

Hellenistic Amphora Stamps from Kalynda

Erkan DÜNDAR*

Introduction

This article analyzes twenty-six amphora stamps found during 2022-2023 campaigns of the excavations on Asar Tepe of Şerefler/Dalaman, which was in the territory of Kalynda in antiquity. Twenty are identified as being of Rhodian origin, five are from Knidos, and one is unidentified. The Rhodian stamps are included in this study primarily because of their numerical density, and they are listed alphabetically and chronologically under this title. The Rhodian stamps are followed by the Knidos stamps and the unidentified stamps.



Fig. 1) The sites and settlements mentioned in the text (E. Dündar)

Location and studies in the settlement

The ancient settlement of Kalynda, the city center of which still remains obscure¹, is situated in the eastern part of the Karian region, on the Karian-Lycian border, near Şerefler neighborhood of

* Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan Dündar, Akdeniz University, Faculty of Letters, Department of Archaeology, Campus, TR-07070, Antalya/Türkiye (dundarerkan@gmail.com; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7907-1260>).

This paper has been prepared within the publication framework of the excavation at Kalynda-Serefler carried out under the direction of Fethiye Museum Directorate with the support of Muğla Governorate Investment Monitoring and Coordination Directorate (YİKOB) and Dalaman Municipality, under the scientific supervision of Prof. Dr. Fatih Onur (Akdeniz University). I would like to thank Gonca Cankardeş-Şenol and Erkan Alkaç for their valuable advice regarding some stamps. The opinions expressed in this paper remain my own. All figures are by the author.

¹ For a detailed recent discussion on the location of Kalynda see Onur 2023, 199-203.

the Dalaman district located in Muğla province. The area of settlement is about 3 km east of the town center in Dalaman (Fig. 1). On the hill overlooking the Dalaman plain, visible are walls, many building foundations, and tombs dating back to the 7th century BC (Fig. 2).

Locating Kalynda on Asar Tepe of Şerefler was first suggested by L. Ross, who traveled between Fethiye and Ortaca in 1844, while the first detailed description of the remains as Kalynda on Asar Tepe of Şerefler was given by W. Arkwright in 1895.² In more recent years, detailed descriptions of the remains on Asar Tepe of Şerefler were provided by G. E. Bean in 1953 and 1978, H. Lohmann in 1999, and W. Tietz in 2003.³ Currently, excavations have been ongoing at the settlement under the direction of the Fethiye Museum Directorate since 2022.



Fig. 2) *Kalynda Aerial Photo, from northeast (Kalynda Excavation Archive)*

The initial written documentation of Kalynda is found within the narrations of Herodotus.⁴ Additionally, it has been reported that the city provided the Persian navy with a ship led by their king Damasithymos during the Battle of Salamis in 480 BC.⁵ The city's name is also listed alongside other cities that paid tribute to the Delian League in the 5th century BC.⁶ It is inferred that during the 3rd century BC, the city was governed by the Ptolemaic kingdom. Kalynda appears in documents among the papyri of the Zenon Archive.⁷ Moreover, the predecessor of Zenon of Kaunos, Panakestor, son of Antipatros, who served as the secretary of Apollonios, in charge of the financial affairs of Ptolemy II Philadelphos, was from Kalynda. Additionally, Zenon's aunt was married to

² Ross 1850, 79; Arkwright 1895, 97-98.

³ Bean 1953, 25-26 fn. 82; Bean 1978, 33-35; Lohmann 1999, 54-60; Tietz 2003, 86-90.

⁴ Hdt. 1.171.

⁵ Hdt. 8.87. For a detailed account, see Onur 2023, 187-188.

⁶ ATL I, 314-315, 504 and III, 210.

⁷ The papyri concerning Kalynda was collected in Onur 2023, 189-192 esp. fn. 32.

Therarkhos of Kalynda and resided there.⁸ The existence of these ties suggests a significant connection between Kalynda and the Ptolemaic administration during the 3rd century BC.

It is known that Kalynda was bestowed to Rhodes under the Peace of Apameia in 188 BC following the Ptolemaic rule. However, there are coins from the second half of the 1st century BC that might adopted the coin types of the Lycian League,⁹ which show that Kalynda was independent during this period. Strabo states that Kalynda was located at 60 stadia (approximately 11 km) from sea-shore in his account of the city.¹⁰ There are no ancient sources that provide historical information about Kalynda after the last quarter of the 1st century BC. However, objective evidence for Kalynda's independent status as a part of *provincial Lyciae* as early as 43 AD is provided by the Pataran Road Monument.¹¹ Although Kalynda is not mentioned after the 6th century AD, excavations conducted in 2022 and 2023 revealed a small settlement during the Middle Ages, when it was under the rule of the Turkish dynasties and the Anatolian Seljuks.

Rhodian Stamps¹²

SH 1. Inv. No: KAL23-S8-14-SB0|1, Findspot: S8/14, SB0, Form: square, Dimension: 1.9 x 1.8 cm, Eponym: Aris(, Inscription mode and direction: Abbreviation, lunate sigma, horizontal, Matrix: RE-APIΣ(- 007,¹³ Date: ca. 304-ca. 271 BC (in Period Ia)

Ἀρ-
ισ(



The square stamp bears the abbreviation Ἀρισ(in two lines, which is common on early Rhodian amphora stamps. The sigma is in lunate. The rarity of preposition and titles such as ἐπί or ἱερέυς, which indicate eponym, on early Rhodian stamps may make it difficult to determine which of eponyms or fabricants the abbreviated names are associated with, as in the case of Kalynda. However, the abbreviation Ἀρισ(has been identified as an eponym because it appears on the stamps of fabricants such as Νικα(and Διο(.¹⁴

SH 2. Inv. No: KAL23-T11-3-SB0|1, Findspot: T11/3, SB0, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 1.9 cm x broken, Eponym: Agestratos I, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, lunate sigma, horizontal, Matrix: RE-ΑΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ 01-005, Date: ca. 262-ca. 247 BC (in Period Ib)¹⁵

⁸ P.Cair.Zen III 59341; Onur 2023, 191-192.

⁹ BMC Lycia 3-8. For a discussion on dating, see Tietz 2003, 220-221.

¹⁰ Strab. 14.2.2.

¹¹ Onur 2016, 105-109.

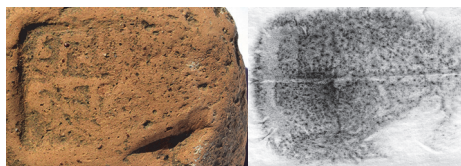
¹² The catalogue of Rhodian stamp entries includes the Matrix title and designations as established by ongoing research on Rhodian stamps in the Amphora Research Center (CEAA) of Centre d'Etudes Alexandrines (CEAlex). For matrix studies of Rhodian amphora stamps, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a, 215-223; www.amphoralex.org. The photographs of all the stamps used in this study are in a 1:1 scale.

¹³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 292.

¹⁴ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 291. For comments on API(/ APIΣ(on the stamps, cf. Lawall 2007, 41, AH 26; 2011, 676; Schmaltz 2016, 24.

¹⁵ Finkielsztejn 2001, 188.

Ἐπί [Ἄγε]-
στρά[του]



Name of the eponym Ἀγέστρατος I appears in two lines, in the genitive case, and with the preposition ἐπί. The eponym is thought to have been officiated a year in Period Ib, between ca. 262-ca. 247 BC.¹⁶ Due to the form of the epsilon on this stamp of the eponym and the general features of the inscription, the die of the stamp resembles the matrix RE-ΑΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ 01-005 in Alexandria.¹⁷ The eponym officiated during Period I and appeared on amphorae of the fabricants Ἰεροτέλης¹⁸ and Ὀνάσιμος I.¹⁹

SH 3. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-20-SB1|1, Findspot: P10/20, SB1, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2.4 x 1.2 cm, Fabricant: Hagesikles I, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: -, Date: ca. 270-ca. 247 BC (in Period Ib)

Ἀγησι-
κλεῦς



The name of the fabricant Ἀγησικλῆς appears in genitive form in two lines. Two fabricants with the same name are known in Rhodian amphora stamp chronology. The first of these was active in Period I and the second in Period III.²⁰ The Kalyndian example bears the name of Ἀγησικλῆς I, who was active in Period I. The name of Ἀγησικλῆς I appears with the eponym Ἄγριος on a stamped amphora with both handles found in Rhodes and is thus associated with this eponym.²¹ The eponym Ἄγριος has been dated by Finkielsztejn to ca. 265 BC,²² and thus the period of Ἀγησικλῆς I's activity is dated to the first half of the 3rd century BC.²³

SH 4. Inv. No: KAL23-P11-11-SB1|2, Findspot: P11/11, SB1, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2.3 x 1.3 cm, Fabricant: Hagesikles I, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: RE-ΑΓΗΣΙΚΛΗΣ-001,²⁴ Date: ca. 270-ca. 247 BC (in Period Ib)

Ἀγησι-
κλεῦς



¹⁶ Finkielsztejn 2001, 188 Tab. 17.

¹⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 45.

¹⁸ Doğer 1994, 216.

¹⁹ Conovici – Irimia 1991, 23 no. 257.

²⁰ Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 473-474.

²¹ Grace 1963, 333 no. 3.

²² Finkielsztejn 2001, 188 Tab. 17.

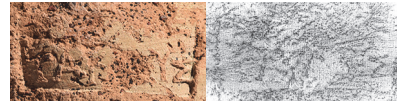
²³ On the dating of the fabricant, see Doğer – Cankardeş-Şenol 1997, 39-40 no. 7 fn. 43; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 473-474 no. 124 esp. fn. 1191-1192; Cankardeş-Şenol 2017b, 221. The matrix of the stamp on the Kalynda example is not available on www.amphoralex.org.

²⁴ www.amphoralex.org.

Name of the fabricant Ἀγησικλῆς I appears in two lines, in the genitive case. For the fabricant, see SH 3.

SH 5. Inv. No: KAL23-T8-5-SB0|1, Findspot: T8/5, SB0, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2.4 x 1.3 cm, Eponym: Aretakles, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: RE-ΑΡΕΤΑΚΛΗΣ-010,²⁵ Date: ca. 235 BC (in Period Ic)

[Ἐπὶ Ἀρ]ε-
τακλ[ε]ῦς



The name of eponym Ἀρετακλῆς appears here in two lines in the genitive case with the preposition ἐπί. Among the fabricants dated by the eponym are Διονύσιος,²⁶ Δημήτριος,²⁷ Ζήνων I,²⁸ and Ποταμοκλῆς.²⁹

SH 6. Inv. No: KAL23-S8-25-SB0|1, Findspot: S8/25, SB0, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.2 cm, Eponym: Aristarchos, Device and device place: dot - in the center, circle - around the inscription, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ-012,³⁰ Date: ca. 262-ca. 247 BC (in Period Ib)

Ἀ[ρίσταρ]χος
dot



The name of the eponym Ἀρίσταρχος, who officiated within Period I, appears on the circular-formed stamp with a dot in the center, in nominative form inwardly lettered. It is thought that Ἀρίσταρχος, one of the eponyms who dated Ἱεροτέλης,³¹ was also associated with the producer Φανίας I.³²

SH 7. Inv. No: KAL23-S11-8-SB0|1, Findspot: S11/8, SB0, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.4 cm, Eponym: Aristion, Device and device place: rosette - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, inscription between two circles, the letters inward, Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ-002,³³ Date: ca. 264 BC (in Period Ib)

²⁵ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 290.

²⁶ Grace 1950, 138-139 nos. 1-2 fig. 114.

²⁷ Grace 1986, 559, fig. 5 nos. 27-28.

²⁸ Finkielsztejn 2001, 67 pl. 2 no. 21.

²⁹ Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 124 B15.

³⁰ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 317.

³¹ Doğer 1994, 217.

³² Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 285 no. 18 and 338 no. 109; also see Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 125 B17.

³³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 345.

Ἀ[ρ]ισ[τίω]ν
rosette



The name of the eponym Ἀριστίων appears here on a circular stamp with a rosette device in the center, in nominative case, with inward letters. Ἀριστίων, who is known to have officiated in Period Ib in ca. 264 BC,³⁴ was found to have dated the amphorae of Ἱεροτέλης.³⁵ Since the eponym had both central dotted and central rosette stamps, as here, it is thought that the transition from the rosette stamp type to the central dotted stamp type of Ἱεροτέλης is indicated.³⁶ The name of the eponym appeared on amphorae of fabricants Εὐφρων and Σωτᾶς I.³⁷

SH 8. Inv. No: KAL23-T9-8-SB0|1, Findspot: T9/8, SB0, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2.3 x 0.9 cm, Fabricant: Astos, Inscription mode and direction: Retrograde, lunate sigma, horizontal, Matrix: RF-ΑΣΤΟΣ-001,³⁸ Date: ca. 270/268-ca. 264 BC (in Period Ib)

Ἄστοῦ retr.



On the stamp, the name of the fabricant Ἄστος appears in genitive form. The name has been written in retrograde and made in sigma lunate. It is known that Ἄστος was active as a fabricant in the Marmaris-Hisarönü workshops and possibly in Period Ib.³⁹ Except for Χρυσόστρατος,⁴⁰ eponyms such as Ἀντιλέων⁴¹ and Ἄγριος help us date Ἄστος as well.⁴² In recent years, based on the matrix resemblance, Ἄθανο(, Βουλαγόρας, Ἀριστίων, and Φωκίων have been added among the eponyms dating the fabricant.⁴³ The data we have shown that Ἄστος was active between ca. 270/268-ca. 264 BC.⁴⁴

SH 9. Inv. No: KAL23-S10-15-SB0|1, Findspot: S10/15, SB0, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 0.7 cm x broken, Fabricant: Dori(, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: -, Date: ca. 304-ca. 271 BC (in Period Ia)

³⁴ Finkielsztejn 2001, 188 Tab. 17.

³⁵ Empereur – Tuna 1989, 293; Doğer 1994, 213, 217.

³⁶ Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 126-127 B24.

³⁷ Finkielsztejn 2001, 94 Tab. 2.

³⁸ www.amphoralex.org.

³⁹ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 234.

⁴⁰ Dündar – Tatar, *forthcoming*.

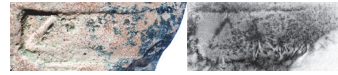
⁴¹ Cankardeş-Şenol – Şenol – Doğer 2004, 355.

⁴² Grace 1963, 319.

⁴³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 97, 345; 2015b, 238, 240; 2017b, 169.

⁴⁴ About fabricant Ἄστος, see Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b, 233-241.

Δω[ρι(]

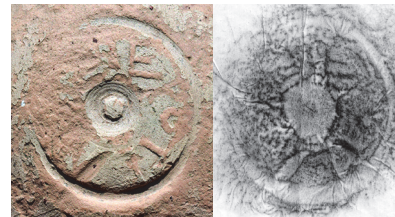


Name Δωρι(is written as an abbreviation on the stamp. Similar patterns of this stamp, which we can place in Period Ia according to the handle profile, were found in Kaunos, which is very close to Kalynda. Schmaltz, who has studied the finds from Kaunos, states that this name, whose stamps are not well known, should belong to a fabricant and may be an early homonym of Δωρίων, active in Periods III and IV.⁴⁵

SH 10. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-22-SB0|1, Findspot: P10/22, SB0, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.6 cm, Fabricant: Hieroteles, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Matrix: RF-IEPOTEΛHΣ-018,⁴⁶ Date: ca. 273/272-ca. 225 BC (Periods I-II)

Ἱεροτέλευς

dot



The name of the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης appears here in genitive form and inwards on the circular stamp with a dot in the hollow center. As a result of the study conducted by Empereur and Tuna, it is known that the fabricant in Hisarönü-Çubucak in Rhodian Peraea,⁴⁷ was active between 273/272-230/229 BC and was associated with approximately 43 eponyms.⁴⁸ It is known that the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης used the month names completely (not abbreviated or ligatured) for the first time on Rhodian amphora stamps by ca. 240 BC as a second stamp in rectangular form next to the main stamp.⁴⁹ Stamps belonging to Ἱεροτέλης have been found in many centers. Stamps impressed from the same die with the Kalynda example were found in Alexandria⁵⁰ and Tatarlı Höyük.⁵¹

SH 11. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-15-SB4|3, Findspot: P10/15, SB4, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.6 cm, Fabricant: Hieroteles, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Matrix: RF-IEPOTEΛHΣ-013,⁵² Date: ca. 273/272-ca. 225 BC (Periods I-II)

⁴⁵ Schmaltz 2016, 89 KA 209-210. For the late Δωρίων active in Period III-IV, see Börker – Burow 1998, 46 nos. 42-43.

⁴⁶ Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 119-120 A23.

⁴⁷ Empereur – Tuna 1989, 277-299.

⁴⁸ For Rhodian eponyms whose names appeared on Hieroteles' amphorae, see Doğer 1994, 207, 217-218.

⁴⁹ Grace – Savvatiānou-Pétropoulakou 1970, 302 E2; Empereur – Tuna 1989, 287; Cankardeş-Şenol – Şenol – Doğer 2004, 353-354 fig. 3.

⁵⁰ Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009, 119-120 A23.

⁵¹ Dündar – Gerçek 2018, 155 SH 3.

⁵² www.amphoralex.org.

Ἱεροτέλευς

dot



The name of the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης appears here inward retrograde on the circular shaped stamp. For the fabricant, see SH 10.

SH 12. Inv. No: KAL23-P11-11-SB1|3, Findspot: P11/11, SB13, Form: circular, Dimension: 2.3 cm, Eponym: Peithiadas, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Matrix: RE-ΠΕΙΘΙΑΔΑΣ-002,⁵³ Date: ca. 244-ca. 236 BC (in Period Ic)

Πειτιάδας

dot

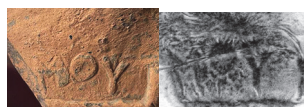


The name of the eponym Πειτιάδας appears here in nominative case in an inward lettered form on a concave round stamp with a dot in the center. The name of the eponym, who is thought to have served in Period I between 244-236 BC,⁵⁴ appears on the amphorae of the fabricant Ἱεροτέλης and Ἄξιος.⁵⁵ Due to the pattern similarities, it is possible that the Kalynda example here was impressed on the amphora of Ἱεροτέλης.

SH 13. Inv. No: KAL23-R10-1-SB0|1, Findspot: R10/1, SB0, Form: rectangular, Dimension: Indefinite, Fabricant: Onasimos I? Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: -, Date: ca. 262-ca. 245 BC (in Period Ib)⁵⁶

[Ὀνα]-

[σί]μου



The name of the fabricant Ὀνάσιμος I appears here in two lines and in the genitive case.⁵⁷ The fabricant was datable thanks to such eponyms as Αἰνησίδαμος I,⁵⁸ Ἀγέστρατος I, and Πολυκλῆς⁵⁹

⁵³ Cankardeş-Şenol 2016, 230.

⁵⁴ Finkielsztejn 2001, 188 Tab. 17.

⁵⁵ Grace 1963, 126 no. 132 pl. 43a; 328 fn. 29.

⁵⁶ For the dating of Period Ib, see Finkielsztejn 2001, 188.

⁵⁷ Although it is not certain that the name on the stamp belongs to Ὀνάσιμος I, he seems to be the closest possibility. However, other possibilities regarding the name on the stamp can also be considered.

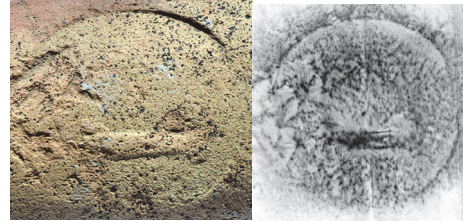
⁵⁸ Schmaltz 2016, 111 KA 273. The eponym Αἰνησίδαμος I was dated to ca. 245 by G. Finkielsztejn (2001, 188).

⁵⁹ N. Conovici and M. Irimia (1991, 23 no. 257) suggested that the fabricant was active before ca. 225 BC based on the Pietroiu deposit and the associated eponyms.

who are associated with him. The fabricant was dated to ca. 262-ca. 245 BC based on these associated eponyms in recent studies.⁶⁰

SH 14. Inv. No: KAL23-T11-12-SB0|1, Findspot: T11/12, SB0, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 3 cm, Fabricant: Amyntas, Device and device place: herm, in the center and below the inscription, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: RF-AMYNTΑΣ-029?⁶¹ Date: ca. 179-ca. 155 BC (Periods IIIc-IVa)

Ἀμύντα
herm



The upper section of this circular stamp records the fabricant Ἀμύντας' name in the genitive case on a single line, along with a symbol of Herm leaning to the left under his name. The fabricant usually uses the symbol *herm* on his stamps. Ἀμύντας, whose stamps are found in the Pergamon deposit,⁶² is known to have been associated with eponyms such as Αἰνησίδαμος II,⁶³ Σύμμαχος,⁶⁴ Νικασαγόρας I,⁶⁵ Ἀθανόδοτος,⁶⁶ Θεαίδητος,⁶⁷ Ἀρχιλαΐδας,⁶⁸ Ξενοφών,⁶⁹ Ἀριστόμαχος I (see SH 15),⁷⁰ and Ἡραγόρας.⁷¹

SH 15. Inv. No: KAL23-S11-7-SB1|1, Findspot: S11/7, SB1, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 3.8 x 1.4 cm, Eponym: Aristomachos I, Month: Hyakinthios, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, horizontal, Matrix: RE-ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ 01-ΥΑΚΙΝΘΙΟΣ-008,⁷² Date: ca. 157-ca. 155 BC (in Period IVa)⁷³

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[ριστο]-
μάχου
Ἰα[κ]ινθίου



⁶⁰ Cankardeş-Şenol 2017b, 238.

⁶¹ www.amphoralex.org.

⁶² Börker – Burow 1998, 43-44 nos. 388-398.

⁶³ Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 60-61 fig. 11 pl. 3.11.

⁶⁴ Börker 1974, 42 no. 30; Ariel 1990, 42; Cankardeş-Şenol 1995, 19, 35.

⁶⁵ Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 60-61 fig. 11 pl. 3.11.

⁶⁶ Grace 1950, 135, 141 nos. 2, 29-30; Nicolaou – Empereur 1986, 516-518 no. 3.

⁶⁷ Nicolaou 2005, 285 no. 72.

⁶⁸ Empereur – Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130; Jöhrens 2001, 375 fig. 5 no. 2; Badoud 2010, 166-167.

⁶⁹ Barker 2004, 80 no. 7; Nicolaou 2005, 405 no. 3.

⁷⁰ Gentili 1958, 36 no. 18.

⁷¹ Ariel 2005, 182 no. 1.

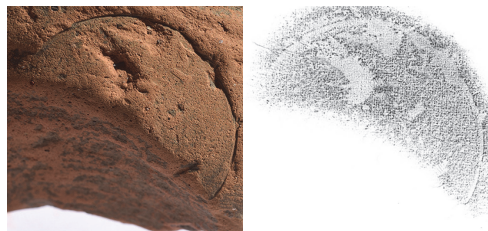
⁷² www.amphoralex.org.

⁷³ Finkielsztejn 2001, 193.

The name of the eponym Ἀριστόμαχος I appear in genitive case with the month Ἰακίνθιος in three lines. Eponym is known to have dated the amphorae of the fabricant Ἀμύντας (see SH 14),⁷⁴ Ναῦς,⁷⁵ Μαρσύας,⁷⁶ and Ὀνασίοικος.⁷⁷

SH 16. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-19-SB9|2, Findspot: P10/19, SB9, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 3.1 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Month: ?, Device and device place: ?, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Date: 3rd century BC (Periods I-II)

[...]ΙΕ[...]



Several letters can be identified on the circular stamp, which was produced in the Rhodian Peraea. According to the handle profile, the stamp can be dated to the 3rd century BC, in Periods I-II.

SH 17. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB9|1, Findspot: P10/18, SB9, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.9 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Month: ?, Device and device place: rose, in the center, Inscription mode and direction: Normal, the letters facing inward, Date: First half of the 2nd century BC (Periods III-IV)

[...]ου[...]

rose

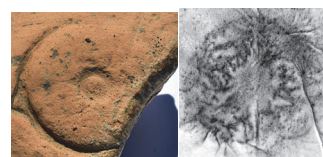


There are a few identifiable letters on the circular stamp with a rose symbol in the center. According to the handle profile, the stamp can be dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC, in Periods III-IV.

SH 18. Inv. No: KAL23-S11-6-SB0|2, Findspot: S11/6, SB0, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: ?, Date: Periods I-II

[.....]

dot



No lettering is visible on the circular stamp with a dot in the hollow center. Because of its form, it is possible to place this stamp, which was produced in the Rhodian Peraea, in Periods I-II.

⁷⁴ Gentili 1958, 36 no. 18.

⁷⁵ Nicolaou 2005, 436 no. 134.

⁷⁶ Jöhrens 2001, 383 no. 25.

⁷⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a, 398.

SH 19. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB9|2, Findspot: P10/18, SB9, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2.6 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: -, Date: Periods I-II

[.....]

dot



No lettering is visible on the circular stamp with a dot in the hollow center. Because of its form, it is possible to place this stamp, which was produced in the Rhodian Peraea, in Periods I-II like SH 18.

SH 20. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB6|2, Findspot: P10/18, SB6, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 1.9 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Device and device place: dot - in the center, Inscription mode and direction: ?, Date: Periods I-II

[.....]

dot

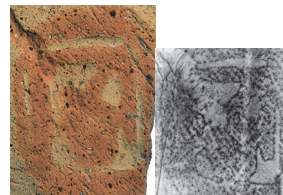


No lettering is visible on the circular stamp with a dot in the hollow center. Because of its form, it is possible to place this stamp, which was produced in the Rhodian Peraea, in Periods I-II like SH 18 and 19.

Knidian Stamps

SH 21. Inv. No: KAL23-R11-21-SB1|4, Findspot: R11/21, SB1, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 1.9 x 1.6 cm, Inscription mode and direction: ligature, Matrix: -, Date: end of the 4th-beginning of the 3rd century BC.

ΠΑΘ(or ΑΠΟ(



The stamp bears the monograms *alpha, pi*, and *omicron* or *alpha, pi*, and *theta*. As the letter below the *alpha* is quite faint, it cannot be read with certainty as *omicron* or *theta*. However, both possibilities allow us to restore the monogram as ΠΑΘ(or ΑΠΟ(. In early studies, similar monograms restored as ΑΠΟ(was thought to be of Rhodian production.⁷⁸ Excavations in Datça/Reşadiye-Kiliseyanı showed that the monograms restored as ΠΑΘ(and the ΑΠΟ(were Knidian.⁷⁹ In both readings, names beginning with ΠΑΘ(or ΑΠΟ(were suggested for the monograms and the stamps were dated to the late 4th-early 3rd century BC.⁸⁰

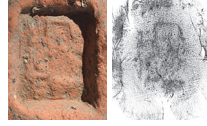
⁷⁸ Calvet 1972, 19-20 nos. 18-23.

⁷⁹ Tuna et al. 1988, 48; Tuna – Empereur 1990, 558; Şenol 1995, 28.

⁸⁰ Şenol 1995, 29; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015c, 177-178.

SH 22. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB14|3, Findspot: P10/15, SB14, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 1.4 x 1.1 cm, Inscription mode and direction: abbreviation, vertical, Matrix: - , Date: ca. 325-280 BC (Period I)

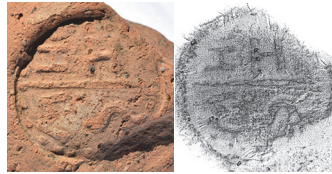
ΠΑ(-
ΣΙ(-



The name is probably abbreviated with the letters *pi*, *alpha*, and *iota* visible in vertical impression. However, the letters in the inscription are not clear enough to identify and the organization of the letters is not very clear. Nonetheless, the Kalynda example can be associated with the Πασι(stamps from Period I of the Knidian stamp chronology within a pattern. The Πασι(stamps have been associated with Πασι|(κράτης) or other names beginning with Πασι(,⁸¹ and have been dated to 325-280 BC.⁸²

SH 23. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB14|1, Findspot: P10/18, SB14, Form: circular, Dimension: R. 2 cm, Eponym: So(, Fabricant: Zenon, Device and device place: dots, around the stamp, a horizontal line in the middle, Inscription mode and direction: abbreviation, horizontal, Matrix: - , Date: ca. 280-275 BC (Period Ib)

Ζή(
Σω(



There are two lines of abbreviated names on the circular stamp. The two abbreviations are separated by a horizontal line in the center of the stamp. There are dotted borders around the stamp. The first line is abbreviated with the first two letters of the name of the fabricant Zenon. *Zeta* is written in a capital *iota*. The second line is an abbreviation of the first two letters of another name consisting of the letters Σ and Ω.

It is known that Zenon, the fabricant, was born in Kaunos at the beginning of the 3rd century BC, then relocated to Egypt. During his youth, he was involved in the wine trade. Details regarding his later life since 259 BC were obtained from the papyrus archive at Fayum-Philadelphia.⁸³ Zenon served as the secretary of Apollonios, who supervised the financial matters of Ptolemy II Philadelphia.⁸⁴

⁸¹ Şenol 1995, 40-41, 71 no. 45; Cankardeş-Şenol 2015c, 174-175; Jefremow – Kolesnikov – Bolonkina 2021, 287.

⁸² Jefremow 2013, 416; Elmalı 2018, 114 no. 60. There are also stamps of Pasikrates with a bow, see Şahin – Alkaç 2019, 116.

⁸³ Grace 1986, 559-560; Empereur – Tuna 1988, 341.

⁸⁴ Koehler – Wallace 1987, 49.

Stamps of Zenon are studied under two groups:⁸⁵ Group A, produced before Zenon B, consists of two lines. The first line contains the abbreviated name of the fabricant as Ζήν(or Ζή(, while the second line bears the abbreviated names of the eponyms Φίλα(, Μοσ(, Σω(, Αγα(, and Φ(, dated to approximately 280-275 BC.⁸⁶ In Group B stamps, the abbreviated name of the fabricant appears in a single line, typically as Ζή((see SH 24-25). In both groups, the zeta letter in the name consists of two bars connected with the vertical stroke in the middle. In the Kalynda example SH 23, which is part of Group A, the abbreviation Σω(appears on the second line. The name to which this abbreviation belongs, as it pertains to an eponym, has not yet been determined.

SH 24. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-18-SB12|1, Findspot: P10/18, SB12, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2,2 x 1,6 cm, Fabricant: Zenon, Inscription mode and direction: abbreviation, horizontal, Matrix: -, Date: ca. 280-240 BC (Period Ib)

Ζή(



The name of the fabricant Zenon appears on a rectangular stamp. In Zenon Group B stamps, the abbreviated name of the fabricant appears in a single line as Ζή(. More common compared to Group A, this type of stamp of the fabricant was dated between ca. 280-240 BC.⁸⁷ Group B stamps have been found in many settlements.⁸⁸

SH 25. Inv. No: KAL23-P10-15-SB2|2, Findspot: P10/15, SB2, Form: rectangular, Dimension: 2.1 x 1.7, Fabricant: Zenon, Inscription mode and direction: abbreviation, horizontal, Matrix: -, Date: ca. 280-240 BC (in Period Ib)

⁸⁵ Empereur – Tuna 1988, 341. After analyzing the materials provided by the fabricant and the stamps found in several centers, it was determined that the production site of Zenon was in Knidos (see Grace 1986, 551-565; Empereur – Tuna 1988, 341-357; Empereur 1988, 160, 163 fig. 4). Interest in the Zenon Group A began with the material found in the military camp of Attica-Koroni, dating to ca. 270 BC (Vanderpool – McCredie – Steinberg 1962, 51). Knidian amphorae discovered in the Serçe Limanı shipwreck were stamped, with 15% of these stamped amphorae were classified as the Zenon Group A (Koehler – Wallace 1987, 51). Research has shown that the Serçe Limanı shipwreck and its cargo date back to around 280-275 BC, making it slightly older than the Koroni finds.

⁸⁶ Grace 1963, 319; 1986, 552; Empereur – Tuna 1988, 345-346; Dündar 2017, 307-308; Keleş – Alkaç – Akkaş 2021, 32; Jefremow – Kolesnikov – Bolonkina 2021, 289-291.

⁸⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 73. Although there is some disagreement regarding the dates of Zenon's activity, it is generally accepted that he was active in the first half of the 3rd century BC, see Jefremow – Kolesnikov – Bolonkina 2021, 291. For the Zenon Group B amphora stamps, see Madzharov – Stoyanov 2018, 141-149.

⁸⁸ Pridik 1917, 112 no. 242; Grace 1934, 286 no. 256; Sztetyłło 1976, 97 no. 367; Säflund 1980, 22 no. 44; Empereur – Picon 1986, 123, 126 fig. 32; Coja 1986, 446 no. 187; Empereur 1988, 160, 163 fig. 4; Şenol 1995, 50, 78 no. 73 pl 39 fig. 126; Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 482 nos. 134-135; Jöhrens 2001, 443 no. 341; Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 74 nos. 78-79.

Ζή(



The rectangular stamp with rounded edges bears the first two letters of the name of the fabricant Zenon as an abbreviation. See SH 24.

Unclassified

SH 26. Inv. No: KAL23-U12-22-SB1|3, Findspot: U12/22, SB1, Form: circular, Dimension: 1.3 cm, Eponym/Fabricant: ?, Inscription mode and direction: -, Date: ca. 1st century BC



Stamp with a round imprint on the handle. Although there are similar imprints/stamps dated to the 5th century BC,⁸⁹ the fabric structure, handle profile, and similarity with the fabric of the Knidian amphorae dated to the 1st century BC⁹⁰ suggest that the Kalyndian stamp was produced in a later period.

Conclusion

The twenty-six stamped amphora handles found at the settlement of Kalynda, which was located in an important geopolitical position on the Karian-Lycian border, are significant as they are one of the informative finds in the region. These finds not only contribute to our understanding of the Hellenistic history of the settlement but also provide some new information on the distribution and statistics of stamped amphora handles in southwestern Asia Minor. The fact that there are no publications on similar finds in the eastern Karia and western Lycia, except for Loryma, Bybassos,⁹¹ Kaunos⁹², Xanthos,⁹³ and Patara⁹⁴ enhances the significance of the Kalyndian examples.

Twenty of these stamped handles originate from Rhodes. Knidian origin was found in five of the remaining stamped handles, and one could not be determined. Five of the Rhodian stamps were illegible (SH 16-20). Of the fifteen legible stamps, seven belonged to eponyms and eight to fabricants. The earliest Rhodian stamps discovered at the site belong to the eponym Ἀρισ(and the fabricant Δωρι(, situated in Period I of the Rhodian stamp chronology. Both examples date back to the late 4th to early 3rd centuries BC. The latest stamps found are those of the eponym

⁸⁹ Bon – Bon 1957, 510, no. 2243.

⁹⁰ Grace 1956, 171-172 pl. 76 nos. 215-216.

⁹¹ Cankardeş-Şenol 2019, 119-431.

⁹² Schmaltz 2016.

⁹³ Kökmen-Seyirci 2022, 281-302.

⁹⁴ Dündar 2017.

Ἀριστόμαχος I (ca. 157-ca. 155 BC) and the fabricant Ἀμύντας, active during ca. 177-ca. 155 BC (Periods IIIc-IVa). Confirming the written sources concerning the city, 70% of Rhodian stamps from Kalynda date to Periods I and II in the 3rd century BC, with nearly half originating from the Rhodian Peraea. Names such as the eponyms; Ἀρετακλῆς, Ἀρίσταρχος, Ἀριστίων, and Πειθιάδας, the fabricants; Ἀστός, Δωρι(, Ἱεροτέλης, and Ὀνάσιμος I, appear on these stamps. The number of Rhodian and Knidian stamps found at the site suggests that the densities of Periods I and II are noteworthy, which is consistent with the historical developments of Kalynda.

Knidian stamps constitute the second dense group of finds from Kalynda. The Knidian examples, which are dominated by the stamps of Zenon of Kaunos (SH 23-25), are all dated to the 3rd century BC.

The finding of this quantity of stamped amphora handles within a short period of excavation in the settlement of Kalynda indicates that the settlement had intensive trade relations, especially in the 3rd century BC. Besides Zenon of Kaunos' familial ties to Kalynda (his father's sister was married to Therarkhos of Kalynda and resided there), the fact that Zenon's predecessor hailed from Kalynda and the inclusion of Kalynda in certain documents within the Zenon archives are noteworthy regarding the stamped handles. About 85% of the stamps found relate to the 3rd century BC, verifying the locality's situation on a bustling trade path as backed by epigraphic documents and literary sources. These connections suggest a substantial association between Kalynda and the Ptolemaic administration. Additionally, these stamps are a valuable source of region-based information, particularly for Rhodian and Knidian matrix studies. Based on the initial two-year research, it is feasible to assert that Kalynda possesses a noteworthy collection that will further expand in future studies.

Index of Greek Names and abbreviations⁹⁵

Ἀγέστρατος I, SH 2, *Rh. ep.*

Ἀγησικλῆς, SH 3-4, *Rh. fab.*

Ἀμύντας, SH 14, *Rh. fab.*

Ἀρετακλῆς, SH 5, *Rh. ep.*

Ἄρισ(, SH 1, *Rh. ep.*

Ἀρίσταρχος, SH 6, *Rh. ep.*

Ἀριστίων, SH 7, *Rh. ep.*

Ἀριστόμαχος I, SH 15, *Rh. ep.*

Ἀστός, SH 8, *Rh. fab.*

Δωρι(, SH 9, *Rh. fab.*

Ζή(, SH 23-25, *Kn. fab.*

Ἱεροτέλης, SH 10-11, *Rh. fab.*

Ὀνάσιμος I, SH 13, *Rh. fab.*

ΠΑΘ or ΑΠΟ, SH 21, *Kn. ep.*

Πασι(?, SH 22, *Kn.*

Πειθιάδας, SH 12, *Rh. ep.*

Σω(, SH 23, *Kn. ep.*

Rhodian Months

Ἰακίνθιος, SH 10

Devices

Dot, SH 6, 10, 12, 18-20, 23

Herm, SH 14

Rose, SH 17

Rosette, SH 7

Prepositions

ἐπί, SH 2, 5, 15

⁹⁵ **Rh.** Rhodes, **Kn.** Knidos, **ep.** Eponym, **fab.** Fabricant.

Bibliography

- Ariel 1990 D. T. Ariel, Imported Stamped Amphora Handles, Coins, Worked Bone and Ivory, and Glass, Excavations at the city of David 1978-1985, Qedem 30, Jérusalem 1990.
- Ariel 2005 D. T. Ariel, Stamped Amphora Handles and Unstamped Amphora Fragments from Acre ('Akko), 'Atiqot 50, 2005, 181-193.
- Arkwright 1895 W. Arkwright, The Frontier of Lycia and Caria, JHS 15, 1895, 93-99.
- Badoud 2010 N. Badoud, Amphores Rhodiennes vues à Damas par Henri Seyrig, Syria 87, 2010, 165-172.
- Barker 2004 C. Barker, The Use of Rhodian Amphorae in Hellenistic Graves at Nea Paphos, Cyprus, in: J. Eiring – J. Lund (eds.), Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Acts of the International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, September 26-29, 2002, Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 5, Athens 2004, 73-84.
- Bean 1953 G. E. Bean, Notes and Inscriptions from Caunus, JHS 73, 1953, 10-35.
- Bean 1978 G. E. Bean, Lycian Turkey: An Archaeological Guide, London 1978.
- Bon – Bon 1957 A.-M. Bon – A. Bon, Les Timbres Amphoriques de Thasos, Étude Thasiennes 4, Paris 1957.
- Börker – Burow 1998 C. Börker – J. Burow, Die Hellenistischen Amphorenstempel aus Pergamon, PF 11, Berlin 1998.
- Börker 1974 C. Börker, Griechische Amphorenstempel vom Tell Halaf bis zum Persischen Golf, BaM 7, 1974, 31-49.
- Calvet 1972 Y. Calvet, Les timbres amphoriques (1965-1970). Salamine de Chypre 3, Paris 1972.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 1995 G. Cankardeş-Şenol, İstanbul Arkeoloji Müzesi'nde Bulunan Rhodos Amphora Mühürleri (M.A. diss. Ege University, İzmir 1995).
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2000 G. Cankardeş-Şenol, İskenderiye Kurtarma Kazılarında Ele Geçen Hellenistik Dönem Amphora mühürleri (PhD diss. Ege University, İzmir 2000).
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2006 G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Klasik ve Hellenistik Dönem'de Mühürlü Amphora Üreten Merkezler ve Mühürleme Sistemleri, İstanbul 2006.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2015a G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps Vol. I, Eponyms A, Études Alexandrines 33, Alexandrie 2015.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2015b G. Cankardeş-Şenol, ASTOS: A Wine Amphora Producer in the Rhodian Peraia, in: A. Diler – A. K. Şenol – Ü. Aydınoğlu (eds.), Olive Oil and Wine Production in Eastern Mediterranean During Antiquity, İzmir 2015, 233-241.

- Cankardeş-Şenol 2015c G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Early Cinidian Amphora Exports to Alexandria, Egypt, in: E. Laflı – S. Patacı (eds.), *Recent Studies on the Archaeology of Anatolia*, BARIntSer 2750, Oxford 2015, 169-192.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2016 G. Cankardeş-Şenol, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps Vol. III, Eponyms Α to Σ*, *Études Alexandrines* 33, Alexandrie 2016.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2017a G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Database Studies of Amphora Stamps, in: *Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Heritage the Case of Transport Amphorae*, Proceedings of the Scientific Conference Rhodes, September 30, 2017, Rhodes 2017, 215-223.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2017b G. Cankardeş-Şenol, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps Vol. IV, Eponyms T-X*, *Études Alexandrines* 39, Alexandrie 2017.
- Cankardeş-Şenol 2019 G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Stamped Amphora Handles from the Karian Chersonesos: Loryma and Bybassos, in: W. Held (ed.), *Die Karische Chersones vom Chalkolithikum bis in die byzantinische Zeit. Beiträge zu den Surveys in Loryma und Bybassos*, Marburg 2019, 119-431.
- Cankardeş-Şenol – Canoğlu 2009 G. Cankardeş-Şenol – E. Canoğlu, Mısır-Alexandria Greko-Romen Müzesi'nde Bulunan Dügme Formlu Mühürler, *ADerg* 14, 2009, 109-164.
- Cankardeş-Şenol – Şenol – Doğer 2004 G. Cankardeş-Şenol – A. K. Şenol – E. Doğer, Amphora Production in the Rhodian Peraea in the Hellenistic Period, in: J. Eiring – J. Lund (edd.), *Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean. Acts of the International Colloquium at the Danish Institute at Athens, September 26-29, 2002*, Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 5, Athens 2004, 353-359.
- Coja 1986 M. Coja, Les Centres de Production Amphorique Identifiés À Istros Pontique, in: J.-Y. Empereur – Y. Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les Amphores Grecques. Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française D'Athènes, 10-12 Septembre 1984*, Athènes, BCH Suppl. 13, Athens 1986, 417-450.
- Conovici – Irimia 1991 N. Conovici – M. Irimia, Timbres Amphoriques et Autres Inscriptions Céramiques Découverts À Satu Nou (Comm. D'Oltina, Dép. De Constantza), *Dacia* 35, 1991, 139-175.
- Doğer 1994 E. Doğer, Rodoslu Çömlekçi Hieroteles, *ADerg* 2, 1994, 195-218.
- Doğer – Cankardeş-Şenol 1997 E. Doğer – G. Cankardeş-Şenol, Batı Anadolu'da Bulunan Bir Grup Amphora Mühürü, *ADerg* 5, 1997, 33-50.
- Dündar 2017 E. Dündar, *Transport Jars and Stamped Amphorae from Patara, 7th to 1st Centuries BC. The Maritime Trade of a Harbor City in Lycia*, Patara IV.3, İstanbul 2017.

- Dünder – Gerçek 2018 E. Dünder – A. Gerçek, Imported Hellenistic Stamped Amphora Handles from Tatarlı Höyük (in the Province of Adana-Turkey), *Gephyra* 15, 2018, 153-174.
- Dünder – Tatar *forthcoming* E. Dünder – Ö. Tatar, A Hellenistic Context from Ptolemaic Patara: Remarks on Amphora Stamps and Coins, *forthcoming*.
- Elmalı 2018 G. Elmalı, Alexandria (Mısır) Kurtarma Kazılarında Ele Geçen Knidos Amphora Mühürleri Işığında Alexandria-Knidos Ticari İlişkileri (M.A. diss. Ege University, İzmir 2018).
- Empereur 1988 J.-Y. Empereur, Producteurs d'amphores dans les ateliers de Reşadiye (Péninsule de Datça), *AST* 6, 1988, 159-163.
- Empereur – Guimier-Sorbets 1986 J.-Y. Empereur – A.-M. Guimier-Sorbets, Une Banque de Données Sur Les Vases Conteneurs - Amphores et Lagynoi - Dans Le Monde Grec et Roman, in: J.-Y. Empereur – Y. Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les Amphores Grecques. Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française D'Athènes, 10-12 Septembre 1984, Athènes, BCH Suppl. 13, Athens 1986, 127-141.*
- Empereur – Picon 1986 J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon, A la recherche des fours d'amphores, J.-Y. Empereur – Y. Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les Amphores Grecques. Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française D'Athènes, 10-12 Septembre 1984, Athènes, BCH Suppl. 13, Athens 1986, 103-126.*
- Empereur – Hesnard 1987 J.-Y. Empereur – A. Hesnard, Les Amphores Hellénistiques, Céramiques Hellénistiques et Romaines II, Paris 1987, 9-70.
- Empereur – Tuna 1988 J.-Y. Empereur – N. Tuna, Zénon de Caunos et l'épave de Serçe Limanı, *BCH* 112, 1988, 341-357.
- Empereur – Tuna 1989 J.-Y. Empereur – N. Tuna, Hiérotélès, Potier Rhodien de la Pérée, *BCH* 113, 1989, 277-299.
- Finkielsztejn 2001 G. Finkielsztejn, Chronologie détaillée et révisée des éponymes amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ, *BAR IntSer* 990, Oxford 2001.
- Gentili 1958 G. Gentili, I timbri anforari rodii nel museo nazionale di Siracusa, *Archivio Siracusano* 4, 1958, 18-95.
- Grace 1934 V. Grace, Stamped Amphora Handles Found in 1931-1932, *Hesperia* 3, 1934, 197-310.
- Grace 1950 V. Grace, The Stamped Amphora Handles, in: H. Goldman (ed.), *Excavations at Gözülü Kule, Tarsus I, Princeton 1950, 135-148.*
- Grace 1956 V. R. Grace, Stamped Wine Jar Fragments, in: L. Talcott – B. Philippaki – G. R. Edwards – V. Grace (eds.), *Small Objects from the Pnyx: II [Hesperia Suppl. 10], Princeton, N.J. 1956, 116-189.*

- Grace 1963 V. R. Grace, Notes on the Amphoras from the Koroni Peninsula, *Hesperia* 32, 1963, 319-334.
- Grace 1986 V. R. Grace, Some Amphoras from a Hellenistic Wreck, in: J.-Y. Empereur – Y. Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les Amphores Grecques. Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française D'Athènes*, 10–12 Septembre 1984, Athènes, BCH Suppl. 13, Athens 1986, 551-565.
- Grace – Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou 1970 V. Grace – M. Savvatianou-Pétropoulakou, Les Timbres Amphoriques Grecs, in: P. Bruneau *et al.* (eds.), *L'îlot de la maison des comédiens, Délos XXVII*, Paris 1970, 277-382.
- Jefremow 2013 N. Jefremow, Керамические клейма позднеклассического-раннеэллинистического Книда. «Протокнидские» клейма и клейма с «носом корабля», *Вопросы эпиграфики* 7/1, 2013, 405-451.
- Jefremow – Kolesnikov – Bolonkina 2021 N. Jefremow – A. B. Kolesnikov – J. V. Bolonkina, Zur Chronologie der Amphorenstempel des frühhellenistischen Knidos. Einige Bemerkungen zu den Stempeln der Zenon-Gruppe, AA 2021/1, 283-295.
- Jöhrens 2001 G. Jöhrens, Amphorenstempel hellenistischer Zeit aus Tanais, *Eur-Ant* 7, 2001, 367-479.
- Keleş – Alkaç – Akkaş 2019 V. Keleş – E. Alkaç – İ. Akkaş, Parion'dan Amphora ve Lagynos Mühürleri, Graffito ve Dipinto Yazıtlar, *Parion Studies IV*, İstanbul 2019.
- Koehler – Wallace 1987 C. G. Koehler – M. B. Wallace, Appendix. The Transport Amphoras: Description and Capacities, in: C. Pulak – R. F. Townsend (eds.), *The Hellenistic Shipwreck at Serçe Limanı, Turkey: Preliminary Report*, AJA 91, 1987, 49-57.
- Kökmen-Seyirci 2022 H. Kökmen-Seyirci, A Thorough Typological Study on the Stamped Amphora Handles Found During the 2013 Excavation Season from the Western Area of Lycian Structure in Xanthos, *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry* 22/3, 2022, 281-302.
- Lawall 2007 M. L. Lawall, Hellenistic Stamped Amphora Handles, in: V. Mitsopoulos-Leon – C. Lang-Auinger (eds.), *Die Basilika am Staatsmarkt in Ephesos, 2. Teil: Funde klassischer bis römischer Zeit*, FiE IX/2/3, Wien 2007, 28-60.
- Lawall 2011 M. L. Lawall, Early Hellenistic Amphoras from Two Closed Contexts: Kerynia Shipwreck and Ephesos Well LB, in: Ζ' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική. Αίγιο 4–9 Απριλίου 2005 Πρακτικά, Athens 2011, 673-682.
- Lohmann 1999 H. Lohmann, Zwischen Kaunos und Telmessos. Reisenotizen aus dem karischlykischen Grenzgebiet, *Orbis Terrarum* 5, 1999, 43-83.
- Madzharov – Stoyanov 2018 K. Madzharov – T. Stoyanov, New Evidence on the Chronology of the So-Called Zenon B Group Amphorae of Knidos, in: I. Valchev (ed.), *Stephanos archaeologicos ad 80 annum professoris Ludmili*

- Getov, *Studia Archaeologica Universitatis Serdicensis Suppl.* VI, Sofia 2018, 141-149.
- Nicolaou – Empereur 1986 I. Nicolaou – J.-Y. Empereur, Amphores Rhodiennes du Musée de Nicosie, in: J.-Y. Empereur – Y. Garlan (eds.), *Recherches sur les Amphores Grecques. Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, L'Université de Rennes II et L'École Française D'Athènes, 10-12 Septembre 1984, Athènes, BCH Suppl.* 13, Athens 1986, 515-533.
- Nicolaou 2005 I. Nicolaou, The Stamped Amphora Handles from the House of Dionysos, Paphos V, Nicosia 2005.
- Onur 2016 F. Onur, Parerga to the Stadiasmus Patarensis (16): The Roads, Settlements and Territories, *Gephyra* 13, 2016, 89-118.
- Onur 2023 F. Onur, Likya-Karya Sınırında Kalinda: Tarihi ve Coğrafi Bir Değerlendirme, *Cedrus* 11, 2023, 183-213.
- Pridik 1917 E.M. Pridik, *Аталогъ Клеймъ На Амфорныхъ Ручкахъ И Горлышкахъ И На Черепинахъ Эрмитажнаго Собранія*, Petrograd 1917.
- Ross 1850 L. Ross, *Kleinasien und Deutschland. Reisebriefe und Aufsätze mit Bezugnahme auf die Möglichkeit Deutscher Niederlassungen in Kleinasien*, Halle 1850.
- Säflund 1980 M.-L. Säflund, Stamped Amphora Handles, *Labraunda II/2*, Stockholm 1980.
- Schmaltz 2016 B. Schmaltz, *Die hellenistischen Amphorenstempel von Kaunos*, AMS 79, Bonn 2016.
- Şahin – Alkaç 2019 F. Şahin – E. Alkaç, Adana/Tepebağ Amphora Mühürleri, *TÜBA-AR* 24, 2019, 111-132.
- Şenol 1995 A. K. Şenol, *Erken Knidos Amphoraların (İ.Ö. 3. Yüzyıl) Monogram Mühürleri* (M.A. diss. Ege University, İzmir 1995).
- Sztetyłło 1976 Z. Sztetyłło, *Les Timbres Céramiques (1965-1973)*, Nea Paphos I, Warsaw 1976.
- Tietz 2003 W. Tietz, *Der Golf von Fethiye: Politische, ethnische und kulturelle Strukturen einer Grenzregion vom Beginn der nachweisbaren Besiedlung bis in die römische Kaiserzeit*, Bonn 2003.
- Tuna – Empereur 1990 N. Tuna – J.-Y. Empereur, *Datça / Reşadiye Antik Seramik Atölyeleri Kazısı*, 1988, *AST* 7, 1990, 555-567.
- Tuna *et al.* 1988 N. Tuna – J.-Y. Empereur – M. Picon – E. Doğer, *Rapport Préliminaire de la Prospection Archéologique Turco-Française des Ateliers d'amphores de Reşadiye-Kiliseyanı, sur la Péninsule de Datça, Anatolia Antiqua* 1, 1988, 47-52.
- Vanderpool – McCredie – Steinberg 1962 E. Vanderpool – J. R. McCredie – A. Steinberg, *Koroni: A Ptolemaic Camp on the East Coast of Attica*, *Hesperia* 31, 1962, 26-61.

Kalinda'dan Hellenistik Dönem Amphora Mühürleri **Özet**

Bu makalede, 2022-2023 yıllarında Kalinda antik kentinde yapılan kazılarda bulunan yirmi altı amphora mührü analiz edilmektedir. Yirmisinin Rhodos, beşinin Knidos kökenli olduğu mühürlerin birisi tanımlanamamıştır. Bu buluntular, yerleşimin Hellenistik tarihini anlamamıza katkıda bulunduğu gibi aynı zamanda Küçük Asya'nın güneybatısındaki mühürlü amphora kulplarının dağılımı ve istatistikleri hakkında bazı yeni bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Kalinda yerleşiminde kısa bir kazı dönemi içinde bu miktarda mühürlü amphora kulpunun bulunması, yerleşimin Hellenistik dönemde yakın bölgelerle ticari ilişkiler gerçekleştirdiğini göstermektedir. Ele geçen mühürlerin yaklaşık %85'i MÖ 3. yüzyıla tarihlendirilmekte, bu durum edebi metinler ve epigrafik belgelerle de desteklendiği üzere, kentin o dönemde işlek bir ticaret yolu üzerinde yer aldığını doğrulamaktadır. Bu bağlantılar Kalinda ile Ptolemaios yönetimi arasında hatırı sayılır bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Amphora mühürleri; Kalinda; Hellenistik dönem; Karya; Ptolemaios Krallığı; ticaret.

Hellenistic Amphora Stamps from Kalynda **Abstract**

This article analyzes twenty-six amphora stamps found during the excavations at the ancient city of Kalynda in 2022-2023. Twenty are identified as being of Rhodian origin, five are from Knidos, and one is unidentified. These finds not only contribute to our understanding of the Hellenistic history of the settlement but also provide some new information on the distribution and statistics of stamped amphora handles in southwestern Asia Minor. The quantity of stamped amphora handles found in Kalynda during a brief excavation period suggests that the settlement engaged in commercial relations with neighboring regions in the Hellenistic era. About 85% of the stamps found relate to the 3rd century BC, verifying the locality's situation on a bustling trade path as backed by epigraphic documents and literary sources. These connections indicate an important relationship between Kalynda and the Ptolemaic administration.

Keywords: Amphora stamps; Kalynda; Hellenistic period; Karia; Ptolemaic kingdom; trade.