

# MAPSNEIA.

## ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΙ

Beginning of series

Abderite-Phoenician Weight Tetradrachm			Allen B. West:
Mint Officials			Fifth - Fourth Century
Mulpōdolor	Δροβος	Cantharus	Gold Coin
Mulpōdolor	- . .	Eight Pointed Star	from the
Mulpōdolor	- . .	Crescent	Thracian Coast.
- . . .	Ποιδνιος	Helmet	B. <u>Mapusia</u>
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	Wreath	in Numismatic
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	Pointed Star	Notes and
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	Lyre	Monographs
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	Owl	in American
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	Bearded Head.	Numismatic
Mulpōdolor	Mulpōdolor	Youthful Head.	Society, N.Y.
Mulpōdolor	- . . .	None	no. 40, 1929
Mulpōdolor	Mulpōdolor	Wheel	v. 59-145
- . . .	Αβδινός (π. Αβδινός)	None	
- . . .	Πυθόδοτος	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 - Mulpōdolor. 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 often shared by officials using the same symbols.

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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 Mulpodoros 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 mint-master 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 Ποιδωρος, Πυδοδωρος and Αθηνος.

Another striking fact is that the colleagues of Mulpodoros 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.

<u>Μυτρογόμης</u>	<u>Δεονύς</u>	<u>Μυλποδόρος</u>	Wheel
<u>Ηρόδοτος</u> (1)	<u>Δεονύς</u>	- . . .	None
<u>ΜΑ</u> - (1)	<u>Δεονύς</u>	- . . .	Head
<u>Ηγνούριος</u>	. . .	. . . .	Uncertain
<u>Βραβύς</u>	. . .	- . . .	Helmet
<u>Ηρόδοτος</u> (2)	<u>Μυλπογόμης</u>	- . . .	Astragal
<u>Αννιδόωρος</u>	. . . .	. . . .	Ivy Leaf
<u>Αννιδόωρος</u>	- . . .	. . . .	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 Mulpo'solot<sup>(1)</sup> and two colleagues Arorus and Mulpoqur. This is the last appearance of Mulpo'solot and Mulpoqur 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 Mulpoqur and that Metrophanes' name appears on some of the finest pieces of Period III.

In Period III (shakers 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 Mulpoqur 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 Arorus, the last of the officials of Period III, whose colleague was Ποιδάριος, as is shown by community of dies.

<u>Arorus</u>	<u>Ποιδάριος</u>	Barley Head
<u>Kaddupatur</u>	- . .	Dog
<u>Indorios</u>	- . .	Thyrsos
<u>Hynnapoas</u>	- . .	Eagle
<u>Araxhür</u>	<u>Νομήριος</u>	Node
- . .	<u>Νομήριος</u>	Bucranium
<u>Xopuxör</u>	- . .	Fly
<u>Xopuxör</u>	- . .	Owl and Fly
<u>Ποιδάριος</u> <sup>(2)</sup>	- . .	Owl and Scorpion
<u>Ποιδάριος</u> <sup>(2)</sup>	- . .	Owl and Turtle

(1) The coin of Mulpo'solot belongs here because of its weight, though it is linked with the Phoenician series by a common reverse die.

(2) The coins of Talpaudür and Ποιδάριος share the same dies.

...	Παλπονδῆρ (2)	Owl
Μυλιδῆρ	Παλπονδῆρ (2)	Thunderbolt
Βουτα	- - -	None
Μιτῆρ	- - -	Cantharus and Thyrsus
Μιλῆρ	- - -	Plow
Εὐφιδῆρ	- - -	None
Εὐπόδῆρ	- - -	None
Ζήρων	Πολύκρινος	Trident
Ζήρων	Ἡρακλείδῆρ	Trident
	- - -	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

Ἀγριολοιδῆρ, cannot be identified with a magistrate known from the staters Persian.

There are two main varieties, Leobolus.

Those with magistrates' names in full, with shallow fourth century incuser, 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 incusers which leave little question as to the E. century date.

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

P-A

Π-(?)

ΕΥΠ (rather than ΕΠΥ, 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 Ἡρόδοτος also struck triobols with initial H or initials HP.

(amended)

ΑΘΝ (rather than ΑΝΘ, ΑΘαντ)  
 ΜΗΤ (either Μυρσίδορ or Μυρσίγορ)  
 ΚΑ (i.e. ΚΑΑ, might be ΚΑΔ, i.e. ΚΑΔ) (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 Αθηντ 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.

Ἡρόδοτος

- Ηρόδοτος
- Μυρσίδορ

- Αθηντ

Θύρσος

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 4<sup>th</sup> century