SOME RHODIAN STAMPED AMPHORA HANDLES
IN THE ISTANBUL MUSEUM
(Pl. X-XIX)

At the beginning of 1900s, the archaeologists Macalister and Reisner made excavations in Samaria, Gezer and Tell Sandahannah which belonged to Ottoman Empire at that period. After the excavations, the materials which had been found, were brought to Istanbul in order to be kept. In 1901 and 1902, Macalister and in 1924 Reisner\(^1\) published most of the handles which were approximately more than a thousand. Since the chronology of the Rhodian amphora stamps was not established at the beginning of the century, only the inscriptions, the form of the stamps and, if there were, the symbols on the stamps were mentioned. Lacking of the possibility of taking photographs made them draw pictures of the stamps or give some epigraphic notes about the letters which were seen on the stamps. By the way, it was still difficult to identify the different matrices. Most of the jars were Rhodian. After they had been put into the depots of the museum, no further study was made on the datation of the handles.

When we went to the Istanbul Museum in 1993 to study on the handles, we were only able to see and study 40-45 stamped handles, 34 of which were Rhodian. Among them, from Samaria, there were two amphora fragments whose only two handles and a neck existed. Apart from them there were five complete Rhodian amphoras from Sarayburnu-Istanbul. These five Rhodian amphoras\(^2\) with some others of different origin were excavated by French occupation troops in 1922\(^3\). Among these amphoras, especially the one, inv. no. 6672, is very important. The producer of this amphora is 'Aγαθόκλης\(^4\) whose 30 stamps were found in the Pergamon deposit\(^5\) and he worked during Period III (ca. 210-175 B.C.). The eponym is Αἴνιτωρ and his stamps were found in the Pergamon deposit, too\(^6\). This eponym-producer pair has not been attested

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\(^1\) Macalister 1901; Macalister 1912 and Reisner 1924.
\(^2\) I do not mention them in detail in this article.
\(^3\) V. Grace, "Standart Pottery Containers of the Ancient Greek World", Hesperia Suppl. VIII, 1949, 185, no. 4.
\(^4\) As Grace mentioned, the producer should be II\(^{nd}\) Agathokles (See Middle Stoa, 9-10).
\(^5\) Schuchhardt 1895, 434-435, nos. 766-774.
\(^6\) Schuchhardt 1895, 442, no. 841.
before. It was understood that besides the eponyms 'Αγέστρατος II, 'Αθαναδότος, Σύμμαχος and Φιλόδαμος, Αινήτωρ also dated the amphoras of the producer II nd 'Αγαθοκλῆς. 

When the chronological results are considered, it is noted that 9% of the handles are dated to the Period I-II (end of 4th century B.C. - ca. 210 B.C.), 55% of the handles to the Period III (ca. 210 B.C. - ca. 176 B.C.), 12% of the handles to the Period IV (ca. 176 - ca. 146 B.C.) and 24% of the handles to the Period V (ca. 146 - ca. 108 B.C.). A month name can be seen on most of the rectangular and circular stamps. The month names 'Υακίνθιος, Αρταμίτιος and Δάδιος are frequent.

**CATALOGUE**

**I. TWO HANDLES PRESERVED:**

1. Inv. no. 4668; two upper handles and a neck; the handles rise just below the rib lip. It has a long and narrow neck. The two upper handles with stamps have been preserved; from Samaria (1909); D. 12.77; date: ca. 180 B.C. (Fig. 1).
   
   a. Eponym: Sodamos; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x1.8. date: ca. 180 B.C. (Fig. 7a).

   'Ε[πι] Σωδάμου
   Πανόμου
   Δευτέρου

   b. Producer: 2nd Sokrates; matrice: abbreviation; symbol: burning torch; rectangular; 3.7x1.5; date: ca. 215-175 B.C. (Fig. 7b).

   Σωκράτ[ευς] burning torch

Published by Reisner (1924, 312, 315). This amphora, whose two handles are preserved, was produced by Σωκράτης. V. Grace, also, mentions that the name of the eponym Σώδαμος has been found on the stamps of the amphoras produced by Σωκράτης and Δίος8. In addition, she notes that there is another Σωκράτης who did not use any symbols on his stamps and worked earlier than our producer9. So, the producer who uses a symbol and is dated in the term of the eponyms Σώδαμος and Δίος, should be the 2nd Σωκράτης.

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7 Dimensions are always given in centimeters.
8 Grace 1934, 219, fig. 2.
9 Delos XXVII, 302, E3.
For Σώδαμος see Dumont 1871, 110, no. 248.
For Σωκράτης see Calvet 1982, 33, nos. 87-88; Grace 1950, 141, no. 32; Pridik 1896, 136, nos. 66-67; Sztybello 1975, 186, nos. 95-96; Levi 1965-1966, 555, no. 29; Delos XXVII, 302, E3; Grace 1974, 95, A4; Calvet 1978, 227, no. 39; Börker 1973, 35, no. 5; Gramatopol-Bordea 1969, 264 and 282, no. 1151.

2. Inv. no. 4903; two handles and a neck; the handles rise below the rib lip. Its two handles and a neck have been preserved and the amphora has been broken from the end of the lower handles. Its neck is shorter and thicker than the previous one; from: Samaria (1909); D. 11.5; date: ca. 146-108 B. C. (Fig. 2).

a. Producer: Theodoros; matrice: gen.; rectangular; ca. 3.1x1.4; date: ca. 146-108 B. C. (Fig. 8a).

b. Eponym: Σ[-]; matrice: gen.; symbol: primitive head of Helios; rectangular; 3x1.3 (Fig. 8b).

Primitive head  'Επὶ ΣΙ[?]
of Helios  [-] 'Υακι(νθίου)

The handles were published by Reisner (1924, 312, no. 12). The
producer is thought to work in Period II\textsuperscript{10}. The different month names appearing on both stamps of the amphora is notable.

See Dumont 1873, 320, no. 56; Levi - Carratelli, 612, no. 27; Macalister 1912, 358, no. 251; Sztetyllo 1975, 206, no. 166.

There are two eponyms whose names begin with $\Sigma$-: $\Sigma \iota \alpha \varsigma$ and $\Sigma \mu \nu \lambda \nu \omicron \varsigma$\textsuperscript{11}. The dies of $\Sigma \mu \nu \lambda \nu \omicron \varsigma$ are generally round and the symbol, rose exists in the center\textsuperscript{12}. On the two stamps, one leaf-shaped and the other rectangular, published by Nilsson\textsuperscript{13}, no symbol is seen. No symbol appears on the dies of $\Sigma \iota \alpha \varsigma$, either. But on one of the dies, his name is abbreviated as $\Sigma \iota \iota \iota$ and there is not a month name\textsuperscript{14}. On the stamp, inv. no. 4903, on the left, primitive head of Helios -or, as M. Coja mentioned, the symbol of sun\textsuperscript{15} is impressed.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig2.png}
\caption{Fig. 2 (1/4)}
\end{figure}

\textsuperscript{10} Grace 1952, 529.
\textsuperscript{11} Grace 1953, 123.
\textsuperscript{12} Grace 1934, 234-235, nos. 74-76; Calvet 1972, 23, no. 33.
\textsuperscript{13} Nilsson 1909, 479, no. 376.
\textsuperscript{14} Nilsson 1909, 479, no. 374.
\textsuperscript{15} The similar symbol is used on the die of another eponym. The only difference is the shape of the head (?), which is round there; see M. Coja, "Les centres de production amphoriques à l'Istros Pontique", \textit{BCH} XIII, 1986, 440, no. 132, fig. 7.
II. STAMPS RECORDING EPONYMS

IIa. Circular Stamps:

3. Inv. no. 3605; eponym: Aristophanes; from Tell Sandahannah; matrice: gen.; symbol: rosette; circular; D. 2.8; date: ca. 174-146 B.C. (Fig. 9).

['Ἐπὶ Ἀριστοφάνεις μηνὸς Ἀρταμύτιον] Retrograd
rosette in the center

Published in Macalister 1901, 32-33, no. 53. The word μηνός has not been attested on the other dies of the eponym. For the eponym see Grace 1953, 121-122 and Grace 1956, 140.


4. Inv. no. 2440; eponym: Klearchos I; from: Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; symbol: rose; circular; D. 2.7; date: ca. 240-220 B.C. (Fig. 10).

'Ἐπὶ Κλεάρχου Ὑακινθίου
Rose in the center

The eponym, Κλέαρχος I is considered to be in charge in ca. 280-270 B.C. by V. Grace16. It is known that another Klearchos worked between the years ca. 180 B.C. and ca. 150 B.C17. The preposition ἐπὶ, the name of the eponym and the month name appear between two consantric circles around the central Rhodian rose. Sztetyllo dated the handle (inv. no. 149605) that was found in Tell Atrib, now in the Warsaw Museum, before ca. 220 B.C18. That stamp resembles the stamp of the handle, inv. no. 2440. On account of existing of the month name on a stamp, it is required to limit the term of the eponym Κλεάρχος I between ca. 240 B.C. and ca. 220 B.C.

See Macalister 1912, 358, no. 290; Breccia 1907, 82, no. 58; Nilsson 1909, 444, no. 272/3; Sztetyllo 1983, 70, no. 11.

5. Inv. no. 3613; eponym: Polyaratos II; from Tell Sandahannah; matrice: gen.; symbol: head of Helios; circular; D. 3.5; date: ca. 146-108 B.C. (Fig. 11).

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16 Grace 1952, 529.
17 Bleckman 1912, 256, no. 165.
18 Sztetyllo 1983, 70, no. 11.
On the stamps of the eponym Πολυκράτης, a central rose or the head of Helios (as on the handle, inv. no. 3613) can be seen. He is given a year in Period V. The stamp was published by Macalister (1901, 128-129, no. 188).

See Nilsson 1909, 274, no. 357/3; Breccia 1907, 83, no. 102.

6. Inv. no. 3602; eponym: Polykrates; from Tell Sandahannah; matrice: abbreviation; symbol: rose; circular; D. 3; date: 3rd quarter of the 3rd century B.C. (Fig. 12).

Published by Macalister 1901, 128-129, no. 189. The early stamps recording this eponym are circular and with a central button. Because of these early-typed stamps, he is thought to work in Period I19. His stamps with month name show that he was in charge after ca. 240 B.C. After this date, the producer Ιεροτέλης used rectangular stamps containing months names separately like secondary stamps next to the circular with central buttoned main stamps20. Although it is not certain whether there is a month name on the same typed stamp of the handle in the Warsaw Museum, it is probable that this part of the handle is not preserved. If there was indeed a month name, the eponym should be dated to the end of Period I - the beginning of Period II. It is also notable that Polycrates’ name is seen on an amphora produced by Ουνασίουκος21. The stamps of this producer are found in the Pergamon deposit and dated in Period III22. It is clear that there should be two eponyms bearing the same name; one was in charge at the end of Period I - the beginning of Period II, the other was in charge at the beginning or in the Period III. If this is right, regarding the type of the stamp on the handle in Warsaw Museum the eponym should be Πολυκράτης I, while the one on the handle (inv. no. 3602) should be Πολυκράτης II.

See Nilsson 1909, 474, no. 358/3; Levi-Carratelli, 615, no. 50 (no month name); Tudor 1967, 60, no. 44 (Helios head in the center).

19 Sztetylo 1983, 67, no. 4.
20 Delos XXVII, 293, note 3.
21 Museteanu 1978, 81, no. 31.
22 Schuchhardt 1895, 475, nos. 1161-1162.
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7. Inv. no. 4074; eponym: illegible; from Sidon-Bostancıköy (1903); matrice: gen.; symbol: rose; month illegible; circular; D. 2. 6. (Fig. 13).

'Επί [-----]ΗΤΟΥΣ [-----]
Rose in the center

IIb. Rectangular Stamps:

8. Inv. no. 4057; eponym: Agestratos II; from Sidon-Bostancıköy (1901); matrice: gen.; rectangular; ca. 4x2; date: ca. 182-176 B. C. (Fig. 14).

'Ε[πί 'Αγ]εστράτου
'Τύκινθίου

See Schuchhardt 1895, 437, no. 798; Nilsson 1909, 353, no. 9/3 - 4, 7. On the eponym see the following lemma.

9. Inv. no. 3612; eponym: Agestratos II; from Jerusalem (1903); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 3.7x1.8; date: ca. 182-176 B. C. (Fig.15).

'Επί 'Αγε-ςτράτου
'Υ[ακινθίου]

Although the eponym 'Αγέστρατος II does not occur in the Middle Stoa filling, his name can be seen in the Pergamon deposit23. V. Grace has dated him ca. 182-176 B. C.24. (1963, 328, note 20 and 1968, 177, no. 14).

Cf. Porro 1916, 109, no. 5/4, 6; Nilsson 1909, 149, no. 9/4 and 150, no. 9/12; Grace 1968, 177, no. 14; Gramatopol-Bordea 1968, 55, no. 34; Miller 1875, 379, no. 8.

10. Inv. no. 2438; eponym: Ainesidamos II; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x1.7; date: 191 B. C. (Fig.16).

23 Schuchhardt 1895, 437, nos. 797-799.
24 Middle Stoa, 8-9.
In Larnaca-Cyprus, a complete amphora of the producer Αμύντας is preserved. The eponym Αἰνησίδάμος dates the producer. This amphora (and also the eponym) has been dated to 191 B.C.25. Considering that the eponyms served one year, it is possible to date also this stamp to 191 B.C. For the pair Αἰνησίδάμος-Ολυμπός see Nachtergael 1978, 38, note 3.

Cf. Schuchhardt 1895, 441, nos. 835-836, 839; Nilsson 1909, 156, no. 30/4, 7-8; Sztetyllo 1976, 32, no. 27 and 33, nos. 30-32; for another stamp impressed by the same matrice see Calvet 1982, 17, no. 19.

11. Inv. no. 4667; eponym: Aristogenes; from Samaria (1909); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x1.5; date: 2nd half of the 2nd century B.C. (Fig. 3 and 17).

Published by Reisner 1909, 314, no. 17. Αριστογένης has been dated in the second half of the 2nd century B.C. Bleckmann has mentioned the pair, Αριστογένης-Αγαθόβουλος and dated the producer ca. 220 B.C.26. However, regarding the finds in Delos, Grace suggested that the producer should have worked after 150 B.C.27. It is supposed that there were two homonymous, one worked in the second half of the second century and the other in ca. 220 B.C.

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25 J. Y. Empereur - A. Hesnard, "Les amphores hellenistiques", Ceramiques Hellenistic et Romaines II, 60, fig. 11.
26 Bleckmann 1912, 250.
For the pair Ἀριστογένης-Μίδας see Hall 1885, 392-393, nos. 5063, 5053.

Cf. Schuchhardt 1895, 447, no. 894; see Sztytllo 1976, 61, nos. 172-173; Levi 1965, 1966, 549, no. 6; Tudor 1967, 54, no. 17; Porro 1916, 142, no. 31/1-2; Sztytllo 1978, 285, no. 48; Macalister 1901, 32-33, no. 49; Macalister 1912, 354, no. 90; Nilsson 1909, 384, no. 98/1, 3, 4.

12. Inv. no. 3606; eponym: Eudamos II; from Jerusalem; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4.5x2; date: ca. 174-146 B.C. (Fig.18).

Επὶ Εὐδάμου
Ἀρτομ[ι]τίου

The name of the eponym Εὐδάμος is attested on the stamps of the amphoras of the producers Ἴπποκράτης and Ἀριστοκλῆς. This stamp was published in Macalister 1901, 38-39, no. 97.

Cf. Tudor 1967, 56, no. 24 and 68, no. 117; Nilsson 1909, 422, no. 202/2-3, 5-7; Breccia 1907, 78; Grace 1950, 142, no. 43.

13. Inv. no. Kept for research, in box 3; eponym: Polyaratos II; from Rhodos; matrice: gen.; rectangular; ca. 4x1.4; date: ca. 146-108 B.C. (Fig.19).

[E]περέως
[Π]ολυαρατοῦ

The month name is here omitted; but it may have been impressed on the stamp of the producer (cf. the following lemma). It is suggested that the eponym should be Πολυαρατος II since none of the early eponyms, including Πολυαρατος I, used the title ιερεύς.


14. Inv. no. 2436; eponym: Sodamos; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; symbol: head of Helios; rectangular; 3.5x1.4; date: ca. 180 B.C. (Fig. 20).

28 Sztytllo 1976, 45, no. 94; Sztytllo 1983, 90, no. 62 and 78, no. 31.
29 Delos XXVII, 300.
The eponym is thought to be in charge in 180 B.C.\textsuperscript{30}.

Cf. Dumont 1871, 110, no. 247.

15. Inv. no. 4062; eponym: Sostratos I; from Sidon-Bostancıköy (1903); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 3.4x1.8; date: 3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C. (Fig.21).

Macalister restored another stamp which was found in Tell Sandahannah, as \textit{Σώστρατος}\textsuperscript{31}. It is noted that between \textit{Sigma} and \textit{Alpha}, \textit{Tau} and \textit{Pi} have been placed very close to each other on the stamp of the handle inv. no. 4062. The similar handle in Aleppo is dated in Period II (3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C.)\textsuperscript{32}. But, there are two homonymous eponyms who worked in the 3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C. \textit{Σώστρατος} I is the eponym who was in charge in the middle of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} century B.C. and dates the producer \textit{Αγοράνας}\textsuperscript{33}. The eponym \textit{Σώστρατος} II dates the producer II\textsuperscript{nd} \textit{Σωκράτης}\textsuperscript{34} and he is supposed to work at the end of Period II. Due to the similarity with the stamp in Athenian Agora, the eponym on the handle inv. no. 4062, should be \textit{Σώστρατος} II\textsuperscript{35}.


For \textit{Σώστρατος} II see Sztetyllo 1975, 171-172, no. 31; Calvet 1982, 34, no. 89; Calvet 1972, 24, no. 34; Pridik 1896, 136, no. 70; Nilsson 1909, 484, no. 391/2; \textit{Delos XXVII}, 303, E5.

For the Helios-headed stamps of \textit{Σώστρατος} I see Grace 1961, fig. 25; Pridik 1896, 136, no. 69; Sztetyllo 1976, 31, no. 20.

16. Inv. no. 3615; eponym: Timotheos; from Jerusalem; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4.1x2; date: ca. 146-108 B.C. (Fig.22).

\textsuperscript{30} Bleckmann 1912, 257.
\textsuperscript{31} Macalister 1901, 130-131, no. 210.
\textsuperscript{32} \textit{Delos XXVII}, 394, E3, pl. 53.
\textsuperscript{33} Grace 1961, fig. 25.
\textsuperscript{34} \textit{Delos XXVII}, 302, E3 and 303, E5.
\textsuperscript{35} Grace 1961, fig. 25.
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\[\text{Ἐπὶ Τιμοθείου} \]
\[\Delta\alphaλίου\]

Due to his absence in Middle Stoa filling, Athenian Agora and the Pergamon deposit, V. Grace has dated the eponym ca. 146-108 B.C.\textsuperscript{36}

Cf. Miller 1875, 387, no. 65; Tudor 1967, 60, no. 51, it is spelt as \textit{T\i\mu\textomicron\theta\textomicron\iota\epsilon\omicron\iota}; Macalister 1901, 132-133, no. 218, this stamp is thought to be the same stamp with the one, inv. no. 3615; Nilsson 1909, 490, no. 411/4, 9.

17. Inv. no. 4055; eponym: Timourrodos; from Sidon-Bostancıköy (1901); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 3.6x1.7; date: ca. 174-146 B.C. (Fig.23).

\[\text{Ἐπὶ τερε\[\omega\gamma\]}\]
\[\text{T\i\mu\textomicron\textomicron}\text{υρρόδο\textomicron}\]
\[\text{Διοσ\theta\omicron\omicron}\]

Besides the eponym \textit{T\i\mu\textomicron\textomicron}\text{υρρόδο\textomicron}, the eponyms \textit{Δαμα\textomicron\iota\nu\textomicron\nu\textomicron\iota\tau\omicron\omicron\iota\nu\iota}, and \textit{Πα\textomicron\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\textomicron\iota\nu\iota\iota} II date the producer \textit{'Ιμ\upsilon\alpha\varsigma}. All these eponyms were in charge in ca. 174-146 B.C. One stamp of \textit{'Ιμ\upsilon\alpha\varsigma} in the Pergamon deposit shows that he began to work just before ca. 175 B.C. and continued to produce amphoras in Period IV. The producer used different symbols on his stamps. He sometimes used the symbol caduceus with his name on the stamps of the amphoras and the name of the eponym \textit{T\i\mu\textomicron\textomicron}\text{υρρόδο\textomicron} appears on the other handles of these amphoras\textsuperscript{37}. This eponym also dates the producer \textit{'Ερ\textomicron\iota\upsilon\iota\varsigma}\textsuperscript{38}.


\section*{III. STAMPS RECORDING PRODUCERS}

\subsection*{IIIa. Circular Stamps:}

18. Inv. no. 2441; producer: [Hipp]okrates; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; circular; D. 3; date: ca. 210-175 B.C. (Fig.24).

\textsuperscript{36} Grace 1952, 530.

\textsuperscript{37} Delos XXVII, 304-305, E7, E9, E14.

\textsuperscript{38} Delos XXVII, 305, E14.
G. Cankardes Şenol

'Ἡπποκράτευς
Rose in the center

The producer has been identified with 'Ἡπποκράτης of the following die (inv. no. 3611), but it has been impressed by a different matrice.

19. Inv. no. 3611; producer: Hippokrates; from Jerusalem (1903); matrice: gen.; symbol: rose; circular; D. 3.4; date: ca. 210-175 B. C. (Fig. 25).

'Ἡπποκράτευς
Rose in the center

The producer is dated by his stamps found in the Pergamon deposit. Grace has maintained that the producer 'Ἡπποκράτης used the same secondary stamps consisted of letters Alpha, Kappa, lunar Sigma, Upsilon and a small rose which had been used by the producer Δαμοκράτης and Beta peculiar to him. The usage of the same monograms shows that they worked in the same workshop. For the pair Θεσσάλος- 'Ἡπποκράτης see Hall 1885, 391, no. 5060; Middle Stoa, 45-46, no. 3; Calvet 1982, 26, no. 58, Ξενόφαντος- 'Ἡπποκράτης, Hall 1885, 391, no. 5041, Άριστοδάμος ΙΙ- 'Ηπποκράτης, Grace 1934, 219, fig. 2; Macalister 1912, 358, no. 266, Πυθογένης- 'Ηπποκράτης, V. Grace, "The Commercial Amphoras from the Antikythera Wreck", TAPS 55, 1965, 7, note 8; Nicolaou- Empereur 1986, 520-522, no. 6, 'Ἡπποκράτης, ca. 184-150 B. C., Πυθογένης, ca. 150 B. C.

For different secondary stamps see Al. Sorlin-Dorigny, "Timbres d'amphore trouvés a Mytilène", RA, 3. serie 5, Paris 1885, 49, no. 9; Sztetyllo 1976, 45, no. 94; Levi- Carratelli, 613, nos. 38-42 b, d, e; Calvet 1982, 26, no. 58.

Cf. also Nilsson 1909, 437, no. 255/3-15; Sztetyllo 1976, 45, no. 95; Sztetyllo 1975, 181, no. 79; Dumont 1871, 97, no. 156.

20. Inv. no. 4065; eponym or producer: illegible; from Sidon-Bostanciköy (1903); matrice illegible; symbol: rose; circular; D. 2. 2 (Fig. 4 and 26).

[- - - -]
Some Rhodian Stamped Amphora Handles in the Istanbul Museum

Rose in the center

It is not possible to know whether this die belongs to an eponym or a producer because of the illegible inscription.

IIb. Rectangular Stamps:

21. Inv. no. 4211; producer: Aristion; from Amisos; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x2.8; date: ca. 210-175 B.C. (Fig. 5 and fig. 27).

On account of the stamped handles in the Pergamon deposit\(^{41}\) and the complete amphoras from the shipwreck of Grand Congloué, it is known that Ἄριστιων produced amphoras between ca. 210 B.C. and ca. 175 B.C. The amphoras of this producer from this shipwreck are dated by the eponym Κλειστόμαχος. The eponym was in charge in 205 B.C. Furthermore, Maffre has noted that there is the pair Δορκυλίδας-Ἄριστιων\(^{42}\). The producer Ἄριστιων generally did not use a symbol on his stamps\(^{43}\).

Cf. Nilsson 1909, 380, no. 85/1-9; Sztetyllo 1975, 179, nos. 48, 50-51; Calvet 1982, 19, nos. 28, 29 and 20, no. 30, instead of Omega, Omikron is used; Sztetylo 1976, 38, nos. 56-58; Gramatopol-Bordea 1968, 58, nos. 64 (nom.) and 65.

22. Inv. no. 2442; producer: Aristokrates; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; symbol: crosses on the corners; rectangular; 3.5x1.4; date: ca. 208-196 B.C. (Fig.28).

\(^{41}\) Schuchhardt 1895, 447, nos. 891-892.
\(^{42}\) Middle Stoa, 40-41.
\(^{43}\) For anchor used as symbol see Reisner 1924, 311, no. 14.
The producer 'Αριστοκράτης is thought to work in ca. 208-196 B.C. by V. Grace. He used stars or crosses on each corner of the dies as a symbol. For the stars see Sztetyllo 1975, 177, no. 54; Levi 1965-1966, 549, nos. 8-9; Etienne 1986, 238-239, nos. 17-19. For the stamps without symbol see Nilsson 1909, 387, no. 101/15; Dumont 1871, 84, no. 62. For the plus see Nilsson 1909, 387, no. 101/7-11, 12; Schuchhardt 1895, 450, no. 919. His name also appears on the handle of a lagynos44.

For the pair Τιμωσάγορας - 'Αριστοκράτης see Calvet 1972, 25, no. 38 and 29, no. 51; Calvet 1982, 34, no. 91.

Cf. Porro 1916, 34, nos. 2-4; Paris 1914, 304, XVII L,1; Reisner 1924, 311, no. 16; Grace 1934, 228, no. 52; Nilsson 1909, 387, no. 101/14.

23. Inv. no. 3603; producer: 2nd Diskos; from Tell Sandahannah; matrice: gen.; symbol: head of Helios; rectangular; 3.7x1.3; date: ca. 210-175 B.C. (Fig. 29).

Δίσκου Head of Helios

Published in Macalister 1901, 36-37, no. 90. 2nd Δίσκος is thought to produce amphoras from the end of the 3rd century B.C. to the 2nd century B.C.45. He is dated with the names of the eponyms, Χενόστρατος46, Ίέρων Ι, Κρατίδας, Ξενοφάνης, Πρατοφάνης and Ξενόφαντος47.

See Macalister 1912, 356, no. 186; Macalister 1901, 36-37, no. 89. For different symbols see Schuchhardt 1895, 459, nos. 1007-1008.

24. Inv. no. 3601; producer: Olympos; from Jerusalem; matrice: gen.; symbol: burning torch; rectangular; 3.8x1.5; date: ca. 210-175 B.C. (Fig. 30).

44 Sztetyllo 1983, 78, no. 32.
45 Sztetyllo 1978, 276, no. 27.
46 Badaliants 1980, 164.
Some Rhodian Stamped Amphora Handles in the Istanbul Museum

Ὀλύμπου  Burning torch

The producer Ὀλύμπος mostly used the burning torch as a symbol. For various symbols used by this producer see Porro 1916, 119, no. 155/6; Grace 1934, 306, no. 5; Nilsson 1909, 467, no. 343/1 (small rose on the right); Sztetyllo 1976, 31, no. 19; Tudor 1967, 63, no. 88, fig. 4/83 (caduceus).

For the pair Αἴνησίδαμος - Ὀλύμπος see Nachtergael 1978, 38, no. 12, note 3.

Cf. also Schuchhardt 1895, 475, no. 1160; Sztetyllo 1976, 30, nos. 16-18; Levi-Carratelli, 615, nos. 48-49; Macalister 1901, 126-127, no. 175; Gramatopol-Bordea 1969, 236, no. 775, fig. 280.

25. Inv. no. 3607; producer: Onasioikos; from Jerusalem; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x1.5; date: ca. 210-175 B. C. (Fig.31).

Ὀνασίοικος

The producer Ὀνασίοικος is dated to ca. 210-175 B. C. by the finds in the Pergamon deposit. The eponyms Πολυκρατής (3rd quarter of the 3rd century B. C.)49, Σωσίκλης (Period IV)50 and Πουσσανίως III (Period IV)51 appear on the stamps of the amphoras produced by Ὀνασίοικος.

Cf. M. T. Lenger, "Timbres amphoriques trouvés a Argos", BCH 81, 1957, 163, no. 84; Nilsson 1909, 467, no. 346; Reisner 1924, 312, no. 62.

26. Inv. no. 2439; producer: Polyaratos; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; symbol: thyrse; rectangular; ca.4x1.5; date: 2nd half of the 2nd century B. C. (Fig.32).

Πολυκρατοῦ

Thyrse turned to the left

Another stamp of Πολυκρατοῦ found in Nea Paphos is dated to the 2nd half of the 2nd century B.C. by Sztetyllo. For the pair Ἀριστομπροτίδας-Πολυκρατοῦ see Hall 1885, 392, no. 5051; Nilsson

48 Schuchhardt 1895, 475, nos. 1161-1162.
49 Museteanu 1978, 181, no. 31.
50 Hall 1885, 393, no. 5067; Grace 1948, 146.
51 Nachtergael 1978, 54, no. 22; Börker 1973, 37.
52 Sztetyllo 1976, 67, no. 203.
1909, 116; Grace 1948, 145; Badaliants 1980, 165; Badaliants 1976, 40;
For the pair Νοῦςππος-Πολυάρατος see Calvet 1972, 35, no. 70.

For the different symbols (double cornucopiae, double axe and caduceus) see Porro 1916, 120, no. 165; Reisner 1924, 312, no. 65; Nilsson 1909, 473, no. 356/2; Sztetylo 1981, 190, no. 80.


27. Inv. no. 4066; producer: Polyksenos; from Sidon-Bostanciköy; matrice: abbreviation; symbol: stars on the corners; rectangular; 4.2x1.7 (Fig.33).

[Π]ολυξένο(υ)
Stars on the corners

On the corners of the die there are stars consisted of six rays. On a die found in Kition-Bamboula, besides the stars on the corners, a rose above the name of the producer Πολυξένος, and below it a branch are seen⁵³.

Cf. Porro 1916, 120, no. 167; Nilsson 1909, 474, no. 359; Dumont 1873, 321, no. 86.

28. Inv. no. 4064; producer: 2nd Sokrates; from Sidon-Bostanciköy (1903); matrice: gen.; symbol: burning torch; rectangular; 4x1.7; date: ca. 215-175 B.C. (Fig.34).

Σωκράτευς Burning torch

The burning torch is placed on the right of the name and it is vertical. The producer worked in ca. 215/212-180/175 B.C.⁵⁴.

Cf. Calvet 1982, 33, nos. 87-88; Grace 1950, 141, no. 32; Pridik 1896, 136, nos. 66-67; Delos XXVII, 302, E3; Börker 1973, 35, no. 5.

29. Inv. no. 2435; producer: 2nd Sokrates; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); matrice: gen.; symbol: burning torch; rectangular; 4x1.4; date: ca. 215-175 B.C. (Fig.35).

Σωκράτευς Burning torch

The symbol is on the right lower corner and so the end of the name

⁵³ Calvet 1982, 32, no. 83.
⁵⁴ Schuchhardt 1895, 478, nos. 1188-1189.
of the producer is not straight.


30. Inv. no. 4056; producer: Timo; from: Sidon-Bostancıköy (1901); matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4x1.8; date: first half of the 2nd century B.C. (Fig. 6 and 36).

Fig. 6 (1/4)

Тимо, who is dated in Period IV, is the female owner of the workshop. For some other female owners see Nilsson 1909, 101.


31. Inv. no. 3610; producer: Philainios; from Tell Sandahannah; matrice: gen.; symbol: wreath; rectangular; 3.8x1.2; date: ca. 200-176 B.C. (Fig. 37).

Wreath

Δαλίου

Φιλαινίου

The stamp was published in Macalister 1901, 132-133, no. 222, fig. 43. The surface is divided into three portions each of which surrounds a wreath, the month name and the name of the producer. The producer Фи лай н и о с is dated by Grace before ca. 200 B.C. His amphoras bearing the symbol of wreath are dated by the eponyms Ξενοφόντης and Προτοφόντης who were in charge in Period III. For his different stamps see Schuchhardt 1895, 479, no. 1207 and 480, nos. 1208-1212; Calvet 1978, 227, no. 44.

For the pair Фи ло д а м о н -Φи лай н и о с see Badaliants 1976, 39; Hall 1885, 394, no. 5049, 'Αριστόδαμος ΠΦιλαίνιος, Nikolaou - Empereur 1986, 518-519, no. 4, fig. 3a-c, 'Αθανόδοτος-Φιλαίνιος, Middle Stoa, 9-10.

55 Grace 1968, 176-177, no. 9.
56 Nilsson 1909, 128, 118; Grace 1968, 176-177, no. 9.
Cf. also Grace 1968, 176-177, no. 9; Dumont 1871, 111, no. 260; Nilsson 1909, 494, no. 422/11.

32. Inv. no. 2437; producer: [Age]sila[s]; from Sidon-Bostan el Hammand (1905); rectangular; 3x1.5; date: 215-210 B.C. (Fig. 38).

[ʼΑγησιλᾶ[- ]

Either ’Αγησιλᾶς (Nom.) or ’Αγησιλᾶ (Gen.).
This producer is dated by the eponym Iasikrates to 215-210 B.C. 57
Cf. Reisner 1924, 313, no. 2 (three instances with month names) and 314, no. 3 (circular, symbol rose, month name).

ABBREVIATIONS

Breccia 1907 Breccia, E., Bulletin de la Société Archéologique d'Alexandrie IX, 1907.

57 Calvet 1993, 62, nos.63-64. fig.30-31 (with month names).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grace</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>&quot;Timbres amphoriques trouvés a Délos&quot;, <em>BCH</em> 76, 1952.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Macalister</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>&quot;Amphora Handles with Greek Stamps, From Tell Sandahamah&quot;, <em>Palestine Exploration</em></td>
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55
Fund, Quarterly Statement For 1901, London.

Macalister 1912

Middle Stoa

Miller 1875

Muşeteanu 1978

Nachtergael 1978

Nicolaou-Empeur 1986

Nilsson 1909

Paris 1914

Porro 1916

Pridik 1896

Reisner 1924

Schuchhardt 1895

Sztetyllo 1975

Sztetyllo 1976

Sztetyllo 1978

Sztetyllo 1981
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Sztetyllo 1983

Tudor 1967

Gonca Cankardeş Şenol
İzmir 1996