in the field, a wreathed oinochoe; below to right, part of the body of a child crawling right.

Relief contour for child. Neck glazed inside. Late fifth century.

- 80.** (P 474). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.043 m.
Pl. 7.

Upper half of tripod, seen at an angle. Egg-and-dot pattern above.

Relief contour. Details in white.

Tripods, perhaps indicating a victory in a

dramatic contest at the Anthesteria (cf. *Choes*, p. 36), are not uncommon on vases of this shape; e. g. *Choes*, figs. 136, 142, 151, 153, 154. In these scenes the tripod is stationary; on our fragment it is carried by someone, Nike perhaps.

Late fifth century.

81. (P 483). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.027 m. Pl. 7.

From exploration of Tower W 4 of White Poros Wall to south of West Stoa (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pl. XIV).

Upper border of circumscribed palmettes with leaves between; large pointed leaves and dots above and below the border. Of the picture, only part of a tripod is preserved; two handles with the ring above them and a bit of one supporting cross-piece between; compare the supports for the handles of the tripod seen on the chous, Agora Inv. P 23896 (*Hesperia*, XXIV, 1955, p. 76, pl. 36, b).

Relief contour. Applied clay for the tripod and the dots of the neck ornament.

Late fifth century.

82. (P 476). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.032 m. Pl. 7.

Upper part of youth, head to right; himation leaving most of the chest free; fillet. A bit of something at the left corner of the fragment; part of his raised right hand (?).

No relief contour; white for the fillet.

Compare in style with 83.

Late fifth century.

83. (P 478). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.029 m. Pl. 7.

Breast and part of right arm of nude male figure, head to right.

No relief contour. Dull glaze inside.

For the style, see the preceding, 82.

Late fifth century.

84. (P 475). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.023 m. Pl. 7.

Head of youth to left.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century.

85. (P 255). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.032 m. (not illustrated).

From filling of the Assembly Place of Period II: *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (11).

Wall fragment preserving lower left corner of border of panel, with egg-pattern.

Late fifth century (?).

86. (P 247). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.05 m. Pl. 7.

From filling of the Assembly Place of Period II: *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (3).

Upper part of head of female figure, right; curly brown hair; fillet. A bit of the egg-and-dot pattern of the border above.

No relief contour; fillet in added clay.

Beginning of fourth century.

87. (P 71). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 7.

Two horses galloping right; the belly and part of one hind leg of the far horse and the foreleg of the near horse preserved. Falling to the ground below the horses, a thymiaterion. Egg-and-dot pattern border beneath.

Firm white for the horses; traces of red sizing and of gold leaf over added clay, on the thymiaterion; also for the dots at the center of the egg in the border pattern.

The galloping team, along with the overturned thymiaterion, might suggest an abduction on some ceremonial occasion. Compare for the style an oinochoe in Berlin, Inv. F 2661 (*Choes*, no. 331, fig. 20).

About 400 B.C.

88. (P 52). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.031 m. Pl. 7.

A youth's head right; his right arm is outstretched; behind it, part of another figure (a woman ?).

No relief contour. Pink wash on the youth's face and arm, but not on the second figure;

the area now reserved was perhaps once covered with white.

Beginning of fourth century.

89. (P 53 and 54). Oinochoe fragments. Ht. a) 0.031 m.; b) 0.033 m. Pl. 7.

Two non-joining fragments give the right arm and part of the chest of a nude male figure. His himation hangs over his arm; it passes behind his back and its other end is preserved on fragment b).

No relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

90. (P 47). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 7.

A charioteer, left, arms outstretched. He wears a chiton with ornamented yoke, the design a double-bodied sphinx; fillet. Around the neck of the pot a painted wreath.

No relief contour; white and clay-colored paint for the wreath; added clay for the fillet.

For charioteers on choes, wearing a similar dress, compare a fragment from the Athenian Agora, Inv. P 19464 (*Choes*, no. 248 *sept.*, fig. 388 f.) or a jug in Leyden (*Choes*, no. 611, p. 127). A small hydria in Vienna, unpublished (Kunsthist. Museum, 692), in style near our fragment, shows the charioteer alone in a biga; another runs before the team.

Beginning of fourth century.

91. (P 62). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 7.

Upper part of a nude youth moving right, and looking back; fillet. In the field to left, a mirror.

No relief contour. Added clay for the fillet.

Beginning of fourth century.

92. (P 68). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.021 m. Pl. 7.

A wreathed filleted head left, seen against the figure's upraised right arm.

No relief contour; added clay for the fillet.

First quarter of fourth century.

93. (P 66). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.065 m. Pl. 7.

The legs of a seated male figure, left, with a bit of the drapery on which he sits. At the left, the left foot and the skirt-edge of a female figure. Satyr and dancing maenad (?). Egg-and-dot pattern border below.

No relief contour. White for the woman's foot.

First quarter of fourth century.

94. (P 65). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. *ca.* 0.06 m. Pl. 7.

Parts of three figures: at right, the knees of a draped figure, seated left; then the upper part of a woman, right, nude so far as preserved; twice-bound fillet. She holds a tray from which she lifts a bunch of grapes, for the seated figure. Behind her, a youth, fillet, right hand raised.

No relief contour. White for the woman carrying the tray. The youth's fillet in applied clay.

Early Kerch.

95. (P 63). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 8.

The head of a filleted youth walking before a chariot team. He moves right and looks back; his right hand raised. At the left, heads of three horses, the center horse white. An ivy wreath around the neck of the pot.

No relief contour; clay-colored paint, mostly worn off, for the wreath; added clay for the youth's fillet, and for studs on the horses' harness.

Early Kerch.

96. (P 55). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 8.

Parts of three horses, left: back and neck of far horse; forequarters of center horse; and one foreleg of near horse.

No relief contour; white for the center horse.

Horses very close to these appear on an oinochoe in Athens, N.M. 10424, from the Kabeirion (P. Wolters and G. Bruns, *Das*

Kabirenheiligtum bei Theben, Berlin, 1940, p. 87, fig. 2; pls. 22, 1 and 41, 2; *Choes*, no. 79).
Early Kerch.

97. (P 72). Oinochoe fragment. Ht. 0.027 m.
Pl. 8.

Upper half of female figure three-quarters to right; peplos, necklace. Behind her, the left hand, bent at the level of the shoulder, of a winged nude figure, Eros, holding a fillet.

No relief contour. White for the flesh of both figures; the woman's dress was painted in an added color; added clay for the beads of the necklace, for the shoulder clasps and for the fillet held by Eros.

Early Kerch.

RED-FIGURE: PELIKAI AND AMPHORAE

98. (P 479). Pelike fragment. Ht. 0.034 m.
Pl. 8.

Head of cloaked youth, to right; a little of his himation at his nape, preserved. Part of some object in front of him (diskos?). Egg-and-dot pattern above.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century.

99. (P 477). Pelike fragment. Ht. 0.035 m.
Pl. 8.

Head and shoulder of a youth, left, looking back right; himation over shoulder. Behind him, the heads of two horses, left.

Relief contour for arm.

Late fifth century.

100. (P 69). Pelike fragment. Ht. 0.068 m.
Pl. 8.

Small part of the upper border preserved. At the right, a maenad seated left, looking back; she wears a chiton with ornamented yoke and holds a long fillet in her raised right hand; sphenone, bracelets, necklace. At the left, looking up toward her, a satyr, the upper part of his head preserved.

Relief contour for the satyr's brow, and the leaves of his wreath. White, with dilute glaze

over, for his fillet, the berries of his wreath, and for the maenad's bracelet and necklace. White, with pink over, for the fillet which the maenad holds.

"Should be by the Meleager painter," *Paralipomena*, pp. 1791-2.

Beginning of fourth century.

101. (P 482). Pelike fragment. Ht. 0.028 m.
Pl. 8.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Upper part of helmeted head to right. Three dots in white and small reserved part of something else at the right edge of the fragment.

No relief contour.

Early Kerch (?).

102. (P 64). Pelike fragment. Ht. 0.037 m.
Pl. 8.

Top of head of a bald satyr, carrying a maenad on his back (*ephedrismos?*). To the right, branches of a tree.

No relief contour. White for the woman's flesh; an added color has disappeared from her dress.

Early Kerch.

103. (P 43). Small amphora fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 8.

Upper part of a woman to left; she wears chiton and himation; her right hand is raised to her breast. Her hair is tied into a bag at her shoulders, and is held around her head by a white fillet with pointed leaves at the front. Behind her in the field, the corner of a wool basket probably held by someone else; above it, part of a reserved band.

No relief contour; surface badly scratched.

About 460-450 B.C.

104. (P 42). Small amphora fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 8.

A potter sits right at his low wheel, his knees drawn up to the level of the shoulder of the hydria on which he works. In his right hand he holds an object; either a scraper with which

he is polishing the pot, or possibly the vertical handle which he is about to attach.

No relief contour.

The potter has finished throwing the vase; the wheel is no longer in motion and he has pulled himself close up to it perhaps for the operation of attaching the handle.

The slender proportions of the hydria and the somewhat hasty style, without relief contour, suggest a date in the last quarter of the fifth century. This piece (unglazed inside; from an amphora, not a krater) is cited by Sir John Beazley, *Potter and Painter in Ancient Athens (Proceedings of the British Academy, XXX)*, p. 17, as the latest Attic picture of a potter at his wheel, and is there described as not earlier than 425 B.C.

105. (P 44). Amphora fragment. Ht. 0.034 m. Pl. 8.

From a large, heavy-walled pot, unglazed inside. The middle of a nude youth, seated left. The paw of a panther skin hangs down beside his left thigh; Dionysos?

Relief contour.

Late fifth century.

RED-FIGURE: NUPTIAL LEBETES

106. (P 48). Fragment of nuptial lebes (?). Ht. 0.06 m. Pl. 8.

Upper part of a female figure, right. She wears thin chiton, earrings, necklace and checkered sphendone and bends her head slightly to receive a wreath held out by a figure to the right (Eros); a trace of his forehead and hair at the right edge of the fragment. Her left hand holds the end of her overfall. In the field above her head, the last letter of an inscription: *eta*. At the right, above, hangs a woolen taenia. Upper border, egg-and-dart.

Relief contour; white for the berries of the wreath, and for the inscription, faded.

Manner of the Meidias Painter, *ARV*, p. 836, 13.

About 420 B.C.

107. (P 465). Nuptial lebes fragment (?). Ht. 0.029 m. Pl. 8.

Eros, bending right, leaning on some object, his left knee bent, both hands extended. Behind him, the corner of a box. Egg-and-dot pattern and row of dots above the picture.

Relief contour. Added clay for wreath, details of wings, dots within the egg-pattern and row of dots above it.

From a scene of decking the bride; for the composition and date cf. e. g., the lebes in the manner of the Meidias Painter, in Leningrad (St. 1811: *ARV*, p. 836, 20; Schefold, *KV*, pl. 3a).

About 420-410 B.C.

108. (P 461). Nuptial lebes fragment. Ht. 0.02 m. Pl. 8.

Woman's head to right; hair in sakkos decorated in front with dots. Long lock at the ear. Part of something else at the right edge of the fragment at the level of her nose.

No relief contour; applied clay for the dots on the sakkos.

Early Kerch.

109. (P 49). Nuptial lebes fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 8.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

Upper part of a female figure, looking left toward a mirror held by a small Eros; she wears peplos and necklace.

No relief contour. Added clay for shoulder clasps, necklace, wings of Eros, and mirror; traces of pink on the wings, and on the mirror.

Early Kerch.

110. (P 50). Nuptial lebes fragment. Ht. 0.049 m. Pl. 8.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

Eros, seated three-quarters to the left. At the lower left, a bit of drapery; at the right, surfaces of uncertain objects, probably covered originally with color and clay. At the upper

part of the picture series of dots. Above, the lower edge of an egg-and-dot pattern border.

No relief contour. The figure of Eros is rendered in relief, in added clay; traces of white over. Added clay also for the dots at the top of the picture.

Early Kerch (?).

111. (P 51). Nuptial lebes fragment (?). Ht. 0.028 m. Pl. 8.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

At the left, the head and neck of a woman, right; at the right, the tip of a wing to right (Eros).

No relief contour; white for the woman's flesh and traces of it on the wings; added clay for her earrings, and necklace, and for the wing-feathers.

Kerch style, contemporary with the Pompe oinochoe in New York (Richter and Hall, no. 169, pl. 164; Schefold, *U.*, no. 327).

About 350 B.C.

112. (P 80). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.13 m. Pl. 9.

Upper half of a man right, walking along with a staff; he wears a himation leaving the right shoulder free. In the field, at the right, part of a scarf, hanging, or held by someone else. Above, a wide reserved band decorated, with a row of large black dots between brown lines. Through the upper part of this border, a neatly made vent.

No relief contour; glaze uneven; heavy fabric. No edge or rim is preserved at the top; from the broken surface it cannot be determined whether or not the stand carried a lebes. Surface much pitted.

For the man's hairdo, compare, e. g. on three Nolan amphorae in London (B. M. E 328, E 342 and E 343: *CV*, c, pls. 62, 3b and 67, 2a-b and 3b), a neck amphora in Oxford (278: *CV*, pl. XV, 5 and 6) or a column krater in Bologna (Inv. C 104: *CV*, c, pl. 26, 1-2).

113. (P 83). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.12 m. Pl. 9.

Woman, wearing chiton and bordered himation, seated in a chair, left. Behind her, a wool basket. Below, broken maeander with saltire squares and, further below, tongues.

No relief contour.

About 420 B.C.

114. (P 82). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.07 m. Pl. 9.

Part of female figure wearing a thin girdled chiton, seated right probably looking back; she leans on her right hand; bracelet. Behind her, the fingers of a hand holding an alabastron (?).

Relief contour for the fingers only. Glaze good but much chipped.

About 420-410 B.C.

115. (P 84). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.084 m. Pl. 9.

Lower part of woman moving right, wearing a thin chiton and over it a himation with wave border. Below the picture egg-and-dot pattern border, here inverted, and below that tongues.

No relief contour.

About 410-400 B.C.

116. (P 81). Stand fragment. Ht. 0.07 m.; diam. est. *ca.* 0.085 m. Pl. 9.

Upper part of a woman left; she wears peplos and sphendone and carries a large box. Trace of another figure or object at the left edge of the fragment. Above, egg-and-dot pattern border.

No relief contour. Upper part of fragment glazed inside.

Early fourth century B.C.

RED-FIGURE: HYDRIAI

117. (P 46). Hydria fragment. Ht. 0.057 m. Pl. 9.

Part of a female figure, standing three-quarters right, wearing a peplos with bordered overfall. At the left, a trace of the handle attachment, placed over another figure.

No relief contour.

About 420 B.C.

118. (P 45). Hydria fragments. Ht. a) 0.125 m.; b) 0.053 m.; c) 0.044 m.; d) 0.041 m.; e) 0.063 m. Pl. 9.

Five fragments from the wall. On the largest, a), parts of three figures: at the right a woman wearing ornamented chiton and himation, seated left on a chair which rests on a small platform. Facing her stands another female figure, also in ornamented chiton, a cloak hanging at her back. At left, part of the drapery of a third figure. Below, part of a long-necked bird; a small lizard and a plant. Lower border, maeander and checkerboard. On fragment b) is most of the upper part of the seated figure; hair in sphendone. Fragment c) preserves part of one of the handle attachments, with egg-pattern around. At left, the hair and upraised hand of a female figure, left; above, part of an ornamented sash and at the right a bit of drapery cut off by the upper line of the reserved handle space. On fragment d), two bits of drapery, the tip of a plant, and the trace of handle ornament above; on e), a bit of the lower border, with two plants, and a foot, right.

Relief contour for flesh parts, for the shoulder of the seated figure, and for the stems of plants. White for necklace, berries of plants and fringes of sashes.

The two better preserved figures strongly recall, in pose and composition, grave reliefs and other sculptured monuments of the years around 420 B.C. Compare for instance, with the seated figure, the grave relief from Thespieae in the National Museum in Athens, a Boeotian copy of an Attic original (Diepolder, *Grabreliefs*, pl. 8, 1) or the slightly later stele of Amphiarete, found in the Athenian Kerameikos (*Ath. Mitt.*, LIX, 1934, pl. V). On the stele from Thespieae the upper body of the seated figure is seen somewhat more in profile than on the Pnyx hydria, but it will be recalled that the three-quarters view had already appeared

on the Parthenon East Frieze (A. H. Smith, *Sculptures of the Parthenon*, London, 1910, pl. 36, fig. 40). See also E. Langlotz, *Aphrodite in den Garten*, Heidelberg, 1954, especially pp. 11-61 and 26-27. For the standing figure, with one leg drawn far back, compare the figure of Kore on the east frieze of the temple of Athena Nike (C. Blümel, *Der Fries des Tempels der Athena Nike*, Berlin, 1923, pl. VII, fig. no. 21). Compare also the stele of Aristomache in the National Museum (Diepolder, *op. cit.*, pl. 8, 2 and p. 16), which Diepolder attributes to the same master as the Attic original of the stele from Thespieae. On the Pnyx hydria, the two figures, seen together, perhaps recapture the sculptor's plan. Other comparisons for the standing figure may be found on treaty reliefs (e. g., *B.S.A.*, XLVI, 1951, pl. 23).

The standing figure illustrates the interest taken by vase-painters in the last quarter of the fifth century in sculpturesque renderings. Another example is the standing figure on the large skyphos from the Agora, Inv. P 420 (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 479, fig. 3).

The folds of drapery, whether cloak or heavy veil, which hang down at the back of the figure, provided a foil for the modelling of the leg, and at the same time emphasize the dignity and importance of the personage. For this garment, compare the figures both of Aphrodite and of Hera on the Villa Giulia Herakles krater (No. 2382: *ARV*, p. 846, bottom; related to the Talos painter; *FR*, pl. 20); also of Medea on the Talos vase (Ruvo, Jatta, No. 1501: *ARV*, p. 845, 1; *FR*, pls. 38-39), and Andromache on the calyx-krater in Berlin (3237: K. A. Neugebauer, *Führer*, Berlin, 1932, pl. 68).

The Pnyx hydria fragments afford a good example of the elaborate style popular in the last two decades of the fifth century, about contemporary with the work of the Meidias painter but much more monumental in character and in execution, and often pervaded by an air of the theatre. Among the many vases of this same general class, the Pnyx fragments stand

closest in style to the Lambros pelike, now in San Francisco (1811: *ARV*, p. 806, 3, near the Kadmos painter; *CV*, pl. 20, 2; and see Beazley in *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 19, under no. 51, and the references there).

About 410 B.C.

119. (P 58). Hydria (?) fragment. Ht. 0.027 m. Pl. 9.

Part of a female figure seated three-quarters left, and leaning on her left hand. She wears a thin chiton and a necklace.

Relief contour. White for the beads of the necklace. Light brown wash inside; possibly from an oinochoe.

Sub-Meidian; about 410-400 B.C.

120. (P 491). Hydria fragments. Ht. a) 0.047 m.; b) 0.027 m.; c) 0.041 m. Pl. 9.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Fragment a) gives almost one-third of the foot and of the lower part of body. Ring foot with one groove above and below. Egg-and-dot pattern below the picture; lower part of neck and sakkos of a large woman's head to right. Fragment b) gives most of the woman's face and part of the sakkos. Fragment c), not illustrated, gives part of drapery (?).

No relief contour. White for the face. Clay fired gray; poor somewhat metallic glaze.

For this class of hydriai compare *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 58.

Second quarter of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE: EPINETRA

121. (P 85). Epinetron fragment. Diam. of medallion 0.093 m. Pl. 9.

The fragment preserves the closed end of the object, with a bit of the sides.

On the end, a female head, right, her hair bound by an ornamented sphendone; she wears earring and necklace. Around the medallion is a narrow reserved border ornamented with black dots. Preserved on the right side, a trace of the start of the figured decoration.

White for the woman's face and for the sphendone.

A late example in the series of decorated epinetra; cf. D. M. Robinson in *A.J.A.*, XLIX, 1945, pp. 488-490. To the examples noted there of epinetra with painted, not plastic, female heads at the ends, add two more from the Agora Excavations (Inv. P 9195 and P 16393), both of the late fifth century.

Early Kerch.

122. (P 262). Epinetron fragment. L. 0.077 m. Pl. 9.

Fragment from the top; no edge preserved. Scale pattern on the top; egg-and-dot pattern along side. Below pattern, on right side, small trace of some representation: bit of a head with a wreath (?).

Added clay and white for the scale pattern; white for the wreath. Red wash inside.

The scale pattern on the top of the epinetron, ordinarily incised but sometimes rendered in red-figured technique, is here reproduced in paint, apparently without any regard for utility.

Fourth century (?).

RED-FIGURE: PYXIDES AND LEKANIDES

123. (P 106). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.037 m. Pl. 10.

Probably from a lekanis of shape A. A youth riding right, holding a spear or goad in his right hand; he wears a chlamys with black border fastened on the right shoulder and flying behind him.

No relief contour.

The drapery suggests the manner of the Dinos painter.

About 420 B.C.

124. (P 349). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 10 and Fig. 1.

From the construction filling of the West Stoa, near the middle of the north side of the building (*Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 272-280).

Rim fragment from a lekanis of shape A. Lower part of dress and right foot of a woman seated right; she wears chiton and himation. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim. Inscribed to the right of the figure: Μικί[ων] / ἐτροίη[σεν].

Relief contour for part of the chiton and great toe only. White for the signature.

ARV, p. 831, 2: Mikion painter.

About 420-410 B.C.

125. (P 95). Lekanis lid fragment. Diam. est. ca. 0.15 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment from a lekaneis of shape A. Female figure seated on the ground, three-quarters left, leaning on her left hand. She wears a peplos and sits on her folded himation. The ends of her fillet appear in the upper right corner of the fragment. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour. Lines lightly incised before glazing indicate the ground and plants. White for the ends of the fillet.

420-400 B.C.

126. (P 95 bis). Lekaneis lid fragment. Ht. 0.057 m. Pl. 10.

From a lekaneis of shape A. Right side of female figure standing facing, her right hand on her hip. She wears chiton and himation, the himation around her hips.

No relief contour.

About 400 B.C. (?)

127. (P 462). Lekaneis lid fragment. Diam. est. 0.15 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment from a lekaneis of shape A. The neck and a little of the chin of a woman's head, right; earring, necklace; floral ornament in front of the head; zigzag line on the rim.

Relief contour only for part of the chin.

About 400 B.C. (?)

128. (P 107). Lekaneis lid fragment. Ht. 0.057 m. Pl. 10.

Probably from a lekaneis of shape A. Male figure moving to right, wearing a short belted chiton elaborately ornamented, and a chlamys fastened around his neck and hanging down behind. In his left hand he carries a spear or pair of spears. A trace of drapery belonging to a lost figure at the upper right edge of the fragment.

Relief contour for most of the arm and for the spears. White dots on the front of the belt; the drapery elaborately shaded.

Probably by the Meleager painter; compare his calyx kraters: Ruvo, Jatta, 1498 (*ARV*, p. 870, 3; *Ausonia*, III, 1909, p. 66); Madrid 11012 (*ARV*, p. 871, 5; *CV*, Madrid, d, pl. 10, 1a); Würzburg 522 (*ARV*, p. 871, 8; Langlotz, pl. 191); also the neck amphora, Athens N.M. 15113, from Dekeleia (*ARV*, p. 871, 19; *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1924, pp. 113-114, figs. 13-14, pls. 1-2).

About 400-390 B.C.

129. (P 125). Lekaneis lid fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 10.

Probably from a lekaneis of shape A. Satyr right, moving on tiptoe (?) as if to surprise a maenad.

No relief contour.

Satyrs and maenads sometimes appear on the more careful lekaneis lids, e. g., Brussels A 1015 (*CV*, d, pl. 4, 3), and Odessa (Nicole, p. 103, fig. 24).

First quarter of fourth century.

130. (P 89). Pyxis fragment. Ht. 0.031 m.; diam. at rim, est. ca. 0.13 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment from a pyxis either of shape A or as Richter and Milne, fig. 138. Parts of two figures left; at left, the head of a youth; broad fillet. Above him, his name, *Χρημητιδης*[ς]. At right, the head and right shoulder of a girl; chiton, double fillet. Above, the start of a name, *Διο*[. Reserved line along top of picture; the edge of the rim reserved.

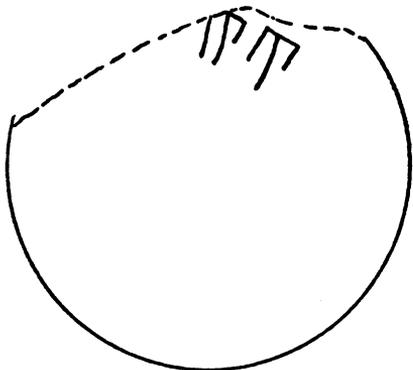
Relief contour; red for the youth's fillet. The inscriptions lightly incised through the glaze.

The name *Χρημητιδης* occurs here for the first time. There are, however, several instances of the name *Χρέμης* (J. Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, Berlin, 1901-1903, nos. 15566-15569), derived from the fish, *χρέμης* (D'Arcy Thompson, *Glossary of Greek Fishes*, pp. 291-292, under *χορύς*, Fr. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, Halle, 1917, p. 588).

About 420 B.C.

- 131.** (P 92). Pyxis lid, shape D. Diam. 0.06 m. Pl. 10 and Fig. 1.

Downturned rim, grooved around upper edge. Horse's head, right, bridled. Scratched on the underside, before glazing, the letters :



No relief contour.

This lid and **132** belong to a large class of small pyxides usually decorated on the lid with the representation of a head or some single object; many examples came from Olynthos (e. g., *Olynthus*, V, pls. 108, 109, no. 205; XIII, pl. 89). For an example complete with its box, see the pyxis in New York, Richter and Milne, fig. 144 (Schefold, *U.*, no. 585, figs. 8-9), like ours decorated with a horse's head, but coarser.

These little lids are often, as here, marked by the potter on the underside, before firing. It has been suggested that this marking provided a ready means of matching up each lid with its proper box, when many lids and boxes came at one time from the kiln. In some cases, where both parts of the pair are preserved, both do in fact carry the same letter or symbol (e. g., *V. Pol.*, p. 70, note 7; *Olynthus*, V, pl. 108, no. 201). The two letters which appear on **131** resemble, as was pointed out to us by T. J. Dunbabin, the peculiar form of double -σ or double -τ which appears on some inscriptions from Halikarnassos (E. S. Roberts, *Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, I, Cambridge, 1887, pp. 174-176).

End of fifth century.

- 132.** (P 93). Pyxis lid fragment, shape D. Diam. est. ca. 0.06 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment. Part of back and dorsal fin, right.

No relief contour.

For the shape, see **131**. A fish very like ours appears on one of the lids from Olynthos (*Olynthus*, V, pl. 108, no. 204).

First quarter of fourth century (?).

- 133.** (P 91). Pyxis lid fragment. Diam. est. ca. 0.07 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment, grooved above; the shape similar to **131-132**, but pierced at the center to take a ring handle. Satyr-child with black tail, creeping right. In front of him, a volute plant; beneath, dotted wave-pattern; behind, part of a bird, a circle, a volute.

Relief contour for the right thigh only.

Satyrs with black tails are seen on other vases of this time; e. g., on two bell-kraters in the manner of the Meleager painter, one in London (British Museum F 58: *ARV*, p. 873, 1; museum phot.) and one in New York (Metr. Museum 06.1021.214: *Paralipomena*, p. 389, added as no. 3 bis; museum phot.).

First quarter of fourth century.

- 134.** (P 94). Pyxis lid fragment. Diam. est. ca. 0.08 m. Pl. 10 and Fig. 1.

Rim fragment; the top slightly convex, with a trace of a knob handle and a plain downturned rim; possibly from a very small lekane rather than a pyxis. Eros outstretched right, resting on his hands; volute plants. At upper right corner of fragment, trace of some further representation. Wave pattern on rim.

No relief contour.

First quarter of fourth century.

- 135.** (P 86). Lid fragment for powder pyxis. Ht. 0.045 m.; diam. at top est. ca. 0.08 m. Pl. 10 and Fig. 1.

The rim is finished flat above and the area inside it depressed, so that the whole resembles the underside of a pot with a ring foot, rather than the top of a box; possibly from a

powder pyxis with reversible lid, made to be used separately, as in the case of the reversible lekans lids, 178-181. Head and left hand of a youth carrying a racer's torch; fillet. A reserved line at the top of the picture; the top of the rim and the space inside it also reserved.

No relief contour preserved; glaze and representation both much worn. Pink wash on the reserved surfaces.

Beginning of fourth century (?).

136. (P 90). Pyxis fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment, probably from a pyxis of shape C. Wing, hind quarters and tail of griffin, left.

No relief contour.

Late fifth or early fourth century.

137. (P 88). Pyxis fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 10.

Rim fragment, probably from a pyxis of shape A. A woman's head, left, one hand raised over her head from behind; blob hair ornament.

No relief contour. White for the flesh; dilute glaze over white for the hair ornament.

For the general character compare the head of Ariadne on the calyx-krater Athens 15072 (L. C. Group, no. 19, by the painter of Athens 1375: *Paralipomena*, pp. 1851, 1857; Schefold, *U.*, no. 229, pl. 45).

Kerch style.

138. (P 98). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Ht. 0.051 m.; diam. est. ca. 0.17 m. Pl. 11 and Fig. 1.

Rim fragment. Lower half of a male figure bending to right; he rests his left foot on a chest and leans his left hand on his raised left knee; staff in his right hand. His garment is apparently a himation knotted round his waist; folds of one of its edges cross diagonally at the upper part of the fragment. The toes of a frontal foot at the lower right corner of the fragment belong to a lost figure at the right. A border of dots around the picture just inside the rim; egg-pattern, inverted, on the rim.

No relief contour; white for the border of dots.

The pose is a favorite one with the Meidias painter and his followers, e. g., on a lekans in Naples in the manner of the Meidias painter (2296: *ARV*, p. 840, 77; Nicole, p. 101, fig. 22).

About 420-410 B.C.

139. (P 96). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Ht. 0.066 m.; diam. est. ca. 0.165 m. Pl. 11 and Fig. 1.

Rim fragment. Two girls dancing left; the first, who looks back right, wears sakkos, belted chiton and short ornamented jacket; she carries crotala. The second wears chiton and himation; jeweled ornaments in her hair; bracelet; she holds her skirt in her right hand. Egg-and-dot pattern on the rim.

Partial relief contour. Added clay for belt and ornaments.

Similar jackets, *χιτωνίσκος χειριδωτός*, short or in three-quarter length, worn either open or closed, may be seen on other vases, e. g.:

Tübingen E67. Lekythos. Sabouroff painter, *ARV*, p. 563, 160; *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 151, fig. 8.

Bonn 1216, 116-119. Bell-krater fragments. Painter of the Athens dinos, *ARV*, p. 796, 2; *CV*, pl. 30, 16.

London, British Museum F 90. Hydria. Related to the Meleager painter, *ARV*, p. 874, middle; *CV*, c, pl. 101, 2.

London, British Museum E 129. Stemless cup. Meleager painter, *ARV*, p. 873, 42; *Jahrbuch*, XXV, 1910, pl. 4.

Ruvo, Jatta 1510. Volute krater. Talos painter, *ARV*, p. 845, 1; Pfuhl, fig. 574.

Compare also the figure of Medea on the Peliad relief (Blümel, *Römische Kopien*, K. 186, pl. 78). The single sleeve which hangs at her side probably was part of such a coat, worn in the fashion of the Persians, that is, over the shoulders with the sleeves hanging free (cf. *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 143, fig. 3 and p. 145,

fig. 4), and the copyist of the relief did not understand it well.

This elaborate coat has probably been rightly identified with the *κάνδης* (Amelung, *RE*, III, col. 2208, *s. v.* χειριδωτὸς χιτών; M. Bieber, *Das Dresdner Schauspielerrelief*, Bonn, 1907, pp. 18-19 and *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVI, 1911, p. 273; Greifenhagen, *CV*, Bonn, text to pl. 30). Gow's argument (*J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 146) that Xenophon was the first to know the Persian *kandys* well does not take into account the evidence from vase-painting and from sculpture. The *kandys* was known to the Greeks at least by the middle of the fifth century, the date of the Tübingen *lekythos*. On that vase, the person wearing the *kandys* is indeed a Persian (Atossa); but the Bonn fragments show that the *kandys* was worn by Greek women also no later than the last quarter of the century, and the other examples suggest that such a coat, often in a lighter and less formal version, was already a fashionable article of dress by Xenophon's time. A similar jacket, sometimes richly ornamented, sometimes quite plain, was worn by children, as we see on several *choes*; cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 135 and note 59; *Choes*, no. 842, fig. 87; no. 117, fig. 148.

Among the garments recorded as belonging to the sanctuary of Artemis Brauronia in the mid fourth century (*I.G.*, II², 1514-1529), the *kandys* appears sometimes with some descriptive phrase, as *κάνδην* --- *πασμάτια ἔχοντα χ(ρ)υσᾶ* (*I.G.*, II², 1524, 180-181), or *κάνδην ἀμόργι: περιποίκιλ:* (*I.G.*, II², 1524, 217), or *κάνδην λινοῦ[ν] ποικίλ[:] βατραχειοῦν* (*I.G.*, II², 1524, 219-220); elsewhere (as *I.G.*, II², 1524, 202-203), it is listed simply as *κάνδην, τὸ ἄγαλμα ἔχει*. Possibly the long coat-like garment in which statues were sometimes dressed went by this name; occasionally these garments, as depicted on vases, seem to be made to open down the front, (e. g., as on a bell-krater from Armentum in Vienna, *Kunsth. Museum IV*, 1144: *Jahrbuch*, XXVII, 1912, p. 265, fig. 1). In any case the front opening seems an essential part of the *kandys*, making it possible to insert the

arms quickly, as described in Xenophon's story and as seen on Persian reliefs. It may therefore probably be distinguished from another somewhat similar garment often seen on vases, a jumper, sometimes with sleeves but as often sleeveless and worn over a sleeved undergarment, plainly made to be pulled on over the head. This is the dress of Amazons, and sometimes of charioteers, but it is worn also by Greek women, as for instance on the *Nausikaa pyxis* in Boston (04.18: Aison, *ARV*, p. 800, 17; *Jahreshefte*, VIII, 1905, pl. I). As Hauser suggested (*ibid.*, p. 33) the name *ependytes* suits this overdress; it is different in cut from the *kandys* even though both serve the same purpose in providing a warm and decorative outer garment.

Late fifth century.

140. (P 97). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Ht. 0.046 m.; diam. est. *ca.* 0.15 m. Pl. 11.

Rim fragment. Female figure seated right and leaning on her right hand. She wears a thin ornamented chiton, a tasselled fillet and a bracelet. In the upper corner of the fragment part of a curved object, the branch of a tree (?); above it a dot rosette, perhaps a flower hanging from the tree. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour. Added clay for bracelet; white for fillet and rosette.

Sub-Meidian; about 400 B.C.

141. (P 99). Pyxis lid fragment. Ht. 0.064 m.; diam., as preserved, est. *ca.* 0.14 m. Pl. 11.

Mended from two pieces. Probably from a pyxis of shape C; the fragment turns down at its outer edge as if to meet the projecting rim, now lost. Near the center, a moulded ring. A woman standing left; ornamented chiton, tasselled belt, hair ornament (damaged), necklace, bead bracelet around upper right arm. Her right hand is raised to her forehead; in her left she holds a string of beads. In front

of her is a wool basket; behind, part of another (?). At the sides of the fragment, traces of other representations.

Partial relief contour. White, with dilute glaze over, for the wool baskets, for the yoke and center stripe of the chiton and for ornaments.

About 400 B.C. or a little later.

142. (P 115). Lekanis lid fragment, shape A. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 11.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Small fragment from near center. Upper part of female figure, right, looking at a mirror which she holds in her left hand. Peplos, sphenone, necklace, hair ornaments. At the right, a hand holding a thyrsus. Streamers in the field. A broad reserved groove around the center. Dionysos and Ariadne (?).

For the date and perhaps the subject compare the lid in Brussels noted under **129** (A 1015: *CV*, d, pl. 4, 3).

Beginning of fourth century.

143. (P 100). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Ht. 0.065 m.; diam. est. *ca.* 0.20 m. Pl. 11 and Fig. 1.

Rim fragment. Two female figures; one, partly draped, a himation over her lower body, is seated right in a chair and holds in her lap a tall openwork basket. The other, wearing a peplos, approaches from the right, and hangs a string of beads over the basket. A loutrophoros-hydria with a ribbon knotted around its handle, and flower sprays, now faded, projecting from its mouth, stands on the ground between the two figures. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour. The flesh of the seated woman white; her drapery and chair painted in an added color, now gone. Added clay for the basket, the string of beads, and for dots at the centers of the eggs (all once gilded?).

For the general character of the drapery style compare the hydria from Cyrene in the British Museum (E 227: Schefold, *U.*, no.

170; *KV*, pl. 7a; *FR*, pl. 79, 2). For the ceremonial basket, cf. Richter and Hall, pp. 215-216, under no. 169.

Early Kerch.

144. (P 102). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Max. dim. 0.07 m. Pl. 11.

Lid preserved from center to near edge of rim; at center a moulded ring and a hole for a ring handle begun but not pierced through. Parts of two Erotes, a swan, and a large framed palmette with a volute at each side. Egg-pattern on rim.

No relief contour. White for the Erotes' bodies; for the heart of the palmette and for a ring of dots around the hole in the center.

Second quarter of fourth century.

145. (P 101). Pyxis lid fragment, shape C. Diam. 0.145 m. Pl. 11 and Fig. 1.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Rim fragment; about half the lid preserved. A woman wearing an ornamented peplos with long girded overfold moves right, looking back left. In either hand she carries a large box and long ornamented sashes. She is followed by Eros, flying right, carrying in his left hand a box (?) from which hangs a sash. Another sash hangs on the wall; at the left part of another box and sash held by a lost figure. At the right edge, part of a sash, and of something else. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour. White for Eros' body. Added color, now gone, for his wings and the objects he carries. Added clay for his fillet, for a blob on top of one of the boxes, and for the woman's hair ornament and earring.

Second quarter of fourth century.

146. (P 112). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.066 m. Pl. 12.

Women bringing gifts. The head to right of one carrying a plemochoe; sakkos. Another, from the right, brings a large box; sphenone. A third, also from the right, carries a plemochoe; she probably also wears a sphenone.

Between the first and the second woman, the top of Eros' wings. Egg-and-dot pattern around the base of the knob.

No relief contour. The glaze used for the drawing has peeled away, showing the pale yellow-buff color of the clay; the reserved parts are covered with a deep pink wash.

By the same hand, **147** and the unpublished lid in Eleusis described above, p. 12; compare also **149**. On the Eleusis lid, which also shows Epaulia scenes, the glaze has suffered the same accidents of manufacture as here. For the general character of this and the following lids (**146-175**), belonging to Schefold's Class B, see above, pp. 10-11.

Second quarter of fourth century.

147. (P 111). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.062 m. Pl. 12.

Upper part of Eros, right; he extends his right hand to a woman of whom only the arm, with bracelets, is preserved. Egg-pattern and reserved line around knob.

Relief contour for Eros' profile; added clay for his fillet and for the woman's bracelets.

By the same hand as **146**.

148. (P 110). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.072 m. Pl. 12.

At the left a female figure, partly draped, seated three-quarters left; cross-bands at her breasts, a himation over her legs. At the right, a standing woman, left, wearing peplos and sakkos, looks toward the seated figure. Behind her the corner of a box, held probably by the figure next following. A tiny reserved area at the upper corner of the right edge, perhaps from a hanging sash. Traces of some object and of the sakkos of a third woman at the left edge. Egg-and-dot pattern around base of knob.

Relief contour for brow-nose line of seated figure; considerable remains of red in the sketch lines.

For this variety, with the partly draped seated figure, see the lids in Stuttgart (Sche-

fold, *U.*, no. 44, pl. 15) and Tübingen (E 182: Schefold, *U.*, no. 45; Watzinger, pl. 38); also the lid in London, British Museum F 138, illustrated here on Plate 34 by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum; for new measurements and a full description we are indebted to P. E. Corbett. The body of the vase is preserved as well as the lid and is intact. Ht., with lid, 0.153 m.; ht. of lid alone, 0.079 m.; max. diam. of lid, 0.244 m. Considerable preliminary sketch, quite carefully done. The flat underside of the edge of the rim is reserved.

Second quarter of fourth century.

149. (P 471). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 12.

Head of woman wearing sakkos to left; she carries a plemochoe in her left hand. Dotted egg-pattern around base of knob.

No relief contour.

Not far from **146**, **147**; see also Leningrad St. 1809 (Schefold, *U.*, no. 11; *Compte-Rendu*, 1881, pl. 3) and a lid from Olynthos (Inv. 34. 127: *Olynthos*, XIII, pl. 85, no. 61).

Second quarter of fourth century.

150. (P 124). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 12.

Upper part of a woman, wearing ornamented peplos, looking right and holding a mirror in her outstretched left hand. Facing her is another figure, a bit of the face only preserved.

No relief contour.

Apparently from a lekanis of Schefold's Class B, though the fabric is thinner than most and could come from a pyxis lid; the style of hair dressing, also, is not characteristic for Class B.

Second quarter of fourth century.

151. (P 119). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 12.

Upper part of a woman wearing ornamented peplos and sphenone and bracelets, seated right, looking back left and beckoning to a

youth (Eros ?) who faces right; he wears a fillet. Egg-pattern around knob.

No relief contour. Added clay for fillet and bracelet.

Not far from 155 and 157, characterized by figures at a large scale and a style in which, although the drawing is coarse, the composition is not cluttered.

Second quarter of fourth century.

152. (P 118). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.088 m. Pl. 12.

Rim fragment. A woman in peplos with bordered overfold and dot rosettes on the skirt moves right, looking back left. She wears a sakkos and in her left hand carries a large box from which falls an ornamented sash. Egg-pattern on the rim.

No relief contour. Deep pink wash over the reserved surfaces; the glaze for the most part fired red.

Several similar lids show dot rosettes ornamenting the skirt, a decoration which apparently resulted from a misunderstanding of the doubled-over border of the overfold over the thighs, as seen for instance on 165. The breakdown of the bunched folds can be seen on the Stuttgart lid cited under 148. In successive copyings, the rosette pattern appears to have emerged from these meaningless lines. For such rosettes, compare an unpublished lid from the Athenian Agora (Inv. P 39) and a lid in Naples (Inv. 128119: Schefold, *U.*, no. 41; *Mon. Ant.*, XXII, 1914, pp. 679-680, fig. 233).

Second quarter of fourth century.

153. (P 501). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 12.

Lower half of draped seated woman, to right. In front of her part of the skirt of another figure (?).

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

154. (P 502). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 12.

Rim fragment. Part of a draped seated

woman, to left, preserved from below the knees; she wears soft leather shoes. In the field an opaque rosette. Egg-pattern on the rim.

No relief contour.

For the style compare a lekane in Leningrad (Schefold, *U.*, no. 31; *Otschet*, 1913-1915, p. 86, figs. 135a-c); compare also (a similar figure in a different composition) *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 87, no. 64.

Second quarter of fourth century.

155. (P 120). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.135 m.; diam. est. ca. 0.225 m. Pl. 13 and Fig. 1.

Preserved from center, with start of knob, to rim. A woman running right, looking back; peplos with long overfold, sakkos, earring; an alabastron and sash in her left hand, a box in her right. At right, the upper part of a youth, partly draped, to right. He is either seated or has his left foot raised and his hands on his knee. At left, the head, left shoulder and raised left hand of a woman, seated, looking left; peplos with ornamented top, sphenone. Further left, the top of the head of a fourth figure, a woman; sakkos. Solid egg-and-dot pattern around knob; egg-and-dot around rim.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

156. (P 123). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.09 m. Pl. 13.

Fragment from center, with stem of knob. Head and hand of a youth, or Eros, left, looking back toward a woman who carries a box and sash; part of the box and drapery only preserved. Egg-pattern around knob.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

157. (P 122). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.07 m.; diam. est. ca. 0.225 m. Pl. 13.

Rim fragment; mended from two pieces. Eros flies right, carrying a sash, toward a woman seated left, wearing a bordered peplos and shoes. Eros also wears soft leather shoes.

In the field, a large alabastron and a volute plant. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

158. (P 129). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 13.

Youth, right, leaning forward, a himation over his left shoulder. An uncertain object (club ?) behind him. A trace of drapery at the left corner of the fragment. Maeander and checkerboard border around base of knob.

No relief contour.

The subject is unexplained; the scene is apparently not the usual Epaulia, and the maeander and checkerboard border is uncommon.

Second quarter of fourth century.

159. (P 128). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 14.

Upper part of Eros, right, playing at knucklebones. At the right, the hand of another figure to left; above, dotted fillet hanging on the wall. Egg-pattern around base of knob.

No relief contour.

This piece and the following, **160-166**, may be assigned to a single hand; with them belong two lids of Class B in Leningrad (Scheffold, *U.*, nos. 31 and 32; *Otschet*, 1913-1915, p. 86, figs. 135a-c, already cited under **154**, and *ibid.*, p. 95, figs. 154a-c); also a lid from Olynthos (Inv. 124: *Olynthus*, V, pl. 110, no. 213). The seated figures here wear a peplos, the upper part of the dress ornamented with a pattern of grape-clusters; the Erotes have womanish faces and hairdressing; characteristic also are their soft leather shoes and the manner in which the wings are drawn, with a black band at the top.

Second quarter of fourth century.

160. (P 460). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.049 m. Pl. 14.

Eros right, probably playing at knucklebones.

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

161. (P 463). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 14.

Fragment from near center, preserving a little of the start of the knob. At left, part of a woman's head in a sakkos; at right, upper part of a wing to right (Eros). Between the figures, a tympanum (?).

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

162. (P 464). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 14.

Legs and lower half of wings of Eros flying to right. He wears soft leather shoes; the lower left part of a sash which he is holding hangs in the field. Between his legs and wings a dotted rosette.

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

163. (P 121). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.065 m. Pl. 14.

A very little of the rim preserved. The wings and feet of Eros, flying right; he wears soft leather shoes. In the field a dot rosette; under the wing-tips an uncertain object: small altar? At the left a large hydria; above it the hand of a figure holding a box and an ornamented sash. Egg-pattern on rim.

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

164. (P 116). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.041 m. Pl. 14.

Upper part of a woman right, looking back left; she wears peplos and sakkos. At right, part of a large wing (Eros), a wavy line in dilute glaze on its upper part.

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

165. (P 117). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 14.

Part of a woman wearing a peplos with long bordered overfold; she runs right, carrying a dotted sash in her left hand.

No relief contour.

See **159**, above.

- 166.** (P 504). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.042 m. Pl. 14.

At the left the arms of a woman to right, holding a box and a sash. At the right, the raised right arm and the knee of another woman seated to left; bracelets.

No relief contour. White, faded, for two balls on the top of the box; added clay for the bracelet on the upper arm of the seated figure.

See **159**, above.

- 167.** (P 127). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 14.

Parts of two female figures. One, left, with right hand raised, looks back right toward the second; she wears a peplos with ornamented top. Of the second woman, at the right, the right hand, holding a box and sash, is preserved. Solid egg-pattern around knob.

No relief contour.

This piece and the following, **168**, are close to **159** and the related pieces, but by different hands. The scale of the figures is smaller; the egg-pattern around the knob is small and solid; the ornamented dress is worn by the running as well as by the seated figures.

Second quarter of fourth century.

- 168.** (P 126). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.048 m. Pl. 14.

Upper part of a woman running right, looking back. Peplos with cluster-of-grapes pattern; sakkos. She holds a large tympanum in her left hand. At the right, the right arm, the back of the head and a little of the body of another woman; peplos. Uncertain object at lower edge of fragment, possibly a chest on which the woman at the right sits. Ring of blobs at base of knob.

No relief contour.

See above, **167**.

- 169.** (P 505). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.063 m. Pl. 14.

Upper part of woman seated to left; left hand raised. Peplos with ornamented top; sphen-done, earrings. Of a second figure, approaching from the right, only one hand, holding a box and a sash, is preserved. Blobs around base of knob.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

- 170.** (P 506). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 14.

Upper part of a woman running to right and looking back; she wears a peplos with ornamented top. At the right, part of a large wing (Eros) to right. Between, the top of a plant. Blobs around base of knob.

No relief contour.

For a similar open composition and a related style, compare a lid from Olynthos (Inv. 38. 290: *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 88, no. 65).

Second quarter of fourth century.

- 171.** (P 499). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.095 m. Pl. 15.

Woman seated left, looking round; peplos with ornamented top. She leans on her left hand; of the figure toward which she looks only some fingers holding a box and a sash remain. Blobs around base of knob.

No relief contour.

Type similar to **167**.

Second quarter of fourth century.

- 172.** (P 500). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.056 m. Pl. 15.

Head, neck, upper left arm and right hand of a woman seated left, looking round; peplos with ornamented top. Behind her stands another woman whose raised right arm and part of whose skirt remain; peplos with long overfold.

No relief contour.

The hair is here rendered with only two rough brush strokes; possibly the reserved space is intended to suggest the sphen-done. An unpublished lid from the Athenian Agora (Inv.

P 15556), at the same stylistic level but much more fully preserved, makes it certain that this fragment also belongs to one of the coarser varieties of Class B, such as 171.

Second quarter of fourth century.

173. (P 104). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.078 m. Pl. 15.

Part of a woman left, wearing an ornamented peplos and bracelets; facing her another figure (part of face and left hand) holding out a large mirror. At the lower left corner of the fragment, part of some object with a curved outline. A ring of blobs around the center, where the knob has been broken off.

No relief contour. White for the mirror, with traces of a pink wash over it; white with blue over for the curved object.

This piece, and 174-175, follow a different prototype in which the ornament of the dress consists of a series of spirals or curved lines rather than of a grape-cluster pattern. This ornament is clearly rendered on such lids as *Olynthus*, V, pl. 111, no. 216, but on our pieces is seen in a confused or degenerate form, more like the renderings on the *Olynthos* fragments, *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 118, no. 200 D, pl. 119, no. 201 P.

Second quarter of fourth century.

174. (P 105). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.051 m. Pl. 15.

A woman seated left, looking at a mirror which she holds in her right hand; peplos with ornamented top. At the left, the right hand of another figure, to right.

No relief contour.

Similar to 173.

Second quarter of fourth century.

175. (P 348). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.087 m.; diam. est. ca. 0.30 m. Pl. 15.

From construction filling of West Stoa; see above, 124; *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 294, fig. 15(b).

Rim fragment. A woman seated on a box, looking left; she wears peplos and bracelet. To

left, a box from which hangs a long scarf, and part of a round object (nuptial lebes?) from which hangs a similar scarf; both these objects carried by an approaching figure whose fingers are indicated by three strokes beneath the pot. Egg-and-dot pattern on rim.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

176. (P 109). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 15.

Mended from two pieces. Part of a draped female figure looking left and carrying a large tympanum and a sash in her left hand. Her hair is worn in a projecting bunch of curls, *lampadion*; wreath, earrings. At the right, a pair of large wings (Eros), to right.

No relief contour.

The style is here unrelated to the lids of Class B; contrast the hairdress with the sakkoi and sphendonai regularly found there, and the much freer, more open rendering of the wings. This piece is difficult to date and may be earlier than is suggested here.

Middle of fourth century.

177. (P 108). Fragment of conical lid. Diam. est. ca. 0.20 m. Pl. 15 and Fig. 1.

From a steeply conical lid with a plain edge (no flange). A maenad seated left, her head turned right. She holds a thyrsus in her right hand and leans her left arm on a large tympanum; peplos, sakkos. Facing her is part of another figure resting one foot on a stool and leaning one hand on a staff; the other hand outstretched.

No relief contour. White for the tympanum. The glaze has peeled badly and is thin and dull on the underside.

The shape is unusual. It is like that of lids used for common unglazed casseroles and presupposes a pot with an exterior vertical flange to hold the lid in place.

First quarter of fourth century.

178. (P 130). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 16.

Large-scale head in Phrygian cap, left, facing a griffin of which the head and neck remain. Volute plant between; egg-pattern above.

No relief contour.

Group of the Vienna Lekanis: *Paralipomena*, p. 1996, no. 6. For the name-piece (no. 3 in Beazley's list) see *CV*, Vienna, Kunsthistorisches Museum, pl. 50, 6-7. See also here, **179**, **183** and (related) **182**.

Several of the lids of this group had already been associated by various writers: Beazley, *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 34; D. M. Robinson, *Olynthus*, XIII, p. 119; F. Eichler, *CV*, Vienna, text to pl. 50, 6-7. No. **178** is a careful example of the group, by the same hand as nos. 1 and 2 (Salonica, from Olynthus: *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 86, no. 63; and Cambridge: *CV*, 2, pl. 27, 10). The Arimasps here may be compared, from the point of view of quality, with the mounted Amazon on the hydria in Leningrad assigned to the Europa painter (Inv. 6832: Schefold, *U.*, no. 169, fig. 10).

Second quarter of fourth century.

179. (P 480). Lekanis lid fragment, reversible type. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 16.

From hill-slope to south of east end of East Stoa.

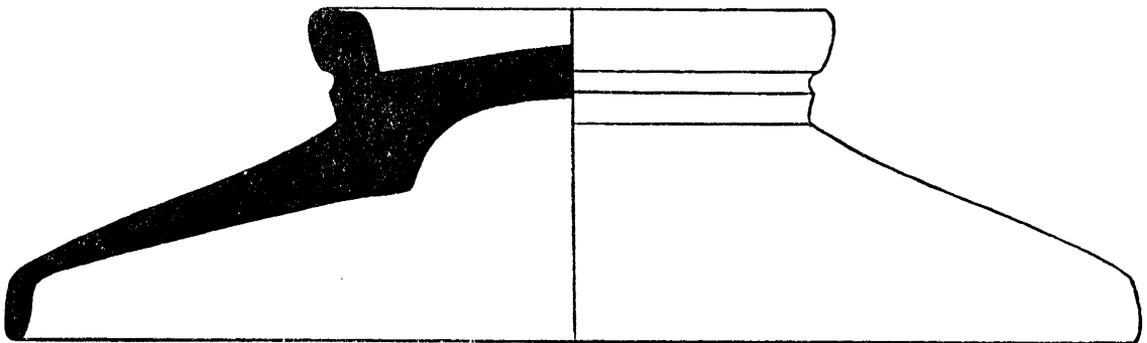
Fragment from near center. Part of the raised ring around the center, resembling a ring foot, is preserved and, on the underside, a

neatly rounded depression of the sort seen on fishplates. Large head in Phrygian cap to left; at left, ears and crest of griffin, right.

No relief contour.

This lid is of a special type, made to stand firmly when turned upside down. Characteristic examples of the shape are the Olynthos and Cambridge lids, noted above (**178**) as assigned to the Group of the Vienna Lekanis. Another example from the Pnyx is a small fragment (**181**: not illustrated); **180** and **182** may also be of this shape. On these lids, the band of blobs (coarse egg-pattern) which surrounds the knob on ordinary lekanis lids of the same general style is omitted since the greater diameter of the ring-knob (or foot) leaves no margin of space for it. The same shape appears in the fourth century in plain black (as *Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII, 1932-3, pp. 516-517, figs. 45-46) and also in patterned wares (e. g. Langlotz, *Würzburg*, pl. 216, nos. 640, 642); it occurs also in non-Attic fabrics as an example from Halae (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 458, fig. 136, no. 5) shows. It continues in use in Hellenistic times, though late examples may lack the characteristic depression on the underside. So far as noted, the lekanides to which lids of the reversible type belong are always handle-less.

An example in black glaze from the Athenian Agora, found in a context contemporary with the figured lids, is illustrated here in profile (Agora Inv. P 8187; ht. 0.044 m.; diam. 0.149 m.).



Agora Inv. P 8187

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The top of the lid is not flat, but slightly convex and joins the rim gently without the sharp angle seen on lids of shape A. This characteristic profile makes it possible to identify as of this shape fragments such as 180 and 182 here, where no part of the ring knob is preserved.

It has been suggested that such lids might be used, reversed, by a woman at her toilet table and that the depression at the center could serve for mixing ointments or other cosmetics. This explanation is preferable to the view that these lids were used separately as plates (*Olynthus*, XIII, p. 119).

Group of the Vienna Lekanis, no. 2 bis: *Paralipomena*, p. 2113; and see under 178.

Second quarter of fourth century.

180. (P 503). Lekanis lid fragment, reversible type (?). Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 16.

A little of the groove at the outer edge of the top, inside the rim, is preserved. Head and foreleg of panther to right, and the tips of the wings of a griffin, also right. Plant-scroll on the ground.

No relief contour.

For the shape see 179.

Second quarter of fourth century.

181. (P 33). Lekanis lid fragment, reversible type. Max. dim. 0.067 m. (not illustrated).

Small fragment from near center; a little of the raised ring and of the depression beneath remains. Part of a griffin to left (upper part of head and wing) and a little of the head of another griffin (?), to right.

No relief contour.

For the shape see 179.

Second quarter of fourth century.

182. (P 131). Lekanis lid fragment, reversible type (?). Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 16.

A little of the rim is preserved. Large-scale head in dotted Phrygian cap, right, facing a griffin of which the right leg and part of the chest remain. Egg-pattern on rim.

No relief contour.

For the shape see 179.

Related to the Group of the Vienna Lekanis, *Paralipomena*, p. 2113; and see under 178.

Second quarter of fourth century.

183. (P 347). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 16.

From construction filling of West Stoa; see above 124; *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, p. 294, fig. 15(a).

Part of a large head in Phrygian cap, left, facing a griffin with upraised claw. Between them, a plant.

No relief contour.

Group of the Vienna Lekanis, no. 8: *Paralipomena*, p. 1997.

Second quarter of fourth century.

184. (P 458). Lekanis lid fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 16.

Upper part of woman's head to right; hair in sphendone.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

185. (P 457). Lid fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 16.

From a pyxis or small lekani; the start of the knob preserved. Part of a woman's head in sakkos, left; the top of the sakkos of another woman's head to right; there must have been a third head. Between the heads, circumscribed palmette and tendrils.

No relief contour.

This same type of composition, consisting of large female heads, singly or in pairs, with palmettes or spiral plants as filling ornament, occurs, as is well known, on a wide variety of vase-shapes of the fourth century (e.g., here 64, 66, 67, 68, 120, 121, 127). On a number of small related shapes, where the picture is seen from above, such heads may appear in groupings of two, three or four.

Two heads only appear on each of the lids of two pelikai in the National Museum, N. M. 11704, and E 894 from the Empedokles

Collection. Both these vases have been assigned to the L. C. Group (Group of the Late Calyx-Kraters); N. M. 11704, no. 50 in the group, by the painter of Athens 1375 (*Paralipomena*, pp. 1856, 1857) and E 894 as no. 51, "more or less in the manner of the painter of Munich 2391; may be from his hand" (*Paralipomena*, pp. 1856, 1858-59). Compare also the arrangement of two and four heads on askoi, e. g., *Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 122, no. 203 A and *S.C.E.*, II, 1935, pl. CXLV, 5 and 9. For the arrangement of three heads, seen here (185-187), compare also an unpublished pyxis lid in the National Museum, N.M. 13676. Four heads, grouped in pairs, are found on lekanis lids (as for instance on one from the Athenian Agora: Inv. P 3556: *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 165, fig. 98e).

Second quarter of fourth century.

186. (P 459). Lid fragment. Ht. 0.059 m. Pl. 16.

Fragment from the center, with the lower part of the stem of the knob; from a pyxis or small lekanis. Parts of two women's heads, facing, hair in sakkos; between them a tympanum. There is space for no more than a third head.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

187. (P 456). Lid fragment. Ht. 0.045 m. Pl. 16.

Central part with root of knob preserved; from a pyxis or small lekanis. Parts of three women's heads.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

188. (P 103). Pyxis lid fragment, shape A. Ht. 0.069 m. Pl. 16.

Central part of lid, top of knob missing; ring around base of knob. A large female head, wearing a sakkos, left, approached from the left by Eros carrying a box and sash; fillet. At the right, a draped female figure seated on a

chest and holding a box and sash in her outstretched right hand; peplos, fillet, bracelet.

No relief contour. White for the large face; added clay for fillets and ornaments.

For the composition consisting of a single large head with various attendant figures—women and Erotes—at a smaller scale, compare a pyxis in Birmingham assigned to the Chalki Group (*Paralipomena*, p. 1990, 3 bis; Metzger, pl. VI, right).

Second quarter of fourth century.

189. (P 114). Pyxis lid fragment. Ht. 0.03 m. Pl. 16.

Fragment from near top; Eros, left, arms outstretched; in front of him a bit of a large-scale female head, left, wearing a sakkos.

No relief contour.

For the subject and composition, compare **188.**

Second quarter of fourth century.

190. (P 113). Pyxis lid fragment. Ht. 0.031 m. Pl. 16.

Upper part of Eros, right, arms outstretched. No relief contour.

For the subject and composition compare **188, 189.**

Second quarter of fourth century.

RED-FIGURE: BELL- AND CALYX-KRATERS

The following fragments, **191-328** (Pls. 17-33) all come from large open vases with lustrous glaze on the interior. In the case of small wall-fragments it is sometimes impossible to distinguish bell from calyx with certainty; the more probable shape is noted first.

191. (P 467). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.074 m.; b) 0.069 m.; c) 0.113 m. Pl. 17.

On a), part of the lower offset edge of the rim with egg-and-dot pattern. The back half of the head, the neck and right shoulder of a woman to right; peplos, fillet with leaves in front, earring. The ends of her hair are gathered into a small bag. At her left, the

end of a spear or stick, probably held in her right hand. On b), the two legs of a warrior holding a spear, left; he wears greaves decorated with palmettes. On c), the palmette from the floral ornament beneath the handle and the reserved handle-space. Warrior leaving home.

Partial relief contour; heavy fabric.

The offset at the rim is more usual on calyx- than on bell-kraters.

About 450-440 B.C.

- 192.** (P 134, P 138 a and b). Fragments of calyx- or bell-krater. Ht. a) 0.085 m.; b) 0.043 m.; c) 0.05 m. Pl. 17.

Athena standing facing, looking toward her right; her glance travels down toward something held in her extended right hand, helmet or phiale perhaps; fillet. At the lower left edge of the fragment, the forked end of something in red. Between the shoulder and the break a single letter in faded red, N. On the smaller fragments, b) and c), a wreathed silen's head, a hand holding a thyrsus (?) and a torso, to right, appear to come from the opposite side of the vase.

Relief contour for Athena's profile, neck and aegis, and for the hand at the left on fragment c). White for a single snake, at the shoulder; white also for the silen's eyebrow and wreath.

By the painter of the Louvre Centauromachy, *ARV*, p. 711, 53; the vase was one of the painter's best. The small aegis might recall that worn by Athena in the contemporary statue from the east pediment of the Hephaisteion (*Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 51).

About 440 B.C.

- 193.** (P 135). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.032 m. Pl. 18.

Part of a male figure; chiton, sword and spear, the sword hanging in a scabbard slung over his right shoulder. The right arm is bent; the hand might have held a phiale. Warrior leaving home (?).

Relief contour along the bit of upper arm.

About 440 B.C.

- 194.** (P 144). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 18.

The knee of a male figure standing right before an altar; the end of his himation at the edge of the fragment above. On the altar, a dotted mass, of ashes or insulating material (*J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, pp. 21-22).

Relief contour for the leg and around the ashes.

About 440-430 B.C.

- 195.** (P 146). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 18.

A right arm with a cloak hanging over it and a bit of someone else's drapery at the left. Crosses decorate the first cloak, Z's the second.

Relief contour except for the bit of drapery at the lower left corner.

About 440-430 B.C.

- 196.** (P 137). Calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.05 m. Pl. 18.

The offset at the rim preserved. The top of the head of a woman, right; five leaves spring from the second fold of her button-topped *sakos*. Her name, ΕΥΤΕΡΡ[Ε], written above, identifies her as a muse; the scene perhaps a concert.

Relief contour, except the button. White (faded) for the inscription and the leaves of the headdress.

Manner of the Dinos painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 654, added as no. 11 bis: "may be by the painter himself."

About 425-420 B.C.

- 197.** (P 142). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.06 m. Pl. 18.

A flute-girl at a banquet. Behind her at the left is a cushion, or the drapery of one of the guests. She wears peplos and fillet.

Relief contour for face and neck.

For the composition, compare for instance the symposium scenes on a stamnos in the British Museum (E 453: *ARV*, p. 686, 5; *CV*, c, pl. 23, 4) and on the fragments of a bell-

krater from Al Mina (*ARV*, p. 697, 31; *J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 13, no. 37).

About 425-420 B.C.

198. (P 154). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.027 m. Pl. 18.

The head of a youth, right, ivy-crowned.

Relief contour for brow-nose line.

Fabric and style close to **197**; both possibly from the same vase.

About 425-420 B.C.

199. (P 136). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.045 m. Pl. 18.

Part of a woman in chiton and himation; she was probably holding a jug in her right hand. At the upper left corner two white lines crossed by a smaller one suggest a thyrsus.

Relief contour for the arm.

About 420 B.C.

200. (P 143). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 18.

Part of a girl right, preserved from nose to below waist; peplos with kolpos. She carries a large plain basin; it was full; she holds it carefully and leans her shoulders back slightly to balance it.

Relief contour for the profile and the basin.

The basin, no doubt *λεκάνη*, is of the shape and make familiar from deposits of household pottery; see most recently *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 89, under no. 91, pl. 32.

About 420 B.C.

201. (P 173). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 18.

The head of a horse to left, and part of the back of a second horse.

Relief contour. The surface much marred but the glaze and finish good.

About 430-420 B.C.

202. (P 156). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.075 m. Pl. 18.

Upper part of a youth wearing pilos and chlamys fastened on right shoulder. He runs before a galloping horse, and carries a goad

or kerykeion (?). Parts of the forelegs of the horse remain.

Relief contour except for the left shoulder; white for the strings of the pilos.

The composition suggests the scenes in which Hermes leads on before a chariot, as in the apotheosis of Herakles. In archaic statuettes from Arcadia Hermes, like other countrymen and travelers, sometimes wears the pilos; cf. 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1904, pl. 9.

Near the painter of the Louvre Centauro-machy (Beazley).

About 420 B.C.

203. (P 246). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 18.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18 (2).

Head and shoulders of a youth, left; his bent right arm probably rests on his knee. He wears a chlamys fastened on the right shoulder; the strings of a petasos are tied around his neck.

Relief contour for profile and part of arm; white for the strings.

By the Chrysis painter, *ARV*, p. 795, 9.

About 420 B.C.

204. (P 487). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 18.

From exploration of city walls; disturbed context.

Upper half of the head of a youth to left; fillet and wreath. He watches Eros flying to left; the beginning of the wings, the left leg and part of the right side preserved.

Relief contour. White with dilute glaze over for the berries of the wreath and the fillet.

About 425-420 B.C.

205. (P 133). Calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.042 m. Pl. 18.

Lotus and palmette band from rim.

Relief contour nearly complete.

Probably by the Dinos painter; compare his calyx-krater in Bologna (283: *ARV*, p. 789, 1; Hahland, pl. 8b), though with nine petals to our eleven. Most renderings of the pattern

are more rigid, and on the Kadmos painter's version on his calyx-krater in Bologna (303: *ARV*, p. 804, 4; Pfuhl, fig. 590) the calyx of the lotus has disappeared; this is the rule thereafter.

About 425-420 B.C.

206. (P 147). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 19.

Symposium. The heads of four figures in two groups. At left a male figure, bearded and wreathed, and a woman with her arms around his neck. She wears a sphenone with small leaves at the front. Along the broken edge behind her head, some traces of drapery (?). At right, a male figure, wreathed and bearded, with a torch in his raised right hand; beside him a woman; stephane with leaves. Both look to left. Wreath on rim.

Partial relief contour; white for the berries of the wreaths worn by the men.

By the Pothos painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 1575, added as no. 21 ter, as an unusually good work of his own; in *ARV*, p. 803, middle, it was placed near him.

About 425-420 B.C.

207. (P 159). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.07 m. Pl. 19.

Head of a boy left, being crowned with a wreath; the arms and a little of the upper front part of the head (fillet with leaves) of the female figure who holds the wreath are preserved. Above the wreath, ΚΑ[ΛΟΞ].

Relief contour except for the boy's shoulder; white for the inscription and the leaves on the fillet.

Theseus is thus crowned by Athena on the Kadmos painter's calyx-krater from Kamarina (Syracuse 17427: *ARV*, p. 804, 2; *CV*, pl. 10). On the reverse of this same vase the goddess, again represented, has taken off her helmet to display just such hair ornaments as here.

Near the Kadmos painter.

About 420 B.C.

208. (P 152). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 19.

The top of a male head, wreathed, to left; he is probably reclining with his right hand clasping his head, while he sings or listens to music. At right a shoulder (?).

Relief contour for the hand and the leaves of the wreath. The wreath is tied with a red ribbon (cf. *S.I.G.*³ 1018, Pergamon, 3rd century B.C.: στέφανον ἑλάας μετὰ ταινιδίου φοινικιοῦ).

About 420-410 B.C.

209. (P 158). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.065 m. Pl. 19.

Upper part of Nike, to right, head slightly bent; sphenone with leaves, earring, chiton.

Relief contour; white for the leaves.

The figure looks down; she may be assisting at a sacrifice, as on the Nikias painter's bell-krater in London (98.7-16.6: *ARV*, p. 847, 1; B. Schröder, *Der Sport im Altertum*, Berlin, 1927, pl. 51).

Beazley (*Paralipomena*, p. 2103) cites this fragment as near two bell-kraters, Syracuse 38031 and Boston 28.108, which he assigns to the manner of the Meidias painter.

About 410 B.C.

210. (P 178). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 19.

Upper part of a standing woman, head to right; thin chiton, shoulder buttons, necklace. At the extreme right is part of a slender staff or sceptre probably held in the left hand; the right hand raised. From behind the left arm spring stems tipped with buds.

Relief contour except for the edge of the chiton under the right arm and for the outer line of the upper arm.

The figure finds a very good sculptural parallel on a votive relief in the National Museum, Athens (Inv. 3572, *Ath. Mitt.*, LIV, 1929, pl. 1). Beazley has compared the vase-fragment with the work of the painter of Louvre G 433 (*ARV*, p. 965, additions to p. 851).

About 420-410 B.C.

211. (P 140). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.042 m. Pl. 19.

Part of a girl, right, playing the double flutes, preserved from shoulder to waist; thin chiton. At the right, the shoulder of another figure.

Relief contour for hands and flutes.

Manner of the Meidias painter, *ARV*, p. 965 (additions to pp. 835-841), added as no. 29 bis. Compare the stemless cup in Leningrad, *ARV*, p. 834, 4; FR, iii, p. 47.

About 410 B.C.

212. (P 150). Calyx-krater fragment (?). Ht. 0.056 m. Pl. 19.

The upper part of a man to right, tuning an instrument; wreath, himation. The instrument is a simple rectangular frame; a trace of the line of the upper cross-piece remains close to the break. The left arm holds the lower cross-piece against the body; the fingers of the left hand sound the strings, which are not indicated. The right hand, outstretched, will have been adjusting the pegs.

Relief contour not quite complete.

The scale of the figure suggests a two-row calyx. On these, see most recently A. D. Trendall in *J.H.S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 191. To the vases listed there, add a fragmentary two-row calyx-krater in the Athenian Agora (Inv. P 8445-6; one fragment, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, pl. 78, no. 137). Above, Dionysos, maenads and satyrs; below, satyrs. Group of Polygnotos; recalls the Christie painter: *Paralipomena*, pp. 514, 1115.

Pollux (Δ, 60), mentions among stringed instruments the *ψιθύρα*, which had a *σχήμα τετράγωνον*, a square shape. He is not, however, very certain as to just what this was, since further on he adds that some people think the *ψιθύρα* is the same as the *ἄσκαρος*; yet the *askaros*, as he describes it, is not a stringed instrument at all, and is quite different. Our fragment gives for the first time so far as we know a representation of a square stringed instrument and, having this representation, we are perhaps rather better off than Pollux. We

may well claim the name of *psithyra* for it, and separate it from the stringless *askaros*.

Recalls the Kadmos painter.

About 420 B.C.

213. (P 139). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment (?). Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 19.

From a large very thick-walled vase (0.01 m.); the piece nearly flat; the glaze inside so smoothed that there are no wheel-marks to assist in identifying the shape. Possibly from an elaborate lid rather than a krater.

Part of a six-stringed cithara. The right hand of the citharode holds the plectrum; one finger of his left, plucking at the strings, can be seen behind. At the right edge of the fragment, part of something else: drapery (?). The arms of the cithara are clearly shown to be made of horn. The patterned band around the sounding board, a pattern found both on black-figured and on red-figured vases, suggests an inlay, perhaps of gold or of ivory.

Relief contour; white dots on cross-piece and sounding board.

This type of cithara occurs on the following vases:

- 1) Florence, fragment. Citharode. *CV*, Campana Fragments, pl. 13, 239; Beazley, *CF*, pl. 13, 45. Late archaic.
- 2) Athens, Acropolis 439. Fragments of white-ground cup. Death of Orpheus. Pistoxenos painter, *ARV*, p. 575, 2; Pfuhl, fig. 416.
- 3) Athens, N. M. 1183. Pelike. Citharode. Painter of Athens 1183, *ARV*, p. 395, 1; *Jahrbuch*, XXXII, 1917, p. 66, fig. 35.
- 4) Rome, Vatican (Sala VII, case N, no. 18). Neck amphora with triple handles. Citharode. Group of Polygnotos, *ARV*, p. 700, 85.
- 5) Florence 4006. Stamnos. Citharode. Group of Polygnotos, *ARV*, p. 695, 5; *CV*, pl. 56, 3.
- 6) Rome, Villa Giulia 5230. Oinochoe, shape

2. Citharode. H. Philippart, *Collections*, I, Brussels, 1932, pl. III.
- 7) Ferrara T 127. Volute-krater. Thamyras. Polion, *ARV*, p. 797, 1; *Dioniso*, III, p. 336, 1-2.
- 8) Leningrad. Lekanis lid. Citharode beside altar. *Compte-Rendu*, 1869, pl. IV, 14.
- 9) Ruvo, Jatta, 1538. Squat lekythos. Thamyras. Meidias painter, *ARV*, p. 832, 9; Nicole, pl. 7, 4.
- 10) Munich 2471. Oinochoe, shape 3. Citharode. Manner of the Meidias painter, *ARV*, p. 837, 31; *CV*, pl. 88, 4, and p. 22, fig. 1.
- 11) New York 16.52. Hydria. Thamyras. Manner of the Meidias painter, *ARV*, p. 835, 1; Richter and Hall, pl. 160.

Two vases show variants of this type of cithara, but without the characteristic rendering of the horns:

- Oxford 530. Hydria. Thamyras. Group of Polygnotos, *ARV*, p. 702, 105; *CV*, pl. 32, 1.
- New York 25.78.66. Bell-krater. Satyrs. Polion, *ARV*, p. 797, 7; Richter and Hall, pl. 155.

The variety of cithara shown on our fragment and on the vases listed above (1-11) differs from the standard type as seen, e. g. on the Pan painter's amphora of Panathenaic shape in New York (*ARV*, p. 363, 23; Richter and Hall, no. 66, pl. 70). It has relatively short arms made of horn, attached to a broad sounding board, usually richly decorated. Examples like the Ruvo lekythos (9), or the Athens pelike (3), remind one of the words of Philostratos, *Imagines* I, 10: μέλανα καὶ πριονωτὰ ὄρησ τὰ κέρατα.

The earliest picture of this variety occurs, so far as we know, on a fragment in Florence (1), belonging to the late archaic period. Its greatest popularity, however, seems to be in the later classical period, and in several of these pieces (7, 9, 11) the citharode is Thamyras. Because

of these representations, M. Wegner (*Das Musikleben der Griechen*, Berlin, 1949, pp. 45-46) called the type the Thamyras-cithara. The association is attractive, and the rich and careful ornament of the instrument might indeed recall the lines from the *Thamyras* of Sophokles (*F.T.G.*², fr. 223):

ῥηγνὺς χρυσόδετον κέρας
ῥηγνὺς ἀρμονίαν χορδοτόνου λύρας

But this type of cithara does not appear in all Thamyras representations, nor is it confined to him. We might better, therefore, avoid calling it by a name which could give rise to misapprehension, and call it instead the horned cithara, thus emphasizing its special characteristic, the clear indication, namely, of the material of which the arms are made.

Late fifth century.

214. (P 157). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.069 m. Pl. 20.

Parts of two figures, Athena and Eros, and a torch. Athena is seated to right; part of the neck, turned toward her right, the left shoulder and upper left arm preserved; aegis, himation over her arm. Her spear rests against her shoulder. Eros is seen in profile to right; most of his wings and part of the curve of his back remains. Above him, the end of a burning torch, diagonally across the field.

Judgment of Paris. For Athena with Eros attending on Aphrodite, compare C. Clairmont, *Das Parisurteil in der antiken Kunst*, Zurich, 1951, pl. 16, K 175 bis. The torch may be thought of as held by Hera; she appears holding a torch on two Roman sarcophagi with the Judgment of Paris; cf. Clairmont, *op. cit.*, p. 107, K 243 and K 244.

Relief contour except for Athena's himation; white, faded, for the flames of the torch. Recalls the Kadmos painter.

About 420-410 B.C.

215. (P 155). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.072 m. Pl. 20.

A little of an ivy wreath and a right hand,

outstretched, preserved; inscribed in white above the wreath, ΗΦΑΙΣΤΟΣ. At right and above, the right wing and front of the wreathed head of Eros. At the upper right corner of the fragment, his name, ΕΡ[ΩΣ]. Near the left edge part of the name of a third personage,]ΔΙΑ.

Relief contour throughout; white for the inscription.

The subject of the scene is uncertain; it may be a Return of Hephaistos. The most probable restorations for the female name ending in *δία* would be *Εἰδία* or *Κωμφδία*. *Κωμφδία* appears along with Hephaistos, Dionysos and a satyr in a Return of Hephaistos scene on a bell-krater in the Louvre (G 421: *ARV*, p. 685, 1; *CV*, d, pls. 21, 8 and 22, 1-5, 7; cf. F. Brommer in *Jahrbuch*, LII, 1937, p. 208, no. 28). *Εἰδία* is also known as a maenad's name (cf. *RE*, s. v., and C. Fränkel, *Satyr- und Bakchennamen auf Vasenbildern*, Halle, 1912, pp. 63-64). Nor is Eros out of place with Dionysos and his thiasos; cf. H. Heydemann, *Satyr- und Bakchennamen, Fünftes Hallisches Winckelmannsprogramm*, Halle, 1880, p. 7; A. Furtwängler, *Eros in der Vasenmalerei*, Munich, 1874, pp. 39 ff. Pothos and Eros appear with the thyrsus on two Roman gems, A. Furtwängler, *Antiken Gemmen*, Leipzig and Berlin, 1900, pl. XLIII, nos. 52, 55. Eros is also associated with Hephaistos; according to one version, preserved by Nonnus (*Dionysiaca*, V, 138 ff.) and Servius (*Comm. Aen.* I, 664), he was the son of Hephaistos and Aphrodite. But the vase-painters of this time do not need much excuse for adorning their vases with him.

About 420-410 B.C.

216. (P 151). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 20.

Eros to right; most of his wings and a small part of his body preserved. At the left, a scroll of floral ornament.

Partial relief contour; white for Eros' body. About 420-410 B.C.

217. (P 207). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.073 m. Pl. 20.

Part of the figure of a dancer, from thigh to mid-calf. Thin short chiton, with a floating end of drapery. At lower left, trace of another figure or object.

No relief contour.

Manner of the Dinos painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 658, added as no. 10 bis.

About 410 B.C.

218. (P 145). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 20.

Symposium. On a couch, part of the torso and drapery of a reclining figure, to right, apparently leaning against a striped pillow of which part hangs over the edge of the couch at the left. In front of the couch, a low three-legged table. Maeander border below.

Relief contour.

About 410-400 B.C.

219. (P 172). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 20.

A youth's head to left; wreath and fillet. A second wreath of small leaves in the field above his head. On the wall a boukranion from which hang heavy knotted fillets.

Relief contour for the brow-nose line; white for the fillets and for the wreath in the field.

About 410-400 B.C.

220. (P 446). Calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 20.

A foot in a high laced sandal, seen from above; the toe of the second foot appears behind the first, as if the ankles were crossed. On the cul, palmette and lotus band.

Relief contour both for foot and for ornament.

The sandal is an elaborate type, with nine loops or latches; perhaps this was the type to which the term *ἐννήσκαλοι* was applied; cf. K. Erbacher, *Griechisches Schuhwerk*, Würzburg, 1914, p. 8. This type of sandal was a favorite with the Meidias painter and his fol-

lowers as, e. g., on the London hydria and on the squat lekythos in London, *ARV*, p. 838, 48 (*J.H.S.*, VIII, 1888, pl. 81).

Late fifth century.

221. (P 206). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.049 m. Pl. 20.

Lower part of a standing male figure wearing himation and boots; he leans on a staff at his left. The shoes, cut high to cover the ankles, have cuffs, large up-standing tongues and ties. At the left, part of a piece of furniture and a crooked stick or vine (?); at the right, part of a large object made up of many small horizontal folds, possibly bellows. Egg-pattern border below.

Relief contour except for the object at the right and the border.

The awkward pose of the feet might suggest Hephaistos.

Late fifth century.

222. (P 445). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 20.

Two legs to right, the feet shod in leather boots with deep cuffs and turned-up toes. Part of a chiton edge, reaching to the knee, remains. A reserved surface, unexplained, in front of the advanced leg; also part of something at the left edge of the fragment. Upper line of maeander border below.

Relief contour except the right heel.

Late fifth century.

223. (P 188). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 21.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

Part of wreathed youth, riding to right; he held the reins in his left hand. Nothing of the horse is preserved.

Partial relief contour.

Latest Mannerist, late fifth century (Beazley).

224. (P 159 bis). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.064 m. Pl. 21.

Part of a youth (Herakles ?) carrying a

club over his shoulder; a cloak on his right arm. At the left above, part of a female figure or of drapery (white).

Relief contour.

End of fifth century.

225. (P 164). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 21.

Part of a youth to left, leaning on a stick; preserved from chin to hips; a decorated cloak around his lower body. A second figure at the left reaches out a hand to touch his.

Relief contour.

By the same hand, a krater fragment in Cambridge (99, N. 159: *CV*, pl. 27, 15).

About 400 B.C.

226. (P 165). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 21.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

Part of a man, probably seated, looking left, his right arm raised; wreath. Over his right shoulder falls the right hand of a second figure, probably a woman; a little of her drapery shown behind his head. Symposion.

Relief contour; white for the wreath.

About 400 B.C.

227. (P 220). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.032 m. Pl. 21.

Upper part of youth, to left, playing the double flutes; himation over his left shoulder; fillet.

Relief contour except for the nape; white for the fillet.

About 400 B.C. (?).

228. (P 447). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 21.

Torso of woolly satyr, dancing to left.

No relief contour; hair and tail in white.

The anatomical details are here indicated, but whether a satyr or an actor in satyr's dress is intended seems uncertain. On the subject see M. Bieber, *Jahrbuch*, XXXII, 1917, pp. 47 ff.;

Richter and Hall, p. 196, and A. D. Trendall, *Paestan Pottery*, Rome, 1936, p. 54.

End of fifth century, or later.

229. (P 245). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 21.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(1).

Part of a satyr, frontal, holding a thyrsus in his left hand; at extreme right, part of another figure (?).

Relief contour.

Late fifth century (?).

230. (P 251). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 21.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(7).

Tail, right hand and part of the leg of a satyr moving to right. At either edge of the fragment, a trace of some object (reserved areas).

Relief contour for the satyr.

Late fifth century (?).

231. (P 249). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.045 m. Pl. 21.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(5).

Leg and tip of tail of satyr, left.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century (?).

232. (P 250). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 21.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(6).

Probably from a reverse. Part of a cloaked figure, left, holding a staff in his right hand.

No relief contour.

Late fifth century (?).

233. (P 215 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.061 m.; b) 0.04 m. Pl. 21.

On fragment a), parts of three figures; above, the upper part of a maenad, facing, seen as if behind a rock; peplos and fawn-skin; her left hand raised. Below, the upper front part

of a head, right; ivy wreath and fillet; behind this head the tip of a thyrsus or of another wreathed head. At right edge of fragment the edge of the profile and part of the arm of a female figure looking left. On fragment b), (mended from two pieces), at the left edge part of a draped female figure holding up a wreath and at the right, the right arm and a little of the chest of another figure, holding a staff.

Relief contour for the flesh parts. White for the woman's flesh on a); white with dilute glaze over for the fillet and ivy berries on a), with traces of pink over for the wreath on b).

End of fifth century, or even later.

234. (P 248). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 21.

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(4).

Part of a standing figure frontal, wearing a decorated chiton and a himation which is drawn across the front of the body at the waist and thrown over the bent left arm.

No relief contour.

For the chiton decorated with heavy rays, appearing along with drapery of a thinner and lighter character, many examples may be cited toward the end of the fifth century. Compare for instance the bell-krater in Vienna, possibly by the painter of the Athens Wedding (1771: *ARV*, pp. 842-843; Hahland, pls. 18-19, especially pl. 18 b), or a pelike by the Kiev painter in Leningrad (43 f.: *ARV*, p. 852, 1; Scheffold, *U.*, figs. 70-72).

End of fifth century.

235. (P 254). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.045 m. (not illustrated).

From the filling of Period II of the Assembly Place; *Hesperia*, I, 1932, p. 129, fig. 18(10).

Fragment from lower wall, preserving one end of a border of maeander with dotted saltire squares.

No relief contour.

End of fifth century (?).

- 236.** (P 214 a, b). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. a) 0.096 m.; b) 0.027 m. Pl. 21.

Two fragments, the larger mended from two. On a), most of the upper part of a woman seated to right, looking back. Her right hand rests on the rock on which she sits; with her left she holds up an end of drapery at her shoulder. She wears a thin chiton, a decorated himation, spondone, necklace, earring, bracelets. On fragment b) is a little of the mid-part of a second seated woman, also with chiton and himation.

No relief contour. White, with the details elaborately rendered in dilute glaze, for the women's flesh and chitons; white for the outline of the rock and for two dot-ornaments on the spondone.

For contemporary styles, compare a hydria in Hildesheim, Schefold, *U.*, figs. 68-69; also the bell-krater in Vienna cited under **234**, harsher and still more elaborate developments of the general style noted above under **118**.

About 400 B.C.

- 237.** (P 177). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 22.

Two Amazons in a chariot, left; most of the upper parts of both figures preserved, and the heads of two horses. The dress of both figures is the same: thin chiton, fastened on the left shoulder, leaving the right breast and arm free; jeweled cap with lappets (tiara), necklace, earrings, bracelets. The farther figure holds the reins; the nearer stands with her right hand on the chariot rail.

Relief contour for the Amazons and for the far horse; the near horse is white; white dots for jewels and ornaments, with dilute glaze wash over. A bit of the rim, with wreath, preserved.

The composition strongly recalls the Amazonomachy on a calyx-krater in the Bibliothèque Nationale by the painter of the Würzburg Amymone (427: *Paralipomena*, p. 1990; de Ridder, *Catalogue*, p. 318; A. L. Millin, *Peintures de Vases Antiques*, Paris, 1808, ed.

S. Reinach, Paris, 1891, I, pls. 56, 57; photos. Giraudon 36.185-36.189). Our fragment preserves part of the central group. On the Bibliothèque Nationale vase, as here, the Amazons wear a small cap-like version of the tiara (cf. Gow, *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 144); but there the similarity of costume ends. The Paris Amazons wear the heavily ornamented Oriental dress. On the Pnyx fragment they wear instead thin chitons which suggest a sculptural rather than a vase-painting tradition, and which contribute no little to the atmosphere of lightness and animation that characterizes the piece.

Related to the Talos painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 663.

About 400 B.C.

- 238.** (P 179). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.043 m. Pl. 22.

Head of a woman, left, wearing a jeweled headdress; earring. On the wall behind her a wreath with berries.

Relief contour; the jewels and berries white with dilute glaze over.

Compare **237**.

About 400 B.C.

- 239.** (P 161). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.022 m. Pl. 22.

Head of Eros bending to right; headband with leaves and berries; a little of his wing along the edge of the fragment at the left.

Relief contour.

About 400 B.C.

- 240.** (P 160). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 22.

Herakles (?) feasting. He reclines to left, head turned back right, a cushion under his left elbow. His right arm is flung out; in his left is a shallow stemless kantharos. Three small leaves are bunched together over his brow, three more over his ear; scattered dots at the back of the head and above. On the wall at the upper left, part of a wreath.

Relief contour for the profile.

For the type of kantharos represented here

(Type D, or Sotadean)—both actual examples and representations on vases—see most recently *EVP*, p. 72, and the references there. To the examples where the prototype was of metal one might add the kantharos seen on coins of Naxos, e. g., C. Seltman, *Masterpieces of Greek Coinage*, Oxford, 1949, p. 56, fig. 18b.

Beginning of fourth century.

241. (P 219). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.039 m. Pl. 22.

Part of the head of a youth, wreathed and filleted, right; a petasos hangs at his nape. In front of him, the edge of something; on it, slanting black lines and two white dots.

Relief contour for the brow and the unexplained object. White, with dilute glaze over, for the fillet, berries and dots.

End of fifth century or beginning of fourth.

242. (P 485). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 22.

Head and part of the back of a bearded male, wreathed, to right; he bends forward slightly. At the left edge of the fragment the end of a stick (?).

Relief contour for profile and nape.

Beginning of fourth century.

243. (P 170). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.075 m. Pl. 22.

A standing male figure, preserved from neck to waist, frontal, looking to right. He carries a tall staff in his right hand, and his hair hangs in long curls over his shoulders; ornamented chiton. From the left comes Hermes (hand with kerykeion); between, at a lower level, was a third figure (bit of wreath, brow and hair).

Relief contour.

Beginning of fourth century.

244. (P 227). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 22.

Part of the left side of a maenad carrying a thyrsus over her shoulder; peplos with overfold, bracelets.

Relief contour for lower line of arm; white with dilute glaze over for the bracelets.

First quarter of fourth century.

245. (P 153). Calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 22.

Fragment from lower part of wall; reserved line at bottom just above cul. One end of a wooden chest, with the lid in part open (?).

Relief contour for the horizontal members; brown for the veining of the wood.

For a similar large box or chest, also set on the ground, see the reverse of the calyx-krater in Athens, by the painter of the Athens Wedding (1388: *ARV*, p. 842, 1; 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1905, pls. 6-7).

End of fifth century or beginning of fourth.

246. (P 194). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.11 m. Pl. 22.

Fragment from lower wall. The lower part of a grape-vine; the grape-clusters have reserved outlines; white, with pink wash over, for the small leaves and for tendrils. Maeander with checkerboard squares below. Part of the handle ornament at right.

No relief contour.

For vines with such tendrils compare, e. g., a pelike in New York, in the manner of the Chrysis painter (GR 593: *ARV*, p. 795, 4; Richter and Hall, pl. 152, no. 153); a bell-krater by the Kadmos painter in the Louvre (G 503: *ARV*, p. 804, 8; *CV*, e, pl. 1, 1-3) and a bell-krater in Vienna (Kunsthist. Mus. 729: Schefold, *U.*, no. 127; Jacobsthal, *Gött. Vasen*, p. 55, fig. 77).

End of the fifth century or later.

247. (P 162). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.075 m. Pl. 23.

Mended from two pieces. The face and much of the body of a snub-nosed satyr, sitting to right and looking up left toward a maenad who stands beside him, her figure preserved from waist to near ankle. Her dress is decorated with four-petalled rosettes. The stem of her

thyrsus, with a berry-spray springing from it, is held in her right hand and passes behind the satyr's shoulder. Part of a third figure at the left (?).

Relief contour; white for the berries.

Near the Pronomos painter.

About 400-390 B.C.

248. (P 167). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.11 m. Pl. 23.

A satyr moving right; the legs from below the waist preserved, and the end of the tail. Maeander broken by saltire square below the picture.

No relief contour.

A descendant of the Nicias painter's satyrs, as seen for instance on his bell-krater in Gotha (75: *ARV*, p. 847, 13; *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, pl. 14).

Beginning of fourth century.

249. (P 169). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.05 m. Pl. 23.

Upper part of a satyr, dancing right with both arms raised. He is got up like a dancing girl (Beazley's identification). He wears a brassière (*ραυία* or *ἀπόδεσμος*); part of his ear is covered by his fillet. A little of his tail (?) at lower left corner of fragment; surface chipped at lower right.

Relief contour except for the hand; white for the fillet with dilute glaze over.

A similar brassière appears on a bell-krater fragment from Al Mina (*J.H.S.*, LIX, 1939, p. 19, no. 55), where the wearer has also a cord crossing the chest. An elaborate example with the same cord and the band decorated with palmette ornament appears on an unpublished fragment from a dinos by the Pan painter, in the Vlastos collection (*ARV*, p. 363, 22). Atalante, on a stemless cup in the Louvre (CA 2259: by the Euaion painter, *ARV*, p. 530, 94; *Enc. phot.* iii, 8b, 1) wears a related type of brassière, but with shoulder straps. A satyr dressed as a maenad in chiton and short decorated overdress is seen on an oinochoe in the

National Museum at Athens (C. C. 1296: Deubner, *Attische Feste*, pl. 33, 2).

Beginning of fourth century.

250. (P 163). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.088 m. Pl. 23.

Lower part of a female figure, seated to right, holding a thyrsus in her left hand; her dress is decorated with three-petalled rosettes; Ariadne? At the left, the head and right hand of a satyr holding out a phiale to her; at the right a flute-girl of whom the hands and a small part of the drapery remain.

A little relief contour. White for the women's flesh and for the flute-girl's drapery.

First quarter of fourth century.

251. (P 176). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.043 m. Pl. 23.

Upper part of a young satyr, wreathed, to left. A skin is knotted round his shoulders, the hooves hanging in front; a thyrsus beside him, with berries and streamers.

Relief contour; white for the wreath, the berries and the streamers.

First quarter of fourth century.

252. (P 191). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.072 m. Pl. 23.

Torso of a girl (maenad), her right arm outstretched. She wears an ornamented peplos with a studded girdle; two fillets hang over her outstretched right arm. At the lower left corner of the fragment, a seated male figure (Dionysos?): the back of the head to left, and the shoulder with drapery behind it; wreath or fillet.

No relief contour; white for the fillets over the girls arm.

By the Retorted painter; Beazley, *Paralipomena*, p. 1780, notes that it should be his. Compare, here, the dress of the dancing maenad on 271b, Pl. 26 at left.

End of first quarter or early in second quarter of fourth century.

253. (P 202). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.067 m. Pl. 23.

Lower parts of three dancing figures, a satyr between two maenads. The maenads' dresses have broad decorated hems.

Relief contour for the satyr's legs and in part for the maenads' drapery.

The style is not far from that of the bell-krater in Naples noted above, p. 11, as by the painter of Naples 3245.

First quarter of fourth century.

254. (P 205). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.058 m. Pl. 23.

Lower part of a woman seated right; dotted rosettes and wave border on her garment. Part of the maeander border below.

No relief contour; white for the feet.

First quarter of fourth century.

255. (P 171). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.09 m. Pl. 24.

Mended from two pieces. Apotheosis of Herakles. At left, Hermes almost frontal, moving left, looking back; the upper part of the figure preserved; wreath and fillet, chlamys fastened in front, kerykeion in raised right hand, left hand outstretched. Following him is part of a chariot team, parts of two horses, the wing of Nike and her goad. In the field behind, a building; four Doric columns crowned by an entablature.

Partial relief contour. White with dilute glaze over for Hermes' fillet and for studs on the horses' bridles; white also for the building, with the divisions of the architectural members indicated in dilute glaze.

Recalling the painter of London F 64 (Beazley, by letter, April 6, 1953). For this type of representation of the subject, in which Nike is the charioteer, cf. Mingazzini, pp. 438-439 and Metzger, pp. 211-212.

First quarter of fourth century.

256. (P 226). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.047 m. Pl. 24.

Apotheosis of Herakles. Nike and youthful

Herakles in a chariot; her wings are wide-spread; spiral ornaments on her dress; necklace. Herakles holds his club across his left shoulder; his himation floats behind him; wreath and fillet. Part of the head of one horse of the team is preserved.

Partial relief contour. White for Nike's flesh; white with dilute glaze over for Herakles' fillet.

Recalling the painter of London F 64 (Beazley by letter, April 6, 1953); from a scene similar to **255**. Our fragment is listed by Metzger, p. 212, no. 31.

First quarter of fourth century.

257. (P 174). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.057 m. Pl. 24.

Part of a chariot team, the head of one horse, to left, and small parts of two others.

A little relief contour. The horse to the right white; white dots on the bridle.

Fourth century, probably first quarter.

258. (P 350). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.043 m. Pl. 24.

The head and neck of a horse from a chariot team, left; the mane of a second horse in front.

No relief contour; white on the reins.

Fourth century, probably second quarter.

259. (P 175 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.064 m.; b) 0.072 m. Pl. 24.

Two fragments giving the upper parts of three horses from a chariot team, to right. Trace of the handle attachment at right on b).

No relief contour.

Fourth century, probably second quarter.

260. (P 490). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.067 m. Pl. 24.

From exploration of city walls.

The lower part of a youth, frontal; himation or chlamys hanging down his back. In front of him an altar, of which the upper left corner remains, and above it the foot of Eros, flying.

No relief contour; white, faded, for Eros.

First quarter of fourth century.

261. (P 181). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 25.

A woman reclining with her arm on a tympanum; peplos with ornamented top, hair ornaments. Part of a male figure (drapery and a little of the torso) at right; a vine with a small leaf in the field above. Dionysos and Ariadne.

Relief contour for the profile; white for the small leaf. The man's cloak, at the right, is shaded with brown (not clear in photograph).

For a similar vine see above, **246**. For the style compare two bell-kraters by a single hand, one in Vienna (709: G. von Lücken, *Greek Vase-Paintings*, The Hague, 1923, pl. 117), the other in the Walters Gallery, Baltimore (48.73, museum phot.). These recall the Port Sunlight group (*ARV*, p. 868) but may be kept separate from it.

First quarter of fourth century.

262. (P 189). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 25.

Symposium. Head and right shoulder of a boy left, carrying an oinochoe; fillet. Above the oinochoe the end of some object. Above and behind the boy's head, the raised arm of another attendant carrying something white (a tray ?).

No relief contour. White for dots on fillet, for the oinochoe and the object in the field. The glaze much peeled.

First quarter of fourth century.

263. (P 141). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 25.

Chest and head of a man seated (?) to left, his hair bound by a broad ornamented band.

Relief contour.

First quarter of fourth century.

264. (P 192). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 25.

Head and shoulders of a girl with both arms raised. She wears an ornamented chiton with short tight sleeves, sphenone, long earring and bracelets.

Partial relief contour. White for hair ornaments, earring and bracelets.

The glazed band cutting across the figure shows that the fragment comes from next the handle; see below, **270**. For the garment, compare **265**.

Late in first quarter of fourth century.

265. (P 193). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.033 m. Pl. 25.

Part of a woman seated to left, both arms outstretched to receive something (?). Her ornamented dress has short fitted sleeves; bracelets.

Relief contour; white for bracelets.

Late in first quarter of fourth century.

266. (P 182). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.07 m. Pl. 25.

Mended from four pieces. Upper parts of two figures right, a man, wreathed, wearing a chiton with short sleeves and elaborate decoration, *κρευωτός*. In his left hand he holds a plate; his right is outstretched, perhaps to sprinkle incense on an altar. Behind him, a youth, nude, carrying a basket of offerings in his raised left hand. Trace of a third figure at the lower left corner of the fragment.

A little relief contour.

Time of the Oinomaos painter (*ARV*, p. 879), late in first quarter of fourth century.

267. (P 217). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.051 m. Pl. 25.

Parts of two figures; wreathed and filleted head left, and a right arm carrying a thyrsus. A pine branch and berries in the field; other tendrils and berries at right above, belonging to a second thyrsus, of which a little remains.

A little relief contour; white with dilute glaze over for the fillet, tendrils and berries.

First quarter of fourth century.

268. (P 204). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.048 m. Pl. 25.

Lower part of the bordered skirt of a woman

dancing to right; behind her, part of the handle ornament.

No relief contour.

By the Toya painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 1773, no. 6. This painter has been identified also by H. R. W. Smith, *A.J.A.*, LVII, 1953, p. 36.

Second quarter of fourth century.

269. (P 203). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.063 m. Pl. 25.

Lower part of a woman dancing to right; bordered skirt and soft leather shoes. Below, a relief line marks the start of the lower border; at left, part of the handle ornament.

No relief contour.

By the Retorted painter; Beazley, *Paralipomena*, p. 1780, notes that it should be his. The dotted circle to the left of the spiral ornament, which appears in this position on other vases by the Retorted painter, is here obscured by a highlight.

End of first quarter or early in second quarter of fourth century.

270. (P 180). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.081 m. Pl. 25.

Fragment from next the handle-attachment. Parts of two figures, a maenad with an ornamented peplos and long hair falling over her shoulders, walking right with a satyr who looks back at her. Egg-and-dot pattern around the handle.

Very little relief contour.

The pattern on the maenad's yoke occurs in the work of the Oinomaos painter, for instance both on the charioteer and on the statue of Artemis on his bell-krater in Naples (2200: *ARV*, p. 879, 1; *FR*, pl. 146); the style is not far off.

Turn of first and second quarters of fourth century.

271. (P 195 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.165 m.; b) 0.125 m. Pl. 26.

Two fragments, a) mended from five pieces, b) from two. On a), a woman seated to left, head right; girdled chiton, thyrsus in right

hand. Her figure is at a larger scale than those of her attendants (Ariadne). In front of her a bearded satyr in three-quarters pose, both hands outstretched, the left covered by a skin which hangs from his left shoulder. Behind him at the lower left corner of the fragment the lower part of the skirt and the feet of a dancing maenad, right; she wears shoes. On b), the lower half of a dancing maenad in three-quarters pose to left; girdled peplos and shoes. In front of her a standing satyr, the left hand holding a thyrsus and part of the skin over the left shoulder and arm preserved. Part of a fillet behind the arm. Below the picture, band of stopped maeander with checkerboard squares.

No relief contour. White for the seated woman's flesh and garment, and for the fillet on fragment b).

By the Retorted painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 1769, no. 2^o. Compare the dancing maenads on his two bell-kraters in the Louvre (G 514 and G 514 bis: *ARV*, p. 877, 1 and 2; *CV*, e, pl. 3, 7-8, 10 and pl. 3, 9 and 11).

Early in second quarter of fourth century.

272. (P 241 a, c). Bell- or calyx-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.041 m.; b) 0.06 m. Pl. 26.

Two fragments from upper wall of reverse showing Nike between two youths. On fragment a), part of the head of a youth, right. On b), part of the head, shoulders, right arm and wing of Nike, right; ornamented peplos. The youth whom she crowns is missing.

No relief contour.

By the Retorted painter, *ARV*, p. 878, 12 and *Paralipomena*, p. 1562. For the style and composition compare the reverse of his calyx-krater in the Bibliothèque Nationale (922: *ARV*, p. 878, 13). Compare also two other vases by the same painter in the National Museum, Athens, one a calyx-krater (1673: *Paralipomena*, p. 1743, no. 13; A, Grypomachy; B, Nike between two youths), the other a bell decorated with the same subjects (no number: *Paralipomena*, p. 1915, no. 10 bis).

Second quarter of fourth century.

273. (P 241b). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.05 m. Pl. 26.

Fragment from upper wall of reverse. Part of the head and shoulders of a youth right.

No relief contour.

By the Retorted painter, *Paralipomena*, p. 1562. From a reverse very like the last, giving the parallel figure to **272** a, from the left side of the scene.

Second quarter of fourth century.

274. (P 231). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.11 m. Pl. 27.

Dionysos seated left, looking right; fillet with blob ornaments, bordered himation over his legs, thyrsus in left hand. Part of some white object in front of his legs. At left a bearded satyr dancing; hair ornament. At right a bit of the skirt and the right hand of a female figure standing beside Dionysos.

No relief contour. White for the woman's flesh and dress, and white with pink over for the hair ornaments.

By the Telos painter, *ARV*, p. 876, 4.

Second quarter of fourth century.

275. (P 210). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.056 m. Pl. 27.

Part of a dancer, right, right arm akimbo; part of her garment, decorated with large loops, flies out behind her. At left the legs of Eros, flying right. Dotted rosette in field at left, from a wreath or the like.

No relief contour. White for the girl's flesh and for Eros, also for the rosette.

Second quarter of fourth century.

276. (P 230). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.101 m. Pl. 27.

Mended from four pieces. Fragment from lower part of picture, with a little of the maenander band below. Lower part of a woman seated to left. She wears a bordered peplos with long overfold and holds a string of beads in her lap. In front of her knees the oval top of some object, a plant (?). Above, Eros, right, at a higher level; the legs preserved from the

knees down; soft leather shoes. Behind the woman, part of a tree and the leg of a figure in Oriental trousers and soft shoes moving quickly to right.

No relief contour. White for Eros' legs and shoes, and for the woman's feet and beads.

Second quarter of fourth century.

277. (P 209). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.048 m. Pl. 27.

The mid part of a dancing figure, probably a maenad; girdled chiton, decorated with dots, and bracelet.

No relief contour; white for the flesh.

Second quarter of fourth century.

278. (P 216 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.043 m.; b) 0.031 m. Pl. 27.

Two fragments, showing a herm, right, set on a high base and framed by two slender columns, part of a *κλισιον*. A curling lock falls on each shoulder; arm and kerykeion indicated; the head covered by a cap or pilos (?). At left, a hand holding a thyrsus; at right, part of a standing figure (?).

Relief contour for shaft of thyrsus; white for the herm and columns, the berries of the thyrsus and the drapery (?) at the right.

Herms set within a *klision* or naiskos are very uncommon; for another example see a red-figured bell-krater in Kiel, Arch. Inst., 54 (R. Lullies, *Die Typen der griechischen Herme*, Königsberg, 1931, pl. 5, 1; p. 30, no. 78 and p. 61, note 110). For herms wearing petasos, pilos or diadem, see Lullies, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

Fourth century, probably second quarter.

279. (P 229). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.027 m. Pl. 27.

Part of the figure of Athena, her aegis, and bent left arm, leaning on something.

No relief contour; white for the flesh.

For a composition showing Athena in a somewhat similar informal pose, compare a bell-krater in the British Museum, F 74 (museum

photos.) where she leans her left elbow on Herakles' shoulder.

Fourth century, late in the second quarter.

280. (P 454). Bell- or calyx-krater fragment. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 27.

Torso of Herakles, probably standing in a chariot, left; knotted lionskin, quiver strap. In front of his body the right hand of a woman at a larger scale: Athena. Probably from an apotheosis.

No relief contour; white for the woman's hand.

Fourth century, probably first quarter.

281. (P 168). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 28.

The head and right arm of a youth left, right arm raised, himation over his shoulder. He wears ivy wreath as well as fillet, but the leaves have been painted over. The raised arm of another figure, behind him. Above, the upper part of two columns and, further left, part of a thyrsus or a wreath.

Relief contour for the flesh outlines; white for the columns and white with heavy dilute glaze over for the fillet, berries and thyrsus.

Beginning of fourth century.

282. (P 197). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 28.

Parts of two figures to left; a bit of the hair and the raised left arm of a woman (?) at the left; fillet or wreath. At the right, a youth, face and raised right arm preserved; wreath.

Partial relief contour; white for wreaths.

First quarter of second century.

283. (P 452). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.051 m. Pl. 28.

Part of the handle-root preserved at lower left. Head of a bearded satyr to right; ivy wreath. Above and at right, the right hand and a little of the drapery of a maenad (?), to left. Corner of grape-cluster with reserved outline at left above.

No relief contour.

First quarter of fourth century.

284. (P 148). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.058 m. Pl. 28.

Head of a bearded man, left; a bit of drapery over his left shoulder; wreath. At left above a grape-cluster; below it a large dot.

No relief contour; white for the wreath, the cluster and the dot.

Time of the Oinomaos painter (*ARV*, p. 879), late in the first quarter of the fourth century.

285. (P 149). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.038 m. Pl. 28.

Head and right shoulder of a satyr, right, reaching forward, right arm outstretched; fillet. To either side, part of a grape-cluster.

No relief contour; white for fillet and clusters.

"May be by the Black Thyrsus painter, but the Retorted painter would also, perhaps, be possible" (*Paralipomena*, p. 1791).

Second quarter of fourth century.

286. (P 225). Bell-krater fragment.* Ht. 0.049 m. Pl. 28.

Upper parts of maenad and satyr, to left; the maenad wears sphendone and wreath; the satyr wreath and animal skin. In his outstretched hand a blob wreath.

No relief contour; white for the woman's flesh and for the wreaths.

Second quarter of fourth century.

287. (P 451). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.059 m. Pl. 28.

Heads of two figures to left, probably maenad and satyr. At left, female head, wreathed; at right, male, bearded and wreathed, with the right hand raised, holding a fillet. Between the two, a grape-cluster with reserved outline.

No relief contour; white, faded, for wreaths and fillet.

Second quarter of fourth century.

288. (P 198). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.044 m. Pl. 28.

Woman's head to left; wreath, earring. At right, part of a grape-cluster.

Relief contour for brow-nose line. White for wreath, earring and cluster.

By the Retorted painter; Beazley, *Paralipomena*, pp. 2126, 2219, notes that it may be his. The fabric is close to 271 (Pl. 26); the head might belong to the dancing maenad at the left (271b).

End of first quarter or early in second quarter of fourth century.

289. (P 183). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.059 m. Pl. 29.

Symposion. A man seated left, his right arm outstretched; in front of his left hand a phiale, held by someone else. At right, a trace of the handle-attachment.

For the composition, compare 290.

Fourth century, hardly earlier than the second quarter.

290. (P 184). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.053 m. Pl. 29.

Symposion. Parts of two male figures, seated, one holding out a phiale to the other who raises his right hand.

No relief contour; white for something at the lower left corner of the fragment.

Composition similar to 289; not the same vase.

Second quarter of fourth century.

291. (P 164 bis). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.052 m. Pl. 29.

Upper part of bearded male figure, wreathed; right hand raised. Perhaps from a symposion scene.

Relief contour for the nape; white for some object (woman's figure ?) at lower left corner of fragment.

Second quarter of fourth century.

292. (P 213). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.054 m. Pl. 29.

Symposion. Parts of two figures reclining, left; at the right a man, his right hand raised, a himation around his lower body. At the left a woman leaning on her left elbow.

Partial relief contour; white for the woman's flesh and drapery.

Second quarter of fourth century.

293. (P 232). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.072 m. Pl. 29.

Symposion. Part of a male figure, reclining left, preserved from neck to thigh, his left elbow on a striped cushion, a himation over his legs, his right arm raised. His head was turned back towards a second reclining figure, part of whose drapery remains.

A little relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

294. (P 234). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.125 m. Pl. 29.

Symposion. Parts of two figures, a man reclining left on a cushioned couch and a woman sitting at his feet. In front of the couch a table with cakes; himation over the man's legs.

No relief contour; white for the woman and for the cakes.

By the painter of London F 54, *Paralipomena*, p. 1773, no. 2.

Late in second quarter of fourth century.

295. (P 166). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.037 m. Pl. 29.

Part of a seated male figure to left; himation over his legs. A little of the drapery of another figure at the right.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century, more careful style, recalling Early Kerch.

296. (P 221). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.14 m. Pl. 30.

Mended from two pieces; the join strengthened with plaster. A woman (Ariadne ?) seated left, looking back right; both arms are raised to hold out her drapery behind her shoulders. Chiton, necklace, earring, blob hair ornaments; dots for the rocky ground on which she sits. At left, the hands of a figure offering her a dish or tray with fruits. At right, a satyr, seated right on a large block.

No relief contour. White for the woman's flesh and chiton, with the pattern of the yoke and the fold-lines in dilute glaze; white also for the dots in the field, the satyr's seat, the fruits and (faded) for the hair ornaments.

Recalls the Black Thyrsus painter, as for instance his bell-krater in the British Museum (once Deepdene), *ARV*, p. 879, 7; Tillyard, pl. 27, no. 168.

Second quarter of fourth century, the latter part.

297. (P 222). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.072 m. Pl. 30.

Heads of two figures, wreathed, looking toward each other; probably Dionysos and Ariadne seated side by side. A thyrsus leans against his left shoulder; she wears sphenone and chiton. Dots above Dionysos' head belong to another thyrsus or a hanging wreath.

Relief contour for the woman's brow-nose line; white for her flesh and garment, and for berries and streamers.

Second quarter of fourth century.

298. (P 223). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.051 m. Pl. 30.

Probably from a symposion scene. Upper part of a flute-girl to right; she wears a necklace and blob ornaments in her hair. Her dress was probably a peplos with ornamented top and thin shoulder-straps, something as in **301**. A grape-cluster to each side above.

No relief contour. White for flesh, hair ornaments and clusters.

Second quarter of fourth century.

299. (P 472). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.035 m. Pl. 30.

Probably from a symposion. The head of a woman, fluting, to right; part of another figure, male, at right edge of fragment.

Relief contour for the flute and for part of the male figure. White for the woman's flesh.

Second quarter of fourth century.

300. (P 187). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.06 m. Pl. 30.

Symposion. The upper part of a woman seated right; thin chiton, hair-ribbon. Her right hand is raised. Behind her, part of a cushion (?).

No relief contour; white for flesh, chiton and ribbon.

Second quarter of fourth century.

301. (P 212). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 30.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, **11**.

The upper part of a woman (maenad ?) holding out her drapery at the shoulder. She is seated to left, head turned back right; peplos with decorated top, her hair loose; necklace, earring.

No relief contour; white for the flesh.

Compare the Retorted painter (*Paralipomena*, p. 1791); similar patterns are used in his bell-krater in the Louvre, G 514, cited above under **271**.

Second quarter of fourth century.

302. (P 186). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.037 m. Pl. 30.

Part of a small figure closely wrapped in a thin garment; left arm outstretched.

No relief contour; the garment white, with fold-lines painted diagonally in dilute glaze.

Fourth century, probably second quarter.

303. (P 351). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.069 m. Pl. 30.

Part of a woman seated right, looking back left; peplos with ornamented yoke. At left, part of a nude male figure and a little of a cushion or a garment. (Satyr and maenad). At right edge of fragment, a trace of a third figure.

No relief contour; white for the woman's flesh.

Second quarter of fourth century.

304. (P 201). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.08 m. Pl. 30.

Upper part of a seated woman (maenad ?), head to left; ornamented peplos, sphendone, earring. At the left, the hand of another figure; at the right, another hand and part of an arm.

No relief contour; white for the woman's flesh.

Second quarter of fourth century.

305. (P 200). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.067 m. Pl. 31.

From a reverse; mended from two pieces. Eros to right, holding out a string of large beads toward a woman at the right (trace of hair and of arm or shoulder only).

No relief contour. White for the beads (in part faded) and for the woman's shoulder.

Second quarter of fourth century.

306. (P 450). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.043 m. Pl. 31.

Head and raised right hand of a youth to right. Above the picture, just below the rim, a heavy white line, broken by a reserved space over the youth's head.

No relief contour.

Second quarter of fourth century.

307. (P 228). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.095 m. Pl. 31.

Maenad and satyr, right. The upper part of a maenad, holding a large thyrsus with fillet and streamers across her right shoulders; her loose hair was bound by a fillet with blob ornaments. Behind her, at a higher level, a bearded satyr standing with one knee raised, his foot apparently on a rock; he bends forward, right arm outstretched. Ivy wreath; animal skin tied in a bow-knot under his chin. Above, a hanging fillet. At the right edge of the fragment a woman's elbow (white) ?

Relief contour for profiles. White for the thyrsus and (faded) for hair ornaments and fillet.

Late in the second quarter of the fourth century.

308. (P 233). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.055 m. Pl. 31.

Part of a nude male figure, seated right, his left arm on his knee, in his right hand a ring-handled pyxis. At right, the top of a thyrsus belonging to another figure at a lower level.

No relief contour. White for the pyxis and the berries on the thyrsus.

Late in the second quarter of the fourth century.

309. (P 453). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.073 m. Pl. 31.

Wreath on rim. Upper part of a satyr's head to left; ivy wreath. In front of him, some object (thyrsus ?).

No relief contour; white for the wreath and for the object.

Near the middle of the fourth century.

310. (P 199). Calyx- or bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.048 m. Pl. 31.

A satyr's head to left, and his raised right hand. The top of his head is bald, but there is a tuft of hair over the brows; fillet.

A little relief contour; the fillet white, and white with pink wash over for the dots above it.

Near the middle of the fourth century; compare **311**.

311. (P 181 bis). Calyx- or bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 31.

Heads of two figures to right, an ivy-wreathed youth, then a girl carrying a rhyton; sphendone, pendent earring. Behind her a torch, probably carried by a third figure.

A little relief contour; white for the earring.

Near the middle of the fourth century; compare **310**.

312. (P 211). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.046 m. Pl. 31.

A youth's head, left; broad fillet with a row of large dots above it.

No relief contour; white with pink over for the fillet and dots.

Near the Filottrano painter; see above, p. 6 and p. 10.

Early in third quarter of fourth century.

313. (P 235). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.09 m. Pl. 32.

Wreath of long leaves and berries on rim. Parts of two figures; the upper part of a woman, left, her hair tied with a ribbon with flying ends, each ending in three dots (not visible in the photograph); peplos, necklace. Behind her the outstretched right arm of another figure. Above the picture, grape-clusters with reserved outlines.

Relief contour for the outstretched arm; white for the woman's flesh and hair-ribbon.

Late in the second quarter of the fourth century.

314. (P 224). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 32.

Head of a man, bearded, right, wearing a conical fur hat; a leaf in the field.

No relief contour; white for the hat, with details of the fur in dilute glaze; white also for a single stroke in the field.

A hat of fur or wool or skins was sometimes worn, among others, by countrymen (as *Jahrbuch*, XVIII, 1903, p. 48, fig. 5) or wanderers (for instance by Odysseus, as in *Clara Rhodos*, VI-VII, 1932-3, pp. 457-459, 461, figs. 12-15, or by Argos, as *Jahrbuch*, *op. cit.*, p. 49, fig. 6 and *A.J.A.*, XXI, 1917, p. 52, fig. 6), also by barbarians (e. g. P. Hartwig, *Die griechischen Meisterschalen*, Stuttgart, 1893, pls. 38 and 39, 1), by Charon (e. g. *Jahrbuch*, LX, 1945, pl. 19, 2 and 3), and sometimes by satyrs. Because of the snub nose, a satyr or a barbarian would seem the more probable for our piece.

Near the middle of the fourth century.

315. (P 489). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.031 m. Pl. 32.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

The slightly bent head of a youth to right, and part of a woman three-quarters left, her

right arm raised to the level of her head; peplos and bracelet.

No relief contour.

The attitude of the figures suggests that the woman was crowning the youth.

Early Kerch.

316. (P 196). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.065 m. Pl. 32.

Parts of two figures; a satyr seated right and a maenad standing beside him; ornamented peplos and fillet. Streamers in the field, from a thyrsus or a wreath.

Partial relief contour. White for large blob ornaments above the fillet, and for the streamers.

About the middle of the fourth century.

317. (P 190). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.057 m. Pl. 32.

The upper part and back of the head of a boy, to left; fillet, chlamys fastened on right shoulder, petasos at nape. Behind him, part of another male figure preserved from shoulder to mid-thigh, in three-quarter view. He leans on a staff with his left arm over which part of his cloak falls; his right arm is outstretched, over the head of the boy.

No relief contour; white for the fillet.

About the middle of the fourth century.

318. (P 244 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht. a) 0.10 m.; b) 0.11 m. Diam. at rim est. not less than 0.44 m. Pl. 9.

Two fragments from the rim of a bell-krater of special shape. Battle of pygmies and cranes. On a) the right hand of a pygmy holding a club; a crane right, chasing a pygmy whose right hand only is preserved; he has just dropped his club. On b), the front part of a crane, right, grasping with his beak the outstretched arm of a pygmy who has his arm covered with his himation, using it as a shield. Fragment b) might belong a little to the left of a), and the hand brandishing the club on a) probably belongs to the pygmy of b), seen from behind.

No relief contour.

The shape is the rare Falaieff type (*Paralipomena*, pp. 55-57, 315-317, 655 and 2006) with very high rim and, at the junction of rim and wall inside, a projecting flange pierced with small holes. Two vases of this shape now in the Louvre, from the Falaieff Collection and a third, once in Naples, are assigned by Beazley to Group G (see below, under 319):

Group G, 115: Louvre G 530 (*CV*, e, pls. 7 and 8).

Group G, 116: Louvre G 529 (*CV*, e, pls. 7 and 8).

Group G, 117: Once Naples, Hamilton (D'Hancarville, II, pls. 54-56 and III, pl. 62).

A variant of the shape, by a different hand, is in Leningrad (*Otschet*, 1903, p. 39, fig. 55; *Paralipomena*, p. 316). The Pnyx fragments appear to be by still another artist.

In addition to the five figured examples of this shape, there is a patterned example, fragmentary, from the Athenian Agora (Inv. P 23747). The shoulder is reserved and decorated with an ivy garland painted in black; rim and lower wall are solid black.

On a small bell-krater in the National Museum (No. 12599, phot. Inst.) a satyr fights two cranes with a club. He wears a wreath and is using an animal skin as a shield. He has a beard and seems to be wearing an actor's mask and phallos. The battle of pygmies and cranes would certainly provide a good story for a satyr-play.

This vase, the Pnyx fragments, a pelike in Vienna (Kunsthist. Museum IV 3321; museum phot.) and another in Brussels (A 726: *CV*, e, pl. 4, 12) may be added to the list of representations of the story on Attic vases of the fourth century given by Metzger (*Représentations*, pp. 326-327). Since the first two of these pieces come from Athens and the last from Italy, Metzger's hypothesis that the subject was especially appealing in South Russia is unnecessary. The pygmies were supposed to live in Libya, India or Egypt and it is in these

countries that their legendary encounters with the cranes are thought to take place (cf. the references collected by D'Arcy Thompson, *A Glossary of Greek Birds*, London, 1936, pp. 72-73), though as Beazley has pointed out (*Development*, p. 37) the story has a second, local source in the actual "yearly struggle of the Greek farmer with the birds."

Second quarter of the fourth century.

319. (P 208). Bell-krater fragment. Ht. 0.034 m. Pl. 32.

Part of an Amazon on horseback right; her right arm outstretched; her left hand holds the reins. Decorated garment with long sleeves.

No relief contour.

The design on the garment is a double-bodied sphinx, as on 90 above and also on the bell-krater in the Louvre, G 530, cited under 318, and not infrequently on other vases of Group G.

Beazley's Group G (*Paralipomena*, pp. 2006-2032) includes a large number of vases made over a period of at least a generation, from late in the second quarter of the fourth century into the last quarter. The earlier members of the group are represented by a fair number of pieces from Olynthos; compare, e. g., the bell-krater *Olynthus*, XIII, pls. 45-47 (Group G, no. 110) with 319 (Group G, no. 111). The later pieces are about contemporary with the Amazon painter (*Paralipomena*, pp. 2038-2045: new list including many vases earlier gathered together by Schefold, *KV*, pp. 20-21 and *U.*, pp. 134-135, 959). Compare, for instance, a pelike in Stuttgart, Group G, no. 80 (Schefold, *U.*, pl. 25, 1) with two in Leningrad, Amazon painter nos. 22 (Schefold, *U.*, pl. 25, 4) and 24 (Schefold, *U.*, pl. 25, 2); and also, for the late shape, a pelike in Bonn, Group G, no. 67 (*CV*, pl. 15, 3) with the Amazon painter no. 22.

The favorite subjects are symposia, gryp-machies and battle-scenes; some of the last two, as Beazley notes, had already been put together by Schefold under the heading, Workshop of the Griffin Painter (*U.*, p. 159). On the late pelikai the heads of Amazons and griffins, confronted, are common.

Group G, no. 111.

Late in second quarter of fourth century.

- 320.** (P 236 a, b). Bell-krater fragments. Ht.
a) 0.13 m.; b) 0.036 m. Pl. 32.

From area of sanctuary at east end of East Stoa; see above, 11.

Two wall-fragments, the larger mended from three (one small fragment added after photographing). A woman seated left, looking right, her left elbow resting on a large tympanum; peplos, himation around her lower body. At right drapery, with part of a seated nude male figure. On the smaller fragment, b, a little drapery only.

No relief contour; white for the woman's flesh and white with shading in dilute glaze for the tympanum.

Near the Thiasos Workshop (Schefold, *U.*, p. 159, below).

Late in the third quarter of the fourth century.

- 321.** (P 473). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.055 m. (not illustrated).

Part of the handle ornament and two legs cutting across it: a flying figure?

No relief contour.

First half of fourth century.

- 322.** (P 237). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.07 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse; wreath of leaves on rim. A boy's head, left; on the wall in front of him a strigil (?).

No relief contour; the glaze considerably peeled.

Late fifth century.

- 323.** (P 449). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.04 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse. Head of youth to right; fillet.

No relief contour; white for the fillet.

Last quarter of fifth century.

- 324.** (P 238). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.065 m. Pl. 33.

From the reverse of a small bell-krater; wreath on rim. Parts of two youths facing each other; both wear fillets, the one to the left a himation.

No relief contour; white for the fillets, faded on the figure at the left.

Late fifth century.

- 325.** (P 239). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.135 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse; wreath on rim. Parts of three cloaked figures; fillets. At left, the upper part of one, looking right; at right, much of a second figure and a little of the third, facing each other. An aryballos hangs on the wall.

No relief contour; white, now worn, for the fillets.

By the Upsala painter, *ARV*, p. 966; the Pnyx fragment is added as no. 4^{ter} in *Paralipomena*, p. 1566.

First quarter of fourth century.

- 326.** (P 243). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.069 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse; wreath on rim. Head and shoulders of a cloaked youth, right.

No relief contour.

Fourth century, probably second half.

- 327.** (P 240). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.062 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse. Upper part of a cloaked youth to left.

No relief contour.

Fourth century, probably second quarter.

- 328.** (P 242). Bell-krater fragment. Ht.
0.067 m. Pl. 33.

From a reverse. Upper part of a cloaked youth left; behind him a large discus, crossed and dotted. A rivet hole above.

No relief contour.

By the Black Thyrsus painter, *ARV*, p. 879, 12.

Second quarter of fourth century.

VASES WITH PLASTIC DECORATION

329. (P 264). Black-glazed relief fragment.
Ht. 0.058 m. Pl. 33.

From a thin plaque, rough behind, pressed by hand into a mould. The back unglazed, save for a drop near one edge; on the front, good black glaze with details added in white. A finished edge preserved at the bottom; immediately above it, a small hole pierced through.

Nike moving right; she wears a thin chiton and over it a himation which billows around her hips and is held at the front by one hand. Behind her, the wing-tip of a second Nike, moving left. White for the flesh (hand and ankles); white dots along the upper edge of the himation, indicating the selvage, and along the top of the shoe. White details on the wing.

The plaque was intended to be attached to some backing, possibly the cover of a wooden box. The figure of Nike recalls the style of the Nike Temple parapet, but is not exactly paralleled by any of the existing figures. Compare, however, the figure of Nike fleeing toward the right, R. Carpenter, *Sculpture of the Nike Temple Parapet*, Cambridge, 1929, pl. VII. Among the many fine Attic vases with relief decoration of the late fifth and the fourth centuries, there seems no close technical parallel for this piece, either in the delicacy of the low relief or in the use of black glaze with the details picked out in white.

About 410 B.C.

330. (P 263). Black-glazed askos fragment.
Ht. 0.04 m. Pl. 33.

From the top of an askos; pressed by hand

into a mould. Outside, firm dull glaze; inside, thin brown wash.

A female figure, seated left; peplos with overfold, a himation across her lap. Her head is bent and her gaze directed toward some object held in her outstretched hands. Nereid on hippocamp (?).

For the shape and general character of the vase compare a relief askos from Olynthos (*Olynthus*, XIII, pl. 175, no. 476). Fragments of askoi of this class have been found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora in contexts no later than the end of the fifth century. The subject somewhat recalls a late fifth century pyxis in the Louvre with a relief medallion, Nereid and hippocamp, on the lid (CA 1443: P. Jacobsthal, *Melischen Reliefs*, Berlin, 1931, p. 184, fig. 56; cf. *ARV*, p. 844, 1). For the style compare a mould found in Athens, possibly made for use in ornamenting a relief lekythos, *Berl. Winckelmannsprogramm*, 64, 1904, p. 12.

Beginning of the fourth century (?).

331. (T 86). Fragment from vase with plastic decoration. Ht. 0.036 m. Pl. 33.

Gorgoneion in low relief, applied to the rounded wall of a small closed vase. Fine buff clay, covered outside with thin red glaze. Remains of added white on the face and hair, and a few splashes of black glaze.

Compare for the shape of the vase and the type of decoration the series of squat lekythoi decorated with plastic female heads and with applied palmettes and rosettes, *B.S.A.*, XLI, 1940-1945, p. 21, note 1, pl. 5, 20.

Fourth century.

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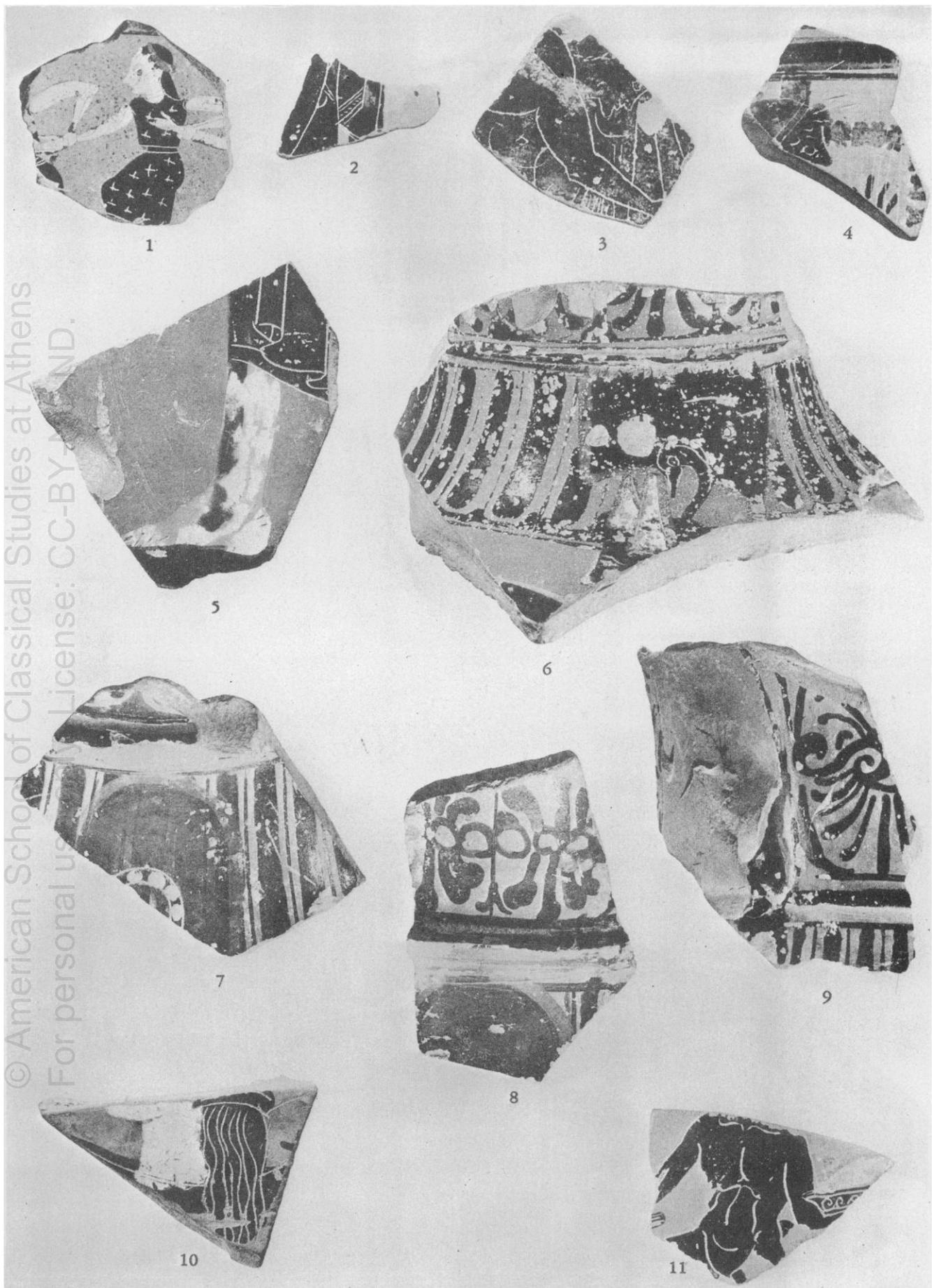
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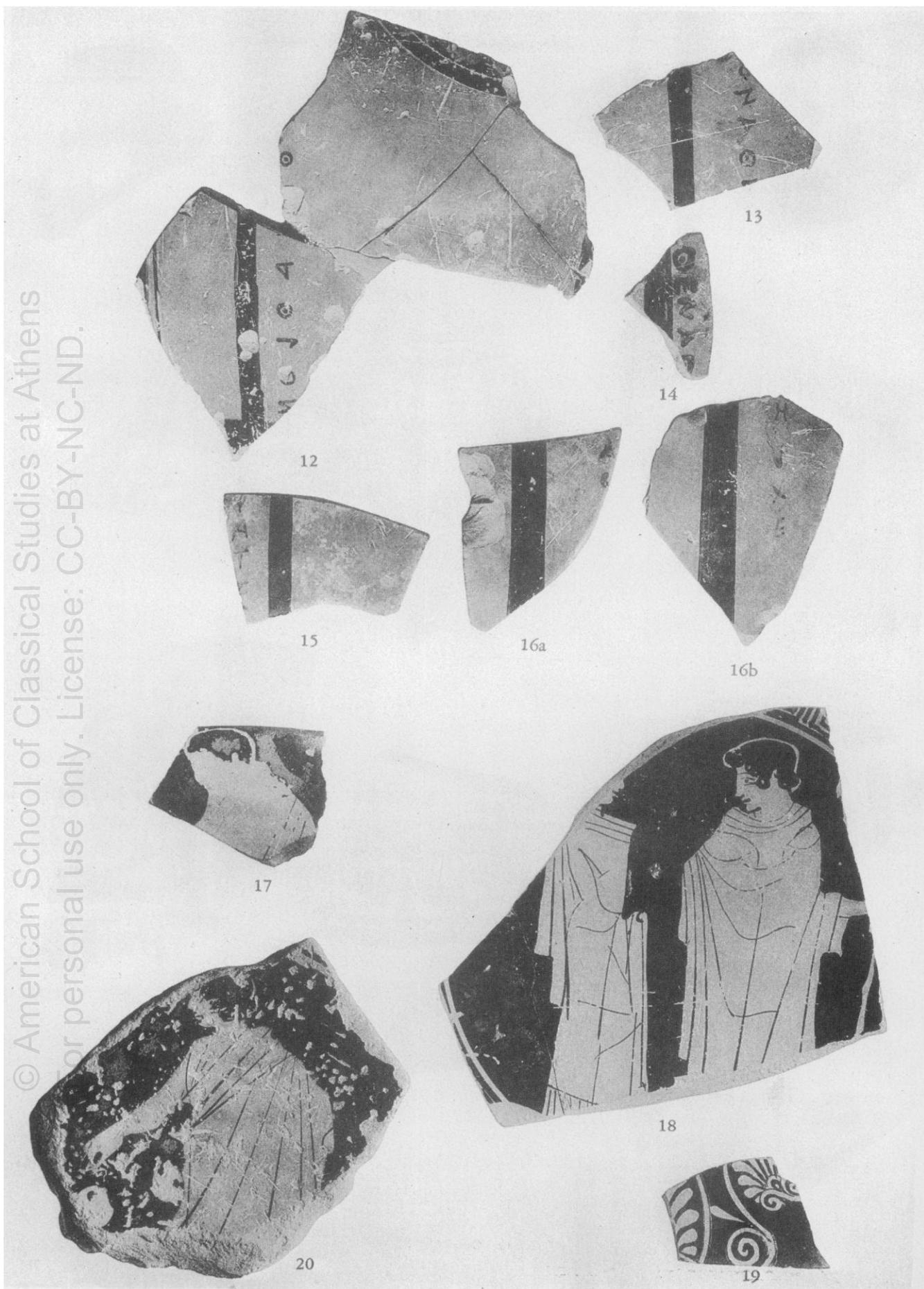


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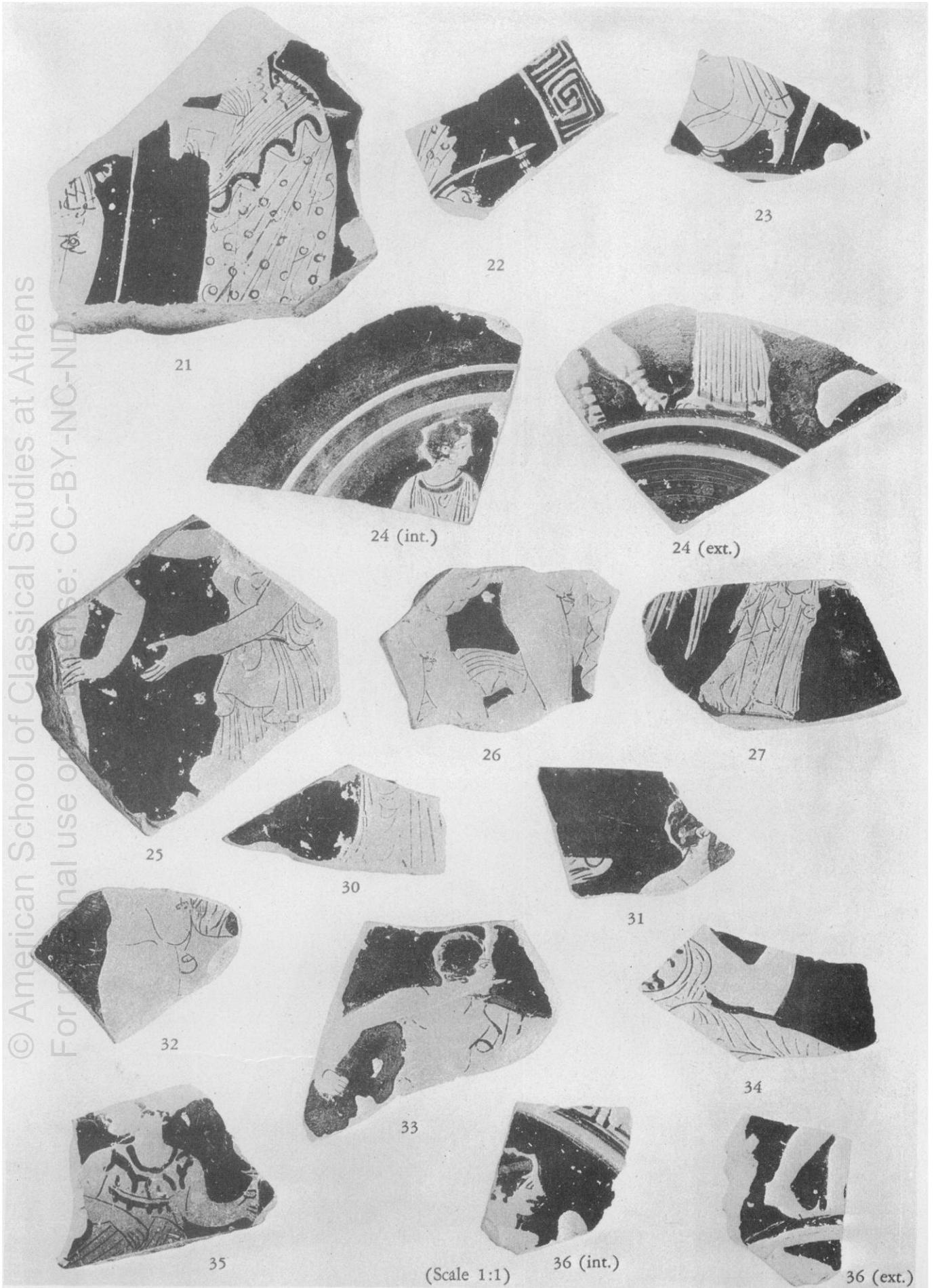
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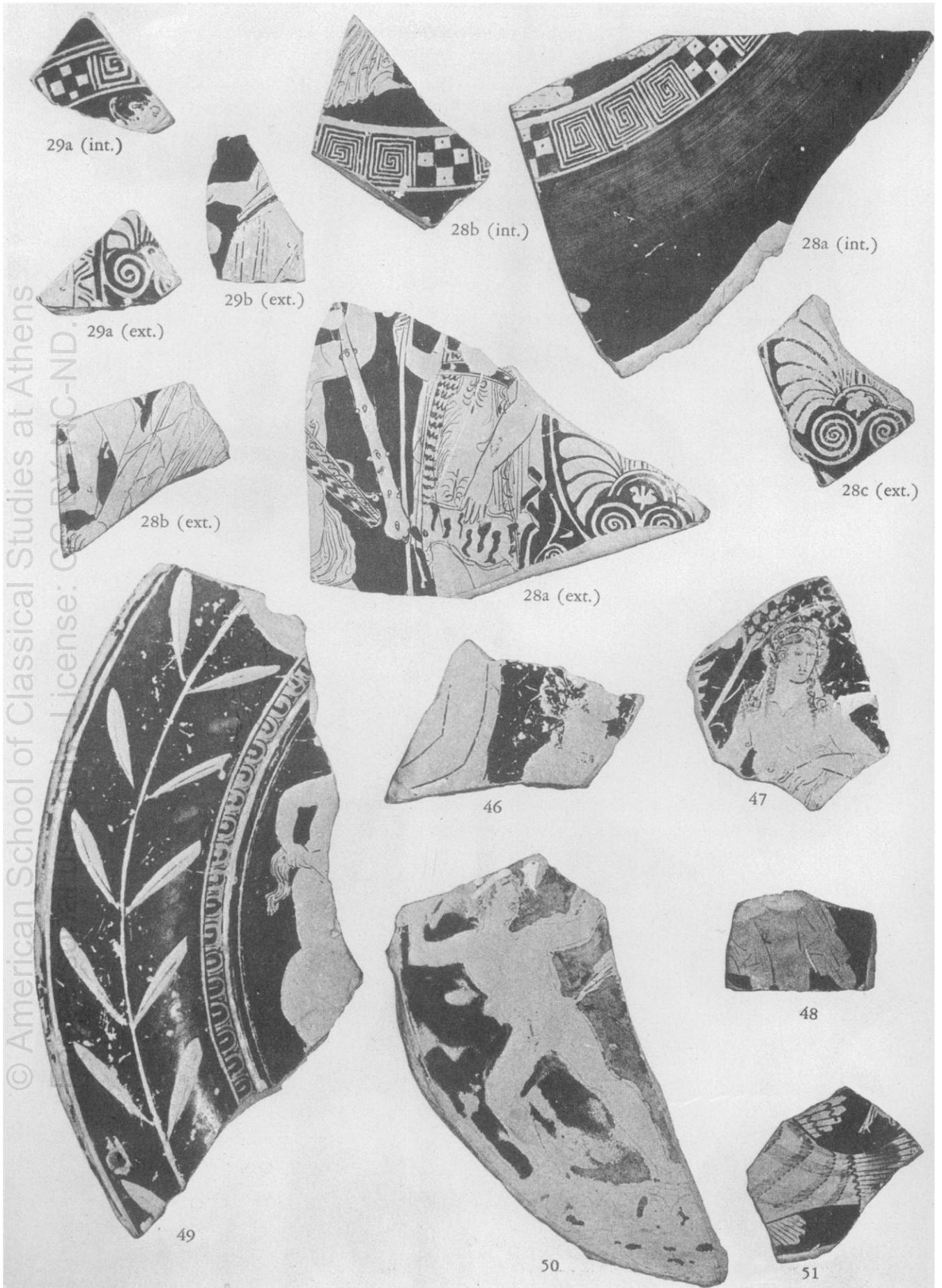


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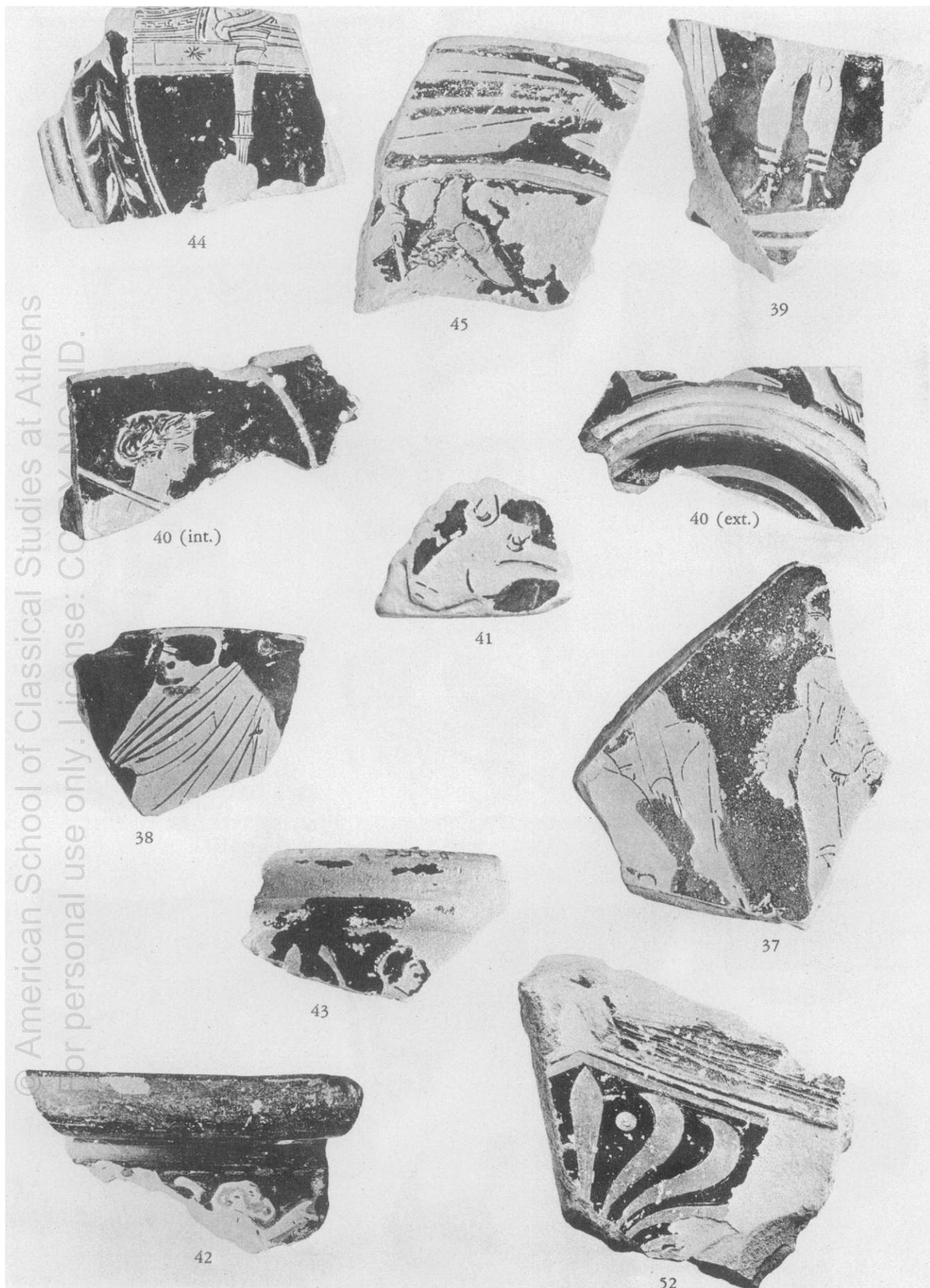


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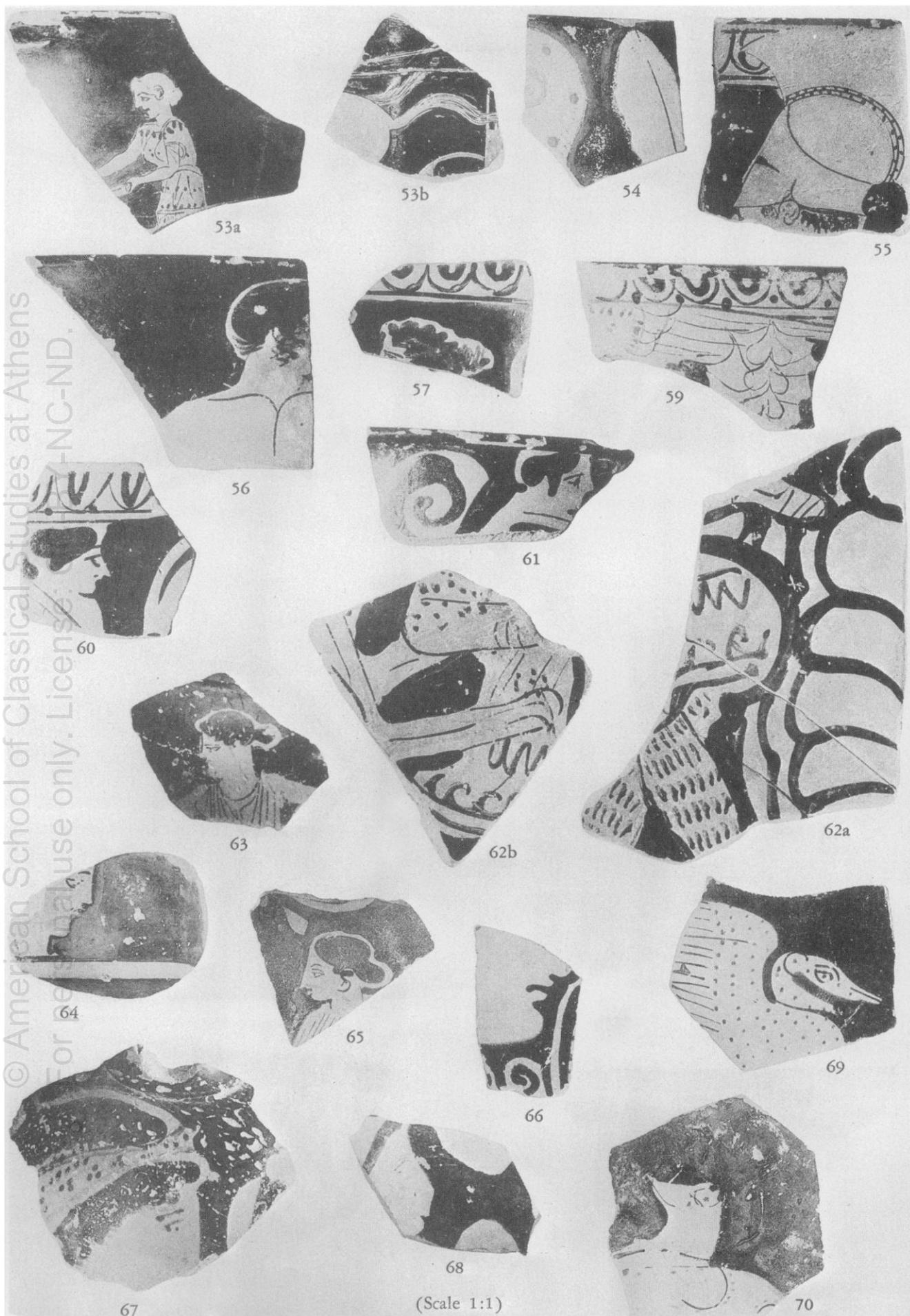
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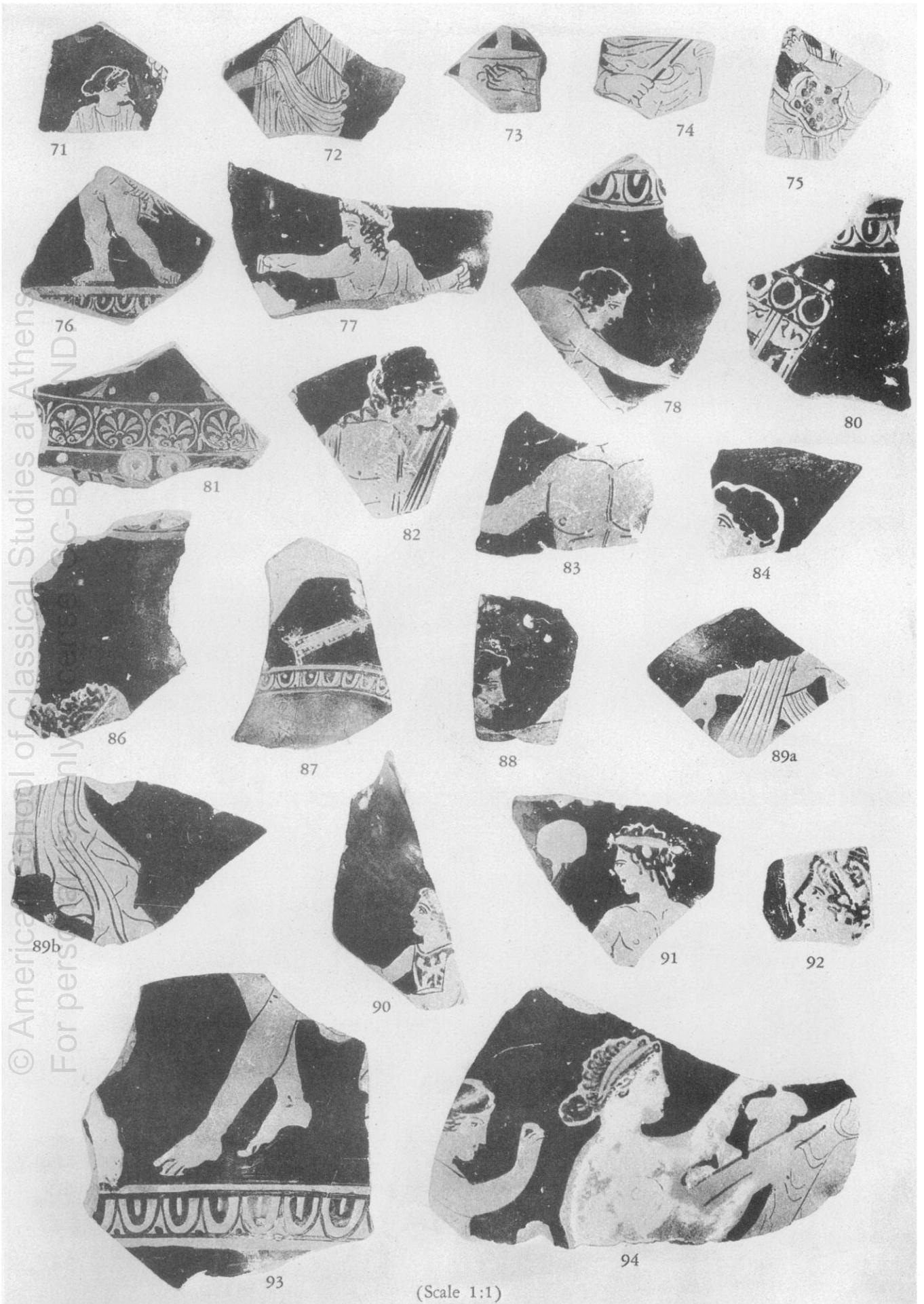


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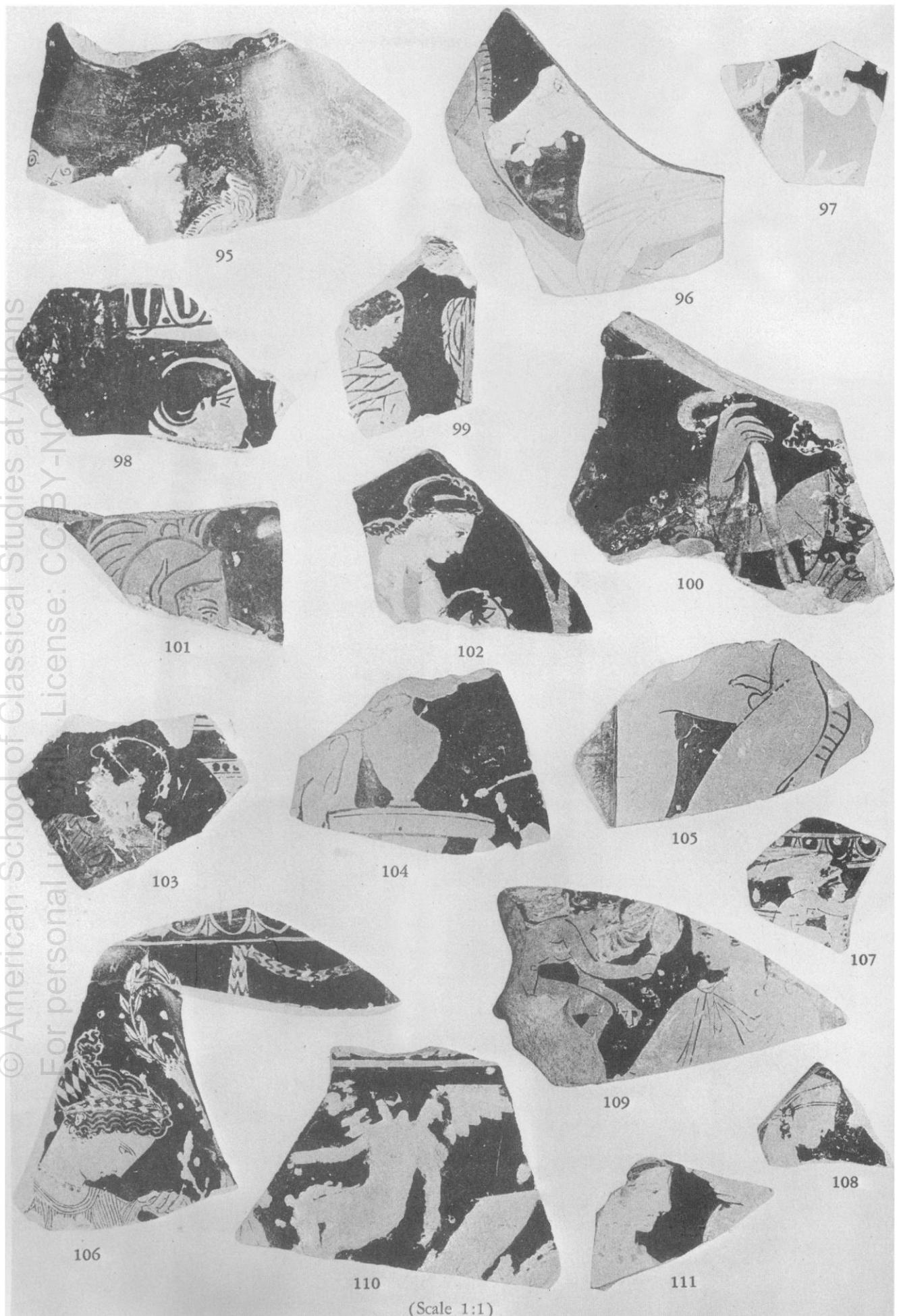
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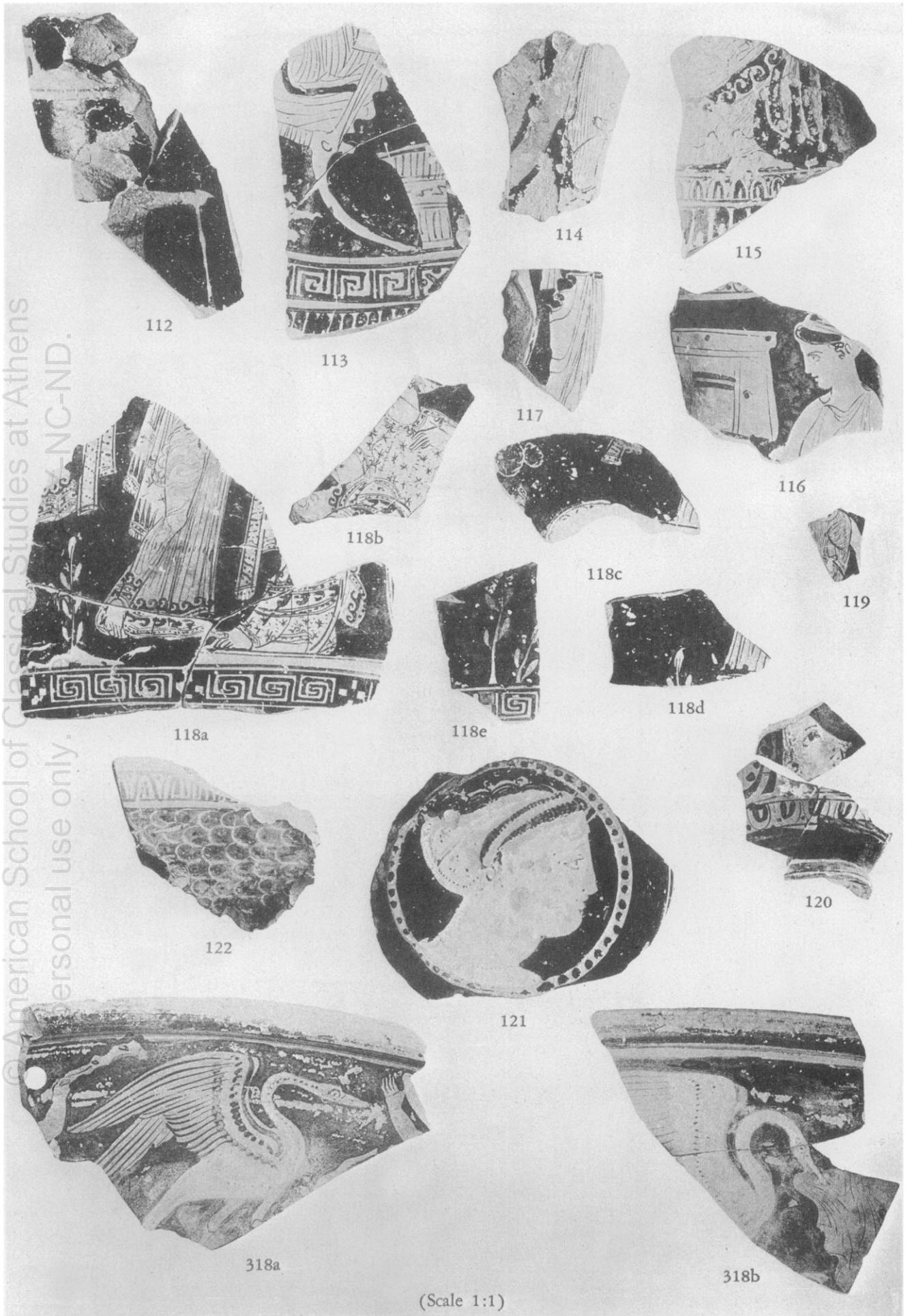
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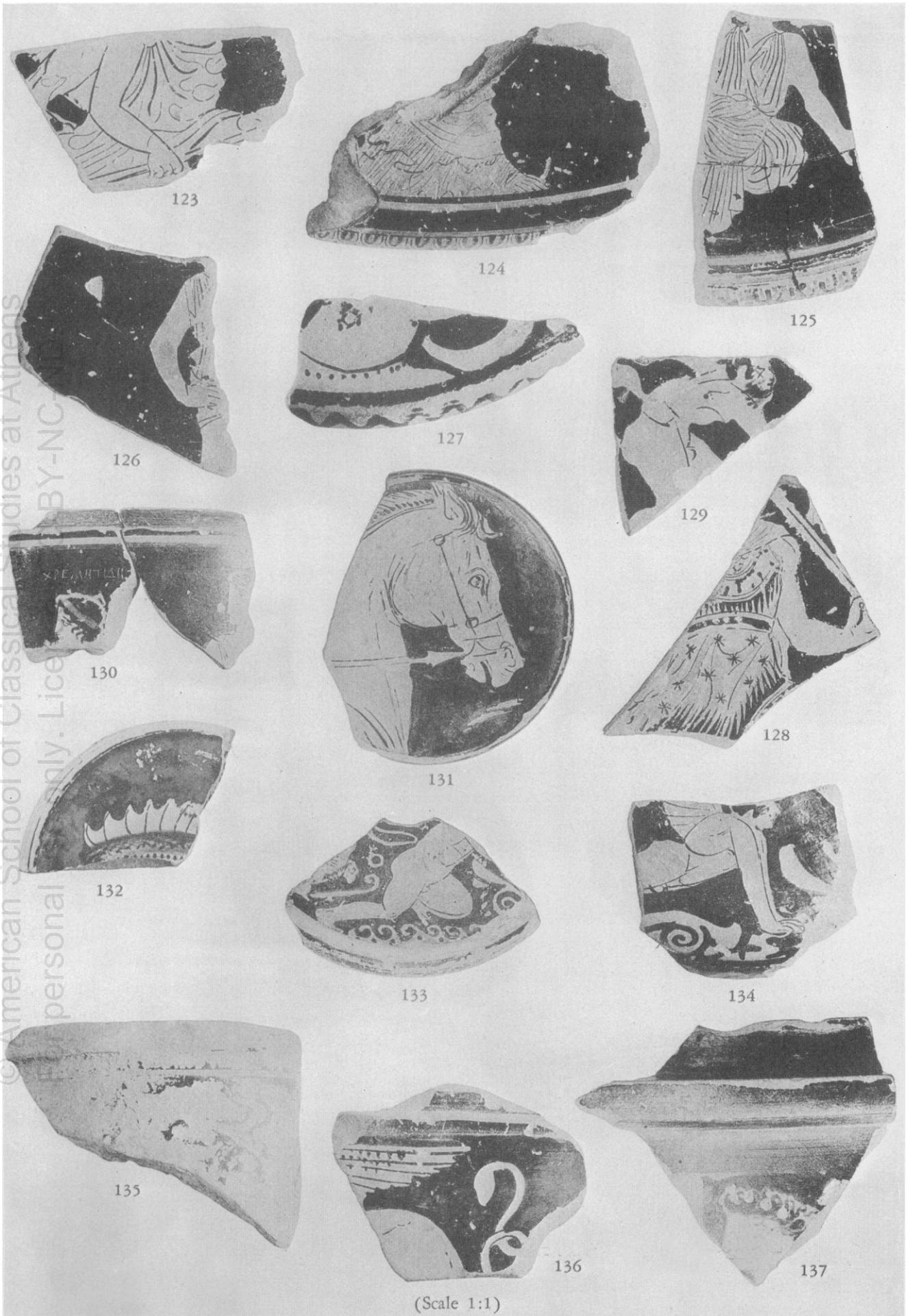
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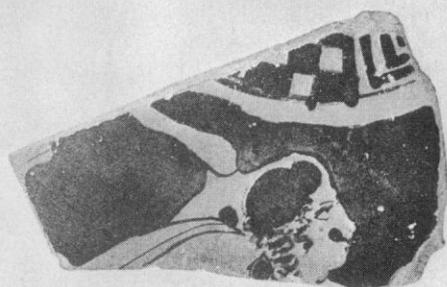


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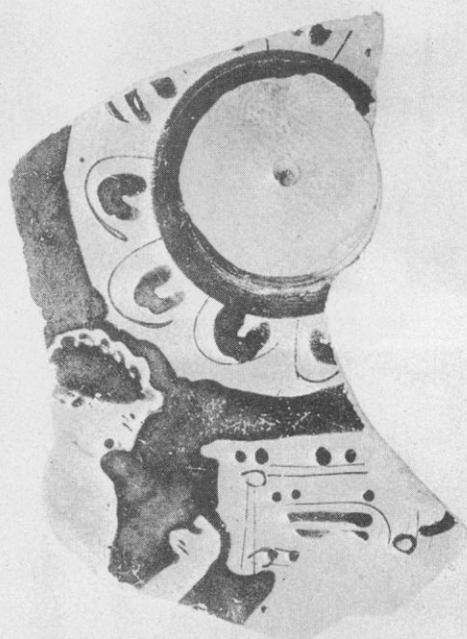
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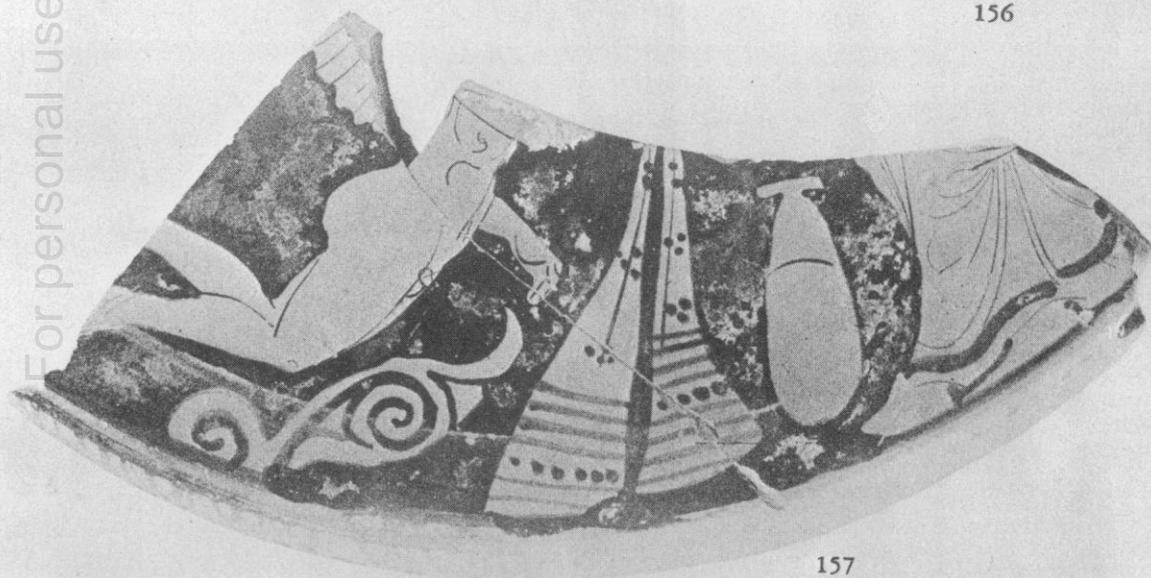
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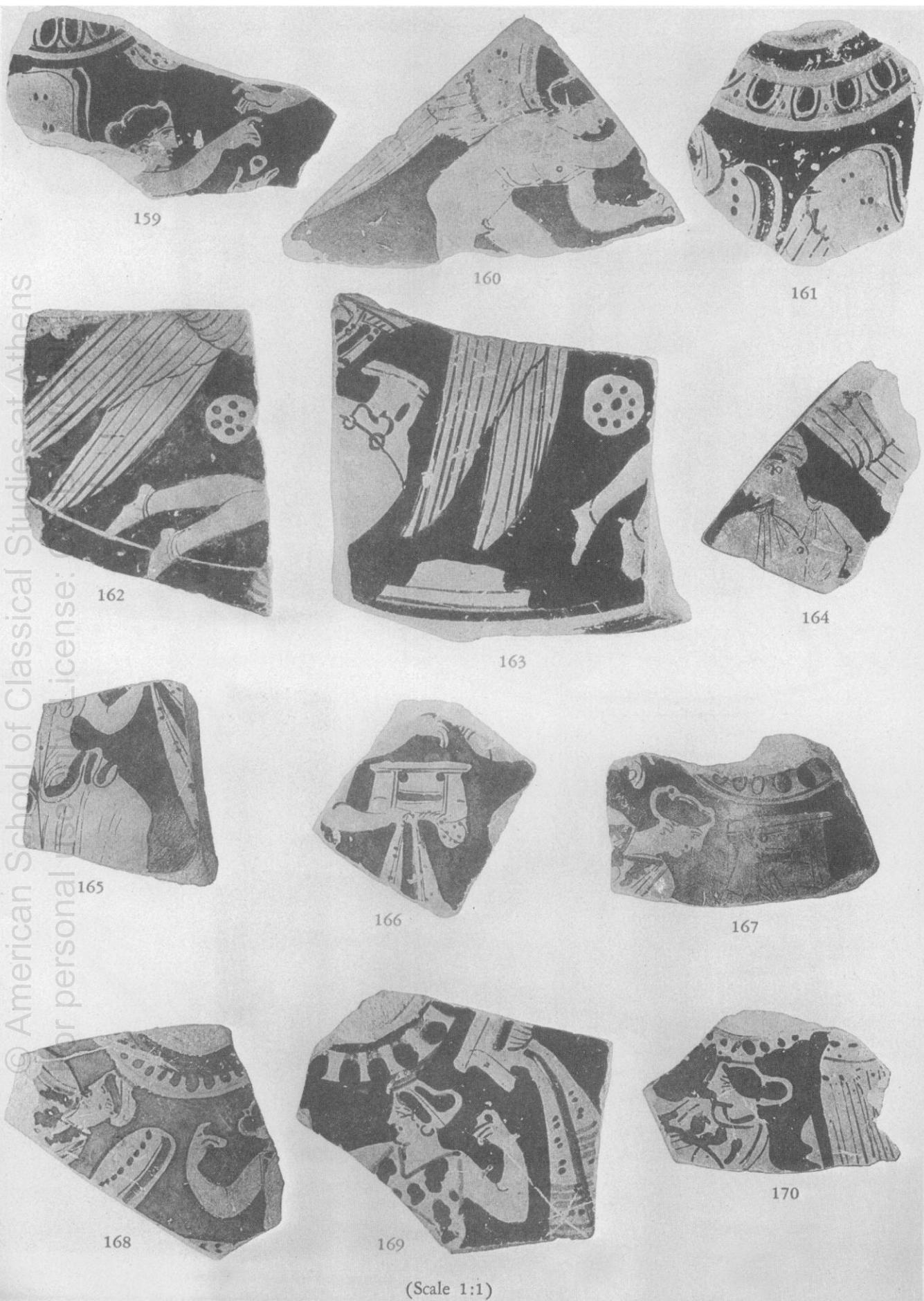
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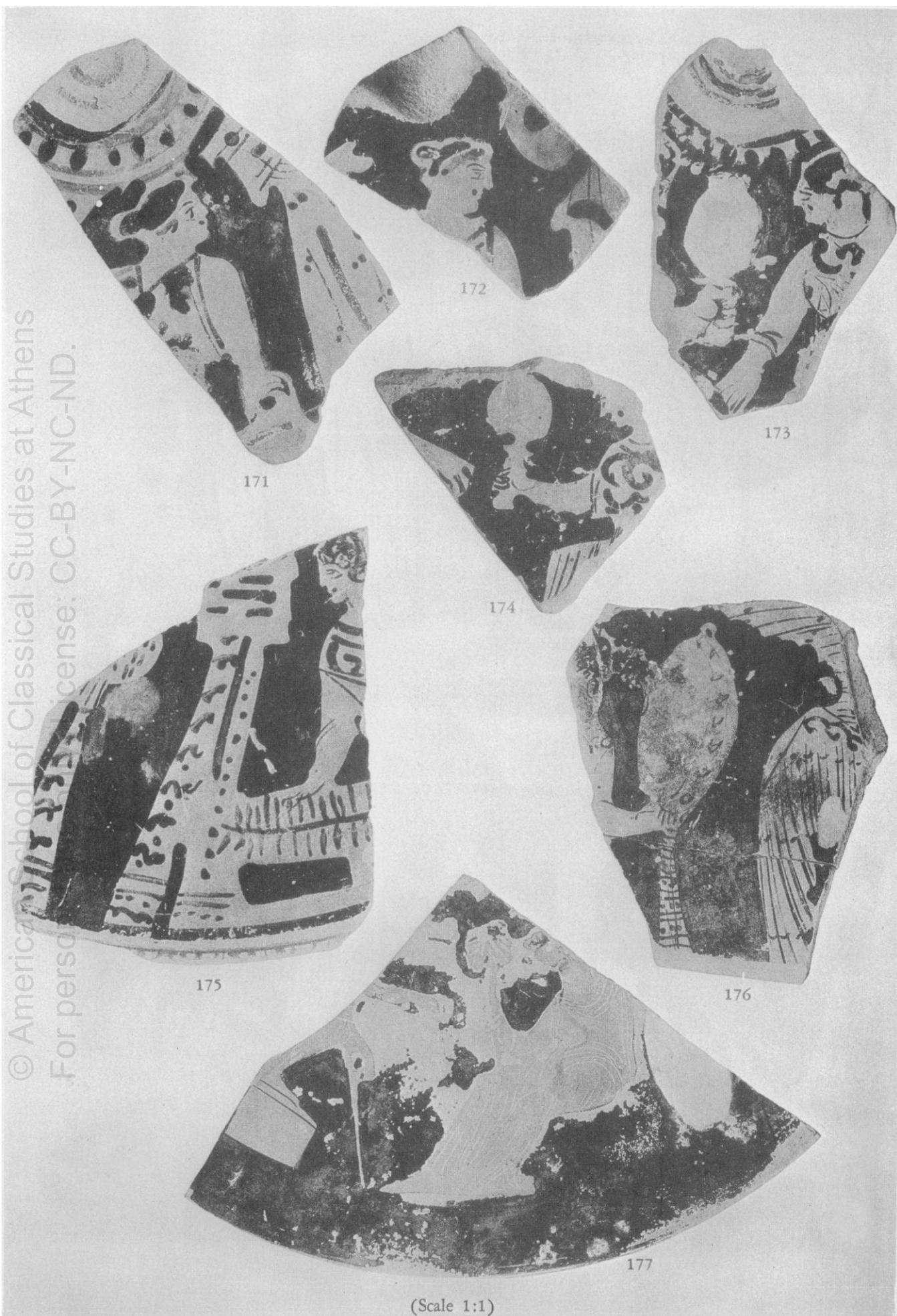
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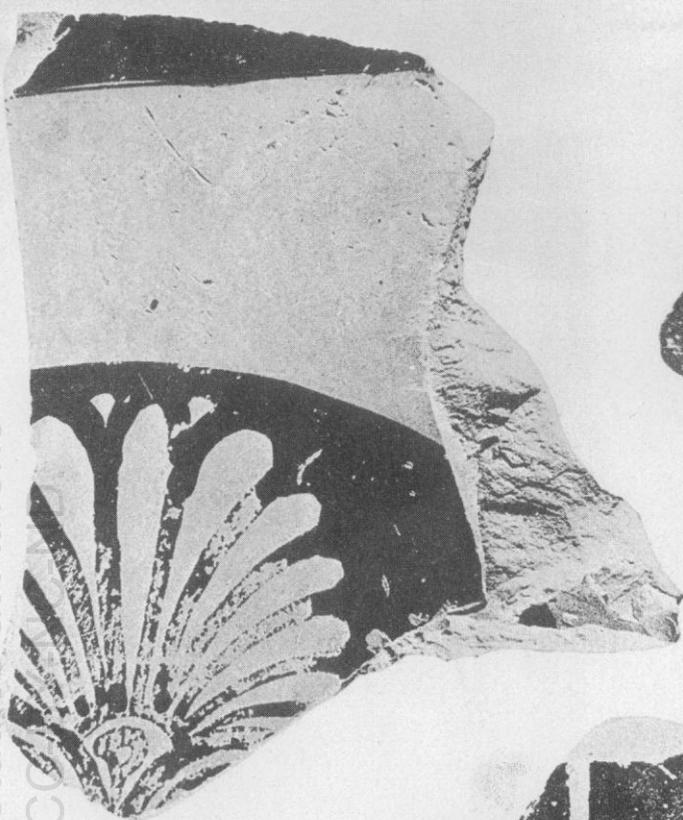


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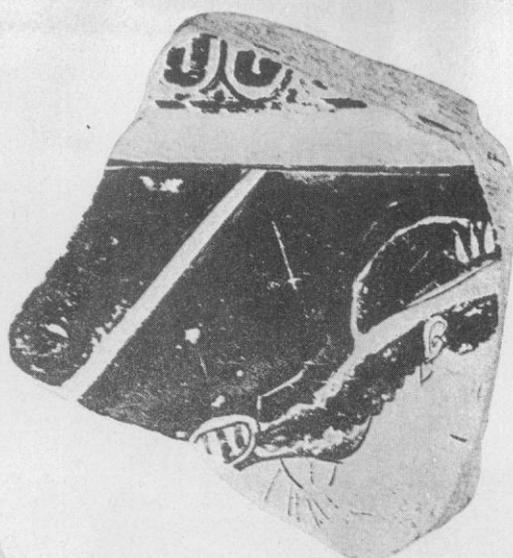
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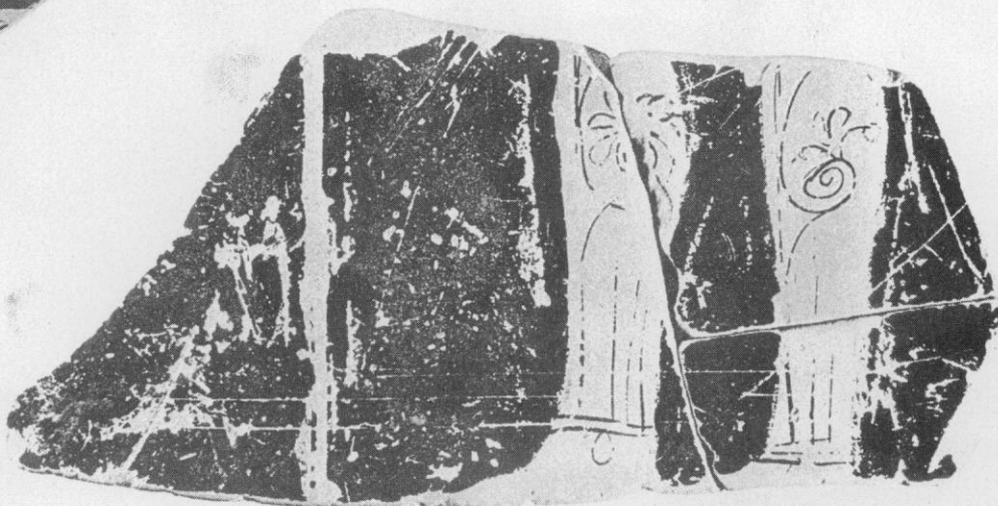
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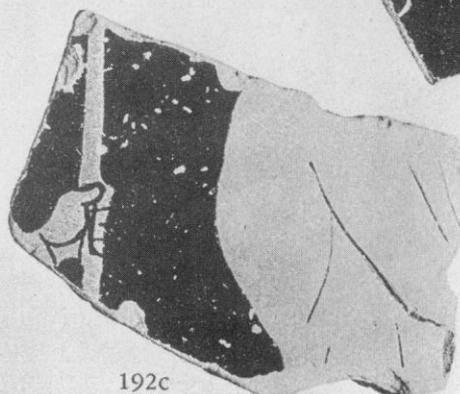
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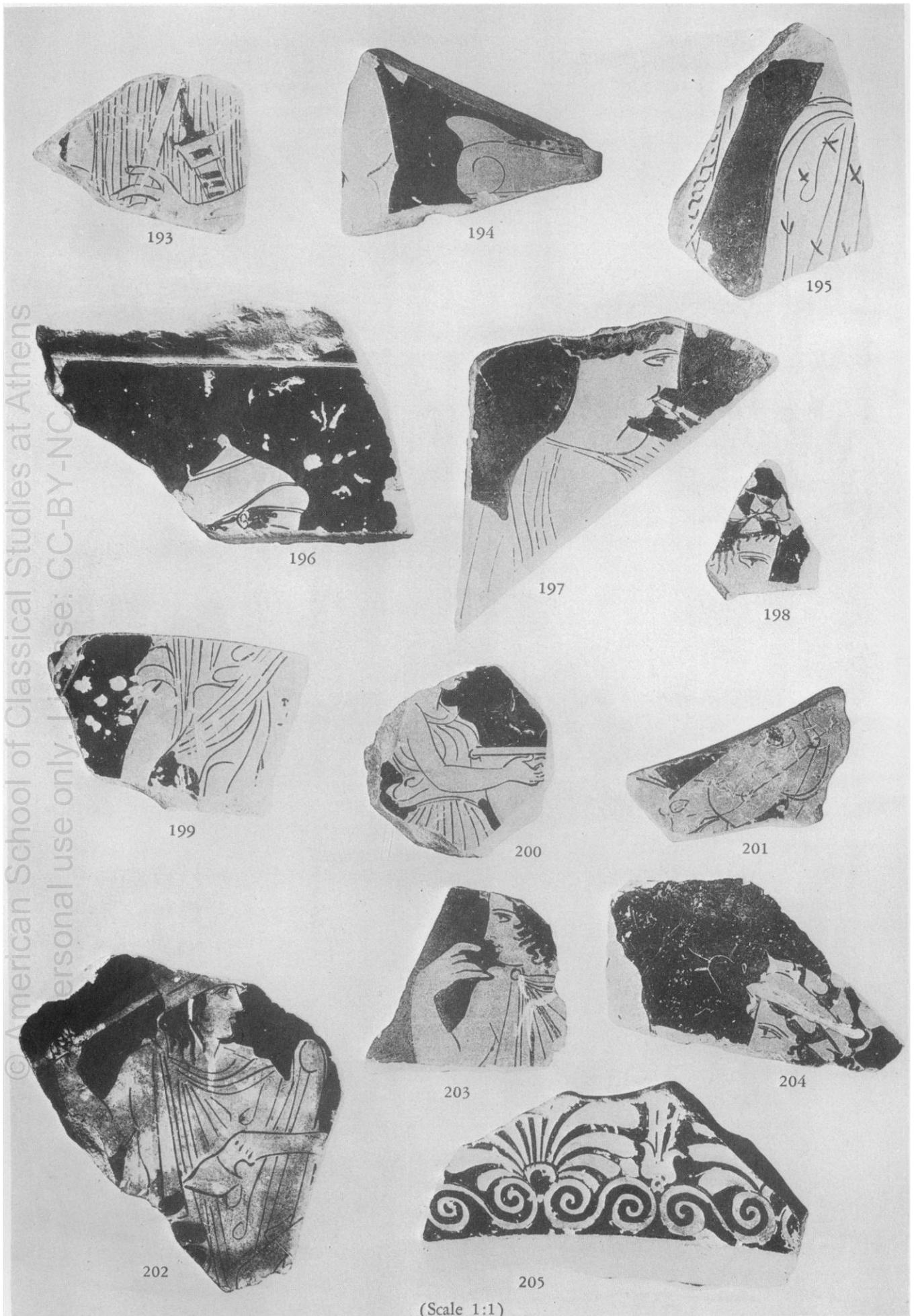
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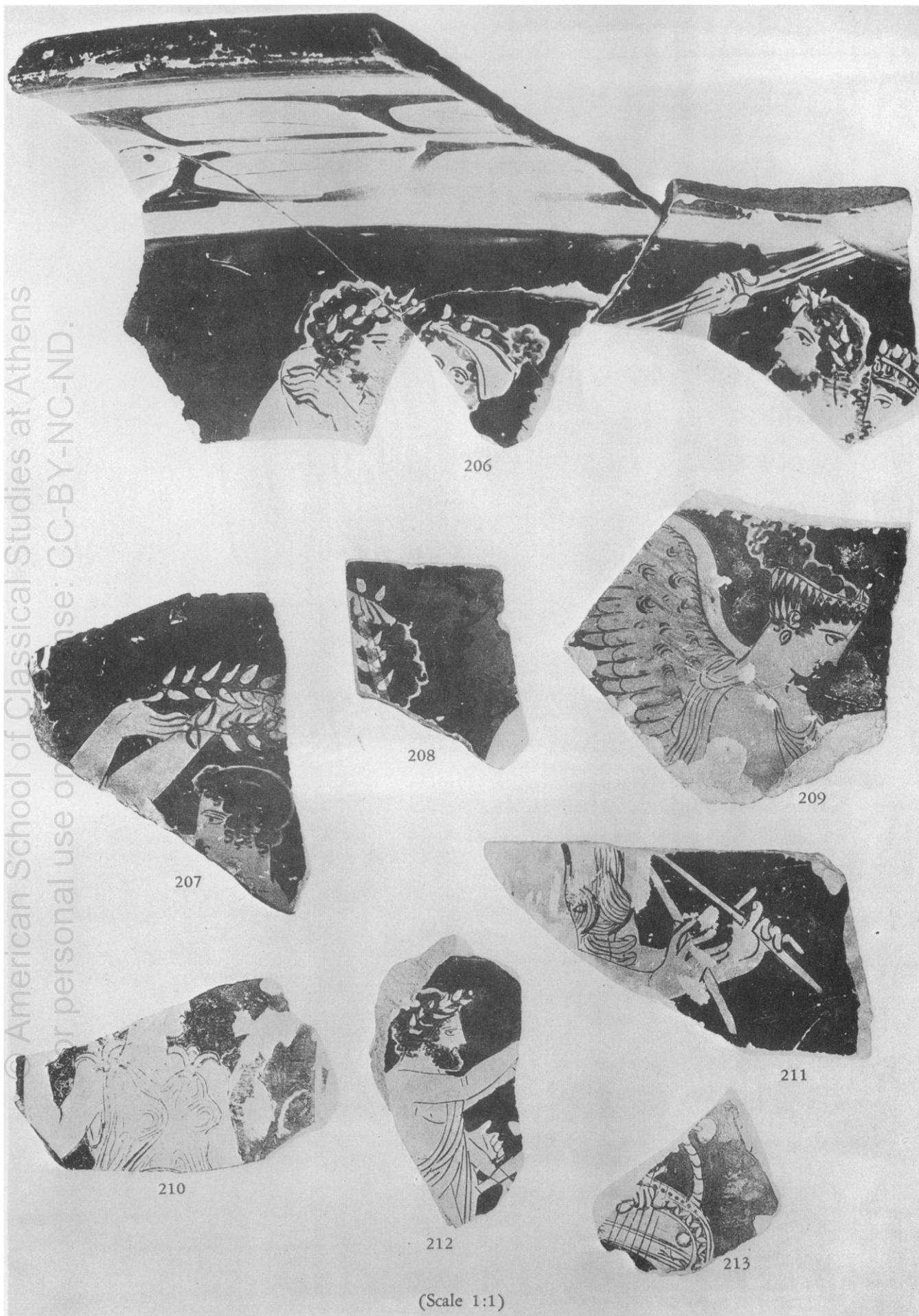
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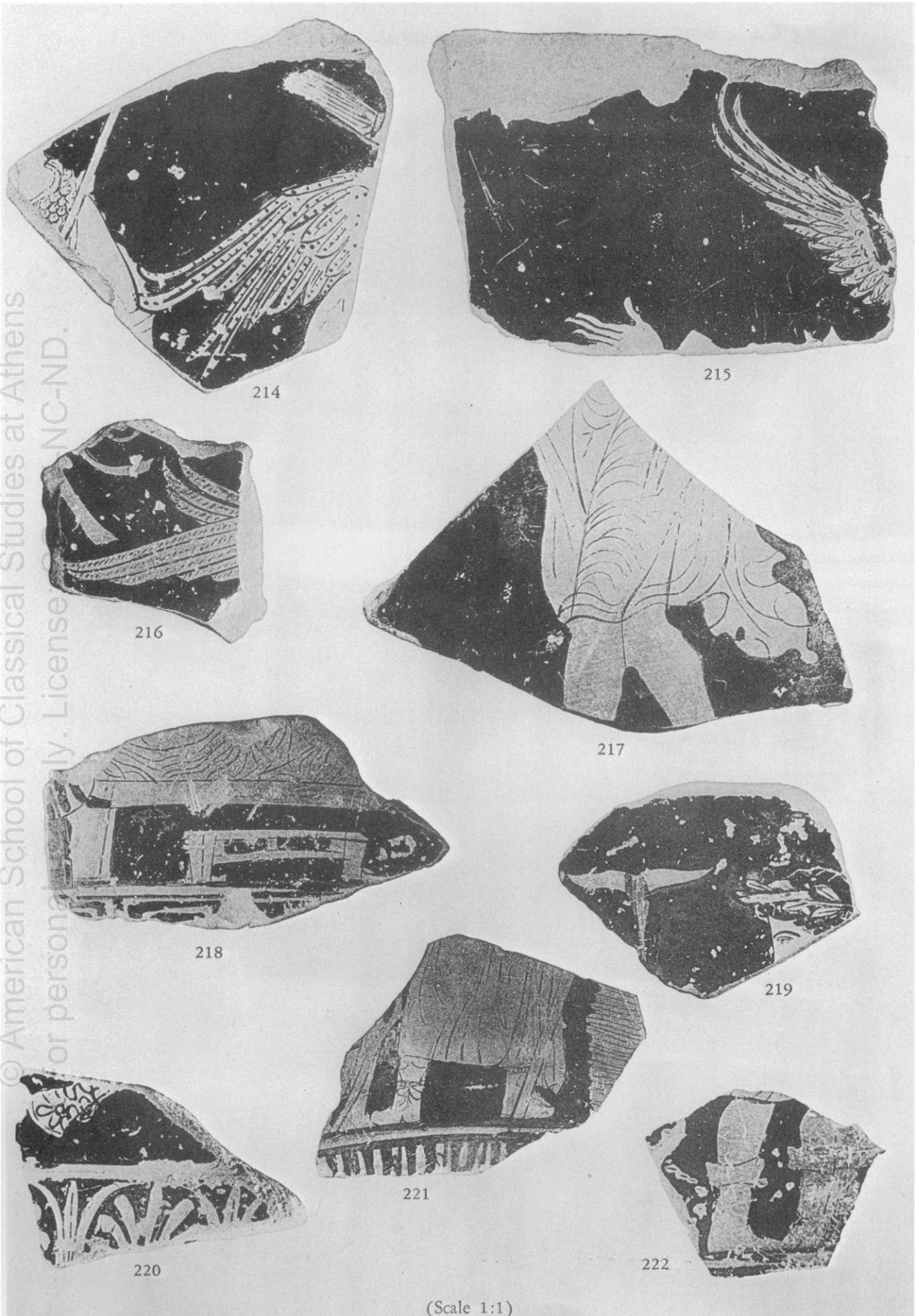


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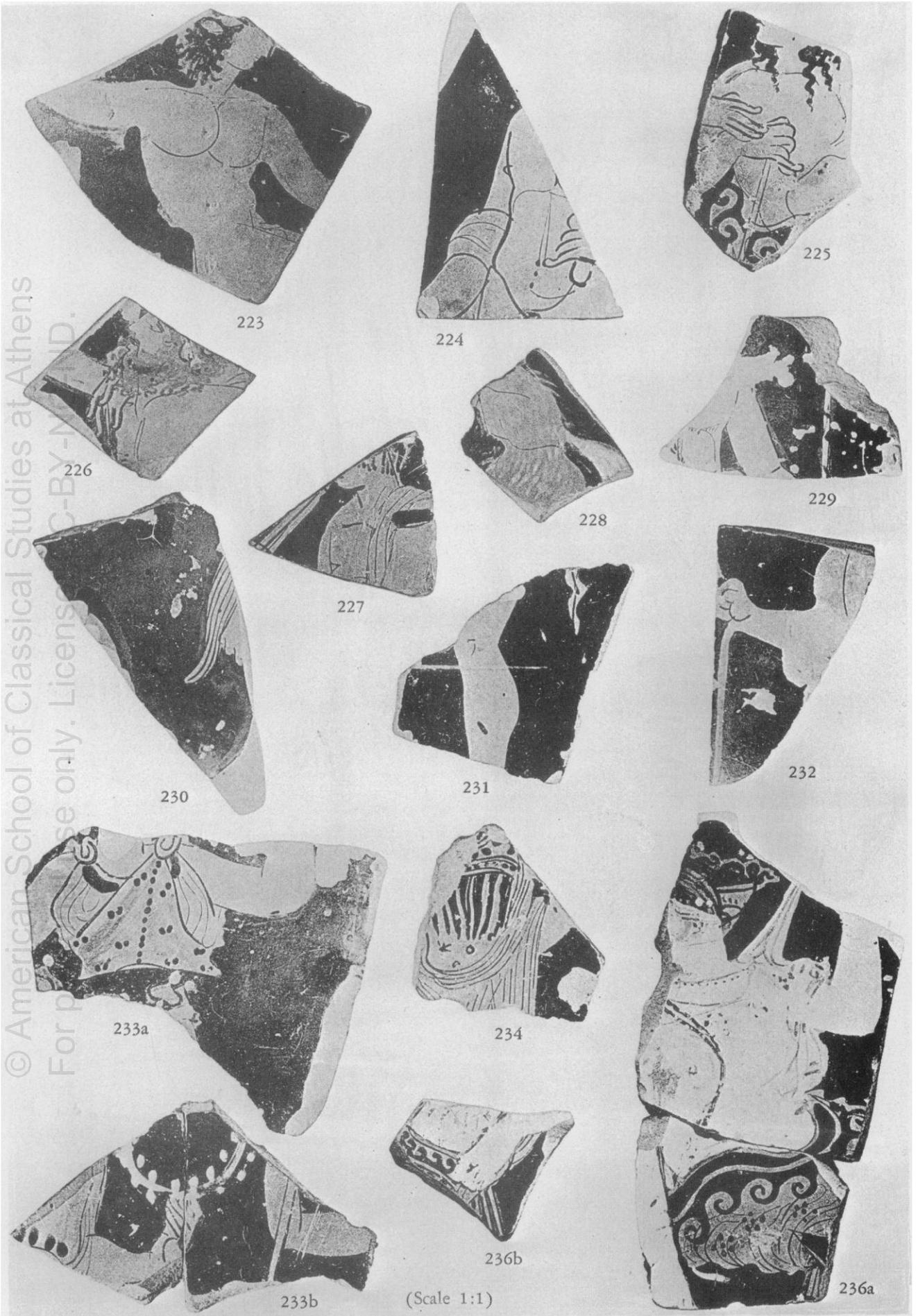


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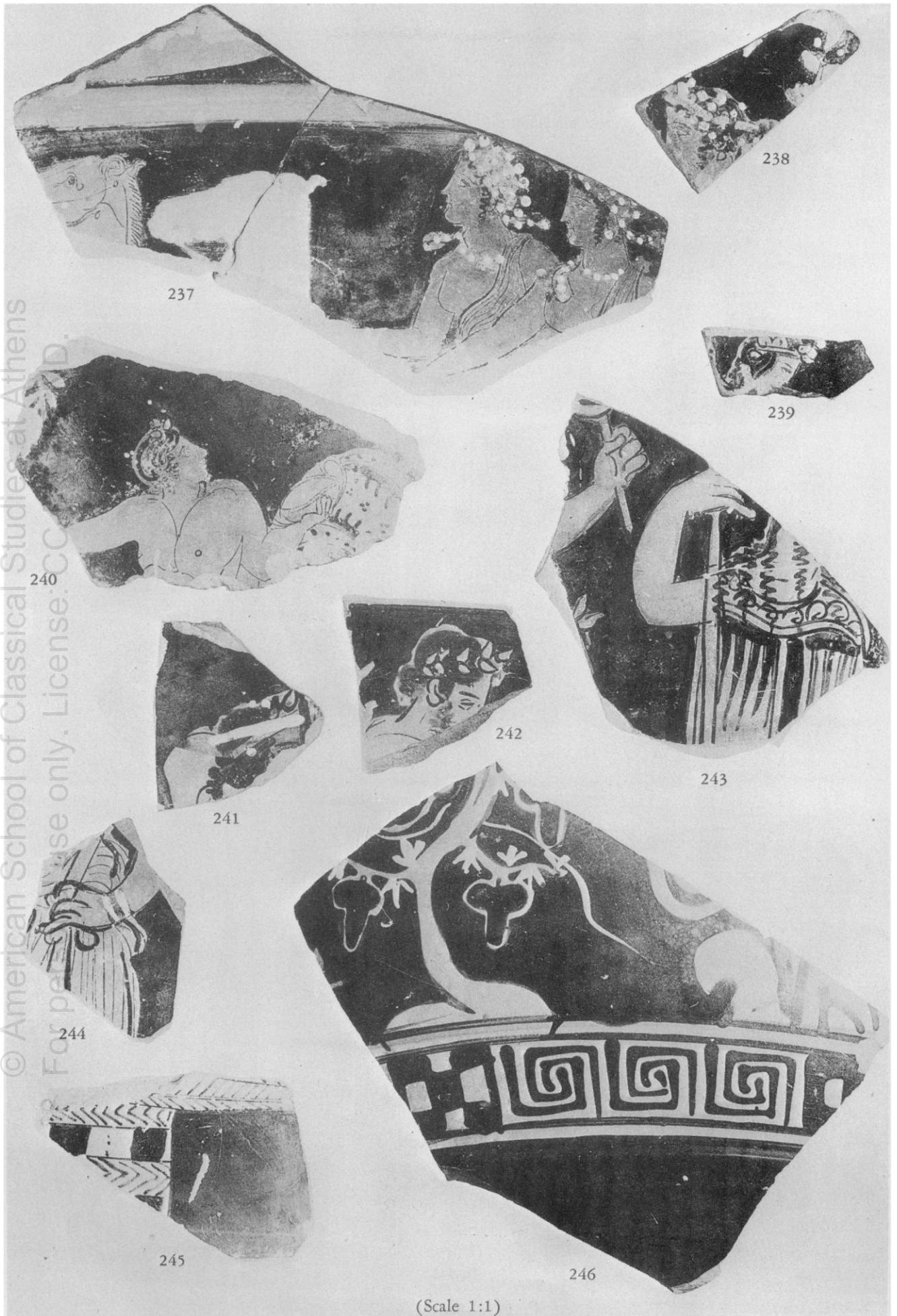
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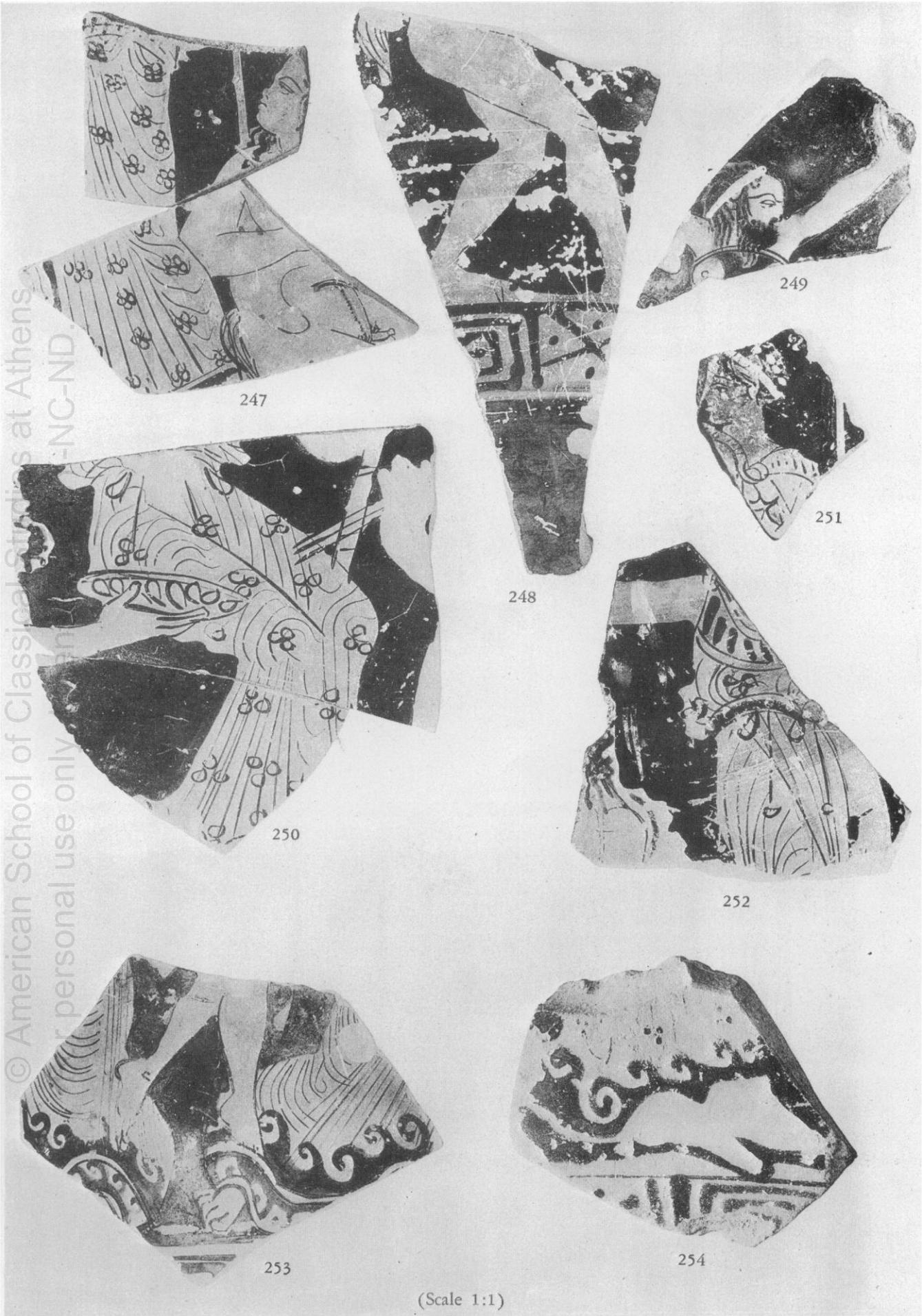
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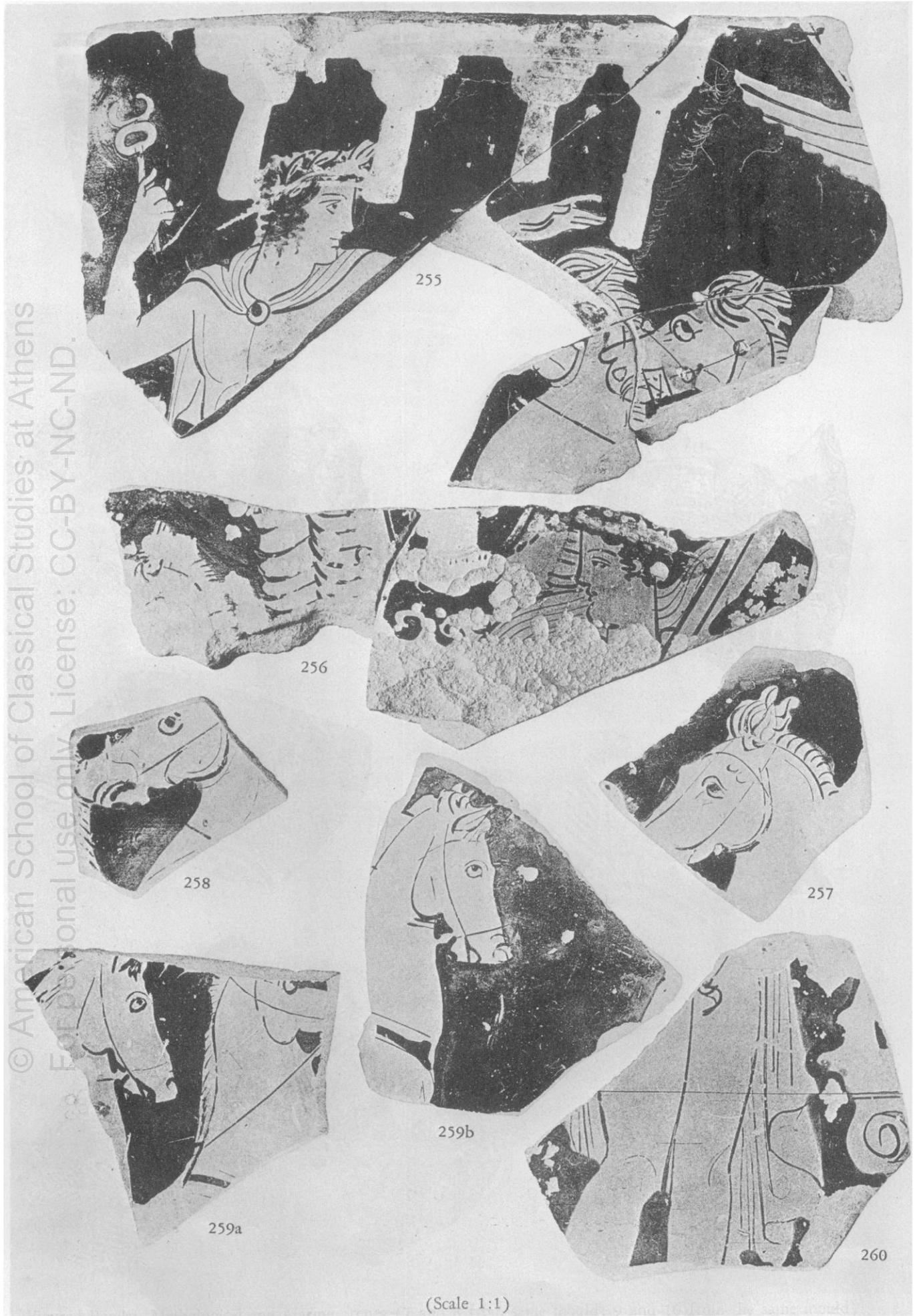
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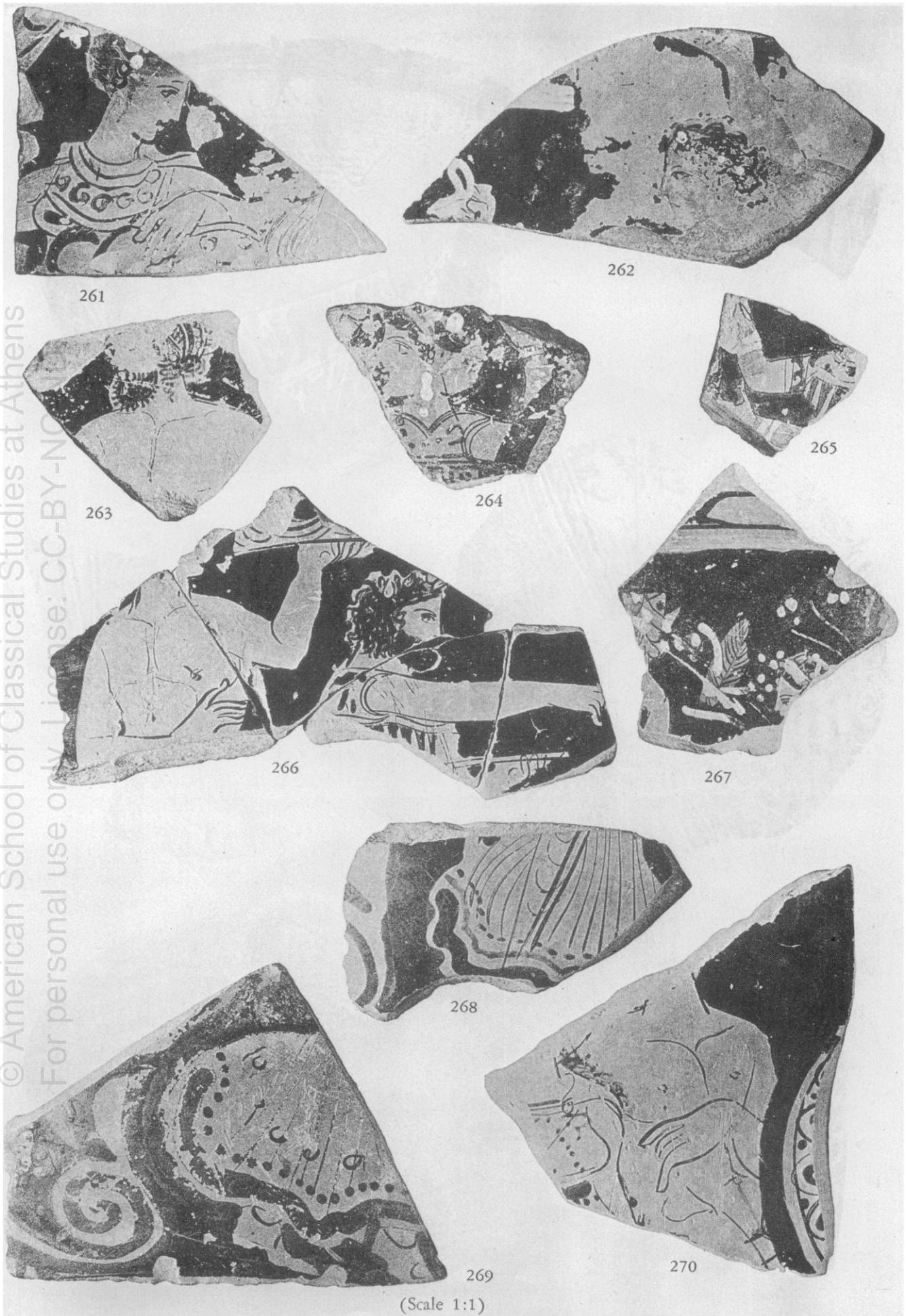
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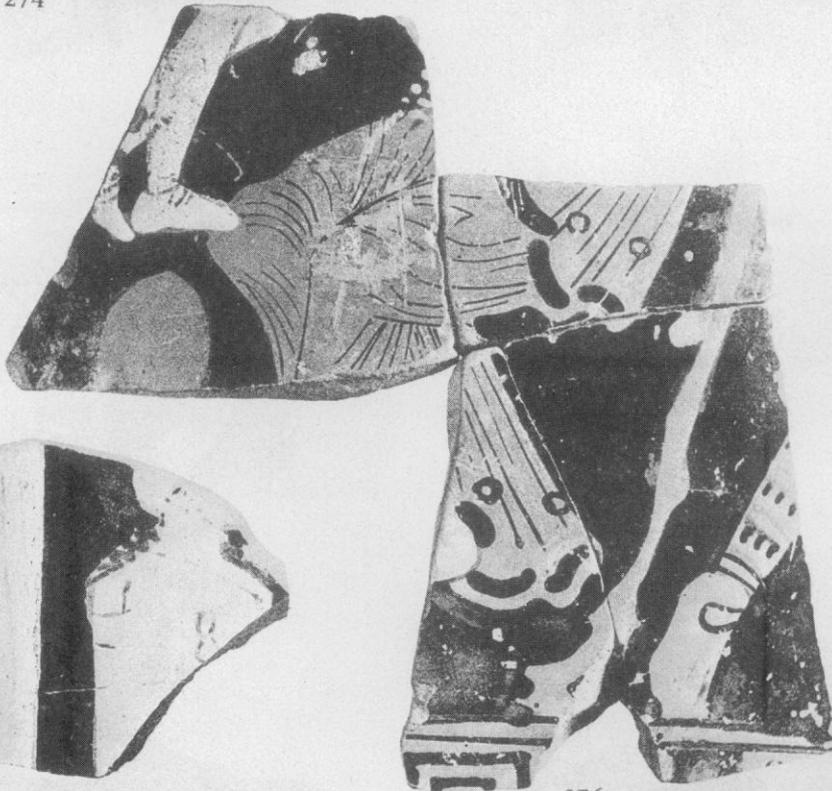
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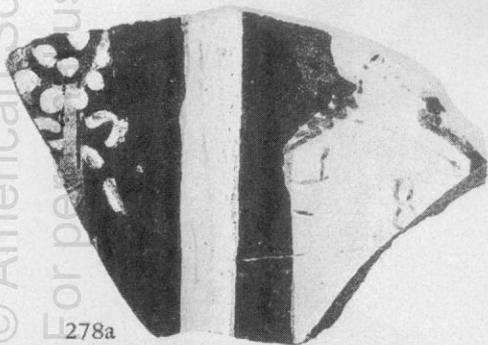
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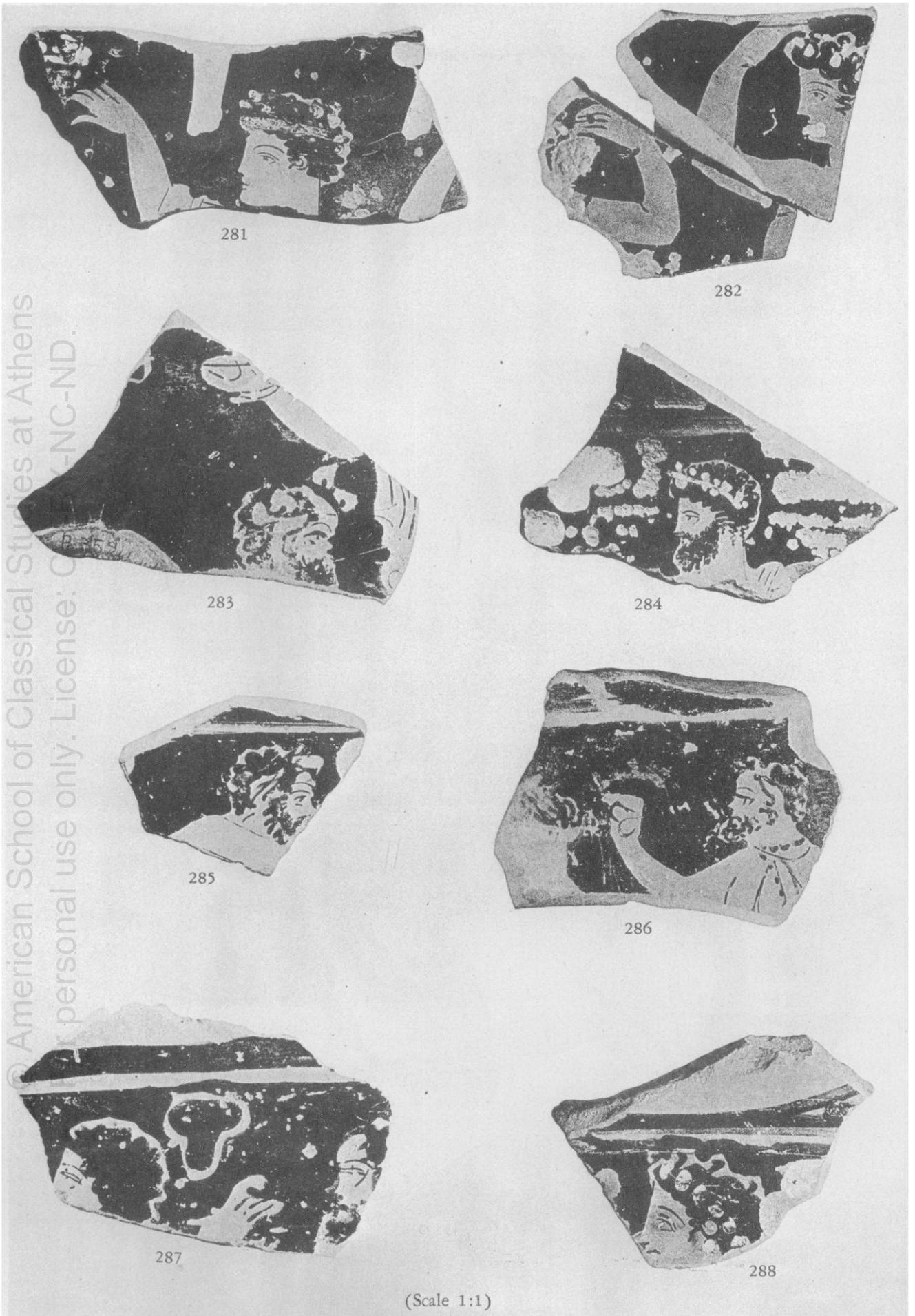
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(Scale 1:1)

FIGURED POTTERY



FIGURED POTTERY



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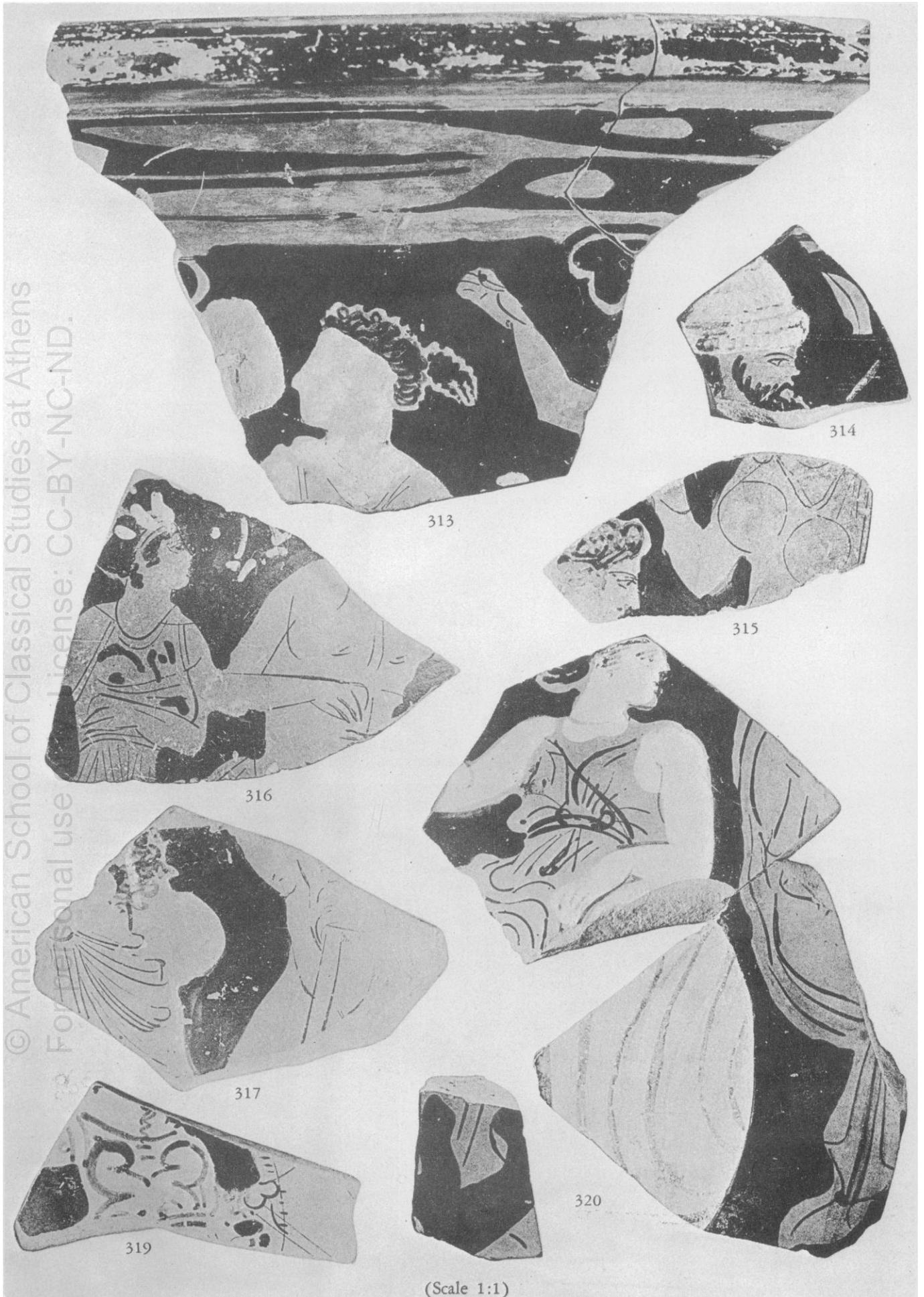


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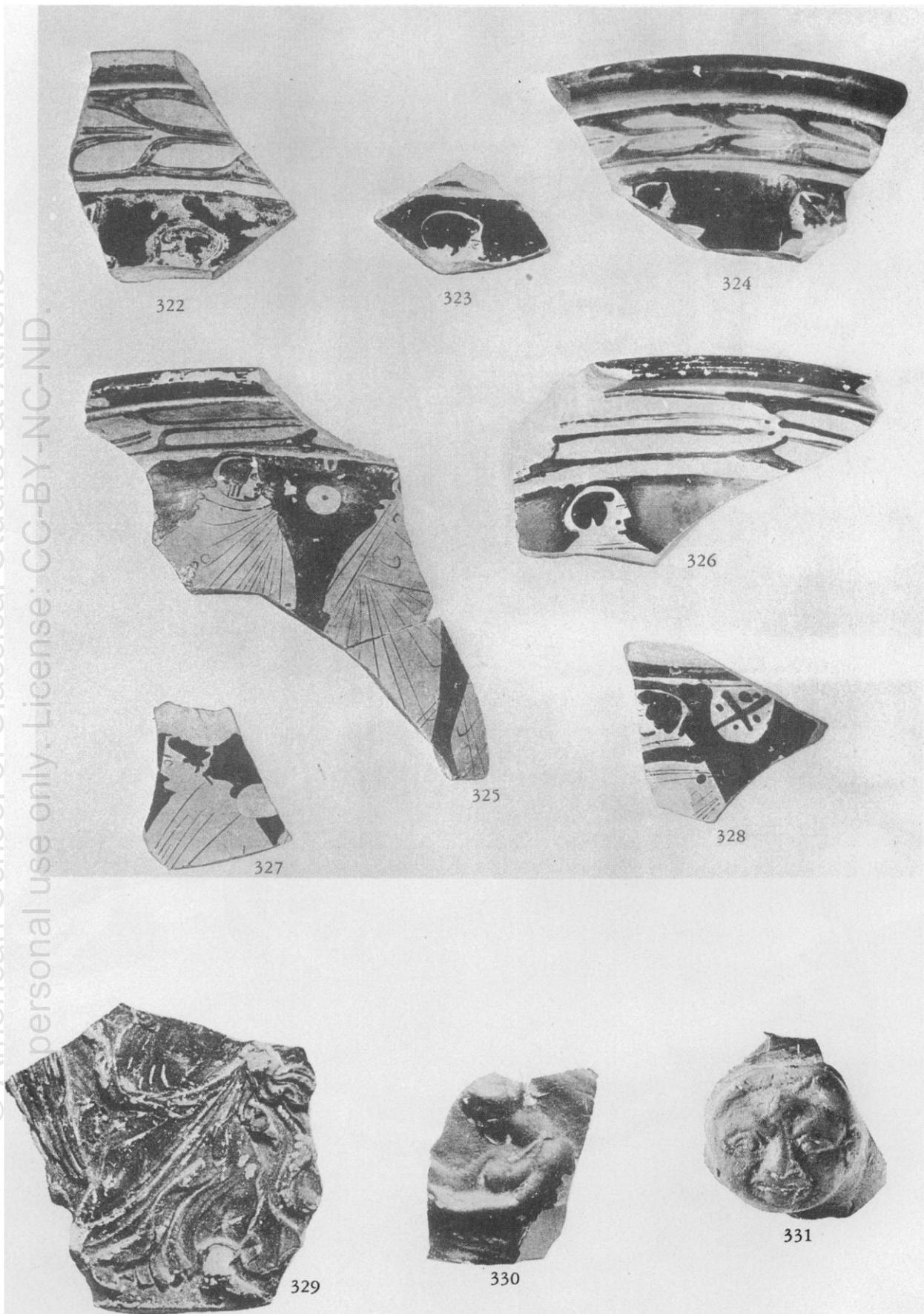


FIGURED POTTERY



FIGURED POTTERY

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FIGURED POTTERY



Hellenistic Pottery

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Reviewed work(s):

Source: *Hesperia Supplements*, Vol. 10, Small Objects from the Pnyx: 2 (1956), pp. 79+81+83-112+224-241

Published by: [The American School of Classical Studies at Athens](#)

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PART II
HELLENISTIC POTTERY

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INTRODUCTORY *

The mould-made pottery of the Hellenistic period from the Pnyx affords a comprehensive group of study material from an Athenian pottery establishment. With it we may test old theories regarding the manufacture of pottery of this type and also perhaps evolve new hypotheses. Practically all the pieces shown are fragmentary and in poor condition either technically or as a result of rough treatment through the years. If many fail to evoke aesthetic pleasure in the viewer's eye, let him be reminded that even then, in the third and second centuries before Christ, long after the sun of classic Athens had set, the Athenian potter still had standards. These fragments their potters rejected, sending to the market only the best that they would offer. One would be glad to know to what market they went. How good their best could be it is perhaps easiest to imagine looking at such a bowl as 5 (Pl. 35), technically approaching perfection, with glossy black glaze, a fine and rich selection of ornament varied in texture to frame the scene, red miltos lines to set off the lip and to emphasize the luxuriant flower medallion of the base with its elegant circle of beading. Despite all this, it went the way of the rest, broken soon after firing.

The material here presented consists of Megarian bowls and fragments from a few other moulded shapes.¹ There seems to be no great harm in retaining the name which has for so long been applied to the bowls. The old name is convenient, bringing the shape and nature of the vessels immediately to the mind of the student without complicated mental processes. The ancient name given to the shape, at least that of the Athenian variety, is, however, perhaps known to us: "hemitomos," a name

* I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Homer A. Thompson and Miss Lucy Talcott for numerous improvements in the form of presentation and the content of this text.

¹ For the earlier literature on the subject of moulded bowls of Athenian origin compare especially

C. Watzinger, "Vasenfunde aus Athen," *Ath. Mitt.*, XXVI, 1901, pp. 58-67 (the material from the German excavations on the "West Slope of the Acropolis")= Watzinger.

F. Courby, *Les vases grecs à reliefs*, Paris, 1922; especially pp. 327-366: "Les bols à glaçure de décoration variée" = Courby.

H. A. Thompson, "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery," *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 309-480, especially pp. 451-459 (material from the Athenian Agora)= Thompson.

W. Schwabacher, "Hellenistische Reliefkeramik im Kerameikos," *A.J.A.*, XLV, 1941, pp. 182-228 = Schwabacher.

Inasmuch as moulded bowls will be dealt with in a more comprehensive way in the study of the vast amount of Hellenistic pottery found since 1934 in the excavations of the Athenian Agora, the aim of the present study is merely to make the material from the Pnyx available to scholars.

Apart from the moulded ware, very little pottery of the Hellenistic period came from the excavations on the Pnyx, and none of outstanding interest.

recorded by Athenaios in a quotation from Pamphilos,² “a kind of cup among the Athenians, so named from its shape.” It is suggestive that the word “hemitomos” was used elsewhere, adjectivally, of the half-moon. One looks in vain among Athenian vase shapes for a candidate for this name more likely than the so-called Megarian bowl.^{2a}

All the fragments of bowls presented here, and a large majority of the moulds, come from a deposit of earth that overlay the unfinished foundations of the East Stoa on the hilltop to the south of the Assembly Place.³ Since no trace of kilns or other fixed features of a pottery-making establishment came to light in the vicinity, it may be assumed that the mass of broken pottery and moulds was brought from some distance to be used together with earth in a levelling operation possibly, though by no means certainly, to be connected with some adjustment of the city wall which passed through this area. Although the deposit was laid down in layers, the stratification was of no value for our immediate purpose since bowls which can be recognized on evidence from other sites as among the earliest and the latest of the type were found indiscriminately together. Nor were they accompanied within this deposit by external evidence of chronological value. The few moulds which were found elsewhere than in the area of the East Stoa lay in disturbed contexts; the majority of them had probably drifted down the hillslopes from the great deposit over the East Stoa.

It would be pleasant to think that all the pieces shown here come from one work-

² *Deipnosophistae*, XI, 470d. Loeb Classical Library. The editor of this text, C. B. Gulick, points out the adjectival use of the word “hemitomos” in his note to this passage. According to P. W., *R.E.*, s.v. Pamphilos 25, col. 336 ff. (see especially col. 338, line 23), this Pamphilos was an Alexandrian grammarian of the first century after Christ.

^{2a} H. B. Walters in *Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum*, vol. IV, London, 1896, p. 153, F 306, and in his *History of Ancient Pottery*, London, 1905, vol. I, p. 174, used the name “hemitomos” to designate an Apulian vase of a shape not illustrated in either publication. Mr. Peter Corbett kindly informs me that the British Museum example is of similar form to that illustrated in *J.H.S.*, LXXIV, 1954, pl. VI c, an Apulian hemispherical stemmed vase with a hemispherical knobbed cover (listed under the heading “Pyxides, standard type,” *ibid.*, p. 117). Mr. Corbett also tells me that “the use of the name was first suggested by Panofka” (Panofka, T., *Recherches sur les véritables noms des vases grecs et sur leurs différents usages d'après les témoignages des auteurs et des monumens anciens*, Paris, 1829) “in 1829 or soon after . . . ; certainly before 1833, as it is one of the identifications which Letronne accepted in his lengthy criticism of Panofka’s work . . .” (Letronne, J. A., *Observations philologiques et archéologiques sur les noms des vases grecs à l’occasion de l’ouvrage de M. Th. Panofka intitulé Recherches*, etc., Paris, 1833) “p. 74.” I have not had access to Panofka’s work, but have seen that of Letronne, where there is illustrated on his plate a vase shape, no. 55, of this general type. I have not traced the use of the name “hemitomos” for this shape further in modern archaeological literature. Presumably it is no longer used, for obvious reasons: the passage in Athenaeus specifies that the name was employed among the Athenians, and the etymology of the word employed to define the use of “hemitomoi,” *ἐκπωμα*, indicates a drinking-cup, not a vase of the type of the Apulian shape.

³ *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 280-286.

shop. This may actually be true of a great many of them. The number of multiple impressions from the same moulds is quite extraordinary, being unparalleled in fillings in the Athenian Agora which were brought in from potters' dumps. There are forty such duplicates in the present series, representing two to three impressions each from eighteen different moulds. It would be strange indeed if so many repetitions of bowls had travelled far from their factory to be reassembled in a filling brought to the Pnyx.

On the other side of the picture, it must be remembered that the filling covers a long period of time. Among the bowls and moulds, probably one hundred and twenty-five years are represented. And the filling itself seems not to have been brought in until a period much later than that of any of these individual pieces.

The moulds constitute perhaps the most welcome addition to our knowledge. Few Athenian moulds for Megarian bowls have been available for study hitherto.⁴ The new examples, of which casts from 50 are illustrated here, by themselves make up an impressive corpus, to which will be added many more from the Athenian Agora.

The moulds from the Pnyx were intended for bowls of many different varieties: figured bowls, leaf and tendril bowls, bowls with imbricate leaves, bowls with pine-cone scale impressions, and the late long-petal bowls decorated with petals only, with petals and jewelled lines or with swirling petals. For the most part they are for bowls of the usual size, about 15 cm. in diameter and 9 cm. high. Occasionally moulds for considerably larger and smaller bowls are found; the exterior of one of these small moulds, 24, is shown on Plate 51. The Pnyx moulds include examples from the earliest period of the manufacture of such bowls in Athens down well into the latest.

The illustrations on Plate 51 will bring out most of the technical characteristics of the moulds. The matrix for the mould was normally turned on the wheel.⁵ The lip was commonly bevelled in greater or less degree and slightly everted. Plainly rounded lips also occur. The bases are either flat or ring-shaped or with a profile beneath like a shallow inverted cone. Varieties of rim and base profiles are shown in Figure 2. The bases vary in diameter from as little as 4.5 cm. to over 10 cm. The matrix, after being thrown on the wheel, was stamped on its inner surface with punches bearing the individual elements of the decoration; some details were incised by hand, others modelled free-hand, and the grooves for the ridges around the medallions and for raised lines in the rim zones were added on the wheel. The interiors of most of the

⁴ Watzinger, p. 67, note 1 (Athens, Nat. Mus. Inv. 2361); Courby, pp. 327, 333, pl. IX d (from Delos, but identical with many found in Athens); Thompson, p. 453, fig. 119 (from the Athenian Agora, Inv. P 3157); *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 169, fig. 17 d and e (Pnyx Inv. P 508, here 88, Pl. 47; and Pnyx Inv. P 507, here 115 and Pl. 49 and Fig. 2); *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XLII, 1 (from the Athenian Agora, Inv. P 18688); Schwabacher, pl. VII A, 11-14 (from the Kerameikos).

⁵ On the technique of manufacture, cf. Courby, pp. 327 f., 370 ff.; Thompson, pp. 451-454.

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moulds, prior to stamping, were covered with a fine surfacing or slip to eliminate the marks of the wheel; this may be well seen on **61**, where the surfacing has spilled

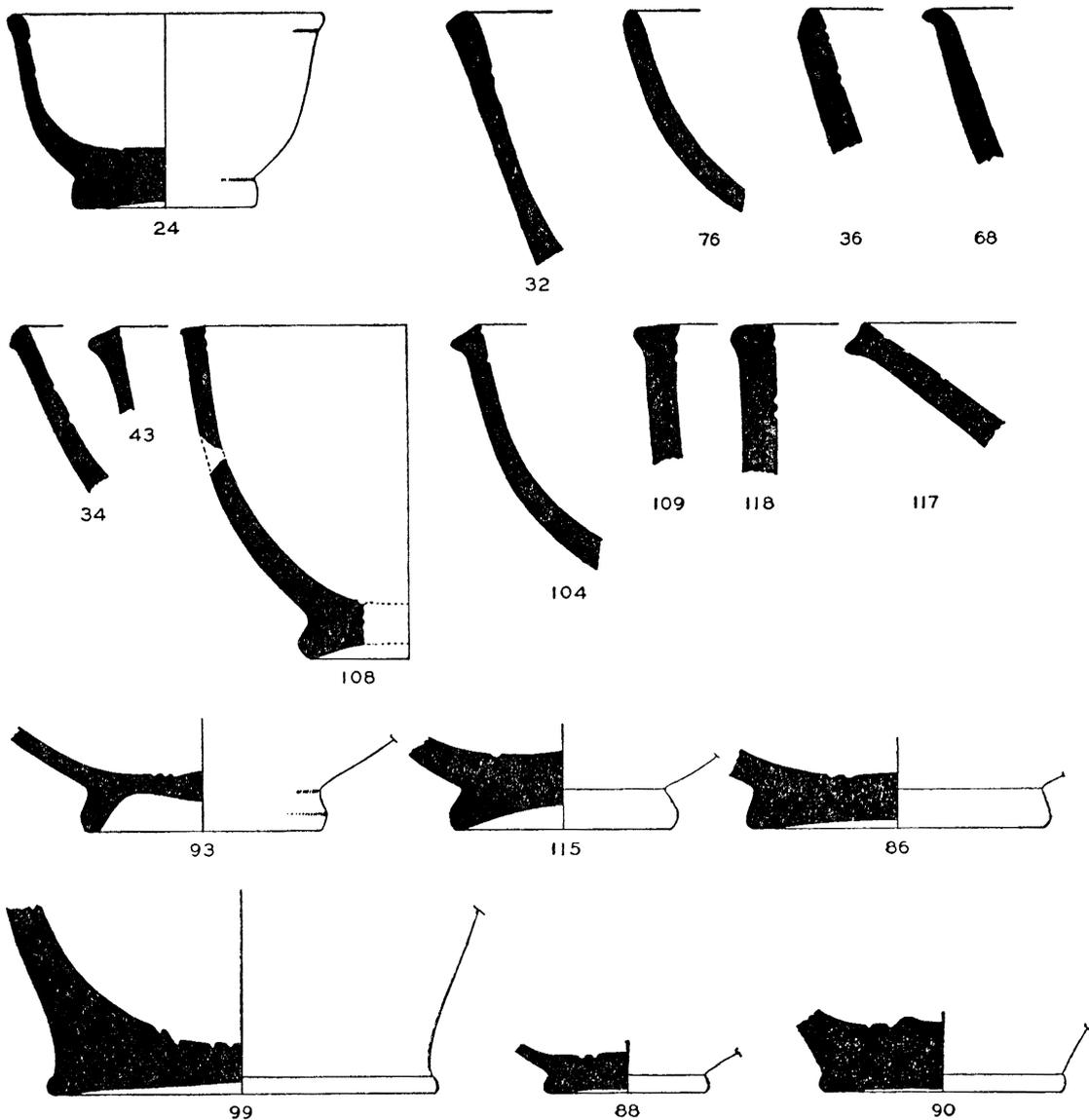


FIG. 2. Profiles of Moulds (Scale 1:2).

down the wall on the outside as well. In a few cases this precaution was not taken; traces of the wheel on the inside of the mould can be seen on **26**, **28**, **34**, **39**.

On several of the moulds the interior finish is unusual. At the time of finding, traces of an oily film were observed on **32**, **57**, **61**, **90**, and **104**. A few of these, despite the lapse of years, still retain something of the sort, notably **32**, **90**, **104**. The surface

is shiny, soapy to the touch, and the color, inside only, is darker than is usual among the moulds, approaching red. The sheen appears on flat surfaces and penetrates into the stamped decoration as well. It is worthy of remark that the non-joining fragments of **32** and **104** do not now preserve traces of this treatment. If some substance was actually applied to the surface it would probably have been wax, to have survived all these years. The appearance of the surfaces suggests this rather than a high burnish, especially since the finish can be seen in the stamped decoration. It would seem not to have been a general or a successful practice; at any rate the great majority of the moulds seem not to have received such a finish.⁶

On **68**, a misfired piece which could never have been used, appears a peculiar wash, matt and almost purple in color. It penetrates into the modelled surfaces of the leaves on the wall and the stamped surfaces of the eggs in the egg-and-dart design on the rim zone. A similar wash can be seen on **76**, a well-fired and carefully made example, where it appears on the flat surfaces of the topmost leaves in the background near the rim. This wash seems to be different from the slip used as surfacing on the interiors of other moulds, but was presumably used for a similar purpose, namely to cover up the wheel-marks.

As to the exteriors of the moulds, the walls are usually plain. A few, however, have distinct wheel-run grooves running around their walls, roughly at mid-point. One groove appears on **41**, two on **101**, **107**, and **110**, three on **88** and four on **40**. They were probably put on to give the potter's hand purchase as he used the mould.

Stamps for producing the impressions on the interiors of moulds are very rare. A fragment from the Pnyx, already published,⁷ preserving part of an Eleusinian scene, is however probably one such. It was found in a context from which come a number of the bowl-moulds, in the area of the East Stoa. Its curved surface and the pyramidal grip at the back would make it suitable for a stamp. It was intended apparently for a bowl of large size, or for a krater.

The bowls themselves testify amply that their source was indeed a potter's workshop. Many are faultily fired, some so badly that we can feel certain they are potters' rejects. Numerous varieties of kiln mishaps are represented. Some pieces are fired red or brown or both together; others combine black with red or brown, or show all three at once. One piece, **59**, composed of four fragments, has one fragment glazed black while the others are red on the outside, with various shades from black to brown on the interior. Such a condition perhaps resulted from a breakage in the kiln, from which not all the fragments were removed at the same time. All stages of peeling

⁶ Modern casts from ancient moulds, such as those illustrated here, made of finely washed clay, do not require any waxing or other special surfacing. The shrinkage of the clay in drying is sufficient to make possible the easy separation of cast from mould.

⁷ *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 175, fig. 21, b (Pnyx Inv. T 17). Cf. also the stamp possibly for a medallion rosette, Thompson, p. 453, fig. 120 (Agora Inv. SS 88).

of the glaze are represented, from partial to complete, and variations in the color of the clay occur from red through yellow to chalk white.

Not the least interesting are the test pieces, **1**, **2**, **19**, **71**, **87**, and **98**. These pieces are characterized by very soft pale gray clay and glaze of various shades from poor black to gray to brown or reddish brown. Each piece except **98** has a hole, usually about 1.5 cm. in diameter, cut through the wall before firing and, in most cases, seemingly after glazing, presumably intended to facilitate the removal of the piece from the kiln at the appropriate moment.⁸ The soft gray clay and color of the glaze indicate that these pieces were removed from the kiln at some time during the second, reducing, phase of the firing and before this phase was complete since on no one of them has the glaze reached a good glossy black.⁹

In the kiln, stacking seems to have been the standard procedure for Megarian bowls. Two unglazed stacking rings, probably used for these bowls, are shown here: **121**, **122** (Figs. 3, 5; Pl. 50).¹⁰ No. **121** is shaped like the spreading foot of a small bowl, the lower part broad, to give as much stability as possible to the stack of bowls which could easily become a teetering tower; the upper part was constricted to fit the diameter of the ridge around the medallion of the bowl above. Stacking rings were more necessary for Megarian bowls than for most other shapes. Bowls and plates with bases could be stacked one on top of the other. Two stacks of footed bowls from the Agora, fused and so, obviously, kiln wasters, illustrate the practice.¹¹

For the stacking of bowls one can imagine two alternatives: to stack in graduated sizes or to make stacks of bowls of the same size. The latter procedure appears the more practical from the point of view of solidity and balance in stacking, no minor problem for the potter of such bowls. Bowls of nearly the same shape and balance

⁸ Compare another Hellenistic test piece from Knossos, *B.S.A.*, XLV, 1950, p. 171, fig. 5. Similar characteristics of clay, glaze and lifting-hole can be seen on try-pieces from the Potters' Quarter at Corinth (Newhall, *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 8 f.) and on try-pieces of the Protogeometric period, from the Athenian Agora, to be published by Evelyn L. Smithson.

⁹ I am indebted to Dr. Marie Farnsworth for the suggestion that pieces showing these characteristics must have come from the crucial reducing phase, and that try-pieces would in fact probably not have been needed by the potter during the oxidizing phases (first and third).

¹⁰ The lower diameter of **121** exactly fits the red outline of the stacking circles which appears on a number of fragments: **3**, **11**, **14**, **55**, **63**. In these same cases the upper diameter of the ring precisely or nearly fits that of the line of beading or cording which surrounds the medallion. This ornament was thus useful as well as attractive for it allowed the atmosphere of the reducing fire to penetrate into the area of the bowl enclosed by the stacking ring. In some cases the stacking ring fitted the bowls above and below too tightly, cutting off the reducing fumes from the area within the ring, and the result was a solid circular area of red glaze above and below, a condition of which **64** and **78** are examples. The other stacking ring, **122**, seems less well adapted to the requirements of the bowls. Its diameter is the same, top and bottom. It may have been used, none the less, in connection with the bowls for its diameter fits the stacking circle on **8**.

¹¹ Agora Inv. P 21059 and 21060; both from the building fill of the Middle Stoa; below p. 90, note 12.

and with similar resting surfaces would be a desideratum, along with an ample supply of moulds of similar character to supply enough bowls for any given firing. It is perhaps not coincidental that so many of the medallions of the pieces shown here, with their encircling ridges and lines of beading and cording, are of approximately the same size, though differing in decoration. Those of similar dimensions in this respect might well have been and probably were produced in the same shop within a limited number of years. Forms of lips, being of less importance for stacking, might vary more, within certain limits.

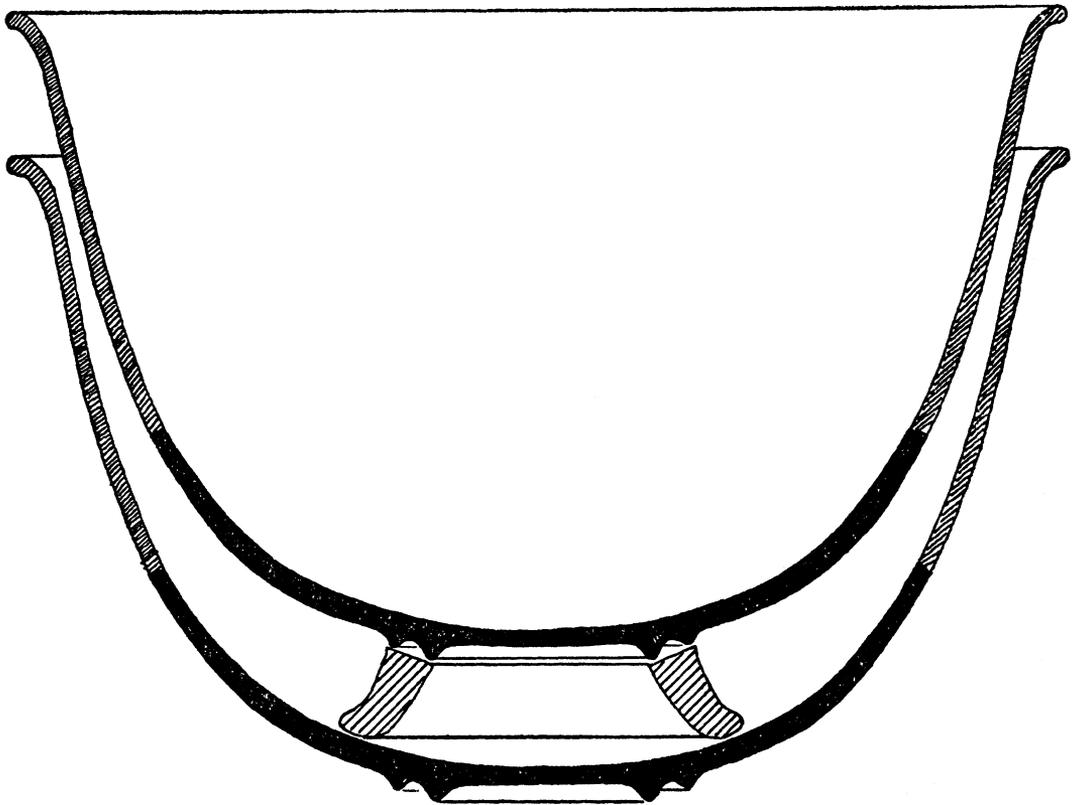


FIG. 3. Reconstruction to Show Use of Stacking Rings in Kiln.

In addition to the technical interest of these pieces, they can contribute also, in a modest way, to Hellenistic iconography. The pleasant little Athena on **1** is new. The three representations of labors of Herakles on **2** are also new. These fragments, in wretched condition though they are, introduce for the first time an Athenian type of bowl with related scenes, of which there are a few other examples in the Agora collection, including bowls and fragments with other adventures of Herakles; one which seems to show three adventures of Theseus (Inv. P 10877; see below p. 107), and others which seem, appropriately enough, to show alternate scenes from the

adventures of the two heroes, both so popular in Athens. Such a one is **120**, including part of another new scene, Herakles and the mares of Diomedes. The unhappy fragments, **6**, give what is missing from an otherwise unique scene of Theseus and Skiron on a fragment in the Kerameikos.

Scattered through the plates the reader will see many more figure types which may also be said to be new, for, as noted above, it is rare under ordinary circumstances to find exact duplicates of bowls in excavations in Athens. The Athenian potter of Hellenistic times shared with his predecessors a fascination for variants on a single theme. Called upon to make a large number of moulds of similar dimensions and shape, he decorated each a little differently, combining and recombining his stamps for medallions, foliage, figures and zone patterns. Though he seldom interested himself in the content of what he was portraying in the figured scenes, his products none the less happily served the purpose for which they were intended. They must have been cheerful cups for the symposion, excellent as conversation pieces, calling to mind by association and suggestion now the deeds of gods and heroes, now literature, the arts, the stage, the foliage of foreign landscapes, hunting and the chase.

The precise dating of Megarian bowls will probably never be an easy matter because of our ignorance as to how long a mould might be used, the possibility of reproducing an earlier type in whole or in part by purely mechanical means, etc. In the catalogue, dates for individual pieces have occasionally been suggested, usually on the basis of comparison with groups of vases and other material found in the excavation of the Athenian Agora. There is now a large volume of material from the Agora additional to that published by H. A. Thompson in "Two Centuries of Hellenistic Pottery" (*Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 311-480). It comes in part from the construction fillings of large buildings, especially the Stoa of Attalos II (159-138 B.C.) and the Middle Stoa which were both under construction about the middle of the second century B.C., and in part from cistern-fillings of the third to the first centuries B.C.¹²

It seems likely, on the evidence now available, that Megarian bowls were first manufactured in Athens in the years around the middle of the third century B.C. The leaf bowls (**61-66**) are probably early examples of the genre, dating perhaps from the third quarter of the third century. The bowls with pine-cone scale decoration

¹² Following are the relevant contexts of those new pieces from the Athenian Agora which are cited here for comparison, the numbered references being deposits within the squares of the 20-meter grid of the Agora (cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 12):

Building fill of the Stoa of Attalos: Inv. P 20188, 20997.

Building fill of the Middle Stoa: Inv. P 21042, 21048, 21059, 21060, 22858, 23095.

D 17: 5, a cistern in the area west of the Areopagus, the lower filling to be dated in the last quarter of the third century B.C.: Inv. P 19881.

M 21: 1, a cistern on the north slope of the Areopagus, the "Komos Cistern," *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pp. 160-161; the filling now dated in the last quarter of the third century B.C.: Inv. P 18640 (*ibid.*, p. 161, fig. 5); 18657, 18683 (*ibid.*, pl. 42, 1); 20259, 20260, 20262, 20263, 20269.

(for the name, compare the actual cone illustrated with casts from the ancient moulds on Pl. 48) are near the leaf bowls in time; they are rare and seem to occur almost exclusively in third century contexts. The mould, 97, may even be one of the earliest pieces we have, from the days when the idea of moulded bowls was first conceived. The scale type continued to the end of the third century. A good many of our finer figured pieces, as will be pointed out in the catalogue, find their best parallels and correlations, both mechanical and otherwise, in a large Agora group of the last quarter of the third century, the Komos Cistern group (above, p. 90, note 12). The later figured pieces from the Pnyx, on the other hand, are identical in quality and stage of development with the latest bowls from the Stoa of Attalos and the Middle Stoa of the Agora, and so may be dated in the first half of the second century B.C.

For the long-petal variety of bowl an initial date about the middle of the second century B.C. as proposed by Thompson still holds good.¹³ Bowls of this type have not been found among the many hundreds of fragments recovered from the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos, but three pieces have come to light beneath the floor level of the closely contemporary Middle Stoa of the Agora.¹⁴ These represent a very early stage in the development of the long-petal type which would therefore seem to have been commencing in Athens at just this time, i. e. *ca.* 150 B.C.

CATALOGUE

The clay both of bowls and of moulds is, unless otherwise noted, normal Attic, fine in texture, pinkish buff in color. About half of the glazed fragments have typical Attic black glaze of acceptable quality; the remainder have defective glaze of the varieties noted above (p. 87). Several pieces have marks of stacking rings on the interior. The use of milto to brighten the scraped grooves is usual.

Since the illustrations are all reproduced at actual size, dimensions are given only in those cases where the whole form of the bowl can be recovered. The average bowl of this period measures 8 to 9 cm. in height, 15 to 16 cm. in diameter at the rim. A few small bowls have a height of *ca.* 5 cm., with a rim diameter of *ca.* 9 cm., while a very occasional oversize example may measure 14 cm. in height, 25 cm. in diameter.

Except on Plate 51, the moulds are illustrated from clay casts which permit readier comparison with the fragments of the bowls themselves.

1. (P 442). Fragment of rim and wall: Athena. Test piece. Pl. 35.

Soft, pale gray clay. The glaze on the interior shades from black to brown, partly peeled; on the exterior it is of two shades of brown, badly peeled, and never applied at all in the upper right corner.

Outcurved lip with no scraped line beneath.

Double rim zone: above, pairs of horizontal spirals surmounted by a central upright veined leaf flanked by dolphins; below, a guilloche band bounded by raised lines. On the wall Athena stands in profile facing left, wearing a crested helmet and carrying a round shield on her left arm. In her right hand she holds a spear, the end of the shaft resting on the ground

¹³ *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 457 f.

¹⁴ Agora Inv. P 21048, 22858 and 23095.

behind her. Still further behind rises, on a straight stalk, a tufted bit of foliage: a flower, a shrub or a tree, perhaps Athena's own new gift, a sapling olive.

2. (P 441, P 394). Two wall fragments: Labors of Herakles. Test pieces. Pl. 35.

The clay of both fragments is soft and fired pale gray; the glaze is much peeled. Of the two fragments composing each piece one has black glaze, the other largely brown. Parts of two deliberately cut holes, made while the clay was still soft, are to be seen, one above at the right, and one below. These attest the separate use of both as kiln test pieces after they had been broken apart.

The two almost certainly join at the point indicated in the illustration. The softness of the clay, however, prevents absolute certainty. If they do belong together, we have a bowl which gives us at least two, probably three, scenes from the labors of Herakles. The complete bowl may have had nine scenes in all, repetitive, or all different.

In the scene at the left Herakles stands astride in three-quarter pose, his head in profile looking back toward the left. He holds his club in his right hand, at shoulder level, and grasps with his left a snake, which twines around his arm, rearing back to strike at the anticipated blow of the club.

I cannot offer a convincing interpretation of this scene. Possibly it is a variant version of the scene in the Garden of the Hesperides discussed below, a different moment in the same adventure. S. Loeschke (*Lampen aus Vindonissa*, Zurich, 1919, pl. VII, 71) shows a scene from a terracotta lamp on which Herakles and the apple tree appear: Herakles having torn the snake loose from its grasp on the trunk prepares to despatch it with his club.

Of the central scene there remains a tree trunk at the left, Herakles' feet at the right. The entire scene can be restored from an Agora bowl (Inv. P 19881; detail, Pl. 50, A). The scene is somewhat schematically represented. Here the snake still remains entwined around

the bare trunk, its head protruding at the level of Herakles' waist. Herakles, facing left toward the trunk and wearing the lion pelt, whose head is thrown back over the hero's shoulder, reaches up with his left hand to pluck the apples, seemingly from the empty air.

The identification of the third scene at the right is difficult, but we may believe, with some probability, by comparing it with the relief krater from Corinth (Courby, p. 197, fig. 31), that it is part of a scene showing Herakles' struggle with the Lernaean Hydra. On our fragment Herakles' legs are seen moving toward the right, a tail, probably of the lion pelt, hanging behind. In front of him is part of an amorphous creature, a tail-like appendage of which extends forward and twines between the feet of Herakles. The pose and character of the Hydra on the Corinthian krater seem very well to fit the requirements of our fragmentary scene.

Bowls with related scenes are rare among those of Athenian manufacture. The Agora bowl already mentioned has, in addition to the adventure in the Garden of the Hesperides, that with the Nemean Lion and the capture of the Keryneian Hind. An Agora bowl fragment, Inv. P 20322, possibly from the same mould as Inv. P 19881, has part of the adventure with the Keryneian hind, as does also a mould fragment, Inv. P 20669, a waster.

The date for the Pnyx fragments is provided by Agora Inv. P 19881, from the lower filling of a cistern which may be assigned to the last quarter of the third century B.C. (D 17: 5; above p. 90, note 12).

3, 4. (P 375, 376). Two wall fragments from the same mould: Herakles and Auge. Pl. 35.

The medallion was probably a triple rosette, although only two rows of leaves are preserved. A scraped groove (with milto on 4 but not on 3) and a line of beading encircle it. Calyx of two rows of overlapping pointed leaves. Above, on 3, two Erotes fly toward a melange of legs, the lower part of the group from the Kera-meikos identified by Schwabacher pl. II B 5-7,

as Herakles and Auge. The complete scene is illustrated here (Pl. 50, B) in a detail from an Agora bowl, Inv. P 20269.

5. (P 354). Fragmentary bowl: Zeus and Ganymede. Pl. 35.

Ht. as restored 0.09 m.; diam. 0.158 m.

The medallion is a triple rosette surrounded by a scraped groove and a border of beading supporting small pointed leaves. The thrice repeated scene of Zeus and the eagle carrying off Ganymede is framed by the alternately large and small bushy leaves which form the calyx. Around and above the group hover Erotes, Nikai and birds, appropriate to the aetherial escapade.

Double rim zone: egg-pattern below, bordered by a raised line and a line of beading and, above, groups of two horizontal spirals surmounted by an upright leaf. Outturned lip; a scraped line below it.

Two unillustrated fragments (Inv. P 355 and P 356) come from the same mould.

For the scene, see Schwabacher, p. 195, pl. II B 8-10.

6. (P 426 a, b). Two rim fragments: Theseus and Skiron. Pl. 36.

Beneath the outturned rim, a broad scraped line. In the poorly impressed rim zone a band of alternate net-pattern and chevrons, with a line of beading below.

The scene on a) can be completed with the aid of the Kerameikos fragment, Schwabacher, pp. 198-199, pl. II A 2, which the Pnyx fragment precisely supplements, providing the head, upper body and right arm of Theseus, missing on the Kerameikos fragment. Theseus stands magnificently astride, grasping Skiron by the hair and right foot, about to swing him over the cliff. Skiron struggles vainly, trying to break Theseus's grasp on his hair with one hand, clutching desperately at the earth behind him with the other.

Like the Kerameikos fragment, the Pnyx bowl also has pairs of standing satyrs flanking a krater. A satyr's raised hand is seen to the

left on a). The rim of a krater and the upper part of another satyr (double struck) at the lower break on b). Also on b), in the lower right corner, the rear part of a bull. The bull may be part of a scene similar to that published by Schwabacher, pl. I, 9, 10 and p. 197, 10: "Stierreiter und stehender weibliche Gestalt (Jason und Hera?)."

The Kerameikos fragment has also a rim zone similar to ours: part of a chevron band bounded below by a line of beading. Possibly the two pieces come from the same mould, the Kerameikos fragment being the better impressed.

7, 8. (P 353, 352). Two wall fragments from the same mould: Tritons. Pl. 36.

Fragment 7 supplements 8 at the left. The medallion is a six-pointed star of schematic leaves encircled by a scraped groove and a line of beading. Radiating from this are small pointed leaves and, at intervals, large fronds. The scene, repeated twice on 8, is a pair of Tritons, tail to tail, with three fish swimming below.

9, 10. (P 371, 370). Two wall fragments from the same mould: Eros riding a dolphin. Pl. 36.

Fragment 9 supplements 10 at the left. The medallion, not preserved, is encircled by a groove and a line of cording and bordered by a row of tiny veined leaves with large similar leaves at intervals.

At the left, on 9, a dolphin, Eros riding, sounds; a fish above follows suit. At the right again, on 10, Eros and the dolphin, but without the accompanying fish.

Another fragment (Inv. P 372), unillustrated, comes from the same mould and preserves a dolphin along with one large leaf from the calyx.

The stamp employed for Eros and the dolphin seems also to have been used for the mould from which came two bowls from a cistern-filling in the Agora, Inv. P 20262 and 20263, a deposit dated in the last quarter of the third century (above, p. 90, note 12).

11. (P 428). Wall fragment: Fish. Pl. 36.

The medallion, partly preserved, has an ornament of pointed veined leaves; a scraped groove around it, and a beaded line. The calyx is a single row of larger pointed leaves. Above swim pairs of fish, each pair separated by a large schematic leaf.

12. (P 405). Wall fragment: Hippocamp and fish. Pl. 36.

From the upper wall, bounded above by a raised line. Beneath it, a hippocamp, tail coiled, prancing, while a fish dives to safety below. At the lower edge of the fragment the tip of a pointed veined leaf, part of the calyx.

13. (P 383). Fragmentary bowl: Tritons and (?) Giants hunting. Pl. 37.

Ht. as restored 0.083 m.; diam. at rim 0.152 m. The rim and base fragments, now put together with plaster, are illustrated separately.

Outturned lip, a scraped groove beneath it. The medallion is a triple rosette enclosed by a scraped groove and a line of beading, the calyx a single row of tall fronds with a flying Eros between the tips of some but not all. On the wall above, a panther and Triton confront one another; the Triton carries a round shield on the left arm and is about to hurl a spear with the right. Above are two Erotes and a flying bird. A fragment from another bowl from this mould (Inv. P 384), not illustrated, gives part of the same scene.

On the base fragment, at left, a nude giant (?) shoots an arrow toward a fleeing panther while beyond, toward the right, another figure, perhaps a giant, chases with a spear an animal whose hind feet only are preserved.

In the rim zone, a double row of egg-pattern, points up above, and points down below; the two separated by a line of beading. Beneath the outturned lip is a scraped line.

14. (P 392). Base and wall fragment: Odysseus and Hippocamps. Pl. 37.

The medallion is an arrangement of eight pointed veined leaves encircled by a groove and

a beaded line; two overlapping rows of similar leaves form the calyx.

The scene on the wall is already known from a bowl from the Agora (Inv. P 18640: *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 161, fig. 5) which depicts Odysseus listening to the Sirens. On the Pnyx fragment part of the boat and the legs of Odysseus are preserved at the right. To the left of the boat is a Triton and at the extreme left a Triton and a hippocamp. Fish swim below.

The stamp for the hippocamp on this bowl was used also in making the mould for the Agora bowl noted, found in the cistern-filling of the last quarter of the third century B.C. already cited (above, p. 90, note 12).

15. (P 420). Wall fragment: Combat between warriors and Tritons. Pl. 37.

On the wall to the left, a warrior wearing helmet and shield attacks with a spear a figure of whom only an outthrust hand remains. To the right another warrior with crested helmet and short tunic engages a Triton. Above fly Nikai and birds. Just a bit of the rim zone remains, a simplified guilloche.

16. (P 389). Rim and wall fragment: Eros as hunter. Pl. 37.

Triple rim zone: above, horizontal spirals, probably surmounted by a leaf, with two raised lines below; in the middle a simplified guilloche; below it, a band of egg-and-dart.

On the wall Eros stands to right, with spear poised. Drapery hangs from his left arm. Below is a dog, to left.

For Eros hunting cf. Schwabacher, pp. 209-212.

17. (P 390). Rim fragment: Eros as hunter. Pl. 37.

Outturned lip with a scraped groove beneath. In the broad rim zone two Erotes are binding a fillet around the hair of a large bearded mask. On the wall is the upper part of Eros, hurling a spear to his left. His dog, behind him, races off in the opposite direction.

18. (P 440). Rim and wall fragment: eagle and lioness. Pl. 37.

Beneath the outturned rim was a scraped groove. Double rim zone: above, double spirals, horizontal, surmounted by two different types of upright leaves; below, an egg-and-dart pattern between two raised lines. On the wall at left, an eagle with outspread wings clutching a serpent (?), and a lioness, head down, moving to the right.

19. (P 434 a-d). Four fragments from the same bowl, used as test pieces: hunting scenes. Pl. 38.

Soft gray clay. On fragment a) the glaze on the interior is black, much peeled; on the exterior it shades from black to brown; the glaze on b) is grayish and has peeled so as to expose in part the clay and in part a previous coat of glaze (?); on the interior is a red-brown cracked glaze. Fragment c) has brownish black glaze, badly peeled, and d) has a red-brown glaze, also peeled.

Fragment a) preserves the base of the bowl, but the medallion, probably a rosette, was deliberately cut out so that the lower part of the bowl could be used as a test piece. Around the medallion, two raised lines and a border of lotus-petal tips. On the lower part of the wall are dogs chasing hares and foxes.

Fragment b) preserves part of the outturned lip; in the rim zone is a band of alternate net-pattern and chevrons, bordered by lines of beading. On the wall, a figure on horseback hunts with a spear. Along the right edge remains part of a circular cut, for use in testing.

On the wall fragment, c), is a lioness, hit in the thigh by a spear, her head turned back towards her unseen adversary; on the lower edge, part of another circular cut. On d), also a wall fragment, appear the hind quarters of a boar, hotly pursued by a dog coming in at the right. There is no indication of a circular cut on this piece, but its condition shows that it too was used for testing.

The rare rim pattern seen on fragment b) is used also on 6, above.

20. (P 401). Base and wall fragment: hunting scene. Pl. 38.

The medallion is a ten-petalled rosette framed by a band of veined leaves within a raised line, a scraped groove and a line of cording. Two rows of pointed veined leaves compose the calyx, one large, one small. On the wall remain the lower parts of two animals, probably boars, charging to the right.

21. (P 421). Base and wall fragment: hunting scene. Pl. 38.

The medallion is a gorgoneion, similar to 51 below, enclosed by a raised line, a scraped groove and a line of cording. Two rows of overlapping fronds form the calyx. On the wall, left to right, are a panther (?), a dog, a hunter armed with a spear, a chariot (?) and a hunter mounted.

22. (P 367). Base and wall fragment: hunting scenes. Pl. 38.

The medallion is a gorgoneion, similar to 51, within a raised line, a scraped groove and a beaded line. The calyx is a row of tall fronds with bearded masks between the tips; above, feet.

Another fragment (Inv. P 368) comes from the same mould; the design overlaps that shown here; on it, above, is part of a panther. A third fragment from this mould (Inv. P 369) gives the edge of the medallion and a little of the calyx leaves with masks between.

23. (P 365). Base and wall fragment: hunting scenes. Pl. 39.

The medallion is an eight-pointed star formed of pointed veined leaves, also preserved on an unpublished fragment from the same mould, Inv. P 366. The calyx is composed of a row of tall pointed leaves with tiny leaves between their bases, and a mask between the tips of each pair.

On the wall (at the right in the illustration) the hind-quarters of a charging boar appear, superimposed on the tip of one tall leaf. A third fragment from the same mould, Agora Inv. P 20259, supplies a little more of the scene:

a pair of human legs and an animal's hind feet, from other parts of the wall.

Lumps at two points around the medallion resulted from breaks in the mould; evidence for another such break in the mould appears in front of the boar's hooves. The lumps around the medallion appear on both the other fragments noted here; it seems strange that the mould was used at least three times with these glaring imperfections.

The Agora example comes from the cistern-filling of the last quarter of the third century, already noted (above, p. 90, note 12).

24. (P 280). Mould for small bowls: Erotes and masks. Cast, Pl. 39; exterior of mould, Pl. 51; profile, Fig. 2.

The profile of the mould is preserved although much of the wall is missing; the bottom is flat, the lip merely rounded off.

The medallion is a blurred eight-petalled rosette encircled by a line in relief. On the lower wall, alternate female masks and flying birds; above, groups of two Erotes crowning a bearded mask and, between each group, a cluster of grapes. The rim zone is a band of simplified guilloche between two raised lines.

Bowls of this small size are relatively rare; hardly more than a dozen are to be found in the Agora collection.

25. (P 400). Wall fragment: Nike and mask. Pl. 39.

The calyx is composed of overlapping bands of pointed veined leaves. On the wall is a Nike crowning a bearded mask, with a flying bird below. To the right, the legs of a figure striding right, presumably a satyr. Compare the Agora fragment Inv. P 405 (Thompson, p. 357, fig. 41: C 23). Above is a guilloche band.

26. (P 282). Base and wall fragment (mould): hunting scene? Cast, Pl. 39; mould, Pl. 51.

Disc base, concave beneath. The medallion, broken away, is surrounded by triangular groups of pointed leaves. On the wall above, the legs of a figure in a pose similar to those on **25**. Wheel-

marks are plainly visible in the field; the potter did not trouble to give the inner surface of the mould a surfacing of fine clay before impressing the decoration; cf. above, p. 86.

27. (P 289). Wall fragment (mould): Erotes and goats. Cast, Pl. 39.

From the lower wall at the joint with the base. The calyx is a row of lozenges embellished with a network of tiny triangular nicks and with leaves between their tips. On the wall are the legs of a flying figure, presumably Eros, and of a goat.

For the combination, compare the Agora bowls, Inv. P 589 and 590 (Thompson, pp. 378-380, figs. 65, 66a, 66b: D 34 and D 35).

28. (P 281). Base and wall fragment (mould): Eros carrying a torch. Cast, Pl. 39.

Flat base, slightly projecting. The medallion was a rosette, encircled by two raised lines. The calyx is composed of five rows of overlapping pointed veined leaves. On the wall are, below, small sitting birds at intervals and, above, an Eros standing, holding a torch; in front of him is a large flying bird.

For Eros with torch cf. Courby, fig. 69, 12 h; Schwabacher, pp. 213 f.

29. (P 291). Wall fragment (mould): flying bird. Cast, Pl. 39.

In the center is a flying bird, behind which is what appears to be part of a long outlined leaf. The wing tips of other birds or flying beings, above (?).

30. (P 290 a, b). Two wall fragments (mould): goats and kraters. Casts, Pl. 39.

Both fragments come from the lower wall. The calyx includes several rows of overlapping pointed veined leaves. The scene above is a krater flanked by rampant goats, with birds flying below. On the smaller fragment, the foot of Eros, flying.

31. (P 314 a, b). Two rim fragments (mould): sitting birds. Casts, Pl. 39.

The rim of the mould is rounded. On a) are

two sitting birds, facing, two six-petalled rosettes and part of a dotted leaf. On b) is a leaf above double horizontal spirals with a sitting bird and part of two rosettes above. The upper part is set off by two lines in relief.

- 32.** (P 283 a, b). Two rim and wall fragments (mould) : satyrs and krater. Casts, Pl. 40; moulds, Pl. 51; profile, Fig. 2.

Rounded rim. The calyx included a row of tall fronds with ovoid pointed tips similar to those on **33**. On the wall, groups of two satyrs, kneeling and lifting a large krater, alternate with pairs of cocks, beak to beak. In the field are flying Erotes and, above, birds and rosettes. The rim zone is complex, consisting of a simplified guilloche bounded above by a beaded line on which rest pairs of horizontal spirals surmounted by upright leaves.

For the principal motives, cf. a bowl from the Agora, Inv. P 404 (Thompson, p. 356, fig. 40: C 22, and the references there).

- 33.** (P 387). Wall fragment: cocks. Pl. 40.

The calyx is a row of tall fronds with ovoid outlined tips. Two cocks facing in opposite directions stand above.

- 34.** (P 286). Rim fragment (mould) : sitting bird. Cast, Pl. 40; mould, Pl. 51; profile, Fig. 2.

Rim of mould thickened and slightly projecting. Double rim zone, the upper of horizontal spirals, the lower of egg-pattern between two raised lines. On the wall a bird sitting within a semicircle of dots.

- 35.** (P 288). Wall fragment (mould) : flying bird. Cast, Pl. 40.

Rim zone, egg-pattern; below, a flying bird and the head of an animal, perhaps a lion (cf. Courby, fig. 71, 29 b).

- 36.** (P 285). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40; profile, Fig. 2.

Rim rounded, bevelled on exterior of mould. Double rim zone: egg-and-dart above, guilloche

below, bordered by two raised lines. On the wall, an arc flower.

- 37.** (P 287 a, b). Rim fragments (mould) : sitting birds. Casts, Pl. 40.

Both fragments are from near the rim. The rim zone probably had two bands. On b) there are some indications that there was an upper zone of egg-and-dart; in the lower zone, horizontal spirals with dependent vertical leaves. Below are sitting birds, two facing on b), a single bird on a). The rim zone would appear to be upside down, yet the position of the birds leaves no doubt as to which was top and which bottom.

- 38.** (P 284). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40.

Rim flat on top, slightly projecting. The rim zone has, above, a row of veined pointed leaves, points down and, below, a line of horizontal double spirals from which depends a small frond. Here as in **37** the normal order of the elements in the rim zone has been reversed.

- 39.** (P 319). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40.

Thickened rim, rounded on top. Double rim zone, the upper of horizontal spirals surmounted by upright leaves, the lower a simplified guilloche. Two raised lines between the bands.

A fragment from a similar mould (Inv. P 318) preserves a little of the upper band of horizontal spirals and upright leaves.

- 40.** (P 316). Rim fragment (mould) : leaves. Cast, Pl. 40.

Double rim zone, the upper of horizontal spirals above which are alternate upright veined leaves and seven-petalled rosettes, the lower a band of egg-and-dart. On the upper wall appear the points of two veined leaves.

- 41.** (P 315). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40.

Thickened lip, sloping downward and slightly projecting. Double rim zone, the upper of al-

ternate seven-petalled rosettes and leaves rising from horizontal spirals, the lower, separated from the upper by two raised lines, of egg-and-dart pattern.

42. (P 317). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40.

Plain thickened rim, roughly flattened. Double rim zone, the upper of horizontal spirals and upright leaves, the lower a simplified guilloche of unusually large size.

43. (P 321). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40; profile, Fig. 2.

Thickened rim, sloping downward and slightly projecting. The rim zone is a row of palm-ettes, tips down, depending from a raised line at the lip.

44. (P 320). Rim fragment (mould). Cast, Pl. 40.

Plain rounded rim. Double rim zone, the upper of upright pointed leaves, the lower of egg-and-dart pattern, the two separated by a line of beading.

45. (P 396). Rim and wall fragment: Nikai and kantharos. Pl. 41.

Outturned rim; a scraped groove beneath. The missing medallion was encircled by a scraped groove between two raised lines; the calyx is composed of three rows of overlapping leaves, two of the pointed variety, the other of fronds.

On the wall, a Nike at right flies toward a tall kantharos. The wing and drapery of a second Nike at the left; above are bearded masks and flying birds. Double rim zone, a row of egg-pattern below, the eggs veined like leaves, and, above, pairs of horizontal spirals with a crowning upright leaf.

The kantharos is very close in shape to the silver kantharos in the hoard from Tarentum (P. Wuileumier, *Le Trésor de Tarente*, Paris, 1930, pls. V, VI) already cited in publications of vases of this shape or representations thereof (Thompson, pp. 361-363; B. Homann-Wede-

king, *B.S.A.*, XLV, 1950, p. 186). Add an example of Corinthian make found at Corinth: Inv. CP 47-77.

46. (P 438 a, b). Lower wall fragments: masks, birds, vines. Pl. 41.

The lower wall is decorated with open-mouthed satyr masks of exceptional size and delicacy, and flying birds around which twine grape-tendrils. On b), part of the medallion with pointed (?) leaves, encircled by a scraped groove.

47. (P 406). Wall fragment: masks and a palm tree. Pl. 41.

The calyx has several rows of fronds, small and large. Between the uppermost tips are masks, three satyr and one female. At the left is the trunk and two of the branches of a palm tree.

48. (P 361). Base and wall fragment: unidentified figured scene. Pl. 41.

The medallion is a gorgoneion encircled by a raised line, a scraped groove and a line of cording. The calyx is two rows of overlapping tall fronds. On the wall above, feet, possibly of animals. The tips of the tall fronds were poorly impressed in the mould.

Another fragment (Inv. P 362) from the same mould preserves part of the calyx and some similar feet.

- 49, 50. (P 423, 429). Two base and wall fragments from the same mould: goats and krater. Pl. 41.

The medallion is an eight-petalled rosette surrounded by a circle of dots and a band of leaves; a roughly drawn raised line passes over the bases of the leaves for part of the circumference. Encircling the medallion, a deep groove between ridges. On the wall are groups of rampant goats and kraters with bearded masks below and Eroles above. The krater to the left on 49 has two horizontal spirals above it.

51, 52. (P 382, 381). Two base and wall fragments from the same mould: antithetical group (?) with krater. Pl. 42.

52 supplements **51** below. The medallion is a gorgoneion encircled by a scraped groove and a line of beading. The calyx is a row of tall pointed leaves with ovoid outlined tips. Above the tip of one on **52** is the base of a krater, probably part of an antithetical group.

53. (P 398). Base and wall fragment: unidentified figured scene. Pl. 42.

The medallion was a gorgoneion like **51**, encircled by a raised line, a scraped groove and a beaded line. The calyx is composed of two overlapping rows of tall fronds, with ovoid outlined tips. On the wall are what may be animal feet, and an eight-petalled rosette.

54. (P 439). Base and wall fragment: tree (?). Pl. 42.

The medallion is a double rosette, the outer eight-petalled, encircled by two raised lines and a groove. The calyx is composed of seven rows of overlapping lotus petal tips. On the wall the schematic branches of a tree or shrub in low relief: lightly incised in the mould.

55. (P 363). Base and wall fragment. Pl. 42.

The medallion is a triple rosette, the outer eleven-petalled, encircled by a raised line, a scraped groove and a line of beading. Around this, a line of pointed veined leaves, points down, depending from another line of beading; above is a row of tall fronds with ovoid outlined tips.

Several fragments of another bowl (Inv. P 364) from the same mould preserve parts of the medallion and calyx.

56. (P 433). Base and wall fragment: flying birds and Eroses. Pl. 42.

The medallion a double rosette, the outer twelve-petalled, encircled by a raised line, a scraped groove and a beaded line. The calyx is a row of tall fronds, between whose tips are flying birds and Eroses, alternating.

57. (P 408). Rim fragment: leaves. Pl. 43.

Double rim zone: below, a band of egg-pattern, upside down; above, a row of horizontal spirals with faint traces of upright leaves above them. A beaded line above and below the egg-pattern. On the upper wall, part of a single row of pointed leaves with jewelled outline. Compare the next, **58**.

58. (P 418 a, b, c). Three wall fragments: overlapping leaves. Pl. 43.

The medallion is enclosed by a scraped groove and a line of beading. On the lower wall, four rows of overlapping ribbed leaves; on the upper wall, four rows of pointed leaves of double outline with a line of jewellery between the two lines. In the rim zone, a band of egg-pattern below and traces of what may be a line of double spirals above. Complete impressions of the stamp used for the upper row of leaves are seen in the topmost row.

The stamp used for the jewel-bordered leaves is the same here as in **57**, but in the mould for this bowl it was impressed more heavily, resulting in projecting tips and edges which have worn badly and produce a blurred effect.

59. (P 427). Base and wall fragment: leaves. Pl. 43.

The medallion is an eight-petalled rosette surrounded by a raised band, a groove and a row of beading, and one of tiny pointed leaves with hatched borders, points down. Above are the lower parts of a row of ribbed leaves.

As noted above (p. 87), one of the four joining fragments which make up this piece is fired black, the others red on the exterior, brown to black on the interior. The red-glazed fragments must have been separated from the black after breakage and subjected to refiring; possibly the result of a breakage in the kiln.

60. (P 437). Fragmentary bowl: overlapping leaves. Pl. 43.

Ht. as restored 0.09 m.; diam. as restored 0.158 m.

Outturned lip; scraped groove beneath. The

medallion is a double rosette encircled by a scraped groove. The wall is covered with overlapping rows of lotus petal tips, graduating in size from very tiny at bottom to large at top. Double rim zone: a band of alternate net-pattern and chevrons below; above, horizontal double spirals surmounted by upright leaves with a dolphin on either side.

- 61.** (P 298 a, b, c). Rim and wall fragments (mould): lotus leaves. Casts, Pl. 44; mould (rim fragment), Pl. 51.

Rim bevelled around edge outside. No rim zone. The wall to the lip is covered with overlapping rows of small lotus leaves, except for the top row in which lotus leaves alternate with small fronds.

The edges of these pieces show two layers of clay, the thick body and, inside, a thin slip added to cover the wheel-marks and provide a smooth ground for the impressed decoration, as noted above, p. 86. The slip runs over on to the upper part of the mould outside.

- 62.** (P 422). Rim fragment: overlapping leaves. Pl. 44.

No rim zone. The decoration of the wall is exactly like that seen on the mould fragments, **61**, but this piece is from a different and less carefully made mould.

Below the rim, an incised line. Where the glaze has peeled on the rim below this line, the method of applying the milto in a broad band before glazing can be plainly seen. The incised line was cut through the glaze to expose the color beneath.

- 63.** (P 377). Base and wall fragment: overlapping leaves. Pl. 44.

The medallion is a ten-petalled rosette, the petals alternately in relief and in intaglio, surrounded by a carelessly made guilloche and a scraped groove between ridges. The wall is covered with overlapping lotus petal tips.

Another fragment (Inv. P 378) from the same mould preserves part of the medallion and a little of the wall.

- 64.** (P 417). Base and wall fragment: overlapping leaves. Pl. 44.

The medallion consists of a tiny rosette superimposed in the center of a floret of ovoid petals and encircled by a band of guilloche and granulation. Two lines of beading bound the scraped groove at the outer edge of the medallion. The wall is covered with overlapping lotus petal tips.

The scheme is close to that of **63**, but the medallion-rosette is more elaborate and the guilloche much more carefully made.

- 65.** (P 403). Base and wall fragment: overlapping leaves. Pl. 44.

The medallion a six-petalled rosette in intaglio and a band of guilloche, each surrounded by a raised line and a scraped groove. The medallion is convex in profile, the rosette being only slightly flattened to provide a bearing surface. The wall is covered with overlapping lotus petal tips.

- 66.** (P 385). Base and wall fragment: overlapping leaves. Pl. 44.

The medallion is an eight-petalled rosette encircled by a ridge, a band of guilloche and a scraped groove. The wall is covered with overlapping lotus petal tips.

Another small fragment (Inv. P 386) from the same mould preserves a little of the guilloche and of the overlapping petals.

- 67.** (P 419). Fragmentary bowl: leaves and tendrils. Pl. 45.

The medallion is a tiny eight-petalled rosette, encircled by an incised line and by a row of small veined leaves. From the medallion spring tall petals alternating with feathered leaves between tendrils. Double rim zone: below, a band of simplified guilloche bounded by triple raised lines; above, a band of egg-and-dart pattern. Beneath the outturned lip an incised line.

Two small wall fragments (Inv. P 413 and P 388) come from the same mould.

For the feathered leaves, tendrils and guilloche compare an Agora fragment, Inv. P 4099 (Thompson, p. 351, fig. 34: C 16) executed in a closely similar style.

- 68.** (P 292). Rim fragment (mould) : leaves and tendrils. Cast, Pl. 45 ; mould, Pl. 51 ; profile, Fig. 2.

Soft buff clay, worn, with substantial remains of a matt wash, purplish in color ; probably mis-fired. The rim flaring, like that of a bowl.

Double rim zone : above, a row of double spirals surmounted by palmettes alternating with rosettes ; below, a beaded line and a band of egg-and-dart. On the wall, the tips of lotus leaves with arc flowers between.

For the purple surfacing, see above, p. 87.

- 69.** (P 295). Wall fragment (mould) : leaf and tendril. Cast, Pl. 45.

Part of a long leaf, in outline, and of a tendril, both incised.

- 70.** (P 322). Wall fragment (mould) : guilloche. Cast, Pl. 45.

A small fragment preserving part of a band of an unusually large simplified guilloche. Probably from a mould for an outsize bowl.

- 71.** (P 393). Base and wall fragment : leaves and tendrils. Test piece. Pl. 45.

Soft pale gray clay ; dull black glaze largely peeled. The medallion was a gorgoneion, like that of **51**, surrounded by a raised line and a groove from which spring tiny leaves. A lifting-hole was cut through the medallion while the clay was soft. On the wall lotus petals alternate with elaborate tendrils.

- 72.** (P 509). Wall fragment (mould) : leaves and tendrils. Cast, Pl. 45.

From the lower wall at the point of juncture with the base. Below are three pointed veined leaves overlapping two acanthus leaves, between the tips of which is a tendril.

- 73.** (P 431). Lower part of bowl : leaves and tendrils. Pl. 45.

The medallion is an eight-petalled rosette encircled by a scraped groove, the calyx a band of large ribbed leaves with tendrils between their tips. The wall decoration consists of long petals and tendrils, alternating.

- 74.** (P 357). Base and wall fragment : leaves and tendrils. Pl. 45.

The medallion is a floral ornament of alternating feathered and outline petals surrounded by a scraped groove and a band consisting of a row of tiny petals and one of taller. On the wall, alternately, tall lotus leaves and feathered leaves with tendrils between.

Another fragment (Inv. P 358) comes from the same mould.

- 75.** (P 373). Base and wall fragment : leaves. Pl. 46.

The medallion is a ten-petalled rosette surrounded by a row of ribbed leaves, the whole encircled by a grooved line and a row of beading. The wall is covered with two overlapping rows of alternate lotus leaves and tall fronds. Above, between a lotus leaf and a frond, is part of a rosette.

A small wall fragment (Inv. P 374) comes from the same mould.

- 76.** (P 293). Rim fragment (mould) : leaves. Cast, Pl. 46 ; mould, Pl. 51 ; profile, Fig. 2.

Plain rounded rim ; fine clay and careful finish. No rim zone. On the wall, above, tall fronds naturalistically rendered, alternately with lotus leaves. Below are the tips of a contiguous row of lotus leaves. The lotus leaves are incised and carefully modelled in the mould except for those seen in the background above, which are lightly incised. In the impression this contrast produces an effect of depth.

- 77.** (P 296). Wall fragment (mould) : leaves. Cast, Pl. 46.

Fragment from just below rim zone. Above the tip of the smaller of two fronds are two horizontal double spirals. The midrib of the larger frond is delicately jewelled.

- 78.** (P 414). Base and wall fragments : overlapping leaves. Pl. 46.

Two fragments, each preserving a little of the edge of the medallion, encircled by a groove between two ridges. The wall is covered with

rows of large broad ovoid leaves with vertical ribbing, the middle rib jewelled. Between the bases of the lowest row are tiny pointed leaves.

79. (P 297). Wall fragment (mould) : overlapping leaves. Cast, Pl. 46.

The wall is covered with overlapping rows of large pointed leaves with central rib and turned-over tips, incised and cursorily modelled.

A bowl from the Kerameikos (Schwabacher, pl. VIII A 5) was made in a mould similar to this.

80. (P 294). Wall fragment (mould) : leaf. Cast, pl. 46.

Preserved is a broad leaf with a crudely jewelled midrib, the outlines incised in the mould. To one side of it, a twelve-petalled rosette, to the other a pendant-shaped object, both these decorations impressed. Between the leaf and the rosette is an incised letter, O, possibly part of a signature. Traces of an incised line appear in the edge of the break above.

81. (P 435). Base and wall fragment : leaves. Pl. 46.

The medallion is encircled by a scraped groove and a line of beading, around which is a row of small ribbed leaves with jewelled midribs. The wall is covered with large lotus leaves, each with a feathered midrib; between the tips of the leaves are lozenges filled with rows of tiny triangular nicks, and rosettes.

82. (P 407). Wall fragment : overlapping leaves. Pl. 46.

Three large overlapping leaves with midribs; above the central leaf rise three flowers.

83. (P 409). Base and wall fragment : overlapping leaves. Pl. 46.

The medallion is a double four-petalled rosette surrounded by a row of egg-pattern and a groove. The lower wall is covered by overlapping rows of lotus petal tips graduating in size.

84. (P 399). Base and wall fragment : gorgoneion and overlapping leaves. Pl. 47.

The medallion is a gorgoneion encircled by pointed leaves with jewelled outlines, giving it somewhat the appearance of a head of Helios. A scraped groove between two raised lines surrounds it. The wall is covered with small pointed veined leaves.

85. (P 379). Base and wall fragment : bearded masks and overlapping leaves. Pl. 47.

In the medallion, two long-bearded masks; surrounding it a scraped groove between two ridges. The profile of the bowl is unusually pointed, and the medallion convex, so that the bowl rests on the two masks. The wall is covered with small overlapping pointed leaves.

A second fragment from the same mould (Inv. P 380) preserves part of the medallion and lower wall.

86. (P 307). Base fragment (mould) : leaves. Profile, Fig. 2.

Diam. of base of mould, 0.081 m.

Disc foot, slightly flaring. Clay soft; interior surface blurred.

The medallion was a gorgoneion surrounded by two ridges; on the wall, small leaves, somewhat similar to **85**.

87. (P 443). Base and wall fragment : overlapping leaves. Test piece. Pl. 47.

Pale gray clay; the glaze is much peeled, shading from black to red, splotchily applied on the interior. There is a bit of red glaze on the broken edge at one point. A hole was cut in the medallion after glazing but before firing so that the fragment could be used as a test piece.

The medallion is an eight-petalled rosette superimposed on a band of pointed veined leaves, the whole encircled by two ridges with a groove between. The wall is covered with small overlapping veined leaves, graduated in size.

88. (P 508). Base fragment (mould) : Athena Parthenos and overlapping leaves. Cast, Pl. 47; profile, Fig. 2; for the interior of the mould see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 169, fig. 17d.

Diam. of foot 0.045 m. Low roughly made disc foot; string marks prominent.

The medallion is a frontal Athena Parthenos head encircled by two raised lines. The wall is covered with overlapping veined leaves.

89. (P 301). Wall fragment (mould) : overlapping leaves. Cast, Pl. 47.

The wall is covered with overlapping veined leaves, graduating from tiny at bottom to larger at top; probably there was no rim zone.

Two additional fragments of the same mould give respectively part of the upper wall near the rim, with three wheel-run grooves on the exterior and a little of the base of the mould with the edge of the medallion and the start of the wall.

90. (P 308). Base fragment (mould) : overlapping leaves. Cast, pl. 47; profile, Fig. 2.

The underside of the mould gives the impression of being handmade, but the edge of the break shows that it was made on the wheel and that the profile beneath was originally an inverted cone, into which a lump of clay was later pressed, to give a flat surface.

The medallion is a small eight-petalled rosette, the petals laddered, surrounded by a ridge, a groove and a beaded line. The lower wall is covered with small overlapping pointed veined leaves.

The rosette is from the same stamp as that used on a mould from the Agora (Inv. P 18683 : *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, pl. XLII, 1), found in the cistern-filling of the last quarter of the third century, cited above, p. 90, note 12.

91. (P 310). Base fragment (mould) : leaves. Cast, Pl. 47.

Disc base; flaring profile. The medallion, not preserved, was surrounded with four rows of ribbed leaves of graduated size but not overlapping.

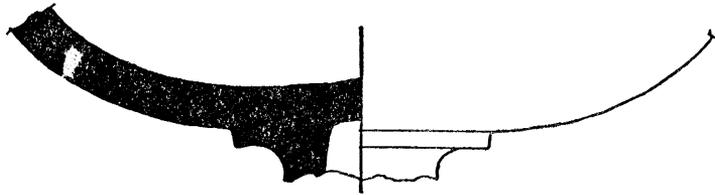


FIG. 4. Profile of Stemmed Bowl, **92**.

92. (P 444). Stemmed bowl fragment : leaves. Pl. 47; Fig. 4.

A bit of the bottom and lower wall is preserved, with the top of a stemmed foot, attached after the bowl had been moulded. The wall is covered with imbricate leaves.

For the combination of moulded bowl with a stemmed foot like that of a contemporary kantharos cf. Watzinger, p. 77, no. 22, and p. 69, no. 4, pl. IV (from Athens); Courby, pl. XIV, 2 (from Delos).

93. (P 309). Base and wall fragment (mould) : overlapping leaves. Cast, Pl. 47; underside of mould, Pl. 50; profile, Fig. 2.

Diam. of foot 0.066 m. Ring foot. The medallion is a ten-petalled rosette surrounded by two raised lines. On the wall are rows of overlapping small fronds. On the underside of the base, inscribed before firing, the letters ϵN (listed, with other signatures, Thompson, pp. 451-452, note 3, 2).

- 94.** (P 395). Rim fragment: pine-cone scales. Pl. 48.

The rim is plain, without a lip and, unlike **95**, it has a vertical profile. The remaining wall, covered with parts of three rows of badly impressed scales, is set off from the rim by a scraped groove.

For the name of this and the following, compare the actual pine cone, illustrated at center on Plate 48.

- 95.** (P 411). Rim fragment: pine-cone scales. Pl. 48.

The lip is outturned, with an incised line below. Double rim zone: above, a row of upright feathered leaves; below, a band of guilloche. On the wall, parts of two rows of scales.

The guilloche, though poorly impressed, was probably formed in the mould by a rotary stamp taken from a metal (gold ?) original of great delicacy. The point at which the beginning and the end of the band meet, imperfectly, can be seen at the left.

- 96.** (P 412). Rim and wall fragment: pine-cone scales (?). Pl. 48.

Broad rim zone, with two Erotes flying in opposite directions. On the wall below, three ovoid projections which may possibly be dimly reproduced pine-cone scales.

- 97.** (P 304 a, b). Rim and wall fragments (mould): pine-cone scales. Casts, Pl. 48.

Thickened rim, rounded. The rim fragment, a), includes a bit of the upper wall. The rim zone has a guilloche pattern with one plain ridge above and two below. On the wall, two rows of scales. On b), a wall fragment, are five rows of clearly impressed scales. Very thick below, it presumably comes from near the base.

The wall of the mould, being unusually thin at the level of the uppermost scales, has been somewhat distorted on the outside in the process of impressing the punch.

- 98.** (P 430). Medallion and wall fragment: pine-cone scales. Test piece. Pl. 48.

Soft pale gray clay. The glaze is brown,

largely preserved on the inside, patchily on the projecting parts of the outside. The condition of the clay and glaze makes it very probable that this fragment is part of a test piece, although nothing is preserved of the characteristic lifting-hole.

The medallion is a rosette encircled by two raised lines. Near the bottom of the wall is a third raised line. On the wall, three rows of small scales below and a row of large scales above.

- 99.** (P 303). Base and wall fragment (mould): pine-cone scales. Cast, Pl. 48; profile, Fig. 2.

Diam. of foot 0.106 m. The form is round and heavy, with a broad low ring foot. The form appears to have been made on the wheel but to have suffered from handling in the course of impressing the individual stamps. The decoration in the medallion is incised.

Half of the base and part of the wall is preserved. The medallion consists of four concentric ridges, the grooves for the inner pair apparently incised by hand, for the outer, on the wheel. Between the inner and the outer pairs of grooves, crudely incised leaves. Six rows of scales are preserved on the wall, those below being less deeply impressed.

- 100.** (P 306). Base fragment (mould): Athena Parthenos and leaves. Cast, Pl. 48.

Disc base with flaring profile; string marks prominent.

The medallion is a frontal Athena Parthenos head, dimly impressed. The outline of the circumference is irregular and is more deeply impressed on the left than on the right side of the mould. Two rows of small fronds, haphazardly placed, decorate the lower wall.

- 101.** (P 359). Base and wall fragment: Athena Parthenos and pine-cone scales. Pl. 48.

The medallion is a frontal head of Athena Parthenos, only partly preserved, encircled by a row of pointed leaves and a scraped groove.

On the wall five carefully aligned rows of cone-scales are preserved, which become progressively larger from bottom to top.

A fragment (Inv. P 360) from the same mould likewise preserves something of the medallion and the lower wall. Complete heads of this type of Athena Parthenos are shown on **88** and **100**; another, close to **101**, is unillustrated (Inv. P 410).

102. (P 305). Wall fragment (mould): pine-cone scales. Cast, Pl. 48.

On the wall remain parts of three rows of scales, comparatively very large, formed by a single stamp.

103. (P 436 a, b). Base and wall fragments: pine-cone scales. Pl. 48.

The medallion is a double rosette encircled by two raised lines and a scraped groove. The wall is covered with scales, graduating from very tiny at the bottom to larger around the middle of the wall. The small wall fragment includes the topmost rows and shows that the scales have again diminished in size; above are traces of a rim pattern of waves or tendrils.

104. (P 337). Rim and wall fragment (mould): long petals. Cast, Pl. 49; mould, Pl. 51; profile, Fig. 2.

The profile of the mould from the rim to the joint with the base is preserved; projecting rim, angular in profile; two wheel-run grooves around the mould outside.

At the top of the wall, a band of egg-and-dart, with a single groove (a ridge in the positive) above and below. The vertical lines of the petals were carefully incised and their tips impressed with a crescent-shaped tool.

On this and the following rim fragments from long-petal bowls it will be seen that the moulded decoration reaches only to the top of the wall; there is usually no moulded decoration on the rim, as is seen on the figured bowls. The rim is plain, added on the wheel.

105. (P 338). Rim fragment (mould): long petals. Cast, Pl. 49.

Rim profile similar to **104**. At the top of the wall a row of egg-and-dart, set close up to the rim and with a ridge above and two below. The tips of plain long petals are preserved on the wall.

106. (P 331). Rim fragment (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Cast, Pl. 49.

The rim projects, angular in profile. At the top of the wall a band of egg-pattern with double outline, a ridge above and below. Below there remains only the tip of a long petal and of a small frond belonging to a jewelled line.

107. (P 328). Rim fragment (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Cast, Pl. 49.

Rim profile similar to **104**. Two ridges below the lip. The tips of the petals were impressed in the mould by a crescent-shaped tool. The lines of delicate jewellery end above in tiny stamped leaves.

108. (P 324, 330). Base and rim fragments (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Profile, Fig. 2.

Diam. of foot est. *ca.* 0.06 m.

The profile is restored from two non-joining fragments. Disc foot with concave underside and rounded profile; rim flat on top, projecting. Fine well-polished fabric.

Decoration as on **107**, but with larger leaves at the ends of the jewelled lines.

The fabric of the moulds, their rim and base profiles, and the style of decoration seen on **104**, **105**, **107**, **108** and **110** are remarkably close; three unillustrated fragments (Inv. P 325, P 329 with leaf-tips to the jewelled lines, and P 333) are also near these, and others may be added from the Athenian Agora.

Among bowls made from such moulds, see two from the Agora (Inv. P 596: Thompson, pp. 383-384, fig. 71: D 40; and Inv. P 3378: Thompson, pp. 404-405, figs. 93 a, 93 b: E 74).

109. (P 327). Rim fragment (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Cast, Pl. 49; profile, Fig. 2.

Rim of mould thickened, flat on top and slightly projecting. On the wall, two ridges below the rim; then large petals in relief with raised outlines, separated by rows of large jewels ending above in an impressed design resembling a thunderbolt.

110. (P 323). Base and wall fragment (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Cast, Pl. 49.

Base profile similar to **108**. The medallion was probably plain, encircled by two raised lines. On the wall, petals, their outlines rather carelessly incised, alternate with jewellery.

111. (P 326). Base and wall fragment (mould): long petals and jewelled lines. Cast, Pl. 49.

The mould has a ring foot. The medallion, a cross within a circle formed by jewellery, is encircled by a raised line. Faint lines of jewellery show between some of the crudely incised outlines of the petals.

112. (P 340). Wall fragment (mould): long petals. Cast, Pl. 49.

The surface of each of the four fragments making up this piece is of a different shade of color, one being pale buff, one dark red, the others between the two extremes. They were apparently subjected to different degrees of firing after the mould was broken. Possibly they were used as test pieces. Since, however, they are all fully fired it seems more probable that the variation in color was due to an accident in the kiln.

The wall is preserved from just below the lip to the joint with the base. The petals are very crudely incised.

113. (P 339). Rim fragment (mould): long petals. Cast, Pl. 49.

Rim profile similar to **104**. The petals are heavily and crudely incised, the same tool being used for sides and tips.

114. (P 335). Base and wall fragment (mould): swirling long petals (?). Cast, Pl. 49.

Two raised lines around the plain medallion. It is probable although, because of the crudeness of the incision, not certain that the petals are here swirled.

115. (P 507). Base and wall fragment (mould): long petals. Cast, Pl. 49; underside of mould, Pl. 50; profile, Fig. 2. For the interior of the mould see *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 169, fig. 17d.

Disc foot, concave beneath. Plain medallion, encircled by a ridge; the petals are close-set. On the underside of the base, incised before firing, are the letters XAPI (listed, with other signatures, Thompson, pp. 451-452, note 3, 3).

116. (P 424). Base and wall fragment: long petals. Pl. 49.

The medallion is a double rosette with broad petals encircled by a raised line and a groove. In the center of the interior is a pronounced cone. The glaze on the tip of the cone is worn, possibly from contact with the bowl stacked above it.

117. (P 345). Rim fragment (mould) for a large bowl: masks and rosettes. Cast, Pl. 49; profile, Fig. 2.

Diam. est. ca. 0.24 m.

Rim of mould grooved on top, slightly projecting. In the rim zone, alternating satyr masks and eight-petalled rosettes between two raised lines.

The piece is unusual both in the combination of motives and in the marked flare of the profile which suggests a krater rather than a bowl of normal shape.

118. (P 346). Rim fragment for large bowl (mould): mask and dolphins. Cast, Pl. 49; profile, Fig. 2.

The fabric of this mould is unusually heavy, 0.012 m. at the lip; the original diameter of the complete mould was about 0.16 m. on the inside

of the rim. Rim of mould thickened, flat on top, slightly projecting.

Only the rim zone remains: a mask, probably of a satyr, with a dolphin on either side. A raised line above, two below.

119. (P 391). Rim fragment of relief plate. Pl. 49.

Diam. at rim est. *ca.* 0.18 m. Light buff clay; fugitive red glaze.

Apparently from a plate or low bowl with gently overhanging rim. On the upper surface is an applied five-petalled rosette; at the edge a row of heavy beading and a band of egg-and-dart.

Both clay and glaze seem foreign to Athens and resemble the so-called Pergamene fabric of the late second and the first centuries B.C.; the heavy beading and the impressed egg-and-dart pattern on the overhanging rim are also characteristic. Fragments from a plate with such decoration though with a different profile come from a cistern-filling in the Agora, dated to the end of the second or the beginning of the first century (Inv. P 7138; Cistern D 11: 4).

120. (P 404). Fragment of moulded krater: Theseus (?) and the Marathonian Bull; Herakles and the Mares of Diomedes. Pl. 50.

The two scenes on this fragment can be restored with the aid of two Agora fragments illustrated here, Pl. 50 C and D (Inv. P 23225 and P 19449).

In the scene at the left, the hero appears to be astride the bull whose muzzle he grasps with his right hand. He is nude save for a cloak fastened at his neck and falling down his back. Compare D (Pl. 50) where we see his whole figure.

Of the scene at the right, only the left lower part remains on the Pnyx fragment. Comparison with C (Pl. 50) shows that it is part of a scene probably representing Herakles mastering the mares of Diomedes. The hero, bearded, stands facing, with his right foot on what seems to be the head of a prostrate human figure, pre-

sumably Diomedes, just slain. He grasps with his left hand the head of one horse while behind him rear the heads of two others. A chariot wheel may be seen behind his right leg.

These two rare scenes occur in combination on three Agora fragments (Inv. P 20997, P 21042 and P 22499). It is attractive to suppose that the protagonist of the bull labor is Theseus and that these vases show the juxtaposition of the two heroes. This possibility is somewhat strengthened by the fact that the bull labor appears also on the Agora bowl noted above (p. 89; Inv. P 10877) which seems to have been devoted to the Theseus cycle, the other two labors represented there being his struggle with the Minotaur and with Prokrustes. All attributes of Herakles are lacking in the bull scene, but so are they likewise in the representation of the horses of Diomedes which has no counterpart in the Theseus cycle and can only be assigned to Herakles. The uneven impressions, moreover, often make it difficult to ascertain whether the hero is bearded or beardless. The precise identification must therefore be left open.

On the interior of the Pnyx fragment is part of a scraped circle within which are red-painted petals separated by a vertical line in thinned clay. Although there are Megarian bowls of ordinary shape as large as that from which this fragment comes, the heaviness of the fabric by comparison suggests that this piece is more likely part of a large krater.

The scene of the Bull labor occurs in all on nine pieces from the Agora (Inv. P 10877, P 15744, P 18657, P 19449, P 20188, P 20237, P 20997, P 21042, P 22499). Six of these, on which the scene is sufficiently well preserved for decision, come from the same stamp. Most significant for the dating is Inv. P 18657, from the cistern filling of the last quarter of the third century, already noted (above, p. 90).

We may compare the representation of the bull labor here with that on a gold rhyton from Bulgaria, *Ill. London News*, vol. 225, Dec. 11, 1954, p. 1056, fig. 5.

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- 121.** (P 415). Stacking ring. Pl. 50; profile, Fig. 5 and reconstruction to show use, Fig. 3.

The ring resembles the foot of a vase, spreading in profile. The diameter at the bottom exactly fits the stacking circles on the interiors of several fragments (see above, p. 88, note 10) and its upper diameter is the same as the ring of

beading around the medallion on **22**. The manner in which such rings may have been used in the kiln is indicated in Figure 3.

- 122.** (P 416). Stacking ring. Fig. 5.

The diameters of top and bottom are approximately the same; the sides are slightly concave.



FIG. 5. Profiles of Stacking Rings, 121, 122.

CONCORDANCE OF INVENTORY AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

Numbers in parentheses, not illustrated, are cited under the catalogue numbers indicated.
M indicates a mould fragment.

Inv.	Cat.	Inv.	Cat.	Inv.	Cat.
P 280 M	24	P 338 M	105	P 396	45
281 M	28	339 M	113	398	53
282 M	26	340 M	112	399	84
283 M	32	345 M	117	400	25
284 M	38	346 M	118	401	20
285 M	36	352	8	403	65
286 M	34	353	7	404	120
287 M	37	354	5	405	12
288 M	35	(355)	5)	406	47
289 M	27	(356)	5)	407	82
290 M	30	357	74	408	57
291 M	29	(358)	74)	409	83
292 M	68	359	101	(410)	101)
293 M	76	(360)	101)	411	95
294 M	80	361	48	412	96
295 M	69	(362)	48)	(413)	67)
296 M	77	363	55	414	78
297 M	79	(364)	55)	415	121
298 M	61	365	23	416	122
301 M	89	(366)	23)	417	64
303 M	99	367	22	418	58
304 M	97	(368)	22)	419	67
305 M	102	(369)	22)	420	15
306 M	100	370	10	421	21
307 M	86	371	9	422	62
308 M	90	(372)	10)	423	49
309 M	93	373	75	424	116
310 M	91	(374)	75)	426	6
314 M	31	375	3	427	59
315 M	41	376	4	428	11
316 M	40	377	63	429	50
317 M	42	(378)	63)	430	98
(318 M	39)	379	85	431	73
319 M	39	(380)	85)	433	56
320 M	44	381	52	434	19
321 M	43	382	51	435	81
322 M	70	383	13	436	103
323 M	110	(384)	13)	437	60
324 M	108	385	66	438	46
(325 M	108)	(386)	66)	439	54
326 M	111	387	33	440	18
327 M	109	(388)	67)	441	2
328 M	107	389	16	442	1
(329 M	108)	390	17	443	87
(330 M	108)	391	119	444	92
331 M	106	392	14	507 M	115
(333 M	108)	393	71	508 M	88
335 M	114	394	2	509 M	72
337 M	104	395	94		

ATHENS: EXCAVATIONS OF THE ATHENIAN AGORA

The following Megarian bowls and other fragments are cited here for comparison:

Agora Inv.	pp.	Agora Inv.	pp.
P 404	97	P 20259	90, 95
405	96	20260	90
589	96	20262	90, 93
590	96	20263	90, 93
596	105	20269	Pl. 50 B 90, 93
3378	105	20322	92
4099	100	20669	92
7138	107	20997	90, 107
10877	89, 107	21042	90, 107
15744	107	21048	90, 91
18640	90, 94	21059	88, 90
18657	90, 107	21060	88, 90
18683	90, 103	22499	107
19449	Pl. 50 D 107	22858	90, 91
19881	Pl. 50 A 90, 92	23095	90, 91
20188	90, 107	23225	Pl. 50 C 107
20237	107	SS 88	87, note 7

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Bold face numbers refer to items in this catalogue; other numbers are page numbers. When not otherwise noted, references are to motives used in decoration of the Megarian bowls and moulds illustrated here.

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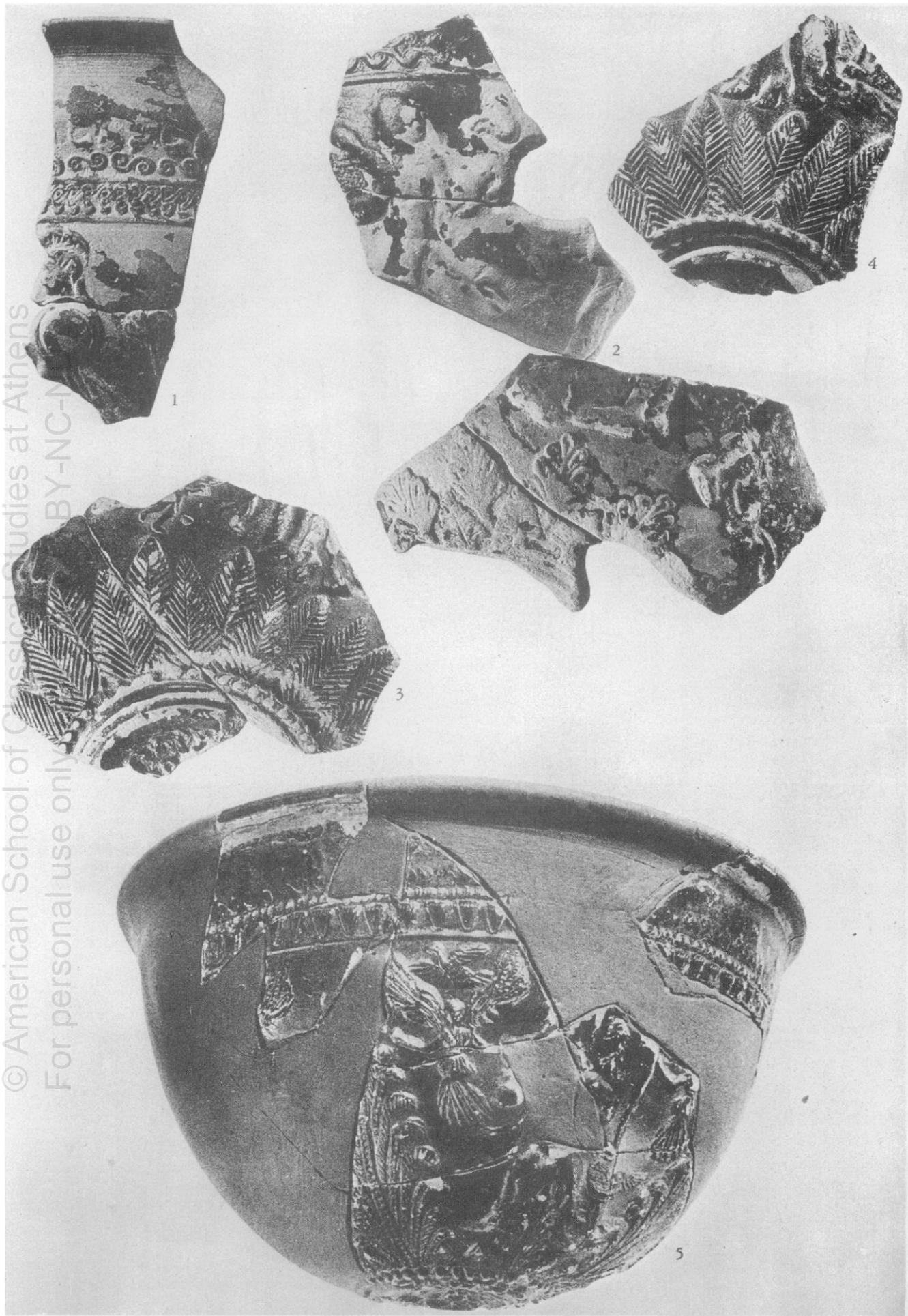
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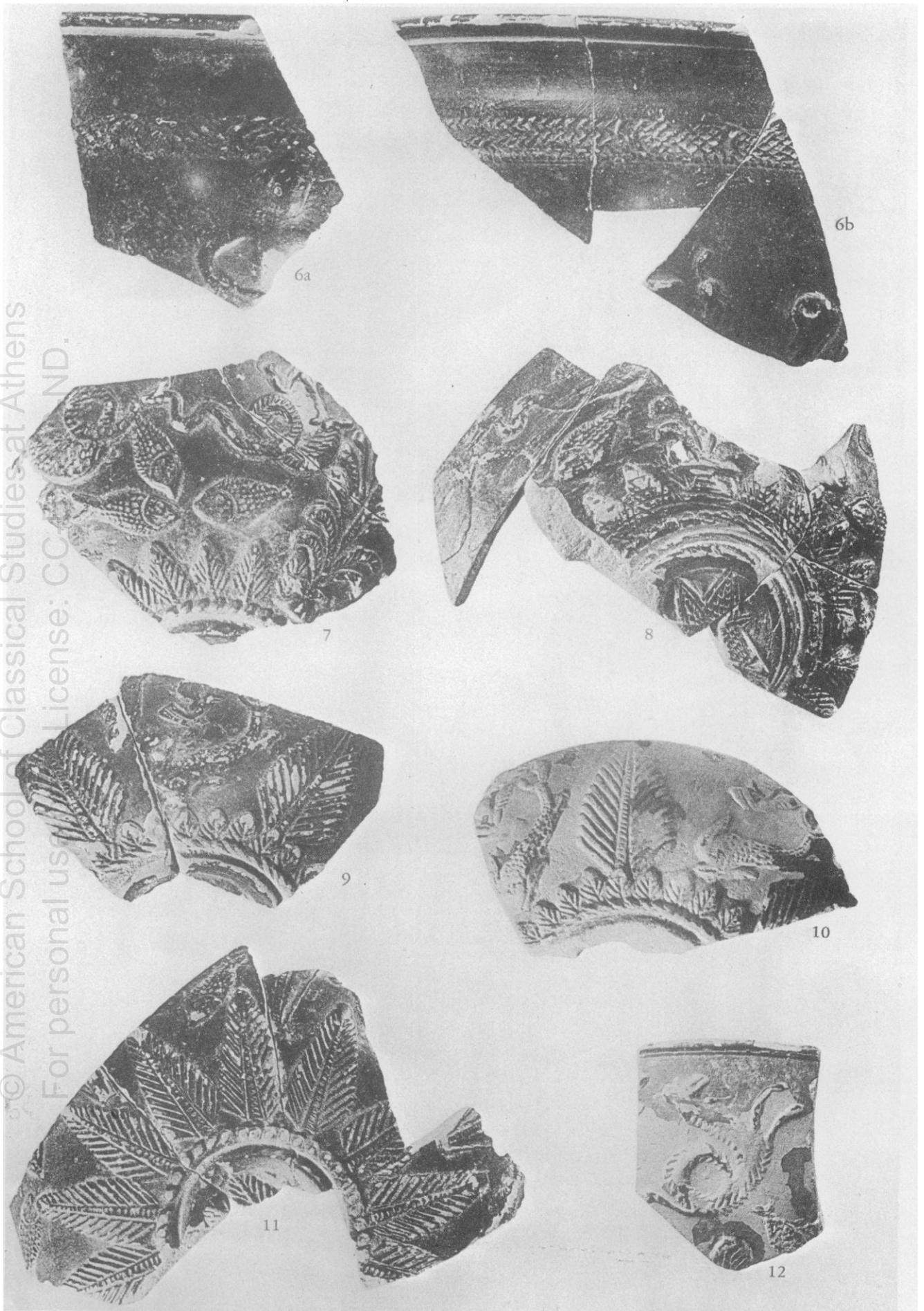
British Museum F 138 (Scale *ca.* 1:2)
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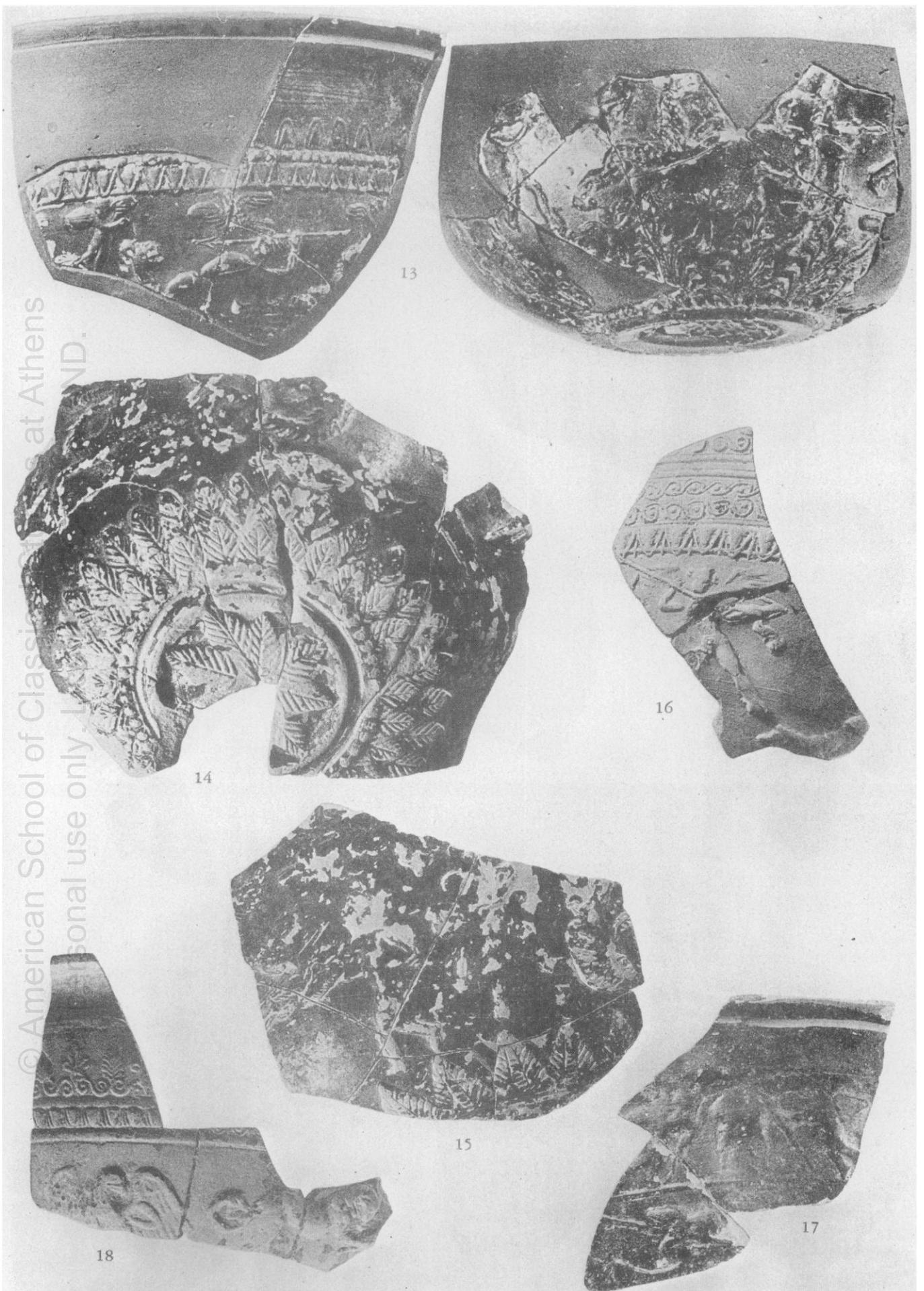
Figured Bowls: Mythological Scenes (3 and 4 from same mould)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY

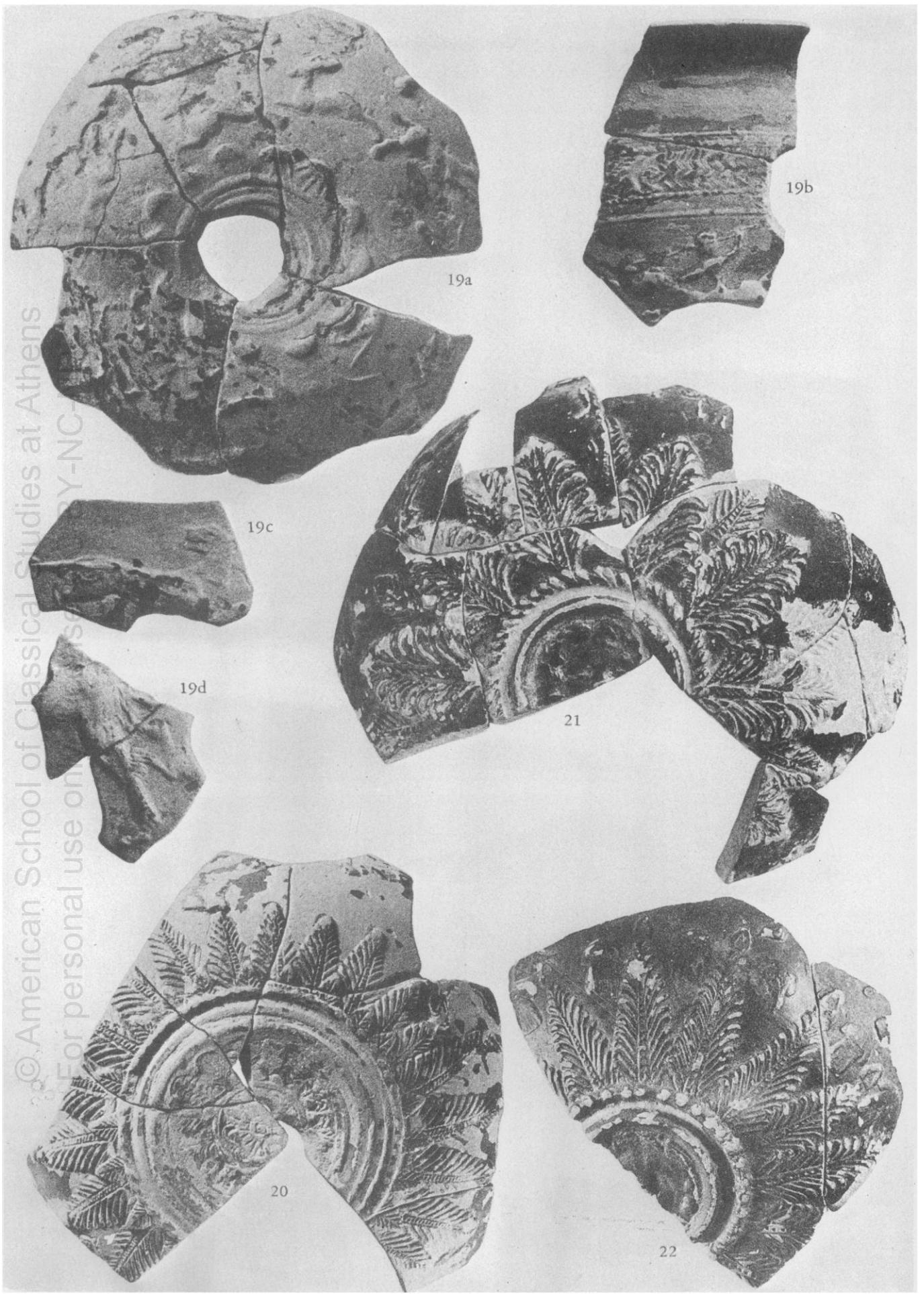


Figured Bowls: Mythological and Marine Scenes (7 and 8 from same mould; 9 and 10 from the same mould)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Figured Bowls: Mythological and Various Figured Scenes
HELLENISTIC POTTERY



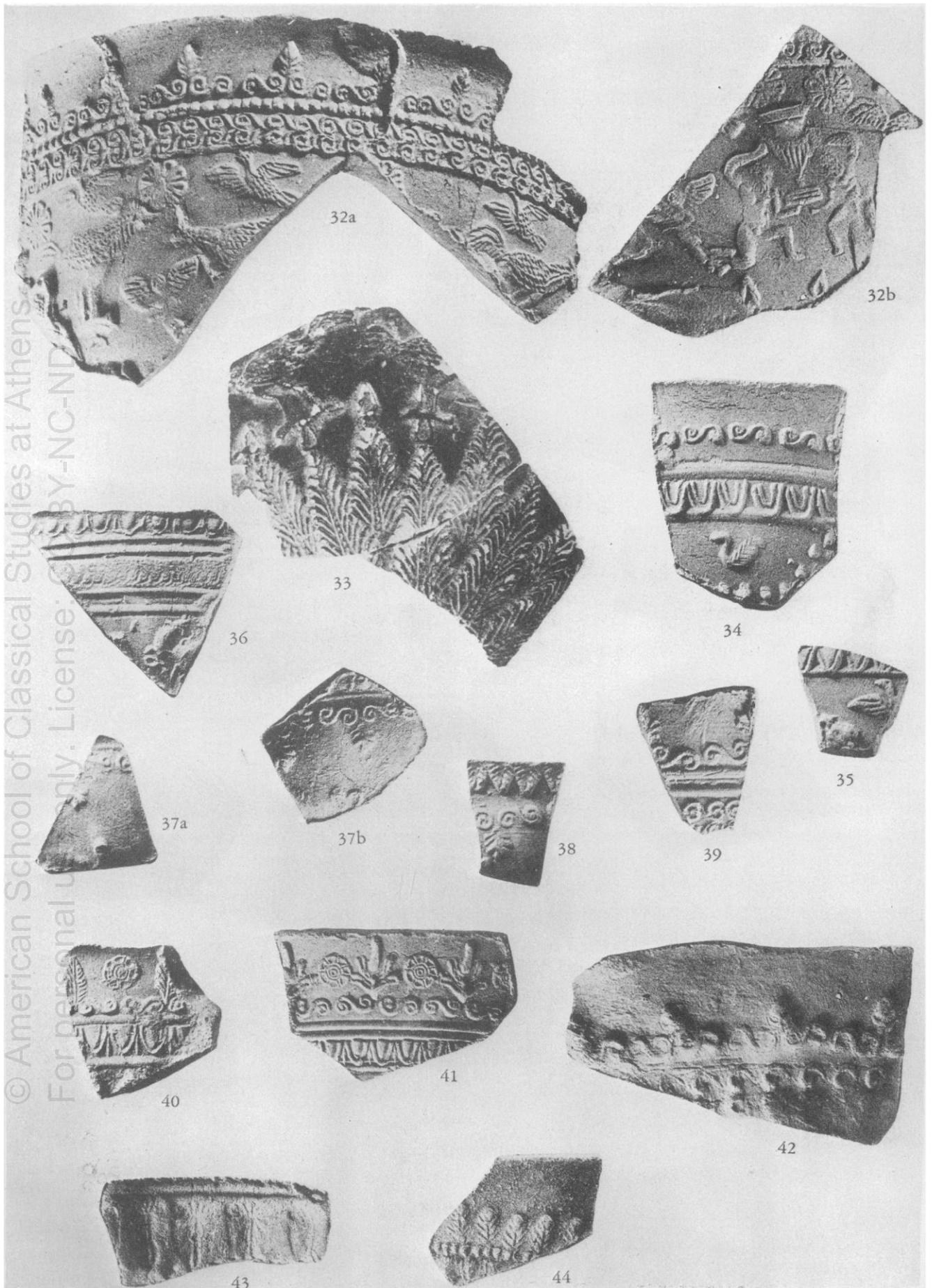
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Figured Bowls: Hunting Scenes
HELLENISTIC POTTERY



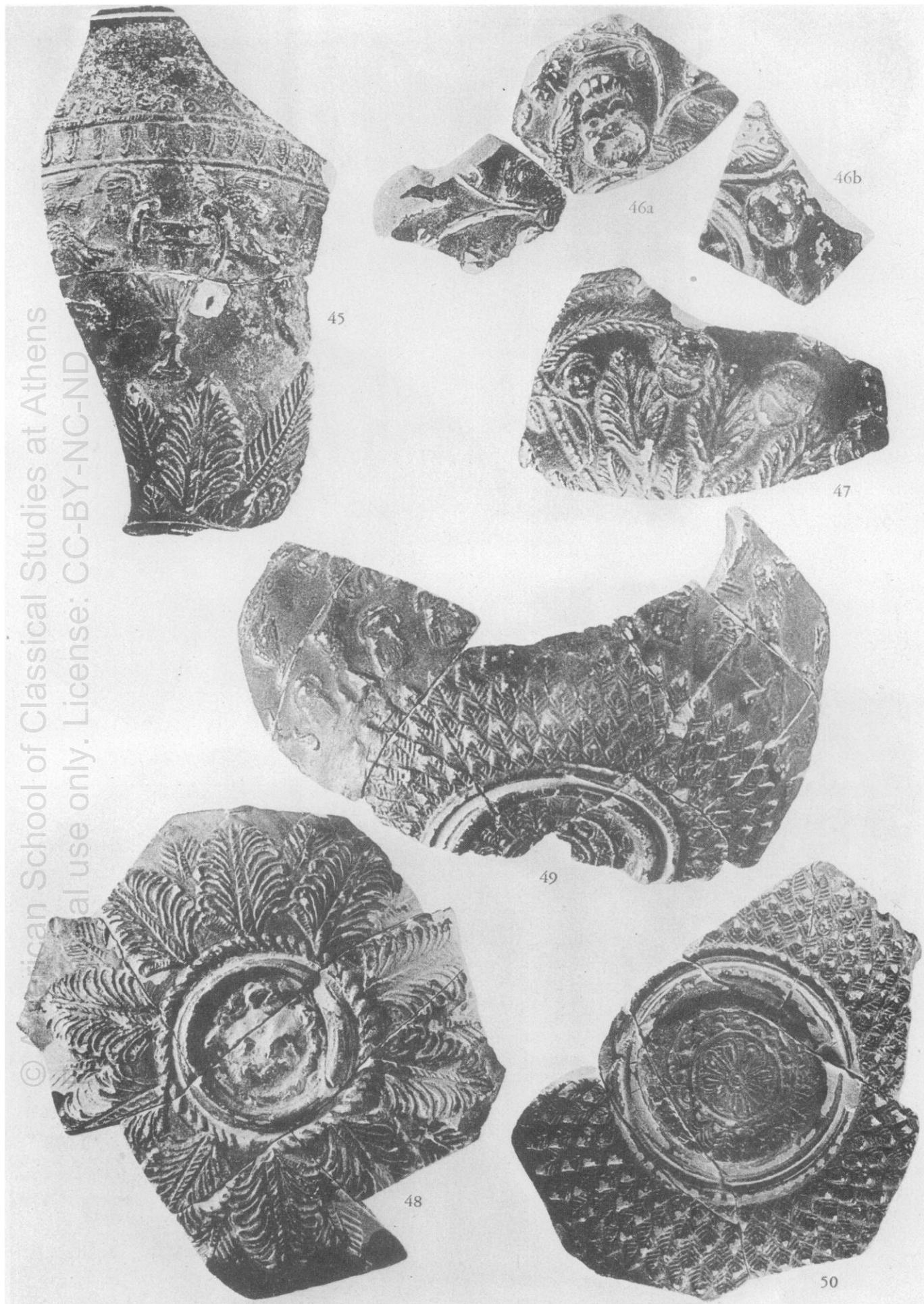
Figured Bowls: Hunting Scenes, Antithetical Scenes and Various Details (from casts: 24, 26-31)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



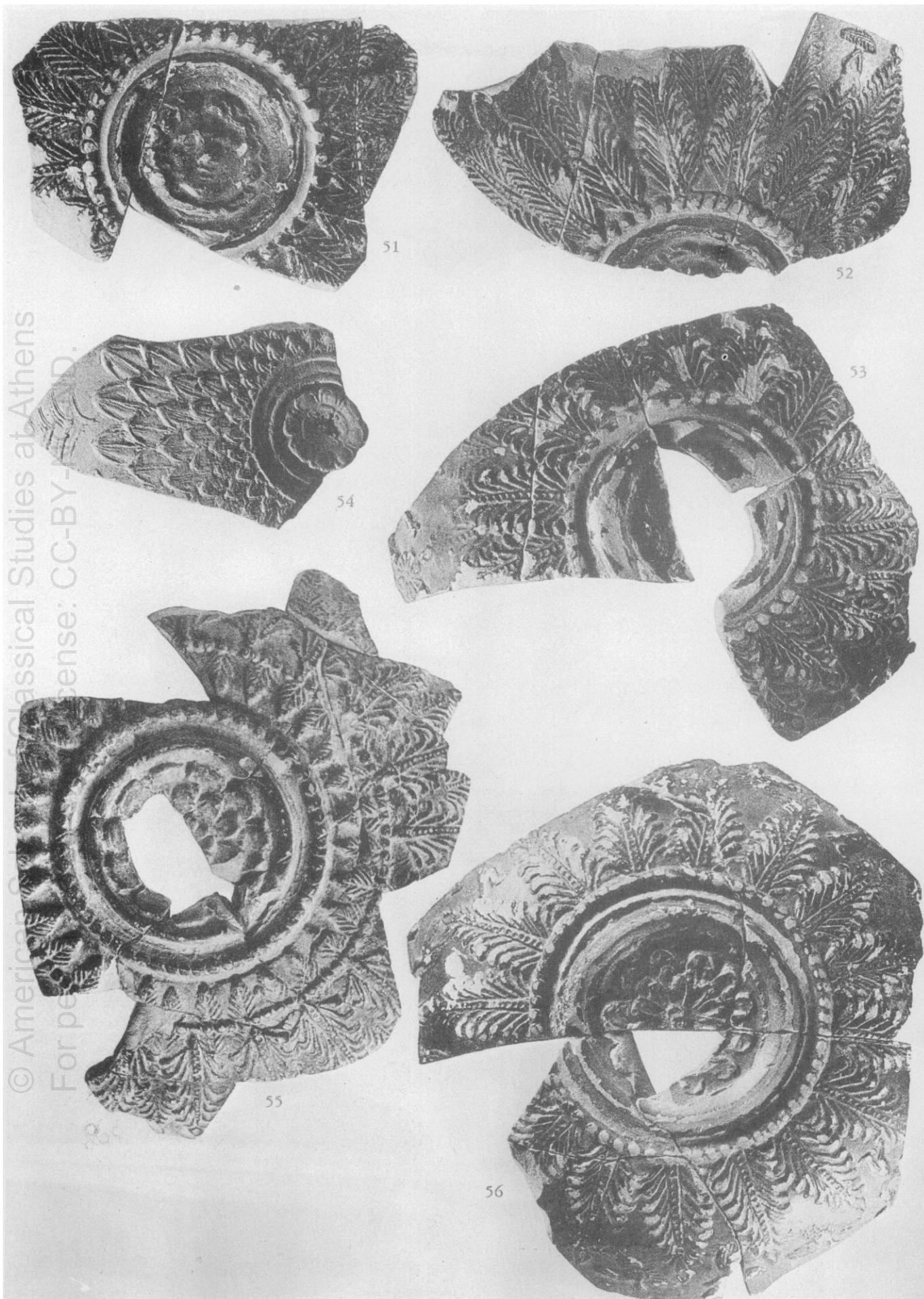
Figured Bowls: Antithetical Groups and Rim Details (from casts: 32, 34-44)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



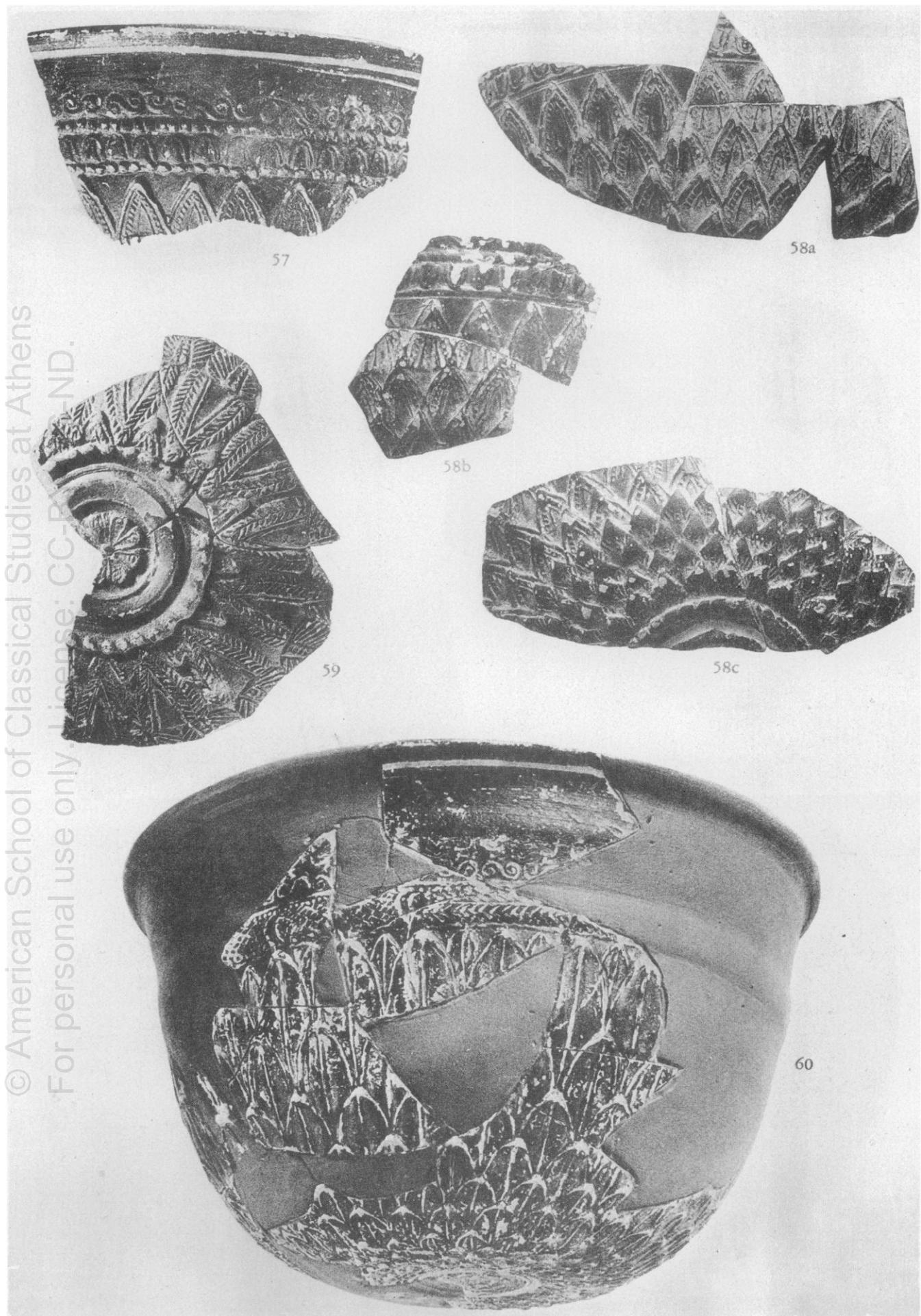
Figured Bowls: Various (49 and 50 from same mould)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Figured Bowls: Leaf Calyces (51 and 52 from same mould)

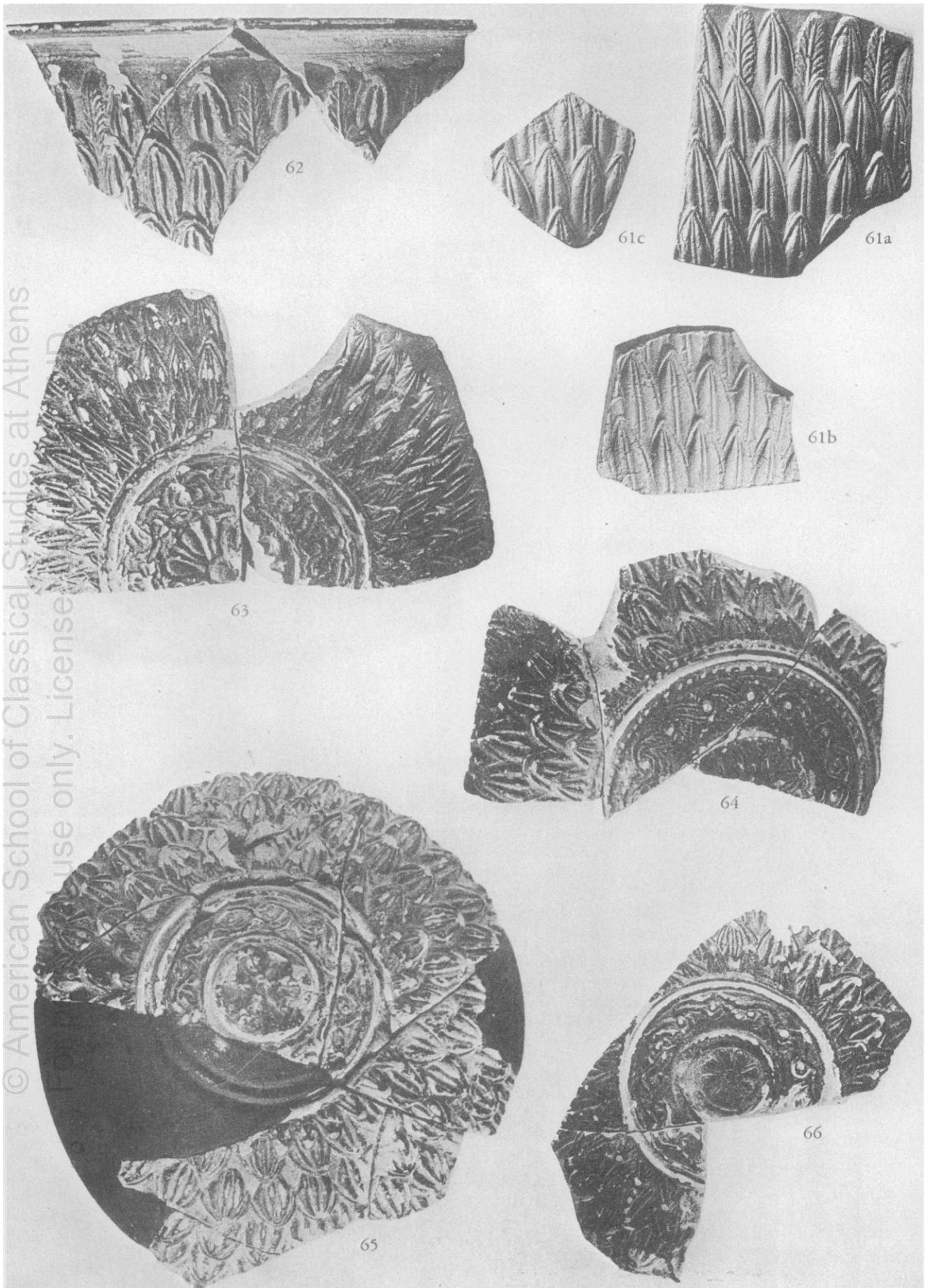
HELLENISTIC POTTERY



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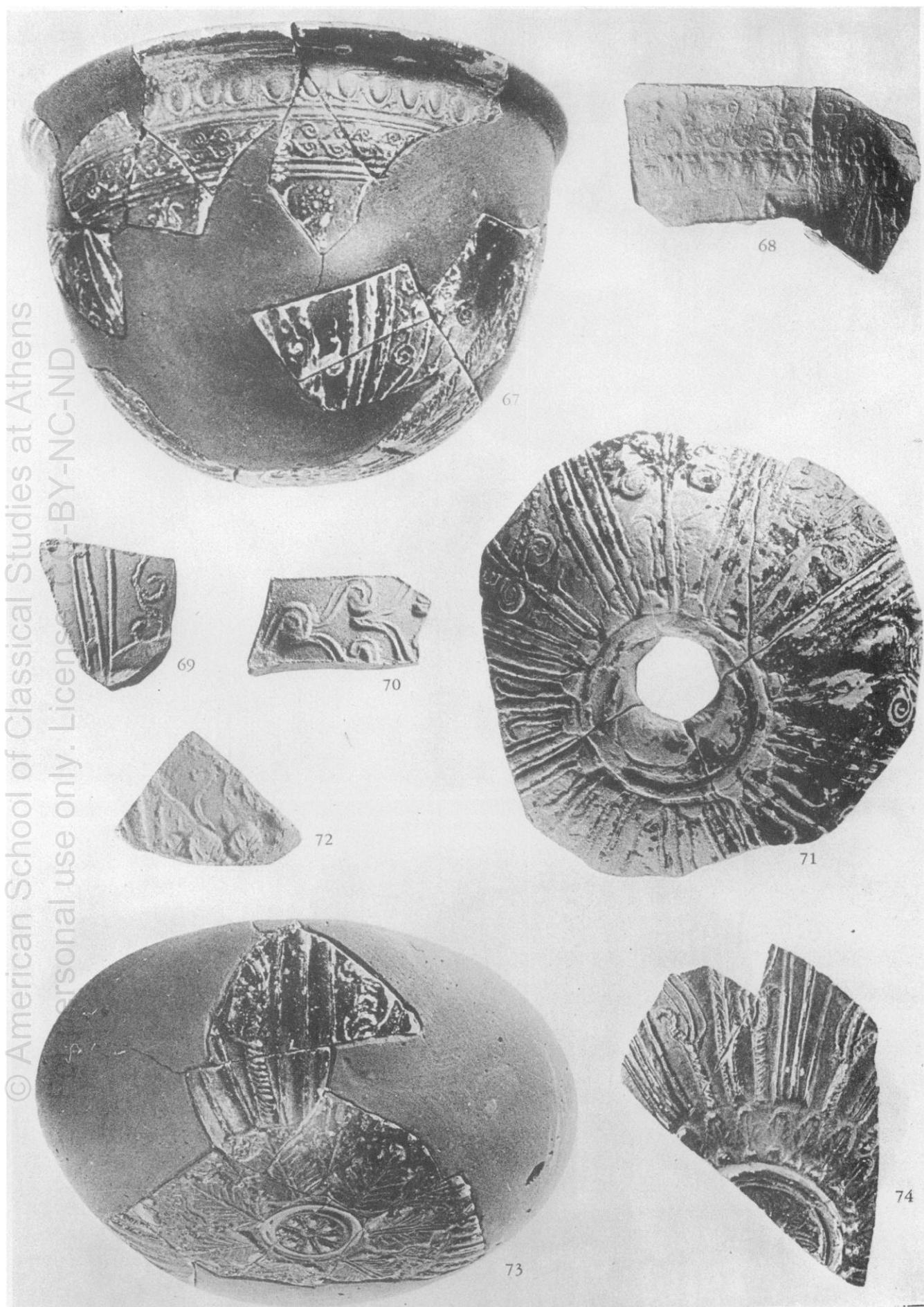
Leaf Bowls

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



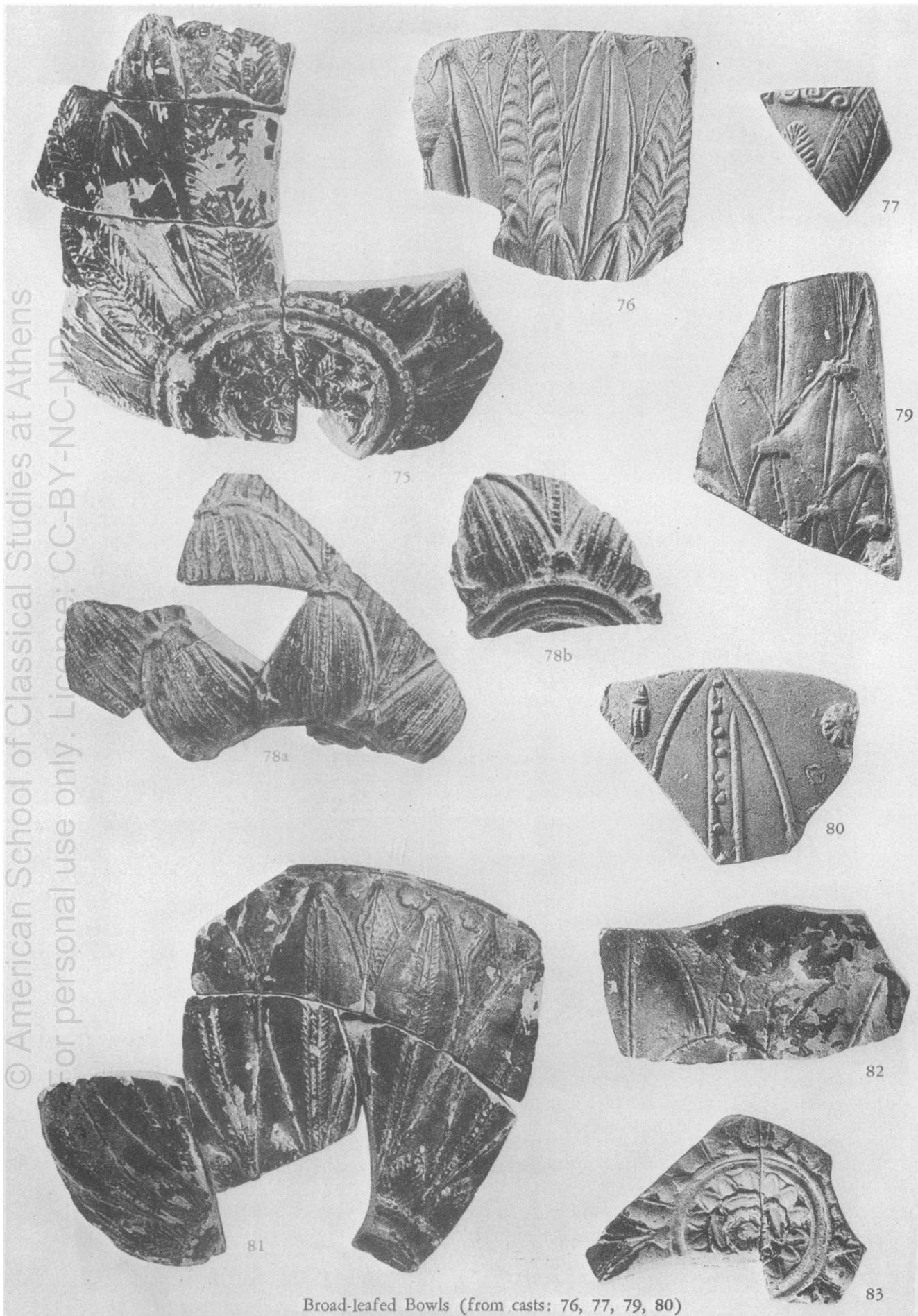
Leaf Bowls (from cast: 61)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Leaf and Tendril Bowls (from casts: 68, 69, 70, 72)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



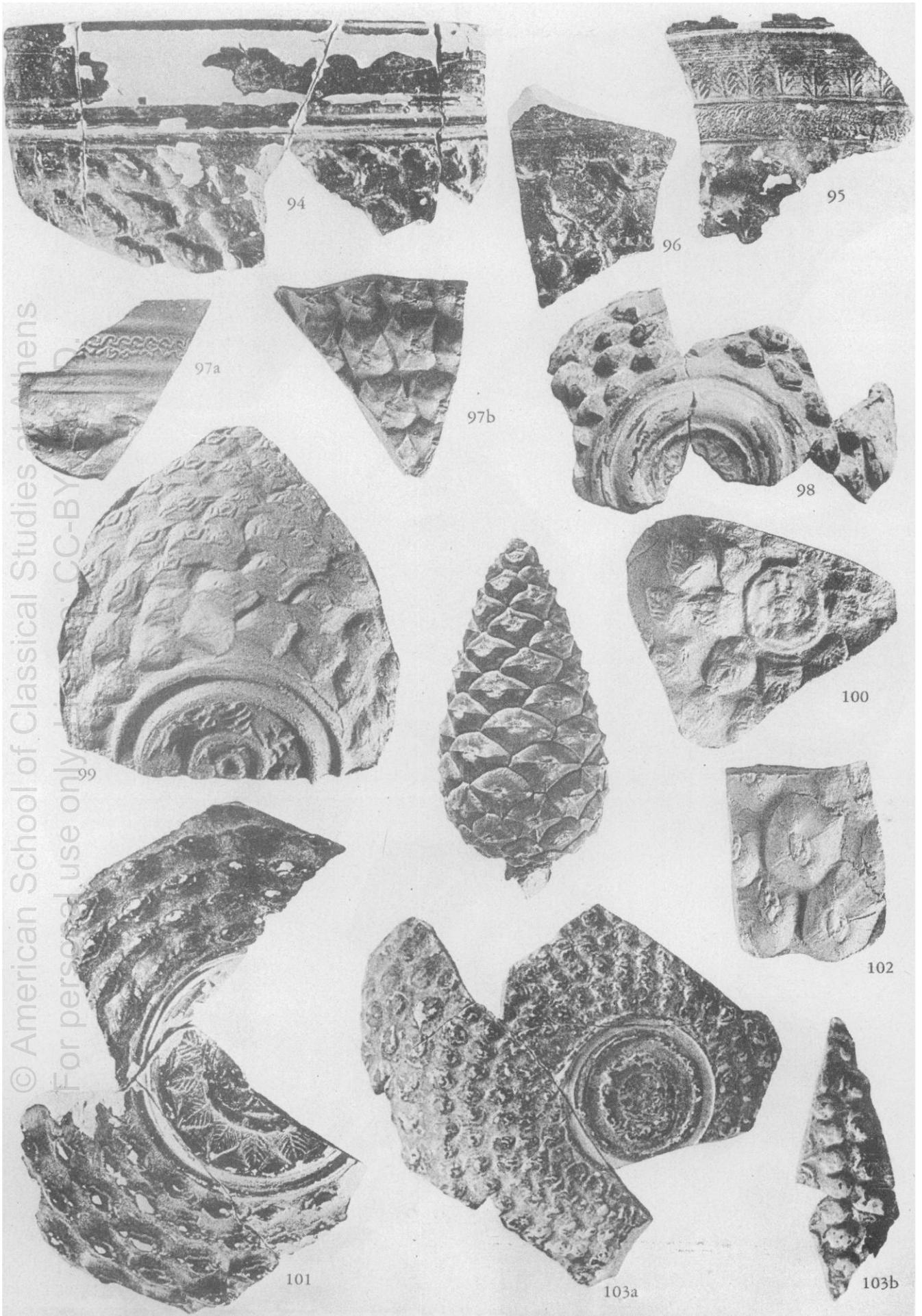
Broad-leaved Bowls (from casts: 76, 77, 79, 80)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



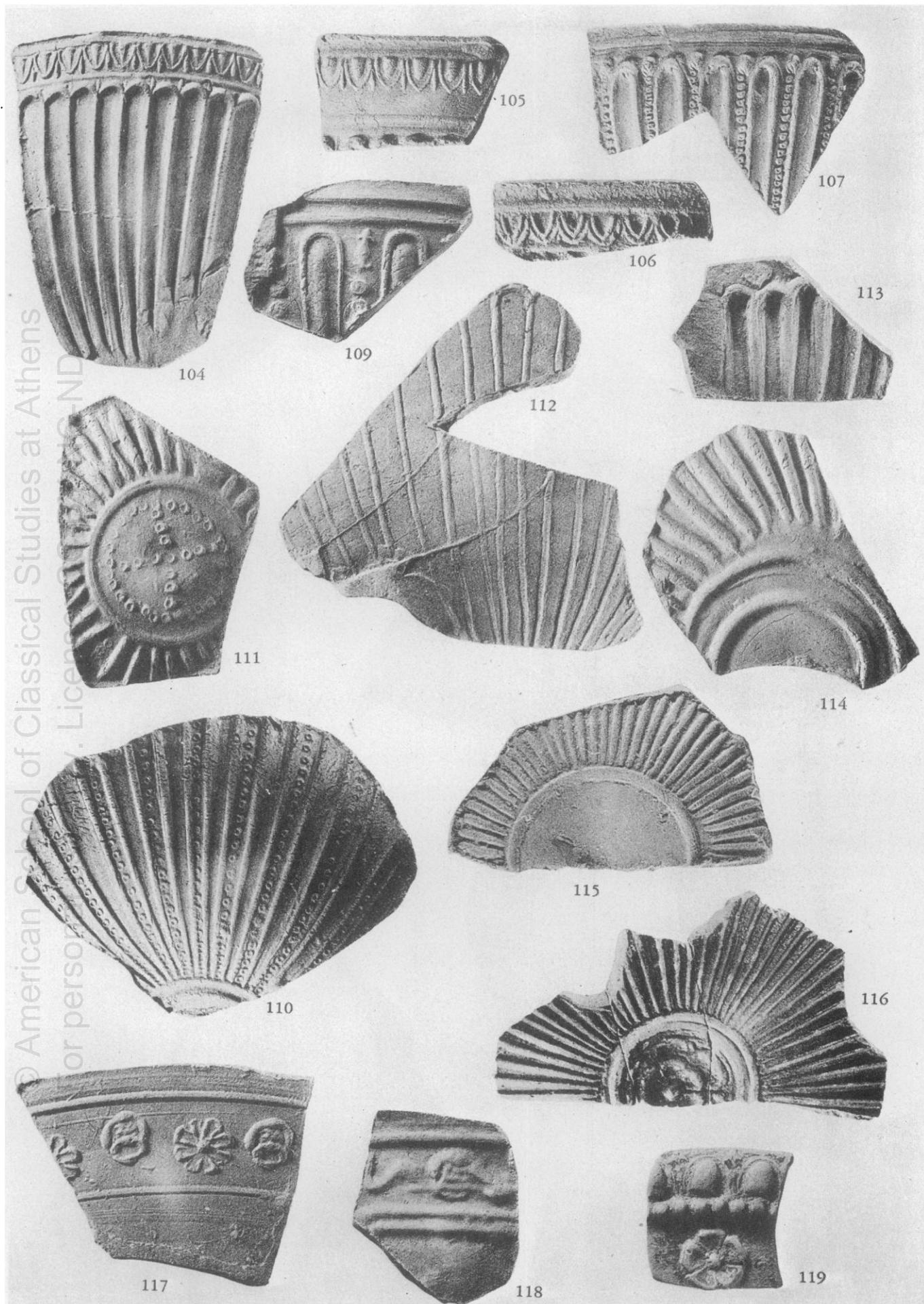
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HELLENISTIC POTTERY



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HELLENISTIC POTTERY



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HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Krater Fragment, Stacking Ring and Signed Bases; also Comparative Material from the Athenian Agora (A, B, C, D)

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Moulds

HELLENISTIC POTTERY



Stamped Wine Jar Fragments

Author(s): Virginia R. Grace

Reviewed work(s):

Source: *Hesperia Supplements*, Vol. 10, Small Objects from the Pnyx: 2 (1956), pp. 113+115+117-189+242-270

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PART III

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

An idea of the range of contents of the stamps is provided by the index to the present article and its various divisions. For notes on the persons named, and on usages with regard to devices, see the introductions to the various classes, especially the Thasian. Ethnics (cf. p. 187) appear regularly but not invariably on Thasian and Knidian jars, while a single example only is known on a Rhodian jar handle (cf. p. 140), and no such identification has been found in stamps of the Pontic classes. These are the four principal stamped series. Presumably the adjectives agree with an understood *κεράμιον* or perhaps in the earlier period *σταμνίον*, the word used by Lysistrata.

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

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

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

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

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

Somewhat wider interest may attach to the name lists and prosopographical indications included in the Thasian and Knidian introductions: twenty-five early Thasian eponymous officials have been distinguished, cf. pp. 125 ff., with Figure 6; and an approximately complete list has been given of the duoviri and contemporary eponyms whose names appear on Knidian jars of the late second to early first centuries B.C., cf. pp. 147-149. Note also that the Rhodian introduction includes news of a dozen eponyms to be added to a recently published verified list.

Notes follow on the plan of the catalogue:

Collation is not meant to be complete. Since Thasian duplicates are few, it was at first intended to cite all such duplicates of Pnyx types known to me. But as the Thasian corpus is soon to appear (cf. p. 122), it has not seemed worth while to try to keep this section of the catalogue up to date with our increasing files. A few additional citations will be found in the Bibliography below: see under Škorpil 1904. For the other classes, parallels are not cited unless they have some special usefulness (for dating a type, for restoring a name, etc.), or unless the type is rare. Figures are often given of the number of duplicates on file in the Agora index (as of February 1953); these are useful for instance in helping to identify combinations of supplementary types used together on Knidian jars (see e. g. the commentary on 179). A majority of the citations which do appear are of unpublished material. The greater part of this is composed of finds at the Athenian Agora, to be recognized without further identification by the letters SS preceding a number (the inventory classification Stamps and Seals). SS numbers will further identify associated buildings, etc., for instance the Middle Stoa, as being also of the Athenian Agora. Much of the context evidence at the Agora is provided by the discovery of the object in informative company in a deposit filling an ancient cistern or well. These deposits are many, and not fully studied; in the present catalogue they are not named, but specific reference is preserved by the SS numbers. The tentative dates here attributed are sometimes the result of my own analysis of the group formed by the stamps found together; such dates will not be in contradiction to those proposed by others who have studied the deposits, though they may sometimes be narrower. In citations of unpublished material outside the Agora, I add the name of the place to the number, e. g. Corinth CP 1824. Numbers which include the letters VG are numbers assigned by me to otherwise unnumbered items in some collections. On certain collections of which the material as a whole has not yet been published, notices have appeared: for Delos, see the article cited p. 176 below in the bibliographical notes; for Antioch, see *Tarsus*, I, p. 135,

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

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

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

CATALOGUE WITH COMMENTS ON CLASSES

A. THASIAN

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, pp. 31-38.

conquest by Philip II in 340 B.C.⁵ In the catalogue which follows, the first section, **1-55**, covers the finds from this deposit; I know of no evidence to put the issue of stamps of classes I, a-d, later than about 340, nor apparently do any of the more commonly found stamps with single name, ethnic, and device (cf. **56-69**) predate that year. Here seems to be a break in system such as one expects to find explained by an administrative change; and we await with great interest the discussion of these years to appear shortly in J. Pouilloux's *Recherches sur l'histoire et les cultes de Thasos*, Part I, chapter X.⁶

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

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

⁵ Cf. Hiller von Gaertringen in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, V, 1934, p. 1319; C. Fredrich in *I.G.*, XII, 8 (1909), p. 79.

⁶ M. Pouilloux was kind enough to read a first draught of this introductory text, and to give me the reference to his book, published in Paris in 1954, which had not yet appeared when this volume went to press. He does not believe that Thasos was conquered in 340, though it may well have been thereafter "dans la sphère économique macédonienne."

⁷ *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33 with note 7.

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

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

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

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

⁹ See G. Daux, "Nouvelles Inscriptions de Thasos," *B.C.H.*, L, 1926, p. 214, lines 12-13: μηδὲ ἐξ ἀμφορέων μηδὲ ἐκ πιθάκνης μηδ' ἐξ ψευδοπίθο κοτυλιζέτω μηδές.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ I am very grateful to M. Pouilloux for answering in advance my question on this point, and quote his letter of March 4, 1953; "Les seuls éponymes véritables de Thasos sont les *archontes* et même sans doute un archonte par excellence chaque année (cf. *I.G.*, XII, 8, 265, 1; *I.G.*, XII, 8, 589, 1, époque romaine). Lorsque les théores interviennent, ils ne sont là qu'à titre de *vérificateurs*; le seul texte *I.G.*, XII, 8, 263, où ils font office d'éponymes appartient à une époque de troubles, et il ne s'agit pas d'une acte émanant des pouvoirs constitutionnels. J'ai traité de cette question de l'éponymie au ch. IX de mon travail sur Thasos." Reference is to the volume mentioned above, p. 123. A later volume of this work will contain a full prosopography of Thasos, the preliminary files for which M. Pouilloux has generously permitted us to duplicate for our own use.

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

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

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

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

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

a. *Stamps without Device: 1-4*

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θασ]ίων
[Διά]ρης
[Σκύμνο]ς

Rim preserved. Fine buff clay, little mica.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Λεω[γ(ένης)]

Θασι(

Φίλω(ν)

Reddish buff clay.

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

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

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

Χάρω(ν)

Θασι(

Εὐρυ(άναξ)

¹⁵ *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 35.

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

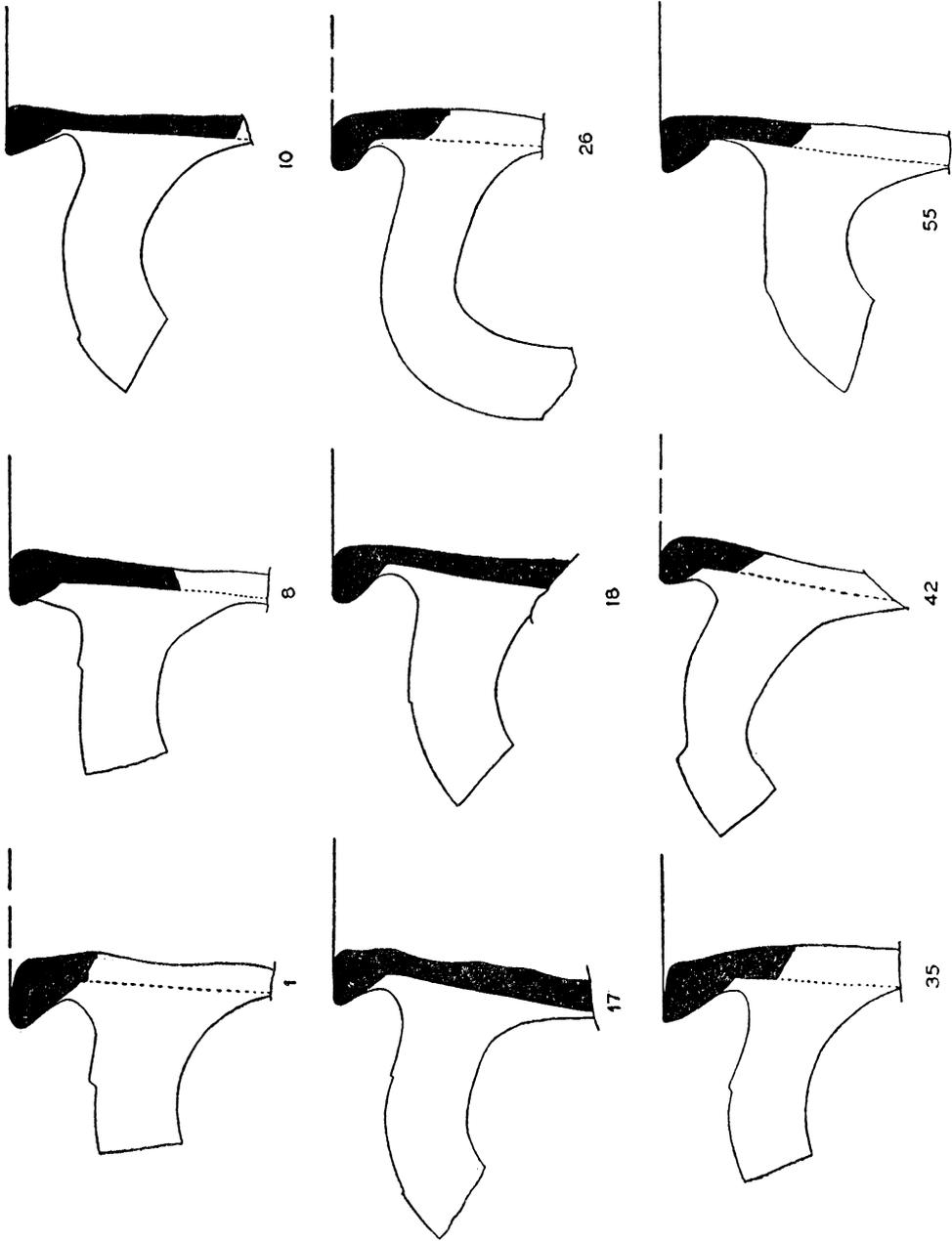


FIG. 7. Profiles of Early Thasian Handles (Scale 1:2).

Russet buff clay.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Δαμασ(
Θασίω(ν)

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιον
phiale tripod
Πυλάδ(ης)

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θάσιο[ν]
phiale lance-head
Χαίρι[μ(

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

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

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

7. (AH 22). 'Αριστ(αγόρης?). W. 0.04 m.; T. 0.018 m. Pl. 53.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θα]σίω
[] boukranion(?) star
['Αρ]ιστ(αγόρης?)

Russet buff clay, much mica; gray core.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίων
device star
[Μ]ελίν(ος)

Rim preserved. Buff clay, with much mica.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Θ]ασίω[ν]
star shell
[Κ]λεοφ(άνης?)

Russet buff clay; red stains.

Published example: Grace, 3.

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

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

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

⊙ασίων
star shell pellet
Κλεοφ(άνης?)

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

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

⊙ασίων
star pruning-hook pellet
[Νικόσ(τρατος)?]

Vestige of rim preserved. Highly micaceous russet buff clay.

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

For the pellet, see under **10-12**.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

⊙ασίων
[star?] dolphin?
[N]όσσοσ?

Russet buff clay.

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

from Thasos, and will be published in the Bon corpus (see above, p. 122), but it is now known only in a drawing, not at present available to me.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

⊙άσιον
burning torch
Πυλά(δης) star

Highly micaceous reddish buff clay; red stain.

Seven other examples, of which two are from the Athenian Agora, two from Thasos, and three from South Russia: see *Herm.*, 53, 384-386. In one of the latter (*Herm.*, pl. VI, 23) a pellet has been added between the *theta* and the flame of the torch; see under **10-12**, and above (p. 127) on such pellets.

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

'Αλ(θ)ημ(ένης)|⊙ασίων|Φε(ι)διπ(ος)
kantharos

Reddish buff clay, grayish core.

Other examples: Thasos 1560, and Rhodes Museum 1748. The latter is an intact jar found at Ghezal Tepe, Rhodes, and here published, Pl. 60, 2 and 2a; see p. 123 with note 8.

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

17. (AH 11). Γλαύκων, term of Ἀριστείδης.
W. 0.039 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.
From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

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

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

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

18. (AH 102). Ἡράκλειτος, term of Ἀριστείδης.
W. 0.038 m.; T. 0.023 m. Pl. 54 and Fig. 7.
From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ἀριστεί[δης]
eye
[Θα|σ]ἱ Ἡράκλ[ε|ι]τ(ος) (retr.)

Rim preserved. Reddish buff clay, red stain.
On the arrangement of the stamp, see 17.

19. (AH 55). Μέγων, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.042 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.
From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Pinkish buff clay with little mica; red stain.
For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.
An example from South Russia is published in *Herm.*, pl. IV, 12.

20. (AH 17). Πυλάδης, term of Ἀριστείδης. W. 0.043 m.; T. 0.021 m. Pl. 54.
From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Ἀριστείδης]
insect

Θασι(|Πυλά[δ]ης) (retr.)

Highly micaceous pinkish buff clay; red stain.
For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 17.
An example from the Agora (SS 8531), and two from South Russia (*Herm.*, 53, 387-388, pl. VI, 5).

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Russet clay.

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

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι(Βά|τω|ν Ἡρακ|λ(
caduceus

Russet clay with large buff core; red stain.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θασι(Βά|τω|ν Πυλά|δης(ς)
device

Highly micaceous russet clay with small buff core.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 22.

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

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

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

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

Buff clay.

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

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

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

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

Θάσιον|Δαμάσσης
greave
Θράσιππος

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

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly
Place.

Θάσιον|ν|Δα|μάσσης
duck (inverted)
Καλλι[φών]

Pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.
Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

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

From the Assembly Place, filling of Period
III.

Θάσιον|Δαμάσση[ς]
ladle
Κλεοφάνης

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 24.

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

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

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

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

Ⓞάσιον|Δαμάστης
dolphin
Δε[ωφάνης]

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

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

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

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

Ⓞάσιον|Δαμάστη[ς]
oinochoe
Μέγων

Pinkish buff clay.

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Ⓞάσιον|Δαμ[α]στίας
panther
[Πα]νσανίης

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

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

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

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

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

Ⓞάσιον|Δαμάστ[ης]
locust
Πυλάδης

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

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on **24**.

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

37. (AH 111). Πρώτις, term of Δικηκράτης. W. 0.046 m.; T. 0.022 m. Pl. 56.

Πρῶτ|ις Ⓞασ|ι Δικ|ηκρ(άτης)
lamp

Pinkish buff clay, hard-baked; little mica.

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

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

38. (AH 16). Πυθολόγ(ης), term of Ἰσαγόρης. W. 0.047 m.; T. 0.025 m. Pl. 56.

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Russet clay.

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

Ἰσχυτή(ς)|Θασι
vase

[*Αμφαν(δρος)]

Pinkish buff clay.

Five other examples from Athens.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|[Θασίων?]|Αἰσχυρίων
dolphin

Reddish buff clay, buff surface, red stain.

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

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

See also under 16.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

[Κλεοφῶν]|Θασίων|Ποσίδειος
heron

Red clay with little mica, buff core.

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

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κλεοφῶν|Θασίων|Φεΐδιππος
laurel leaf

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

For the arrangement of the stamp, see on 40.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Θρασων|ν[ί(δης)]|Θασι|Μέ|γ(ων)
lamp

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

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

Other examples: *Herm.*, 49, 299 (pl. V, 15, good example), and an intact jar in the Rhodes Museum, here published Plate 60, 3 and 3a, on which see above p. 123 with note 8. A vestige of rim on 43 shows the downward slope toward the outside which is clear on the intact amphora. The muddy impression on the latter is more easily identified from the example illustrated in *Herm.* than from 43.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Π[οσ]ί(δειος)|Θασ|ι|Μυ|τί(σκος)
shoe?

Reddish buff clay.

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

Another example, from the Athenian Agora.

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

Νικίας
bird? (tail left)
[] (inv.)

Pinkish buff clay.

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

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

Largely preserved jars bearing stamps with this eponym's name have been found in context of the third quarter of the fourth century, one in Smyrna (for my acquaintance with which I am obliged to Mr. John Cook) and the other at the Athenian Agora. For the latter, P 13570, see Plate 60, 4 and 4a, and p. 123 with note 8. It comes from a deposit from which the terracotta figurines have been published recently by Dorothy Burr Thompson; see *Hesperia*, XXIII, 1954, p. 72.

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

Π]αμφ|άης[
device

Buff clay.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Πρω|τίς?
device

Reddish clay, buff surface.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Εδαγ|όρης?
device

Buff clay.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Pinkish buff clay.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pinkish buff clay, red stain.

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

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

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

Buff clay with a good deal of mica.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Reddish buff clay, redder at core.

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

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

Fine red clay, buff surface.

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

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

From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place.

Κεραμαρχ[
Πυθίων
Herakles as Archer

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

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

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

On the device, the reverse type of Thasian coins in the late fifth and first half of the fourth centuries B.C., and derived from a still extant archaic Thasian relief, see M. Launey, *Études Thasiennes*, I, *Le Sanctuaire et le Culte d'Héraclès à Thasos*, Paris, 1944, pp. 139-143, for recent discussion with extensive references. The date there proposed for the Archer stamps of the eponym Ἀριστομένης is too late; cf. *A.J.A.*, L, 1946, p. 33, note 6, and see above, p. 126. Given the long period of issue of the Archer coins, however, the type of 55 is not necessarily close in date to the Ἀριστομένης stamps.

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

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

56-69

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

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

Θασιών vac.|vac. [Τη]λλε|μάχου
triangular object

Dark russet clay.

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

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

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

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

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

Θασίων
ladle
Κλεοφῶν

Buff clay.

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

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

Θασίων
bee
Ναύσων

Dark red clay with brownish core.

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

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

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

Θασίων
sword
Αἰσχρίων

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

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

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

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

[Θα]σίων
lyre
Ἄριστομ[έ(νης)]

Light reddish clay, with large buff core.

Another example from Thasos.

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

Θασ[ίων]
wine amphora
Ἄριστοφά(νης)

Light red clay, buff core.

Two examples from Thasos.

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

Θασίων
vase
Κρινομέ[νης]

Dark russet clay, gray core.

Another example from the German excavations at the Kerameikos.

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

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

Θασίων
ladle [monogram 
Νάπλιος

Hard-baked reddish clay, buff surface.

The same stamp on SS 9473, from a cistern deposit of the first half of the third century B.C.

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

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

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

Θασίω[ν]
vase
Σκύμν[ος]

Hard-baked reddish buff clay.

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

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

Θασίων
bearded bird
head
Φείδιππος

Brick red clay.

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

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

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

Θασίων
vase (volute krater)
[Κλεο]φ[ών]

Reddish clay, small gray core.

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

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

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

Θασίων
alabastron?
[]

Reddish clay with buff core and surface; much worn.

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

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

Brownish clay, buff core.

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

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

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

B. RHODIAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rhodian amphoras were normally marked with the name of a month in addition to those of eponym and fabricant, the information divided between two stamps on the two handles; see again pl. 42 of the Eponyms article, the middle jar and pair of stamps, or the pair (?) **102-103** below. For a list of Rhodian months, see the Index, p. 187. An ethnic *Ρόδιον is known on only one handle, found in Delos, for which see below, p. 176.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. *Earliest Rectangular Stamps, 70-72*

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

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

Ἐπὶ Ἀγ[ρί(ου)]?
Εὔφρων(ος)

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

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

Both fabricant and eponym are known in
other early Rhodian stamps, and only in early
ones. These include, for the fabricant, some of
the uncommon types with the preposition παρά,
for two of which, see above, p. 139. On such
types, see Nilsson, pp. 57-58; but they are now
clearly Rhodian. A stamp naming the eponym
*Αγριος is coupled with a παρά stamp on a frag-
mentary early jar found in Rhodes in 1952, for
my information on which I am indebted to Mr.
George Dontas of the Archaeological Service of
the Dodekanese, and to Miss Maria Sav-
vatianou.

71. (AH 89). Pl. 61.

Σωτᾶ
ΝΕ

72. (AH 126). Pl. 61.

Παυσ
ἀγία

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

b. *Early Circular Stamps: 73-81*

(one fabricant, four eponyms, and unrestored)

73. (AH 166). Pl. 61.

Ἐνοτίμου
rose

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

74. (AH 170). Pl. 61.

Ἐπὶ Ἀγλο[υκρίτου Θεσμοφ]ορίου
rose

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

75. (AH 167). Pl. 61.

[Ἐπὶ] Αἰσχ(υλίνου) Πεδαγε(τύου)
rose

Note the same eponym on 92-94.

¹⁸ On fractional containers, see *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 180.

76. (AH 252). Pl. 61.

Ἐπι Εὐκλ[εὺς
rose

The stamp probably had also the name of a month.

77. (AH 80). Pl. 61.

Ἐπι [Θρα]σνδάμου
(no device)

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

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

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

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

82. (AH 225). Pl. 62.

Ἄρ[τεμι]
δῶ[ρου]
[]

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

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

Ἀρτέμων
Ἀγριανί(ου)

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

84. (AH 85). Pl. 62.

Ἄρταμ[ι(τίου)]
Ἐπίγονο[ς]

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

85. (AH 177). Pl. 62.

Βαδρομ(
Κεφάλω(ν)

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

86. (AH 78). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[ν]
Ἄρταμ[τί(ου)]

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

87. (AH 188). Pl. 62.

Μικύθο[ν]
Βαδρομίο[ν]

See on 86.

88. (AH 83). Pl. 62.

Μικύθου
Κάρνεος

See on 86.

89. (AH 189). Pl. 62.

Νεῖ[λος]
Ἄγρι[ανίου]

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

Πανσανία

Whole handle preserved, small, from fractional jar.

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

91. (AH 209).

[Παυσα]γία

See on 90, but 91 is not fractional.

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

Ἐπὶ Αἰσχυ
λίνου

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

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

95. (AH 211). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Πολυ
κράτους

96. (AH 81). Pl. 63.

[Ἐ]πὶ Σω
[Χ]άρους

97. (AH 127). Pl. 63.

[Ἐπὶ Σω]
χάρε[vs]
Καρνείου (flaw in die)

The reading is not certain, but should perhaps be

Χάρη[τος]
Καρνείου

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

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

98. (AH 137). Pl. 63.

Μενεκράτους

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

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

99. (AH 233). Pl. 63.

Ἐπὶ Εὐφράγορος
Θευδασιίου

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

100. (AH 171). Pl. 63.

Ἐλλαγίκο[υ]
rose

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

101. (AH 168). Pl. 63.

Θεσμοφο
ρί(ου) Δίσκου

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

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

102. (AH 148). Pl. 64.

Helios Ἐ[πὶ Κρα]
head τίδα

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

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

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

103. (AH 198). Pl. 64.

Ἀγοράνακτος
Πανάμου
Δευτέρου

See on **102**.

104. (AH 79). Pl. 64.

[Ἐπι] Πρατοφά
[νευ]ς
[Ἄρτα] μίτιου

Two handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

105. (AH 208). Pl. 64.

Ἐπι Κλευκρά
τευς
Ἀγριανίου

Eleven handles naming this eponym in the Pergamon deposit.

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

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

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

110. (AH 86). Pl. 64.

Κλεισιμβροσίδα Π[άνα]μος (retr.)
rose

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

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

111. (AH 187). Pl. 64.

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

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

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

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

Κάσ[τωρ] (retr.)

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

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

C. KNIDIAN

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

indeed the original basis of the corpus now being assembled. But in the book, the material is practically inaccessible because there is no index. Grace, pp. 241-275, which is served by the general index of that article, may be consulted, but includes much that needs revision (cf. Bibliography). Readings and dating in the present article are based on a much larger body of information, and the name lists of magistrates of the late second and early first centuries B.C. (see pp. 147-149) should help to identify Knidian handles of that period. Cf. also the summary on Knidian from Delos, *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 519-522, pls. XIX-XX.

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

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

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

- 1) First half of the second century B.C., the majority being of the second quarter, **113-137**; of these, **133-137** are stamps that do not name a fabricant, and of which the fabricant is not certainly identified.
- 2) Second half of the second century until the date, late in the century, when *duoviri* (see below) began to be named, **138-152**.
- 3) Period of naming *duoviri*, late second—early first centuries B.C., **153-165**, the last item being a *duoviri* stamp of which the fabricant has not been identified.
- 4) First century B.C., following the *duoviri* period, **166-169**.

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

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

The division of the Knidian stamps into these periods is a working arrangement. With the exception of 3) and in a general way 4), the periods will not stand in an historical analysis of the output of Knidian jars. The early stamps having abbreviations, monograms, or devices (cf. Grace, 226-231, 233-234, 276) are not represented in this collection; many of these are certainly of the third century (cf. Grace, 233), and as a group they precede the first period here listed. The division between 1) and 2) depends on the same coincidence that divides the tentative Rhodian periods III and IV: the fact that the destruction of Corinth and Carthage and the construction of the Stoa of Attalos are all known to have taken place about the middle of the century so that findspot evidence associated with these events is of cumulative strength,¹⁹ making the middle of the century seem more of a solid line of demarcation than it was. The period when the Knidian dating (?) authority was a *φρούραρχος* (see under 116) will probably stand out eventually as distinct. Apparently it fell as a whole within the first half of the second century, and it would seem reasonable to identify it with the period of Rhodian domination of the mainland, 188-166 B.C.²⁰ The end of this period of Rhodian domination provides another incidental fixed point in Knidian chronology, since the increased volume of trade at Delos following its opening as a free port in 166 helps to isolate the Knidian types earlier than that date, which are very much fewer among finds at Delos.²¹ Examples of particularly early types in the present series are 113, 118, 126 and 170; these may date from the first quarter of the second century.

The event which serves to date for us the end of the third or *duoviri* period probably falls close at least to a real division in the pattern of stamping jars at Knidos. That is the sack of Athens by Sulla in 86 B.C., the sweepings from which, cleared into numerous wells or cisterns, include many stamped fragments of Knidian jars naming *duoviri*. Later Knidian stamps show a marked simplification, and the jars when preserved show a distinct reduction in size, in the direction of the smaller Roman wine jar. It appears that the standard Knidian container of about 100 B.C., with its elaborate endorsement, was a market requirement²² which disappeared with the sack

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

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

²¹ See *B.C.H.*, LXXVI, 1952, pp. 518, 522.

²² Comparable requirements are specified in the Athenian decree, *I.G.*, II², 1013, of the end of

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

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

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

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

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

²³ See *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, pp. 183-184, note 35.

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

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	DUOVIRI	PUBLISHED EXAMPLES OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
	11. Ἀριστόβουλος*-Μελάντας	185, 190	Ἐρμων
	12. " * -Μόσχος		Ἀλέξανδρος
(5).	Ἀριστογένης-Ἀγίας	185; p. 300, 8; Kent, no. 15	Ἀρίσταινος
	13. Ἀριστοκλῆς-Ἀρτέμων		Ἀγίας
(13).	Ἀρτέμων-Ἀριστοκλῆς		"
(10).	Βάχχιος*-Ἀριστεύς		Θεύπομπος
	14. Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων		Σωσίφρων??
	15. Δαμά (τριο)ς-Κυδοσθένης*	181-183	Σωσίφρων
(15).	Δημήτριος- " *	180	"
(7).	Διόγγητος*-Ἀπολλόδωρος		Ἀριστόδαμος
(8).	" * "		Πίσινος?
	16. Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις*		Πολίτης
(9).	Ἐρατίδας*-Ἀρίσταινος		Δαίδαλος
(3).	Ἐρμίας-Ἀγησίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
	17. " -Νικασίβουλος		E [
	18. " "		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου) ?
(4).	Ἐρμόφαντος-Ἀγησίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
	19. Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας	187, 188, 211-212	Πίσινος
	20. Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
	21. " -Πολύχαρμος	164, 174, 130; p. 275, SS 323; Kent, no. 10	Ἀριστομήδης
	22. Εὐπόλεμος*-Δάχης*	Kent, no. 7	Εὐφραγόρας
(14).	Εὐφρων-Δαμάτριος		Σωσίφρων??
(2).	Θεύκριτος*-Ἀγαθοκλῆς		Διονύσιος
	23. Ἰάσων-Κάλλιππος	158	Πολίτας
	24. " -Μύστης*	188	Ἀριστοκράτης
	25. Ἴππόστρατος*-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
	26. " -Πολύχαρμος		Ἀριστομήδης
(23).	Κάλλιππος-Ἰάσων		Πολίτας
(19).	Καρνεάδας-Εὐβουλος		Πίσινος
(20).	Κλεύπολις-Εὐκράτης		Στρατοκλῆς
(25).	" -Ἴππόστρατος*		"
	27. Κράτερος*-Νικασίβουλος	160	Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
	28. Κράτης*-Πολίτας-της	184, 189	Ἀλέξανδρος
	29. " "	163	Δαμόκριτος
	30. " *-Πονοσυλέτης*		"
(15).	Κυδοσθένης*-Δαμά (τριο)ς usually Δημήτριος		Σωσίφρων
(22).	Δάχης*-Εὐπόλεμος*		Εὐφραγόρας
(11).	Μελάντας-Ἀριστόβουλος*		Ἐρμων
(12).	Μόσχος-Ἀριστόβουλος*		Ἀλέξανδρος
(24).	Μύστης*-Ἰάσων		Ἀριστοκράτης
(17).	Νικασίβουλος-Ἐρμίας		E [
(18).	" "		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου) ?
(27).	" -Κράτερος*		Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
(28).	Πολίτας(-της)-Κράτης		Ἀλέξανδρος
(29).	" " "		Δαμόκριτος

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

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

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

Much can eventually be done with relative dates within the group. For instance, an eponym named mostly or entirely by fabricants who worked also in the preceding period (see e. g. on **160**) must have held office near the beginning. Those named on the most numerous and largest fragments in Sulla-destruction deposits are likely to be nearest that event. On the other hand, there is little overlapping in fabricants who use particular devices: it is evident, for instance, that the bull's head²⁵ types of *Διοσκουρίδας* (covering nine different eponym terms) are later than those of *Δαμοκράτης* (eight terms, no overlap with *Διοσκουρίδας*). It is, moreover, already fairly clear that with circular types of this and the preceding periods, something approaching a die sequence can be worked out.

Some anomalies in practice during the *duoviri* period may be mentioned. These are mostly omissions of one or other of the chief elements properly present in the complete endorsement of the period: fabricant, eponym, *duoviri*. They appear mostly on jars of veteran fabricants who worked also in the preceding period. Omission of the *duoviri* (cf. **155-156**, **175** and **176**) at first makes one suppose that a pre-*duoviri* term is named. But four eponyms are involved in such omissions, Ἀριστομήδης, Δαίδαλος, Δαμόκριτος and Κλεύπολις (cf. under **155**), and it is unlikely that there would have been so extensive a repetition within the short period indicated by the activity of the fabricants who name these eponyms. Omission of the eponym has been proved by a joined pair of handles with supplementary types (see under **179**), and is strongly suggested by a combination type (TD 2692, etc., unpublished) which names fabricant and *duoviri*, the latter with the preposition, like an eponym; and there is at least one more very probable case. Finally, what looks very much like a pair of bull's head types of *Διοσκουρίδας*²⁸ includes no mention of the fabricant's name.

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

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

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

²⁸ SS 1927, etc., with the eponym's name; and SS 3639, etc., with those of the *duoviri*; unpublished.

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

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

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

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS:

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

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

[Ἀπ]ολλώνι[ος]
[Πι]σίδας

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Δαματρίου
Ἰου Ἀρισταγόρα
Κνίδι(ον) anchor, point left

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

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

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

Ἐπ[ὶ Εὐκρά(τους)]
Ἀριστίων
Κνίδιον
(retr.)

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

116. (AH 255). *Ἀριστοκλῆς*. Pl. 65.

Κνίδιον Ἀριστοκλεῦς

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

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

²⁷ *Hesperia*, Suppl. VIII, p. 184, note 35.

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

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

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

117. (AH 173). Ἀρίστων, term of Ἐπίχαρμος.

Ἐπὶ Ἐπιχ
ἀ[ρμου] Ἄ
ῤῥῥτων[ος] Κι
bar (club?)

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

118. (AH 246). Ἀστράγαλος, term of Πολιοῦχος.

[Πολ ι]οῦχος
[Ἄστρ]αγάλος

in center, bull's head facing

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Φιλίππου
Διονυσ[ίου]
[Κνίδι(ο)ν] ivy leaf

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

120. (AH 231). Δρακοντομένης. Pl. 65.

[Δρα]κοντ
[τομ]ήνης
[Κνίδιον]

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

Note the partly obliterated superfluous *tau*.

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

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

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

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

Εἰρόφαντος
[]
[]

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

123. (AH 135). Ἡνίοχος, term of Μένιππος.

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

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

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

[Ἐπὶ Ἀγ]αθοκ
[λεῦς] Θευδ
[άμου Κ]νίδι
[ον caduceus]

(retr.)

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Εὐκρά(τεως)
Θευφείδε(ως)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Ἐρμοκρ
άτεως Νικία
[Κνίδι(ον)] caduceus

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

130. (AH 158). Σφαιρίων, term of Ἐρμοκράτης.
Pl. 66.

[caduceus] [Ἐ]πὶ Ἐρμῶ
[κ]ράτεις
Σφαιρίων

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

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

[Ἐπὶ Ἀσκληπιό]δω
ρου οαρ
Χαρ[μοκρά]τεις
[Κνίδιον]

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

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

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

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

For the fabricant, see on **131**.

- 133.** (AH 45). Term of Θεόδωτος. Pl. 66.

[Ἐπ]ὶ Θε
ώτου
Κνίδιον

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

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

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

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

- 134.** (AH 215). Term of φρούραρχος Ἀσκληπιάδης. Pl. 66.

Ἐπὶ φρουρά(ρ)
χου Ἀσκλη
πιάδου

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

- 135.** (AH 214). Term of the φρούραρχος Ἐρμοκράτης. Pl. 66.

φρουρ[άρχ]ου
Ἐρμοκράτεις

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

- 136.** (AH 185). Term of the φρούραρχος Κλεόπολις. Pls. 66 and 59, b (side).

φρουράρχου
[Κ]λεπόλιος

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

- 137.** (AH 119). No name restored.

]ι
Κ]νίδι(ον)

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

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

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

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

Four other examples are on file.

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

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

Eighteen other examples are on file.

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

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

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

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

'Επὶ Ἀγαθο[κλει]
ὡς Αἰνέ[α Κνί]
[δι]ον [hooked object?]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Επὶ [Τιμασικ]
ράτους Ἀν
αξάνδρου Κ
[νίδια club]

Note the plural ethnic; cf. 159.

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

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

144. (AH 251). As **143**.

[Ἐ]πὶ Τιμασικ
[ρά]τρεῦς Ἄν
[αξ]άν[δ]ρον Κ
[νίδι]α club

See on **143**.

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

Ἐ[πὶ Ἱεροκλεῦς]
Ἄριστοκ[λ]
εὖς Κνίδ[ι]
ον caduceus

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

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

Ἐπὶ δ[αμοργοῦ]
Τιμασικράτεῦ
ς Κνίδιον Ἄρ
ιστοκλεῦς anchor, point right

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

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

bull's head, facing Ἐπὶ Εὐφρά[νω]
ρος Ἄσκ[ληπιω]
δῶρο[ν Κνίδι(ον)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Νουμηνίου
διδιον ἐπὶ
Ἱεροκλεῦς
cluster of grapes

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

151. (AH 40). Ξάνθος. Pl. 67.

Ξάνθου
Κνίδιον
half ship

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

152. (AH 118). Not read.

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

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

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 3.

LATE SECOND CENTURY TO 86

B.C.: **153-165**

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

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

['Επὶ] 'Ερμοφάν
[τ] ο υ 'Αθηναί
ο υ Κνίδιον
[crescent]

Four other examples on file.

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

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

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

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

'Επὶ 'Αν
δρομένε
υς Αἰσχυλί (sic)
ου

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

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

['Αντιγόν] ο υ
[Κνίδιον] caduceus

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

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

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

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

'Επὶ δαμιο[ργοῦ]
Κλενπόλ[ιος]

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Πολί
τα Ἀρχα
γ[όρα Κνί]
διον

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

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

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

[Ἰ]άσων
Κάλλιπ
πος

Many other examples on file.

See on **157**.

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

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτο]v Γοργί|α Κν[ίδια]
club

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

Note the plural ethnic; cf. **143**.

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

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

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

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

Κράτερο[s] [bull's
Νικασίβ[ου] head,
λο[s] facing]

Five other examples are on file.

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

Ἐπὶ Ἴππάρχου
Διονυσίου Κνί
διον Διονύσιος

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Στρα
τοκλεῦς
Διονυσίου

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

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

[]
[] Διον[σ]
[] Κνίδι[ν]

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

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

Πο[λίτης]
Κρά[της]

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

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

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

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

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

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

The omission of the preposition at this period is remarkable.

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

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

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

Ἀγαθόδ[ωρ]
ος Ἀπολλ[ώ]
νιος herm

Five other examples on file.

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

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 4. FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 166-169

On 166-168, see p. 151.

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

Πτ[ολεμ()]
Νικαγ[ο()]
Κνίδι(ον)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Nine other examples on file.

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

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

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

169. (AH 156). Δείος. Pl. 69, a.

Δείου

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

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

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

KNIDIAN WITH CIRCULAR STAMPS: MISCELLANEOUS TYPES: 170-176

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

Ἐπὶ ΚΛ[

The handle is broad and descends from the attachment.

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

Early second century B.C.

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

Ἐπὶ Κ]α[λλιδάμα Ἐρμιογέ]ν(εως)
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Κα[λλιδάμα] Ἐρμιογ[έν(εως)]
Κνί amphora δι(ον)

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

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

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

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

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

On Τιμασικράτης, see under 143.

Last quarter of the second century B.C.

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

Ἄ[νδ]ρῶν Εὐκράτ[ε]υς Πο[λυχ]άρμ.
ου (retr.)

forepart of lion

Eleven other examples on file.

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

For eponym and *duoviri*, cf. 164.

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

Ἐπὶ [Δ]αίδαλον Κνίδιον Κύπρου
forepart of lion

Some sixty examples are on file, with slight variations in the die. The *duoviri* were apparently not named either on these jars or on those represented by **176**; no type is available, and the large number of examples suggests that both handles of the jars had the same stamps. Cf. on **155**, and above, p. 150.

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

[Ἐπὶ Δαμοκρίτου Ἐπιγόνου]
forepart of lion

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

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

For the eponym, cf. **159** and **163**.

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

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

[Δαμοκράτεως τοῦ Ἀριστοκλεῦς]
bull's head

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ] Μενε[κράτεως Κνίδιον
bull's head

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

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

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

bull's head

[Ἐρατῖδ]ας Ἀρίσ[των]ος *vac.*

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Πολίτευς Δαμοκράτης Κνί(διον) *vac.*

bull's head with neck

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ἐπὶ Πολί]τευς Δαμοκρά]τευς [Κνί(διον) *vac.*

bull's head with neck

See on 180.

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

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[γία Διοσκουρίδα Κ]νίδιον

bull's head

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

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

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

183. (AH 38). Διοσκουρίδας, term of Ἀρίσταϊνος. Pl. 71.

Ἐπὶ Ἀ]ριστ]αῖνευ(ς?) Δ[ιοσκουρί]δα Κνίδ[ιον

bull's head

Sixteen other examples on file, including SS 4072 b from a cistern deposit containing Sulla-destruction filling; an example was also found in Corinth (C 36-99), on which see p. 146, note 19.

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

On the fabricant, see 182.

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

Ἐπι Ἐρμων[ο] Διο[σκο(ν)ρί]δα
[ς]
bull's head

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

For the companion types, see 185.

For the fabricant, see 182.

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

Ἄρισ[τόβουλος Μ]ελά[ντας]
bull's head

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

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

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

bull's head with neck
Ἐπι Εὐφρα[γόρα Διοσκουρίδας vac.]

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

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

For the fabricant, see 182.

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

Ἄνδρῶν Καρν[ηάδας Εὐβουλ[ος (sic)]
filleted bull's head

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

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

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

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

Ἄνδρῶ[ν] Μύστης [Ἰάσων]
bull's head

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

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

D. PONTIC

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

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

Note that patronymics are frequently used in stamps of this class, mostly for further identification of the eponym, who is usually given the title *ἄστυνόμος*; cf. **191-195**. The device is an additional identification of the same person, since in these stamps it is usually constant with the eponym's name, not, as in Rhodian and Knidian stamps, with the fabricant's; compare the usage on early Thasian stamps, see above, p. 125.

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

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

Ἐπὶ Διονυ[eagle with
Δώρο(ν) dolphin

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

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

190. (AH 35).

[number of lines uncertain] eagle
with
dolphin

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

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

Grakov's Group I; see under **189**.

191. (AH 62). Pl. 72.

[Ἄστυνόμου] amphora
[Ἴσ]τιαίου (vertical)
[Καλ]λισθένου

Rim preserved, a plain roll.

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

192. (AH 169). Pl. 72.

Ἄστυνό[μου]
Πυθοχρήστου
τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίδου
[]

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

193. (AH 72). Pl. 72.

Ἄστυν[όμου]
Ἴφιος [cluster]
τ[οῦ Ζωπύρου]
[Κλεαίветος?]

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

194. (AH 73). Pl. 72.

[Ἄστυνόμου]
Ἴκεσί[ου τοῦ]
Ἄντ[ιπάτρου]
Ἑλλ[α]

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

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

195. (AH 71). Pl. 72.

Ἀστὺνόμο[υ]
 Προλόχου τοῦ
 Με[ίκου]]
 []]
 []]
 []]

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

196. (AH 203). Pl. 72.

Unrestored, with draped figure as device.

E. CHIAN, AND LAGYNOS HANDLES

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

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

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

Ἡγησίου

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

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

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

Ἰκεσίου

Clay like that of 197.

Published examples, Grace, 240-241.

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

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

[Φ]λιστεύς

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

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

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

Ἀριστοδήμου

Fine red clay, fine particles of mica.

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

Κρο(

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

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

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

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

Α

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

Another example from the Agora.

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

Β

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

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

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

F. CORCYREAN (?)

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

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

Κυ ?

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

G. PARIAN

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

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

Πάριον Φρ((retr.)

Fine micaceous light red clay, buff surface.

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

Another example of the stamp type, SS 10263, comes from the "Komos Cistern," for which see above, p. 166.

H. PARMENISKOS GROUP

This group is apparently pre-Hellenistic in its beginnings, but context suggests that most of the stamped handles are of the early third to early second centuries B.C. Most of the stamps have single names, nearly always broken into two lines; a few have, instead, a monogram. The handles are of micaceous russet clay, sometimes with an irregular brownish gray core; they are rather broad, with a short upper part that spreads to the attachment and has little arch. They have a characteristic rim with sharp outer edge, preserved on **208**, and fairly visible in the profile view of this handle on Plate 80. The neck SS 3791 illustrated with **206-208**, from an early third century deposit, has a characteristic stamp reading *Σωκρά/του*. The fragmentary jar P 8422 (preserved ht. 0.54 m.) from another early third century deposit has no stamp preserved, but has the characteristic rim, and a white paint band around its neck resembles one faintly visible (not in the photograph) on SS 3791. About 85 handles are on file; these come from Athens, and Delos, and one or two each from Corinth, Thasos, Philippi, Pergamon, Troy, and the Black Sea area. I add a list of names, and hope the provenance may be solved:

Ἀμεινόδικος (206)

Ἀριστόδικος

Ἀριστοφάνης

Γλαῦκος

Δημ(

Δημότιμος

Εὐβουλίδης

Εὐγεί(των)

Ἡγησίνοσ

Ἡρακλείδης

Θεόδοτος

Θεόδωρος

Καλλίμαχος (207)

Μικίων (208)

Νικίας

Νικοκλῆς

Νικόστρατος (Grace, 244)

Παρμενίσκος (Grace, 245)

Ποσειδίππος

Ῥοίμοσ

Σωκράτης

Σώπατρος

Τιμαίετος

Φανόλαος

Φορμίων (Grace, 246)

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

Ἀμεινο
ν[ί]κου

Micaceous red clay.

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

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

Καλλι
μάχου

Somewhat micaceous russet clay.

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

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

Μικί
ωνος

Micaceous russet clay.

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

I. COAN

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

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

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

Πασία

Reddish clay, greenish buff slip.

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

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

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

J. WITH LATIN STAMP

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

ZIRA

Fine light red clay, reddish buff surface.

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

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

K. IMPERIAL GROUP

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ἀγαθὸ
ποδ[ος]

Red clay, reddish buff surface.

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

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

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

L. BYZANTINE

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

] Πτολαιμέου[sic
bust of Byzantine Emperor

M. OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN

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

On this deposit, of which the date range is from the late fifth century to about 340 B.C., see above, pp. 6, 119, 122.

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

- 215.** (AH 51). W. 0.05 m.; T. 0.02 m. Pl. 76.
Finding place, see heading.
Incuse circle, as though impressed by a hollow reed.

Context, see on **210**.

ῥρμ(?

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

Red clay, yellowish buff core and surface.

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

Ἐρτυ((retr.)

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

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

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

Grayish buff clay, micaceous and sandy; red stain.

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

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

A roughly cut *beta* (?).

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

A *lambda*.

Red clay with light-colored bits and buff surface.

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

Finding place, see heading.

A *sigma* or possibly a *mu*.

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

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

Finding-place, see heading.

An *alpha* in a circular field.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

A *chi* or cross in a circular field.

Micaceous sandy reddish buff clay, red-stain

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

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

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

[Τελ]έα

rhyton with griffin protome [above which, caduceus]

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

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

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

According to its fabric, **224** might be Tha-

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

A plumed heron, right.

Micaceous russet clay, red stain.

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

Incuse rectangle, quartered diagonally.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

A phiale, or a *theta*.

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

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

An ivy leaf in a circular field.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

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

Fabric, see 230.

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

Finding place, see heading.

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

Fabric, see 230.

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

Finding place, see heading.

Beta in a circular field.

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

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

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

Finding place, see heading.

Nu retrograde within circular border.

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

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

d. *Abbreviations:* **242-243**

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

Finding place, see heading.

Κλεο((retr.)

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

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

Πο((retr.)

Finding place, see heading.

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

II. MISCELLANEOUS: **244-256**

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

Epsilon in circular frame.

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

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

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

An *alpha* or a monogram; incuse lines.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy red clay, buff surface.

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

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

Stamp somewhat resembling that of **220**.

Stubby rim. Micaceous sandy buff clay.

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

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

Stubby rim. Sandy buff clay, somewhat micaceous. Like *Herm.*, pl. XVI, 8 and Gordion SS 123.

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

Λε incuse in oval field.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ivy leaf, in circular field.
Micaceous red clay, brownish on surface.

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

Καρφα, in a nearly square field.

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

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

H[

Roughly made handle of brick red clay with white bits.

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

[Ἄρ]τεμιδώρ[ου]

Irregularly ribbed handle; micaceous red clay, buff core.

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

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

[Διο]νσοδώ(ρου)

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

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

Μάευσ

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

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

Μνα((retr.)

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTES

The bibliographical abbreviations used in this article are as follows:

Dumont: A. Dumont, *Inscriptions Céramiques de Grèce*, Paris, 1871. See above, p. 144.

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

Grakov: B. N. Grakov, *Ancient Greek Pottery Stamps with the Names of Astynomoi*, Moscow, 1929 (in Russian). See above, p. 164.

Herm.: E. M. Pridik, *Inventory-Catalogue of the Stamps on Handles and Necks of Amphorae, and on Bricks, of the Hermitage Collection*, Petrograd, 1917 (in Russian). See above, pp. 122, 164.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The Eponyms Named on Rhodian Amphora Stamps," *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 116-128, including, pp. 127-128, *addenda et corrigenda* on the preceding article. Cf. above, pp. 139-140. Note a wrong reference on p. 127 of the eponyms article, where pp. 121-122 should be cited (not p. 118).

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

For the corpus of Thasian stamps shortly to be published by Professor and Mme Bon, the first corpus volume in this field, see above, p. 122.

CONCORDANCES

CONCORDANCE OF PNYX AMPHORA HANDLE INVENTORY
NUMBERS AND CATALOGUE NUMBERS

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

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

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SS 16	Grace, 193	168	208	223	157 and p. 147
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24	170	157 and p. 149	234	183	pp. 147, 148
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30	109	118	237	212	187 and p. 148
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37	168	p. 149	244	226	p. 146
40	206	177	245	227	p. 146
47	136	151	249	228	p. 146
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77	222	113	263	132	160 and p. 149
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153	173	157 and p. 149	320	128	128
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173	158	132	325	184	157 and p. 148
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INDEX

The index covers only names, devices, etc., which have been read or identified in stamps published in this article, or in others referred to in commentary or in introductory text. References to mentions in the *commentary* on a number (rather than in the reading) are given only if the word does *not* appear in the reading, and these are introduced by "cf." Pages (in plain type) are given for introductory text only.

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

A. NAMES OF PERSONS

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

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B. RHODIAN MONTHS

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 *Αρταμίσιος, **84, 86, 104**

Βαδρόμιος, **85, 87**

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 Διόσθσιος, not represented

Θεσμοφόριος, **74, 101**
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Σμίνθσιος, not represented

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C. TITLES, etc.

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*Αστυνόμιος, Pontic, **191-195**; 165

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*Εργαστηριάρχας, Rh., cf. **55**

*Ιππαρχος, probably *not* a title, cf. **160**; 151

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D. ETHNICS

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Zira, **210**

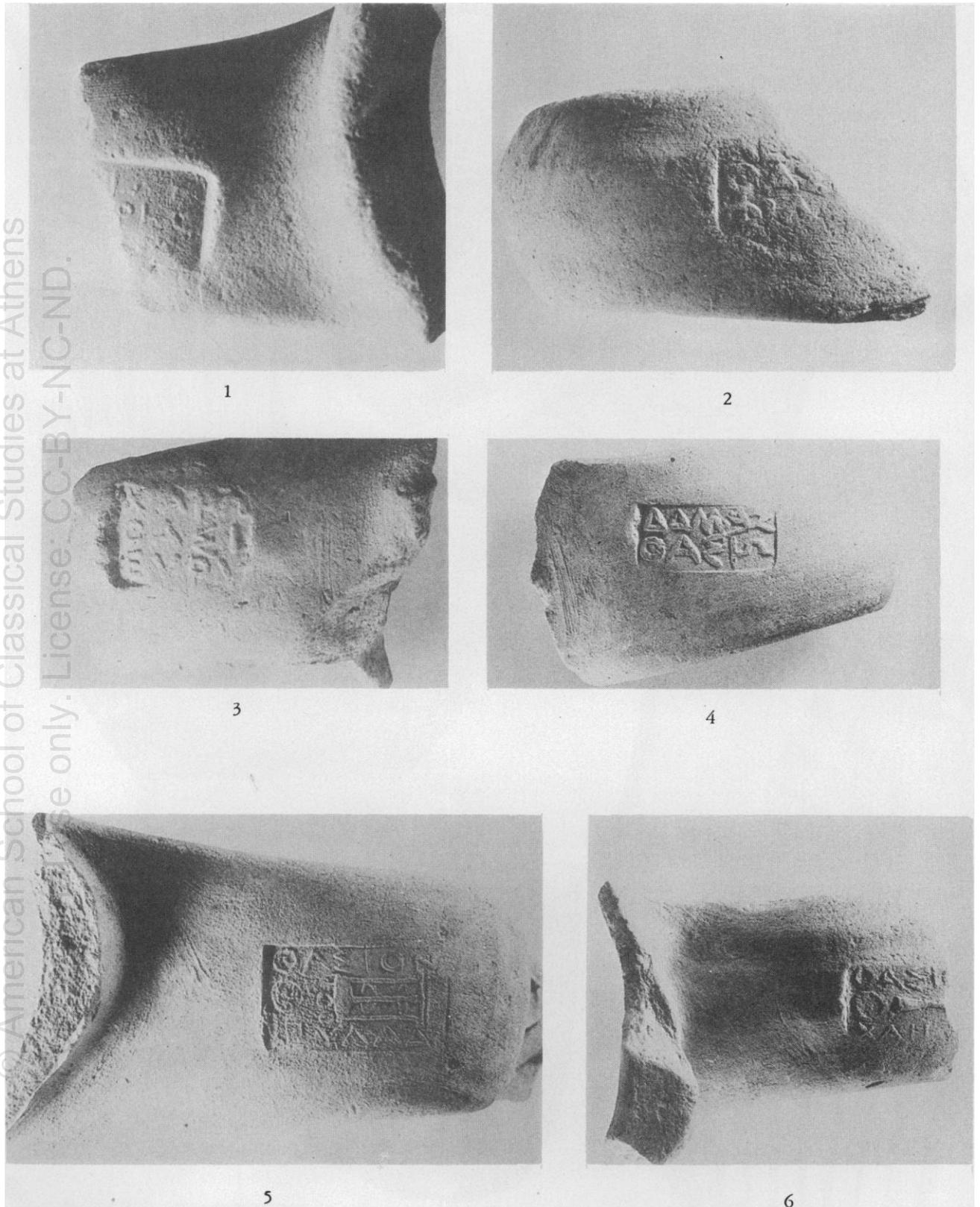
F. DEVICES

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- BAR, Kn., **117**
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- EAGLE, PONTIC, **189-190** (with dolphin)
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- FILLET WITH HANGING ENDS, Kn., cf. **154**
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- LADLE, Th., **29, 57, 63**
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 Th., **63**; of unknown origin, **247**
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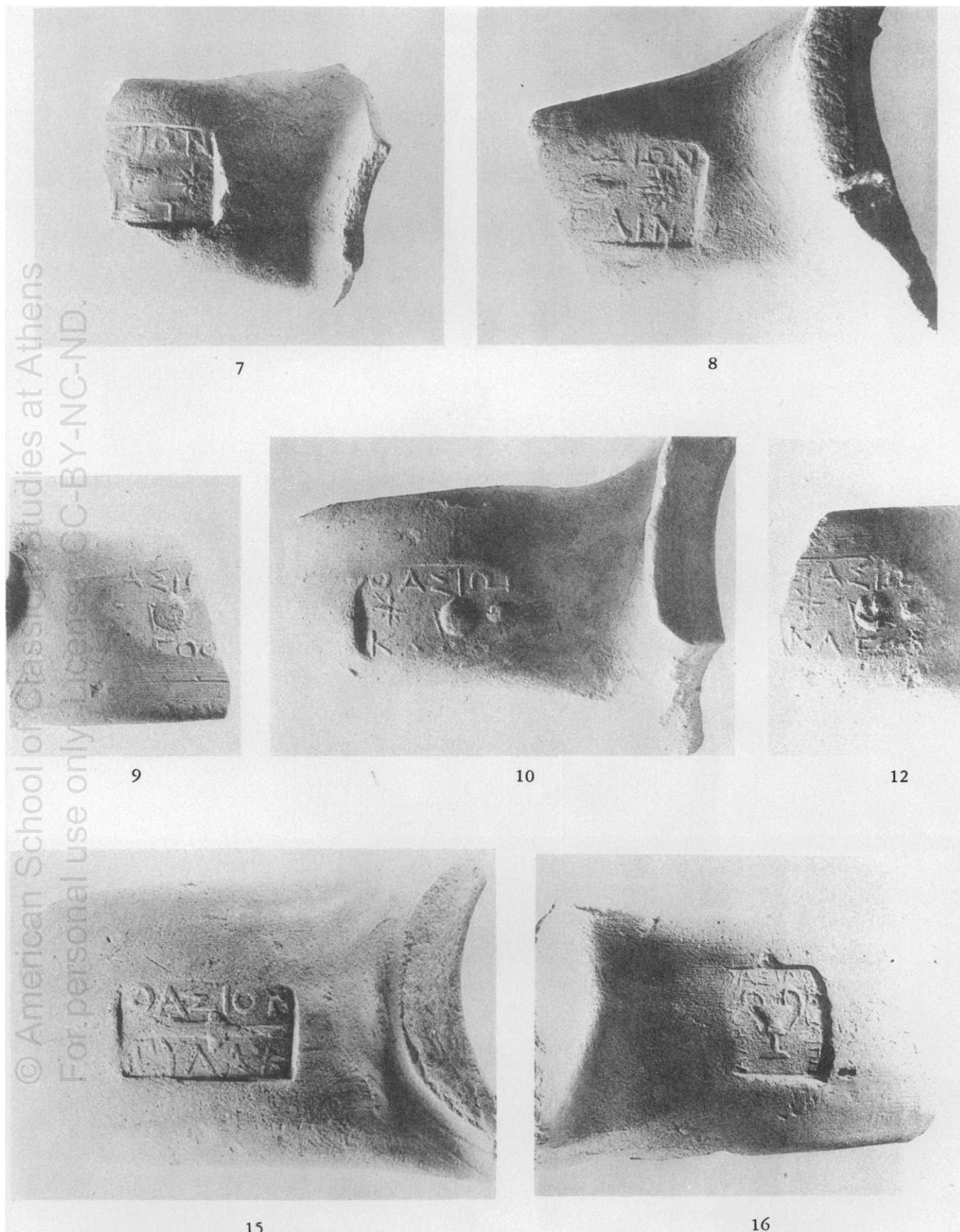
G. SECONDARY STAMPS

There are no secondary stamps on handles from the Pnyx. These stamps are referred to in the commentary on **173** and **177**.



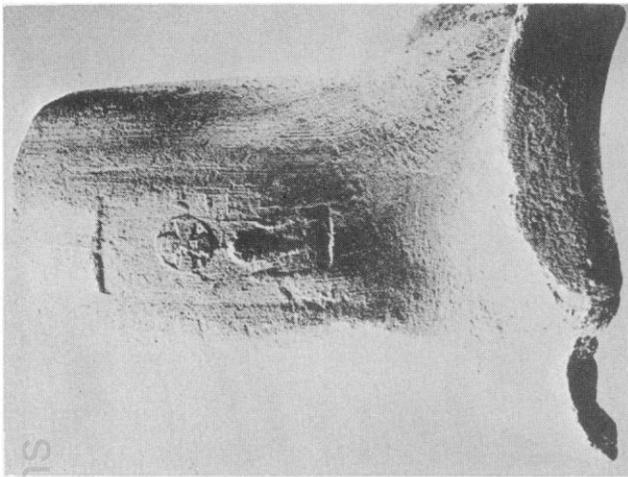
Thasian I: Classes a (1-4), and b (5-6). *Ca.* late 5th century B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

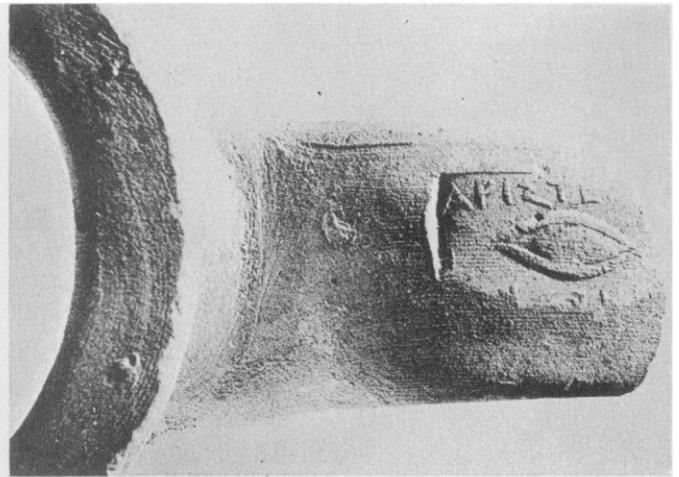


Thasian I: Classes c (7-15), and d, term of 'Αλθημένης (16). Late 5th, early 4th centuries B. C.

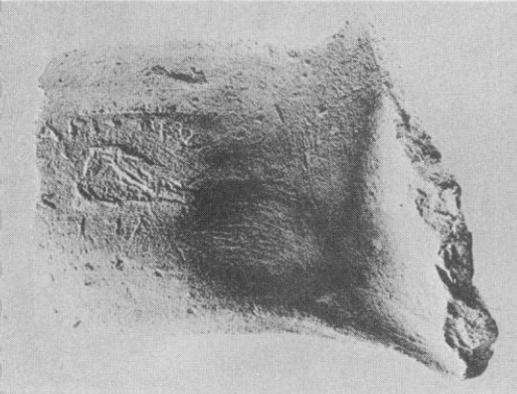
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



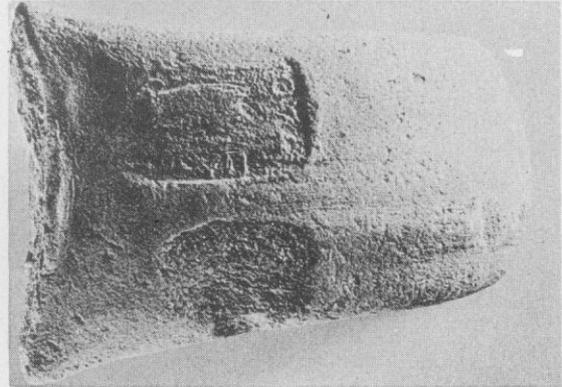
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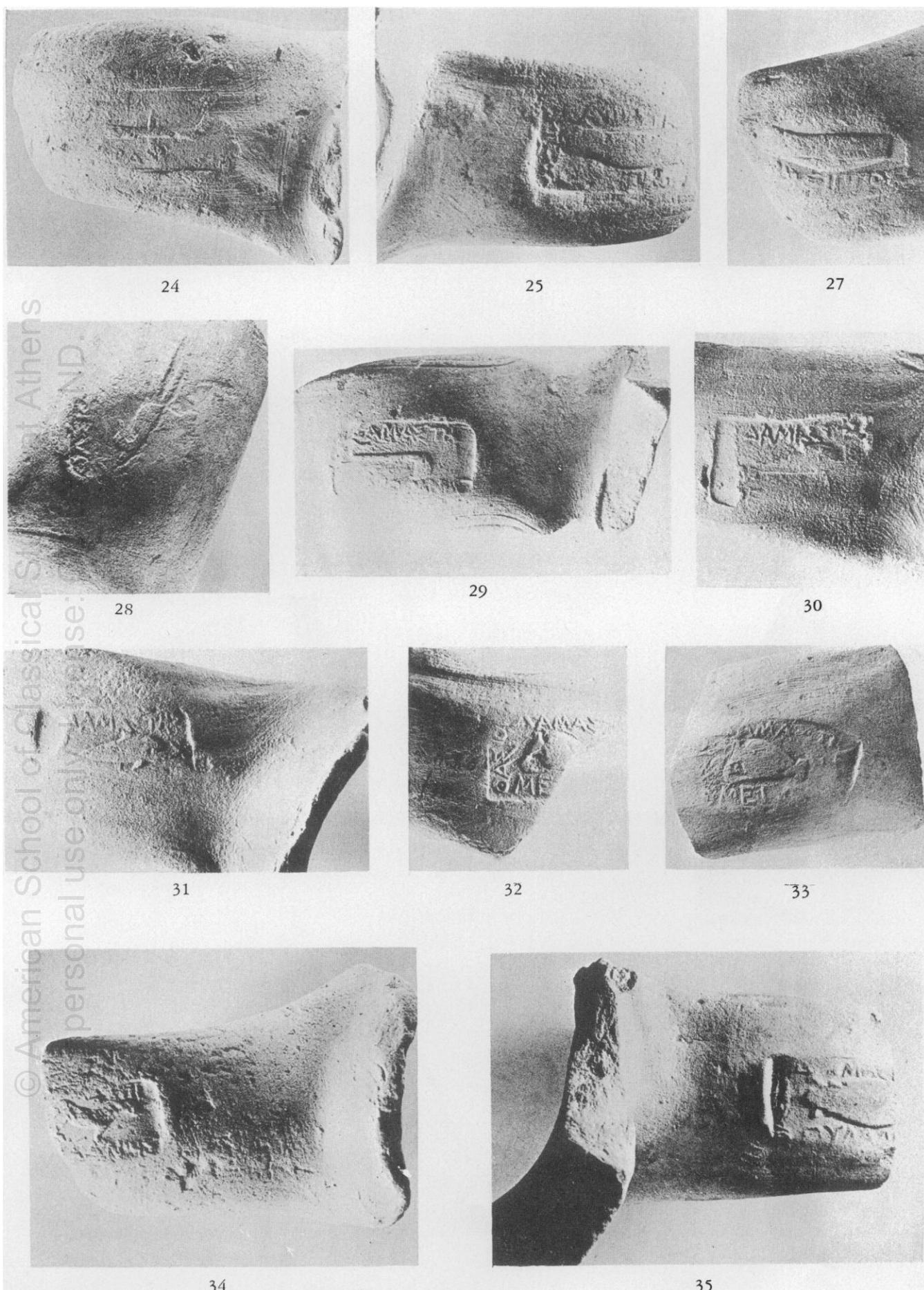
22



23

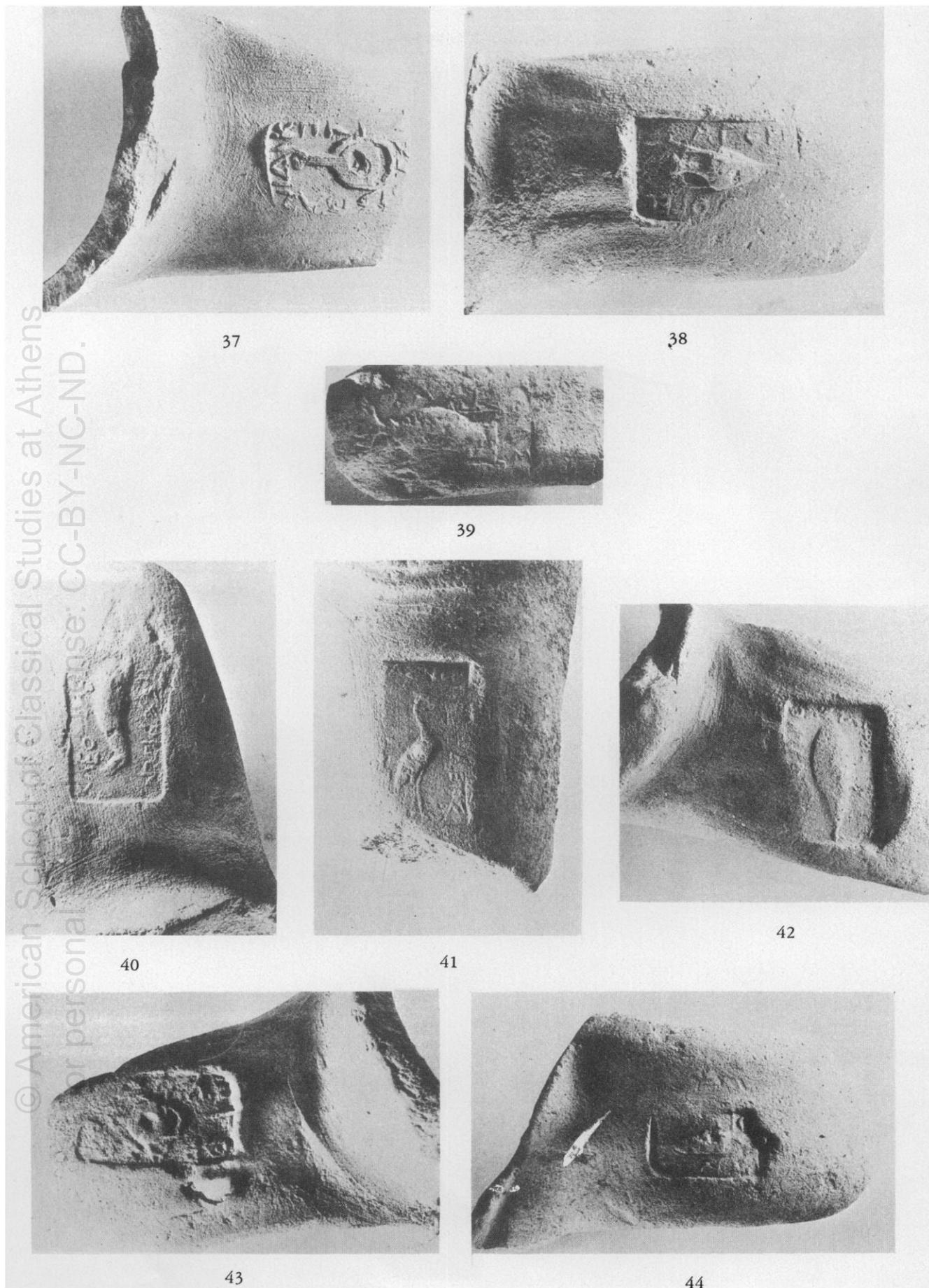
Thasian I: Class d, terms of Ἀριστείδης (17-20), Ἀριστοκράτης (21), and Βάτων (22-23). Late 5th, early 4th centuries B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



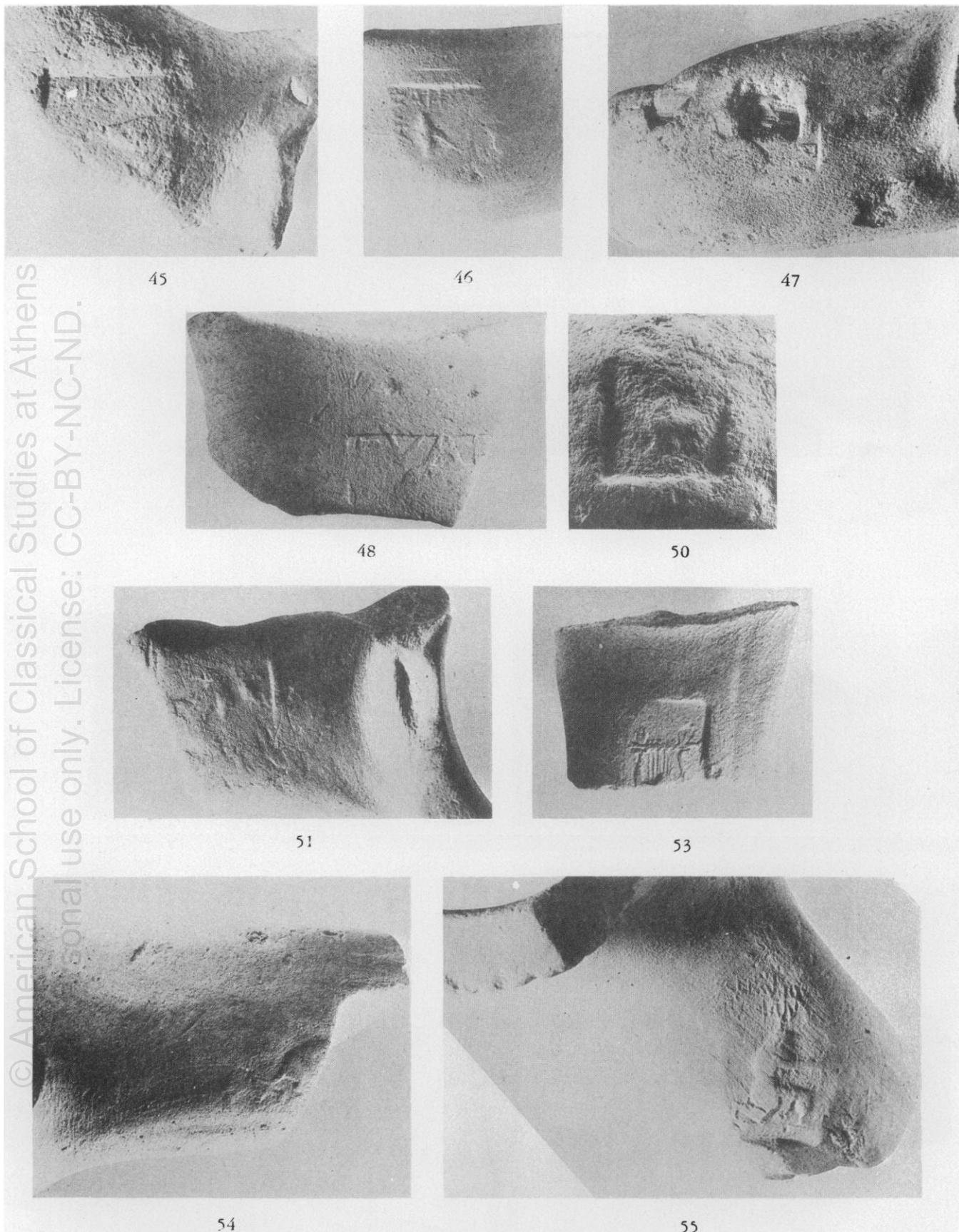
Thasian I: Class d, term of *Δαμάστης*. Late 5th or early 4th century B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



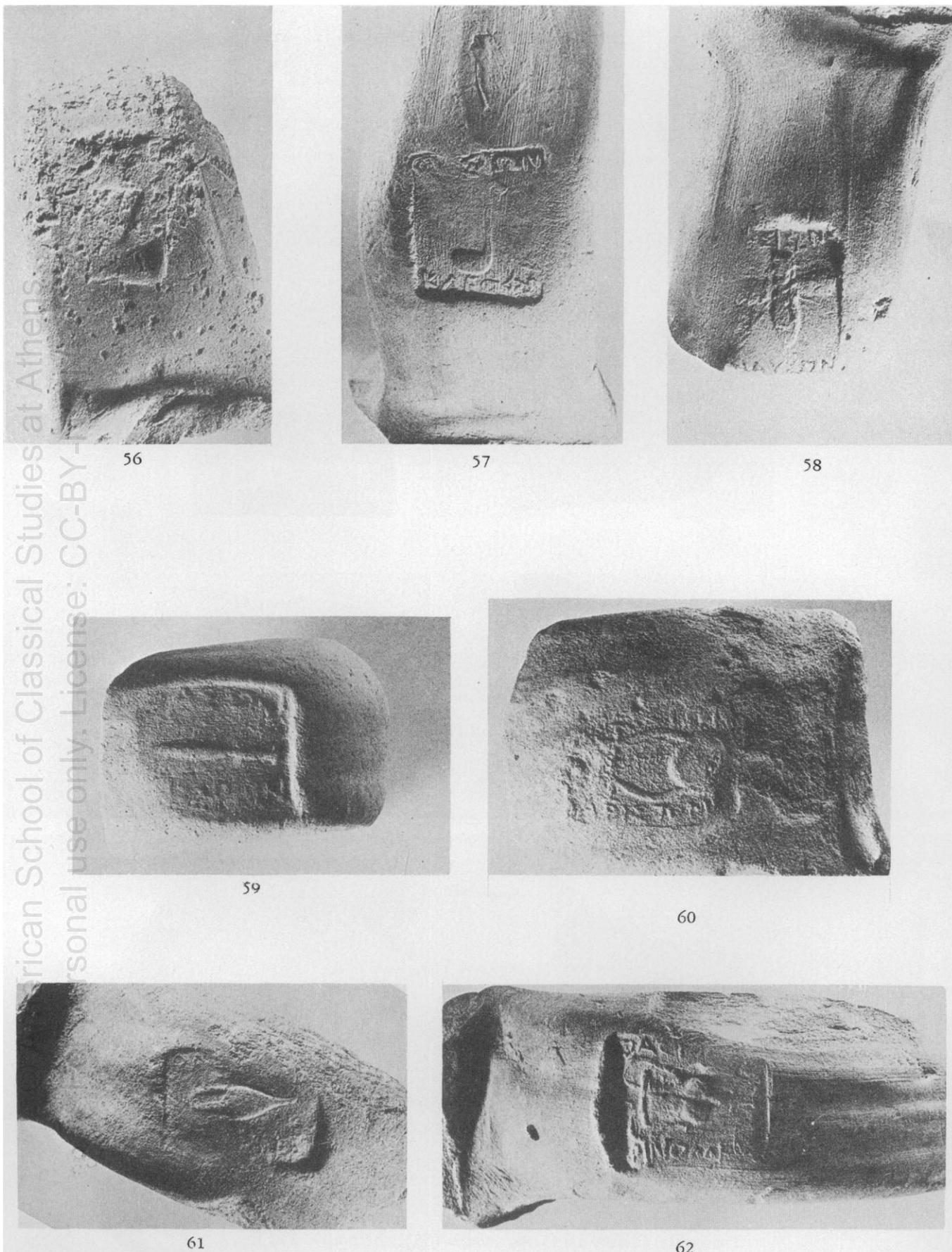
Thasian I: Class d, terms of Δικηκρύτης (37), Ίσαγόρης (38), Ίσχυτής (39), Κλεοφών (40-42), Μέγων ΙΙ (43), Μυΐσκος (44). Late 5th, early 4th centuries B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



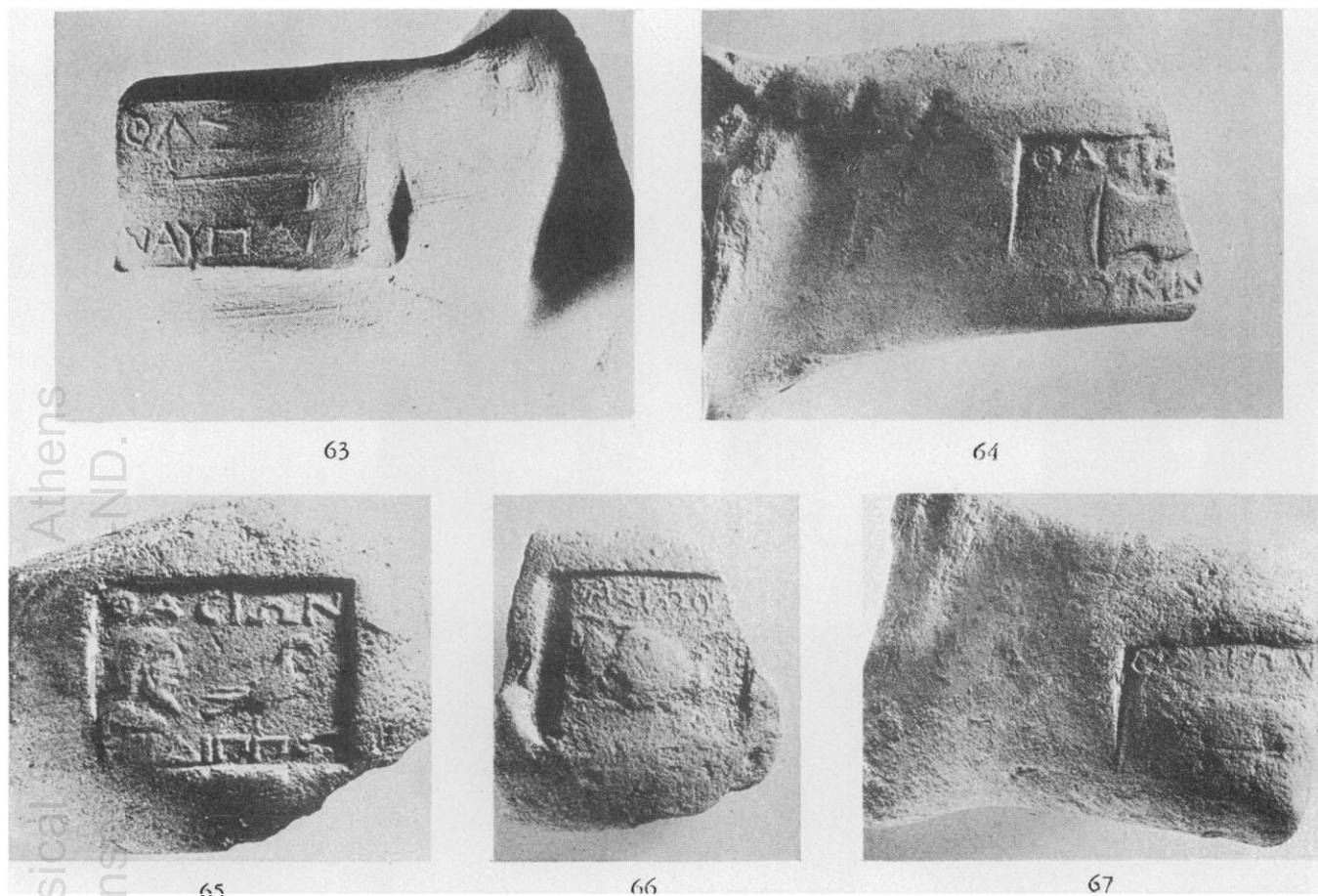
Thasian I: Classes d (45-54), and e (55). Before *ca.* 340 B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

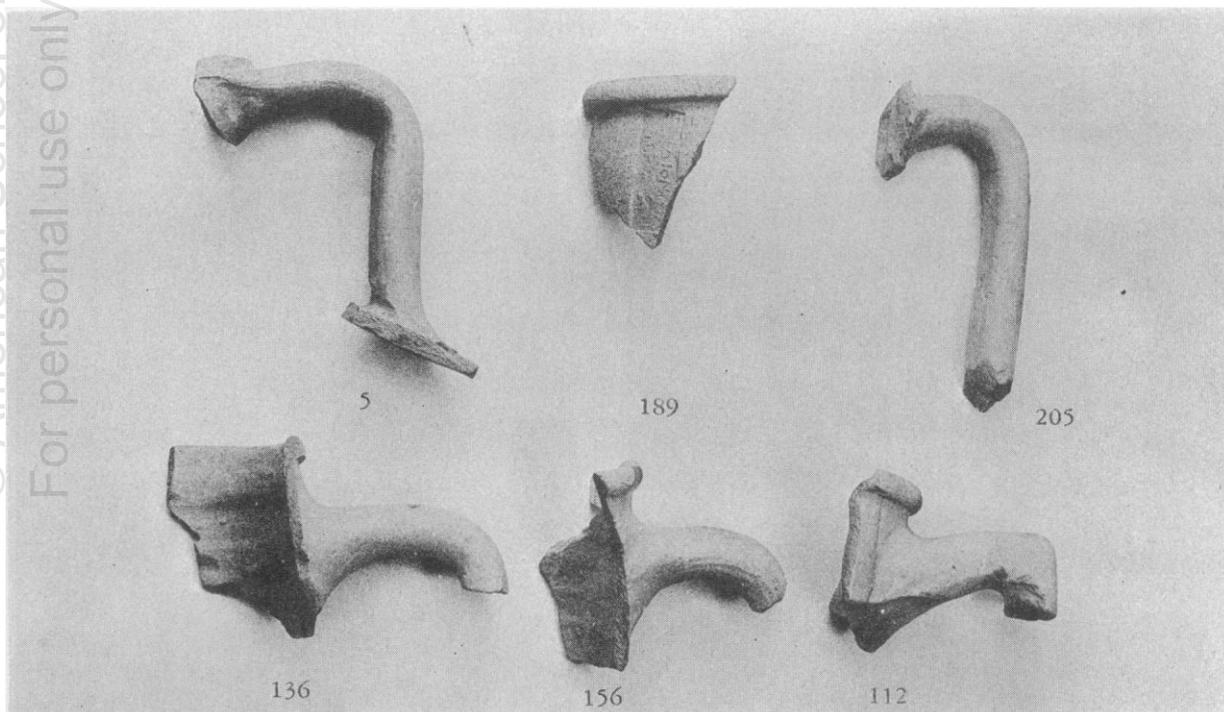


Thasian II: Classes a (56), and b (57-58), probably 3rd quarter, and Class c, *Αἰσχρίων* (59), *Ἀριστομένης* (60), *Ἀριστοφάνης* (61), *Κρινομένης* (62), probably 2nd half, of 4th century B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

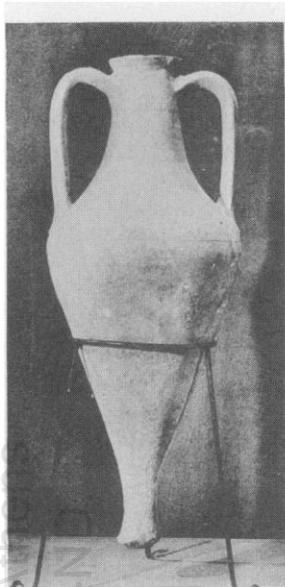


a. Thasian II: Class c, *Ναύπλιος* (63), *Σκύμνος* (64), *Φεΐδιππος* (65), *Κλεοφῶν* (66) and unrestored (67) 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.

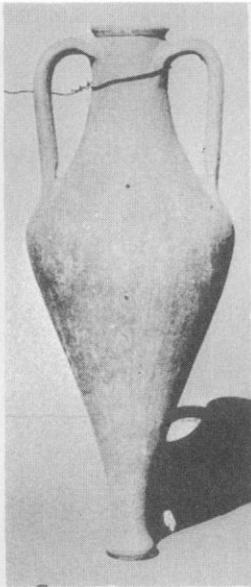


b. Side views of early Thasian (5), early Pontic (189, neck fragment), Parian (205), earlier Knidian (136), later Knidian (156), and late Rhodian (112) Fragments.

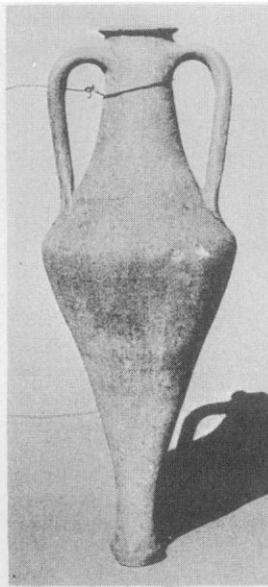
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



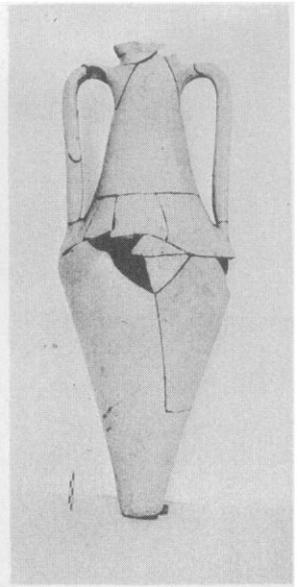
1



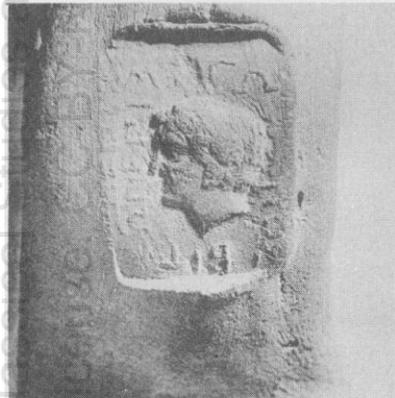
2: cf 16



3: cf 43



4: cf 45



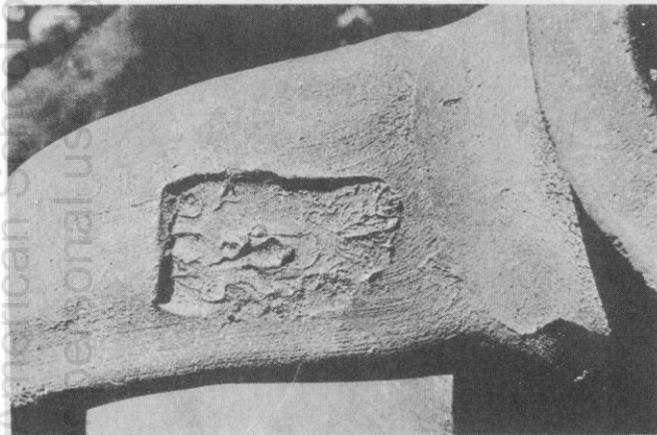
1a



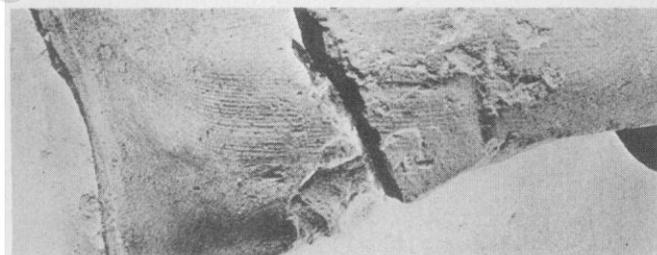
1a (different lighting)



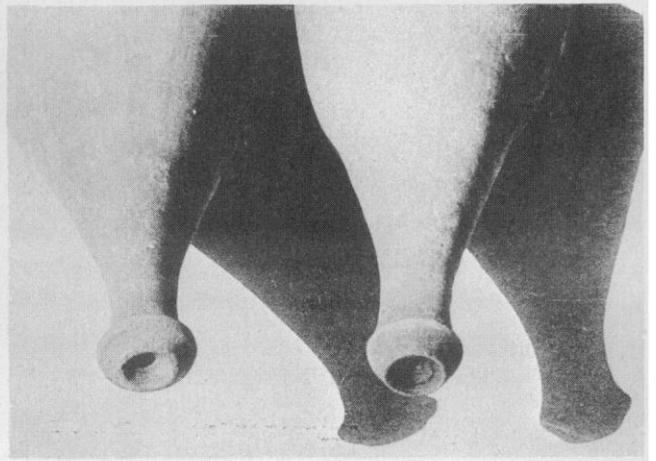
2a: cf 16



3a: cf 43



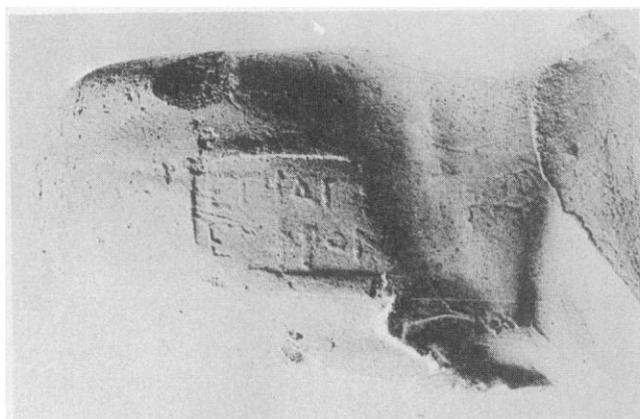
4a: cf 45



2 and 3

Thasian small Wine Amphoras at about 1:10; their Stamps, at about 1:1; toes of 2 and 3. Terms of 1.) Μέγων : 2.) Ἀλθημένης, 3.) Μέγων II, 4.) Νικίας. Ca. 410-340 B. C. See introduction to numbers 1-69.

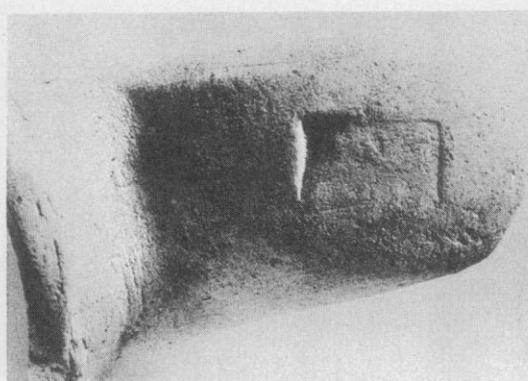
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



70



71



72



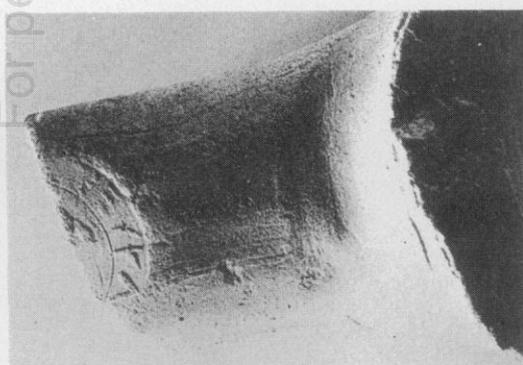
73



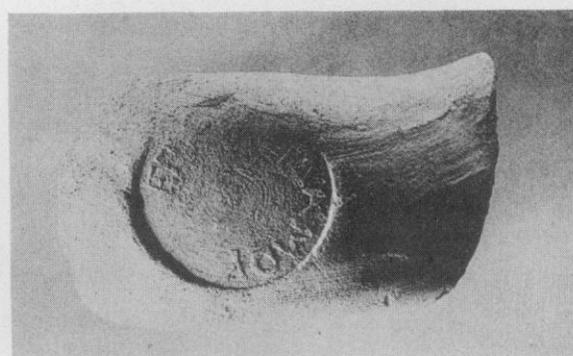
74



75



76



77

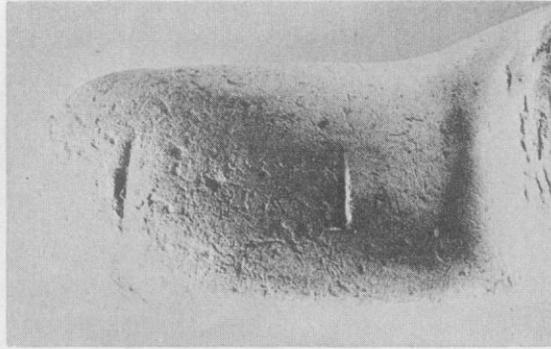
Rhodian I: a. With Rectangular Stamps, before *ca.* 300 B. C. (70-72); b. With Circular Stamps, early 3rd century B. C. (73-77).

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

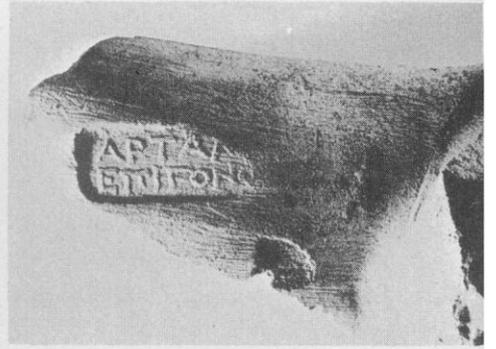
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For personal use only. No other uses without permission. BY-NC-ND.



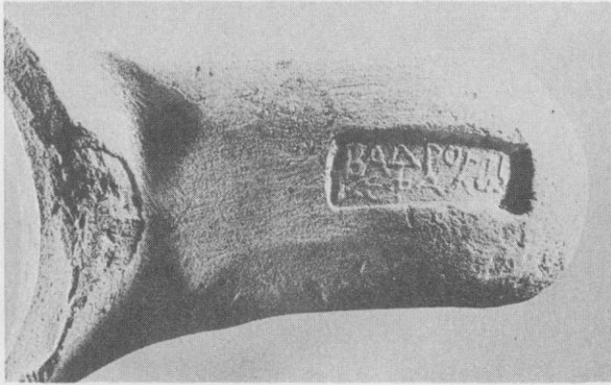
82



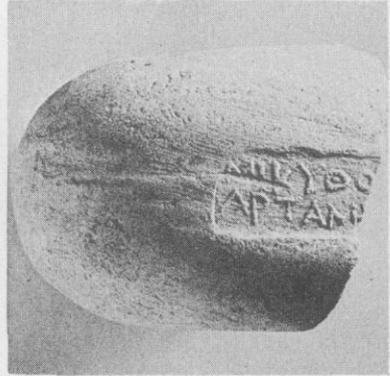
83



84



85



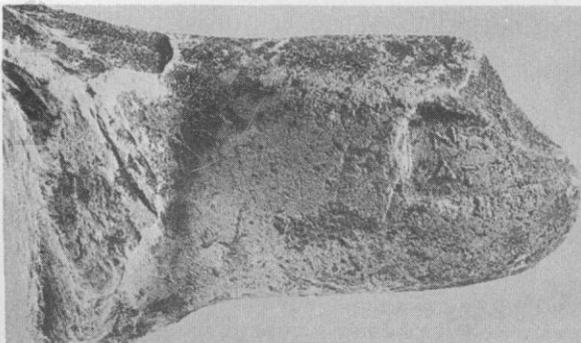
86



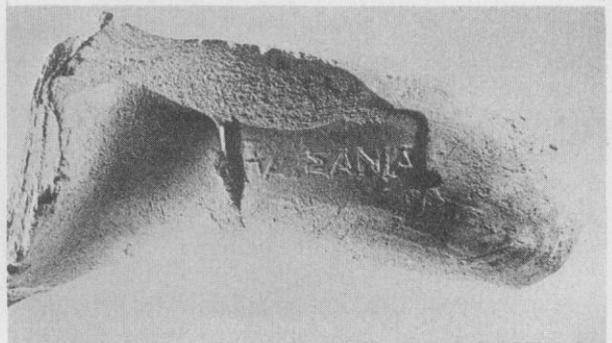
87



88



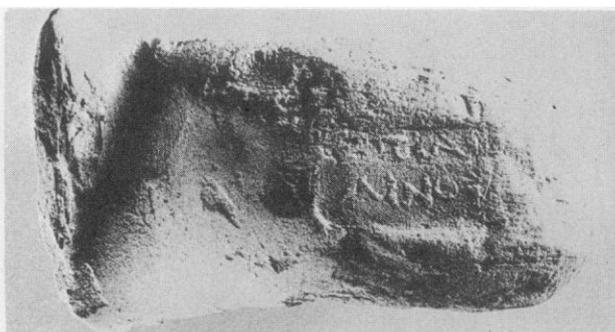
89



90

Rhodian I: c. With Rectangular Fabricants' Stamps, 1st half of 3rd century B. C.

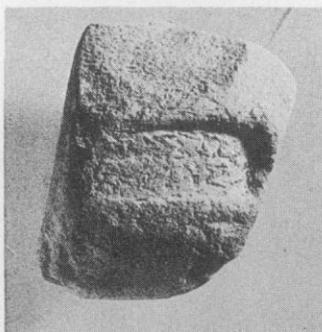
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



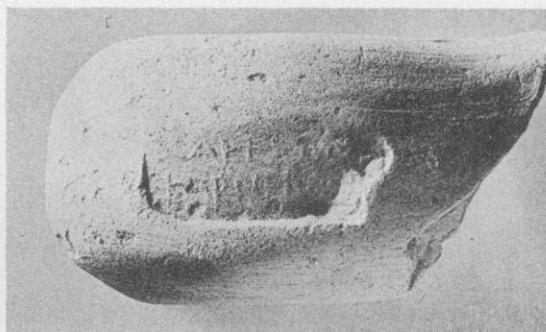
93



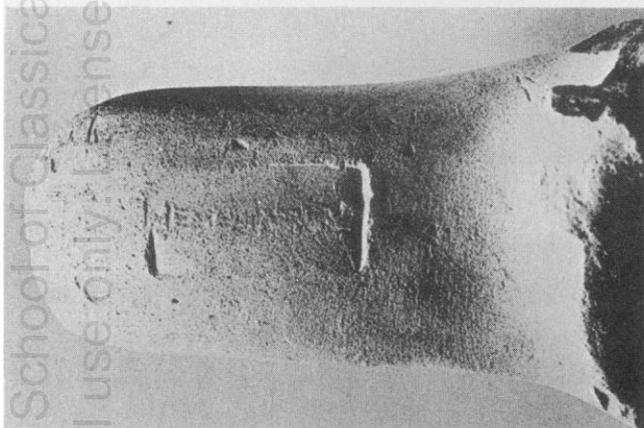
95



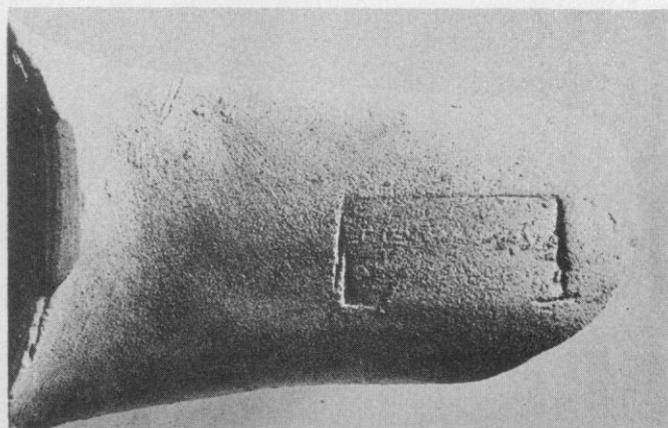
96



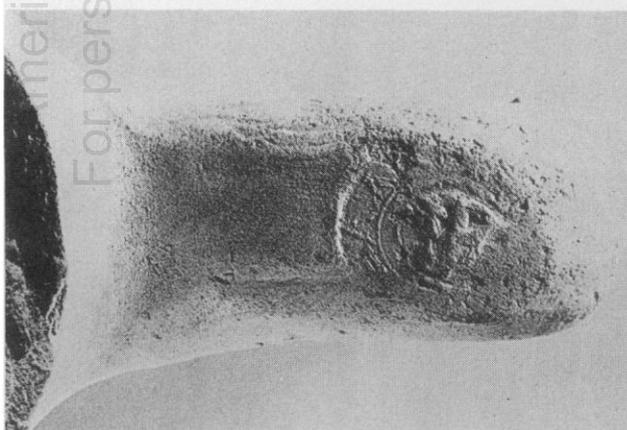
97



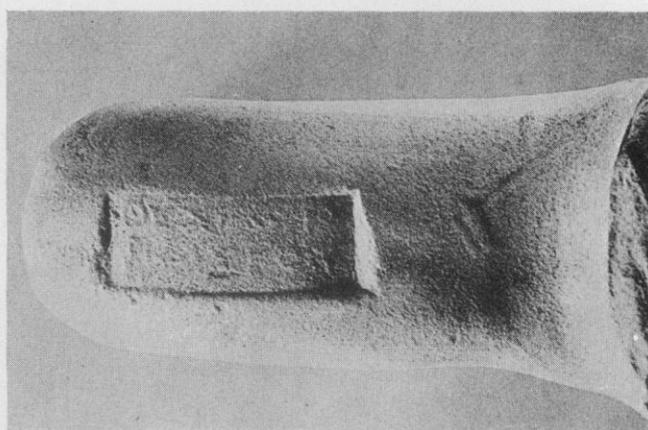
98



99



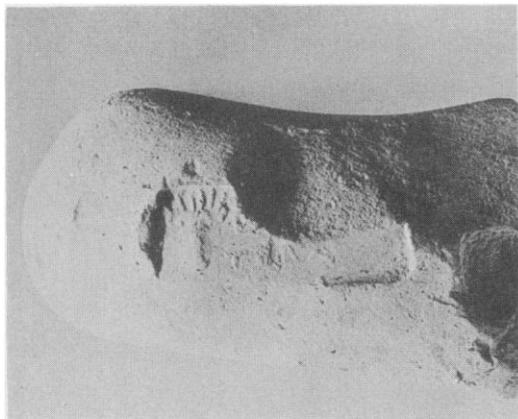
100



101

Rhodian: I, c. 1st half (93-97) ; II. 3rd quarter (98-101), of 3rd century B. C.

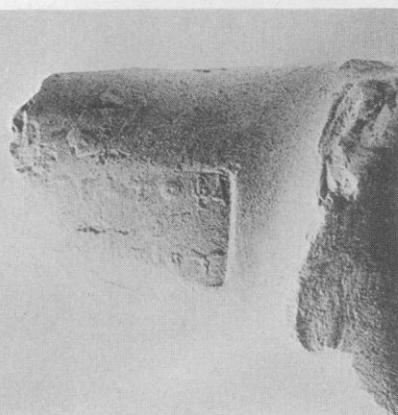
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



102



103



104



105



110



111

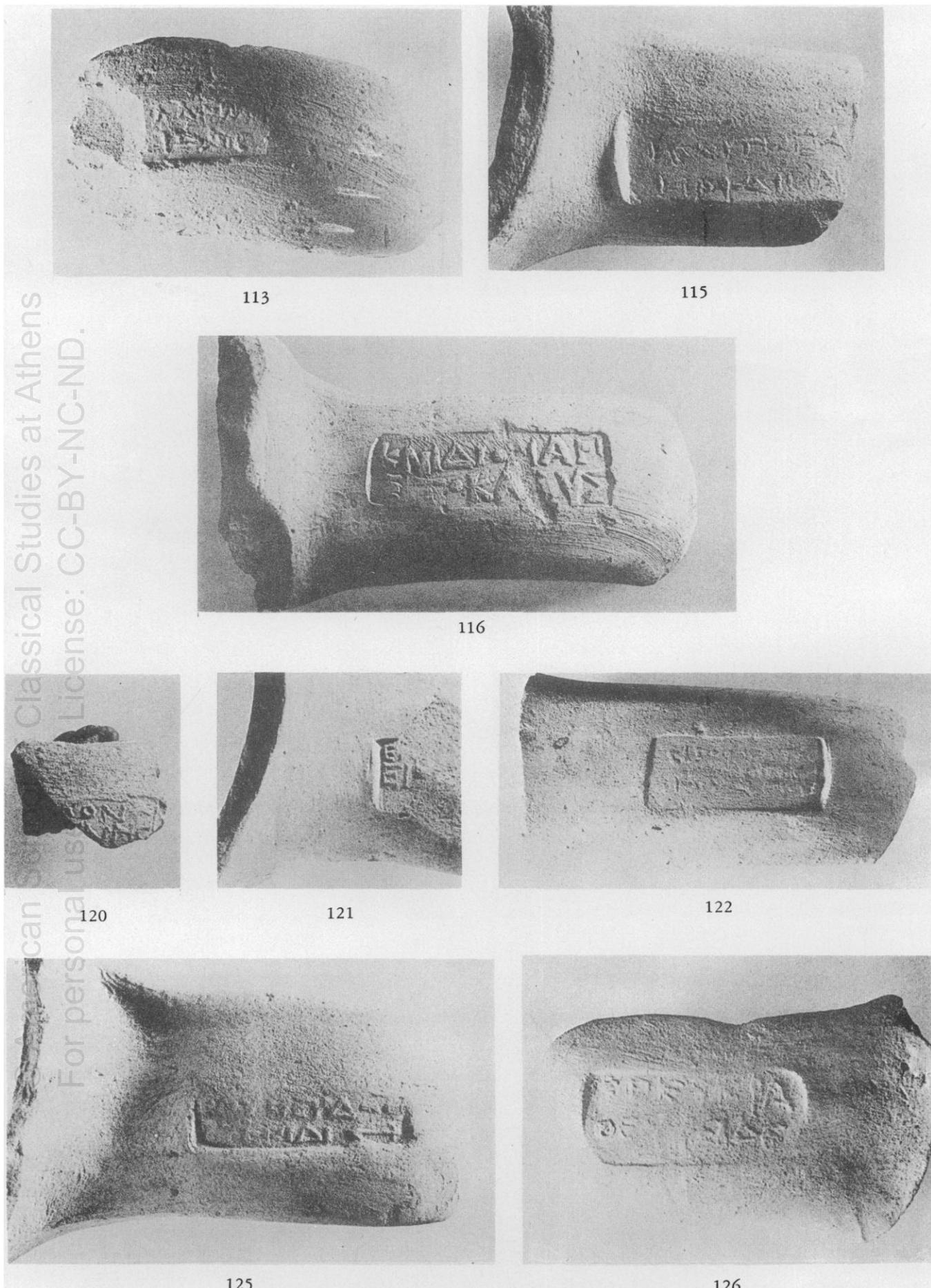


112

Rhodian: III. *ca.* 220-180 B. C. (102-105); IV. 180-150 B. C. (110); V. 2nd half of 2nd century (111); VI. early 1st century B. C. (112).

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

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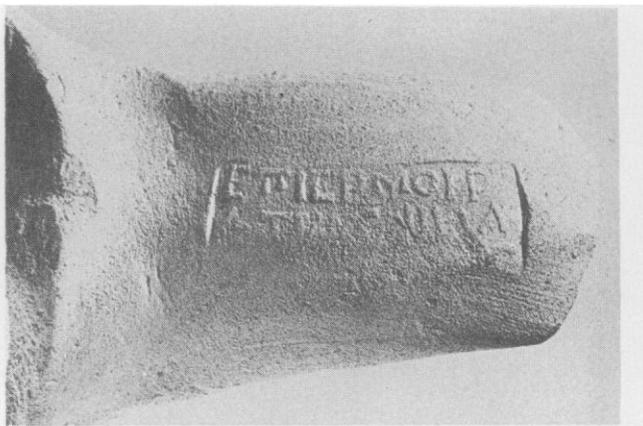


Knidian with Non-circular Stamps: 1. before ca. 150 B. C.: Fabricants Ἀπολλώνιος through Θεοφείδης.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



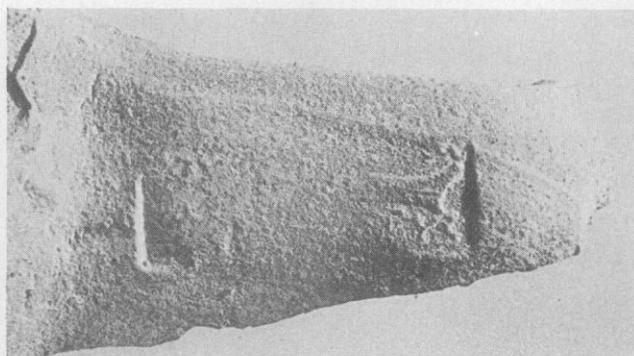
127



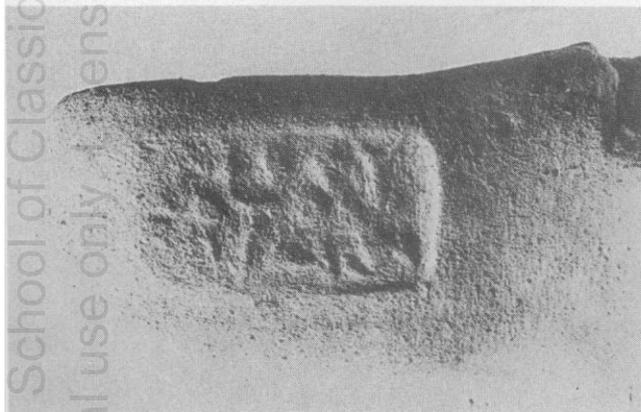
129



130



131



133



134



135



136

Knidian with Non-circular Stamps: 1. before *ca.* 150 B. C.: Fabricants Μένης through Χαρμοκράτης (127-131); Eponyms in separate stamps, including (134-136) φρούραρχοι.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



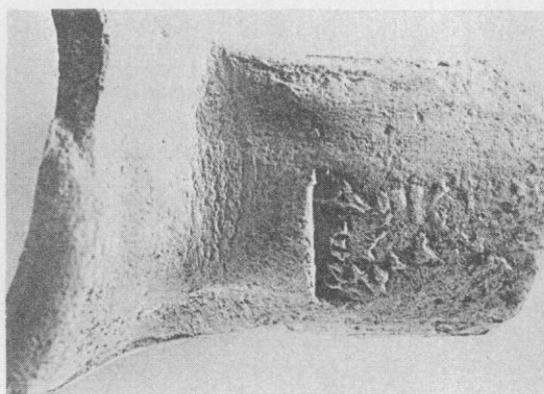
138



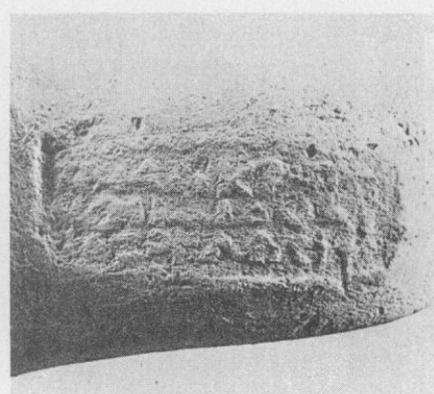
139



141



145



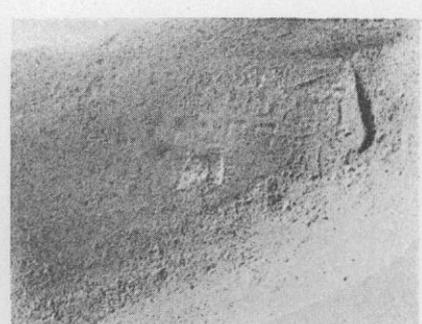
146



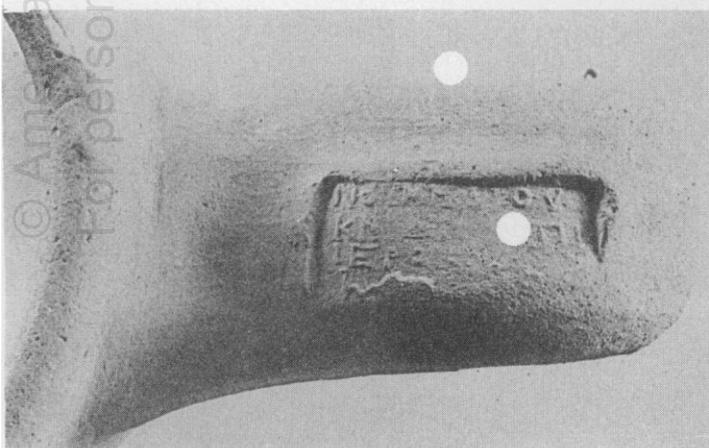
147



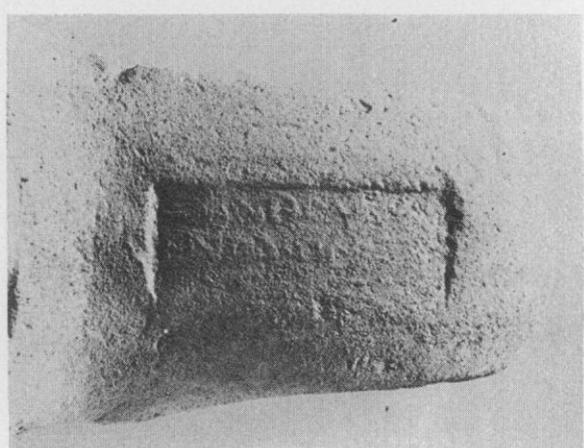
148



149



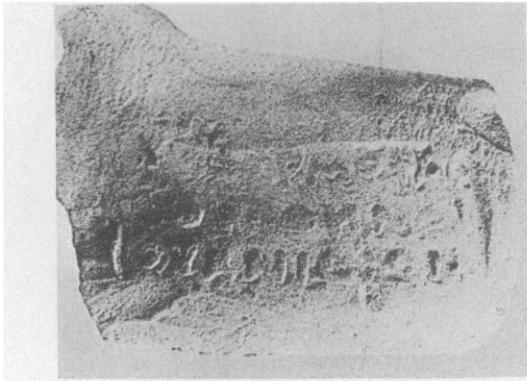
150



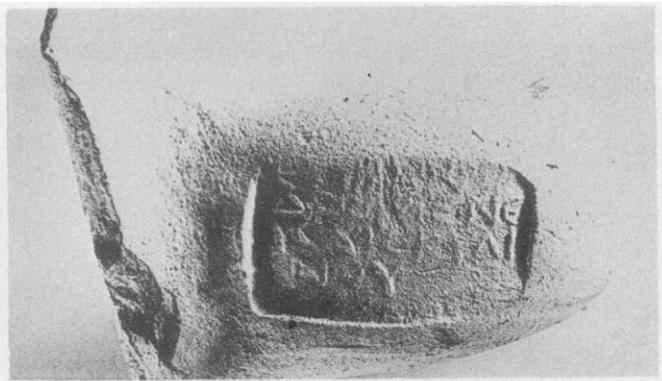
151

Knidian with Non-circular Stamps: 2. 2nd half of 2nd century B. C.

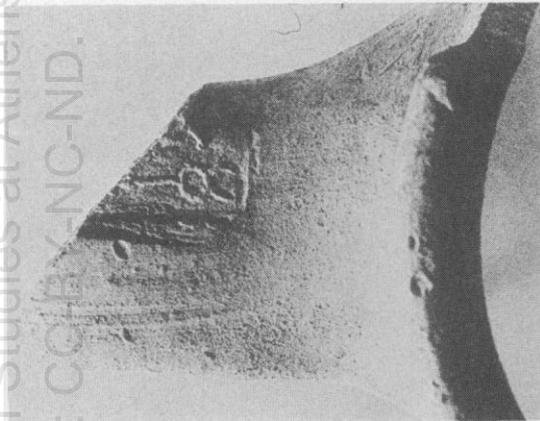
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



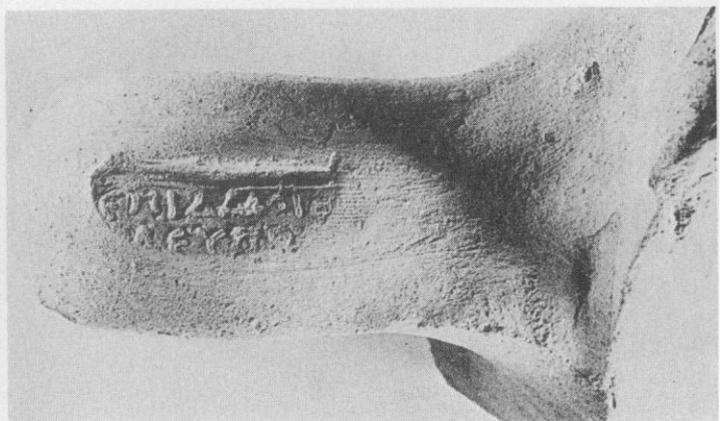
153



154



155



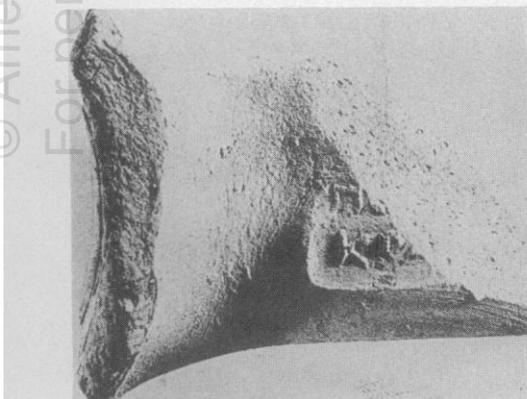
156



158



161



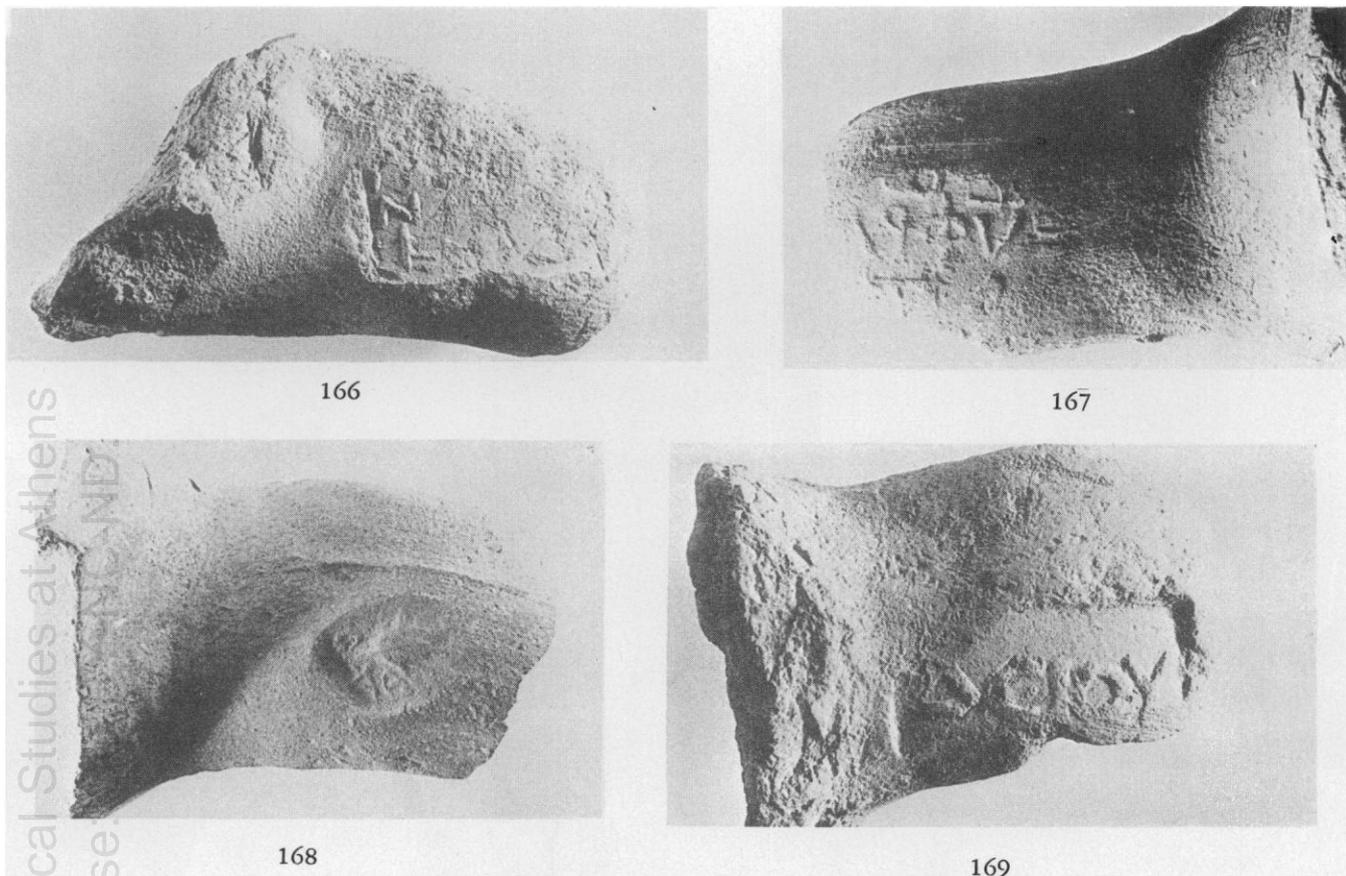
163



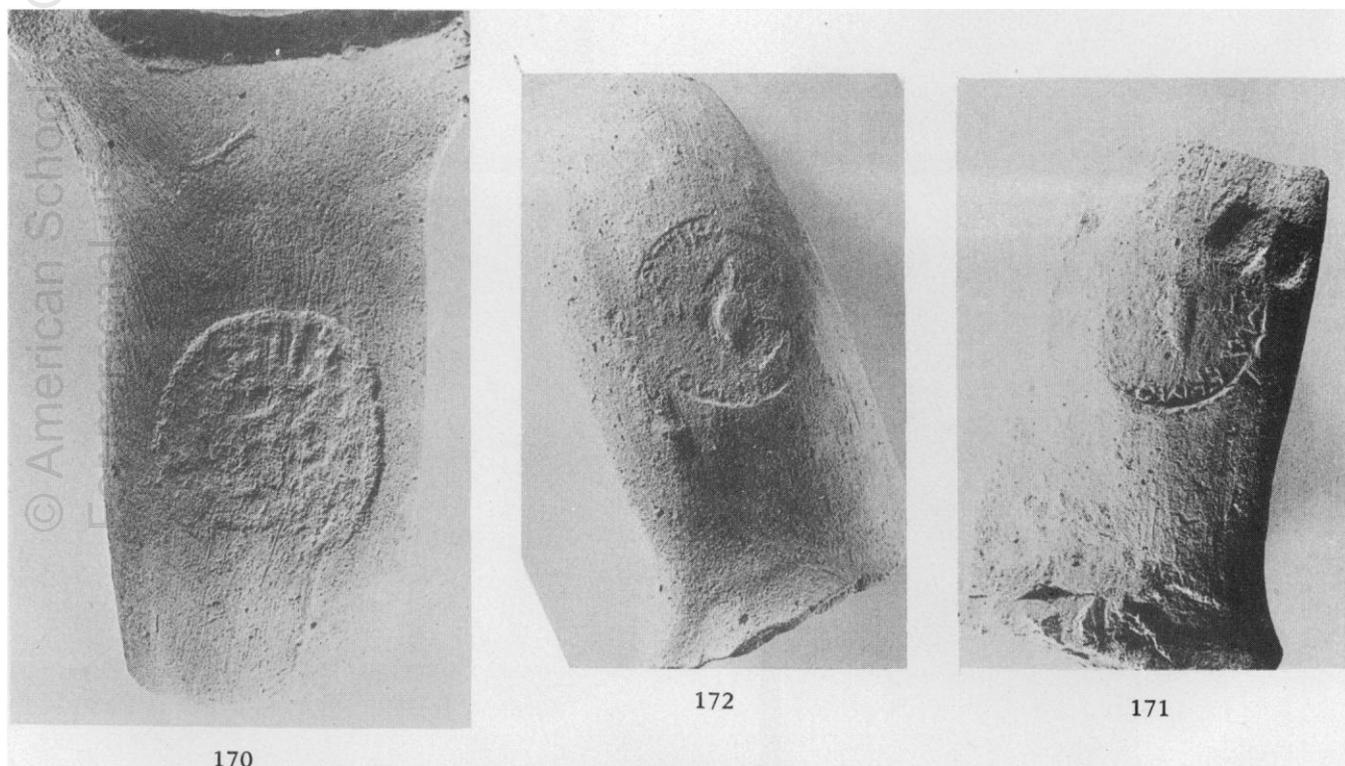
165

Knidian with Non-circular Stamps: 3. *duoviri* period (late 2nd through early 1st centuries B. C.).

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

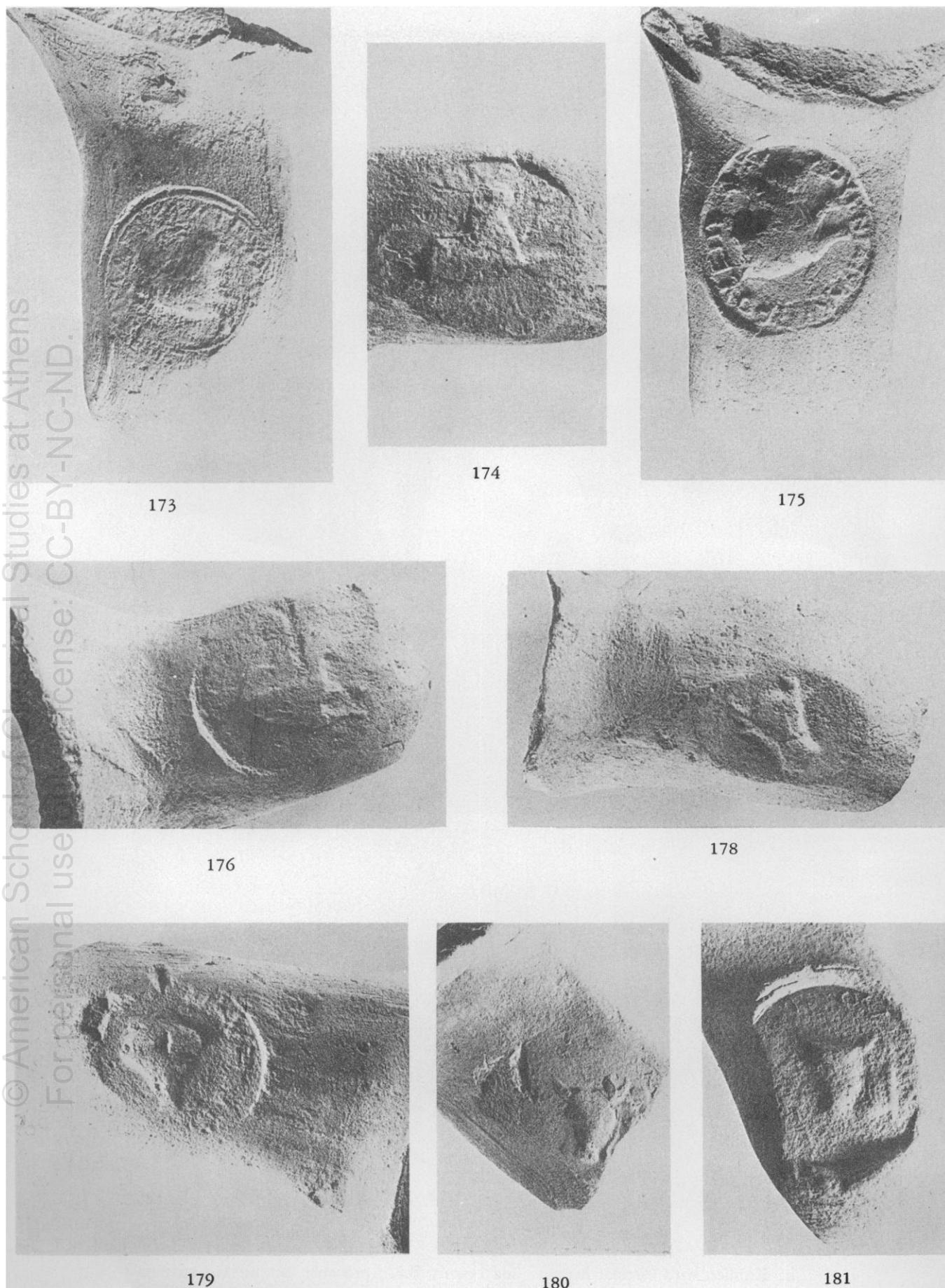


a. Knidian with Non-circular Stamps: 4. 1st century B. C. after *ca.* 86 B. C.



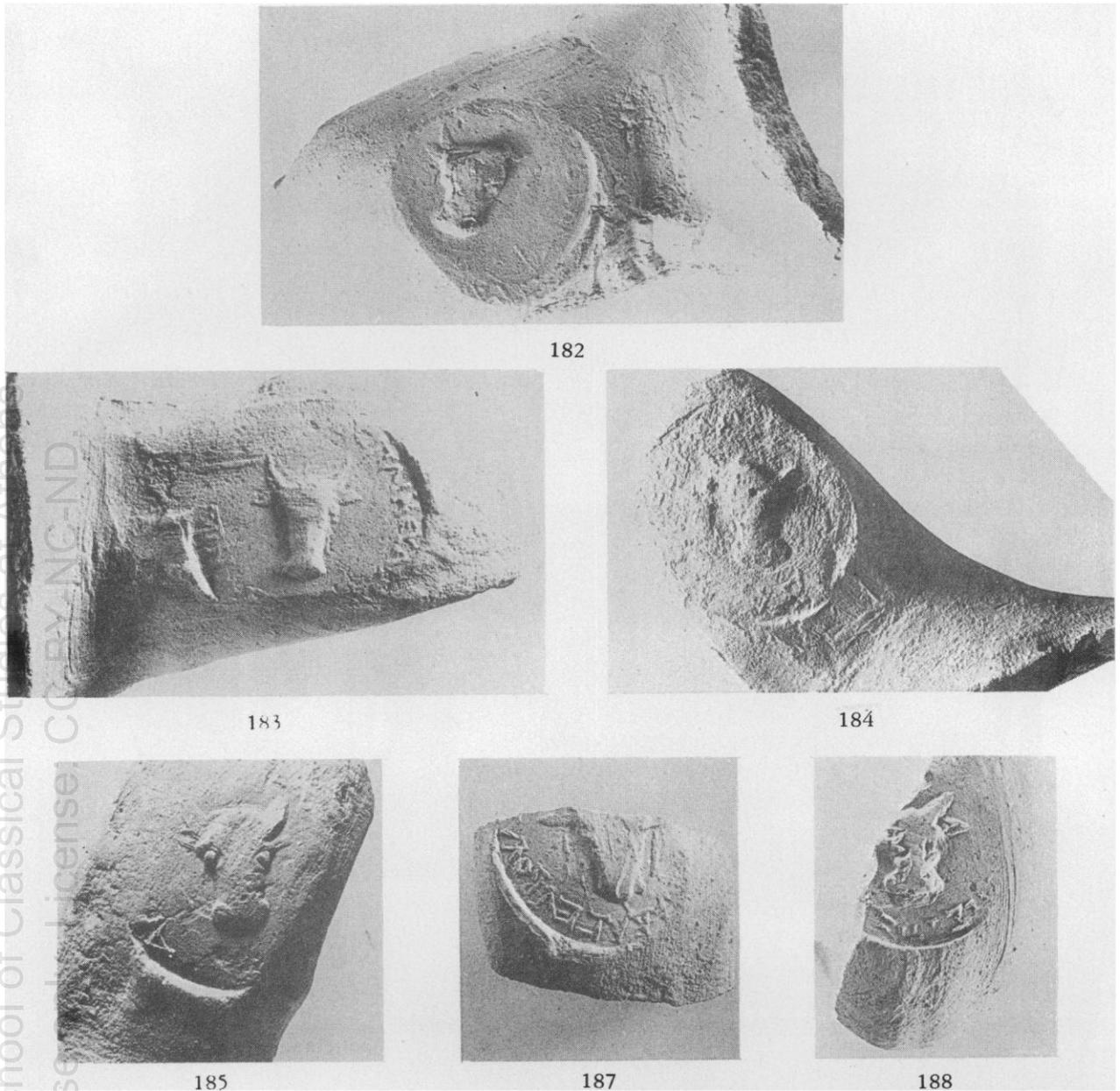
b. Knidian with Circular Stamps: 2nd century B. C., probably 1st and 3rd quarters.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

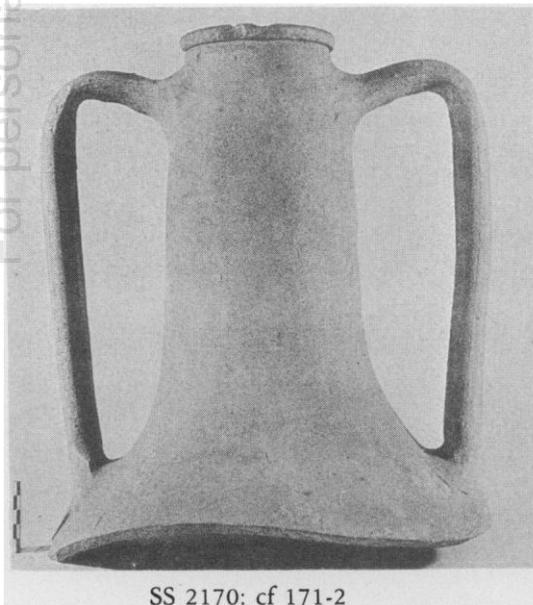


Knidian with Circular Stamps: Forepart of Lion Types (173-176); and Bull's Head Types of *Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς* (178) and his successor (?) (179-181). *Ca.* last quarter of 2nd century B. C., including early part of *diouiri* period.

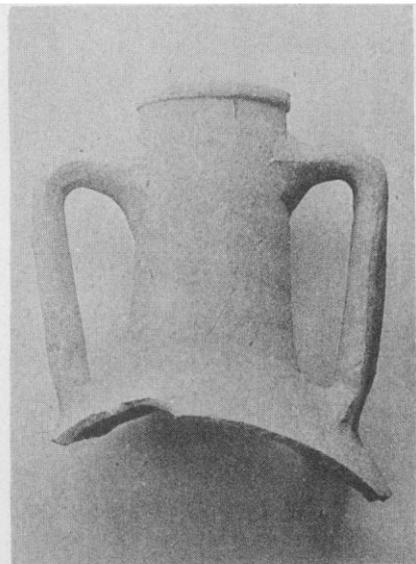
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



a. Knidian with Circular Stamps: Bull's Head Types of Διοσκούριδας (182-187) and of Χρύσιππος (?) (188).
Duoviri period, early 1st century B. C.



SS 2170: cf 171-2



Kerameikos VG 395: cf 169

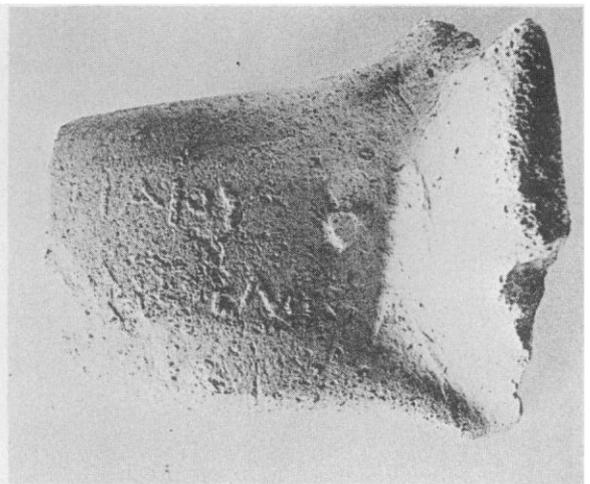
b. Necks of Knidian Jars at *ca.* 1:5: SS 2170, with Stamps like 171-2; and Kerameikos VG 395, with Stamps like 169.
 3rd quarter of the 2nd century B. C., and probably mid 1st century B. C.

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PLATE 72



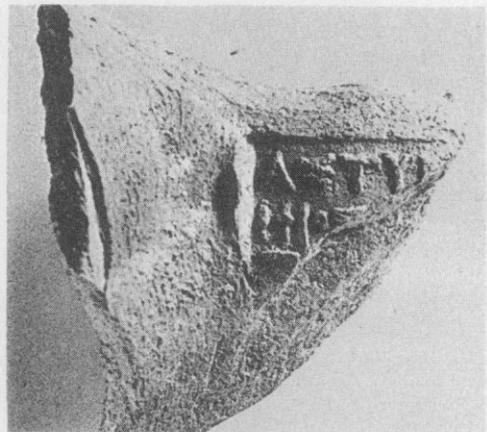
189



191



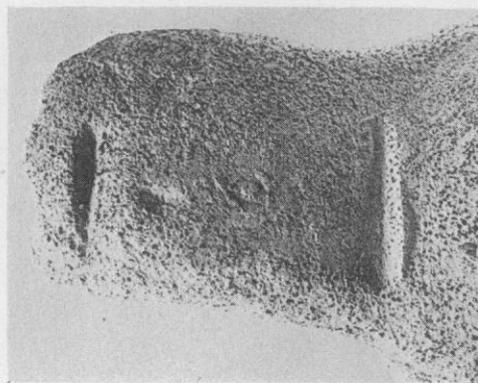
192



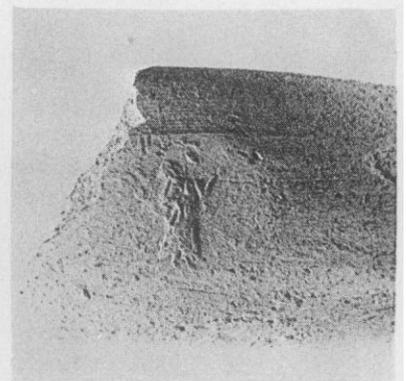
193



194



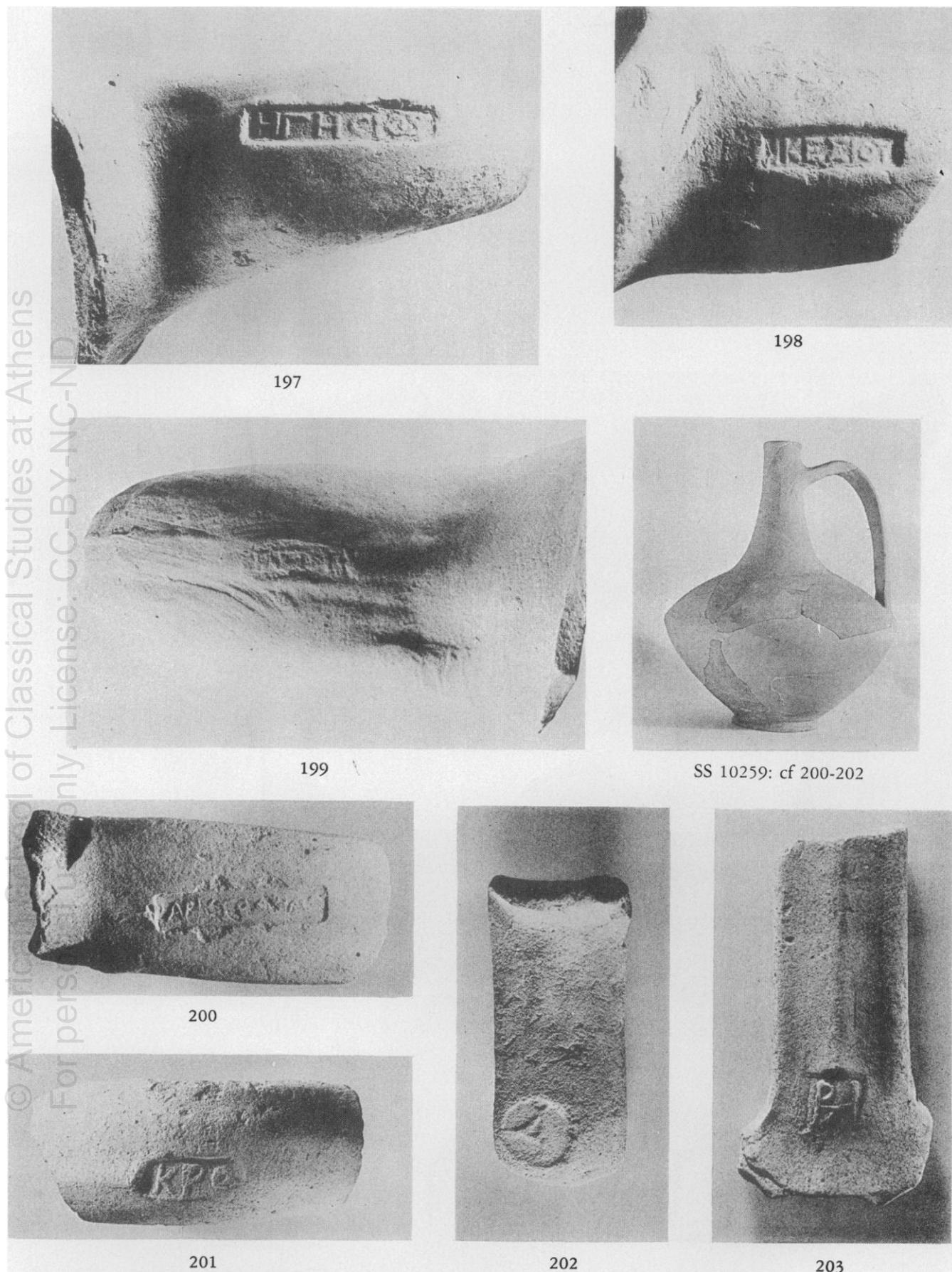
195



196

Pontic, probably from Sinope: late 4th century to 270 B. C. (189); *ca.* 220-183 B. C. (191); *ca.* 150-122 B. C. (192); and *ca.* 121-70 B. C. (193-196). Grakov's dates: see introduction to 189-196.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



Chian Amphora Handles (197-199); Lagynos Handles of which 200-202 are probably Chian; and a Stamped Lagynos to illustrate the shape (SS 10259, ht. 0.29 m.). 3rd perhaps to early 2nd century B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



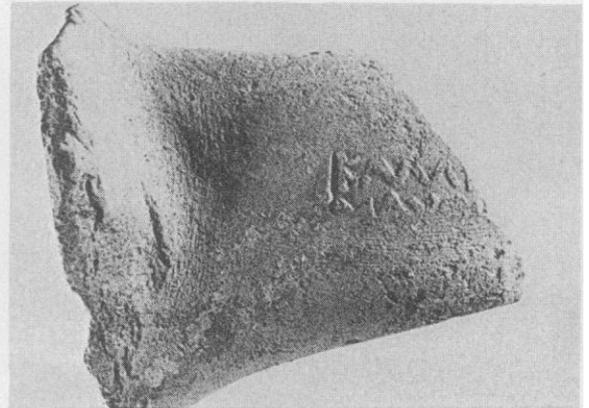
204



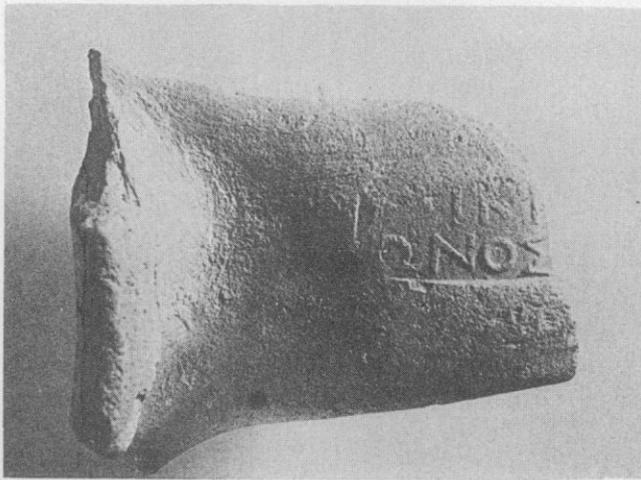
205



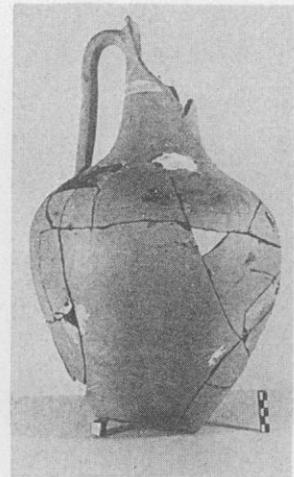
206



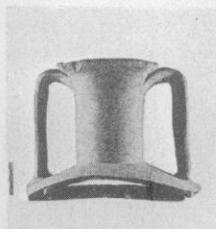
207



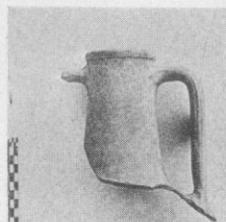
208



P 8422: cf 206-208



SS 10048: cf 204



C 34-1641: cf 205



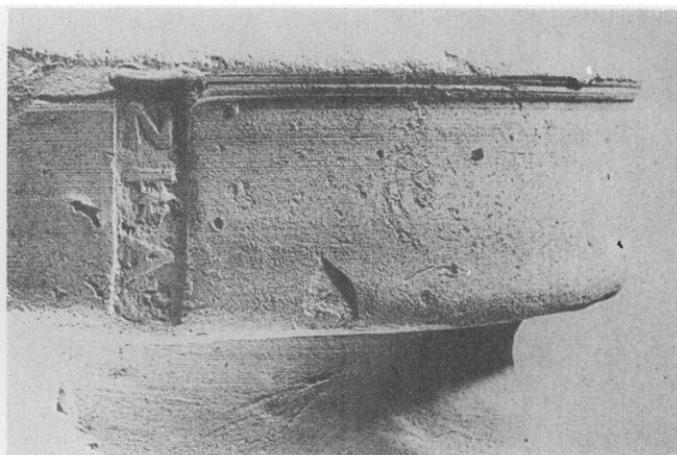
SS 3791: cf 206-28

Corcyrean (?) (204), perhaps 4th century; Parian (205), 3rd century; and Parmeniskos Group (206-208), 3rd or early 2nd century B. C. Fragmentary Jars to illustrate their restoration.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



209



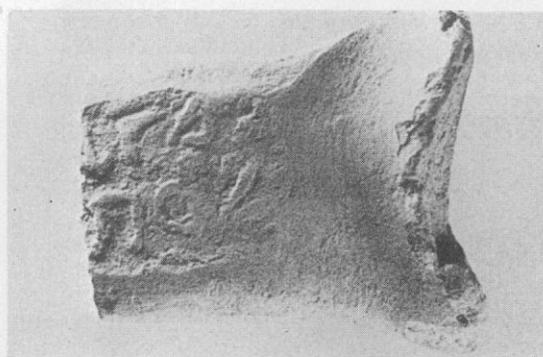
210



P 11481: cf 211-213



213



211



212

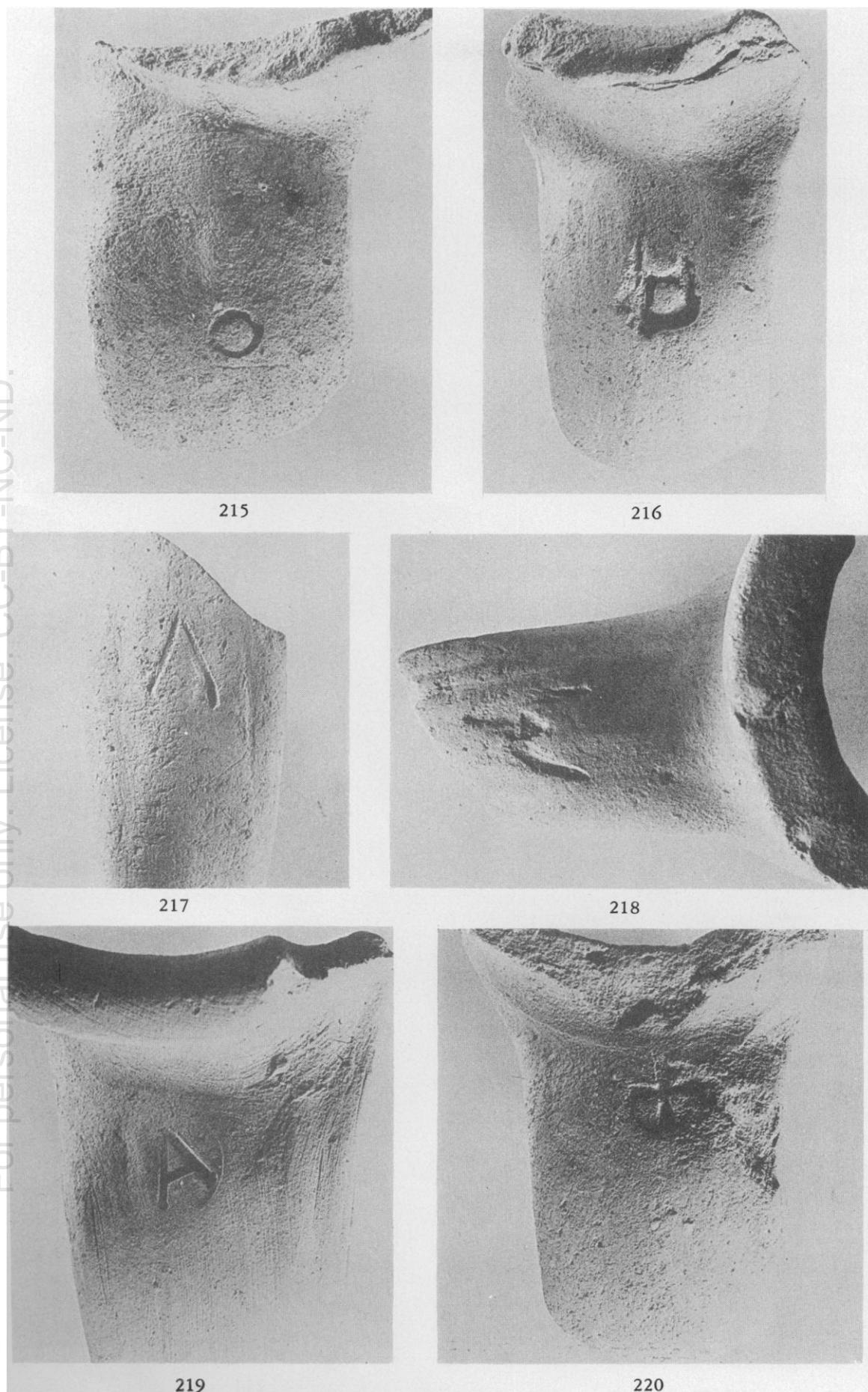


214

Coan (209); Roman (210); Imperial Group (211-213, and P 11481, at 1:10, to show their restoration); and Byzantine (214). Respectively 1st century B. C., 1st century A. D. (both tentative), 1st to early 2nd century A. D. for the Imperial, and 7th century A. D. for the Byzantine.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

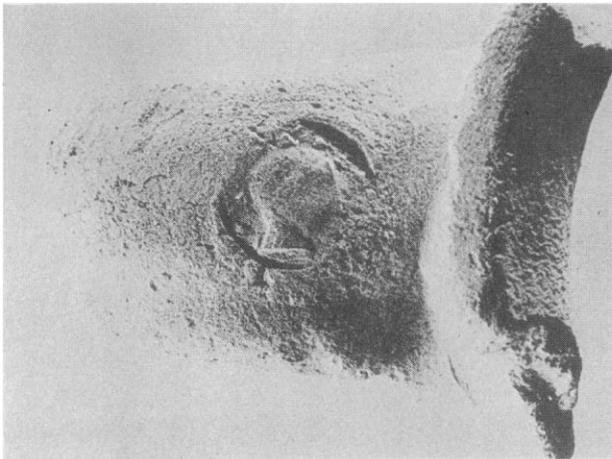
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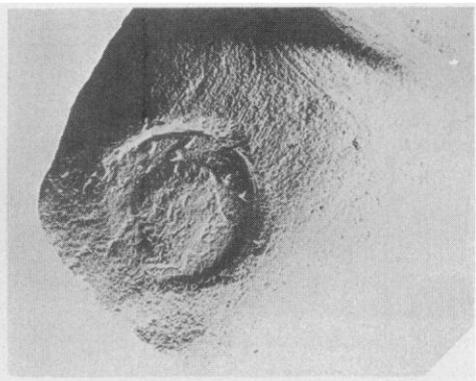
Of Unknown Origin: I. From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place: a. Handles with (fired) Incuse Marks. Before *ca.* 340 B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

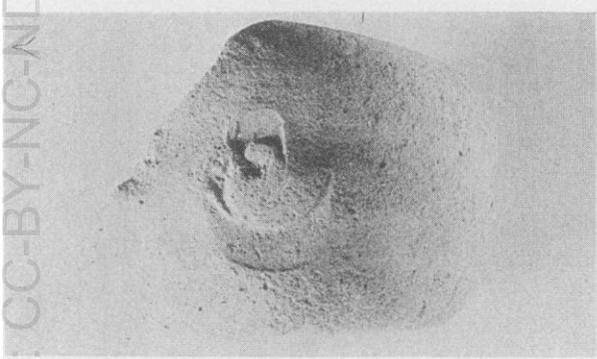
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221



222



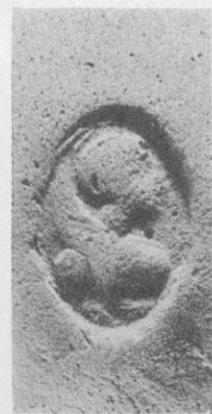
224



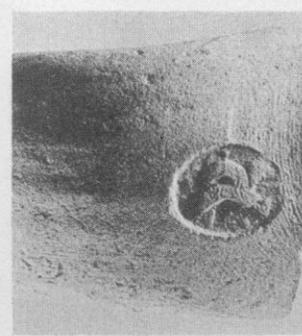
225



226



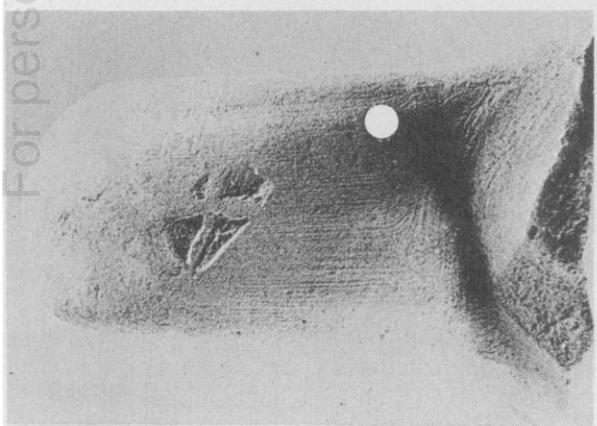
226 enlarged



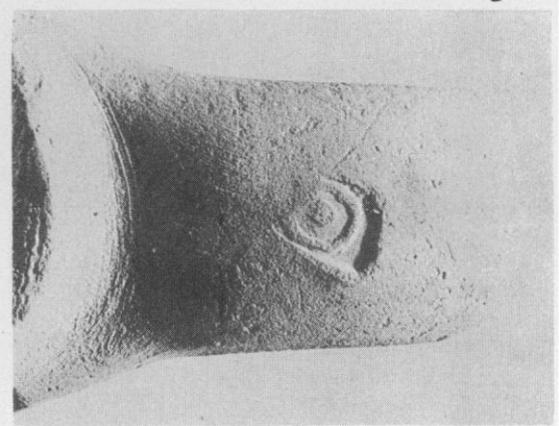
227



227 enlarged



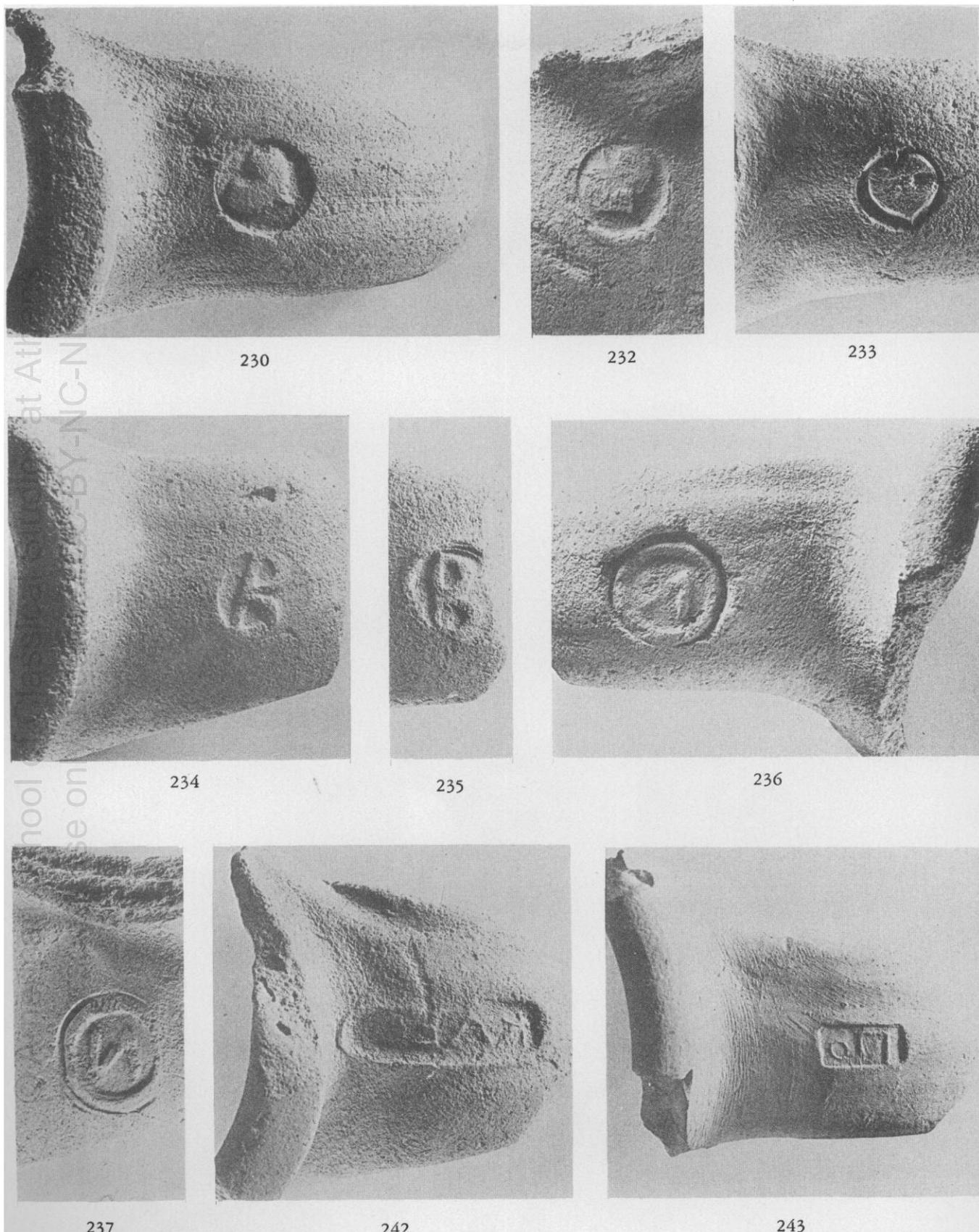
228



229

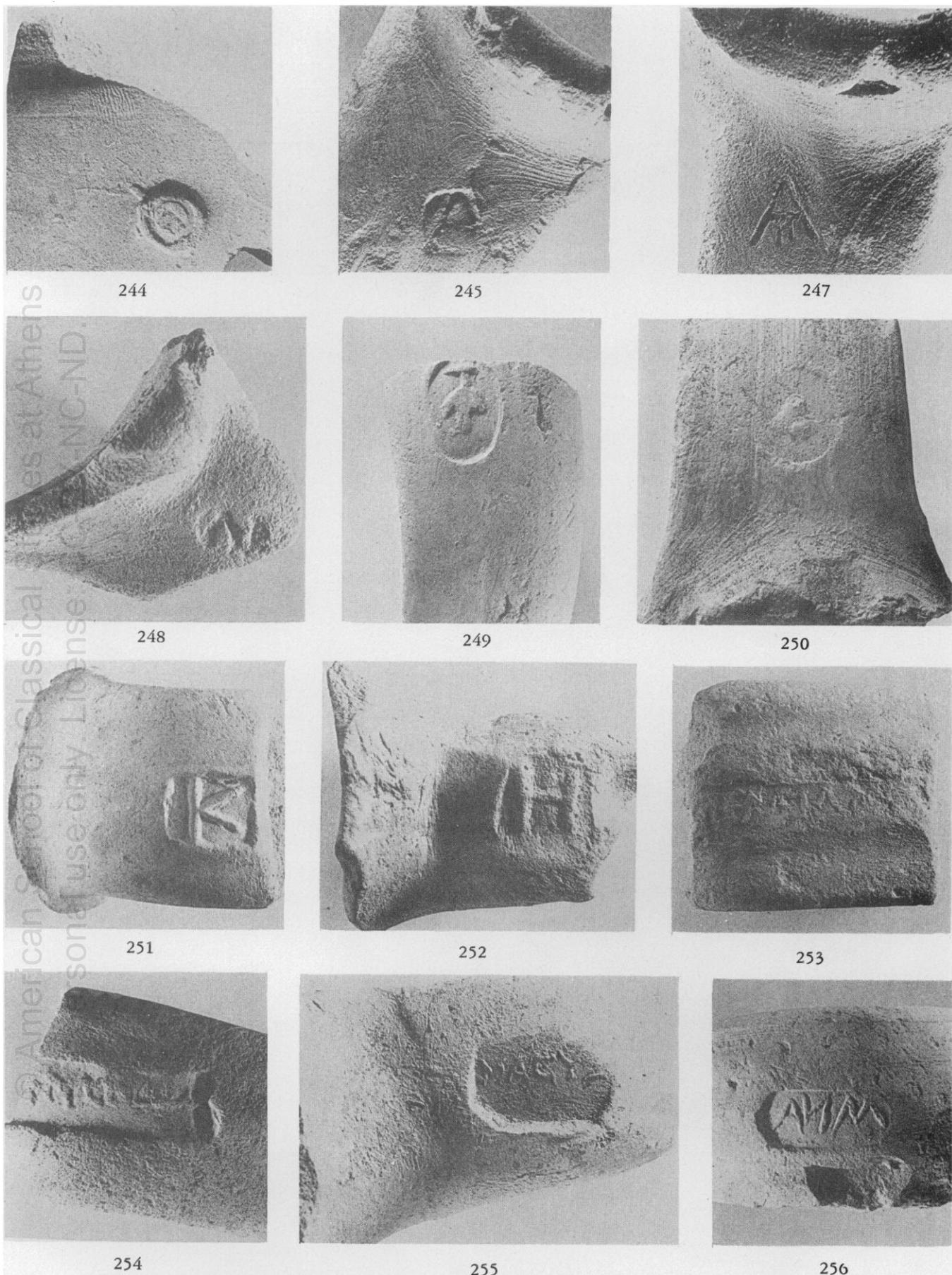
Of Unknown Origin: I. From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place: b. Various Devices on Handles of Finer Fabric. Before *ca.* 340 B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



Of Unknown Origin: I. From the filling of Period III of the Assembly Place: c. Simple Devices and Single Letters on Handles of Coarser Fabric (230-237); and d. Abbreviations (242, 243). Before *ca.* 340 B. C.

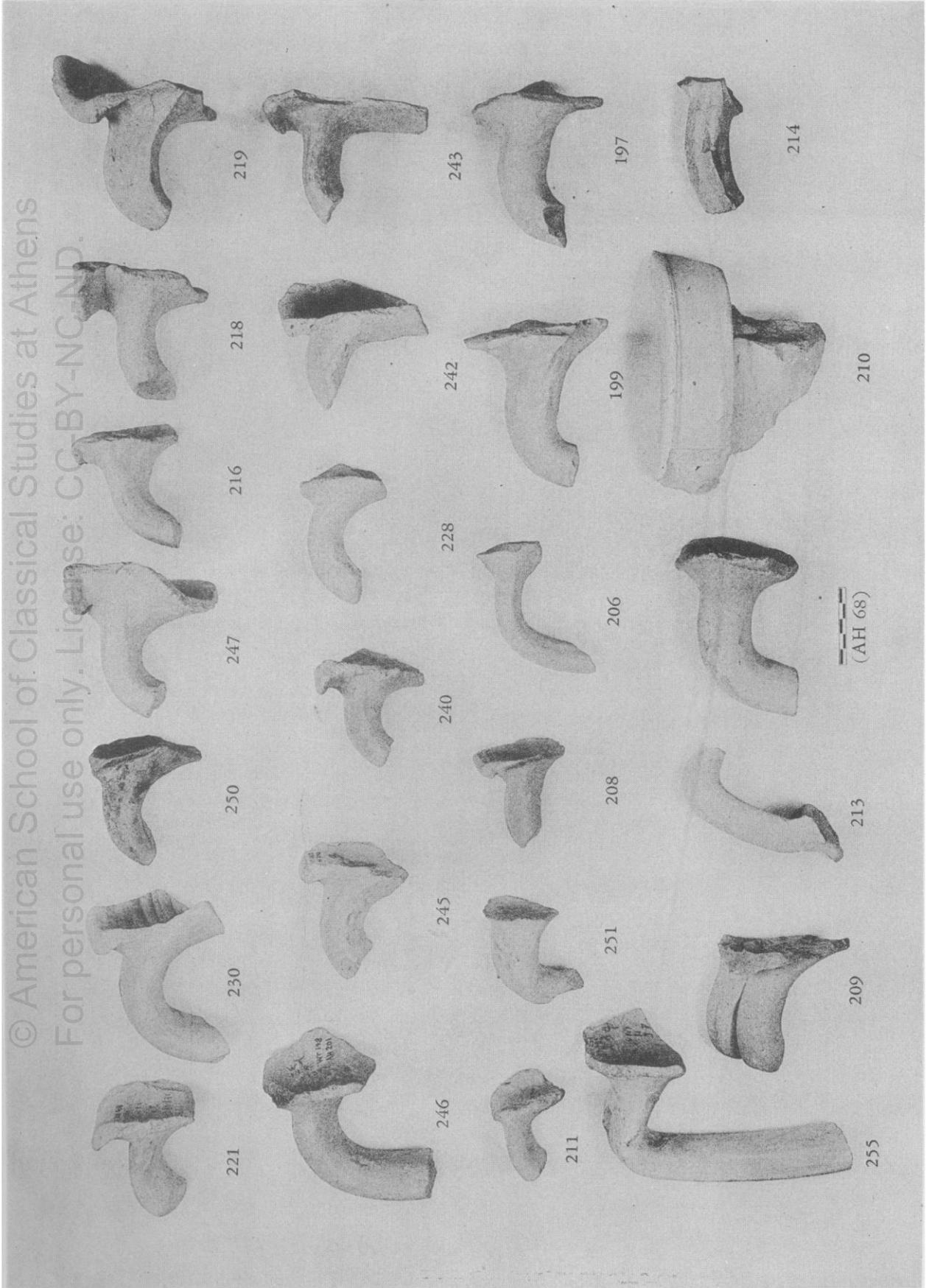
STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS



Of Unknown Origin: II. Miscellaneous. End of 5th to 1st centuries B. C.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

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Side Views of Handles, mostly of Unknown Origin.

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS