

MAPSINEIA.

ΕΠΙΣΤΥΜΟΙ

Beginning of series

Abderite-Phoenician Weight Tetradrachm			Allen B. West:
Mint Officials		Symbols	Fifth - Fourth Century
Mulpodolor	Δροβος	Cantharus	Gold Coin
Mulpodolor	- . .	Eight Pointed Star	from the Thracian Coast.
Mulpodolor	- . .	Crescent	B. <u>Mapusia</u>
- . . .	Ποιδνιος	Helmet	in Numismatic Notes and Monographs in American Numismatic Society, N.Y. no. 40, 1929 p. 59-145
Mulpodolor	- . . .	Wreath	
Mulpodolor	- . . .	Pointed Star	
Mulpodolor	- . . .	Lyre	
Mulpodolor	- . . .	Owl	
Mulpodolor	- . . .	Bearded Head.	
Mulpodolor	Mulpodorus	Youthful Head.	
Mulpodolor	- . . .	None	
Mulpodolor	Mulpodorus	Wheel	
- . . . .	Αθωνι (πρ. Αθων)	None	
- . . . .	Πυθόδωρος	None	

In our list, we find seven mint officials, from which it is clear that magistrates could serve year after year - just as the number of magistrates is no criterion of the length of the time during which the Phoenician weight was used, so I think the symbols must be rejected as a criterion, for apparently they could be repeated, as is shown by the cantharus on the coin of Δροβος, Mulpodolor. It is possible that the cantharus was a subsidiary symbol having no connection whatever with the magistrates whose names appear on the coin of Maroneia, until Metrodotos or one of his colleagues conceived the idea of distinguishing each issue by the use of a special mark, the mint official's symbol of the later coins. It is even possible that the star and the crescent of Metrodotos were each used for more than one term of office (?) The practice followed at the end of the series is clear enough, for the symbol almost certainly changed every year, even though the same official was in office. Another fact is apparent from our study of the dies, they were of ten shared by officials using the same symbols.

(in abstr.)

And when all the data is collected, it seems to indicate that frequently two men were in charge of the mint.

Because of the style of the earlier tetradrachms, I have assumed that Metrodotos and Deonys minted coins in more than one year. And it is certainly possible that the early coins with the cantharus symbol should be distributed over several years. For this group of coins seven obverse and twelve reverse dies are known. A number disproportionately large for one year's issue. Consequently I am inclined to believe that the frequently changing symbol was not introduced until several years had passed.

The long career of Mulpodotos at the mint is as certain as it is perplexing. In what capacity did he serve? Was he technically a magistrate of Maroneia, or was he simply a professional mintmaster employed by the city? According to the list given above, he was in office eleven years out of fourteen. And there is no certainty that he did not issue coins in conjunction with Ποσειδωνος, Πυθόδωρος and Αθηνος.

Another striking fact is that the colleagues of Mulpodotos changed frequently and that there are many years when no colleagues are known. Who were these colleagues? Political officers, or assistant mintmasters? ...

During Period II the following conspectus shows a marked contrast to the practice of Period I.

Μυτροδοτος	Δεονυς	Μυλποδοτος	Wheel
Ηρόδοτος <sup>(1)</sup>	Δεονυς	- . . .	None
ΜΑ <sup>(1)</sup>	Δεονυς	- . . .	Head
Ηρνοιδεως	. . .	. . . .	Uncertain
Βραβειως	. . .	- . . .	Helmet
Ηθραως <sup>(1)</sup>	Μυλποδοτος	- . . .	Astragal
Ανωδοτωλοτ	. . . .	. . . .	Ivy Leaf
Ανωδοτωλοτ	. . . .	. . . .	No Symbol.

(1) There are no die combinations to show that these men were in office together.

For the first issue (symbol) we have three names, the veteran Mulgo'solot<sup>(1)</sup> and two colleagues Arorus and Mulgoqur. This is the last appearance of Mulgo'solot and Mulgoqur at the mint.

Arorus, presumably a different man from the mintmaster who first struck Phoenician tetradrachms fifteen or twenty years earlier, was responsible for two more issues.

Then we have new names, year after year.

And unsigned coins. It should be noted that the finest of the pieces of this period has the name Mulgoqur and that Metrophanes' name appears on some of the finest pieces of Period III.

In Period III (staters of so-called "light Attic Weight") there is no evidence to show that in any year two men were at the mint. And it is not easy to tell whether the three varieties of Mulgoqur pieces were from one or several years.

In Period IV, when Maroneia used coins of Persian weight the evidence is conclusive that there were two officials at the mint in several years at least.

We begin with Aθivns, the last of the officials of Period III, whose colleague was Ποιδης, as is shown by community of dies.

Aθivns	Ποιδης	Barley Head
Kaddingākur	- . .	Dog
Iudios	- . .	Thyrsos
Hynoxygas	- . .	Eagle
Avellit	Noonqurios	Node
- . .	Noonqur	Bucranium
Xopuyot	- . .	Fly
Xopuyot	- . .	Owl and Fly
Ποδυδελος <sup>(2)</sup>	- . .	Owl and Scorpion
Ποδυδελος <sup>(2)</sup>	- . .	Owl and Turtle

(1) The coin of Mulgo'solot belongs here because of its weight, though it is linked with the Phoenician series by a common reverse die.  
 (2) The coins of Παλπονδης and Ποδυδελος share the same dies.

...	Παλπονδῆρ (2)	Owl
...	Παλπονδῆρ (2)	Thunderbolt
Μηλιδῆρ	- - -	None
Βουτα	- - -	Cantharus and Thyrsus
Μιτῆρ	- - -	Plow
Μιλῆρ	- - -	None
Εὐφιδῆρ	- - -	None
Εὐπόδῆρ	Πολύκωπος	Trident
Ζήρως	Ἡρακλείδῆρ	Trident
Ζήρως	- - -	MA.

In this period the names are possibly those of officials who served annual terms.

And it is probable that they might serve more than one term.  
It is also clear that two officials were occasionally in office at the same time...

Since the symbols vary from time to time and are used by two or more simultaneously, one might conclude that they serve to fix the year of issue...

A fairly large proportion of the magistrates who struck staters also struck triobols.

Only one name, Ἀριολοῖδῆρ, cannot be identified with a magistrate known from the staters Persian.

There are two main varieties, ῥεαβίδῆρ those with magistrates' names in full, with shallow fourth century incuses, and

those which have only abbreviations or no names at all. The first class can be dated more or less precisely, for the names which are found on this group of triobols are in general the same as those which appear on Persian staters.

The triobols with and without initials must antedate the adoption of the Persian standard. They have incuses which leave little question as to the E. century date.

H-P (probably Ἡρόδοτος or Ἡρόδοτος<sup>(1)</sup>)

P-A  
Π-(?)

EΥΠ (rather than EΠΥ, suggest Εὐπόδῆρ<sup>(2)</sup>)

(1) There are pieces on which only H is legible. I have included with the two varieties inscribed HP. It is possible that Ἡρακλείδῆρ also struck triobols with initial H or initials HP.

(amended)

ΑΘΝ (rather than ΑΝΘ, ΑΘινος)  
ΜΗΤ (either Μυρσίδωρος ἢ Μυρσίγανος)  
ΚΑ (ἢ ΚΑΑ, might be Καλλικράτης) (2)  
Π-Α  
ΜΟΛ-ΠΟ

Except for Ηρόδοτος these are magistrates who struck Persian tridrachms.  
The other initials cannot be made to fit any known magistrate of the period 430-395.

The following list of issues of the Persian tridrachms is based on Regling (Zeit. f. Num. 1923 p. 32 n. 2) with additions and a change of order necessitated by the fact that the first coins of Persian weight issued by Αθίνος imitate the reverse of his heavier staters. Thus the group of coins issued by Ηρόδοτος with its single cluster of grapes on the reverse, is apparently the earliest.

- ἴππ. Ηρόδοτος
- Ηρόδοτος
- Μυρσίγανος
- Αθίνος



- Θύρανος
- Uncertain
- No symbol
- Silenus head at base of the trunk of vine
- Amphora before the trunk of the vine.
- No symbol.

Plates VII - XV

(2) But these names are not found on staters before the 4th century