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Stamped Amphora Handles from Kedreai

In memory of Prof. Dr. Adnan Diler

GONCA CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL – OĞUZHAN İLERİ – A. KAAN ŞENOL*

Abstract

The subject of this article is the stamped amphora handles found during the archaeological excavations carried out in 2022 in the ancient city of Kedreai, located in the Rhodian Peraea in Karia. The stamped handles examined here are especially important as they are the first samples published from Kedreai. During the excavations in the Northern Wall, Southern Wall, Western Wall, and Sanctuary of Apollo, 27 stamped handles were unearthed. Except for three stamps belonging to amphorae produced in the Rhodian Peraea, the remaining 24 stamped handles are from the island of Rhodes. Among all finds, 11 stamps name the Rhodian eponyms, while 13 handles belong to Rhodian fabricants. Three other dies are not restoreable. The analysis of these amphora stamps provides new insights into the Hellenistic period of the Karian region and the city.

Keywords: Kedreai, amphora stamps, amphora, Rhodes, Rhodian Peraea, Karia

Kedreai is an ancient island settlement within the borders of the Marmaris district of Muğla / Türkiye, and situated on the eastern side of the Gulf of Gökova (fig. 1). Presently, it is referred to as Sedir Island. The island, with its abundant natural resources and strategic location in the Rhodian Peraea, served as a crucial harbor city. Its connection to the Keramos Gulf and Bozburun Peninsula also contributed to its economic prominence. Kedreai is located within the borders of the Rhodian Peraea and one of the demes in the area. The

Öz

Karia Bölgesi'nde, Rhodos Peraiası içerisinde yer alan Kedreai antik kentinde 2022 yılında gerçekleştirilen arkeolojik kazı çalışmalarında ele geçen amphora mührüleri bu makalenin konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Kentte, Kuzey Sur, Güney Sur ve Batı Sur ile Apollon Kutsal Alanı'nda yapılan araştırmalarda 27 mühürlü amphora kulbu açığa çıkarılmıştır. Rhodos Peraiası üretimi amphoralara ait üç mühür dışında geriye kalan 24 mühürlü kulp Rhodos Adası kökenlidir. Tüm amphora mühür buluntuları arasında 11 mühür Rhodoslu yöneticilerin, 13 mühür de Rhodoslu üreticilerin adını taşımaktadır. Üç mühürdeki yazıtın restorasyonu yapılamamıştır. Bu amphora mührülerinin analizi, Karia Bölgesi'nin ve kentin Hellenistik Dönemi hakkında yeni bilgiler sunulmasını sağlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedreai, amphora mührüleri, amphora, Rhodos, Rhodos Peraiası, Karia

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city was certainly not Rhodian in 404 BC.¹ According to Xenophon, towards the end of Peloponnesian War the Spartan Commander Lysandros attacked the city, which was an ally of the Athenians.² When the city became a property of Rhodes, the hellenization process started around the fourth century BC.³ Inscriptions indicate that the city was under Rhodian control, a status which remained in place even in 188 BC. In 129 BC Rome gained control of the city making it part of the Roman province of Asia. While its existence dates back to the Classical period, it thrived during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Subsequently, it evolved into a significant trade and religious centre during the Byzantine period. The existence of archaeological remains on the mainland as well as the island suggest that the settlement was not restricted to the island itself.⁴ The Gelibolu Valley and Çamlı Village, in addition to two minor islands near Sedor Island, can be assessed within this context. The remains around the island comprise defensive walls, a harbor and harbor structures, agora, theater, Sanctuary of Apollo, churches and chapels, cisterns, tombs, structures for agricultural production, and inscriptions located in various parts of the island.⁵

The subject of this article is the stamped amphora handles found during the archaeological excavations carried out in 2022 in Kedreai.⁶ The stamped handles examined here are especially important since they are the first samples published from Kedreai. These amphora stamps, datable between the mid-third century BC and the first century BC, provide information about the amphorae that reached the city during this period. A total of 27 stamped handles were found in the city, and except for three, all originate from the island of Rhodes. While 11 of the amphora stamps bear different Rhodian eponym names (nos. 1-11), 13 (or 14) stamped handles contain fabricant names (nos. 12-24 and probably no. 25). Among these, there are two stamps each belonging to Rhodian fabricants Alinos and Kallon (nos. 12-13 and 20-21). The amphora stamps originating from the Rhodian Peraea bear the names of the eponyms Aristarchos (no. 3) and Timarchos (no. 11) and the fabricant Phaiskos (no. 23). The stamps in question, which originated from the island and the Peraea, are examined alphabetically below, according to the names they bear, first the eonyms and then the fabricants.



FIG. 1 Location of Kedreai (Diler 2007, 14).

¹ Fraser and Bean 1954, 95.

² Xen. *Hell.* 2.1.15.

³ Diler 2007, 30.

⁴ Diler 2007, 11, 34.

⁵ Anabolu 1965, 255-56.

⁶ While preparing this article for publication, we were deeply saddened to receive the news that Prof. Dr. Adnan Diler who was from Muğla University and the director of the excavation of Kedreai had passed away. We sincerely hope that he had seen this article about the amphora stamps that he handed over to us for publication about a year ago. It is our greatest wish that he rests in peace!

We are grateful to the Assistant Prof. Dr. Sevilay Yıldız and the Research Assistant N. Seda Eryılmaz and Gözde Adığüzel (MA) for valuable information about the site.

Rhodian Eponym Stamps

1. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.2.⁷ Rectangular, 4.4 x 1.6 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 2a-b.⁸

[Ἐπὶ Ἀν]δρο-
[νείκ]ου
[Πα]νάμου



FIG. 2a



FIG. 2b

Matrix: RE⁹-ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ-ΠΙΑΝΑΜΟΣ-002

The stamp names the eponym Andronikos with the month Panamos. His magistracy is dated to c. 132 BC.¹⁰ He has connected with the fabricants Agathoboulos,¹¹ Artimas,¹² Bromios,¹³ Diodotos I,¹⁴ Eukleitos,¹⁵ Euphranor II,¹⁶ Hippokrates,¹⁷ Lysion,¹⁸ Midas and Timoxenos.¹⁹

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 247.

2. Inv. No. KDR.041022.SA.BS.S3.II.27. Rectangular, 4.6 x 1.7 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 3a-b.

[Ἐπὶ] Αρατο-
φάνευς
Σμινθίου

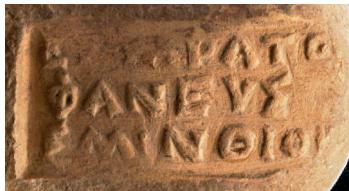


FIG. 3a



FIG. 3b

Matrix: RE-ΑΡΑΤΟΦΑΝΗΣ 02-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-003

The stamp belongs to the eponym Aratophanes II who was in charge c. 109 BC. The month is Sminthios. He dates the production of the fabricants Alexandros I (?),²⁰ Galestes,²¹

⁷ Abbreviations related to the inventory numbers: KDR: Kedreai ; SA: Sedir Island; GS: Southern Wall; KS: Northern Wall; BS: Western Wall; AKA: Sanctuary of Apollo; ALT: Altar; GM: South place / area; Y: Surface; S (first): Archaeological drilling; S (second): Level; T: Layer.

⁸ All stamps photographs and rubbings are given in their actual size.

⁹ RE: Rhodian Eponym.

¹⁰ The chronology of Rhodian eponyms follows Finkielstejn 2001, 191-93, tab. 21. For updated chronology see Finkielstejn 2021, 203-9. For detailed information about some eponyms see Sippel 1985, 121-28; Habicht 2003, 541-78.

¹¹ Nilsson 1909, 369, no. 52.2.

¹² Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou 2005, 432, no. 124.

¹³ Finkielstejn 2001, 123.

¹⁴ Barker 2004, 80, amphora six; Nicolaou 2005, 424, no. 97.

¹⁵ Barker 2004, 81, amphora ten; Nicolaou 2005, 424, no. 101.

¹⁶ Finkielstejn 2001, 155, table 12.1.

¹⁷ An identical secondary stamp with monograms, an iota and a lunate sigma.

¹⁸ Paphos, MP 2894 / 2 (from the archives of J.-Y. Empereur); Pogwisch 1859, 65, table 1, no. 3 (correction of the fabricant's name); Porro 1914, 381, nos. 1-2 (correction of the fabricant's name).

¹⁹ Jöhrens 2001, 432, under no. 206; Palaczyk 1999, 97.

²⁰ For a similar secondary stamp, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 141, no. 9; Brugnone 1986, 25, no. 5.

²¹ Ariel 1988, 32, pls. 7-8; Finkielstejn 2001, 133.

Eirenaios,²² Polyaratos,²³ and Philostephanos II.²⁴ Depending on the characteristic of letters on the eponym stamp, the handle probably belongs to an amphora produced by the fabricant Galestes.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 287.

3. Inv. No. KDR.161122.SA.AKA.AL.T.GM2.Y.8. Circular, R: 2,0 cm, one peripheral inscription line, retrograde rho, the letters are based inwards, a dot in the center, a circle around the inscription. Production of the Rhodian Peraea. Fig. 4a-b.

[Ἄρι]σταρχος
dot



FIG. 4a

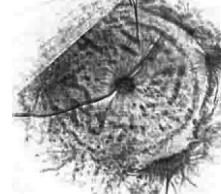


FIG. 4b

Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ-012

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Aristarchos who was in charge in a year between c. 262 and c. 247 BC. The fabricants Hieroteles²⁵ and Phanias I²⁶ were active during his magistracy. Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol and Canoğlu 2009, 125, B20; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 317.

4. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.1. Rectangular, 4.2 x 2.2 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 5a-b.

'Ε[πὶ Ἀρισ]-
τογένενς
[Ἄγριανίου]



FIG. 5a



FIG. 5b

Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001

The stamp belongs to the eponym Aristogenes who is dated to c. 129 BC. The month name Agrianios is restored with regard to a better preserved stamp in the Benaki Collection.²⁷ The eponym dates the production of the fabricants Agathoboulos,²⁸ Eukleitos, Euphranor II, Lysion,²⁹ Midas,³⁰ and Rhodon II.³¹

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 369.

²² Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 313, under E 34; Nicolaou 2005, 415, no. 52.

²³ Jöhrens 2001, 430, no. 259.

²⁴ Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 150, no. 26; Finkelsztejn 2001, 149.

²⁵ Grace 1963, 328, n. 20; Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 293, n. 5; Nicolaou and Empereur 1986, 516; Nikolitsis 1981, 57, fig. 33; Doğer 1996, 247.

²⁶ Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 285, no. 19 and 338, no. 109.

²⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 369.

²⁸ Nilsson 1909, 350, no. 6.

²⁹ Finkelsztejn 2001, 155, table 12.1.

³⁰ Hall 1885, 392-93, nos. 5053, 5063; Nicolaou 2005, 409, nos. 19 and 23.

³¹ Finkelsztejn 2001, 155, table 12.1.

5. Inv. No. KDR.300922.SA.GS.S3.II.18. Rectangular, 4.1 x 1.9 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 6a-b.

Ἐ[πὶ Ἀρισ]-
τοπ[όλιος]
[Θευδαισίου]



FIG. 6a



FIG. 6b

Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ-ΘΕΥΔΑΙΣΙΟΣ-001

The name of the eponym Aristopolis is on the stamp with the month Theudaisios. The magistracy of the eponym is dated to c. 118 BC. The eponym dates the productions of the fabricants Andronikos³² Galestes³³ Menestratos,³⁴ Midas,³⁵ Sosikles (?),³⁶ Sotairos,³⁷ Tmolos,³⁸ and Philostephanos II.³⁹

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 441 (ALEX MGR 020.28).

6. Inv. No. KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.23. Rectangular, 4.2 x 1.7, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 7a-b.

Ἐπ[ί]ε[ρέω]ς
Ἀσ[τ]υμή-
δ[ευς]



FIG. 7a



FIG. 7b

Matrix: RE-ΑΣΤΥΜΗΔΗΣ 02-005

The name of the eponym Astymedes II is read on the stamp with the title. The eponym dated to c. 144 BC is known to be associated with the fabricants Agathoboulos,⁴⁰ Bromios,⁴¹ Damokles,⁴² Eukleitos,⁴³ Hieron,⁴⁴ Midas,⁴⁵ and probably Nikagis⁴⁶. This is a new die of the eponym. For stamps naming the eponym Astymedes II, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 581-92.

³² Paphos, no. 30 = T1 / 14 EMWA = Paphos, 88 / 91 (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

³³ Finkielstztein 2001, 133 (possible association).

³⁴ Grace and Savvatianou-Petropolukaou 1970, 296; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130. Cf. Paris 1914, 322-23; Pridik 1926, 310-11.

³⁵ Finkielstztein 2001, 156, tab. 12.2.

³⁶ Ariel and Finkielstztein 1994, 215, SAH 79 and 216, SAH 82.

³⁷ Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Grace 1952, 537, no. 24, pl. 22.

³⁸ Jöhrens 2001, 432, under no. 268.

³⁹ Badalians 1980, 166; Nicolaou 2005, 422, no. 86.

⁴⁰ Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 306, E15; Nicolaou 2005, 430, no. 119.

⁴¹ Finkielstztein 2001, 123.

⁴² Pianu 1980, 13, no. 1; Porro 1914, 382, nos. 5-6.

⁴³ Grace 1965, 7, n. 8; Nachtergael 1978, 51, n. 4; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou and Empereur 1986, 526, no. 11; Nicolaou 2005, 421, no. 78; Jöhrens 2001, 376, fig. 6.2 and 386, no. 36.

⁴⁴ Grace 1965, 7, n. 8; Nachtergael 1978, 51, n. 4; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou and Empereur 1986, 525, no. 9; Nicolaou 2005, 420, no. 76.

⁴⁵ Mercando 1976, 165 and 193, figs. 35-37.

⁴⁶ In the British Museum, without an inventory number (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

7. Inv. No. KDR.041022.SA.BS.S3.II.20. Rectangular, 4.6 x 1.9 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Double impression. Fig. 8a-b.

'Επὶ Ἐχεβού-
λον [Θεσ]-
[μοφορίου]



FIG. 8a

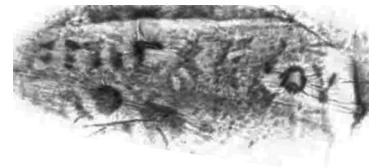


FIG. 8b

Matrix: RE-EXEBOΥΛΟΣ-ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟΣ-002

The eponym Echeboulos is named on the stamp with the month Thesmophorios which is not visible on the stamp. The restoration of the month name is based on a better-preserved identical stamp in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria.⁴⁷ The eponym's magistracy is dated to c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC. The producers Arataios,⁴⁸ Damokrates III, Hierokles II,⁴⁹ Philippos,⁵⁰ and probably Philostephanos II⁵¹ are known to be associated with him.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 168.

8. Inv. No. KDR.300922.SA.GS.S3.II.17. Rectangular, 4.2 x 1.5 cm, two horizontal inscription lines, zeta is like an iota. Fig. 9a-b.

Ζηνοδότου
Παν[ά]μουν



FIG. 9a



FIG. 9b

Matrix: RE-ZHΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-004

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Zenodotos whose magistracy is suggested to be in Period VI or VIIa (c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC – c. 85-c. 40 BC). The month is Panamos. He dates the production of the fabricants Hermaios III Kabaleus and Menandros II Laodikeus as confirmed by double-named stamps.⁵² This stamp from Kedreai indicates a new die naming the eponym.

9. Inv. No. KDR.061022.SA.BS.S3.IV-B.28. Rectangular, 4.1 x 1.8 cm. three horizontal inscription line. Fig. 10a-b.

'Επὶ Καλλ[ι]-
κράτευς
[Α]γρ[ιανίου]



FIG. 10a



FIG. 10b

⁴⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 168.

⁴⁸ Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 315-16, E42; Badalants 1976, 40; Avram 1988, 311, no. 130, fig. 12,5.

⁴⁹ Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 315-16, E42-E43.

⁵⁰ Palaczik 2001, 329.

⁵¹ Finkielstejn 2001, 161, tab. 13.

⁵² Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 172-73.

Matrix: RE-ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ 03-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001

The stamp belongs to the eponym Kallikrates III whose magistracy is dated to c. 130 BC. The month is Agrianios. The fabricants Agathoboulos,⁵³ Anaxippidas, Euphranor II, Lysion, and Midas⁵⁴ were active under his magistracy.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 323.

10. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.3. Rectangular, 4.6 x 1.5 cm, three horizontal inscription lines. Fig. 11a-b.

[Ἐπὶ Νικασα]-
γόρα
Πανάμ[ου]



FIG. 11a



FIG. 11b

Matrix: RE-ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ 02-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-010

The eponym Nikasagoras II is seen on the stamp with the month Panamos. His magistracy is dated to c. 131 BC. He is known to be associated with the fabricants Agathoboulos,⁵⁵ Damophilos,⁵⁶ Diokleia,⁵⁷ Diophantos,⁵⁸ Drakontidas,⁵⁹ Eukleitos,⁶⁰ Euphranor II,⁶¹ Linos,⁶² Lysion,⁶³ Midas,⁶⁴ and Timoxenos.⁶⁵

Parallel: www.amphoralex.org (ALEX MGR 328.41).

11. Inv. No. KDR.161122.SA.AKA.AL.T.GM2.Y.7. Rectangular, 3.2 x 1.1 cm, one horizontal inscription line. Probably the production of the Peraea. Fig. 12a-b.

Τίμαρχος



FIG. 12a

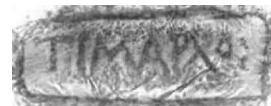


FIG. 12b

Matrix: RE-TIMAPXOΣ-017

The eponym Timarchos, whose magistracy is suggested to be c. 262-c. 247 BC, dates the

⁵³ Gentili 1958, 34, no. 4.

⁵⁴ Finkielstejn 2001, 144, n. 196 and 155, table 12.1.

⁵⁵ Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 100. See also Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 350, under E15.

⁵⁶ Coulson et al. 1997, 55, no. 25.

⁵⁷ Finkielstejn 2001, 173, n. 41.

⁵⁸ Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Cankardeş-Şenol, Şenol 1997, 57, no. 5; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 204, n. 541.

⁵⁹ Barker 2004, 80, amphora nine; Nicolaou 2005, 424, no. 100.

⁶⁰ Macalister 1912, 357, nos. 216 and 363; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 204, no. 116.

⁶¹ Nicolaou and Empereur 1986, 531, no. 15, fig. 14; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou 2005, 421, no. 81. Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 306, E15; Grace 1965, 7, n. 8; Grace 1985, 11 and n. 21.

⁶² Maiuri 1924, 268, no. 1.

⁶³ Paphos, 88 / 28 = ΟΔ 5061 (archives of J.-Y. Empereur).

⁶⁴ Finkielstejn 2001, 155, tab. 12.1.

⁶⁵ Jöhrens 2001, 432, under no. 266; Palaczyk 1999, 97.

productions of the fabricants Doros⁶⁶ and Hieroteles.⁶⁷ This die from Kedreai is a new die bearing his name. The style of the stamp indicates another (currently unknown and produced the amphora bearing this eponym stamp) fabricant worked under his magistracy. For varied dies naming the eponym, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 53-55.

Rhodian Fabricant Stamps

12. Inv. No. KDR.300922.SA.BS.S3.II.29. Circular, R.: 2.6 cm, one peripheral inscription line. The letters are facing inwards, a rose device in the center. Fig. 13a-b.

[Ἀλίνου] vac.
rose



FIG. 13a

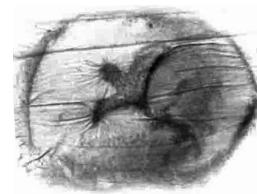


FIG. 13b

Matrix: RF⁶⁸-ΑΛΙΝΟΣ-023

The inscription is completely rubbed out. The characteristic rose device permits us to identify the fabricant as Alinos. He is associated with the eonyms Aischinas⁶⁹ Aristonomos,⁷⁰ Archembrotos II⁷¹ and Damon⁷² permitting to date his activity between c. 116 BC and c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC in Periods Vc-VI. For detailed information about the fabricant see Cankardeş-Şenol 2023a, 170-77.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2023a, 177. See also www.amphoralex.org (ALEX MGR 1105.38).

13. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.4. Circular, R.: 3.7 cm, one peripheral inscription line, retrograde inscription, the letters are facing inwards, a rose device in the center. Fig. 14a-b.

[Ἀλίνου vac.] retr.
rose



FIG. 14a

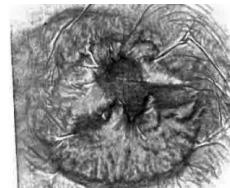


FIG. 14b

Matrix: RF-ΑΛΙΝΟΣ-019

For the fabricant Alinos see above no. 12. The inscription is based on an identical die from Alexandria.⁷³

⁶⁶ According to stylistic resemblance of eponym and fabricant stamps. RE-TIMAPXΟΣ-006 (ALEX ABC 0220.29 (MGR P. 20414) in Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 53 and RF-ΔΩΡΟΣ 01-001 and -002 in Lawall 2007, 38, AH 18; Held and Cankardeş-Şenol and Şenol 2010, 225, and 232, fig. 14 (BY 199); Cankardeş-Şenol 2019, 139, no. 84.

⁶⁷ Doğer 1997, 248.

⁶⁸ RF: Rhodian Fabricant.

⁶⁹ Conovici and Garlan 2004, 117, under no. 43, n. 189 (stylistic resemblance of dies).

⁷⁰ Depending on stylistic resemblance of some eponym stamps. See Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 429 (RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-006), 431 (RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ-006) and an unpublished stamp from Alexandria (RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΠΙΑΝΑΜΟΣ-005) (see in www.amphoralex.org).

⁷¹ Schuchardt 1895, 433, nos. 1422 and 1423 (correction of the producer's name).

⁷² With regard to some similar secondary stamps.

⁷³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2023a, 176. See also www.amphoralex.org (ALEX ABC 0354.36).

14. Inv. No. KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.22. Rectangular, 4.3 x 1.7 cm, two horizontal inscription lines, theta with a central point, misspelling of the name (*Baxxíou* instead of *Bakchíou*). Fig. 15a-b.

*Baxxíou sic
Υακινθίου*



FIG. 15a



FIG. 15b

Matrix: RF-BAKXIOΣ-YAKINΘIOΣ-001

The fabricant Bakchios is on the stamp with the month Hyakinthios. His association with eponyms is not known yet. His activity is dated to Period V (c. 145-c. 108 BC).

Parallels: Cankardeş-Şenol 2023b, 13. See also www.amphoralex.org (ALEX ABC 0335.36). Cf. Nilsson 1909, 406, no. 144.2.

15. Inv. No. KDR.280922.SA.BS.S3.I.24. Rectangular, 4.1 x 1.9 cm, one horizontal line. A thyrsus below the name on the right, towards the right and a grape cluster below on the left. Fig. 16a-b.

[Δα]μοκράτευς
[grape cluster thyrsus]



FIG. 16a



FIG. 16b

Matrix : RF-ΔAMOKPATHΣ 02-010 ?

The stamp names the fabricant Damokrates II whose activity is known in Period V (c. 145-c. 108 BC). His association with eponyms has not been recorded yet. The devices, a grape cluster and a thyrsus, are not preserved on the stamp.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2023b, 112. See also www.amphoralex.org (ALEX ABC 0202.37).

16. Inv. No. KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.9. Circular, R.: 2.6 cm, one peripheral inscription line, the letters are facing inwards, a rose in the center. Fabricant: Epikrates III ? Date: c. 85-c. 40 BC (Period VIIa). Fig. 17a-b.

'Επι[κράτευς]
rose



FIG. 17a



FIG. 17b

Matrix : RF-ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ 03-001 ?

The stamp is tentatively suggested to belong to the fabricant Epikrates III. He is known to be associated with the eponym Bakchios.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Grace 1953, 125, no. 64.

17. Inv. No. KDR.010822.SA.GS.SLS3.12. Rectangular, 4.0 x 2.3 cm, two horizontal inscription lines, a caduceus below towards the right. Fig. 18a-b.

Εὐκλ[εί]-
τον
caduceus



FIG. 18a

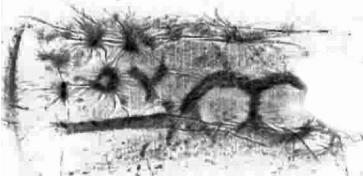


FIG. 18b

Matrix: RF-ΕΥΚΛΕΙΤΟΣ-008

The stamp belongs to the fabricant Eukleitos. The fabricant was active under the magistracies of seventeen eponyms.⁷⁵ This permits to date his activity between c. 161 BC and c. 125 BC. The matrix given here is datable to c. 131 BC as a fragmentary amphora from the sector Diana in Alexandria bears an identical fabricant's die mentioned here and a die of the eponym Nikasagoras II (RE-ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ 02-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-006) dated to c. 131 BC.⁷⁶

Parallels: Sztetyllo 1990, 180, no. 47; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 79, no. 13 and 204, no. 542, MC⁷⁷; RE-ΝΙΚΑΣΑΓΟΡΑΣ 02-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-006; Cankardeş-Şenol 2017b, 325, no. 7; Kızılarlanoğlu and Alkaç 2018, 51, nos. 7-8.

18. Inv. No. KDR.220722.KSI.T3.13. Circular, R.: 2.3 cm, one peripheral inscription line between two circles, the letters are facing inwards, a rose in the center. Fig. 19a-b.

Ζήνωνος ναc.
rose



FIG. 19a

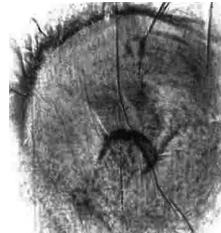


FIG. 19b

Matrix: RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-005

The fabricant Zenon I is associated with fifteen eponyms permitting to date his activity between c. 245 and c. 219-c. 211 BC. His association with the eponyms Aretakles,⁷⁸ Exakestos,⁷⁹ Eukles II,⁸⁰ and Philondas⁸¹ has been assured by double named stamps bearing both the fabricant's and the eponym names. The other associations are based on complete or fragmentary amphorae with preserved two stamped handles⁸² or the stylistic resemblances of the eponym and fabricant stamps.⁸³

⁷⁵ Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 227 and 251-52.

⁷⁶ Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 97; 2023b, 397.

⁷⁷ MC: Complementary Matrix.

⁷⁸ Breccia 1931, 279, no. 28; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 290 (RE-ΑΡΕΤΑΚΛΗΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001).

⁷⁹ Grace 1952, 536, no. 17; Crowfoot 1957, 387; Finkielstztein 2001, 67; Nicolaou 2005, 418, no. 66; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 96 (RE-ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001).

⁸⁰ Getov 1988, 23, no. 4 (RE-ΕΥΚΛΗΣ 02-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001).

⁸¹ Finkielstztein 2000, pl. 2, no. 24; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015c, 160 (RE-ΦΙΛΩΝΔΑΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001).

⁸² These eponyms are Aglokritos, Kallikrates I, and Socharis. See also Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 227 and 239.

⁸³ These eponyms are Ainesidamos I, Aristeus, Daemon, Kallikratidas I, Nikasagoras the Elder, Nikon, Pausanias I and Philokrates. See also Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 227 and 239.

Parallel: Cankardeş-Şenol 2023b, 445. See also www.amphoralex.org (ALEX ABC 0363.33); Jöhrens 2001, 419, no. 200; Bozkova 2010, 104, pl. 63, fig. 1.

19. Inv. No. KDR.061022.SA.BS.S3.IV-A.16. Rectangular, 4.6 x 1.6 cm, two horizontal inscription lines, caduceus below towards the right. Fig. 20a-b.

Ἡφαιστίωνο-
ς
caduceus



FIG. 20a



FIG. 20b

Matrix: RF-ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ-009

The fabricant Hephaistion is known to have produced amphorae between c. 152 BC and c. 142 / 141 BC in Periods IVb-Va under the magistracies of the eponyms Pausanias III,⁸⁴ Pythagenes⁸⁵ and Teisagoras.⁸⁶

Parallels: www.amphoralex.org (ALEX ABC 0629.25); Nachtergael 1978, 46, no. 18.

20. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.5. Rectangular, 4.0 x 1.3 cm, one horizontal inscription line, a herm device below with the head towards the right. Fig. 21a-b.

Κάλλων
herm



FIG. 21a

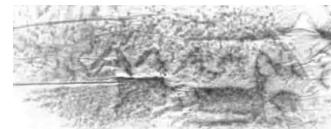


FIG. 21b

Matrix: RF-ΚΑΛΛΩΝ-012

The name of the fabricant Kallon is read on the stamp. His activity is dated to c. 142 / 141 BC- c. 124-c. 122 BC with regard to his association with the eponyms Andrias,⁸⁷ Thersandros,⁸⁸ Lapheides,⁸⁹ Teisagoras I⁹⁰ and Timagoras I.⁹¹

Parallels: www.amphoralex.org (BIBALEX 0399); Nicolaou 2005, 184, no. 466; Ariel 2014, 281, SAH 5.

⁸⁴ Grace and Savvatianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 304-5, E 12; Empereur and Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Nicolaou and Empereur 1986, 522, no. 7, fig. 6; Nicolaou 2005, 420, no. 74. Unpublished double-named stamp from Alexandria, RE-ΠΙΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ 03-RF-ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001 (ALEX MGR 814.33).

⁸⁵ Hall 1885, 393, no. 5065; Nicolaou 2005, 409, no. 21, 412, no. 35 and 423, no. 94; Finkelsztein 2018, 76, no. 238, complete amphora, RF-ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ-004, MC: RE-ΠΥΘΟΓΕΝΗΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-003.

⁸⁶ Nicolaou 2005, 439, no. 140.

⁸⁷ Monachov et al. 2022, 165, Rh. 15, complete amphora RF-ΚΑΛΛΩΝ-025, MC: RE-ΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-004.

⁸⁸ Grace 1985, 13, n. 24.

⁸⁹ ALEX ABC 0370.08 (MGR P. 27728) (the stamp of the fabricant with the trace of the *eponym* stamp).

⁹⁰ Pogwisch 1859, 65, pl. L, no. 6; Porro 1914, 383, nos. 19-20; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 213, under no. 132 (from the excavations of the Necropolis of Gabbari in Alexandria, GAB 0734-0735).

⁹¹ Archives of V. Grace in ASCSA.

21. Inv. No. KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.11. Rectangular, 3.7 x 1.7 cm, one horizontal inscription line, a herm device above with the head towards the left. Fig. 22a-b.

herm
Κάλλωνος



FIG. 22a



FIG. 22b

Matrix: RF-ΚΑΛΛΩΝ-034

The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Kallon. For the fabricant, see above no. 17.

Parallels: www.amphoralex.org (ALEX MGR P. 16276); Canarache 1957, 262, no. 636; Nicolaou 2005, 184, no. 467.

22. Inv. No. KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.25. a. Circular, R: 3.6 cm, one peripheral inscription line between two circles, the letters are facing inwards, a rose device in the center, b. Rectangular, 1.2 x 0.8 cm, monograms (an iota and a lunate sigma) on the secondary stamp. Fig. 23a-b-c-d.

a. Τιμοξένου b. ΙΣ
rose



FIG. 23a

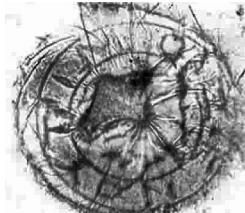


FIG. 23b



FIG. 23c



FIG. 23d

Matrix: RF-TIMOΞΕΝΟΣ-015 ? ; MC: RTS⁹²-ΙΣ-012

The name of the fabricant Timoxenos is read on the stamp. He produced amphorae between c. 146-c. 118 BC under the magistracies of the eponyms Anaxandros,⁹³ Andrias, Andronikos,⁹⁴ Aristakos,⁹⁵ Aristogeitos,⁹⁶ Aristopolis,⁹⁷ Autokrates I,⁹⁸ Thersandros,⁹⁹ Lapheides,¹⁰⁰ Nikasagoras II,¹⁰¹ and Timotheos.¹⁰² The secondary stamp is below the handle and contains the letters, an iota, and a lunate sigma.

Parallels: www.amphoralex.org (ALEX MGR P. 15898). Cf. Nicolaou 2005, 380, no. 10; Ariel 2014, 143, SAH 13.

⁹² RTS: Rhodian Secondary Stamp.

⁹³ Finkielstejn 2001, 119 (similar secondary stamps).

⁹⁴ Palaczylk 1999, 97; Jöhrens 2001, 432, under no. 206; Badoud 2010, 168, no. 5b.

⁹⁵ From Centuripe, Tomb 45 (1942), inv. no. 50088 (archives of V. Grace).

⁹⁶ Sztetyllo 1990, 185, no. 63; Finkielstejn 2001, 119.

⁹⁷ Badoud 2018, 130.

⁹⁸ Badaliants 2000, 262 and 316 (*non vidi*).

⁹⁹ Finkielstejn 2001, 119.

¹⁰⁰ Badaliants 2000, 277 and 292 (*non vidi*).

¹⁰¹ Palaczylk 1999, 97; Jöhrens 2001, 432, under no. 266.

¹⁰² Nicolaou 2005, 423, no. 95; Ariel and Finkielstejn 1994, 218-19, SAH 87-88.

23. Inv. No. KDR.280722.KSI.T3.15. Circular, R: 2.1 cm, one peripheral inscription line, retrograde inscription, the letters are facing inwards, a dot in the center, a wreath around the inscription and device. Production of the Rhodian Peraea. Fig. 24a-b.

wreath

Φα[ῖσ]κος retr.

dot



FIG. 24a

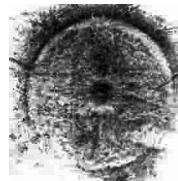


FIG. 24b

Matrix: RF-ΦΑΙΣΚΟΣ-005

The name of the fabricant Phaiskos, suggested to be active between c. 209-c. 199 BC, is seen on the stamp. His association with the eponym Klearchos is known.¹⁰³ The eponyms Aristonidas, Archokrates I,¹⁰⁴ and Euphranor¹⁰⁵ most probably date the production of the fabricant with regard to the stylistic resemblance of dies. This is a new die of the fabricant.

24. Inv. No. KDR.280722.SA.GS.S1.S2.26. Rectangular, 4.5 x 1.2 cm, one horizontal inscription line, a rose device on the right. Fig. 25a-b.

Φανία rose



FIG. 25a



FIG. 25b

Matrix: RF-ΦΑΝΙΑΣ 02-004

The stamp belongs to the fabricant Phanias II. His associations with the eponyms Xenophantos II¹⁰⁶ and Eudamos¹⁰⁷ are already known. Depending on this, he is suggested to start producing amphorae before c. 160 BC and continued until c. 151 BC.

Parallels: www.amphoralex.org Börker and Burow 1998, 52, no. 516, pl. 19; Pridik 1926, 330; Dündar 2017, 216, Rh.202 (correction of the reading).

Rhodian Unidentified Stamps

25. a. Inv. No. KDR.010822.SA.GS.S1.S3.30. a. Circular, R: c. 3.7 cm, one peripheral inscription line, a rose in the center. b. Rectangular, 1.0 x 0.8 cm, one horizontal inscription line, secondary stamp with ligatured monograms (retrograde alpha and kappa). Date: Second half of the second century BC. Fig. 26a-b-c.

Matrix: MC: RTS-AK-003

¹⁰³ Jöhrens 2009, 225, nos. 54-55.

¹⁰⁴ See the die of the eponym RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΙΔΑΣ-001 and RE-ΑΡΧΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ 01-001 in Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 471 and 555.

¹⁰⁵ See the stamp of the eponym in Fideliskiy, Ivaschenko, Sinika 2018, 117, no. 5.

¹⁰⁶ Nicolaou 2005, 436, no. 135.

¹⁰⁷ In Schuchhardt 1895, 426, the eponym is read as Sodamos. This eponym is too early for the activity period of that fabricant. Instead the eponym Eudamos is suggested to be associated with the fabricant. See also in Finkelsztein 2018, 28-29, under no. 39. The name of the eponym Sodamos should be deleted and replaced with Eudamos in the lists given in Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 199, 210, 234, 246.

a. [.....]

rose

b. KA retr.



FIG. 26a



FIG. 26b



FIG. 26c

The inscription on the circular main stamp of the handle is illegible. Only a rose device is seen. A secondary stamp is impressed below the handle. So the stamp may belong either to an eponym or a fabricant. An identical secondary stamp has been recorded on a handle bearing the stamp of Hippocrates,¹⁰⁸ one of the most productive fabricants whose production (or the activity of his workshop) is dated to c. 186-c. - 124-c. 122 BC. This secondary stamp is also recorded on the handle bearing the name of the eponym Anaxandros (c. 143 / 142 BC) on the main stamp¹⁰⁹. Regarding the general dating of the excavation area, it can be dated to c. second half of the second century BC.

26. Inv. No. KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.6. Circular, R: 2.4 cm, the inscription is illegible, rose in the center. Date: Periods VI-VII. Fig. 27.

[.....]

rose



FIG. 27a



FIG. 27b

The inscription on the stamp is not visible. It may belong either to an eponym or a fabricant. A large rose device is placed in the center. The profile of the handle suggests a date in the first century BC (Periods VI-VII).

27. Inv. No. KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.10. Circular, R: 2.4 cm, the inscription is illegible, rose in the center. Date: Periods VI-VII. Fig. 28.

[.....]

rose



FIG. 28

The inscription on the stamp is not visible. It may belong either to an eponym or a fabricant. A large rose device is placed in the center. The profile of the handle suggests a date in the first century BC (Periods VI-VII).

¹⁰⁸ ALEX ABC 0368.13, RF-ΙΠΠΙΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ-005 (see in www.amphoralex.org).

¹⁰⁹ ALEX ABC 460.02, RE-ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-010 (see in www.amphoralex.org).

Final Remarks

The 27 stamped amphora handles presented in this study were unearthed during the excavations in the Northern Wall, Southern Wall, Western Wall, and the Sanctuary of Apollo (table 1, fig. 29). Among the amphora stamps, the earliest ones are from the Sanctuary of Apollo. The first of two stamped handles unearthed in this area belongs to an amphora produced in the Rhodian Peraea. It is a button-typed stamp and bears the name of the eponym Aristarchos (no. 3). He is known to have served for one year between c. 262 and c. 247 BC. The other stamp found in the area bears the name of the eponym Timarchos whose magistracy was between the same dates mentioned above. It belongs to an amphora produced in the Peraea (no. 11). However, the rectangular shape of this stamp indicates a different fabricant operating in the Peraea, whose name is not yet known. These finds also reveal the use of the Sanctuary of Apollo in the third century BC. Stamps originated from different production centers even from the island have not recorded yet in the site.

Those following chronologically the aforementioned early amphora stamps from the Sanctuary of Apollo (fig. 29) were unearthed during the excavations in the Northern Wall. No. 18 bears the name of the Rhodian fabricant Zenon I, whose activity is dated between c. 245 BC and c. 219-c. 210 BC. The button-typed stamp belonging to the fabricant Phaiskos (no. 23) is dated to the late phase of production period in the Peraea. After the activity of the well-known Peraean fabricant Hieroteles, that of the fabricant Phaiskos, who imitated Hieroteles' button-typed stamp form, is dated between c. 209 and c. 199 BC with regard to the eonyms associated with him. The finds from this area are earlier than those from the excavations in the Southern and Western Walls.

The Southern Wall was the area that yielded the most numerous amphora stamp finds during the excavations (fig. 29). A total of 15 stamps were unearthed at various levels in the excavations carried out in this area. The earliest of the stamps names the fabricant Phanias II (no. 24), and his activity is dated between before c. 160 and c. 151 BC. A stamp belonging to the fabricant Eukleitos (no. 17) can be considered as another early stamp attested in these excavations. Because of his long-term period of activity, he is known to have started amphora production around c. 161 BC and continued until c. 125 BC, because of his association with the eonyms. However, since an identical die of the fabricant (to the die found in Kedreai) is on the same amphora with the stamp naming the eponym Nikasagoras II, it is possible to date the fabricant's die in question to around c. 131 BC depending on the eonym's magistracy year. The other amphora stamps found in the Southern Wall excavations were dated between approximately the end of the third quarter of the second century BC and the first quarter of the first century BC, corresponding to Periods Vb (c. 132-c. 121 BC) and VI (c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC) in Rhodian stamp chronology. Thus, the chronological compatibility of the stamp finds obtained at different excavation sites and levels during the research in the Southern Wall draws attention. Considering that the eponym stamps reveal more certain results in terms of dating, regarding the magistracy years of the eponym Andronikos (no. 1), Nikasagoras II (no. 10), Aristogenes (no. 4), and Aristopolis (no. 5), it is possible to date the finds from the site between c. 132 BC and c. 116 BC. The single stamp (no. 8) belonging to the eponym Zenodotos, dated to Period VI or VII, is among the latest four examples found in this site. Two of the other three stamps (nos. 26-27) cannot be restored. The last seal may belong to the fabricant Epikrates III (no. 16), whose activity is dated to the first half of the first century BC (Period VIIa – c. 85-c. 40 BC). Apart from the fabricant Phanias II (no. 24), the other fabricant stamps (nos. 12-13, 17, 20-21 and possibly 25) found in this area are generally dated between the second half of the second century BC to the beginning of the first century BC.

What draws attention among the fabricant stamps found in the Southern Wall excavations (fig. 29) is the discovery of more than one handle belonging to the fabricants Alinos (nos. 12-13) and Kallon (nos. 21-22). These had been brought from Rhodes to Peraea. It may be evidence, although not very conclusive, that certain fabricants might send their products regularly to Kedreai.

The amphora stamps found during the excavations in the Western Wall (fig. 29) are also chronologically compatible with the Southern Wall finds. Corresponding to Periods V-VI in the Rhodian stamp chronology (c. 145-c. 108 BC – c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC), the eponym stamps attested in this area belong to Aratophanes II (no. 2), Astyomedes II (no. 6), Echeboulos (no. 7), and Kallikrates III (no. 9). The earliest of these is the eponym Astyomedes II, dated to c. 144 BC, while the latest is Echeboulos dated to c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC. The fabricant stamps found in this area bear the names of Damokrates II (no. 15), Timoxenos (no. 22), Bakchios (no. 14), and Hephaistion (no. 19).

It is not possible to determine the eonym-fabricant associations regarding the amphora stamps from Kedreai. However, new dies of the eonyms and fabricants have been identified, and they have been added to the matrix database of Rhodian amphora stamps.¹¹⁰ These new dies belong to the eonyms Astyomedes II (no. 6), Zenodotos (no. 8), Timarchos (no. 11), and the fabricant Phaiskos (no. 23).

The finds from Kedreai provide preliminary information and observations about the amphora stamps attested in the site. The scarcity of stamps belonging to amphorae produced in the Peraea is most probably based on the chronological characteristics of the excavated areas. The stamps discovered during the excavations carried out around the Southern and Western Walls, as mentioned above, date back to the period when amphora production ended in the Rhodian Peraea. Further excavations will permit to reach the earlier levels of the sites and probably make it possible to find stamps of Peraean amphorae. On the other hand, the fact that all of the few stamped handles found in the Sanctuary of Apollo belong to Peraean amphorae prove the existence and consumption of Peraean products in the city in the third century BC, which is not a surprising result. By the way, the finds from the Northern Wall seem to be earlier than the material from the Southern and Western Walls. They indicate the arrival of products from the island of Rhodes to Kedreai around the second half of the third century BC. As these are the preliminary findings, future excavations will surely reveal more precise commercial activities of the city during the Hellenistic period.

It is known from other consumption centers such as Alexandria, the most important destination for Rhodian wine,¹¹¹ or sites in the Levant,¹¹² the majority of Rhodian amphora stamps are dated to the second half of the second century BC and correspond to Period V of the Rhodian stamp chronology. This is also an indication for the increase of wine production in Rhodes to fulfill the demand of Mediterranean markets. The amphora stamps from Kedreai, mostly datable to Period V, are parallel to the density of Rhodian products in the Eastern Mediterranean markets in this period.

The scarcity of stamped handles from Kedreai – found in just one season of excavation and from certain parts of the city – do not permit us to say more about the city's ancient trade and

¹¹⁰ For amphora stamp database, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2017c, 215-23; Samaniego 2023, 211-21.

¹¹¹ Cankardeş-Şenol 2007, 49, diagram 1.

¹¹² Finkielstejn 1998, 39.

economy and its impact on the regional economy. Besides their contribution to amphora stamp studies by the identification of new dies and adding extra information about the distribution of Rhodian products in the Peraea, the finds help us understand the chronological characteristics of the excavated areas. Moreover, although the material is few, the stamps help us figure out the distribution of Rhodian products at certain periods and the specific years for the eponym stamps in question. This will finally contribute to determining the ancient economy of Rhodes, including its Peraea, with its production, distribution, and trade capacity in specific periods. It will also provide preliminary results about the preference and demand of the inhabitants of Kedreai in the consumption of wine in the Hellenistic period.

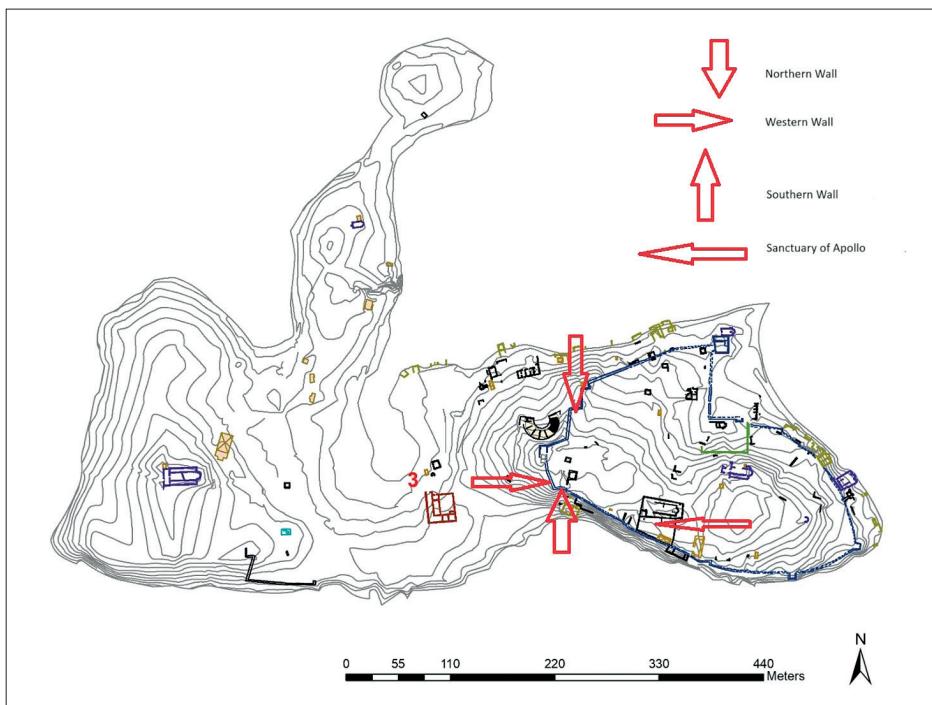


FIG. 29 Map showing the find areas of the amphora stamps (Kedreai Excavation Archive).

TABLE 1 List of amphora stamps found in Kedreai.

Cat. No.	Center	Inv. No.	Eponym + month	Fabricant	Date
1.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.2.	Andronikos + Panamos		c. 132 BC
2.	Rhodes	KDR.041022.SA.BS.S3.II.27	Aratophanes II + Sminthios		c. 109 BC
3.	Rhodian Peraea	KDR.161122.SA.AKA.ALT. GM2.Y.8.	Aristarchos		c. 262-c. 247 BC
4.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.1	Aristogenes + Agrianios		c. 129 BC
5.	Rhodes	KDR.300922.SA.GS.S3.II.18	Aristopolis + Theudaisios		c. 118 BC
6.	Rhodes	KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.23	Astymedes II		c. 144 BC
7.	Rhodes	KDR.041022.SA.BS.S3.II.20	Echeboulos+ Thesmophorios		c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC
8.	Rhodes	KDR.300922.SA.GS.S3.II.17	Zenodotos + Panamos		Period VI or VIIa (c. 107-c. 88/86 BC – c. 85-c. 40 BC)
9.	Rhodes	KDR.061022.SA.BS.S3.IV-B.28	Kallikrates III + Agrianios		c. 130 BC
10.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.3	Nikasagoras II + Panamos.		c. 131 BC
11.	Rhodian Peraea	KDR.161122.SA.AKA.ALT. GM2.Y.7	Timarchos		c. 262-c. 247 BC
12.	Rhodes	KDR.300922.SA.BS.S3.II.29		Alinos	c. 116-c. 107 BC-c. 88 / 86 BC
13.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.4		Alinos	c. 116 BC – c. 107-c. 88 / 86 BC
14.	Rhodes	KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.22		Bakchios + Hyakinthios	c. 145-c. 108 BC
15.	Rhodes	KDR.280922.SA.BS.S3.I.24		Damokrates II	c. 145-c. 108 BC
16.	Rhodes	KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.9		Epikrates III ?	Period VIIa (c. 85-c. 40 BC)
17.	Rhodes	KDR.010822.SA.GS.S1.S3.12		Eukleitos	Around c. 131 BC
18.	Rhodes	KDR.220722.KSI.T3.13		Zenon I	c. 245 - c. 219-c. 211 BC
19.	Rhodes	KDR.061022.SA.BS.S3.IV-A.16		Hephaistion	c. 152 – c. 142 / 141 BC
20.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.5		Kallon	c. 142 / 141 BC- c. 124-c. 122 BC
21.	Rhodes	KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.11		Kallon	c. 142 / 141 BC- c. 124-c. 122 BC
22.	Rhodes	KDR.051022.SA.BS.S3.III.25		Timoxenos	c. 146-c. 118 BC
23.	Rhodian Peraea	KDR.280722.KSI.T3.15		Phaiskos	c. 209-c. 199 BC
24.	Rhodes	KDR.280722.SA.GS.S1.S2.26		Phanias II	Before c. 160 - c. 151 BC
25.	Rhodes	KDR.010822.SA.GS.S1.S3.30. with a secondary stamp (retrograde alpha and kappa)	?	?	Second half of the second century BC
26.	Rhodes	KDR.290722.SA.GS.S1.S2.6. Illegible.	?	?	Periods VI-VII
27.	Rhodes	KDR.290922.SA.GS.S3.I.10. Illegible.	?	?	Periods VI-VII

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(Abbs.: Rh.: Rhodes; Rh.Per.: Rhodian Peraea; Ep. Eponym; Fab.: Fabricant; RTS: Rhodian Secondary Stamp) Numbers refer to catalogue numbers.

Personal Names

- Agathoboulos, Rh. fab. 1, 4, 6, 9-10
- Aglokritos, Rh. ep. n. 82
- Ainesidamos I, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Aischinas, Rh. ep. 12
- Alexandros I, Rh. fab. 2
- Alinos, Rh. fab. **12-13**
- Anaxandros, Rh. ep. 22, 25
- Anaxippidas, Rh. fab. 9
- Andrias, Rh. ep. 20, 22, n. 87
- Andronikos, Rh. ep. **1**, 22
- Andronikos, Rh. fab. 5
- Arataios, Rh. fab. 7
- Aratophanes II, Rh. ep. **2**
- Archembrotos II, Rh. ep. 12
- Archokrates I, Rh. ep. 23, n. 104
- Aretakles, Rh. fab. 18, n. 78
- Aristakos, Rh. ep. 22
- Aristarchos, Rh. ep. **3**
- Aristeus, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Aristogeitos, Rh. ep. 22
- Aristogenes, Rh. ep. **4**
- Aristonidas, Rh. ep. 23, n. 104
- Aristonomos, Rh. ep. 12, n. 70
- Aristopolis, Rh. ep. **5**, 22
- Artimas, Rh. fab. 1
- Astymedes II, Rh. ep. **6**
- Autokrates I, Rh. ep. 22
- Bakchios, Rh. ep. **14**, 16
- Bromios, Rh. fab. 1, 6
- Daemon, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Damokles, Rh. fab. 6
- Damokrates II, Rh. fab. **15**
- Damokrates III, Rh. fab. 7
- Damon, Rh. ep. 12
- Damophilos, Rh. fab. 10
- Diodotos I, Rh. fab. 1
- Diokleia, Rh. fab. 10
- Diophantos, Rh. fab. 10
- Doros I, Rh. fab. 11, n. 66
- Drakontidas, Rh. fab. 10
- Echeboulos, Rh. ep. **7**
- Eudamos, Rh. ep. 24, n. 107
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- Epikrates III, Rh. fab. **16**
- Eukleitos, Rh. fab. 1, 4, 6, 10, **17**
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- Euphranor, Rh. ep. 23
- Euphranor II, Rh. fab. 1, 4, 9-10
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- Galestes, Rh. fab. 2, 5
- Hephaistion, Rh. fab. **19**, nn. 84-85
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- Hierokles II, Rh. fab. 7
- Hieroteles, Rh.Per. 3, 11
- Hieron, Rh. fab. 6
- Hippokrates, Rh. fab. 1, 25, n. 108
- Kallikrates I, Rh. ep. n. 82
- Kallikrates III, Rh. ep. **9**
- Kallikratidas I, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Kallon, Rh. fab. **20-21**, n. 87
- Klearchos, Rh. ep. 23
- Lapheides, Rh. ep. 20, 22
- Linos, Rh. fab. 10
- Lysion, Rh. fab. 1, 4, 9-10
- Menandros II Laodikeus, Rh. fab. 8
- Menestratos, Rh. fab. 5
- Midas, Rh. fab. 1, 4-6, 9-10
- Nikagis, Rh. fab. 6
- Nikasagoras the elder, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Nikasagoras II, Rh. ep. **10**, 17, 22
- Nikon, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Pausanias I, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Pausanias III, Rh. ep. 19, n. 84
- Phaiskos, Rh.Per. fab. **23**
- Phanias I, Rh. fab. 3
- Phanias II, Rh. fab. **24**
- Philippos, Rh. fab. 7
- Philokrates, Rh. ep. n. 83
- Philondas, Rh. ep. 18
- Philostephanos II, Rh. fab. 2, 5, 7
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- Sosikles, Rh. fab. 5
- Sodamos, Rh. ep. n. 107
- Sochares, Rh. ep. n. 80
- Sotairos, Rh. fab. 5
- Teisagoras I, Rh. ep. 19-20
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- Timagoras I, Rh. ep. 20
- Timotheos, Rh. ep. 22
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- Timoxenos, Rh. fab. 1, 10, **22**
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RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ-012, **3**

RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001, **4**

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RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ-006, n. 70

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RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ-ΘΕΥΔΑΙΣΙΟΣ-001, **5**

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RE-ΖΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ-ΠΙΑΝΑΜΟΣ-004, **8**

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RF-ΑΛΙΝΟΣ-019, **13**

RF-ΒΑΚΧΙΟΣ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001, **14**

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RF-ΦΑΙΣΚΟΣ-005, **23**

RF-ΦΑΝΙΑΣ 02-004, **24**

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RE-ΑΡΕΤΑΚΗΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001, n. 78

RE-ΕΥΚΛΗΣ 02-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001, n. 80

RE-ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΟΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001, n. 79

RE-ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ 03-RF-ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ-

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RE-ΦΙΛΩΝΔΑΣ-RF-ΖΗΝΩΝ 01-001, n. 81

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