

NEW NAMES ASSOCIATIONS IN STAMPS ON AMPHORAE OF RHODOS DATED BACK TO THE 3RD–2ND CENTURIES BC FROM THE KRASNODAR MUSEUM COLLECTION*

S.Yu. MONAKHOV**
E.V. KUZNETSOVA***

Keywords: *Rhodian amphorae, Kuban region, ceramic complexes, black-glazed pottery, eponym, fabricant.*

Abstract: *The article deals with stamped Rhodian containers of the 3rd–2nd centuries BC from the excavations of ancient monuments of Kuban region. The main part of the amphorae comes from burials in which other imports were also contained: black-glazed or red-glazed vessels, relief bowls, etc. In addition, individual vessels with stamps are also presented. The existing stamps demonstrate new combinations of names of eponyms and fabricants. Of particular importance are vessels with stamps, in which names previously attributed to other chronological periods are found. The main purpose of the article is to introduce a new very significant source layer into scientific circulation and enable specialists to work with this material.*

Our old friend Alexandru Avram occasionally paid his attention to ceramic epigraphy, including that of Rhodos in his studies on the epigraphy of the Black Sea region¹. Recently, he has been actively working on publishing a collection of Rhodes stamps from Istria. His attributions and observations have always been accurate and justified. But new materials are appearing, also originating from the complexes, and resulting in updating some new clarifications of Rhodian ceramic containers chronology. They have also appeared over the past few decades as a result of Maeotian necropolises excavations.

* The study was conducted with the financial support of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Grant FSRR-2023-0006).

** S.Yu. MONAKHOV: Institute of Archaeology of the Saratov State University, Saratov, Astrakhanskaya Str., 83, e-mail: monachs@list.ru.

*** E.V. KUZNETSOVA: Institute of Archaeology of State University Saratov, Astrakhanskaya Str., 83, e-mail: ev_kuznetsova@list.ru.

¹ AVRAM 2019.

The first complex is exposed by the materials of **the burial No. 25** of the necropolis of the Elisavetinskoye settlement No. 2 (KM 10855/111), where a Rhodian amphora and a black-glazed kantharos and bowl were found in addition to a red-clayed bowl and fragments of a handmade pot. The amphora is fragmented (**Fig. 1.1**); the neck is cylindrical, short, with a groove in the middle part and gently curved handles². It is certainly classified as the “early” series I-E-1 of the “Villanova” variant, the analogies to which are well-known³. Traditionally, they are dated within the middle – the third quarter of the 3rd century BC. On both handles there are round stamps of the same print with the legend [ΑΞ]ΙΟ[Υ] placed in a clockwise order around the “rose” emblem. There are similar stamps on the handles of a fragmented vessel from the excavations of Panticapaeum of 1978⁴. Fabricant Ἀξίος refers to the period Ic (RF-AΕΙΟΣ-004 (<http://www.amphoralex.org>)) and is dated within 246–235 BC⁵, which seems to determine the chronology of the entire complex.

The burial also contained a black-glazed biconical or S-shaped kantharos, ornamented with a scratched zigzag line and pointed “spear-shaped charms” applied with beige liquid clay; below the handles there is a narrow horizontal groove (**Fig. 1.2**). Such Hellenistic kantharoi were produced in different centers of the Balkans and Asia Minor in the second quarter of the 3rd – the middle of the 2nd century, but in Pergamon they seemed to have appeared 25–40 years earlier and were available longer⁶. This kantharos is the earliest sample of this type of vessels in the Prikubansky region and can be dated to the second quarter – the middle of the 3rd century BC⁷.

The second imported vessel is a deep black-glazed bowl with a curved edge (**Fig. 1.3**)⁸. Only the upper part of the walls from the outside is covered with a dull, liquid glaze of black and gray color, from the inside – a red glaze. The clay is light beige, with impurities. The height is 5 cm, the diameter of the rim is 11 cm, the largest diameter is 12.5 cm, the diameter of the base is 4.9 cm. The vessel belongs to the type (echinus bowl: deep), widely distributed throughout the Hellenistic world. The peak of production of deep bowls with a curved rim falls on the second half of the 3rd century BC, when they completely displace small ones.

Determining chronology of the next complex causes certain difficulties. What is meant here is the partially ruined **burial No. 16 of 1987** of the Eastern necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2⁹, where two Rhodian ampho-

² LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2020, p. 94; 2021, p. 269.

³ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 311, pl. 81 -2, 4; MONAKHOV *et alii* 2020, p. 163, Rh.1.

⁴ MONAKHOV *et alii* 2020, p. 163, Rh.1.

⁵ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 196, tabl. 22.1.

⁶ EGOROVA 2017, p. 74–75.

⁷ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2020, p. 94, fig. 1.1; 2021, p. 268–269, 277, fig. 1.2, 3.

⁸ We thank N.Y. Limberis and I.I. Marchenko for the morphological and chronological attribution of the vessel. In 2021, dedicated to the Hellenistic kantharos, due to confusion in the inventory lists of the KGHAMP, another bowl was published (LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2021, p. 269, fig. 1.1).

⁹ We appreciate the opportunity kindly given to us by N.Yu. Limberis and I.I. Marchenko to work and publish the materials from their expeditions.

rae and a black-glazed cup-kantharos were found among the rich inventory. The latter has a painting with liquid clay on the neck in the style of the “western slope”: dolphins above the waves, just over which there is an inscription in the same clay ΦΙΛΙΑΣ (**Fig. 2.1**). According to the plot and style of painting, it is identical to the cup-kantharos of the Dikeras Group and can be dated to 275–260 BC¹⁰.

The chronology of the black-glazed vessel quite matches the date of an unstamped Rhodian amphora (KM 12178/373; **Fig. 2.1**), found in ruins in a landfall of the burial and having a smooth curve of the handles typical for the “early” series (I-E-1) of the “Villanova” variant of the middle – third quarter of the 3rd century BC¹¹.

The second Rhodian amphora stood in the burial in situ (KM 12178/374; **Fig. 2.2**) and is classified as the next “late” series of the “Villanova” variant (I-E-2), since the curve of the handles is clearly shown, which makes it possible to suppose here some transitional form from the “early” series to the “late”, from our point of view. There are round stamps on both handles of the amphora. The magistrate's stamp is reliably readable; it contains the name of Aristonidas with reference to the month: Ἀριστωνίδα | Πανάμου around the “pomegranate flower” emblem. The stamp on the second handle is unreadable. The magistrate's stamp of the new print is not in the Cankardeş-Şenol corpus of 2015. In due time, the co-author confidently dated this complex from the 240s to the early 230s BC¹², synchronizing it with the underwater complex No. 8 from Patrey, where the most similar in morphology amphora was found¹³. In accordance with the new chronology of the Rhodian eponymous stamps, the activity of the magistrate Aristonidas (period IIc) dates to the late 3rd century, namely to 209–205 BC¹⁴.

Thus, we have not uniquely defined picture for this complex. The kantharos is dated back to the second quarter of the 3rd century BC, an unstamped amphora of the “early” series of the “Villanova” variant is dated a little later – within the beginning of the third quarter of the century. However, according to contemporary views the second stamped amphora of the “late” series of this variant dates from the very end of the 3rd century BC. There are many contradictions here, in particular, it is difficult to imagine such a strong “lateness” for the kantharos compared to the stamped amphora, since the painting applied with liquid clay must certainly have been worn off over such a long time of everyday using the vessel¹⁵. Moreover, as the authors of the excavations note, the Maeotian burial sites are not characterized by chronological gaps between the dates of amphorae and black-glazed pottery. It should be also noted that the remaining composition of the complex, including Maeotian handmade and grey-clayed ceramics, also clearly tends towards the middle of the 3rd century BC¹⁶. Finally, the fact that it

¹⁰ ROTROFF 1991, p. 72–74, no. 29, fig. 6, pl. 21; 1997, no. 85; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 224, 242, fig. 1, 2; 2019, p. 319–320, fig. 1, 2; MONACHOV 2005, p. 77, fig. 3.2, 3.

¹¹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 117, 118, pl. 80.6.

¹² MONAKHOV 1999, p. 547–548, pl. 229; MONACHOV 2006, p. 77, 78, fig. 3.2.

¹³ ABRAMOV & SAZONOV 1992, p. 148, 156, pl. IX, X.

¹⁴ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 112, 191, tabl. 4, 18; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 469.

¹⁵ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, p. 320.

¹⁶ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 224, fig. 1, 2.

was impossible to find analogies to the presented stamp is worrying. The most likely explanation seems to be that in this case we are dealing with a homonym, who performed his magistracy at least thirty years earlier than the known Aristonides. It is also conceivable that among the stamps of the latter there are impressions of an earlier time. Only new materials from narrowly dated complexes can sort out the existing contradictions. Nevertheless, at present the complex should be dated to the end of the 3rd century BC according to the latest finding.

In **the burial No. 99B** of the eastern necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2, two Rhodian vessels were also found in addition to other inventory. The first amphora is classified as the "late" series (I-E-2) of this variant (**Fig. 3.2**). On one handle there is a rectangular stamp Ἐπι Καλλικρατίδα | Ἀγριανίου, and Πausανία on the second one¹⁷. There is the name of the eponym Kallikratidas with reference to the month in the first stamp, and the name of fabricant Pausanias in the second one. According to contemporary views, the eponym Kallikratidas I worked in the 233–220s interval¹⁸. The activity of the eponym Aristides I¹⁹, whose stamp is imprinted on the handle of the second Rhodian amphora from this burial (KM 10049/123; **Fig. 3.1**), dates back to the same time.

The next few complexes with Rhodian amphorae date back to the 2nd century BC, in particular, **the burial No. 5 of 1982** of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 near the Lenin khutor, where a stamped Rhodian amphora, a black-glazed kantharos, a brown-glazed plate and a red-clayed bowl²⁰ were found. The amphora is classified as the "late" series (I-E-2) of the "Villanova" variant (KM 6521/1191; fig. 3 -3). It was A.B. Kolesnikov who succeeded in reconstructing the legends of heavily worn stamps on both handles: 1) [ἐπι Ἀ]ρχ[ιλαΐδα] | Δαλ[ίου]; 2) Ἀρ[ίστωνος] ? "caduceus". According to the recent development of the Rhodian chronology, the eponym Ἀρχιλαΐδας belongs to the IIIe period and is dated within the 165–163 BC²¹.

According to a number of analogies, the black-glazed kantharos of the Hellenistic series (**Fig. 3.4**) dates from the first quarter of the 2nd century BC (Belyausky burial ground)²² until the third quarter of that century (a layer of fire in Naples Scythian)²³. The brownish-glazed plate (**Fig. 3.5**) is obviously of non-Attic origin²⁴. Similar small rims are found on fish plates presumably of Pergamon production of the first half of the 2nd century BC²⁵.

¹⁷ MONACHOV 2005, p. 77, fig. 3.6 and 4.1.

¹⁸ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 191, tabl. 18; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2016a, p. 333.

¹⁹ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 191, tabl. 18; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 220.

²⁰ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 267, 268, fig. 49; 2019, p. 324, fig. 14; 2021, p. 269, 272, fig. 2.1.

²¹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 531.

²² EGOROVA 2009, p. 49–51, nos. 557–561.

²³ ZAITSEV 1998, p. 52, 57, 58, fig. 3.25; 2003, p. 14, fig. 59.2.

²⁴ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 226, 267, 268, fig. 49.8; 2019, p. 324, fig. 14.8; 2021, p. 272, fig. 2.1.

²⁵ EGOROVA 2009, p. 60, fig. 46, no. 702.

The materials of **the burial No. 3 of 1983** from the necropolis of the ancient settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor are very intriguing. In the burial of a horseman from imports, a red-glazed kantharos and a stamped Rhodian amphora²⁶ were found. The black-glazed kantharos is covered with black (to brown) matt glaze on the exterior surface and with red glaze on the interior surface; the clay is light-red with microscopic sparkles (**Fig. 4.2**). The ornamentation is "grain-formed charms". There is a prominent ridge on the body and the walls are concave in the upper part. Direct analogies are unknown. The production of such kantharoi is associated with different centers of the Aegean Region, and their dating is within the middle of the 2nd – the middle of the 1st centuries BC²⁷.

The Rhodian amphora (**Fig. 5.2**) is classified as the "late" series (I-E-2) of the "Villanova" variant. Legends of heavily worn stamps on both handles are reconstructed by A.B. Kolesnikov as follows: 1) ἐπι Ἀρχ[ε]μβ[ρο]τό[του] Ἀ[γ]ρο[ι]|[α]ν[ίου]; 2) fabricant's Σωσίλα, "flower". In the publication of 2019, the name of the eponym of the IIIa group Aglumbrotos, dated ca 197 BC,²⁸ is erroneously indicated instead of Archembrotos. The fabricant stamp of Sosylas also does not add clarity to the accuracy of dating, since the name is combined with the names of magistrates of the III–V groups. According to contemporary views, Archembrotos performed as a magistrate in 134–133 BC²⁹. The chronology of the complex should be determined by that time.

Finally, **the burial complex No. 2503** of the western necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2 contained a "Megarian" bowl and a stamped Rhodian amphora among other things. The relief bowl of the "Delos" group ("Megarian" bowl) is semispherical, the rim is slightly inclined, smooth; the bottom is rounded (**Fig. 4.4**). The ornament is divided into three zones. There are rosettes: round seven-petal and eight-pointed ones from narrow cross-like placed leaves in two rows below the rim. In the lower part of the body, lush acanthus leaves with refracted ends, narrow papyrus leaves and diamond-shaped leaves of another marsh plant are mixed. The glaze is shiny, black-brown. There is a twelve-petalled rosette of narrow papyrus leaves, surrounded by a double roller on the bottom. Clay is light brown ochre-coloured, with golden sparkles of mica³⁰.

The Rhodian amphora of the "late" series of the "Villanova" variant I-E-2³¹. There are two stamps on the handles. The magisterial one contains the legend Ἐπι Κληνο|στράτου | Πανάμου, involving the name of Klenostratos II and the month name. In the fabricant's stamp there is the name of Apollonios. A similar

²⁶ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 267, fig. 46; 2019, p. 322–324, fig. 9; 2021, p. 272, 274. KM 6850/573; fig. 4.1.

²⁷ SCHÄFER 1968, p. 58, pl. 9, 10, D 31; MEYER-SCHLICHTMANN 1988, p. 68, pl. 8, 39, 41, type S7.

²⁸ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, p. 322–323, fig. 9.2.

²⁹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 488.

³⁰ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2000, p. 10–11, fig. 4; 2019, p. 322, fig. 6.3 and 3.

³¹ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 119, 214, 313, pl. 83.6; LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, p. 227, fig. 26; 2019, p. 321–322, fig. 6.1 (KM 10225/127); fig. 4.3.

eponymous stamp originates from Tanais³². G. Finkielsztejn dated the activity of Klenostratos to the year 126 BC³³.

The introduced complexes give not only cases of combining magistrates and fabricants names in the stamps on Rhodian amphorae, but also confirm, and in some cases cause doubts about the accuracy of the fixed dating of stamps or other categories of imports. Moreover, the materials of the Maeotian burial grounds provide samples of previously unknown combinations of eponyms and fabricants names, whose stamps are imprinted on one vessel. And, although there were no other imports in the burials where these vessels originate from, in this case, single amphorae are independently interesting. There are three such samples available.

The amphora from **the burial No. 126** of the necropolis of the settlement No. 2. of Lenin khutor (KM 6642/373; **Fig. 5.1**) is classified as the “early” series (I-E-1) of the “Villanova” variant and has got stamps on the handles with the following legends: 1) [Ἐπὶ Φιλῶ[ν]δα “Helios head”, rectangular, in relief frame, Ω is in italics; 2) [Διο]νύ[σ]ιος, *sigma* lunar (reconstructed by A.B. Kolesnikov). Analogies to both prints are known³⁴. However, the names of the eponym and fabricant are found together for the first time. The activity of the eponym Φιλῶνδας traditionally belongs to period IIa and is dated back to 233–220 BC³⁵. The name of the fabricant Διονύσιος is usually associated with the period I (304–235), which, as we can see now, is not quite correct.

The amphora from **the burial No. 7** of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor (KM 6860/680; **Fig. 5.2**) is classified as the “late series” of the “Villanova” variant and has the following stamps: 1) Ἐπὶ Ἀλεξιάδα | Δαλίου (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RE-AΛΕΞΙΑΔΑΣ-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-010); 2) Ἴμα, “caduceus” →, “grapes” (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΙΜΑΣ-010³⁶). The eponym Ἀλεξιάδας belongs to the Va period and dates from the 140–138 BC³⁷, while the fabricant IMA(-) was known only in combination with the eponyms of period IV (160–146 BC).

There is practically no gap between the dates of eponyms and the established dates of fabricants of the vessels mentioned above. The activity of the fabricants in these cases was obviously only slightly greater than it is commonly believed. However, there is an example when the chronological gap is quite significant. On the Rhodian vessel of the “Alexandriiskiy” variant from **the burial No. 6** of the necropolis of the ancient settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor³⁸ there are stamps: 1) Ἐπὶ Τεισαμένου | Ἀργιανίου and 2) Ζώϊλου (KM 6850/630; **Fig. 5.3**). We failed to find a perfect analogy for the first stamp, and as such, we can only mention an imprint of a different print³⁹. The eponym Τεισαμένος belongs to the Vb period,

³² SHELOV 1975, p. 59, no. 136.

³³ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 156, 195, tabl. 12, 21.

³⁴ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2017, p. 157, 003; <http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ 01-005.

³⁵ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2017, p. 157.

³⁶ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, p. 323, fig. 11.6.

³⁷ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 156, 195, tabl. 12, 21; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 161.

³⁸ LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2019, p. 324, fig. 13.7.

³⁹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2017, p. 19, RE-ΤΕΙΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-002.

his activity dates from 125–121 BC⁴⁰ or 124–122 BC⁴¹. However, the activities of the fabricant Ζώιλος, whose name is quite reliably reconstructed in the second stamp (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ZΩΙΛΟΣ-002) are usually associated with eponyms of the III period, i.e. from 198–161 BC. It appears that in this case we are dealing with a homonym. It is remarkable that the well-known stamps with this name are typologically divided into two groups: rectangular without emblems and round around the rose flower. It is entirely possible that typological differences are associated with different fabricants.

Among the Rhodian containers stored in the Krasnodar Museum there are *single amphorae*, originating not from the complexes, but having new combinations of eponymous and fabricants stamps, or stamps imprinted with previously unknown prints. Thus, there is a new stamp with the name of the eponym Aristonidas: Ἐπὶ Ἀριστωνίδα |ς Ἀγριανίου⁴² on a fragmented amphora from **the burial No. 631** of the necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2 (KM 12097/180; **Fig. 5.4**). There are a lot of stamps with his name known, but the similar spelling of the legend is appeared to be discovered for the first time. The stamp on the second handle was missing. The eponym belongs to the IIc period and dates back to 209–205 BC⁴³.

There is a previously unknown combination of names (**Fig. 6.1**): 1) Ἐπὶ Σωδάμου | Βαδρομίου (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RE-ΣΩΔΑΜΟΣ-ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟΣ-003) 2) Ἀριστοκράτης, “stars” in the corners on the left side of the stamp (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ 02-008), in the brands on an amphora, the origin of which remains unknown. The eponym Σώδαμος belongs to the IIIa period and dates back to 195⁴⁴. Fabricant Aristokrates is known in combination with other eponyms of the III period.

The Rhodian vessel (KM 14318/653), of unknown provenance (**Fig. 6.2**), is interesting not only for its stamps. The amphora itself has got a tall flattened rim, delineated with a deep undercutting below; a tall cylindrical neck, an ovoid body, and a spinning top-shaped toe similar to toes of Knidian vessels. In due time, one of the co-authors assigned such amphorae to the “Koroni” variant and dated them to the second quarter – the middle of the 3rd century BC⁴⁵ with reference to the work of V. Grace, who provided a photograph of a stamped amphora, which is morphologically very close to the relevant vessel⁴⁶. The stamp belongs to the eponym of the I period – Ἀρετακλῆς, whose activity dates back to about 235 BC⁴⁷. The vessel from the Krasnodar Museum collection illustrates a later version of the vessel of the “Koroni” variant and makes it possible to claim that amphorae of similar morphology were produced for at least 80 years. The fabricant’s impression on this amphora is readable and belongs to the fabricant Μένων II,

⁴⁰ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 156, 195, tabl. 12, 21.

⁴¹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2017, p. 19.

⁴² LIMBERIS & MARCHENKO 2005, fig. 42.8; 2019, p. 321, fig. 5.8.

⁴³ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 112, 191, tabl. 4, 18; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 469.

⁴⁴ Cf. FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 124, 192, tabl. 6, 19; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2016b, p. 352.

⁴⁵ MONAKHOV 2003, p. 115–116.

⁴⁶ GRACE 1986, p. 559–560, fig. 5.23, 27, 28.

⁴⁷ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 288.

who worked under the eponyms of the II and III periods. The eponymous stamp is heavily worn, only individual letters are visible. G. Cankardeş-Şenol in a private letter suggested the following variant of reconstructing the legend: Ἐπ[ὶ Δα]μ|ο[θέμιος]. This eponym worked within the II period, in about 191 BC.

In 1960 N.V. Anfimov found a complete amphora on the territory of the **necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2** (KM 2205/1). On one of the handles of this amphora there was a stamp Ἐπὶ Ἀνδρίῳ Σμινθίῳ, *sigma* retrograde, and Κ[άλλωνος], "herm" (**Fig. 6.3**) on another. Analogies to both stamps are known⁴⁸, but they are coupled for the first time. The eponym Ἀνδρίας belongs to the Va period and is dated to 137/136–135 BC⁴⁹.

A new combination with the name of the eponym Andrias was discovered on the amphora from **the burial No. 555; of the necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2** (KM 11510-133; **Fig. 6.4**): 1) [Ἐπ' ἰ]ε[ρέω]ς | Ἀνδρία | Ἀρτεμιτίου; 2) Δωρόθεος (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣ-014). Thus, the list of fabricants who worked under this eponym should be refilled with two more names.

Another Rhodian amphora of the "late" series of the "Villanova" variant from recent accessions (KM 14318/646; **Fig. 7.1**), the discovery circumstances of which are unknown, has got two stamps on the handles: 1) Ἐπὶ Ἀνδρονίκου | Ἀρταμιτίου; 2) Ἀπολλωνί(ο)υ, where ω is in italics. We failed to find perfect analogies to the magistrate's impression. There is a stamp close to the fabricant's one in the database of Rhodian stamps (<http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ 02-013). The eponym Ἀνδρόνικος belongs to the Vb group and dates back to about 132 BC⁵⁰.

In **the burial No. 17** of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor, an amphora of the "Alexandrijsky" variant I-F with two stamps: 1) Ἐπ[ὶ Αἰ]σχίνα | Ἀρταμιτίου⁵¹; 2) [Μου]σαίου, «grapes» (KM 10262/8; **Fig. 7.2**) was discovered in 1994. The eponym Αἰσχίνας belongs to the Vc period and is dated to about 116 BC⁵².

Another vessel with the stamps of the same eponym Aischines was discovered in **the burial No. 248** of the necropolis of the settlement of Spornoe (**Fig. 7.3**). A.B. Kolesnikov reconstructed the following legends: 1) Ἐπὶ Αἰσχίνα | Σμινθίου; 2) Ἐπὶ Αἰσχίνα a "pomegranate flower". An impression similar to the first stamp is known⁵³, the analogy to the second stamp was not found.

In **the burial No. 69** of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor there was a Rhodian amphora with stamps (KM 13412/23; **Fig. 7.4**): 1) Ἐπ[ὶ Ἀγορά]νακ[τος] | Ἰακ[ινθίου]; 2) [--]το[--], "a head in a helmet" (?). The eponym Ἀγοράναξ belongs to the Vc period and is dated to about 108 BC⁵⁴. The reconstruction of the second stamp is most likely to be the legend Διοδότου,

⁴⁸ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 232, RE-ΑΝΑΡΙΑΣ-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-004; <http://www.amphoralex.org/>: RF-ΚΑΛΛΩΝ-025.

⁴⁹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 218.

⁵⁰ FINKIELSZTEJN 2001, p. 195, tabl. 21; CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 235.

⁵¹ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 136, RE-ΑΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ-ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ-002.

⁵² CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 133.

⁵³ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 147, RE-ΑΙΣΧΙΝΑΣ-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ.

⁵⁴ CANKARDEŞ-ŞENOL 2015, p. 88.

"grapes", associated with the name Διόδοτος II known in combination with the names of eponyms of the V period.

Thus, the Krasnodar Museum amphorae collection places the unique samples of Rhodian amphorae, valuable not only for their preservation, but also for the stamps availability on both handles at our disposal. As a result, we have managed to fix new names of fabricants and new combinations of eponyms and fabricants names. The vessels with the names previously attributed to other chronological periods are of special significance. Pottery complexes have also provided new points to ponder about the chronology of the Rhodian stamps. There was no task set for specifying, correcting or clarifying the fixed dating of the activities of the eponyms of Rhodos. The primary purpose is to introduce a new, quite considerable layer of the source into scientific use and enable specialists to work with this material.

Origin	Parameters, mm						Date BC	Fig.
	H	H ₀	H ₁	H ₃	D	d ₁		
B. No. 25, Elisav. ⁵⁵	278	-	-	223	-	123	246-235	1-1
B. No. 1 ₈ /1987 St.	755	690	340	240	360	120	250s-225	2-1
B. No. 1 ₈ /1987 St.	772	716	355	235	358	121×126	209-205	2-2
B. No. 9 ₆ , St.	778	725	345	220	370	127	233-220	3-1
B. No. 9 ₆ , St.	768	728	370	235	358	122	233-220	3-2
B. No. 5/1982, L.3	840	773	390	258	350	115×130	165/163	3-6
B. No. 3/1983, L.3	843	780	410	250	336	124	134-133	4-1
B. No. 250 ₃ , St.	810	758	400	226	340	117	126	4-3
B. No. 126, L.2	750	693	360	230	352	116×118	233-220	5-1
B. No. 7, L.2	768	740	400	252	350	118	140-138	5-2
B. No. 6, L.3	830	763	420	270	350	116×118	124-122	5-3
B. No. 631 ₃ , St.	≈775	≈730	≈340	≈240	≈415	≈120	209-205	5-4
Unknown, without No.	780	707	360	250	350	120×129	195	6-1
Unknown, No. KM 14318/653	770	708	370	≈222	362	120×127	191	6-2
1960, St.	845	775	390	270	340	120×123	137/136-135	6-3
B. No. 555 ₃ , St.	832	758	460	254	344	120×124	137/136-135	6-4
Unknown, No. KM 14318/646	835	770	440	230	348	124	132	7-1
B. No. 17, L.3	814	756	425	245	334	114	116	7-2
B. No. 248, Spornoe	≈760	≈742	≈390	≈263	≈325	110	116	7-3
B. No. 69, L.3	828	775	430	250	342	114×118	108	7-4

Table 1. Metric parameters of Rhodian amphorae from the Northern Black Sea region⁵⁶

⁵⁵ Elisav. – Elisavetinskoye settlement No. 2; St. – necropolis of Starokorsunskoe settlement site No. 2; L – necropolis of settlement of Lenin khutor No. 2 and No.3; without No. – passport-free; KM – Krasnodar Museum.

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⁵⁶ H – height; H₀ – depth; H₁ – high of the upper part; H₃ – neck height; D – body diameter; d₁ – rim diameter.

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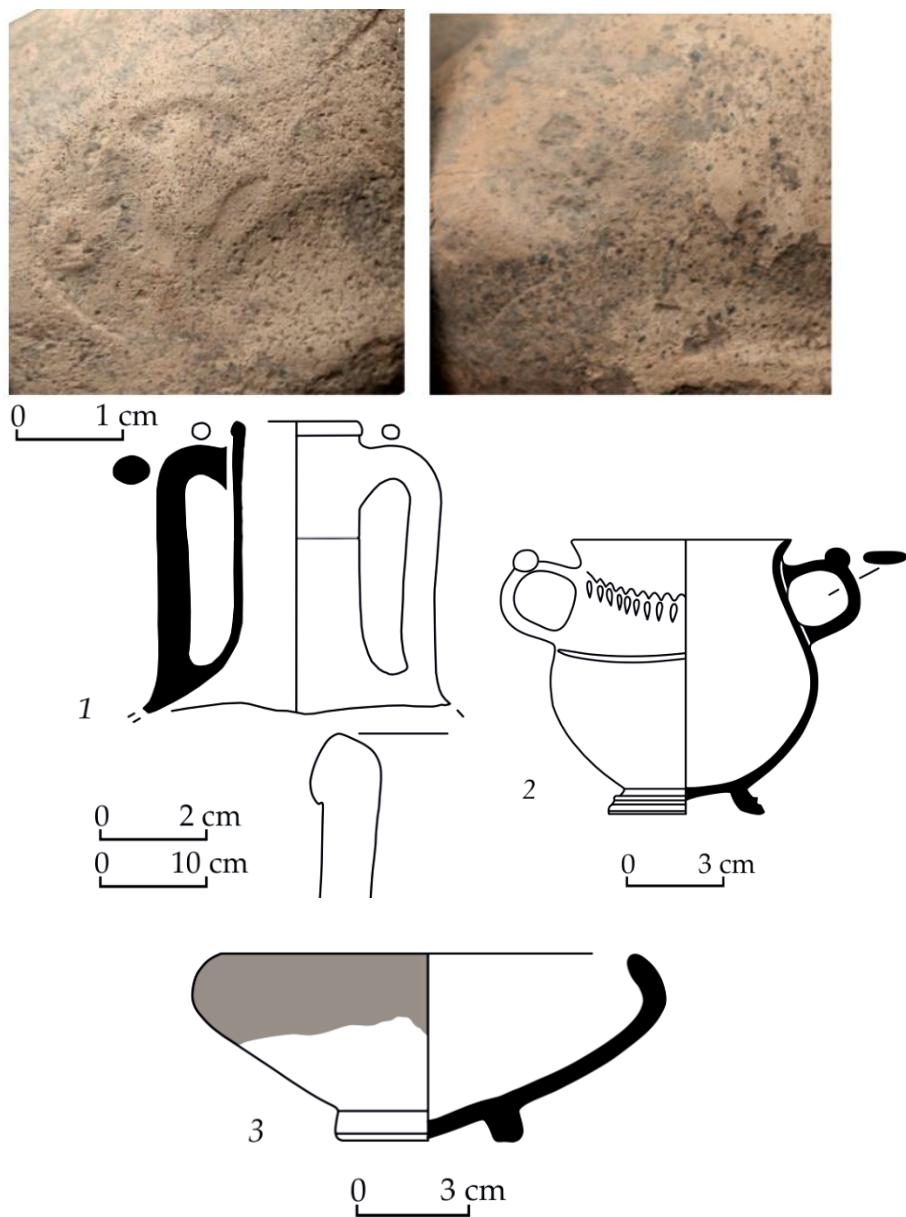


Fig. 1. Imports from the burial No. 25 of the necropolis of the Elisavetinskoye settlement No. 2: 1 – Rhodian amphora; 2 – a black-glazed kantharos; 3 – a black-glazed bowl. Drawings of the authors.

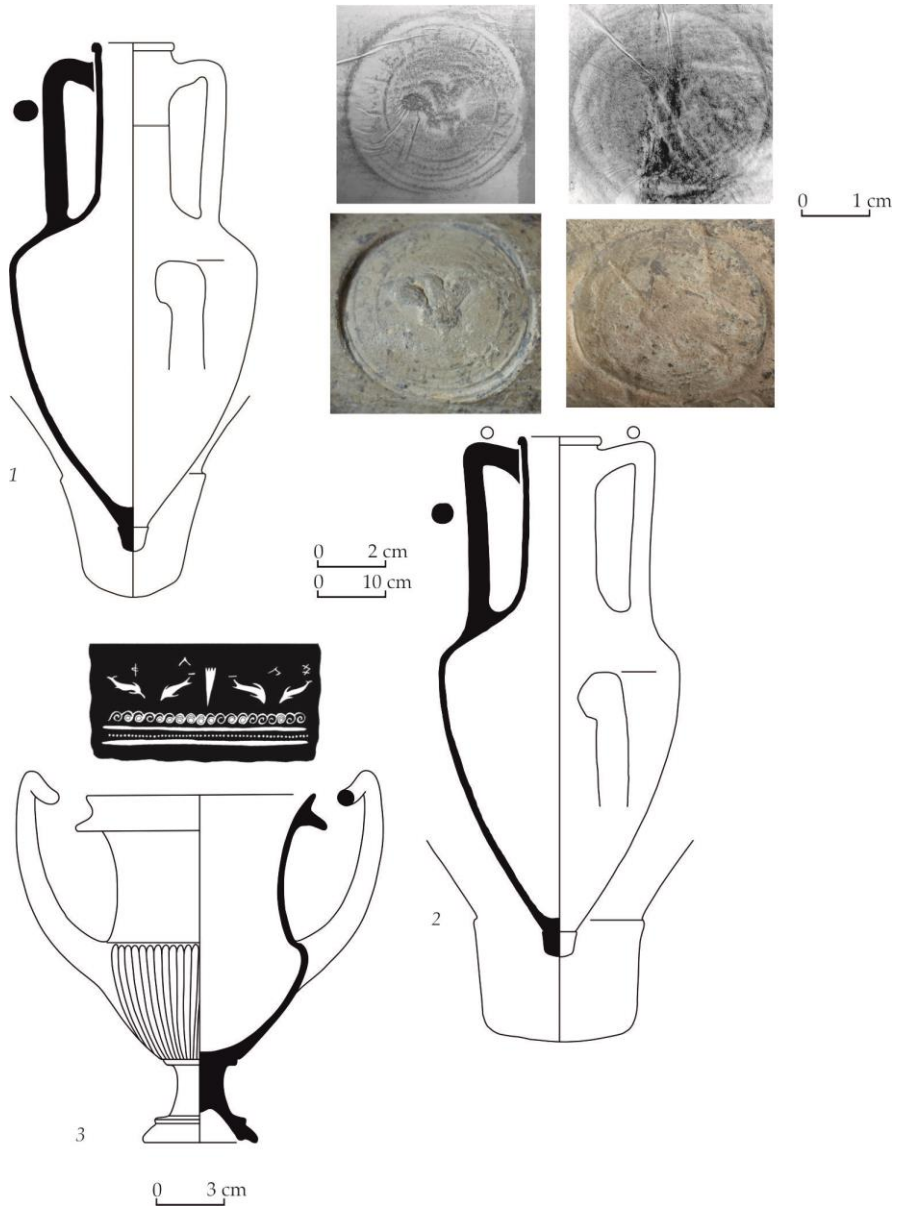


Fig. 2. Imports from the burial No. 1a/1987 of the Eastern necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2: 1, 2 – Rhodian amphorae (drawings of the authors); 3 – kantharos (drawings of N.Yu. Limberis, I.I. Marchenko).

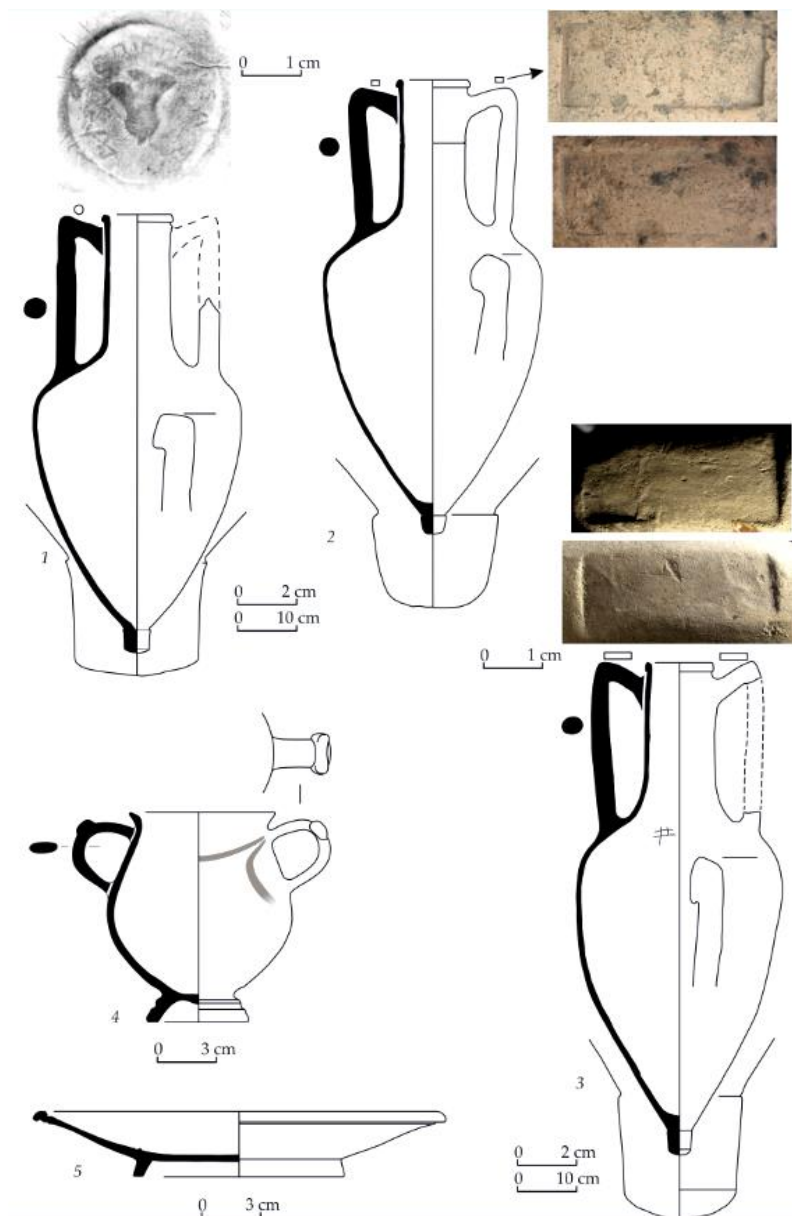


Fig. 3. Imports from the burial No. 99B of the Eastern necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2 (1, 2) and burial No. 5/1982 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 near the Lenin khutor (3–5): 1–3 – Rhodian amphorae (drawings of the authors; 3 – photo of the A.B. Kolesnikov); 4 – a black-glazed kantharos; 5 – brown-glazed plate (drawings of N.Yu. Limberis, I.I. Marchenko).

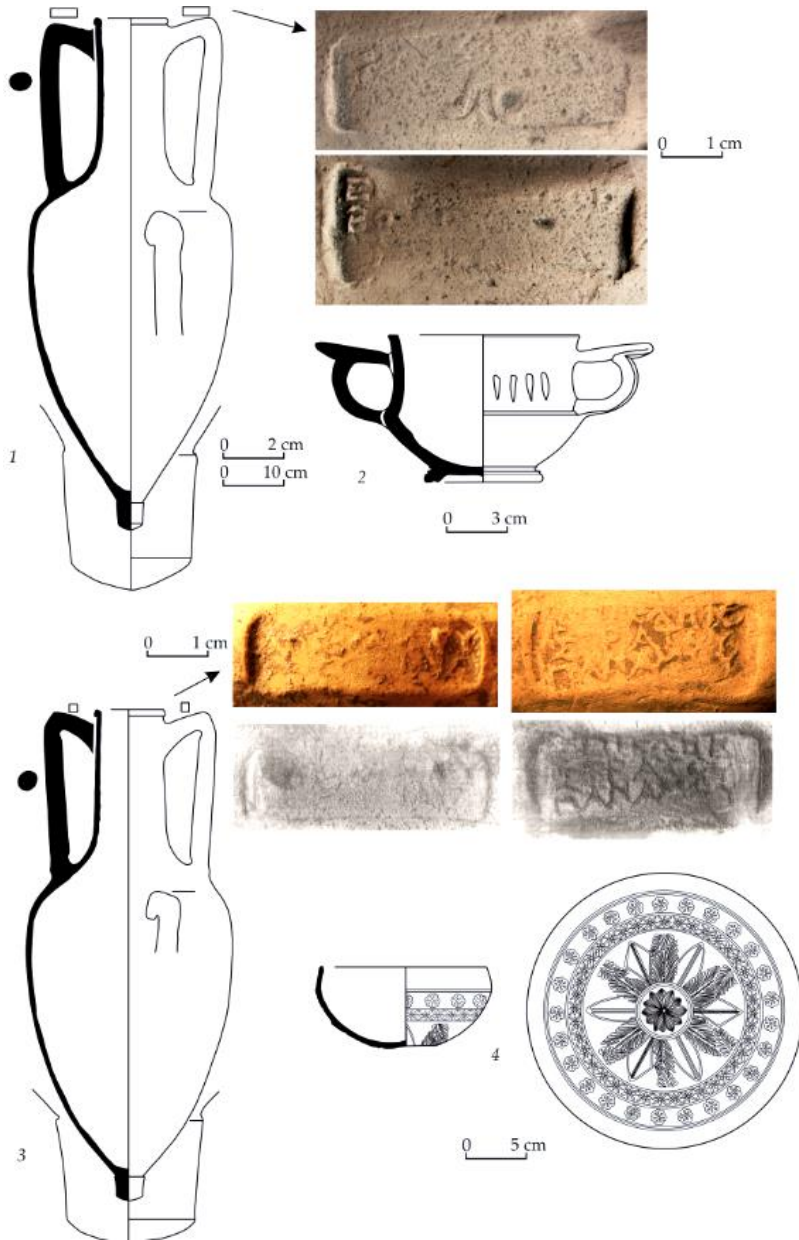


Fig. 4. Imports from the burial No. 3/1983 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor (1, 2) and the burial No. 2503 of the western necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2 (3, 4): 1, 3 – Rhodian amphorae (drawings of the authors); 2 – red-glazed kantharos; 4 – “Megarian” bowl (2, 4 – drawings of N.Yu. Limberis, I.I. Marchenko).

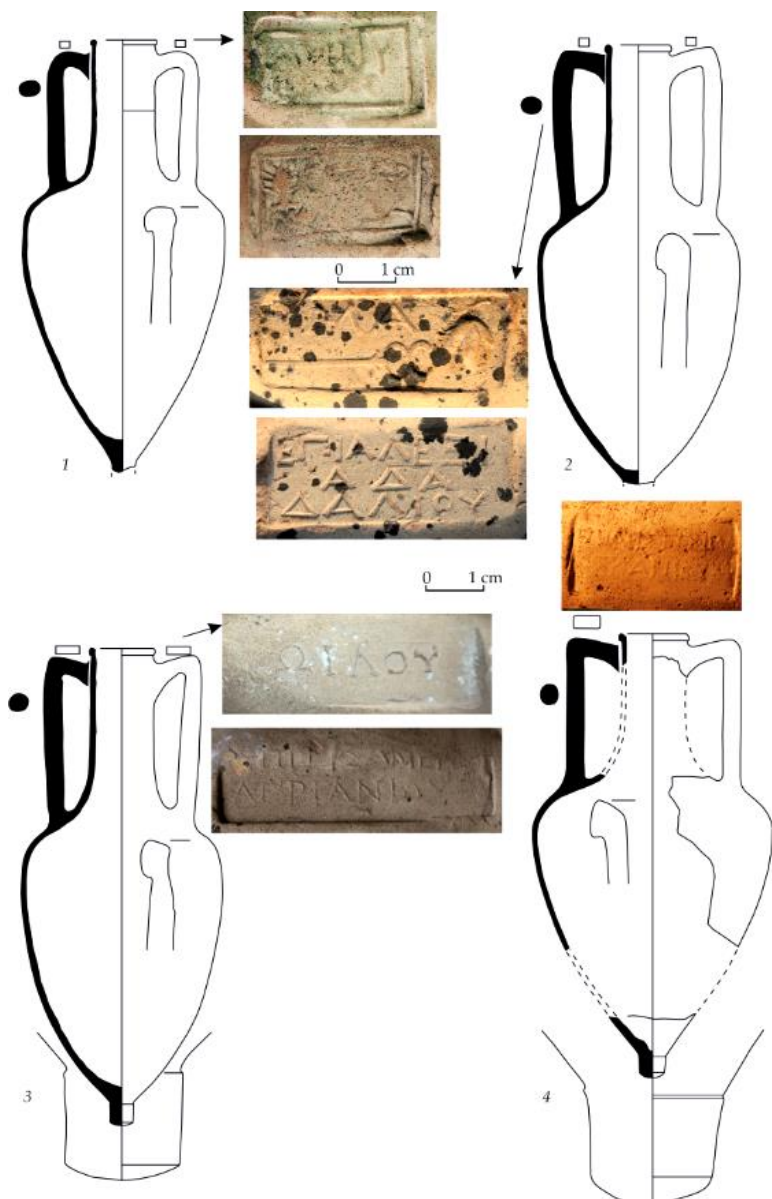


Fig. 5. Rhodian amphorae: 1 – from the burial No. 126 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 2. of Lenin khutor; 2 – from the burial No. 7 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3. of Lenin khutor; 3 – from the burial No. 6 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3. of Lenin khutor; 4 – from the burial No. 6313 of the western necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2.

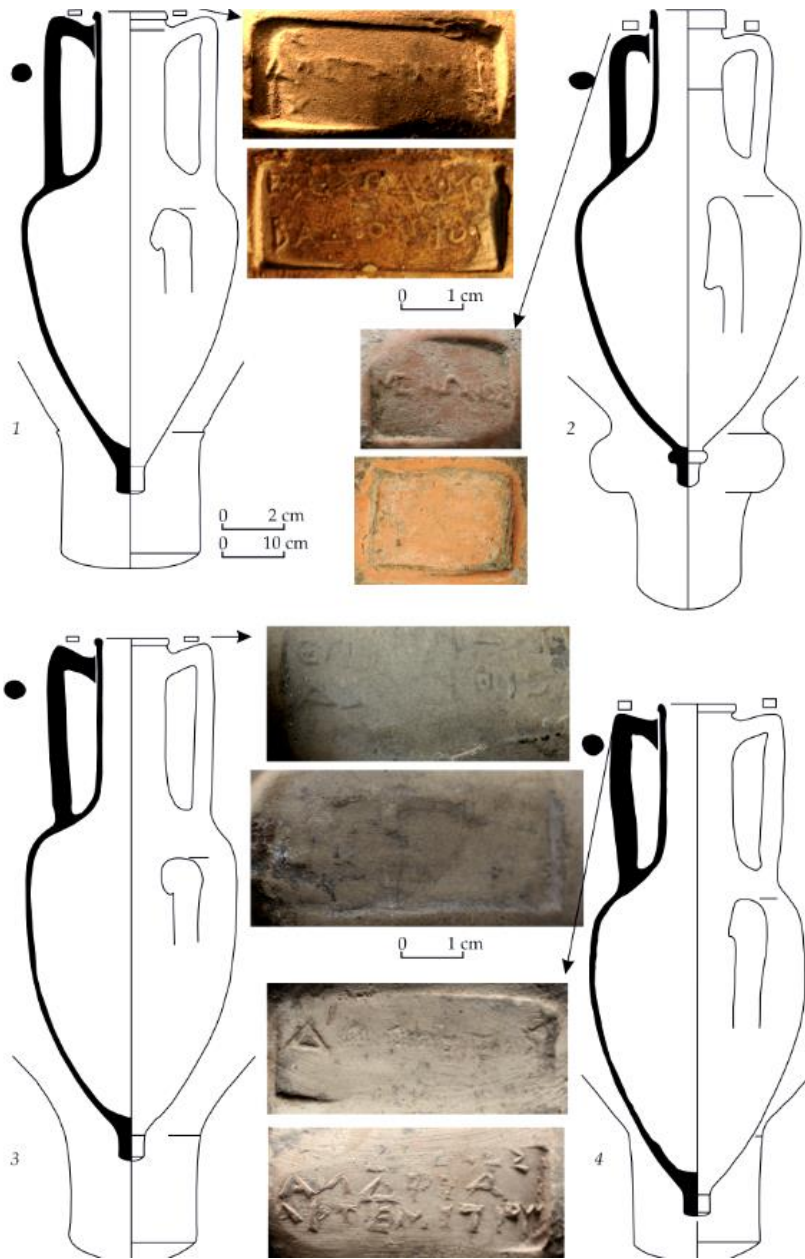


Fig. 6. Rhodian amphorae: 1, 2 – the origin is unknown. Drawings of the authors; 3 – a random find from the necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No.2; 4 – from the burial No.5553 of the western necropolis of the Starokorsunskoe settlement No. 2.

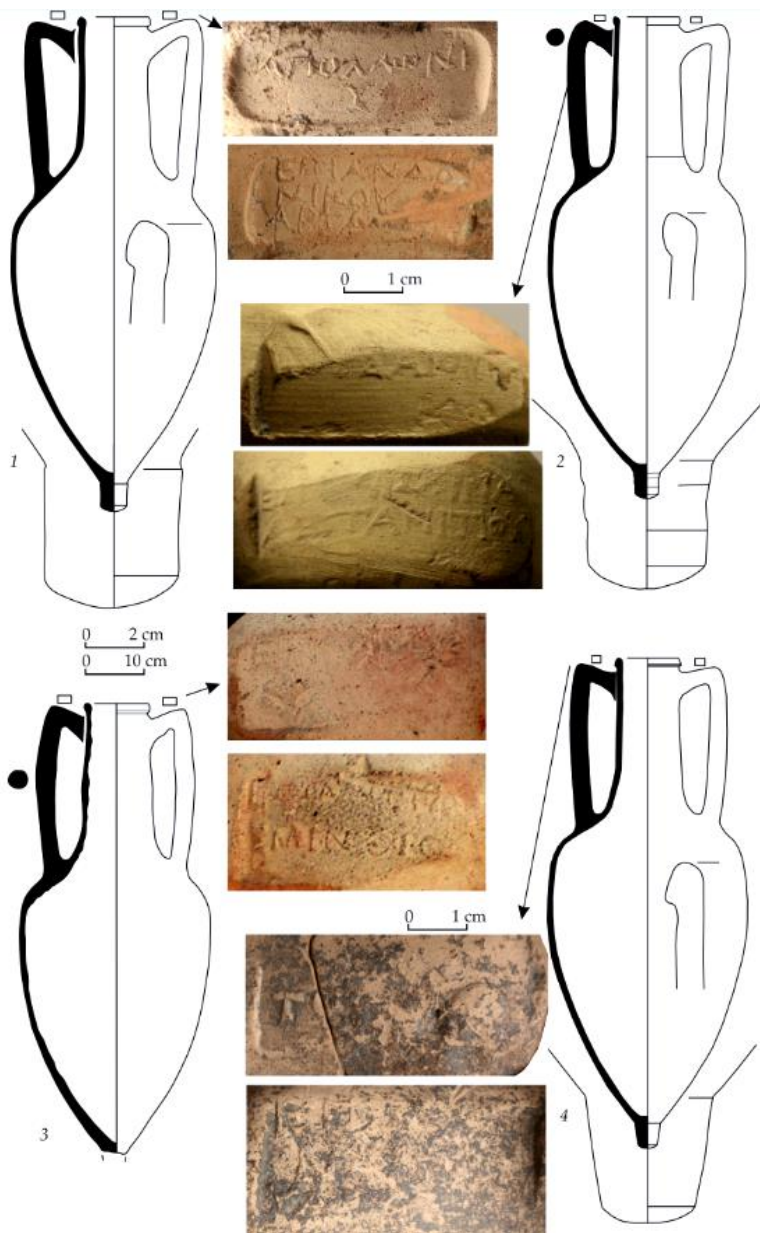


Fig. 7. Rhodian amphorae: 1 – the origin is unknown; 2 – from the burial No. 17 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3 of Lenin khutor; 3 – from the burial No. 248 of the necropolis of the settlement Spornoe (drawings and photo of B.A. Raev; stamps without scale); 4 – from the burial No. 69 of the necropolis of the settlement No. 3. of Lenin khutor.