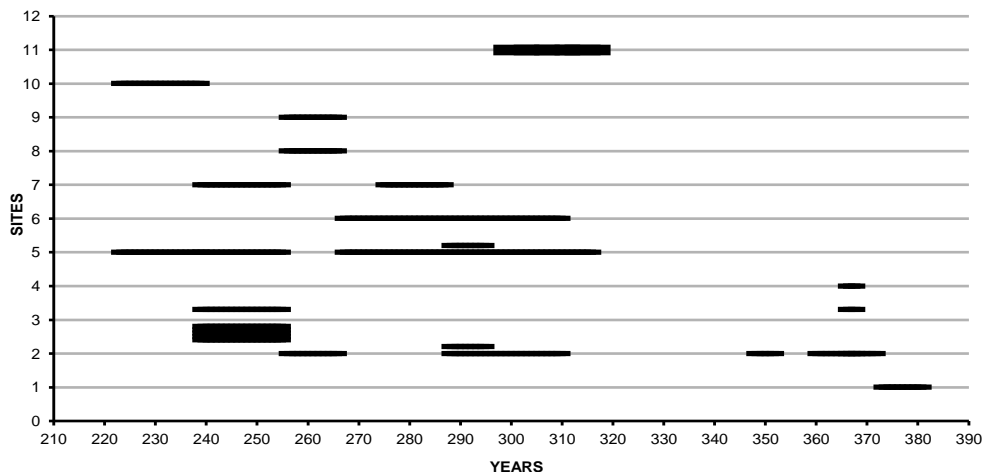


**CHRONOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BREAKOUT OF THE THASIAN
AND CHERSONESIAN AMPHORA STAMPS FROM THE SOUTHERN LEVANT**



**MAGISTRATE CERAMIC STAMPING IN HERAKLEIA PONTIKE:
NEW HYPOTHESIS AND DISCREPANCIES**

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The problem of establishing the exact list of the magistrates' names is principally important for researchers concerned with studies of ceramic stamps in different centres of manufacture of amphora containers. This problem is also urgent for Herakleia Pontike. Indeed, the numerous stamped amphorae and tiles from that city are encountered both at Greek and Barbarian settlements and necropolises of the 4th – first half of the 3rd centuries BC and are constantly used for their dating.

The first list of Herakleian magistrates, albeit incomprehensive, was published in 1926 by Boris N. Grakov and included about 50 names (Grakov 1926, p. 183-185). The manuscript of IOSPE III comprised 71 eponyms. Subsequent researchers specified different numbers of the magistrates – 79 (Brašinskij 1984b, p. 14), about 80 (Balabanov 1982, p. 17), 69 (Pavličenko 1999, p. 18-19), about 60 (Teleagă 2003, p. 95 ff.). The last of the published lists of the magistrates' names composed by Vladimir I. Kač is the most comprehensive one comprising 92 names (Kač 1997, p. 45; 2007, p. 247, 429-430).

Recently, Vladimir I. Kač, having analysed some closed archaeological complexes containing Herakleian stamps proposed to shift up the absolute dates of stamps of Herakleian magistrates. However, if we accept this hypothesis, the number of the magistrates in his list would overrun the period of stamping, given

that the personal nominal marking on ceramic containers was an annually alternating magistrate.

In order to settle this problem Kač suggested that in the 390s-380s B.C., the fiscal duties were performed not by a single magistrate but by a board of several officials (Kač 2007, p. 247; cf. Brašinskij 1965, p. 26; 1984b, p. 14).

Considering this hypothesis, we must take into consideration that the only example where not a single person but a board of magistrates was in charge of stamping amphorae and tiles is that of the Knidian *duoviri*. Moreover, during the period of the *duoviri*, each stamp contained two names (Grace & Savvatiianou-Petropoulakou 1970, p. 319; Jefremow 1995). It was the same for stamps of the *agoranomoi* on Olbian measuring *oinochoai* on which the names of all members of the board were associated (Ruban 1982, p. 36; Krapivina 2003, p. 140).

Hence, in Herakleia too, the legends of the stamps would have included the names of all the magistrates, if the control of the ceramic production was supervised by a board of several officials. Such a practice, moreover, would have been carried out in an extensive series of similar stamps over a certain interval rather than restricted to some isolated examples. However, only about a dozen of stamps of various types and dates with three names are recorded so far.

Furthermore, the identification of some names (for instance *Athanodōros*, *Elyros*, *Koas*, *Menippos* and *Syros*) as those of magistrates is arguable for various reasons.

It seems that our further reassessment of the list of magistrates enables us to reject the supposition that, during a certain interval of time, instead of a single functionary, a board of several magistrates was in charge of the official stamping of containers. Of no lesser importance for solving this keen problem would be to take into account the hypothesis about the Herakleian origin of the entire assemblage of the englyphic stamps.

LES AMPHORES DE TRANSPORT DES NOUVEAUX COMPLEXES FERMES DE LA CITE DES SCYTHES - ELISAVETOVSKOYE

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Les recherches de ces trois dernières années, réalisées par l'équipe archéologique du Don méridional, sous l'égide du Centre scientifique et méthodologique d'archéologie (Institut pédagogique de l'Université Fédérale du Sud Russie), par l'Institut d'histoire de la culture matérielle (Académie des Sciences de Russie), le Musée de l'Ermitage et par le Musée ethnographique régional de Rostov sur le monument clé de l'époque scytho-antique en Europe de l'Est, la cité d'Elisavetovskoye sur le Don, ont abouti à la découverte d'une série importante de complexes fermés de l'époque scythe qui contenaient des amphores de transport. Cette découverte repose sur l'étude couche par couche des strates