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ROMAN AMPHORA STAMPS FROM PATARA

Erkan DÜNDAR*

ABSTRACT

Located in Southwestern Anatolia, Patara was one of the most important port cities in Lycia. The fact that Patara, along with Telmessos, had one of the largest and most secured seaports in Western Lycia enables us to trace the commercial amphorae in the city from Late Antiquity (c. 12th A.D.), uninterruptedly back to the 7th century B.C. Alongside this temporal continuity observed in the amphorae from the city, particularly as it was on the maritime trade route linking the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean cities and with its proximity to the prominent contemporary wine and amphora producers such as Rhodes, Cnidus, and the Rhodian Peraia, which produced in Anatolia under Rhodian control during the Hellenistic Period, resulted in the finds of a wide variety of amphora typologies at Patara. Despite the historical significance of the region as outlined above, neither a detailed analysis nor any comprehensive archaeological study has previously been conducted on the Roman amphorae from Lycia, obscuring through the lack of research, recognition of the region that reflects its importance. In this context, the four amphora stamps from the Roman Empire Period, unearthed at different sites at Patara, are of significant importance. The detailed analysis of these amphora stamps, the main focus of this study, should provide the first solid data to illuminate the trade affairs of Patara and particularly of Western Lycia during the early Roman period and it presents the first preliminary information regarding the overseas trade activities of the city during this period. These stamps, uncovered through only a limited number of excavation campaigns at Patara, indicate the city actively engaged in commercial affairs with the Italian peninsula by the 1st century B.C.

Keywords: Patara, amphora stamps, Lycia, commerce, Roman Empire Period, ceramic.

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ÖZET

Patara'dan Roma Dönemi Amphora Mühürleri

Anadolu'nun güney batısında bulunan Patara, Lykia Bölgesi'nin önemli liman kentlerinden birisidir. Patara'nın Telmessos ile birlikte, batı Lykia'daki korunaklı ve büyük limanlardan birisine sahip oluşu, kentte ticari amphoraları İ.Ö. ca. 7. yüzyıldan geç antik döneme kadar (İ.S. ca. 12. yüzyıl) kesintisiz bir şekilde izlememize olanak sağlamıştır. Amphoralarda görülen bu zamansal devamlılığın yanı sıra, Patara'nın Anadolu'nun güneybatısında Ege ve Doğu Akdeniz arasındaki deniz ticaret rotasının üzerinde oluşu ve özellikle Hellenistik Dönem'de Rhodos, Knidos ve Rhodos kontrolü altında Anadolu'da üretim yapan Rhodos Peraiası gibi antik dönemin önemli şarap ve amphora üreticilerine olan yakınlığı, Patara'da bulunan amphora tipolojilerinin çok çeşitli olmasında etkili olmuştur. Bu önemli verilerin aksine, bugüne kadar Lykia Bölgesi'nde özellikle Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne ait detaylı bir amphora çalışmasının yapılmamış olması bölgenin araştırmacılar için bilinmeyen bir nokta olarak kalmasına neden olmuştur. Çalışma konusunu oluşturan, Patara'da farklı alanlarda bulunan ve Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi içlerine tarihlendirdiğimiz dört adet amphora mührü bu bağlamda önemlidir. Çalışmanın ana çıkış noktasını oluşturan bu amphora mühürleri, sayısal olarak az olmalarına karşın, Patara ve özellikle Batı Lykia'nın erken İmparatorluk Dönemi'ndeki ticari ilişkilerinin anlaşılmasına olanak sağlayacak ilk somut veriler olduğu gibi, kentin bu dönemdeki deniz aşırı ticari ilişkileri hakkında da ilk ön bilgileri sunması açısından önemlidir. Patara'da şimdiye kadar gerçekleştirilen kazılarda kısıtlı sayıda ele geçen bu mühürler en azından şimdilik, kentin İtalya yarımadası ile İ.Ö. 1. yüzyıl içlerinden itibaren ticari ilişki içinde olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Patara, amphora mühürleri, Lykia, ticaret, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi, seramik

Located in Southwestern Anatolia, Patara was one of the most important port cities in Lycia. The fact that Patara, along with Telmessos, had one of the largest and most secured seaports in Western Lycia enables us to trace the commercial amphorae in the city from Late Antiquity (ca. 12th A.D.), uninterruptedly back to the 7th century B.C. Alongside this temporal continuity observed in the amphorae from the city, particularly as it was on the maritime trade route linking the Aegean and Eastern Mediterranean cities and with its proximity to the prominent contemporary wine and amphora producers such as Rhodes, Cnidus, and the Rhodian Peraia, which produced in Anatolia under Rhodian control during the Hellenistic Period, resulted in the finds of a wide variety of amphora typologies at Patara¹.

¹ Dündar 2012, 18-90.

Several historical events induced Patara to play an active part in the maritime trade of the Lycia region. We find the date 278/277 B.C., when Lycia came under the rule of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (second king of Ptolemaic Egypt), as the primary historical event initiating this transformation². The significant increase in the city's economic and commercial affairs during this period can be attributed to the strategic policies pursued by the Ptoleuids and the importance they placed upon the Lycian coastline³. Patara came into further prominence when it became the capital of the Lycian League⁴, officially established when the Roman Senate removed control from Rhodes in 167 B.C. and granted autonomy to Lycia, following which the city became the official capital of the "Province of Lycia" after the region was formally annexed to the Roman Empire as a Roman province by Emperor Claudius⁵. The city gained further significance under Roman rule due to its natural secure harbour. The existence of the granarium (Hadrian's Granary), the Roman lighthouse and the 4 bath houses found at Patara provides conclusive evidence confirming the increased maritime traffic during the period of the Roman Empire⁶.

Despite the historical significance of the region as outlined above, neither a detailed analysis nor any comprehensive archaeological study has previously been conducted on the Roman amphorae from Lycia, obscuring through the lack of research, recognition of the region that reflects its importance⁷. In this context, the four amphora stamps from the Roman Empire Period, unearthed at different sites at Patara, are of significant importance. These stamps are of even greater importance as they are the first published amphora stamps dated to the Roman Empire Period, not only from Patara but from the entire Lycia Region. The detailed analysis of these amphora stamps, the main focus of this study, should provide the

² Strabon 14.3.6.

³ A letter from a king found in Telmessos shows the rule of Ptolemy II in Lycia was no later than 279 B.C. see: SEG XXVII 1978, no. 1224. For the crucial importance of the Ptolemies to the Lycian coast see: Strabon 14.3.6. c. 666.

⁴ The first data on the existence of the Lycian League was obtained from the Orthagoras inscription found at Araxa (SEG XVIII, no. 570). Patara was termed the capital city of Lycia see: Liv. 37.15.6. For the six metropolises entitled to vote see: Strabon 14.3.3. Concerning the Lycian League see: Magie 1950, 524; Behrwald 2000, especially 105-115.

⁵ Haensch 1997, 292-294.

⁶ Işık 2011, 47-51, 67-69.

⁷ For the only stamp from Lycia to date, which was published in Latin, see Rückert 2000, pl. 24 no. 1.

first solid data to illuminate the trade affairs of Patara and particularly of Western Lycia during the early Roman period and it presents the first preliminary information regarding the overseas trade activities of the city during this period.

Three of the artefacts examined in detail were uncovered at the Tepecik Necropolis during the excavations conducted between 1989 and 1994. (Cat. Nos. 1-2, 4). In terms of their original context, these finds do not present a homogeneous distribution. One (Cat. No. 3) was unearthed during the excavations of the conduit to the east of the Tepecik Acropolis. The amphora stamps analysed in this study are discussed in chronological order below.

Catalogue

Cat. No: 01, Inv. No: PTR'94 – 186, Finding comp.: TN-09 A (-330 / -340 cm), origin: Brindisi amphora, Rect.: 6,5 x 1,6 cm, Inscription mode: normal, clay: 7.5 YR 5/4 brown, slip: 10 YR 7/3 very pale brown, date: 1st century B.C., parallels: Sztetyńo 1983, 200-201, no. 399-400; Palazzo 1993, 231, no. 2, Pl. 105, no. 2.

APPVLE(

The rectangular stamp on the handle of the Brindisi amphora reads APPVLE, in Latin lettering and in abbreviated form (Figs. 1a-b). Two known examples impressed with this same die are today in the National Museum of Warsaw⁸. Callender's extensive survey published in 1965 does not attest to any producers or dates for the stamps carrying a similar name⁹. In the study published by Palazzo, a stamp impressed with a similar die from Brindisi (Pouilles, Italy) was attested to the La Rose workshop¹⁰. Even though it is known that the amphorae from Brindisi were often stamped on both handles, one with the name of the potter and the other with the name of the workshop (figlina)¹¹, we have not been able to identify whether the name on this stamp is associated with the pottery workshop or with the potter. However, it is possible to date this Brindisi amphora handle to the 1st century B.C.¹², which is identified as having been produced in the Apani

⁸ Sztetyńo 1983, 200-201, no. 399-400.

⁹ Callender 1965, 72, no. 112.

¹⁰ Palazzo 1993, 231, no. 2, Pl. 105, no. 2.

¹¹ Şenol 2000, 113. On a Brindisi type amphora handle found in Nessena, records the Visellius workshop a name otherwise common to several different centres. On the other handle of the amphora is the name Luco who was probably a slave or freed slave and was probably the potter working in Visellius's workshop. See also: Grace 1962, 128, nos. 37-38.

¹² Tchernia 1969, 489; Şenol 2000, 115.

workshop¹³ near to the city of Brindisi, on the Adriatic coast of Italy, depending on its clay composition characteristics and its thick rounded shape.

Cat. No: 2, Inv. No: PTR'99 – 108, Finding comp.: TN-09 (0/-40 cm), origin: Dr. 1B, Rect., 2,8 x 1,7 cm, Inscription mode: abbreviation, clay: 2.5 YR 5/8 red, slip: 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown, date: second half of the 1st century B.C.

[C]CI(

The rectangular stamp reads (?), an abbreviated name written in Latin letters as a single line (Fig. 2b). The stamp was impressed on the neck of a Dressel 1B amphora, close to the rim (Fig. 2a). The only clearly recognizable letters on the stamp are CI and the initial letter is not completely legible. However, it is possible to complete the letters to read CCI, from the small mark appearing to remain from the letter C. A handle belonging to a Dressel 1 amphora unearthed in France bears a stamp reading the letters CC¹⁴.

Cat. No: 3, Inv. No: PTR'10 – 422, Finding comp.: Suyolu, sondage 27 (cross-section), K. 23/10, origin: Dressel 2-4, Rect., 5,1 x 1,8 cm, Inscription mode: abbreviation, clay: 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown, slip: 10 YR 8/3 very pale brown, date: end of the 1st century B.C.

MAHE(· ALBI(

The rectangular stamp reads MAHE(· ALBI(, in Latin lettering and in abbreviated form, written as a single line (Figs. 3a-b). The dot appearing between MAHE(and ALBI(must indicate two different names. Besides, the letters M and A are in ligature, and the letter A is written in ligature with L. The handle is thought to belong to a Dressel 2-4 amphora. Some of the letters or possible combinations on the stamp are not clearly legible. Nevertheless, it is possible to read the pair as MAHE(· ALBI(. The closest counterparts to this Patara stamp include a stamp found in southern of Italy, not associated with any workshops¹⁵, as well as two other stamps impressed on the rims of Dressel 1 amphorae¹⁶, which read MAHE(in abbreviated form. In addition, the abbreviation ALBI(seen on the stamp from Patara may be completed as “Albini”. The closest counterpart to this ALBI(inscription, is found on a stamp on a Brindisi amphora unearthed during excavations in Alexandria, which reads L.ALBI-DAMAE¹⁷. The Dressel 2-4 type amphorae produced in the province of Tarragona carry similar stamps,

¹³ Tchernia 1969, 489; Sciarra 1972, 29-34; Baldacci 1972, 25-27; Peacock – Williams 1991, 82.

¹⁴ Blanc-Bijon et al. 1998, 29, no. 517.

¹⁵ Callender 1965, 174.

¹⁶ Preynat 1992, Pls. 50, 59, 67, nos. 42-43.

¹⁷ Cankardeş-Şenol (forthcoming), Inv. Alex. 440.

but no counterpart has yet been discovered for the Patara example¹⁸. Although they have not as yet been conclusively identified, these names could be restored as “Mahe(s) Albini” and they should be associated with this workshop. However, it is possible to date this stamp to the 1st century B.C., with regard to the Dressel 2-4 type amphora on which it was impressed¹⁹.

Cat. No: 4, Inv. No: PTR'99 – 202, Finding comp.: TN-18 B (0 / -100 cm), origin: Dressel 2-4, Rect., 6,7 x 2,1 cm, Inscription mode: abbreviation, clay: 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow, slip: 7.5 YR 6/1 gray, date: end of the 1st century B.C.

LCCVS

The rectangular stamp impressed on the neck of a Dressel 2-4 type amphora reads LCCVS (Figs. 4a-b). Possibly, this inscription was printed using the capital letters of specific names and this stamp remains a unique example of its kind.

Conclusion

Even though they are limited in number, the Roman amphora stamps investigated in this study are of considerable importance, being the first published group of stamps from the region of Lycia dating from the period of the Roman Empire. These stamps, uncovered through only a limited number of excavation campaigns at Patara, indicates the city actively engaged in commercial affairs with the Italian peninsula from the 1st century B.C. As we know the ancient city of Patara was one of the most important East Mediterranean port cities during the early Roman Imperial period, we expect that the number of stamped amphora handles will increase during the course of future excavation campaigns, as this quantity of stamped amphora appears to be inconsistent with the vast number of Roman unstamped amphorae found at Patara²⁰.

¹⁸ Blanc-Bijon et al. 1998, 111, 114, 116, no. 805, 814, 822.

¹⁹ For the Dressel 2-4 amphorae see: Peacock – Williams 1991, 88; Empereur – Hesnard 1987, 23, Şenol 2000, 128-131.

²⁰ The Roman amphorae from Patara are being prepared for publication by the author.

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Fig. 1a



Fig. 1b



Fig. 2a

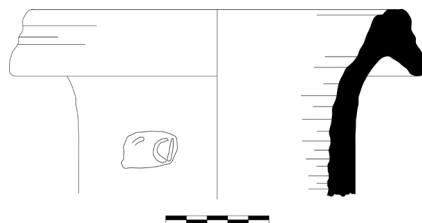


Fig. 2b



Fig. 3a



Fig. 3b



Fig. 4a

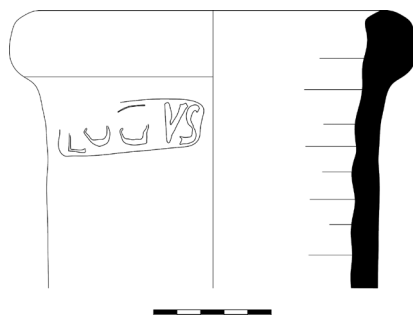


Fig. 4b