

VRG_Folder_0231

USSR: TSEKHMISTRENKO

(transl. pp. 1-15)

Original on SINOPEAN

master

V.I.Tsekhmistrenko, "Sinopean pottery stamps with the names of potters," Soviet Archeology 1960, 3, pp.59-77.

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The majority of Sinopean stamps with which we are familiar contain in the contents of the legend the name of the official and the potter. However there is not a complete legend on all of the stamps; we sts. encounter stamps on which the name of the astynome is missing. Some of these stamps consist of only one name, others contain the term KEPAMEYZ. The latter situation enables V.V. Schkorpil¹ to give an index of these names in which he included all stamps of a similar type.² [The list of stamps containing the names of potters with an indication of the profession was prepared by E.M.Pridik.] On further acquaintance with this index, it is not difficult to note that the stamps which V.V.Schk. included in his first section are not all of one type. Part of them contain/ in addition to the name the patronymic as well and sts. one or several emblems, others contain the preposition ΔΙΑ and numbers. In the same work V.V.Schk. provided an explanation for the existence of non-magisterial stamps (i.e. no names of officials). Those inscr.s, he wrote, on wh. the name of the potter is contained served as complement to the inscr.s with the names of the astynomes, which were stamped on the other handle. Such a supplement one must also assume to have occurred on those stamps on which there is not the name of the potter,³ i.e. on stamps with only the name of the astynome. From this it follows that these stamps on which there are neither the terms ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΣ or KEPAMEYZ but only ~~maxx~~ the name alone should also be attributed to the potters. Such potters' stamps are not of a single type just as is the case with stamps that have the title KEPAMEYZ. Thus⁴ E.M.Pridik relegated to a special category stamps bearing an emblem of an eagle on a dolphin which are made up of the name alone without the title.

stamps
B.N.Grakov included with the names of potters alone in the list of chronological groups which he had established and thus gave them an absolute dating.⁵ At the present time, D.B. Shelov⁶ distinguished still another specific feature of stamps without the names of magistrates which he referred to the final period of Sinopean stamping.

The present notes will serve to acquaint the reader with an attempt to classify all

these stamps into groups which have independent characteristics, and also provisional chronological determination of several of these groups of stamps that do not bear the name of the magistrate.

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Group I

First of all we must examine stamps bearing the emblem of an eagle on a dolphin inasmuch as they are the very earliest among the Sinopean stamps. The early stamps consisting of 2 or 3 lines contain the name of the potter and the name of the astynome with EPI or the name of the magistracy. [Tsak., "On the question of dating in periods Sinopean stamps," Sov. Arch. 1958, 3, p.65.] Among them we find stamps which contain only one name. As has already been indicated above, E.M.Pridik was the first to distinguish these stamps noting 8 stamps with the names of FOAAZ, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ, ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ, ΙΣΤΙΑΙΟΣ, ΚΙΜΩΑΙΣ, ΝΙΜΑΙ, ΝΟΝΟΥΣ, ΡΟΣΕΙΑΣΝΙΟΣ. Four of these - ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟ, ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΕΟΥΣ, ΚΙΜΩΑΙΟΣ and ΡΟΣΕΙΑΣΝΙΟ were published by E.M.Pridik in the Cat. of the 4th Term Coll., the stamp FOAA/ΝΤΟΣ was published by B.N.Grakov, ΝΙΜΑ/ΚΤΟΣ (fig.1,1) can be found in V.V.Schk., the stamp with the name ~~ΙΣΤΙΑΙ~~ ΙΣΤΙΑΙΟ is found in the collection of the Kerchen ~~Μουσείο~~ Μουσείο Μουσείο Μουσείο Museum (inv. no. K 4431/4). In the Bakhchisarai Museum there is displayed a stamp with the name ΝΟΝΟΥΣ and with the emblem of an eagle on a dolphin.

In the collection of the Kerchen Historical Archeological Museum there are also to be found 4 stamps of this type with the names ΔΙΑΜΙ/ΘΑΡΕΣ [A similar name is found on the Bosphoros, see V.V.Latyshev, etc.] ΒΑΤΙ/ΣΚΟ, ΛΑΚΩ/ΝΟΣ (fig.1, 3)

[In the collection of amph st. of the Chersonese Museum, which are of unkn. prov., there is a similar st. in a better state of preservation than the one in the Kerch Mus. It preserves the eagle and dolphin.] and ΡΟΣΕΙΑΣΝΙΟ. The last is a variant of a stamp pub. by E.M.Pridik with the same name. On the stamp of the Kerch Museum (inv.no. K 4431/7) the name of Roseidonios is placed above some other name which had been engraved before and which cannot be deciphered.

In the National Chersonese Museum there has been pres. a stamp with the legend ΤΙΜΩ/ΒΙΟΣ and the emblem of an eagle on a d.,

belongs to the given group.

(p.61) In this category ^{can} ~~and~~ also be included the stamp which E.M.Pridik refer~~s~~^{sto} in [Herm.] as no.422 (p.82), which the author considered to be made up of 3 lines and suggested that it sh~~d~~. be read as

[ΕΗΙ ΑΙΟΝΥ]
 ΣΙΟΥ Η|ΑΡΑ
 ΝΙΜΑ|ΚΤΟΞ

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introducing into the legend a third (top) line. [B.N.Gr. restores the st. somewhat differently., (ref.)] However as can be seen in the ill. (see fig.1, 4) both long ~~lines~~ ^{sides} of the stamp are limited by hz. frames and therefore ^{the stamp} must be considered to be of 2 lines. On it is engr. 1 name which is in 2 lines as was done on the stamps with the names Batiske, Nimax, Poseidonios and others, and does not require restoration. On the stamp one must read the name ΙΑΡΑ/ΚΤΟΞ. It is to be found on 4 stamps from the same die in the ¹⁹ Kerch museum, with the inscr. ΕΗΙ Ε|ΝΑΗ(ΜΟΥ)/ΙΑΡΑ/ΚΤΟΞ. In the first line we find the name of the astyn. Endemos with ΕΗΙ, in the second line the name Hiarax, which can be read clearly on the stamp in the Herm. coll.

[retrograde it is]

It is quite probable that in this group there also belongs the negative stamp of the Kerch Museum, (inv.no. K 5940) without the emblem ΣΟΡΜΙ/ΩΝΟΣ (fig.1, no.5) inasmuch as the name Phormion is found only in the first chr^{ol}. group.

In order to determine to whom the names which appear on these stamps belong, whether to city officials - astynomes - or to persons connected with producing the pottery itself we shall compare the second names on the stamps of the astynome ^{Endemos} which we have cited with the names on the stamps that do not have a magistrate. The name on the lower lines of astynome stamps are similar to the names on stamps without a magistrate. Second names which are encountered [here is Table 1] in stamps with the ast. Endemos coincide with names which occur in stamps of the group which we are examining (see Table 1). Inasmuch as second names on astynome stamps are considered to be the names of potters (fabricants, master potters) one can assume that the names engraved on the stamps which do not indicate a magistrate also belong to the same persons. This is especially emphasized by the appearance of such names as Hiarax or Nonous which are very rare in the Sinopean group and are encountered only in the stamps of the astyn. Endemos.

(p.62) The name of the potter Dionysios is not found in the group of the Astynome Endemos; however it is met with the astynome of the same name, Dionysios, who was close in time to Endemos. On the 2-line stamp E[III ΔIONY(ΣIOY)/ΔIONYΣIO(Y) (fig.2) the second name belongs to a potter, judging by the fact that the first name is accompanied by the preposition EIII. Therefore there is no need to doubt that the stamp with the name ΔIONY/ΣIO²⁰ also belongs to a master potter and not to an official, in which case the name wd. be necessarily accompanied by the prep. EIII, or naming of the magistracy.

The names ~~Aspamithareys~~ Aspamithareys and Kimollis have thus far not been met in astynome stamp so one cannot say with certainty that these are the names of, potters. However, taking into account the absence of EIII on both stamps and the Persian origin of one of them,²¹ one can assume that both of these also belong to master potters.

Thus 15 of the stamps examined above with the names of the potters [he lists them]²²
 [footnote on Poseidonios: the presence of 2 different dies with the same name in this group is altogether probable inasmuch as under the astyn. Dionysios, e.g., the name of the potter Poseidonios is met in 2 different variants. The first variant is a positive stamp/ with the emblem of eagle and dol. in the left part of the stamp at the side of the legend (see B.N.Graikov, op.cit. ~~Tabl.ux37~~ pl.3, no.8). The second variant, a negative stamp/ with the emblem in the rt. part alongside of the legend. In the first variant we meet the names of the potters Dionysios, Poseidonios, Sagarios, Phormion. In the 2nd - Lakon, Poseidonios, Timorios, Epikrates. These 2 Poseidonioses were potters who worked, judging by the difference of the stamping, in different workshops.] have several common characteristics which enable us to join them together into a single group with the following specific characteristics: a similar content (only the name of the potter), a formula common to all stamps for placing the legend (the name written in 2 lines), the emblem of eagle and dol. (except in the case of Phormion).²³ B.N.Graikov referred all the stamps of this type with wh. he was familiar to the 5th variant, characteristic of which is the placing of the component parts of the legend on the 2 handles of the amphora. At first glance the grp of stamps under study can actually be referred to this group: it contains as has been est. above stamps with only one name, that of the potter. But an essential part of the 5th variant together with the

(p.62) known potters stamp is the stamp with the name of the astynome. In this connection, B.N. Grakov writes that in view of "the separate nature of the handle with the name ΓΟΑΑΣ, ΕΗΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ and ΝΙΜΑΕ and a few fr. of sherds with the name Poseidonios, it is impossible to tell whether or not they were accompanied by a second stamp with the name of the astynome." Therefore one can only assume that on the second handle was placed a stamp with the single name of the official accomp. by the prep. ΕΗΙ with the naming of the magistracy (or without it) and the emblem of the eagle on dol. B.N.Grakov notes that he knew of a separate stamp with the name of the astynome Dionysios, Obviously having in mind the stamp which was published by V.V.Schk. (fig.3), which the author read as

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ΕΗΙ ΔΙ]ΟΝΥΣΙΟ(Υ)
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ]ΝΤΟΣ

Such a reading wd seem to confirm the existence in B.N.Grakov's first chronol.grp of a fifth variant. Let us examine this stamp. The first line reconstructed by V.V. Schkorpil as [see above] elicits no objections/ inasmuch as the name of the astyn. Dion. with the eagle on dol. is always acc. by ΕΗΙ (fig.2). But the variant of the restor. of the second line is doubtful. In the first place, the title astynom. is never met with/ the name of astynomes having the eagle and dol. It occurs for the first time on stamps the legend of which is written around the sides of a rectangle. Acc. to our classification such stamps may be referred to the second period of development. In the second place the wide letters and the number of missing letters in the second line do not permit us to place the word ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥΝΤΟΣ there. In adding the lacking 9 letters (as V.V.Schk. wd have it) we come to a situation in which the lower line very strongly projects to the l. with relation to the top line. The stamp which was reconstructed acc. to V.V.Schk. wd have had to assume an appearance wh. is depicted in Fig.4, 1. The 9 letters proposed by V.V.Schk. do not fit within the frame of the stamp. In the first line, 5 letters are missing; a similar no. of letters of letters ought then to be assumed in the 2nd line since all the lines of the legends in Sinopean stamps, esp. in the early periods, begin at one vertical level. So it is poss. to assume another variant of reconstr. of which takes into account the number of missing letters in the 2nd line. There may be 5 of them as in the 1st line or 4. In 2-line stamps, analogous in content, bearing the name of the astyn. Dionysios,

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in second place is put the name of the potter (fig.2). Proceeding from this it is possible to assume that the stamp in question also had the same structure. According to the ending, in the second line there could be only the name of the potter ΠΟΑΑΣ (Fig.4,2) which is met throughout all of the first chron. grp. of BNG²⁷ and the stamp shd be read [see drawing]

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The stamp shd. be read ΕΗΙ ΑΙ]ΟΝΥΣΙΟ(Y)/[ΠΟΑΑ]ΝΤΟΣ.

Attention shd be paid to the fact that the handling of the emblems on stamps without astynomes differs from the way it is handled in the stamp publ. by V.V.Schkorpil. On the stamps without astynomes the eagle is on the left, at the side of the inscription, with a rather well-defined drawing of a pair of wings (Fig.1,1). The emblem is very large, taking up the whole width of the die. While on VVSchk.'s stamp the emblem is turned to the r., the depiction is small, and the eagle has one wing (Fig.3). This difference in treating emblems alone clearly attests the fact that VVSchk.'s stamp differs in time from the stamps without astynome magistrates' names and cannot be a supplement to them.

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In VM Yurgevitch's work a stamp is published which the author reads as ΝΙΚΟ]ΜΗ[ΔΗΣ ΑΣ]ΤΥΝΟ(MOY). In restoring the stamp this way the author made a mistake. Inasmuch as name of the magistracy refers to the preceding name, it must be given in the nom. case. Analogous instances of using the nom. case are known with other astynomes as well, it is true that they are later, of course, for ex. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΣ/ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ/ΔΑΣ²⁹ or ΜΙΘΡΑΑΤΟΥ/ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΣ/³⁰ΙΚΕΣΙΟΣ with the bird emblem at the left. [The stamp in the Kerch museum, inv.no. DO 8/9, 3 ex. Cf. E.M.Fridik, op. cit. p.93, no. 643, where the incorrect reading of the second line is justified by the absence of the emblem. An analogous stamp was publ. by M.Mircev (Anph. St. of the Museum of Varna, Sof.1958, p. 47, no. 215, pl.XXVII, 7.) Inasmuch as the right part of the stamp as well as the emblem was lost the author arbitrarily restored the 2 first lines combining them in the gen. case, and reads on the stamp the name of the astynome Mithradates. However M. is well known on Bithynian stamps as a potter. While the name of an astynome Mithradates, if one does not take into account an erroneous reference to it by BNGrakov (op.cit. p.140, 20) is not recorded.]

(p.64) The restoration of the inscription proposed by VNYurgevitch can be accepted only if the stamp has 3 lines. In that case in the 3rd line, which is not noted by the editor, wd. appear the name of the potter. ³¹ [Another restor. is possible: EHI EN[ΛH(MOY).E[ΙΣ]T[IAIO]O]

A stamp publ. by M. Mircev ³² EHTIM/APKOY which contains only the name of the official with EHI can hardly be referred not only to BNGrakov's first chronol. grp but not even to the whole Sinopean grp. of stamps in general. The alpha in the 2nd line has a broken bar and acc. to the character of the script it must be referred at least to the 3rd and 4th ³³ grps. of the alphabet acc. to BNGrakov. This circumstance does not permit us to include the stamp with the name Timarchos into the Sinopean grp since all the names of the officials without exception, wh. can be referred to later chronol. grps. had with them the name of the office while the preposition EHI is no longer used.

Thus the exs. we have examined do not attest that stamps with the names of potters and the emblem of an eagle with a dolphin belong to BNGrakov's 5th variant, since up to now no stamps have been discovered with only the name of the astynome to supplement them. Stamps without magistrates with the city sign of Sinope constitute an independent grp. of stamps, the legends of which contain the names only of master potters. At the same time, this grp is connected with early astynome stamps by their common emblem - an eagle on a dolphin. In order to establish its place in the overall chronolo. sequence, we will employ the method of establishing a synchronization of the names of the magistrates and the potters which belongs to F. Bleckmann and which was employed by BNGrakov in his study of Sinopean stamps. ³⁴ Having established the grp of potters ^{who} which are encountered with a specific astynome, we will compare it with other astynome grps. The appearance or disappearance of the name of one or another potter shd. help in establishing the chronol. sequence of the astynomes. Taking as a basis the grp. of the astynome Endemos, we will compare it with the grps of the astnemes Apolloderos and Histialos, and the potters grp. (see Table 2).

The Table shows that the ast. Apolloderos must come after Endemos since the names of the potters Hierax, Nonous and Histialos are no longer met with the name of the ast. Apolloderos, while at the same time the potter Aspasiades does, who is not yet to be found with the ast. Endemos. In the same way we can determine as well the position of the ast.

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(p.65) Histiaios. He must come after the ast. Apollodoros, since the name of the potter Batiskos no longer occurs with him. Moreover within this group we find the names of potters which are not present in the grps. of Endemos and Apollodoros, which are however not noted by us in the Table. As Table 1 shows, the list of the names of potters which go into the group of the astynome Endemos is analogous to the list of the names of potters in the independent potter grp. So it can either come after the grp of the ast. Endemos or before it. Let us turn to Table 2. Without difficulty it is possible to note that the names of Aspanithares and Kimoli/s are not met in any groups except the Potters'. The names of the potters ~~are~~ Archeptolemos, Neomenios and even more so Aspasios, are not met in this grp. Since it is connected with early astynome grps by the same emblem and a common list of names of potters, this Potters' grp in all probability represents the original or very early grp. among all the astynome stamps.

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It is also distinguished from the astynome grps. which have as an emblem an eagle on a dolphin in the way it handles the depiction of the latter. Usually the dolphin is shown in such a way that its tail fins are raised smoothly upward. ³⁵ In ~~this~~ ^{this} grp. of stamps the dolphin is represented with tail fins moving in different directions in the shape of a half moon. Hence it follows that this potters' grp. cannot come after the gr(p of the astynome Endemos ~~or~~ nor can it be dispersed among the other astynome grps.

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To the potters grp in all probability also belongs the stamp published by VG, ³⁶ of which unfortunately the emblem alone remains. The repres. of the dolphin in this stamp is given in the form which is common to the Potters grp.

Since the Potters grp. which we have been describing is the earliest among the Sinop. stamps, one can pose the question not only about its dating but also about the beginning of stamping in Sinope in general. These questions have occupied many scholars. P. Becker ³⁷ and V.N.Yurjevitch ³⁸ considered that the most ancient of the handles with the names of the astynomes belong to the 4th or the 5th centuries B.C. B.N.Grakov ~~xxxx~~ considers that the beginning date of the first grp falls in the last 2 decades of the 4th century B.C. The

(p.66) comparatively small number of known astynomes permits us to think that one ought to refer this date to the very end of the 4th century B.C. B.N.Grakov refers to this period his subgrp "A" of the 1st chronol. grp. which contains 8 astynomes. Ibid.p. 119. The inclusion of the ast. Bacchios in B.N.Gra.'s first chron. grp. causes very serious doubts. It is more likely the name of a potter under the ast. Pasicharos.]

Soon after the appearance of BNG.'s monograph, several of its propositions were criticized by A.N. Zograph, who considered that the initial dating proposed by BNG shd be moved to the middle of the 4th c. B.C. BNG's dating however has been accepted by many scholars.

In 1951 A.A.Neichart expressed doubts about the correctness of the initial dating given by BNG since T. Reinach on whose research BNG relied had reconsidered the dating of known Sinopean coins with the emblem of an eagle on a dolphin and referred it to an earlier period. A.A.Neichart notes that in the Nymphaia together with materials of the middle of the 4th c. BC was found a stamp with the name of the ast. Apollodoros with eagle on a dolphin. Therefore she proposes shifting BNG's 1st chron. grp to the middle of the 4th c. B.C.

M.I.Maximova also proposes that the beginning of the production of Sinopean stamped wares can be considered to have occurred in the middle of the 4th c. B.C. and perhaps even at an earlier period.

At a later time BNG changed somewhat the dating of his first chron. grp. Thus the ast. Apollodoros which BNG had included in subgrp "A" was referred by him to the 3/4 of the 4th c. BC and the ast. Aischines II (subgrp "B") was referred to the 2/2 of the 4th c. BC (formerly BNG had referred him to the beginning of the 3rd c BC). However such a change in dating was not given a corresponding justification.

D.B.Shelov and V. Canarache refer the beginning of stamping in Sinope to the middle of the 4th c. (to 350 BC).

What date shd be given to the Potters grp? We shall attempt to compare it with Sinopean coins of the 5th and 4th c. BC. We are familiar with 3 basic series of coins with an eagle on a dol. The 1st includes coins which have on the obverse the head of a nymph without any embellishments. The 2nd is characterized by the appearance

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(p.67) of earrings on the nymph. The 3rd is dist. from the preceding grp by the fact that in front of the n.'s face appears an akrostolion. The treatment of the reverse of these coins also changes, esp. in the depiction of the dol.: 1) the dol. with 1 or 2 tailfins raised at a sharp angle, 2) with 2 smoothly raised tailfins, 3) with 2 tailfins in the shape of a crescent. The first handling of the dol. is found only in the first type of the obverse side, the 2nd and 3rd handlings are distr. variously in the 2 last types.

We shall present an approx. table of the development of Sinopean coins of the 5th and 4th cs BC that bear an eagle and dol.

(table 3)

As can be seen from the table, the 2nd and 3rd series are basically dist, by the pres.
was determined
 or the absence of the akrostolion. Thus the Hermitage coin with the name KAPF (inv.no. 12 770) by A.N.Zograph following the publication [here comes Fig. 5] Rec. gen.² p. 193[~], no. 22, variant 21. This coin does not yet have the akrostolion and is dated at a time earlier than 370 BC.⁴⁸ The dol. is shown with the tail in the form of a crescent (fig.5, 1). The Hermitage coins with the names APPEΩ (inv.no. 12 718) and ΔΗΜΗ with p. 68 (uncertain device) (inv.no. 12 752) have been determined by A.N.Zograph acc. to the same pub., p. 200⁷, no.22, variant 2 and p. 194[~], no. 23, variant 3. The coins wh. come in this grp are not arr. not in chron. series but in alphabet. order of the names wh, accomp. the emblem. Moreover the coins wh, have supplementary signs or names under the spread wings of the eagle are listed separately. The coins of this series are characterized by the appearance of the akrostolion, and are dated approx. from 360 to 320 BC.⁴⁹ The dol. in the 2 coins presented above is also shown with the tailfins in crescent shape (Fig.5,2). Since the coins with KAPF and ΔΗΜΗ come in different series but have the same treatment of the dolphin, they must come close in time and be placed somewhere between the 2nd and 3rd series. This grp can be dated at 370 and 360 B.C.

The different handling of the depiction of the dol. on coins is char. not only of Sinope. On coins of Messene for ex. we meet 2 treatments,⁵⁰ on coins of Tarentum there are 3.⁵¹ The dol.'s tailfins that are turned in various directions on the stamps (fig.6,1)

(p.68) of our Potters grp recall the handling of the dol.'s tail in the shape of a crescent on the coins (Fig. 6, 2). The depiction on the stamps is undoubtedly borrowed from the coins, so the entire Potters grp can be dated at the middle of the 2nd quarter of the 4th BC, i.e. i.e. the 70s and the 60s of the 4th c. BC. The beg. of stamping in Sinope shd also be dated at the same time.

However it is not imposs. that after further study this date will be moved back to the 1st quarter of the 4th c BC or even to the last quarter of the 5th c B.C., wh. wd not contradict the opinion of BNG's predecessors nor various other data.

Group second

To the second grp can be referred st. with the names of potters and with the indic. of the profession, together with one (Fig.7,1) or two (Fig.7,3) emblems. For the first time these st. were distinguished by VVSchkerpil, and then EMPridik repeated them in the section "A list of stamps where in addition to the name of the manufacturer is added the word KEPAMEYZ." However EMPridik as well as VVSCHKORPIL included in this grp stamps the legends of which include the preposition ΔΙΑ and the date (Fig.9, 1). It seems to us that stamps with dates can be separated into an independent grp and will be studied by us later. So the distinguishing characteristics of the 2nd grp of atmps with the names of the master potters is the absence of the name of the ast. and the obligatory use of the word KEPAMEYZ and the patronymic of the potter.

The stamps of this grp are found in 3 basic variants: 1) the word KEPAMEYZ comes first (Fig.7,1); 2) the word KEP. comes at the end (Fig.7,3) and 3) the negative stamp (Fig.7,5). To these variants there correspond a certain stamps with the names of ast.s where the name of the magistracy comes at the beginning (Fig.7, 2) or at the end of the inscription (Fig. 7, 4); to the 3rd variant of the potters stamp there corresponds the retr stamp with the name of the ast. It is necessary to note that if the ast, stamp comes in any variant whatsoever then in precisely the same variant also will be held out the potter's stamp. [fig. 7, "Stamps of the 2nd grp."]

The 2nd grp of potters stamps in distinction from the 1st grp is not an independent

(p.69) one. It belongs to those Sinopean stamps which in the contents of their legen contain the name of the ast. with the name of the office and the name of the potter with the indie. of the profession, eg the stamp publ. by VVSchkorpil

KAAAIΣΘENOY	dog
KEPAMEΣΣ	
HPAKABIAOY	ear of grain
AΣTYNOMOY	grapes

To what period of developpment pf Sinopean stamps can we refer the stamps wh. contain of their in the contents ~~the~~ legend the word KEPAMEΣΣ ? As is indicated by the st. presented above there are several emblems contained. [Acc. to VVSCH. it is a dog on Herakleides st., acc. to BNG it is a lion seated in profile (more likely).] The instances of the use of several emblems with one person have already been studied by us. [(another article by him see footnote 8, Soviet Arch. 1958, no.1, pp.66-68)] The existence on stamps of several belonging to various persons we refer to the 3rd period of the devel. of Sinopean stamps. [(this article is called "On the problem of periodication of Sinopean potters stamps")] Therefore the stamp with the name of the ast. Herakleides and the potter Kallisthenes must be referred to the 3rd period.

p.70 Since the potters stamps of the 2nd grp which we are examining and also, the stamp of the potter Kallisthenes have in the legend the word KEPAMEΣΣ they too may be referred to the 3rd period. This is also attested to by the neck of an amphora with 2 handles with independent stamps wh. was found by VVSchk. in the Zelen mound. On one st. was the name of the ast. Hephaistodoros with the emblem a club, on the other was the name of the potter Hikesios son of Dionysios with cluster of grapes. The same may be observed also on the Bragment of a Sinopean sherd publ. by L. Stephanie, where both st. are placed one above the other. [; ; ; repeated by BNGrakov, op.cit.pl.14, 5]

In examining the problems of dating the stamps of the 2nd potters' grp, we must touch in general terms on the dating of the 3rd period of devel. as well. Stamps with several emblems were referred by BNG to 2 chronological grps - to the 2nd (270-220 B.C.) and to the 3rd (220-183 BC), which presumes the existence of potters seals of the 2nd grp for almost 100 years. So one must first establish the place of the stamps of the 2nd potters

(p.70) grp in the 3rd period. An analysis of the ast.grps which enter into the 3rd period shows that this period can be divided into 2 stages. The 1st is characterized by the use of the name of the magistracy as ΑΣΤΥΝΟ and by the absence of the patronymic with the names of the ast. and the potter.⁶² The second stage contains stamps on which occurs the transition from the form of the magistrate's title ΑΣΤΥΝΟ to the form ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ,⁶³ maintaining the same number of emblems which characterizes the 3rd period. It is just at this stage that there exist stamps with the patronymic of the potters and with the word ΚΕΡΑΜΕΣΣ.⁶⁴ The study of stamps from the Zelen mound shows that they all refer to the 2nd stage of the 3rd period; for ex., the stamp ΗΟΣΕΙΑΙΟΥ/ΤΟΥ ΗΣΑΙΣ ΤΟ/ΔΕΡΡΟΥ ΑΣΤΥΝΟ has the abbreviated form of the title of the magistracy,⁶⁵ but the stamp ΗΟΣΕΙΑΙΟΥ/ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ./ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑ/ΤΟΥ ΗΘΑΥΚΤΕΡΟΣ has the full form of the title in the gen. case.⁶⁶ That both stamps belong to one ast. is attested to by the common emblem they both share - a club. The author of the excavations of the Zelen mound came to the conclusion that the finds discovered in that mound can be dated at the end of the 4th to the very beginning of the 3rd c. B.C.⁶⁷ This dating was disputed by BNG⁶⁸ who saw at the site of the finding of the frags. of stamped pottery a later filling and basing himself on an analogy with several other necropoleis he considered it to be completely isolated from the contents of the essential burials of the Zelen mound. Indeed the whole complex of pottery stamps he referred to the beginning of his 2nd chronological grp, i.e. to a date after 270 BC.⁶⁹ [BNG p.107.] Although the conclusions of BNG do have some basis, we nevertheless incline to the opinion of VVShk. with regard to the dating of these finds, and so of the complex of ceramic stamps from the Zelen mound as well, that is at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 3rd c. BC. In substantiation of this opinion we will present one other archaeological complex - the Pavlov mound.⁷⁰ In the Pavlov mound together with other finds there was discovered a Sinopean stamp, which was listed by EMPridik in (Herm.) under no.722 (p.99):

p.71

ΦΟΡΒΑ
kanthar. ΑΣΤΥΝΟ wreath
.ΤΕΡΑΝ

(p.71) This stamp because of its characteristics (2 emblems and the title of the magistracy in the form ΑΕΤΥΝΟ) must be referred to the 1st stage of the 3rd period of development acc. to our classification. The date of the Pavlov mound is determined by V.D.Blavatsky at 380-300 BC⁷¹ due to the "Eleusinian" pelikes and the silver half-drachma found there. Therefore the Sinopean stamp found there must at least be dated by the 4/4 of the 4th c BC if not earlier. Acc. to the classification of BNG however this stamp with the name of the ast. ΘΟΡΒΑΣ is dated at 270-220 B.C. and at the same time the author observes that the ast. Phorbas must come at the end of the 2nd chron. grp, i.e. closer to 220 BC, since "during his term it is indeed rare that we meet manufacturers of the subsequent grp"⁷². If even at the place of the finding of the stamp of the Pavlov mound we are to consider a subsequent filling, then the discrepancies ^{between} in the dating of the whole complex of finds in the Pavlov mound acc. to V.D.Blavatsky, and the dating of the stamp with the name of the ast. Phorbas acc. to BNG, will be indeed considerable. Since the stamp from the Pavlov mound and the stamp from the Zelen mound are referred to one period of development, it seems to us that the stamps of the Zelen mound must be dated as they are by VVSchk. If this will be admitted, then the potter seals with the word ΚΕΡΑΜΕΡΕΣ and the patronymic of the potters will have to be dated at the end of the 4th and beginning of the 3rd c B.C. or indeed at the 4/4 of the 4th c BC.

Third group

Stamps with the names of potters without a determinant with one emblem or without any (Fig.8) refer to the 3rd group of potters stamps. They are written in one or in two lines. The name of the potters in these stamps usually occur in the nomin. case, although occasional we also find them in the gen. case. These stamps, like those of the 2nd potters grp, are always acc. by the names of the ast.s on the 2nd handle. The names of 3 such ast.s were noted by VVSchk.⁷³ : ΑΗΘΑΛΟΔΕΡΡΟΣ Ο ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ, ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ Ο ΑΑΜΑΧΟΥ and ΘΗΜΙΟΣ Ο ΜΑΧΧΙΝΟΥ ΘΕΥΗΒΙΟΥ.⁷⁴ Later BNG recorded about 25 ast.s which sts occur without the name of the potter. Almost all of them refer to the 5th or 6th chronol. grp. Acc. to our classification, this is the 4th period of development, ~~the 4th period of development, the stamps after these phases of it when on the stamps after presenting the name of the potter~~

(p.71) in the nom. case, there appears and is stated the patronymic of the ast.

At present it is as yet difficult to give a precise dating for the 4th period of development of ceramic stamps. VFGaidukevich directs our attention to the fact that the

p.72 Sinopean stamps which BNG refers to the 4th grp, come from stratigraphically determined strata of Bospores townsites wh. can be dated in the 3rd c. BC. ⁷⁵ TNKnipovitch asserts that during the excavations of the Eliz. settlement ceramic material was discovered wh. can be referred to a period no later than the 3rd c BC. ⁷⁶ On the stamps which were found in the upper stratum of the 1st excavation and on the surface of the townsite, the names of the potters occur in the nom. case, ⁷⁷ for ex. stamp no. 120 ΑΣΤΝΟΜΟΥ/ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΟΥ/ΘΥΑΙΑΣ or no. 751, ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ/ΑΙΞΙΝΟΥ./ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΗΣ. [?] Acc. to their characteristics, these stamps can be referred to the early stages of the 4th period. The characteristics of the late 4th period - the patronymic of the ast. - do not as yet occur. These stamps were dated by O.O.Kruger in the 3rd c BC. ⁷⁸ Since in the complex from the Eliz. townsite there were found Sinopean stamps of the early stages of the 4th period of development, then the whole 4th period as well can summarily be dated in the 3rd cent. BC. The final date of this period is determined by the following potter grp.

PIWMM to VG typing

13.IV.81

Fourth group

This group of stamps with the names of master potters has its own peculiarities, present only in the given group. Stamps which enter into it are constructed according to a formula which differs from normal potters' stamps. The names of potters are accompanied here by the preposition ΔΙΑ and by the word ΚΕΡΑΜΕΥΣ. At the beginning or at the end of the inscription stand figures. These stamps (fig. 9, 1-4) were collected by V.V.Schkorpil in his known article, "The naming of master potters on ceramic stamps." ⁷⁹ The stamp with Θ'ΚΑΙ Π' was published also by E.M.Pridik, ⁸⁰ however, the author read the first letter as omicron. ⁸¹ Thereafter all the stamps published by V.V.Schkorpil, E.M.Pridik repeats in his article on the names of asty-

(PMNM)

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p.73 nomes, where also there is added one more stamp with the name ΔΑΜ? and ΔΙΑ. In the collection L.O.I.A. there are two more stamps of this type. One comes from Mirneki (1946), the other from Nymphaia (1956):

Θ' ΚΑΙ Ρ'. ΔΙΑ ΝΟΥΜΗ
ΝΙΟΥ ΚΕΡΑΜΕΩΣ

ΒΙΡ'. ΔΙΑ ΝΙΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΙΕ
ΠΑΜΕΩΣ

Thus there are no known 7 stamps, which acc. to their characteristics, can be set apart as yet another independent potters' group.

Already their first publisher, V.B. Schkorpil, turned his attention to the figures which accompany the legends. He explained them as numbers ~~αριθμοί~~ designating the quantity of amphoras which were made in a known time by a master potter. B.N.

Grakov came to another point of view, proposing that in these figures is contained a date and that it stood in place of the name of the astynome. E.M.Pridik did not agree with the suggestion of BNG, and opposed him, adducing the related stamp⁸³.

It preserved (fig.10,1) the name ΒΑΚΧΙΟΥ in the first place and the name ΠΑΣΙΧΑΡΟΥ with the preceding title of the magistracy. In front of the first name there stand 3 letters, which EMP proposed to read as KAP, seeing in them a number, designating a date⁸⁴ (121 equals 175 B.C.), and he understood the whole legend as KAP' ΒΑΚΧΙΟΥ/ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΟΥ/ΠΑΣΙΧΑΡΟΥ. However against such a reading, proposed by EMP, there are objections. In the first place, it is not very likely that the letters in front of the name ΒΑΚΧΙΟΥ show a date, because in a given stamp, as also generally in Astynome stamps, the name of the astynome shows the date. In the second place, all the stamps with dates are made acc. to a fixed schema: in front of the name of the potter stands the obligatory prep. ΔΙΑ, and after the name, the word ΚΕΡΑΜΕΩΣ. The stamp represented in fig. 10, 1, differs from stamps with dates as to its contents. In it are lacking ΔΙΑ and ΚΕΡΑΜΕΩΣ and it has the name of the astynome with the title of the magistracy. Finally, an analogous stamp from the Kerch Museum (fig.10,2) shows that the 3rd letter in the word in front of the name of the potter cannot be rho, since it (does not fit) in the space between alpha and beta. Here only iota can stand, and then the whole word, judging by the lower strokes of the letters, must read not

p.74

(p.74)

KAF, but KAI. This KAI is explained with difficulty. Comparison of photographs of the Hermitage and Kerch stamps shows that they were made by the same die. The first 3 letters of the stamp suffered from some movement of the engraver; it is possible that they were deliberately destroyed by the master in the process of making the stamp. Examples of ~~km~~ corrections of various types are known. In any case one thing is clear, that the inscription offers itself as a typical legend of a Sinopean stamp of the early stages of the Fourth period. [Perhaps one should see here the name of the potter KAIBAKXIOΣ, similar to KIAIOΣ - KAIKIAIOΣ, see Page]

To which time should we refer this group of stamps with dates? If we are to go with the chron. syst. of BNG, stamps with dates ought to be referred to the very end of the 3rd chron. group (220 - 185 B.C.), since these very stamps appear in the 1/4 of the 2nd cent. B.C. However, already a comparison of the figures of these stamps with the stamps of the 3rd grp. of BNG speaks of a difference in time. Notwithstanding the presence in stamps of both groups of the word KEPAMEΩΣ the majority of stamps of the end of the 3rd chron. group differ in their coarse letters, at a time when stamps with dates were being used with small letters, such as are found generally in stamps with the patronymic of the names of astynomes and ^{are} is referred to the 5th to 6th chron. grps. of BNG. Names in stamps may to some degree help in deciding the question of the place of the stamps with dates. [The name of the potter ~~EX~~ NOYMHNIOΣ is not attractive for the resolution of the problem, since it is found in every dimension of astynome stamping.] The name of the potter HPAKABENOΣ is not known in the lists of names of potters noted by BNG in chronological groups, but the author refers this name to the 2nd cent. B.C. It is known with 3 astynomes: AIEXPION O APTEMIAΣPOY, ΔEAPINIOΣ O KAAAIIOY, and HPA-ΓENHE O NEIKANΩPOΣ, which BNG placed in the 6th chron. group (120 - 70 B.C.). These stamps ought to be referred to the last stage of the 4th period as set apart by us, for which the use of different emblems for one astynome is characteristic. As an example ~~we~~ there may serve stamps with the name of the astynome KAAAIΓENHE O IETIAIOY (5th chron. grp of BNG), for which a part of the potters uses in the nature of an emblem a Nike on a chariot, others an ear of wheat, and a third group a cluster of grapes

Kaulianos

(p.74) or the stamps of the astynome ΑΙΣΧΡΙΩΝ son of ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑΣΤΡΟΣ with the emblems: ~~knathator~~,⁹⁴ bunch of grapes, and bearded head (the chron. grp of BNG). In the nature of yet one more ex., we shall adduce the stamps of the astynome ΗΡΑΓΕΝΗΣ son of ΝΕΙΚΑΝΟΣ. E P notes down for him the following emblems: cluster of grapes, ear of corn or branch and bearded head.⁹⁵ Peticularly in stamps of this last stage of development, we find the name of the potter Herakleon. Keeping in mind that the name ΣΤΙΚΟΣ is generally not to be met with among potters in astynome stamps but appears in a potters' group of stamps with dates, we propose to place the whole group of stamps at the very end of the general chron. chain of Sinopean stamps.

p.75 Questions of the final dating of stamps with names of astynomes have been repeatedly dragged at. P. Becker, basing himself on the character of the writing, referred it to the first to second cent. B.C.⁹⁷ L. E. Stefani considered that stamping broke off at the end of the 1st cent. B.C.⁹⁸ BNG connects this date with the taking of Sinope by the ~~Rimlyans~~ ^{Romans}, and ~~attributes~~ ^{attributes} it to ~~70 BC~~⁹⁹. At the present time such dating is considered generally accepted and all publishers of Sinopean stamps follow it¹⁰⁰ as a guide. Even M.I. Maximova ^{also} will not ~~give up~~ ^{deny} this date,¹⁰¹ although she considers that the dating of the last 3 chron. grps proposed by BNG 30 years ago is in need of revision and she proposes to shift it into the depths of the 2nd cent. B.C.¹⁰²

[The full reference is in note 44: Ancient Towns of the SE Black Sea Area, Moscow and Leningrad, 1956. In note 44, ref. is to p.161, and in note 101, p.220, in note 102, p. 219.] The proposal that the breaking off of astynome stamping in Sinope falls at the end of the 1/4 of the 2nd cent. B.C. It is nec. probably to seek the reason for the breaking off of astynome stamping in some political setting which ^{accumulated} took place in Sinope in the '80s of the 2nd cent. B.C. The strengthening of the Pontic kingdom ^{rules} called forth an expansion of its rule into the region of the Black Sea. The first ~~103~~ ¹⁰³ [Polybios] attack on Sinope is attributed to 220 B.C. However Sinope retained her independence ~~until~~ ^{until} for 40 more years, until in the year 183 BC ¹⁰⁴ Pharnakes 1st finally succeeded in taking it. From that time Sinope remains the capital of the Pontic kingdom. Notwithstanding the fact that the local council ^{ci} still functioned for ~~some~~ ^a ~~time~~¹⁰⁵, The breaking off of astynome stamping bears witness

new page

(p.75) to the fact that the municipal magistracies, in particular the astynomic magistracy, were liquidated,¹⁰⁶ [The liquidation of the astynome magistracies came about some years earlier than the taking of Sinope by Pharnakes for an as yet unknown reason.] although the stamping of ceramic products is not broken off.¹⁰⁷ [There continued at S. also the striking of copper coins although the issue of gold and silver was broken off. See M.I. Maximove, op.cit. p. 218.]

Fifth group

The last and fifth grp of S. stamps with the names of master potters is reminiscent of our 3rd grp, but it differs noticeably from it in some characteristics. To the 5th grp it is possible to attribute stamps with one name without title, written in big letters on the whole width of the stamp or in 2 lines. Emblems are lacking in the stamp. The stamps are met on the handles and necks of amphoras and on tiles. Amphora stamps of potters: AYKIOY (fig.11, no.1), NIKIAS, ETIXOY (fig.11, no.2,3),¹⁰⁸ ΔΙ/ΝΟΣ, FEMINIANOY (on the neck of an amphora: fig.11, no.4), another potter¹⁰⁹ called NOYIOY. Tile stamps - ΠΛΑΚΑΑΟΥ, ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ (fig.11, nos. 5-6).¹¹⁰ The majority of names on these stamps are to be met with in the astynome group. About their belonging to master potters there speaks a stamp with the name ETIXOY, which is met in the 4th group of potters' stamps and appears as a sort of connecting link between the 4th and 5th group. Stamps of this group up to the present time have almost not been subjected to definition or have been counted in unknown ~~centers~~ centers. Just recently some of them were separated out by D.B. Shelov⁽¹¹¹⁾ who proposed that they may be attributed to the last period of making of S. stamped amphoras. He considers that such stamps do not appear independent and ought to be complemented by stamps with the names of astynomes. This suggestion is based on an analogy with those potters' stamps which are ascribed by us to the 2nd and 3rd grps. However we have shown that there may exist Sinopean stamps without magistrates having an independent significance (1st grp). Besides, the 5th grp appears as a sort of 2nd stage of post-astynome stamping. In the 1st stage we see the disappearance of the name of astynomes, and a replacement of it with a conforming date, in the 2nd stage the date

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(p.76) also disappears. This same situation serves as a basis for the dating of the fifth group. It can be attributed to the time after 138 B.C. (fig.12) and continued after the conquest of Sinope by the Rimlyans, to which there bears witness a stamp on the neck of an amphora (fig.11, no.4) from typically S. clay but with an unusual rim halo for that center. 1.20
112

After the disappearance of astynome stamps, some amphoras, probably, were already not stamped at all. A whole S. amphora without a stamp, with a very wide neck, kept in the Herch Museum, also may be attributed to this time. 113

Thus the stamping of coarse pottery with stamps with the names of astynomes, having appeared in S. in the 2/4 of the 4th c. B.C., breaks off at the end of the 1/4 of the 2nd c. B.C. In the place of astynome stamps, there come about different types of potters' stamps among which the first in time appear to be stamps with dates.

[There is then a list, called an Appendix, "description of stamps placed in the text"]

Further work by Tiedemann

Daniel French brings publication of a ~~set~~ series
of his in Nouv. & Epigr. VII, 1968, pp 23-38.
Title, ca., "On groups of names on Sinojan Amph
Stamps."

Paying Buzgi this time @ 250 dr.
per printed page. (13 1/2 pages, 3,375)

30.I.79

3

Tschelminstein article (1960)
Sov. Arch 1960, 3, pp. 59-77

Translating this was undertaken because of
his ending the Suijpu series with 183 - i.e. BC
Pharosius' taking of the city. I know of no other
scholar who has suggested this, except me, and
I do it because of MSBP (and other) content of esp. 5
of Grabov's latest group. ^(Tr's views) attention called to it by
ref. in Bradinsky's articles, e.g. Brad. 1963 on Foreign
relations of Suijpu, 40-2nd BC.

A lot of the article (we have read middle
of p. 72) is a waste of time and transl. money, as
it has to do with the internal affairs of the state of
Suijpu stamps, as e.g. corrected readings. And
I am hampered by not having read 1st Tr's 1958
article, which must establish his date-groups,
and perhaps relate them to Grabov's

must first ^{out of place later} Bradinsky's 1973 (English) article
(in Foreign) reviewing Soviet work in ceramic epigraphy
and read again what he says about Tschelmin's
work and views

FOR TRANSLATION
(after 1st book)

21. 8. 72

W# 064

4

Tchekhov's article

cited by Brashear, 1963,
p. 133, notes 6 and 7

This same Tch - Soviet Archaeology, 1960,
no. 3, pp. 66 ff. ^(*) 5, IV. 72
The article is S.A. 1960,
no. 3, pp. 59-77

See also Sov. Arch. - 1958, no. 1, p. 56,
another article by Tch.

(*) This should be the article during the end of the
Soviet series in 183 B.C.

Find part of the ASCS Tch
Soviet Archaeology, or if anybody else
does.

WE
064

5, IV. 72

We seem to have only through
~~XXIX-XXX~~ which is dated 1959,
and does not start an article on
p. 66. No. now.

But the 1958 ref. does not
work with any journal?

522 8291

BLACK SEA AREA - USSR:

TSEKH MISTRENKO

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