

VRG _ Folder _ 0079

PART III

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

The Stamped Wine Jar Fragments

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to Part III

I

¹ For the date of the deposit in question, in particular for its lower limit, see above, p.000, under Figured Pottery.

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} ~~in~~ Athens. I owe generous financial help also to private sources, 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 Pls. ^{ste} 000 and 000, which were made before the war by Herman Wagner; and those of the jar in Tel-Aviv (Pl. ^{59, a} 000) I owe to Dr. W. Moses. The profile drawings in ~~Fig. 2~~ ^{Fig. 7} and the drawing required for Fig. ^{ure 6} 2 were done by ~~Aliki~~ Aliki Halepa, 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 Savvatianou, and owes very much to her clever and patient collaboration and her sustained interest. Finally, I am indebted to H. A. Thompson in more ways than the conventional one for the opportunity to publish this material from his excavations.

2

Professor and Mme. Ben 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 cooperation 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 Xanthippes and Themistokles. Early device: Corinth C 37-1030, with frog (gem impression?) on the top of the handle, published Hesperia, VII, 1938, p. 606, fig. 28, no.200, by Mary Campbell, 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.

5

Cf. Hiller von Gaertringen in Pauly-~~Wissowa~~^{R.E.} ~~Kroll-Mittelhaus~~ V, 1934, p. 1319; C. Friedrich 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, now in 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.

Footnotes - 3

8
 Jars in Plate ^{59, a} 000: 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 ekes", which would be about 10,250 cc. The stamp (cf. Pl. ^{59, a,} 000, 1a, 1b, two takes of the same object) reads 'Επι| ΜΕΓΩ|ΝΟΣ| Βιτ|ω 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, ~~and Dr. Walter Moses~~ 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 Φεΐδιππος in the term of 'Αλητη(ένης), see 16; note that on the jar in Rhodes it has slipped in setting, giving a false 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 Θρασω(δης) in the term of ΜΕΓΩΝ 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. J
 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 13,570. Preserved ^h 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

Footnotes - 4

ant, ~~and~~ the fabricant's name not preserved, the term that of Νικίας.
For the context of P 13,570, see under 45.

9
See G. Daux, "Nouvelles Inscriptions de Thasos," B.C.H., L, 1926, ~~pp.214~~
p.214, lines 12-13: μηδὲ ἐξ ἀμφορέων μὴ | δε ἐκ πιθάρκνης μήδ' ἐξ
ψευδοπίθο κοτυλιζέτω μηδὲς. #

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

11
Ibid., pp.32 (fig.1), 33, and 38, nos. 12-14. Note that the eponym's
name is actually in a separate stamp in this series, preserved ~~in addition~~
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 pub-
lished, 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.

12

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, n. 1; I.G., XII, 8, 589, n. 1, époque romaine). Lorsque les théores interviennent, ils ne sont la qu'à titre de vérificateurs; le seul texte I. G., XII, 8, 263, ou 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 now in press, mentioned above, p.000. A later volume of this work will contain a full presepography 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."

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, ~~and~~ 43, and pl. 16, no. 50 (all three bronze).

- 17
B.C.H., ~~LXXVI~~ LXXVI, 1952, pp.518, 522-531, ~~and~~ 535-538, with plates, XXI-XXIV. Note supplementary remarks on this material, Hesperia, XXII, 1953, pp.127-128.
- 18
 On fractional ^{one} containers, see Hesperia, Suppl. VIII, p. 180.
- 19
 Certain apparent contradictions must be attributed to the fact that, after all, the sites of Corinth and Carthage were not entirely untrodden during the ~~the~~ century between destruction and Roman colonisation. 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 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.

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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.

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".

26

SS 1927, etc., with the eponym's name; and SS 3639, etc., with those of the duoviri; unpublished.

27

Hesperia, Suppl. VIII, p.184, note 35.

28

F. Hultsch, Griechische und Römische Metrologie, Second Edition, Berlin, 1882, p.126.

12 pt
full measure

~~STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS~~

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 ~~Knidos~~ Knidios was little more obviously a man of Knidos than a $\kappa\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\omicron\nu$ 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 Pl. ^{ate 59, a} 000. Data for the most precise chronology, however, are provided by the stamps often found on these jars,

especially those which marked important series 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 σημείον (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

Pyrgo. with jar
revised

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. ^{ms. p. 1} Ethnics (cf. p. 000) appear regularly but not invariably on Thasian and Knidian jars, while a single example only is known on a Rhodian jar handle ^{ms. p. 146} (cf. p. 000), and no such identification has been found in stamps of the Pontic classes. These are the four principal stamped series. Presumably the adjectives agree with an understood $\kappa\epsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\omicron\nu$ or perhaps in the earlier period $\sigma\tau\alpha\mu\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\nu$, the word used by Lysistrata. It now seems ^eprobable to me that the Thasian ^sadjective was always intended to ~~imply~~ 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 ^PPyrg is remarkable for its varied and representative nature, and particularly for seventy-five items, the greater part Thasian, which were found in a context

Page - with glass
recycled

indicating a date before about 340 B.C. These handles from the filling of
 Period III of the Assembly Place (on the deposit, see above, p. 0) first made
 it possible to distinguish among Thasian ~~the~~ 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
 Pls. ^{ate 76-78} 000-000. One or two other pieces of context evidence are important, in
 particular the finding-place of 70, to my knowledge the first ^{stamped handle} Rhodian to have
 been attested from a fourth century deposit. Unusual features of the assort-
 ment 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 Pl. ^{ate} 000. 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

Pnyx - coin jars
revised

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} ~~summary~~ of recent progress in the study of these; and ~~the~~ descriptions of two of these classes, the Parmeniskos and Imperial groups, are here published for the first time.

Somewhat wider interest may attach to the name lists and prosopographical indications included in the Thasian and Knidian introductions: twenty-five early Thasian eponymous officials have been distinguished, cf. pp. 000 ff., with Fig^{ure 6} 2; 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 ⁽⁷⁶⁾ early first centuries B.C., cf. pp. 000 ff. Note also that the Rhodian introduction includes news of possibly four eponyms to be added to a recently published verified list.

Notes follow on the plan of the catalogue:

Collation is not meant to be complete. Since Thasian duplicates are few, it was at first intended to cite all such duplicates of Pnyx types known to me. But as the Thasian corpus is soon to appear (cf. p. 000), it has not seemed worth while to try to keep this section of the catalogue up to date with our increasing files. A few additional citations will be found in the Bibliography below; see under Skorpil 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

Pyx - from jar
Museum

on Knidian jars (see e.g. the commentary on 179). A majority of the citations which do appear are to 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 ~~the~~ 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 to 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 ^{to} collections of which the material as a whole has not yet been published, notices have appeared: for Delos, see the article cited p. ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾ 000 below in the Bibliographical notes; for Antioch, see Tarsus, I, p. 135, note 4; for the Museum and Benachi collections in Alexandria, see Hesperia, XXII, 1953, pp. 117-118, note 4.

*

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

*Pnyx wine jars
mural*

is too late to be relevant. Stamps are on the handles of wine amphoras, and are shown at about actual size, and jars are shown at one-tenth, unless there is a description or statement to the contrary. Note that a stamp at actual size does not mean that the width of the handle can be measured on the photograph; the difference in distance from the lens makes the handles appear smaller than they are. Measurements of width and thickness of the handles, as well as descriptions of the clay, have been given for the Thasian, which show much variation, and for the small groups and individual handles of unknown origin. In series where both dating and issuing authorities are named in the same stamp, i.e. in early Thasian and in Knidian stamps, in the present catalogue the two men are distinguished in the type headings, the issuing authority or fabricant standing first; Knidian types are here alphabetical (within groups) by fabricant, when known, Thasian by dating authority or eponym (with one or two aberrations due to corrected readings), since by these arrangements similar stamps are assembled, usage differing in the two series (cf. below p. 000⁽¹²⁾). 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~~ of the jar. Note finally that AH numbers, in parentheses following the catalogue number, are the Pnyx inventory numbers.

A. THASIAN

12 ft
full measure

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 Pls. ~~000-000~~ ^{ates 52-57} and ^{59, a} 000. 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
~~In attendance of~~ the full bibliography and name list ^{are published} ~~which will be~~ found 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 Fig. ^{ure 6 here} ~~2~~ of the present ~~article~~ 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. - (date as in LT nos)} ~~note 1~~), 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 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 ~~Plates~~ ^{59, a,} 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 **Μέγαν Ι**, 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 Fig. ^{ure 6} 2; 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

unpublished, fabricant Θεόδωτος(ος); see Fig. ⁶2) has also been found in early fourth century context at the Agora; it is a duplicate of Πρακρινά, 1910, p. 134, fig. 7, from earlier investigations at the Pnyx. *(add attached insert)*

Insert at end of #1 on p. 14

not Further, duplicates of 29 and of 32-33 (see commentary) have been found in deposits which confirm Pnyx evidence as to the date of Δαμάστης; while some confirmation is provided for both Ἀριστομένης and Ἡροφῶν by the fuller publication of three handles from the Asklepieion in Corinth; see Roebuck, ^{Corinth, XIV, The Asklepieion and Lerna, 13} ~~work cited in note 19 below,~~ pp.136-7, nos. 86-87bis; and for the lamps in the same deposit, p.129 as well as p.137.

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 ¹² ¹⁶. It is possible that the pellets marked units of capacity on Thasian amphoras. It will be noticed, (cf. Fig. ⁶2) 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.

[pp. 15-30 not used. Continue with p. 31]

16 1/2

10 1/2

9

10 pt

	<u>duoviri</u>	<u>published examples of duoviri</u>	<u>eponyms</u>
1.	'Αγαθόδωρος- 'Απολλώνιος	<u>165</u>	'Ερμόφαντος ?
2.	'Αγαθοκλῆς-θεύκριτος*	223 SS 208	Διονύσιος
3.	'Αγησίπολις*-'Ερμίας		'Ανδρομένης
4.	" *-'Ερμόφαντος		"
5.	'Αγίας-'Αριστογένης		'Αρίσταινος 5
6.	'Αθανόδωρος*-'Απολλώνιος		'Ερμόφαντος
7.	'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος*		'Αριστόδαμος
8.	" " *	186 - SS 314	Πρίσινος ?
(1).	'Απολλώνιος-'Αγαθόδωρος		'Ερμόφαντος ?
(6).	" -'Αθανόδωρος*		'Ερμόφαντος
9.	'Αρίσταινος-'Ερατίδας*	<u>179</u>	Δαίδαλος
10.	'Αριστεύς*-'Βάνχιος*		θεύπομπος 7/1
11.	'Αριστόβουλος*-'Μελάντας	<u>185</u> , 190 - SS 278	'Ερμων 9/1
12.	" *-'Μόσχος		'Αλέξανδρος
(5).	'Αριστογένης-'Αγίας		'Αρίσταινος 8/1
13.	'Αριστοκλῆς-'Αρτέμων	SS 302 551499 185; p. 300, 8; KenT, no. 15	'Αγίας 9/1
(13).	'Αρτέμων-'Αριστοκλῆς		"
(9).	Βάνχιος*-'Αριστεύς*		θεύπομπος
14.	Δαμάτριος-'Εύφρων		Σωσίφρων ??
15.	Δαμά(τριο)ς?-Κυδοσθένης*	181 ¹⁸ -3	Σωσίφρων
(15).	Δημήτριος- " *	180 SS 354	"

181 SS 318

182 SS 143

183 SS 234

<u>duoviri</u>	<u>published examples of duoviri</u>	<u>eponyms</u>
(7). Διογνητος* - Απολλόδωρος		Ἀριστόδαμος
(8). " * "		Πίσινος ?
16. Διονύσιος - Φιλόπολις*		Πολίτης
(9). Ἐρατίδας* - Ἀρίσταινος		Δαίδαλος
(5). Ἐρμίας* - Ἀγησίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
17. " - Νικασίβουλος		Ε[
18. " "		"Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου) ?
(4). Ἐρμόφαντος* - Ἀγησίπολις*		Ἀνδρομένης
19. Εὐβουλος - Καρνεάδας	SS 224, SS 236-37 <u>187</u> , 188, 211 ²¹ -2	Πίσινος
20. Εὐκράτης - Κλεῦπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
21. " - Πολύχαρμος	SS 329 <u>164</u> , <u>174</u> , 130; Grace p. 275, SS 323; Kent, no. 10	Ἀριστομήδης
22. Εὐπόλεμος* - Λάχης*	Kent, no. 7	Εὐφραγόρας
(14). Εὐφρων - Δαμάτριος		Σωσίφρων ??
(2). Θεύκριτος* - Ἀγαθοκλῆς		Διονύσιος
23. Ἰάσων - Κάλλιππος	<u>158</u>	Πολίτας
24. " - Μύστης*	<u>138</u>	Ἀριστοκράτης
25. Ἰππόστρατος* - Κλεῦπολις		Στρατοκλῆς
26. " - Πολύχαρμος		Ἀριστομήδης
(23). Κάλλιππος - Ἰάσων		Πολίτας
(19). Καρνεάδας - Εὐβουλος		Πίσινος
(20). Κλεῦπολις - Εὐκράτης		Στρατοκλῆς
(25). " - Ἰππόστρατος*		"
27. Κράτερος* - Νικασίβουλος	<u>160</u>	"Ἴππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
28. Κράτης* - Πολίτας - της	184, 189 SS 325, SS 346	Ἀλέξανδρος

	<u>duoviri</u>	<u>published examples of duoviri</u>	<u>eponyms</u>
29.	Κράτης-Πολίτας-της*	<u>163</u>	Δαμόκριτος
30.	" -Πονοσυλέτης*		"
(15.)	Κυδοσθένης-Δαμά(τριο)ς usually Δημήτριος		Σωσίφρων
(22).	Αάχης-Ευπόλεμος*		Ευφραγόρας
(11).	Μελάντας-Αριστόβουλος*		Έρμων
(12).	Μόσχος-Αριστόβουλος*		Άλέξανδρος
(23).	Μύστης-Ιάσων*		Άριστοκράτης
(17).	Νικασίβουλος-Ερμίας		Έρμόφαντος
(18).	" "		Ίππαρχος(δ Διονυσίου)?
(27).	" -Κράτερος*		Ίππαρχος(δ Διονυσίου)
(28).	Πολίτας-της-Κράτης		Άλέξανδρος
(29).	" " "		Δαμόκριτος
(21).	Πολύχαρμος-Ευκράτης		Άριστομήδης
(26).	" -Ίππόστρατος*		"
(30).	Πονοσυλέτης-Κράτης*		Δαμόκριτος
31.	Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης*		Κλεύπολις
(31).	Τηνάδης-Πυθόκριτος*		"
(16).	Φιλόπολις-Διονύσιος*		Πολίτης

2. VT. 55
pp. 79-80
η μσ. διαφραση.
Ταυτα ανη υπλασαντες
επι - φωνη εσηη η τα λιστα.

<u>eponyms</u>	<u>published examples of eponyms</u>	<u>duoviri</u>
1. 'Αγίας	^{ss 21 ss 153 ss 355} <u>182, 172, 173, 214;</u> Grace p. ^{ss 1429} 300,8	'Αριστοκλῆς- 'Αρτέμων
2. 'Αλέξανδρος		'Αριστόβουλος- Μόσχος
3. "		Κράτης- Πολίτης
4. 'Ανδρομένης		'Αγησίπολις- 'Ερμίας
5. "	<u>154</u>	" - 'Ερμόφαντος
6. 'Αρίσταινος	^{ss 379} <u>183, 171</u>	'Αγίας- 'Αριστογένης
7. 'Αριστόδαμος		'Απολλόδωρος- Διδόγητος
8. 'Αριστοκράτης		'Ιάσων- Μύστης
9. 'Αριστομήδης	^{ss 329 ss 339} <u>164</u> = 130, 219	Εύκράτης- Πολύχαρμος
10. "		'Ιππόστρατος- "
11. Δαίδαλος	cf. <u>175</u>	'Αρίσταινος- 'Ερατίδας
12. Δαρδριτος	<u>159, cf. 176, 202</u>	Κράτης- Πολίτας- της
13. "		" - Πονοσυλέτης
14. Διονύσιος	^{ss 91} <u>176</u>	'Αγαθοκλῆς- Θεύκριτος
15. Ε[?		'Ερμίας- Νικασίβουλος
16. 'Ερμόφαντος	^{ss 80} <u>154</u>	'Αθανόδωρος- 'Απολλώνιος
17. "	<u>153</u>	'Αγαθόδωρος- " ?
18. "Ερμων	<u>184</u>	'Αριστόβουλος- Μελάντας
19. Εύφραγδρας	^{ss 37 ss 24 ss 262} <u>186, 168, 170, 210</u>	Εύπόλεμος- Λάχης
20. Θεύπομπος	^{ss 263}	'Αρίστευς- Βάκχιος
21. "Ιππαρχος	<u>132; p. 305, no. 8</u>	Κράτερος- Νικασίβουλος
ο Διονυσίου		

	<u>eponyms</u>	<u>published examples of eponyms</u>	<u>duoviri</u>
22.	Ἰππαρχος* ὁ Διονυσίου		Ἐρμίας (ἑρμείου ἑρμείου) Νικασίβουλος
23.	Κλεῦπολις	cf. <u>156</u>	Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης
24.	Πρίνιος*	SS 226 SS 351 188, 213	Εὐβουλος-Καρνεάδας
25.	" ?		Ἀπολλόδαμος-Διδόγνητος
26.	Πολίτας	SS 344 <u>157, 174</u>	Ἰάσων-Κάλλιππος
27.	Πολίτης	<u>180-1</u>	Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις
28.	Στρατοκλῆς*	cf. <u>161</u>	Εὐκράτης-Κλεῦπολις
29.	" *	cf. <u>161</u>	Ἰππόστρατος- "
30.	Σωσίφρων*	SS 132 146	Δαμάτριος or Δημήτριος-Κυδοσθένης
31.	" ?		Δαμάτριος-Εὐφρων

167. (AH 226). 'Ασωκ(α²), Εύφρα(, and 'Ελπιοη(. Pl. 69, a.

'Ασωκ(α²) [anchor,
Εύφρα(point up]
['Ε]λπιοη((retr.)

(I add a composite drawing (Fig. 8).

Fourteen other examples on file, none from Delos. 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
Insert at end of 167 on p. 107

'Αθ[ηναί(]

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 193-4 (without ethnic). The following other eponyms are known in similar stamps: 'Απολλώνιος, 'Αντίπατρος, 'Αρης, 'Αριστόπολις (Grace, 193), 'Αχαιός, Δαμόκριτος, Διδώρος, Δρακοντομένης, 'Επικράτης (not quite characteristic),

191: SS 239
192: SS 261
193: SS 16
194: SS 129

SS 239
SS 16, 19, SS 129

SS 16

with Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλ^{εὺς}, also with Δαμοκράτης his successor (?), is further suggested by the fact that the same secondary stamps have been found on the handles of both. *(Add 9 more)*

Insert on p. 111
 no. 11 (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.)

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

Ἄ[νθ]ρῶν Εὐκράτ[ε]υ[ς] Πο[λυχ]άρη
 ου (retr.)

forepart of lion

Eleven other examples on file.

An example of the presumed companion type has been published: Grace, 219, for which ^{ss 339} (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]αίδαλου 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. 00.

pp 81-82
 of no.

176. (AH 43). 'Επίγονος, term of Δαμόκριτος. Pl. 70.
mw ['Επί Δαμοκρίτου 'Επιγόνου]

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.
mw

For the eponym, cf. 159 and 163.
mw mw

Knidian with circular stamps : types with facing bull's head : 177-188.

177. (AH 136). Δαμοκράτης ὁ 'Αριστοκλεῦς (term of Μενεκράτης).
mw [Δαμοκράτεως τοῦ 'Αριστοκλεῦς]

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 'Αριστοκλεῦς, term of Μενεκράτης. (According to firing, etc., 177 and 178 seem not to come actually from the same jar).
mw mw

D. PONTIC

12 pt
full measure

Stamped handles of this class are uncommon in Greece, the percentage at the Phyx being unusually high. In the Black Sea area they are found in quantity, and the best reference books (see bibliography) are ~~in~~ 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 Phyx ~~series~~ 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.

Note that patronymics are frequently used ⁱⁿ ~~on~~ stamps of this class, mostly for further identification of the eponym, who is usually given the title ἀστυνόμος ; cf. 191-195. The device is an additional identification of the same person, since in these stamps it is constant with the eponym's name, not, as in Rhodian and Knidian stamps, with the fabricant's.; compare the usage on early Thasian stamps, see above, p.000. P.12 of the no.

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

~~D. PONTIC~~

10P
2 vols

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

Ἐπί Διονυ[eagle
with
Δώρο(υ) dolphin

Grakov's Group I, dat^{ed}~~able~~ 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).

~~##~~
eagle

[number of lines uncertain]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. 138,} pl. 20, 13 (at a little over actual size).

Grakov's Group I; see under 189.

191. (AH 62). Pl. 72.

[Ἄστυνόμου]
[Ἰσ]τιαίου amphora
(vertical)
[Καλ]λίσθε^νου

Rim preserved, a plain roll.

This page has been set but

note addition & deletion

12pt I N D E X

10pt full measure

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. ~~The many references to Thasian names in the diagram, Fig. 2, are given without page reference; for this Figure, see p. 000.~~ Thasian names not identified as those of eponyms or fabricants are of the later period (cf. p. ¹²³000); they probably represent endorsements rather than dates, but this is not certain.

19

~~Do not set?~~167.
A, 245; incuse, 219~~Αγί Rh. ep., 70~~'Αγαθάνωρ, stamped on bronze greaves, cf. 27'Αγαθῖνος, Kn. fab., 138, 139; cf. 153'Αγαθόβουλος, Rh. fab., 175
'Αγαθόσωρος, Kn. duon., 165; cf. 153; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 149}'Αγαθοκλῆς, Kn. ep., 124, 127, 141, 148; cf. 145'Αγαθοκλῆς, Kn. duon., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}'Αγαθόπους, ^{of} Imperial Group, 211'Αγησίπολις, Kn. duon., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}'Αγίας, Kn. ep., 182; cf. 153; p. ~~000~~ ^{148, 149}'Αγίας, Kn. duon., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}'Αγλούκριτος, 'Αγλώκριτος, Rh. ep., 74; cf. 86'Αγνων, Kn. phrou., cf. 116'Αγοράναξ, Rh. fab., 103; cf. 102'Αχρεός (?), Rh. ep., 70
'Αθανόσωρος, Kn. duon., cf. 153; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 149}'Αθηναίος, Kn. fab., 140, 153'Αθηναίος, member of firm (?) of Kn. fabs., 168; cf. 169'Αθηνόδοι, early Th. fab., Fig. 26~~'Αθηνοκλῆς, Parmeniskos Group, p. 000~~Αἰνέας, Kn. fab., 141Αἰσχυλῖνος (for Αἰσχυλῖνος), Kn. fab., 154Αἰσχυρών, early Th. fab., 40; Fig. 26Αἰσχυρών, Th., 59Αἰσχυλῖνος, Rh. ep., 75, 92-94'Αλέξανδρος, Kn. ep., cf. 157; p. ~~000~~ ^{148, 149}'Αλοημένης, early Th. ep., 16; Fig. 26 ^{123, note 2;}'Αμεινόδικος, ^{of} Parmeniskos Group, 206; p. ~~000~~ ¹⁶⁸'Αθαναγόρας, Rh. ep., 139

- "Αμφαν(δρος), early Th. fab. (?), 39
- 'Αναξανδρίδας, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Ανάξανδρος, Kn. fab., 142-144
- 'Ανδρομένης, Kn. ep., 154; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- "Αντανδρος, Kn. ep., 125
- 'Αντι(, early Th. fab., Fig. 26
- 'Αντίγονος, Kn. fab., 155; cf. 156
- 'Αντίπατρος, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Αντίπατρος, father of Pontic astynomos 'Ικέσιος, 194
- 'Απ in monogram, incuse, 247
- 'Απατο(ύριος), Rh. ep., 140
- 'Απολλδωρος, Kn. ep., cf. 142
- 'Απολλδωρος, Kn. duov., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- 'Απολλωνίδης, father of Pontic astynomos Πυθόχρηστος, 192
- 'Απολλώνιος, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Απολλώνιος, Kn. duov., 165, cf. 153; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 149}
- 'Απολλώνιος, Rh. ep., 140
- 'Α. Πισίδας, Kn. fab., 113
- 'Αρ in monogram, on lagynos handle, 202
- "Αρ^{ΕΥ}ΑΣ, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Αρι, early Th. ep., Fig. 26
- 'Αρισταγόρας, Kn. fab., 114
- 'Αριστ(αγόρης), early Th. fab., 7; Fig. 26
- 'Αρίσταινος, Kn. ep., 183; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- 'Αρίσταινος, Kn. duov., 179; p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- 'Αριστείδης, early Th. ep., 17-20; pp. ~~000, 000~~ ^{125, 126}; Fig. 26
- 'Αριστεύς, Kn. duov., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- 'Αριστων, Kn. fab., 115
- 'Αριστίων, Rh. ep., 140
- 'Αριστόβουλος, Kn. duov., 185; p. ~~000~~ ^{148, 149}
- 'Αριστογέννης, Kn. duov., p. ~~000, 000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}
- 'Αριστόδαμος, Kn. ep., p. ~~000~~ ^{147, 148, 149}

- 'Αριστόδημος, on Chian (?) lagynos, 200
- 'Αριστόδοικος, of Parmeniskos Group, p. ~~000~~¹⁶⁸
- 'Αριστοκλῆς, Kn. fab., 116, 145-6¹⁴; cf. 143
- 'Αριστοκλῆς, Kn. duov., p. ~~000~~^{148, 149}
- 'Αριστοκλῆς, father of Kn. fab. Δαμοκράτης, 177; cf. 172, 178
- 'Αριστοκρ(άτης), early Th. ep., 21; Fig. 26
- 'Αριστοκράτης, Kn. ep., cf. 188; p. ~~000~~^{148, 149}
- 'Αριστομένης, early Th. ep., cf. 55; ~~pp. 000, 000~~^{125, 126}; Fig. 26
- 'Αριστομ[έ(νης)?], Th., 60
- 'Αριστομήδης, Kn. ep., 164; cf. 174; ~~pp. 000 and 000~~^{148, 149, 150}
- 'Αριστόπολις, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Αριστοφά(νης), early Th. fab., Fig. 26
- 'Αριστοφά(νης), Th., 61
- 'Αριστοφάνης, of Parmeniskos Group, p. ~~000~~¹⁶⁸
- 'Αριστοφάνης, Rh. ep., 140
- 'Αρίστων, Kn. fab., 117
- 'Αριστωνίδας, Rh. ep., cf. 100
- 'Αρτεμίδωρος, Rh. fab., 82
- 'Αρτεμίδωρος, 253
- 'Αρτέμων, Rh. fab., 83
- ~~'Αρτέμων, Kn. ep., cf. 115~~
- 'Αρτέμων, Kn. duov., p. ~~000~~^{148, 149}
- 'Αρχαγόρας, Kn. fab., 157; cf. 158
- 'Ασκληπιδόης, Kn. ep., 128; ep. and phrou., 134
- 'Ασκληπιδώρος, Kn. fab., 147
- 'Ασκληπιδώρος, Kn. ep., 131
- 'Αστράγαλος, Kn. fab., 118
- 'Ασωκ(α?), Kn. fab. (member of a firm?), 167
- 'Αχαιός, Kn. ep., cf. 168
- 'Αρχέστρατος, Rh. ep., 139
- [Α]σκλη(, Coan, 167

- B, ²³⁵~~234~~; incuse, 216
- Βάκχιος, Kn. duon., ~~p. 000~~, ^{147, 148, 149}
- Βάτων, early Th. ep., 22-23; ~~p. 000~~; Fig. 26
- Βίοτος, Kn. fab. (member of firm?), ~~p. 000~~, ¹⁵¹
- Βιτίων, early Th. fab., ~~p. 000~~, ^{123,} note 8; Fig. 26
- Βουλαγόρας, Rh. ep., ~~p. 000~~, ¹³⁹
- Γλαῦκος, of Parmeniskos Group, ~~p. 000~~, ¹⁶⁸
- Γλαύκων, early Th. fab., 17; Fig. 26
- Γοργίας, Kn. fab., 159; ~~p. 000~~
- Δαίδαλος, Kn. ep., 175; cf. 159, 179; ~~pp. 000, 000~~, ^{147, 148, 149, 150}
- Δαμασ(, early Th. ep., Fig. 6
- Δαμασ(, early Th. fab., 4; Fig. 26
- Δαμάστης, early Th. ep., 24-36; cf. 46; ~~pp. 000, 000~~, ^{125, 126}; Fig. 26
- Δαμάτριος, Kn. ep., 114
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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.

*10 pt
full
measure*

has been set

probably threw away most of them

7. VI. 59 the greatest part thrown away today