

POSSIBILITIES TO DATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES BASED ON AMPHORA STAMPS*

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Abstract. *The present paper intends to demonstrate the fact that the stamps applied on the Greek amphorae can be considered stable chronological benchmarks in archaeology. Based on the discoveries from Albești (Constanța County), the chronologies proposed for different production centres can be verified: Herakleia Pontike, Thasos, Sinope, Rhodos. The proposed chronologies are consecrated in the field literature: Garlan¹ (for Thasos); Brashinskii² and Monachov³ (for Herakleia Pontike), Finkielsztejn⁴ (for Rhodos), Garlan⁵ (for Sinope).*

Keywords: *Albești (Constanța County), amphora stamps, archaeological context, chronologies.*

The amphora stamps represent (or are used) for a long time as chronological benchmarks in dating the materials coming from closed archaeological complexes. In the same time, each important centre in producing stamped amphorae benefit from their own chronological grids. Our paper intends just to verify the chronological grids for amphora stamps coming from some important production centres, based on the archaeological discoveries from Albești (Constanța County)⁶. Without resuming the history of their establishment, we name these grids using the name of specialists who consecrated them and the year when the reference work was published: Garlan⁷ for Thasos; Brashinskii⁸ and Monachov⁹ for Herakleia Pontike (chronologies based on the North-Pontic closed deposits)¹⁰; Finkielsztejn¹¹ for Rhodos and again Garlan¹² – for Sinope.

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¹ Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thsos. I. Timbres protothasiens et thasiens anciens*, Athènes-Paris, 1999; Eadem, *En visitant et revisitant les ateliers amphoriques de Thasos*, BCH, 128-129, 2004-2005, p. 269-329.

² I.B. Brashinskii, *Grečeskii keramiceskii import na nijnem Donu v V-III vv. do n. e.*, Leningrad, 1980.

³ S.Iu. Monachov, *Grečeskie amfory v Pričernomor'e. Kompleksy keramičeskoj tary*, Saratov, 1999.

⁴ Gérard Finkielsztejn, *Chronologie détaillée et révisée des eponyms amphoriques rhodiens de 270 à 108 av. J.-C. environ*, BAR International Series 990, 2001.

⁵ Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres céramiques sinopéens sur amphores et sur tuiles trouvés à Sinope. Présentation et catalogue*, Paris, 2004.

⁶ See Livia Buzoianu, Maria Bărbulescu, *Albești. Monografie arheologică*. I., Constanța, 2008.

⁷ Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thsos...*; Eadem, *En visitant et revisitant les ateliers amphoriques de Thasos...*, p. 269-329.

⁸ I.B. Brashinskii, *op. cit.*

⁹ S.Iu. Monachov, *op. cit.*

¹⁰ For Herakleia Pontike see also V.I. Kac, *A New Chronology for the Ceramic Stamps of Herakleia Pontike*, in *The Cauldron of Ariantas. Studies presented to A.N. Șcegllov on the occasion of this 70th birthday*, Aarhus University Press, 2003, p. 261-278.

¹¹ Gérard Finkielsztejn, *op. cit.*

¹² Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres céramiques sinopéens...*

We are going to refer at the situation of incidence – meaning the association in the same context (= square) and at the same depth of some items from different centres and the presence of a single centre items but being in the different stratigraphic situations.

I. Incidences among stamps from Herakleia Pontike and Thasos ****

There are three situations when the englyphic stamps from Herakleia Pontike containing two names (the late groups II and III after Brashinskii¹³) were found in association with old style stamps from Thasos belonging to the group G 2 (Garlan¹⁴). It is the situation¹⁵ of Ἡρακλείδας situated in the same context with the Thasian eponym Πυθίων I or the Herakleian magistrates Σάτυρος and Σκύθας in the context with the Thasian eponym Νικίας (Tabl. I, 1-3). In an absolute chronology, the s.-group G 2 covers the period between 345-335 BC. In the order we mentioned above and on condition the chronological internal order of the Thasian eponyms belonging to the s.-group G 2¹⁶, Πυθίων I would be placed to the middle of the group, and Νικίας possibly the penultimate in the group.

The above cited magistrates from Herakleia Pontike can be found in North Pontic archaeological complexes, dated about 365-350 BC. (Σκύθας) and 355-345 BC (Ἡρακλείδας)¹⁷.

We mention that the "meeting" in the same context of the Thasian stamps included in the group F or G and of the stamps with names of magistrates from Herakleia Pontike included in the "late" groups II or III observed for the north Pontic complexes¹⁸, can be also seen in Albești.

The chronological coincidences between the fabricant stamps from Herakleia Pontike with a single name (group IV Brashinskii¹⁹) and those from Thasos of new style (Garlan²⁰) can be partially verified (Tabel I, 4-11). Most of them refer to the subgroup of fabricants Ἀριστοκράτης, Νικόστρατος and Φιλότιμος present with Thasian stamps included in the group VII (about 294-288 BC) and mostly VIII (287-282 BC, after Garlan²¹). These stamps confirm the circulation of the above mentioned amphorae at the end of the 4th century and in the first quarter of the 3rd century

**** Abbreviations: s.-group = subgroup; s.-period = subperiod; o. s. = old style; n. s. = new style; SA (B, C) = sector A (B, C); c = square.

¹³ I.B. Brashinskii, *op. cit.*

¹⁴ Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos...*

¹⁵ Here and further on, see Livia Buzoianu, Maria Bărbulescu, *op. cit.*, p. 125-177 (Cap. V. 1 and V. 2).

¹⁶ Y. Garlan, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thasos...*, p. 266.

¹⁷ S.Iu. Monachov, *op. cit.*, p. 321 and 329; p. 329-330, Kurgan 15 Divižija ; Kurgan 15 (1909), the necropolis Elisavetovskoe.

¹⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 320-423 (especially the tables at the p. 415-417).

¹⁹ I.B. Brashinskii, *op. cit.*

²⁰ Y. Garlan, *En visitant et revisitant les ateliers amphoriques de Thasos...*, p. 269-329.

²¹ *Eadem*.

(Brashinskii²²). Among the Heracleian magistrates included in the group IV, Ἀριστοκράτης present in Albești with Πυθίων V (Thasian, n. s.) seems to be earlier.

In the north Pontic complexes, Ἀριστοκράτης is present with Thasian stamps included in the group IV (Ποῦλος, 315-310 BC), V (Κρινομένης, about 309-300 BC) and VII (Αἰνέας, about 294-288 BC)²³.

In the same north Pontic contextes²⁴, Νικόστρατος is recorded with the stamp of Κλεοφῶν (Thasian, n. s.), included in the group V. At Albești, the same group V from Thasos, where is also included Δέαλκος is compatible with that of Herakleian fabricant Μένιππος: both stamps were observed at the same archaeological level, at -0.60 m depth and they succeed the item of Πυλάδης with Πυθίων I (old style Thasian stamp), discovered at -0.70 m. A period, to the beginning of the 3rd century BC. is also fitted for the fabricant Ἀριστόβουλος, discovered in the same context with the Thasian magistrate Κρατίνο (group VI, about 299-295 BC).

II. Incidences between stamps from Sinope and from Rhodos, the last ones to be dated in the period limited by the 2nd quarter until the last decade of the 3rd century BC, at Albești²⁵ (Tabl. II).

The incidences are valid only for the general order as for each important Greek production centre there were established specific chronological classifications. The analysis underlines incidences between:

- Sinopean astynoms included in the s.-groups VI B and VI C and Rhodian eponyms from the s.-periods I c and II a;
- Sinopean astynoms included in the s.-group VI D and Rhodian eponyms from the s.-periods II a and II b.

We bring as example the situation of the astynom Ποσιδεῖος Θεαρίωνος (VI B) discovered with the eponym from the s.-period Ic Πειθιάδας; or the astynoms Πυθόχρηστος Ἀπολλωνίδου and Ἀντίπατρος Νίκωνος (the s.-group VI B) and the eponym Νίκων (II a).

²² I.B. Brashinskii, *op. cit.*

²³ S.Iu. Monachov, *op. cit.*, p. 490 and 524-529.

²⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 450-451.

²⁵ Namely the periodes I c – II b; any period III Rhodian item (198-163 BC) has been discovered at Albești; see L. Buzoianu, M. Bărbulescu, *op. cit.*, p. 155-162; eadem, *Relații cu insula Rhodos în lumina descoperirilor amforice de la Albești (jud. Constanța)*, in *Historiae diversitas. Festschrift für Vladimir Iliescu zum 80. Geburtstag*, Galați, 2006, p. 35-50.

In the second case, the astynom *Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου* (VI D) discovered many times with the eponyms included in the s.-period II a (*Τιμοκλείδας, Πausανίας, Δαήμων*) and II b (*Ὀνάσανδρος, Πολυκράτης, Ξενόφαντος*). In the cases when the incidences repeat in different squares, the group stability is increased.

As regarding the incidences between the Sinopean stamps with stamps of some Rhodian fabricants we admit, for the last, larger periods of time which can, sometimes, pass over the limits of a (sub) period. The fabricants from Rhodos included in the period II are common to these incidences.

We record (Tabl. III):

- Rhodian fabricants discovered with Sinopean astynoms from different groups;
- Rhodian fabricants discovered with Sinopean stamps included only in the s.-group VI D.

For the first case, we consider the Rhodian *Κρέων*, present with Sinopean astynoms included in the s.-groups V A, V B, VI B, VI C1, VI C2 and VI D. Another example is provided by the fabricant *Ξενότιμος*, discovered in same context with astynoms included in the subgroups VI B, C and D.

For the second case, we take into consideration, the names of the Rhodian fabricants *Ἑλλάνικος, Θεύδωρος, Σάμος, Μνησίθης* and *Δημήτριος*. The repeated incidents provide stability in the group, too.

III. Stratigraphic situations

The deep values observed for the items situated in the same square are significant for us: they confirm the chronological succession in the same category (or production centre) and the chronological succession of some items from different production centres.

For the first statement, we take into consideration some items from Herakleia Pontike with two names or with a single name (see Tabl. IV).

The same criterion of the depth values applied to the Rhodian category put into light, previousness from the fabricant *Εὐφρων* (s.-period I b) compared to the eponyms *Πολυκράτης* and *Ξενότιμος* included in period II b (in SB, c 27); the eponym *Πausανίας* (the s.-period II b) is also previous compared to the eponym *Εὐφράνωρ* (the s.-period II c; SB, c. 34); or the eponym *Ἀρίσταρχος* (the s.-period I b), compared to the eponym *Τιμοκλείδας* (the s.-period II a; SA, c. 60).

The situation becomes more interesting when we refer to the amphora stamps from different centres situated in clear stratigraphic context. Thus, there can be also verified mutually the chronological grids established for different categories of amphora stamps. We bring examples,

selectively, with the situation recorded in SA, c. 52 and SA, c. 49-56.

There were discovered successively, in SA, c. 52, at -0.80, a Thasian circular stamp from the first period of the old style (eponym Τελέας, group A)²⁶; at -0.60 m - two stamps from Herakleia Pontike with two names and at -0.50 m, a Sinopean stamp, s.-group VI C 1.

In the excavation profile between the squares 49-56 from SA, the order according to depth records a stamp from Herakleia Pontike with two names late group II (at -0.90 m), a Thasian stamp, included in the group G 2 (at -0.70 m), an item from Herakleia Pontike, included in the group IV (at -0.60 m) and another from Rhodos (the s.-period I c). In a relative chronological order, they bring evidence, in order, a dating to the middle of the 4th century BC (or 355-345 BC; the item from Herakleia Pontike); about 345-335 BC (for the Thasian stamp); the end of the 4th/beginning of the 3rd century BC (the second item from Herakleia Pontike) and about 246-235 BC (for the Rhodian stamp).

The situation can be verified in other contexts, too:

- for the stamps from Thasos (group G 2), Herakleia Pontike (group IV), Sinope (s.-group VI D) discovered in SC, c. 49-50 at -0.70 m, -0.50 m and -0.15 m;
- or for the same centres, but from other succession in SA, c. 30: Herakleia Pontike, group II late (at -0.60 m), Thasian, stamp of new style (at -0.30 m) Sinopean stamp, s.-group VI A (at -0.15 m);
- for the Thasian new style stamps (the groups VIII and IX) and Sinope, the s.-groups VI B and C (discovered in SA, c. 13, the first at -0.45 m, the others at -0.25 m).

IV. Criteria of verification

The stamps from the above-mentioned centres and whose chronology proved enough grounded, can represent, by attraction, an element for the chronological reference for other amphora materials. We mention the situations when:

- stamps from Herakleia Pontike with two names appear in common contexts with others from Knidos ("ship bow" type²⁷; SD, c. 100) and from Akanthos²⁸ (in SA, c. 56);
- an item from Knidos included in the group Zenon A²⁹ appears to be contemporary with stamps from the group IV from Herakleia Pontike (in SB, c. 3-4, at -0.65 m);
- another item from Knidos of type Σω(φάνης)³⁰ was discovered in the same context (SB, c. 31) with Sinopean included in the s.-groups VI B and VI C2;

²⁶ Yvon Garlan, *Les timbres amphoriques de Thsos...*, p. 105.

²⁷ Christoph Börker, *Die Herkunft der Schiffsbug-Stempel*, BCH, Suppl. 13, 1986, p. 473-483; Nikolai Jefremow, *Die Amphorenstempel des hellenistischen Knidos*, München, 1995, p. 170-174.

²⁸ Y. Garlan, *Interprétation des timbres amphoriques "à la roué" d'Akanthos*, BCH, 130, 2006, p. 263-291.

²⁹ J.-Y. Empereur, Numan Tuna, *Zénon de Caunos et l'épave de Serçe Limani*, BCH 112, 1988, p. 341-357.

³⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 344-345.

- the stamps produced in Rhodos from the periods I c and mostly II are the most reference material for the items from Paros³¹ (in SA, c. 15; SA c. 45; SB, c. 6);
- the stamps of the Μυρσιλείας group were constantly discovered in the presence of Sinopean stamps included in the s.-group VI D (SB, c.5; 53, 65, 55-54);
- stamps from Sinope included in the s.-group VI D (in SB, c. 65 and SC, c. 61) were discovered with stamps of Δίφιλος and Διότιμος (Ainos centre?)³²;
- Koan stamps with the names Ἑκαταῖος and Ζαΐλος were discovered in the same context with items from Sinope included in the s.-groups VI B, C and D.

The last examination criterion we are going to use is that of the coins presence. But, unfortunately for us, this is a less strict criterion: at Albești the number of coins coming from the archaeological contexts is smaller³³, and the chronological limits for these autonomous coins are rather large³⁴. The majority includes bronze coins from Callatis of Demeter and Dionysus type. Both types are considered to be at the earliest among the bronze coins from Callatis (if not those representing Demeter, partially contemporary to those representing Dionysus are preceding them). They are to be dated in the first half of the 3rd century BC, with the possibility that some to pass over the middle of the century³⁵.

This possibility seems to be confirmed by the amphora stamps: two coins of Demeter type were discovered (in SA, c. 15 and SA, c. 34) bearing Herakleian stamps, group IV (the fabricants Ἀριστοκράτης and Ἀριστόβουλος). Other four coins of Dionysus type were discovered in context with Sinopean stamps included in the s.-groups V B and C (astynoms Ἀριστίων and Κρατίσταρχος) and others included in the s.-groups VI A and B (astynoms Πόσις Δαΐσκου and Ἰοβάκχος Μολπαγόρου); finally, the bronze coins from Callatis of Herakles type and Athens are to be dated, in a general chronology, at the end of the 3rd century up to the middle of the 1st century. At Albești they are coming from the buildings situated outside the fortified city and they seem to have a long circulation since the 3rd BC.

³¹ J.-Y. Empereur, M. Picon, *Des ateliers d'amphores à Paros et à Naxos*, BCH 110, 1986, p. 495-512.

³² Chrysa Karadima, *Ainos: An Unknown Amphora Production Centre in the Evros Delta*, in *Transport Amphorae and Trade in the Eastern Mediterranean* (eds. Jonas Eiring and John Lund), Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens, vol. 5, p. 155-162.

³³ L. Buzoianu, M. Bărbulescu, *op. cit.*, p. 249-260.

³⁴ C. Preda, *Istoria monedei în Dacia preromană*, București, 1998, p. 74-76; G. Talmațchi, *Monetăriile orașelor vest-pontice Histria, Callatis și Tomis în epoca autonomă*, Cluj-Napoca 2011, p. 345-435.

³⁵ Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Un tezaur de monede callatiene din perioada autonomiei*, SCN 4 (1968), p. 103-125; Idem, *La diffusion des monnaies d'Istros, Callatis et Tomi du VI^e au I^{er} siècle av. J.-C. dans leurs territoires, zones d'influence et ailleurs*, în *Presenza e funzioni della moneta nelle chorai delle colonie greche dall'Iberia al Mar Nero*, Roma, 2004, p. 37-40.

Conclusions

The above-mentioned analysis criteria have had in common the archaeological contexts at Albești. The chronologies proposed for different production centres could be verified individually (or for only one class), as well as at group level (or for many classes)³⁶.

As regarding the first aspect, the materials discovered at Albești confirm the stability inside a group or a class (Herakleian stamps included into the group IV, for example or Sinopean stamps included in the groups V and VI). The same feature can be also observed on the Rhodian eponyms stamps from period II.

At the level of many classes, we can speak about compatibility only for limited sequences of time*: among the stamps from Herakleia Pontike, the late II and III groups-and those from Thasos, the period G; Herakleia Pontike, the group IV-Thasos, the groups VII and VIII; Rhodos, the periods I c and II b –Sinope, the groups VI B, C and D.

From a technical point of view, the record of the depths where various items were discovered can be used as an argument to date them or for varying slightly some chronological successions.

The amphora stamp used as element to date archaeological contexts proves to be a method almost as sure and useful (as well as the Attic ceramics, for example, or the coins).

Tabl. I. Incidences of the names: Thasos – Herakleia Pontike

No. ord.	Thasos		Herakleia Pontike		Archaeological context
	Names	Group	Names	Group	
1.	[Πυλάδης] [κερ] α[μάρχης] Πυθίων	*(o.s.) G 2 (345-335)	[Ἡρα]κλίδας [Ἄττης	late gr. II	SA, c. 49-56, -0,70 m
2-3.	Νικίας [Π]ρωτίων	(o.s.) G 2 (345-335)	Απολλώνιος ἐπὶ Σατύρο(υ)	late gr. III	SD, c. 92, -0,70 m
			ἐπὶ Σκύθα Ἡρακλείδα	late gr. III	

³⁶ For an analysis of Sinopean and Rhodian stamps discovered in two different settlements, but partially contemporary, see A. Avram, *De la concordance chronologique entre les astynomes sinopéens du sous-groupe VI D et les eponyms rhodiens de la période II B*, Eirene XLVI, 2010, p. 168-175.

* We refer here only at discoveries from Albești.

* o.s. = old style stamps; n.s. = new style stamps.

4.	Δέαλκος	*(n.s.) V (309-300)	Μένιππος	gr. IV	SC, c. 49-50
5.	Κρατῖνος	(n.s.) VI (299-295)	Ἀριστόβουλος	gr. IV	SB, c. 37
6.	[Πυ]θίων	(n.s.) VII (294-288)	Ἀριστοκράτης	gr. IV	SC, c. 44, -0,90 m
7.	Ἀριστοφῶν	(n.s.) VIII (287-282)	Φιλότιμος	gr. IV	SB, c. 17
			Νικόστρατος	gr. IV	
8.	Νικόδημος	(n.s.) VIII (287-282)	Φιλότιμος	gr. IV	SA, c. 53, -0,60-0,40 m
9.	Πουλυάδης	(n.s.) VIII (287-282)	Ἀριστοκράτης	gr. IV	SA, c. 13
10.	Χαιρέας	(n.s.) IX (281-273)			
11.	Ἰδνάδης	(n.s.) X cca. 266	Νικόστρατος	gr. IV	SB, c. 63
			Φιλότιμος	gr. IV	

Tabl. II. Incidences of the names: Sinope (astynoms) – Rhodos (eponyms)

Sinope		Rhodos		Archaeological context
Group	Astynoms	Period	Eponyms	
VI A	Καλλισθένης 2 Ἑστιαίου	II b	Αἰσχυλῖνος	SA, c. 21
	Φαίνιππος	II a	Δαήμων	SB, c. 7, -0,55 m
VI B	Χορηγίων Λεωμέδοντος	II a	Καλλικρατίδας I	SB, c. 151, -0,75 m
	Πυθόχρηστος Ἀπολλωνίδου	II a	Νίκων	SB, c. 33, -0,35 m
	Ἀντίπατρος 1 Νίκωνος	II a	Νίκων	SB, c. 13, -0,50 m
		II b	Αἰσχυλῖνος	SA, c. 21

	Ποσίδειος 2 Θεαρίωνος	I c	Πειθιάδας	SA, c. 53, -0,50 m
	Μαντίθεος 2 Πρωταγόρου	II a	Τιμοκλείδας	SB, c. 81, -0,50 m
VI C 1	Πασιχάρης 2 Δημητρίου	II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 28, -0,90 m
	Πρωταγόρης 2 Κυνίσκου	II b	Πολυκράτης	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
		II b	Ξενοφάντος I	
VI C 2	Λεωμέδων Ἐπιδήμου	II a	Καλλικρατίδας I	SB, c. 24, -0,28-0,40 m
		II a	Εὐκλῆς II	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
	Φήμιος Θεοπείδου	I c	Πειθιάδας	SA, c. 53
		I c	Πολύχαρμος	SA, c. 38
		II a	Εὐκλῆς II	SA, c. 38
		II a	Καλλικρατίδας I	SB, c. 151
				SB, c. 38
	Βόρυς 2 Ζεύξιος	I c	Πολύχαρμος	SA, c. 38
		II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 34, -0,60 m
		II a	Δαήμων	SB, c. 7
		II a	Καλλικρατίδας I	SA, c. 38
		II a	Εὐκλῆς II	SA, c. 38
		II a	Νίκων	SB, c. 13, -0,40 m
	Ἴππων Διονυσίου	II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 48
VI D	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἐτεονίκου	II a	Εὐκλῆς II	SB, c. 7, -0,55 m
		II a	Δαήμων	SB, c. 7, -0,55 m

		II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 48
	Ίκέσιος 6 Αντιπάτρου	II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 48
				SB, c. 34, -0,60 m
	Ίφης 3 Έστιαίου	II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 48
		II a	Δαήμων	SB, c. 7
	Μνήσις 2 Φορμίωνος	II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 48
		II b	Σιμυλίνος	SB, c. 8
	Μικρίας 3 Αρισταγόρου	II a	Εὐκλῆς II	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
		II b	Πολυκράτης	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
		II b	Ξενόφαντος I	
	Υἱλος Φιλίσκου	II a	Φιλωνίδας	SB, c. 37
		II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 34, -0,60 m
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	II a	Τιμοκλείδας	SB, c. 54, -0,30-0,50 m
		II a	Δαήμων	SB, c. 7, -0,60 m
		II a	Παυσανίας I	SB, c. 34, -0,60 m
				SB, c. 48
		II b	Πολυκράτης	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
				SB, c. 54
		II b	Ξενόφαντος I	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
		II b	Όνάσανδρος	SB, c. 65

Tabl. III: Incidences of the names: Rhodos (fabricants) - Sinope (astynoms)

Rhodos - fabricants	Sinope - astynoms	Group	Context
Μέντωρ	Μητρόδωρος 1 Ἀρισταγόρου	VI A	SC, c. 61
	Ἀντίπατρος 1 Νίκωνος	VI B	SB, c. 78, -0,60 m
	Πλεισταρχίδης Ἀπημάντου	VI C 2	SA, c. 45, -0,20 m
	Ίφρις 3 Ἑστιαίου	VI D	SC, c. 61, -0,85 m
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SC, c. 61, -0,83 m
	Μητρόδωρος 2 Ἀθηνίππου	VI D	SC, c. 61, -0,85 m
Ξενότιμος	Ζῆνις Ἀπολλοδώρου	VI B	SB, c. 13 SB, c. 23
	Ἀντίπατρος 1 Νίκωνος	VI B	SB, c. 13
	Ἰκέσιος 3 Βακχίου	VI B	SC, c. 59, -0,85 m
	Ποσίδειος 2 Θεαρίωνος	VI B	SB, c. 23, -0,50 m
	Πρωταγόρης 2 Κυνίσκου	VI C 1	SB, c. 2
	Διονύσιος 5 Ἀπημάντου	VI C 2	SB, c. 23, -0,45 m
	Βόρυς 2 Ζεύξιος	VI C 2	SB, c. 23, -0,40 m
			SB, c. 13, -0,40 m
	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m
	Ίφρις 3 Ἑστιαίου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m

	Απολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m
Αρτεμίδωρος	Ζήνις Απολλοδώρου	VI B	SB, c. 47
	Λεωμέδων Ἐπιδήμου	VI C 2	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἐτεονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
	Ἰφίς 3 Ἑστιαίου	VI D	SB, c. 47, -0,25 m
	Μικρίας 3 Ἀρισταγόρου	VI D	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
Παυσανίας II	Απολλόδωρος 3 Διονυσίου	VI B	SA, c. 42
	Ποσίδειος 2 Θεαρίωνος	VI B	SE, c. 48
	Θηρικλῆς Απολλωνίου	VI C 2	SA, c. 33, -0,10 m
	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἐτεονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 35, -0,60 m
	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SB, c. 35, -0,60 m
			SE, c. 48, -0,70 m
	Μητρόδωρος 2 Ἀθηνίππου	VI D	SB, c. 35
	Πόσις 3 Στρατονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 35
Ἀριστοκλῆς I	Ἰόβακχος Μολπαγόρου	VI B	SB, c. 139, -0,40 m
	Λεωμέδων Ἐπιδήμου	VI C 2	SB, c. 134, -0,40 m
	Ἡρακλείδης 2 Ἑκαταίου	VI C 2	SB, c. 134, -0,40 m

Κρέων	Μιλτιάδης Τεισάνδρου	V A	SB, c. 58, -0,65 m
	Ἀντίμαχος 2 Θεοπείδους	V B	SB, c. 25, -0,45 m
	Ποσίδειος 2 Θεαρίωνος	VI B	SB, c. 58, -0,65 m
	Πρωταγόρης 2 Κυνίσκου	VI C 2	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
	Φήμιος 3 Θεοπείδου	VI C 2	SB, c. 25, -0,50 m
	Μικρίας 3 Ἀρισταγόρου	VI D	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SB, c. 27
Δαμόνικος	Μαντίθεος 2 Πρωταγόρου	VI B	SA, c. 1
	Ίφρις 3 Ἑστιαίου	VI D	SA, c. 1
Εὐφρων	Πρωταγόρης 2 Κυνίσκου	VI C 1	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
	Μικρίας 3 Ἀρισταγόρου	VI D	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SB, c. 27, -0,50-0,70 m
Σωτήριχος II	Λεωμέδων Ἐπιδήμου	VI C 2	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἑτεονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
	Μικρίας 3 Ἀρισταγόρου	VI D	SB, c. 6, -0,70 m
Σάμος	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἑτεονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 35, -0,45 m
	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SC, c. 65
			SB, c. 35
	Ίφρις 3 Ἑστιαίου	VI D	SC, c. 65

	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SC, c. 65
	Μητρόδωρος 2 Ἀθηνίππου	VI D	SB, c. 35
	Πόσις 3 Στρατονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 35
Ἑλλάνικος	Ἰκέσιος 5 Ἐτεονίκου	VI D	SB, c. 53
	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SB, c. 53
Θεύδωρος	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SC, c. 65
	Ἰφίς 3 Ἑσπιαίου	VI D	SC, c. 65
			SB, c. 53-54
			SB, c. 49
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SC, c. 65
Δίσκος I	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SC, c. 65
	Ἰφίς 3 Ἑσπιαίου	VI D	SC, c. 65
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SC, c. 65
Δαμάτριος	Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m
	Ἰφίς 3 Ἑσπιαίου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m
	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SB, c. 2, -0,45 m
Μνησίθεος	Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου	VI D	SB, c. 65, -0,42 m

Table IV. Archaeological contexts (with depths for different amphora stamps)

SB, c. 91

-0,95 m	Herakleia Pontike (late gr. II): Ἡρόδωρος/Εὐφραῖος
-0,58 m	Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Ἀριστοκράτης
-0,35 m	Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Διονύσιος

SD, c. 95

- 0,95 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. III): Ἀπολλώνιος/ἐπὶ Σατύρου
- 0,83 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. III): Ἀρίστων/ἐπὶ Σκύθα
- 0,53 m Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Νικόστρατος

SC, c. 49-50

- 0,70 m Thasos (o.s.; gr. G 2): Πυλάδης/κεραμάρχης/Πυθίων
- 0,50 m Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Μένιππος
- 0,15 m Sinope (s.-gr. VI D): Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου

SC, c. 66-49

- 0,75 m Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Νικόστρατος
- 0,35 m Sinope (gr. VI D): Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου

SA, c. 30

- 0,60 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. II): Ἀπολλω(...)/Φίλο(...)
- 0,30 m Thasos (n.s.; incomplete)
- 0,15 m Sinope (s.-gr. VI A): Πόσις 2 Δαΐσκου

SB, c. 16

- 0,65 m Sinope (s.-gr. VI C): Πασιχάρης 2 Δημητρίου
 Πρωταγόρας 2 Κυνίσκου
 Λεωμέδων Ἐπιδήμου
 Τκέσιος 4 Σιμίου
 Τκέσιος 5 Ἐτεονίκου
 Μικρίας 3 Ἀρισταγόρου

SB, c. 34

- 0,80 m Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Ἀριστόβουλος
- 0,60 m Rhodos (II a): Πausanίας
 Sinope (VI C 2): Βόρυς 2 Ζεύξιος

Sinope (VI D): Ἰκέσιος 6 Ἀντιπάτρου

Ἀπολλωνίδης Ποσειδωνίου

Ἵλλος Φιλίσκου

-0,45 m Rhodos (II c): Εὐφράνωρ

SA, c. 60

-0,68 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. II)

-0,55 m Rhodos (I b): Ἀρίσταρχος

-0,50 m Rhodos (II a): Τιμοκλείδας

SA, c. 52

-0,80 m Thasos (o. s.): Τελέας

-0,60 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. II)

-0,55 m Sinope (s.-gr. C 1): Ἀνθεστήριος Νουμηνίου

SA, c. 49-56

-0,90 m Herakleia Pontike (late gr. II)

-0,60-0,75 m Herakleia Pontike (gr. IV): Ἀριστοκράτης

-0,70 m Thasos (o. s.; G 2): Πυθίων I

-0,50 m Rhodos (I c): Σθενέλας

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