LEU NUMISMATIK



Auction 6

The Kleinkunst Collection

Zurich . 23 October 2020

Switzerland

WAIVER

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LEU NUMISMATIK
AUCTION 6
THE KLEINKUNST COLLECTION

TIMETABLE
Friday, 23 October 2020
16:00-20:00 CEST lots 1-300

LOCATION
Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland
Phone +41 44 251 37 40, www.zunfthauszursaffran.ch

VIEWING
By appointment at our offices at:
Stadthausstrasse 143, 8400 Winterthur, Switzerland

On the auction dates at:
Zunfthaus zur Saffran, Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland
10:00 –20:00 CEST

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LIVE ONLINE BIDDING DURING THE AUCTION
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biddr



Yves Gunzenreiner
Director



Lars Rutten
Senior Numismatist



Piotr Tomczyk
Numismatist

VERBAND SCHWEIZER BERUFSNUMISMATIKER

VORWORT

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Herzlich willkommen zur Leu Auktion 6. Es ist uns eine ganz besondere Freude und ein Privileg, Ihnen in diesem Katalog die Sammlung «Kleinkunst» mit 300 ausgesuchten Münzen aus der Welt des antiken Griechenlands präsentieren zu dürfen.

Die Sammlung «Kleinkunst» wurde seit den frühen 1980er Jahren aufgebaut, wobei die Mehrheit der Stücke aus den berühmten Auktionen von Sotheby's in New York und London, Leu und Numismatica Ars Classica in Zürich sowie der Münzen & Medaillen AG in Basel stammen. Zwei Dinge haben die Münzen gemeinsam: Sie zeichnen sich durch Ihre ausserordentlichen Qualitäten aus und sie verfügen zumeist über hervorragende Provenienzen. Vergegenwärtigt man sich, wie viele der hier angebotenen Stücke aus den bekanntesten Sammlungen des späten 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts entstammen, so wird die Bedeutung der «Kleinkunst»-Sammlung klar. Zu den vorgängigen Besitzern vieler der Münzen gehören namhafte Persönlichkeiten und Institutionen wie *de Guermantes, Viscount Wimborne* («Outstanding Collection»), *A. D. Moretti, Nelson Bunker Hunt, J. P. Rosen, A. Trampitsch, Martine-Marie-Pol de Béhague* (Countess of Béarn), *C. Gillet* («Kunstfreund»), *H. von Aulock, W. Niggeler, Comte Chandon de Briailles, R. C. Lockett, Barone Agostino Pennisi di Floristella, M. P. Vlasto, Vicomte L. E. P. de Sartiges, Captain S. Mavrojani of Clyro Court, Herefordshire, R. Burrage, W. Lamb, L. Vierordt, M. Simon, O. Bloch, Osman Nouri Bey, Sir Hermann Weber, J. Wertheim, H. de Nanteuil de la Norville, C. S. Bement,* das *British Museum, Grand-Duc Alexandre Michailovitch, E. J. Seltman, P. Mathey, T. Prowe, J. P. Lambros, G. Philipsen, Prof. Carlo Stiavelli, Consul E. F. Weber, E. P. Warren, A. Rhousopoulos, R. Allatini, Baron Rothschild, H. Montagu, L. Naville, G. Locker Lampson, W. H. Woodward, R. Jameson, Sir Arthur Evans* sowie *die Dukes of Gotha, Duke Frederick II. (1676-1732),* und *Count Anton Günther II. von Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen-Arnstad (1653-1716).*

Manche Provenienzen waren bereits bekannt, als der Sammler die Stücke von verschiedenen Auktionshäusern erwarb. In nicht wenigen Fällen kamen bei unserer akribischen Recherche jedoch noch weiterführende Pedigrees zutage. Eine Vielzahl der Münzen aus der Sammlung «Kleinkunst» fand aufgrund Ihrer Schönheit, Seltenheit und Provenienz zudem Eingang in wichtige Monografien, wissenschaftliche Artikel und Ausstellungskataloge. So entstammen beispielsweise nicht weniger als 46 der hier zum Verkauf stehenden Münzen aus der berühmten Sammlung von A. D. Moretti, welche teilweise als Leihgabe dem «Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig» zur Verfügung gestellt und aufgrund ihres «künstlerischen Rangs» im 1988 von Herbert A. Cahn, Leo Mildenberg, Roberto Russo und Hans Voegtli herausgegebenen Dauerausstellungskatalog «Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien» publiziert wurde.

Der heutige Besitzer der Sammlung war stets bestrebt, Münzen von gutem Stil und mit ästhetisch ansprechenden Motiven zu erwerben. So finden sich zahlreiche Stücke mit kunstvoll gestalteten Köpfen, oftmals in Frontalansicht, sowie zahlreiche detaillierte Tierdarstellungen, die den Charme und den Charakter dieser prachtvollen Sammlung ausmachen. Die Auswahl und Akquise der «Kleinkunstwerke» entsprang über viele Jahre dem fruchtbaren Austausch zwischen dem Sammler und seinem numismatischen Berater George Muller, der in den 1950er Jahren die Nachfolge als Geschäftsführer des traditionellen Londoner Münzauktionshauses Spink von Leonard Forrer Sr. übernahm.

Wir wünschen Ihnen nun viel Vergnügen bei der Lektüre dieses Katalogs und hoffen, dass das eine oder andere Stück den Weg in *Ihre* Sammlung findet und Sie zum stolzen Besitzer eines «Kleinkunstwerkes» machen wird. Wir freuen uns darauf, Sie am 23.-25. Oktober 2020 in Zürich persönlich, per Telefon oder per Internet begrüssen zu dürfen und wünschen Ihnen viel Erfolg an der Auktion.

FOREWORD

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

Welcome to Leu Auction 6. It is a great pleasure and privilege for us to present to you in this catalogue the 'Kleinkunst' Collection, with 300 selected classical Greek coins.

The 'Kleinkunst' Collection has been assembled since the early 1980s, with the majority of pieces coming from the famous auctions of Sotheby's in New York and London, Leu and Numismatica Ars Classica in Zurich, as well as Münzen & Medaillen AG in Basel. The coins share two commonalities: they are characterized by their exceptional qualities, and have mostly excellent provenances. When one considers the number of pieces offered here which come from the most famous collections of the late 19th and 20th centuries, the significance of the 'Kleinkunst' Collection becomes clear. Among the previous owners of many of the coins are renowned personalities and institutions such as *de Guermantes, Viscount Wimborne* ('Outstanding Collection'), *A. D. Moretti, Nelson Bunker Hunt, J. P. Rosen, A. Trampitsch, Martine-Marie-Pol de Béhague* (Countess of Béarn), *C. Gillet* ('Kunstfreund'), *H. von Aulock, W. Niggeler, Comte Chandon de Briailles, R. C. Lockett, Barone Agostino Pennisi di Floristella, M. P. Vlasto, Viscount L. E. P. de Sartiges, Captain S. Mavrojani of Clyro Court, Herefordshire, R. Burrage, W. Lamb, L. Vierordt, M. Simon, O. Bloch, Osman Nouri Bey, Sir Hermann Weber, J. Wertheim, H. de Nanteuil de la Norville, C. S. Bement,* the *British Museum, Grand-Duc Alexandre Michailovitch, E. J. Seltman, P. Mathey, T. Prowe, J. P. Lambros, G. Philipsen, Prof. Carlo Stiavelli, Consul E. F. Weber, E. P. Warren, A. Rhousopoulos, R. Allatini, Baron Rothschild, H. Montagu, L. Naville, G. Locker Lampson, W. H. Woodward, R. Jameson, Sir Arthur Evans* and *the Dukes of Gotha, Duke Frederick II (1676-1732),* and *Count Anton Günther II of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen-Arnstad (1653-1716).*

Some provenances were already known to the collector upon purchasing the pieces from various auction houses. In many cases, however, our meticulous research has brought to light even more extensive pedigrees. Due to their beauty, rarity and provenance, many of the coins from the 'Kleinkunst' Collection have also been included in important monographs, scientific articles and exhibition catalogues. For example, no fewer than 46 of the coins on sale here come from the famous collection of A. D. Moretti, part of which was on loan to the 'Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig' and which, due to its 'artistic ranking', was published in the permanent exhibition catalog 'Greek Coins from Magna Graecia and Sicily', edited in 1988 by Herbert A. Cahn, Leo Mildenberg, Roberto Russo and Hans Voegtli.

The current owner of the collection has always strived to acquire coins of good style and with aesthetically pleasing motifs. Thus, numerous pieces exhibit artistically designed heads, often in frontal view, as well as detailed depictions of animals, which constitute the charm and character of this magnificent collection. The selection and acquisition of the 'Kleinkunstwerke' arose over many years from the fruitful exchange between the collector and his numismatic adviser, George Muller, who in the 1950s succeeded Leonard Forrer Sr. as managing director of the traditional London coin auction house Spink.

We now wish you much enjoyment in reading the catalogue and hope that one of our pieces will find its way into *your* collection, making you the proud owner of a 'Kleinkunstwerk'. We look forward to welcoming you in Zurich on 23-25 October 2020 in person, by telephone or via the Internet and wish you much success in the auction.

Yves Gunzenreiner Lars Rutten Piotr Tomczyk

Celtic Coins

NORTHWEST GAUL



2:1



1

1.
Abrincatui. Circa 60-50 BC. Stater (Billon, 21 mm, 6.88 g, 8 h), 'les billons au profil luniforme, type de transition'. Celticized male head to right, with curly hair and strings of pearls coming out of the hair. *Rev.* Celticized horse to right with stylized horseman above; to upper left, head of another horse; below, lyre flanked by four anulets. DT 2269 and pl. XI (*this coin*). LT pl. XXV, J. 5. Very rare and with a fine pedigree. Beautifully toned and very well struck on a broad flan, an exceptional example. Nearly extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of the MoneyMuseum, Zurich, Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, 817, ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 76, from the A. McCammon Collection, Baldwin's 20, 11 October 1999, 26, and from the La Catillon (Jersey) Hoard of 1957.*



2:1



2

2.
Aulerci Eburovices. Late 2nd to first half of 1st century BC. Half Stater (Electrum, 18 mm, 3.16 g, 2 h), 'au sanglier' type. Celticized male head to left, with a boar standing left at the neck. *Rev.* Celticized horse galloping to left with stylized horseman above; below, boar standing left. DT 2406. Flesche 199. LT -. Very rare with the reverse type to the left. A well struck and unusually complete example. Good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, 819.*



2:1



3

3.
Carnutes. *Pixtilos*, circa 50-30 BC. AE (Bronze, 17 mm, 3.00 g, 11 h), 'au cavalier' type. PIXTILOS Male head to right, hair ending in volute; below, pellet. *Rev.* Winged horsewoman to right, holding kentron in her right hand; below, double volute. DT 2471. LT 7081. SLM -. Attractive green patina. Good very fine. 200

⁂ *From the T. Voltz Collection, Auctiones 25, 19-21 June 1995, 1237.*



2:1



4



2:1

4.
Carnutes. *Vandiilos*, circa 50-30 BC. AE (Bronze, 16 mm, 4.11 g, 1 h). Celticized draped female bust to left. *Rev.* VANDIILOS Eagle standing facing, wings spread and head to left; below his right wing, another, smaller eagle in similar posture. DT 2586. LT 7988-7981. A beautiful piece with a splendid green patina. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Künker 174, 27 September 2010, 6.*



5



2:1

5.
Namnetes. Late 2nd to mid 1st century BC. Stater (Electrum, 23 mm, 6.91 g, 10 h), 'à l'hippophore - à la petite tête' type. Celticized head of Apollo to right, with strings of pearls coming out of his own head and cross ornament at forehead. *Rev.* Devolved charioteer driving cart drawn by a centaur to right, holding reins in his right hand; below, devolved upper body of male figure to right with arms outstretched. DT 2200. Flesche 194. LT 6723. A boldly struck and perfectly centered example. Good very fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Triton XVIII, 6 January 2015, 822.*



NORTHEAST GAUL



6



2:1

6.
Ambiani. Circa 60-30 BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 6.22 g). Large bulge. *Rev.* Celticized horse galloping to right, horseman transformed into fibula-like figure; around, crescents and pellets; below, ornamented ground line. DT 239. LT 8710. SLM 289-290. Lightly toned and unusually complete. A few light marks on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Künker 257, 10 October 2014, 8006.*



2:1





7

7.
Gaul. Bellovaci. Circa 60-30/25 BC. 1/4 Stater (Gold, 11 mm, 1.52 g, 4 h), 'à l'astre' type. Devolved and disjointed male head to right, with prominent nose, big eye and a radiant sun on the temple. *Rev.* Horse galloping right; above, radiant sun. DT -, cf. 272 (two suns on the reverse). Flesche 214. LT 7245 var. (suns without central hole). An extremely rare variety. Sharp and attractive, a lovely coin. Thin flan crack and with light scratches on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of R. Bongard, Künker 312, 8 October 2018, 1992.*



2:1



8

8.
Bellovaci. Circa 60-30/25 BC. AE (Bronze, 17 mm, 2.84 g, 1 h). Schematic head to left, surrounded by a leonine mane of hair. *Rev.* Human-headed fowl type gryllus to right; to right, pellet-in-ring above spiral-armed sun. DT 509. LT 8584. SLM -. An unusually well struck example with a beautiful dark patina. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Leu 86, 5 May 2003, 72.*



2:1



9

9.
Leuci. 2nd century BC. Stater (Electrum, 21 mm, 7.06 g, 10 h), 'au cheval retournant la tête' type. Celticized laureate head of Apollo to right, the hair in curls with a strand falling loose before the forehead. *Rev.* Disjointed horse to left, head to right; above, stylized horseman in the form of a cross; split tail ending in a sword and a volute; below, double volute. DT 143. LT 8990. SLM -. Rare and unusually complete, a lovely example. Very fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4247.*



2:1



10

10.
Mediomatrici. 2nd century BC. 1/4 Stater (Gold, 13 mm, 1.78 g, 3 h), 'type janiforme'. Janiform male head with prominent noses. *Rev.* Celticized horse to left; above, stylized horseman in the form of a volute; below, rosette. DT 112. Flesche -. LT 8937. SLM -. Rare. A lovely and well centered example of this interesting issue. A few faint scratches, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4251.*





11

2:1

11.
Parisii. Late 2nd to mid 1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 26 mm, 7.00 g, 3 h), Mint A, Class 5. Celticized head of Apollo to right, with long, wavy hair, a floral ornament before and the neck decorated with a zigzag design. *Rev.* Disjointed and stylized horse to right, with a fan-like checker-board design behind; below, rosette of four pellets above diskeles. DT 83. Flesche 210 var. LT 7777. Sills 473. Very rare. A splendid example of this illustrious issue, beautifully struck on a charmingly unround flan. Good very fine. 7 500

⁂ *Ex Künker 288, 13 March 2017, 18.*

The Parisii were a Celtic tribe living along the Seine river, where their capital Lutecia was chosen by Caesar as the place of assembly for the *concilium galliae* in 53 BC. Nonetheless, the Parisii joined Vercingetorix in the great Gallic uprising of 52 and their capital was burned down when Labienus marched against them later that year. The city was refounded in the early 1st century AD by the Romans on and around the Île de la Cité and named Lutetia Parisiorum, from which the modern name Paris eventually derived.



12



2:1

12.
Suessiones. Late 2nd to mid 1st century BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 6.13 g, 3 h), 'à l'oeil' type. Devolved laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* Celticized horse galloping to right, horseman transformed into fibula-like figure; below, wheel and small crescent. DT 167. LT 8020 var. (no crescent). SLM 342. A fresh and attractive piece. Areas of weakness, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Helios 7, 12 December 2011, 3 and Elsen 107, 11 December 2010, 33.*





13



2:1

13.
Suessiones. Circa 50-30 BC. Cast unit (Potin, 20 mm, 4.25 g, 6 h). Two confronted ibexes standing on their hind legs; above, pellet-in-annulet. *Rev.* Wolf and boar standing confronted with central pellet between. DT 211. LT 7458. SLM 268-269. A sharp and attractive example with beautiful earthen highlights on a near black patina. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *From the Herman Collection, Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 38, 5 June 2013, 203, and from the collection of T. Voltz, Auctiones 25, 19-21 June 1995, 1361.*



14



2:1

14.
Treveri. Circa 60-30/25 BC. Stater (Gold, 16 mm, 5.80 g, 7 h), 'à l'oeil' type. Devolved and disjointed male head to right with three stars above, eye in the form of a wheel with three stars before. *Rev.* Celticized horse galloping to left, horseman transformed into stickman; above, four pellets; before, pellet-in-annulet; below, double annulet. DT 177. Flesche 246 LT 8815 var. (three pellets on the reverse). SLM -. Rare. A few light marks and the obverse a bit weak, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4308.*





2:1





15

15.
Treveri. Circa 60-30/25 BC. Stater (Electrum, 19 mm, 5.46 g, 12 h), Pottina. Devolved and disjointed male head to right with three stars above, eye in the form of a wheel with three stars before. *Rev.* Celticized horse galloping to left, horseman transformed into V-shaped figure within heart-shaped ornament; below, star above POTTINA within linear frame. DT 600. Flesche 247. LT 8825. SLM -. Rare and with a particularly attractive obverse. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise,* good very fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4321.*

CENTRAL GAUL



2:1



16

16.
Aedui. 2nd century BC. Stater (Gold, 24 mm, 7.42 g, 10 h), 'type de Beaune'. Celticized laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* Celticized charioteer driving biga to right, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; below, triskeles above star. DT 3039. Flesche -. LT 3673. Very rare. Some areas of weakness as usual, *otherwise,* good fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4135.*



2:1



17

17.
Bituriges Cubi. Circa 80-50 BC. Stater (Electrum, 19 mm, 6.84 g, 2 h), Abucatos. Celticized male head to left with thick and prominent curls. *Rev.* ABVCATOS Celticized horse galloping left; on its back, eagle standing facing with wings spread and head to left; below, three pellets-in-annulets. DT 3457. LT 4173. SLM -. Beautifully toned. A few deliberately uncleaned deposits, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4218.*



18



2:1

18.
Bituriges Cubi. Circa 80-50 BC. Quinarius (Silver, 15 mm, 2.00 g, 10 h), 'à l'épée' type. Celticized male head with thick locks to left. *Rev.* Celticized horse prancing to left; above, sword; below, pentagram. DT 3435. Flesche -. LT 4097. A beautifully toned and sharply struck example with an exceptionally attractive reverse. The obverse struck somewhat off center and with light scratches, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 200

⁂ *From the collection of Dr. G. Himmel, Künker 243, 21 November 2013, 4209.*

SOUTHERN GAUL



19



2:1

19.
Elusates. Circa 2nd century BC. Drachm (Silver, 17 mm, 3.10 g). Devolved and disjointed male head to left. *Rev.* Stylized horse to left, horseman devolved into triangular ornament; below, rectangular ornament containing vertical line surmounted by pellet. Flesche 156-157. LT 3587. SLM 123-125. Well struck and beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 38, 5 June 2013, 170 and Auctiones 20, 8 November 1990, 13 ('Sammlung eines Gelehrten').*

CENTRAL EUROPE



20



2:1



20.
Helvetii. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. 1/4 Stater (Gold, 14 mm, 1.83 g, 11 h), 'au croissant' type. Celticized laureate head of Apollo to right within crescent border. *Rev.* Celticized charioteer driving biga to left; before, 'palm' frond; below, crescent ornament; all within shallow incuse. Allen, SNR 53 (1974), -, cf. pl. 16, 229-230 (no palm frond). DT -, cf. 3076 (differing obverse). HMZ -. LT -, cf. 8928 (no palm frond). SLM -. An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Beautifully toned and well struck. A few light scratches, *otherwise,* very fine. 500



21



2:1

21.
Helvetii. Late 2nd to early 1st century BC. Scyphate Stater (Electrum, 23 mm, 6.61 g, 9 h). Celticized laureate head of Apollo with curly hair to left. *Rev.* Celticized charioteer driving biga to right; below, stylized triskeles; all within shallow incuse. Allen, SNR 53 (1974), pl. 10, 63. DT 3073. HMZ 1-5. LT 8897. SLM 854-855. Rare. An attractive, well centered and unusually complete example. Very fine. 1 000

Greek Coins

ETRURIA



2,5:1



22

22.
Populonia. Circa 300-250 BC. 20 Asses (Silver, 23 mm, 8.52 g). Diademed facing head of Metus with protruding tongue; below, X:X (mark of value). *Rev.* Crude inscription (ᚴYᚴLY?). EC Group XII, 37.219 (*this coin*, O1/R1). Beautifully toned and very well centered, an excellent example. A few deliberately uncleaned deposits, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 12.*

This reverse die is thought to have carried an ethnic, but it was so heavily used and worn down that none of the surviving examples of this issue actually have a readable legend.



2,5:1



23

23.
Populonia. Circa 300-250 BC. 10 Asses (Silver, 18 mm, 4.17 g). Laureate and slightly bearded head of Aplu to left; behind, X (mark of value). *Rev.* Blank. Basel 14 (*this coin*). EC Group XVI, 70.2 (*this coin,* O1/R1). A beautifully toned example with an excellent pedigree, struck from an early die state and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 14, C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund'), photofile no. 6 and ex Hess-Leu 31, 6-7 December 1966, 15.*

The Populonian silver coinage must have been quite carelessly struck in large quantities and great haste as it is notoriously plagued by heavy die wear. Fortunately, this example is an exception to the rule, revealing even the light beard Aplu, who is the Etruscan equivalent to the Greek god Apollo, is wearing.



CAMPANIA



24

2:1

24.
Cales. Circa 268-260 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 23 mm, 7.35 g, 6 h). Head of Athena-Minerva to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent on the bowl, triple-pendant earring and necklace; behind her neck, small wing; below, H. *Rev.* CALENO Nike-Victory driving fast biga to left, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left. Basel 31 (*this coin*). HN Italy 434. Jameson 66. Sambon 897. Perfectly centered, beautifully toned and of delightful early Hellenistic style. Nearly extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 31.*

Cales (or Calenum) was founded in 334 BC as the first Latin colony in Campania. Its only coinage consists of an emission of didrachms (or nomoi) on the Campanian standard, issued in the early years after the Battle of Beneventum in 275 BC, in which a Roman army under Manius Curius Dentatus defeated the Epeirote expeditionary force of Pyrrhos. The introduction of a common Campanian weight standard and stylistic similarities between the didrachms of Cales, Neapolis, Nukeria, Suessa and Teanum has led to the suggestion that these cities formed a monetary union under Roman leadership in the wake of the battle, with Neapolis forming as a central mint for all issues. The magnificent head of Athena on the obverse of the present coin is clearly reminiscent of the staters of Alexander of Macedon, from which it also borrows the small coiled serpent on the bowl of the helmet, but to the Latin colonists of Calenum, she would undoubtedly appear as Minerva rather than her Greek equivalent.





25

2:1

25.
Hyria. Circa 395-385 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.46 g, 4 h). Head of Hera Lakinia facing slightly to right, wearing stephane ornamented with palmettes and pearl necklace. *Rev.* AИIKIY Man-headed bull walking slowly to right. Basel 37 (*this coin*). HN Italy 540. Rutter 126 (HO47/ HR112). Sambon 794. Rare. An exceptionally attractive example of monumental style, boldly struck and undoubtedly among the finest known. A few light marks on the obverse and with a die break at 6 o'clock on the reverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 37.*

No historiographical or archeological sources tell us whether Hyria was a city or a tribe (i.e. 'the Hyrians'). However, die links of its didrachms to Nola, the Fenserni, Neapolis and Thourioi show close relationships to neighboring communities, and the striking reminiscence of the dramatic facing head of Hera Lakinia on this coin to Kimon's facing head of Arethousa gives evidence to Syracusan influence in an area that would become one of the targets of Dionysios' northern expansionism in the 380s BC.





2:1





26

26.
Nola. Circa 400-385 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.26 g, 8 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing laureate and crested Attic helmet decorated with an owl standing right, head facing, on the bowl. *Rev.* ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ Man-headed bull standing to right; below, monogram of ΛΕ. Basel 50 (*this coin*). HN Italy 603. Rutter 4 (*same dies*). Sambon 811. SNG ANS 558. A lightly toned and attractive example of this charming issue. Minor traces of overstriking on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 50.*



27



2:1



27.
Nuceria Alfaterna. Circa 250-225 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.26 g, 10 h). 'nuvkrinum alafaternum' (in Oscan) Head of Karneios to left, wearing horn of Ammon over his ear; behind, facing statue of Artemis holding torches. *Rev.* Dioskouros standing front, head to left, holding the bridle of a horse prancing to left with his right hand and a thyrsos in his left. Basel 51 (*this coin*). HN Italy 608. Sambon -, cf. 1008-1012 (differing symbols). A very rare variety. Clear and attractive, and of fine style. The obverse struck very slightly off center, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 51.*

The beautiful head on the obverse of the didrachms from Nuceria Alfaterna is usually identified as Karneios, but it is clearly also heavily influenced by the head of the deified Alexander 'the Great' on the tetradrachms of Lysimachos (see below, lots 107-109).


28




3:1



28.
Phistelia. Circa 325-275 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.71 g). ΦΙΣΤΕ-ΛΙΑ Young male head facing, turned slightly to right. *Rev.* 8IƧTLYIƧ ('fistluis' in Oscan) Dolphin swimming to right above barley grain and mussel shell. Basel 52 (*this coin*). HN Italy 613. Rutter 1. SNG ANS 579. A rare bilingual issue. Beautifully toned and with an unusually clear Greek ethnic on the obverse. The reverse struck from a somewhat worn die, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 52.*

The city of Phistelia is only known from its coinage, which mostly bears the ethnic in Oscan on the reverse. The rare bilingual pieces such as this one give testimony to the influence of the nearby Greek cities of Cumae and Neapolis and perhaps indicate a mixed population of Greeks and Italics.


29




2:1



29.
Teanum Sidicinum. Circa 265-240 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 6.53 g, 6 h). Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; behind, crane standing left. *Rev.* ЯVИAΓT ('tianud' in Oscan) Nike-Victory driving fast biga to left, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left. Basel 55 (*this coin*). HN Italy 452. Sambon 987. Rare. Nicely toned and struck on a full flan. The reverse a bit rough, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 55.*

Teanum Sidicinum was the capital of the Oscan tribe of the Sidicini, who submitted to Rome at the end of the second Samnite War (326-304 BC). For a note on the background of this particular issue, see above, lot 24.

APULIA



1,5:1





30



30.
Teate. Circa 225-200 BC. Quincunx (Bronze, 27 mm, 16.94 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; above, five pellets (mark of value). *Rev.* TIATI Owl standing right, head facing, on Ionic capital; to right, star above five pellets (mark of value). Basel 63 (*this coin*). HN Italy 702a. SNG ANS 746 var. (crescent not star). SNG Morcom 224. Attractive green patina. Some minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 200

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 63.*

CALABRIA



2:1





31



31.
Tarentum. Circa 465-455 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.88 g, 10 h). TAPA2 Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphing to left, extending both hands; below, scallop shell. *Rev.* Hippocamp with curved wing to left. Basel 75 (*this coin*). Cahn, Chronology, p. 65 (*this coin*). Fischer-Bossert 109v and pl. 6, 109 (*this coin*, V56/R71). HN Italy -. SNG Lockett 124 (*this coin*). Vlasto 133 (*same dies*). Rare and with an illustrious pedigree. A lightly toned and very well centered example of splendid late Archaic style. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 75, R. C. Lockett, Glendining's, 25 October 1955, 105, Sir A. Evans (photofile no. 79) and Consul E. F. Weber, Hirsch XXI, 16 November 1908, 289.*





2:1





32



32.
Tarentum. Circa 355-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.78 g, 5 h). Nude warrior, holding bridles in his right hand and carrying small round shield in his left, about to dismount from horse galloping to left; below horse, Λ; all within circle of waves. *Rev.* TAPAΣ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to left, holding trident in his right hand and placing his left on the tail of the dolphin; all within circle of waves. Fischer-Bossert 629b (*this coin*, V245/R484α). HN Italy 885. Vlasto 497. Very rare. A superb and beautifully toned coin of the finest late Classical style. Some roughness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Spink 96, 31 March 1993, 4 ('from a famous European collection formed in the 1920's and 30's').*



2:1





33



33.
Tarentum. Circa 340-335 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 23 mm, 7.79 g, 4 h). Nude youth riding horse walking to right, raising his right hand to crown the horse's head; below horse, nude boy kneeling right, cleaning the horse's left front hoof; to right, Φ. *Rev.* TAPAΣ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to left, holding kantharos in his right hand and shield and trident in his left; below, Π above waves. Basel 86 (*this coin*). Fischer-Bossert 694f (*this coin*, V261/R541). Vlasto 514 (*same dies*). Rare. A beautiful example of this charming and desirable type. Traces of overstriking on the obverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 86.*



34



2:1



34.
Tarentum. Circa 340-325 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.90 g, 7 h), signed by Kal... and Philistion. Nude rider on horseback to left, leading second horse in the background and being crowned by Nike flying to left behind him; in field to left, [K]; below, ΦΙ. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to left, attempting to spear fish below with trident; to upper right, raised square; below dolphin, ⊀; waves below. Basel 84 (*this coin*). Fischer-Bossert 707c (*this coin*, V265/R551). HN Italy 872. Vlasto 401 (*this coin*). Rare. A beautifully toned and well pedigreed coin of the finest style. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 84 and M. P. Vlasto (1874-1936), and from the Carosino hoard of 1905 (IGCH 1928).*

The signatures on this issue are those of the famous artist Kal..., whose full name we unfortunately do not know, and of Philistion. Kal... also worked on coins of Herakleia and Metapont, while Philistion, aside from his work for Tarentum, is known to have produced dies for Herakleia, Hyele and Terina.



35



2:1



35.
Tarentum. Circa 302 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 7.69 g, 11 h), Sa... and Kon..., magistrates. Nude youth on horseback to right, crowning himself with a wreath; below, ΣΑ above Ionic capital. *Rev.* ΤΑΡΑΣ Youthful oikist, nude, riding dolphin to left, holding coiled serpent in his right hand and whip in his left; below, KO[N]. Basel 96 (*this coin*). Fischer-Bossert 974h (*this coin*, V378/R750). Vlasto 655 (*same dies*). Very well centered and beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 96.*




AMPAGAD

LUCANIA



36

2:1

36.
Herakleia. Circa 390-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.63 g, 11 h). Head of Athena facing three-quarters to right, wearing triple-crested Phrygian helmet and necklace, and with her hair flowing loose. *Rev.* Ⱶ-HPAKΛH[IΩN] Herakles, nude, standing facing in fighting position, wielding club in his right hand, about to strike the Nemean lion, which he holds by the mane with his left hand. Basel 107 (*this coin*). Dewing 341 = Van Keuren 22 (*same dies*). HN Italy 1375. Holloway, Art, 17, 2 and p. 131 (*this coin*). Very rare and among the finest known. A magnificent example of this prestigious issue, boldly struck in high relief and of the very finest late Classical style. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 10 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 107.*

Herakleia was founded in 433/2 BC by Tarentum and Thourioi as the last Greek apoikia in southern Italy (Diod. 12.36.4). The city adapted the Tarentine cult of Herakles, after whom it was named (Strab. 6.1.14), and gained prominence in the 4th century as the seat of the Italiote League, an alliance of Greek cities against the native Bruttians and Lucanians. Herakleia issued an extensive series of didrachms (or nomoi), almost all of which show the head of Athena in profile on the obverse and the eponymous hero Herakles strangling the Nemean lion on the reverse. The present coin, however, is part of a very rare emission showing Athena facing slightly to the right - an obvious adaption of Eukleidas' famous facing Athena from Syracuse - whereas the rendering of Herakles on the reverse, who is standing facing and contrapposto in dramatic motion, is reminiscent of the wonderful Hermes-staters from Pheneos (BCD Peloponnesos 1615-1617). It is regrettable that we do now know the name of the artist who crafted these beautiful dies, but they are undoubtedly among the finest ever produced in southern Italy.



37



2:1

37.
Herakleia. Circa 281-278 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.76 g, 7 h). Head of Athena facing three-quarters to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with a two-tailed Skylla on the bowl and necklace, and with her hair flowing loose; to left, monogram of HPA. *Rev.* [Ι-ΗΡΑΚ]ΛΕΙΩΝ Herakles standing facing, leaning with his right hand on club set on ground and holding bow and lion skin in his left; to left, Nike flying right to crown him; in field to right, ΦΙΛΩ. Basel 112 (*this coin*). Jameson 246 (*this coin*). HN Italy 1390. Van Keuren 92 (*same dies*). An attractive, beautifully toned and very well pedigreed coin. Good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 112, R. Jameson (1861-1942) and Consul E. F. Weber, Hirsch XXI, 16 November 1908, 339.*



38



2:1

38.
Metapontion. Circa 375 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.72 g, 2 h), signed by Aristoxenos. Head of Demeter to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone ornamented with stars in the back; on neck truncation, ΑΡΙΣΤΟ; behind, stalk of barley. *Rev.* META Ear of barley with six grains and leaf to left. Basel 140 (*this coin*). HN Italy 1521 corr. (no symbol on reverse). Noe 435 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 333 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and in exceptional condition for this important issue, with an unusually clear signature of the master engraver Aristoxenos. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 37.*



39



2,5:1

39.
Metapontion. Circa 330-290 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.16 g, 2 h). Head of Apollo Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear; below chin, ΣΑ. *Rev.* META Ear of barley with six grains and leaf to right; above leaf, owl and locust; below leaf, Π. HN Italy 1601. Johnston F7.1 (*this coin*). SNG Lockett 431 (*this coin*). Beautifully toned and with a fine pedigree. Good very fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 273 and from the collections of R. C. Lockett, Glendining's, 25 October 1955, 314 (part of) and Sir A. J. Evans (1851-1941).*



40

3:1

40.
Metapontion. *Time of Pyrrhos of Epeiros*, circa 280-279 BC. Tetrobol or Third Stater (Gold, 13 mm, 2.87 g, 6 h), Attic standard. ΛΕΥΚΙΠΠ[ΟΣ] Bearded head of Leukippos to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Skylla hurling a stone on the bowl. *Rev.* Two six-grained barley ears with leaves to left and right; in fields to left and right, M-[E]; between the barley ears, ΣΙ. Basel 153 (*this coin*). Jameson 1867. Johnston Class G, 5.1 (*this coin*). HN Italy 1630. SNG ANS 396 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 404 (*same dies*). A splendid, very well pedigreed coin of wonderful style struck in high relief. Light corrosion on the reverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 7 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 153, privately acquired from Leu Numismatik on 10 October 1973, and from the C. Gillet Collection ('Kunstfreund'), photofile no. 202.*

The impressive Leukippos-gold coinage of Metapontion was likely struck during the early stages of the Pyrrhic War, in which Pyrrhos of Epeiros, with significant help by the other Diadochi, came to the aid of Tarentum and the Greeks of southern Italy in their fight against the expansionism of Rome. The King successfully defeated a large Roman army in the Battle of Herakleia in 280 BC, but the follow-up hard-fought Battle of Asculum in 279 BC was inconclusive and led to the loss of many lives on either side. Plutarch, who claims a costly victory for the Greeks, reports that Pyrrhos replied to the congratulations of his officers with the famous sentence: 'If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined!' (Plut. IX, 21.8). The adventurous King left southern Italy soon thereafter to combat the Carthaginians in Sicily, but after a series of early victories he angered the civic pride of the Greeks on the island with his despotic manner. In 275 BC, Pyrrhos hence returned to Italy, where he suffered a decisive defeat by a Roman army under Manius Curius Dentatus near a place called Maleventum, which was subsequently renamed Beneventum by the victors. Pyrrhos retreated to Epeiros and was killed in 272 BC in street fighting in Argos, reportedly after an old woman threw a stone at him from the roof of her house, knocking him out and leaving him exposed to his foes. By this time, the city of Metapontion had already lost its independence to Rome, while Tarentum, where Pyrrhos had left behind a small Epeirote garrison, would fall victim to a Roman siege shortly thereafter. A number of subsequent campaigns by the Romans brought their conquest of southern Italy to an end in the following years, after which they would direct their attention to Sicily, where the monumental First Punic War (264-241 BC) was about to unfold.





41.
Thourioi. Circa 443-400 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 23 mm, 7.90 g, 11 h), by Phrygillos. Head of Athena to right, wearing helmet adorned, on the bowl, with Skylla raising her left hand as if to shade her eyes as she looks off in the distance. *Rev.* ΘOYPIΩN Bull butting left; below, small bird alighting left; in exergue, fish to left. Basel 175 (*this coin*). HN Italy 1782. SNG ANS 787. SNG Lockett 479. Beautifully toned and struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Light die wear and with some corrosion on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 175.*

Thourioi was founded in 443 BC as a Panhellenic settlement near the once mighty city of Sybaris, which had been utterly destroyed by its rival Kroton in 510 BC. The colonists of the new apoikia included some prominent names: their leader Lampon was a friend of Perikles and the constitution was drawn by the sophist Protagoras. Perhaps the most famous citizen to the modern observer, however, was the historian Herodotos, who wrote his 'Histories' in Thourioi, where he was later also buried. The extensive series of didrachms struck in Thourioi spans more than two centuries from its foundation in 443 until its alliance with Hannibal in 212 BC. This beautiful, early example carries a small bird symbol on the reverse, which is believed to be a hidden signature of the famous Syracusan artist Phrygillos, whose name literally translates as 'fink' or 'sparrow'.


ΟΥΡΙΩΝ



42

2:1

42.
Velia. Circa 334-300 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.66 g, 9 h), signed by Kleudoros. Head of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing winged and crested Phrygian helmet and necklace, and with her hair flowing loose; on the bowl, signature ΚΛΕΥΔΟΡΟΥ. *Rev*. ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ Lion standing left, devouring prey; above, A; below, monogram of ΚΕ. Basel 120 (*this coin*). Dewing 464 (*same dies*). Franke-Hirmer pl. 80, 226 (*this coin*, obverse). HN Italy 1295. Holloway, Art, 22, 4 and p. 160 (*this coin*). Mangieri pl. 23 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 1333 (*same dies*). Williams 335ii (*this coin*). Of splendid style and with an particularly well readable artist's signature. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* good very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 120 and from the UN collection (cf. Hirmer, 'Die griechische Münze', p. 70, 226).*

This facing head of Athena of Kleudoros, his personal masterpiece, is clearly derived from Eukleidas' most famous work of art in Syracuse. Like his ingenious precursor, the proud Velian artist signed the die by placing his name, in Ionian dialect, on the bowl of Athena's helmet.



BRUTTIUM



43

2:1

43.
The Brettii. Circa 211-208 BC. Double Unit - Didrachm (Bronze, 28 mm, 16.75 g, 8 h). Bearded head of Ares to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin springing left over stars on the bowl; below, thunderbolt. *Rev.* ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Athena advancing right, holding large oval shield with both hands; spear leaning against her left shoulder; in field to right, owl flying facing. HN Italy 1987. Scheu 40. A beautiful example with an impressive head of Ares and a lovely brown patina. Good very fine. 750

** *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 6 ('Highly important Greek and Roman coins') and from the A. Trampitsch Collection, Vinchon, 13 November 1986, 267.*





44

2:1

44.
Kaulonia. Circa 475-425 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.94 g, 11 h). ΛVAЯ Apollo, nude, striding right, holding laurel branch in his upraised right hand and, on his outstretched left arm, small figure of a daimon running to right; to right, stag standing right, head to left. *Rev.* VAЯ Stag standing right; to right, laurel branch. Dewing 489 (*same dies*). HN Italy 2046. Noe, Caulonia 98. Lightly toned and unusually sharply struck, a remarkably attractive piece. Extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 7 ('Highly important Greek and Roman coins') and from the A. Trampitsch Collection, Vinchon, 13-14 November 1986, 44.*

Kaulonia was an Achaian apoikia founded on the eastern shore of Bruttium, which gained its wealth from the export of timber from the nearby Calabrian Apennine for shipbuilding (Thuk. 7.25.2). The Archaic and Classical coinage of the city features its principal deity, Apollo, on the obverse, but the output came to an abrupt end after its capture and destruction by Dionysios I of Syracuse in 387 BC.





2:1





45



45.
Kroton. Circa 380-360 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.82 g, 5 h). Head of Hera Lakinia facing slightly to right, wearing stephane ornamented with palmettes and pearl necklace; to right, Δ. *Rev.* KPO Youthful Herakles reclining left on a rock draped with his lion skin, holding one-handled cup in his right hand and resting his left on the rock; above, club and bow above MΔ; to left, tripod. HN Italy 2165. SNG ANS 782 (*same dies*). Nicely toned and of fine style. Struck from the usual somewhat worn dies, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Classical Numismatic Group 79, 17 September 2008, 36, from the David Herman Collection, Triton X, 9 January 2007, 56, ex Gorny & Mosch 121, 10 March 2003, 17 and Leu 83, 6-7 May 2002, 38.*



2:1





46



46.
Kroton. Circa 360-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.76 g, 5 h). Head of Hera Lakinia facing slightly to right, wearing stephane ornamented with two annulets between three palmettes and pearl necklace. *Rev.* [KPOT]-ΩNI-ATAN Youthful Herakles reclining left on a rock draped with his lion skin, holding one-handled cup in his right hand and resting his left on his club; below, bow. Basel 198 (*this coin*). HN Italy 2167. SNG ANS 371 (*same reverse die*). SNG Lloyd 616 (*same reverse die*). A beautiful piece of exceptionally fine style. A few scratches on the obverse and the reverse struck somewhat off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 198.*





47

2,5:1

47.
Kroton. Circa 350-340 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.74 g, 3 h). ΚΡΟΤΟΝΙΑ-ΤΑΣ Laureate head of Apollo with long hair to right. *Rev.* Herakliskos Drakonopnigon: the infant Herakles, nude, crouching facing on rocky floor, his head turned to left, strangling a serpent in each hand. Dewing 513. HN Italy 2157. SNG ANS 385 (*same dies*). A superb, very well centered and exceptional example of great beauty. Good extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 96.*

The reverse of this magnificent issue shows the earliest miraculous deed of Herakles. As the offspring of one of the many extramarital affairs of Zeus (in this case, with Alkmene), Herakles and his brother Iphikles aroused blazing hatred from their stepmother Hera, who tried to murder the twins by placing two serpents in their bed when they were eight months old. However, Hera had previously unwittingly nursed Herakles as an unrecognized foundling, and the young hero had therefore received her supernatural powers, allowing him to strangle both serpents with his bare hands. It has been suggested that the appearance of Herakliskos Drakonopnigon ('the serpent-strangler') on the didrachms of Kroton may refer to Kroton's struggle against Dionysios I of Syracuse, who occupied the city from 388-376 BC, but the coins are likely somewhat later and the iconography is perhaps rather connected to the clashes of the Greek cities with the native Bruttian and Lucanian mountain tribes.





48.
Lokroi Epizephyrioi. Circa 350-330 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 7.18 g, 3 h), perhaps 346. ΙΕΥΣ Laureate and bearded head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Eirene, nude to waist, seated left on cippus decorated with a boukranion, holding kerykeion in her right hand and leaning left on cippus; below, EIPHNA. Basel 208 (*this coin*). De Luynes (*same dies*). Burlington Exhibition 1903, pl. 101, 80 (*this coin*). HN Italy 2310. Jameson 442 (*this coin*). Extremely rare and of great interest, a very well centered example with a splendid pedigree. A few scratches and with light tooling on Zeus' head, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 208 and W. Niggeler, Bank Leu and Münzen & Medaillen, Part I, 3-4 December 1965, 80, and from the collections of Sir A. Evans (1851-1941) and R. Jameson (1861-1942).*

The early numismatic history of Lokroi Epizephyrioi is somewhat shrouded in mystery: why did the city, despite its importance and fiercely defended independence, not issue its own currency in the 6th and 5th centuries? In any case, when Lokroi finally caught up to the other poleis of southern Italy in the 4th century, its silver staters and fractions incorporated a multitude of influences from Sicily and southern Italy, and the city was also the only Greek state in Magna Graecia other than Syracuse to strike a substantial series of Corinthian Pegasoi. The present coin is part of the earliest and perhaps most interesting issue of Lokroi Epizephyrioi: it shows, on the obverse, a laureate and bearded local head of Zeus of great dignity, while the reverse features a seated figure of Eirene, the Greek goddess of peace. It has been suggested that her appearance may refer to the liberation of Lokroi from the tyrant Dionysios II of Syracuse in 346 BC, whose expulsion and the subsequent introduction of a democracy may have prompted the city to start issuing its own civic coinage, but her worship could also go back to a more ancient local cult. In any case, it is worth noting that Eirene does not reappear on the later coinage of Lokroi, nor does she appear on any other coin from southern Italy, and the connection to a specific historical event such as the liberation of the city from a tyrant thus carries considerable weight.



49



2:1

49.
Medma. Circa 350-300 BC. AE (Bronze, 22 mm, 8.33 g, 10 h). Head of the nymph Medma facing slightly to right, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* [ΜΕΣΜΑ]ΙΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo to right. Basel 214 (*this coin*). Gorini, Medma, 3. HN Italy 2426. Rare. An unusually attractive example of this difficult issue, with a lovely light green patina. Some breaks in patina near the edge, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 214.*

Medma was a small settlement on the northwestern coast of Bruttium, some 40 km from Rhegion. Its coinage consists of a minor issue of Corinthian staters and a series of bronze coins, all struck in the second half of the 4th century BC.



50



2:1

50.
Terina. Circa 420-400 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.81 g, 3 h), signed by P.... TEPINAION Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing pearl necklace and with her hair bound in a sphendone ornamented with a maeander pattern; behind her neck, Π. *Rev.* Nike seated left on cippus, wearing kiton and himation, holding wreath in her lowered right hand and placing her left on cippus. Basel 240 (*this coin*). Holloway, Art, 21, 5 and p. 146 (*this coin*). Holloway & Jenkins 47 (*this coin*). HN Italy 2602. Regling 43 (*same dies*). A splendid piece of particularly fine style, with a magnificent head of the nymph Terina of remarkable serenity. Minor die break on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 240 and ex Hess-Leu, 16 April 1957, 62.*



2:1

We know surprisingly little about Terina, which produced one of the finest series of coins in all of Magna Graecia. The city was likely founded in the late 6th or early 5th century as a colony of Kroton, but as was common for many of the smaller Greek settlements in the region, periods of independence alternated with subjugations by hostile powers. Terina was sacked in 356 BC by native Bruttians and destroyed by Hannibal in 203; however, there must have been a Roman settlement at some point as Plinius refers to it in the 1st century AD (Plin. hist. nat. III, 10). The coinage of Terina has long attracted numismatists, and K. Reglings monography from 1906 was, in fact, the first die study of any Greek coinage ever to be published. What makes Terina's coinage particularly attractive is that it invariably shows the nymph Terina on the obverse and a full-body figure of Nike on the reverse, but the artists bring the monotonous types to life by changing styles, attributes and gestures. The present coin shows a particularly serene portrait of the nymph Terina, whereas Nike, on the reverse, is shown with fully spread wings and her left leg bent somewhat back: she looks tired, perhaps even exhausted, an attitude that is further underlined by her slumped torso and the wreath she holds hanging down in her right hand, which she places wearily on her right knee.



51

2,5:1

51.
Terina. Circa 420-400 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.77 g, 11 h). TEPINAION Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing pearl necklace and with her hair bound in a sphendone. *Rev.* Nike seated left on cippus, wearing kiton and himation, holding flapping bird on her outstretched right hand and placing her left on cippus. Holloway & Jenkins -, cf. 65 (*same obverse die*) and 62 (for reverse). HN Italy 2617. Regling 67. SNG ANS 840 (*same dies*). A lightly toned, beautiful and superb piece. A few light marks and a very minor graffito on the reverse*, otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 40, 16 May 2007, 231, Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 108 and Leu 18, 5 May 1977, 45.*

Nike, on the reverse of this coin, is lacking all the fatigue from lot 50 above: rather, she is shown in a playful, almost girly posture with a flapping bird on her outstretched right hand, forming a most charming contrast to the rather severe nymph Terina on the obverse.





2,5:1





52



52.
Terina. Circa 300 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 2.33 g, 12 h). ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, triskeles running right. *Rev.* Nike seated left on cippus, wearing kiton and himation, holding flapping bird on her outstretched right hand and placing her left on cippus; to left, TE. HN Italy 2641. Holloway & Jenkins 109. A lovely coin with a wonderful obverse. A few light marks and the reverse struck from a somewhat worn die, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 319 and Vinchon, 9 December 1983, 53.*



2,5:1





53



53.
Terina. Circa 300 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 2.07 g, 7 h). ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Terina to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, triskeles running right. *Rev.* Nike seated left on cippus, wearing kiton and himation, holding flapping bird on her outstretched right hand and placing her left on cippus; to left, TE. HN Italy 2642. Holloway & Jenkins 115. Lightly toned. Slightly porous, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Lanz 153, 12 December 2011, 24.*



SICILY



2:1





54

54.
Akragas. Circa 338-287 BC. Litra (Bronze, 18 mm, 4.55 g, 10 h). ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙ Laureate head of Zeus to left. *Rev.* Eagle standing left, wings spread, clutching dead hare held in its talons. Basel 270 (*this coin*). CNS I, 116. SNG ANS 1113. Well struck and with an attractive near black patina. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 270.*



2:1





55

55.
Entella (?). *Punic issues*, circa 330-320 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.47 g, 2 h). Head of Tanit-Persephone to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Unbridled horse leaping up three-quarters to right before palm tree with two date clusters. Basel 559 (*this coin*). Gulbenkian 363 (*same obverse die*). Jameson 913 (*same obverse die*). Jenkins 122-127 (O42/-). SNG Lloyd 1616 (*same obverse die*). SNG Lockett 1037 (*same obverse die*). Rare. Beautifully toned and of magnificent Greek style recalling the dekadrachms of Euainetos. Scratches and with some flan faults, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 559.*





2:1



56





2:1

56.
Entella (?). *Punic issues*, circa 320/15-300 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 16.77 g, 7 h). Head of Tanit or Libya to right, wearing circular earring and diademed oriental tiara of folded cloth curving up and over at the top. *Rev.* 𐤎𐤌𐤌𐤇𐤍𐤕 (s'mmhnt = 'People of the Camp' in Punic) Lion, with lowered head and bristling mane, prowling to right before palm tree with two date clusters. Basel 562 (*this coin*). De Luynes 1472 (*same dies*). Jameson 1933 (*this coin*). Jenkins, Punic, 272 (O85/R226). Rizzo pl. LXVI, 8 (*same dies*). Very rare. A boldly struck example of this intriguing and important issue, with a particularly ferocious lion and a fine pedigree. Areas of corrosion, *otherwise*, good very fine. 20 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 562 and that of R. Jameson (1861-1942).*

Jenkins was unsure where to place the famous Carthaginian lion tetradrachms in his exemplary die study on the Siculo-Punic coinage, but he eventually connected them with the Carthaginian war preparations against Agathokles of Syracuse in 314-311 BC. The identification of the beautiful female head on the three obverse dies has led to even more dispute: Jenkins discussed Dido, the legendary founder of Carthage, Libya or Tanit as three possibilities (Jenkins, Punic, pp. 24-31), but he concluded that no finite interpretation could be reached. Given the prominence of Libyan mercenaries in Carthaginian armies and the fact that the lion is well attested as a Libyan symbol from the Lybian Revolt in 241-238 BC, it may well be that the Carthaginian authorities in Sicily struck a very limited emission of tetradrachms combining the personification of Libya on the obverse and the Libyan lion on the reverse, specifically to pay Libyan mercenaries hired for the upcoming campaign against Agathokles of Syracuse. Jenkins objected to this idea mainly based upon his belief that placing Libyan symbols on coins would be inconsistent with 'Carthaginian nationalism'. However, that is too modern an approach, all the more since the Carthaginians in Sicily never hesitated to adapt the numismatic iconography of their Greek enemies. It seems entirely possible to this cataloguer that a Carthaginian general in Sicily, perhaps Hamilkar, who was much more concerned with securing the loyalty and morale of his mercenaries than with presumed 'national Carthaginian pride' back at home in Africa, struck this intriguing series to pay his Libyan soldiers.

On the other hand, it has to be emphasized that this scenario does not exclude an identification of the female head as Tanit, whose worship was by no means confined to Carthage alone. Perhaps the identity of the female was, in fact, kept deliberately nonspecific, whereas the reverse, which breaks with all Carthaginian traditions (the coat of arms of Carthage was, of course, a horse), must undeniably reflect a very particular background of the issue. In any case, the series is very rare today: it was struck from three die pairs only, of which this might be the most innovative. Not only is it the sole type with both the obverse and the reverse facing to the right, it also shows a particularly ferocious lion, its head lowered and with a bristling mane, very different from the rather conventional and graceful lions on Jenkins 270-271. This is not the elegant King of the Animals as we know him from so many pieces of Greek art, but rather a growling and hissing big cat wandering the Libyan desert, emaciated and hungry for prey.





2:1





57



57.
Entella (?). *Punic issues*, circa 300-289 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.00 g, 9 h). Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* 𐤇𐤌𐤌𐤍𐤕 ('mmhnt = 'People of the Camp' in Punic) Head of a horse to left; behind, palm tree with two date clusters. Basel 564 (*this coin*). Gulbenkian 375 = Jameson 916 (*same dies*). Jenkins, Punic, 321 (O104/R263). Very sharp and attractive, a superb example. Good extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 564.*



58





3:1



58.
Eryx. Circa 425-420 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.85 g, 9 h). Facing archaic head of Aphrodite. *Rev.* ИОИІКҮ[ƎR] The river-god Krimisos, in the form of a hunting dog, standing right, head turned back to left. Jameson 570. Rizzo pl. LXIV, 7. SNG ANS 1342-1343. Very rare. A darkly toned example of this very interesting issue. Good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 341.*

The old Elymian city of Eryx lay on the eponymous mountain, which reaches 840 m above sea level and dominates western Sicily. In the 6th and 5th century, Eryx was usually controlled by Segesta and famous for the sacred temple prostitution practiced in the local sanctuary, whose goddess was identified by the Greeks with Aphrodite and whose archaic portrait we see on this coin.






ΕΛΛΑ



59.
Gela. Circa 490/85-480/75 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 8.73 g, 6 h). Nude bearded warrior riding horse to right, brandishing spear in his right hand and holding reins in his left. *Rev.* CEΛA Forepart of the river-god Gelas, in the form of a man-headed bull, to right. Jameson 582 (*same dies*). Jenkins, Gela, 11 (O6'/R5). A magnificent piece, very sharply struck on both sides and undoubtedly among the finest known. Very minor scratch on the obverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 204.*

The nude warrior on horseback on the earliest coinage of Gela refers to the importance of the aristocratic cavalry in Sicily: unlike the mountainous Greek motherland, the south and east of the island formed ideal pastures for horses, and cavalry hence played a much more important role in warfare. This brought along significant political consequences, as the breeding of warhorses was expensive and thus in the hands of an elite class of landowners that dominated the Sicilian cities - differing, quite significantly, from the Greek mainland, where hoplite warfare was a major factor in the evolution of the Spartan state in the Archaic time and the rise of the Athenian democracy in the late 6th and 5th centuries. In late Archaic Gela in particular, the aristocratic cavalry shaped the political landscape: the tyrant Hippokrates (whose name literally means 'horse power'!) conquered considerable parts of eastern Sicily with a force of horsemen in 505-491 BC. He was succeeded by his senior cavalry officer Gelon, who, after the conquest of Syracuse, became the dominant political figure in Magna Graecia and gained immortal fame for repelling the great Carthaginian attack on the western Greeks in 480 BC.



60.
Gela. Circa 406-405 BC. 1 1/3 Litra or Tetradrachm (Gold, 11 mm, 1.17 g, 3 h). ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of the river-god Gelas, in the form of a man- headed bull, to left. *Rev*. ΣΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ Head of Sosipolis to right, her hair in ampyx and sphendone and wearing pendant necklace. Basel 293 (*this coin*). Jenkins, Gela, 494.7 (*this coin*, O103/R201). Rizzo pl. XIX, 7 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 104 (*same dies*). Extremely rare, one of a very few known examples. A beautiful piece of great historical interest with a splendid pedigree. The usual die break on the reverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 7 500

** *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 293, ex Glendining & Seaby 2, 15-17 July 1929, 193, from the collection of the Grand-Duc Alexandre Michailovitch, Naville IV, 17 & 19 June 1922, 247, ex Merzbacher, 15 November 1910, 215 and Merzbacher, 2 November 1909, 2487, and from the collection of Prof. Carlo Stiavelli, Santa-maria, 6 April 1908, 148.*

Sosipolis, whose name literally translates as 'saving the city', appears only twice on the coinage of Gela. She is usually identified as a nymph, but her aptronym clearly expresses a plea to the gods for help in a time of crisis. Jenkins connects the earlier issue of tetradrachms, where Sosipolis crowns the river-god Gelas with a wreath (Jenkins, Gela, 371), with the ultimately successful Greek campaigns against the native Sikeliotes in the 440s BC. The second type, however, which we have here, was struck some decades later: it has been identified as a 1 1/3 litra, which would be the equivalent of a silver tetradrachm at the usual exchange rate from gold to silver of 1:15. Unlike the earlier victory tetradrachms, the 1 1/3 litra was clearly an emergency issue struck in great haste in a time of peril. Only a handful examples are known, many of which show significant die wear and die breaks. The choice of gold - very rare in Sicily - hints towards an exceptional time of crisis, which perhaps involved melting down gold treasures from the temples of the city. Jenkins plausibly connects the issue with the destruction of Akragas in 406 BC and the upcoming siege of Gela by the Carthaginians in 405 BC, in the course of which the city was ultimately sacked and destroyed. Although the surviving inhabitants were later allowed to resettle in the ruins of their once mighty town, Gela was prohibited from rebuilding its fortifications and never fully recovered from the blow.



2:1





61



61.
Gela. Circa 339-310 BC. Tetras (?) (Bronze, 15 mm, 2.70 g, 2 h). Head of Demeter facing slightly to right, wearing wreath of barley ears, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Bearded head of the river-god Gelos to left, wearing wreath of barley ears. Basel 294 (*this coin*). CNS III, 59. Jenkins, Gela, 549. SNG ANS 123. Beautifully struck and with a splendid olive green patina. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 294.*



62





2:1



62.
Himera. 483/2-472 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 8.72 g, 9 h). HIMERA Rooster standing left. *Rev.* Crab within shallow incuse. Basel 301 (*this coin*). Jenkins, Himera, pl. 3, 4 (*same dies*). Westermark, Himera, 42.1 (*this coin*, O9/R35). A lovely and beautifully toned piece. The usual light die wear on the obverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 301 and L. Vierordt, J. Schulman [173], 5-6 June 1930, 29.*

The famous Himera didrachms with a crab on the reverse were struck during the rule of the tyrant Thrasydaios, son of Theron of Akragas (circa 488-473/2 BC). Thrasydaios reformed the coinage of his newly gained seat of power by adapting the Attic weight standard and by placing the emblem of his hometown Akragas, the crab, on the reverse. The obverse type, on the other hand, remained unchanged: it shows a rooster, Himera's coat of arms, which perhaps served as a pun on the city's name, since Himera translates as 'day' and the birds famously crow at daylight.





63



2,5:1

63.
Kamarina. Circa 420-405 BC. Tetras or Trionkion (Bronze, 17 mm, 3.57 g, 11 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* AMAϽI Owl standing left, head facing, grasping lizard; in exergue, three pellets (mark of value). CNS III, 28. SNG ANS 1230. Westermark & Jenkins 198. Very well centered and with a lovely olive green patina. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 32, 26 May 2010, 8 and Münzen & Medaillen AG FPL 465, April 1984, 8.*



64



3:1



64.
Katane. Circa 410-403 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 13 mm, 1.79 g, 7 h). Facing head of Silenos, balding, bearded and with pointed ears. *Rev.* KATANAIΩ-N Laureate head of Apollo to right. Basel 333 (*this coin*). Mirone 101. Jameson 555 (*same dies*). Salinas pl. 19, 16. Very rare. A beautifully toned coin of exceptionally fine style, struck in very high relief and with a delightful sculptural facing head of Silenos. Minor corrosion on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 333.*

Although Katane was one of the oldest Greek settlements in Sicily, its earliest coinage only dates to the decade after 476 BC, when Syracuse captured and resettled the city, now named Aitna, with colonists. In 466 BC, the exiled native population returned to Katane in the wake of the fall of the Syracusan tyrannis and started striking its own coinage, which became one of the most impressive in all of Sicily. Katane hired artists such as Kra..., Euainetos and Herakleidas, whose works included some truly wonderful pieces of art. The present coin is part of a small series of beautiful coins showing the head of Silenos, an old and familiar type at Katane, not in profile but facing from the front. This innovative design by an unnamed master engraver mirrors the contemporary developments in nearby Syracuse, where Kimon and Herakleidas in particular experimented with facing portraits. Unfortunately, from an artistic point of view, the magnificent Classical coinage of Katane came to an abrupt end shortly thereafter, when Dionysios I of Syracuse captured the city in 403 BC and sold its surviving population into slavery.





2,5:1





65



65.
Katane. Circa 405-403/2 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 14 mm, 1.79 g, 6 h). Head of Silenos, balding, bearded and with pointed ears, to left, wearing wreath of ivy. *Rev.* ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Bull butting to right; below, fish to left. Mirone 97 = Rizzo pl. XIV, 22. SNG ANS -. SNG Ashmolean 1713. Very rare. A very attractive example with a severe and majestic head of Silenos. Light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of A.D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 340.*



2:1





66



66.
Leontini. Circa 415-413 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.00 g, 1 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΛΕΟ-ΝΤ-Ι-ΝΟ-Ν Head of a lion with open jaws to right; around, four barley grains. Boehringer, Münzgeschichte, 67. Rizzo pl. XXIV, 15. SNG ANS 250 (*same dies*). Rare and of very elegant style. Light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 372 and from the Paul Tinchant Collection (as 'R.J. Graham'), Schulman 243, 8 June 1966, 1087.*

This is the last Leontinian tetradrachm, struck during a brief period of independence amidst the Athenian siege of Syracuse in 415-413. Following the Athenian defeat, Leontini was incorporated into the Syracusan polis once again, as it had already been in 422-415, and remained part of the powerful neighbour for more than half a century - with the exception of a last brief period of independence in 405-403/2, when its only silver coinage consisted of extremely rare hemidrachms.





1,5:1







67

67.

Messana. 412-408 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.21 g, 1 h). The nymph Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands, driving biga of mules to left; above, Nike flying right to crown her; in exergue, two opposed dolphins. *Rev.* ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ Hare springing to right; below, youthful head of Pan to right with small syrinx before. Caltabiano 613 (D219/R235). SNG Lockett 829 (*same reverse die*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1077 (*same reverse die*). Very rare, Caltabiano knew of just two examples. A beautiful example boldly struck on a broad flan. Minor die wear and very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Spink 96, 31 March 1993, 26 ('from a famous European collection formed in the 1920's and 30's').*

The types of this beautiful tetradrachm are closely linked to the tyrant Anaxilas of Rhegion, who captured the opposing city of Zankle in circa 488 BC and renamed it Messana after his and the new colonist's native country of Messenia in the western Peloponnesos. In 480 BC, Anaxilas won an Olympic victory in the mule car races, a source of pride for the new settlement to which the obverses of its later tetradrachms allude. The reverse, on the other hand, refers to the worship of Pan: his head and instrument appear below his animal companion, a hare, which was believed to have been introduced by Anaxilas to Sicily from Messenia and subsequently became the coat of arms of Messana.



1,5:1







68

68.

Messana. 412-408 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 16.51 g, 10 h), signed by Simin.... The nymph Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands, driving biga of mules to left; above, Nike flying right to crown her; in exergue, fish; on exergual line, in tiny letters, signature ΣΙΜΙΝ. *Rev.* ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ Hare springing to left; below, eagle, with closed wings, perched left on rock, devouring serpent held in histalons. Basel 368 (*this coin*). Caltabiano 627.5 (*this coin*, D224/R251). Rizzo pl. XXVII, 9 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1106 (*same dies*). Woodward 71 (*this coin*). Very rare. A well pedigreed example of this important signed issue. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 368, ex Kricheldorf IV, 7 October 1957, 76, Münzen & Medaillen 2, 10-11 May 1943, 474 ('Aus dem Besitz eines Schweizer Kunstfreundes'), exhibited at the Basler Gewerbemuseum in 'Die Münze als Kunstwerk', October-November 1942, and from the collection of W. H. Woodward (1855-1941).*

Nothing is known of the artist Simin..., who signed a single obverse die at Messana and whose work is of an enchanting Classical beauty. Whether the remarkable appearance of an Akragantine eagle below the hare of Messana has a political background is equally unclear, but it is obvious that Simin... was influenced by Kimon at Syracuse and Exakestidas at Kamarina, who also signed some of their obverse dies in tiny letters on the exergual line.





2,5:1





69



69.
Motya. Circa 415/10-397 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.67 g, 2 h). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. *Rev.* 𐤌𐤕𐤁 (mtv' in Punic) Palm tree with two date clusters. Jenkins, Punic, pl. 23, 4b. Beautifully toned. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica Q, 6 April 2006, 1216 and Auctiones 25, 19-21 June 1995. 152.*



2,5:1





70



70.
Naxos. Circa 420-403 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 14 mm, 2.00 g, 10 h). Head of Dionysos to left, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* ΝΑΞΙ-ΟΝ Nude bearded Silenos kneeling facing, his torso turned slightly to left and his head turned to right; holding kantharos in his raised left hand and thyrsos in his right, resting near his right knee. Cahn 128 (V78/R105). Extremely rare, one of perhaps half a dozen known examples. Darkly toned and of the finest Classical style. Porous and with a flan crack, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 36, 30 May 2012, 101 and The New York Sale IV, 17 January 2002, 65.*


ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ



71.
Segesta. Circa 475/70-455/50 BC. Didrachm or Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 8.79 g, 8 h). The river-god Krimisos, in the form of a hunting dog, standing right, on the scent. *Rev.* ƎIꓘ ATƧƎꓕƎƧ Diademed head of the nymph Aigeste to right, her hair in a krobylos that is bound up and falls over her diadem. Gulbenkian 238 (*same dies*). Hurter 12b (*this coin*, V3/R9). Jameson 696 (*same dies*). SNG München 839 (*same dies*). Rare. A beautifully toned example of wonderful late Archaic style, with an old and impressive pedigree. Thin flan crack and the reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *From the collection of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 94, ex Münzen & Medaillen 68, 15 April 1986, 137, from the Comte Chandon de Briailles Collection, Bourgey, 17 June 1959, 140, ex Naville X, 15 June 1925, 243 and Naville IV, 17-19 June 1922, 292.*

The types of the long-running series of didrachms from Segesta relate to its foundation myth, in which Aigeste, the daughter of the Trojan Hippotes, was seduced by the river-god Krimisos, who appeared to her in the form of a hunting dog. Aigestes, the offspring of this relationship, became the ancestor of the Elymians, a native people living in western Sicily in and around the cities of Entella, Eryx and Segesta. In the Aeneid, Vergil later took up a local myth according to which Hippotes came to Sicily in the wake of Aeneas' wanderings. The appearance of such mythological connections of local heroes to the progenitor of the Romans was not uncommon in the time of the Roman expansion: it was a way of dealing with changing political dynamics and it often brought along, as in the case of the Elymians, favorable treatment by the Roman administration. However, there may be some truth to the myth, as the few recorded Elymian words do in fact point toward an Italian origin of this people.



72



1,5:1



72.
Selinos. Circa 415-409 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.30 g, 5 h). ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ Artemis, holding reins in both hands, driving fast driving quadriga galloping to right; nearly hidden beside her, Apollo standing right; above, wreath; in exergue, grain ear. *Rev.* The river-god Selinos, horned and nude, standing front, head to left, holding phiale in his right hand and laurel branch in his left; to left, altar; before altar, rooster standing left; to right, selinon leaf above bull standing left on base. Basel 411 (*this coin*). Bement 44 (*same dies*). Gulbenkian 247 (*same dies*). HGC 2, 1223 (*this coin illustrated*). Jameson 726 (*same obverse die*). Rizzo pl. XXXIII, 11 (*this coin,* Q14/S34). Schwabacher 44a (*this coin*). Nicely toned and with a fine pedigree. Flan crack and with some cleaning scratches and flan faults*, otherwise,* very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 411 and Barone Agostino Pennisi di Floristella (1890-1963).*



73



1,5:1



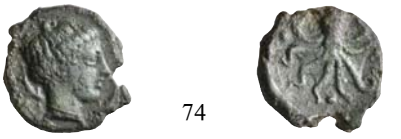
73.
Syracuse. *Second Democracy*, 466-405 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.13 g, 4 h), circa 430. Charioteer driving quadriga walking to right, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa to right, wearing broad headband fastened above her ear, double-spiral earring and plain necklace, with her hair bound up behind her head under the headband and curling up behind; around, four dolphins. Basel 446 (*this coin*). Boehringer 634 (V321/R436). Jameson 770 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 203 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 950 (*this coin*). A beautiful and well pedigreed piece with a fine head of Arethusa. Good very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collections of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 446 and R. C. Lockett, Glendining's, 25 October 1955, 849, and from the collection of E. J. Seltman, Sotheby's, 6-7 July 1921, 209.*



2:1





74

74.
Syracuse. *Second Democracy*, 466-405 BC. Tetras (Bronze, 18 mm, 4.24 g, 3 h), circa 415-410. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing pendant earring and plain necklace and with her hair pulled up and tied in a knot at the top of her head; to left and right, two dolphins swimming downwards. *Rev.* Octopus with three pellets around. Basel 445 (*this coin*). Boehringer 613-622. CNS II, 1. SNG ANS 376. Some uncleaned deposits, *otherwise,* good very fine. 200

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 445.*



2:1





75

75.
Syracuse. *Second Democracy*, 466-405 BC. Trias or Tetronkion (Bronze, 15 mm, 1.93 g, 4 h), circa 415-410. Head of Arethusa to right; around, X - X - X - X. *Rev.* Σ-Y-P-A Winged hippocamp to right; below, octopus; around, three pellets. Basel 454 (*this coin*). Boehringer 172. CNS II, 30. HGC 2, 1433 (*this coin illustrated*). Very rare and with a lovely brown patina. Some deposits and with a thin flan crack, *otherwise,* good very fine. 200

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 454.*



76



2:1



76.
Syracuse. *Second Democracy*, 466-405 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 3.95 g, 4 h), circa 410-405. Head of Arethusa to left, wearing hook earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone in the back; around, four dolphins. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Leukaspis, nude but for helmet, advancing right, holding spear in his right hand and shield in his left; at his feet, sword; before, dead lamb lying on its back. Basel 482 (*this coin*). HGC 2, 1363 (*this coin illustrated*). Jameson 804 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. XLVII, 5 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. A beautifully toned and well centered example of this very difficult issue. Die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, very fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 482.*

Somewhat surprisingly, the Leukaspis-drachm with Arethusa to the left on the obverse is much rarer than the more famous type with a facing Athena: it is in fact among the great rarities in the late 5th century silver series of Syracuse.



77



2:1



77.
Syracuse. *Second Democracy*, 466-405 BC. Hemilitron (Bronze, 17 mm, 3.74 g, 9 h), circa 410-405. Head of Arethusa to left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone in the back; behind, ear of barley. *Rev.* ΣΥ-ΡΑ Wheel of four spokes; dolphins in lower quarters. CNS II, 21. HGC 2, 1479. A lovely, well struck coin with a beautiful head of Arethusa. Nearly extremely fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 427.*







78

4:1

78.
Syracuse. *Dionysios I*, 405-367 BC. 100 Litrai or Double Dekadrachm (Gold, 14 mm, 5.82 g, 12 h), in the style of Euainetos. Circa 405-400 or somewhat later. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ Female head (of Arethusa?) to left, her hair bound up in a sphendone ornamented with two stars, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind her neck, star. *Rev.* Youthful Herakles, nude, kneeling right on rocky ground line, wrestling the Nemean lion. Bérend 38.8 (*this coin*, D22/R19). Dewing 926 (*same dies*). Gulbenkian 325 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. LIII, 11 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 336 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 984 (*same dies*). An exceptional example of this important issue and undoubtedly among the finest known. Boldly struck in incredibly high relief from arguably the finest die pair in the series. Good extremely fine. 35 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 26 ('Highly important Greek and Roman coins'), Münzen & Medaillen 64, 1984, 42, and from the collection of C. Gillet ('Kunstfreund'), photofile no. 701.*

The magnificent Syracusan 100 litrai or double dekadrachms are among the finest Greek gold coins ever produced. They are associated with the city's wonderful dekadrachms by Kimon and Euainetos, whose signature also appears on the earliest dies of the gold series. Bérend connects the issue with the Greek struggle for independence against the advancing Carthaginians in 406/5-404 BC (see above, lot 60), but hoard evidence suggests that it was in fact struck over a longer period of time, perhaps by minting the treasures provided to Dionysios' father-in-law Hermokrates by the Persian Satrap Pharnabazos in 409 (Diod. XIII, 63.1) and/or the 300 talents in ransom levied from the Carthaginian general Himilko after his failed siege of Syracuse in 397/6 BC (see lot 79 below). Our example was struck from what might be the finest die pair in the series: the delicate female head struck in exceptionally high relief on the obverse is a truly sculptural work of art, whereas the reverse shows a magnificent rendering of Herakles' first and most famous Labor, the slaying of the Nemean lion. The latter is clearly a reference to the wars Syracuse was waging against its archenemy Carthage: Herakles, the great Doric hero and ancestor of the Doric city of Syracuse, defends the independence of the western Greeks by defeating the lion, the symbol of Africa.



79



3:1



79.
Syracuse. *Dionysios I*, 405-367 BC. 50 Litrai or Dekadrachm (Gold, 11 mm, 2.92 g, 6 h), signed by E... (?). Circa 405-400 or somewhat later. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ Youthful head of the river-god Anapos to left; to left, between Σ-Y of the ethnic, small E (artist's signature?). *Rev.* Horse prancing right above exergual band inscribed [ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣΙ[ΩΝ]. Basel 477 (*this coin*). Bérend 4.4 (*this coin*, D2/R2). Jameson 826 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 342 (*same dies*). A beautiful and very well centered example of this difficult issue, struck from dies of fine style. Light die rust on the reverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 3 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 477 and the Duplicates of the British Museum, Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1101.*

It has been suggested that the youthful male head on the obverse of the 50 Litrai of Dionysios I may represent the river-god Anapos and refer to the siege of Syracuse by the Carthaginians in 397/6 BC, in the course of which the besiegers, who were camping in the swampy riverbed of the Anopos, were stricken by a dreadful plague. The victorious Syracusans levied a ransom of 300 silver talents from the Carthaginian general Himilko, who returned to Africa, where he bricked himself up in his house and starved himself to death in shame. It is worth noting that the small letter on the obverse between the first two letters of the ethnic, which Bérend reads as E, is, perhaps, an artist's signature, as it also appears on D1, albeit this time behind the head of Anapos, between Σ-I of the ethnic.



80



3:1



80.
Syracuse. *Dionysios I*, 405-367 BC. 50 Litrai or Dekadrachm (Gold, 11 mm, 2.89 g, 12 h), signed by E... (?). Circa 405-400 or somewhat later. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-ΣΙΩΝ Youthful head of the river-god Anapos to left; to left, between Σ-Y of the ethnic, small E (artist's signature?). *Rev.* Horse prancing right above exergual band inscribed [ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣ[ΙΩΝ]. Bérend 3.2 (*this coin*, D2/R1). Jameson 826 (*same obverse die*). SNG ANS 342 (*same obverse die*). Well struck and attractive, a lovely coin. A few light marks, *otherwise,* very fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 431 and Münzen & Medaillen 75, 4 December 1989, 179.*



2,5:1



81

81.
Syracuse. *Dionysios I*, 405-367 BC. Hemilitron (Bronze, 18 mm, 3.81 g, 12 h). Female head to left, with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone in the back. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑ Dolphin swimming to right above scallop shell. Basel 489 (*this coin*). CNS II, 24. SNG ANS 417. A lovely coin with a wonderful turquoise patina. About extremely fine. 200

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 489.*



2,5:1



82

82.
Syracuse. *Timoleon and the Third Democracy*, 344-317 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.35 g, 1 h), Attic standard. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣ-ΙΩΝ Head of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Nude youth on horseback to right; above, star. CNG 106 (2017), 106 (*same dies*). Nanteuil 372 = Sambon & Canessa (19 December 1907), 391 (*same dies*). Ratto (16 May 1935), 205 (*same dies*). Triton XVIII (2015), 395 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. Beautifully toned, sharply struck and perhaps the finest of apparently just five known examples. Nearly extremely fine. 750

⁂ *From the collection of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 114, and ex Leu 2, 25 April 1972, 118.*



2:1



83

83.
Syracuse. *Agathokles*, 317-289 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.47 g, 9 h), circa 317-310. Head of Arethusa to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins; below neck, ΦΙ. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Charioteer driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in his right hand and reins in his left; above, triskeles running left; in exergue, monogram of AI. Basel 510 (*this coin*). Ierardi 54a (*this coin*, O10/R32). Nanteuil 379 (*this coin*). Pozzi 642. SNG ANS 642. Lightly toned and with a splendid pedigree. A few minor flan faults, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 510, ex Münzhandlung Basel 10, 15 March 1938, 138, and from the collections of H. de Nanteuil de la Norville (1876-1941) and P. Mathey (1844-1929).*

This tetradrachm was struck in the early years of Agathokles' long reign, before he assumed the kingship. The types are those of the famous dekadrachms of Euainetos, although with the obverse and reverse inverted, and the legend still names the plain ethnic without any reference to the tyrant.





2:1





84

84.
Syracuse. *Agathokles*, 317-289 BC. Hemilitron (Bronze, 20 mm, 6.71 g, 8 h), circa 310-309. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent on the bowl, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Cavalryman charging on horseback to right, holding couched lance in his right hand; below, monogram. Basel 505 (*this coin*). CNS II, 116/5. SNG ANS 697. A lovely coin with a very attractive brown patina. Good very fine. 350

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 505.*



2:1





85

85.
Syracuse. *Agathokles*, 317-289 BC. Litra (Bronze, 24 mm, 9.11 g, 9 h). ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Draped bust of Artemis Soteira to right, quiver over her shoulder. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Winged thunderbolt. CNS II, 142. SNG ANS 708. A wonderful example with a beautiful brown patina. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 25, 25 June 2003, 121.*





86

2,5:1

86.
Syracuse. *Hiketas II*, 287-278 BC. 15 Litrai or Tridrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 12.40 g, 7 h). Head of Kore to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring and pearl necklace, and with her hair flowing loose; behind her neck, holly leaf. *Rev.* [ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Nike driving quadriga galloping to left, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left; above, star. Basel 517 (*this coin*). Dewing -. Gulbenkian 346-347 var. (bee not holly leaf). Kunstfreund 230 var. (bee not holly leaf). SNG Lockett 1009 (*same dies*). An extremely rare variety of a very rare issue. Beautifully struck and of splendid early Hellenistic style, with a magnificent head of Kore and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine. 7 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 517.*

The very rare Syracusan tridrachms were struck under Hiketas II, whom his fellow citizens appointed to strategos to fight Menon of Segesta, the leader of Agathokles' remaining mercenary army. Unlike his predecessor, Hiketas never assumed any titles that we know of; in fact, his coinage refers to him either in the plane form ΕΙΙΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ, 'under Hiketas', or, as on this tridrachm, not at all. This differentiates him remarkably from the other rulers of Syracuse in the 3rd century BC, all of which were called kings, and perhaps reflects his civic background.



87



2:1

87.
Syracuse. *Hieron II*, 275-215 BC. AE (Bronze, 27 mm, 16.46 g, 2 h), circa 230-218/5. Diademed head of Hieron II to left; behind, poppy head (?). *Rev.* ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ Cavalryman charging on horseback to right, holding couched lance in his right hand; below, Φ. Basel 535 (*this coin*). BMC 597. CNS II, 195 Ds 90 R1 35. An exceptional example with a fine dark green patina and a superb portrait. Minor deposits, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 535.*



88



2,5:1



88.
Syracuse. *Hieron II*, 275-215 BC. 60 Litrai or Dekadrachm (Gold, 16 mm, 4.25 g, 2 h), circa 218/7-215. Head of Persephone to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring and pearl necklace, and with her hair flowing loose; behind, hippocamp upward. *Rev.* ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ Nike driving biga galloping to left, holding kentron in her right hand and reins in her left; below the horses, ΑΠ. Basel 529 (*this coin*). BMC 514 (*same dies*). Carroccio 41 (D11/R11). Gulbenkian 351 = Locker Lampson 108 (*same dies*). Light doubling on the reverse and with a minor scuff on the edge, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 529.*

Hieron II was an illegitimate son of a Syracusan aristocrat who assumed power in his home city after Pyrrhos of Epirus withdrew from Sicily in 275 BC. As a skilled politician, he switched sides at the right time early in the 1st Punic War and allied himself with Rome - a clever move that safeguarded his kingship for the rest of his very long life. Hieron died in 215 BC at the age of more than ninety years, after half a century of alliance with Rome and one of the longest reigns of any ancient king.



89

2:1

89.
Syracuse. *Philistis, wife of Hieron II*, 275-215 BC. 16 Litrai or Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 13.53 g, 4 h), circa 240-218/5. Diademed and veiled bust of Philistis to left; behind, cup. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ[Σ] - ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ Nike driving quadriga galloping to right, holding reins in both hands; below the horses, E. CCO 15 (D1/R1). De Luynes 1373 (*same dies*). A very rare variety struck from the first die pair in the series. Lightly toned and attractive, and with a particularly charming reverse. Nearly extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 366.*

Queen Philistis is known only from her coins, which were called Philistideia, and from an inscription in the theatre of Syracuse (IG XIV 3), where her name appears alongside that of Queen Nereis, who was a daughter of Pyrrhos of Epeiros and the wife of Gelon, the son of the King Hieron II (275-215 BC). Given this connection and the large output of coins in Philistis' name, it is very likely that she was Hieron's wife.



90

2:1

90.
Syracuse. *Hieronymos*, 215-214 BC. 10 Litrai (Silver, 24 mm, 8.43 g, 2 h). Diademed head of Hieronymos to left; behind, Ж. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Winged thunderbolt; above, KI. Holloway 41q (*this coin*, O21/R33). SNG ANS 1029 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and with a fine portrait. Very light die wear on the obverse, as is usual for this issue, and a few light marks on the cheek, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 1 000

** *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 52 (but with an incorrect further pedigree) and Glendining's, 14 January 1953, 317.*

When the aged Hieron II died in early 215 BC, he had outlived his son Gelon and was therefore succeeded by his fifteen-year-old grandson Hieronymos. The juvenile king faced a critical political situation, as Rome, Hieron's longstanding ally, suffered a series of military defeats by the Carthaginian general Hannibal and ostensibly seemed in decline. The disastrous Battle of Cannae in 216 BC in particular shook Rome's might to the very foundations: never before in its history had it assembled a larger army, but once again, Hannibal's military genius prevailed and left 50,000-70,000 Romans slain on the battlefield. In Syracuse, it quickly became apparent that the young king was merely a puppet in the hands of his uncles Andranodoros and Zoippos, who argued strongly in favor of an alliance with Carthage. Hieronymos sent embassies to negotiate with both Rome and Carthage, but when the latter readily promised all of Sicily to the King, Syracuse declared war upon the Roman Republic. However, the fifty-year alliance between Hieron II and Rome, which had been an era of peace and prosperity for Syracuse, had left behind a strong pro-Roman faction in the city, and Hieronymos was murdered in 214 after a short reign of thirteen months.



91

2:1

91.
Syracuse. *Fifth Democracy*, 214-212 BC. 12 Litrai (Silver, 25 mm, 10.21 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin on the bowl, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis, in hunting dress and with quiver on her back, standing left, shooting arrow; at feet, hunting dog leaping left; in field to left, ΔΑ. Basel 540 (*this coin*). Burnett, Enna, 72 and pl. 8, D6 (*same dies*). SNG München 1432. SNG Lloyd 1568. A wonderful piece, very sharply struck and of bold Hellenistic style. Good extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 540.*

As pro-Roman and pro-Carthaginian factions struggled for control, the murder of Hieronymos in 214 left Syracuse in a state of disarray (the so-called 'Fifth Democracy'). The brothers Hippokrates and Epikydes eventually gained the upper hand and enforced the irrevocable break with Rome, which sent its most experienced general, Marcus Claudius Marcellus, to besiege the great city. Syracusan resistance was fierce: its massive fortifications and the genius of Archimedes, the greatest mathematician of antiquity, repelled all attacks for two years, but in the end, Roman persistence and military might prevailed. Syracuse was captured and Archimedes killed by a Roman soldier, who reportedly slew him while he was contemplating a mathematical diagram. The conquest of Syracuse not only brought to an end once and for all the independence of the most important Greek city in the west, it also was a turning point in the Second Punic War, which would eventually see Rome's rise to a superpower second to none. The coinage struck in Syracuse during the short time of the 'Fifth Democracy' is surprisingly diverse and features a great variety of types. Many of the dies produced during the Roman siege are of beautiful full Hellenistic style, proving that the city's best artists were still in town. However, this was about to change, and the sparse post-siege bronze coinage of Syracuse was, like all the Sicilian civic issues struck under Roman rule, of poor craftsmanship and just a distant echo of its glorious past.



CARTHAGE



92

3:1

92.
Circa 320-310 BC. Stater (Electrum, 20 mm, 7.69 g, 12 h). Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, triple-pendant earring and elaborate necklace. *Rev.* Horse standing right. Jenkins & Lewis Group IVc, 211 (*this coin*). A beautiful coin of remarkably fine style, perfectly struck on good metal. Good extremely fine. 7 500

** *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1993, 46 and Hess-Leu 31, 6-7 December 1966, 180, from the collection of Captain S. Mavrojani of Clyro Court, Clyro, Herefordshire, Sotheby's, 9-10 March 1936, 146, and likely from the Orrestano Hoard of 1925 (IGCH 2264).*

This coin differs quite significantly from the abundant later Carthaginian electrum staters in its high gold content and its remarkably fine style. These characteristics are found on only a very small series of coins, Jenkins & Lewis 207-215, almost all of which came from the Orrestano Hoard of 1925.





2:1





93



93.
Third Punic War. Circa 149-146 BC. Double Shekel (Billon, 25 mm, 13.23 g, 1 h), serrated edge. Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring and elaborate necklace. *Rev.* Horse standing right, raising left foreleg; above, pellet. Jenkins & Lewis pl. 28, 14 var. (pellet below foreleg). MAA 100a. SNG Copenhagen 405 var. (pellet-in-crescent below). Visonà, Serrated 136-7. Well struck and unusually attractive for this difficult issue. Light scratches on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

This coin is from the last Carthaginian emission, a hasty emergency issue struck during the Third Punic War, which saw the siege and ultimate destruction of Carthage by Rome.

MOESIA



2:1





94



94.
Istros. Circa 313-280 BC. Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 6.00 g, 12 h). Two facing male heads side by side, one upright and the other inverted. *Rev.* ΙΣΤΡΙΗ Sea eagle standing left on dolphin; below dolphin, monogram of ΔΙ. AMNG I 424. Dima Subgroup IV, 9. SNG BM Black Sea 253. Minor marks, *otherwise,* good very fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 73.*

THRACE



95

2:1

95.
Abdera. Circa 473/0-449/8 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 14.95 g, 3 h), Abderite standard. Melanippos, magistrate. Griffin seated to left, with open wings and both forelegs raised; above, kantharos. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ - ΜΕΛ-ΑΝΙ-ΙΠΠΟ around linear quadripartite square; all within shallow incuse square. AMNG II 55.3 (*this coin*). May, Abdera, 162 (*this coin*, A128/P134). Jameson 1033. Weber 2373 (*this coin*). Very rare. Beautifully toned and with an excellent pedigree. Very fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Spink 96, 31 March 1993, 51, Ars Classica 13, 27-29 June 1928, 617 and from the collections of Sir H. Weber (1823-1918) and J. P. Lambros (1843-1909).*

The city of Abdera on the Thracian mainland was refounded in 544 on the site of an earlier Greek settlement, which had been destroyed by native tribes half a century before. The new colonists were refugees from Teos, where a considerable part of the population refused to subject to the new superpower Persia and embarked on their ships to seek greener pastures in new lands. However, Thrace was contested between the numerous savage inland tribes and the various Greek coastal colonies, most notably Thasos and its Peraia to the west and Maroneia to the east, and the Teians hence had to squeeze their new city into a less than ideal position. Still, Abdera quickly prospered, not least due to the export of the rich natural resources of its Thracian hinterland to overseas. The city in particular acquired a leading role in the trade with silver bullion, which was exploited in large quantities in the nearby Thracian mines and coined by the Greek settlers for export to Oriental and Egyptian markets. Inscriptions show that the Abderitans retained close relationships with Teos: they adopted many of the religious and political institutions of their mother city (see the note on lot 202 below), and their coins show the Teian griffin on the obverse, albeit facing to the left.



2:1



96

96.
Abdera. Circa 411/0-386/5 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 16 mm, 2.89 g, 2 h), Kleantides, magistrate. Griffin, with curved wings, seated to left, raising right foreleg. *Rev.* ΚΛΕ-ΑΝ-ΤΙ-Δ-Η-Σ Head and neck of a sacrificial bull with filleted horns facing three-quarters to right; all within square incuse. BMFA 767 (*same dies*). May, Abdera, 300 (A219/P255). Warren 454 (*same dies*). A fresh and attractive example. Minor areas of weakness, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 36, 30 May 2012, 119.*



2,5:1



97

97.
Ainos. Circa 400/399-398/7 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 13 mm, 2.56 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes facing slightly to left, wearing petasos. *Rev.* AINION Male goat standing right; to lower right, race-torch; all within incuse square. May, Ainos, 345 (A214/P231) = Traité pl. CCCXLVI, 9. Beautifully toned and very sharp, a splendid example. Nearly extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 54, 24 March 2010, 88.*





98

98.
Ainos. Circa 385/4-384/3 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 14.85 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes facing slightly to left, wearing petasos. *Rev.* AINION Male goat standing right; to lower right, grape cluster with a grain ear above; all within incuse square. May, Ainos, 375 (A230/P259). McClean 3931 (*same dies*). Boldly struck and of fine style, May calls this 'one of the most successful of the frontal types at Ainos'. Somewhat corroded, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Burgan 38, 28 July 1995, 328.*



2:1



99

3:1

99.
Ainos. Circa 357-342/1 BC. Drachm (Silver, 17 mm, 3.49 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes facing slightly to right, wearing petasos. *Rev.* AINION Archaic cult image of Hermes standing to left on throne, the left arm of which is supported by a tiny sphinx; to left, grain ear. De Luynes 1763 = May, Ainos, 443 (A270/P322). A wonderful coin, beautifully toned and of fine late Classical style. Good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the 'Exceptional Private Collection', Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 77 and Kastner 4, 27 November 1975, 24.*

The reverse of this issue shows a xoanon of Hermes, an Archaic wooden sculpture, whose discovery is reported by Kallimachos in his Iambus 7. A product of Epeios, the sculptor of the Trojan horse, the xoanon was carried down into the sea by the Skamander river and found by fishermen from Ainos, who tried to hack the god up and use him as firewood. However, the god would neither break nor burn, and when they threw him back into the sea, he reappeared in their fishing nets again. Eventually, they recognized him as a god and brought the xoanon to Ainos, where, on the order of Apollo, it was set up in a sanctuary, which is shown on the reverse of this coin. Stories like these, where fishermen catch divine objects in the sea, are a familiar topos in Greek mythology and reminiscent of the xoanon of Dionysos from Mytilene (Paus. 10.19.3), also shown on coins (see Leu 4 (2019), 259).



100

2,5:1

100.
Maroneia. Circa 436/5-411/0 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 14.62 g, 6 h), Metrodotos, magistrate. [M]ΑΡΩΝΙΤΕ[ΩΝ] Bridled horse springing to left, with trailing rein; above, wreathed head of Apollo facing slightly to right. *Rev.* ΜΗΤ-ΡΟΔ-ΟΤ-ΟΣ: around linear square containing grape vine with four bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. De Sartiges 177 (*this coin*). Sartiges 170 (this coin). Schönert-Geiss 127.6 (*this coin*, V28/R37). A.B. West: Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast, in: ANS NNM 40 (1929), p. 64, 34d-e (*both this coin*). A beautiful and perfectly centered example of this rare issue with a most impressive pedigree. Very light die rust on the oberse and with a minor flan fault on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 7 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 37 and Sotheby's, 5 July 1995, 40 ('Two hundred highly important Greek and Roman coins'), from the collection of J. P. Rosen, Münzen & Medaillen 72, 6 October 1987, 548, ex Münzen & Medaillen 54, 26 October 1978, 157, from the C. Gillet Collection ('Kunstfreund'), photofile no. 826 and from the collections of Vicomte L. E. P. de Sartiges (1859-1924), G. Philipsen, Hirsch XXV, 29 November 1909, 177 and R. Allatini, Sotheby's, Wilkinson & Hodge, 9 May 1904, 184.*

Maroneia was one of the numerous Greek apoikies founded in the 7th century BC on the Thracian coast to get access to the ressource-rich Thracian hinterland. The Chian colonists chose the location of their new settlement wisely: it controlled its own silver mines and possessed a fine harbor, but it became particularly well known for its wine, which was produced on the southern slopes of the Rhodope Mountains and was praised for its excellent quality throughout antiquity. Another source of income was the breeding of horses in the coastal plain, which appear on the city's Classical coinage together with grape vines. Like most of its neighbors, Maroneia became a member of the Delian League in the 5th century BC, whose tribute lists attest its growing prosperity: in 454 BC, the city paid an annual contribution of 1.5 talents or 9,000 drachms, a sum that doubled to 3 talents or 18,000 drachms in 437 BC and spiked to no less than 21 talents in 425/4 BC, amidst the Peloponnesian War - a staggering tribute of 126,000 drachms or 31,500 tetradrachms!





101.
Maroneia. Circa 386/5-348/7 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 11.44 g, 4 h), Kallikrates, magistrate. Bridled horse springing to left, with trailing rein; below, spitz standing left. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ Κ-ΑΛΛ-ΙΚΡΑ-ΤΕΟΣ around linear square containing grape vine with four bunches of grapes; all within shallow incuse square. Jameson 1061 (*same dies*). Schönert-Geiss 488 (V33/R58). SNG Copenhagen 603 = A.B. West: Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast, in: ANS NNM 40 (1929), p. 138, 84b (*same dies*). A beautiful, fresh coin, very sharply struck on a broad flan and undoubtedly among the finest known. Good extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 38 ('Highly important Greek and Roman coins') and Numismatic Fine Arts XXVII, 4-5 December 1991, 39.*

The wonderful artistry and attention to detail on the dies of Kallikrates make an identification of the small dog below the horse easy: it is a spitz, which are characterized by their thick furs, small ears and curved tails. Spitzes are often used as hunting and sledge dogs in Nordic climates today, but they were originally bred as watch and herding dogs - the latter of which appears to be the role of our spitz, as he is shepherding one of Maroneia's magnificent horses.





1,5:1





102



102.
Maroneia. Circa 189/8-49/5 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.71 g, 12 h). Head of youthful Dionysos to right, wearing tainia and wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ - ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ / ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩ[Ν] Dionysos standing front, head to left, holding grapes in his right hand and narthex stalks in his left; to inner left, monogram; to inner right, Θ. Dewing 1295. Pozzi (Boutin) 2237. Schönert-Geiss 1099-1120. A fine early example, beautifully toned and struck in excellent metal. A few light old marks, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Vinchon, 27 October 2000, 90.*

ISLANDS OFF THRACE



2:1



103



103.
Thasos. Circa 480-463 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 8.61 g). Nude ithyphallic satyr, with long beard and long hair, moving right in 'running-kneeling' position, holding a nymph in his arms, who raises her right hand in protest. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, Thasiennes, 5. SNG Copenhagen 1010-1012. A beautiful piece, attractively toned and of vigorous style. Good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Crédit de la Bourse, 19-21 April 1995, 1239.*





2,5:1





104



104.
Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.90 g, 3 h). Bald satyr kneeling left, holding kantharos in his right hand and resting his left on his hip. *Rev.* ΘΑΣ-ΙΩΝ Large amphora with high handles. HGC 6, 351. Le Rider, Thasiennes, 27. Lightly toned and with a particularly attractive obverse. Good very fine. 250

⁂ *From the collection of R. Müller, Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 30, 28-29 May 2009, 154.*



1,5:1





105



105.
Thasos. Circa 148-90/80 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.91 g, 1 h). Head of youthful Dionysos to right, wearing tainia and wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ - ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ / ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles standing front, head to left, holding club in his right hand and lion skin draped over his left arm and shoulder; in inner left field, monogram of MH. Le Rider, Thasiennes, 52. Propokov Group XVIII, 1652 (V FF3/R 1321). Lightly toned and attractive. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Helios 6, 9 March 2011, 386.*



106



1,5:1

106.
Thasos. Circa 148-90/80 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 16.93 g, 1 h). Head of youthful Dionysos to right, wearing tainia and wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ - ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ / ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles standing front, head to left, holding club in his right hand and lion skin draped over his left arm and shoulder; in inner left field, monogram of ΜΗ. Le Rider, Thasiennes, 52. Propokov Group XVI, 1402 (V DA4/R 1066). Boldly struck in high relief on excellent silver. Area of weakness on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 350

⁂ *From the R. Heitz Collection, Poinsignon, 4 December 1985, 116.*

KINGS OF THRACE



107



1,5:1

107.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.65 g, 12 h), Magnesia ad Maeandrum, 297/6-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; to outer lift, filleted race torch; in inner left field, monogram of ΠΥΡ. Müller 443 var. (slightly differing monogram). Thompson 115. A lightly toned and attractive example. Extremely fine. 1 500



This coin was struck from the same obverse die as the example in Leu 7, 24 October 2020, 1155.



2:1



108



2:1

108.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 17.15 g, 10 h), Amphipolis, circa 288/7-282/1. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner left field and in exergue, monograms. Müller 544. Thompson 211. A magnificent piece struck in high relief, beautifully toned and with a splendid portrait of Alexander. Good extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Bourgey, 4-5 June 1991, 89.*

Lysimachos was one of the most enduring and successful successors of Alexander, who were called the Diadochoi (lit. 'successors'). As one of the king's bodyguards, he was perhaps not the most prominent of Alexander's officers, but Lysimachos steadily expanded his position after receiving the small and endangered province of Thrace as his satrapy in 323 BC. In the Fourth War of the Diadochi (307-301 BC), he allied with Seleukos against Antigonos Monophthalmos, who was defeated and killed in 301 BC in the Battle of Ipsos, winning Lysimachos the west and south of Asia Minor. In 288 BC, the king invaded Macedon with his ally Pyrrhos of Epeiros, where the coalition partners defeated Antigonos' son Demetrios I Poliorketes. The newly captured city of Amphipolis became Lysimachos' principal mint of his later reign, which eventually ended in the Battle of Kurupedion, where the two sole surviving generals of Alexander clashed one last time in 281 BC: Lysimachos, now an old man of 79 or 80 years, was defeated and killed by his only slightly younger opponent Seleukos I (* circa 358 BC), who annexed the Kingdom of Thrace and crossed the Hellespont to return to his Macedonian homeland for the first time after more than half a century. However, the sprightly last survivor of Alexander's generals was assassinated in his former opponents' capital Lysimacheia shortly thereafter, ultimately denying an old man's wish to die in his native land. Seleukos' remains were acquired by Philetairos of Pergamon and handed over to Antiochos I, who buried his father in a mausoleum in Seleukeia Pieria called the Nikatoreion.





109

2:1

109.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.12 g, 6 h), struck under Skostokos. Uncertain mint in inland Thrace, circa 285-281 BC. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ / ΣΚΟΣΤΟΚΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner left field, cult pillar. Dimitrov, Coinage, group B, O9. Draganov p. 25, 3. Fischer-Bossert, Skostokos, 4c (*this coin*, V1/R4). Peter p. 218. SNG Copenhagen 1171. Rare. A fresh, very sharp and attractive example of this interesting issue. The reverse slightly double struck, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 95, 25 October 2005, 556 and Rauch 73, 17 May 2004, 221.*

The tetradrachms of Skostokos were traditionally assigned to the tumultuous early years after the downfall of Lysimachos and the murder of Seleukos I in 281 BC. However, Fischer-Bossert argued that the unusual appearance of the name Skostokos *in the exergue* indicates that this dynast, who also struck a small series of bronze coins, may in fact have been a subordinate of Alexander's general rather than one of his successors. Stylistic comparison between Lysimachos' late coinage from Amphipolis and the issues naming Skostokos, with which at least one reverse die also shares a monogram, further reinforces the scholar’s arguments. Skostokos may thus have been a local dynast or officer of Thracian or Celtic origin, who perhaps served as Lysimachos' strategos in Thrace while the king was occupied abroad in his wars against Pyrrhos of Epeiros and Seleukos I. If this is true, the tetradrachms of Lysimachos with the name of Skostokos in the exergue were likely struck to pay the local troops that were required to keep Thrace safe from rebellious local tribes and foreign intruders. What happened to Skostokos in the wake of Lysimachos' death in the Battle of Kurupedion and the murder of Seleukos I in Lysimacheia in 281 BC is unclear: if he succeeded in setting up his own realm, it cannot have been for long, as he left no traces in history other than his rare and enigmatic coinage.



110

2:1

110.
Lysimachos, 305-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.79 g, 1 h), uncertain mint in northwestern Asia Minor, perhaps Assos, circa 188-160. Diademed head of Alexander the Great to right with horn of Ammon over his ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated left, holding Nike, crowning the king's name, in her right hand and leaning with her left arm on shield decorated with gorgoneion; on throne, volute; in exergue, winged thunderbolt. Lanz 158 (2014), 238 (*same obverse die*). Münzen & Medaillen 61 (1982), 89 (*same dies*). Müller -. SNG Copenhagen -. Extremely rare, perhaps the third known example. Nicely toned and attractive, an interesting issue. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 138.*

Exactly where this coin was struck is unclear: the large thunderbolt in the exergue appears on a small group of 2nd century tetradrachms in the name of Alexander from Assos (Price 1605-1606), but our coin does not bear the characteristic griffin symbol normally associated with this mint. On the other hand, it has to be pointed out that the style of the head of Herakles, in particular the eye area, the forehead and the anastolé, on the Price 1606 plate coin is very similar to the rendering of the head of Alexander on our Lysimachos, suggesting a product of the same artist.

THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES



2,5:1



111

111.
Mygdones or Krestones. Circa 485-470 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.27 g). Male goat kneeling to right, his head turned back to left; above, dotted rosette. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square with granulated recesses. Lorber, Goats, Issue 15. HGC 3.1, 368. An attractively toned and very well centered example. Good very fine. 250



2,5:1

MACEDON



2,5:1



112

112.
Amphipolis. 370/69 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 13 mm, 1.70 g, 9 h). Laureate and draped bust of Apollo facing three-quarters to right. *Rev.* AMΦ-IΠO-ΛIT-ΩN on raised linear square enclosing race torch with flame blowing to left; all within shallow incuse square. AMNG III, 2, 11, pl. VIII, 12 (*same dies*). BMC 9 (*same dies*). Lorber 65x (*this coin*, O.hd/R.hd.). SNG ANS 81 (*same dies*). A lovely coin of splendid late Classical style. Slightly rough as usual, *otherwise*, very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 487 and Numismatic Fine Arts I, 20-21 March 1975, 68.*



2,5:1



113



113.
Neapolis. Circa 424-350 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 15 mm, 1.61 g, 7 h). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. *Rev.* N-E-O-Π Head of the nymph of Neapolis to right, her hair coiled around her head and with a bun at the back. AMNG III, 2, 12. SNG ANS 430 ff. SNG Copenhagen 228. A beautifully toned coin of fine style. A few very minor marks, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1993, 65 and from the collection of J. Wertheim, Naville XII, 18-23 October 1926, 1104.*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114

2:1

114.
Skione. Circa 480-470 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 16.73 g, 3 h). Head of Protesilaos to right, wearing crested Attic helmet; crest inscribed ΞΠΡΟΤΕΣΙΛΑΟΣ. *Rev.* Σ-K-I-O Stern of galley to left; all within incuse square. ACGC 470. Alpha Bank, Macedonia 79. AMNG III, -. Dewing 1076. SNG ANS -. SNG Delepierre -. Traité I, 1629. Rare and unusually well preserved for this difficult issue. A lightly toned, boldly struck and very well centered example. Good very fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 27-28 October 1993, 385 and Numismatic Fine Arts XXVII, 4-5 December 1991, 47.*

Skione was a minor city on the southern coast of the Pallene Peninsula, the westernmost headland of the Chalkidiki. Its impressive tetradrachms showing the Achaian hero Protesilaos on the obverse were struck in the years after the Persian Invasion of 480-479 BC, when Skione forsook its Persian overlords and joined the Delian League.



KINGS OF MACEDON



115.
Alexander I, 498-454 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 13.39 g, 3 h), circa 460-454. Horseman, wearing petasos and chlamys, riding horse to right, holding reins in his right hand and two spears in his left. *Rev*. Forepart of a goat to right, head turned back to left; all within linear square within incuse square. BMFA 628 (*same dies*). Jameson 971 (*same dies*). Raymond 115a (*this coin*). SNG ANS 33. Rare. A beautiful example of this difficult issue with a superb pedigree. Two very minor old scrapes on the obverse and with a light die shift on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 5 000

** *Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 173, from the collection of Martine-Marie-Pol de Béhague, Countess of Béarn (1870-1939), Vinchon 14 April 1984, 97, ex Sotheby's, 1937, 34, and from the collection of H. Montagu, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 23 March 1896, 208.*

Influenced by the longstanding hostilities between the Macedonian Kings and Athens in the late 5th and 4th centuries, Greek commentators often stressed the alleged barbarism of the Macedonians, who lived in and around the Macedonian plain in Northern Greece and spoke a related Greek dialect. The earliest references to the Macedonian Kingdom, however, come from Herodotus, from whom we learn that the claim of Alexander I to be a descendant of Herakles and the Argives was accepted by a court of Elean hellanodikai possibly as early as 504 BC, which allowed him to participate (and win), as a Greek, in the Panhellenic Olympic Games. Alexander's father Amyntas I had been a vassal of the Persians since the advance of Dareios I to Europe in 512/1 BC, and his son and successor carefully maneuvered between the superpower Persia and the Greek city states in the South. The accounts given by Herodotus on his actions are rather confusing, but it appears that Alexander, while formally fulfilling his duties as a Persian vassal, secretly sided with the Greeks on several occasions, providing them with valuable information about the Persian's plans and movements - although it is unclear to what extent these stories are later extenuations. In 479 BC, Alexander personally spoke as an ambassador of the Persian commander Mardonius to the Athenians to win them over to the Great King's side, but he openly defected to the Greeks after Pausanias' resounding victory at Plataia and defeated the remaining Persian forces at the Strymon river during their retreat to Thrace. Little is known about Alexander's activities after the Persian invasion of 480/79 BC, but Herodotus mentions, en passant, that a gold statue of the Macedonian King was standing in Delphi in his day (Hdt. 8.121), which undoubtedly boasted Alexander's role in the defeat of the Persian invaders in front of a Panhellenic audience at a time when Medismos had long become a serious political accusation. It is likely that Alexander expanded the boundaries of his realm following the retreat of the Persians, and he also became the first Macedonian King to strike his own coinage.


116


2,5:1

116.
Perdikkas II, 451-413 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 14 mm, 2.00 g, 11 h), light Macedonian standard, circa 446/5-438/7. Horse walking right, raising right foreleg. *Rev.* Crested helmet to right within double linear border within incuse square. Raymond 161. SNG ANS 42-44. Beautifully toned. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 499 and Münzen & Medaillen XXVIII, 19 June 1964, 112.*

An interesting minor detail about this coin is that the horse is clearly raising its right foreleg, as opposed to almost all the other known examples, where it is raising its left foreleg.


117


2:1

117.
Philip II, 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 14.09 g, 7 h), Amphipolis, circa 356-355. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Philip II on horseback to left, wearing kausia and raising his right hand in salute; below, thunderbolt; in exergue, ΔΗ. Le Rider - (D5/R13). Nicely toned, well struck on a broad flan and of fine early style. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 503.*

This is one of the earliest coins of Philip II from Amphipolis, struck shortly after the Macedonian conquest of the city in 357/6 BC.


118


2:1

118.
Philip II, 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.32 g, 1 h), Pella, circa 348/7-343/2. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Young jockey, holding palm frond in his right hand and reins in his left, riding horse to right. Le Rider 171 (D103/R138). A lovely piece of monumental style. Minor flan flaw on the reverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Künker 270, 2 October 2015, 8193 and Classical Numismatic Group E-Auction 237, 21 July 2010, 8.*



2:1



119

119.
Philip II, 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.47 g, 12 h), Pella, circa 342/1-337/6. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Young jockey, holding palm frond in his right hand and reins in his left, riding horse to right; below horse, thunderbolt; in exergue, N. Le Rider 201b (*this coin*, D117/R164). Perfectly centered and with a very elegant head of Zeus. Light roughness, *otherwise,* good very fine. 750

** *Ex Sotheby's, 8-9 October 1992, 1097, Sotheby's, 9-10 April 1992, 33 and from the property of a Foreign Collector, Glendining, 13 November 1957, 49.*



2:1



120

120.
Alexander III ‘the Great’, 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.30 g, 5 h), Amphipolis, struck under Antipater, circa 325-323/2. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, rooster standing left. Price 79. Beautifully toned. Good very fine. 350



121



2:1

121.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 8.62 g, 6 h), Amphipolis, struck under Antipater, circa 325-319. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing front, head to left, with her wings spread, holding laurel wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to left, trident-head downward. Price 172. A lovely and well centered piece. Nearly extremely fine. 2 000



⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 111.*



122



2:1

122.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 4.29 g, 12 h), uncertain mint in Greece or Macedon, circa 310-275. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, aphlaston. Price 862. Lightly toned. Extremely fine. 200



⁂ *Ex Classical Numismatic Group 91, 19 September 2012, 149.*



2:1





123

123.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 18 mm, 8.58 g, 2 h), Lampsakos, struck under Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 310-301. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing front, head to left, with her wings spread, holding laurel wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to left, forepart of Pegasos to left; below left wing, monogram of NO. Price 1381. A lustrous, fresh and sharply struck coin. Virtually as struck. 3 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 59, 17 May 1994, 100.*



2:1



124

124.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 19 mm, 8.63 g, 12 h), Lampsakos, struck under Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 310-301. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a coiled serpent. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing front, head to left, with her wings spread, holding laurel wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to left, forepart of Pegasos to left; below left wing, AI. Price 1384. Well struck and very well centered. Very minor die wear, *otherwise,* virtually as struck. 3 000

⁂ *Ex Gorny & Mosch 224, 13 October 2014, 139A and previously privately acquired from Gorny & Mosch in 2003.*





125

125.
Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 4.24 g, 2 h), Lampsakos, struck under Antigonos I Monophthalmos, circa 310-301. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on low throne, holding long scepter in his left hand and eagle standing right with closed wings in his right; to left, KI; below throne, monogram of NO. Price 1398. Nicely toned. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex LHS 95, 25 October 2005, 586.*



2:1


ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ



1,5:1





126

126.
Demetrios I Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 16.90 g, 10 h), Amphipolis, circa 291-290. Diademed head of Demetrios to right, with bull's horn above his forehead. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon seated left on rocks, holding aphlaston in his right hand and trident in his left; in inner left field, monogram of ΦΙΛΕ; in inner right field, monogram of HP. Newell -, cf. 110 (monogram 1) and 107 (monogram 2). Extremely rare and of great interest. Well struck on a broad flan. Thin flan crack, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 500

** *Ex Auctiones 18, 21-22 September 1989, 617.*

Newell divided his series IV at Amphipolis into two distinct groups, which he differentiated by the placement of Demetrios' name to the right and of his title to the left of Poseidon and vice versa - a radical change that occurred in all of Demetrios' mints at the time. Our coin links the two groups, as the monogram of Phile... appears on Newell 110 (Group B), whereas that of Her... is also present on Newell 107 (Group A). The erudite scholar had in fact anticipated the appearance of such a coin, for he remarks on p. 108: 'The future may thus bring forth ... a coin of Group B with the monogram of HP'.



1,5:1



127

127.
Antigonos II Gonatas, 277/6-239 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.16 g, 12 h), Amphipolis, circa 274/1-260/55. Horned head of Pan to left, wearing goat skin around his neck and with lagobolon behind; all within the center of a Macedonian shield adorned with stars and crescents. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkidemos striding left, seen three-quarters from behind, brandishing thunderbolt in her right hand and holding shield decorated with aegis on her left arm; to left, facing Macedonian helmet with transverse crest; to right, monogram of HP. SNG Copenhagen 1199. SNG München 1077-8. Touratsoglou 25-40. Bright and attractive, with a lovely reverse. Minor scrapes on the obverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500





128.
Antigonos II Gonatas (?), 277/6-239 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.00 g, 6 h), Amphipolis (?), circa 246/5-221. Head of Poseidon to right, wearing wreath of seaweed. *Rev.* Apollo seated to left on prow, holding bow in his right hand; on the planks, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ in two lines; in exergue, monogram. EHC 436. HGC 3, 1051. Panagopoulou 174-184 var. (O29/R-). SNG Alpha Bank 1046-1047. Beautifully toned and with a magnificent head of Poseidon of fine style. A few light scratches, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 50, 25 April 1990, 123.*

The attribution of the beautiful Poseidon-tetradrachms of a 'King Antigonos' with Apollo seated on a prow on the reverse has long posed a problem. They were initially assigned to Antigonos II Gonatas and believed to celebrate his victory in the Battle of Kos, in which he defeated a Ptolemaic fleet in the late 260s or early 250s BC and dedicated the trireme Isthmia, his flagship, to Apollo. Later commentatores attributed the coins to Antigonos III Doson, connecting them to his short campaign in Caria 227-225. However, more recent hoard evidence and the occurence of identical monograms on the Pan/Athena-tetradrachms of Antigonos II have led to another reinterpretation, according to which the issue was initiated by Antigonos II after his victory in the naval Battle of Andros in 246/5 and continued alongside the Pan series by his successors Demetrios II and Antigonos III Doson, of whom otherwise no coinage is known.





1,5:1



1,5:1





2:1



129



129.
Perseus, 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.06 g, 12 h), Attic standard. Pella or Amphipolis, Zoilos, magistrate, circa 174-173. Diademed head of Perseus to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; above, monogram of ΖΩ; to right, MI; between the eagle's legs, Φ; all within oak wreath; in exergue, plow to right. Mamroth, Perseus, 8. SNG Copenhagen 1266. A beautifully toned and attractive example. Light marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000



130



130.
Perseus, 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 35 mm, 16.78 g, 12 h), Attic standard. Pella or Amphipolis, Au..., magistrate, circa 173-171. Diademed head of Perseus to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; above, monogram of ΑΥ; to right, Φ; between the eagle's legs, ΑΝ; all within oak wreath; in exergue, plow to right. Mamroth, Perseus, 16. A very rare variety. Sharply struck on a broad flan and with a fine portrait. Light doubling, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 92.*



131



131.
Perseus, 179-168 BC. Drachm (Silver, 17 mm, 2.68 g, 5 h), pseudo-Rhodian issue, uncertain mint in Thessaly. Hermias, magistrate, circa 171/0. Head of Helios facing slightly to right. *Rev.* ΕΡΜΙΑΣ / Ζ-Ω Rose with bud to right. Price, Larissa, pl. LV, 247. SNG Keckman 795. Bright and attractive. Extremely fine. 200



MACEDON (ROMAN PROTECTORATE)



2:1



132



2:1

132.
Republican period. Roman embassy. Circa 148-147 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.86 g, 3 h), Attic standard. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, bow and quiver over her shoulder; all at the center of a Macedonian shield ornamented with stars within double crescents, each separated by seven pellets. *Rev*. LEG - ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Club; above, right hand holding olive branch to left; below, monogram; all within oak wreath with thunderbolt to left. AMNG III, 193. BMFA 733 (*same dies*). MacKay 13a (*this coin*, O3/R12). Pozzi 999 (*same dies*). Very rare. A splendid, beautifully toned and very well pedigreed example of this important issue. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Helbing, 24 October 1927, 2869 and from the collection of Theodor Prowe, Egger XL, 2 May 1912, 468.*

This very rare issue is closely linked to Andriskos, a walker and former Seleukid mercenary from Adramytteion, who appeared on the scene in the late 150s BC claiming to be a son of the last Macedonian King Perseus (179-168) named Philip. Enjoying neither the support of his former master Demetrios I nor of the Macedonian population, Andriskos gathered money and troops among Thracian Kings and royalist Macedonian exiles and invaded Macedon in 149. The pretender to the throne was initially quite successful and defeated, first, the small Macedonian army, and secondly, a hastily called up Roman legion. However, despite their military occupations in Spain and Carthage, the Romans were not willing to accept the restoration of a Macedonian Kingdom and sent out a larger force under the praetor Q. Caecilius Metellus, who quickly defeated and captured Philip VI Andriskos in 148. In 148-147, a Roman embassy (*legatio*) was sent to Macedon to reorganize the four merides, which issued the present coin with a hand holding an olive branch as a symbolic peace offer to the Macedonians in recognition of their efforts in fighting the invasion by Andriskos.



KINGS OF PAEONIA



2:1



133

133.
Audoleon, circa 315-286 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 12.17 g, 7 h), Astibos or Damastion. Head of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and necklace, and with her hair flowing loose. *Rev.* AYΔΩΛE•-NT•Σ Horse walking to right with trailing rein; below, monogram of AY. AMNG III, 2, 1. Peykov E4355. Nicely toned and with a particularly attractive facing head of Athena. Minor scratches on the reverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Hirsch 275, 22 September 2011, 3524.*

EPEIROS



2:1



134

134.
Ambrakia. Circa 404-360 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 8.45 g, 3 h). Pegasos flying left; A on its side. *Rev.* Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet with A on the bowl; to right, Eros (?) flying left, crowning Athena with olive wreath. Calciati 78 corr. (*same reverse die*, but citing Ravel 120 in error). Ravel, Colts, -, cf. A54/P82 (unlisted die combination). Rare, beautifully toned, and of superbly elegant style. Two edge cracks, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 99.*

THESSALY



2:1



135

135.
Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 6.07 g, 12 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly to left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring and necklace. *Rev.* ΛAPIΣ-AIΩN Horse standing right, preparing to roll over. BCD Thessaly I 1154 (*same reverse die*) BCD Thessaly II 317. A lovely piece with a fine head of Larissa. Tiny graffito of Π on the reverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sternberg XXXV, 29 October 2000, 241.*





136

4:1

136.
Oitaioi. Circa 360s-340s BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 17 mm, 2.83 g, 12 h), Herakleia Trachinia. Head of a lion to left, holding spear in its jaws. *Rev.* ИΩATIO Herakles standing front, holding long club in both hands. BCD Thessaly I 1211 (*same dies*). BCD Thessaly II 487 (*same reverse die*). BMC 1 (*same dies*). Jameson 1099 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 176. A magnificent, beautifully toned piece, very well pedigreed and with a splendid head of the Nemean lion. The reverse slightly double struck, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *From the collection of W. Niggeler, Bank Leu/Münzen & Medaillen, 3-5 December 1965, 260 and that of R. Jameson (1861-1942), ex Egger, 10 December 1906, 271 ('Prachtexemplar feinsten Stils. F.d.c.').*

We first hear of the Oitaioi, a wild tribe living in the Oite mountain range southwest of Lamia, from Herodot, who tells us that the Persian flanking maneuver during the Battle of Thermopylai in 480 BC touched their territory (Hdt. 7.217). In the early 4th century BC, the Oitaioi incorporated the city of Herakleia Trachinia, which lay a few kilometers west of the Thermopylai and became their capital. The coinage of the Oitaioi refers heavily to the eponymous hero of their main city, Herakles, who self-immolated on Mount Oite and is depicted on the reverse of this beautiful hemidrachm holding a very long club in both hands. The obverse, on the other hand, shows a magnificent rendering of the Nemean lion: its head is not shown fully in profile, but rather turned three-quarters to the left and holding a transverse spear in its jaws, which lends the image an unrivaled depth and beauty.

AITOLIA



137

2:1

137.
Aitolian League. Circa 250-225 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 10.71 g, 6 h), Korkyrean standard. Head of Apollo to right, wearing oak wreath; below, ΦΙ. *Rev*. ΑΙΤΟΛΩΝ Aitolos, nude but for kausia hung around his neck, his sword slung over his left shoulder and his chlamys draped around his left arm, standing left, right foot set on rock and holding spear in his right hand; in field to left, Δ. BCD Akarnania 444 (*same obverse die*). BMC 10. De Laix 12. Tsangari 736 (*same obverse die*). A bright, sharply struck and exceptional example. Good extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 71, 24 October 1997, 166.*

The Aitolian League, a confederation of rather remote cities and mountain tribes, gained prominence in particular after its successful defense of Delphi against the Celtic invasion of Brennos in 279 BC. In the following decades, the Aitolians became one of the dominant powers in Greece and the great rival of the Achaian League under Aratos of Sikyon. The mid 3rd century silver coinage of the Aitolian League was struck to the Korkyrean standard. It shows Apollo and Aitolos on the tetradrachms and Artemis and Aitolia on the drachms and likely refers to the annexation of Akarnania in 252/0 BC, as Pausanias reports that the Aitolians dedicated statues of Apollo and Artemis to Delphi following their victory: 'The Aitolian nation, having subdued their neighbors the Akarnanians, sent statues of generals and images of Apollo and Artemis.' (Paus. 10.16.6).

PHOKIS



2,5:1



138

138.
Federal Coinage. Circa 351 BC. Chalkous (Bronze, 14 mm, 1.53 g, 12 h). Head of Athena facing three-quarters to left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Φ within laurel wreath. BCD Lokris-Phokis 334 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 114. A beautiful piece with a splendid facing head of Athena. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica 55, 8 October 2010, 334.*

BOEOTIA



2:1



139

139.
Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 12.00 g). Boeotian shield with club across upper half. *Rev.* [Θ]-E Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit; all within incuse square. BCD Boiotia 444 (*same dies*). Traité III, 241 and pl. CC, 9 (*same reverse die*). Nicely toned and of fine style. The reverse somewhat rough, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex A. Weil, 4 October 2005, 92.*

EUBOIA



2:1





140

140.
Chalkis. Circa 338-308 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 3.66 g, 9 h). Head of the nymph Chalkis to right, her hair in a roll and wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΧΑΛ Eagle flying right, grasping serpent with his talons that coils around his body; to left, monogram of ZH. BCD Euboia 138. Picard 8. Beautifully toned and struck in high relief. Very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Burgan 25, 18 June 1991, 376.*



141



2:1

141.
Chalkis. Circa 290-273/1 BC. Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 3.15 g, 3 h). Head of the nymph Chalkis to right, her hair in a roll and wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΧΑΛ Eagle flying right, grasping serpent with his talons that coils around his body; to right, wreath. BCD Euboia -. Picard 29, p. 64 and pl. XIV (*this coin*, erroneously described as a forgery). Attractively toned and with a fine pedigree. Good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Jacquier 39, 12 September 2014, 94, from the BCD Collection (hors catalogue) and that of C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 1062.*



ATTICA



142



2:1

142.
Athens. Circa 440s-430s BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.00 g, 7 h). Head of Athena to right, wrearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent; all within incuse square. Kroll 8. Svoronos pl. 12 passim. Darkly toned and very well centered with a full crest. Minor flan fault on the obverse*, otherwise,* good very fine. 500



143



2:1

143.
Athens. Circa 430s-420s BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.23 g, 7 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* ΑΘΕ Owl standing right, head facing; to left, olive sprig and crescent; all within incuse square. Kroll 8. Svoronos, Monnaies, pls. 12-13 passim. Beautifully toned and very well centered, a lovely example. Nearly extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Gorny & Mosch 224, 13 October 2014, 200 and previously acquired from Münzkabinett Funk, Neukeferloh, in the 1990s.*



1,5:1



2:1



2:1







144

144.
Athens. Circa 165-42 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), Demetrios and Dionysios, magistrates, 141/0. Head of Athena Parthenos to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with Pegasos springing right and a volute on the bowl. *Rev.* A-ΘE Owl standing facing on Amphora; to left, monogram of Demetrios; to right, eagle standing right on monogram of Dionysios; on amphora, Λ; below amphora, ΠP; all within laurel wreath. Thompson 235c/238b (letter on amphora illegible). An attractive, toned example. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

ISLANDS OFF ATTICA





145

145.
Aegina. Circa 480-457 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 12.15 g). Sea turtle with line of pellets down the back of its shell. *Rev.* Square incuse with large skew pattern. Basel 2 (*this coin*). Meadows, Aegina, Group IIIa. Milbank Pl. I, 15. Lightly toned and very well centered. Minor die wear on the obverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *From the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 573.*

CORINTHIA





146

146.
Corinth. Circa 500-450 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 8.51 g, 1 h). Ϙ Pegasos flying left with curved wing. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing Corinthian helmet and pearl necklace; all within incuse square. Calciati 53. Ravel 133c (*this coin*). Beautifully toned and with a lovely head of Aphrodite of fine early style. The obverse struck from a worn die and with two minor graffiti on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 18, 21-22 September 1989, 698 and Naville XVI, 3 July 1933, 1244.*





2:1





147

147.
Corinth. Circa 375-300 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 8.53 g, 12 h). Ϙ Pegasus flying left. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate Corinthian helmet; below, A-P; behind neckguard, eagle standing left with closed wings, head to right. BCD Corinth 101. Calciati 426. Ravel 1008. Fresh, clear and attractive. About extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 217.*

SIKYONIA



148

148.
Sikyon. Circa 90s-60s BC. Trichalkon (Bronze, 17 mm, 3.99 g, 10 h), Aineas, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΑΙΝΕΑΣ - Σ[Ι] Dove flying left, holding fillet in beak. BCD Peloponnesos 352 (*this coin*). Warren 12.1. Well struck and attractive. Good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 352.*



2:1

ACHAIA



149

149.
Patrai. Circa 45-40 BC. Tritemorion or Tetrachalkon (Bronze, 19 mm, 4.18 g, 2 h), Lykon Damotimou, magistrate. Draped bust of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* ΛΥΚΩΝ ΔΑΜΟΤΙΜΟΥ ΠΑΤΡЄΩΝ Poseidon standing right, holding trident in his right hand and dolphin on his extended left; in field to left, Patrai monogram. BCD Peloponnesos 514 (*this coin*). BMC 6. A lovely and well struck piece with a fine olive green patina. Very minor smoothing on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 514.*



2:1

ELIS



150



2:1

150.
Olympia. *87th-90th Olympiad*, 432-420 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 17 mm, 2.69 g, 3 h). Eagle standing facing on prey animal, wings spread and head to left. *Rev.* Thunderbolt with wings below and volutes above; to left and right, F-A. BCD Olympia 55 (*same dies*). BCD Peloponnesos 624 (*this coin*). Seltman pl. VIII, 14. Rare and beautifully toned. The reverse a bit weak, *otherwise,* very fine. 250

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 624.*



2:1

ARGOLIS



151



151.
Argos. Circa 330-270 BC. Triobol (Silver, 16 mm, 2.77 g, 1 h). Forepart of a wolf at bay to left. *Rev.* Large A with small N-I above and crescent below; all within incuse quare. BCD Peloponnesos 1079 (*this coin*). BMC 67. A perfectly centered and nicely toned piece. Light porosity, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 1079.*



152



2:1



152.
Argos. Circa 330-270 BC. Triobol (Silver, 15 mm, 2.71 g, 8 h). Forepart of a wolf at bay to right; above, ΣΙ. *Rev.* Large A with small Π-Ρ above and club to right below; all within incuse quare. BCD Peloponnesos 1084 (*this coin*). BMC 72. Beautifully toned and struck in exceptionally high relief. Cleaning scratches on the obverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 250

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 1084.*

ARKADIA



153

3:1

153.
Arkadian League. Circa 470-465 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 14 mm, 2.85 g, 1 h), Kleitor mint. Zeus Lykaios seated left, holding eagle alighting to left in his right hand and long scepter in his left. *Rev.* A-Я Head of Kallisto to right, wearing tainia and necklace and with her hair tied in queue; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1398 (*this coin*). BMC 5 (*same dies*). Williams I, 40c (O30/R25, *this coin*). Very rare. Beautifully toned, of lovely style and with an excellent pedigree. Very fine. 750

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 1398, from the collection of W. Lamb, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 1297 and ex Hirsch XVIII, 27 May 1907, 2416.*



154

3:1

154.
Arkadian League. Circa 460-450 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 14 mm, 2.89 g, 6 h), by the 'Paris master'. Tegea mint. Zeus Lykaios seated right, seen partially from behind, holding eagle alighting to right in his right hand and long scepter in his left. *Rev.* ΑΡΚΑ-DI-ΚΟΝ Head of Kallisto facing three-quarters to right, wearing tainia and necklace and with her hair tied in a bun at the back; all within incuse square. A. Baldwin: Facing heads of Greek coins, in: ANJ 43 (1909), 29 and pl. IX, 12 (*this coin*). BCD Peloponnesos 1714 (*this coin*). Williams, Arcadians, 186a (*this coin*, O126/R118). Very rare and with an excellent pedigree. Beautifully toned and of great artistic beauty. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, very fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8-9 May 2006, 1714, ex Leu 36, 7 May 1985, 137, from the collection of O. Bloch, Ars Classica XIII, 27 June 1928, 806 and ex Hirsch XIX, 11 November 1907, 466.*

The city of Tegea dominated the eastern Arkadian plateau and became a member of the Peloponnesian League in the 550s BC. The Tegeans supported Sparta during the second Persian invasion of Greece in 480-479 with a contingent of 1,500 heavy infantrymen, who fought jointly with the 10,000 Spartiates in the Battle of Plataia (Hdt. 9.28). The polis grew considerably through the synoikism of nine villages in circa 478-473 BC, which perhaps incited the Tegeans to rebel against the Spartan hegemony in circa 470 BC. However, the strive for independence was crushed in an otherwise unknown war (Hdt. 9.35.2) and Tegea remained staunchly pro-Spartan until the Battle of Leuktra of 371 BC, perhaps not least due to its rivalry with the Mantineians, who traditionally opposed Spartan supremacy.

The earliest silver coinage of Tegea was struck in the 460s-450s BC. It is uniformly very rare and shines with early attempts of adding perspective to the motives: Zeus Lykaios, on the obverse, is shown partially from behind, whereas the head of Kallisto on the reverse is among the earliest facing portraits on Greek coins.



2:1

CRETE



155





155.
Gortyna. Circa 330-270 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 11.40 g, 6 h). Europa seated half-right in a plane tree, leaning her right hand on a branch and propping her head on her left. *Rev.* ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ Bull standing right, turning its head back to left to lick its flanks. Svoronos, Crete, 58. SNG Copenhagen 442 var. (no ethnic). Beautifully toned and very rare with the ethnic spelled out on the reverse. Struck from worn dies and with traces of overstriking as usual, *otherwise,* very fine. 750

Cretan staters are almost always overstruck on earlier coins: in the case of this example, the undertype was likely an earlier stater of Gortyna with a seated Europa on the obverse, whose right foot we can still see above the feet of the overtype.



2:1



156



156.
Phaistos. Circa 330-320 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 11.57 g, 8 h). Herakles standing facing, resting his right hand on club set on ground and holding bow and lion skin in his left; to left, coiled serpent; to right, tree bearing the apples of the Hesperides. *Rev.* Bull walking to left, hobbled by long rope around its feet; all within laurel wreath. Jameson 1334. Le Rider Pl. XXI, 20 (*same dies*). Svoronos, Crète, 13. Beautifully toned and unusually attractive. The obverse struck from a somewhat worn die as usual, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Privately purchased from Kölner Münzkabinett Tyll Kroha in the late 1990s and ex Auctiones 4, 26-27 November 1974, 118.*





KINGS OF PONTOS



2:1





157

157.
Mithradates VI Eupator, circa 120-63 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.54 g, 1 h), uncertain mint in Pontos. Year 210 of the Bithyno-Pontic era, 8th month = May 92 BC. Diademed head of Mithradates VI to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasos grazing left; to left, star-in-crescent (Pontic royal badge); to right, ΕΣ above monogram of Dionysos (?); in exergue, H; all within Dionysiac wreath of ivy and fruit. Callataÿ D31/R7. SNG Copenhagen 234 (*same obverse die*). SNG von Aulock 6 (*same obverse die*). Beautifully toned and with a wonderful idealized portrait. A few light marks on the obverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the collection of Martine-Marie-Pol de Béhague, Countess of Béarn (1870-1939), Vinchon, 14 April 1984, 150.*

This coin is part of a brief but highly interesting emission by the magistrate Dionysos (?) in April and May 92 BC, which omits the king's name and only provides his title, basileus, and his most common epithet, Eupator, on the reverse. Unfortunately, the background of this extraordinary issue is unclear, but it is worth noting that its date corresponds to the campaign of Sokrates Chrestos, who, with the support of Mithradates VI, invaded Bithynia in 92 BC to seize the throne of his half-brother Nikomedes IV. Unfortunately for Mithradates and his Bithynian ally, the Roman senate intervened and reinstalled Nikomedes in 91/0, as it also did with Ariobarzanes I of Cappadocia, whom Mithradates had likewise expelled from his kingdom. As it turned out, these defeats inflicted upon Mithradates VI by Rome were just the beginning of decades-long hostilities between Pontos and Rome, which would soon erupt in open war and the Asiatic Vespers of 88 BC.

PAPHLAGONIA



2:1



158

158.
Sinope. Circa 330-300 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 5.64 g, 2 h), a contemporary imitation. Head of the nymph Sinope to left, her hair bound in a sakkos; to left, aphlaston. *Rev.* ΖΙΩΑ (sic!) Sea-eagle with spread wings standing left on a dolphin to left; to right above, Ab (sic!). Cf. HGC 7, 391 and SNG Stancomb 761-769 (for prototype). An interesting and attractive contemporary imitation, stylistically close to the original but with blundered legends. About extremely fine. 250



BITHYNIA



159

2,5:1

159.
Herakleia Pontika. *Time of the tyrant Satyros*, circa 352-346/5 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 6.69 g, 12 h), reduced Aeginetic standard. Head of Herakles facing three-quarters to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* HPAKΛEIA Nike crouching to left on club, inscribing the ethnic on the coin. Franke-Hirmer pl. 201, 735 = Hess-Leu (1962), 261 = Leu 13 (1975), 189. F. Imhoof-Blumer: Griechische Münzen in der Grossherzoglichen Badischen Sammlung in Karlsruhe, in: ZfN VII (1880), p. 23, 4. HGC 7 -. RG p. 352 note corr. (misattributed to Herakleia in Lucania). J.P. Six: Sinope, in: NC 5 (1885), 65. SNG von Aulock 356 (*this coin*). Extremely rare, one of perhaps just three known examples. A beautifully toned and attractive example of this wonderful issue. Somewhat rough, *otherwise,* good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 61, 17-18 May 1995, 130 (but with an incorrect further pedigree) and from the collection of H. von Aulock.*

Six suggested that this extremely rare issue was struck to commemorate the naval victory of Ptolemaios Keraunos over Antigonos II Gonatas in 281 BC, to which a Herakleotan fleet greatly contributed. However, the very unusual three-quarters facing head of Herakles was certainly copied from a stater of Pharnabazos from Tarsos (SNG Paris 240) and already appears on an obol with Hera on the reverse (HGC 7, 478 = RG 22), thus connecting our coin to the emissions struck under the tyrant Satyros in 352-346/5 BC. It is likely a drachm of a reduced Aeginatic standard and a half-piece to the impressive didrachms with Herakles in profile on the obverse and Hera on the reverse (HGC 7, 479 = Leu 102 (2008), 253). What makes our coin particularly attractive, aside from the beautiful facing head of Herakles, is the rendering of Nike on the reverse, who is shown crouching to left on Herakles' club and inscribing the ethnic of the polis, like a mural, on the coin - a depiction that is reminiscent of staters from Mallos, where Nike is writing her own name in a similar manner. Unfortunately, we do not know to which victory the coin alludes, but Satyros was only the guardian of his nephews Timotheos and Dionysios, whose father Klearchos I had been assassinated in an aristocratic conspiracy, and a military success will undoubtedly have strengthened his claim to power.





2,5:1



160

160.
Kalchedon. Circa 367/6-340 BC. Drachm (Silver, 15 mm, 3.74 g), Rhodian standard. ΚΑΛΧ Bull standing left on grain ear; to left, kerykeion and monogram of ΔΑ. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square with stippled quarters. HGC 7, 511. RG 15. SNG BM Black Sea 104. Well centered and very sharply struck. Extremely fine. 350

⁂ *From the collection of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 240.*

KINGS OF BITHYNIA



1,5:1





161

161.
Prusias II Cynegos, 182-149 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 16.92 g, 12 h). Head of Prusias II to right, wearing winged diadem. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus standing front, head to left, crowning the king's name with his right hand and holding long scepter in his left; in inner left field, eagle standing left on thunderbolt above monogram. RG 10. SNG vom Aulock 251. A beautiful and lightly toned example with a particularly attractive portrait. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 231.*

The meaning of the winged diadem on the tetradrachms of Prusias II is unclear: it had appeared under the Seleukid usurper Antiochos Hierax (242-227 BC) before, in particular (but not exclusively) in Alexandria Troas, where a connection to the cult of Athena Ilias has been suggested (see below, lot 270). However, the Troas was not part of Prusias' realm and the king may, in fact, have been alluding to his marriage with Apame, the sister of the Macedonian king Perseus (179-168 BC), whose eponym, the great hero Perseus, is usually portrayed with small wings in his hair. Unfortunately for Prusias, the marriage with Apame backfired when Perseus turned against Rome in 171 BC, and the Bithynian king had to resort to humiliating flattery towards the Senate to calm the waves.





1,5:1



162

162.
Prusias II Cynegos, 182-149 BC. AE (Bronze, 31 mm, 14.11 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Nike advancing left, crowning the king's name with her right hand and holding stylis in her left; in inner left field, piloi of the Dioskouroi above monogram. RG 29 var. (two monograms). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 6885. Rare and unusually attractive, with a lovely green patina. Minor adjustment marks as made and with some breaks in patina on the edge, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Jacquier FPL 36, summer 2009, 133, from the collection of H. H. Gutknecht, Münzen & Medaillen GmbH 17, 4 October 2005, 754, privately purchased from Leu Numismatik and ex Spink 114, 9 July 1996, 54.*



1,5:1



163

163.
Nikomedes IV Philopator, 94-74 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 15.71 g, 1 h), BE 210 = 88/7. Diademed head of Nikomedes IV to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ Zeus standing front, head to left, crowning the king's name with his right hand and holding long scepter in his left; to left, eagle standing on thunderbolt above magistrate's monogram and date ΙΣ (the I erased). Callataÿ p. 64. SNG von Aulock 6906. Lightly toned. Nearly extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sternberg XXVII, 7-8 November 1994, 164 (misdescribed as Nikomedes III).*



1,5:1



164

164.
Nikomedes IV Philopator, 94-74 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 39 mm, 15.26 g, 12 h), BE 215 = 83/2. Diademed head of Nikomedes IV to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ Zeus standing front, head to left, crowning the king's name with his right hand and holding long scepter in his left; to left, eagle standing on thunderbolt above magistrate's monogram and date ΕΙΣ. Callataÿ D230/R1 (*this coin*, illustrated on pl. XXIII). SNG von Aulock 268 (*this coin*). Beautifully toned and boldly struck in high relief on a very broad flan. Faint cleaning scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 10, 9 April 1997, 231 and Leu 13, 29-30 April 1975, 192, and from the collection of H. von Aulock.*

MYSIA



165



3:1

165.
Kyzikos. Circa 550-450 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.72 g). Forepart of a ram to left; to right, tunny upward; in field to left, countermark: wheel of six spokes. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II, 46.2 = Jameson 2166 = SNG von Aulock 1175. SNG Paris -. Von Fritze I, -, cf. 46 (stater). Very rare. A lovely piece with an interesting countermark. Very fine. 500



166



2:1

166.
Kyzikos. Circa 410-390 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.91 g, 1 h). ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring, simple necklace and sphendone covered by a veil. *Rev.* KY-ZI Head of a lion to left, with open jaws and protruding tongue; below, tunny fish to left; behind, head of a stag to left. BMC -. CNG 60 (2002), 677. SNG von Aulock -. Cf. Von Fritze II, 23 (unlisted reverse symbol). Very rare with this symbol. A bold example with a particularly attractive reverse. A few light marks, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3 May 1984, 104.*





167



2,5:1



167.
Lampsakos. Circa 400-334 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.29 g, 2 h). Diademed janiform female head, with circular earring. *Rev.* ΛΑ-Μ Head of Athena to right, wearing double laureate Corinthian helmet; all within incuse square. Baldwin pl. VI, 5 (*same dies*). SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Extremely rare. A coin of wonderful style, very well struck and preserved. Very minor doubling on the reverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 15, 18-19 September 1985, 129.*

This coin is quite exceptional for adding a double laurel wreath to Athena's helmet on the reverse. Why this was done is unclear: was it, perhaps, influenced by the Corinthian pegasoi with a single laurel wreath on Athena's helmet?









168





4:1

168.
Lampsakos. Circa 350 BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 7.90 g, 3 h), reduced Persian standard. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus to left, with lotus-tipped scepter over his right shoulder. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasos to right. Baldwin, Lampsakos, 29c and pl. II, 32-33 (I/β). Gulbenkian 691 (*same dies*). SNG Paris 1137. SNG von Aulock 7394. Traité II, pl. CLXXI, 3. Rare. A magnificent example of splendid late Classical style, beautifully struck in high relief and with a particularly noble and serene head of Zeus. A few light marks on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 35 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3-4 October 1991, 37 and from the collection of a 'late collector' (Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, 1839-1898, or Baron Edmond Rothschild, 1845-1934), Sotheby's, 28-31 May 1900, 325 (sold for 74 £).*

Lampsakos grew rich through sea trade, but its strategic location on the eastern entrance to the Hellespont also made it an attractive target for the major powers of the Classical and Hellenistic time, in particular Athens, Sparta, Persia and the Diadochi, all of which strove for control of the strait. Short periods of independence hence alternated with long years of foreign hegemony, a fate the city shared with many of its neighbors. What sets Lampsakos apart from other poleis of the area is its electrum and gold coinage. Most Greek cities rarely ever issued civic coins in electrum or gold, and if they did, it was usually in response to an imminent crisis that involved melting down treasuries. Lampsakos, on the other hand, struck a substantial amount of such coinage, consisting of a series of early electrum staters in the late 6th to 5th centuries and a wonderful run of gold staters in the 4th century BC. The long time span and the great variety of types reveal that this was a regular coinage, as in Kyzikos, although the fact that the later series was struck in gold rather than in electrum indicates a slightly different background. Lampsakos possessed its own gold mines and its 4th century staters were generally struck at par to the Persian darics of 8.3-8.45 g, the dominant gold coinage of the time. At least a small series of Lampsakenan staters was, however, as this example shows, struck to a reduced weight standard of circa 7.90 g (see also NAC 100, 29 May 2017, 150 (*same dies*)), perhaps in response to a temporary shortage in bullion, as the same pair of dies was also used to strike staters on the full Persian standard.

That the Lampsakenan staters were used for military expenditures and 'international' payments, much like the Persian darics, is confirmed by two inscriptions recording the contribution of 84 and 500 *χρουσίω Λαμψακανῶ στ[ατεῖρας]* ('Lampsakenan gold staters', IG VII 2418) by Byzantion to Thebes during the Third Sacred War (355-346 BC). These numbers seem impressive at first glance, but the fact that Baldwin only recorded a mere 132 examples of all types amply shows that the staters of Lampsakos were a regional coinage and could not compete with the Persian darics on a grand scale, of which thousands have survived. On the other hand, the artistry displayed on the Lampsakenan dies is exceptional and the Zeus staters in particular are stunningly beautiful, with Agnes Baldwin enthusiastically commenting on this particular obverse die, the first in the series, as follows: 'we have among the obverses one die which is a most perfect die, artistically one of the finest representations of a Zeus head on this scale among Greek coins'.

KINGS OF PERGAMON



1,5:1





169



169.
Eumenes I, 263-241 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.00 g, 11 h), circa 255/50-241. Laureate head of Philetairos to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena enthroned left, resting her left elbow on shield decorated with gorgoneion and crowning dynastic name with a wreath held in her right hand; in background, transverse spear; to outer left, bunch of grapes; to inner left, A; to right, bow. Locker Lampson 274 (*this coin*). Nanteuil 665 = Westermark V.LXXXV/R6 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock 1358 (*same obverse die*). Warren 1030 (*same obverse die*). A bold and very attractive coin, beautifully toned and with a particularly expressive portrait. About extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 27-28 April 1984, 216, from the collection of H. de Nanteuil de la Norville (1876-1941), Hess-Leu 36, 17 April 1968, 258, and that of G. Locker Lampson (1875-1946), poet and representative in the House of Commons.*



1,5:1





170



170.
Eumenes I, 263-241 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.67 g, 12 h), circa 255/50-241. Laureate head of Philetairos to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena enthroned left, resting her left elbow on shield decorated with gorgoneion and crowning dynastic name with a wreath held in her right hand; in background, transverse spear; to outer left, bunch of grapes; to inner left, A; to right, bow. Nanteuil 665. SNG von Aulock 1358. Westermark V.LXXVIII. Warren 1030. A lovely and very well centered example. Good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 23, 20 September 1989, 109.*



171



2:1

171.
Pergamon. Circa 166-67 BC. Cistophorus (Silver, 28 mm, 12.55 g, 12 h), circa 95-92. Cista mystica from which snake coils; around, ivy wreath with fruits. *Rev.* Two snakes coiled around a bow case; between the snake heads, AM; to left, monogram of ΠΕΡΓ; to right, thyrsos entwined by a serpent. Kleiner 3. SNG Paris 1725. Nicely toned and struck on a broad flan. The obverse a bit weak as usual, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 200



TROAS



172



2,5:1

172.
Abydos. Circa 375-350 BC. Drachm (Silver, 13 mm, 2.43 g, 4 h), Noumenios, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo to left. *Rev.* ABY - NOYMHNIO[Σ] Eagle standing left with closed wings; before, kerykeion. BMC 30. SNG von Aulock 1442. Attractively toned and of fine style. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Vinchon, 22 December 2010, 34.*





1,5:1





173



173.
Abydos. Circa 80s-70s BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 15.61 g, 12 h), Iphiades, magistrate. Draped bust of Artemis to right, wearing stephane and pearl necklace and with her bow and quiver over her shoulder. *Rev.* ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ - ΙΦΙΑΔΟΥ Eagle standing right with wings spread; to right, radiate head of Helios to right with sun above; all within laurel wreath. Callataÿ, Abydos, D34/R11.a (*this coin*). SNG München 32. SNG von Aulock 1453 (*same obverse die*). Well centered and very attractively toned. A few light scratches on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 8, 27-28 June 1978, 232 and Münzen & Medaillen AG 41, 18-19 June 1970, 155.*



1,5:1





174



174.
Ilion. Circa 188-133 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 36 mm, 17.00 g, 11 h), Apemantos, magistrate. Head of Athena Ilias to right, wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* ΑΘΗΝΑΣ - ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ / ΑΠΗΜΑΝΤΟΥ The Palladion: Athena Ilias standing right, holding filleted spear in her right hand and distaff in her left; to inner left, monogram; to inner right, owl standing left, head facing. BMC -. Bellinger T43. SNG Copenhagen - SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. A beautifully toned and very well centered example of bold Hellenistic style. Numerous minor marks, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 17, 7-8 June 1988, 212.*


ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ
ΗΙΑΔΟΥ

ISLANDS OFF TROAS



1,5:1



175



1,5:1

175.
Tenedos. Circa 100-70 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 13.65 g, 12 h). Janiform head of a laureate and bearded male to left and a diademed female to right. *Rev.* ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ Large labrys; to lower left, monogram of TE; to lower right, Dionysos standing left, holding grape in his right hand and thyrsos in his left; all within laurel wreath. Callataÿ, Tenedos, 2 (*this coin,* D2/R1a). Well struck and clear, and with an exceptional pedigree. Cleaning scratches and the reverse somewhat double struck, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *From the Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection, Sotheby's, 19-20 June 1991, 324, ex Leu 25, 23 April 1980, 140, from the collections of M. Simon, Cahn 68, 26 November 1930, 1448 and Osman Noury Bey, Cahn 60, 2 July 1928, 798, ex Kraus FPL 2, April-June 1928, 834, Feuardent, 9-11 May 1910, 519 and from the collection of A. Rhousopoulos, Hirsch XIII, 15 May 1905, 3518.*

The island of Tenedos guarded the entrance to the Hellespont and traditionally served as an important waypoint for every ship sailing to or from the Propontis and the Black Sea. As such, it was not only an important landmark, but of great strategic importance to any major naval power in the region. Unsurprisingly, Tenedos had close ties to the Athenians, who used the island as a stronghold to protect their vital supply routes to the Black Sea; however, with the dwindling might of Athenian naval power, the Tenedians became subject to the Hellenistic monarchies in the 3rd to 1st centuries BC, being controlled first by the Seleukids, then the Attalids and eventually by Mithradates VI Eupator. As Callataÿ has shown, it is during the latter's long reign that the impressive Tenedian stephanophoric tetradrachms were struck in the first decades of the 1st century BC. Although the exact background of the issue is unclear, we know from Plutarch that the Pontic King used the island as a naval base in the Third Mithradatic War (73-63 BC). However, Lucullus defeated the Pontic fleet in 72 BC, sinking and capturing 32 warships and an unknown number of transport vessels (Plut. Luc. 3). It seems that Tenedos subsequently lost its autonomy and was incorporated into the polis of Alexandria on the nearby mainland (Paus. 10.14.4).

In early February 54 BC, Cicero refers to a Tenedian embassy requesting, unsuccessfully, from the Senate to be made a *libera civitas* in a letter to his brother Quintus, saying that *Tenediorum igitur libertas securi Tenedia praecisa est* ('Well then, the liberty of the Tenedians has been chopped by the Tenedian axe.' Cic. Q. fr. 2.9) - clearly this is a reference to the Tenedian labrys shown on the reverse of our coin, which was, according to the local foundation myth, used by the eponymous hero Tennes to chop the mooring ropes to his father's ship when the latter tried to land on the island to reconcile with his son. In fact, when Pausanias talks about this myth, he explicitely concludes: *ἐπὶ τούτῳ μὲν ἐς τοὺς ἀρνουμένους στερεῶς λέγεσθαι καθέστηκεν ὡς ὁ δεῖνα ὅστις δὴ Τενεδίῳ πελέκει τόδε τι ἀποκόψειεν*. ('For this reason a by-word has arisen, which is used of those who make a stern refusal: 'So and so has cut whatever it may be with an axe of Tenedos.'' Paus. 10.14.4).



AEOLIS



1,5:1





176



176.
Aigai. Circa 151-143 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.55 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo Smintheos to right, with bow and quiver over his left shoulder. *Rev.* ΑΙΓΑΙΕΩΝ Zeus standing front, head to left, holding eagle in his right hand and lotus-tipped scepter in his left; in field to left, monogram; all within oak wreath. SNG Copenhagen 6 (*same obverse die*). SNG München 357. SNG von Aulock 1594-1595. Rare. A bold example with a particularly fine head of Apollo. Light porosity and minor areas of weakness, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3 May 1984, 111.*



1,5:1





177



177.
Myrina. Circa 160-143 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.39 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo Grynios standing right, holding laurel branch in his left hand and phiale in his right; at his feet to right, omphalos and amphora; in field to left, monogram; all within laurel wreath. Jameson 2237. Sacks Issue 32. Lightly toned and struck from one of the finest obverse dies in the series. Slightly rough, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 1 000

LESBOS


178


2,5:1

178.
Mytilene. Circa 521-478 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.56 g, 9 h). Head of a roaring lion to right. *Rev.* Incuse head of a calf to right with rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt 13. SNG Copenhagen 301. SNG von Aulock 1685-1686. Sharp and attractive. Extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 April 1992, 102.*




179


2,5:1

179.
Mytilene. Circa 412-378 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.57 g, 12 h). Head of Artemis-Kybele to right, her hair bound in a sakkos. *Rev.* Head of a Telchine to left, her hair bound in a sakkos and with a lamp at her forehead; all within linear square within shallow incuse square. Bodenstedt 68. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare and with a particularly interesting reverse. Light scratches and minor weakness on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 750



⁂ *Ex Classical Numismatic Group 91, 19 September 2012, 265.*

The Telchines were a mythological original people of Keos, Crete, Rhodes and Cyprus and, depending on the story, descendants of either Pontos and Gaia, Tartaros and Nemesis, or Uranos. As such, they already existed before the coming of Zeus and were regarded as malign wizards and daemons, but they were also worshipped as inventive artists and skilled metallurgists, having forged not only a sickle for Kronos but also Poseidon's trident.


180


2,5:1

180.
Mytilene. Circa 412-378 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.52 g, 6 h). Head of a female to right, her hair bound in a sakkos. *Rev.* Kithara with five strings. Bodenstedt 79. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -, cf. 1731 (differing kithara). Nearly extremely fine. 350





3:1



181

181.
Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.51 g, 3 h). Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos. *Rev.* Panther walking right within linear square. Bodenstedt 83. SNG Copenhagen 313. SNG von Aulock 1724. Nicely toned and well centered for the type. Good very fine. 350



3:1



182

182.
Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.56 g, 12 h). Head of Dionysos to right, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* Facing head of bald Silenos with long beard and two animal ears within linear square. Bodenstedt 90. SNG Copenhagen 323-324. SNG von Aulock 1718. Perfectly centered and very well struck. Tiny flan flaw on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 8 July 1996, 61 ('Highly important Greek and Roman coins') and from the R. P. Pflieger Collection, Vinchon, 13 April 1985, 357.*





183

183.
Mytilene. Circa 377-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.57 g, 1 h). Head of Kabeiros to right, wearing wreathed cap; two stars flanking. *Rev.* Head of Persephone to right within linear square. Bodenstedt 99.35 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 321. SNG von Aulock 1729. The reverse struck slightly off center and with minor deposits, *otherwise,* good very fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 216.*



3:1


Ε
Φ

IONIA



184

2,5:1

184.
Ephesos. Circa 360-350 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 22 mm, 15.29 g, 12 h), Pyron, magistrate. Ε-Φ Bee with straight wings. *Rev.* ΠΥΡΩΝ Forepart of a stag to right, head to left; behind to left, palm tree with two date clusters. Pixodarus Class F. SNG von Aulock 1828-1834 var. (differing magistrates). A lightly toned and well centered example with a very old pedigree. Good very fine. 1 500

⁂ *From the collection of Elisabeth Washburn King, property of the Bryn Mawr college, Christie's, 10-11 December 1992, 723, acquired from Charles Morley in 1944 for 200 $ and ex Hirsch XII, 17 November 1904, 245.*



185



1,5:1

185.
Herakleia ad Latmon. Circa 140-135 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.71 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasos springing to right above the foreparts of five galloping horses and a long tendril on the bowl, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club to right; below, Nike advancing left, holding wreath in her right hand, between two monograms; all within oak wreath. Lavva, Silberprägung, Group II, B. Jameson 1503. SNG Lockett 2823. A lovely example of beautiful full Hellenistic style. The reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 27-28 April 1984, 225.*



186



1,5:1

186.
Herakleia ad Latmon. Circa 140-135 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.26 g, 12 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasos springing to right above the foreparts of five galloping horses and a long tendril on the bowl, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace, and with a star on the raised earguards. *Rev.* ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club to right; below, Nike advancing left, holding wreath in her right hand, between two monograms; all within oak wreath. Lavva, Silberprägung, Group III. SNG von Aulock 1978. Attractively toned and well struck on a broad flan. Extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 13, 23-24 June 1983, 277.*



187



3:1

187.
Klazomenai. Circa 480-400 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.37 g). Forepart of a winged boar to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Kayhan 334. SNG München 451. Beautifully toned. Good very fine. 250

⁂ *From the J.-C. Bourgeois Collection, Poinsignon, 26 May 2012, 225.*



188.
Klazomenai. Circa 375-360 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 15.15 g, 11 h), Theodoros, magistrate. Laureate and draped bust of Apollo facing three-quarters to left. *Rev.* [ΚΛΑΙΟ - ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ] Swan standing left, preening its wing. Hurter 19 (*this coin*, V6/R12). Very rare. Struck in high relief and with a dramatic facing head of Apollo. Corroded and with cleaning scratches, particularly on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex LHS 95, 25 October 2005, 667 and from the Vourla Hoard of 1964 (IGCH 1210).*

The very rare tetradrachms from Klazomenai with their dramatic facing heads of Apollo are certainly among the most impressive examples of the depiction of gods en face, as it became in vogue in the first half of the 4th century BC. They were influenced both by Kimon's Arethusa and the facing busts of Apollo from Amphipolis, but the local artists soon developed their own dramatic style and high relief die cutting, which in turn influenced the coinage of Miletos, Halikarnassos and the Satraps of Caria. The discovery of the 1964 Vourla Hoard expanded the number of known examples by forty-two to more than sixty and provided a broader picture of this very rare and impressive coinage. Although the coins in the hoard were all corroded and poorly cleaned, they still capture the magnificent artwork that went into the production of the dies. Apollo as one of the principal deities of Klazomenai is accompanied, on the reverse, by a swan, the city's coat of arms and a pun on its name, as *κλαξω* translates as 'I moan' - a reference to the moaning calls of the swans nestling in the nearby Hermos estuary.



189.
Klazomenai. Circa 375-360 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 4.00 g, 12 h), Antiphanes, magistrate. Laureate and draped bust of Apollo facing three-quarters to left. *Rev.* ΑΝΤΙΦΑΝ-Η-Σ / ΚΛ-Α Swan standing left, preening its chest. SNG Copenhagen 13 (*same dies*). Warren 1085 (*this coin*). Very rare. A wonderful and beautifully toned coin of the finest late Classical style. Good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *From the collection of Elisabeth Washburn King, property of the Bryn Mawr college, Christie's, 10-11 December 1992, 721, acquired from Charles Morley in 1945 for 125 $ and from the E. P. Warren Collection, Sotheby's, 2-3 May 1905, 70.*

This is a different kind of Apollo as compared to lot 189 above: the face is fuller and younger, and reminiscent of some of the finest facing heads of Apollo from Amphipolis, in particular Lorber Type B, pl. I, Fig. 2. Our coin was once part of the celebrated collection of E.P. Warren, who assembled one tetradrachm, one didrachm, nine drachms and three hemidrachms from Klazomenai with facing heads of Apollo - an inconceivable achievement to the modern collector, all the more, considering Warren carefully selected only the most beautiful and well struck examples.



190

2:1

190.
Lebedos. Circa 150-143/2 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.67 g, 1 h), Anaxipolis, magistrate. Head of Athena to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with a laurel branch above the visor, and a drop earring in the form of a miniature Nike standing left and raising her right hand. *Rev.* ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ / ΑΝΑΞΙ-ΠΟΛΙΣ Small owl standing right on club, head facing, between two filleted cornucopiae conjoined at their ends; all within laurel wreath. Amandry, Lebedos, Group III, 14 (*this coin*, D4/R21). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, a beautiful coin of bold Hellenistic style. Very minor areas of weakness on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3-4 October 1991, 46 and Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 7, 27-29 April 1987, 228, Lanz 36, 21 April 1986, 379 and from the collection of R. O. Lawson, Superior Galleries, 3-6 June 1985, 2157.*

Lebedos was a minor city situated on the Ionian coast between Teos and Ephesos. Its impressive stephanophoric coinage depicts Athena in monumental style on the obverse and her sacred bird, the owl, between two cornucopiae on the reverse. Amandry dated the majority of the Lebedean tetradrachms to circa 150-143/2 BC, as the few examples in the Kirikhan Hoard of 1972, whose latest coin was a Seleukid tetradrachm from 143/2, showed little to no wear. Compared to more prolific mints such as Kyme or Myrina, the scale of the Lebedean stephanophoric coinage must have been very small: out of more than 5000 silver coins in the Kirikhan Hoard, mostly tetradrachms, only 35 were stephanophoroi from Lebedos.


ΑΘΕΑΝ
ΑΝΑΞ
ΠΟΛΙΣ



191.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 350-325 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 15.15 g, 12 h), Rhodian standard. Pitthion, magistrate. Helmeted warrior, in military attire and holding lance in his right hand, on horseback to right. *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝ / ΠΙΙΤΘΙΩΝ Bull butting to left; all within maeander pattern. Cf. Kinns, Studies, p. 137, note 4 = SNG Fitzwilliam 4505 and SNG von Aulock 2039 (drachms). Gorny & Mosch 155 (2007), 120 (*same obverse die*). Künker 168 (2010), 7353 = Künker 236 (2013), 90 (*same dies*). UBS 56 (2003), 130 (*same dies*). Extremely rare, one of only four known examples. A beautifully toned, very well centered and impressive coin. About extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 71, 24 October 1997, 200.*

This and lot 194 below seem very similar, but they are in fact almost two centuries apart: the tetradrachm was struck in the 3rd quarter of the 4th century BC to the Rhodian standard, just before the minting of the Persian treasury by Alexander in Attic tetradrachms and drachms brought along a new 'international' silver currency that replaced most civic silver issues. The Attic oktobol, on the other hand, was struck in the 2nd century BC, which saw a rapid reemergence of civic silver coins in western Asia Minor, particularly in the form of stephanophoric tetradrachms. It is remarkable that the iconography on the 4th century tetradrachm and the 2nd century oktobol remains virtually unchanged, despite the distance of time and the introduction of the stephanophoroi with their radically new design - a testimony to the longevity of civic traditions in many Greek poleis.


ΜΑΓΙΝ
ΠΙΤΟΙΩΝ



1,5:1





192

192.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 155-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 16.73 g, 1 h), Attic standard. Erasippos, son of Aristeos, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, with bow and quiver at her shoulder. *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ - ΕΡΑΣΙΠΠΟΣ / ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ Apollo standing left on maeander pattern, holding filleted laurel branch in his lowered right hand and leaning his left elbow on a tall tripod behind him; all within laurel wreath. Jones 28c (*same obverse die*). SNG Delepierre 2642. SNG Lockett 2829. Boldly struck and fresh, a beautiful example of fine style. Light die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3 May 1984, 117.*



1,5:1





193

193.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 155-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.91 g, 1 h), Attic standard. Euphemos, son of Pausanios, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, with bow and quiver at her shoulder. *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ - ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ / ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ Apollo standing left on maeander pattern, holding filleted laurel branch in his lowered right hand and leaning his left elbow on a tall tripod behind him; all within laurel wreath. Jones 17c (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 844. Bright and very well centered. Extremely fine. 750





194.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 155-145 BC. Oktobol (Silver, 20 mm, 5.56 g, 12 h), Attic standard. Euphemos, son of Pausanios, magistrate. Helmeted warrior, in military attire and holding lance in his right hand, on horseback to right; below horse, Δ (mark of value). *Rev.* ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ - ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ / ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ Bull butting to left; all within maeander pattern. Kinns, Studies, p. 144, 17 (*this coin*, O15/R5). Very rare and with a fine pedigree. Minor flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 61, 17-18 May 1995, 140 and Naville XIII, 27 June 1928, 865.*

The Δ = 4 on the obverse of this coin is certainly an odd value mark for an oktobol, however, the basic unit of the series is not an obol, but a diobol, which was marked with an A = 1. The issue consists of diobols (A = 1), tetrobols (B = 2) and oktobols (Δ = 4), which were valued at 1/12, 1/6 and 1/3 of a stephanophoric tetradrachm of Attic weight (see above, lots 192-193). Kinns plausibly connects these denomination marks, very unusual as they are on silver, with the emergence of rare Seleukid bronze chalkoi, dichalka and tetrachalka marked AX, BX and ΔX under Antiochos IV (175-164 BC), Timarchos (164-161 BC, see Leu 7, 24 October 2020, 1364), Demetrios I (162-150 BC) and Alexander Balas (152-145 BC).






Μ
ΛΗΝΑΙΟΣ



195

2,5:1

195.
Miletos. Circa 350-334 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 15.40 g, 12 h), Lenaios, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo to left. *Rev.* ΛΗΝΑΙΟΣ Lion standing left, head turned back to right towards star above; in field to left, monogram of MI. Deppert-Lippitz 80 (V9/R-). Rare. A wonderful coin, perfectly struck from fresh dies of superb artistry. Two tiny edge bumps on the obverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 7 500

The beautiful late Classical tetradrachms from Miletos were struck in the years leading up to the wars of Alexander the Great, in which the great city was captured early on in 334 BC after a short siege. Unfortunately, we do not know what prompted their emission, but the overall output of silver coins must have been considerable, as at least a dozen magistrates are recorded in all denominations. The tetradrachms, naturally, are rare today, but their stylistic perfection gives testimony to the high artistic skills that had developed in 4th century Ionia. The types refer to the principal deity of Miletos, Apollon Didymeios, whose sanctuary lay 16 km south of the city and whose sacred animal, the lion, is shown on the reverse. It is worth noting that the lion, who turns his head backwards, already appears on the Archaic coinage of the city and would continue to serve as a coat of arms well into the Roman time. Of particular interest is the shape of the star, or sun, above the lion on this coin: it is formed of eight rays, which radiate from a stellate pattern that is reminiscent of the complex geometrical incusa found on the Archaic coinage of the city. Obviously, the sun was closely connected to the worship of Apollo, whose principal epithet, in his role as god of light, was Phoibos ('the luminescent/bright one').


196


4:1

196.
Phokaia. Circa 521-478 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.63 g). Bearded male head to left, wearing Ionian helmet decorated with a volute on the bowl; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 50. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. Rare and unusually attractive. A boldly struck and very well centered example. Nearly extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 33, 6 April 2006, 159.*


197


4:1

197.
Phokaia. Circa 521-478 BC. Diobol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.16 g). Head of a nymph to left, wearing sakkos adorned with a central band and circular earring. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Klein 452. SNG Copenhagen 389-94. SNG Kayhan 522. A beautifully toned and very sharp example, free from all the porosity that usually plagues this series. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Nomos 9, 21 October 2014, 157 and from the RRG Collection, acquired prior to 1978.*


198


4:1

198.
Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.57 g). Head of satyr to left, with an animal ear and wearing wreath of ivy and fruit; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 87.4 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 7951. A beautiful coin with a lovely youthful head of a satyr. Good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 139.*



3:1



199

199.
Phokaia. Circa 478-387 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.55 g). Head of a female to left, her hair bound with a band; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 90. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 2127. Sharp and attractive. Good very fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Künker 226, 11 March 2013, 472 and previously acquired form G. Blancon in 1998.*



3:1



200

200.
Phokaia. Circa 387-326 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.57 g). Head of Artemis to left, her hair pulled up and tied in a knot at the top of her head; behind, quiver; below, small seal to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 99.16 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. A very sharp and unusually complete example. Light deposits on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 143.*



1,5:1



201

201.
Smyrna. Circa 155-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 36 mm, 16.82 g, 12 h), Menekrates (?), magistrate. Turreted head of the city-goddess to right. *Rev.* ΙΜΥΡ/ΝΑΙΩΝ above the monogram of Menekrates (?); all within oak wreath. BMC 4. Milne, Autonomous, 141. A beautifully toned example struck on an exceptionally broad and attractive oval flan. About extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Bourgey, 17-18 May 1984, 106.*




ΔΗΜΟΥ
ΝΑΞΙΩΝ



3:1





202

202.
Teos. Circa 470/65-449 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 12.00 g), Aeginetic standard. Griffin, with curved wings, seated to right on ornamented ground line, raising left foreleg; before to right, swan or duck seated to right. *Rev*. Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer Group LII, 101 (A101/-) = BMFA 1939. Matzke Group Cb1. A perfectly centered and very sharp piece with a particularly powerful griffin. Extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 15, 18-19 September 1985, 153.*

The finding of the so-called Teian Imprecations, a series of inscriptions from Teos recording the punishments for abuse of magisterial power and for the installment of tyrannies (SEG 31.984-985), showed how close the relationships between Teos and its Thracian colony Abdera were: the texts clearly state that the enactments applied to both cities, which has led some scholars to suggest a sympoliteia with common laws and citizenship. However, this might be somewhat anachronistic and reflect later Hellenistic developments. In any case, the coinage of Teos and Abdera is remarkably similar in terms of iconography, as both cities use a seated griffin as coat of arms, albeit facing in different directions. On the other hand, the weight standard is not the same: Teos used the Aeginetic standard, whereas Abdera introduced its own standard, which allowed an easier reckoning of its massive silver exports in terms of gold. Balcer suggested that Teos, as a subjected member of the Delian League, was forced to comply with the Athenian Currency Decree of circa 449 BC, which unified the weight standards throughout the Athenian Empire. If this is true, the city did not strike any coinage between circa 449 BC and the Teian revolt in 412 BC, since no Teian coins of Attic weight have come to light. When coinage was reintroduced in 412 BC, the city used the Aeginatic standard once again for a few years, before, in the course of the second revolt, switching to the Chian standard in 407 BC.





3:1



2,5:1



2:1






203

203.
Uncertain. Circa 550-500 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.40 g). Head of a roaring lion to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Klein -. Rosen -. SNG Kayhan -. Weber -, cf. 6040 (obol and of differing style). Very rare. Light die break on the reverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Auctiones 18, 21-22 September 1989, 749.*

Style and fabric of this issue, in particular the plain quadripartite incuse, make an attribution to Miletos, as suggested in the Auctiones catalogue, rather unlikely. For another example struck from the same dies, see Leu 7, 24 October 2020, 1283.

ISLANDS OFF IONIA




204

204.
Chios. Circa 435-425 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 17 mm, 7.94 g). Sphinx with curved wings seated to left; to left, grape bunch above amphora; all set on circular convex field. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin 44. Mavrogordato 22. SNG Lockett 2858. Darkly toned. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* very fine. 350

CARIA




205

205.
Alabanda. Circa 167/6-133 BC. Tridrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 11.77 g, 12 h), CY 9 = 158/7. Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΑΛΑΒΑΝ-ΔΕΩΝ / Θ Pegasos alighting to right; all within olive wreath. BMC -, cf. 2 (differing date). SNG von Aulock 2385-2387 (differing dates). Waggoner, Alabanda, Series 5. Extremely rare. An attractive and well struck example of this unusual and interesting issue. Very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Spink 96, 31 March 1993, 104 ('from a famous European collection formed in the 1920's and 30's') and from the collection of R. Burrage, Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934, 567.*

The unusual appearance of Alabandian wreathed tridrachms of around 10.5-12 g might be connected to the introduction of the cistophoric coinage in 175/166 BC. If this is true, the tridrachms were most likely meant to circulate in Asia, whereas the contemporary tetradrachms of Attic weight were produced for export to Syria. The dates run from Year 1 to 33 (with numerous gapes), which promted Waggoner to assign them to the 34-year period between 167/6, the year of the conferment of liberty to large parts of the Rhodian Peraia by the Roman Senate, and the establishment of the Roman province of Asia in 133.



206



2:1

206.
Kaunos. Circa 410-390 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 11.63 g, 9 h). Winged female figure in kneeling-running stance left, head to right, holding kerykeion in her right hand and wreath in her left. *Rev*. Baitylos between 𐊴 - 𐊫 ('kb' in Carian); all within incuse square. Konuk 101 (O42/R42). SNG von Aulock 2349 (*same dies*). A very well centered and beautifully toned example. The surfaces very slightly granular, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000



The dramatic progress in the decipherment of the Carian alphabet and first steps in the understanding of the Carian language since the 1980s solved one of the oldest numismatic mysteries of southwestern Asia Minor: the attribution of the so-called 'winged Carians', a series of staters and fractions showing a winged female figure on the obverse and a baitylos on the reverse. Previous scholars were unable to read the ethnic, but thanks to the breakthrough in the decipherment of the Carian alphabet initiated by J. D. Ray in 1981 and further developed by D. Schürr and I. Adiego in the 1990s, we now know that 𐊴𐊫 and the later form 𐊴𐊫𐊰 translate as 'kb' and 'kbn' respectively: this is, as K. Konuk pointed out, the indigenous ethnic of Kaunos, which is recorded in Carian ('Kbid-') in the Greek-Carian bilingual inscription of Kaunos (C.Ka 5) and - in the form of the Carian loanword 'Xbide' - in the Lycian section of the Letoon trilingual ('Xñtawati Xbidẽñni' = 'the basileus of Kaunos').



207



2,5:1

207.
Knidos. Circa 465-449 BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 6.08 g, 9 h). Forepart of a roaring lion to right. *Rev*. K-N-I Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing pearl necklace and with her hair falling down the back of her neck and tied at the end; all within incuse square. BMC 14 (*same dies*). BMFA 1985-1986 (*same dies*). Cahn 83 (V39/R58). Pozzi 2585-2586 (*same dies*). Beautifully toned and with a wonderful head of Aphrodite. Light die wear on the obverse and with the usual early die break on the reverse*, otherwise,* good extremely fine. 1 500



⁂ *Ex LHS 95, 25 October 2005, 677.*




ΑΓΑΘΙΝΟ





208





4:1

208.
Knidos. Circa 360-350 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.90 g, 12 h), reduced Chian standard. Agathinos, magistrate. K-NI Head of Aphrodite to left, her hair in sphendone, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΑΓΑΘΙΝΟ-Σ Forepart of a roaring lion to left; before, trident; all within square incuse. Ashton, Knidos, p. 84, 7b and pl. XII (*this coin*, A4/P7). Imhoof-Blumer: Beiträge zur Münzkunde und Geographie von Alt-Griechenland und Kleinasien, in: ZfN 1 (1874), p. 143, 2 (*same dies*). Of the highest rarity, one of only two known examples. A spectacular coin of great beauty, perfectly struck from fresh dies and with a particularly impressive reverse. Virtually as struck. 7 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 61, 17-18 May 1995, 150.*

Today's visitors of the impressive architectural remains at cape Tekir on the western tip of the Knidian peninsula easily forget that this is not the site of the Archaic and Classical city of Knidos, which struck an impressive silver coinage in the 6th to 4th centuries BC. Historiographical sources clearly differentiate between Triopion, the common sanctuary of the Doric Hexapolis in the west, and the city of Knidos further to the east, a distinction modern archeology has confirmed through the findings of an Archaic and Classical settlement near present Datça. This must have been the old city of Knidos, which thus lay on the most fertile plain of the Knidian peninsula. However, when and why was the city moved to the stormy cape Tekir, which is desolate today except for a restaurant to serve day visitors from the nearby popular tourist destination of Marmaris and yachtsmen waiting for prosperous winds?

No historiographical source informs us about the decision to relocate the Knidian community and the undertaking of building a monumental new city at Tekir, but we have some circumstantial evidence from epigraphy and historical events. The last dated inscriptions from Datça are from 364 and 360 BC, whereas Tekir's earliest testimonies belong to the late 4th century. Furthermore, Arrian reports that Orontopates, the Persian satrap of Caria, captured 'Kos and Triopion' in 333 BC in the course of the war between Alexander and Dareios, which would not make sense if Triopion had already become part of new Knidos at that time. We can thus conclude that the Knidians left their old city sometime in circa 330-320 BC to build a new capital at Tekir, a radical decision that cannot have come about easily and was certainly influenced, if not prompted, by recent historical developments, in particular by the conquests of Alexander and the rise of a new, Greek empire spanning large parts of the known world. The location of new Knidos at the tip of the Knidian peninsula, far away from fertile lands but with two splendid harbors dominating the seaway from Greece to the Levant, indicates that the resettlement was at least in part undertaken due to strategic reasons. Unsurprisingly, the new city quickly prospered, as it became a crucial staging stop for Greek ships sailing to and from the east. Old Knidos, on the other hand, was mostly abandoned shortly after our coin was issued, although its plain remained the agricultural center of the Knidian peninsula, whose farm products were now transported by sea to the main town in the west.



2,5:1





209

209.
Knidos. Circa 250-210 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 13 mm, 2.65 g, 12 h), Aristiadas, magistrate. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis to right, with quiver over her shoulder. *Rev.* ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ - [Α]ΡΙΣΤΙΑΔΑ[Σ] Tripod. BMC -. SNG Copenhagen 275-276. SNG Keckman -. SNG von Aulock -. Darkly toned. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Bourgey, 4-5 June 1991, 128.*



2,5:1





210

210.
Myndos. Mid 2nd century BC. Drachm (Silver, 16 mm, 4.47 g, 12 h), Theodoros, magistrate. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ - ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ Headdress of Isis: solar disc, decorated with a serpent coiled to right, between two bovine horns and two ostrich plumes behind, all set on two crossed grain ears with a thunderbolt below. BMC 6. SNG Keckman 236. Nicely toned and with a particularly detailed rendering of the headdress of Isis. Struck from a somewhat worn obverse die and with a thin flan crack, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 207.*

SATRAPS OF CARIA



211



2:1

211.
Maussolos, circa 377/6-353/2 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 15.24 g, 12 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right, drapery below. *Rev.* ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe over his right shoulder. BMC 1-2. Konuk, Identities 21. SNG Copenhagen 590. Boldly struck in high relief. Good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 190, from the collection of R. A. van Every, Leu 15, 4-5 May 1976, 313 and ex Hess-Leu 24, 16 April 1964, 213.*

This and the following lot 212 were struck from the same obverse die.





212



2:1

212.
Maussolos, circa 377/6-353/2 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 15.31 g, 1 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right, drapery below. *Rev.* ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe over his right shoulder; in field to left, monogram. BMC -. Konuk, Identities -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -. An extremely rare variety. Light die wear on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Künker 226, 11 March 2013, 484 and Gorny & Mosch 118, 14 October 2002, 1458.*





2:1





213

213.
SATRAPS OF Pixodaros, circa 341/0-336/5 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.94 g, 12 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to right, drapery below. *Rev.* ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe over his right shoulder. De Luynes 2916 = Traitée II, 112, pl. XCI, 1 (*same obverse die*). SNG von Aulock 2375-2376. A wonderful example with a particularly artistic facing head of Apollo. Good extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 144.*

Pixodaros assumed power in circa 341/0 BC by overthrowing his sister Ada, making him the last of the five children of Hekatomnos to become Satrap of Caria. However, he died shortly before the arrival of Alexander 'the Great' in Asia Minor, who reinstalled Ada to power after she had demonstratively adopted the Macedonian King upon his arrival in 334 BC.

ISLANDS OFF CARIA



2:1





214

214.
Kalymnos. Circa 260/50-205 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.34 g, 7 h). Male head to right, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ Kithara with six strings. Höghammar Type 2, dies 1/2. SNG Keckman 282 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 2919 (*same dies*). Well centered and lightly toned. Slightly rough as usual, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Crédit de la Bourse, 19-21 April 1995, 1246 and from the H. M. Collection, Bourgey, 15-17 December 1909, 195.*





2:1





215

215.
Kos. Circa 350-345 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 15.20 g, 6 h), Nestoridas, magistrate. Bearded head of Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΚΩΙΟΝ - ΝΕΣΤΟΡΙΔΑΣ Crab with club below; all within pelleted square within faint incuse square. Pixodarus 21. SNG von Aulock 2748 (*same obverse die*). Lightly toned and with a noble and majestic head of Herakles. Faint cleaning scratches on the obverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 27-28 April 1984, 239.*



2:1





216

216.
Kos. Circa 285-258 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.62 g, 12 h), Kleinos, magistrate. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΚΩΙΟΝ - ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ Crab with bow in bowcase below; all within pelleted square. Requier 32 (D10/R29). SNG von Aulock 2753. A beautifully toned piece of bold Hellenistic style. Some corrosion on the reverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Peus 400, 22 April 2010, 170 and Gorny & Mosch 180, 12 October 2009, 193.*

PHRYGIA



217



2:1

217.
Apameia. Circa 88-40 BC. AE (Orichalcum, 25 mm, 7.68 g, 1 h), Kokos, magistrate. Bust of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and aegis. *Rev.* [A]ΠΑΜΕΩ[N] - ΚΟΚΟΥ Eagle flying right, landing on maeander pattern flanked by caps of the dioscuri surmounted by stars; above, star. BMC 78-82 SNG Copenhagen 161-2. A lovely example with a beautiful dark patina. Extremely fine. 200



218



2:1

218.
Laodikeia. Circa 133/88-67 BC. Cistophorus (Silver, 28 mm, 12.21 g, 1 h), Hermogenes, son of Olympiodoros, magistrate. Cista mystica from which snake coils; around, ivy wreath with fruits. *Rev.* ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ / ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥ Two snakes coiled around a bow case; to left, ΛΑΟ; to right, winged kerykeion. BMC -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock 8407. Beautifully toned. The obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250

LYCIA



219



2:1

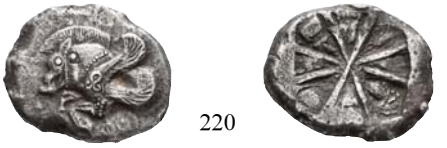


219.
Phaselis. Circa 250-221/0 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 10.32 g, 3 h), Timarchos, magistrate. Prow of galley to right, ornamented with an eye; to right, cicada; below, hippocamp to right. *Rev.* ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΣ / ΦΑΣ Stern of galley to right; above, tripod. Heipp-Tamer 108.1 (V11/R26) = SNG von Aulock 4415 (*this coin*). SNG Berry 1203 (*same dies*). Nicely toned. Minor die break on the obverse, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex LHS 95, 25 October 2005, 694 and from the collection of H. von Aulock.*



2:1



220

220.
Phoinike. Circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 9.65 g). Forepart of a winged boar to left; below, ΦΟΙ; on the upper wing, horseshoe-shaped symbol. *Rev.* Incuse square with Maltese cross pattern. Müseler II, 9 var. (*same obverse die*, but without the symbol). SNG Keckman II, 425 var. and corr. (*same obverse die*, but without the symbol and as 'uncertain dynast'). SNG von Aulock 4048 corr. (*this coin*, but legend omitted and as 'uncertain dynast'). Extremely rare, one of a very few known coins from Phoinike, and perhaps unique with the Lycian obverse symbol. Beautifully toned and well struck on a full flan. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 150 and from the collection of H. von Aulock.*

The Greek settlement of Phoinike on the Lycian coast may have been a foundation of Ialysos on Rhodos, from where it borrowed the winged boar as a coin type. The small horseshoe-shaped symbol on the obverse of this coin is not present on other examples: it was added later to the die, perhaps after Phoinike had been subjected by the nearby Lycian dynasts of Limyra.



2:1



221

221.
Tlos. Circa 400-380 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 8.06 g, 4 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* 𐤕𐤋𐤀/𐤇-𐤉 ('Tlawi' in Lycian) Two seated panthers confronted, heads facing and raising forepaws; between them, spiral symbol. Müseler VII, 15 = SNG von Aulock 4185 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. A beautifully toned coin with a wonderful reverse composition. Slightly granular, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2 500





2:1



DYNASTS OF LYCIA



222



222.
Uncertain dynast, circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 9.33 g). Forepart of a boar to left, ending in a rectangle with two pelleted lines. *Rev.* Incuse square, with indentations on three sides, divided by large III. Müseler -, cf. II, 1-2, SNG Copenhagen -, cf. 4 and SNG Keckman II -, cf. 419 (all of differing style and with large X on the reverse). SNG von Aulock -, cf. 4055 (boar to right). An extremely rare and unusual issue. Nicely toned and with a particularly ferocious boar. Good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Vinchon, 2-3 December 1975, 135 and Hess-Leu 28, 5-6 May 1965, 242.*

The Lycian staters of this type invariably show a large X within the reverse incuse (see below, lot 223), whereas this example has two tapered vertical lines with a third, thinner line in between.



2:1





223



223.
Uncertain dynast, circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 9.39 g). Forepart of a boar to left, ending in a pelleted vertical line. *Rev.* Incuse square, with indentations on three sides, divided by large X. Müseler II, 1. SNG Copenhagen 4. SNG von Aulock 4049. Well struck and attractive. Cleaned, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9-10 April 1992, 115.*



224.
Uncertain dynast, circa 480 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 9.38 g, 7 h). Ketos to left on raised round shield. *Rev.* Ketos to left within dotted square within incuse square. Müseler II, 25 (*same dies*) and 26 note (*this coin cited*). Rosen 708 (*same dies*). Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Beautifully toned, sharply struck and very attractive. A few minor die breaks and with a small test cut on the reverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1993, 117 and Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 233.*

Similar Ketoi appear on the electrum coinage of Kyzikos (Von Fritze I, 52) and on silver coins from Halikarnassos (Roma E-Sale 35 (2017), 279, misattributed to Kindya). Given the role of the Kyzikean electrum series as a leading international trade currency, it is likely that the motive originated from the Kyzikean stater and was subsequently copied in Caria and Lycia.



2:1



225



225.
Kybernis (?), circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 9.44 g). Forepart of a boar to left, ending in a pelleted vertical line; on the shoulder, KYB. *Rev.* Irregular incuse punch. Müseler III, 3 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock 4045 var. (with KY on shoulder). Traité II, 1, 792 (*same dies*). An exceptional example of this important issue, lightly toned and very well struck. Extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the William and Louise Fielder Collection, Triton VIII, 11 January 2005, 494, ex Peus 360, 27-30 April 1999, 5 and Lanz 48, 22 May 1989, 354.*

The legend KYB on this coin and KY on others may refer to Kybernis, son of Sikas, an early Lycian dynast who is attested by Herodot to have participated in the Persian invasion of Greece (Hdt. VII, 98) and who was likely the owner of the famous Harpy Tomb in Xanthos. If this is true, this is among the earliest, if not the earliest, Lycian coins to name a local dynast, struck in a time when the Greek alphabet was just about to be replaced by the newly invented local Lycian script.



2:1



226





226.
Amm... (?), circa 480-460 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 9.39 g, 9 h). Lion seated to left, head facing and right foreleg raised. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasos to right; all within incuse square. Müseler III, 25 (*same dies*). Traite II, 240 and pl. XCV, 21. Very rare. A charming coin of particularly attractive Archaic style. The obverse a bit weak, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 302.*



227



2:1

227.
Amm..., circa 480-460 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 9.51 g, 11 h). 𐤀𐤌𐤌 ('Amm' in Lycian) Lion seated to right, head facing and left foreleg raised; before, palmette. *Rev*. Forepart of Pegasos to right; below and to right, small palmettes; all within circular incuse. Asyut 773 = Müseler III, 27 (*same dies*). Rosen 707 (*this coin*). Very rare. Nicely toned and with a fine pedigree. The obverse slightly weak, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 000

⁂ *From the collection of Viscount Wimborne (as 'Outstanding Collection'), Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 301, and that of J. P. Rosen, Münzen & Medaillen 72, 6 October 1987, 347.*





228



2:1

228.
Teththiweibi, circa 450-430/20 BC. Stater (Silver, 18 mm, 8.39 g), Kandyba (?). Two roosters standing facing each other; between them, symbol; all on raised round shield. *Rev.* 𐤕-𐤕-𐤄-𐤈 ('teththi' in Lycian) Tetraskeles; all within incuse square. Müseler V, 36 = SNG von Aulock 4158. Beautifully toned. Struck from the usual worn obverse die, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 686.*





2,5:1





229

229.
Kherei, circa 440/30-410 BC. Drachm (Silver, 15 mm, 4.23 g, 12 h), Xanthos. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* 𐊗𐊁𐊐𐊖𐊇 𐊐𐊕𐊖𐊐𐊁𐊁 ('xerẽi - arñnahe' in Lycian) Bearded head of Kherei to right, wearing kyrbasia; all within incuse square. Mørkholm & Zahle II -, cf. 40 (hemidrachm). Müseler VI, 29 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. Struck from somewhat worn dies, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 83, 6-7 May 2002, 352, Peus 360, 27 April 1999, 75 and Lanz 40, 25 May 1987, 340.*



230



2,5:1



230.
Kherei, circa 440/30-410 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 13 mm, 1.89 g, 7 h), Tlos. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* 𐊗𐊁𐊐𐊖 - 𐊀𐊕 ('xerẽ - tl' in Lycian) Bearded head of Kherei to right, wearing kyrbasia; all within incuse square. Mørkholm & Zahle -, cf. 40-41 (Xanthos). Müseler VI, 47 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock -. Of the highest rarity, one of apparently just two known examples. Beautifully toned and with a superb portrait. The obverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise,* good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1993, 118 and Aufhäuser 5, 5-7 October 1988, 118.*

When this coin first emerged in 1988, it was only the second known portrait issue of Kherei from Tlos. Since then, a number of additional examples have turned up - mostly staters - but the hemidrachms have retained their extreme rarity.



231.
Kherei, circa 440/30-410 BC. Stater (Silver, 18 mm, 8.46 g, 1 h), Telmessos. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette; behind neck guard, 𐌗 ('X' in Lycian). *Rev.* 𐌗𐌐𐌕𐌄 - 𐌕𐌐𐌀𐌐𐌁𐌐𐌄𐌉𐌐 ('Xerẽi - Telebehihe' in Lycian) Bearded head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; all within incuse square. Mørkholm & Zahle 52 (*same dies*). Müseler VI, 61-64 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 4189 (*same dies*). A splendid and attractively toned example of excellent style. Nearly extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *From the 'Exceptional Private Collection', Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 203 and ex Münzen & Medaillen 53, 29 November 1977, 124.*

The frequent appearance of Athena as a Lycian coin type in the 2nd half of the 5th century gives testimony to the Athenian influence in the area. Kimon conquered and destroyed Xanthos in 469 and compelled Phaselis to join the Delian League, whose tribute lists in 446/5 record once-only payments from a few other Lycian cities as well. However, the rebellious natives inevitably revolted, siding first, in 440 BC, with Persia, before fighting for independence. The one notable exception was the Greek city of Phaselis, which remained an Athenian stronghold well into the Peloponnesian War, when it came under Persian control and harbored a Spartan garrison in 411 BC.



232.
Erbbina, circa 400-390 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 8.39 g, 6 h), Telmessos. Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves and palmette. *Rev.* ↑PBBE∧⊦ ('Erbbina' in Lycian) Herakles, nude but for lion skin over his head and shoulders and a sword in scabbard hanging from his left hip, striding to left with his left foot set on a rock, wielding club in his right hand and holding strung bow in his left; in field to left and right, Θ - ꟼ (Carian letters of uncertain reading, which were added later to the die). Mørkholm & Zahle 74 (*same dies*). Müseler VI, 83-84 var. (without the Carian letters on the reverse). Very rare. A fascinating issue of great beauty with a particularly attractive reverse. The obverse struck from a somewhat worn die, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *From the 'Exceptional Private Collection', Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 204 and ex Numismatic Fine Arts VII, 6 December 1979, 233 (illustrated on the front cover).*

The vigorous artistry of this reverse is remarkable: Herakles is shown striding to the left within a square incuse, his body turned away so we can see his back and his left foot placed on a rock; the hero wields his club and holds his strung bow while he is dragging his right foot behind him, outside of the dotted border. This striking image is the work of a very skilled and ingenious artist, who depicts Herakles with unparalleled depth and motion - the hero is more dancing than fighting, as he is stepping into the reverse and attacking his invisible foe.





233.
Perikles, circa 380-360 BC. Stater (Silver, 26 mm, 9.71 g, 4 h), Phellos. Laureate and bearded head of Perikles facing three-quarters to left, with his hair in dramatic disarray; traces of a cloak around his neckline; to right, dolphin swimming downward. *Rev.* ⱂ↑ⱣⱬⱪⱠ↑ - Ɫ↑ⱞⱦⱦ↑Ᵽⱨ ('Perikle - Wehñtezẽ' in Lycian) Perikles, nude but for Corinhtian helmet, advancing to right, wielding sword in his right hand and holding shield in his left; in field to right, triskeles; all within incuse square. Mildenberg, Mithrapata, 21 and pl. 4, 20 and 22 (*this coin*). Müseler VIII, 35 var. (*same obverse die*, but differing reverse symbol). N. Olçay & O. Mørkholm: The Coin Hoard from Podalia, in: NC 1971, 407 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock 4249 (*same dies*). Beautifuly toned and with a spectacular and dramatic portrait. Light die wear and the reverse somewhat double struck, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 155 and from the Podalia Hoard of 1957 (IGCH 1262).*

Perikles was a Lycian dynast of Limyra of whom little is known other than that he defeated Artumpara, a dynast from the Xanthos valley, and fought against the Carian satrap Maussolos. It has been suggested that Perikles, who called himself 'xñtawata' ('King' in Lycian), played a leading role in the Great Satraps' Revolt in the late 360s BC, but his name is not explicitly mentioned in the few surviving historiographical accounts and his further fate is unknown. What makes Perikles' coinage particularly interesting is the fact that it shows the dynast twice in the guise of a demigod: first on the obverse, where he wears a laurel wreath, and once again on the reverse, where he is shown as a nude hero. It is worth noting that the small dolphin on the right-hand side of Perikles' portrait is clearly a reminiscence of Eukleidas' facing Athena from Syracuse, from whom all facing heads on Lycian coins originally derive (see below, lot 234).







234





4:1

234.
Perikles, circa 380-360 BC. 1/6 Stater (Silver, 11 mm, 1.15 g, 8 h), Wedrẽi. F↑ΔΨ-FEΨ ('Wedẽwiẽ' in Lycian) Lion right, attacking a bull collapsing to left with upraised head. *Rev.* Γ↑PEKΛ↑ ('Perikle' in Lycian) Draped bust of Athena facing three-quarters to left, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a harpy on the left cheek guard, and with her hair flowing loose; to left, small triskeles. Müseler VIII, 45 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 4247-4248 (*same dies*). Very rare. A beautiful example of this very interesting issue. Extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Vinchon, 11 April 1988, 523.*

Lycian artists were particularly susceptible to outside influences - in the case of this beautiful coin, the die cutter copied two of the most influential Classical Greek coin types: the lion of Akanthos on the obverse and the tremendously important facing Athena of Eukleidas from Syracuse on the reverse. The latter had been copied in Lycia before, in the coinage of the dynast Vekhssere II, but on this coin, the ingenious local artist went one step further and created a wholly new image of Athena, who now wears a Corinthian rather than an Attic helmet, which is also decorated with a tiny harpy on the left cheek guard.



PAMPHYLIA



1,5:1



235



235.
Aspendos. Circa 330/25-300/250 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 10.40 g, 12 h). Two nude wrestlers, standing and grappling with each other; between them, E. *Rev.* ΕΣΤΓΔΙΥ Slinger standing to right; before, triskeles running left above club; between the slinger's legs, O. SNG von Aulock 4576 (*same dies*). SNG Paris 122. Tekin Series E. A lightly toned and perfectly centered piece. Extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Münzen & Medaillen 68, 15 April 1986, 305 and Münzen & Medaillen 61, 7-8 October 1982, 157.*



1,5:1



236



236.
Perge. Circa 170-100 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.20 g, 1 h). Laureate head of Artemis to right, with bow and quiver at her shoulder. *Rev.* ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ - ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ Artemis standing front, head to left, holding wreath in her right hand and long scepter in her left; at feet to left, forepart of a stag standing left, looking up; above stag, E. Colin Series 5, 1.2 (2.8/5.4a) = H. Seyrig: Monnaies Héllenistiques, in: RN 1963, p. 50, 20 and pl. IV, 6 = SNG von Aulock 4656 (*all this coin*). A bold and impressive example struck on a very broad flan and with a fine pedigree. Slightly rough and with light doubling, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 50, 25 April 1990, 186, from the collection of H. von Aulock and ex Münzen & Medaillen 19, 1959, 507 (but with an incorrect further pedigree).*



237



237.
Side. Circa 370-360 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.67 g, 5 h). Head of a lion to left. *Rev.* Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, pendant earring and necklace. Atlan 121-126. SNG Paris 739. SNG von Aulock 4775. Attractively toned. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Baldwin's 68, 28 September 2010, 3338 (but misdescribed as 'Salamis').*



3:1





238

2:1

238.
Side. Circa 360-333 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 10.80 g, 11 h), Po..., magistrate. Athena standing front, head to left, holding Nike, who crowns her with a wreath, in her extended right hand and placing her left on shield upon which is propped a spear; in field to left, pomegranate; in field to right, 'po' (in Sidetic). *Rev*. Apollo, laureate and in long chiton, standing front, head to left, holding patera in his right hand and long laurel staff in his left; at feet to left, lighted altar; to right, 'sidu[.]wa/uiś' (in Sidetic). Atlan 127-129. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock 4772. An exceptional example, very well struck on a full flan and with particularly sharp and well readable legends. Very minor doubling on the reverse*, otherwise,* good extremely fine. 2 000

Side differed from other Pamphylian cities in that it had its own language, Sidetic, which was written in an indigenous alphabet. This Sidetic script was used on the city's coinage from the late 5th to 3rd century BC and also survived in a few short inscriptions, of which three are Greek-Sidetic bilinguals. Like other native Anatolian languages, Sidetic was gradually ousted by the Greek language in the late Hellenistic time, but the Roman senator and historian Arrian († after 145/6 AD) still knew of its existence in his time. He describes the foundation myth of the Sidetans in his Anabasis of Alexander as follows: 'Alexander now went towards Side, whose inhabitants are Cymeans from Aeolian Cyme; they give this account of themselves, that as soon as they reached that land, the first to leave Cyme, sailing thither to colonize, they forgot their native tongue and talked a foreign language straight away, and that not the Persian of the natives there, but their own idiom, in fact, a new dialect' (Arr. anab. I 26.4). This origin story is obviously a later invention, as we know today that Sidetic was an indigenous Luwian language and related to Carian, Lydian and Pisidian: the very fact that it was still in use in late Classical and early Hellenistic time shows that Side was precisely not a Greek city. However, the foundation myth likely reflects old reminiscences of the overlapping of Greek and indigenous communities in the area, which eventually resulted in the extinction of Sidetic and its replacement with Greek.





1,5:1





239



239.
Side. Circa 205-100 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.81 g, 12 h), Deino..., magistrate. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* ΔΕΙΝΟ Nike advancing to left, holding wreath in her right hand; to left, pomegranate. Seyrig, Side 8. SNG Paris 678-681. Nicely toned and attractive. Good very fine. 350

KINGS OF GALATIA



1,5:1





240



240.
Amyntas, 39-25 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.00 g, 12 h), Side, circa 36 BC. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΜΥΝΤΟΥ Nike advancing to left, holding long scepter tied with a diadem in her right hand. SNG Copenhagen 94. SNG Paris 2344-2348. Rare. Nicely toned and very well centered on a full flan. Very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Spink 32, 30 November 1983, 66.*

Amyntas was a former secretary of the Galatian king Deiotaros who made a career as a client king of Mark Antony before defecting to Octavian prior to the Battle of Actium. His silver coinage was struck in Side and continued the civic types (see above, lot 239), albeit with his name and title and a scepter replacing Nike's wreath and the coat of arms of the city, the pomegranate. Some of Amyntas' tetradrachms carry a date IB = 12 on the reverse, which places them to 26/5 BC, the last year of his reign, whereas the others, such as this example, were presumably struck earlier in his reign, perhaps in 36 BC, when Pamphylia was given to him by Antony.

CILICIA



241



3:1

241.
Holmoi. Circa 380-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.60 g, 4 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* ΟΛΜΙΤΑΝ Laureate head of Apollo Sarpedonios to right. CNG 70 (2005), 318. SNG Levante 34 var. (Apollo diademed and with differing ethnic). SNG Paris 121 var. (Apollo diademed and with differing ethnic). Very rare. Beautifully toned and struck on a broad flan. A few light marks, *otherwise,* good very fine. 250



⁂ *Ex Lanz 149, 24 June 2010, 235 (misdescribed).*

This coin differs from most other issues from Holmoi in that the ethnic ends on the Doric genitive plural -AN, as opposed to the much more common Attic ending on -ON.



242



2:1

242.
Kelenderis. Circa 350-330 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 10.00 g, 12 h). Nude ephebe, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left, seated sideways on horse prancing to right, preparing to jump off and run alongside the horse. *Rev.* ΚΕΛ Male goat kneeling to left, head turned back to right; below, O; to right, countermark: bull walking right, head facing, within square incuse. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Levante -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare with goat to left. A splendid coin, beautifully toned and struck on excellent metal. Light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise,* good extremely fine. 1 000



⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 285, Schweizerischer Bankverein 24, 23-25 January 1990, 59 and Schweizerischer Bankverein 23, 20 September 1989, 124.*

The obverse of the staters from Kelenderis is a pun on the city's name: it shows a keletes, a horseman, who is preparing to jump off his horse and run alongside it in a race.



2:1





243

243.
Mallos. *Tiribazos*, satrap of Lydia, 388-380 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 10.00 g, 1 h). Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace and with her hair bound by an ampyx in the front and a sphendone in the back. *Rev.* ΜΑΛ Idealized satrapal head to right, wearing kyrbasia bound with a taenia. Casabonne Series 2, Group D. SNG Levante 150-2. SNG Paris 391-4. Weiser, Kyros, pl. XX, 37. Lightly toned and with a particularly individual portrait. Faint cleaning scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 234.*

For a note on the satrapal portraits, see below, lot 246.



244



2:1

244.
Nagidos. Circa 400-385/4 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 10.75 g, 10 h). Aphrodite seated left, holding phiale over laureate altar to left; to right, Eros standing left, crowning her with a wreath. *Rev.* ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ Dionysos standing front, head to left, holding grape bunch on vine in his right hand and thyrsos in his left; to lower left, Z. Casabonne Type 4. Lederer 25 (*same dies*). SNG Levante -. SNG Paris -. A very well centered example. Struck from the usual slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Künker 115, 25 September 2006, 217.*



245



3:1

245.
Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.66 g, 7 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to right. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite to right, her hair pulled up and tied in a knot at the top of her head; behind, N. Göktürk -. SNG Paris 15 var. (N before Dionysos). SNG von Aulock 8706. Sharply struck and beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Hirsch 275, 22 September 2011, 3964 and Giessener Münzhandlung 42, 11 October 1988, 366.*



246



2:1

246.
Nagidos. *Tiribazos*, satrap of Lydia, 388-380 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 10.41 g, 4 h). Head of Dionysios to right, wearing wreath of ivy and fruit. *Rev.* ΜΑΛ Idealized satrapal head to right, wearing kyrbasia bound with a taenia. Lederer -. Hess-Divo 329 (2015), 105 = Nomos 19 (2019), 178 corr. (*same dies*, but incorrectly described as unpublished). SNG Levante -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Weiser, Kyros, pl XX, 40 (*this coin*). Extremely rare and of great interest. Somewhat rough and with some scratches, *otherwise,* very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 236 and Leu 7, 9 May 1973, 260.*

In his article on the earliest numismatic portraits of living human beings, W. Weiser pointed out that the satrapal heads appearing on Cilician staters in the early 4th century are not actual portraits, but rather idealized images of the Persian Grandees. This differentiates them significantly from contemporary Lycian staters, which clearly show actual portraits of the local dynasts with very individual features (see lot 233 above). Sometime around 380 BC, all satrapal portraits suddenly disappear, perhaps due to a ban from the Persian Great King, who feared competition from his unruly noblemen (see Weiser p. 294). The present issue of Tiribazos from Nagidos is among the rarest in the satrapal portrait series: when this example first appeared for sale in 1973, it sold for a staggering 10,250 CHF.





247

2:1



247.
Soloi. Circa 410-375 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 9.91 g, 6 h), Mos..., magistrate. Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Bunch of grapes on stalk with two tendrils and a small vine leaf; to left, rose above ΜΟΣ; to right, owl standing right, head facing. Casabonne type 7. Obolos 4 (2016), 393 (*same dies*). SNG Levante 51 var. (no rose). SNG Paris -, cf. 178 (differing magistrate name). Lightly toned and beautifully struck. Slightly porous, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 706 and Kastner 8, 25 November 1975, 87.*



2:1



248





248.
Soloi. *Balakros*, satrap of Cilicia, 333-323 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 10.70 g, 4 h). Baaltars seated left on backless throne, holding lotus-tipped scepter in his right hand and resting his left on his chlamys at his waist; to outer left, grain ear and grape bunch; to lower left, Σ; to right, B; below throne, monogram of TB. *Rev.* Draped bust of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet, pendant earring and pearl necklace. Casabonne series 2. SNG Levante 53. SNG Paris 198. Nicely toned. The obverse struck somewhat off center and with some minor scrapes, *otherwise,* good very fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 707.*



2:1



249





249.
Tarsos. *Tiribazos*, satrap of Lydia, 388-380 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 10.60 g, 2 h). Athena seated left, holding spear in her right hand and leaning left on shield; behind, olive tree. *Rev.* ΤΕΡΣΙ[ΚΟΝ] Female kneeling left, casting astragaloi; behind, lotus plant. SNG Levante 64. SNG Paris 238. Rare and with a lovely reverse. Struck from worn dies, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 350



250



2:1

250.
Tarsos. *Tarkumuwa (Datames)*, satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, 384-361/0 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 10.49 g, 7 h). 𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤕𐤓𐤎 ('b'ltrs' in Aramaic) Baaltars seated right on backless throne, holding eagle-tipped scepter in his right hand and grape bunch and grain ear in his left; below throne, facing boukranion; in background, thymiaterion; all within crenellated border. *Rev.* 𐤕𐤓𐤃𐤌𐤅 ('trdmw' in Aramaic) Datames seated right, wearing Persian dress and testing arrow; to upper right, winged solar disk; to right, bow. Casabonne series 2. SNG Levante 88. SNG Paris 284-288. Beautifully toned and without the porosity that usually plagues this series. Nearly extremely fine. 750



251



2:1

251.
Tarsos. *Tarkumuwa (Datames)*, satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, 384-361/0 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 10.74 g, 3 h). Diademed female head facing slightly to left, wearing pendant earrings and elaborate necklace. *Rev.* 𐤕𐤓𐤊𐤌𐤅 ('trkmw' in Aramaic) Bearded head of Ares (?) to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a volute on the bowl. Casabonne Series 1. SNG Levante 80. SNG Paris 277. Fresh and attractive. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with a thin flan crack, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 1 000





252



3:1

252.
Tarsos. Circa 380-361/0 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.66 g, 1 h). Diademed female head facing slightly to left, wearing pendant earrings and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Bearded head of Ares (?) to left, wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a volute on the bowl. SNG Levante 93. SNG Paris -, cf. 303 (differing style and with reverse legend). Darkly toned, a beautiful example. Extremely fine. 250

** *Ex Baldwin's 68, May 2011, 3332.*



2:1





253



253.
Tarsos. *Mazaios*, satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 10.66 g, 4 h). 𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤕𐤓𐤎 ('b'ltrs' in Aramaic) Baaltars seated left on backless throne, holding lotus-tipped scepter in his right hand and resting his left on his chlamys at his waist; to left, bird seated right on thymiaterion. *Rev.* 𐤌𐤆𐤃𐤉 ('mzdy' in Aramaic) Lion walking left on rocky ground. SNG Levante 188. SNG Paris 432. SNG von Aulock 5463. A wonderful piece, beautifully toned and very well centered. Nearly extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 86, 5-6 May 2003, 426 and Hess-Leu 36, 17-18 April 1968, 361, and from the collection of Le Grand-Duc A. Michailovitch, Naville IV, 17-19 June 1922, 951.*



2:1





254



254.
Tarsos. *Mazaios*, satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 10.71 g, 2 h). 𐤁𐤏𐤋𐤕𐤓𐤎 ('b'ltrs' in Aramaic) Baaltars seated left on backless throne, holding eagle-tipped scepter in his right hand and resting his left on his chlamys at his waist; to left, grain ear and grape bunch; below throne, 𐤌 ('m' in Aramaic). *Rev.* 𐤌𐤆𐤃𐤉 𐤆𐤉 𐤁𐤓𐤍𐤇𐤓 𐤅 𐤄𐤋𐤊 ('mzdy zy 'brnhr' w hlk' in Aramaic) Lion attacking bull to left; below, crenelated city walls. Casabonne series 4, group A. SNG Levante 114. SNG Paris 356-358. Attractively toned and unusually complete. Slightly rough, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500





2:1





255



255.
Tarsos. *Balakros*, satrap of Cilicia, 333-323 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 11.00 g, 3 h). Baaltars seated left on backless throne, holding lotus-tipped scepter in his right hand and resting his left on his chlamys at his waist; to outer left, grain ear and grape bunch; to right, B above ivy leaf; below throne, T. *Rev.* Draped bust of Athena facing slightly to left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet, pendant earring and pearl necklace. Casabonne series 2. SNG Levante -, cf. 121 (additional reverse symbol). SNG Paris 367-369. An attractive, fresh and clear example. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 552.*



256





4:1



256.
Uncertain. 4th century BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.17 g, 11 h). Persian king or hero in kneeling/running stance to right, holding dagger in his right hand and bow in his left. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet, within shallow incuse. Göktürk -. SNG Levante -. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock -. Troxell & Kagan 12. Very rare. A well struck and lovely tiny coin. Extremely fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Jacquier 37, 7 September 2012, 159, Classical Numismatic Group 88, 14 September 2011, 424 and Hirsch 269, 23 September 2010, 2580.*



KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA



257

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257.
Ariarathes VII Philometor, circa 111/0-100/99 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.51 g, 1 h), in the types of Antiochos VII of Syria. Mint A (Eusebeia-Mazaka), circa 104/3-103/2. Diademed head of Ariarathes VII to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ - ΦΙΛΟΜΗ-ΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing front, head to left, holding Nike in her right hand and resting her left on shield decorated with gorgoneion and set on ground; spear behind her; to outer left, monogram above A; to inner left and right, O-Λ; all within laurel wreath. Callataÿ pl. XLIV, P = Mørkholm, Coinages, pl. 42, 14. Houghton & Lorber, Cappadocian, Series 1, Issue 1, 1 (A1/P1). Simonetta 1. Extremely rare, one of less than a dozend known examples of this very interesting issue. An attractive example with an unusually individual portrait, struck from the earliest die pair in the series. Good very fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica R, 17 May 2007, 1219.*

This coin is part of an extremely rare emission of Cappadocian tetradrachms bearing the actual portrait and name of the issuer, Ariarathes VII. Houghton & Lorber linked them to the Bithynian invasion of Cappadocia in 104/3-103/2 BC, in the course of which Ariarathes may have deemed it necessary to replace the image and name of the Seleukid King Antiochos VII on the regular Cappadocian tetradrachms with his own to boast his claim to power and strengthen the loyalty of his supporters. In 103/2, Mithradates VI Eupator drove the Bithynians out of Cappadocia and confirmed the rulership of Ariarathes VII, but the young Cappadocian king was killed by his new ally with his own hands on a peace conference in circa 100/99 and replaced by one of Mithradates' underage sons, who assumed the name Ariarathes (IX) Eusebes Philopator.

CYPRUS



258



2:1

258.
Amathos. *Epipalos*, circa 370/60 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.46 g, 12 h), Rhodian standard. Lion recumbent to right; above, eagle flying right. *Rev.* [𐌴𐌹𐌠𐌀𐌋] ('e-pi-pa-lo' in Cypriot syllabic script) Forepart of a lion to right. Amandry, Amathonte, 132, D1/-. BMC 1 (*same obverse die*). Extremely rare and beautifully toned. Struck slightly off center and with a few old scrapes, *otherwise,* very fine. 500



259



2:1



259.
Amathos. *Rhoikos*, circa 350 BC. Tetrobol or Third Stater (Silver, 14 mm, 2.23 g, 12 h). Head of a lion to right. *Rev.* Forepart of a lion to right, head facing. Amandry, Amathonte, 13 (D6/R8). Tziambazis 10. Nicely toned and of powerful style. Very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Classical Numismatic Group 91, 19 September 2012, 349.*



260



2:1

260.
Lapethos. *Uncertain king*, circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 24 mm, 10.72 g, 7 h). Head of Aphrodite to right, wearing circular earring and stephane. *Rev.* Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet, within incuse square. ACGC 1092 (*same dies*). Dikaios 47-57, pl. XIII, 11 (*same dies*). Tziambazis 47 (*same dies*). Very rare. Struck from the usual worn dies and with some deposits on the reverse, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 202.*



2:1



261

261.
Paphos. *Pny...*, circa 500-480 BC. Stater (Silver, 21 mm, 10.94 g, 3 h). 𐠟𐠥 ('pu' in Cypriot syllabic script) Bull standing left. *Rev.* Head of an eagle to left; above, palmette; below, guilloche pattern; all within incuse square. BMC 6. Dikaios pl. 14, 5 (*same dies*). Tziambazis 75. Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Lightly toned and with a splendid reverse. Struck from the usual somewhat worn obverse die, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 3 500

⁂ *Ex LHS 103, 5 May 2009, 144.*



2,5:1



262

262.
Paphos. *Stasandros*, second half of 5th century BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 13 mm, 2.69 g, 2 h). Bull standing left; above, winged solar disk; to left, ankh-like symbol. *Rev.* 𐠠𐠎 ('pa sa' in Cypriot syllabic script) Eagle standing left with closed wings; behind, olive spray; to lower left, annulet. BMC -. Tziambazis -. Zapiti & Michaelidou 9. Extremely rare in this denomination. Good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Künker 226, 11 March 2013, 535 and Gorny & Mosch 159, 8 October 2007, 238.*

At 2.69 g, this extremely rare coin cannot possibly be a third stater, as Zapiti & Michaelidou say. It must be a hemidrachm on the regular Cypriote stater or didrachm of around 11 g.



2:1



263

263.
Salamis. *Evagoras I*, circa 411-374 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 10.85 g, 5 h). **[𐠘𐠋𐠺𐠒𐠫]** ('e-u-wa-ko-ro' in Cypriot syllabic script) Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdres. *Rev.* 𐠏/𐠺8𐠣-𐠎 ('pa-si-le-wo-se' in Cypriot syllabic script) EY Male goat with long horns and beard recumbent to right on dotted ground line; above, grain of barley; below to right, 𐠛 ('ru' in Cypriot syllabic script). Masson & Amandry II.B., - (unlisted reverse syllable). Tziambazis 113. Zapiti & Michaelidou 6. Rare and beautifully toned, an impressive example. Minor traces of overstriking and with a light scrape on the obverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 6, 11 March 1993, 191.*







4:1





264

264.
Salamis. *Nikokles*, circa 374-361 BC. 1/12 Stater (Gold, 8 mm, 0.72 g, 12 h). Draped bust of Aphrodite to left, wearing richly ornamented kalathos, pendant earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate and crested Corinthian helmet. Markou 321 (*this coin*, D5/R7). SNG Copenhagen 51. Zapiti & Michaelidou 17. Very well centered and attractive. About extremely fine. 1 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9-10 October 1995, 204.*



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265

265.
Salamis. *Evagoras II*, circa 361-351 BC. 1/12 Stater (Gold, 9 mm, 0.72 g, 11 h). Turreted head of Aphrodite to right, wearing pendant earring. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate and crested Corinthian helmet. Markou 383 (*this coin*, D4/R3). SNG Copenhagen 52. Zapiti & Michaelidou 18. Rare. A sharp and attractive example. Very light doubling on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 297.*



266

266.
Salamis. *Pnytagoras*, circa 351/0-332/1 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 14 mm, 2.25 g, 12 h). Head of Aphrodite to left; behind, [IIN]. *Rev.* Head of Artemis to right; behind, [BA]. BMC 77. Tziambazis 134. Zapiti & Michaelidou 23. Very rare. Thick uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 205.*



3:1



SELEUKID KINGS OF SYRIA



1,5:1





267



267.
Seleukos I Nikator, 312-281 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.10 g, 12 h), Seleukeia on the Tigris II, after circa 296/5. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Athena, brandishing spear overhead in her right hand and holding shield in her left, standing right in quadriga of elephants moving to right; above, anchor right; above elephants, NA. SC 130.11c. A beautifully toned example of lovely, compact style. About extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 22 March 1990, 46.*



1,5:1





268



268.
Antiochos II Theos, 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), Lysimacheia, after 253. Diademed head of Antiochos II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; in exergue, head of a lion to right between uncertain monogram on the left and ΘΕ on the right. CSE 659 = SC 483.3 and pl. 22 (*this coin*). Very rare. A beautiful coin with a remarkably fine portrait. Tiny flan fault on the obverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 59, 17 May 1994, 149, from the collection of A. Houghton and ex Sternberg VI, 25-26 November 1976, 144.*

This issue was struck in Lysimacheia, the former capital of Lysimachos († 281 BC), which appears to have been Antiochos' major military base during his Thracian campaign sometime after 253 BC.



269



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269.
Antiochos II Theos, 261-246 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 17.00 g, 12 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, circa 256-246. Diademed head of Antiochos II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; to outer left, monogram of ΗΔ; to right, monogram of ΗΛ. SC 571.2a. A splendid piece, very sharply struck and with a superb portrait. Good extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 721 and Kress 122, 30 May 1962, 477.*





270



1,5:1

270.
Antiochos Hierax, circa 242-227 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 16.61 g, 12 h), Alexandria Troas. Rejuvenated head of Antiochos I to right, wearing winged diadem. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; to outer left, two monograms; in exergue, horse grazing right. SC 876.5. A beautiful coin with a particularly juvenile and idealized portrait of Antiochos I. A few light marks, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 9 October 1995, 216.*

The coinage of Antiochos Hierax is notable for the extremely diverse portraits that appear on the obverse, many of which can be identified as Antiochos I and Antiochos II, the grand-father and father of the king. In Alexandria Troas, the tetradrachms invariably show Antiochos I, although in different stages of idealization: he always wears a winged diadem, for which a connection to the local cult of Athena Ilias has been suggested.





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271.
Antiochos III 'the Great', 223-187 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 17.00 g, 1 h), ΔΙ mint, after circa 197. Diademed head of Antiochos III to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; in exergue, ΔΙ. SC 1112. Boldly struck and with a very attractive late portrait. Very minor die breaks on the obverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 304.*



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272



272.
Antiochos IV Epiphanes, 175-164 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 16.75 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, circa 168-164. Diademed head of Antiochos IV to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΘΕΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ - ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and long scepter in his left; to outer left, monogram. SC 1400a. Well struck on a full flan and with a particularly elegant portrait. Extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 735.*



273



1,5:1

273.
Antiochos IV Epiphanes, 175-164 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 34 mm, 16.28 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, circa 168-164. Diademed head of Antiochos IV to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΘΕΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ - ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and long scepter in his left; to outer left, monogram. SC 1400d2. Beautifully toned. A few light old scratches, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Maison Platt, 18-19 April 1991, 84 and Hess-Leu 28, 5-6 May 1965, 273.*



274



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274.
Demetrios I Soter, 162-150 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.00 g, 10 h), Susa. Diademed head of Demetrios I to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; to outer right, AB; in exergue, monogram of AY. CSE 1967 = A. Houghton & G. Le Rider: Un trésor de monnaies hellénistiques trouvé près de Suse, in: RN 1966, 56 = SC 1711.1 and pl. 17 (*all this coin*). Very rare. Beautifully toned and struck in unusually high relief. Extremely fine. 750



⁂ *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1993, 130, from the collections of O. Hoover and A. Houghton and from the Susa Hoard of 1965 (IGCH 1806).*



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275.
Alexander I Balas, 152-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.61 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, SE 166 = 147/6. Diademed head of Alexander I to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ - ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and long scepter in his left; in inner left field, monogram of Herakl(eios?); in exergue, ϛΞΡ ΗΓ. SC 1784.6e. Lightly toned and with a beautiful portrait. About extremely fine. 500



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276.
Alexander I Balas, 152-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 14.21 g, 1 h), Phoenician standard. Sidon, SE 166 = 147/6. Diademed head of Alexander I to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Eagle standing left with closed wings; behind, palm frond; to left, ϛΞΡ; to right, ΣΙΔΩ above aphlaston. SC 1830.5. A bold example struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 258.*



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277.
Demetrios II Nikator, first reign, 146-138 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.68 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, SE 167 = 146/5. Diademed head of Demetrios II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ - ΘΕΟΥ / ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; to outer left, palm branch; in inner left field, monogram of ΠΑ; in exergue, ΞΡ Θ. SC 1906.5b. Nicely toned. A few light scratches, *otherwise,* good very fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 741 and Peus 280, 30 October 1972, 220.*



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278.
Demetrios II Nikator, first reign, 146-138 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 13.87 g, 1 h), Phoenician standard. Sidon, SE 168 = 145/4. Diademed head of Demetrios II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Eagle standing left with closed wings; behind, palm frond; to left, ΗΞΡ above monogram of ΠΑ; to right, ΣΙΔΩ above aphlaston. SC 1954.2b. A splendid, darkly toned piece. Extremely fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Sotheby's, 3 October 1991, 46.*


ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΙΔΩ
ΗΕΡ



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279.
Demetrios II Nikator, first reign, 146-138 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.32 g, 12 h), Phoenician standard. Tyre, SE 167 = 146/5. Diademed head of Demetrios II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Eagle, wings closed, standing left on prow; behind, palm frond; to left, city monogram on club; to right, ΙΞΡ above monogram of ΗΓ. SC 1959.1b. A fresh, lightly toned and well struck example with a fine portrait. Extremely fine. 750

⁂ *Ex Peus 328, 2-4 May 1990, 263.*



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280.
Antiochos VI Dionysos, 144-142 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 16.74 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes. Struck under Tryphon, SE 169 = 144/3. Radiate and diademed head of Antiochos VI to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ The Dioskouroi galloping left, holding lances; to right, ΤΡΥ above monogram of ΧΑ above ΣΤΑ; below horses, ΘΞΡ; all within wreath of lily, ivy and grain leaves and ears. SC 2000.2f. A lovely example with a particularly charming portrait of the child king, then five years old. Very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 568.*





281

281.
Antiochos VI Dionysos, 144-142 BC. Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 4.06 g, 12 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, SE 170 = 143/2. Radiate and diademed head of Antiochos VI to right. *Rev.* [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟ[Υ] - [Ε]ΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / [ΔΙΟ]ΝΥΣΟΥ - ΟΡ ΣΤΑ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding arrow in his right hand and resting his left on grounded bow; between his legs, monogram of ΑΡ. SC 2002.2e. Beautifully toned. Thin flan crack, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 200

⁂ *Ex Vinchon, 22 March 1993, 33.*



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2:1



282

282.
Alexander II Zabinas, 128-122 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 16.45 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes. Diademed head of Alexander II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and long scepter in his left; to outer left, monogram; below throne, Δ. SC 2220.2c (*this coin*). Very rare. Beautifully toned and with an elegant portrait. The obverse slightly double struck, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 752 and Münzen & Medaillen 66, 22 October 1984, 292.*



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283.
Cleopatra Thea & Antiochos VIII, 126/5-121/0 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.66 g, 1 h), Antiochia on the Orontes, early 122-121 (?) BC. Jugate busts of Cleopatra Thea, diademed, veiled and wearing a stephane, and Antiochos VIII, diademed, to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ - ΚΑΙ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Zeus seated left, holding Nike in his right hand and long scepter in his left; to outer left, IE above A; below throne, Σ. SC 2262.2b (*this coin*). A clear, well struck and attractive example. About extremely fine. 2 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 61, 17-18 May 1995, 177.*

Cleopatra Thea went down in history as one of the most ambitious and ruthless Seleukid queens. She was a daughter of Ptolemy VI Philometor and his sister-wife Cleopatra II and married to no less than three Seleukid kings: Alexander Balas, Demetrios II and Antiochos VII Sidetes, the latter of whom were brothers. Antiochos VII died in 129 BC while campaigning against the Parthians, whereas Demetrios II, who had been a Parthian captive for ten years, was murdered by his former wife Cleopatra after his defeat against Alexander II Zabinas in 126 BC. The cold-blooded queen then established herself as sole ruler for a few months before accepting Antiochos VIII, her second son by Demetrios II, as co-ruler in 126/5 BC. But the apple never falls far from the tree, and the young king murdered his own mother a few years later, in 121 BC, allegedly by forcing her to drink poisoned wine she had prepared for him - what a lovely family!





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284.
Seleukos VI Epiphanes Nikator, circa 96-94 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 31 mm, 16.30 g, 1 h), Attic standard, Seleukeia on the Kalykadnos. Diademed head of Seleukos VI to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena standing front, head to left, holding Nike in her right hand and resting her left on shield set on ground; spear leaning against her left arm; to outer left, flower; in inner left field, ΘΕ above monogram of ΠΑ. CSE 534 = A. Houghton: The Seleucid mint of Seleucia on the Calycadnus, in: Kraay-Mørkholm Essays, p. 94, 137 corr. = SC 2403.1a (*all this coin*). A beautifully toned example of this extremely rare Attic weight issue. The obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise,* good very fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 57, 25 May 1995, 138, from the collection of A. Houghton and ex Kress 144, 22 July 1968, 205.*

Seleukos VI, the oldest son of Antiochos VIII Grypos and the Ptolemaic princess Tryphaina, assumed the Seleukid throne upon his father's death in 96 BC. His main base was Seleukeia on the Kalykadnos in Cilicia, where his extremely rare earliest coinage was struck on the Attic weight standard. This was dropped shortly thereafter to an average weight of circa 15.80 g, which saved him about an obol per tetradrachm, converting 24 tetradrachms into 25. These measures clearly served to finance his campaign against his uncle Antiochos IX in the nearby capital of Antiochia, whom he defeated and killed in 95, but Seleukos VI was overcome by Antiochos X just a year later and burned to death by rebels in the palace or the gymnasion of his temporary capital Mopsos.

PTOLEMAIC KINGS OF EGYPT



285.
Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285-246 BC. Trichryson or Pentadrachm (Gold, 22 mm, 17.85 g, 12 h), uncertain mint 21. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, Φ above A. Lorber 496. Svoronos 370. A lovely example with beautiful reddish toning. Struck from a slightly worn obverse die and with a minor edge bump, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 5 000

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 33, 5 April 2006, 182 and from the de Guermantes Collection, formed in the 1920s to the 1970s, Leu 86, 5-6 May 2003, 449.*



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286.
Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II, died 270 BC. Mnaeion or Oktadrachm (Gold, 28 mm, 27.69 g, 12 h), Alexandria, struck under Ptolemy VI-VIII, circa 180-116. Veiled head of Arsinoe II to right, wearing stephane and ram's horn and with a lotos-tipped scepter over her left shoulder; behind, K. *Rev.* ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae bound with fillet and with two grape bunches hanging at sides. Dewing 2762. Gulbenkian 1080-1082. SNG Copenhagen 321-322. Svoronos 1242, 1374 and 1498-9. Fresh, sharp and very attractive. Light die rust on the obverse and with a tiny nick on the reverse edge, *otherwise,* virtually as struck. 10 000

⁂ *Ex Leu 59, 17 May 1994, 162 and Sotheby's, 20 May 1986, 162.*

A minor detail of these impressive gold coins is the ram's horn, which is hinted at below Arsinoe's ear. It has been suggested that it refers to Arsinoe's association with the ram-god Mendes, as we find it on the Mendes-Stele, where Ptolemy II decrees that a statue of his deceased sister-wife would appear with that of the god in every Egyptian nome. However, the iconography of the Ptolemaic gold coinage was mainly targeting a Graeco-Macedonian audience, which argues for an identification of the ram's horn with that of Zeus Ammon, a reference to Alexander the Great, who had established Macedonian rule in Egypt.



2:1



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287.
Ptolemy VI Philometor, first reign, 180-164 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.48 g, 1 h), uncertain mint on Cyprus. Year 84 of an uncertain era = 179/8. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, ΠΔ. Mørkholm, Ptolemaic 112-8 (A23/P82). SNG Copenhagen 545 (*same obverse die*). Svoronos 1106. An attractive piece with light golden toning. The obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 500





2:1





288



288.
Ptolemy VI Philometor, first reign, 180-164 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 14.30 g, 12 h), Kition. RY 7 = 175/4. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, LZ; to right, KI. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 1355 (*same dies*). A magnificent and nicely toned coin with a splendid portrait. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise,* extremely fine. 1 000



289



289.
Ptolemy VI Philometor, second reign, 163-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.30 g, 12 h), Alexandria. RY 29 = 153/2. Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, LZ; to right, KI. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 1441. Boldly struck in high relief and with a powerful portrait. Extremely fine. 500

** *Ex Crédit de la Bourse, 19-21 April 1995, 1267.*



2:1



KYRENAICA



290

2:1

290.
Kyrene. Circa 375-308 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 13.41 g, 6 h), Asiatic standard. Theupheides, magistrate, circa 331-322. ΘΕΥΦΕΙ Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to left, with ram's horn over his ear. *Rev.* K-Y/P-A Silphium plant with two pair of leaves and fruits. BMC 165b and pl. XVI, 1 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen -. Warren 1359. Very rare. A beautiful piece of splendid late Classical style with an illustrious and exceptionally old pedigree. Good very fine. 3 500

⁂ *Ex Leu 79, 31 October 2000, 795, Leu 13, 29 April 1975, 346, and Hess-Leu, 16 April 1957, 326, and from the collection of the Dukes of Gotha, acquired in 1712 by Duke Frederick II (1676-1732) from Count Anton Günther II of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen-Arnstad (1653-1716).*

The present coin was once in the collection of the Dukes of Gotha, which had a very old history, as the bulk of the coins was acquired in 1712 by Duke Friedrich II (1676-1732) for the colossal amount of 100,000 Talers from the famous collection of Count Anton Günther II of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen-Arnstad (1653-1716). The last ruling Duke of Gotha was Carl Eduard (1884-1954), a grandson of Queen Victoria, whose original name was Charles Edward. Carl was appointed Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1899 at a very young age and became a German loyalist, fighting, albeit reportedly with mixed feelings, his native country England as a German cavalry staff officer in the First World War. Deprived of all of his English titles in 1917, Carl Eduard abdicated as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha a year later during the German Revolution of 1918-1919, which swept away the German monarchs. Like many other aristocrats, the Duke supported the rise of the Nazi party in the 1920s and 1930s, and he eventually became one of its most prominent figureheads on the international stage. A good acquaintance of Hitler, he was appointed president of the German Red Cross in 1933 and represented Nazi Germany on thirty-nine trips abroad and two world tours, the last of which led him to the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States of America in 1940, where he met the Soviet foreign secretary W. Molotow, the Japanese emperor Hirohito and the US-President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Despite being a cousin of King George VI, Carl Eduard was imprisoned by American troops and charged with crimes against humanity after the fall of the Third Reich. He was, however, released in 1946 and sentenced in 1950 as a 'Mitläufer' and 'Minderbelasteter' by a denazification court. The loss of the family's estates and the fine of 5,000 DM almost bankrupted the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which eventually sold those parts of its numismatic collection that had been carried into safety in 1945 prior to the installment of the Soviet occupation, mostly through Münzen & Medaillen and Hess-Leu.



291



2:1

291.
Kyrene. *Ophellas, Ptolemaic Governor*, first reign, circa 322-313 BC. Stater (Gold, 20 mm, 8.63 g, 12 h), Chairios, magistrate. KYPANAION Female (?) charioteer, wearing long robes and holding kentron in her right hand, driving quadriga to right; above to right, radiant sun. *Rev.* ΞΟΙΦΙΑΧ ΥΚ Zeus Ammon seated left on low throne, holding eagle in his right hand and leaning left on throne; before to left, thymiaterion. BMC 115 and pl. XIII, 22 (*same dies*). Naville 81 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 1209 (*same obverse die*). Very rare. An attractive and very well centered example of this interesting issue. Very fine. 3 500

⁂ *Ex Künker 257, 10 October 2014, 8284.*





292



3:1

292.
Kyrene. *Second Revolt of the Kyrenaikans*, circa 305-300 BC. Tetrobol (Gold, 12 mm, 2.85 g, 1 h), Sosis, magistrate. Horseman riding slowly to left, petasos hanging down behind his neck; in field to right, star. *Rev.* KYPA Silphium plant with three pair of leaves and fruits; in field to right, monogram of Sosis. BMC 211b, pl. XX, 7 (*same obverse die*). Naville 168a and pl. VI, 168 (*this coin*). SNG Lockett 3472 (*same obverse die*). A lovely and well struck piece. Light marks on the obverse, *otherwise,* nearly extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 303, Hess-Leu 2, 5 April 1955, 52 and from the collection of L. Naville (1880-1956).*

Kyrene and its neighboring cities gained their fabulous wealth not least from the export of the silphium plant, which grew wild in the Kyrenaika and was used both for medical purposes and eaten as a vegetable. Growing demand and the over-cultivation of the hinterland eventually led to the extinction of the wild plant, whose appearance we only know from coins, by the 1st century AD.





3:1



293

293.
Kyrene. *Magas, as Ptolemaic Governor*, first reign, circa 300-282/75 BC. Obol (Gold, 7 mm, 0.79 g, 2 h), Attic standard. Θ-E Head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear. *Rev.* Female head to left, her hair bound up in a roll and wearing a simple drop earring. BMC 212-213. SNG Copenhagen 1231. Rare and unusually well struck. A few light marks and the reverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise,* good very fine. 500

⁂ *From the Battos Collection, ex Nomos 9, 21 October 2014, 198.*



2:1





294

294.
Kyrene. *Magas, as Ptolemaic Governor*, first reign, circa 300-282/75 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 7.79 g, 12 h), Ipo..., magistrate. Head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear. *Rev.* KY-PA Silphium plant with three pair of leaves and fruits; to upper left, monogram of ΙΠΟ. BMC -, cf. pl. XXIII, 1-2 (monogram to upper right). SNG Copenhagen -, cf. 239 (monogram to upper right and with a coiled serpent to upper left). A very rare variety. Clear and attractive, and with a lovely head of Karneios. Good very fine. 750



2:1





295

295.
Kyrene. *Magas, as Ptolemaic Governor*, first reign, circa 300-282/75 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 7.85 g, 12 h), Sosis, magistrate. Head of Karneios to left, with ram's horn over his ear. *Rev.* KY-PA Silphium plant with three pair of leaves and fruits; to upper left, monogram of Sosis; to upper right, star. BMC 240 and pl. XXII, 6 (*same obverse die*). SNG Copenhagen 238. A beautifully toned and unusually attractive piece with a particularly detailed reverse. Good very fine. 750



Oriental Greek Coins

BAKTRIA



2:1



296





296.
Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. *Euthydemos I*, circa 225-200 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 15.87 g, 12 h), mint A (near Aï Khanoum), circa 225-220/215. Diademed head of Euthydemos I to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Herakles seated left on rock, placing his right hand on club set on pile of rocks before him and leaning left on rocky seat; behind, monogram. Bopearachchi 5B. HGC 12, 40. Kritt A1. MIG 85c. Nicely toned and with an unusual, early portrait. Slightly rough and the reverse somewhat double struck, *otherwise,* very fine. 500

⁂ *Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 27-28 April 1984, 302.*



2:1



297



297.
Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. *Euthydemos I*, circa 225-200 BC. AE (Bronze, 25 mm, 8.18 g, 6 h), Aï Khanoum, circa 225-208/6. Bearded head of Herakles to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Horse galloping right. Bopearachchi 17A. HGC 12, 53. Kritt AK-1. Sharply struck and with a lovely near black patina. Light area of roughness on the reverse, *otherwise,* about extremely fine. 350

⁂ *Ex Hess-Divo 317, 27 October 2010, 316.*





1,5:1



298





1,5:1

298.
Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. *Demetrios I*, circa 200-185 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 17.19 g, 12 h), Baktra. Diademed and draped bust of Demetrios I to right, wearing elephant skin headdress. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Youthful Herakles, nude, standing facing, crowning himself with a wreath with his right hand and holding club and lion skin his left; in inner left field, monogram. Bopearachchi 1F. HGC 12, 63. MIG 103c. A beautifully toned and impressive piece of full Hellenistic style. Very light doubling on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 2 500

⁂ *Ex Triton I, 2-3 December 1997, 609.*

What makes the silver coinage of Demetrios I particularly remarkable is that it shows the king wearing an elephant headdress on the obverse: this is clearly a reference to his Indian victories and to Alexander the Great, the great conqueror of the East, whom the king had not only emulated, but, in the view of his contemporaries, even surpassed. Sources are sparse, but we learn from Indian texts that Demetrios led an offensive against the Mauryan Empire, in the course of which the Mauryan capital Pataliputra on the Ganges was besieged by the Greeks. Another campaign followed the Indus valley south and brought Sindh and the city of Patalena under control, once again areas not even Alexander had reached. In the North, Demetrios I crossed the Oxus and founded the city of Demetrias in Sogdiana, which still carries his name today (Termez in Uzbekistan).

The king's resounding military successes left a long-lasting impression on his contemporaries, and Demetrios was hence one of the few Greco-Baktrian rulers to be mentioned both in western Greek and Indian literature. In a time when the western Greeks got increasingly under pressure by the new superpower Rome, the military successes of a Greek king far in the East, a new Alexander, who reached India and conquered territories unknown to his famous predecessor, bore a touch of romance similar to the medieval tales of Prester John. Citing Apollodoros of Artemita, a late second or early 1st century historian, the Augustean historian Strabo reports that 'more peoples were subjected by them than by Alexander, [...], some [...] by Menander himself, others by Demetrios, son of Euthydemos, the King of Baktria' (Strab. XI 11.1). It is worth noting that the explicit referral to Demetrios as the 'son of Euthydemos, King of Baktria' corresponds well with an inscription found in Aï Khanoum, in which a certain Heliodotos refers to 'the greatest of all kings Euthydemos, as well as his son, the glorious, victorious and remarkable Demetrios' (SEG 54.1569). This suggests that Demetrios acted as a co-ruler in the later years of his father's reign and may have achieved some of his military successes at a young age already. His important role at the Royal court is also emphasized by Polybios, who reports that King Euthydemos sent his son to the camp of the Seleukid King Antiochos III 'the Great' during the siege of Baktra in 208-206 BC to negotiate peace, who then married one of his daughters off to the prince (Polyb. XI, 34.8-9) - this was one of the few direct interactions of the Greco-Baktrians kings with the western Diadochi.





299

2:1

299.
Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. *Eukratides I*, circa 170-145 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.90 g, 12 h), Baktra or an uncertain mint in the Paropamisadai or Gandhara, circa 162-145. Diademed and draped bust of Eukratides I to right, wearing crested Macedonian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioskouri galloping to right, each holding spear and palm branch; to lower right, monogram. Bopearachchi 6T. HGC 12, 131. MIG 177w. Lightly toned and of particularly fine style. Nearly extremely fine. 1 000

⁂ *Ex Sternberg XXVII, 7-8 November 1994, 242 and Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 27-28 April 1984, 331.*

With Eukratides I, we are for once lucky in finding more than very brief mentions about the Greco-Baktrian Kingdom in western historiography. A passage from the Roman historian Justin refers to his campaigns in India, in the course of which Eukratides prevailed over a certain 'Demetrios, King of India' (Justin XLI 6): this must be either Demetrios I or Demetrios II. The victor pushed the boundaries of the Greco-Baktrian Kingdom to their greatest extent and adopted the title 'Great King', but when he was returning home from India, he was killed by his unnamed son and co-ruler - perhaps Eukratides II, Heliokles or Plato. Whoever the offender was, the patricide must have resulted from bitter hate, as Justin reports that the murderer 'drove his chariot through his [father's] blood, and ordered his body to be cast out unburied'.



300

2:1

300.
Greco-Baktrian Kingdom. *Eukratides II*, circa 145-140 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 33 mm, 16.87 g, 11 h), Baktra. Diademed and draped bust of Eukratides II to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Apollo standing front, head to left, holding arrow in his right hand and bow set on ground in his left; below, monogram. Bopearachchi 1P var. (monogram in left field). HGC 12, 161 var. (monogram in left field). MIG 164b var. (monogram in left field). Apparently unpublished with the monogram in the exergue. A boldly struck coin with a particularly expressive portrait. Nearly extremely fine. 1 000

If Eukratides II was indeed the murderer of Eukratides I, he did not enjoy his newly gained power for long, as the late 140s and 130s saw invasions of Baktria by the nomadic Saka and Yuezhi. It is likely that the king's own downfall was connected to the Barbaric pressure; in any case, the great Greek city of Aï Khanoum (perhaps Alexandria on the Oxus and/or Eukratideia?) was captured and burned down a first time in circa 145 BC, and permanently abandoned after another invasion in circa 130 BC.

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Im Ausland anfallende Abgaben wie z.B. Zollgebühren und Steuern, sowie die bei einem Versand anfallenden Versandkosten und Versicherungsprämien gehen vollständig zu Lasten des Käufers.

8. BEZAHLUNG / AUSLIEFERUNG

Die Auktionsrechnung ist innert 10 Tage nach Erhalt zu bezahlen. Erfolgt die Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung nicht innerhalb dieser Frist, fällt der Käufer automatisch in Zahlungsverzug und hat Verzugszinsen in der Höhe von 12 % p.a. zu leisten. Bei Zahlungsverzug des Käufers oder bei Verweigerung der Abnahme durch den Käufer behält sich der Versteigerer das Recht vor, vom Vertrag zurückzutreten oder gegen den Käufer auf Erfüllung des Vertrags oder aber auf Ersatz des aus der Nichterfüllung entstandenen Schadens zu klagen.
Die Auktionslose werden grundsätzlich erst nach vollständiger Bezahlung der Auktionsrechnung übergeben oder versandt. Es liegt allein im Ermessen des Versteigerers, Lose gegen Rechnung auszuhändigen.
Der Versand von Auktionslosen in die Russische Föderation erfolgt ausdrücklich auf eigenes Risiko des Empfängers.

9. EIGENTUMSÜBERGANG

Das Eigentum des Einlieferers am versteigerten Auktionsgut bleibt bis zur vollständigen Begleichung der Auktionsrechnung vorbehalten.

10. GEWÄHRLEISTUNG

Die Beschreibungen der Lose erfolgen nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen und entsprechen dem Wissensstand im Zeitpunkt der Abfassung des Katalogtextes. Den Bietern steht es offen, sich über den Zustand der Lose persönlich oder durch einen Vertreter während der im Katalog angegebenen Besichtigungstage zu informieren.
Die Echtheit der Auktionsgüter wird gewährleistet. Der Gewährleistungsanspruch wird ausschliesslich dem Käufer eingeräumt und darf nicht an Dritte abgetreten werden. Bei Münzen in sog. «slabs» erlischt jegliche Gewährleistung, sobald diese geöffnet werden.
Mängelrügen müssen beim Versteigerer unverzüglich mit eingeschriebenem Brief geltend gemacht werden. Beanstandungen wegen Meinungsverschiedenheiten über den Erhaltungsgrad eines Loses sind nicht zulässig. Lose, welche mehr als ein Stück beinhalten, sind von jeglicher Reklamation ausgeschlossen. Wird mit der Mängelrüge eine Fälschung des Auktionsguts geltend gemacht, ist das gefälschte Auktionsgut im gleichen Zustand, wie es dem Käufer übergeben wurde, und unbelastet von Ansprüchen Dritter dem Versteigerer unverzüglich zurückzugeben. Der Käufer hat auf eigene Kosten den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass es sich beim Auktionsgut um eine Fälschung handelt. Der Versteigerer kann vom Käufer verlangen, dass dieser auf eigene Kosten Gutachten von zwei unabhängigen und in diesem Bereich anerkannten Experten erstellen lässt. An diese Gutachten ist der Versteigerer aber nicht gebunden und kann auf eigene Kosten zusätzlichen Rat eines Fachexperten einholen.
Bei berechtigten Mängelrügen beschränken sich die Ansprüche des Käufers auf die Rückerstattung des vom Käufer bezahlten Kaufpreises und Aufgeldes gegen Aushändigung des Auktionsguts an den Versteigerer. Andere oder weitergehende Ansprüche des Käufers gegen den Versteigerer sind ausgeschlossen.
Die Beachtung ausländischer Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften etc. ist Sache des Käufers. Der Versteigerer lehnt die Verantwortung für einen allfälligen Schaden, welcher aus der Zuwiderhandlung gegen derartige Bestimmungen entsteht, ausdrücklich ab.

11. ERFÜLLUNGSORT / GERICHTSSTAND / ANWENDBARES RECHT

Erfüllungsort sowie ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich I (Schweiz). Die Versteigerung sowie alle mit dieser in Zusammenhang stehenden Rechtsgeschäfte unterstehen ausschliesslich schweizerischem Recht.

12. SPRACHE

Für die Auslegung der in deutscher, französischer, englischer und italienischer Sprache vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen ist der deutsche Originaltext massgebend.

Zürich 2020

FLOOR AUCTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The following Floor Auction Terms and Conditions apply to the floor auctions of Leu Numismatik AG. The auction is voluntary and public. The floor auctions take place in the name of Leu Numismatik AG (hereinafter "auctioneer") and for the account of the consignors. These Floor Auction Terms and Conditions are acknowledged on submission of a verbal, written or electronic bid and by registering on the website of Leu Numismatik AG (www.leunumismatik.com).
The auctioneer is authorised to assert all rights of the consignor in his own name against the buyer.

2. PROOF OF IDENTITY/ PARTICIPATION IN FLOOR AUCTION

The auctioneer generally does not give the names of the consignors and buyers. Bidders that are unknown to the auctioneer have to prove their identity to the auction management before the auction by presenting an official identity card. Bidders who want to submit their bids via a "Live Bidding" platform must register on the platform at least 12 hours before the start of the auction and be approved by the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse access to persons to the auction rooms at its discretion and without stating the reasons, or to exclude them from participating in the auction via "Live Bidding" platforms.

3. AUCTION CATALOGUE

The auction is exclusively based on the descriptions for the respective lot number in the printed auction catalogue. The illustrations as well as the auction catalogue published in the Internet are merely informative.

4. SEQUENCE OF THE AUCTION

In general, the auction takes place according to the programme provided in the auction catalogue. With the consent of the auction supervisor, the auctioneer may deviate from the sequence in the catalogue and combine the numbers. No provision is made for the distribution of lots. In case of differences of opinion, a lot can be called out again by the auctioneer. The auction takes place in English and partly in German.

5. BIDS

Bids can be submitted in verbal, written or electronic form. Verbal bids are made at the auction site or by telephone. Written bids, which are executed in a discretionary manner by the auctioneer during the auction, are given priority over bids in the gallery.
Written and telephone orders are carefully executed by the auctioneer; however, the auctioneer is not under a guarantee obligation. Written and electronic bids must be received 24 hours before the start of the auction. If the bid is made via an Internet platform, the bid must arrive at the auctioneer no later than 12 hours before the start of the auction. Telephone bids must be notified in advance, 48 hours before the start of the auction and are only possible for items with an estimated value of more than CHF 1,000.00. The auctioneer does not warrant for a telephone connection.
Bids on "Live Bidding" platforms are allowed. It is up to the tenderer to inform himself in good time about the technical requirements and requirements of the platforms and to make any necessary installations and adjustments. Any liability of the auctioneer for damage caused by interruptions or delays due to technical defects shall be excluded.
Each bid is binding and cannot be reversed; the bidder remains bound by his bid, until this is either outbidden or rejected by the auctioneer.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF A BID

The contract will be awarded to the highest bid according to the usual exclamation and the highest bidder is obliged to accept the lot. In case of equal written bids, the earlier bid has priority. Bids that are less than 80 % of the estimated price cannot be considered. "Either/or" orders as well as orders with a total bid limit can only be carried out to a limited extent. The auctioneer may reject a bid without stating reasons; the auctioneer cannot be held liable for the rejection of a bid.
The risk passes to the buyer with the fall of the hammer. The buyer is personally liable for the provision of the hammer price and cannot claim to have bought for the account of a third party.

7. HAMMER PRICE / VAT

The buyer has to pay a premium of 20 % on the hammer price. When participating in the auction via one of the available "Live Bidding" platforms, an additional premium of 2.0 % (max. CHF 1,000.00 per lot) applies. After the fall of the hammer, the payment claim from the auction invoice is due and payable immediately in Swiss Francs (CHF).
In the case of a sale of silver and copper coins as well as medals, statutory value-added tax of 7.7 % will be levied on the total of the auction invoice (i.e. the hammer price plus the premium and any shipping costs and insurance premiums). There is no VAT on sales of state-stamped gold coins.
No VAT will be charged if the buyer has his/her place of residence abroad and the auction lots are shipped abroad by the auctioneer. If the auction lots are handed over in Switzerland to a buyer domiciled abroad, VAT will be charged, but will be refunded by the auctioneer after the definitive tax assessment decision of Swiss customs has been provided.
Taxes levied abroad, e.g. customs fees and taxes, as well as shipping costs and insurance premiums incurred due to shipment, shall be borne in full by the buyer.

8. PAYMENT / DELIVERY

The auction invoice must be paid within 10 days of receipt. If the auction invoice is not settled within this period, the buyer will automatically default on payment and must pay interest on arrears in the amount of 12 % p.a. In case of default of payment by the buyer or in case of refusal of acceptance by the buyer, the auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the contract or to sue the buyer for non-performance or claim compensation for the damage resulting from non-performance.
In principle, the auction lots will be handed over or shipped only after full payment of the auction invoice. It is solely at the discretion of the auctioneer to hand over lots against invoice.
The sending of auction lots to the Russian Federation is expressly at the own risk of the recipient.

9. TRANSFER OF TITLE

The title of the consignor to the auctioned item is reserved pending full settlement of the auction invoice.

10. WARRANTY

The descriptions of the lots are given to the best of our knowledge and belief, and correspond to the knowledge at the time of the drafting of the catalogue text. It is up to bidders to inform themselves of the condition of the lots personally or through proxies during the inspection days specified in the catalogue.
The authenticity of the auction goods is guaranteed. The warranty claim is granted exclusively to the buyer and may not be assigned to a third party. In the case of coins in so-called “slabs”, any guarantee expires as soon as these are opened.
The auctioneer must notify defects immediately by registered letter. Complaints regarding differences of opinion about the level of conservation of a lot are not permissible. Lots which contain more than one piece are excluded from any complaint. If a counterfeit of the auction item is claimed in the notification of defects, the counterfeited auction item shall be returned to the auctioneer immediately in the same condition as it was given to the buyer and unencumbered by third party claims. The buyer shall prove at his own expense that the auction item is a counterfeit. The auctioneer may require the buyer to have his own expert report prepared by two independent experts in his field. However, the auctioneer is not bound to these expert opinions and may obtain additional advice from a specialist at his own expense.
In case of legitimate complaints, the claims of the buyer are limited to the refund of the purchase price and premiums paid by the buyer on delivery of the auction item to the auctioneer. Any other or further claims of the buyer against the auctioneer are excluded.
The observance of foreign customs and foreign currency regulations etc. is the responsibility of the buyer. The auctioneer expressly rejects responsibility for any damage resulting from infringement against such provisions.

11. PLACE OF PERFORMANCE / VENUE / APPLICABLE LAW

Place of performance as well as sole venue is Zurich I (Switzerland). The auction and all related legal transactions are subject to Swiss law.

12. LANGUAGE

The German original text is authoritative for the interpretation of the Floor Auction Terms and Conditions drafted in German, French, English and Italian.

Zurich 2020

CONDITIONS DE VENTES AUX ENCHÈRES DE LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPES GÉNÉRAUX

Les conditions de ventes aux enchères ci-après sont applicables aux ventes aux enchères en salles de la société Leu Numismatik AG. Les enchères sont des ventes aux enchères volontaires et publiques. Les enchères sont effectuées au nom de Leu Numismatik AG (ci-après désignée par le Commissaire-priseur) et pour le compte du fournisseur. Les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères sont reconnues par la soumission d'une offre verbale, écrite ou électronique.
Le Commissaire-priseur est habilité pour faire valoir tous les droits du fournisseur en son nom vis-à-vis de l'acheteur.

2. LÉGITIMATION / PARTICIPATION AUX ENCHÈRES

En principe, le Commissaire-priseur ne divulgue pas les noms des fournisseurs et des acheteurs. Les soumissionnaires inconnus du Commissaire-priseur doivent prouver leur légitimité préalablement à la vente aux enchères auprès de la direction des enchères en présentant une pièce d'identité officielle. Les soumissionnaires qui veulent soumettre leurs offres via une plate-forme d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding » doivent s'inscrire auprès de la plate-forme au moins 12 heures avant le début des enchères et obtenir l'autorisation du Commissaire-priseur. Le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit d'interdire à des personnes, à son entière discrétion et sans indication de motifs, l'accès aux locaux de la vente aux enchères, de les expulser des locaux de la vente aux enchères ou de les exclure de la participation aux enchères via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live Bidding ».

3. CATALOGUE DE VENTE AUX ENCHÈRES

Seules les descriptions relatives au numéro du lot respectif dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères sont décisives pour la vente aux enchères. Les illustrations ainsi que le catalogue de vente aux enchères publiés sur Internet sont uniquement à titre indicatif.

4. DÉROULEMENT DES ENCHÈRES

Les enchères ont lieu en principe conformément au programme prévu dans le catalogue de vente aux enchères. Avec l'accord de la surveillance des enchères, le Commissaire-priseur a le droit de déroger à l'ordre prévu dans le catalogue et d'associer des numéros. La répartition des lots n'est pas prévue. En cas de différends, un lot peut de nouveau être annoncé par le Commissaire-priseur. Les enchères se déroulent en partie en anglais et en partie en allemand.

5. OFFRES

Les offres peuvent être soumises verbalement, par écrit ou de manière électronique. Les offres verbales peuvent être effectuées à l'égard des enchères sur place ou par téléphone. Les offres écrites qui sont réalisées pendant les enchères par le Commissaire-priseur sont prioritaires par rapport aux offres en salle aux fins de préservation des intérêts.
Les ordres écrits et téléphoniques sont soigneusement exécutés par le Commissaire-priseur ; toutefois il n'existe aucune obligation de garantie du Commissaire-priseur. Les offres écrites et électroniques doivent être réceptionnées au plus tard 24 heures avant le début des enchères. Si l'offre est soumise via une plate-forme Internet, l'offre doit parvenir au Commissaire-priseur au plus tard 12 heures avant le début des enchères. Les offres téléphoniques doivent être annoncées au préalable, au plus tard 48 heures avant le début des enchères et ne sont possibles que pour des objets d'une valeur estimative supérieure à 1000 CHF. Le Commissaire-priseur n'assume aucune garantie quant à l'établissement d'une liaison téléphonique.
Les offres via les plates-formes d'enchères en ligne « Live-Bidding » sont autorisées. Il incombe au soumissionnaire de s'informer en temps utile des conditions et exigences techniques des plates-formes et d'entreprendre les installations et les adaptations requises le cas échéant. Toute responsabilité du Commissaire-priseur pour dommages suite à des interruptions ou des retards dus à des défaillances techniques est exclue.
Toute soumission d'une offre est une offre ferme qui ne peut être retirée ; le soumissionnaire demeure lié par son offre jusqu'à ce que celle-ci soit renchérie ou refusée par le Commissaire-priseur.

6. ADJUDICATION

L'adjudication a lieu après la proclamation pratiquée localement sur l'offre la plus élevée et oblige le plus offrant à accepter le lot. En cas d'offres écrites d'un montant identique, l'offre reçue en premier l'emporte. Les offres inférieures à hauteur de 80 % du prix estimé, ne peuvent être prises en considération. Les ordres « ou/ou » ainsi que les limites d'ordres ne peuvent être réalisés ou pris en compte que sous condition. Le Commissaire-priseur a le droit, sans indication de motifs, de refuser une offre ; le Commissaire-priseur ne peut être tenu responsable du refus d'une offre.
Le risque de la chose est transféré à l'acheteur lors de l'adjudication. L'acheteur est personnellement responsable du versement du prix de l'adjudication et ne peut faire valoir qu'il a acheté pour le compte d'un tiers.

7. PRIX DE L'ADJUDICATION / TAXE SUR LA VALEUR AJOUTÉE

L'acheteur doit s'acquitter d'une prime de 20 % sur le prix de l'adjudication. Lors de la participation aux enchères via des plates-formes d'enchères en ligne

« Live Bidding » existantes, une prime supplémentaire de 2,0 % (max. 1000 CHF par lot) est exigible. La créance résultant de la facture de la vente aux enchères est immédiatement exigible après l'adjudication et doit être réglée en francs suisses (CHF).
En cas de vente de pièces de monnaie en argent, en cuivre et de médailles, une TVA légale de 7.7 % est prélevée sur le total de la facture de la vente aux enchères (c'est-à-dire le prix de l'adjudication majoré de la prime et de tous les frais d'expédition et primes d'assurances éventuels). Aucune TVA n'est prélevée en cas de vente de pièces d'or frappées sur le territoire national.
Aucune TVA n'est prélevée lorsque l'acheteur est domicilié à l'étranger et que les lots des enchères sont expédiés à l'étranger par le Commissaire-priseur. Si les lots des enchères sont remis en Suisse à un acheteur domicilié à l'étranger, la TVA est facturée, elle est toutefois remboursée par le Commissaire-priseur sur présentation de la décision de taxation définitive de la douane suisse.
Les prélèvements exigibles à l'étranger, comme par exemple les taxes douanières et les impôts, ainsi que les frais de port dus en cas d'expédition et les primes d'assurances sont exclusivement à la charge de l'acheteur.

8. PAIEMENT / LIVRAISON

La facture de la vente aux enchères doit être payée dans les 10 jours suivant la réception. Si le règlement de la facture de la vente aux enchères n'est pas effectué dans ce délai, l'acheteur est automatiquement en demeure et doit s'acquitter d'intérêts moratoires de 12 % par an. En cas de demeure de l'acheteur ou en cas de refus de prendre livraison de la part de l'acheteur, le Commissaire-priseur se réserve le droit de résilier le contrat ou de faire valoir un préjudice à l'encontre de l'acheteur, de réclamer l'exécution du contrat ou la réparation du préjudice causé par la non-exécution.
Les lots des enchères sont en principe remis ou expédiés uniquement après paiement intégral de la facture de la vente aux enchères. Le Commissaire-priseur remet les lots contre facture à son entière discrétion.
L'expédition des lots d'enchères à destination de la Fédération de Russie est faite aux risques et périls exclusifs du destinataire.

9. TRANSFERT DE PROPRIÉTÉ

La propriété du fournisseur sur le bien mis en vente et adjugé demeure réservée jusqu'au règlement complet de la facture de la vente aux enchères.

10. GARANTIE

Les descriptions des lots sont effectuées en toute connaissance de cause et correspondent au niveau des connaissances à la date de la rédaction du texte du catalogue. Les soumissionnaires peuvent s'informer de l'état des lots personnellement ou par le biais d'un représentant pendant les jours de visite indiqués dans le catalogue.
L'authenticité des biens mis aux enchères est garantie. Le droit à une garantie est conféré exclusivement à l'acheteur et ne peut être cédé à un tiers. Concernant les pièces dans les coques de protection et d'authentification de la monnaie dites « slabs », toute garantie s'éteint dès qu'elles sont ouvertes.
Les réclamations à propos d'un défaut doivent être immédiatement adressées par lettre recommandée au Commissaire-priseur. Les réclamations dues à des différends sur le niveau de conservation d'un lot ne sont pas autorisées. Les lots qui contiennent plus d'une pièce sont exclus de toute réclamation. Si une réclamation à propos d'un défaut fait état d'une contrefaçon du bien mis aux enchères, le bien mis aux enchères contrefait dans le même état que celui qui a été remis à l'acheteur, et non grevé de droits de tiers doit être restitué au Commissaire-priseur sans délai. Il incombe à l'acheteur d'apporter la preuve, à ses frais, que le bien mis aux enchères est une contrefaçon. Le Commissaire-priseur peut exiger de l'Acheteur qu'il fasse une expertise, à ses frais, par deux experts indépendants, reconnus dans ce domaine. Toutefois, le Commissaire n'est pas lié par ces expertises et il peut demander, à ses frais, un conseil supplémentaire auprès d'un expert.
En cas de réclamations légitimes à propos d'un défaut, les droits de l'acheteur se limitent au remboursement du prix d'achat et de la prime payés par l'acheteur contre remise du bien mis aux enchères au Commissaire-priseur. Toute autre prétention de l'acheteur à l'encontre du Commissaire-priseur est exclue.
Il incombe à l'acheteur de respecter les prescriptions étrangères en matière de douanes et de devises etc. Le Commissaire-priseur décline expressément toute responsabilité en cas de dommage éventuel, né de la violation de dispositions de cette nature.

11. LIEU D'EXÉCUTION / JURIDICTION COMPÉTENTE / DROIT APPLICABLE

Le lieu d'exécution ainsi que la juridiction compétente exclusive est Zurich (Suisse). La vente aux enchères ainsi que tous les actes juridiques y afférents sont régis de manière exclusive par le droit suisse.

12. LANGUE

Le texte original en allemand est décisif pour interpréter les présentes conditions de ventes aux enchères en allemand, en français, en anglais et en italien.

Zurich 2020

CONDIZIONI DI PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA LEU NUMISMATIK AG

1. PRINCIPI GENERALI

Le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta valgono per le aste in sala della Leu Numismatik AG. L'asta costituisce una vendita all'asta volontaria e pubblica. L'asta viene effettuata a nome della Leu Numismatik AG (di seguito denominata mediatrice d'asta) e per conto del depositante. Facendo un'offerta orale, scritta o elettronica si riconoscono le seguenti condizioni di partecipazione all'asta.
La mediatrice d'asta è autorizzata a far valere tutti i diritti del depositante su proprio nome verso l'acquirente.

2. LEGITTIMAZIONE / PARTECIPAZIONE ALL'ASTA

In genere la mediatrice non rende noti i nomi dei depositanti e degli acquirenti. Gli offerenti che non sono noti alla mediatrice sono tenuti a legittimarsi prima dell'asta con un documento d'identità ufficiale. Gli offerenti che intendono effettuare le loro offerte tramite una piattaforma live bidding, sono tenuti a farsi registrare almeno 1 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta ed essere ammessi dalla mediatrice. La mediatrice si riserva il diritto di vietare alle persone a discrezione e senza indicazione dei motivi l'accesso ai locali d'asta, di espellere le persone dai locali pertinenti o di escluderle dalla partecipazione all'asta tramite « live bidding ».

3. CATALOGO D'ASTA

Determinanti per la vendita all'asta sono esclusivamente le descrizioni relative ai pertinenti numeri di sorteggio nel catalogo d'asta stampato. Le illustrazioni e il catalogo d'asta pubblicato sul web hanno soltanto carattere informativo.

4. SVOLGIMENTO ASTA

L'asta si svolge in linea di massima secondo il programma previsto nel catalogo in questione. Con il consenso del sorvegliante d'asta la mediatrice è autorizzata a derogare all'ordine contemplato nel catalogo e a riunire i numeri. La suddivisione dei buoni non è prevista. In caso di controversie la mediatrice può nuovamente chiamare un buono. L'asta si svolge in inglese e in parte in tedesco.

5. OFFERTE

Le offerte possono essere fatte oralmente, per iscritto o elettronicamente. Le offerte orali avvengono all'asta in loco o per telefono. Le offerte scritte che vengono effettuate dalla mediatrice d'asta nel rispetto degli interessi, hanno la precedenza sulle offerte fatte in sala.
I mandati scritti e telefonici vengono svolti con cura dalla mediatrice; non sussiste tuttavia un obbligo di garanzia della medesima. Le offerte scritte ed elettroniche devono pervenire entro al più tardi 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Se l'offerta viene fatta tramite una piattaforma di internet, essa deve pervenire alla mediatrice entro al più tardi 12 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta in questione. Le offerte telefoniche devono essere annunciate al più tardi 48 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta e sono soltanto possibili per pezzi con un valore stimato di oltre CHF 1'000.00. La mediatrice non assume alcuna garanzia per la costituzione di un collegamento telefonico. Le offerte tramite le piattaforme « live bidding » sono consentite. Compete all'offerente di informarsi tempestivamente sulle condizioni e i requisiti tecnici delle piattaforme e di effettuare le eventuali installazioni e gli adeguamenti necessari. Qualsiasi responsabilità della mediatrice per danni subentrati a seguito di interruzioni o ritardi per difetti tecnici è esclusa.
Ogni offerta effettuata è vincolante e non può essere revocata. L'offerente è vincolato alla sua offerta sino a quando quest'ultima non viene superata da un'altra offerta o respinta dalla mediatrice d'asta.

6. AGGIUDICAZIONE

L'aggiudicazione avviene secondo la chiamata usuale all'offerta più alta e obbliga l'offerente in questione a ritirare il buono. In caso di offerte scritte di pari entità, l'offerta giunta per prima ha la precedenza. Le offerte che sono inferiori all'80 % del prezzo di stima non possono essere considerate. I mandati « o/o » e i limiti ai mandati possono essere effettuati e presi in considerazione solo sotto condizione. La mediatrice è autorizzata a respingere un'offerta senza indicarne i motivi; la mediatrice non risponde in caso di respingimento di un'offerta.
Con l'aggiudicazione il pericolo dell'oggetto passa all'acquirente. L'acquirente risponde personalmente per il pagamento del prezzo di aggiudicazione e non può far valer di aver comprato su conto di un terzo.

7. PREZZO DI AGGIUDICAZIONE / IMPOSTA SUL VALORE AGGIUNTO

Sul prezzo di aggiudicazione l'acquirente è tenuto a versare un sovrapprezzo pari al 20 %. In caso di una partecipazione all'asta tramite una piattaforma « live bidding » messa a disposizione occorre versare un ulteriore sovrapprezzo del 2,0 % (massimale CHF 1'000.00 per buono). Il credito risultante dalla fattura della vendita d'asta è immediatamente esigibile dopo l'aggiudicazione e deve essere saldato in franchi svizzeri (CHF).
In caso di vendita di monete d'argento e di rame e di medaglie sul totale della fattura della vendita d'asta (vale a dire il prezzo d'aggiudicazione + sovraprezzo ed eventuali costi di spedizione e premi d'assicurazione) viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto pari all' 7.7 %. In caso di vendita di monete d'oro statali non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto.

Non viene riscossa l'imposta sul valore aggiunto, quando l'acquirente è domiciliato all'estero e i buoni d'asta vengono spediti all'estero dalla mediatrice. Se i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati a un acquirente domiciliato all'estero in Svizzera, l'imposta sul valore aggiunto viene fatturata, ma rimborsata dalla mediatrice dietro presentazione della decisione di tassazione della dogana svizzera.
Le tasse da versare all'estero come per esempio le tasse doganali e le imposte e le spese di spedizione e i premi assicurativi da sostenere in caso di spedizione son pienamente a carico dell'acquirente.

8. PAGAMENTO / CONSEGNA
La fattura deve essere pagata entro 10 giorni dalla sua ricezione. Se la fattura non viene saldata entro la scadenza, l'acquirente è messo automaticamente in mora ed è tenuto a versare interessi di mora pari al 12/ p.a. In caso di mora di pagamento dell'acquirente o in caso di rifiuto da parte di quest'ultimo di ritirare l'oggetto, la mediatrice si riserva il diritto di recedere dal contratto o di presentare contro l'acquirente un'azione di esecuzione del contratto o di risarcimento del danno risultante dal mancato adempimento.
In linea di massima i buoni d'asta vengono consegnati o spediti soltanto dopo il pagamento integrale della fattura pertinente. È a discrezione della mediatrice consegnare i buoni contro fattura.
La spedizione di buoni d'asta nella Federazione russa avviene espressamente su rischio del destinatario.

9. PASSAGGIO DI PROPRIETÀ
La proprietà del depositante al bene venduto all'asta rimane salva sino alpagamento integrale della fattura pertinente.

10. GARANZIA
Le descrizioni dei buoni sono effettuate in scienza e coscienza e corrispondono allo stato di conoscenze al momento della redazione del catalogo. Agi offerenti è data l'opportunità di informarsi sullo stato dei buoni personalmente o tramite un rappresentante durante le giornate di visita previste nel catalogo.
L'autenticità dei beni d'asta è garantita. Il diritto alla garanzia viene assegnato esclusivamente all'acquirente e non può essere ceduto a terzi. In caso di monete contenuti nei cosiddetti « slabs » la garanzia si estingue non appena quest'ultimi sono aperti.
La comunicazione dei difetti deve essere fatta valere immediatamente per raccomandata. Le reclamazioni in caso di controversie relative allo grado di conservazione dei buoni non sono consentite. I buoni che contengono più di un pezzo sono esclusi dalla reclamazione. Se con la comunicazione dei difetti viene fatta valere una falsificazione di un bene d'asta, il bene in questione deve essere immediatamente restituito alla mediatrice allo stato in cui è stato consegnato all'acquirente e senza essere gravato da pretese di terzi. L'acquirente è tenuto a fornire a proprie spese la prova che il bene d'asta è un falso. La mediatrice può chiedere all'acquirente di procurarsi a proprie spese perizie di due esperti indipendenti e riconosciuti in tale settore. La mediatrice, tuttavia, non vincolata a tali perizie e può procurarsi a proprie spese un ulteriore parere di un esperto in materia.
In caso di segnalazioni legittime di difetti le pretese dell'acquirente sono limitate al rimborso del prezzo d'acquisto e del sovrapprezzo versati dall'acquirente contro consegna del bene d'asta alla mediatrice. Ulteriori pretese dell'acquirente contro la mediatrice sono escluse.
Compete all'acquirente osservare le prescrizioni doganali e in materia di cambi. La mediatrice respinge espressamente la responsabilità per danni risultanti dalla violazione di tali disposizioni normative.

11. LUOGO DI ADEMPIMENTO / FORO COMPETENTE/ DIRITTO APPLICABILE
Il luogo di adempimento e il foro competente è Zurigo I (Svizzera). La vendita all'asta e tutti i negozi giuridici in relazione ad essa sottostanno esclusivamente al diritto svizzero.

12. LINGUA
Per l'interpretazione delle condizioni di partecipazione all'asta redatte in tedesco, francese, inglese e italiano, fa stato il testo originale in tedesco.

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