

RHODIAN STAMPED AMPHORAE FROM SARAYBURNU

During a French excavation at Sarayburnu (Istanbul) in 1922, some complete amphorae of different origin were found and transported to the Istanbul Museum. As V. Grace pointed out¹, five of these amphorae which are the topic of our study, were Rhodian.

Two of these amphorae (Inv. Nos. 6672 and 6667), produced by Agathokles and Dios, are dated to Period III. The eponyms named on these amphorae are Aineter and Kallikrates II. The only jar dated to Period IV (Inv. No. 6675) is the production of Antimachos and controlled by the eponym Ariston II. Two amphorae (Inv. Nos. 6673-4) were thought to be produced in Period V. The producer of the jar (Inv. No. 6673) is Lysion. Because of the worn device, it is impossible to identify the name of the eponym. Finally, the jar with Inv. No. 6674 is dated by the eponym Nikasagoras II. The traces of letters on the eponym's stamp lead us to suggest the name as Diophanes or less probably Diophantos.

CATALOGUE²

1 Inv. No. 6672; h. of the jar: 80; h. of the handles: 29; lip R: 12; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

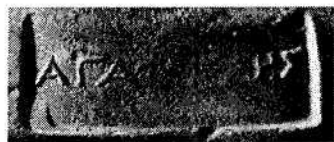
a. Eponym: Aineter; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; 3.8x1.7; month illegible; date: c. 210-175 B. C.

Ἐπὶ Αἰνήτο-
ρος
[- - -]ου



b. Producer: 2nd Agathokles; matrice: Nom.; rectangular; 4.0x1.7; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

Ἀγαθο[κ]λήης



¹Grace 1949, 185, No. 4.

²Dimensions are always given in centimeters.



The couple of Ainetor and Agathokles has not yet been attested. Ainetor's name frequently appears on rectangular dies sometimes associated by the Helios' head³, and sometimes, as on some finds from Pergamon, by a rosette with eight pedals⁴. One would note also that on some examples the name of this eponym is recorded on circular stamps, in the middle of which the Rhodian rose is represented⁵.

Similar or perhaps identical (?) rectangular stamps with the same line division were published by Nilsson 1909, 361, No. 31/2-5,8. For other rectangular stamps of this eponym, without symbols see Nilsson 1909, 360, No. 31/1 and 361, Nos. 31/6-7; Sztetyllo 1978, 33, No. 32; Schuchhardt 1895, 442, Nos. 844, 846-849 and 443, Nos. 851-853; Sztetyllo 1983, 74, Nos. 22-23; Porro 1916, 109, Nos. 11/1-2; Macalister 1912, 353, No. 38; Miller 1875, 379, No. 10; Reisner 1924, 314, No. 6; Muşeteanu 1978, 184, No. 1; Badaliants 1970, 122, No. 1.

The presence of thirty stamps naming the producer Agathokles II at Pergamon makes it possible to date his productions to c. 210-175 B.C. V. Grace, on the other hand, discovered in the Middle Stoa filling that this man associates Agathokles, the eponymous magistrate who served c. 183 B.C.⁶. Likewise the eponym Agestratos II also dates the productions of Agathokles⁷. The stamps recording the name of Agestratos II were found in the Pergamon deposit⁸. It is also known that the names of the magistrates Philodamos and Symmachos are recorded on some productions of this producer⁹. Regarding the eponyms whose names appear on his productions, one would date the activity of Agathokles II to the end of the third century B.C.

The record of this producer's name in the Nominative is unparalleled.

³Reisner 1924, 313, No. 6; Pridik 1917, 3, Nos. 29-30; Schuchhardt 1895, 442, No. 841; Sztetyllo 1983, 74, No. 24.

⁴Schuchhardt 1895, 442, No. 842.

⁵Nilsson 1909, 361, No. 31/11; Schuchhardt 1895, 442, Nos. 843, 845 and 443, No. 850; Dumont 1873, 319, Nos. 6-7; Sztetyllo 1991, 23, No. 12.

⁶Middle Stoa, 9-10.

⁷Sztetyllo 1983, 71, No. 14.

⁸Schuchhardt 1895, 437, Nos. 797-800 and 438, No. 80.

⁹Börker 1973, 42, No. 22.

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For his other stamps recording a month-name see Calvet 1982, 16, No. 12; Schuchhardt 1895, 434, Nos. 769-770 and 435, Nos. 771-774; Nilsson 1909, 352, Nos. 7/51-57; Sztetyllo 1983, 71, No. 14. For his stamps without a month-name see Grace 1950, 141, No. 35; Etienne 1986, 238, No. 13; Schuchhardt 1895, 434, Nos. 766-768; Nilsson 1909, 351, Nos. 7/1-46 and 352, Nos. 7/47-51; Calvet 1972, 25, No. 25.

2 Inv. No. 6675; h. of the jar: c. 80; h. of the handles: 29; lip R: 12; date: c. 174-146 B.C.

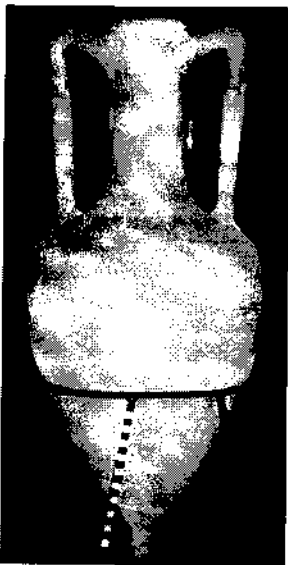
a. Eponym: Ariston II; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; 3.7x1.5; date: first half of the 2nd century B.C.

Ἐπ' ἱερέως
Ἀρίστωνος
Ἀρταμίδιου



b. Producer: Antimachos; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; 3.9x1.5; symbol: *caduceus*; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

caduceus
Ἀντιμάχου



For the association of Ariston with Antimachos on the handles of a complete amphora see I. Nicolaou, *Report of the department of antiquities Cyprus*, IX, 1969, 164, No. 38, pl. XXX.

The name of the eponym Ariston II has been attested on 15 stamps from Pergamon¹⁰. In some instances he appears to date the productions of Aristippos¹¹. Also some rectangular stamps recording his name together with the Helios' head were found at Tell Halaf and Pergamon¹². Börker, on the other hand, pointed out that his name is attested on an amphora of the producer Marsyas¹³. It is also known that his name appears on some productions of Dios (Sztetyllo 1991, 67, No. 108 and note 378).

For the appearance of the name of Ariston II on some other rectangular stamps see Calvet 1982,

¹⁰Schuchhardt 1895, 450, Nos. 921-926 and 451, Nos. 927-935.

¹¹Bleckmann 1912, 250.

¹²Börker 1973, 36, No. 7, Schuchardt 1895, 450, No. 92.

¹³Börker 1973, 36, note 29.

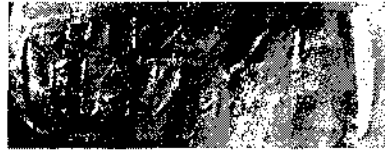
21, No. 35; Sztetyllo 1975, 215, No. 204; Nilsson 1909, 394, No. 115/2 and 395, No. 115/2; Grace 1934, 229, No. 55; Porro 1916, 113, No. 42/1. As in the case of the present item, on some stamps he appears to have the title *hiereus*¹⁴. An identical was seen in a catalogue of the Cyprus Museum which was mentioned also by Dumont¹⁵. For his circular stamps with a Rhodian rose in their center see Sztetyllo 1978, 273, No. 21; Schuchhardt 1895, 450, No. 0923 and 451, No. 929; Lazarov 1974, 29, No. 9.

As to the producer Antimachos, whose name has been attested on stamps from Pergamon¹⁶ and elsewhere¹⁷; he always used *caduceus* as symbol on his stamps. Other eponymous magistrates whose names appear on his productions are Athanodotos¹⁸, Aleximachos¹⁹, Hieron I²⁰ and Pratophanes²¹.

3 Inv. No. 6667; h. of the jar: c. 83; h. of the handles: 30; lip R: 12.5; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

a. Eponym: Kallikrates II; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; 4,3x1,6; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

Ἐπὶ Καλλι-
κράτειος
Πανάμου



¹⁴Nilsson 1909, 395, No. 115/1, here the title and the name are in the nominative; Pridik 1917, 6, No. 94; Nilsson 1909, 394, No. 115/5; G. Camniti, *Notizie Degli Scavia*, 1892, 187.

¹⁵J. L. Myres, M. A., F. S. A., F. R. G. S., "Stamps on Handles of Amphorae", *A Catalogue of the Cyprus Museum*, Oxford, 1899, 96, No. 2231; Dumont 1873, 319, No. 25.

¹⁶Schuchhardt 1895, 444, Nos. 861-863.

¹⁷See Reisner 1924, 311, No. 8; Sztetyllo 1976, 37, No. 50; Gramatopol-Bordea 1968, 58, No. 62; Lazarov 1974, 32, No. 4; Börker 1973, 42, No. 29

¹⁸His stamps were found in Pergamon, see Schuchhardt 1895, 438, No. 809-810, and for the combination p. 825. Grace dates his activity to the years 188-183 B.C., Sztetyllo 1991, 59, No. 87, note 314. And he was the latest eponym found in Middle Stoa filling, see Middle Stoa, 10.

¹⁹He was in charge in the second quarter of the second century B.C., see Grace 1950, 136 and 142, Nos. 39-40; Sztetyllo 1983, 78, No. 58.

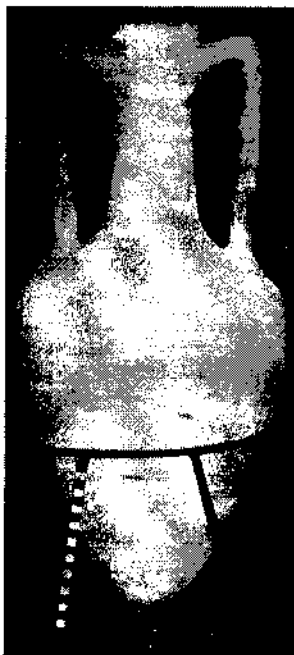
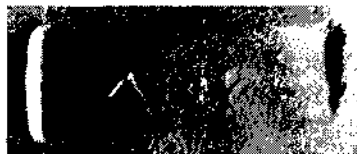
²⁰Grace suggested that he was in charge at the beginning of the second century B.C., see Grace 1950, 136-144, No. 71; Sztetyllo 1991, 59, No. 87, note 316.

²¹Sztetyllo 1991, 59, No. 87, note 317. His stamps were found in Pergamon, see Schuchhardt 1895, 475, Nos. 1166-1167.

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b. Producer: Dios; matrice: Gen.; rectangular;
4.1x1.5; symbol: *caduceus*; date: c. 210-175 B.C.

caduceus
Δίου



On the stamps of Rhodian amphorae are attested three eponyms who bore the same name, Kallikrates. The first acted in Period I and his name is recorded on the productions of Zenon I and Hieroteles²², Kallikrates II is dated to Period III and he associates with the producers Dios, as in the case of our amphora, Damokrates I and Soteridas²³. The third, Kallikrates III, appears on the productions of Agathoboulos of Period IV²⁴.

Ten stamps of the eponym Kallikrates II were found in Pergamon, nine of which are rectangular²⁵. For his other rectangular stamps see Sztetyllo 1975, 183, Nos. 82-84; Sztetyllo 1991, 42, No. 49; Breccia 1907, 82, No. 34R; Porro 1916, 117, Nos. 115/3-7; Säflund 1980, 13, No. 6; Tudor 1967, 56, No. 27. His stamps with the same text were found in Lindos²⁶, Nea Paphos²⁷ and Alexandria²⁸. His name can also be seen on the circular stamps with a Rhodian rose or Helios head as symbol in the center²⁹.

Stamps of the producer Dios were found in Pergamon and Olbia³⁰. On some stamps from the Koroni Peninsula he is associated with the eponym Thestor³¹. In the light of some finds from Pergamon it is known that this

²²Grace 1963, 326, note 16; Badaliants 1980, 164; Badaliants 1976, 38.

²³Nachtergaele 1978, 52; Badaliants 1980, 164.

²⁴Nachtergaele 1978, 50.

²⁵Schuchhardt 1895, 464-465, Nos. 1053-1062.

²⁶Nilsson 1909, 441, Nos. 263/22-23.

²⁷Sztetyllo 1976, 46, No. 99.

²⁸Sztetyllo 1975, 183, No. 84.

²⁹Nilsson 1909, 440, Nos. 263/17-18 and 441, No. 263/27; Sztetyllo 1975, 183, No. 85; Breccia 1907, 82; Porro 1916, 117, No. 115/8; Sztetyllo 1991, 42, No. 50; Dumont 1871, 97-98, Nos. 157-158; Paris 1914, 310, LII; Grace 1950, 145, No. 74.

³⁰Schuchhardt 1895, 459, No. 1006. See also Sztetyllo 1991, 67, No. 108, note 377.

³¹Grace 1963, 334, No. 9.

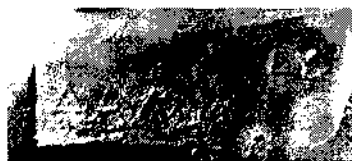
eponymous magistrate served in the Period III³². Some of his productions, on the other hand, are dated by the eponyms Sodamos³³, Ariston II³⁴ and Kleonimos³⁵. One would therefore date the activity of Dios in the end of the third and the beginning of the second century B. C.

Dios, generally did not use any symbols on his stamps. However, for his stamps with a bunch of grapes, see Nilsson 1909, 416, Nos. 179/1-5. For his stamps from different centers, see Grace 1934, 227, No. 45; Porro 1916, 114, No. 71; D. Pinkwart-W. Stammitz, *Altertümer von Pergamon*, Band XIV, *Peristyl Hauser westlich der unteren Agora*, Berlin, 1984, 141, K261, Taf. 30; Levi-Carratelli 611, No. 23; Gramatopol-Bordea 1969, 234, No. 756; Sztetyllo 1976, 43, No. 86; Sztetyllo 1991, 67, Nos. 108-109.

4 Inv. No. 6673; h. of the jar: c. 80 (the foot is broken); h. of the handles: 29; lip R: 12; date: from the middle of the second century B.C.

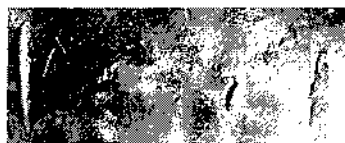
a. Eponym: invisible; matrice: gen.; rectangular; 4.2x1.2.

[.....]ευς
Δαλ[ίου]



b. Producer: Lysion; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; c. 4.0x1.6; symbol: anchor; date: from the middle of the second century B.C.

Λυσ[ίωνος]



The productions of Lysion were found in Lindos, Tell Sandahannah, Moldova, Hama and Tenos³⁶. His another stamp in the Royal Ontario

³²Schuchhardt 1895, 462, Nos. 1032-1035.

³³Grace 1934, 219.

³⁴Badalianis 1980, 164. He was dated to c. 178 B.C. by V. Grace, see Sztetyllo 1991, 67, No. 108, note 378.

³⁵Sztetyllo 1991, 67, No. 108, note 381.

³⁶Nilsson 1909, 451, No. 285; Macalister 1901, 124-125, No. 146; Tudor 1967, 66, No. 86; A. P. Christensen, "Les poteries hellénistiques", *Hama, Fouilles et recherches de la fondation Carlsberg 1931-1938*, Kobenhavn, 1971, 54, No. 230; Etienne 1986, 240,

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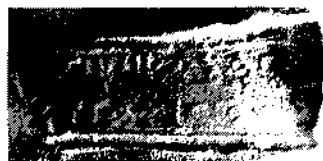
Museum is dated to the second half of the second century B.C.³⁷. Grace notes the combination of the producer Lysion with the eponym Androneikos³⁸ who was in charge in a year between c. 180-150 B.C.³⁹ Since the Genitive ending in -εως on the present stamp can not belong to this name, it does not seem possible to identify the eponym whose name appears on this production of Lysion⁴⁰. Anyway, the form of the jar leads one to suggest that it was produced in the middle and the second half of the second century B.C.⁴¹

For the combination of Lysion with the eponyms Nikasagoras and Timotheos, see Finkielsztejn 1993, 278.

5 Inv. No. 6674; h: c. 89 (the foot is broken); h. of the handles: 32; lip R: 12; date: c. 123-108 B. C.

a. Eponym: Nikasagoras II; matrice: Gen.; rectangular; 4x1.8; date: c. 146-108 B.C.

Ἐπὶ Νικασαγό-
ρα
Ἄρταμιτίου



No. 36.

³⁷J. W. Hayes, "Stamped Amphora Handles", *Greek and Greek-Style Painted and Plain Pottery in the Royal Ontario Museum*, 194-195, No. 299.

³⁸Grace 1949, 185.

³⁹Sztetyllo 1976, 54, 142.

⁴⁰Finkielsztejn mentions the possible combination between the producer Lysion and the eponym Aristogenes (see Finkielsztejn 1993, 388). The genetivus form of Aristogenes is Aristogeneus. As it is seen (-eus) on our stamp, we have a suggestion of being the name as Aristogenes.

⁴¹For amphorae of similar type, see Nicolaou-Empereur 1986, 525-529, Nos. 10-14, fig. 9a-13a.

b. Producer: [-]phan[-]; rectangular; c. 3.9x1.7.

[-]φρν[-]



There are two Rhodian eponyms called Nikasagoras. The stamps recording the name of Nikasagoras I, whose magistracy is dated to c. 185 B.C., were found at Pergamon and in the Middle Stoa filling⁴². The producers associated with him are Damokrates I, Dios, Amyntas⁴³, Aristokles, Herakleitos and Linos⁴⁴.

The eponymous magistracy of Nikasagoras II has been dated to 130 B.C.⁴⁵ in the work in Period V⁴⁶. He was perhaps the same person as Nikasagoras Hippokleus, the priest of Athena Lindia in 123 B.C.⁴⁷ If this is true, the present stamp should be dated to 130 B.C. It is also of interest to note that a similar amphora produced by Euphranor in the Nicosia Museum records his name⁴⁸. The other producers who date their productions by his name are Agathoboulos⁴⁹, Agesippos⁵⁰, Drakontidas, Eukleitos⁵¹ and Lysion⁵².

It is not always easy to distinguish the stamps of Nikasagoras I and Nikasagoras II. However, one would note that the handles recording stamps of Nikasagoras II have a secondary stamp which sometimes bear Rhodian rose

⁴²Schuchhardt 1895, 473, Nos. 1139-1145; Middle Stoa 8-11.

⁴³Badaliants 1976, 39 and Badaliants 1980, 163.

⁴⁴Sztetyllo 1991, 49, note 223. Sztetyllo mentions the combination with the producer Agesippos and the eponym Nikasagoras I. But Agesippos worked in a later period and his name can not be found in Pergamon. Instead, this eponym should be changed to Nikasagoras II.

⁴⁵Finkielsztejn 1993, 386.

⁴⁶Middle Stoa 11, and note 21.

⁴⁷Sztetyllo 1991, 49, No. 65.

⁴⁸Nicolaou-Empereur 1986, 531, No. 15.

⁴⁹Badaliants 1976, 40; Finkielsztejn 1993, 285.

⁵⁰Badaliants 1976, 40.

⁵¹Macalister 1912, 363 and 357, No. 216; Finkielsztejn 1993, 278, 388, note 65.

⁵²Finkielsztejn 1993, 412, No. Rh 11.

or a monogram or only some letters⁵³.

For the rectangular stamps of Nikasagoras II see Levi-Carratelli 613, No. 45; Calvet 1972, 37, Nos. 74-75. For other rectangular stamps naming Nikasagoras (I or II) see Macalister 1901, 126-127, No. 171; Porro 1916, 119, No. 145/2; Gaertringen 1896, 56, No. 19; Nilsson 1909, 460, Nos. 329/1-7 and 461, Nos. 329, Nos. 10-13, 15, 17, 19, 462, Nos. 329/21, 23; Macalister 1912, 360, Nos. 340-341, 343, 346-349⁵⁴, 352, 355, 358, 361; W. Technau, *AM*, 54, 1929, 59, No. 6. In the center of the circular stamps of this eponym is the Helios' head or a Rhodian rose⁵⁵ or rarely a dolphin⁵⁶.

It is not possible to restore the name of the producer in certainty.

The double frame leads one to think of the producer Diophanes who is the only producer used this kind of die⁵⁷. But the appearance of a pilos as symbol on his stamps brings difficulty for this identification since there seems to be no traces of such a symbol on our stamp.

ABBREVIATIONS

Badaliants 1970	Badaliants, Yu. S., <i>VOI</i> 3, 113, 1970, 112-126.
Badaliants 1976	Badaliants, Yu. S., <i>SA</i> 4, 1976, 32-41.
Badaliants 1980	Badaliants, Yu. S., <i>SA</i> 2, 1980, 161-166.
Bleckmann 1912	Bleckmann, F., <i>Klio</i> 12, 1912, 249-259.
Börker 1973	Börker, C., <i>Baghdader Mitteilungen</i> 6, 1973, 31-49.
Breccia 1907	Breccia, E., <i>Bulletin de la société archéologique d'Alexandrie</i> IX, 1907, 74-85.
Calvet 1972	Calvet, Y., <i>Sala-mine de Chypre</i> III, 1972, 11-97.
Calvet 1982	Calvet, Y., <i>Kition-Bamboula I</i> , 1982, 4-61.
Dumont 1871	Dumont, A., <i>Inscriptiones céramiques de Grèce</i> , 1871.
Dumont 1873	Dumont, A., <i>Revue Archéologique</i> XXV, 1873, 317-326.
Etienne 1986	Etienne, R., <i>Tenos I</i> , 1986, 233-258.
Finkielsztejn 1993	Finkielsztejn, G., <i>Amphores et timbres études de</i>

⁵³Grace 1950, 145, No. 76; Middle Stoa 8-9; Nicolaou-Empereur 1986, 531, No. 15, secondary stamp is PAI.

⁵⁴Recording the legend in a rectangular frame, like in the case of our amphora his No. 347 is notable.

⁵⁵Nilsson 1909, 461, Nos. 329/9, 14, 18 and 462, No. 329/22; Macalister 1912, 359, No. 336 (O is the secondary stamp) and 360, Nos. 337, 345, 350, 351, 357, 361 (PK, secondary stamp); Tudor 1967, 58, No. 37.

⁵⁶Reisner 1924, 313, No. 31.

⁵⁷Sztetyllo 1991, 65, No. 103; Nilsson 1909, 416-417, No. 180.

- chrono-logie et d'histoire*, Vol. I, II, III. 1993 (unpublished thesis of doctorate).
- Gaertringen 1896 Gaertringen, E., *AM XXI*, 1896, 56-58.
- Grace 1934 Grace, V., *Hesperia III*, 1934, 197-310.
- Grace 1949 Grace, V., *Hesperia VIII*, 1949, 175-189.
- Grace 1950 Grace, V., *Tarsus I, Excavations at Gözlükule*, ed. Hetty Goldman, 1950, 135-227.
- Grace 1963 Grace V., *Hesperia XXXII*, 3, 1963, 319-334.
- Gramatopol-Bordea 1968 Gramatopol, M., Bordea, Gh., P., *Studii și Cercetari de Istorie Veche*, 19.1, 1968, 41-61.
- Gramatopol-Bordea 1969 Gramatopol, M. - Bordea, Gh., P., *Dacia N.S. XIII*, 1969, 127-156.
- Lazarov 1974 Lazarov, M., *Bulletin du Musée National de Varna* 11, 1974, 19-56.
- Levi-Carratelli Levi, D. - Carratelli, G. P., *ASAtene* 39/40, N.S. 23/24 (1961/1962), 629-632.
- Macalister 1901 Macalister, R. A. C., *PEF*, Quarterly State-ment for 1901, 24-396.
- Macalister 1912 Macalister, R. A., *The Excavations Of Gezer II*, 1912, 351-363.
- Middle Stoa Grace, V., "The Middle Stoa Dated by Amphora Stamps", *Hesperia*, 54, 1985, 1-49.
- Miller 1875 Miller, E., *Revue Archéologique*, 2. serie XXIX, Paris, 1875, 374-390.
- Muşeteanu 1978 Muşeteanu, C., Conovici, N., Atanasiu, A., *Dacia N.S.*, XXII, 1978, 173-199.
- Nachtergaele 1978 Nachtergaele, G., *Timbres amphoriques et autres documents écrits acquis en Egypte*, 1978, 12-69.
- Nicolaou-Empereur 1986 Nicolaou, I - Emperur, J. Y., *Recherches sur les amphores grecques (BCH Suppl. XIII)*, 1986, 515-531.
- Nilsson 1909 Nilsson, Martin P., *Timbres amphoriques de Lindos, Publiés avec une etude sur les timbres amphoriques rhodiens*, 1909.
- Paris 1914 Paris, J., *BCH XXXVIII*, 1914, 300-326.
- Porro 1916 Porro, G. G., *ASAtene* II, 1916, 103-124.
- Piridik 1917 Pridik, E., *Catalogue d'inventarie des timbres sur anses et cols d'amphores, ainsi sur tuiles, de la collection de l'Ermitage*, 1917, 127-187.
- Reisner 1924 Reisner, G. A., Fisher, C. S., Lyon, D. G., *Harvards Excavations at Samaria, 1908-1910*, 1924, 310-316.
- Säflund 1980 Säflund, M.-L., *Labraunda Swedish Excavation and Researches*, Vol. II, 2, 1980, 1-28.
- Schuchhardt 1895 Schuchhardt, K. S., *Altertümer von Pergamon VIII. 2: Die Inschriften von Pergamon II*, 1895, 423-499.

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- Sztetyllo 1975 Sztetyllo, Z., *Etudes Travaux* VIII, 16, 1975, 160-235.
- Sztetyllo 1976 Sztetyllo, Z., *Nea Paphos* I, 1976, 9-109.
- Sztetyllo 1978 Sztetyllo, Z., *Etudes Travaux* X, 20, 1978- 260-363.
- Sztetyllo 1983 Sztetyllo Z., *Les timbres céramiques dans les collections de Musée National de Varsovie*, 1983, 18-195.
- Sztetyllo 1991 Sztetyllo, Z., *Nea Paphos* IV, Varsovie, 1991, 7-109.
- Tudor 1967 Tudor, D., *Archeologia Moldovei* V, 1967, 38-80.

G. C. Şenol - A. K. Şenol
İzmir-1997

