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# ADALYA

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# Amphora Stamps of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods from Myra and its Harbor Neighborhood of Andriake

ERKAN ALKAÇ – BESTE TOMAY\*

## Abstract

The subject of this study is 34 stamped amphora handles found in the theater of the southern city of Myra and its harbor neighborhood of Andriake within the extent of the ongoing work in the Myra-Andriake excavations since 2009. Of these 30 were from the Hellenistic period, 1 from the Hellenistic-Roman periods, and 3 from the Roman Imperial – Late Antique periods. The aim of this article is to classify and date these amphora stamps according to their production centers, to determine whether the names on the stamps belong to the eponym or the fabricant, and to determine the commercial relations of Myra and Andriake.

**Keywords:** Lycia, Myra, Andriake, amphora stamp, amphora, trade

## Öz

Myra-Andriake kazılarında 2009 yılından bu yana devam eden çalışmalar kapsamında, Andriake güney kentte ve Myra Tiyatrosundaki çalışmalarda tespit edilen 34 adet mühürlü amphora kulbu bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Toplamda 30 adet Hellenistik Dönem, 1 adet Hellenistik-Roma ve 3 adet Roma İmparatorluk-Geç Antik Çağ mührü tespit edilmiştir. Makale kapsamında, Myra ve Andriake’de bulunmuş amphora mühürlerini üretim merkezlerine göre sınıflandırmak, mühürleri tarihlemek, mühürlerdeki isimlerin yöneticiye mi yoksa üreticiye mi ait olduğunu belirlemek ve Myra ile Andriake’nin ticari ilişkilerini tespit etmek amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lykia, Myra, Andriake, amphora mührü, amphora, ticaret

## Myra and the Harbor Neighborhood of Andriake

Myra was one of the important metropoleis of Middle Lycia from the Classical period to the end of Late Antiquity. Today it is located in Demre in the province of Antalya.<sup>1</sup> The earliest architecture detected in the city are the rock tombs dated to the Classical period.<sup>2</sup> After the conquest of the region by Alexander the Great in 333 BC, the sovereignty of the Ptolemies started in 306 BC.<sup>3</sup> According to the information given by Porphyry of Tyre, in this period Patara, Xanthos, Limyra and Andriake were dominated by the Seleucid King Antiochus III in 197 BC.<sup>4</sup> As a result of the Apameia Peace Treaty signed between Rome and Antiochus III in

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<sup>1</sup> Çevik 2021, 360.

<sup>2</sup> Çevik 2016, 224; also for rock cut tombs of Myra see Tıbıkoğlu 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Magie 1950, 1:523.

<sup>4</sup> Çevik and Bulut 2010, 26.

188 BC, Lycia came under the rule of Rhodes.<sup>5</sup> Then independence was given back to Lycia by Rome in 167 BC.<sup>6</sup> It was thought that Tyberissos and Theimiussa were in a *sympoliteia*<sup>7</sup> with the demos they founded together in the Late Hellenistic period with the *isopoliteia* treaty<sup>8</sup> with Xanthos in the second century BC and that the chief mint of the Massikytos region could be in Myra during the Hellenistic Union period.<sup>9</sup> Lentulus Spinther, Brutus' commander, occupied the city by breaking the chains in front of Andriake's harbor in 42 BC to collect soldiers and money from Myra.<sup>10</sup> During the reign of Emperor Nero, the inscription with the customs law was placed in Andriake between AD 60-63, and building activities such as the horrea and commercial agora were carried out by Emperor Hadrian in AD 129.<sup>11</sup> It became one of the important harbor cities of the Mediterranean, which Gordian III allowed to mint coins.<sup>12</sup> With the spread of Christianity in the region, it became a religious and administrative capital by Emperor Theodosius II in AD 408-450.<sup>13</sup> The Arab raids, which started in the seventh century AD, continued in AD 789 and then occupied by the Abbasids in AD 802.<sup>14</sup> In AD 1155-1192, the Seljuks seized the region.<sup>15</sup>

Andriake is known as the harbor settlement of Myra.<sup>16</sup> It was established on the north and south sides of Andriakos, which is known as Kocarçay today, approximately 4.7 km southwest of Myra.<sup>17</sup> Simultaneously with the history of Myra, there is an intense settlement from the Classical period to late antiquity, but the history of Myra and the harbor settlement Andriake is thought to date back to the third millennium BC.<sup>18</sup> Since 2009 in Myra and Andriake, excavations have been carried out in the wine and murex workshops, shops, religious buildings such as churches and synagogues, agora, and Horrea Hadriani. In them commercial amphorae in different forms have been identified which were determined to be produced in many places. Significant data have also been obtained from the stamped amphora handles, which is the subject of the article.

## A. Rhodian Amphora Stamps

### A.1. Rhodian Eponym Stamps

**1.** Andriake, A Church Surface. Rectangular, 4.2 x 1.6 cm. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Ἀριστῶν II. Month: Ἀγρίτινιος. Date: c. 167/165 BC. Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 02-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-.<sup>19</sup> (fig. 1)

<sup>5</sup> Çevik and Bulut 2010, 26.

<sup>6</sup> Larsen 1945, 71; Magie 1950, 1:524; Çevik and Bulut 2010, 26.

<sup>7</sup> Schuler 2007, 383.

<sup>8</sup> Dinç 2010, 106.

<sup>9</sup> Troxell 1982, 130.

<sup>10</sup> App., *B Civ.* 4.82; Çevik and Bulut 2010, 27; Çevik 2021, 360.

<sup>11</sup> Çevik and Bulut 2010, 27-28.

<sup>12</sup> Çevik and Bulut 2010, 28.

<sup>13</sup> Foss 1994, 23; Çevik and Bulut 2010, 28.

<sup>14</sup> Hellenkemper 1993.

<sup>15</sup> Foss 1994, 3.

<sup>16</sup> Çevik 2021, 377.

<sup>17</sup> Hellenkemper and Hild 2004, 2:435; Çevik and Bulut 2010, 25; Çevik 2021, 359.

<sup>18</sup> Çevik 2021, 358.

<sup>19</sup> It does not exist in www.amphoralex.org. Personal communication with Prof. Dr. G. Cankardeş-Şenol.



Ἐπί Ἀρίστ[ω]-  
 νος  
 Ἀγριανίου



FIG. 1

The stamp bears the name of the eponym Ἀρίστων II and of the month Ἀγριάνιος. It is stated that Ἀρίστων II served in Period IIIe in 167/165 BC.<sup>20</sup> Relations of this eponym with fabricants Ἀμύντας, Ἀντίμαχος, Ἀριστοκλῆς II, Δαμοκράτης I, Δῖος I, Ἑρμῶν II, Ἰάσων I, Ἴπποκράτης and Μαρσύας have been detected.<sup>21</sup> The rose and a bust of Helios were used as symbols on stamps related to Ἀρίστων II.<sup>22</sup>

2. Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 4.6 x 2.0 cm. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Ἀριστείδας III. Month: Βαδρόμιος. Date: c. 111 BC. Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΑΣ 03-ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟΣ-002.<sup>23</sup> (fig. 2)

Ἐπί Ἀριστεί-  
 δα  
 Βαδρομίου



FIG. 2

The stamp contains the name of the eponym Ἀριστείδας III and of the month Βαδρόμιος. It is stated that the eponym served in Period Vc in c. 111 BC.<sup>24</sup> The rose and a bust of Helios were used as symbols on stamps related to Ἀριστείδας III.<sup>25</sup> The relations of this eponym with the fabricants Γαλέστης, Δῶρος II, Εὐφράνωρ II,<sup>26</sup> Μενεκράτης II<sup>27</sup> and Φιλοστέφανος II<sup>28</sup> were detected.<sup>29</sup> In Patara, the name of the eponym is found together with the name of the month Ὑακίνθιος.<sup>30</sup>

3. Andriake, Synagogue. Circular. One peripheral inscription line, letters facing inwards. Eponym: Ἀριστόμαχος II (?). Date: c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ 02-001.<sup>31</sup> (fig. 3)

[Ἐπί Ἀρ]ισ[τομάχου]  
 Head of Helios



FIG. 3

The head of Helios is in the center of the stamp in circular form. Some letters have been identified around this symbol.

When these letters and the Helios symbol are taken together, the name on the stamp is probably

<sup>20</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 192, table 19.

<sup>21</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 191.

<sup>22</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 463, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 02-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-002; 468, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ 02-002.

<sup>23</sup> Personal communication with Prof. Dr. G. Cankardeş-Şenol.

<sup>24</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 195, table 21.

<sup>25</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 327-40.

<sup>26</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 156, table 12.2.

<sup>27</sup> Jöhrens 2001, 374, table 4. no. 1 a-c.

<sup>28</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 156, no. 34.

<sup>29</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 218.

<sup>30</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 138-39, Rh.77.

<sup>31</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 412, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ 02-001.

the eponym Ἀριστόμαχος II. It is stated that this eponym served in Period VI (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC).<sup>32</sup> This stamp from Andriake is identical to an example in the Alexandria Benaki Collection.<sup>33</sup>

4. Myra, Theater. Rectangular, ? x 1.5 cm. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Ἀριστόνομος. Month: Ἀγριάνιος. Date: c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001.<sup>34</sup> (fig. 4)

[Ἐπὶ Ἀρ]ισ-  
το[ν]όμου  
Ἀ[γριανίου]



FIG. 4

The stamp contains the name of the eponym Ἀριστόνομος. According to the same die in the Alexandria Benaki Collection, the name of the month is displayed on this stamp. It is stated that this eponym served in Period VI (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC).<sup>35</sup> It is understood that the eponym Ἀριστόνομος has relations with the fabricants Γαλέστης,<sup>36</sup> Δῶρος II<sup>37</sup> and Φιλοστέφανος II.<sup>38</sup> This stamp from Myra is from the same matrix as an example in the Alexandria Benaki Collection.<sup>39</sup>

5. Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 2.5 x 1.3 cm. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Ἀριστόπολις. Month: Πάναμος. Date: c. 118 BC. Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-004.<sup>40</sup> (fig. 5)

Ἐπὶ Ἀρισ-  
τοπόλιος  
Πανάμ-  
ου

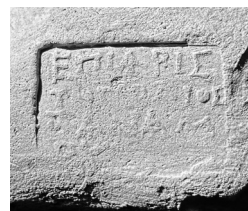


FIG. 5

On the stamp are the name of the eponym Ἀριστόπολις and of the month Πάναμος. It is stated that the eponym served in Period Vc in 118 BC.<sup>41</sup> On some stamps with the name of Ἀριστόπολις, symbols of a rose and a Helios head are seen. Sometimes there are also secondary stamps accompanying to the main stamps.<sup>42</sup> Relations of this eponym with fabricants Ἀνδρόνικος,<sup>43</sup> Γαλέστης,<sup>44</sup> Μενέστρατος,<sup>45</sup> Μίδας,<sup>46</sup> Σώταιρος,<sup>47</sup> Τμῶλος<sup>48</sup> and Φιλοστέφανος II<sup>49</sup> have been detected.

<sup>32</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 161, table 13.

<sup>33</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 412, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ 02-001.

<sup>34</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 428, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001.

<sup>35</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 161, table 13.

<sup>36</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 428.

<sup>37</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 226.

<sup>38</sup> Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 312, E33.

<sup>39</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 428, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001.

<sup>40</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 442, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-004.

<sup>41</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 195, table 21.

<sup>42</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 435-45.

<sup>43</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 435.

<sup>44</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 133.

<sup>45</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 435.

<sup>46</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 156, table 12.2.

<sup>47</sup> Ariel and Finkielsztejn 1994, 197, SAH 25.

<sup>48</sup> Jöhrens 2001, 432, no. 268.

<sup>49</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 422, no. 86.

This stamp found in Myra and a stamp in the Alexandria Benaki Collection came out of the same matrix.<sup>50</sup>

6. Andriake, West Bath. Rectangular, 4.5 x 1.5 cm. Two line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Ἐστίειος. Month: Ἀγριάνιος. Date: c. 114 BC. Matrix: RE-ΕΣΤΙΕΙΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-007.<sup>51</sup> (fig. 6)

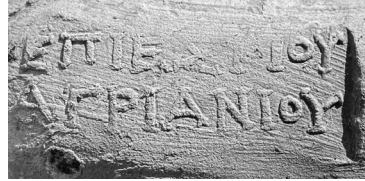


FIG. 6

Ἐπὶ Ἐστι(ε)ίου *sic*  
Ἀγριανίου

On the stamp are the name of the ruler Ἐστίειος and of the month Ἀγριάνιος. It is stated that the eponym served in Period Vc in 114 BC.<sup>52</sup> A bust of Helios and a rose are seen as symbols on stamps related to Ἐστίειος.<sup>53</sup> The relations of this eponym with the fabricants Ἀναξιππίδας,<sup>54</sup> Δῖος II,<sup>55</sup> Εἰρναῖος,<sup>56</sup> Μενέστρατος<sup>57</sup> and Φιλοστέφανος II<sup>58</sup> have been detected.

7. Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 4.5 x 2.0 cm. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Λεοντίδας. Month: Ἀγριάνιος. Date: c. 127 BC. Matrix: RE-ΛΕΟΝΤΙΔΑΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-015.<sup>59</sup> (fig. 7)

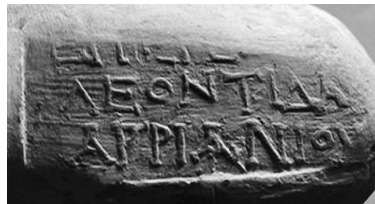


FIG. 7

Ἐπὶ ἱερ[ε]ῶς]  
Λεοντίδα  
Ἀγριανίου

The stamp contains the name of the eponym Λεοντίδας and of the month Ἀγριάνιος. It is stated that this eponym served in Period Vb in c. 127 BC.<sup>60</sup> Symbols of a rose and a head of Helios are seen on stamps related to the eponym. Secondary stamps were also used accompanying the main stamps.<sup>61</sup> Relations of the eponym Λεοντίδας with the fabricants Ἀναξιππίδας, Ἀρτίμας, Δαμόφιλος, Διόκλεια, Εὔκλειτος, Εὐφράνωρ II, Μίδα and Σωσίφιλος have been detected.<sup>62</sup>

8. Andriake, West Bath. Rectangular, 4.5 x 1.5 cm. Two line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Πεισίστρατος. Month: Κάρνειος. Date: c. 160 BC. Matrix: RE-ΠΕΙΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ-ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ-001.<sup>63</sup> (fig. 8)



FIG. 8

<sup>50</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 442, RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-004.

<sup>51</sup> Personal communication with Prof. Dr. G. Cankardeş-Şenol.

<sup>52</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 195, table 21.

<sup>53</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 99-108.

<sup>54</sup> Dothan 1971, 49, fig. 13.2.

<sup>55</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 99.

<sup>56</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 156, table 12.2.

<sup>57</sup> Grace and Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 296, n. 2.

<sup>58</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 156, table 12.2.

<sup>59</sup> Personal communication with Prof. Dr. G. Cankardeş-Şenol.

<sup>60</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 195, table 21.

<sup>61</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 16-29.

<sup>62</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 217.

<sup>63</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 238, RE-ΠΕΙΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ-ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ-001.

Ἐπὶ Π(ε)ισιστράτου *sic*  
Καρνείου

On the stamp are the name of the eponym Πεισίστρατος and of the month Κάρνειος. It is stated that this eponym served in Period IVa in c. 160 BC.<sup>64</sup> The term of the activities of the fabricants of this eponym is the criterion for determining the terms of office of fabricants Ἀριστοκλῆς II, Μαρσύας, Νανῖς and Τιμαρχίδας.<sup>65</sup> This stamp from Myra is impressed by the same matrix as the example in the Alexandria Benaki Collection.<sup>66</sup> A stamp with a rose symbol and the name of the month Πάναμος, as well as containing the name Πεισίστρατος, similar one was also found in Patara.<sup>67</sup>

**9.** Andriake, Surface, Field 121. Rectangular. Three line horizontal inscription. Eponym: Τιμοκλῆς II (?). Month: ?. Date: c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RE-TΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ 02-month name ?-. (fig. 9)

[Ἐπὶ Τιμοκ]λε-  
ῦς (?)  
[.....]

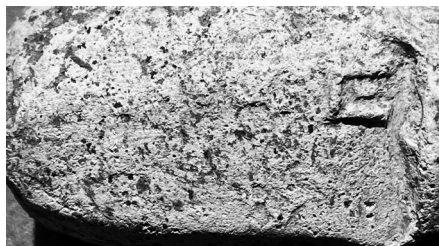


FIG. 9

The inscription on the stamp is heavily damaged, and only a few letters have been preserved. Based on these letters, there should probably be the name of the eponym Τιμοκλῆς II on the stamp. The third line should have the name of a month. It is stated that the eponym Τιμοκλῆς II served in Period VI (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC).<sup>68</sup>

### A.2. Rhodian Fabricant Stamps

**10.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular. One line horizontal inscription. Fabricant: Ἀφροδίσιος III. Date: c. 124-122 – c. 119 BC. Matrix: RF-AΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ 03-.<sup>69</sup> (fig. 10)

Ἀφρο[δ]ισίο[υ]



FIG. 10

The stamp contains the name of the fabricant Ἀφροδίσιος III. An anchor symbol can be seen below the fabricant's name on the stamps as seen in Kyme,<sup>70</sup> the Alexandria Benaki Collection,<sup>71</sup> and the Hermitage Museum.<sup>72</sup> Relations of Ἀφροδίσιος III with the eponym Τιμαγόρας I (c. 124 – c. 122 BC) and Εὐάνωρ (c. 119 BC) have been detected.<sup>73</sup> Regarding the dates of the eponyms, the fabricant's activity is suggested to be between c. 124 to c. 122-119 BC.

<sup>64</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 193, table 20.

<sup>65</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 213.

<sup>66</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 238, RE-ΠΙΕΙΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ-ΚΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ-001.

<sup>67</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 131-32, Rh. 67.

<sup>68</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 161, table 13.

<sup>69</sup> It does not exist in [www.amphoralex.org](http://www.amphoralex.org).

<sup>70</sup> Doğer and Cankardeş-Şenol 1997, 40, no. 8.

<sup>71</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-AΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΣ 03-001, 004, 009-011.

<sup>72</sup> Pridik 1917, 24, no. 546.

<sup>73</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 426-27, no. 111 a-b; 427-28, no. 113 a-b.

**11.** Andriake, Synagogue. Rectangular, 4.8 x 2.0 cm. One line horizontal inscription. Fabricant: Ἐρῦμνεύς. Date: c. 145 – c. 108 BC. Matrix: RF-EPYMNEYΣ-001.<sup>74</sup> (fig. 11)

Ἐρῦ[μ]νεύς

rose grape cluster



FIG. 11

The stamp contains the name of the fabricant Ἐρῦμνεύς. The symbols of a rose and a grape cluster are seen below the inscription on the left and the right. It is stated that the fabricant Ἐρῦμνεύς carried out his activities in Period V (c. 145 – c. 108 BC). An identical stamp is found in the Alexandria Benaki Collection.<sup>75</sup>

**12.** Andriake, Surface, Field 121. Rectangular, 4.8 x 2.0 cm. One line horizontal inscription. Fabricant: Ἐρῦμνεύς. Date: c. 145 – c. 108 BC. Matrix: RF-EPYMNEYΣ-004.<sup>76</sup> (fig. 12)

Ἐρῦμνε[ύς]

rose [grape cluster]



FIG. 12

The fabricant's name appears as Ἐρῦμνεύς on the stamp. About this fabricant see no. 11. The same mold was used to make a stamp for the example in the Alexandria Benaki Collection as well as for this stamp.

**13.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 4.7 x 1.6 cm. One line horizontal inscription. Fabricant: Ἱεροκλῆς II. Date: c. 124-c. 122 BC – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RF-IEPOKΛΗΣ 002-033.<sup>77</sup> (fig. 13)

[Ἱ]εροκλεῦ[ς]



FIG. 13

The name of the fabricant Ἱεροκλῆς II is on the stamp. It is understood that this fabricant has connections with the eponyms Τιμασαγόρας I<sup>78</sup> (c. 124 – c. 122 BC), Σωκράτης (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC), Ἐχέβουλος<sup>79</sup> (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC), Τιμοκλῆς II (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC) and Φαινίλας<sup>80</sup> (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC). Based on the years of duty of these eponyms, the fabricant was active between c. 124 – c. 122 and c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC.<sup>81</sup> With this stamp, an example in the Alexandria Benaki Collection is made from the same matrix.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>74</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-EPYMNEYΣ-001.

<sup>75</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-EPYMNEYΣ-001.

<sup>76</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-EPYMNEYΣ-004.

<sup>77</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-IEPOKΛΗΣ 002-033.

<sup>78</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2001, 400, no. 5.

<sup>79</sup> Grace and Savvastianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 315-16, E 42-43.

<sup>80</sup> Grace and Savvastianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 309, E 24.

<sup>81</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 258.

<sup>82</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php). RF-IEPOKΛΗΣ 002-033.

### A.3. Unrestorable Rhodian Stamps

**14.** Myra, Theater. Circular. One line circular inscription. Month: Δάλιος. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 14)

[.....] Δάλ[ιου]

rose

Only the name of the month Δάλιος could be identified on the stamp with a rose symbol in the center. The form of the handle on which this stamp is imprinted is similar to the Rhodian amphorae dated to the second century BC.<sup>83</sup>



FIG. 14

**15.** Andriake, Hellenistic city wall. Rectangular, 3.6 x 1.2 cm. Two line horizontal inscription. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 15)

Ἐ[πι .....]θ-

[.....]οτου



FIG. 15

The stamp could not be identified due to the heavy damage of some letters. The preposition ἐπί at the beginning of the inscription indicates that the name on the stamp belongs to an eponym. The form of the handle on which this stamp was imprinted is similar to Rhodian amphorae dating to the second century BC.<sup>84</sup>

**16.** Andriake, Field 121. Rectangular, ? x 2.2 cm. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 16)

[.....]

[.....]

The inscription could not be read due to the deletion of the letters on the stamp. The form of the handle is similar to second century BC Rhodian amphorae.<sup>85</sup>



FIG. 16

**17.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, 4.7 cm x ?. Two line horizontal inscription. Month: Δάλιος. Date: Early first century BC. (fig. 17)

[.....]

Δάλιου



FIG. 17

Only the name of the month Δάλιος can be read on the stamp. The handle form of this amphora is similar to Rhodian amphorae dated to the early first century BC.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>83</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, figs. 11-12.

<sup>84</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, figs. 11-12.

<sup>85</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, figs. 11-12.

<sup>86</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, fig. 13.

18. Andriake, Synagogue. Circular. Date: Early first century BC. (fig. 18)

[.....]  
rose

In the center of the stamp is the rose symbol. The inscription around this symbol cannot be understood due to the impression. The handle form of this amphora is similar to Rhodian amphorae dated to the early first century BC.<sup>87</sup>



FIG. 18

19. Andriake, Field 121. Circular. Date: Early first century BC. (fig. 19)

[.....]ο[.....]  
rose

Only the letter omicron was detected on the stamp with a rose symbol in the center. The handle form of this amphora is similar to Rhodian amphorae dated to the early first century BC.<sup>88</sup>



FIG. 19

20. Andriake, Synagogue. Rectangular. Retrograde, three line horizontal inscription. Date: First century BC. (fig. 20)

[.....] *retrograde*  
θρ[...]  
[.....]

Only some letters can be identified on the stamp. The handle form of this amphora resembles Rhodian amphorae dated to the first century BC.<sup>89</sup>



FIG. 20

## B. Rhodian Peraea Eponym Stamp

21. Myra, Theater. Circular, R. 2.9 cm. Retrograde, one line circular inscription, letters facing inwards. Eponym: Τίμαρχος. Date: c. 262 – c. 247 BC. Matrix: RE-TIMAPXOΣ-001.<sup>90</sup> (fig. 21)

Τίμαρχος *retrograde*  
dot

There is the name of the eponym Τίμαρχος on this button type stamp with the dot in the center. It is stated that this eponym served in Period Ib in a year between c. 262 and c. 247 BC.<sup>91</sup> The relations of the eponym Τίμαρχος with the producers Δῶρος I and Ἰεροτέλης are understood.<sup>92</sup> This stamp found in



FIG. 21

<sup>87</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, fig. 13.

<sup>88</sup> Empereur and Hesnard 1987, 60, pl. 3, fig. 13.

<sup>89</sup> Şenol 2018, 386, no. 324.

<sup>90</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 53, RE-TIMAPXOΣ-001.

<sup>91</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 188, table 17.

<sup>92</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 200.

Myra and the sample found in the Alexandria Benaki Collection came out of the same matrix.<sup>93</sup> The name Τίμαρχος on the stamp in Patara has two inscription lines on the rectangular stamp.<sup>94</sup>

### C. Knidian Amphora Stamps

**22.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 2.1 cm x ?. Monogram. Date: c. 280 – c. 240. BC. (fig. 22)

ΕΠΙ(

The letters epsilon, pi and iota are ligatured, and it probably refers to a name beginning with Ἐπι-. The discovery of stamps in the production site bearing the name Ἐπίχαρμος together with ΕΠΙ( monograms are evidence supporting this suggestion.<sup>95</sup> Monograms appearing on Knidian amphorae are dated between c. 280 and c. 240 BC.<sup>96</sup>



FIG. 22

**23.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 2.2 x 1.7 cm. Monogram. Date: c. 280 – c. 240 BC. (fig. 23)

Σ

There is a monogram consisting of the letter sigma on the stamp. For Knidian monogram stamps, see no. 22.



FIG. 23

**24.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, 3.0 x 1.7 cm. Date: After 84 BC. (fig. 24)

amphora

The amphora symbol is used on the stamp. Stamps with this symbol were found in a deposit dated after 84 BC in the Agora of Athens.<sup>97</sup> Late Knidian stamps with amphora symbols were also found in Patara<sup>98</sup> and Kaunos.<sup>99</sup>



FIG. 24

**25.** Myra, Theater. Circular, R. 3.3 cm. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 25)

[.....]

bull's head

In the center of the stamp is a bull's head symbol. The inscription around this symbol could not be resolved. The form of the handle with a bull's head is similar to Knidian amphorae dated to the second century BC.<sup>100</sup>



FIG. 25

<sup>93</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 53, RE-TIMAPXOΣ-001; Cankardeş-Şenol and Canoğlu 2009, 144, B85, fig. 109.

<sup>94</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 92, Rh.13.

<sup>95</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2013a, 183-84, no. 36.

<sup>96</sup> For Knidian monogram stamps see Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 73; Şenol 1995, 31; Cankardeş-Şenol 2013a, 171.

<sup>97</sup> Grace and Savvastianou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 354.

<sup>98</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 330, Kn.58.

<sup>99</sup> Schmaltz 2016, 374, nos. 869-70.

<sup>100</sup> Şenol 2018, 401, no. 333.



**26.** Andriake, Agora. Circular. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 26)

[.....]  
bull's head

In the center of the stamp is a bull's head symbol. Since the handle on which this stamp is printed is broken, the name(s) around the symbol cannot be determined. The handle on which the stamp is imprinted resembles Knidian amphorae of the second century BC.<sup>101</sup>

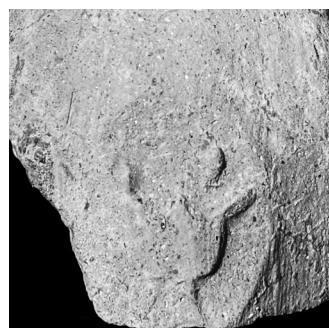


FIG. 26

**27.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular. Date: Second century BC. (fig. 27)

[.....]  
[.....]  
[.....]

The inscription on the stamp could not be resolved. The form of the handle on which this stamp is imprinted resembles Knidian amphorae dated to the second century BC.<sup>102</sup>



FIG. 27

#### D. Kos Amphora Stamps

**28.** Myra, Theater. Rectangular, 4.6 x 1.7 cm. Retrograde, one line horizontal inscription, double impression. Fabricant: Ἀπολλώνιος. Date: Second half of the second century BC. (fig. 28)

Ἀπολλωνίου *retrograde*

The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Ἀπολλώνιος. The abbreviation Ἀπολλ( found in Paphos was completed with this name.<sup>103</sup> This abbreviation was also found in Miletos<sup>104</sup> (retrograde) and Delos.<sup>105</sup> The stamp with the name Ἀπολλώνιος in Alexandria was recovered from the layer together with Rhodian amphora stamps dated to the second half of the second century BC.<sup>106</sup>



FIG. 28

**29.** Andriake, Synagogue. Rectangular, 4.7 x 1.6 cm. Retrograde, one line horizontal inscription, lunate sigma. Fabricant: Διονύσιος. Date: Second – first centuries BC. (fig. 29)

Διονύσιος *retrograde*



FIG. 29

<sup>101</sup> Şenol 2018, 401, no. 333.

<sup>102</sup> Şenol 2018, 401, no. 333.

<sup>103</sup> Sztetyllo 1991, 93, no. 217.

<sup>104</sup> Jöhrens 2014, 186, no. 55.

<sup>105</sup> [http://amphoralex.org/timbres\\_delos/delos\\_affiche\\_timbre\\_cos.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres_delos/delos_affiche_timbre_cos.php). CO-ΑΠΙΟΛΛ(-001).

<sup>106</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017b, 237, no. 22, fig. 22a-b; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 97, no. 44.

The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Διονύσιος. Other stamps with this name were found in Halikarnassos<sup>107</sup> and Paphos.<sup>108</sup> It is generally assumed that Koan amphora stamps date to the second and first centuries BC, depending on the layer and context information. As a result, Koan amphorae were stamped at this time.<sup>109</sup>

**30.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, ? x 1.3 cm. Retrograde, one line horizontal inscription. Fabricant: Μενοκράτης. Date: Second – first centuries BC. (fig. 30)

Μενοκρά[της] *retrograde*



FIG. 30

The stamp has the inscription Μενοκρά[...] written in retrograde. The inscription is not completely preserved because the handle is broken. However, it is possible to complete this name as Μενοκράτης.<sup>110</sup>

### E. Lamboglia II Amphora Stamp

**31.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, 3.0 x 1.2 cm. One line horizontal inscription, abbreviated inscription. Date: Late second – first century BC. (fig. 31)

ARIE(



FIG. 31

The stamp with the inscription ARIE( is on the rim of a Lamboglia amphora. This group of amphorae was produced at different points along the Adriatic coast of the Latin peninsula.<sup>111</sup> Wine and olive oil were transported in Lamboglia II amphorae to the centers.<sup>112</sup> The same inscription is engraved on the rim of a Lamboglia II amphora dated to the late second – first centuries BC in the Greco-Roman Museum of Alexandria.<sup>113</sup> Stamps with different inscriptions were also found on Lamboglia II amphorae.<sup>114</sup>

### F. Dressel 30 Amphora Stamp

**32.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, 4.0 x 1.7 cm. Two line horizontal inscription, A and V and A and E are ligatured, abbreviated inscription. Date: End of the second century AD – first half of the third century AD. (fig. 32)

MAVR( CAES(  
TVBVS(



FIG. 32

The rim of the Dressel 30 amphora has a stamp with the inscription MAVR( CAES( TVBVS(.<sup>115</sup> It has been determined that the amphorae of this group, which are used in olive oil transportation,

<sup>107</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol et al. 2023, 247, fig. 33a-b.

<sup>108</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 245, no. 720.

<sup>109</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 52.

<sup>110</sup> For this name see *LGPV* 1, 309.

<sup>111</sup> Carre et al. 2014, 418, fig. 1.

<sup>112</sup> Panella 2001, 192.

<sup>113</sup> Şenol 2018, 278-79, no. 236.

<sup>114</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2013b, 390-92, nos. 5-19.

<sup>115</sup> An identical die on a handle is from Spain, and its transcription is Maur(etaniae) Caes(ariensis) Tubus(uctu); see Carre et al. 1995, 139, no. 455.

were produced in the province of Mauretaniae Caesariensis.<sup>116</sup> A sample from the same matrix as this stamp was found in Ostia. The stamped amphorae of Mauretaniae Caesariensis are dated between the end of the second century AD and the first half of the third century AD.<sup>117</sup>

### G. Tripolitan III Amphora Stamp

**33.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular, ? x 1.4 cm. One line horizontal inscription. Date: Mid fourth century AD. (fig. 33)



FIG. 33

LSACV[.]

There is a stamp with the inscription LSACV[.] on the rim of a Tripolitan III amphora. This amphora group was determined to be produced in Tunisia.<sup>118</sup> It was determined that olive oil was carried with Tripolitanian amphorae dating between the second and fourth centuries AD.<sup>119</sup> A similar form of this amphora is noted as the production of Leptis Magna dated to the second and fourth centuries AD.<sup>120</sup>

### H. African Type IIIA Amphora Stamp

**34.** Andriake, Agora. Rectangular. Lines of horizontal inscription, abbreviated inscription, N retrograde. Date: Late third century AD to the mid fourth century AD. (fig. 34a-b)

ANI(  
KEP(

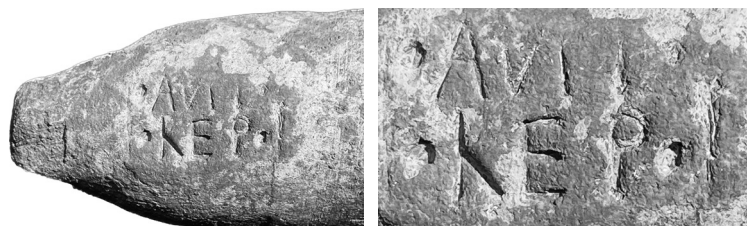


FIG. 34a-b

There is an inscription (probably in Greek) consisting of two lines at the pointed bottom of the African Type IIIA amphora. The letters are englyphic, and there is an englyphic dot at the beginning and end of the inscription on two lines. It was determined that African Type III amphorae were produced in the Zeugitane and Byzacene settlements of Tunisia in North Africa.<sup>121</sup> Amphorae of this group carried wine and olive oil.<sup>122</sup> African Type IIIA amphorae are generally dated to the end of the third to the middle of the fourth century AD.<sup>123</sup> Other examples classified as African Type were also found in other port cities of Lycia – Patara (Types IIA and IIIA)<sup>124</sup> and Phaselis (Type IIIA).<sup>125</sup>

<sup>116</sup> Bezczky et al. 2013, 181-82.

<sup>117</sup> Bonifay 2004, 15, no. 21-22, fig. 4.

<sup>118</sup> Bonifay et al. 2010, 325.

<sup>119</sup> Bezczky et al. 2013, 153.

<sup>120</sup> Bonifay 2004, 104-5, no. 1, fig. 55.

<sup>121</sup> Bonifay 2004, 122; Ghalia et al. 2005, 496-98.

<sup>122</sup> Şenol 2018, 229.

<sup>123</sup> Bonifay 2004, 119-22, figs. 63-65.

<sup>124</sup> Şen-Yıldırım 2012, 154, cat. nos. 2-6, fig. 1; Dündar 2018, 169-70, fig. 6.

<sup>125</sup> Aslan and Orhan 2019, 88-89, fig. 4.

## Conclusion

A total of 34 stamped handles of commercial amphorae of different types and dating from different centuries were found: 13 in Myra and 21 in its port Andriake. These amphorae provide information about the commercial relations of Myra and the Lycian region in which it is located. These amphora stamps are categorized as Rhodes, Rhodian Peraea, Knidos, Kos and Roman amphorae Lamboglia II, Dressel 30, Tripolitan III and African Type IIIA (graphic). All the stamps examined in this article were found outside their stratigraphy or context. In order to date the stamps, similar examples and the forms of the amphorae are taken into consideration.

Amphora stamps documenting the commercial connections established with Rhodes were found in Myra and Andriake. Through these stamped amphorae Rhodian wine was transported from Rhodes to Myra and Andriake. A total of 21 Rhodian and Peraea stamps, 8 at Myra and 13 at Andriake, were identified. Ten of these stamps bear the names of eponyms, and five bear the names of producers. Amongst the Rhodian amphora stamps, the earliest example bears the name of the eponym *Τίμαρχος* who held office in a year between c. 262 and c. 247 BC. This stamped handle belongs to an amphora produced in Rhodian Peraea. The latest Rhodian stamps from the two sites date to the late second - early first centuries BC. In terms of density, the general date of the Rhodian amphora stamps from Myra and Andriake is between the second and early first centuries BC. According to these data, commercial activities of Rhodes with Myra and Andriake, which started around the first half of the third century BC (with Rhodian Peraea), became more intense in the second century BC (with the island) and continued until the early first century BC. A similar historical situation can be observed in Patara, which is the most important source of information for the commercial connections between Rhodes and Lycia. The historical prevalence of Rhodian examples in this city is also in the second – early first centuries BC.<sup>126</sup>

A total of six Knidian amphora stamps, four in Myra and two in Andriake, were found. These stamps reveal that Knidian wine was transported to Myra and Andriake between c. 280 and c. 240 BC and then in the second century BC.

A total of three Koan amphora stamps, one in Myra and two in Andriake, were excavated. These stamps bear the names of the producers *Ἀπολλώνιος*, *Διονύσιος* and *Μενοκράτης*. They are dated to the second and first centuries BC. Amphorae belonging to Kos, dated between the fifth century BC and the first half of the first century BC, were found in Patara, and only a few of them were identified as stamped. The stamped examples from this city also belong to the third and second centuries BC.<sup>127</sup>

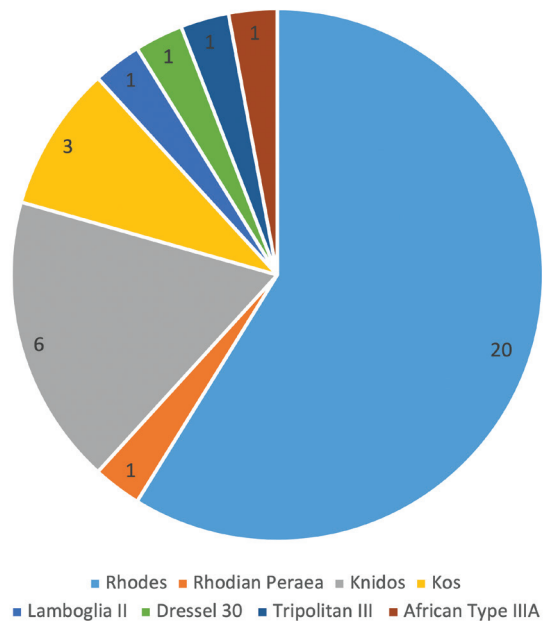


FIG. 35 Dispersion of the handles of stamped amphorae found in Myra and Andriake.

<sup>126</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 367-70, graphic 6-7.

<sup>127</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 49-51, Co.1-14; 357, Co.1-2.

A Lamboglia two amphora stamp dating to the late second – first centuries BC was found at Andriake. The lack of detailed studies on Roman amphorae in Lycia has been previously reported in a scientific publication. Apart from Andriake, amphora stamps of Latin origin dating to the first century BC were found in Patara.<sup>128</sup>

It is obvious that the Latin amphorae from this region will provide important contributions to the determination and interpretation of the trade relations between Lycia and the Italian peninsula.

A Dressel 30 amphora stamp from Mauretaniae Caesariensis from the western parts of North Africa dating to the end of the second - first half of the third centuries AD, a Tripolitan III amphora stamp from Leptis Magna dating to the AD mid fourth century, and an African Type IIIA amphora stamp dating to the end of the third – mid fourth century AD were recovered from Andriake. These amphorae show the relations between Andriake and the western parts of North Africa. African type ceramics, especially red slipped ware, have been found in many cities along the Anatolian coastline. Different forms of this group were also found in different cities of Lycia. However, amphorae shipped from this part of Africa are scarce across Anatolia.<sup>129</sup> Any amphorae of African origin to be published from Anatolia will allow a better understanding and interpretation of the trade relations between the two regions in the Mediterranean. In this context, the African amphorae found in Andriake, Patara and Phaselis in Lycia are of great importance.

Although Myra and Andriake are geographically close to Rhodes, Kos and Knidos, the low number of both stamped and unstamped amphorae from the two excavation sites suggests that these Lycian centers were not in intensive commercial relations with the famous wine producers of the Hellenistic period according to the current excavation data. Among these production centers, Rhodes is the most prominent center in terms of the quantity of finds. As in Anatolia in particular, amphorae transported from the Latin peninsula and the western parts of North Africa are also scarce at Myra and Andriake. Still, these groups are evidence of the commercial connections established with Myra and its port of Andriake. We believe that the number of stamped and unstamped amphorae from these regions will increase as the excavations at Myra and Andriake proceed. Any archeological material that can provide information about Myra and Andriake is noteworthy.

No	Centers or Form	Stamp Inscription and Symbol	Eponym	Fabricant	Date
1	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ Ἀρίστ[ω]- νος Ἀγριανίου	Ἀρίστων II		c. 167/165 BC
2	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ Ἀριστείδα δα Βαδρομίου	Ἀριστείδας III		c. 111 BC
3	Rhodes	[Ἐπὶ Ἀρ]ισ[τομάχου] head of Helios	Ἀριστόμαχος II (?)		c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC
4	Rhodes	[Ἐπὶ Ἀρ]ισ- το[ν]όμου Ἀ[γριανίου]	Ἀριστόνομος		c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC

<sup>128</sup> Dündar 2013, 141; 2018, 168.

<sup>129</sup> Şen-Yıldırım 2012, 159.

No	Centers or Form	Stamp Inscription and Symbol	Eponym	Fabricant	Date
5	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ Ἀριστοπόλιος Πανάμου	Ἀριστόπολις		c. 118 BC
6	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ Ἐστι(ε)ίου <i>sic</i> Ἀγριανίου	Ἐστίειος		c. 114 BC
7	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ ἱερέ[ως] Λεοντίδα Ἀγριανίου	Λεοντίδας		c. 127 BC
8	Rhodes	Ἐπὶ Π(ε)ισιστράτου <i>sic</i> Καρνείου	Πεισίστρατος		c. 160 BC
9	Rhodes	[Ἐπὶ Τιμοκ]λε- ῦς (?) [.....]	Τιμοκλῆς II (?)		c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC
10	Rhodes	Ἄφρο[δ]ίσιο[υ]		Ἄφροδίσιος III	c. 124-c. 122 – c. 119 BC
11	Rhodes	Ἐρυ[μ]νεύς rose grape cluster		Ἐρυμνεύς	c. 145 – c. 108 BC
12	Rhodes	Ἐρυμνε[ύς] rose [grape cluster]		Ἐρυμνεύς	c. 145 – c. 108 BC
13	Rhodes	[Ἰ]εροκλεῦ[ς]		Ἰεροκλῆς II	c. 124-c. 122 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
14	Rhodes	[.....] Δαλ[ίου] rose			Second century BC
15	Rhodes	Ἐ[πὶ .....]θ- [.....]οτου			Second century BC
16	Rhodes	[.....] [.....]			Second century BC
17	Rhodes	[.....] Δαλίου			Early first century BC
18	Rhodes	[.....] rose			Early first century BC
19	Rhodes	[.....]ο[.....] rose			Early first century BC
20	Rhodes	[.....] <i>retrograde</i> θρ[...] [.....]			Early first century BC
21	Rhodian Peraea	Τίμαρχος <i>retrograde</i> dot	Τίμαρχος		c. 262 – c. 247 BC
22	Knidos	ΕΠΙ(			c. 280 – c. 240 BC
23	Knidos	Σ			c. 280 – c. 240 BC
24	Knidos	amphora			After 84 BC
25	Knidos	[.....] bull's head			Second century BC
26	Knidos	[.....] bull's head			Second century BC

No	Centers or Form	Stamp Inscription and Symbol	Eponym	Fabricant	Date
27	Knidos	[.....] [.....] [.....]			Second century BC
28	Kos	Ἀπολλωνίου <i>retrograde</i>		Ἀπολλώνιος	Second half of the second century BC
29	Kos	Διονύσιος <i>retrograde</i>		Διονύσιος	Second – first centuries BC
30	Kos	Μενοκρά[της] <i>retrograde</i>		Μενοκράτης	Second – first centuries BC
31	Lamboglia II	ARIE(			Second - late first centuries BC
32	Dressel 30	MAVR( CAES( TVBVS(			Late second century AD – first half of third century AD
33	Tripolitan III	LSACV[.]			Mid fourth century AD
34	African Type IIIA	ANI( KEP(			Late third century to mid fourth century AD

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Abbreviations: **Rh.:** Rhodes; **Rh. Per.:** Rhodian Peraea; **Kni.:** Knidos; **Ko.:** Kos; **Lam. II:** Lamboglia II; **Dr. 30:** Dressel 30; **Tri. III:** Tripolitan III; **Af. Ty. IIIA:** African Type IIIA; **Fab.:** Fabricant; **Ep.:** Eponym.

### A. Greek personal names and monograms

Ἀριστείδας III, Rh. ep. <b>2</b>	Δῖος I, Rh. Per. fab. 21
Ἀρίστων II, Rh. ep. <b>1</b>	Δῖος II, Rh. fab. 6
Ἀμύντας, Rh. fab. 1	Δῶρος I, Rh. fab. 22
Ἀναξιππίδας, Rh. fab. 6-7	Δῶρος II, Rh. fab. 2
Ἀνδρόνικος, Rh. fab. 5	Εἰρηναῖος, Rh. fab. 6
ANI( KEP(Af. Ty. IIIA, <b>34</b>	Ἐρμων II, Rh. fab. 1
Ἀντίμαχος, Rh. fab. 1	Ἐρυμνεύς, Rh. fab. <b>11-12</b>
Ἀπολλ(, Ko. fab. 28	Ἐστῆσιος, Rh. ep. <b>6</b>
Ἀπολλώνιος, Ko. fab. <b>28</b>	Εὐάνωρ, Rh. ep. 10
Ἀρτίμας, Rh. fab. 7	Εὐκλειτος, Rh. fab. 7
Ἀριστόμαχος II, Rh. ep. <b>3</b>	ΕΠΙ(, Kni. <b>22</b>
Ἀριστοκλῆς II, Rh. fab. 1, 8	Ἐπίχαρμος, Kni. 22
Ἀριστονόμος, Rh. ep. <b>4</b>	Εὐφράνωρ II, Rh. fab. 2, 7
Ἀριστόπολις, Rh. ep. <b>5</b>	Ἐχέβουλος, Rh. ep. 13
Ἀφροδίσιος III, Rh. fab. <b>10</b>	Ἰάσων I, Rh. fab. 1
Γαλέστης, Rh. fab. 2, 5	Ἰεροκλῆς II, Rh. fab. <b>13</b>
Δαμοκράτης I, Rh. fab. 1	Ἰεροτέλης, Rh. Per. fab. 21
Δαμόφιλος, Rh. fab. 7	Ἴπποκράτης, Rh. fab. 1
Διόκλεια, Rh. fab. 7	Λεοντίδας, Rh. ep. <b>7</b>
Διονύσιος, Ko. fab. <b>29</b>	Μαρσύας, Rh. fab. 1, 8

Μενεκράτης II, Rh. fab. 2  
 Μενέστρατος, Rh. fab. 5-6  
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 Σ, Kni. **23**  
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 Σωσίφιλος, Rh. fab. 7  
 Τιμαγόρας I, Rh. ep. 10, 13  
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 Φαινύλας, Rh. ep. 13  
 Φιλοστέφανος II, Rh. fab. 2, 5-6

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