


## Hellenistic and Roman Stamped Amphora Handles from Phaselis


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This paper introduces 18 stamped amphora handles that were discovered during surveys and excavations conducted in Phaselis between 2019 and 2023. Phaselis, situated on the southern coast of Asia Minor on the boundary of Lykia-Pamphylia and Pisidia, was established as a trade centre from its inception. According to Herodotos (II.178) Phaselis also participated in the establishment of the trade centre Hellenion in Naukratis during the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, alongside Khios, Teos, Phokaia, Klazomenai, Samos, Miletos, Rhodes, Knidos, Halikarnassos, Aigina, and Mytilene. In the records named the Ahiqar Parchment, the products imported to Egypt around the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC included metals, processed wood such as panels and plates, wine, fragrant oils, and wool. Notably, among the exported products from Phaselis included wood and fragrant oils<sup>1</sup>. A votive inscription from the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC (TAM II 1184), dedicated by two sailors from Phaselis, notifies that one-tenth of the profits acquired from their sea trade was given to Athena Polias. This inscription demonstrates the significance of naval commerce for the community. Another inscription (IG I<sup>3</sup> 10) dated back to the mid-5<sup>th</sup> century BC specifies that the same privileges granted to Khios, Athens' one of the primary and significant ally, were also extended to merchants from Phaselis in case they encountered any issues in Athens. The Peace of Kallias solidified Phaselis' importance as a Mediterranean harbour city. This agreement prohibited Persian ships from sailing between Kyaneai and Phaselis, in other words from the exit of the Bosphorus in the North Black Sea until the South Mediterranean. The role of Phaselis in Mediterranean trade appears to have grown significantly, especially during the Hellenistic period, paralleling the conquest of Phaselis and Lykia by Ptolemy I in 309 BC<sup>2</sup>. The stamped amphora handles constitute some of the most crucial pieces of evidence pertaining to maritime commerce, especially in the Hellenistic Period.

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<sup>1</sup> Briant – Descat 1998, 69-72; Bresson 2000, 68-73.

<sup>2</sup> The hegemony of Ptolemaios I in Lycia, who captured Antigonos I Monophthalmus' garrison in Xanthos in 309 BC was short dated, see Diod. Sic. 20.27.1-2; Porph. Fr. 42. The earliest epigraphic data regarding the Ptolemaic domination in Lycia came from Limyra (Wörrle 1977, 44, 47, 57; Wörrle 2012, 368). For the role of Phaselis in Mediterranean trade and the relationship with Eastern Mediterranean harbours see Tüner Önen 2012, 205-212.

Sixteen of the stamped amphora handles discussed in the article were uncovered during excavations at the so-called Hellenistic temple located at the western entrance of the city. One handle was discovered on the surface in the northeastern Necropolis of the town, and another was found during the ongoing excavation work on the Main Street. These stamped amphora handles have been classified as from Rhodes (13), Rhodian Peraea (1), Knidos (1), Pamphylia (2) and Latin DR 2-4 (1) according to their production centres. At the same time, it was determined which eponym or producer names on the stamps belonged to and established that the earliest example of stamped handles can be dated back to the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, the latest example is dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Until now, knowledge of Phaselis' maritime commerce was limited to ancient historical sources, epigraphic records, and numismatic data. Due to the lack of information concerning the kind of amphora produced or used in the city, along with the absence of stamped amphora handles from the city, no evidence of such material could be produced regarding the sea trade of the city. Thanks to the stamped amphora handles discussed here, data on this subject has now been revealed for the first time. Consequently, this article makes a leading contribution to our understanding of Phaselis' maritime trade connections by regarded the stamped amphora handles.

## A. Rhodian Stamps

### A. 1. Eponym Stamps

**No. 1.** 19.3KD.MA.01. Findspot: north-east necropolis. Form: rectangular. Dimension: c. 4.0 x 2.1 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, three horizontal inscription lines. Eponym: Καλλικράτης II. Month: Κάρνειος. Date: c. 177/175 BC. Matrix: RE-KΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ 02-KΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ-004<sup>3</sup>.

Ἐπί Καλλικρ-  
άτους  
Καρνείου



The stamp bears the name of the eponym Καλλικράτης II and the name of the month Κάρνειος. Καλλικράτης II was in charge in Period IIIc between c. 177/175 BC<sup>4</sup>. The name of this eponym exists on the stamps of the amphorae produced by the fabricants Ἀγορᾶναξ<sup>5</sup>, Ἀριστοκλῆς II<sup>6</sup>,

<sup>3</sup> No identical stamp design to this from Phaselis has been published yet. Therefore, this stamp has been identified as the matrix RE-KΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ 02-KΑΡΝΕΙΟΣ-004. We would like to thank Prof. Dr. Gonca Cankardeş-Şenol for this information.

<sup>4</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 192, table 19; Finkielsztejn 2021, 207 (c. 176 BC).

<sup>5</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 109.

<sup>6</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 315.

Δαμοκράτης I<sup>7</sup>, Δῖος I<sup>8</sup> and Μαρσύας<sup>9</sup>. The stamps bearing the name of this eponym have been found in Tanais<sup>10</sup>, the Athenian Agora<sup>11</sup>, Sarayburnu-Istanbul<sup>12</sup>, Paphos<sup>13</sup>, Alexandria<sup>14</sup> and Carthage<sup>15</sup>.

**No. 2.** 23.2TP.MA.01. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular. Dimension: ? x ? cm. Inscription mode and direction: retrograde inscription, three horizontal inscription lines. Device and device place: bust of Helios and in the center. Eponym: Ἀρχίβιος. Month: Ἀρταμίτιος. Date: 115 BC. Matrix: APXIBIOS-APTAMITIOS-003.

Ἐ[πὶ ἱερέως Ἀρχιβί]- *retr.*

ίου *Helios*

[Ἀρ]τα *bust* μ[ιτίου]



The device and the inscription have been badly damaged by the breakage of the stamp. There is a bust of Helios in the center of this rectangular stamp. This type of stamps contains only the name of the eponym Ἀρχίβιος. The magistracy year of the eponym is dated to the Period Vc (c. 115 BC)<sup>16</sup>. The name of the eponym Ἀρχίβιος is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Ἀνδρόνικος, Εἰρηναῖος, Μενέστρατος, Πολυάρατος, Σώταιρος, Φιλοστέφανος II and Φιλώτας<sup>17</sup>. It can be suggested that this stamp from Phaselis and a stamp by the die RE-APXIBIOS-APTAMITIOS-003 attested in the Alexandria Benaki Collection were impressed with the same die. Stamps bearing the name of this eponym are found in the Alba Fucens<sup>18</sup>, Alexandria<sup>19</sup>, Patara<sup>20</sup>, Elaiussa Sebaste<sup>21</sup> and the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>22</sup>.

**No. 3.** 21.2TP.MA.01. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 4.2 x 1.4 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Eponym: Χρυσάων/Χρυσάωρ. Month: Σμίνθιος. Date: c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RE-XPYΣAΩN/XPYΣΩP-ΣMINΘIOS-003.

<sup>7</sup> Gentili 1958, 34, no. 5.

<sup>8</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol - Şenol 1997, 54, no. 3; Nicolaou 2005, 441, no. 147.

<sup>9</sup> Jöhrens 1999a, 72, no. 189.

<sup>10</sup> Jöhrens 2001, 392, no. 71.

<sup>11</sup> Grace 1934, 224, no. 29.

<sup>12</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol - Şenol 1997, 54, no. 3a.

<sup>13</sup> Sztetyllo 1976, 46, no. 99.

<sup>14</sup> Sztetyllo 1975, 183, no. 84; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 190, no. 91.

<sup>15</sup> Jöhrens 1999b, 243, table 24, abb. I.

<sup>16</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 195, table 21.

<sup>17</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 218.

<sup>18</sup> Diez 1980, 13, TAG 17, pl. IV, 2.

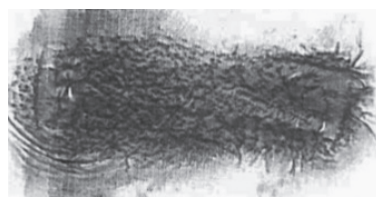
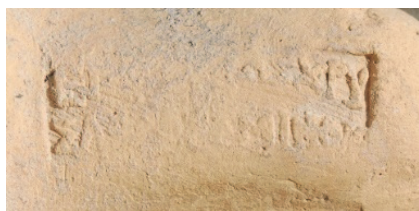
<sup>19</sup> Sztetyllo 1990, 194, no. 94; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 343, no. 117; Cankardeş-Şenol 2003, 238, no. 80.

<sup>20</sup> Dündar 2017, 142-43, RH.83.

<sup>21</sup> Kızırlaslanoglu - Alkaç 2018, 47, 49, no. 4.

<sup>22</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 511.

Ἐπὶ ἱερέως Χρυσά[ορος] Σμινθίου(υ)



The stamp bears the name of the eponym Χρυσάων/Χρυσάωρ and the name of the month Σμίνθιος<sup>23</sup>. The magistracy year of the eponym is dated to Period VI (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC)<sup>24</sup>. The name of the eponym was identified on the amphorae of the fabricants Ἀραταῖος<sup>25</sup>, Ἐρμιογένης<sup>26</sup>, Φίλιππος<sup>27</sup> and Φιλοστέφανος ΙΙ<sup>28</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this eponym are found in Alba Fucens<sup>29</sup>, Histria<sup>30</sup>, Delos<sup>31</sup>, Patara<sup>32</sup> and Alexandria<sup>33</sup>. This stamp from Phaselis and a sample in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria were impressed with the same die<sup>34</sup>.

**No. 4.** 23.2TP.MA.02. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular. Dimension: ? x ? cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two (?) horizontal inscription lines. Eponym: Διονύσιος. Date: c. 85 – c. 40 BC. Matrix: RE-ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ-?.

Ἐπὶ  
Διον[υσίου]  
[.....] ?



The stamp bears the name of the eponym Διονύσιος. The magistracy year of the eponym is dated to Period VIIa between c. 85 – c. 40 BC<sup>35</sup>. The form of the handle on which this stamp is impressed is similar to the Rhodian amphorae of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC<sup>36</sup>. The name of the eponym is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Θεόφιλος and Μένανδρος ΙΙ Λαοδικεύς<sup>37</sup>. Examples where the names of this eponym and the fabricant Θεόφιλος are given together in the same stamp are found

<sup>23</sup> Arslan – Tüner-Önen 2021, 149, fig. 4.

<sup>24</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 161, table 13.

<sup>25</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 442, no. 148.

<sup>26</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 176.

<sup>27</sup> Palaczyk 2001, 329.

<sup>28</sup> Hall 1885, 390, no. 5047.

<sup>29</sup> Mertens et al. 1955, 86, no. 8.

<sup>30</sup> Canarache 1957, 255, no. 606.

<sup>31</sup> Grace – Savvatiyanou-Petropoulakou 1970, 312, E 33.

<sup>32</sup> Dündar 2017, 159, Rh.108.

<sup>33</sup> Sztetyllo 1975, 208, no 71; Sztetyllo 1992, 198, no. 18; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 341-42, no. 114; Cankardeş-Şenol 2003, 237, no. 76, fig. 76.

<sup>34</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 180, RE-ΧΡΥΣΑΩΝ/ΧΡΥΣΩΡ-ΣΜΙΝΘΙΟΣ-003.

<sup>35</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 162, table 15.

<sup>36</sup> Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 60-61, no. 13, pl. 13.

<sup>37</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 220.

in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>38</sup> and Parion<sup>39</sup>. This stamp from Phaselis may be close or identical to the die RE-ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ-RF-MΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ 02 ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΟΣ-001<sup>40</sup>. A stamp bearing the name of the eponym Διονύσιος was discovered at Tel Anafa<sup>41</sup>.

**No. 5.** 23.2TP.MA.03. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 4.3 x 1.5 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Eponym: Σιμίας, Month: Ὑακίνθιος. Date: c. 85 – c. 40 BC. Matrix: RE-ΣΙΜΙΑΣ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001.

Ἐπὶ Σιμίας  
Ὑακινθίου

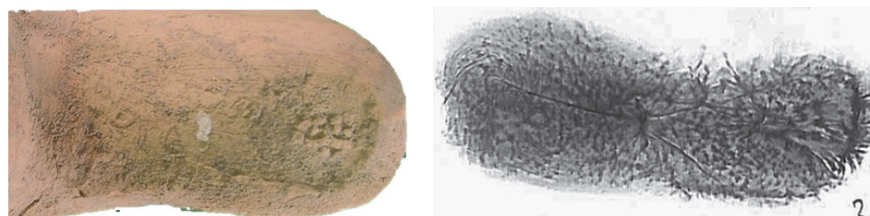


The stamp bears the name of the eponym Σιμίας and the name of the month Ὑακίνθιος. The magistracy year of the eponym is dated to Period VIIa (c. 85 – c. 40 BC)<sup>42</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this eponym are found in Alexandria. This stamp from Phaselis and a sample in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria were impressed with the same die<sup>43</sup>.

## A.2. Fabricant Stamps

**No. 6.** 23.2TP.MA.04. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 5.1 x 2.1 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Device and device place: grape cluster and on the right. Fabricant: Ἀγαθόβουλος. Date: c. 144 – c. 121 BC. Matrix: RF-ΑΓΑΘΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ-?.

[Ἀγαθο]- *grape*  
*cluster*  
βούλ[ου]



The stamp probably bears the name of the fabricant Ἀγαθόβουλος. The device of grape cluster standing horizontally on the right part of the stamp is seen. The fabricant is associated with eponyms Ἀστυμίδης II (c. 144 BC), Θέρσανδρος (c. 137/136 – c. 135 BC), Ἀρίστακος (c. 137/136 – c. 135 BC), Ἀνδρίας (c. 137/136 – c. 135 BC), Ἀρχέμβροτος I (c. 134/133 BC), Ἀνδρόνικος (132 BC), Νικασαγόρας II (c. 131 BC), Καλλικράτης II (c. 130 BC), Ἀριστογένης (c. 129 BC) and Ἴέρων II (c. 121 BC). The fabricant Ἀγαθόβουλος was active between the years c. 144 – c. 121 BC based

<sup>38</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 77, RE-ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ-RF-ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ-001.

<sup>39</sup> Keleş et al. 2021, 25-26, no. 7.

<sup>40</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 77.

<sup>41</sup> Ariel – Finkielsztejn 1994, 202, SAH 40.

<sup>42</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 162, tab. 15.

<sup>43</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 334, RE-ΣΙΜΙΑΣ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001.

on the magistracy years of these eponyms<sup>44</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in Pella<sup>45</sup>, Delos<sup>46</sup>, Pergamon<sup>47</sup>, Paphos<sup>48</sup>, Alexandria<sup>49</sup> and Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>50</sup>.

**No. 7.** 23.2TP.MA.05. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: ? x 1.3 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Device and device place: cornucopia and on the right. Fabricant: Ἀθανόδοτος. Date: c. 174/172 – c. 168/166 BC. Matrix: RF-AΘΑΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ-008.

[Ἀθα]vo- *cornu-*  
[δότ]ου *copia*



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Ἀθανόδοτος. A cornucopia device can be seen in the right corner of the stamp. The association of this fabricant with the eponyms Κλευκράτης I (c. 174/172 BC), Νικασαγόρας I (c. 172/170 BC) and Ἀριστείδας II (c. 168/166 BC) has been confirmed. Based on the magistracy years of these eponyms, the activity of the fabricant Ἀθανόδοτος points out between the years c. 174/172 – c. 168/166 BC<sup>51</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in Olbia<sup>52</sup>, Tanais<sup>53</sup>, Pergamon<sup>54</sup>, Paphos<sup>55</sup>, Salamis-Cyprus<sup>56</sup>, Jerusalem<sup>57</sup>, Tell Sandannah<sup>58</sup>, Alexandria<sup>59</sup> and Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>60</sup>. This stamp from Phaselis and a sample in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria were impressed with the same die<sup>61</sup>.

**No. 8.** 21.2TP.MA.02. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 4.7 x 2.0 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, one horizontal inscription line. Device and device place:

<sup>44</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 255.

<sup>45</sup> Akamatis 2000, 90, R90.

<sup>46</sup> Grace – Savvastianou-Petropoulakou 1970, 305, E 15.

<sup>47</sup> Börker – Burow 1998, 79, no. 1, table 22.

<sup>48</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 122-23, no. 289-92.

<sup>49</sup> Sztetyllo 1991, 83, no. 58.

<sup>50</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2023, 24-31.

<sup>51</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 250.

<sup>52</sup> Levi 1964, 267, nos. 178-80.

<sup>53</sup> Jöhrens 2001, 410, no. 155.

<sup>54</sup> Börker – Burow 1998, 43, nos. 379-80, table 15; 80, nos. 27-28, table 22.

<sup>55</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 130, nos. 314-15.

<sup>56</sup> Calvet 1978, 224, no. 4.

<sup>57</sup> Ariel 1990, 41, S84.

<sup>58</sup> Macalister 1901, 28-29, no. 11, fig. 3.

<sup>59</sup> Sztetyllo 1978, 270, no. 16.

<sup>60</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2023, 138-141.

<sup>61</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2023, 140.

grape cluster and on the right. Fabricant: Δαμᾶς. Date: c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC. Matrix: RF-ΔΑΜΑΣ-006.

Δ[α]μᾶ  
*grape*  
*cluster*



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Δαμᾶς<sup>62</sup>. The device of grape cluster placed vertically can be seen on the left part of the stamp. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in Paphos<sup>63</sup>, Amathous<sup>64</sup>, Crocodilopolis-Arsinoe<sup>65</sup> and Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>66</sup>. His activity has been assigned to Periods V-VI (c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC). An die identical to the one presented here is held in Paphos<sup>67</sup>. This stamp is in the same die as a stamp in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>68</sup>.

**No. 9.** 23.2TP.MA.06. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 3.8 x 2.1 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Device and device place: herme and below. Fabricant: Μένανδρος Π Λαοδικεύς. Date: c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC. Matrix: RF-MENANΔΡΟΣ 02-001.

Μενάν-  
δρου  
*herme*



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Μένανδρος Π Λαοδικεύς. Under the second line of the name, a herme device can be seen slanting to the left. The association of this amphora fabricant with the eponyms Ἀρχέμβροτος Π (c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC), Ἀπολλώνιος (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC), Ζηνόδοτος (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC), Θευγένης (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC), Ἰππίας (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC), Τιμοσθένης (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC) and Διονύσιος (c. 85 – c. 40 BC) has been confirmed<sup>69</sup>. Based on the magistracy years of these eponyms, the activity of fabricant Μένανδρος Π Λαοδικεύς is given between c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c.

<sup>62</sup> Arslan – Tüner-Önen 2021, 149, fig. 3.

<sup>63</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 148-49, no. 369.

<sup>64</sup> Nicolaou 1991, 204, no. 34, pl. XIV.

<sup>65</sup> Empereur 1977, 60, no. 181.

<sup>66</sup> RF-ΔΑΜΑΣ-001, [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

<sup>67</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 148-49, no. 369.

<sup>68</sup> RF-ΔΑΜΑΣ-006, [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

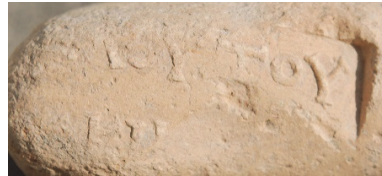
<sup>69</sup> For the magistracy years of these eponyms, see Finkielsztein 2001.

40 BC<sup>70</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in the Antikythera wreck<sup>71</sup>, Patara<sup>72</sup>, and Paphos<sup>73</sup>. A die identical to the one presented here is held in Nikaia<sup>74</sup> and the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>75</sup>.

**No. 10.** 23.2TP.MA.07. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: ? x 1.8 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Fabricant: Πλούτος. Month: Ὑακίνθιος. Date: c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC. Matrix: RF-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001.

[Π]λούτου

[Ὑ]ακ[ι]νθίου



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Πλούτος and the name of the month Ὑακίνθιος. The fabricant is associated with the eponyms Ἰππίας<sup>76</sup> (Period VI or VIIa: c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC) and Νικότιμος<sup>77</sup> (Period VIIa: c. 85 – c. 40 BC)<sup>78</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in Tell Anafa<sup>79</sup>, Alexandria<sup>80</sup>, and Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>81</sup>. A die identical to the one presented here is held in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>82</sup>.

**No. 11.** 23.2TP.MA.08. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: ? x 2.2 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines. Fabricant: Πλούτος. Month: Ἀγριάνιος. Date: c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC. Matrix: RF-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001.

<sup>70</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 261.

<sup>71</sup> Grace 1965, 9, fig. 3E, 15.

<sup>72</sup> DüNDAR 2017, 247, Rh.251.

<sup>73</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 191, no. 494.

<sup>74</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol – Ekin-Meriç 2021, 84, no. 14, fig. 14.

<sup>75</sup> RF-MENANΔΡΟΣ 02-001, [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

<sup>76</sup> Badoud 2010, 169, fn. 2.

<sup>77</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 105.

<sup>78</sup> For the magistracy years of these two eponyms. Finkielsztejn 2001, 162, table 14-15.

<sup>79</sup> Ariel – Finkielsztejn 1994, 212, SAH 71.

<sup>80</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 206, no. 121.

<sup>81</sup> RF-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ-ΑΡΤΑΜΙΤΙΟΣ-001.

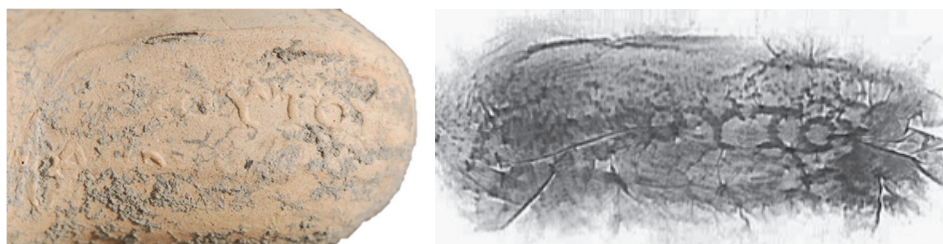
[http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

<sup>82</sup> RF-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-001.

[http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_rech\\_avanc\\_new.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_rech_avanc_new.php).



Πλούτου  
Ἀγριανίου



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Πλούτος and the name of the month Ἀγριάνιος. A die that is identical to the one presented here is held in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>83</sup>. For the fabricant see no. 10.

**No. 12.** 23.2TP.MA.09. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 4.6 x 2.0 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, one horizontal inscription line. Device and device place: grape cluster and on the right. Fabricant: Τιμόθεος. Date: c. 125 BC. Matrix: RF-TIMOΘΕΟΣ-006.

Τιμοθέου  
*grape cluster*



The stamp bears the name of the fabricant Τιμόθεος. The device of grape cluster placed vertically can be seen on the lower right part of the stamp. The association of this amphora fabricant with the eponym Πολυάρατος II has been confirmed<sup>84</sup>. The magistracy year of this eponym is given to Period Vb, around c. 125 BC<sup>85</sup>. Based on the magistracy year of the eponym Πολυάρατος II, the activity of the fabricant Τιμόθεος coincides with the same period<sup>86</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this fabricant are found in Kaunos<sup>87</sup>, Paphos<sup>88</sup>, Tell Anafa<sup>89</sup>, Alexandria<sup>90</sup>, and the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>91</sup>. A die identical to the one presented here is held in Delos<sup>92</sup>.

### A.3. Unrestorable Stamp

**No. 13.** 23.2TP.MA.10. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular. Dimension: ? x ? cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal. Date: c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC.

<sup>83</sup> RF-ΠΛΟΥΤΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001.

[http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php)

<sup>84</sup> Badaliants 1980, 165.

<sup>85</sup> Finkielsztein 2001, 195, table 21; Finkielsztein 2021, 208 (c. 127/126 BC).

<sup>86</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 259.

<sup>87</sup> Schmaltz 2016, 321, KA 751.

<sup>88</sup> Nicolaou 2005, 215, no. 567.

<sup>89</sup> Ariel – Finkielsztein 1994, 217, SAH 85.

<sup>90</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 218, no. 140.

<sup>91</sup> RF-TIMOΘΕΟΣ-002, [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

<sup>92</sup> RF-TIMOΘΕΟΣ-006, [http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil\\_epon/affiche\\_LRF.php](http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php).

[.....]

Διοσθέο[v] <sup>sic</sup>

[.....]



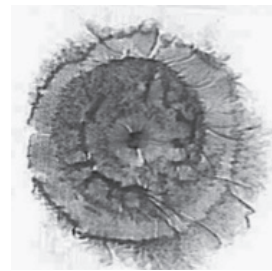
The names and number of lines on the stamp cannot be determined due to the destruction of the impression. On the second line of the stamp is read the month Διόσθνος with spelling mistake. Whether this name belongs to an eponym or a fabricant is not entirely clear<sup>93</sup>. The form of the handle on which this stamp is impressed, is very similar to the Rhodian amphorae dated between c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC<sup>94</sup>.

### B. Rhodian Peraea Stamp<sup>95</sup>

**No. 14.** 23.2TP.MA.11. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: circular. Dimension: R. 2.6 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, one peripheral inscription line, the letters are faced outwards, abbreviated. Device and device place: a dot in the central hollow. Eponym: Πολύχαμος. Date: c. 244 – c. 236 BC. Matrix: RE-ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ-002.

*point*

Ἐπὶ Πολυχάρ(μου)



The stamp with a point device (button-typed) in the center bears the name of the eponym Πολύχαμος. The name recorded on the stamp is given as an abbreviation. The magistracy year of the eponym Πολύχαμος is dated to between the years c. 244 – c. 236 BC, in the Period Ic<sup>96</sup>. The name of this eponym and the thyrsos (?) device appear together on a stamp from the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>97</sup>. The name of the eponym Πολύχαμος is recorded on the amphorae of the fabricants Ἄξιος<sup>98</sup> and Ἱεροτέλης<sup>99</sup>. The names of the fabricant Ἄξιος and the eponym

<sup>93</sup> We would like to thank Prof. Dr. Gonca Cankardeş-Şenol for providing information about this stamp.

<sup>94</sup> Şenol 2018, 472, no. 322, fig. 322.

<sup>95</sup> Rhodian Peraea is a region in southwestern Anatolia and includes the eastern part of the Datça peninsula and the islands of Nysiros, Karpathos and Simi. This region, which has expanded and contracted over time according to the political developments of Rhodes, was considered the background of the island and the underground and natural riches of the region were exploited, Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 62. As a result of archaeological research in this region, amphora workshops and deposits were found in the Peraea, showing that the production of stamped amphorae had been going on since the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. Cankardeş-Şenol – Şenol – Doğer 2004, 353-59; Şenol 2015, 193-201.

<sup>96</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 188, table 17.

<sup>97</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 283, RE-ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ-009.

<sup>98</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 281.

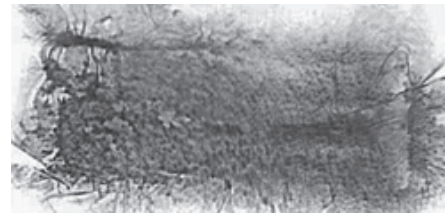
<sup>99</sup> Doğer 1997, 248.

Πολύχαρμος are also recorded on the same stamp<sup>100</sup>. Stamps bearing the name of this eponym Πολύχαρμος are found in Iasos<sup>101</sup>, Loryma<sup>102</sup>, Ephesos<sup>103</sup> and the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>104</sup>. A die identical to the one presented here is held in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria<sup>105</sup>.

### C. Knidian Stamp

**No. 15.** 23.2TP.MA.12. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: ? x 1.8 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, three horizontal inscription lines. Device and device place: oar and on the right. Eponym: Φίλιππος II. Fabricant: Ξενοκλῆς. Date: c. 145 – c. 108 BC. Matrix: ΚΕ-ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ 02-KF-ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ-001.

Ξε[νοκλ]εῦς  
Ἐπὶ *oar*  
Φίλ[ιππος]



The stamp bears the names of the eponym Φίλιππος II and fabricant Ξενοκλῆς. On the right part of the stamp can be seen an oar device. The magistracy year of the eponym Φίλιππος II is known to be in Period V (c. 145 – c. 108 BC)<sup>106</sup>. This eponym is known to be associated with the fabricants Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς, Διονύσιος, Κλεύπολις and Χαρμοκράτης<sup>107</sup>. It was also understood that the fabricant Ξενοκλῆς has associations with the eponyms of this period, Θαλιμβροτίδας, Καλλιδάμας and Μενεκράτης<sup>108</sup>. Some examples from Kaunos<sup>109</sup> and Delos<sup>110</sup> are identical to the die discussed here.

### D. Pamphylian Stamps

**No. 16.** 23.2TP.MA.13. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: Rectangular, Dimension: ? x 1.1 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, two horizontal inscription lines, lunate sigma and epsilon. Date: Second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century – end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

<sup>100</sup> Finkielsztejn 2001, 63, no. 11, pl. I.

<sup>101</sup> Schmaltz 2016, 53, KA 121.

<sup>102</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2019, 131, no. 12.

<sup>103</sup> Lawall 2007, 36, AH 12 a-c, table 6-7.

<sup>104</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 281, RE-ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡΜΟΣ-001.

<sup>105</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 141, B74.

<sup>106</sup> Grace 1985, 34.

<sup>107</sup> Jöhrens 1999a, 176-77, no. 556.

<sup>108</sup> Jöhrens 1999a, 197, nos. 639-42.

<sup>109</sup> Schmaltz 2016, 372, no. 863.

<sup>110</sup> TD 5818.

Κούπρεις  
 Ὅρουφατέρας

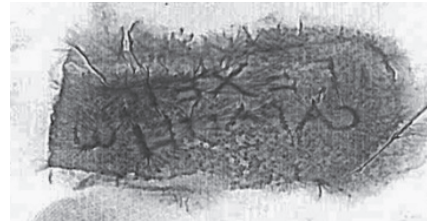
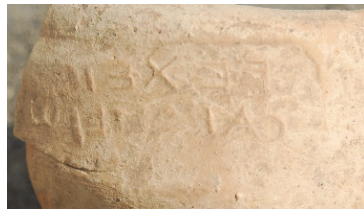


On the first line of the stamp can be seen the name of Κούπρεις and the name of Ὅρουφατέρας is on the second line. In the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria there is a stamp bearing the name of Κούπρεις, on the second line of which is the name [Σ?]ίμνου[ς]<sup>111</sup>. The name of Ὅρουφατέρας is mentioned as Ὅρουφατέρ(ας) ου Ὅρουφατέρ(ας) on two stamps in the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria<sup>112</sup>. Among the many amphora stamps of Pamphylian origin found in this museum, any stamp containing Κούπρεις and Ὅρουφατέρας together has been recorded.

It is not common for any preposition or device to appear on the stamps originated from the Pamphylian region. In particular, the absence of a preposition makes it impossible to know whether the names on the stamps represent the eponym or the fabricant. The stamped amphorae originated from the Pamphylian were generally produced from the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC<sup>113</sup>.

**No. 17.** 23.2TP.MA.14. Findspot: Hellenistic Temple. Form: rectangular, Dimension: ? x 1.7 cm. Inscription mode and direction: retrograde inscription, two horizontal inscription lines, lunate sigma and epsilon. Date: Second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century – end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC.

Φέχεις *retr.*  
 Σαραπίω



The stamp bears the name Φέχεις<sup>114</sup> on the first line, and Σαραπίω on the second line. Both names are in the nominative case. Σαραπίω, a theophoric name, was given as belonging to the Pamphylian dialect<sup>115</sup> due to the name Φαναξίω<sup>116</sup>, which is mentioned in Brixhe and has the same ending.

<sup>111</sup> Brixhe 2012, 341, no. 685.

<sup>112</sup> Brixhe 2012, 333-334, nos. 334-35.

<sup>113</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 79. For information regarding the function of the names on the stamps of Pamphylian amphorae, see Brixhe 2012, 20-1.

<sup>114</sup> Brixhe 1976, 225, no. 50.

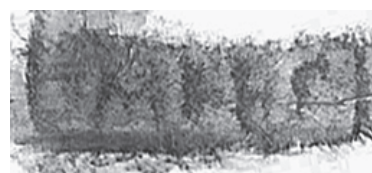
<sup>115</sup> Brixhe 1988, I8I no. 202, 2; LGPN VB 378. also cf. [https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/index.html?filter=%CE%A3%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%80%CE%AF%CF%89&filterBy=name&facet-classification=2\\_undecided](https://lgpn-ling.huma-num.fr/index.html?filter=%CE%A3%CE%B1%CF%81%CE%B1%CF%80%CE%AF%CF%89&filterBy=name&facet-classification=2_undecided).

<sup>116</sup> Brixhe 1976, 259 no. 108, also cf. §§ 21.131, 34.2 and no. 4.

### E. Latin Dressel 2-4 Amphora Stamp<sup>117</sup>

**No. 18.** 23.2AC.01. Findspot: Main Street. Form: rectangular, Dimension: 4.0 x 1.2 cm. Inscription mode and direction: normal, one horizontal inscription line. Date: Late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC - 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

L·MIES



The stamp impressed on the bifides handle bears the inscription L·MIES. Between the letters L and M is seen a dot. DR 2-4 amphorae were produced at various locations within the borders of the empire during the Roman Imperial Period. The production in this vast area reveals the existence of many different clay features<sup>118</sup>. In this context, determining the production origin of the DR 2-4 amphora found in a city is a significant factor, particularly when interpreting commercial relations. The volcanic particles in the clay of DR 2-4 amphora found at Phaselis are an important criterion for answering the question of where this Phaselis find was produced<sup>119</sup>. The clay of DR 2-4 amphorae produced on the Italian peninsula contains volcanic material. Therefore, it is understood that this amphora discussed here was produced on the Italian Peninsula.

One resembling form to the DR 2-4 amphora from Phaselis was discovered in Patara and dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Different names are recorded in DR 2-4 amphorae from Patara<sup>120</sup>. In the light of this information, the amphora stamp bearing the L·MIES inscription discovered in Phaselis could be dated to the period between the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

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<sup>117</sup> Following the regulation of viticulture in the Mediterranean during the reign of the Emperor Augustus, the exports from the centres in the Aegean Sea Basin experienced an upsurge. This is an important factor in why DR 2-4 amphorae were as the official cargo containers during the Roman Imperial Period. This amphora type was produced simultaneously in similar forms in various regions of the Mediterranean with the encouragement of the Empire, starting from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Sezgin et al. 2022, 158. This type was produced in Campania and Etruria in Italy, on the Adriatic coast, in Narbonensis and Tarraconensis in the Western Mediterranean, in Britannia, Kos and Cilicia. It has been designated that imitations of this type were put on the markets in Egypt and Tripolitania. Additionally, amphorae similar to DR 2-4 were produced in Rhodes, Theangela, Myndos, Knidos and Halikarnassos. Şenol 2018, 321. It has been established that the subgroups of DR 2-4 amphorae from the latest period were produced in Tunisia by the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Ben-Tahar et al. 2018, 170, fig. 3.22-27. The production of DR 2-4 amphorae began in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century BC, and the production process continued uninterrupted until the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Arthur – Williams 1992, 250. 1.

<sup>118</sup> Kızıllarslanoglu 2019, 56.

<sup>119</sup> For the detected volcanic without stamp fragments during the examination of the mineralogical content of a DR 2-4 Latin type amphora, which was discovered during the excavations in Phaselis, see Orhan 2023, 579, no. 677-678.

<sup>120</sup> Dündar 2013, 145-46, nos. 3-4.

### Conclusion

A total of 18 amphora stamped handles were found during the Phaselis excavations. These amphora stamps, which are evidence of ancient maritime trade, are classified according to their production centers as Rhodes (no. 1-13), Rhodian Peraea (no. 14), Knidos (no. 15), Pamphylia (no. 16-17) and Latin DR 2-4 (no. 18) (Diagram 1).

Thirteen stamps of Rhodian amphora were discovered in Phaselis. The names of Rhodian eponyms have been identified on five of the stamps. The names of the eponyms Καλλικράτης ΙΙ, Αρχίβιος, Χρυσάων/Χρυσάωρ, Διονύσιος and Σιμίας were determined on Rhodian produced amphorae. The earliest dated stamp among these bears the name of the eponym Καλλικράτης ΙΙ (c. 177/175 BC). On the other hand, the latest eponym stamps bear the names of Διονύσιος and Σιμίας, dated between c. 85 and c. 40 BC.

Seven amphora stamps were associated with the Rhodian fabricants Άγαθόβουλος, Άθανόδοτος, Δαμάς, Μένανδρος ΙΙ Λαοδικεύς, Πλούτος and Τιμόθεος. Two stamps bear the name of the fabricant Πλούτος. While the earliest dated stamp (c. 174/172 – c. 168/166 BC) bears the name of the fabricant Άθανόδοτος, the latest stamp bears the name of Πλούτος (c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC).

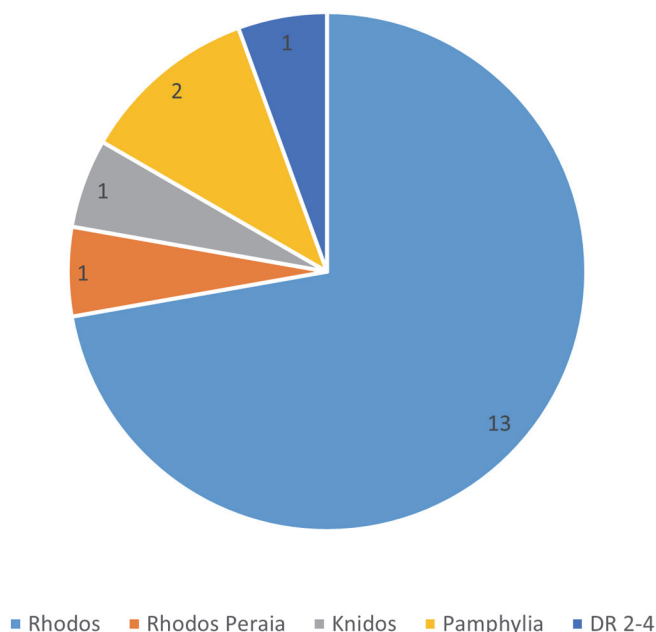


Diagram 1) *The stamp groups and numbers of the amphorae discovered in Phaselis*

The inscription of just one example among the Rhodian amphora stamps remains undeciphered. The form of the handle on which this stamp is impressed is very similar to the handles on Rhodian amphorae dated between c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC.

A stamp impressed on the handle of an amphora originating from the Rhodian Peraea was identified. The stamp with a point in the centre bears the name of the eponym Πολύχαρμος (c. 244 – c. 236 BC).

The stamp bearing the name of the eponym Πολύχαρμος reveals that the products of Rhodian merchants were exported to Phaselis starting from the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC. The data we have are not sufficient to comment on the extent of the commercial relations between Rhodes and Phaselis in this century. The dates of the stamps from this city discussed here reveals

that commercial relations between Rhodes and Phaselis became active in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. Numerous Rhodian amphora stamps found in Patara dated to this century<sup>121</sup> also shows that trade relations between this city and the Rhodes increased in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC. A similar situation applies to the examples found at Xanthos<sup>122</sup>, Perge<sup>123</sup> and Myra<sup>124</sup>, where the number of Rhodian amphora stamps is not very high.

The stamps of Rhodian origin discovered in Phaselis mostly date between the years c. 145-c. 108 - c. 85-c. 40 BC. According to the Rhodian stamp chronology, the commercial peak period of the island has been determined as Period V between the years c. 145 – c. 108 BC<sup>125</sup>. At the moment, the number of stamps in Phaselis is not sufficient to comment on this situation.

The majority of the amphora stamps found in Phaselis are Rhodian examples. A similar numerical result is observed in Kalynda<sup>126</sup>, Perge<sup>127</sup>, Xanthos<sup>128</sup>, Patara<sup>129</sup> and Myra<sup>130</sup>, which are geographically close cities to Phaselis. It is possible to explain this situation with the geographical proximity of Pamphylia and Lykia to Rhodes and the fact that the cities in the Eastern Mediterranean are located on the commercial routes of Rhodes<sup>131</sup>.

Knidos is listed among the important amphora and wine producing cities of the Hellenistic Period. Just only one example of this production center was found in Phaselis. The names of the eponym Φίλιππος II and the fabricant Ξενοκλής are recorded on this stamp. It is understood that Φίλιππος II magistrated between years c. 145 – 108 BC.

The Knidos samples in Phaselis are much less numerous than the Rhodian amphora stamps. We can explain this situation by the fact that Rhodes and Knidos, two of the most important amphora and wine producers of the Aegean, followed different trade routes. Knidos is oriented towards the region where Delos and Athens are located, while Rhodes is oriented towards the eastern market.<sup>132</sup> It is possible to follow such a result in Patara, where many amphora stamps were found<sup>133</sup>.

Two stamped amphora handles of Pamphylian origin were found in Phaselis. The names of Κούπρεις and Ὀρουφατέρας and Φέχεις and Σαραπίω are recorded on the stamps in the Pamphylian dialect. There are very few published Pamphylian amphora stamps discovered in Asia

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<sup>121</sup> Dündar 2017, 368, diagram 6.

<sup>122</sup> Kökmen-Seyirci 2022, 284-92, nos. 1-18.

<sup>123</sup> Laube 2003, 133-34, no. 15.

<sup>124</sup> Alkaç – Tomay 2023, 150-157, no. 1-20.

<sup>125</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2005, 141.

<sup>126</sup> Dündar 2023, 143-150, SH 1-17.

<sup>127</sup> Laube 2003.

<sup>128</sup> Kökmen-Seyirci 2022.

<sup>129</sup> Dündar 2017, 368, diagram 5.

<sup>130</sup> Alkaç – Tomay 2023, 157-158, no. 21.

<sup>131</sup> İleri – Cankardeş-Şenol 2021, 287.

<sup>132</sup> Cankardeş-Şenol 2005, 143.

<sup>133</sup> Dündar 2017, 368, graphic 5.

Minor<sup>134</sup>. For this reason, every stamped or unstamped Hellenistic Pamphylian amphora published will contribute to the understanding of the commercial network established by the region. The amphora stamps of this region are generally dated between the second quarter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. It is possible to place the two amphora stamps found at Phaselis in this date range.

An amphora stamp belonging to a large container classified as DR 2-4 was found in Phaselis. Amphorae of this group were produced over a wide geographical area. From the volcanic particles in the clay of the handle found in Phaselis possible to understand that the amphora was originated from the Italian Peninsula. Formally similar amphorae to this stamped DR 2-4 amphora are dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC – 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Many amphorae belonging to different production centres have been found in various parts of the city of Phaselis, mostly in the Hellenistic Temple which are dated between the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC and the 13<sup>th</sup> century AD. These amphorae are of great importance as they prove that the city had a wide maritime commercial network. In addition, the evidence of amphora in Phaselis shows that the city was involved in maritime trade in the Ancient Period<sup>135</sup>.

The stamped amphora handles discussed in this article are epigraphic evidence that provides information about the maritime trade of Phaselis. Based on these stamped amphora handles, we can state that Phaselis had commercial relations with Rhodes, Rhodian Peraea, Knidos, the Pamphylia Region and the Latin Peninsula. We believe that these examined samples will contribute to both matrix studies of amphora stamps and to the understanding and interpretation of the commercial relations of the region where the city is located.

No	Center	Inscription & Device	Eponym	Fabricant	Date
1	Rhodes	Ἐπι Καλλικρά- άτευς Καρνείου	Καλλικράτης II		c. 177/175 BC
2	Rhodes	Ἐ[πὶ ἱερέως Ἀρχιβ]- <i>retr.</i> ίου <i>Helios</i> [Ἀρ]τα bust μ[ατρίου]	Ἀρχίβιος		c. 115 BC
3	Rhodes	Ἐπι ἱερέως Χρυσά[ορος] Σμινθίου(υ)	Χρυσάων/Χρυσάωρ		c. 107 – c. 88/86 BC
4	Rhodes	Ἐπι Διον[υσίου] [.....] ?	Διονύσιος		c. 85 – c. 40 BC
5	Rhodes	Ἐπι Σιμίας Ἰακινθίου	Σιμίας		c. 85 – c. 40 BC

<sup>134</sup> Laube 2003, 134, nos. 16-17; Schmaltz 2016, 381, KA 888; Kızıllarslanoglu – Alkaç 2018, 61-2, no. 29.

<sup>135</sup> Orhan 2023.



6	Rhodes	[Άγαθο]- <i>grape cluster</i> βούλ[ου]		Άγαθόβουλος	c. 144 – c. 121 BC
7	Rhodes	[Άθα]νο- <i>cornu-</i> [δότ]ου <i>copia</i>		Άθανόδοτος	c. 174/172 – c. 168/166 BC
8	Rhodes	Δ[α]μᾶ <i>grape cluster</i>		Δαμᾶς	c. 145-c.108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
9	Rhodes	Μενάν- δρου <i>herme</i>		Μένανδρος II Λαοδικεύς	c. 107-c. 88/86 – c. 85-c. 40 BC
10	Rhodes	Πλούτου [Υ]ακι[νθίου]		Πλούτος	c. 107-c. 88 – c. 85-c. 40 BC
11	Rhodes	Πλούτου Άγριανίου		Πλούτος	c. 107-c. 88 – c. 85-c. 40 BC
12	Rhodes	Τιμοθέου <i>grape cluster</i>		Τιμόθεος	c. 125 BC
13	Rhodes	[.....] Διοσθέο[υ] <i>sic</i> [.....]			c. 145-c. 108 – c. 107-c. 88/86 BC
14	Rhodian Pe- raea	<i>dot</i> Ἐπί Πολυχάρ(μου)	Πολύχαρμος		c. 244 – c. 236 BC
15	Knidos	Ξε[νοκλ]εῦς Ἐπί <i>Oar</i> Φίλ[ιππος]	Φίλιππος II	Ξενοκλῆς	c. 145 – c. 108 BC
16	Pamphylia	Κούπρεις Όρουφατέρας			Second quarter of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BC – end of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC
17	Pamphylia	Φέχεις Σαραπηίω			Second quarter of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BC – end of the 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC
18	Latin DR 2-4	L.MIES			End of 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC – 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD

Table) The Amphora Stamps Found in Phaselis

**Index**<sup>136</sup>

**Abbreviations:** Rh.: Rhodes; Rh. Per.: Rhodian Peraea; Kni.: Knidos; Pamp.: Pamphylia; DR 2-4: Dressel 2-4; Ep.: Eponym; Fab.: Fabricant.

**A. Greek****Personal Names**

Ἀγαθόβουλος, Rh. Fab. **6**  
 Ἀγοράναξ, Rh. Fab. 1  
 Ἀθανόδοτος, Rh. Fab. 7  
 Ἀνδρίας, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Ἀνδρόνικος, Rh. Fab. 2, 6  
 Ἄξιος, Rh. Fab. 14  
 Ἀπολλώνιος, Rh. Ep. 9  
 Ἀραταῖος, Rh. Fab. 3  
 Ἀρίστακος, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Ἀριστείδας II, Rh. Ep. 7  
 Ἀριστογένης, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Ἀριστοκλῆς II, Rh. Fab. 1  
 Ἀρχέμβροτος, Rh. Ep. 6, 9  
 Ἀρχίβιος, Rh. Ep. **2**  
 Ἀσκληπιόδωρος, Kni. Fab. 15  
 Ἀστυμήδης II, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Δαμαῖς, Rh. Fab. **8**  
 Δαμοκράτης I, Rh. Fab. 1  
 Δαμοκράτης ὁ Ἀριστοκλεῦς, Kni. Fab. 15  
 Διονύσιος, Rh. Ep. 4, 9  
 Διονύσιος, Kni. Fab. 15  
 Δῖος I, Rh. Fab. 1  
 Εἰρηναῖος, Rh. Fab. 2  
 Ἐρμογένης, Rh. Fab. 3  
 Ζηνόδοτος, Rh. Ep. 9  
 Θαλιμβροτίδας, Kni. Ep. 15  
 Θεόφιλος, Rh. Fab. 4  
 Θέρσανδρος, Rh. Ep. 6

Θευγένης, Rh. Ep. 9  
 Ἰεροτέλης, Rh. Per. Fab. 14  
 Ἰέρων II, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Ἰππίας, Rh. Ep. 9-11  
 Καλλιδάμας, Kni. Ep. 15  
 Καλλικράτης II, Rh. Ep. 1,6  
 Κλεύπολις, Kni. Fab. 15  
 Κλευκράτης I, Rh. Ep. 7  
 Μαρσύας, Rh. Fab. 1  
 Μενεκράτης, Kni. Ep. 15  
 Μένανδρος II Λαοδικεὺς, Rh. Fab. 4, **9**  
 Μενέστρατος, Rh. Fab. 2  
 Νικασαγόρας I, Rh. Ep. 7  
 Νικασαγόρας II, Rh. Ep. 6  
 Νικότιμος, Rh. Ep. 10-11  
 Ξενοκλῆς, Kni. Fab. **15**  
 Πλούτος, Rh. Fab. **10-11**  
 Πολύατατος, Rh. Fab. 2  
 Πολύατατος II, Rh. Ep. 12  
 Πολύχαρμος, Rh. Per. Ep. **14**  
 Σιμίας, Rh. Ep. 5  
 Σώταιρος, Rh. Fab. 2  
 Τιμοσθένης, Rh. Ep. 9  
 Τιμόθεος, Rh. Fab. **12**  
 Χαρμοκράτης, Kni. Fab. 15  
 Χρυσάων/Χρυσάωρ, Rh. Ep. **3**  
 Φίλιππος, Rh. Fab. 3  
 Φίλιππος II, Kni. Ep. **15**  
 Φιλοστέφανος II, Rh. Fab. 2-3  
 Φιλώτας, Rh. Fab. 2

**Names of Months**

Ἀγριάνιος, Rh. **11**  
 Ἀρταμίτιος, Rh. **2**  
 Κάρνειος, Rh. **1**  
 Σμίνθιος, Rh. **3**  
 Ὑακίνθιος, Rh. **5**

**B. Pamphylia****Personal Names**

Φέχεις, **17**  
 Κούπρεις, **16**  
 Ὀρουφατέρας, **16**  
 Σαραπίων, **17**

**C. Latin**

L-MIES, DR 2-4, **18**

**Prepositions**

Ἐπί, Rh. 1-5; Kni. **15**

**Title**

ἱερεὺς, Rh. 2-3

**Devices**

Cornucopia, Rh. 7  
 Oar, Kni. **15**  
 Helios bust, Rh. **2**  
 Herme, Rh. **9**  
 Grape cluster, Rh. **9, 12**  
 Dot, Rh. Per. **14**; DR 2-4, **18**

<sup>136</sup> The bold numbers in the names of persons refer to the stamps in this study.

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### Phaselis'ten Hellenistik ve Roma Dönemi Damgalı Amphora Kulpları Özet

Phaselis, Lykia, Pamphylia ve Pisidia bölgelerinin kesişim noktasında bulunan bir liman kentidir. Kentin 2019-2023 yılları arasında gerçekleştirilen yüzey araştırmaları ve kazılarda farklı noktalarda -Hellenistik Tapınak, Ana Cadde ve Nekropolis- toplam 18 adet amphora mühürü bulunmuştur. Burada ele alınan araştırmanın amacı amphora mühürlerini üretim merkezlerine göre sınıflandırmak, mühürleri tarihlemek, mühürlerdeki isimlerin yöneticiye mi, yoksa üreticiye mi ait olduğunu belirlemek ve Phaselis'in deniz ticareti ilişkilerinin tespitine katkı sağlamaktır. Sonuç itibarıyla bu çalışmada kentte bulunan amphora mühürleri üretim merkezlerine göre Rhodos (13), Rhodos Peraiası (1), Knidos (1), Pamphylia (2) ve Latin DR 2-4 (1) olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Mühürlerin en erken örneği MÖ 3. yüzyılın ikinci çeyreğine ve en geç örneği de MÖ 1. yüzyılın sonu – MS 1. yüzyıla tarihlenmektedir.

*Anahtar Sözcükler:* Phaselis; Lykia; Pamphylia; mühürlü amphora kulpları; deniz ticareti; ticari ilişkiler.

### Hellenistic and Roman Stamped Amphora Handles from Phaselis Abstract

Phaselis is a harbour city located at the point where the Lykia, Pamphylia and Pisidia regions intersect. During the surveys and excavations carried out between 2019 and 2023, a total of 18 stamped amphora handles were found at different points of the city - the Hellenistic Temple, Main Street and Necropolis. The aim of the research presented in this paper is to classify the stamped amphora handles according to their production centres, date the stamped handles, determine whether the names on the stamps refer to eponyms or fabricants, and improve understanding Phaselis' maritime trade relationships. As a result, in this study, the amphora stamps found in the city were classified according to their production centre: Rhodes (13), Rhodian Peraea (1), Knidos (1), Pamphylia (2), and Latin DR 2-4. While the earliest example of stamped handles can be dated back to the second quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, the latest example is dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC - 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

*Keywords:* Phaselis; Lykia; Pamphylia; stamped amphora handles; maritime trade; trade relations.