

Mark L. Lawall

6. Hellenistic stamped Amphora Handles*

6.1 Introduction

When the Staatsmarkt Basilika and Prytaneion areas were first excavated the dominant methodology for the study of transport amphoras was to collect the stamped handles and discard the remainder. Thankfully, the *modus operandi* at Ephesos has changed along with other sites in recent decades and a much more complete view of the amphora record has appeared from more recently excavated areas¹. Despite the partial nature of the extant record from the Staatsmarkt and Prytaneion excavations, it seems valuable to publish what was saved in the likelihood that these data may be coordinated with more complete records from other sectors of excavation at the site.

The date of construction of the Hellenistic Stoa from the amphora handles

Many of the stamped amphora handles were found in the building fills for the Roman period Stoa-Basilika and the Prytaneion, but the presence of considerable, and considerably earlier, Hellenistic material in such fills is entirely in keeping with finds elsewhere in Hellenistic Ephesos. The chronological span of such material is entirely appropriate for the general history of the site². The earliest independently datable stamps date no earlier than ca. 280 BC, with most of the early material dating to the middle to third quarter of the 3rd century. When Hellenistic material at Ephesos is found associated with Hellenistic public building projects, such as the

* The authors did not see the amphora handles in Ephesos; the stamps were studied from photographs and rubbings. Maria SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU, Athens wrote the initial manuscript for the Rhodian stamps. Her manuscript was then heavily revised and up-dated by Tania PANAGOU, Athens and Mark L. LAWALL, Winnipeg. Sections on the Nikandros group and Other Classes were written by M. LAWALL with assistance from Tamás BEZECZKY. This article would not have been possible without frequent consultation of the research files compiled by Virginia GRACE, with many assistants over the years but especially M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU, Andreas DIMOULINIS, Carolyn KOEHLER, and Philippa WALLACE MATHESON. These files, variously referred to in previous publications as the 'Agora files' or the 'Amphoras Project', are now housed in the archives of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and are accessible to scholars on appointment. These files are referred to in this text as the 'GRACE files' since without her instigation none of the work would have taken place (even if, as noted above, she was not solely responsible for the information in the files). M. LAWALL also acknowledges the financial assistance of a grant from the SSHRC that supported research included in this chapter. Thanks particularly go to Claudia LANG-AUINGER, Veronika MITSOPOULOS-LEON, Sabine LADSTÄTTER, and Natalia VOGEIKOFF-BROGAN for all manner of assistance in completing this unanticipated project.

Additional abbreviations:

ABC	Alexandria, Benaki Collection, now housed in the Greco-Roman Museum
BENAKI	letters from Lukas BENAKI to Virginia GRACE, listed by date of the letter
EM	Athens Epigraphical Museum
IP	Isthmia Pottery
VG	Virginia GRACE – usually in reference to a photograph number in her archives
Cy	VG file numbers for stamps from Cyprus
LAKE	Refers to an unpublished, numbered list of the stamps from Samaria compiled by Silva LAKE. The readings were then published in an un-numbered list by CROWFOOT 1957. V. GRACE's archives include a partial copy of LAKE's list.

¹ See for examples BEZECZKY 2001, 2003, and 2004; LAWALL 2000 and 2004a; LIKO 2001; LADSTÄTTER – LANG-AUINGER 2001; LADSTÄTTER 2003.

² For overviews of the history and topography of Hellenistic Ephesos, see KNIBBE 1998; and SCHERRER 1999; 2001 and 2006.

Stoa here or the Hellenistic structures around the Tetragonos Agora³, the same dates tend to characterize the earliest finds. The preponderance of mid third-century debris, even in later fills, attests to the first major period of construction at the Hellenistic site roughly a generation after Ephesos' refoundation by Lysimachos in the 290s BC.

In the case of the Hellenistic Stoa in the Staatsmarkt, there are few amphora stamps from its construction fills. Seven Rhodian stamps (AH 8a–8b, AH 9, AH 11b, AH 16b, AH 21a, and AH 26) all date no later than the middle decades of the 3rd century BC. The Thasian stamp (AH 75) likewise dates near the middle of the 3rd century BC. The stamp from the area of Didyma/Miletos (AH 65) is not closely datable, but a later 3rd century date seems possible. The Nikandros group (local region of Ephesos) monogram stamps (AH 51 and AH 53) may date to the mid- to late 3rd century BC. The available evidence from the amphora stamps, therefore, suggests a date of construction in the second half of the 3rd century BC. Such activity at this date would certainly explain the preponderance of Rhodian stamps, even in post-Hellenistic levels, that date before ca. 200 BC. If there was major building activity in this area after this date, particularly as late as the mid 2nd century BC, there would be far more 2nd century amphora stamps even in the disturbed upper levels. With relatively few stamps securely attributable to Stoa construction debris it is not possible to assert, on that basis alone, that the construction did not occur in the 2nd century BC; but the scarcity of later material throughout the collection seems indicative of an earlier construction date.

Amphora stamps and commerce at Ephesos

Although any detailed quantitative analysis is problematic for such a small collection limited to stamped handles, there are aspects of this group that are consistent with patterns seen in more comprehensive samples from other parts of the site. To put the early Hellenistic material in perspective it is worth noting that fourth-century BC amphora finds both in Ephesos and in neighboring sites show a fairly wide range of sources including both the northern and southern regions of the Aegean⁴. By contrast, the amphora assemblage at early Hellenistic Ephesos is dominated by Rhodes, the area of Knidos and the Rhodian Peraea, Kos, and products likely of the local region (the Nikandros group)⁵. Fortunately, many of these amphora types carry at least some stamps; however, the Knidian area and local regional production will not appear in this particular collection until later periods when they began to stamp their amphoras more frequently. The lingering, but reduced, northern Aegean presence is indicated here by the Thasian and Parmeniskos group stamps. By the late 3rd century and continuing to the middle of the 2nd century BC, the local region's presence is more clearly indicated, even exceeding the number of Rhodian stamps datable to the same period.

By the late Hellenistic period, from the mid 2nd century into the 1st century BC, the local stamps are most common with Rhodes a distant second. The extreme scarcity of Knidian stamped amphoras from the late 3rd through early 1st century BC is particularly striking in this collection, but it is true of other sectors of the Ephesos excavations as well, and therefore becomes an interesting problem for future exploration. Amphoras from the western Mediterranean are not found in the Staatsmarkt excavations until those apparently dating late in the 1st century BC; and these are published in a separate article by Tamás BEZECZKY. A relatively small portion of Italian amphoras of this period carried stamps, so it is difficult to know whether to take this rarity of Italian amphoras as a reality of late Hellenistic Ephesos or to consider this stamp as indicative of a much larger, unstamped presence⁶.

The catalogue of stamps presented here begins with the Rhodian stamps, since this is the most numerous and closely datable class. The second section presents the local or regional Nikandros group stamps, starting with the later 3rd-century monogram stamps and then the late 2nd century name stamps. The third section presents the various isolated stamps that do not fall into either of these first two categories.

³ Various preliminary discussions of the Tetragonos Agora Hellenistic strata have appeared, e. g., LAWALL 2004a; and ROGL 2001 and 2003.

⁴ LAWALL 2006a.

⁵ LAWALL 2005a, 205–207.

⁶ For the former interpretation, see BEZECZKY 2004; cf. LAWALL 2004a.

	first three quarters of 3 rd century BC (roughly Rhodian period I) ⁷	last quarter 3 rd through mid 2 nd century BC (Rhodian periods II–III)	mid 2 nd through mid 1 st century BC (Rhodian periods IV–VI)
Rhodes	38	14	4
Nikandros group , monograms	—	14	—
Nikandros group , names	—	—	15
Miletos/Didyma	—	1	—
Kos	6*	1**	—
Knidos	—	—	1
Chios	—	2	—
Parmeniskos group (Mende)	4	—	—
Thasos	2	—	—

Table 1: Chronological distribution of the amphora stamps published here, grouped in ca. 75 year periods.

* Only the stamps of Ζώπυρος from Kos are moderately datable in the group here. The similar stamps of Γνωμ... may date to roughly the same period. It may be more appropriate to spread these Koan stamps across other periods.

** The stamp of ANTI(is more likely to date to early in the 2nd century BC [see AH 69]).

6.2 Rhodes

The chronological and typological arrangement of Rhodian amphora stamps in Aegean-based scholarship depends heavily on the work of V. GRACE, and her colleagues M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU and A. DIMOULINIS. Their work determined the current canonical arrangement of Rhodian stamps into seven chronological groups with various sub-groups⁸.

Period I spans the beginning of Rhodian stamping to the point when the name of the month is added to the standard information contained with the stamps.

Period II precedes the large, and assumed continuous, group of stamps found in a massive dumped fill on the acropolis at Pergamon.

Period III are those stamps present in the Pergamon Deposit.

Period IV stamps are not found in the Pergamon deposit but are found in either Corinth or Carthage (i. e., before the destructions of those cities in 146 BC).

Period V follows the destructions of Corinth and Carthage and continues down to the destruction of Samaria in 108 BC.

Period VI then continues the series down to the various Mithridatic war related destructions at Athens (86 BC) and Delos (88 BC).

Period VII follows these destructions.

V. GRACE and others added various refinements to this relative chronology over the years. By its final form as articulated by V. GRACE and followed by Jean-Yves EMPEREUR, the absolute dates for these periods ran as follows⁹:

Period I	late 4 th century to ca. 240 BC
Period II	ca. 239 to ca. 206 BC
Period III	ca. 205 to ca. 175 BC

⁷ The use of 75-year periods is largely a convenience based on the length of Rhodian Period I. Subsequent Rhodian periods may be grouped to create periods of roughly comparable length and such periodization also fits well with the chronology of the Nikandros group stamps.

⁸ On V. GRACE's career see KOEHLER 1996; the development of V. GRACE's studies of Rhodian stamps in particular may be traced through publications in 1934; 1948; 1952; 1953; 1963; 1974; 1985; and with M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU 1970.

⁹ See EMPEREUR 1990.

Period IV	ca. 174 to ca. 146 BC
Period V	ca. 145 to ca. 108 BC
Period VI	ca. 107 to ca. 86 BC
Period VII	ca. 58 to Augustan period

In the 1990s, with a detailed publication appearing in 2001, Gérald FINKIELSZTEJN worked out further revisions to this absolute chronology. His primary change was to close a gap in period IV: V. GRACE had allotted 29 years, but there seem to be only 15 names to fill this period. This and various other changes led to the revised chronology that is used here¹⁰:

Period I	ca. 304 to ca. 235 BC
Period II	ca. 234 to ca. 199 BC
Period III	ca. 198 to ca. 161 BC
Period IV	ca. 160 to ca. 146 BC
Period V	ca. 145 to ca. 108 BC
Period VI	ca. 107 to ca. 86 BC
Period VII	ca. 85 to Augustan period

The Rhodian stamps are listed by period with the eponym stamps first in alphabetical order followed by the fabricants¹¹. Particularly for the earlier eponyms the preposition ἐπί or the title ἱερεὺς may be missing, and the identity of the name as an eponym depends either on the presence of such indicators on other stamps or simply by its pairing with a known fabricant on a fragment that preserves both names together¹². On Rhodian amphoras, the eponym and fabricant often appear on separate stamps, one on each handle; however in some cases, particularly early on, both names can appear on one stamp. In the rare cases, where the identity of the name – whether eponym or fabricant – is still uncertain, the stamp is listed at the end of the appropriate period section. A concordance of all Rhodian names present and their catalogue numbers appears at the end of this section.

6.2.1 Period I (ca. 304 – ca. 235 BC)¹³

A. Eponyms in alphabetical order

AH 1 (Taf. 6)

InvNr. 10.0073, Ki 46/1971

FO: Sockelbau, S 11/71, unter opus sectile-Boden¹⁴ (close to the Westwall of the Stoa)

Kontext: Hellenistic–late Roman context

Stempel: **Ἄγησις**
in button stamp

Dat.: ca. 244–236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

¹⁰ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001. Earlier work leading up to this publication is found in FINKIELSZTEJN 1990; 1993; 1995; 1998; 1999; 2000a and 2000b. And see his comments on future research in FINKIELSZTEJN 2004a.

¹¹ The Rhodian eponymous magistrate is likely the priest of Helios, see most recently HABICHT 2003; the precise identity of the ‘fabricant’ is not certain either among Rhodian stamps or those of other cities; see GARLAN 1998.

¹² For V. GRACE’s list of Period I eponyms without the preposition, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20; and add Ἀριστοκράτης, who dates the early jar of Ἴων.

¹³ For the shape of the Rhodian jars of period I see GRACE 1963, fig. 1; FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, pls. A–B; ΜΟΝΑΚΗΟΒ 2003, pls. 79–80 and 2005, figs. 1–2 and 9; PHILIMONOS-TSOPOTOU 2004, pls. 18–21. 23–25 and 60. With each of the Rhodian stamps we have listed the associated eponyms and fabricants as appropriate. In the earliest stamps, such associations are necessary for identifying the name as an eponym or fabricant. In all periods, such combinations are fundamental to establishing the date of the stamp. Nearly all of this information is derived from the files compiled by V. GRACE, M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU and others. In an effort to reduce duplication of published lists (derived from exactly the same source material), we have only provided detailed references for those cases where the evidence has not been already set forth by G. JÖHRENS (1999).

¹⁴ Such information on the findspot is listed here only if additional documentation exists. In many cases the only context information recorded for the handle was its basic findspot such as the Basilika itself or some part of the Basilika but nothing as to the stratum or phase in question.

The name is found on early stamps (rectangular, round and button) sometimes, as here, without a preposition or title, but in other cases the preposition *ἐπί* and the title *ιερεῦς* introduces the name (cf. JÖHRENS 2001, 379 nr. 5; and FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 21, nr. 28).

Associated with the following fabricants: Ἄξιος (both names on the same round stamp and with monograms, from Alexandria see NEROUTSOS 1874, 88); Ἱεροτέλης (the eponym appears on the same type of button stamp used by this fabricant, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20); Κρέων (ŠELOV [1975, 108, nr. 389] argues that Κρέων and Ἄγῆσις should be close to one another in date, see below AH 23).

AH 2 (Taf. 6)
 InvNr. 7004, Ki 53/1968
 FO: Basilika, S 4/68, Baugrube (construction fill for the Basilika)
 Stempel: Ἄρετ[ακλῆς]
 in button stamp with lunate sigma

Dat.: ca. 235 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17), and see HABICHT 2003, 563

The name here is in the nominative case without either title or preposition. Similarly, see SZTETYŁŁO 1975, 165, pl. I, nr. 5; JÖHRENS 1999, 11 nr. 1 (providing further references for the associations listed below); ARIEL 1999, 26, nr. 1. Types of Ἄρετακλῆς with preposition *ἐπί* exist as well: see GENTILI 1958, 93, nr. 227; IG XII.1, 1096; GRACE 1986, 564, nr. 23, 565, fig. 5, nr. 27; FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 31, nrs. 66–67; 2001, 67.

Associated fabricants include: Δαμοσθένης (neck with both handles preserved, found by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology near the various wreck sites at Serçe Limanı, Turkey); Δημήτριος (repaired jar preserving both handles); Διονύσιος (found at Tarsus near a handle with this eponym in similar fabric with similar style of stamp, GRACE 1950, 138–139, nr. 1–2, fig. 114); Ζήνων (both names on one round stamp with letters and dot, from Alexandria, see BRECCIA 1924, 279, 28, fig. 26); Ἱεροτέλης (the eponym appears on the same type of button stamp used by this fabricant); Ποταμοκλῆς (jar preserves both handles).

AH 3 (Taf. 6)
 Ki 72/1964
 FO: Basilika, B 2, Mittelschiff
 Stempel: Ἄριστᾶναξ
 in button stamp (retr.)

Dat.: ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17 lists Ἄριστᾶναξ [I] close to 255)

Name in nominative without title or preposition. Types of Ἄριστᾶναξ (I) with preposition *ἐπί* exist as well: most often on rectangular stamps, see COJA 1986, 440, nr. 127.

Associated with the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης (neck with both handles preserved, from Demetrias, excavations by the Ephoreia in 1977, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20).

AH 4a–b (Taf. 6)
 a) InvNr. 11.062, Ki 27/1972
 FO: Basilika, S 9/72 (Sondage revealed the south wall of the Stoa, this handle was found above the preserved wall in fill likely post-dating the construction or use of the Stoa, –0.45 m below modern ground level)
 Kontext: über Niveau 3

b) InvNr. 11.083, Ki 41/1972
 FO: Basilika, S 10/72 –0.7 m unter GrabungsOK (Sondage just west of 9/72, this handle also found in fill post-dating the construction and use of the Stoa)
 Stempel: Ἄρισταρχος
 in button stamp with lunate sigma

Dat.: ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17), the name appears on a statue base in the sanctuary of Helios on Rhodes, with a sculptor's signature, Phyles of Halicarnassus, whose known period of activity is 246–213 BC, encouraging the idea that the eponym is late in the period suggested by FINKIELSZTEJN, see HABICHT 2003, 551

Name in nominative without title or preposition. The same stamp type appears on a jar from Rhodes (ΜΣ 549 [ΠΒΕ 2120]). For other examples, see GASSNER, Südtor, 108, nr. 386, pl. 87, and JÖHRENS 1986, 500, nr. 2 and 498, fig. 2. For Ἀρίσταρχος with the preposition ἐπί see FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 32, nr. 70.

Associated with the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης (jar with both handles preserved and heavy rolled rim from Rhodes ΜΣ 549 [ΠΒΕ 2120], which was confiscated in 1969 with a Thasian jar of Λύσανδρος, dated by AVRAM [1996] to ca. 251 BC. Cf. GRACE 1963, 328, note 20; and the same association is provided by an amphora from the harbor of Rhodes, inv. 20, see NIKOLITSIS 1981, 56–58, fig. 30–34¹⁵).

AH 5 (Taf. 6)
 Ki 59/1964
 FO: Basilika, B 2, NW-section North aisle, north side of the stylobate (1 m unter GrabungsOK, vermischte Aufschüttung)
 Stempel: Ἀριστίων vac.
 rosette
 in round stamp, double framed
 Dat.: ca. 264 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

Name in nominative without title or preposition. For the same stamp type, see EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 293, nr. 2, fig. 15.2; DOĞER 1994, nr. 15. For types of Ἀριστων with the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεῦς see KONTIS 1952, 589, fig. 29.

Associated with the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης (whole jar with vertical band rim and with both stamped handles with dot in the center, from Rhodes, ΜΣ 462, Baltsis property, 28.V.64, in chalk 2/7, see WALLACE MATHESON – WALLACE 1982, 300; and other examples from Rhodes, ΜΣ 582 (A305), ΜΣ 549, see EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 293 in nr. 2; IOSPE III nr. 306; and two examples published by DOĞER 1994, 212–213, nrs. 15 and 16 from the Ἱεροτέλης kilnsite, both with double frames, one with rosette, one with central dot).

AH 6 (Taf. 6)
 InvNr. 4419, Ki a/1965
 FO: Basilika, S a/65 (unlikely to have reached fully Hellenistic levels)
 Stempel: Δαμο
 κράτης
 in rectangular stamp with lunate sigma
 Dat.: close to ca. 236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

For eponym Δαμοκράτης I see GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU 1970, 315 to nr. E41; JÖHRENS 2001, 389, nr. 51. Though lacking the preposition or title, Δαμοκράτης must be an eponym on account of the following combinations with fabricants: Ἄξιος (both names on the same round stamp, from Alexandria in the ABC; and from Samaria, LAKE cat. nr. 112, see CROWFOOT 1957, 381); Ἱεροτέλης (the eponym appears on the same type of button stamp used by this fabricant, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20).

AH 7 (Taf. 6)
 InvNr. 1028
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., Aufschüttung Basilika (16.9.63)
 Stempel: [ἐπί] Εὐ
 [Φ]ρανορί (δα)
 in oval stamp
 Dat.: ca. 256 to 249 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

¹⁵ Note on the reference numbers for finds on Rhodes: ΜΣ numbers were assigned by M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU over a series of research visits to Rhodes during which time she recorded the stamps and photographed the many complete jars. These ΜΣ numbers are only relevant to the files of V. GRACE. For the Rhodes museum itself there are other series of inventory numbers and, where known, these are given in parentheses following the ΜΣ number throughout this chapter.

For similar stamps, see NILSSON 1909, nr. 214,1.2; PRIDIK 1917, 133, nr. 27; GETOV 1988, 23 f., nr. 5, fig. 1, 24, 5; JÖHRENS 1999, 13, nr. 6. There are rectangular stamps of him with the preposition ἐπί (see FINKIELSTEJN, 1990, 56, nrs. 167, 169) and button stamps without the preposition (NILSSON 1909, nr. 213).

Associated fabricants include: Ἀκέσσανδρος (by the similarity of their stamps with the name written retrograde around a dot, as seen on an eponym stamp from the ABC and a fabricant stamp from Rhodes rubbing brought by BENAKI 5.IX.55 [record nr. 147–422.16]); and JÖHRENS 1999, 13, lists Ἄξιος, Θεόδωρος, and Ἱεροτέλης.

An eponym of the Ἄξιος-group (Period Id), see JÖHRENS 2001, 439, nr. 307; CONOVICI – IRMIA 1991, 161, nr. 255.

AH 8a–b (Taf. 6)

a) InvNr. 9060, Ki 23/1970

FO: Basilika S 2/63 ff. (below 29 m elevation with coins M 18, 19/70 dated to 286–281 BC)

Kontext: Bauzeit Stoa

Stempel:

Ἐπί Ἴππο
κλεῦς

in rectangular stamp

Dat.: midway between ca. 262 and ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

b) InvNr. 9094, Ki 34/1970

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (unter Niveau 7, bei Niveau 29.00–28.00 m; undisturbed construction fill for the Stoa; found with coin of Antiochus II [287–246 BC]: M 71/70)

Kontext: Bauzeit Stoa

Stempel:

Ἴππο
κλής

in square stamp

Dat.: see above a)

The fabricant Μίκυθος uses a similar square stamp (AH 24 below, and see MIRČEV 1958, 61, nrs. 298 – 99 and in SAUCIUC-SAVEANU 1935–36, 301, nr. 46). This similarity raises the possibility that Μίκυθος forms a pair with the eponym Ἴπποκλής.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀριστοκλής (both names use similar round stamps with double frame and rose as seen in an eponym stamp in the Varna Museum [MIRČEV 1958, 32, nr. 126] and a fabricant stamp in the ABC [ph.385.12]); Δῶρος (fragmentary jar with both handles preserved, from Rhodes, Girls' Gymnasium [ΜΣ 164 = KONTIS 1952, 590]); and Ψάφων (based on the matching shape and clay of two handles from the same small collection of Museum Antakya, personal comment to V. GRACE from J.-Y. EMPEREUR in August 1981).

AH 9 (Taf. 6)

InvNr. 7020, Ki 38/1968

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., south section (from 'stratum 12', possibly from the construction level of the Hellenistic Stoa)

Kontext: Hellenistic

Stempel:

Ἰσόδοτος
dot

small round stamp with a dot in the middle

Dat.: midway between ca. 262 and ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001 Tabl. 17), and see HABICHT 2003, 563

Name in nominative without title or preposition, see LAZAROV 1974, 54, nr. 131, pl. 9; EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 295, nr. 12, fig. 16 (button stamp). There is one type of Ἰσόδοτος with the preposition ἐπί (Alexandria: Collection of Greek School).

Associated fabricants include: Ἱεροτέλης (eponym appears on the button stamps used by this fabricant, see EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 295, nr. 12, fig. 16; LAZAROV 1974, 54, nr. 131, pl. 9; and IOSPE III, nr. 331, 332); Φαῖσκος (association based on the similarity of the round stamps with dot, cf. SAMOS 4, 137, nr. 471, pl. 65).

AH 10 (Taf. 6)

InvNr. 10.098, Ki 69/1970

FO: Basilika, S 12/71 (1.3 m below StylobatOK, but still in post-Hellenistic fill above the preserved Stoa)

Stempel: Ἐπὶ Λύ
σάνδρου
retrograde, rectangular stamp

Dat.: shortly after ca. 262 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001 Tabl. 17)

See NILSSON 1909, 451, nr. 287. On the button stamps he also uses the preposition ἐπί (Thasos, Th. 5485). One type from Istria includes the title ἱερεῦς (see COJA 1986, 439, nr. 126). Stamps with this name from the Benaki Collection in Alexandria and from Rhodes can include a small secondary stamp next to the main stamp, but unfortunately they are illegible.

Associated fabricants include: Ἰακείσις (jar from Rhodes ΜΣ 860 [A 572]); Ἰεροτέλης (eponym appears on the button stamps of this fabricant, GRACE 1963, 328, note 20); Σωτᾶς (complete jar with rolled rim, from Rhodes, ΜΣ 304, inv. BE 1342, GRACE 1963, 333, nr. 6; and GRACE 1956, pl. 61, nr. 71).

AH 11a–b (Taf. 6)

a) InvNr. 7013, Ki 40/1968

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. N-Teil, Niveau ca. 31.00 m (levelling fill for the Basilika)

Kontext: Hellenistic

Stempel: Πολυκλής
single line, rectangular stamp (slipped during impression)

Dat.: late in the period ca. 262 to ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17), for epigraphical attestations of this priest in the same period, see HABICHT 2003, 546

b) InvNr. 7034, Ki 48/1968

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., Niveau ca. 31.00 m (the find spot description reads ‘unter roter Strate’ and this could indicate either that the stamp is from the Stoa construction period or from the later leveling fill for the Basilika)

Kontext: Hellenistic¹⁶

Stempel: Ἐπὶ ἱε[ρέ]
ως Πο[λυ]
κλεῦς
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: see above a)

For this name with the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεῦς (as in AH 11b), see CANARACHE 1957, 291, nr. 746; PRIDIK 1917, 16, nr. 327; TONČEVA 1974, 294, nr. 28, pl. X; MUSETEANU – CONOVICI – ANASTASIU 1978, 181, nr. 31a; FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 88, nr. 312; PALACZYK – SCHÖNENBERGER 2003, 193, nr. 23.

Associated fabricants include: Δαμοσθένης (fragment with vertical band rim and both handles preserved, from Samos, see JÖHRENS 1999, 14, nr. 12); Ἰεροτέλης (eponym uses the button stamps of this fabricant, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20); Ὀνάσιμος (complete jar from Pietroire, Romania, see MUSETEANU – CONOVICI – ANASTASIU 1978, 181, nr. 31–b, 196, fig. 5.3 amphora and 193, fig. 2.16–17 stamps); Φιλόφρων (association based on the similarity of stamps on handles apparently found together at Kaunos, personal comment to V. GRACE from B. SCHMALTZ, 18.XII.91).

AH 12a–c

a) InvNr. 7021, Ki 37/1968 (Taf. 6)

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., Niveau ca. 31.00 m (levelling fill for the Basilika)

Stempel: Ἐπὶ Πο[λυ]
χά[ρ]μο[υ]
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: close to ca. 244 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

b) InvNr. 4235, Ki 110/1965 (Taf. 7)

FO: Basilika, S 2/65, mixed debris, Niveau ca. 33.51 m

¹⁶ A second handle of the same type was found at the Temple on the Staatsmarkt, InvNr. 10.086, Ki 52/1970.

Stempel: **Ἐπί Πολυχάρ(μου)**
in button stamp, the letters are based out

Dat.: see above a)

c) InvNr. 4228, Ki 95/1965 (Taf. 7)
FO: Basilika, S 1/65, central nave, northeast section (Niveau 32.00 m, mixed debris)

Stempel: **Ἐπί Πο
λυχάρ
μου**
in round stamp, within wreath

Dat.: see above a)

The same stamp as AH 12a is found on Rhodes (ΜΣ 890); the abbreviated eponym as in AH 12b is found at Antioch (unpublished b727 – P 2425); and AH 12c is matched by an example in the ABC (BENAKI 23.IV.46 sheet 3,1).

Associated fabricants include: Ἄξιος (both names on the same round stamp with monogram, from the ABC); Εὔφρων (jar with both handles preserved, from Rhodes, ΜΣ 599, [A 410], ΚΑΚΟΥ 1963); Ἱεροτέλης (DOĞER 1994, 215, nr. 23 from the Ἱεροτέλης kilnsite); Χάρης (association based on the shared round stamp within wreath, stamps in the ABC).

AH 13a–b (Taf. 7)

a) InvNr. 1031, Ki 135/1965
FO: Prytaneion, H 6, Forecourt, Lfm 1–41 (12.9.1963)

Stempel: **Σθεν
έλας**
retrograde, in rectangular stamp

Dat.: midway between ca. 244 and ca. 236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17), and see HABICHT 2003, 563

b) InvNr. 4201, Ki 69/1965
FO: Basilika, B/65 (Niveau 31.00 m)

Kontext: Laufzeit Stoa
Stempel: **Ἐπί Σθενέλα**
in plain round stamp, lunate sigma

Dat.: see above a)

For examples of this eponym with the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεῦς, see JÖHRENS 1999, 14, nrs. 9–10. For a similar rectangular stamp of Σθενέλας (as AH 13a here) but not retrograde, see GRACE 1950, 139, nr. 4, pl. 114 and HALPERN-ZYLBERSTEIN 1980, 250, nr. 68, pl. 86, 55.

Associated fabricants include: Ἱεροτέλης (eponym uses the same button stamp as this fabricant, on example from Rhodos, ΜΣ 480, Kapatankis property 1962, GRACE 1963, 328, note 20).

AH 14 (Taf. 7)

Ki 56/1964
FO: Basilika, B 2 North, Niveau 32.80 m (between N-Stoa wall and N-Stylobat, in this area such a depth is likely to have been disturbed by the construction of north wall of the Basilika)

Stempel: **Τιμο
κλής**
in rectangular stamp; double impression, struck once in each direction and overlapping

Dat.: ca. 236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

See JÖHRENS 2001, 460, nr. 465, 468, nr. 269. The name appears with the preposition ἐπί on early handles (from Rhodes, ΜΣ 539, Pipinou property).

Associated fabricants include: ἸΑΞΙΟΣ (both names on the same round stamp, with letter or monogram, in the ABC and from Samaria [LAKE cat. nr. 109, see CROWFOOT 1957, 381]); Ἱεροτέλης (eponym appears on the button stamps of this fabricant, see IOSPE III, nr. 352. 353).

AH 15 (Taf. 7)
 InvNr. 1011a, Ki 123/1963
 FO: Prytaneion, S 35, Vorhof Hestiassal, Lfm 17–21
 Stempel: **Τιμοστράτου**
 retrograde, in button stamp
 Dat.: ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

Τιμόστρατος appears with the preposition ἐπί on rectangular stamps, see TECHNAU 1929, 62, nr. 14. 60, nr. 9. One type includes the title ἱερεὺς (Rhodes: rubbing brought by BENAKI 5.IX.55).

Associated with the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης (complete jar with button stamps, see MUSETEANU – CONOVICI – ANASTASIU 1978, 182, nr. 32–b; and EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 295, nr. 16, fig. 16).

AH 16a–b (Taf. 7)
 a) InvNr. 7035, Ki 29a/1968
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff.
 Kontext: Hellenistic
 b) InvNr. 9014, Ki 17/1970
 FO: Sockelbau, S2/63 ff. (Niveau 29.00 m)
 Stempel: **Φιλῖνος**
 in button stamp
 Dat.: midway between ca. 244 and ca. 236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

Φιλῖνος uses squarish shape stamps without the preposition ἐπί (unpublished examples from Antioch, Alexandria, Kaunos, Rhodes (ΜΣ 228 / ΜΣ 502), and Samos). On button stamps he is known using the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεὺς on broad handles (LEVI 1965–66, 557, nr. 34, fig. 5).

Associated with fabricants: Ἀγησικλῆς (complete jar from near Alexandria, see NEROUTSOS 1874, 444, nr. 4 (there listed as a Knidian amphora), cf. also 442); ἸΑΞΙΟΣ (both names on the same round stamp with double frame and monogram, from Kamiros, see PORRO 1916, 112, nr. 20); Ἱεροτέλης (both handles preserved together, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20).

B. Period I Fabricants in alphabetical order¹⁷

AH 17a–c
 a) InvNr. 504, Ki 76/1961 (o. Abb.)
 FO: Prytaneion, S 29/61
 b) InvNr. 7135, Ki 2/68 (Taf. 7)
 FO: Basilika, S 1/68 (leveling fill for the Staatsmarkt)
 c) Ki 69/1964 (o. Abb.)
 Basilika, B 2 West, Mittelschiff (Niveau 31.22 m)
 Stempel: **Παρά Β οἴσκου**
 four-bar sigma, retrograde
 Dat.: the fabricant Βοῖσκος was active in the early 260s BC

¹⁷ In this and subsequent lists of fabricants, we include in this section those fabricants whose careers appear to have begun in this period even if, as is often the case, they continue to be active in the next period as well.

GRACE'S files include three types with the preposition *παρά* in squarish stamps and two types in round stamps. Βοΐσκος uses a lunate sigma in most of his stamp types. The preposition *παρά* is used also by the fabricants Εϋφρων and Πανσανίας.

Associated eponyms include¹⁸: Ἄγριος (ca. 265 BC; complete jar with both handles preserved with rectangular stamps, from Rhodes, ΜΣ 158 [GRACE 1963, 333, nr. 4]).

AH 18 (Taf. 7)
 InvNr. 7036, Ki 29B/1968
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff.
 Kontext: Hellenistic
 Stempel: **Δῶρου**
 dot
 retrograde, round stamp in hopscotch frame
 Dat.: the fabricant Δῶρος I may span the decade ca. 255 to ca. 245 BC

Associated eponyms include: Ἴπποκλῆς (see AH 8; date: midway between ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC); Πολυκλῆς (see AH 11; date: ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC, later in the series); Τίμαρχος (association depends on the similarity of the round stamps in hopscotch frame with retrograde reading and dot; date: ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC, later in the series).

AH 19 (Taf. 7)
 InvNr. 10.131, Ki 83/1971
 FO: Sockelbau, S 14/71 (0.95 m unter Schwelle)
 Stempel: **Εϋφ[ρων]**
 rose
 in round stamp with double frame
 Dat.: the fabricant Εϋφρων spans at least the period from before ca. 270 to ca. 244 BC

There is no evidence for the genitive ending in this type. There are some types with the preposition *παρά* (e. g., SAUCIUC-SAVEANU 1937–40, 264, nr. 53; PRIDIK 1917, 110, nr. 204; and BRASHINSKY 1980, 198–199, nr. 762, pl. 34).

Associated eponyms include: Ἄγριος (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see NILSSON 1909, 524, nr. 801; GRACE 1956, nr. 70 restored eponym from ‘Compartment Wall’ section of the Athenian city wall, see LAWALL 2005b, 53 note 134; date ca. 265 BC); Ἀντιλέων (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see BRASHINSKY 1980, 198, nr. 761, pl. XXXIV; date: ca. 267 BC); Ἄρι((both names on the same rectangular stamp, see NILSSON 1909, 525, nr. 804; date within in Period Ia, before 270 BC); Βουλαγόρας (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see PRIDIK 1917, 110, nr. 204; date: ca. 270 BC); Θευφάνης (both names on the same rectangular stamp, from Alexandria: ABC; VG 2116, 15471, 11th row from vitrine 2, in room 21; date within in Period Ia, before 270 BC); Κλε((both names on the same rectangular stamp, see NILSSON 1909, 526, nr. 817. FINKIELSZTEJN suggests restoring the eponym as Κλεώνυμος, ca. 263 BC; the only other possibility might be the Period Ia eponym Κλεαγόρας); Λύσανδρος (EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 295, nr. 15; date: early in the period ca. 262–247 BC); Πολύρατος I (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see BRASHINSKY 1980, 198–199, nr. 762, pl. XXXIV; date: ca. 270–268 BC); Πολύχαρμος (see AH 12 here; date: early in period ca. 244–236 BC); Τιμα((both names on the same rectangular stamp, see AH 20 below); Φιλόδαμος (top of neck with both handles preserved, from Samos, Heraion I 1435a, b; date: late in the period ca. 262–247 BC); Φωκίων (both names on the same rectangular stamp, from ABC, date: ca. 268 BC); Χρ((both names on the same rectangular stamp; FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, 56, restores as Χρυσόστρατος, an eponym attested at Koroni, date: ca. 266 BC).

¹⁸ In all listings of eponyms associated with fabricants, the dates in parentheses following each name are based on FINKIELSZTEJN 2001.

AH 20 (Taf. 87)
 Ki 23/1965
 FO: Basilika, S a/65, –1.5 m below surface level (construction fill for Basilika)
 Kontext: Bauzeit Basilika
 Stempel: **Παρά Εὔφρ(ωνος)**
Ἐπί Τιμα(
 in rectangular stamp

Dat.: 260s BC

A restricted series of fabricants (Παυσανίας I, Βοΐσκος, and Εὔφρων) use the preposition παρά. Known combinations tend to establish this brief practice in the early 260s BC. This narrow chronological range for the practice would seem to require that this Τιμα(falls at the very end of Period Ia, very near ca. 270 BC; from Rhodes: see V. GRACE'S notes of VII.57, Museum 1st apotheke, tray 21c (record 10).

AH 21a–c (Taf. 7)
 a) Ki 51/1969
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., Niveau 30.30 m (construction fill for the Stoa)
 Kontext: Stoa

b) Ki 72/1964
 FO: Basilika, B 2 Northeast, Mittelschiff, Niveau ca. 32.20 m (this level may include post-Hellenistic fill for the Basilika)

c) InvNr. 10.074, Ki 46/1971
 FO: Sockelbau, S 11/71 (–0.8 m under opus sectile-pavement, in post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Ἱεροτέλης**
 in button stamp

Dat.: FINKIELSZTEJN'S dates for these associated eponyms give the fabricant name Ἱεροτέλης a span of ca. 265 through 210 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN himself gives the span as 265–213 BC, but this does not take account of the combination with Σιμυλίνος and Ξενόφαντος I). There are also two eponyms in the list below that are not associated with Ἱεροτέλης by FINKIELSZTEJN: Δικαῖος (also not an eponym listed in BÖRKER – BUROW 1998) and Ξενόφαντος I (FINKIELSZTEJN only includes the Period III eponym of this name, dated to ca. 189 BC). It should be noted that many of the associations listed below are based on the eponym's use of the same button stamp as the sort used by Ἱεροτέλης even if no further link between the two names is known

Unless otherwise noted, the references for associated eponyms may be found in JÖHRENS 1999, 14–16, nr. 12.

Associated eponyms include: Ἀγέστρατος I (complete jar with button stamps, MUSETEANU – CONOVICI – ANASTASIU 1978, 182, nr. 33a,b; date: near 247 BC); Ἀγήσιππος (appears on button stamps probably of this fabricant, see RUSSELL – FINKIELSZTEJN – KOUTSOUKOU 1997, 44 f., nr. 9; date: just before 220 BC); Ἀγησις (just after 244 BC); Ἀγλούκριτος (midway between 219 and 210 BC); Ἄγριος (ca. 265 BC); Αἰνησίδαμος (ca. 245 BC); Αἰσχυλείνος (the presence of this eponym on button stamps of this fabricant is mentioned in GRACE'S files, but no reference is given, date: between 219 and 210 BC); Ἀρετακλῆς (ca. 235); Ἀριστᾶναξ I (between 262 and 247 BC); Ἀρίσταρχος (between 262 and 247 BC); Ἀριστείδας (just before 220 BC); Ἀριστεύς (between 233 and 220, placed ca. 229 BC); Ἀριστίων (ca. 264); Δαήμων (between 233 and 220, placed ca. 228 BC); Δαμοκράτης I (just before 236 BC); Δικαῖος (this eponym is cited by JÖHRENS 1999, nr. 12 with reference to finds on Samos, but the name does not appear in FINKIELSZTEJN'S chronology); Ἐξάκεστος (ca. 234 BC); Ἐπίχαρμος (just after ca. 262 BC); Εὐκλῆς (just after 233 BC); Εὐφρανορίδας (between 244 and 236 BC); Θεῦδωρος I (just before 236 BC); Ἰσόδοτος (between 262 and 247 BC); Καλλικράτης I (just after 233 BC); Κλεώνυμος I (ca. 263 BC); Λύσανδρος (just after 262 BC); Νίκων (between 233 and 220 BC, in group with Ἀριστεύς and Δαήμων); Ξεναρέτος (before 220 BC); Ξενοφάνης I (JÖHRENS 1999, nr. 12 cites this associated eponym with reference to IOSPE III, nr. 342; however, FINKIELSZTEJN only includes this eponym at ca. 189 BC, hence too late to been associated with Ἱεροτέλης); Ξενόφαντος I (ca. 210 BC); Ὀνάσανδρος (ca. 219 BC); Παυσανίας I (between 233 and 220 BC); Πειθιάδας (ca. 244 BC); Πολυκλῆς (late in the period 262–247 BC); Πολύχαρμος (just after ca. 244 BC); Σθενέλας (between 244 and 236 BC); Σιμυλίνος (near 210 BC); Σωχάρης (just after 219 BC); Τιμαρχος (between 262 and 247 BC); Τιμοκλείδας (ca. 220 BC); Τιμοκλῆς I (ca. 236 BC);

Τιμόστρατος (ca. 247 BC); Φιλῖνος (between 244 and 236 BC); Φιλοκράτης (midway between 233 and 220 BC); Φιλώνδας / Φιλωνίδας (ca. 233 BC); Φρασίλας (ca. 262 BC); Χαρμοκλῆς (close to 210 BC).

AH 22 (Taf. 8)
 InvNr. 10.097, Ki 58/71
 FO: Sockelbau, S 11/71
 Kontext: Hellenistic
 Stempel: **Κλέων**
 in round stamp with hatched border
 Dat.: —

Κλέων uses plain round, squarish and rectangular stamps with the name always in the nominative (unpublished examples from Alexandria and Samos).

Similar example from Kabyle (GETOV 1995, nr. 162).

AH 23 (Taf. 8)
 InvNr. 7040, Ki 26/1968
 FO: Basilika, S 4/68 (broad east-west running construction trench for the Basilika, post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Κρέων**
τος
 in rectangular stamp

Dat.: FINKIELSZTEJN's dates for the associated eponyms give a span of the 230s and 220s BC for the fabricant's activity

For duplicates of this stamp see JÖHRENS 1999, 45, nr. 107; and JÖHRENS 2001, 423, nr. 216; and for the fabricant in general see JÖHRENS 1999, 45–46, nr. 106–111 with references not given below for associated eponyms listed here.

Associated eponyms include: Ἀγήσιππος (probable combination due to the resemblance of the stamps, date: late in the period ca. 224–220 BC); Ἄγησις (date: early in the period ca. 244–236 BC); Ἀγλούκριτος (from Rhodes, ΜΣ 842 [A 514], date: midway between ca. 219–210 BC); Εὐκλῆς (date: just after ca. 233 BC); Θεόδωρος (complete jars with both handles preserved from Tanais, see JÖHRENS 2001, 423, nr. 219 and 465, nr. 150, date: late in the period ca. 244–236 BC); Νίκων (joined handles with rim here, from Rhodes, ΜΣ 654, date: midway between ca. 233–220 BC); Ξενάρετος (two handles probably from the same jar according to fabric, firing and finding place, Athenian Agora SS 7268 and SS 7269, date: late in the period ca. 233–220 BC); Πανσανίας I (Soleil Hotel deposit, Rhodes ΜΣ 322; ΜΣ 324; ΜΣ 329 to ΜΣ 333; ΜΣ 349; ΜΣ 350; ΜΣ 363; ΜΣ 375; ΜΣ 376 = A 167; ΜΣ 380; ΜΣ 382; ΜΣ 392; ΜΣ 440; ΜΣ 447, see WALLACE MATHESON – WALLACE 1982, 296 f. 318; date: between 233 and 220, closer to 220 BC); Φιλοκράτης (based on similarity of rectangular 3-lined stamps, found together at Istria, see COJA 1986, 440, fig. 7, nrs. 133. 135; date: midway between ca. 233 and 220 BC).

AH 24 (Taf. 8)
 InvNr. 1027, Ki 111/1963
 FO: Sockelbau, S 2/1963, Niveau 32.52 m (post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Μικόθου**
 in rectangular stamp

Dat.: within the 260s BC

For published examples see JÖHRENS 1999, 16–17, nr. 14 (Μίκυθος I) and GRACE 1963, 333, nr. 1 and 323 nr. 1.

Associated with eponyms: Ἄγριος (based on the presence of both names on stamps in the form of rosettes, see EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 293, nr. 1, fig. 15; JÖHRENS 1999, 16–17, nr. 14; date: ca. 265 BC); Ἀριστίων (date: ca. 264 BC); Πολυάρατος I (complete jar from Alexandria, see GRACE 1963, 323, fig. 1, 1, 333, nr. 1a, b; GRACE 1966, 287 with fig.; GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU 1970, 292, 300; EMPEREUR – GUIMIER-SORBETS, 1986, 130, nr. 204; EMPEREUR – HESNARD 1987, 58, nr. 8, pl. 2; date: ca. 270–268 BC).

AH 25 (o. Abb.)
 InvNr. 90a, Ki 7/1961
 FO: Prytaneion, S 9
 Stempel: Ὀνά
 σιμου
 in rectangular stamp

Dat.: associated eponyms place his activity in the 240s BC. At Tanais, a stamp of Ὀνάσιμος was found in association with a Sinopean stamp of the astynomos Antipatros Nikonos, dated between ca. 248 and ca. 239 BC (JÖHRENS 2001, 428, no.248; and for the date see GARLAN 2004, Tabl. 6)

For duplicates of this type see JÖHRENS 2001, 428, nr. 248 with references.

Associated eponyms include: Αἰνησίδαμος (date: ca. 245 BC); Πολυκλήης (date: between ca. 262–247 BC).

C. Names of uncertain identity – eponym or fabricant

AH 26 (Taf. 8)
 InvNr. 7039, Ki 21/1968
 FO: Basilika, S 5/68, Niveau 33.40 m (southeast of the Stoa but at this level in this area, the material is from the construction of the Stoa)
 Stempel: Ἀρισ()
 in small rectangular stamp, with lunate sigma

Dat.: —

This is a very common early Rhodian abbreviation and there is considerable uncertainty surrounding its interpretation. A round stamp from the Benaki collection (1956–57) includes this same abbreviation retrograde; a second example in the same collection (letter 83, March 1959) has AP on the first line and ΣΙ on the second (presumably the second line is simply retrograde). A short version, perhaps of the same name, simply API is found at the Kyrenia shipwreck and the Benaki collection (108, 17.V.59); but then various extended versions also exist:

APIΣΤΕ – Kaunos KK23/8/93, second line retrograde, restored by V. GRACE as Aristeida

APIΣ|ΤΕΩ – Kerameikos KGA 2638

APIΣΤΙ – in various forms and line divisions is very commonly published, see BRASHINSKY 1980, 199, nr. 764, pl. 34; PORRO 1916, 275; DUMONT 1871, 319, nr. 16; LEVI 1965–66, 549, nr. 5, fig. 2.5; PÂRIS 1914, 121, L865; PÂRIS 1913, 111, N865; IG XII.1, nr. 1259 (with TIMO, see below)

APIΣΤΙΩΝ – divided over two lines, including some retrograde versions, see Hermitage 110, 188; from Varna, MIRČEV 1958, 58, nr. 277; ŠKORPIL 1934, 27, fig. 19, nr. 74; LEVI – PUGLIESI-CARRATELLI 1961–62, 609, nr. 8

APIΣ|(T?)|ΩΝ – Iasos, LEVI – PUGLIESI-CARRATELLI 1961–62, nr. 15, 605, fig. 45

API|ΣΤΙΩ|ΝΟΣ – Rhodes, Kakoula property nr. 85; the same name divided over two lines as APIΣΤΙ|ΩΝΟΣ, see PRIDIK 1917, 23, nr. 520; ŠKORPIL 1934, 27, fig. 19, nr. 72; Rhodes IG XII.1, nr. 1250, 9–10.

APIΣΤ(I)Ω|ΝΟΣ – Rhodes IG XII.1, 1250, 1; Varna, MIRČEV 1958, 32, nr. 125; Akko (unpublished); Tanais, ŠELOV 1975, 88, nr. 287.

API|ΣΤΟ – Callatis SAUCIUC-SAVEANU 1935–36, 293, nr. 11; Agora SS 6641.

Pairs involving API(Σ) include:

APIΣ (second line) with NIKΑ (first line) – Benaki collection, 1957–58 (VG 709). In this case NIKΑ seems to be the fabricant. Other stamps with a similar syntax include NIKΑ|TIMO (Kyrenia wreck) and NIKΑ|ΔΑΜΟ (Benaki collection 1958–59; Cairo Museum, MILNE 1905, 126, nr. 26095)

APIΣ|ΤΟΚΡ|ΑΤΗΣ with ΙΩΝ – Rhodes ΜΣ 463. Ἀριστοκράτης here is interpreted as the eponym with the fabricant Ἴων. Ἴων is paired with TIMO at Kyrenia, and given NIKΑ|TIMO (above) TIMO should be an eponym, so Ἴων is a fabricant.

API with ΔΙΟ – Kyrenia shipwreck (LAWALL 2006b). The API here is on the second line encouraging the attribution of the name as the eponym on the model of the pairing with ΝΙΚΑ.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙ with ΤΙΜΟ – Rhodes BM 259, IG XII.1, nr. 1259. With Τιμο(here on the second line, the Ἄρισ(becomes a fabricant.

ΑΡΙΣΤΙ with ΚΛΕ|ΑΓΟ – Rhodes ΜΣ 296 on a short neck with a mushroom rim. V. GRACE believed that Kleagoras (as she restored the second name here) should be the eponym. If so, Ἄρισ(here is a fabricant.

AH 27 (Taf. 8)

InvNr. 7037, Ki 29b/1968

FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (levelling fill for the Basilika)

Kontext: Hellenistic

Stempel: **Ἰερωνύμου**
in button stamp

Dat.: the use of the button stamp can only roughly date the name, most likely, to the middle fifty years of the 3rd century BC

Three types of this name are known in button stamps, two of which are in nominative and the third in genitive.

In GRACE's files the name is treated as a fabricant. V. GRACE noted at one point, however, »seems likely this is an eponym, but not with preposition. Name in button mentioned by NILSSON 1909, 151 with reference in NEROUTSOS 1875, 224«. Listed as a fabricant by BÖRKER – BUROW 1998.

6.2.2 Period II (ca. 234 to ca. 199 BC)

A. Eponyms in alphabetical order

AH 28 (Taf. 8)

Ki 66/1964

FO: Basilika, B 2 West section, Mittelschiff, Niveau 31.88 m (may be close to the upper surface of the South wall of the Stoa, the fill may still be Hellenistic though there is also a strong possibility of later disturbance)

Stempel: **Ἐπί Ἄστυ
μήδευς**
in rectangular stamp with lunate sigma

Dat.: ca. 204 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 18)

Associated fabricants include: Κλεισιμβροτίδας (based on use of similar round rose stamp in double frame, from ABC and National Museum in Athens N272bis EM2); Μηνόδωρος (based on similarity of round stamps with retrograde reading, apparently found together, from Cyprus, Cy 1345, Salamis A 220, Sal.7083 and Cy 1346, Salamis A 221, Sal.7084).

AH 29 (Taf. 8)

10.128, Ki 83/1971

FO: Sockelbau, S 14/71

Stempel: **Σι|μυλίνου** vac.
dot
in round stamp

Dat.: late in the period ca. 219–210 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 18), for epigraphical reference likely to this eponym, see HABICHT 2003, 556

Similar stamp from Olbia, see PRIDIK 1917, 142, nr. 38. The name on a leaf-shaped stamp see JÖHRENS 1999, 32, nr. 64–65 with references (if not given below) for associate fabricants, and there, too, is reference to Σιμυλίνος with preposition ἐπί ; types with the title ἱερεὺς exist as well.

Associated fabricants include: Δίσκος (complete jar, from Kos, nr. 229); Ἐπίγονος; Ἡρώιδας (based on use of similar round stamp with dot and on similarity of fabric from examples in the same deposit, Athenian Agora

SS 14657 and SS 14656); Θεόδωρος (joining handles, from Samaria, see REISNER 1924, 311. 312 nr. II.12); Ἰεροτέλης; Μένων (based on use of similar round stamps with rose. Eponyms stamp: GRACE 1934, 234, nr. 74 [SS 166]; GRACE 1950, 144, nr. 67, fig. 117. Fabricant stamp: NILSSON 1909, 456, nr. 311.2, pl. I,8); Σωτηρίδας I (based on the use of similar round stamp with rose, similar clay and handle profile, from the ABC); Χάρης (based on the use of similar stamp types, see CONOVICI – IRIMIA 1991, 164, nr. 280 eponym stamp, 165, nr. 300 fabricant stamp); Χρήσιμος (joining handles, from Samaria, see CROWFOOT 1957, 387; and from the Athenian Agora SS 4173).

6.2.3 Fabricants of Period II – III (ca. 234 to ca. 161 BC)

A. Fabricants in alphabetical order

AH 30 (Taf. 8)

Ki 62/1964

FO: Basilika, B 2 (southern part, and hence south of the Stoa, likely post-Hellenistic fill for the Basilika)

Stempel:

Σμινθίου
Ἀγησίλα

in rectangular stamp

Dat.: associations with eponyms in the Pergamon deposit encourage placement of this career early in Period III, particularly in the 190s BC

Duplicate of this type: JÖHRENS 1999, 36, nr. 83 with further references for associated eponyms.

Associated eponyms include: Δαμόθεμις (date: ca. 191 BC); Θαρσίπολις (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see PRIDIK 1926, 320; and BECKER 1878, 17–18; date: ca. 196 BC); Θέστωρ (complete jar, from Paphos, see NICOLAOU 2005, nr. 148, date: ca. 192 BC); Ἰασικράτης (see AH 33 here, date: ca. 190 BC); Πανσανίας II (both names on the same rectangular stamp, from the ABC, date ca. 199 BC).

AH 31 (Taf. 8)

Ki 37/1964

Basilika, C 2 (in the southern part of the Basilika fill, Niveau 31.60 m)

Stempel:

* *
Ἀριστοκράτεϋς
* *

in rectangular stamp with four asterisks

Dat.: Ἀριστοκράτης is found in the Pergamon deposit and the Middle Stoa Building fill. ROTROFF, Agora, 467 (deposit O 20:3, SS 8133) dated him to ca. 208–196 BC (based on advice from V. GRACE). But now according to FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, 192, he is dated to ca. 196–183 BC

This is a very prolific fabricant. In GRACE's files there are 173 examples with this name. See JÖHRENS 1999, 68–69, nr. 179 (with further reference for any combinations without references below); JÖHRENS 2001, 414, nr. 176, 464, nr. 117; AKAMATIS 2000, 66, nr. P30, pl. 8 (different reading); and SZTETYŁŁO 2000, 95, nr. 62.

Associated eponyms include: Θέστωρ (date: ca. 192 BC); Ἰέρων I (date: ca. 186 BC); Σώδαμος (see AH 35, date: ca. 195 BC); Τιμασαγόρας (date: ca. 184 BC).

6.2.4 Period III (ca. 198 to ca. 161 BC)

A. Eponyms in alphabetical order

AH 32 (Taf. 8)

InvNr. 207, Ki 29/1961

FO: Prytaneion, S 13/61

Stempel:

[Ἐπί] Θεαιδήτου Πανάμου
rose

in round stamp with double frame. Secondary stamp: T

Dat.: ca. 171/169 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 19)

The same stamp is published by GRACE 1985, 46, nr. 3a (with a secondary stamp B); HALL 1885, 391, nr. 5060; and CESNOLA 1903, nr. 79. For other types, see LEVI 1964, 265, nr. 100–107 and JÖHRENS 2001, 390, nr. 59–61 with references.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀμύντας (joining handles with rectangular stamps, from Paphos harbour, see NICOLAOU 2005, 285, *72); Δαμοκράτης (both names appear with similar secondary stamp A, from Alexandria VG 1583, VG 1536); Ἡράκλειτος II (complete jar, Tanais: JÖHRENS 2001, 390, nr. 59); Ἴπποκράτης (complete jar, HALL 1885, 391, nr. 5060; CESNOLA 1903, nr. 79; BLECKMANN 1907, 32, nr. 25); Νικασίων (based on secondary symbol anchor, which occurs in rose types only of Νικασίων: Eponym stamp from Delos, TD 3589, and Olbia, LEVI 1964, 265, nr. 100, pl. VII; fabricant stamp from the ABC).

AH 33 (Taf. 8)
 InvNr. 609, Ki 28/1960
 FO: Prytaneion, Raum 21, S 21/60 (26.9.60)
 Stempel: Ἐπὶ Ἰασικράτους Σμινθίου
 rose
 in round stamp

Dat.: ca. 190 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 19)

See PRIDIK 1917, 10, nr. 199 and JÖHRENS 1999, nr. 42–43, providing references for the following associated fabricants: Ἀγησικλής; Ἀγοράναξ; Ἀριστίων; Δίος.

AH 34 (Taf. 8)
 Ki 215/1965
 FO: Basilika, S 3/65, Niveau 34.55 m (construction trench for the north wall of the Basilika, post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: Ἐπὶ Νικασ[α
 γόρα
 Ἄρ[ταμιτίου]
 in rectangular stamp

Dat.: ca. 172/171 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 19), the only epigraphical attestation of this name as priest of Helios is dated with reference to the amphora chronology, see Habicht 2003, 552

Νικασαγόρας I also appears on rose types, see JÖHRENS 1999, 59, nr. 150 (providing further references for associated fabricants); AKAMATIS 2000, 60 f., nr. P22; SZTETYŁŁO 2000, 84, nr. 36; JÖHRENS 2001, 395–396, nrs. 85–87.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀγήσιππος (complete jar from Cyprus, see HALL 1885, 395, nr. 5040; CESNOLA 1903, nr. 100; NILSSON 1909, 118); Ἀμύντας; Ἀριστοκλής; Ἀρίστων (complete jar in the Museum of Cambridge); Δαμοκράτης I (see here AH 36); Δαμόφιλος (appears with closely similar secondary stamps and found in small group at Beersheba, see COULSON – MOOK – REHARD 1997, 52 nr. 14 fabricant stamp, 55 nr. 25 eponym stamp); Ἡράκλειτος II (pair of handles probably coming from the same jar, from Kourion: SH 20 and 21); Θίασος (based on similarity of round stamps with dolphins, from Samaria, see REISNER 1924, 19, nr. 489, 313, nr. IV.31 eponym, LAKE cat. nr. 436 fabricant, see CROWFOOT 1957, 383); Ἴπποκράτης (both names appear with closely similar secondary stamps, from Alexandria: VG 1487 and Tarsus 57 for eponym, VG 1705, 1801 for fabricant).

AH 35a–b
 a) InvNr. 7038a–c, Ki 27/1968 (Taf. 8)
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff.
 Stempel: Ἐπὶ Σωδάμου Ἄ(ρ)ταμιτίου
 rose
 in round stamp, in double frame

Dat.: ca. 195 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 19), epigraphic attestation as a priest of Helios is not independently datable (HABICHT 2003, 557)

b) InvNr. 169, Ki 24/1961 (o. Abb.)
 FO: Prytaneion, S 12/61

Stempel: Ἐπὶ Σωδάμου
[Δα]λίου
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: see above a)

Although found in separate sondages, AH 35a here joins AH 36 below. For examples of this type see: GENTILI 1958, 84, nr. 170.5; BUROW 1998, 99, nrs. 334–335, pl. 29; JÖHRENS 1999, nr. 66, 268, AS7, with further references for the associated fabricants listed below.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀγορᾶναξ (a non-joining pair of handles from Gordion SS 26 or 29a and 23b); Ἀριστίων (joining pair of handles, Gordion SS 22); Ἀριστοκράτης (complete jar, but the reading of the fabricant is not certain, from Krasnodar Museum, Kuban region [personal comment to V. GRACE, from I. B. BRASHINSKY]); Δίος; Κλεισιμβροτίδας; Σωκράτης (jar preserving both handles, Gordion SS 40; and complete jar from Telos, IG XII.3, 85; cf. BLECKMANN 1907, 32, nr. 15).

B. Fabricants in alphabetical order

AH 36 (Taf. 8)
InvNr. 7006, Ki 49/1968
FO: Basilika, S 1/68 (construction fill for the Basilika)
Stempel: **Δαμοκρά[τευς]**
rose
in round stamp with double frame, as usual for the fabricant Δαμοκράτης I

Dat.: ca. 200 – ca. 165 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2000, 136, nr. ARh 2 and 2001, Tabl. 19)

For the same type, see GRACE 1985, 45, nr. 2, pl. 1. Also JÖHRENS 1999, 39–41, nr. 92–94, 269, nr. AS9–10 (with further references for the associated eponyms listed here); JÖHRENS 2001, 415, nr. 184.

Associated eponyms include: Ἀγέμαχος (date: ca. 181/179 BC); Ἀθανόδοτος (date: ca. 170/168 BC); Αἰνήτωρ (date: 178/176 BC); Ἀρίστων II (date: ca. 167/165 BC); Δαμόθεμις (based on similarity of stamps on separate handles found together, Delos: TD 7050 and 7049; date: ca. 191 BC); Δορκυλίδας (date: ca. 198 BC); Θεαΐδητος (see here AH 32, date: ca. 171/169 BC); Καλλικράτης II (date: ca. 177/175 BC); Καλλικρατίδας II (both names appear with rose as secondary stamp, from Alexandria, ABC for eponym; Athenian Agora SS 2203 for fabricant; date: ca. 177/175 BC); Κλέαρχος (joining pair, from Gordion SS 19, date: ca. 200 BC); Κλευκράτης I (based on statement by MACALISTER 1912, 356 nr. 168 »associated with Κλευκράτης«, cf. GRACE 1985, 45, in nr. 1, based on both names appearing with rose as secondary stamp, eponym stamp Athenian Agora SS 12943; fabricant stamp from Alexandria; date: ca. 174/172 BC); Κλεώνυμος II; Νικασαγόρας I; Ξενοφάνης II (both names appear with similar secondary stamps, from Alexandria: VG 64b for eponym, doubtful reading, VG 1536 for fabricant; date: ca. 189 BC); Πανσανίας II (date: ca. 199 BC); Πρατοφάνης (date: ca. 188 BC); Σύμμαχος (both names appear with rose as secondary stamp, for eponym stamp see Pergamon AS 236; fabricant stamp from the Agora SS 2203; date: ca. 173/171 BC); Σώδαμος (see AH 35 here, date: ca. 195 BC); Φιλόδαμος (date: ca. 183 BC).

AH 37 (Taf. 8)
InvNr. 6063, Ki 109/1967
FO: Basilika, S 2/67 (over broad east-west construction trench for the north wall of the Basilika, post-Hellenistic fill)
Stempel: **Φιλαινίου**
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: activity has been suggested in the whole Period III (JÖHRENS 1999, 75, nr. 199; JÖHRENS 2001, 433, nr. 271). FINKIELSZTEJN's dates (2001, 192) for associated eponyms narrow the span slightly to 188–161 BC

Duplicates of this type: JÖHRENS 1999, 75, nrs. 197–198 (with further references for associated eponyms listed here); JÖHRENS 2001, 433, nr. 270–271; and for other examples, see AKAMATIS 2000, 70 f., nr. P39, pl. 10; SZTETYŁŁO, 113, nr. 108.

Associated eponyms include: Ἀγέστρατος II (date: ca. 161 BC); Ἀθανόδοτος (almost complete jar, Rhodes: ΜΣ 456 [A 234], see GRACE 1985, 10; date: ca. 170/168 BC); Αἰνησίδαμος (neck with top of both handles,

Paphos, NICOLAOU 2005, nr. 21, date: ca. 179/177 BC); Αἰνήτωρ (date: ca. 178/176 BC); Ἀριστόδαμος (date: ca. 166/164 BC); Ἀρχοκράτης II (date: ca. 185 BC); Ἰέρων I (date: ca. 186 BC); Κλεώνυμος II (date: ca. 182 BC); Κρατίδας (date: ca. 187 BC); Ξενοφάνης II (date: ca. 189 BC); Πρατοφάνης (based on exclusive similarity of two-lined rectangular stamps with wreath; eponym on Athenian Agora stamps SS 894, SS 2332; fabricant stamp SS 4019, SS 1114. Cf. BLECKMANN 1912, 250; date: ca. 188 BC); Τιμασαγόρας (date: ca. 184 BC); Φιλόδαμος (date: ca. 183 BC).

6.2.5 Period IV (ca. 160 to ca. 146 BC)

No eponyms were found from this period. For fabricants whose careers included this period, see below.

6.2.6 Period V (ca. 145 to ca. 108 BC)

A. Eponyms in alphabetical order

AH 38 (Taf. 9)

InvNr. 8263, Ki 48/1969

FO: Basilika, S 5/69 (–1.9 m below the stylobate level of the peristyle court north of the Basilika)

Stempel:

Πανάμου
Ἐπὶ Ἀνδρί(α)
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: close to ca. 135 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 21)

Associated fabricants include: Ἀγαθόβουλος (both names on the same rectangular stamp, Rhodes: NILSSON 1909, 368, nr. 49, 1; from South Russia, see PRIDIK 1926, 309 s.v. Ἀνδρίας, 319–20 s.v. Ἀγαθόβουλος); Ἰάσων (neck with both handles preserved, Rhodes, see NILSSON 1909, 368, nr. 49, 4. 247, 1); Μίδαξ (neck with both handles preserved, from Samaria, see FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 16, nr. 10a, b).

6.2.7 Fabricants active in Periods IV – VI (ca. 160 to ca. 88 BC)

A. Fabricants in alphabetical order

AH 39 (Taf. 9)

InvNr. 11.076, Ki 34/1972

FO: Basilika, S 9/72, Mittelschiff (lowest level of the trench removing the south wall of the Stoa coming down on its foundation course, post-Hellenistic fill)

Stempel:

Δαμοκράτευς
letter Ⓢ

Dat.: ca. 120–110 BC according to FINKIELSZTEJN (2000, 137, nr. ARh 10)

Various letters can appear in the second line, see JÖHRENS 2001, 416, nr. 186–187. 464, nr. 116, nr. 127. For the meaning of these letters see AKAMATIS 2000, 101 to nr. P119; FINKIELSZTEJN 2000, 137, nr. ARh 10.

Associated eponyms include: Αἰσχύνας (both names appear with similar secondary stamps, ABC); Ἀντίπατρος (superposed stamps on same handle, ABC; and see ARIEL – FINKIELSZTEJN 1994, nr. SAH 11; also on a complete jar from Crete, in the National Museum in Athens, nr. 2407, NILSSON 1909, 530, nr. 1); Ἀριστείδας (stamps found together in Arsameia on the Nymphaios in Comagene); Ἀρίστρατος (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Ἀρίστακος (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Δάμων (complete jar, Tell Istabab: FINKIELSZTEJN 1993, 347, nr. 43, pl. XL, nr. 43); Ἐχέβουλος (see GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU 1970, 316, in nr. E42); Ἰέρων (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Πολύαρατος II (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Τιμαγόρας (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types).

AH 40 (Taf. 9)

InvNr. 10.071, Ki 47/1971

FO: Basilika, S 9/71 (–0.78 m unter Türniveau)

Stempel: **Διοδότου**
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU placed this fabricant in period IV (1970, E7, 303–4); however, if the association with Ἀριστόνομος is correct, then the span of activity extends from the 140s to at least the end of the 2nd century BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, 161)

Associated with the eponyms: Ἀριστόνομος (both names appear with similar secondary stamps EP, from the ABC; date: ca. 107–88/86 BC); Αὐτοκράτης (complete jar, from Marissa, Tel Sandahannah, see FINKIELSZTEJN 1993, 413, nr. 15, pl. XLVI nr. 15; date: ca. 146 BC).

AH 41 (Taf. 9)

InvNr. 10.031, Ki 91/1971

FO: Sockelbau, S 2/171 (bis Fels)

Stempel: **Τιμοξένου**
rose
in round stamp with double frame. Secondary stamp: E lunate, small in squarish stamp

Dat.: this fabricant was active in Period V, with associated eponyms between ca. 137 and ca. 125 BC

There is only one other example of this exact type recorded in the files (unpublished in Alexandria, VG 502). There are plenty examples of a type with similar arrangement: rose / Τιμοξένου (e. g., IG XII.1, 1401.1; ŠELOV 1956, 140, nr. 37; LEVI – PUGLIESE-CARRATELLI 1961–62, 617, nr. 57, fig. 48; ARIEL – FINKIELSZTEJN 1994, 219, nr. 88; SZTETYŁŁO 1983, 87, nr. 55; LAZAROV 1974, 50, nr. 89, pl. V; FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 100, nr. 368; FINKIELSZTEJN 1993, 417, nr. 24A, pl. XLVII.).

Associated eponyms include: Ἀνδρόνεικος (Seyrig 5, Damascus Museum, date: ca. 132 BC); Ἀρίστακος (complete jar from Syracuse, Centuripe, GENTILI 1958, 36, nr. 14 unread in the publication, but deciphered from casts by V. GRACE in 1977; date: ca. 137/136 BC); Καλλικράτης III (both names appear with similar secondary stamps with monogram, from the ABC, date: ca. 130 BC); Πολυάρατος II (both names appear with similar secondary stamps T, from the ABC, date: ca. 125); Τεμίοθεος (complete jar, from Marissa, Tel Sandahannah, see FINKIELSZTEJN 1993, 417, nr. 24, pl. XLVII nr. 24, date: ca. 128 BC).

Name	AH	Title	Period
Ἀγησίλας	30	Fab.	II
Ἄγησις	1	Ep.	I
Ἀνδρίας	38	Ep.	V
Ἀρετακλῆς	2	Ep.	I
Ἄρισ(26	Ep.	I
Ἄριστᾶναξ I	3	Ep.	I
Ἄρισταρχος	4a, b	Ep.	I
Ἄριστίων	5	Ep.	I
Ἄριστοκράτης	31	Fab.	II–III
Ἄστυμήδης I	28	Ep.	II
Βοίσκος	17a, b, c	Fab.	I
Δαμοκράτης I	36	Fab.	III
Δαμοκράτης II	39	Fab.	V–VI
Δαμοκράτης I	6	Ep.	I
Διόδοτος	40	Fab.	IV
Δῶρος I	18	Fab.	I
Εὐφ(20	Fab.	I
Εὐφρανορίδας	7	Ep.	I
Εὐφρων	19	Fab.	I
Θεαίδητος	32	Ep.	III
Ἰασικράτης	33	Ep.	II
Ἰεροτέλης	21a, b, c	Fab.	I

Name	AH	Title	Period
Ἰερώνυμος	27	Fab.	I
Ἰπποκλῆς	8a, b	Ep.	I
Ἰσόδοτος	9	Ep.	I
Κλέων	22	Fab.	I
Κρέων	23	Fab.	I
Λύσανδρος	10	Ep.	I
Μικύθος I	24	Fab.	I
Νικασαγόρας I	34	Ep.	III
Ὀνάσιμος I	25	Fab.	I
Πολυκλῆς	11a, b	Ep.	I
Πολύχαρμος	12a, b, c	Ep.	I
Σθενέλας	13a, b	Ep.	I
Σιμυλῖνος	29	Ep.	II
Σώδαμος	35a, b	Ep.	II
Τιμα(20	Ep.	I
Τιμοκλῆς I	14	Ep.	I
Τιμόξενος	41	Fab.	V
Τιμόστρατος	15	Ep.	I
Φιλαίνιος	37	Fab.	III
Φιλῖνος	16a, b	Ep.	I

Table 2: Concordance of names, titles and periods

6.3 Nikandros Group (region of Ephesos)

Amphora stamps of the Nikandros group were so-labeled in reference to a commonly occurring name in a group that includes both names and monograms appearing on amphoras with a distinctly micaceous and pale tan fabric and a distinctive downward turned mushroom rim. The first extensive discussion of the group was presented by Virginia GRACE and Maria SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU in their section of DÉLOS 27, published in 1970¹⁹. They proposed that the monogram stamps should start late in the 4th century and that the name stamps should be dated to the second half of the 2nd century BC. While noting the uncertainty as to the place of manufacture, they suggested Kos as a likely point of origin since many of the names were also attested on Koan amphora stamps and in Koan inscriptions (though the names are also well-matched by Ephesian mint magistrates). In addition, some Nikandros group names also appear on Koan handles including those referred to as Koan single-barrel handles.

More recent efforts to publish amphora finds from the Ephesos excavations as well as other sites in the region, cast new attention on Nikandros group amphoras. Both stamped and unstamped examples are common in this area; a wide range of monograms and names appears in every sector of the Ephesos excavations, and the rims and toes show a complete sequence of Hellenistic development in both full size and fractional jars²⁰. As early as 1985, Veronika MITSOPOULOS-LEON noted the similarity between the monogram stamps on the amphoras and monograms used to sign Ephesian moldmade bowls²¹. Verena GASSNER's 1997 publication of the finds from the South Gate of the Tetragonos Agora began to illustrate both the wealth of Nikandros group fragments in the Ephesos excavations and the frequency of the monogram and name stamps (outstripping the number of Rhodian stamps in the same context). Although V. GASSNER herself was hesitant to ascribe the Nikandros group to Ephesos with any finality, her publication made a strong case for the attribution²². Subsequent publications with even more Nikandros group fragments from Ephesos, nearby Metropolis (modern Torbalı), and most recently Miletos, make this attribution even more likely²³.

¹⁹ GRACE – SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU 1970, 365–367 for Nikandros group discussion.

²⁰ For published examples from Ephesos so far, see LAWALL 2004a; LADSTÄTTER – LANG-AUINGER 2001, nr. 67–68; LADSTÄTTER 2003, K340, 341, 343 and toes 344–345; BEZECZKY 2003, K277, 279 and toe 280; GASSNER, Südtor, nr. 401–410.

²¹ MITSOPOULOS-LEON, Töpferateliers, 248.

²² GASSNER, Südtor, 105–113.

²³ Metropolis, see CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2001; Miletos, see WINTERMEYER 2004 with JÖHRENS 2004. Maria BERG BRIESE is preparing a publication that includes Nikandros group amphoras found in Halikarnassos.

The chronological sequence of the amphoras and their stamps has not yet been fully determined; however, I provided a preliminary discussion of the chronology in 2004 based in part on the stratigraphic sequence between the north and south halves of the West Stoa in the Tetragonos Agora. Since the material presented here from the Staatsmarkt Basilika and the Prytaneion is limited to the stamp material, I focus here on the stamps' chronology rather than the detailed developments of the jars' form.

Monogram stamps begin to appear in the Tetragonos Agora strata in association with independently datable amphora stamps and coins of the 240s and 230s BC with some material as late as the early 2nd century BC. Changes to the chronologies of Hellenistic amphoras and other ceramic types after V. GRACE and M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU'S 1970 Delos volume have the result that the evidence they used for a late 4th century date for the monogram stamps can now be moved to the third quarter of the 3rd century with little difficulty²⁴. Monogram stamps of the Nikandros group also appear in the fill of a well on Chios partially published by John K. ANDERSON in 1954²⁵. Two different monogram stamps (AP and AT- with diagonal line) appear here alongside fineware pottery placed in a relative sequence between Homer THOMPSON'S Athenian Agora Group B and Group C as well as with Rhodian amphora stamps of Period Ib (Ἄκεσις) and Period Ic–II (the fabricant Θεόδωρος). Dates for these monogram stamps after the mid 3rd century BC would fit well with the general composition of this Chian well group.

Name stamps from the Nikandros group do not appear in strata at the Tetragonos Agora until after the middle of the 2nd century BC. A general dating in the later 2nd and into the 1st centuries BC for the name stamps is also supported by finds at Gezer, Marissa, Giv'at Yasaf, and Jerusalem, as well as at Athens, Corinth and Delos²⁶. At both Corinth and Jerusalem, the most likely period for finding such imported amphoras might be before the 140s BC; however, both sites also imported Aegean amphoras closer to 100 BC, and the last three decades or so of the 2nd century and continuing into the 1st century BC works well for the other datable findspots of the Nikandros group stamps. One example of a Nikandros group name stamp does appear in the Pergamon deposit (BÖRKER 1998, Nr. 595) and is less likely to date later than ca. 165 BC; however, there is the possibility that this, like some recognizably later Knidian stamps, should have been excluded from the main bulk of the Pergamon deposit. The specific chronological order of the names in the group is not known, and the lack of paired names and large deposits of repeated names that might be placed in a relative sequence makes it unlikely that a specific chronology for this group can be refined with any certainty.

6.3.1 Monogram stamps (late 3rd – 2nd century BC)

Monogram stamps in the Nikandros group remain quite difficult to interpret. Even the letters represented and their proper order are difficult to establish with certainty. The same problem plagues other classes of monogram stamps²⁷. The following catalogue entries are listed in alphabetical order according to the letter which seems most dominant. In the case of short abbreviations or ligatures this is the first letter. In the case of monograms, this is the letter that seems to be the base to which parts of all other letters are appended. It has not been possible at this stage in the research to gather valid comparanda for these monogram stamps. Even if the same design appears in a published example, one cannot assume that the amphora in question belongs to the Nikandros group series. The fabric and form of any comparanda should be checked before it is listed and there has not been time to do this.

AH 42 (Taf. 10)
InvNr. 7014, Ki 40/1968

²⁴ The main discussion of the needed changes in Hellenistic chronology is found in GRACE 1974; very useful overviews of Hellenistic chronologies are found in ROTROFF, *Agora* and ROTROFF 2005. The specific changes in Agora deposit dates affecting these Nikandros group stamps is found in LAWALL 2004a.

²⁵ While ANDERSON 1954 does publish the fine wares and 'representative' profiles of the amphora types, the following discussions of the amphora stamps present in the different levels of the well fill depend on records kept in GRACE'S files.

²⁶ For references see LAWALL 2004a, 182–186.

²⁷ For other publications of amphora stamp classes involving monogram stamps, see e. g. AKAMATIS 2000; JÖHRENS 1999; BUROW 1998; KOEHLER 1978; GRACE 1956.

FO: Basilika S 2/63 ff., N-Teil (findspot described as 'unter roter Strate' which could refer to either the construction of the Stoa or the subsequent leveling fill for the Basilika)

Stempel: **AN**

AH 43 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 4232, Ki 93/1965

FO: Basilika S 2/63 ff. Nachuntersuchung Schnitt II (19.5.65), Niveau 31.45 m (within the fill over the Hellenistic construction strata)

Stempel: **AP**

AH 44 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 4197, Ki 68/1965

FO: Basilika S b/65 schräge Mauer (likely post-Hellenistic fill even though the context has many Hellenistic amphora fragments)

Erh.: preserves upper part of handle and small part of neck

Stempel: **ATK**

AH 45 (Taf. 10)

Ki 14a/1971

FO: Sockelbau S 2/71

Stempel: **Δ**

AH 46 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 451, Ki 67/1961

FO: Prytaneion S 25, Niveau 0.5–1.00 m unter GrabungsOK (with Ephesian lamps and ESA, so clearly from a late Hellenistic fill)

Stempel: **EZ**

stamp within a raised circular border in a roughly square field

AH 47 (Taf. 10)

Ki 68/1963

FO: Sockelbau Kammer 4

Stempel: **EYΔ**

AH 48 (Taf. 10)

Stempel: **IE**

AH 49 (Taf. 10)

Ki 36/1963

FO: Sockelbau, S 1/63, Niveau 33.70 m (levelling fill for the construction of the Basilika)

Stempel: **MAY**

AH 50 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 7033, Ki 48/1968

FO: Basilika S 2/63 ff., Nord-Teil Niveau unter 29.00 m (construction fill for the Stoa)

Stempel: **MT**

AH 51 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 6069, Ki 123/1967

FO: S 2/63 ff. (seems to be associated with the Stoa construction)

Stempel: **ΠA**

AH 52 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 4350, Ki 157/1965

FO: S b/65 schräge Mauer, Niveau 27.53 m (likely Hellenistic fill, contemporary with this earlier diagonal wall [Schräge Mauer] and hence providing a terminus post quem for the overlying Stoa to the north)

Stempel: **ΠY**

AH 53 (Taf. 10)

InvNr. 4069, Ki 24/1965

FO: S a/65, Niveau 33.70 m (post Hellenistic fill)

Stempel: **ΠAN**

6.3.2 Name stamps (late 2nd – 1st century BC[?])

Comparanda listed in the following catalogue entries were partially compiled from GRACES files. There is no attempt here to offer precise dates for individual names; the series requires far more study before that can be accomplished.

AH 54 (Taf. 10)
 InvNr. 1032, Ki 135/1963
 FO: Prytaneion, S 35 5/65, Vorhof, Lfm 1–4
 Stempel: **Ἑκαταί(ο)υ**

GRACE's files list only one other example, ABC 1955–56=N/67. This Ἑκαταῖος is not to be conflated with the Hekataios group (for many examples from Pergamon, see BÖRKER 1998). There is a double-barrel handle from Kos with this name, see BUROW 1998, nr. 515.

AH 55 (Taf. 10)
 Ki 57/1964
 FO: Basilika, S B2/1964, Niveau 32.81 m (in the northern part of the trench, likely post-construction fill)
 Stempel: **Ἐπιγέ(νου)**

ABC 17.III.54, nr. 8 = N/48; Delos TD 7019

AH 56 (Taf. 10)
 InvNr. 7026, Ki 54/1965
 FO: Basilika, S 3/65 (construction trench for north wall of the Basilika removing the Hellenistic Stoa north wall, post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Θράσωνος**

Name is not in the GRACE files under Nikandros group.

AH 57 (Taf. 11)
 Ki 22/1961
 FO: Prytaneion S 12 (0.5–1.0 m with at least one fragment of late Roman pottery)
 Stempel: **Ἰσοκράτου**

Fragment preserves tightly turned down mushroom-type rim, typical of the late 2nd century or early 1st century BC. The name is not in GRACE's files under Nikandros group.

AH 58a–b (Taf. 11)
 a) InvNr. 6018, Ki 65/1967
 FO: Basilika S 1/67 (construction trench for north wall of the Basilika removing the Hellenistic Stoa north wall, post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Καστορίδου**

b) InvNr. 4151, Ki 65/1965
 FO: Basilika, S 1/65 Mittelschiff, Niveau 33.11 m (south part, level is likely within post-Hellenistic fill)
 Stempel: **Κ[α]στορίδ[ου]**

This is one of the most often found stamps in the Nikandros group with at least four different dies known. Published example: Tyras (SHTAERMAN 1951, nr. 136); however numerous examples are listed in the Benaki collection, one was found at Tell Fara'in, and one other example was found in the Tetragonos Agora excavations at Ephesos (Ki 93/129). A die with an inverted A is found at Delos (TD 2900).

AH 59a–c (Taf. 11)
 a) InvNr. 248a, Ki 42/1961
 FO: Prytaneion, S 17/1961
 Stempel: **Μέλανο(ς)**

b) InvNr. 7170, Ki 108/1968
 FO: Sockelbau, S 1/1963 ff.

c) InvNr. 10.030, Ki 19/1971

FO: Sockelbau, S 2/71 (sondage is west of the Stoa with only later fill)

Stempel: **Μέλανος**

This is also a commonly encountered Nikandros group stamp. Examples are published from the Italian collections from the Fayoum (CRISCUOLO 1982, Nr. 161); the Bulgarian site of Nessebre (LAZAROV 1980, 176, nr. 68); Pergamon (BUROW 1998, 116, nrs. 536–539); Metropolis (CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2001, 107, nr. 11); Marissa (FINKIELSZTEJN 2004b); Gezer (MACALISTER 1912, nr. 200). The last two find spots narrow the likely date since both communities were most likely to be importing Greek amphoras in the period 134/2 to 125 BC, the period of Seleucid control of Gezer and before the abandonment and destruction of Marissa in 112 and 108 BC respectively (FINKIELSZTEJN 2002; 2001; and see discussion of the Nikandros group chronology in LAWALL 2004a).

AH 60a–b (Taf. 11)

a) Ki 14b/1963

FO: Sockelbau, S 1/63 (long east-west sondage well south of the Hellenistic Stoa)

Stempel: **Μηνοδώρου**

b) Ki 102/1963

FO: Prytaneion, S 32 (24.8.63)

Stempel: **Μηνοδιώρου?**

ABC N/69 (for the two line die) and in the Athens Epigraphical Museum, EM 77 (one line, with second half of name not preserved, published by JÖHRENS 1999, 261, nr. 881). Another example is found in the Tetragonos Agora excavations in the latest Hellenistic levels there (Ki 96/051 in one line as in EM 77; Ki 96/047, early first century BC).

AH 61 (Taf. 11)

Ki 216/1965

FO: Basilika, S 3/65 (construction trench for north wall of the Basilika removing the Hellenistic Stoa north wall, post-Hellenistic fill)

Stempel: **Μιννίωνος**

Not in the GRACE files under Nikandros group; another example is found in the Tetragonos Agora excavations in the latest Hellenistic levels there (Ki 90/060, and Ki 96/068 early first century BC). A similar stamp is published by SZTETYŁŁO 1983, 186, nr. 354, but no provenance is given.

AH 62 (Taf. 11)

InvNr. 10.072, Ki 46/1971

FO: Sockelbau, S 11/71 (Sondage is just west of the west wall of the Stoa, but not a Hellenistic period fill)

Stempel: **Νικάν[δ]ρου**

Although this is a very commonly encountered member of this group, relatively few examples have been published and few are from datable contexts. Published examples: Pergamon (BUROW 1998, 116, nrs. 542–544); Delos Serapeion C dromos (MARCADÉ 1953; TD 5991; and cf. BRUNEAU 1980); Athens (Agora P 3980, see LAWALL 2004a). Unpublished examples from the Benaki collection, Delos, Corinth, Krokodilopolis, and further examples from Pergamon. The examples from the Delos Serapeion dromos, likely constructed late in the 2nd century BC or early in the 1st, and the Athenian deposit G11:1, likely closed ca. 100 BC, encourage a late 2nd century date for Nikandros. The example from Corinth (C–75–29) is one of five stamps in this group found at Corinth – most or all could be from the so-called interim period between 146 and 44 BC, during which time the city-site of Corinth was neither uninhabited nor lacking in imported amphoras (see LAWALL 2004a, 183, note 64, and GEBHARD – DICKIE 2003).

AH 63 (Taf. 11)

InvNr. 4199, Ki 68/1965

FO: Basilika, S b/65 schräge Mauer, Niveau 31.45 m (likely post-Hellenistic fill even though the context has many Hellenistic amphora fragments)

Erh.: the fragment as sketched shows a narrow rounded rim set high above the handle

Stempel: **Ξεῖνις**

The same name is published on a handle found at Labraunda (SÄFLUND 1980, nr. 36) whose photograph and fabric description raise the possibility that this name should be included with the Nikandros group. On the name see LGPN I with references to examples from Kos, Nisyros, Rhodes, and Thasos.

AH 64 (Taf. 11)
 Ki 85/1965
 FO: Basilika, S 1/65 (Basilika period fill)
 Stempel: **Πειθοκράτου**

Name is not in GRACE's files under Nikandros group.

6.4 Other Classes

The assortment of stamped handles from outside Rhodes and the Nikandros group is fairly limited. To some extent this is not surprising. Thasian amphoras were exported in greatest quantity towards the northeast, into the Black Sea, and are not found in great numbers anywhere after the mid 3rd century BC. Stamps of the Parmeniskos group, too, are of fairly limited chronological range spanning the middle decades of the 3rd century BC, and they too are more common in the north Aegean and the Black Sea than in the southern Aegean. Neither the Parmeniskos group nor Thasian amphoras are commonly found elsewhere at Ephesos in any period. Koan amphora production is somewhat better represented here especially when one considers that Koan amphoras were never stamped with the frequency of other classes such as Rhodian, Thasian or Knidian. And yet, a very limited number of different names is represented here: Γνωμ(, Ζωπυ(, Θεόδωρος, and Ἄντι(. Perhaps most striking, for a site that continued without any major interruption in activity well into the 1st century BC, is the presence of only one Knidian stamp. The same scarcity is seen in other areas of Ephesos. While Knidian fragments are certainly found at Ephesos, the number of Knidian stamps at the site is negligible compared with the numbers known from more distant sites such as Delos, Athens and Alexandria²⁸; even the published lists from Corinth in the interim period, 146–44 BC, outstrip the finds at Ephesos²⁹. Despite obvious proximity, therefore, Knidian shipping towards Ephesos seems minimal at best. I had argued elsewhere that the reduced relative presence of imports from neighboring centers (such as Rhodes, Kos and Knidos) to Ephesos in the second half of the 2nd century and especially in the early 1st century BC should be considered in light of the evidence of Roman/Italian merchant and land-holding activity around Ephesos at this time. Although there is some debate as to the relative importance of the various Italian amphora fragments from this period at Ephesos, the Italian presence in the region from a fairly early date should be an important variable to consider in explaining the anomalous scarcity of typical late Hellenistic amphora classes at Ephesos³⁰.

6.4.1 Miletos–Didyma region

AH 65 (Taf. 11)
 InvNr. 4229, Ki 94/65
 FO: Basilika, S B/65 Niveau 29.52 m, (securely within Hellenistic fill for the Stoa)
 Stempel: **Αἰξήσι**

Preserves a mushroom shaped rim with widely rounded outer edge. Very common stamp type from Didyma (JÖHRENS 2004, 162–164, especially close to A40); JÖHRENS dates this stamp group late in the 3rd century BC with reference to an example in Q8–9:1 in the Athenian Agora (SS10858) and refers to an example from Ephesos, which is presumably this piece. The Agora context seems to have been closed sometime in the 180s BC (it contains a Rhodian stamp of Ἰέρων I, dated to ca. 186 BC by FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 19). Another example from the same general group is published from Iasos (LEVI 1965–66, 563, nr. 58). The rim form,

²⁸ The best overview of the sheer volume of Knidian stamps at these three sites, though especially Athens and Delos, is presented by KOEHLER – WALLACE MATHESON 1990.

²⁹ WILLIAMS 1978, 21–23 especially note 29 list of Knidian stamps at Corinth in interim period.

³⁰ LAWALL 2006b and 2005a. On the Roman stamps from these excavations see BEZECZKY this volume.

handle stance, and lettering of the stamps of this type are all very close to the Nikandros group. JÖHRENS (2004, 164) does mention the existence of such stamps on double-barrel handles as well, similar to those of Kos. Such similarities between amphoras produced in the regions of Ephesos, Miletos/Didyma, and Kos should not be surprising, nor need these similarities indicate deliberate ‘imitation’ of Koan amphoras. And yet, this name stamp seems earlier in date than the names in the Nikandros group. For the name Αὔζησις, see LGPN I with reference to examples from Rhodes and Lesbos.

6.4.2 Koan

Although Koan amphoras are often readily identifiable by their double-barrel handles, and despite quite widespread export shipping of Koan amphoras, there has never been an extensive study of the island’s amphora production. Many sites publish a small collection of Koan stamps, but there is often little overlap³¹. There has never been a large number of these stamps found from a closely datable context or, even better, series of contexts. The reason for this relative dearth of published examples is at least in part the relative infrequency with which Koan amphoras received stamps³². A preliminary corpus of Koan stamps was assembled by V. GRACE and her colleagues M. SAVVATIANOU-PETROPOULAKOU and Ph. WALLACE MATHESON, but this remains in a very preliminary stage (despite occasional references to Koan corpus numbers).

AH 66a–c

a) InvNr. 7059, Ki 5/1968 (Taf. 11)
FO: Basilika, S 4/68, Niveau 34.60 m (post-Hellenistic level)

b) InvNr. 10030, Ki 19/1971 (Taf. 11)
FO: Sockelbau S 2/71 (roughly –1.05 m below the upper surface of the foundations)
Erh.: stamp on the lower shaft of the handle

c) InvNr. 5049, Ki 18/1966 (Taf. 12)
FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff., unter Niveau 5 (within fill over the Hellenistic Stoa)
Stempel: **ΓΝΩΜ**
club

Koan stamps with this abbreviation are not on file in V. GRACE’s archive, and I have not found parallels elsewhere.

AH 67a–d (Taf. 12)

a) InvNr. 7007, Ki 45/1968
FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (North section, fill later than Stoa)

b) InvNr. 7008, Ki 44/1968
FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (fill later than Stoa)

c) InvNr. 9285, Ki 95/1970
FO: Sockelbau, S 9/1970 Nord

d) InvNr. 7010, Ki 44/1968
FO: Baslika, S 2/63 ff. (fill later than Stoa)
Stempel: **ZΩΠΥ(ρ**

A stamp with the same abbreviation is published from Pergamon (BUROW 1998, 114, nr. 518, with reference to GRAMATOPOL – POENARU BORDEA 1969, 257, nr. 1075). The name Ζώπυρος is found on many Koan stamps, but most significantly it appears on a stamp from Koroni (VANDERPOOL – MCCREDIE – STEINBERG 1962, 48, nr. 82). For this reason it is likely to date in the late 270s or early 260s BC. As a fabricant name, of course, the stamps could have a fairly long period of use.

³¹ E. g., SHTAERMAN 1951 from Tyras is one of the larger collections; and see now the important compilation of finds in Israel by FIN-KIELSZTEJN 2004b.

³² As observed by EMPEREUR 1982, 226 f., and 233.

AH 68 (Taf. 12)
 Ki 64/1971
 FO: Sockelbau, S 12/71 (1m below upper edge of S-Stylobat)
 Stempel: **Θεύδωρος**
 club across the top of the name

FINKIELSZTEJN (2004b, Tabl. 1) lists an example of what must be a very similar stamp from Akko, but he is not able to offer a date for the stamp. GRACES files include other unpublished examples from Kos itself, but none provide further assistance as far as the date. An abbreviated version of this name (Θεύδω-) is published by JÖHRENS (2004, Nr. A32) from Didyma, also without suggested date.

AH 69 (Taf. 12)
 Ki 85/1965
 FO: Basilika, S 1/65 (in the middle nave of the Basilika, under Niveau 4, fill for construction of the Basilika)
 Stempel: **Ἄντι(**
 club below the name

A similar stamp is published by ETIENNE (1986, 253 nr. 231) from Tenos. Another similar stamp (though different die, T. BEZECZKY personal comment) was found in the Tetragonos Agora Ki 89/092, which represents fill following the removal of one of the walls of the Hellenistic West Stoa in preparation for Roman period construction starting before the AD 23 earthquake (SCHERRER – TRINKL, Tetragonos Agora, 19 f.). The fill in this and other robbing trenches contains a mixture of Hellenistic and late Republican/early Imperial Roman pottery. An unpublished example from the Athenian Agora (SS 14627) was found in excavation of a street that ran underneath the later Middle Stoa. In the same fill was a Rhodian stamp of Κρατίδας, for whom FINKIELSZTEJN suggests the date of ca. 187 BC. A date in the early 2nd century BC is therefore likely for this Koan stamp.

6.4.3 Knidian

AH 70 (Taf. 12)
 InvNr. 8330, Ki 65/1969
 FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (from under Roman period drain crossing over the Stoa wall)
 Stempel: **ΕΥΦ**
 retrograde

Late Knidian (KT 2399). See JÖHRENS 1999, 236, nr. 796. Two examples of the same stamp type from the Athenian Agora are found in contexts with other late Hellenistic and Early Roman Imperial pottery (SS 13924 and SS 943).

6.4.4 Chian

AH 71a–b (Taf. 12)
 a) InvNr. 1065, Ki 22/1964
 FO: Prytaneion, S39a (with late Roman pottery)
 Stempel: **Ἰκεσίου**
 b) InvNr. 4200, Ki 69/1965
 FO: Basilika, S b/65 schräge Mauer, Niveau 31.00 m (likely later than the Hellenistic Stoa construction)
 Stempel: **Ἰκεσίου|υ**

There are many examples of this stamp known (see listing in JÖHRENS 1999, nr. 856). JÖHRENS cites two examples from the Athenian Agora as providing a date of ca. 250–225 BC for the stamp. SS 7912, from deposit N20:6 accompanied by late 3rd century amphora stamps but also coins of the early 2nd century BC (see ROTROFF, Agora, 464); SS 8048 is from deposit O20:2, the so-called Omega Cistern, which is not closed until the 180s BC even if much of the fill is earlier. Neither context, therefore, provides clear evidence for the date of Ἰκεσίου stamps. Likewise SS 6429 is from B13:1, closed ca. 200 BC. The evidence from the well on Chios cited by JÖHRENS is also ambiguous. J. K. ANDERSON 1954, in a partial publication of the contents of the well, placed its contents as somewhere between THOMPSON's Agora Groups B and C. By the current dating of these groups, the well fill is likely to date very late in the 3rd century or even early in the 2nd century BC. A Rhodian fabricant

stamp of Θεόδωρος with the month Δάλιος would fit such a date (the presence of Θεόδωρος in the Chian well is recorded by V. GRACE). The most secure evidence for placing Ἰκέσιος no later than ca. 200 BC comes from an example from Eretria found in a context sealed by Flamininus' attack in 198 BC (SCHÖNENBERGER – PALACZYK 2003, Cat. Nr. 180). Examples of this stamp from Eretria (published in SCHÖNENBERGER – PALACZYK 2003, nrs. 172–185) show a wide range of measurements for the height of the rim above the upper attachment of the handles. This variation suggests some fairly long span of activity for Ἰκέσιος, but thus far there is no clear evidence for how early in the 3rd century BC these stamps should begin.

6.4.5 Parmeniskos Group (region of Mende)

The Parmeniskos group was first defined by V. GRACE in 1956 in her publication of finds from the Pnyx in Athens³³. The amphora type is characterized by its narrow, sharply outward pointing rim, cylindrical neck of moderate height, and conical body with rounded shoulder and small angular knob toe. V. GRACE described the fabric as »micaceous russet clay«; the mica tends to be fairly finegrained. V. GRACE initially listed 25 names with a characteristic feature of the stamps being the division of the name over two lines. In 1956 V. GRACE did not commit to a specific place of manufacture, but in recent years Pella has been a leading candidate thanks to the extensive work of Ioannis AKAMATIS. His publication of Parmeniskos group finds from Pella added three more names to the group with certainty and tentatively suggested a total of 30 names and various monograms³⁴. Most recently E. ANAGNOSTOPOULOU and Y. GARLAN have argued persuasively in favor of the region of ancient Mende being the production zone for the Parmeniskos group³⁵. If they are correct, the density of finds at Pella and the generally central- to northern-Greek appearance of 'Parmeniskos group' amphoras would not be surprising.

AH 72 (Taf. 12)
InvNr. 7019, Ki 38/1968
FO: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (South part)
Stempel: **Παρμε|νίσκου**

See discussion and references in AKAMATIS 2000, 42–43, PAR 55–59.

AH 73 (Taf. 12)
Ki 52/1963
FO: Apsis, Niveau 32.60–32.22 m
Erh.: with bit of rim preserved
Stempel: **Νικο**
N retrograde

The same die is published by AKAMATIS 2000, 41, PAR 49, from Pella.

AH 74 (Taf. 12)
Ki 27/1963
FO: Sockelbau, S 1/63
Stempel: **Σωκρ|άτου**
Amphora

Preserves at least 1/4 rim and the rim seems to have the outward pointing profile of the Parmeniskos group. The name is generally (but not exclusively) associated with the Parmeniskos group, see GRACE 1956, 168.

³³ GRACE 1956, 168–169.

³⁴ AKAMATIS 2000, 16. The attribution of Alkanor to the Parmeniskos group (as in GETOV 1999, nr. 231) should be rejected, see LAWALL 1999, 191–192.

³⁵ In papers delivered at the conference, Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη, in 2005, information kindly passed along by Y. GARLAN. On the complicated history of the early Hellenistic city of Mende and its amphora production see PAPADOPOULOS – PASPALAS 1999 and LAWALL 2004b.

6.4.6 Thasian

AH 75 (Taf. 12)

InvNr. 7022, Ki 58/1968

FO: Basilika, S 5/1968 (in northern part of sondage, under drain, belongs with the construction of the Stoa)

Stempel:

Θα[σί]ων

Satyr head mask facing right

Ἡγησίπ[ο]λις

with lunate sigmas

A stamp from the same die is published by BON – BON 1957, 201, nr. 679 and BUROW 1998, nr. 453. For the date of Ἡγησίπολις see AVRAM 1996, 55, suggesting date ca. 244 BC; DEBIDOUR 1986, 332 places Ἡγησίπολις in the first half of the 3rd century BC, but since AVRAM starts the ‘new style’ Thasian stamps roughly a decade later than DEBIDOUR (at least as published in 1986), the dates are not much in conflict.

AH 76 (Taf. 12)

InvNr. 4329, Ki 138/1965

FO: Basilika, S 1/65 Mittelschiff, S-Teil bei Niveau 31.73 m (could be at or just above the level of the Hellenistic Stoa, but most likely post-Hellenistic fill)

Stempel:

Θασίων

floral device

Πηρηξί[πο]λις

with lunate sigma

The device is not especially common; only two examples are published by BON – BON (1957, nr. 1425, on which this reading is based, and nr. 918). DEBIDOUR (1986, 332) groups Πηρηξίπολις in the beginning of the 3rd century BC; GARLAN (1993, 167–169) places this name before the names found at Koroni (i. e., before the mid 260s BC); AVRAM (1996) suggests 273 and more recently (1999) suggests 274 BC. A date in the 270s would fit better with the general record of amphora stamps at Ephesos (only refounded in or after 294 BC) than a date in the earliest years of the 3rd century BC.

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