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 Savvattianou-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 Bézeczy. 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. Savvattianou-Petropoulakou, Andreas Dimoulis, Carolyn Kohler, 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.

² For overviews of the history and topography of Hellenistic Ephesos, see Knibbe 1998; and Scherrer 1999; 2001 and 2006.
Hellenistic stamped Amphora Handles

Stoa here or the Hellenistic structures around the Tetragonos Agora⁵, 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.

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⁵ 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 3rd century BC
(roughly Rhodian period I)7

last quarter 3rd through mid 2nd century BC
(Rhodian periods II–III)

mid 2nd through mid 1st century BC
(Rhodian periods IV–VI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rhodes</th>
<th>Nikandros group, monograms</th>
<th>Nikandros group, names</th>
<th>Miletos/Didyma</th>
<th>Kos</th>
<th>Knidos</th>
<th>Chios</th>
<th>Parmeniskos group (Mende)</th>
<th>Thasos</th>
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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 Ιγνυ… 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. Savatianou-Petropoulakou and A. Dimou-Linis. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Date Range</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>late 4th century to ca. 240 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>ca. 239 to ca. 206 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>ca. 205 to ca. 175 BC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Koechler 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. Savatianou-Petropoulakou 1970.

9 See Empereur 1990.
In the 1990s, with a detailed publication appearing in 2001, Gérald Finkielstein 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 here:

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 fabricants. Particularly for the earlier eponyms the preposition ἐπί or the title ἱερεύς 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 together. 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)

A. Eponyms in alphabetical order

AH 1  (Taf. 6)
InvNr. 10.0073, Ki 46/1971
FO: Sockelbau, S 11/71, unter opus sectile-Boden (close to the Westwall of the Stoa)
Kontext: Hellenistic–late Roman context
Stempel: Ἀγησίς
Dat.: ca. 244–236 BC (Finkielstein 2001, Tabl. 17)

10 Finkielstein 2001. Earlier work leading up to this publication is found in Finkielstein 1990; 1993; 1995; 1998; 1999; 2000a and 2000b. And see his comments on future research in Finkielstein 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 Αριστοκράτης, who dates the early jar of Ἰωβ.
13 For the shape of the Rhodian jars of period I see Grace 1963, fig. 1; Finkielstein 2001, pls. A–B; Monakhov 2003, pls. 79–80 and 2005, figs. 1–2 and 9; Philimonos-Tsopoulou 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. Savastrianou-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. Joheens (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 preposi-
tion or title, but in other cases the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεὺς introduces the name (cf. JÖHRENS 2001, 379
nr. 5; and FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 21, nr. 28).

Associated with the following fabricants: Ἀξιός (both names on the same round stamp and with mono-
grams, 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 Ἀγησίς 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: Ἀρετακλῆς
in button stamp with lunate sigma
Dat.: ca. 235 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17), and see HABICH 2003, 563

The name here is in the nominative case without either title or preposition. Similarly, see SZE TYLLO 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 Ἀρετακλῆς with preposition ἐπί exist as well: see GENTILI 1958, 93, nr. 227; IG XII.1,

Associated fabricants include: 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: Ἀριστᾶναξ
in button stamp (retr.)
Dat.: ca. 262 – ca. 247 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17 lists Ἀριστᾶναξ [I] close to 255)

Name in nominative without title or preposition. Types of Ἀριστᾶναξ (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: Ἀρίσταρχος
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 HABICH 2003, 551
Name in nominative without title or preposition. The same stamp type appears on a jar from Rhodes (ΜΣ 549 [PIBE 2120]). For other examples, see GASSNER, Südor, 108, nr. 386, pl. 87, and JÖHRENS 1986, 500, nr. 2 and 498, fig. 2. For Ἄρισταρχος with the preposition ἐπί see FINKIELSZTEJN 1990, 32, nr. 70.

Associated with the fabricant Ἰεροτέλης (jar with both handles preserved and heavy rolled rim from Rhodes ΜΣ 549 [PIBE 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. 30–34).

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: Ἀριστίον 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 Ἀριστίον with the preposition ἐπί and the title ἵερεὺς see KONTS 1952, 589, fig. 29.

Associated with the fabricants Ἰεροτέλης (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 Ἰεροτέλης 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: Δαμοκράτης
    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: Ἀξίος (both names on the same round stamp, from Alexandria in the ABC; and from Samaria, LAKE cat. nr. 112, see CROWFOOT 1957, 381); Ἰεροτέλης (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: ἐπὶ Ἐδρὸν
    φρανορί (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 Finkelstein, 1990, 56, nrs. 167. 169) and button stamps without the preposition (Nilsson 1909, nr. 213).

Associated fabricants include: Ἀκέσανδρος (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 Ἀξίος, Ἡθόδωρος, and Ἰεροτέλης.

An eponym of the Ἀξίος-group (Period Id), see Jöhrens 2001, 439, nr. 307; Conoci – 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:
Ἐπὶ Ἰπποκλῆς
in rectangular stamp
Dat.: midway between ca. 262 and ca. 247 BC (Finkelstein 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:
Ἱπποκλῆς
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 Ἰπποκλῆς.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀριστοκλῆς (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
in round stamp with a dot in the middle
Dat.: midway between ca. 262 and ca. 247 BC (Finkelstein 2001, Tabl. 17), and see Habicht 2003, 563

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 Ἰπποκλῆς.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀριστοκλῆς (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 10  (Taf. 6)

InvNr. 10.098, Ki 69/1970
FO: Basilika, S 12/71 (1.3 m below StylobotOK, but still in post-Hellenistic fill above the preserved Stoa)
Stempel: Ἐπὶ Λύσάνδρου
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: Ἄκεσις (jar from Rhodes ΜΣ 860 [A 572]); Ἑρώτελης (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

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: Πολυκλῆς
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: Hellenistic

Stempel: Ἐπὶ ἱερεῦς Πολυκλῆς
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: see above a)

For this name with the preposition ἐπὶ and the title ἱερεῦς (as in AH 11b), see CANARACHE 1957, 291, nr. 746; PRIDH 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); Ἑρώτελης (eponym uses the button stamps of this fabricant, see GRACE 1963, 328, note 20); Ὄνασιμος (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 Πολυκλῆς
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: Ἐπὶ Πολυχάρ(μου)
in button stamp, the letters are based out

Dat.: see above a)

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

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: Άξιος (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 (C.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: Σθενέω

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: Ἐπὶ Σθενέλας

Dat.: see above a)

For examples of this eponym with the preposition ἐπί and the title ἱερεῦς, see JOHRENS 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: Τιμοκλῆς

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

See JOHRENS 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: Ἀξιὸς (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
InvNr. 1011a, Ki 123/1963
FO: Prytaneion, S 35, Vorhof Hestiasal, 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 ἱερεῦς (Rhodes: rubbing brought by ΒΕΝΑΚΙ 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
(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: Φιλίνος in button stamp
Dat.: midway between ca. 244 and ca. 236 BC (FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, Tabl. 17)

Φιλίνος 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 ἱερεῦς on broad handles (LEV 1965–66, 557, nr. 34, fig. 5).

Associated with fabricants: Ἁγησικλῆς (complete jar from near Alexandria, see NEROUTSOS 1874, 444, nr. 4 (there listed as a Knidian amphora), cf. also 442); Ἀξιὸς (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 order

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: Πορᾶ 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 Εὔφρων and Παυσανίας.

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

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

Associated eponyms include: Ίπποκλῆς (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
InvNr. 10.131, Ki 83/1971
FO: Sockelbau, S 14/71 (0.95 m unter Schwelle)
Stempel: Εὔφρων
 rose
in round stamp with double frame
Dat.: the fabricant Εὔφρων 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-SA VEANU 1937–40, 264, nr. 53; PRIDIK 1917, 110, nr. 204; and BRASHINSKY 1980, 198–199, nr. 762, pl. 34 ).

Associated eponyms include: 'Αγριός (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); Αντιλέως (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see BRASHINSKY 1980, 198, nr. 761, pl. XXXIV; date: ca. 267 BC); Αρί (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); Κλέ (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see NILSSON 1909, 526, nr. 817. FINKIELSZTEIN suggests restoring the eponym as Κλεώνυμος, ca. 263 BC; the only other possibility might be the Period Ia eponym Κλεογόρας); Λύσανδρος (EMPEREUR – TUNA 1989, 295, nr. 15; date: early in the period ca. 262–247 BC); Πολυάρατος I (both names on the same rectangular stamp, see BRASHINSKY 1980, 198–199, nr. 762, pl. XXXIV; date: ca. 270–268 BC); Πολυχάρμος (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; FINKIELSZTEIN 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 FINKIELSZTEIN 2001.
A restricted series of fabricants (Παυσανίας I, Βοῖσκος, and Εὔφρων) use the preposition παρὰ. 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).

Associated eponyms include: Αγέστρατος I (complete jar with button stamps, Museeanu – Conovici – Anastasiu 1978, 182, nr. 33a,b; date: near 247 BC); Αγησίππος (appears on button stamps probably of this fabricant, see Russell – Finkielstein – Koutsoukou 1997, 44 f., nr. 9; date: just before 220 BC); Αγησίς (just after 244 BC); Αγησίδαμος (ca. 245 BC); Αγλούκριτος (midway between 219 and 210 BC); Αγριος (ca. 265 BC); Αἰσχυλεῖνος (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); Αρετακλῆς (ca. 235); Αριστάρχος (between 262 and 247 BC); Αρίστιων (ca. 264); Αριστείδας (just before 220 BC); Αριστεύς (between 233 and 220, placed ca. 229 BC); Αριστοκόρης I (just before 236 BC); Δικαίος (this eponym is cited by Jöhrens 1999, nr. 12 with reference to finds on Samos, but the name does not appear in Finkielstein’s chronology); Εξάκεστος (ca. 234 BC); Ευαχαρίας (just after ca. 226 BC); Ευλάβης (just after 233 BC); Ευφρανορίδας (between 244 and 236 BC) Θεύδωρος I (just before 236 BC); Θαλλικράτης I (just after 233 BC); Θεόδωρος I (ca. 263 BC); Λύσανδρος (just after 262 BC) Νίκων (between 233 and 220 BC, in group with Αριστεύς and Δαήμων); Ξενάρετος (before 220 BC) Ξενόφαντος I (Jöhrens 1999, nr. 12 cites this associated eponym with reference to IOSPE III, nr. 342; however, Finkielstein only includes this eponym at ca. 189 BC, hence too late to be associated with Ιεροτέλης; Ξενόφαντος I (ca. 210 BC) Ονίσανδρος (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); Σήνελας (between 244 and 236 BC); Σιμωλῖνος (near 210 BC); Σωχάρης (just after 219 BC); Τίμαρχος (between 262 and 247 BC); Τιμοκλῆς I (ca. 236 BC);
Τιμόστρατος (ca. 247 BC); Φιλίνος (between 244 and 236 BC); Φιλοκράτης (midway between 233 and 220 BC); Φιλώνδας / Φιλωνίδας (ca. 233 BC); Φρασίλας (ca. 262 BC); Χαρμουκλής (close to 210 BC).

**AH 22**

(Taf. 8)

Inv Nr. 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 (Gëtov 1995, nr. 162).

**AH 23**

(Taf. 8)

Inv Nr. 7040, Ki 26/1968

FO: Basilika, S 4/68 (broad east-west running construction trench for the Basilika, post-Hellenistic fill)

Stempel:

Κρέων
tos

in rectangular stamp

Dat.: FINKIELSZTEIN’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); Ἀγήσις (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); Θεύδωρος (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); Παυσανίας 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 COIA 1986, 440, fig. 7, nrs. 133. 135; date: midway between ca. 233 and 220 BC).

**AH 24**

(Taf. 8)

Inv Nr. 1027, Ki 111/1963

FO: Sockelbau, S 2/1963, Niveau 32.52 m (post-Hellenistic fill)

Stempel:

Μικύθου

in rectangular stamp

Dat.: within the 260s BC

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

Associated with eponyms: Ἀγρῖος (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); Πολύάρατος 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).
Hellenistic stamped Amphora Handles

AH 25
InvNr. 90a, Ki 7/1961
FO: Prytaneion, S 9
Stempel:

Ὀνάσιμος
in rectangular stamp

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

For duplicates of this type see JOHRENS 2001, 428, nr. 248 with references. Associated eponyms include: Αἴνησίδαμος (date: ca. 245 BC); Πολυκλῆς (date: between ca. 262–247 BC).

C. Names of uncertain identity – eponym or fabricant

AH 26
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(τ)ος
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 Aristea
APIΣΤΕΩ – 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; PARIJS 1914, 121, L865; PARIJS 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
APIΣΙΩΝ – Iasos, LEVI – PUGLIESI-CARRATELLI 1961–62, nr. 15, 605, fig. 45
APIΣΣΙΟΝ – Rhodes, Kakoula property nr. 85; the same name divided over two lines as APIΣΣΙΩΝ, see PRIDIK 1917, 23, nr. 520; ŠKORPIL 1934, 27, fig. 19, nr. 72; Rhodes IG XII.1, nr. 1250, 9–10.
APIΣΣΙΩΝ – Rhodes IG XII.1, 1250, 1; Varna, MIRČEV 1958, 32, nr. 125; Akko (unpublished); Tanais, ŠELOV 1975, 88, nr. 287.
APIΣΣΙΟΣ – Callatis SAUCIUC-SAVEANU 1935–36, 293, nr. 11; Agora SS 6641.

Pairs involving APIΣ include:

APIΣ (second line) with NIKA (first line) – Benaki collection, 1957–58 (VG 709). In this case NIKA seems to be the fabricant. Other stamps with a similar syntax include NIKA|TIMO (Kyrenia wreck) and NIKA|ΔΑΜΟ (Benaki collection 1958–59; Cairo Museum, MILNE 1905, 126, nr. 26095)
APIΣΣΙΟΝ – Rhodes ΣΕΛΟΝ – Rhodes ΜΣ 463. Ἀριστοκράτης here is interpreted as the eponym with the fabricant Ἴων. Ἴων is paired with TIMO at Kyrenia, and given NIKA|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 NIKA.

APIETI with TIMO – Rhodes BM 259, IG XII.1, nr. 1259. With Τιμο( here on the second line, the ‘Αρισ( becomes a fabricant.

APIΣΤΙ with ΚΑΕ|ΓΟ – 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, ‘Αρισ( 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: Ιερονύμου
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: Ἐπὶ Ἀστυμήδευς
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 Α 221, Sal.7084).

AH 29 (Taf. 8)
10.128, Ki 83/1971
FO: Sockelbau, S 14/71
Stempel: Σιμυλίνου 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 Johrens 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 ιεραῖς exist as well.

Associated fabricants include: Δίσκος (complete jar, from Kos, nr. 229); Ἐπίγονος; Ἡρωίδας (based on use of similar round stamp with dot and on similarity of fabric from examples in the same deposit, Athenian Agora
6.2.3 Fabricants of Period II – III (ca. 234 to ca. 161 BC)

A. Fabricants in alphabetical order

AH 30
Ki 62/1964
FO: Basilika, B 2 (southern part, and hence south of the Stoa, likely post-Hellenistic fill for the Basilika)
Stempel: Σμινθίου Ἅγησίλα 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); Ίασικράτης (see AH 33 here, date: ca. 190 BC); Παυσανίας II (both names on the same rectangular stamp, from the ABC, date ca. 199 BC).

AH 31
Ki 37/1964
Basilika, C 2 (in the southern part of the Basilika fill, Niveau 31.60 m)
Stempel: * * Αριστοκράτεως * * in rectangular stamp with four asterisks
Dat.: Αριστοκράτης 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 SZTEYTLLO 2000, 95, nr. 62.
Associated eponyms include: Θεστωρ (date: ca. 192 BC); Ίερων 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
Inv Nr. 207, Ki 29/1961
FO: Prytaneion, S 13/61
Stempel: [Ἐπί] Θεοδήτου 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); Ἰπποκράτης (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: Επὶ Ιασικράτευς 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: Ἀγησικλῆς; Ἀγορᾶναξ; Ἀριστίων; Δῖος.

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: Επὶ Νικασ[α]
γόρα
Ἀρ[ταμιτίου]n
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; SZTETYLO 2000, 84, nr. 36; JÖHRENS 2001, 395–396, nrs. 85–87.

Associated fabricants include: Ἀγησιππος (complete jar from Cyprus, see HALL 1885, 395, nr. 5040; CESNOLA 1903, nr. 100; NILSSON 1909, 118); Ἀμύντας; Ἀριστοκλῆς; 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); Ἰπποκράτης (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: Επὶ Σωδάμου Ἀ(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
Although found in separate sondages, AH 35a here joins AH 36 below. For examples of this type see: Gentili 1958, 84, nr. 170.5; Burrow 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; Κλευκράτης; 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:  
ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΣ ΤΕΥΣ  
in round stamp with double frame, as usual for the fabricant Δαμοκράτης I

Dat.: ca. 200 – ca. 165 BC (Finkelsztein 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); Αδανάντιος (date: ca. 170/168 BC); Αἰνήτωρ (date: ca. 178/176 BC); Ἀρίστων II (date: ca. 167/165 BC); Δαμοκράτης I (based on similarity of stamps on separate handles found together, Delos: TD 7050 and 7049; date: ca. 191 BC); Δορκυλίδας (date: ca. 177/175 BC); Θεαύδητος (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); 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); Κλέαρχος (joining pair, from Gordion SS 19, date: ca. 200 BC);  
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); Παυσανίας II (date: ca. 199 BC); Πρατοφάνης (date: ca. 188 BC);  
Σύμμαχος (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:  
ΦΙΛΑΝΙΟΥ  
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: activity has been suggested in the whole Period III (Jöhrens 1999, 75, nr. 199; Jöhrens 2001, 433, nr. 271). Finkelsztein’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. 271; and for other examples, see Akamatis 2000, 70 f., nr. P39, pl. 10; Sztetyllo, 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; Αινήτωρ (date: ca. 178/176 BC); Ἀριστόδαμος (date: ca. 166/164 BC); Ἀρχοκράτης II (date: ca. 185 BC); Ίέρων I (date: ca. 186 BC); Κλεόνυμος ΙΙ (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AH 38</th>
<th>(Taf. 9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv Nr. 8263, Ki 48/1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FO: Basilika, S 5/69 (–1.9 m below the stylobate level of the peristyle court north of the Basilika)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stempel: Πανάμου Ἐπὶ Ἄνδρι(α) in rectangular stamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.: close to ca. 135 BC (Finkelsztein 2001, Tabl. 21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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); Ίάσων (neck with both handles preserved, Rhodes, see Nilsson 1909, 368, nr. 49, 4. 247, 1); Μίδας (neck with both handles preserved, from Samaria, see Finkelsztein 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AH 39</th>
<th>(Taf. 9)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inv Nr. 11.076, Ki 34/1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stempel: Δαμοκράτευς letter Θ in rectangular stamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.: ca. 120–110 BC according to Finkelsztein (2000, 137, nr. ARh 10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Various letters can appear in the second line, see Johrens 2001, 416, nr. 186–187. 464, nr. 116, nr. 127. For the meaning of these letters see Akamatis 2000, 101 to nr. P119; Finkelsztein 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 Arieel – Finkelsztein 1994, nr. SAH 11; also on a complete jar from Crete, in the National Museum in Athens, nr. 2407, Nilsson 1909, 530, nr. 1); Ἀριστέιδας (stamps found together in Arsameia on the Nympheia in Comagene); Ἀριστάρτος (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 Istabah: Finkelsztein 1993, 347, nr. 43, pl. XL, nr. 43); Ἐχέβουλος (see Grace – Savvianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 316, in nr. E42); Ίέρων (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Πολυάρατος II (based on consistent similarity of fabric of handles in ABC bearing complementary types); Τιμασαγόρας (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 Tünniveau)
Stempel: Διοδότου
in rectangular stamp

Dat.: Grace – Savvianou-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 Sandannah, 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; Szetyllo 1983, 87, nr. 55; Lazarov 1974, 50, 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); Ἀρίστακχος (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); Τειμόθεος (complete jar, from Marissa, Tel Sandannah, see Finkielsztejn 1993, 417, nr. 24, pl. XLVII nr. 24, date: ca. 128 BC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>AH</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ἁγησίλας</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀγησις</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀνδρίας</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀρετοκλῆς</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀρίσι</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀριστάναξ I</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀριστάρχος</td>
<td>4a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀριστίων</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀριστοκράτης</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>II–III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀστυμήδης I</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Βοῖσκος</td>
<td>17a, b, c</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δαμοκράτης I</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δαμοκράτης II</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>V–VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δαμοκράτης I</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Διόδότος</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δώρος</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἐθήρ</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἐφραιμορίδας</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἐφρύκον</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θεοκράτης</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἰακικράτης</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἱεροτέλης</td>
<td>21a, b, c</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἱερώνυμος</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἱπποκλῆς</td>
<td>8a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἱσόδοτος</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κλέων</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κρέων</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λέσανθόρος</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μικύθος I</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Νικασσαγόρας I</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ὀνόσιμος I</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Πολυκλῆς</td>
<td>11a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Πολύχαρμος</td>
<td>12a, b, c</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σθενέλας</td>
<td>13a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σµιλίνος</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σόδαµος</td>
<td>35a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τµια</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τµιοκλής I</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τµιόζενος</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τµιόστρατος</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φιλάινος</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Fab.</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φιλίνος</td>
<td>16a, b</td>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 DELOS 27, published in 1970\(^{19}\). 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 jars\(^{20}\). As early as 1985, Veronika Mitsopoulos-Leon noted the similarity between the monogram stamps on the amphoras and monograms used to sign Ephesian moldmade bowls\(^{21}\). 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 attribution\(^{22}\). Subsequent publications with even more Nikandros group fragments from Ephesos, nearby Metropolis (modern Torbalı), and most recently Miletus, make this attribution even more likely\(^{23}\).


\(^{21}\) Mitsopoulos-Leon, Töpferateliers, 248.

\(^{22}\) Gassner, Südtor, 105–113.

\(^{23}\) Metropolis, see Cankardes-Şenol 2001; Miletus, see Wintermeyer 2004 with Johrens 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 difficulty. Monogram stamps of the Nikandros group also appear in the fill of a well on Chios partially published by John K. Anderson in 1954. Two different monogram stamps (AP and AT with diagonal line) appear here alongside fine ware 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 Θεύδωρος). 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 Delos. 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 stamps. 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
InvNr. 7014, Ki 40/1968

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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; Johrens 1999; Burrow 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: ΕΥΔ

AH 48
(Taf. 10)
Stempel: ΙΕ

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: ΠΑ

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: ΠΥ

AH 53
(Taf. 10)
InvNr. 4069, Ki 24/1965
FO: S a/65, Niveau 33.70 m (post Hellenistic fill)
Stempel: ΠΙΑΝ
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: Εκαταί(ο)ν

GRACE’s files list only one other example, ABC 1955–56=N/67. This Εκαταῖος 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: Επιγέ(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: Ισοκράτου

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

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).

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]

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 (CANKARDEȘ–ȘENOL 2001, 107, nr. 11); Marissa (FINKELISZTEJN 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 (FINKELISZTEJN 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: Μηνοδόρου

b) Ki 102/1963
FO: Prytaneion, S 32 (24.8.63)
Stempel: Μηνοδ|όρου?

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 JOHRENS 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: Νικάνδρου

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 (MARCADE 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 GEBSHARD – DICKIE 2003).

AH 63
(Taf. 11)
InvNr. 4199, Ki 68/1965
FO: Basilika, S b/65 schräje 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: Ξείνις
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)  
Stampel: 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, Θεύδωρος, and Ἀντι. 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)  
Stampel: Αἴδηνοι  

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 FINKIELSZTEIN 2001, Tabl. 19). Another example from the same general group is published from Iasos (LEV 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 Ephesus, 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 Αὔξησις, 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 overlap. 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 stamps. 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

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: Basilika, S 2/63 ff. (fill later than Stoa)
Stempel: ΖώΠΥ

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., SIHAERMAN 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: Ἀντι
   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 schräße Mauer, Niveau 31.00 m (likely later than the Hellenistic Stoa construction)
Stempel: Ἰκεσίοιο

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 ROTHOFF, 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 Ἰκεσίος 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 Θεύδωρος with the month Δάλιος would fit such a date (the presence of Θεύδωρος 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 – Palacyk 2003, Cat. Nr. 180). Examples of this stamp from Eretria (published in Schönenberger – Palacyk 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 Akamatís. 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: Παρμενισκου


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 Akamatís 2000, 41, PAR 49, from Pella.

AH 74 (Taf. 12)
Ki 27/1963
FO: Sockelbau, S 1/63
Stempel: Σωκράτου
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.

34 Akamatís 2000, 16. The attribution of Alkanor to the Parmeniskos group (as in Getov 1999, nr. 231) should be rejected, see Lawall 1999, 191–192.
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
Ἡγησίπολις
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; Debidoir 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 Debidoir (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
Πρηξίπολις
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). Debidoir (1986, 332) groups Πρηξίπολις 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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Hellenistic stamped Amphora Handles

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