

Hellenistic Weights in the İzak Eskinazi Collection

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Introduction

As part of *Corpus Ponderum Antiquorum et Islamicorum Türkiye* Project, the weights discussed in this article consist of those purchased by İzak Eskinazi, a businessman and collector living in Izmir, since the early 2000s. Most of them were acquired through villagers or sellers bringing them to him, while some were purchased from overseas auctions. The catalog below includes a total of 86 weights covering various regions and cities, but the vast majority belong to cities west of Asia Minor. Since most of them bear an ethnicon or parasemon, identifications and attributions could have been made; however, attributions could not be made for some weights due to the absence of ethnicon or parasemon, although their units and dating could be determined. The cities and the number of the weights (shown in paranthesis) in the collection are as follows: Callatis (4), Heraclea Pontica (1), Lysimachia (6), Cyzicus (22), Lampsacus (1), Abydos (1), Ilium (1), Alexandria (3), Assos (2), Myrina (2), Cyme (7), Teos (1), Colophon (6), Chios (3), Ephesus (4), Priene (1), Miletus (1), Plarasa (3), Side (2), Smyrna (2), Heraclea ad Latmum (1+1), Antiochia ad Orontem (1), North Syrian polis (1), and uncertain poleis of western Asia Minor (9). In the catalog, the weights are arranged by city and then from largest to smallest unit. Each weight has been identified and described by providing its weight and dimensions, inventory numbers, and metal type. Unless otherwise stated, all weights are dated to the Hellenistic period. Some of the weights have been previously published, but it would be more accurate to say “mentioned” instead of “published” for them because those publications only provided technical information and were included in tables, and some even did not include photographs. With this article, both descriptions and inscriptions have been provided more clearly, and sometimes corrections have been made. The remaining weights, on the other hand, have not been previously published and are being published here for the first time¹.

Callatis

The number of weights from Callatis is relatively high, at least giving us an idea about the overall picture². While most bear unit names, they do not carry ethnics; however, attributions are possible considering the provenance. They are in the form of discoid, square, rectangular with handles on the top and triangular. Although there is variety in types, the most commonly seen ones are the head of Heracles or a club.

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¹ I would like to thank İzak Eskinazi for granting me permission to publish the weights. The photographs were taken by Gültekin Teoman, who also facilitated my work during my study. Additionally, I express my gratitude to Arif Yacı for proofreading of the initial version of the text. The images of the weights in this paper are not at 1:1 scale.

² See Pondera, “Callatis”.

1) Hemimnaion, Pb 228.9 g, 73x83 mm. Inv. no. 640. Lead weight, triangle in form with raised edge. Unpublished. On the top, above, star and below, club; between them, HMI(μναῖον). On the lower left and right corners, Δ – Α(μύσιον). All in relief. To lower right, stamp with a bunch of grapes. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 457.8 g). The bottom is blank.



2) Hemimnaion, Pb 229 g, 73 mm. Inv. no. 692. Lead weight, discoid in form with raised edge. Unpublished³. On the top, bow and club flanked by ΔΑ(μύσιον) and HMI(μναῖον). Below, horizontally placed bunch of grapes. All in relief. To right, stamp with a bunch of grapes. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 458 g). The bottom is blank.



3) Tetarton, Pb 117.8 g, 44 mm. Inv. no. 681. Lead weight, discoid in form with raised edge. Too worn. Unpublished⁴. On the top, club flanked by ΔΑ(μύσιον) and TET(αρτον). All in relief. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 471.2 g). The bottom is blank.



4) Hektemorion, Pb 85 g, 34x51 mm. Inv. no. 157. Lead rectangular weight with raised edges and a handle on the top. Unpublished. On the top, head of Heracles right within a frame. On the bottom is a club; H-PO(δότη or δώρου) and EK-TA for hektemorion (mna of 510 g). Gold staters minted during the reign of Mithradates VI Eupator in Callatis bear the abbreviation HPO and are dated to the first quarter of the 1st century BC.



Heraclea Pontica

Survived weights of Heraclea are of lead and square in form with raised edge. Generally, they bear head of Heracles on the top and club and bow in quiver with ethnic Ἡρακλεωτᾶν on the bottom. Sometimes, there is stamp bearing the name of an agoranomos on the side/s.

³ Ex-Solidus 23, 789 (this weight).

⁴ For similar examples see Pondera 1965 and 13642.

5) Hemimnaion, Pb 200 g, 40x41 mm. Inv. no. 652. Lead weight, square in form with raised edge. Too worn. Unpublished⁵. On the top, head of Heracles right, wearing lion scalp. On the bottom, club and bow in quiver but hardly visible. On the weights in Louvre and auction, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ is visible (see note 5) but on the current weight the legend is illegible (if any). All sides stamped with ΜΗΔΟΥ. All in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 400 g). The bottom is blank. It dates to the 4th– early 3rd century BC.



Lysimachia

Most of the surviving Lysimachian weights are made of lead, with a few bronze weights also present. Primarily depicted on the weights is the lion, which is also the city's parasemon. Many weights bear the abbreviation ΛΥ or ΛΥΣΙ, indicating the city's ethnikon⁶. The lion is depicted in full on big units (ie. mna and its multiples), whereas it is generally a protome on the fractions (i.e. hemimnaion and smaller fractions) but there are exceptions. The majority of the weights bear unit marks ranging from dimnaion to the fractions: Δ or ΔΙ for dimnaion, Μ for mna, Η for hemi-mnaion, ΤΡ [or Τ?] for triton, Τ or ΤΕ for tetarton. Surviving examples suggest that a Lysimachian mna was about 500 g.

6) Mna, Pb 470.7 g, 75x76 mm. Inv. no. 691. Lead square weight with slightly raised and concave edges, corners are rounded; pierced on the lower right corner⁷. On the top is a lion jumping r.; in the upper and lower left and right corners, Λ-Υ-[Σ]-Ι(μαχέων). All are in relief. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank.



7) Hemimnaion, Pb 232.2 g, 45x47 mm. Inv. no. 712. Lead square weight with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished⁸. On the top is a lion protome right, head facing and its mane is distinct; in the upper and lower left and right corners, Λ-Υ-Σ-Ι(μαχέων); below, in the middle, Η(μμναῖον) which stands for half mna. All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 464.4 g). The bottom is blank.



⁵ For a similar example see Killen 2017, pl. 18, 12-14 (ΜΗΔΟΥ); Leu Numismatik WA 18, 3951 (= Pondera 14849), 12607, 12608.

⁶ For Lysimachian weights see Killen 2016; Tekin 2018a.

⁷ Published in Tekin 2018a, no. 19 (this weight) = ex Solidus 23, 788.

⁸ For similar examples see Tekin 2016, pl. 9, no. 63 = Tekin 2018a, 28 and Tekin 2016, pl. 10, no. 66; Tekin 2018a, no. 33.

8) Tartemorion, AE 123.1 g, 40x42 mm. Inv. no. 732. Bronze with lead content. Thick square in form with slightly rounded corners. Pierced on the upper right corner. Unpublished. On the top is a lion protome right, facing head; Λ-Υ(σιμαχέων) on each side of the head. Below, ΤΑΡ(τημόριον). All are in relief. It is a tartemorion (ie tetarton) (mna of 492.4 g). The bottom is blank. This weight is a bit unusual in terms of its obverse depiction. For instance, the style of the lion and the 'laughing' face, the prominent paws, and the use of ΤΑΡ for the unit name 'tartemorion' instead of T or TE for 'tetarton'. 'ΤΑΡ' does not appear as a unit name on the Lysimachian weights.



9) Tetarton, Pb 122.5 g, 34x36x10 mm. Inv. no. 17. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Pierced at the top left corner. Too worn⁹. On the top is a protome of a lion r. and on the top left and right corners, Λ-[Υ]σιμαχέων; all are in relief. It is a tetarton (mna of 490 g). The bottom is blank.



10) Tetarton, Pb 120,76 g, 39x40x10 mm. Inv. no. 543. Lead weight, thick square in form with rounded corners¹⁰. On the top is a lion protome right; below, ΛΥ(σιμαχέων); all are in relief. It is a tetarton (mna of 483.04 g). The bottom is blank.



11) Tetarton, Pb 110.8 g, 33x38 mm. Inv. no. 651. Lead square weight with rounded corners. Unpublished¹¹. On the top is a lion protome right; below, ΛΥ(σιμαχέων). All are in relief. It is a tetarton (mna of 443.2 g). The bottom is blank.



Cyzicus

When we consider all the poleis in Asia Minor, Cyzicus is the first polis producing weights bearing ethnic and unit name¹². Today, hundreds of Cyzicus weights remain and they are unrivaled in the field. The majority of surviving Cyzicene weights are made of lead and have a square or nearly square shape. Most of them feature the city's symbol, abbreviated ethnic (KYZ or KYZI), and unit mark, making them easily identifiable. A small portion of the weights are made of bronze. Symbols on the weights include the tunny, dolphin, torch and caduceus. However, the tunny and torch, symbols of the city's goddess Demeter, prevail overwhelmingly. These two

⁹ Published in Tekin 2016, 64, table 25, no. 28 and pl. 10, 69 = Tekin 2018a, no. 56 (= Pondera 3249).

¹⁰ Published in Tekin 2016, 64, table 25, no. 32 and pl. 10, fig. 72; Tekin 2018a, no. 61 (= Pondera 12761). The inventory number of this weight is miswritten in Tekin 2016 and Tekin 2018a as inv. no. 542 but it should be inv. no. 543.

¹¹ For similar examples see the references at n. 7.

¹² Tekin 2016, 69-83.

symbols are commonly found as coin types of Cyzicus and represent the city's parasemon. It seems that a Cyzicene mna was about 500 g. On the other hand, the differences in weights of Cyzicus staters indicate adjustments made to the standard over time.

12) Dimnaion, Pb 1124 g, 105x110 mm. Inv. no. 742. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners. Pierced and bottom right corner is broken. Unpublished. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and ΔΙΜ[N](ουν). All are in relief. It is a dimnaion in unit (mna of 562 g). Its original mass may be approximately 20-30 g more (around 1150 g) due to the missing part in the bottom right corner. The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the 3rd-2nd centuries BC.



13) Mna, Pb 507.8 g, 73x84 mm. Inv. no. 473. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners¹³. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and MNA. All are in relief. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank.



14) Mna, Pb 521.4 g, 74x83x8 mm. Inv. no. 628. Lead weight, rectangular in form with slightly rounded corners¹⁴. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and MNA. All are in relief. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank.



15) Mna, Pb 499 g, 53x63 mm. Inv. no. 570. Lead weight, rectangular in form with slightly rounded corners. On the top is a tuna fish in relief. Since there is no ethnic attribution to Cyzicus is not certain but it is the strongest candidate. Additionally, a weight at the Bandırma Museum, located ca. 10 km away from Kyzikos, serves as a fine example of Cyzicus weights that do not bear an ethnicon¹⁵. This also makes Cyzicus as the strongest candidate for the weights bearing just a tuna fish in relief. This current weight is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank.



¹³ Published in Tekin 2016, 71, table 29, no. 5, pl. 13, 89.

¹⁴ Published in Tekin 2019, 70, no. 51(= Pondera 13172)

¹⁵ Tekin 2013, no. 3, fig. 3.

16) Hemimnaion, Pb 228.2 g, 45x50 mm. Inv. no. 571. Lead weight, slightly rectangular in form with slightly rounded corners. On the top is a tuna fish in relief. Since there is no ethnic, attribution to Cyzicus is not certain but it is the strongest candidate as it is stated in for the previous example. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 456.4 g). The bottom is blank.



17) Triton, Pb 172.8 g, 47x47 mm. Inv. no. 474. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners¹⁶. On the top is a tuna fish flanked by KYZ(ικηνῶν) and TPI(τον). All are in relief. It is a triton or tritemorion in unit (mna of 518.4 g). The bottom is blank.



18) Tartemorion, Pb 121.71 g, 39x44 mm. Inv. no. 245. Copper alloy with lead inside. Square in form with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is a caduceus flanked by KYZI(ικηνῶν) and TAP(τημόριον). All are in relief. It is a tartemorion (ie tetarton) (mna of 486.84 g). The bottom is blank.



19) Tartemorion, Pb 117.20 g, 36x40 mm. Inv. no. 542. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners¹⁷. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(ικηνῶν) and TAP(τημόριον) but P is retrograde. All are in relief. It is a tartemorion in unit (mna of 468.8 g). The bottom is blank.



20) Tetarton, Pb 121.4 g, 38x39 mm. Inv. no. 635. Lead weight, square in form. A deep dent on the fish. Unpublished¹⁸. On the top, tuna fish; to upper left corner, TE in ligature which stands for tetarton (τέταρτον). It is a tetarton (mna of 485.6 g). The bottom is blank. Since the tuna fish is the parasemon of Cyzicus, it may be a Cyzicene weight but attribution is not certain.



¹⁶ Published in Tekin 2016, 73, table 29, no. 25, pl. 14, no. 100.

¹⁷ Published in Tekin 2016, 73, table 29, no. 33.

¹⁸ For similar weights see CPAI III/1, no. 12; Pondera 16840 and 15573 (both are 1/3- mna). For a triton see Weiss 1990, I.2, pl. 12, I.2.

21) Tetarton, AE 109.1 g, 36x37 mm. Inv. no. 626. Bronze weight, square in form. On the top is a tuna fish in relief; on the upper left corner, horizontal engraved T(έταρτον). Since there is no ethnic, attribution to Cyzicus is not certain but it is the strongest candidate as it is stated in for the previous examples. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 436.4 g). The bottom is blank.



22) Hexastateron, Pb 147.1 g, 49x53 mm. Inv. no. 541. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners¹⁹. On the top is a tuna fish flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and ΕΞΑ(στάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a hexastateron in unit (stater of 24.51 g). The bottom is blank.



23) Tristateron, Pb 64.7 g, 39x39 mm. Inv. no. 475. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners²⁰. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and TPIC(τάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a tristateron in unit (stater of 21.56 g). The bottom is blank.



24) Tristateron? AE 56.4 g, 36x37 mm. Inv. no. 627. Bronze weight, square in form. On the top is a tuna fish in relief. Since there is no ethnic, attribution to Cyzicus is not certain but it is the strongest candidate as it is stated in for the previous examples without ethnics. It is a tristateron in unit (stater of 18.8 g). The bottom is blank.



25) Distateron, Pb 46.3 g, 29x30 mm. Inv. no. 476. Lead weight, thick square in form with slightly rounded corners²¹. On the top is a caduceus flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and ΔICT(άτηρον), both words are retrograde. All are in relief. It is a distateron in unit (stater of 23.15 g). The bottom is blank.



26) Distateron, Pb 43.4 g, 33x34 mm. Inv. no. 680. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZ(κηνῶν) and ΔIC(τάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a distateron in unit (stater of 21.7 g). The bottom is blank.



¹⁹ Published in Tekin 2016, 74, table 29, no. 41.

²⁰ Published in Tekin 2016, 75, table 29, no. 50, pl. 15, no. 109 = Tekin 2019, 70, no. 52.

²¹ Published in Tekin 2016, 76, table 29, no. 68, pl. 15, no. 115.

27) Distateron, Pb 36.7 g, 34x34 mm. Inv. no. 618. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Edges are too worn. Unpublished²². On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥ(ζικηνῶν) and ΔΥΟ (στάτηρον/στατήρες). All are in relief. It is a distateron in unit (stater of 18.35 g). The bottom is blank.



28) Stater, Pb 20.75 g, 26x27 mm. Inv. no. 478. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners²³. On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥΖΙ(κηνῶν) and CTA(τήρ). All are in relief. It is a stater in unit. The bottom is blank.



29) Stater, Pb 20.46 g, 26x26 mm. Inv. no. 479. Lead weight, thick square in form²⁴. On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥΖΙ(κηνῶν) and CTA(τήρ). All are in relief. It is a stater in unit. The bottom is blank.



30) Hemistateron, Pb 13.03 g, 21x23 mm. Inv. no. 480. Lead weight, square in form²⁵. On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥΖΙ(κηνῶν) and ΗΜΙ(στάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a hemistateron in unit (stater of 26.06 g). The bottom is blank.



31) Hemistateron, Pb 12.4 g, 21x22 mm. Inv. no. 165. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners. Pierced on the bottom left corner²⁶. On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥΖΙ(κηνῶν) and ΗΜΙ(στάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a hemistateron in unit (stater of 24.8 g). The bottom is blank.



32) Hemistateron, Pb 11 g, 24x35 mm. Inv. no. 617. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners. Pierced at upper right corner. Unpublished. On the top is a torch flanked by ΚΥΖΙ(κηνῶν) and ΗΜΙC(τάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a hemistateron in unit (stater of 22 g). The bottom is blank.



²² For similar examples see Tekin 2016, p. 77, table 29, no. 85, pl. 16, fig. 122 and no. 87 = CPAI III/1, no. 17; Tekin 2013, no. 9.

²³ Published in Tekin 2016, 79, table 29, no. 108, pl. 17, no. 133; Ex CNG 94, 878.

²⁴ Published in Tekin 2016, 109, table 29, no. 109, pl. 17, fig. 134.

²⁵ Published in Tekin 2016, 80, table 29, no. 122, pl. 18, no. 139.

²⁶ Published in Tekin 2016, 80, table 29, no. 124, pl. 18, 140.

33) Hemistateron, AE 10.76 g, 21x22x23 mm. Inv. no. 646. Bronze weight with lead content, square in form with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is a torch flanked by KYZI(κηνῶν) and HMIC(τάτηρον). All are in relief. It is a hemistateron in unit (stater of 21.52 g). The bottom is blank.



Lampsacus

The weights of Lampsacus are made of lead and square or triangular in form. They bear the parasemon of the city – a protome of a winged horse with a bird's tail in relief.

34) Hemimnaion, Pb 244.70 g, 38x38 mm. Inv. No. 757 Lead weight, thick square in form. Unpublished²⁷. On the top is forepart of a winged horse with bird's tail to left. Beneath, H(μυμναῖον). All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 489.4 g). The bottom is blank.



Abydus

Surviving weights of Abydus, predominantly made of lead, typically exhibit rectangular or square forms²⁸. Evidence from its coins and weights reveals the city's emblem as the eagle. Sometimes there is an abbreviation of demosion such as ΔH indicating the state guarantee on the weights.

35) Hemimnaion, Pb 235.1 g, 46x48 mm. Inv. no. 520. Lead weight, square in form²⁹. On the top is an eagle, standing left; on the right upper corner, HMI(μναῖον). All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 470.2 g). The bottom is blank.



Ilium

Weights of Ilium are rare and of lead. The types or symbols seen on its weights are Athena's head, pig's head and helmet. The abbreviated ethnic IAI appears on the weights except on the ones which bear the pig's head.

36) Mna, Pb 500.9 g, 83x85 mm. Inv. no. 118. Lead weight, triangular in form, corners folded inwards, lower right corner is broken³⁰. On the top is an helmet; below, IAI(έων). All are in relief. It is a mna in unit but its original mass should be higher due to the break in the lower right corner. The bottom is blank.



²⁷ Ex-Concordia Numismatic 5, 657. For the identification of the creature see Tekin 2017 and Killen 2018.

²⁸ For weights of Abydus see Tekin 2016, 87-88.

²⁹ Published in Tekin 2016, 88, table 31, no. 3, pl. 20, no. 155 = Tekin 2019, 71, no. 55 (= Pondera 13226).

³⁰ Published in Tekin 2016, 90, table 32, no. 1, pl. 21, 159 = Tekin 2019, 66, no. 39.

Alexandria (Troas)

Most of the weights feature a depiction of a grazing horse along with the city's abbreviated ethnicon inscribed (ie. ΑΛΕ or ΑΛΕΞΑΝ)³¹. Sometimes there are symbols in field and grain between the legs of the horse. In Alexandria, the horse was used as a parasemon. On a few weights, there is a depiction of a kithara instead of a horse.

37) Trimnaion, Pb 1265 g, 92x95 mm. Inv. no. 117. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners³². On the top is a kithara flanked by Α-Λ / Ε-Ξ / [Α]-Ν(δρέων) and bow to the left field but hardly visible, only the upper part can be seen. Below, [Γ] Μ(νᾶ) which stands for "three mna". All are in relief. It is a trimnaion in unit (mna of 421.66 g). The bottom is blank.



38) Hemimnaion, Pb 210 g, 46x46x9 mm. Inv. no. 624. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners³³. On the top is a grazing horse r.; above, ΑΛΕ(ξανδρέων); below, under the ground line, Η(μυμναῖον); corn grain between legs. All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 420 g). The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the Early Hellenistic period.



39) Ogdoon, Pb 50.1 g, 30x31 mm. Inv. no. 713. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners. A dent on the groundline³⁴. On the top is a grazing horse right; above, ΑΛΕ(ξανδρέων); below, under the ground line, Ο(γδοον). All are in relief. It is an ogdoon in unit (mna of 400.8 g).



The bottom is blank but incised Δ and some irregular incisions. It may be dated to the Early Hellenistic period.

Assos

The representation of a griffin, a common motif on the coins of Assos, is also found on its weights. Hence, it can be confidently asserted that the griffin serves as the city's emblem. The

³¹ For Alexandrian weights see Tekin 2023.

³² Published in Tekin 2023, no. 2 = Tekin 2016, 123, table 45, no. 1, pl. 35, fig. 278a-b (misattr. to Alabanda) (= Pondera, 13231).

³³ Published in Tekin 2019, 72, 61 = Tekin 2023, no. 12 (= Pondera 13186).

³⁴ Published in Tekin 2023, no. 45.

griffin appears on both coins and weights, sometimes facing left and other times facing right. However, its craftsmanship on the weights is not of the same quality as seen on the city's coins; it is more stylized.

40) Dimnaion, Pb 943 g, 82x76 mm. Inv. no. 758. Lead weight, square in form. Unpublished³⁵. On the top, griffin seated right with its front paws extended forward. Below, large M(vāi) and Δ(ύο). All are in relief. It is a dimnaion in unit (mna of 471.5 g). The bottom is blank. On the coins of Teos, griffin is also depicted seated but generally left forepaw raised. But, on the coins of Assos it is depicted with forepaws extended forward as it is seen in the current weight.



41) Mna, Pb 452 g, 71x70 mm. Inv. no. 759. Lead weight, square in form. Unpublished³⁶. On the top, griffin seated right. Above, ΑΣΣΙΩΝ; below, [ΔΗ](μόςιον) M(vā) or M may be the last letter of ΔΗΜ. All are in relief. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank.



Myrina

On its coins and weights, a volute krater is frequently depicted, indicating that it served as the city's parasemon. Surviving Myrina weights are made of lead and typically square in shape³⁷. They all feature the volute krater, with most also bearing the initial letters of its ethnic (M-Y).

42) Dimnaion, Pb 860.4 g, 80x83x13 mm. Inv. no. 730. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners and concave edges. Unpublished. On the top is a volute krater flanked by two identical monograms of ⓄΣ above and Δ-I(μνουν) below. All are in relief. It is a dimnaion in unit (mna of 430.2 g). The bottom is blank.



43) Tetarton, Pb 114.4 g, 38x41 mm. Inv. no. 710. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners; worn. Unpublished³⁸. On the top is a volute krater flanked by M-Y(ριναίων). All are in relief. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 457.6 g). The bottom is blank but slightly raised edges.



³⁵ Ex-Nomos, Obolos 27, 434 (= Pondera 17048). For a similar one from Assos excavation see Tekin 2024b, no. 3.


³⁶ Ex-Nomos, Obolos 29, 293 (= Pondera 17258).

³⁷ For Myrinaean weights see Tekin 2016, 98-101; Tekin 2018b.


³⁸ For a similar example see CPAI III/1, no. 48.

Cyme

The weights of Cyme are quite rare; about a dozen lead weights square in shape have survived³⁹. Apart from a few they have the first two letters K-Y of city's ethnic Κυμαίων. Weights of Cyme features a vase with a single handle as the parasemon.

44) Trimnaion, Pb 1483 g, 72x77 mm. Inv. no. 637. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. On the top is a vase with one handle in relief. Unpublished. To r., Γ which stands for trimnaion. It is a trimnaion in unit (mna of 494.33 g). On the bottom right corner, a square control stamp with a monogram  and a bunch of grapes near the left leg of M. It is the largest unit of Cymeian weights known to date. The bottom is blank.



45) Hemimnaion, Pb 345.6 g, 52x53x13 mm. Inv. no. 685. Lead weight, square in form, sides are slightly concave. On the top is a vase with one handle but deformed due to the stamps over it and one stamp is legible () but others not; large K-Υ(μαίων) on the upper left and right corners; [H](μ) – [M](ναϊον) on the lower left and right corners but both letters are deformed; all are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 691.2 g). The bottom is blank. The stamps suggest that the weight was decommissioned or removed from use.



46) Hemimnaion, Pb 303.2 g, 48x42x14 mm. Inv. no. 693. Lead weight, square in form, sides are slightly concave. On the top is a vase with one handle but deformed due to four illegible square stamps over it. In other words, the depiction of the vase on it is not clear; it seems as if there is another depiction. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 606.4 g). The bottom is blank. It appears to have been invalidated, similar to the preceding one.



47) Hemimnaion, Pb 285.5 g, 62x55x9 mm. Inv. no. 4. Lead weight, square in form, all sides are concave; deep dent on the bottom edge⁴⁰. On the top is a vase with one handle; K-Υ(μαίων) on the upper left and right corner; to the left, H(μμναϊον). All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 571 g). The bottom is blank.



³⁹ For weights of Kyme see Tekin 2016, 101-104.

⁴⁰ Published in Tekin 2016, 103, table 38, no. 4 and pl. 25, fig. 198 = Tekin 2019, 71, no. 56 (= Pondera, 13271).

48) Tristateron, Pb 74.07 g, 37x34 mm. Inv. no. 133. Lead weight, square in form with slightly rounded corners; corners folded inwards, upper and lower edges are concave⁴¹. On the top is a vase with one handle. To left, Γ which may stand for 3-stater (stater of 24.69 g). All are in relief. The bottom is blank.



49) Distateron or ogdoon Pb 55.6 g, 23x25 mm. Inv. no. 228. Lead weight, thick square in form with rounded corners. Too worn. Unpublished. On the top is a vase with one handle in relief. It is a distateron or an ogdoon (1/8 mna), that is a mna of 444.8 g or stater of 27.8 g. The bottom is blank.



50) Distateron? Pb 48.4 g, 21x24 mm. Inv. no. 231. Lead weight, thick square in form with rounded corners. Too worn. Unpublished. On the top is a vase with one handle in relief. It may be a distateron in unit (stater of 24.2 g). The bottom is blank.



Teos

The weights of Teos are unknown, but a few weights with uncertain attribution have survived to the present day. One of these weights is housed in the Hermitage Museum and features a depiction of a standing griffin⁴². However, the attribution to Teos is doubtful since there is no ethnic. Similarly, the attribution of the weight presented here is also doubtful since there is no ethnic.

51) Mna, Pb 479.8 g, 95x90x4 mm. Inv. no. 552. Lead weight, square in form, right corners and edge are broken⁴³. On the top is a griffin, jumping right; no ethnic or unit mark. All are in relief. It is a mna in unit, but its original mass should be higher than 500 g due to the break in the right part. The bottom is blank but adhered extra large lead piece. It may be dated to the Early Hellenistic period. Attribution and identification are doubtful.



Although the emblem of Teos is the griffin, the attribution to Teos is not definite due to the absence of an ethnic. Additionally, the griffin is also the symbol of Assos and Abdera. Considering its position and style on the coins of Teos, Assos, and Abdera, an evaluation can undoubtedly

⁴¹ Published in Tekin 2016, 104, table 38, no. 12 and pl. 26, fig. 203. In the previous publication stated here it was suggested that it might be a hektemorion or 3-uncia in unit but rather it may be a tristateron.

⁴² Chuistova 1962, pl. 46, 168 (= Pondera 13249).

⁴³ Published in Tekin 2019, 68, no. 47 (= Pondera 13177).

ly be made, but it is also observed that it is not always depicted in the same way. This “weight” was acquired in Izmir (ancient Smyrna) by the collector, so the provenance suggests that it may belong to Teos. On the other hand, the absence of an ethnic and unit name on this example, along with its relatively thin fabrication, also raises the possibility that it may not be a weight (perhaps an applique?). In that case, the following question arises: Could it be a coincidence that its weight corresponds to mna?

Colophon

Surviving weights from Colophon are typically square in shape and made of lead⁴⁴. Since they often lack an ethnic, attributing them to Colophon can sometimes be challenging. However, the presence of a lyre motif and the location of discovery are important criteria.

52) Hemimnaion, Pb 254.9 g, 53x57x8 mm. Inv. no. 6. Lead weight, square in form, with slightly rounded corners⁴⁵. On the top is a lyre flanked by H – M(μνναίων). All are in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 509.8 g). The bottom is blank.



53) Triton? Pb 186.9 g, 41x41x10 mm. Inv. no. 222. Lead weight, square in form, with slightly rounded corners. On the top is a lyre in relief. It may be a triton in unit (mna of 560.7 g). The bottom is blank.



54) Distateron, Pb 38.31 g, 23x24 mm. Inv. no. 276. Lead weight, square in form, with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished⁴⁶. On the top is a lyre in relief; beneath, Δ(ιστάτηρον) It is a distateron in unit (stater of 19.15 g). The bottom is blank.



55) Stater, Pb 20.5 g, 20x21 mm. Inv. no. 166. Lead weight, square in form, with slightly rounded corners⁴⁷. On the top is a lyre in relief. It is probably a stater in unit. The bottom is blank.



⁴⁴ Tekin 2016, 111-113.

⁴⁵ Published in Tekin 2016, 112, table 41, no. 3, Pl. 30, 228 = Tekin 2019, 71, no. 58 (= Pondera 13284).

⁴⁶ For similar examples see Pondera 15510 and 15511.

⁴⁷ Published in Tekin 2016, 113, table 41, no. 17.

56) Stater, Pb 20.4 g, 20x20 mm. Inv. no. 518. Lead weight, thick square in form, with slightly rounded corners⁴⁸. On the top is a lyre in relief. It is probably a stater in unit. The bottom is blank.



57) Stater, Pb 20.2 g, 20x21 mm. Inv. no. 694. Lead weight, thick square in form, with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished⁴⁹. On the top is a lyre in relief. It is probably a stater in unit. The bottom is blank.



Chios

The surviving weights of Chios are typically square and made of lead⁵⁰. The primary depictions on these weights are either a sphinx or an amphora, representing the city's emblem. The sphinx is sometimes depicted alone or seated on an amphora, while amphoras are also occasionally depicted independently on Chian weights.

58) Tetarton, Pb 108.3 g, 31x35 mm. Inv. no. 644. Lead weight, thick square in form, with slightly rounded corners. Unpublished⁵¹. On the top is an amphora in relief and to the left, TET. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 433.2 g). The bottom is blank.



59) Hektemorion, Pb 76 g, 26x29 mm. Inv. no. 707. Lead weight, thick square in form, with rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is an amphora in relief. No ethnic and unit mark. It is probably a hektemorion in unit (mna of 456 g). The bottom is blank.



60) Distateron, Pb 48.5 g, 25x25x6 mm. Inv. no. 567. Lead weight, square in form, with rounded corners. To left, hole. Unpublished. On the top is an amphora in relief; to right, ΔΥ(σοστάτηρον). It is a distateron in unit (stater of 24.25 g). The bottom is blank.



Ephesus

Survived weights of Ephesus are of lead and basically square or rectangular in shape⁵². The weights mainly have the bee and sometimes stag as the parasemon of the city.

⁴⁸ Published in Tekin 2016, 113, table 41, no. 18.

⁴⁹ For similar examples see Tekin 2016, 31, pl. 31, fig. 240; Pondera 15513.

⁵⁰ Tekin 2016, 108-111.

⁵¹ For similar examples but with different unit (1/8 mna) see *Leu Numismatik WA 24*, 3580 (= *Pondera 16858*).

⁵² For weights of Ephesus see Tekin 2016, 114-117.

61) 5-mna / 7-litra, Pb 2095 g, 132x166 mm. Inv. no. 721. Lead weight, square in form with raised and beveled edges, decorated with short incised lines; handle on the top. Unpublished. On the top, MNA / ΛΕΙΤΡΑΙ / E-Z in three lines, in relief. So, the names of two standards, ie mna and litra, take place together



with E and Z which stand for 5 and 7 stating that they refer to 5-mna (mna of 419 g) and 7-litra (litra italike of 299.28 g) in unit. However, for both standards, the existing mass of this weight is slightly low. This weight was likely produced during a transitional period when the Ephesians began to commonly use the libra system, marking a shift from the mna system. We know that the establishment of the province of Asia in Western Anatolia occurred during the Late Hellenistic period. It is likely that the libra system was also in use in Ephesus from at least the end of the 2nd century BC onwards. That's why this weight bears the names of both units. On the other hand, weights stating double units are rare. On the handle, circular stamp with the cultus statue of Artemis Ephesia. On the bottom, a thymiaterion flanked by two stags, each standing on base and facing each other. Illegible inscription above and below; letters seen are: E [.] O above and ΠΟΙ / ΝΩ below. All are in relief. It may be dated to the late Hellenistic period.

62) Hemimnaion, Pb 258.2 g, 48x47 mm. Inv. no. 120. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners⁵³. On the top is a bee above a large H(μῦμναϊον); all in relief. Cmk. in center, MAK. On each side of the bee, engraved later K and Υ. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 516.4 g). The bottom is blank.



63) Hemimnaion, Pb 235.6 g, 43x44x12 mm. Inv. no. 119. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners⁵⁴. On the top is a bee above a large H(μῦμναϊον); all in relief. It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 471.2 g). The bottom is blank.



⁵³ Published in Tekin 2016, 116, table 42, no. 7 and pl. 32, fig. 248 (= Pondera 13310). For similar examples see Tekin 2016, pl. 32, 249-252.

⁵⁴ Published in Tekin 2016, 116, table 42, no. 12 and pl. 32, fig. 252; Tekin 2019, 69, no. 49 (= Pondera 13313).

64) Tridrachmon? Pb 12.7 g, 24x24 mm. Inv. no. 718. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished⁵⁵. On the top is a protome of stag r., head turned back, there may be a palm tree behind but not visible or no palm tree, in relief; to right, in miniscule letters: ...]MA[.]O[... It may be a tridrachmon in unit (drachm of 4.23 g). The bottom is blank.



Priene

The surviving weights of Priene are typically square or triangular in form and made of lead⁵⁶. They often bear a trident as parasemon and the first three letters of the ethnic in abbreviated form: ΠΙΠΙ(ηνέων).

65) Triton, Pb 183 g, 38x54 mm. Inv. no. 750. Lead weight, truncated triangle. Unpublished. On the top is a trident above a vase (?) flanked by Α-Λ / ΚΙ-ΙΜ / Α-Χ / Ο-Σ, all in relief. The double I after K should be a mistake! We cannot be sure of the name, whether it was in the nominative form or the genitive form, because the last letter is not clear. There is a certain Alkimachos (Ἀλκίμαχος) son of Euenorides attested in an inscription from Priene, from the 5th century BC⁵⁷. We cannot know if it is the same person. Although this weight does not bear an ethnic, the weight may belong to Priene since the trident is a parasemon of Priene; the form is also suitable for Priene. It may be a triton in unit (mna of 549 g). The bottom is blank.



Miletus

Weights of Miletus are typically made of lead and have a triangular or square shape⁵⁸. Some were discovered during excavations at Miletus. They often feature the initial letters of the city's ethnic in the form of a monogram (= M+I). This monogram is frequently found on coins from the fourth century BC, particularly during the Hellenistic period.

66) Tetarton, AE 114.1 g, 35x33x9 mm. Inv. no. 329. Bronze weight with lead content, square in form⁵⁹. On the top is a large M+I(λησίων) in relief. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 456.4 g). The bottom is blank.



Plarasa

Plarasa, situated in Bingeç Village, in the province of Aydın, approximately 15 km southwest of Aphrodisias only briefly appears in historical records before disappearing or being supplanted by Aphrodisias. The surviving Plarasan weights depict a double axe flanked by the letters Π and Λ, representing the first two letters of the ethnic Πλαρασέων⁶⁰.

⁵⁵ For a similar one see Leu Numismatik WA 18 (= Pondera 14843).

⁵⁶ Tekin 2016, 118.

⁵⁷ I.Priene B - M 426.

⁵⁸ For Milesian weights see Tekin 2016, 119-122.

⁵⁹ Published in Tekin 2019, 70, 54.

⁶⁰ Tekin 2022, 118-120.

67) Mna, Pb 435.4 g, 68x68x8 mm. Inv. no. 703. Lead weight, square in form⁶¹. On the top is a double axe flanked by Π-Λ(αρασέων) It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank but worn. It may be dated to the late 3rd-2nd centuries BC.



68) Mna, Pb 426.7 g, 65x67x11 mm. Inv. no. 704. Lead weight, square in form, hollow in the bottom right corner⁶². On the top is a double axe flanked by Π-Λ(αρασέων). It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the late 3rd-2nd centuries BC.



69) Hemimnaion, Pb 215.2 g, 51x51x8 mm. Inv. no. 705. Lead weight, square in form⁶³. On the top is a double axe flanked by Π-Λ(αρασέων). It is a hemimnaion in unit (mna of 430.4 g). The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the late 3rd-2nd centuries BC.



Smyrna

The surviving weights of Smyrna are typically made of lead and have a rectangular or square shape⁶⁴. The tripod depicted on them is considered the city's parasemon. Tripods are also depicted on some bronze coins of Smyrna dating back to the second century BC. The ethnic Ζμυρναίων is either fully written out or abbreviated on these weights.

70) Tartemorion, Pb 184.4 g, 41x41x11 mm. Inv. no. 726. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished⁶⁵. On the top is a tripod with prominent feet flanked by ΖΜΥ[Ρ](ναίων) -ΤΑΡ(τημόριον), retrograde. It is a tartemorion in unit (mna of 737.6 g), over 150 standard. The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the end of the 1st century BC / early 1st century AD due to its higher mass.



⁶¹ Published in Tekin 2022, fig. 2.

⁶² Published in Tekin 2022, fig. 3.

⁶³ Published in Tekin 2022, fig. 4.

⁶⁴ Tekin 2016, 105-108.

⁶⁵ For similar examples see Tekin 2016, 107, table 39, no.11-12, pl. 27, figs. 210-211; Killen 2017, pl. 30, 4; Pondera 13373, 13368.

71) Tartemorion, Pb 146.7 g, 43x46 mm. Inv. no. 686. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is a tripod flanked by ZMY(ρναίων) - TAP(τημόριον). It is a tartemorion (mna of 586.8 g) in 134/136 standard. The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the late Hellenistik Period.



Heraclea ad Latmum

72) Pentemnaion, Pb 2520 g, 116x170 mm. Inv. no. 550. Lead weight, square in form⁶⁶. Pierced on bottom left corner. On the top, club and cornucopia; to right, HPA(κλέων); H and P are ligated. Although the iconographic attributes of Heracles are the lion skin and the club, he sometimes is seen with cornucopia. According to the legend, the cornucopia was created when Heracles wrestled with the river god Acheloos and wrenched off one of his horns. So, Heracles sometimes is represented carrying cornucopia in Greek and Roman art. Current weight is a pentemnaion or 5-mna (mna of 504 g). The bottom is blank.



73) Pentemnaion, Pb 2435 g, 103x103x15 mm. Inv. no. 551. Lead weight, square in form. One face is engraved with ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΥ and on the other is engraved with ΑΠΕΛΛΟΥΣ which refers to a certain Apellous serving as an epimeletes. Although it doesn't bear an ethnic, since this weight was found alongside the previous one in the same location, it can be inferred that this official was serving in Heraclea ad Latmum. Epimeletai undertook various responsibilities in various places, but especially in agoras and gymnasiums related to financial matters; thus, it is evident that this current officer performed a duty related to the agora, as evidenced by this inscription on a weight. This weight is a pentemnaion or 5-mna (mna of 487 g).



⁶⁶ Published in Tekin 2016, 125, table 46, no. 1 and pl. 36, fig. 280.

Side

Only a few Sidetan weights have survived to the present day, and their attribution is not definite since they lack ethnic and were not found during excavations.

74) Tetarton, AE 105.5 g, 32x35x13 mm. Inv. no. 648. Bronze weight with lead content, square in form with slightly rounded corners⁶⁷. On the top is a pomegranate with stalk. No ethnic or unit name. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 422 g). Since pomegranate is a parasemon of Side and frequently depicted on its coins, this weight may be attributed to Side, but not certain. The bottom is blank.



75) Hemilitron (or Triton), Pb 172.6 g, 51x71 mm. Inv. no. 711. Lead weight, square in form with raised and beveled edges and a suspension lug on the top. Unpublished. On the top is a pomegranate with stalk within a rectangular frame with raised edges. No ethnic or unit name. It may be a hemilitron (345.2 g)⁶⁸ or triton in unit (mna of 517.8 g). The bottom is blank. The previous weight with a pomegranate and this one differ in terms of fabric and style from each other; the latter is surely later chronologically. However, since these two weights bear a pomegranate on their obverses, they were placed next to each other. The fabric and form of the latter weight suggest a hemilitron from the very end of the first century BC, or more plausibly, from the Imperial Period.



Antiochia ad Orontem

Although most of the weights of Antioch are made of lead, there are also bronze weights. The chronology of the weights is primarily from the Seleucids period and so most are dated to the Hellenistic period, but some weights are also dated to the Roman Imperial period. The weights of Antioch are generally square in shape. Although depictions such as bull, elephant, tripod, Tyche are used on them, the two most commonly seen depictions on Antioch weights are the anchor and the cornucopia. Some of them bear dates according to the Seleucid era. Although there are examples where the weight is less than 500 grams, most are 600 grams and above; indicating that the standard has been raised over time⁶⁹.

76) Mna, Pb 708.7 g, 106x110x9 mm. Inv. no. 629. Lead weight, square in form⁷⁰. On the top, double cornucopia flanked above and below by ΕΤΟΥΣ ΔΛΣ – ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ and ΜΝΑ; to left, disc inscribed ΕΥ which may stand for Eudoros. All within double square frame. ΔΛΣ = 234 gives us the year 79/78 BC according to the Seleucid era (312 BC). There was another Eudoros in Seleucia Pieria in charge in 151/150 BCE (Getty Museum: True – Hamma 1994, fig. 97 = Pon-

⁶⁷ Published in Tekin 2019, 66, no. 38.

⁶⁸ For hemilitron weights over 170 g see Pondera 15419 (175 g), 14844 (170.52 g), 14468 (177 g).

⁶⁹ For Antiochian weights under the Seleucids see Seyrig 1946-1948; Finkielsztejn 2014a, Finkielsztejn 2014b; Gatier 2014; Doyen 2014; Tekin 2024a.

⁷⁰ Published in Tekin 2019, 66, no. 40. For a similar example see Leu Numismatik 5, 586.

dera 465). If EY refers to Eudoros, he may be another one. For Eudoros in Seleucia Pieria (151/150 BCE) see Engels 2013, n. 79. This weight is a mna in unit, produced over 150 standard and dates 79/78 BC.



North Syria (Antioch?)

77) Hemimnaion, Pb 218.1 g, 41x55x11 mm. Inv. no. 727. Lead weight, square in form with bevelled edges and rounded corners. Small dent on the upper right edge. Unpublished. On the top, anchor. No ethnic or unit name. It is a hemimnaion (mna of 436.2 g). The bottom is blank. It may be dated to Early Hellenistic Period.



Western Asia Minor

78) Mna, Pb 422.7 g, 52x57 mm. Inv. no. 741. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top is a large M above a herm; to left corner, P-like letter or uncertain object. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the fourth century-Hellenistic period.



79) Mna, AE+Pb 454 g, 53x60x16 mm. Inv. no. 650. Lead weight with bronze plated, square in form⁷¹. On the top, dolphin. It is a mna in unit. The bottom is blank. It is a mna in unit. It may be an imitative of Athens or a “travelling” Athenian weight! It may be dated to the 4th century BC.



⁷¹ Published in Tekin 2019, 67, no. 42.

80) Tetarton, Pb 113.1 g, 35x34x10 mm. Inv. no. 653. Lead weight, square in form⁷². On the top, crescent. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 452.4 g). The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the 4th century BC.



81) Tetarton, AE 109.4 g, 50x52x4 mm. Inv. no. 444. Bronze weight, square in form with concave edges⁷³. On the top, *ATTIKH* above and *TETA(ρτη)* below; in relief. The emphasis on being in the Attic standard suggests that the use of this weight would be outside Attica; most probably in a polis in western Anatolia. The bottom is blank but some small chippings on the left edge, bottom left corner and a small hollow on the reverse caused perhaps by an air bulb during the casting. It is a tetarton in unit (mna of 437.6 g). This weight is important since it states that the unit on it (tetarton) is in Attic standard. And since its mna value is low, it may be dated to the 4th century BC or early Hellenistic Period.



82) 1/6 stater? Pb 128.9 g, 37x40 mm. Inv. no. 621. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished⁷⁴. On the top, tortoise. It may be a 1/6 stater in unit (stater of 773.4 g) but not certain. It may be an imitation of Athens used in the western Asia Minor; then may be not 1/6 stater but a tetarton (mna of 515.6 g). Surely it may also be a “travelling” Athenian weight of 1/6 stater! The bottom is blank. It may be dated to the 4th century BC. Attribution and dating are uncertain.



83) 1/6 mna? AE 75.9 g (broken), 17x33x28 mm. Inv. no. 666. Copper alloy weight, step pyramid in form. The top and the bottom is plain. Unpublished. It is a 1/6 mna (mna of 455.4 g). It may also be an imitative of Olympia or a “travelling” Olympian weight! It may be dated to the 4th century BC.



84) Tetarton, Pb 123.8 g, 41x42 mm. Inv. no. 572. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top, bow and quiver; to right, some traces of letters (*TETA?*). It may be a tetarton in unit (mna of 495.2 g). Attribution is uncertain, but the provenance should lie within the region where Lydia, Ionia, and Caria intersect. The bottom is blank.



85) 1/6 mna? Pb 71.42 g, 23x30 mm. Inv. no. 14. Lead weight, square in form with rounded corners. Unpublished. On the top, bow and quiver. It may be a 1/6 mna in unit (mna of 428.52 g) but not certain. Attribution is uncertain, for the provenance see the preceding. The bottom is blank.



⁷² Published in Tekin 2019, 67, no. 41.

⁷³ Tekin 2016, 23-24 and fig. 12; Tekin 2019, 67, 43 (= Pondera 14085).

⁷⁴ For similar examples see Pondera 15603.

86) Ten-litra, marble 3250 g, 90x215x81 mm. Inv. no. 729. Marble weight with bridge-like handle which is missing in the current example. Unpublished⁷⁵. These types of weights are commonly referred to as mastoids and typically adhere to libra standard. The weight in question originally possessed two hemispherical protrusions connected by a bridge-like handle, which is now absent. The space between these protrusions was hollowed out to facilitate gripping. One side of the weight features a serpent or serpent-like motif. It is a ten-litra weight (litra of 325 g). This weight may have been used in a polis in western Asia Minor and likely dates to the late first century BC or the Early Roman Imperial period.



Evaluation

The weights discussed in this article are representative of the weights of poleis in Western Asia Minor. However, some weights from outside Asia Minor are also important, such as well-preserved weights from Callatis, one of the *poleis* on the coast of the Black Sea in Moesia Inferior, and the weight from Antiochia, a polis in Syria bearing a date according to the Seleucid era. The polis most represented in the collection with the highest number of weights is Cyzicus (22 pieces), followed by Lysimachia (6 pieces). Considering all collections, the number of Cyzicus weights is incomparably higher than any other city. The three weights (nos. 15, 16 and 24) bearing only a tuna fish in relief on the top should be attributed to Cyzicus since the tuna fish is a parasemon of that polis and also a similar weight with a tuna fish but without ethnic is kept in the Bandırma Museum, ca. 10 km away from Cyzicus. Considering the rarity of Assos weights in collections, the significance of the two weights here (nos. 40-41) is evident. Some of the poleis of western Asia Minor are also represented in the collection with various weights. These are, from north to south, Myrina, Cyne, Teos, Colophon, Chios, Ephesus, Priene, Miletus, Plarasa, and Smyrna. The weight from Myrina (no. 42) stands out with its identical monograms, the weight from Ephesus (no. 61) displays two standards together as mna and litra, and the weight from Priene (no. 65) is notable for its magistrate name. Although the parasemon of Side is a pomegranate, since it lacks an ethnicon, the attribution of these two weights (nos. 74-75) to Side is not one hundred percent certain; however, Side remains a strong candidate. The publication of the majority of the Hellenistic weights from the İzak Eskinazi collection provides an important resource for those studying weights.

⁷⁵ For a similar example see Tekin 2019, 90, 73 (2000 g); and for the mastoid weights see Kroll – Stefanaki 2020 and Güler 2023.

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Auctions:

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İzak Eskinazi Koleksiyonundaki Hellenistik Dönem Ağırlıkları**Özet**

Bu makalede, İzak Eskinazi Koleksiyonu'nda yer alan 86 adet terazi ağırlığı ele alınmaktadır. Bazıları Anadolu dışından olsa da çoğu Batı Anadolu kentlerine aittir ve üzerlerinde *ethnikon* veya *parasemon* taşımalarından dolayı teşhis ve tanımları yapılabilmektedir. Bazı ağırlıkların teşhisi yapılmasına rağmen, *ethnikon* veya *parasemon* eksikliğinden dolayı atribüsyonları yapılamamıştır ancak bunların da daha ziyade Batı Anadolu kentlerine ait oldukları söylenebilir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Terazi ağırlıkları; İzak Eskinazi Koleksiyonu; Küçük Asya; İonia; Kyzikos.

Hellenistic Weights in the Collection of İzak Eskinazi**Abstract**

This article discusses 86 weights from the İzak Eskinazi Collection. While some are from outside Anatolia, most belong to cities in Western Anatolia, and their identifications and descriptions have been made possible due to the presence of *ethnikon* or *parasemon*. Although attributions could not be made for some weights due to the absence of *ethnikon* or *parasemon*, it can still be said that they mostly belong to cities in Western Anatolia.

Keywords: Weights; İzak Eskinazi Collection; Asia Minor; İonia; Cyzicus.