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CONTENTS OF VG FILE ! KNIDIAN STUDIES MISC. viro doctissimo atque illustrissimo, dono dat auctor. RNIDIAN K V.D. gran Nov. 16, 1947 tios received this from Proj. Nelson

Rheinisches Museum LXXXIII

ZUR DEUTUNG EINES NEULICH HERAUS-GEGEBENEN KNIDISCHEN STEMPELS

Im Jahre 1930 hat S. Dloževski einen knidischen Stempel veröffentlicht, der gelegentlich der Ausgrabungen Olbias des Jahres 1925 zum Vorschein gekommen war¹). Der Herausgeber transkribiert den Stempel so: αγαθοκλεους | και του ιεοεως. Diese Transkription aber scheint mir nicht ganz richtig zu sein, da auf der Zinkographie des Stempels in V. O. K. K. IV—V, S. 53 m. E. ganz klar Άγαθοκλεῦς, nicht aber Άγαθοκλέους zu lesen ist. Wie bekannt, kommen in den Henkelinschriften von Knidos die Genitive auf — κλεῦς regelmässig mit einer einzigen Ausnahme — Ξενοκλέους SGDI 3549,

Was den Inhalt des Stempels betrifft, so bleibt Dloževski der Stempel ein Rätsel — es befremden ihn nämlich die Worte καὶ τοῦ ἱερέως. 'Es gibt, — schreibt Dloževski') keine beträchtlichen Gründe zu glauben, dass wir (der einzige Gedanke, welcher mir durch den Kopf fährt) mit einer Doppelfirma zu tun haben, in welcher der erstere Kompagnon Agathokles und der zweite irgendeine Anstalt (ein Tempel oder etwas ähnliches) sei, deren Vertreter ἱερεύς sei'.

Es dünkt mich, dass durch die Worte καὶ τοῦ ἰερέως nicht der Name einer neuen Person, sondern eine weitere Bestimmung des Wortes Άγαθοκλεῦς hinzugefügt werde, dass nämlich Agathokles, während er das Amt eines eponymischen Magistrats (des δαμιοργός oder des φρούραρχος) bekleidet habe, auch Priester einer Gottheit gewesen sei. Diese Hypothese scheint durch folgende Inschriften von Knidos bestätigt zu werden: SGDI 3509, Z. 2 f. θυγατέρα μὲν Νεικάδα, γυναῖκα δὲ τοῦ πάντα ἀρίστου Μας. Αὐς. Εὐδόξου δίς, ἱερέως διὰ βίου τοῦ μεγίστου καὶ ἐνφανεστάτου θεοῦ 'Ηλίου καὶ δαμιουργοῦ und den Stempel ibd. 3549, 78 Έπὶ ἱερέος ἀριστοκλεῦς. Μένητ[ος·

3) Ich übersetze aus dem Ukrainischen.

Kvi διον mit der Bemerkung Bechtels 'Höchst auffällig ist die Datierung nach dem ἱερεύς, die in Knidos sonst gar nicht gebräuchlich ist, auf Rhodos die Regel bildet. Becker's Correctur δαμιοργοῦ¹) ist mir zu gewaltsam. Man wird annehmen müssen, dass Aristokles neben seiner Würde als ξερεύς διά βίου τοῦ μεγίστου καὶ ἐνφανεστάτου θεοῦ 'Ηλίου ein Jahr hindurch die Würde eines Damiorgen inne hatte, wie der in no. 3509 genannte Nikidas²); da das erstere Amt das höhere war, wurde nach dem ἱερεύς, nicht nach dem δαμιοργὸς Άριστοκλής datiert'.

Zwar wird gewöhnlich in den Verbindungen solcher Art, welche ich auf unserem Stempel voraussetzte, zu einem gewissen Namen ein anderer Name derselben Gattung hinzugefügt, z.B. schliesst sich an einen Personennamen ein anderer Personenname (Οὐλπίω Παοθ[εν]οκλεῖ τῷ καὶ Μαστο[ύ]νω Latyschev, Ios PE I² 203, Z. 3 f.), an einen Beamtennamen ein anderer Beamtenname (κεν[τ]υρίων δ κα[ί] πρίνκιψ σπείρας Θρακῶν Ios PE II 290), an ein Ethnikon ein anderes Ethnikon an. Doch tritt in einer Weihinschrift aus Olbia (Ios PE I2 89; II n. Chr.) auf dieselbe Weise, wie in unserer Henkelinschrift, einem Personennamen ein Priestername bei: οί περὶ Δημήτριον Ποαξιάνακτος στρατηγοί: 'Αλούθα[γ]ος 'Αντέρωτος, Αϊλιος Ναντεί [μ]ου, 'Αριστόνικος Διονυσίου δ καὶ βασιλεύς, wo δ καὶ βασιλεύς nach Boeckh und Latyschev 'qui et rex sacrificulus' ist3).

¹⁾ Visnyk Odeskoi Komisii Krajeznavstva pry Ukrainskij Akademii Nauk Archäol. Klasse IV-V, S. 52 f. 2) S. die Bemerkung Bechtels zu SGDI 3508, Z. 2.

¹⁾ Jahnsche Jahrbücher, Supplementband X. 82.

²⁾ Hier scheint Bechtel aus Versehen 'Nikidas' anstatt 'Eudoxos' zu schreiben.

³⁾ Zwar hält Latyschev die Möglichkeit nicht für ausgeschlossen, dass βασιλεύς hier Personenname sei. Doch hätte dann unser Stratege zwei griechische Personennamen, während, wie Ramsay (Classical Review XII S. 337f. und XIX S. 429) feststellt, o nai ein Kennzeichen alternativer Namen, d. h. solcher Namen ist, von welchen den einen, den griechischen, die gegebene Person in einem halbgriechischen Lande unter den Griechen und den anderen, den barbarischen, unter den Eingeborenen trug (demgemäss ist in der Grabinschrift aus Pantikapaion Ios PE II 123 eher mit Stephani 'Ανθεστήριος 'Ηγησίππου ό καὶ κτησάμενος, nicht aber mit Latyschev Κτησαμενός zu lesen und anzunehmen, dass Anthesterios die Grabkammern schon bei Lebzeiten selbst erworben hatte; die anderen Inschriften, in welchen bei Latyschev zwei griechische, bzw. zwei barbarische durch o nat verbundene Namen ergänzt werden, Ios PE I 2 203, Z. 5 f. 513 θυγάτης 'Απελλα τοῦ 'Απελλα τοῦ nè Ποομα[θίωνος?]. II 156 können nicht in Betracht kommen, da diese Ergänzungen von dem Herausgeber selbst als unsicher bezeichnet werden.

288 A. Kocevalov: Zur Deutung eines neulich herausgeg. knid. Ster .pe

Anstatt des δ zaí wird auch einfach zaí gebraucht - δ . Ramsay, Cl. R. XII. S. 339, der u. a. folgende Belege anführt: δ $\delta \epsilon \bar{\imath} \bar{\imath} \bar{\imath}$ $E \phi \epsilon \bar{\imath} \bar{\imath}$ $E \omega \bar{\imath}$

Wenn meine Deutung des Stempels richtig ist, so muss [ἐπὶ] ᾿Αγαθοκλεῦς κτέ ergänzt werden, denn es wird Agathokles hier nicht ein Fabrikant, wie Dloževski glaubte, sondern ein Beamter sein: für diese Ergänzung scheint auf dem Stempel genug Raum vorhanden zu sein.

Charkov.

Andreas Kocevalov.

28. 1063 3.01 [3.05] Altrin Tribula of the enjoin the wor XONTES won to ity, were exclusion - in his recurs ulin (19 I2,22),12 517 pp. 177-198, 20p

3.01 BCH 1893,62 11 100 an viscouple, letter of the The francis Kaipopérys Dionys and and am 2 hipport for

WE [3.02] II.57 & Jane Forse "The Dussia HOW HAT ON Country of Grand of Gorden Will Hard of Grand of G Numisuration 12, 1899 Pp.89-116 "a destruction inte a construction task"

18. \$52 [3.03] From Py Falm Nels Breitusten Eyllog Mumaria 7 Copulague : Interit late Kinder issus . (Kat J. Copulague. I work late para issues. (Kale is publishing to 6 to and strant issues) When 8: I st EYKPATHE, J. -719-30 SHUTISLESI JY

28.7.63

on toller - Knidi slaps, su Hesp Suppl. X, pp. 147, 150-151.

KNIDIAN

On deprov 7:5

See B.D. Merille, Dozument on Altrin Turbulle, Harvard, 1934, p. 15.

braid of Expresses. The Expresses were to Allienia local authorities in way city, where exclusions been demonstrated around by Olive in his recent discussion of the Milesia constitution (19 T², 22). [17 Trans. Am. Pliel. Assoc., L XXI (1931) pp. 174-198, rsp. p. 188.]

Harria, Maidro Har Saprov

Lidden - Scoth

Hardrav (1) little or you dull I your slave (quite inscription, also Forego, Clouds, Birds

TTais (I) child

I boy on girl
II olav servant (aristiplus)

Hardapion

(I) live boy
II your slave

[3.67]

Note that in Zenon archivere, 2.'s close assolute an Jen calles Mais 35 on Maisapia; su A.
Surstends, Equis tog. Fay Society is & 3rd B.C.
acc. & & archives of 7 cum, French ming, p. 429.

7.4.52 [4.01]. KNIDIAN FUNCTION OF PERSONS MAMED Function of persons named type wohing approvedly reads; Bai Parfpons vaus Adyrac ou Apxov This is filed as though them 2 wow A organos of so somety missing af end ? vo (Title was just in wrong strip of a pair.)

KNIDIAN FUNCTION OF PERSONS NAMED Relation of dreveni & Galoriant ten wiel starp of Modernacos with unum diring (like conduceus)

eras apparently a Kai linding fold's unum will anoviri's muns. 29.81.51 Ten type of (T) apris (9) with (Dw. work).)
Ziri Párxos Kai Kaddirion (up for Delos)

Maria Colors

for the publication of the South Stoa wells

For a short recent account in English of the history and uses of the commercial amphora, see Amphoras and the Ancient Wine Trade, Excavations of the Athenian Agora, Pictue Book No.6, Princeton, 1961, hereinafter called Amphoras.

For more detail and documentation on the general basis of my estimated

dates quoted by Mr. Edwards in his catalogue of the coarse-ware amphoras from these wells, the reader is referred to Grace, Phyx, the general introduction and the introductions to the various categories, especially pp.144-151 on Knidian. The chronology of commercial amphoras is built up in the ordinary way from observations of differences in style between objects of the same class which can be dated by successive archaeological contexts, of which one of the most telling is of course that provided by the total destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C. Though lacking the decoration which helps to distinguish stages in development of other kinds of pottery, many commercial amphoras, especially of the Hellenistic period, have stamps of endorsement. The changing style of these stamps is a criterion, as in the case of ornament; and in addition we have the interconnection of names in the stamps, those of a particular potter in whose various but similar stamps a succession of dating officials is named, and those of two

Jane Jane

or more contemporary potters who name the same dating official plus, sometimes. a ditional magistrates of the year. Cf. in this catalogue nos. 532-4, types in various years of Thoudosios with anchor as device; and 534-5, types of Theudosios and of Thrason, both in the term of Xenokles. Some magistrates are distinguished in some stamps by titles. One series of these, the phrourarchoi or "garrison commanders" at Knidos, meny of whom have names that are not Knidian so far as we know, reflect a period of external control. Archaeological context provides for the series a date before about the middle of the 2nd century B.C., through numerous stamped handles found for instance in Corinth, or in the construction filling of the Stoa of Attalos in Athens. The period of control is evidently that of the mainland states by Rhodes from 188-167 B.C.; and these inclusive dates are quoted in the catalogue for stamps of which the dating name is accompanied in some types with the title phrourarchos. It should be noted that the title is quite often omitted, and we must fall back then on nameconnections and contexts of discovery to help us identify an untitled eponym in a given stamp with a known phrourarchos of the same name. Stamps here dated "166-146 B.C." name eponyms who, never described as phrourarchoi, are associated by name-connections with the period after, rather than that before, the Rhodian occupation of Knidos. The shapes of jars or large fragments help also, tending

1

for instance, to place no.527 (fig. __) perhaps a generation earlier than nos.

525 and 537 (fig. __); these latter have handles with the shorter, more rising,

tops characteristic of the post-166 period. Shape combined with name-connections

at present suggest for 527 a date shortly before 188 B.C., i.e. before the date

when presumably the naming of the phrourarchoi began.

See Grace, Phyx, p.146, for a note on the identification of the period of these phrourarchoi, and A. Dumont, Inscriptions Ceramiques de Grèce, Paris, 1871, pp. 125-138, for publication of numerous examples (revision of course is now now to be made in some of the readings). Types like 529 of this catalogue were accompanied on the other handle of the jar by fabracant types like 542; see Grace. Phyx, pp.151-152, under no.116, on known pairs. In most stamps where it occurs, the name of the phrourarchos evidently replaces that of the dating official in normal Knidian and Rhodian stamps; at least no other eponymous official was named on these jars; and the preposition quite often accompanies the titled name, as in 546 here, and, for instance, Grace, Pnyx, p.154, no. 134. However, in contrast with what seems to have been normal for eponymous officials named in amphora stamps [footnote on evidence for Rhodian usage], the terms of these phrourarchoi were not full years but apparently four-month periods, like those of the (citizen) phrourarchoi in Priene (Inschr. von Priene, p.xiii). Three changes per year for the 22 wears from 188 - 167 R.C. calls for 66 terms, and

We have record of 52 different names accompanied by the title phrourarches in Knidian stamps. Since the stamps that name the title are often known in very few examples, it is quite possible that, despite the relative completeness of the Knidian repertory now on file, a few names are missing from our list by accident of preservation; an additional part of the deficit is no doubt to be filled out by repeated names.

The stamp type of which 526 is one of three known examples belongs to a small group in which a phrourarchos, here Apollonios, instead of being the only official cited on the jar, is named in addition to an eponym, here Sokrates (probably entitled damiorgos, by analogy with similar types better preserved, but the beginning of the legend is never preserved); the potter (so specified) of 526, Aristion, has several other types of this kind, naming other eponyms and phrourarchoi; and there are a few similar types of other potters. A second phrourarches of the year of Sokrates must be identified in the Philokrates of a stamp published desperia III, 1934, p.263, no. 179; and a third (Moschos) is identified tentatively; (no published example). Two and possibly three phrourarchoi of another year, that of Deziphanes, seem established; for one, ef. Dumont, op.cit., p.139, 3, but the evidence is still to be published.

This group as a whole is no doubt to be dated soon after 188, when the new

administration was adjusting itself; name connections confirm the reasonable guess. The potter of 524 and 525 belongs to this group (the type just cited from Dumont is now known to be his), hence I suggest that the eponym of 525, unknown except in the type here published, is to be dated not long before 188; or he may of course be an early phrourarchos of whom no stamp with the title happens to have been preserved. A date in the same decade may be preserved for 524, of which a duplicate is on the handle of a whole jar from the Agora Excavations, see

So much for sources of narrowed dates quoted in the catalogue. There is interesting confirmation in the grouping of stamped handles in some of the individual wells. For instance, 9 out of 10 handles of various classes in Well XV are attributable to the second quarter of the 2nd century B.C.; the 3 from Well XXXIII are all from ea. 190 - 167 B.C.; the 3 from the lower fill of Well XIV are of the early 3rd century B.C., while no. 523 from its upper fill is to be dated after 166; of the three fills in Well XIX, the first (lowest) use fill contained no.520, of the first half of the 3rd century, the second use fill no. 510, datable som after 200 B.C., while the final fill contained no.538, of 188 - 167 B.C.

Two Knidian handles, 522 and 531, cannot be dated before the destruction

of Corinth, but belong to the period, late 2nd and early 1st century B.C. when duoviri (called andres) are hamed on Knidian amphoras: see Grace, Pnyx, pp.146

- 150; and Amphoras, text with fig.s 59-40 and 64-65. The Rhodian no. 513 is probably to be added, as datable in the 1st century B.C. before the third quarter.

For activity over the South Stoa during this period when it lay in ruins, see

O. Broneer, Corinth 1, Part IV, The South Stoa and its Roman Successors, Princeton, 1954, p.89 with note 46; cf. also Grace, Pnyx, p.146, note 19.

Attention should be called to the single Thasian handle, no. 502. It bears the only certain known example of its stamp type, which in turn is the only one containing the name Megisteus. On this name, demotic of the island-name Megiste (Castellorizo), see P.M. Fraser and G.E.Bean, The Rhodian Peraea and Islands, Oxford 1954, p.54.

According to the concordance, Grace, Phyx, p.147, the companion stemp to no. 522, on the other handle of the same jar, should have been dated in the term of Andromenes. However, a recent find in Delos (TD 6487, part of the top of a jar with both stamps preserved) has shown that the sponym in the companion type of 522 was actually Aristokrates. An overlap of the pair of duoviri Agesipolis and dermophantos is indicated between the two eponym terms, which for other reasons had been considered close together in date. The Delos fragment, from the excavations of 1959, was studied and is mentioned by permission of Professor G. Daux, Dorector of the French School in Athens.

A table follows, showing the assortment of stamped pieces from the South Stoa wells compared with the figures for Corinth as a whole.

	from South Stoa wells		from Corini	from Corinth as a whole	
	number	per cent	number	per cent	
Thasian	1	under 2	10	2	
Rhodian	19	33	114	25	
Knidian	26	46	123	27	
Koan	2	3.5	3	under 1	
Chian (lagynoi)	3	5	6	1	
Roman	3	5	64	14	
Parmeniskos Grp	1	under 2	2	under 0.5	
Corcyrean(?)	0	0	55	12	
Corinthian	0	0	30	6.5	
other	2	3.5	55	12	
	57		462		
			STATE OF THE PARTY		

(Comment on these interesting figures still to be written. Contrast in the at Corinth
Roman: evidently most of these are datable after the foundation of the colony;
I believe they are used for dating purposes by ELW. Contrast in the Coreyrean
(?maybe another kind of Corinthian) and Corinthian: these are evidently 4th to
3rd century B.C. - note that only about a dozen SAH from the wells are attributed
to the 3rd century, and none to the 4th.

The figures for Argos (see BCH 1955 and 1957, Longor articles) make also an interesting contract: without to district in 146, to Kinni and 34 70.

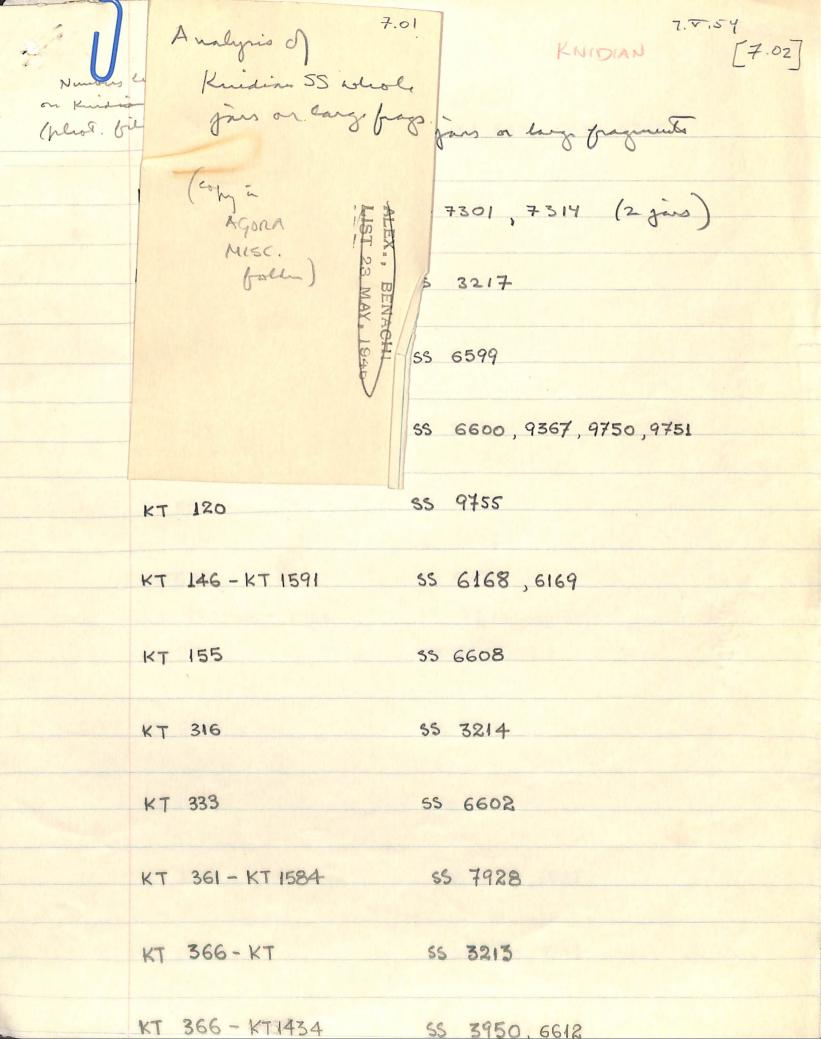
One outer of EM is suplis in Kudi (jel.

Beginning with KT 913, the telly was made in to N. Mins. without filing in the Kindin file (as was always done during to full chock, brings master cards for to purpose).

M & less been entering in to Rudin fil from the guel Celly. She has reached KT 1315. In order to find to master ands most governments, but at the same line not risk mossion, she suggests pulling a check I besil to EM 1- etc. We decid how to wit "fold" in to assed place, over &

31. 5.60

in the Kine of the by M's from telles entered by VG is the duplicates during to tally-and-check . (5 your Also, ever and There of the KT muber have not been entered into to Know fil septematically (M2 found on today - was & KT 197?). Unless in the fel llue is an entry "EM, none" cannot assume then are no examples them, but must chedy in KT duplicates (by on or opin separation).



7.01 Analysis d) Kuidin SS whole jour or early frage. (copy in AGORA MISC. (follow)

Numbers line be entered

on Kindian He x 54 couls

100

(plus. bil 9 KT) KT on whole jons or lang fragments

KT 5 - KT 1646 SS 7301, 7314 (2 jans)

KT 14 35 3217

KT 95 - KT 1555 SS 6599

65 6600, 9367, 9750, 9751 KT 110

KT 120 33 9755

KT 146 - KT 1591 55 6168 , 6169

KT 155 35 6608

55 3214 KT 316

KT 333 55 6602

55 7928 KT 361 - KT 1584

KT 366 - KT 55 3213

KT 366 - KT 1434 55 3950, 6612

KT.		55 3951, 6601, 6609, 9748	
KT	366A	SS 9745	
·KT	426	ss 9569	
KT	437	SS 6610	
KŢ	445	SS 3219	
			altrantion
	556	\$\$ 6613 \$\$ 9746	
	648	55 2272	
	- 923 - KT 1462?	55 9744	
KT	926	55 6606	
KT	990	ss 9753	
KT	1055	SS 6603	
KT	1061	ss 7542, 7587	
KT	1130	55 6611, 9743	
· K T	1138	SS 3218	

KT	1158	SS 7929
КT	1254	ss 7210
KT	1434 - KT 366 1462 - KT 923? 1531	\$\$ 3950,6612 \$\$ 9744 \$\$ 7918
KT	1555 - KT 95	SS 6599
KT	1555	SS 6604
KT	1584 - KT 361	ss 7928
KT	1591 - KT 146	SS 6168, 6169
KT	1646 - KT 5	ss 7301, 7314
KT	1726	35 3215
KT	1735	SS 3216
KT	1788	\$\$ 9464

Kuidin stamped jour, stamps not mad (Agora)

55 6605 winder Stomp on to one proceed handle

33 6607 pair of netrogeter stomps

55 7919+7920 pair of perbody dissimile nest otemps

83 8224 pair of rectangular stomps

47 923 55 9744 " " consider or of property line

KT 614 5 5 9746 " " rest. "

SS 9749 " " consider or brought of line

SS 9759 " " consider or brought of line

SS 9759 " " consider or brought of line

SS 9759 " " consider or brought of line

SS 9759 " " consider or brought of line

SS 9759 " " consider or brought of line

Knie unstampet jus at Agon

55 9747 } Low 2nd 55 9752 } cont. BC

Zach, Kudin stamped für 55 371

Lati period stempt gas 53 9461

C. KNIDIAN (PNYX)

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

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

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

The shape of the handle at various periods, for which cf. Grace, pl. II, nos. 6, 7, and p. 202, fig. 1, nos. 6-8, can here be followed to some extent in the photographs that show the tops of the handles with the position of the stamps. The reader may note the contrast on Plate 69 between the latest handle with rectangular stamp (169) and the early handles with circular stamps (170-172). Necks of jars bearing respectively the stamp type of 171-172 and that of 169 are shown beside one another on Plate 71, b, and two handles, 136 and 156, which date one before and one between these two necks, are illustrated in side view on Plate 59, b. It may be remarked that the stamp of the jar, Grace, p. 202, no. 8, has been read, and the term is that of ${}^{\circ}\text{I}\pi\pi\alpha\rho\chi\sigma\sigma$ (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,10 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 and 126; these may date from the first quarter of the second century.

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

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.

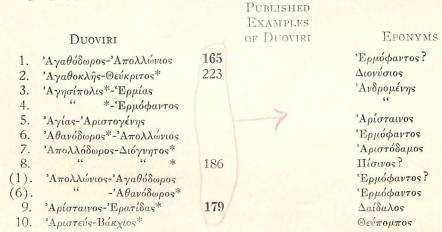
¹⁹ Certain apparent contradictions must be attributed to the fact that, after all, the sites of Corinth and Carthage were not entirely untrodden during the century between destruction and Roman colonization. On Corinth, cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 119, with note 7; and C. Roebuck, Corinth, XIV, *The 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.

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 $d\nu \delta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ (cf. 174, 187-188) occasionally $d\rho \chi \acute{\nu} \tau \omega \nu$ (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 reëstablish 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).



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.

SMALL OBJECTS FROM THE PNYX: II

		Published	
		EXAMPLES	
	Duoviri	OF DUOVIRI	EPONYMS
11.	'Αριστόβουλος*-Μελάντας	185, 190	"Ερμων
12.	" *-Mόσχος		'Αλέξανδρος
(5).	'Αριστογένης-'Αγίας		'Αρίσταινος
13.	'Αριστοκλῆς-'Αρτέμων	185; p. 300, 8;	'Αγίας
		Kent, no. 15	
(13).	'Αρτέμων-'Αριστοκλῆς		"
(10).	Βάκχιος*-'Αριστεύς		⊕ εύπομπος
14.	Δαμάτριος-Εὔφρων		Σωσίφρων??
15.	Δαμά (τριο) ς-Κυδοσθένης*	181-183	Σωσίφρων
(15).	Δημήτριος- "*	180	"
(7).	Διόγνητος*-'Απολλόδωρος		'Αριστόδαμος
(8).	" * "		Πίσινος?
16.	Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις*		Πολίτης
(9).	'Ερατίδας*-'Αρίσταινος		Δαίδαλος
(3).	Έρμίας- Άγησίπολις*		³ Ανδρομένης
17.	" -Νικασίβουλος		E[
. 18.	"		"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(4).	'Ερμόφαντος-'Αγησίπολις*		'Ανδρομένης
19.	Εὔβουλος-Καρνεάδας	187, 188, 211-212	Πίσινος
20.	Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλής
21.	" -Πολύχαρμος	164, 174, 130;	'Αριστομήδης
		Grace, p. 275, SS 323;	
		Kent, no. 10	
22.	Εὐπόλεμος*-Λάχης*	Kent, no. 7	Εὐφραγόρας
(14).	Εὔφρων-Δαμάτριος		Σωσίφρων??
(2).	Θεύκριτος*-'Αγαθοκλῆς		Διονύσιος
23.	'Ιάσων-Κάλλιππος	158	Πολίτας
24.	" -Μύστης*	188	'Αριστοκράτης
25.	Ίππόστρατος*-Κλεύπολις		Στρατοκλής
26.	" -Πολύχαρμος		'Αριστομήδης
(23).	Κάλλιππος-Ἰάσων		Πολίτας
(19).	Καρνεάδας-Εὔβουλος		Πίσινος
(20).	Κλεύπολις-Εὐκράτης		Στρατοκλής
(25).	" - Ίππόστρατος*		"
27.	Κράτερος*-Νικασίβουλος	160	"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
28.	Κράτης*-Πολίτας-της	184, 189	'Αλέξανδρος
29.		163	Δαμόκριτος
30.	" *-Πονοσυλέτης*		66
(15).	Κυδοσθένης*-Δαμά (τριο)ς		Σωσίφρων
	usually Δημήτριος		
(22).	Λάχης*-Εὐπόλεμος*		Εὐφραγόρας
(11).	Μελάντας-'Αριστόβουλος*		"Ερμων
(12).	Μόσχος- Αριστόβουλος*		'Αλέξανδρος
(24).	Μύστης*- Ίάσων		'Αριστοκράτης
(17).	Νικασίβουλος-Έρμίας		E[
(18).			"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)?
(27).	-Κράτερος*		"Ιππαρχος (ὁ Διονυσίου)
(28).	Πολίτας (-της) - Κράτης		'Αλέξανδρος
(29).			Δαμόκριτος

STAMPED WINE JAR FRAGMENTS

		Published Examples	
	Duoviri	of Duoviri	EPONYMS
21).	Πολύχαρμος-Εὐκράτης "- 'Ιππόστρατος*		'Αριστομήδης ''
26). (30). (31).	Πονοσυλέτης*-Κράτης* Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης* Τηνάδης*-Πυθόκριτος		Δαμόκριτος Κλεύπολις ''
16).	$\Phi \iota \lambda \acute{o} \pi o \lambda \iota s^* - \Delta \iota o \nu \acute{v} \sigma \iota o s$		Πολίτης
	Enganyara	Published Examples of Eponyms	Duoviri
	Eponyms		
1.	'Αγίας	182, 172, 173, 214; Grace, p. 300, 8	'Αριστοκλῆς-'Αρτέμων
2.	'Αλέξανδρος*		'Αριστόβουλος-Μόσχος
3.	**		Κράτης-Πολίτης 'Αγησίπολις-'Ερμίας
4. 5.	'Ανδρομένης* "*	154	- Έρμιος - Έρμοφαντος
6.	'Αρίσταινος	183, 171	'Αγίας-'Αριστογένης
7.	'Αριστόδαμος*	109, 171	'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος
8.	'Αριστοκράτης		Ίάσων-Μύστης
9.	'Αριστομήδης*	164 = 130, 219	Εὐκράτης-Πολύχαρμος
10.	" *	101 100, ==	Ίππόστρατος. "
11.	Δαίδαλος*	cf. 175	'Αρίσταινος-'Ερατίδας
12.	Δαμόκριτος	159, cf. 176; 202	Κράτης-Πολίτας-της
13.	"	11	" -Πονοσυλέτης
14.	Διονύσιος	176	'Αγαθοκλῆς-Θεύκριτος
15.	E[?		Έρμίας-Νικασίβουλος
16.	Έρμόφαντος	154	'Αθανόδωρος-'Απολλώνιος
17.	**	153	$^{\prime}$ Αγαθόδωρος- "?
18.	"Ερμων	184	'Αριστόβουλος-Μελάντας
19.	Εὐφραγόρας	186, 168, 170, 210	Εὐπόλεμος-Λάχης
20.	Θεύπομπος		'Αριστεύς-Βάκχιος
21. 22.	"Ιππαρχος* ὁ Διονυσίου	132; p. 305, no. 8	Κράτερος-Νικασίβουλος Έρμίας-
23.	Κλεύπολις	cf. 156	Πυθόκριτος-Τηνάδης
24.		188, 213	Εὔβουλος-Καρνεάδας
25.		166, 215	'Απολλόδωρος-Διόγνητος
26.		157 , 174	'Ιάσων-Κάλλιππος
27.		180-181	Διονύσιος-Φιλόπολις
28.		cf. 161	Εὐκράτης-Κλεύπολις
29.		cf. 161; Kent, no. 2	Ίππόστρατος- "
30.		146	Δαμάτ (ρι?) os or Δημήτριος-Κυδοσθένης
31.	. " ? *		Δημητριος-Κυοσσσενης Δαμάτριος-Εὔφρων

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

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

Much can eventually be done with relative dates within the group. For instance, an eponym named mostly or entirely by fabricants who worked also in the preceding period (see e. g. on 160) must have held office near the beginning. Those named on the most numerous and largest fragments in Sulla-destruction deposits are likely to be nearest that event. On the other hand, there is little overlapping in fabricants who use particular devices: it is evident, for instance, that the bull's head 25 types of $\Delta \iota \iota \sigma \kappa o \nu \rho i \delta a s$ (covering nine different eponym terms) are later than those of $\Delta a \mu o \kappa \rho i \tau \eta s$ (eight terms, no overlap with $\Delta \iota \iota \sigma \kappa o \nu \rho i \delta a s$). 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, 'Αριστομήδης, $\Delta aiδaλos$, $\Delta aμόκριτοs$ and Kλεύπολιs (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 $\Delta \iota o \sigma \kappa o \nu \rho i \delta as^{26}$ includes no mention of the fabricant's name.

Among other anomalies, note that the titles $\partial \nu \delta \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ and $\partial \rho \chi \delta \nu \tau \omega \nu$ 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 $\mathring{a}\rho\chi o\nu\tau os$ 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."

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

Knidian titles, apart from $\phi po\acute{v} \rho a p \chi o s$ above discussed, $\kappa \epsilon \rho a \mu \epsilon \acute{v} s$ occasionally identifies the fabricant, and $\delta a \mu \iota o \rho \gamma \acute{o} s$ frequently, from the early second to the early first centuries B.C., describes the eponym. The word ${}^{\sigma} I \pi \pi a \rho \chi o s$ is probably a name, not a title; see under 160. The word $\pi a \iota \delta \acute{\iota} a$ 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 $\Phi avias$ -Biotos (unpublished) and perhaps $\Delta \rho a (-\Theta \epsilon v)$, 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). 'Απολλώνιος Πισίδας. Pl. 65.

['Απ] ολλώνι [os] [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.

 (AH 133). 'Αρισταγόρας, term of Δαμάτριος.

> 'Επὶ Δαματρ ίου 'Αρισταγό ρα Κνίδι(ον) anchor, point left

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

²⁷ Hesperia, Suppl. VIII, p. 184, note 35.

This appears to be the only Knidian type which names an eponym $\Delta \alpha \mu \acute{a} \tau \rho \iota \sigma s$.

115. (AH 116). 'Αριστίων, term of Εὐκρά (της). Pl. 65.

> 'Επ[ὶ Εὐκρά (τευς)] 'Αριστίων 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. (АН 255). 'Αριστοκλής. Pl. 65.

Κνίδιον 'Αρι στοκλεῦς

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

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

MM - 51

(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 "Ayror and Τιμοφῶν. The style of the stamps is that of 135-136 below, which we may then take to be from jars of this 'Αριστοκλής, or of his contemporary Νικασίβουλος whose stamps are very similar. For other published phrourarch stamps in the same style, see Grace, 177, and B.C.H., LXXVI. 1952, pl. XIX, 3.

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

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

Έπὶ Έπιχ ά [ρμου] Α ρίστων [05] Κι bar (club?)

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

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

[Πολ ι]οῦχος ['Αστρ] αγάλου

in center, bull's head facing

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

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

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

Έπὶ Φιλίππου Διονυσ [ίου] $[K\nu i\delta\iota(o)\nu]$ 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 κονη [τομ] ένης [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. (ΑΗ 257). Εἰρηνίδας, term of Φίλτατος. Pl. 65.

> Έ [πὶ Φιλτάτου] Eἰρη[νίδα Κνί (διον)] [caduceus]

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

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



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.

'Επὶ Μεν[ίππου] 'Ḥνι[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 'Αγαθοκλής.

['Επὶ 'Αγ] 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 'Αγαθοκλῆς (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 "Αντανδρος. Pl. 65.

['Ἐπὶ 'Αντάνδ]

ρου Θευδο[σί]

ου 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.

> 'Επὶ Εὐκρά (τευς) Θευφείδε (υς)

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 ᾿Αγαθοκλῆς. Pl. 66.

['Επὶ 'Αγαθοκ] [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 'Ασκληπιάδης.

'Επὶ 'Ασκ (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). Νικίαs, term of Έρμοκράτηs. Pl. 66.

> Έπὶ Ἑρμοκρ άτευς 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 Nικίαs, see Grace, 126.

130. (AH 158). Σφαιρίων, term of Έρμοκράτης. Pl. 66. ['E]πὶ Έρμο [κ]ράτευς 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.

 (AH 210). Χαρμοκράτης, term of 'Ασκληπιόδωρος. Pl. 66.

> ['Επὶ 'Ασκληπιο]δώ ρου ΟΔΙ' Χαρ[μοκρά]τευς [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 [τευς double axe]

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

For the fabricant, see on 131.

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

['Επ]ὶ Θευ δότου 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 $\Pi a \iota \delta \iota a$ $\Theta \epsilon \iota \delta \omega \rho \iota \delta a$; 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 'A $\rho \chi$. 'E ϕ ., 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 'Ασκλη- ι. απάδης. Pl. 66.

Έπὶ Φρουρά (ρ) χου ᾿Ασκλ ηπιάδου

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

135. (AH 214). Term of the Φρούραρχος Έρμοκράτης. Pl. 66.

> Φρουρ [άρχ] ου Έρμοκράτευς

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 Κλεύ-πολις. Pls. 66 and 59, b (side).

Φρουράρχου [Κ]λευπόλιος

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 Διονυ] σίου 'Αγαθ[ίνου (in leafstar shaped stamp)

Four other examples are on file.

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

'E π [i Εiφρa]vορος star (in lozenge-shaped stamp)

Eighteen other examples are on file.

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

[' $\mathbf{E}\pi \lambda \Delta \omega v \sigma]$] $\sigma \omega \omega \sigma ['\mathbf{A}\theta \eta v \omega \omega \omega]$ (in leaf-[$\mathbf{K}v \delta \omega \omega \omega]$] shaped stamp)

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

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

'Επὶ 'Αγαθο[κλε]

υ̂s 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 " $I\pi\pi\pi\alpha\rho\chi\sigma$ s (δ $\Delta\omega\nu\sigma'$) (cf. 160) and $\Sigma\omega\sigma'$ $\phi\rho\omega\nu$, i. e. early in the following period, which would suggest for 141 a relatively late date in the present period. For perhaps the same $^{3}A\gamma\alpha\theta\sigma\kappa\lambda\hat{\eta}s$, see 148; for a probably earlier one, 124 and 127.

142. (AH 42). 'Ανάξανδρος, term of Καλλιδάμας.
['Επὶ Καλ]λιδ[άμ]α
['Αναξά]νδρος

[Ἐπι Καλ]λιο[αμ [ἀναξά]νδρου [Κνίδ]ιον club

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

Another type of this fabricant (in the term of Åπολλόδωρος) 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 Καλλόδμαs seems to be one of the earliest, and Τιμασικράτης (143-144) one of the latest.

For other published stamps naming the eponym Kaλλιδάμas, 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.

Έπὶ [Τιμασικ]
ράτευς 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), ᾿Αριστοκλῆς (146), Δαμοκράτης, Ἐπιφάνης,

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

144. (AH 251). As 143.

['E]πὶ Τιμασικ [ρά]τενς 'Αν [αξ]άν[δ]ρου Κ [νίδι]α club

See on 143.

145. (AH 223). 'Αριστοκλής, term of 'Ιεροκλής. Pl. 67.

'Ε [πὶ 'Ιεροκλεῦς]
'Αριστοκ [λ]
εῦς Κνίδ [ι]
ον caduceus

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

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

Έπὶ δ[αμιοργοῦ] Τιμασικράτευ \$ Κνίδιον 'Αρ ιστοκλεῦς anchor, point right

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

 (AH 206). 'Ασκληπιόδωρος, term of Εὐφράνωρ. Pl. 67.

> buil's ' $E\pi i E v \phi \rho \phi [vo]$ head, $\rho o s 'A \sigma \kappa [\lambda \eta \pi \iota o]$ facing $\delta \omega \rho o [v K \nu i \delta \iota (ov)]$

Three or four other examples are on file. For another type of $A\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\pi\iota\delta\delta\omega\rho\sigma$, 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). Δαμοκλής, term of 'Αγαθο (κλής). Pl. 67.

> Κνίδι(ον) Δαμ οκλε(ῦς) [ἐπὶ δα (μιόργου) 'Αγαθο (κλεῦς)] double axe in center

Nineteen other examples are on file. The eponym is probably the one named on 141. $\Delta \alpha \mu \sigma \kappa \lambda \hat{\eta}_s$ is known to appear with only one other eponym, $\Sigma \omega \sigma l \phi \rho \omega \nu$.

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

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

Three other examples on file. $E\pi\iota\phi\acute{a}\nu\eta s$ with bee continues to endorse stamps in the earlier part of the following (duoviri) period, as do two or three other fabricants who name the eponym $X\rho\acute{\nu}\sigma\iota\pi\pi\sigma s$.

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

Νουμηνίου Κνίδιον ἐπὶ Ἱεροκλεῦς cluster of grapes

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

151. (AH 40). Ξάνθος. Pl. 67.

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

152. (AH 118). Not read.

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

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

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 3.

LATE SECOND CENTURY TO 86

B.C.: 153-165

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

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

[' $\mathbf{E}\pi\lambda$] ' $\mathbf{E}\rho\mu\sigma\phi\acute{a}\nu$ [τ] ov ' $\mathbf{A}\theta\eta\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}$ ov $\mathbf{K}\nu\acute{\iota}\delta\iota\sigma\nu$ [crescent]

Four other examples on file.

Both fabricant (cf. 140) and eponym have earlier homonyms, but this appears to be the ' $\Lambda\theta\eta\gamma\alpha\iota\sigma$'s 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 'Aya $\theta \hat{\imath} vos$, term of 'Ayias).

154. (AH 234). Αἰσχυλῖνος, term of ἀΑνδρομένης. Pl. 68 (stamp at a little less than actual size).

> 'Επὶ 'Αν δρομένε υς Αἰσκυλί (sic) νου

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

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

> ['Αντιγόν] ου [Κνίδιον] caduceus

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

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

^{*}Aντίγονος is known on Knidian stamps only at about this period and in this capacity.

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

'Επὶ δαμιο [ργοῦ] Κλευπόλ [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). 'Αρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας.

'Επὶ Πολί τα 'Αρχα 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 'Aρχαγόραs, see Grace, 170-173; and 184 and 223 are probably his duoviri stamps in the terms respectively of 'Aλέξανδροs and Διονίσιοs. He is known with altogether eight eponyms, all of this period. The name does not appear otherwise on Knidian stamps.

158. (AH 92). ('Αρχαγόρας, term of Πολίτας), duoviri stamp. Pl. 68.

['Ι] άσων Κάλλιπ πος

Many other examples on file. See on 157.

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

['Επὶ Δ αμοκρίτο|v| Γοργί|a| Κv[ίδια]

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, $\Pi_0\lambda i\tau_{\eta s}$ - $K_{\rho}\dot{a}\tau_{\eta s}$, without device, with closely similar lettering (small irregular letters with marked apices).

Γοργίαs is known with four other eponyms, $\Delta \alpha i \delta \alpha \lambda o s$ (cf. 175, 179), $\Pi o \lambda i \tau a s$ (cf. 157), $\Pi o \lambda i \tau \eta s$ (cf. 180), and $\Sigma \tau \rho a \tau o \kappa \lambda \hat{\eta} s$ (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. (ΑΗ 182). (Διονύσιος, term of *Ιππαρχος ὁ Διονυσίου), duoviri stamp.

Kράτερο[s] [bull's Nικασίβ[ov] 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

Έπὶ Ἱππάρχου 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). " $I\pi\pi\alpha\rho\chi\sigma$ s 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 " $I\pi\pi\alpha\rho\chi\sigma$ s, the patronymic (?) is named by three fabricants (Διονύσιος, Έπιφάνης, 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 "Ιππαρχος 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).

(AH 224). Διονύσιος, term of Στρατοκλής.
 Pl. 68.

159

Έπὶ Στρα τοκλεῦς Διονυσίου

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

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

[] Διονυ [σ] ίου Κνίδιο [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 *duovir*, 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:

Έπὶ $\Delta \alpha \mu ο \kappa \rho i (\tau o v)$ Εὐφροσύ anchor, point left νου $K \nu i \delta \iota (o \nu)$

164. (AH 228). Μάρων, term of 'Αριστομήδης, with *duoviri* Εὐκράτης and Πολύχαρμος.

['Αριστομήδευς] [Μά] ρων Κνίδιον [Ε] ὖκράτης [Πο]λύχαρμος ______ amphora

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

The omission of the preposition at this period is remarkable.

The fabricant is to be distinguished from $\text{M}\acute{a}\rho\omega(\nu)$ 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 $\text{M}\acute{a}\rho\omega(\nu)$ is Kent, no. 3, the photograph of which shows clearly the early shape of the handle.)

165. (AH 37). *Duoviri* stamp, 'Αγαθόδωρος- 'Απολλώνιος. Pl. 68.

'Αγαθόδ [ωρ] os 'Απολλ [ώ] vuos 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 Έρμό-φαντος, see under 153.

KNIDIAN WITH NON-CIRCULAR STAMPS: 4.
FIRST CENTURY B.C.: 166-169

On this series, see p. 000.

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

> Πτ[ολεμ(] Νικαγ[ο(] Κνίδι(ον)

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

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

167. (AH 226). ' 3 Aσωκ $(^{a}$?), Εὖφρα(, and ' 3 Eλπιθη(. Pl. 69, a.

'A $\sigma\omega[\kappa(a?)]$ [anchor, E $i\phi\rho\alpha$ [bind up] [iE] $\lambda\pi[\iota\theta\eta(]]$ (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(os). Pl. 69, a.

'O[να(σι] (inv., retr.) ear of grain 'Aθ[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 'Ovaou (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 'Avaţavδρίδας 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, Έπικράτης (not quite characteristic), Εὔβουλος (Grace, 194), Εὖφραγόρας, Εὐφράνωρ, Θεύδαμος, Κάλλιππος, Κλευπείθης, Πτολεμαίος, Φιλομή (δης) Φιλοσθένης. There are many different fabricant types, either with abbreviations of the two names, or with 'Aθήναιος 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 $^{\lambda}\chi a\iota \delta s$ and one of those naming $^{\lambda}a\mu \delta \kappa \rho\iota \tau \sigma s$ 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 'Aθήναιος 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: MISCEL-LANEOUS TYPES: 170-176

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

Έπὶ 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.

 (AH 162). Ἑρμογένηs, term of Καλλιδάμαs. Pl. 69, b.

Έπi K]a[$\lambda\lambda\iota\delta$] $\acute{a}\mu a$ Έρ μ ογ $\acute{\epsilon}$ [ν (ϵvs)

Κ $\nu \acute{\iota}$ amphora $\delta\iota$ ($o\nu$)

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). Έρμογένης, term of Καλλιδάμας. Pl. 69, b.

> 'Επὶ Κα[λλιδάμα] 'Ερμογ[έν(ευs)] Κνί amphora $\delta\iota(ov)$

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

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

Έπὶ Τιμασικράτευς 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 Κύπρου in a framed circle round the same device (SS 3467, etc., of which seven examples are known). Δαμοκράτης ὁ ᾿Αριστοκλεῦς (see 177) is combined with the eponym Διοκλης 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 δ 'Αριστοκλεύς, 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 'Αριστομήδης), duoviri stamp. Pl. 70.

> 'Α[νδ]ρῶν Εὐκράτ[ευ]s 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.

Έπὶ [Δ] αιδάλου 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.

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

[Έπὶ 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. (ΑΗ 136). Δαμοκράτης ὁ ᾿Αριστοκλεῦς (term of Μενεκράτης).

[Δαμοκράτευς 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.)

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 Καλλιδάμαs, 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. (ΑΗ 131). (Δαμοκράτης ὁ ᾿Αριστοκλεῦς), term of Μενεκράτης. Pl. 70.

Έπὶ] Μενε [κράτευς 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). (Δαμοκράτηs, term of Δαίδαλοs)
 duoviri stamp. Pl. 70.

bull's head [Ἐρατίδ]ας Ἡρίσ[ταιν]ος υας.

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 $\Delta \alpha \mu \sigma \kappa \rho \acute{\alpha} \tau \epsilon v s$ $K \nu i \delta \iota \sigma v$ ' $A \nu \delta \rho \acute{\omega} v$, 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, $\Delta \alpha i \delta a \lambda \sigma s$, 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 $\Delta \alpha \mu \sigma \kappa \rho \acute{\alpha} \tau \eta s$ 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.

Έπὶ Πολίτευς Δαμοκράτευς 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 $(a\nu\delta\rho\hat{\omega}\nu)$ 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.

Έπὶ Πολί] τευς Δαμοκράτευς [Κνί (διον) vac. bull's head with neck

See on 180.

182. (AH 248). Διοσκουρίδαs, term of 'Aγίαs. Pl. 71.

Έπὶ ᾿Α [γία Διοσκουρίδα Κ]νίδιον bull's head

Published examples: Grace, 214; and pp. 300 and 303, no. 8, where the companion type has accidently 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 Διοσκουρίδαs is known to me, dated in this or in any other term.

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

183. (AH 38). Διοσκουρίδαs, term of '**Αρίσται**νοs. Pl. 71.

Έπὶ 'A] ρισταίνευ (ς?) Δ [ιοσκουρί] δα Κνίδ [ιον bull's head

Sixteen other examples on file, including SS 4072 b from a cistern deposit containing Sulladestruction filling; an example was also found in Corinth (C 36-99), on which see p. 90 note 19.

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

On the fabricant, see 182.

184. (AH 235). Διοσκουρίδαs, term of "Ερμων. Pl. 71.

'Επὶ "Ερμων [ο] Διο [σκο (v) ρί]δα [s] 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 "Ερμων) duoviri stamp. Pl. 71.

'Αρισ[τόβουλος Μ] κλά[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). Διοσκουρίδαs, term of Εὐφραγόραs.

> bull's head with neck Έπὶ Εὐφρα [γόρα Διοσκουρίδας νας.]

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

there are two sets of fabricant and duoviri types of Διοσκουρίδαs also in the year of Εὐφραγόραs. For the fabricant, see 182.

187. (AH 213). (Διοσκουρίδαs, term of Πίσινος) duoviri stamp. Pl. 71.

'Ανδρῶν Καρν]ηάδας Εὔβουλ[os (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 'Αριστοκράτης) duoviri stamp. Pl. 71.

'Ανδρῶ]ν Μύστης ['Ίάσων 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.

16 may 49 started

KNIDIAN ODBITIES

Names in accusation

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ep. Ozopavos (y. Comita 144)

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2 KULLES & ZEVOKLOUS 21181.49

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KNIDIAN

VIRGINIA GRACE, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece

Grant No. 1544 (1953), \$1,000. Ancient Greek wine jars.

The Society's grant is making possible a project essential to the comprehensive study, which the grantee is preparing, of ancient Greek standard wine containers. Important series of these two-handled earthenware jars had indications of the place of origin and the date stamped on their handles, so that they provide valuable evidence for one of the principal branches of ancient commerce. The stamps were apparently endorsements of capacity, and contain the names, and sometimes the titles, of various responsible persons; hence they are a source of information on the administration of the issuing state. Finally, the stamped fragments, to the increasing degree that their chronology is being established, serve to date the many and widespread excavation deposits in which they are found.

The specific project which has been assisted by the grant is the classification and recording of the nearly 18,000 stamped handles in the National Museum, Athens, in particular the Knidian, those, that is, from wine jars made in Hellenistic times in Knidos, a port city of Asia Minor opposite the island of Rhodes, which must have been the outlet for a wine-growing hinterland. The Knidian form by far the most numerous class in the National Museum collection; totalling nearly 14,000, the National Museum Knidian are also the largest collection of their class in existence. Taken together with the second largest group of Knidian, those found in the excavations of the Athenian Agora, they show that the stamped Knidian jar was the common wine container in Athens in the Hellenistic period. Of this which is in some ways the most important of the stamped series, no definitive study could be published without taking into account the collection in the National Museum.

Toward the ordering of the mass of data to be obtained from this huge collection, a numbered and alphabetically arranged repertory of

Reprinted from Year Book of The American Philosophical Society, 1953 $269{-}270$

Printed in U. S. A.

Knidian stamp types was prepared in October, 1952, the chief basis of which was formed by finds in the Athenian Agora and in Delos: the number of distinct types came to just over 1800. Procedure with Knidian at the National Museum, which began early in November, 1952, has been as follows:

(1) Identification and numbering of handles by stamp types. (2) Photography of new and corrected types, done currently with the identification. (3) Arranging of handles for storage in order of type numbers. (4) Checking of identifications by groups of duplicates, and labelling of drawers in which the handles are stored. (5) Photography of superior examples, for better illustration of the repertory: (6) Numbering of examples of the types. (7) Adding to the copy of the repertory a tally of examples, and notes from the study of assembled groups, e.g. on secondary stamps, on small handles indicating fractional containers, on dates indicated by fabric, etc.

This program has been completed to the following extent: About 10,000 Knidian handles have been classified, numbered, stored in order, their identification checked against photographs of the types, and the drawers labelled. Of the rest, a good part have stamps too worn and dim for precise identification; others will be identified after further study. Space for additional examples has been left in the drawers.

As to photography, all new and corrected types have been photographed, and somewhat over half the work has been done which will be desirable for the illustration of superior examples. Rather over a quarter of the classified handles have received their example numbers; this work will be continued by the assistant needed to fetch and carry for the persons who will proceed with the photography and the study of assembled groups. In the latter study, a beginning has been made, enough to give an idea of the harvest to come.

Some results of the investigation may be cited now: about 180 new stamp types have been identified, and about 150 types which were previously incompletely known are now corrected or restored. Further bulletins may be published when the present project is complete. The results of the investigation as a whole will be incorporated with information derived from the grantee's study of the collections from the excavations in Delos and the Athenian Agora, to make the Knidian volume of a corpus of wine jar stamps. This volume will be published by the American School of Classical Studies, Athens, as part of the final publication of the results of the excavations of the Athenian Agora.

The Society's grant has provided a large part of the costs of photography and manual assistance needed for the National Museum project. Most important, however, is its gift of the means of maintaining a classified arrangement of some 14,000 specimens, the drawer storage which not only renders individual stamps accessible for verification, but also enables one to make comparisons of whole series, facilitates in many ways every stage of the present investigation, and will continue to open the material to further studies, for instance in the related field of numismatics.

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		to unde, with inclusion KT muchos.
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3.	KT 5p-70 (82 SS)	23 KT 481 - 489 /77 SS)
ų	KT. 71-100 (78 SS)	24 KT 490 - 510 (7255)
5	KT 101-110 (82 SS)	25 KT 511 - 545 (7555)
6	KT 113-121 (85 55)	26 KT 546 - 555 (63 SS)
7	KT 122 - 153 (85 SS)	27 KT 556 - 558 (6655)
8	KT 154 - 177 (7455)	28 KT 560 - 580 (67 SS)
	KT 178- 197 (86 SS)	29 KT 581 - 610 (8255)
10	KT 198 - 233 (87 SS)	30 14 611 - 625 (7255)
11	KT 233 - 250 (72 SS)	31 KT 626 - 650 (68 SS)
12	KT 250-285 (78 SS)	32 KT 651 - 671 81 5
	KT 286-296 (80 SS)	33 KT 672 - 700 (69 55)
	KT 297-320 #9 55)	
		35 xT 731 - 760 (7855)
		36 KT 761 -780 (75 55)
		37 KT 781 - 799 (8955)
		38 KT 800 - 815 (7455)
		39 KT 816 - 850 (67 SS)
20	KT 390- 424 (77 SS)	40 KT 851 - 875 /81 SS)

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41 KT 876-905 (78 SS)
                           64 KT 1456-1487 (6755)
                           65 KT 1488-1500 (73 55
42KT 906 - 921 (75 55)
                            66. KT 1501-1516 (74 SS)
43KT 922 - 933 (7055)
44 47 934 - 958 (65 55)
                            67 KT 1517-1529 (76 SS)
45KT 959 - 977 (75 SS)
                            68 KT 1530 - 1534 /70 SS
46 KT 978 -1011 (74 55)
                            69 KT 1535 - 1547 (80 55
                           FORT 1548-1568 (6255)
47 KT TO12 - 1037 (78 55)
48 KT 1038 - 1063 74 55
                           71 KT 1569 - 1583 (7155)
49 KT 1064-1082 (83 65)
                            72 RT 1584 - 1602 (74 55)
50 KT 1083 -1112 (79 55)
                           73KT 1603 - 1624 (82 SS)
                            74 KT 1625 - 1642 (6055)
SIKT 1114 - 1127 (63 SS)
52 KT 1129 - 1139 (69 55)
                           75 KT 1643 - 1659 (7655)
53 KT 1140-1163 (80 SS)
                           76 KT 1660 - 1730 (60 SS)
54 KT 1164-1197 (84 SS)
                           77KT 1731 - 1805 (7455)
55 KT 1198-1224 (80 SS)
56 KT 1228 -1265 (80 SS)
                           19
07 KT 1266-1278 (88 SS)
58 KT 1279-1283
                    (71 SS)
59 KT 1286- 1320
60 KT 1321 - 1360
61 K7 1362 - 1395
62 KT 1396 _ 1433 /62 SS
63 KT 1434 - 1455 /71 SS
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31, 14.53

mon witer for Plose - Kristing commeliers

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KNIDIAN 1702

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Series To rumains

8) Physican King

Lurdoffments in To SAMPLE

JAR STAMPS GET,

15 June 49

Extract of letter dated 30 May 46:

Dear Fraser,

It is difficult to give you a decisive answer. First, the two cases are not quite comparable. In the Tenos coin the rose is part of the original design of the die. In the Antissa coin it is only a contermark (sixt which may have been put on a century or more after the original coin was made. As a countermark it need not mean more than that the coin was certified for circulation in Rhodian territory in some Rhodian emergency. It might mean that it was certified by the Rhodians for circulation in Antissa and then it would imply a measure of political control as great as that implied by the symbol on the Tenos coins. But this one could only conclude if (1) one had a considerable number of similar coins similarly countermarked and (2) known to have come from the district. The original Antissa coin looks to me a century or more earlier than the Tenos coin, say late 4th century, but I should not like to say how long afterwards the rose was countermarked on it.

The Tenos coin is second century and one might suggest that it and its fellows with the rose symbol were struck in the mint of Tenos with bullion provided by the Rhodians for the pay of their garrisen.

So that failing the accumulation of a number of countermarked coins of Antissa from Antissa, the evidence for Rhodian control at Tenos is far stronger. Is this any help? I don't think there's much to be made of the actual representations of the rose.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) E.S.G. Robinson

(some further personal stuff in longhand)

Carbon copy filed under KNIDIAN notes

company and RHODIAN note

Kuidian christiations of 2 diff. stamps on sam jar. 1. ('Avspar l'Apris Tolesa s'Aptérior de p.303, 8

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16 May 1949

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22/11/39

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J. a. O. Larsen, Am Economic Survey of Ameinst Pour, 77, p. 391 (8 get rufs. on Kinder etc. gins in Delin account)

19 May "99

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KNIDIAN 7 July 48

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- see bib of 16 ×11,8 and of Donner

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Kaminos i en acropel de Lindon

I, p. 101 (repossible de delle

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also in These see Dans's article in BCH 1926

Knistonia

N. C. Samm. gr. Dial. Jusder: 1899 III; 1: 221-300 hosty fr. stamp Dunals in the Pp. - Equ. z denovini

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See Sumplementum Poikraphicum Graecum VIII 1938 p. 67 for Rhodian,
BSA Alex. by Breccia
Knidian and Thasian stamps published from Egypt (Alexandria)
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anchor, p.1.

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KNIDIAN PAIRS

As A 1940, p. 112, an 1939 chair making

Notes on Stamped Jans; Vargin Grace, A were School

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This paper considered officials manual on Brieding

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26. V. 57-1- JHS 1942 p. 54

20. V.76

Mans and Marus two diff. names occurring in the same votine inscription to Men from Laurium. Ef. B. C. H. 1896, p. 85 where is raid that Marus is a Thrygian name and Marus a Paphlagonian one