

Rhodian Amphora Stamps from the Cappadocia Güray Museum

Kapadokya Güray Müze'den Rhodos Amphora Mühürleri

Erkan ALKAÇ*

Highlights:

- The examples housed at the Cappadocia Güray Museum will contribute to research on Rhodian amphora stamps for mold identification.
- These stamps will serve as references for examples containing the same names in excavations, surface surveys, and museum research.
- The Rhodian amphora seals from the Güray Museum in Cappadocia are introduced to the literature.

Abstract: The Cappadocia Güray Museum is a private institution housing a diverse array of archaeological artifacts from different historical periods. Among the museum's inventory are three amphora stamps, all originating from the island of Rhodes. The eponyms and fabricant names have been identified on these stamps. The names Ἀρχοκράτης II and Ἀλεξίμαχος have been determined among the eponym stamps. It is stated that Ἀρχοκράτης II served in c. 185 B.C. and Ἀλεξίμαχος in c. 150 – c. 147 B.C. The fabricant's stamp belongs to Ὀλυμπος I. The stamps on amphorae with both handles preserved are important for determining the activity period of this fabricant. The magistracy years of the eponyms associated with Ὀλυμπος I indicate the fabricant produced amphorae between c. 185 – c. 174/172 B.C. On the stamp where the name of Ἀρχοκράτης II was determined as the eponym, the month name Δάλιος and a rose symbol are found. On the stamp where the name of the eponym Ἀλεξίμαχος was identified, Πάναμος is the month's name. There is a burning torch device on the stamp, where the fabricant's name is Ὀλυμπος I.

Keywords: Cappadocia Güray Museum, Rhodes, Amphora stamp, Eponym, Producer

Summary: Rhodes Island is known for its significant contribution to the Greek amphora stamping tradition. Amphorae from Rhodes have been stamped since the late 4th century B.C and form the largest group of Greek-origin amphora stamps. These stamps are found in various places across the Mediterranean, Aegean, Black Sea, Red Sea, Mesopotamia, and Iran. Generally, the handles of the island's amphorae are stamped. One handle bears the name of the amphora producer, while the other displays the name of the Helios priest governing the island for a year, overseeing the sale of its products. Amphorae bearing both the producer's and governor's names are crucial for determining the earliest and latest production dates. In addition to the names of governors and producers, amphora stamps also feature month names. Symbols on these stamps exhibit rich diversity, including the rose, Helios, eagle atop a thunderbolt, dot, rosette, caduceus, herma, burning torch, cornucopia, grape cluster, and wreath. Symbols can appear to the right, left, above, below, alongside, or in the middle of inscriptions. The island's stamp forms are rectangular, round, oval, or square. Apart from the main stamp, secondary stamps are often found beneath the handle's lower section. The practice of stamping Rhodian amphorae continued until the mid-1st century B.C. Generally, these amphorae were used for exporting island wine or olive oil.

* Assoc. Prof. Dr., Mersin Üniversitesi İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü, Çiftlikköy Kampusu, 33343, Mersin – Türkiye, ealkac77@gmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0001-9436-2501.

The Cappadocia Güray Museum is a privately-owned institution that houses a diverse array of archaeological artifacts spanning different historical periods. Among its collection are three amphora stamps, all originating from the island of Rhodes. This article specifically focuses on the Rhodian amphora stamps housed in the Cappadocia Güray Museum. Although the exact discovery locations of the studied stamps are unknown, the aim of this article is to identify and date the administrative and producer names found on Rhodian amphora stamps.

Eponyms and fabricant names have been identified on these stamps at the Cappadocia Güray Museum. Two eponyms, Ἀρχοκράτης II and Ἀλεξίμαχος, have been identified. The eponym Ἀρχοκράτης II is noted to have served circa 185 BCE. The stamp bearing Ἀρχοκράτης II's name also features the month name Δάλιος and the rose symbol. This administrator's name appears with different month names as well. The example at the Güray Museum matches the RE-APXOKPATHΣ 02-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-002 stamp from the Alexandria Benaki Collection. The eponym Ἀλεξίμαχος served between circa 150 and 147 BCE. The stamp bearing Ἀλεξίμαχος' name includes the month name Πάναμος. This administrator's name is also confirmed with different month names. The example at the Güray Museum matches the RE-ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-013 stamp from the Alexandria Greco-Roman Museum.

The name Ὀλυμπος I has been identified on the producer stamp. A burning torch symbol lies horizontally to the right of this name. The producer often chose the burning torch or occasionally the rose symbol on stamps. Stamps on intact-handled amphorae are crucial for dating this producer's activity period. The years associated with eponyms linked to Ὀλυμπος I indicate amphora production from circa 185 to 174/172 BCE. The example at the Güray Museum matches the RF-ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ 01-005 stamp from the Alexandria Gabbari Necropolis.

The examples showcased at the Cappadocia Güray Museum will contribute to comparative studies of amphora stamps. These stamps will be used as references for examples with identical names found in excavations, surveys, and museum research.

Öne Çıkanlar:

- Kapadokya Güray Müzesi'nde bulunan bu örnekler, Rhodos amphora mühürlerinin kalıp tespiti araştırmalarına katkı sağlayacaktır.
- Bu mühürler kazı, yüzey araştırmaları ve müze araştırmalarında aynı isimleri içeren örnekler için de referans olacaktır.
- Kapadokya Güray Müze'deki Rhodos amphora mühürleri literatüre tanıtılmıştır.

Öz: Kapadokya Güray Müze, özel bir kuruluştur. Bu müzede farklı dönemlere tarihlenen arkeolojik eserler sergilenmektedir. Müze envanterinde üç adet amphora mühürü bulunmaktadır. Mühürlerin tamamı, Rhodos Adası kökenlidir. Bu mühürlerde eponym ve üretici isimleri tespit edilmiştir. Eponym mühürlerinde Ἀρχοκράτης II ve Ἀλεξίμαχος'un isimleri belirlenmiştir. Eponym Ἀρχοκράτης II'nin MÖ c. 185 yılında ve Ἀλεξίμαχος'un MÖ c. 150 – c. 147 yılları arasında görev yaptığı belirtilmektedir. Üretici mühürü de Ὀλυμπος I'e aittir. Her iki kulpu korunmuş amphoralardaki mühürler, bu üreticinin faaliyet döneminin belirlenmesi için önemlidir. Ὀλυμπος I ile ilişkilendirilen eponymlerin görev yılları, üreticinin MÖ c. 185 – c. 174/172 yılları arasında amphora ürettiğine işaret etmektedir. Eponym olarak Ἀρχοκράτης II'nin isminin belirlendiği mühürde ay adı Δάλιος ile gül sembolü görülmektedir. Eponym Ἀλεξίμαχος'un isminin saptandığı mühürde ay adı olarak Πάναμος bulunmaktadır. Üretici adının Ὀλυμπος I olduğu mühürde yanan meşale sembolü yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kapadokya Güray Müze, Rhodos, Amphora mühürü, Eponym, Üretici

Introduction

Located in Nevşehir province, Avanos district, and formed through digging the rock underground, the Cappadocia Güray Museum is a private museum under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. This private museum preserves many archaeological artifacts dating from the Late Chalcolithic

to the Ottoman period. Within the artifact collections of the Cappadocia Güray Museum, there are three stamped amphora handles. The three amphora stamps are analyzed in this article. The aim of this study is to date the amphorae and to identify the names of the eponyms and fabricants from the stamps on their handles. These stamps will contribute to the research on amphora matrices. The find-spots of these amphora stamps are unknown. The stamps were officially added to the museum's inventory in 2024.

Rhodian amphorae were regularly stamped between the late 4th century B.C. and the mid-1st century B.C. (Alkaç 2014, 213-229). The stamps of this island are the largest geographical group among Greek examples (Börker & Burow 1998, 13). Rhodian amphorae typically feature stamps on both handles. On one handle of a Rhodian amphora is the name of the amphora fabricant and on the other handle is the name of the eponym. This eponym is the Helios priest of the island under whose control were the production and commercial activities for one year (Grace 1948, 144). In addition to the names of fabricants and eponyms, the stamps also bear various symbols and Rhodian month names (Cankardeş-Şenol 2006, 105-109).

On the stamp with a rose device in the center there is the name of the eponym Ἀρχοκράτης II and the month Δάλιος (fig. 1). On the stamps with this eponym name a star, Helios head and ivy leaf symbols are also found (Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 560-568). The eponym was in office in c. 185 B.C. in Period IIIb (Finkielsztejn 2001, 192, tab. 19). The eponym Ἀρχοκράτης II is known to be associated with the fabricants Ἀγαθοκλῆς II, Ἀγορᾶναξ, Ἄριστος, Δαμοκλῆς, Δόκιμος, Μαρσύας and Φιλαίνιος (Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 211). For the stamps issued in association with this eponym see Histria (Canarache 1957, 242, no. 554), Necropolis of Lilibeo (Brugnone 1986, 14, no. 14), Pergamon (Börker & Burow 1998, 27, no. 163, taf. 7; 86, no. 120, taf. 24), Patara (Dündar 2017, 114, Rh.43), Delos (Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, RE-APXOKPATΗΣ 02-018-019), Crocodilopolis-Arsinoe (Empereur 1977a, 47-51, no. 140-152), Tanis (Chaby 2009, 10, no. 16b), Alexandria (Sztetyłło 1978, 273, no. 21), Carthage (Delattre 1901, 23, no. 19), Syracuse National Museum (Gentili 1958, 38; 52, no. 67.14-67.5, fig. 2), Warsaw National Museum (Sztetyłło 1983, 81, no. 40), Donato Morelli Collection (Nachtergaele & Pintaudi 1998-1999, 172, no. 20), Cairo Museum (Milne 1905, 111, no. 26047) and the National Museum of Athens (Jöhrens 1999, 271, AS 15). An identical die is known in the Benaki Collection in Alexandria (Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 561, RE-APXOKPATΗΣ 02-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-002).

On the stamp the name of the eponym Ἀλεξίμαχος and the month Πάναμος are read (fig. 2). The magistracy of the eponym is dated to c. 150 – c. 147 B.C. in Period IVb (Finkielsztejn 2001, 193, tab. 20). The eponym Ἀλεξίμαχος dates the activity of the fabricants Ἀνδρικός, Ἀντίμαχος, Διόδωτος I, Ἑρμίας, Εὐκλείτος, Θεύμναστος, Ἴππποκράτης, Μάνης, Μηνόθεμις and Τιμώ II (Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 215). The stamps bearing the name of this eponym have been found in Histria (Canarache 1957, 239, no. 543), Necropolis of Lilibeo (Brugnone 1986, 9, no. 7), Delos (Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 177, RE-ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ-ΒΑΔΡΟΜΙΟΣ-002), Patara (Dündar 2017, 122-123, Rh.54), Tarsus (Grace 1950, 142, no. 39), Tatarlı Höyük in Cilicia Pedias (Dündar & Gerçek 2018, 161, SH 13), Tell Arqa (Thalman 1978, 62, no. 72/CO10), Tel Anafa (Ariel & Finkielsztejn 1994, 190, SAH 3), Crocodilopolis-Arsinoe (Empereur 1977b, 206, no. 12), Akoris (Kawanishi & Suto 2005, 33-34, no. 8-9), Alexandria (Cankardeş-Şenol 2000, 277-278, no. 7-8; Cankardeş-Şenol 2003, 216, no. 4, fig. 4a-b), Cairo Museum (Milne 1905, 107, no. 26054), the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria (Zeitoun et al. 1998, 379, fig. 10-12), Benaki Collection in Alexandria (Cankardeş-Şenol 2015, 174, RE-ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ-ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΣ-001), Syracuse National Museum (Gentili 1958, 44, no. 21-22), Charles University Collection (Grace 1974, 97, no. 3, pl. 22, fig. 1-3) and the National Museum of Athens (Jöhrens 1999, 77, no. 200).

The name of the fabricant "Όλυμπος I is seen on the stamp (fig. 3). There is a burning torch symbol on the right of the stamp. A burning torch is placed diagonally on the right of the inscription. This example is known to be related to the eponyms Ἀρχοκράτης II (c. 185 B.C.) (An amphora fragment from Rhodes with two handles preserved, see ΜΣ 300/BE 1338, from the archives of V. Grace, Αἰνησίδαμος II (Empereur & Guimier-Sorbets 1986, 130, no. 10064) (c. 179/177 B.C.), Δαμοκλῆς II (Gentili 1958, 37, no. 22 a-b) (c. 176/174 B.C.) and Κλευκράτης I (Jöhrens 2001, 428, no. 247) (c. 174/172 BC). Depending on his association with these eponyms and their magistracy years, the fabricant's activity is dated to between c. 185 and c. 174/172 B.C. (Cankardeş-Şenol 2017, 250). The stamps of the fabricant were found in Olbia (Levi 1964, 271, no. 299-303), Tanais (Jöhrens 2001, 428, no. 246-247), Necropolis of Lilibeo (Brugnone 1986, 83, no. 99), Delos (RF-ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ 01-015, http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php), Pergamon (Börker & Burow 1998, 97, no. 304-305, taf. 29), Kaunos (Schmaltz 2016, 231, KA 552), Paphos (Nicolaou 2005, 201, no. 525-526; 334-336, no. 264-268), Tarsus (Grace 1950, 141, no. 31), Tatarlı Höyük in Cilicia Pedias (Dündar & Gerçek 2018, 159, SH 8), Jerusalem (Ariel 1990, 57, S240-241), Tel Atrib (Szteyflo 2000, 109, no. 99), Alexandria (Cankardeş-Şenol 2003, 232, no. 50; in Benaki Collection see RF-ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ 01-001), Istanbul Archaeological Museum (Şenol 1996, 50, no. 24), and the Hermitage Museum (Pridik 1917, 32, no. 787-794). This stamp is from the same die as the examples found at the Necropolis of Gabbari (RF-ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ 01-005, http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/affiche_LRF.php) and Paphos (Nicolaou 2005, 201, no. 526).

Conclusion

There are Rhodian amphora stamps in the collection of the Cappadocia Güray Museum. These stamps bear the names of eponyms and fabricant. Among the eponyms, the names of Ἀρχοκράτης II (c. 185 B.C.) and Ἀλεξίμαχος (c. 150 - c. 147 B.C.) have been identified. The other example belongs to the fabricant Όλυμπος I (c. 185 and c. 174/172 B.C.). The connection between the eponym Ἀρχοκράτης II and the fabricant Όλυμπος I is proven. It is possible that the handles bearing these names in the museum belong to the same amphora due to the connection between the eponym and the fabricant.

The examples housed at the Cappadocia Güray Museum will contribute to research on Rhodian amphora stamps for mold identification. These stamps will serve as references for examples containing the same names in excavations, surface surveys, and museum research.

Table 1. Amphora Stamps in the Cappadocia Güray Museum

No	Inscription	Eponym	Fabricant	Date
1	Α[ρχ]οκράτευς [Δ]αλίου rose	Ἀρχοκράτης II		c. 185 B.C.
2	Ἐπὶ Ἀλεξι- μάχου Πανάμου	Ἀλεξίμαχος		c. 150 – c. 147 B.C.
3	Όλύμπου burning torch		Όλυμπος I	c. 185 – c. 174/172 B.C.

Author's Note

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to Mr. Güray TÜYSÜZ, the founder of the Cappadocia

Güray Museum, for generously granting permission to publish the amphora stamps in this article.

Catalogue

Fig.: 1

Museum Inv. No.: 420

Stamp shape: Circular

Stamp dimension: R.: 3.1 cm

Eponym: Ἀρχοκράτης II

Month: Δάλιος

Inscription characteristics: One peripheral inscription line, the letters are facing inwards.

Device: Rose

Date: c. 185 B.C.

Matrix: RE-APXOKPATHS 02-ΔΑΛΙΟΣ-002

Inscription:

Ἐπὶ Ἀ[ρχ]οκράτῃ [Δ]αλίου
rose



Fig. 1

Fig.: 2

Museum Inv. No.: 422

Stamp shape: Rectangular

Stamp dimension: 4.1 x 1.7 cm

Eponym: Ἀλεξιμάχος

Month: Πάναμος

Inscription characteristics: Three horizontal inscription lines

Device:

Date: c. 150 – c. 147 B.C.

Matrix: RE-ΑΛΕΞΙΜΑΧΟΣ-ΠΑΝΑΜΟΣ-013

Inscription:

Ἐπὶ Ἀλε-
ξιμάχου
Πανάμου



Fig. 2

Fig.: 3

Museum Inv. No.: 421

Stamp shape: Rectangular

Stamp dimension: 3.6 x 1.7 cm

Fabricant: Ὀλυμπος I

Month:

Inscription characteristics: One horizontal inscription line

Device: Burning torch

Date: c. 185 – c. 174/172 B.C.

Matrix: RF-ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ 01-005.

Inscription:

Ὀλύμπου burning torch



Fig. 3

Index

Abbreviations: Rh.: Rhodes; Ep.: Eponym; Fab.: Fabricant

A. Names

Ἀγαθοκλῆς II, Rh. fab. 1
 Ἀγορᾶναξ, Rh. fab. 1
 Αἰνησίδαμος II, Rh. ep. 3
 Ἀνδρικός, Rh. fab. 2
 Ἀντίμαχος, Rh. fab. 2
 Ἄριστος, Rh. fab. 1
 Ἀρχοκράτης II, Rh. ep. 1, 3
 Ἀλεξιμαχος, Rh. ep. 2
 Δαμοκλῆς, Rh. fab. 1
 Δαμοκλῆς II, Rh. ep. 3
 Διόδοτος I, Rh. fab. 2
 Δόκιμος, Rh. fab. 1
 Ἐρμίας, Rh. fab. 2
 Εὐκλειτος, Rh. fab. 2
 Θεύμναστος, Rh. fab. 2
 Ἴπποκράτης, Rh. fab. 2
 Κλευκράτης I, Rh. ep. 3
 Μάνης, Rh. fab. 2
 Μαρσύας, Rh. fab. 1
 Μηνόθεμις, Rh. fab. 2
 Ὀλυμπος I, Rh. fab. 3
 Τιμώ II, Rh. fab. 2
 Φιλάινιος, Rh. fab. 1

B. Rhodian Months

Δάλιος, 1
 Πάναμος, 2

C. Devices

Burning torch, 3
 Rose, 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alkaç E. 2014, “M.Ö. 1. Yüzyılın Ortalarında Yunan Amphoralarının Mühürlenme İşleminin Sona Ermesinin Nedenleri”, *Olba* XXII, 213-229.
- Ariel D. T. 1990, “Imported Stamped Amphora Handles, Coins, Worked Bone and Ivory and Glass”, Ed. Y. Shiloh, *Excavations at the City of David 1978-1985*, Qedem 30, Jerusalem, 13-98.
- Ariel D. T. & Finkielsztein, G. 1994, “Stamped Amphora Handles”, Ed. S. C. Herbert, *Tel Anafa I. Final Report on Ten Years of Excavation at a Hellenistic and Roman Settlement in Northern Israel, Ann Harbor*, 183-240.
- Börker C. & Burow, J. 1998, *Die Hellenistischen Amphorenstempel aus Pergamon, Der Pergamon-Komplex*, Ed. W. Radt, (Pergamenische Forschungen 11). Berlin-New York.
- Brugnone A. 1986, “Altri Bolli Dalla Necropoli di Lilibeo”, *KWKALOS* XXXII, 1-113.
- Canarache V. 1957, *Importul Amforelor Stampilate la Istra*, (Biblioteca Istroca I). Bucureşti.
- Cankardeş-Şenol G. 2000, İskenderiye Kurtarma Kazılarında Ele Geçen Hellenistik Dönem Amphora Mühürleri. Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Ege Üniversitesi. İzmir.
- Cankardeş-Şenol G. 2003, “Hellenistic Stamped Amphora Handles from the Bridge Excavations, Gabbari Sector 2”, Eds. J.-Y. Empereur & M. D. Nenna, *Necropolis 2. (Etudes Alexandrines 7)*. Cairo, 213-260.
- Cankardeş-Şenol G. 2006, *Klasik ve Helenistik Dönemde Mühürlü Amphora Üreten Merkezler ve Mühürleme Sistemleri*, İstanbul.
- Cankardeş-Şenol G. 2015, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 1, Eponyms A*, (Études Alexandrines 33, Amphoralex 3). Alexandria.
- Cankardeş-Şenol G. 2017, *Lexicon of Eponym Dies on Rhodian Amphora Stamps, Volume 4, Eponyms T-X*, (Études Alexandrines 39, Amphoralex 6). Alexandria.
- Chaby R. 2009, *Les timbres amphoriques trouvés à Tanis de 1976 à 2008*, Paris.
- Delattre A. L. 1901, “Inscriptions céramiques trouvées a Carthage”, *Revue Tunisienne* 8, 20-44.
- Dündar E. 2017, *Transport jars and stamped amphoras from Patara, 7th to 1st centuries BC. The maritime trade of a harbor city in Lycia*, Patara 4.3, İstanbul.
- Dündar E. & Gerçek A. 2018, “Imported Hellenistic Stamped Amphora Handles from Tatarlı Höyük (in the Province of Adana-Turkey)”, *Gephyra* 15, 153-174.
- Empereur J.Y. 1977a, *Catalogue des timbres amphoriques de Medinet el-Fayoum (Crocodylopolis - Arsinoé)*. Vol. 1-2. Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, Université Paris IV-Sorbonne. Paris.
- Empereur J.Y. 1977b, “Timbres amphoriques de Crocodylopolis-Arsinoé”, *BIFAO* 77, 197-233.
- Empereur J.Y. & Guimier-Sorbets A. M. 1986, “Une banque de données sur les vases conteneurs-amphores et lagynoi-dans le monde grec et romain”, Ed. J.-Y. Empereur, *Recherches sur les amphores grecques*. (BCH Suppl. 13). Actes du Colloque International Organisé par le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, l'Université de Rennes II et l'École Française d'Athènes, Athènes, 10-12 Septembre 1984, 127-141.
- Finkielsztein G. 2001, *Chronologie détaillée et révisée des éponymes amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ*, (BAR IntSer 990), Oxford.
- Gentili G. V. 1958, “I timbri anforari rodii nel museo nazionale di Siracusa”, *Archivio Siracusano* 4, 18-95.
- Grace V. 1948, “Rhodian Jars in Florida”, *Hesperia* XVII.2 144-147.
- Grace V. 1950, “The Stamped Amphora Handles”, Ed. H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gözlü Kule, Tarsus I*. Princeton, 135-148.
- Grace V. 1974, “The Stamped Amphora Handles”, Ed. J. Bouzek, *Anatolian Collection of Charles University, Kyme I*. Prague, 89-97.
- Jöhrens G. 1999, *Amphorenstempel im Nationalmuseum von Athen*, Mainz am Rhein.
- Jöhrens G. 2001, “Amphorenstempel hellenistischer Zeit aus Tanais”, *Eurasia Antiqua* 7, 367-479.
- Kawanishi H. & Suto, Y. 2005, *Akoris I: Amphora Stamps 1997-2001*, Tokyo.
- Levi E. I. 1964, *Olbia, Temenos et Agora*, Moscow.

- Milne J. G. 1905, Greek Inscriptions, Catalogue General des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Nos. 9210-9400, 26001-26123, 33001-33037, Cairo.
- Nachtergaeel G. & Pintaudi, R. 1998-1999, “Timbres amphoriques d’Égypte (Collection Donato Morelli)”, *Aanalecta Papyrologica* X-XI, 161-187.
- Nicolaou I. 2005, *The Stamped Amphora Handles from the House of Dionysos*, (Paphos 5). Nicosia.
- Pridik E. M. 1917, *Catalogue d’inventaire des timbres sur anses et cols d’amphores, ainsi sur tuiles de la collection de l’Ermitage, I*, Petrograd.
- Schmaltz B. 2016, *Die hellenistischen Amphorenstempel von Kaunos*, (Asia Minor Studien 79), Bonn.
- Sztetyło Z. 1978, “Timbres céramiques, Alexandrie (1973-1974)”, *Études Travaux* X, 260-303.
- Sztetyło Z. 1983, *Les timbres céramiques dans les collections de Musée National de Varsovie*, Varsovie.
- Sztetyło Z. 2000, *Tell Atrib 1985-1995. I. Pottery stamps*, Varsovie.
- Thalman J.P. 1978, “Tell Arqa (Liban Nord) Campagnes I-III (1972-1974) Chantier I Rapport Préliminaire”, *Syria* LV, 59-65, 84-87, 122.
- Şenol G. 1996, “Some Rhodian Stamped Amphora Handles in the Istanbul Museum”, *Arkeoloji Dergisi* 4, 38-57.
- Zeitoun N., Christophi C. & Empereur J. Y. 1998, “Les anses d’amphores du Musée Gréco-Romain d’Alexandrie. L’état d’avancement de la banque de données sur les amphores et le cas exemplaire de la fabrication rhodien Theumnastos”, Ed. J.- Y. Empereur, Commerce et artisanat dans l’Alexandrie hellénistique et Romaine. (BCH Suppl. 33), Paris, 367-391.
- <http://amphoralex.org/>, Kaynak: http://amphoralex.org/timbres/eponymes/accueil_epon/requete.php