

# A U C T I O N

126

A Highly Important Collection of Greek  
Coins of a Man in Love with Art

Part IV

17 November 2021

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG  
ZÜRICH - LONDON



# **AUCTION 126**

17 November 2021

## **A Highly Important Collection of Greek Coins of a Man in Love with Art – Part IV**

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## Auktionsbedingungen

*Durch die Teilnahme an der Auktion werden die folgenden Bedingungen anerkannt:*

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizer Franken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator (für elektronische (online) Auktionen: virtueller Auktionator) anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80% des Schätzpreises, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht nachträglich geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch per E-Mail oder Fax) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Elektronische Angebote über die Onlineplattform werden bis zu 24 Stunden vor Beginn der Auktion angenommen. Sie sind unwiderruflich und verbindlich. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf den Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld (Provision) von 23% zu entrichten - Telefonbieter und Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 7,7% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus alle weiteren vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellte Beträge) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MwSt. befreit.**  
Bei Ausfuhr des ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt. zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist bei der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das ersteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers.  
Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand und Versicherung erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Empfängers. Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. Alle Angaben im Katalog wurden nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt. Erweist sich ein Objekt nach dem Auktionsverkauf als Fälschung, so wird NAC den Verkauf namens des Einlieferers rückgängig machen und dem Käufer (Ersteigerer) den Kaufpreis (inkl. MWST) zurückerstatten. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) kann eine solche Rückabwicklung ab dem Tag des Zuschlages für einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren verlangen, sofern er den Mangel nach Entdeckung desselben mit eingeschriebenem Brief innert einer Frist von 5 Tagen gerügt hat.
9. Die zur Versteigerung gelangenden Objekte werden für Rechnung Dritter versteigert oder sind Eigentum des Auktionshauses. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) hat keinen Anspruch auf Bekanntgabe des Einlieferers und ist damit einverstanden, dass das Auktionshaus auch von diesem eine Provision erhält.
10. NAC behält sich das Recht vor, eigens erstellte Fotografien oder Abbildungen der Objekte in seinen Publikationen und/oder auf seiner Website zu veröffentlichen und damit zu werben.
11. Die vorstehenden Bedingungen sind Bestandteil eines jeden einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Änderungen sind nur schriftlich gültig. Sofern Teile dieser Auktionsbedingungen der geltenden Rechtslage nicht mehr oder nicht vollständig entsprechen sollten, bleiben die übrigen Teile in ihrem Inhalt und ihrer Gültigkeit unberührt. Massgebend ist die deutsche Fassung dieser Auktionsbedingungen.
12. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist der Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

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## Conditions of Sale

*The following terms and conditions are accepted by all persons participating in the auction:*

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically up to 24 hours before the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 23% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7.7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**  
If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.  
If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith. Should an item sold later be found to be a fake, NAC shall cancel the sale made on behalf of the consignor and refund the sale's price (including VAT as applicable) to the buyer. The buyer is entitled to claim such a refund within a period of two years from the date of the auction, provided that they have notified NAC of the defect by registered letter within 5 days from its detection.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
10. NAC reserves the right to use photographs and other representations of objects sold at auction, for promotional purposes, in its own publications and on its website.
11. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully be in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
12. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

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## Conditions de la vente aux enchères

*Du fait de la participation à la vente aux enchères, les conditions suivantes sont réputées être acceptées :*

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire-priseur et qui constitue une obligation (pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques il y aura le commissaire-priseur virtuel). La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes (ou plutôt en ligne pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques) doivent être réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Toutes les offres sont finales et contraignantes. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 23% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères par téléphone ou en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 7,7 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**  
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjudiqué vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté lors de la remise de l'objet adjudiqué. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet pas l'objet adjudiqué à l'acquéreur avant paiement. Une éventuelle remise de l'objet n'a cependant pas de l'influence ni sur la propriété du vendeur ni sur l'obligation de l'acquéreur de payer.  
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acheteur. Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi. S'il s'avérait après la vente qu'un objet n'était pas authentique, NAC annulerait la vente faite de la part du consignataire et rembourserait le prix de vente (y compris toute TVA appliquée) à l'acheteur. L'acheteur a droit à demander un tel remboursement entre une période de 2 ans à partir de la date de la vente aux enchères, pourvu qu'il ait averti NAC du défaut par lettre recommandée dans un délai de 5 jours depuis sa détection.
9. Les objets mis aux enchères le sont pour le compte de tierces personnes ou bien sont la propriété de la salle des ventes. L'acquéreur (enchérisseur) n'a aucun droit d'obtenir communication du nom de la personne qui met en vente et se déclare en accord avec le fait que la salle des ventes perçoive une provision de cette dernière.
10. NAC se réserve le droit d'utiliser les photographes et d'autres représentations des objets vendus lors de ses ventes aux enchères à des fins promotionnelles, dans ses propres publications et sur son site Internet11.  
Les présentes conditions font partie intégrante de tout contrat de vente conclu dans le cadre de la vente aux enchères. Les modifications ne sont valables que par écrit. Le fait que des parties des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères venaient à ne plus correspondre, ou du moins plus intégralement, à la situation juridique en vigueur, n'affecte en rien les autres parties, ni dans leur contenu, ni dans leur validité. La version en langue allemande constitue la référence des présentes conditions de vente aux enchères.
12. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

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## Condizioni di vendita

*La partecipazione all'asta comporta l'accettazione delle seguenti condizioni:*

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Ogni offerta è finale e vincolante. Coloro che trasmettono la propria offerta telefonicamente, prestano il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non si assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. Per concorrere all'asta, i partecipanti dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di rifiutare la partecipazione all'asta di un soggetto.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha la facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 23%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 7,7%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**  
In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA a seguito di consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di pagamento ritardato, il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che NAC non riceverà il saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale, né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore.  
Se il compratore non dovesse effettuare il pagamento subito o entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) il quale è responsabile della conoscenza di norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'asta non si assume alcuna responsabilità nell'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive ed espresse in buona fede. Nel caso in cui un oggetto venisse ritenuto falso, NAC annullerà la vendita condotta per conto del consegnatario e rimborserà all'acquirente il prezzo di vendita (compreso di IVA, se applicata). L'acquirente ha diritto di richiedere tale rimborso entro un periodo di due anni a partire dalla data della vendita all'asta, a condizione che abbia avvisato NAC del difetto tramite lettera raccomandata entro cinque giorni dalla sua scoperta.
9. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
10. NAC si riserva il diritto di usare fotografie e altre ripresentazioni di oggetti venduti durante l'asta, nelle proprie pubblicazioni e sul proprio sito internet per motivi promozionali.
11. Le condizioni sopra menzionate costituiscono parte integrante di ciascun contratto individuale di vendita concluso nell'asta. Eventuali modifiche saranno ritenute valide solo se fatte in forma scritta. Nel caso in cui una parte delle presenti Condizioni di Vendita non dovesse essere più totalmente conforme alle vigenti disposizioni di legge, ciò non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
12. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

**TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA**

**Wednesday, 17 November 2021 15:00 – 17:30 1 – 292**

**EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

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**London – At our premises**

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18 October – 9 November 2021  
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30  
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

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**Zurich**

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At the Zurich premises (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor):	Saturday, 13 November 2021 Sunday, 14 November 2021 Monday, 15 November 2021	by appointment only by appointment only 09:30 – 17:30
At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:	Tuesday, 16 November 2021 Wednesday, 17 November 2021	11:30 – 18:00 10:30 – 15:00

**Please visit our auction online at [www.arsclassicacoins.com](http://www.arsclassicacoins.com)**

**Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.**

<b>Gradi di conservazione</b>	<b>Grades of preservation</b>	<b>Erhaltungsgrad</b>	<b>Degrés de conservation</b>	<b>Grados de Conservación</b>
Fdc Fior di conio	Fdc Uncirculated	Stempelglanz	Fleur de coin (FDC)	FDC
Spl Splendido	Extremely fine	Vorzüglich	Superbe	EBC
BB Bellissimo	Very fine	Sehr schön	Très beau	MBC
MB Molto bello	Fine	Schön	Beau	BC



## **NGC Grading**

Numismatica Ars Classica has decided to include in its electronic catalogue the NGC grading for selected lots.

We decided that the printed version of the catalogue will continue to feature only our own grading since we firmly believe that this is an integral part of the professionalism and expertise that an auction house should offer to its clients. Nevertheless, we do understand that some clients consider an external and independent grading an additional tool for valuing any lots they might considering.

Not all coins offered herein come with NGC grading, however, Numismatica Ars Classica would be happy to apply for it on behalf of any purchased requiring it, strictly upon request and for an additional cost.

To obtain a quotation for this service, please do not hesitate to contact our London office at [info@arsclassicacoins.com](mailto:info@arsclassicacoins.com).

## **Note on US Import Restrictions**

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek and Roman coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, either have an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy or were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 1 December 2011. In addition, all coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria Libya, Algeria, Jordan and Morocco and Turkey were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990, in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011, in the case of Libya before February 2018, in the case of Algeria, before August 2019, in the case of Jordan before 5 February 2020, in the case of Morocco before January 2021 and in the case of Turkey before June 2021. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

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**Please note that the buyer's commission for this auction only is 23%**

## The Collection of Greek coins of a Man in Love with Art – Part IV

### Campania, The Campani



- 1 Didrachm circa 415-400, AR 7.65 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet decorated with olive wreath. Rev. KAMPIANON Man-headed bull walking l. Sambon 769 (this coin). Jameson 1854 (this coin). Rutter 9b (this coin). AMB 29 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 478.

Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest example known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. An edge nick at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 9 May 1903, Maddalena, 81; Rollin & Feuadent 17 December 1919, Collignon 6 and NAC 13, 1998, Antikenmuseum Basel, 29 sales. From the Jameson and Athos and Dina Moretti collections.

The southwestern region of Italy known as Campania derived its name from the important city of Capua. Although Capua was an original Etruscan foundation and the coast of Campania was settled by Greek colonists at Cumae and Neapolis, the region was dominated by Oscan Italic peoples. In the late fifth century BC, the cities of Campania faced repeated invasion by the Samnites, a warlike Oscan people of south-central Italy. During one of these incursions Capua fell to its attackers. It was resettled as a Samnite city with Italic inhabitants who subsequently called themselves the Campani. The martial prowess of the Campani made them a menace to the neighbouring cities and made them popular as mercenaries, especially in Sicily, but conflicts with the Samnites of Samnium ultimately drew them into the Roman sphere of influence in the fourth century BC. The present stater was struck when the Campani were at the height of their power in Campania in the fifth century BC. However, while the coin clearly names the Campani in Greek, the Athena and man-faced bull types are derived from contemporary Neapolitan issues. Indeed the quality of the engraving has led to the conclusion that the coin naming the Campani was actually struck at Neapolis on their behalf. Neapolis also seems to have struck coins with similar types for other Italic peoples. The important question in all of this is whether Naples struck these coins as part of some larger Campanian monetary alliance or as tribute money to ensure that it did not suffer the same fate as Capua. Although the man-faced bull traditionally represented the Acarnanian river-god Acheloo, over time this image was applied to the spirit of any river. It enjoyed special popularity on the coinage of Campania and Sicily.

## Calabria, Tarentum



- 2 Half stater circa 333-331/0, AV 4.21 g. TAPANTINΩN Head of Hera r., wearing stephane, triple-pendant earring and necklace; in l. field, E. Rev. TAPΑΣ Dolphin rider l., holding small dolphin on outstretched r. hand and trident in l.; below, T – K. Vlasto 5. de Luyts 247 (these dies). Jameson 149 (these dies). AMB 90 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G7i' (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 902.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely reddish tone.

Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine / good very fine 3'500

Ex Vinchon sale 30 June 1978, 6. Privately purchased from Vinchon in January 2011.



- 3 Stater after 272, AV 8.57 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, NK ligate. Rev. TARANTINΩ[N] Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with spread wings; at its feet, Athena Alkidemos advancing l. Vlasto 37 (these dies). Jameson 2393 (these dies). Gulbenkian 40 (these dies). Dewing 181 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 39. Historia Numorum Italy 983.

An extremely rare variety, only the ninth specimen known, of a very rare type.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan and with a light reddish tone.

About extremely fine 20'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 2.

This very rare gold stater dates to the time of King Pyrrhos of Epiros' involvement in Tarentine affairs in southern Italy. During the first decades of the third century B.C., Roman power had extended to most of Italy. Attempting to subdue the loose tribal confederation of Lucanians in the southwestern tip of the peninsula who had proven a nuisance to their ambitions, the Romans violated their preexisting treaty with Tarentum when they sent warships into the Tarentine Gulf to blockade the city of Thurium. The Tarentines responded in force, expelling the garrison which the Romans had installed at Thurium. Knowing that this would precipitate an unwanted war with Rome for which they were unprepared, the people of Tarentum called on Pyrrhos for assistance. At the time that this request from Tarentum came, Pyrrhos had just been evicted from his Macedonian possessions by King Lysimachus of Thrace. The previous decades had seen Pyrrhos largely as a pawn in the great games of the warring Diadochs, the successors of Alexander the Great, and their sons. While he had certainly proven to be a capable and dynamic general during these events, at the time Tarentum called on him, having recently lost his kingdom in Macedonia and reduced to only his possessions in Epiros (and that owing substantially to financial and material support from the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt), the prospect of a western campaign offered Pyrrhos an outlet for his energies as well as a chance for expanding his domain and for earning greater glory. While Pyrrhos defeated the Romans decisively in three engagements, he had not counted on Roman tenacity. At this time the Romans controlled an incredibly vast territory and also had the support of a large network of allied states, all of which could provide more troops and material. Additionally, his gains were not without cost: in each engagement he lost large numbers of his most experienced officers, which indeed provides some insight into Roman military tactics. According to Plutarch, these losses caused him to quip "[if] we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined" (Plutarch, Pyrrhus 21.9), which gives us the modern phrase Pyrrhic victory, meaning a success earned at such a heavy toll that any sense of achievement or profit is negated. The gold of Tarentum is all very rare today, but must have originally seen a very large output. In addition to staters, there are halves, thirds, quarters, eighths, tenths, twelfths, and sixteenths. Additionally, at this time the silver nomoi were reduced in weight from circa 7.9 g to circa 6.6 g, and were struck in prodigious quantities. This increased productivity simply illustrates the effect of war on a mint, especially of a city like Tarentum needed to hire mercenaries in order to wage war. The gold is often signed, as in the case here with the signature ΙΕΕΑΝ (other signatures that appear are ΟΥΕ and ΑΔΙΕ), and features the portraits of Zeus, Herakles, Apollo and Athena on the obverse, with either their respective animals (the eagle and the owl), representations of the eponymous founder of Tarentum, Taras, or, on this case, the figure of Athena Alkidemos ('defender of the people') probably a reference to Pyrrhos, on the reverse.

**Lucania, Metapontum**



4



4

4 Nomos circa 540-510, AR 8.09 g. ME – TA Barley-ear. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe 92. SNG ANS 198 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1160. Schefold, Meisterwerke der griechischen Kunst, 1960, 440 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 1470.

Perfectly struck and centred in high relief on a full flan.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex M&M 37, 1968, 35 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 8 sales. From the Käppeli collection.

**Velia**



5



5 Nomos circa 305-290, AR 7.42 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with a griffin; in l. field, [monogram] and a sceptre (?). Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion walking r.; above, Φ – I and trident. Williams 511a (this coin). McClean 1466 (these dies). Libero Mangieri 167 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1312.

Lovely light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 285 and Beausant Lefevre 2, 2011, 8 sales.

**Bruttium, Caulonia**



6



6

6 Nomos circa 525-500, AR 8.11 g. KAVA Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small daimon running r. in outstretched l.; in r. field, stag on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l. without legend. Noe, Caulonia Group A.2p (this coin). SNG ANS 141 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 572 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2035.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a magnificent

old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Hirsch XVI, 1906, 159; Hirsch XVII, 1907, 291; Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, Millennia, 5 and Gemini VII, 2011, 60 sales. From the de Guermantes and Dr. Patrick Tan collections.

**Croton**



- 7 Nomos circa 420-376, AR 6.61 g. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, head reverted; above, Φ – I, in r. field, herm holding phiale and caduceus. Rev. KPO Tripod; in l. field, Nike flying and placing wreath on tripod. Attianese, Calabria 128. Jameson 431. Gillet 302 (this coin). SNG ANS 409. Historia Numorum Italy 2181.  
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Lovely old cabinet tone, slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sotheby's Wilkinson & Hodge 20 January 1898, Archaeologist and Traveller, 28; Sotheby's Wilkinson & Hodge 3 February 1909, Benson, 121 and Nomos 3, 2011, 9 sales. From the Arthur Evans; Charles Gillet and Anthemion collections.



- 8 Nomos circa 400-325, AR 7.57 g. KPO[ΤΩΝΙΑ] – ΤΑΣ Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Infant Heracles perched on rock strangling snakes. Jameson 434 (these dies). SNG ANS 387 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 617 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 191 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 2157.  
 Rare. A portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 3'000

Ex Glendining & Co 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 88 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 117 sales.

**Locri Epizephiri**



- 9 1/10 stater circa 280, AV 0.91 g. OA Head of eagle l. with serpent in its beak. Rev. Winged thunderbolt. Jameson 447. Pozzi 795. SNG ANS 498. Historia Numorum Italy 2346.  
 Rare. Minor usual areas of weakness and a small die-break on the reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale XI, 2008, 29.



10

- 10 *Carthaginian occupation*. Half shekel circa 215-205, AR 3.87 g. Head of Tanit-Demeter l., wearing wreath of grain ears, single-pendant earring, and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r.; in background, palm tree. Jenkins, *Some L1*. Robinson, NC p. 53, 2. SNG Copenhagen 367. *Historia Numorum Italy* 2019. Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 13.

### Rhegium



11

- 11 Drachm circa 415-387, AR 3.93 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, olive sprig. SNG ANS 665 (these dies). SNG Lockett 660. SNG Lloyd 1590. Herzfelder 111. *Historia Numorum Italy* 2497. Very rare. A portrait of exquisite style perfectly centred on a full flan. Old cabinet tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'500

Ex Vinchon 9-10 December 1983, 52 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 106 sales.

### Terina



12

- 12 Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.79 g. Head of the nymph Terina l., hair tightly waved, ampyx decorated with olive-leaves. Rev. [TEPINAION] Nike seated l. on cippus, holding wreath in r. hand and caduceus in l. Regling, *Terina* 22. Holloway-Jenkins 10 and 22. SNG ANS 812. Gillet 331 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 274 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2579. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 88 and Morton & Eden 51, *Exceptional Greek coins*, 24 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

**Sicily, Agrigentum**



- 13 Didrachm circa 495-485, AR 8.45 g. AKRA Eagle standing l., with folded wings. Rev. Crab. SNG Lockett 701. SNG ANS 926. Westermark, Akragas, 152.1 (this coin illustrated).

Sharply struck on excellent metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Almost invisible marks on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Sternberg sale XII, 1982, 58.



- 14 Tetradrachm circa 470-440, AR 17.48 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab, carapace resembling human face. Jameson 2414 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 804 (these dies). Gulbenkian 161 (this obverse die). Westermark, Akragas, 349a.3 (this coin).

Rare. Of superb style, undoubtedly among the finest obverse dies of the series. Struck in high relief on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

Good extremely fine

17'500

Ex Hess-Leu 14 April 1954, 44; Auciones 23, 1993, 213; M&M 89, 2000, 27 and Nomos 3, 2011, 12 sales. From the Jameson, Langlotz and Suter Collections.

**Agyrium**



- 15 Bronze circa 343-317, Æ 2.36 g. Female head r. Rev. ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Bull butting r. Campana, CNAI 15. Calciati 18.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely portrait and a pleasant green patina. Extremely fine

1'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 20122, 81.



**Camarina**



- 16 Tetradrachm circa 425-405, AR 17.17 g. KAM – A – PINA Athena driving galloping quadriga r.; above, Nike flying l. and placing wreath tied with a fillet on Athena's head. In exergue, two amphorae. Rev. Beardless head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress; in l. field, bow. Rizzo pl. V, 15 (this coin illustrated). SNG ANS 1204 (this obverse die). Jameson 525 (these dies). Weber 1246 (these dies). Gillet 368 (this coin). Westermarck-Jenkins 152.14 (this coin) and pl. 11 (this coin illustrated).  
 Veyr rare. A portrait of fine style perfectly centred on a very large flan.  
 Superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 15'000

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 93; M&M 61, 1982, 42; Sternberg XIII, 1983, 80 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 128 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

**Catana**



- 17 Tetradrachm signed by Euainetos circa 410-405, AR 17.26 g. Fast quadriga to l. about to steer around an Ionic column; charioteer wears long chiton and holds reins in both hands. Above, Nike flying r., holding wreath and a tablet inscribed EYAIN. Under horses' hooves, pellet and in exergue, crab. Rev. KATANAIQN Laureate head of Apollo l.; in l. field, a bell hanging on a knotted fillet and in r. field, crayfish. Rizzo pl. XIV, 6 (these dies). Gulbenkian 188 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 14, 42 (these dies). AMB 334 (these dies).  
 Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A masterpiece of Classical art from one the best engravers of the period. Struck on sound metal with a lovely light tone and extremely fine 75'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List Winter 2009 and NAC sale 59, 2011, 515.



18



18

- 18 Tetradrachm signed by Heracleidas circa 405-402, AR 17.32 g. Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters l., his hair falling in loose curls around his face; in field r., [HPAKΛEΙΔAΣ]. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins with both hands; in field above, Nike flying r., holding taenia and wreath to crown the charioteer. In exergue, [KATANAIΩN / fish l.]. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 15, 43 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XIV, 10 and XVI, 2 (these dies). Gulbenkian 190 (these dies). C.C. 62 (these dies). SNG Spencer-Churchill 38 (this coin). AMB 337 (these dies).

Very rare. A portrait of masterly style struck on a narrow flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Reverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine / very fine 15'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 480; Glendining's-Baldwin & Sons 10 December 1986, Olga H. Knoepke, 63 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 134 sales.

Katane was founded near Mount Aetna by colonists from Sicilian Naxos in c. 729 BC. The city was famous in antiquity both for its laws and the piety of its inhabitants. In the late sixth century BC, the lawgiver Charondas (a pupil of Pythagoras) composed a set of laws for the city, written entirely in verse, that were said to have been so just that they were widely adopted by many of the other Chalkidian colonies of Sicily. Alas, Charondas was unable to personally compose law codes specific to these other cities because he committed suicide after he realized that he had accidentally broken one of his own laws: he had entered the public assembly while wearing a sword. The upright character of the inhabitants of Katane is also expressed in the legend of Amphinomos and Anapios- often known simply as "the Katanaians"-who took no heed for their personal possessions and property when Mount Aetna erupted (perhaps in 427 BC) and instead carried their elderly parents to safety on their shoulders. These brothers became instant symbols of filial piety and served as an archetype for later Roman representations of the hero Aeneas carrying his father Anchises. Unfortunately, the evident moral superiority of the Katanaians did little to aid them in their long history of conflict with Syracuse and its frequently amoral tyrants. In 476 BC, Hieron I of Syracuse ejected the Chalkidian Greek Katanaians from their city in order to use it to settle 10,000 Dorian Greeks from the territory of Syracuse and the Peloponnesos. However, once the tyrant was safely dead, in 461 BC, the Katanaians returned to expel the interlopers and reclaim their city. Continued animosity towards Syracuse led the Katane to join Leontinoi in seeking aid from the Athenians and in supporting the ultimately disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 413-413 BC. The city also opposed the expansionist policies of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysios I (405-367 BC), which devolved into open warfare in 403/2 BC. The Katanaians prepared to stand firm against the tyrant and weather a siege, but they were betrayed to Dionysios I by Arkesilos, one of their own generals. Thus, Katane fell into the hands of the tyrant, who immediately ordered the plunder of the city and the enslavement of the entire population. He subsequently walked in the footsteps of Hieron I and populated the empty city with Campanian mercenaries in his employ. The present tetradrachm was struck in the period of conflict between Katane and Dionysios I of Syracuse. It is a little ironic that this coinage, struck to finance the defense of the city against the Syracusan tyrant, should be so strongly influenced by the contemporary coinage of Syracuse. The racing quadriga type is closely modeled on the Syracusan chariot type of the engraver Kimon while the wonderful facing head of Apollo is a local adaptation of the facing head of Arethusa also engraved by Kimon for tetradrachms of Syracuse under Dionysios I. Also like at contemporary Syracuse, the obverse die used to strike this Katanaians tetradrachm has been signed by its engraver, Herakleidas, although his signature is off-flan here. Despite serious political opposition from cities like Katane, this coin illustrates the ultimate inability of the Sicilian enemies of Syracuse to resist its cultural and economic influence.

### Gela



19



19

- 19 Didrachm circa 490-485, AR 8.44 g. Naked horseman r., hurling javelin from upraised r. hand and holding reins in l. Rev. CEΛAΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Lockett 756 (this obverse die). BMC 955. Jenkins, Gela 99.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Stack's sale 17 September 1980, 41.

## Himera



20



20

- 20 Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 17.68 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Rev. The nymph Himera, wearing long chiton and himation, standing to front and facing l., holding in her r. hand a patera from which she pours a libation over a flaming altar. To r., a bearded satyr bathing in a fountain basin, his chest doused by a jet of water emanating from a spout in the shape of a lion's head. In upper r. field, [IMEPAION]. Gutmann-Schwabacher 3. BMC 31 (these dies). Boston, MFA 252 (these dies). Gillet 430 (this coin). Rizzo pl. XXI, 10 (this obverse die). AMB 302.

Rare. Struck on an unusually narrow and thick flan, finely detailed and with a light old cabinet tone. Minor traces of overstriking and slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

4'000

Ex Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 34 and Morton & Eden 86, 2017, 4 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink in December 1973. From the Charles Gillet and Herman Robinow collections.

## Leontini



21



21

- 21 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion type circa 470, AR 16.76 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, lion springing r. Rev. AEO – NTI – NO – N *retrograde* Laureate head of Apollo r.; hair plaited behind the neck. Around, three laurel leaves; below neck truncation, lion springing r. Rizzo pl. XXII, 14 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, 28. SNG Lloyd 1045. Gillet 439. SNG ANS 217 (these dies). de Sartiges 101 (this coin). Jenkins 233. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 6, 19 (these dies). Gulbenkian 211 (these dies). Dewing 622.

Very rare. An interesting and unusual portrait of Apollo struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. A small scratch on obverse field and unobtrusive traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 92 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 136 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink in 1988. From the Vimconte de Sartiges collection.

Like Catana, Leontinoi was also a colony established by Sicilian Naxos in the late eighth century BC. The city has the dubious reputation of being the first of Sicily in which the government was taken over by a tyrant. In c. 608 BC, the oligarchic constitution of Leontinoi was overthrown by a certain Panaitios who subsequently ruled as the city's strong man. His success as tyrant inspired other like-minded individuals in Sicily to establish tyrannies in their own cities—a fashion in Sicilian Greek politics that did not die out until the third century BC. Unfortunately for Leontinoi, however, while it may have been the first city of Greek Sicily with its own tyrant, it turned out not to be the strongest. In c. 496/5 BC, Leontinoi was conquered by Hippokrates, the tyrant of Gela and by 476 BC the city found itself under the domination of Hieron I of Syracuse. In this year the Syracusan tyrant forcibly expelled the populations of Katane and Naxos and resettled them at Leontinoi. The Leontines hosted their dispossessed fellow Chalkidian Greeks until the death of Hieron I in 467 BC, when they were able to return to their original homes and Leontinoi again became an autonomous city free from Syracusan control. This outstanding tetradrachm of Leontinoi was struck during the period of Hieron's domination of the city, probably in connection with the expenses related to hosting the Katanaians and Naxians or to the tyrant's foundation of the city of Aitna using their territory. As might be expected in this period, the beautifully executed and preserved types reflect the strong influence of the contemporary coinage of Syracuse. The slow quadriga obverse is drawn directly from Syracusan tetradrachms struck under Hieron I while the head of Apollo on the reverse takes many of its cues from that of Arethusa on the Syracusan issues. In the same way that the head of Arethusa is regularly encircled by four dolphins, here the head of Apollo is encircled by three laurel leaves and a lion. The lion (leon in Greek), which also occurs on the obverse, was the punning badge of the city.



22

- 22 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 17.02 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LEO – NTI – NO – N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Rizzo pl. XXII, 23 (these dies). Gulbenkian 213. SNG ANS 222. Boehringer, Studies Price, 42 (this reverse die).

An extremely rare die combination with an interesting portrait of Apollo and a very powerful lion's head. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu 33, 1983, 227 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 137 sales.



23

- 23 Litra circa 450-430, AR 0.71 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. AE – ON *retrograde* Barley grain. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 11 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 809. SNG ANS 263. Boehringer, Studies Price, pl. 11, 43.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent dark tone. Extremely fine

1'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 26.



24

- 24 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 17.41 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lion's head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). Boehringer, Studies Price, pl.12, 55 (these dies).

Undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known with a wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

6'000

Ex Helios sale 6, 2011, 14.

**Messana**



25

- 25 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 17.25 g. Biga of mules driven l. by female charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r., holding wreath in both hands. Rev. Hare leaping r.; in the background, four ears of barley. In exergue, MEΣΣANION / barley corn. Rizzo pl. XXVII, 17 (these dies). SNG ANS 379 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1107 (these dies). Caltabiano 601.1 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 119 and NAC 48, 2008, 34 sales. From the Charles Gillet and Athos and Dina Moretti collections.



26

- 26 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 17.64 g. Biga of mules driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, two dolphins swimming downwards snout to snout. Rev. MEΣΣANIΩN Hare springing l.; beneath, ear of barley with stalk and leaves. Above, bird flying l. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 19, 61 (this obverse die). SNG Fitzwilliam 1081 (these dies). Caltabiano 624.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 150.

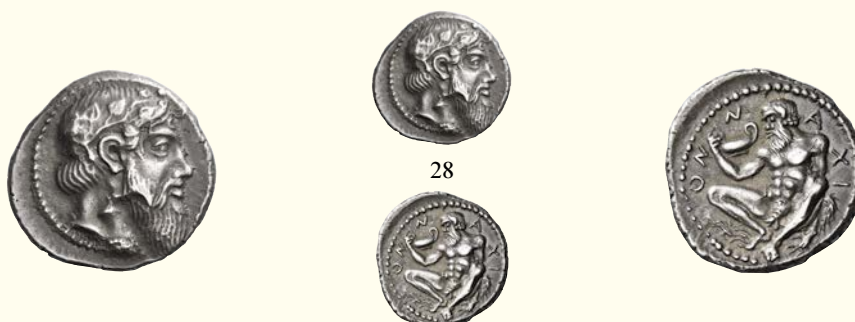
## Naxos



- 27 Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 5.68 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l., with pointed beard and hair in form of dots, falling in waves over neck. Rev. NAXION Bunch of grapes hanging from stalk between two leaves. Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 3. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 1, 5. Jameson 672. SNG ANS 514. SNG Lloyd 1147. Cahn, Naxos 39. Very rare. A magnificent portrait in the finest Archaic style struck on unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 60'000

Ex Vinchon 14 April 1984, comtesse de Béhague, 35 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 148 sales.

The coinage of Naxos is especially useful as a guide to Greek art style on coinage down to about 400 B.C. The four major issues present different styles of art - a feature unequalled in so compact a manner at any other Greek mint. This first issue is fully Archaic, the second, attributed to the Aetna Master, combines the qualities of the late Archaic and the early Classical, the third is fully Classical, and the fourth offers a significantly different version of a familiar composition, as Dionysus is shown as an effeminate young man with his hair drawn into a bun at the nape of the neck. It is hard to imagine a more perfect male head of the Archaic age than the one on this early coin of Naxos. It compares so favourably with Athenian Black Figure paintings of c. 575-525 B.C. (especially works of the Heidelberg Painter) that we must seriously consider them to be a source of inspiration for this engraver. We should also see this coin as an archaizing effort, as naturalism of form had already begun to find its place in Greek art by the time this coin was struck. The viewer's attention is drawn to the eye, mouth, nose and cheek of Dionysus, as they are perfectly rendered and framed by the roughly hewn hair and spearlike beard. The reverse is interesting for its comparative simplicity: an ideal composition is achieved with the grape cluster and the peripheral decoration of the vine, leaves and ethnic. By representing the grapes in full, yet the grape leaves only in outline, the engraver has added an arresting twist to his design.



- 28 Drachm circa 461-430, AR 4.26 g. Bearded and ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r. Rev. N – A – XI – ON Naked, bearded Silenus, with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, facing squatting, the r. leg folded to the side and l. raised. He turns l. towards cantharus in his raised r. hand, while the l. rests on his l. knee, the tail showing behind his l. leg. SNG ANS 518-519 (these dies). Jameson 676 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 486 (these dies). Cahn, Naxos 56.12 (this coin).

Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent Classical style struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Usual die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, Bloch, 239; Vinchon 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte, 23; Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Hunt part II, 240; Leu 81, 2001, 90 and Nomos 3, 2011, 21 sales. From the Spina collection.



- 29 Didrachm circa 415-403, AR 7.41 g. NA[ΞΙΩΝ] Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, laurel leaf with berry. Rev. Naked Silenus squatting, holding cantharus in uplifted r. hand and thyrsus in l.; in l. field, tendril and ivy-leaves; to r., herm. Jameson 681 (these dies). SNG Lockett 844 (these dies). SNG ANS 526 (these dies). Campana CNAI, 20. Cahn, Naxos 110.8 (this coin and this reverse die illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone.

Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

50'000

Ex Cahn 84, 1933, 138; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Burrage-Evans, 177; Münzhandlung Basel 8, 1937, 134 and Beausant Lefèvre 2, 2011, 15 sales.

Founded in 735 BC, Naxos was the oldest of the Greek colonies of Sicily. It was presumably named after the homonymous Cycladic island although the settlers are reported to have come primarily from Chalcis on Euboea. Unfortunately, as Ionian Greeks, the Naxians often came into conflict with the Dorian Greek colonists of Gela and Syracuse in the early fifth century BC. In 493 BC, the city was conquered by Hippocrates, the tyrant of neighbouring Gela, and later Naxos fell to the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I, who attempted to break up potential opposition to his rule by depopulating the cities in his power. Thus, in 467 BC, Hieron I forced both the Naxians and the Catanians to leave their cities and move to Leontini while he gave their old homes over to Dorian settlers. The Naxians, however, returned to their city after the death of the Syracusan tyrant. The present drachm was struck in the happy days after the fall of the Deinomenid tyranny at Syracuse made it possible for the Naxians to live in their city largely unmolested and before the disastrous Peloponnesian War in mainland Greece spilled over into Sicily. The archaic types depicting Dionysus allude to the Cycladic namesake of the city. According to Greek myth, after slaying the Minotaur, Theseus escaped with Ariadne to the island of Naxos. However, while she was asleep he decided to carry on home to Athens without her. All seemed lost when Ariadne awoke to realise that she had been abandoned, but the wine-god Dionysus appeared and took her as his wife.

## Segesta



- 30 Didrachm circa 455-440, AR 8.56 g. Hunting dog (Cirneco of the Etna) standing l.; above, barley grain. Rev. ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΖΙΒ *retrograde* Head of Aigeste r., wearing hair-band. de Luynes 1108 (these dies). SNG München 841 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1137 (these dies). Hurter 70c (this coin).

Rare and in unusual condition for the issue. A very attractive portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine / good very fine

6'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 523; M&M 8, 1949, 770; Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 133 sales.



31

- 31 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 16.29 g. ΕΓΕ ΣΤΑΙΩΝ Aegestes, the city's founder, as hunter, standing r. with l. foot upon rock, r. hand resting on hip, l. elbow on knee; he wears a pilos suspended behind the neck, sword hanging from strap around l. shoulder, ankle-boots (cothurni) and chlamys over l. arm; two javelins in l. hand. At his feet, two hounds r. and in r. field, ithyphallic herm l., wearing petasus. Rev. ΣΕΛΕ – ΣΤΑΖΙΑ Head of the nymph Segesta r., wearing earring and necklace, hair caught in amphyx and sphendone. Behind head, ear of barley. Rizzo pl. LXII, 13 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer 203 (these dies). Mildenberg, Kimon in the manner of Segesta in Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics, Paris, 1973, pl. 11, 21 (these dies). Lederer 6. Hunter T8.

Very rare. An interesting and intriguing representation struck on a large flan.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Tkalec sale 17 May 2010, 10 and Roma Numismatics 22, 2011, 52 sales.

### Selinus



32

- 32 Didrachm circa 440, AR 8.66 g. Σ – Ε – Λ Ι – Ν Ο – Τ Ι – Ο Ν Heracles, naked, to r., pressing l. knee against Cretan bull and grasping r. horn with l. hand; r. hand wields club, about to strike the bull. Rev. ΗΥΨ – ΑΣ The river-god Hypsas, naked, standing l. holding branch and patera, pouring libation over altar around which a serpent twines; to r., heron walking r. Above, selinon leaf. Rizzo pl. XXXI, 16 (these dies). SNG Spencer-Churchill 49 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 67, 187 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1252 (these dies). Boehringer SNR 76, p. 10, 48 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.

Unusually complete for the issue and struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 76 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 47 sales.

Much like the contemporary tetradrachms of Selinus, the designs on the didrachm are laden with complex symbolism that has drawn a variety of interpretations, some of which conflict with ancient literary evidence that, in theory, provides information to explain the coin type. The historian Diogenes Laertius, who early in the 3rd Century A.D. chronicled the lives and doctrines of ancient philosophers, preserves a deed that tradition attributed to Empedocles, a philosopher who lived at least five centuries earlier. Empedocles was said to have brought relief to Selinus, whose people suffered a pestilence from nearby brackish waters. He accomplished this feat by re-routing two rivers to bring fresh, flowing water of a different character into the marshes that were the source of pestilence. His effort was so successful that the people of Selinus began to worship him as a god. Since two river-gods are identified on the Classical-period coins of Selinus – the eponymous Selinus, and Hypsas – it might be assumed that these were the two rivers that Empedocles had diverted. However, A. H. Lloyd, in his 1935 study of the coin types of Selinus, noted that the course of the Hypsas is several miles from Selinus, and is separated by elevated territory that would make any such diversion impossible. Instead, Lloyd suggested the river diversion occurred at Acragas, and that during the five centuries that passed between the event and its retelling by Diogenes Laertius, the understanding of the true location was lost. As for the obverse type of Heracles subduing the Minoan bull, Lloyd considered it a canting reference to Selinus, which earlier had been named Heraclea Minoa.





33

- 33 Tetradrachm circa 430-420, AR 17.04 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Artemis, holding reins in both hands; beside her, Apollo shooting arrow from bow; in exergue, barley grain. Rev. ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤ – ΙΟ – Ν The young river-god Selinos, diademed and naked to waist, standing l. and holding a branch in l. hand while sacrificing out of patera in r. over altar, in front of which cock; in r. field, bull standing l. on pedestal. Above, selinon leaf. SNG München 881 (this reverse die). Jameson 722 (these dies). Schwabacher 16.  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse and an insignificant metal flaw on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sternberg 17, 1986, 61; Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 35; NAC 29, 2005, 103; NAC 54, 2010, 47 and Busso Peus 403, 2011, 40 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection

### The Siceliotas



34

- 34 8 litrae, Morgantina circa 215-212, AR 6.83 g. Veiled and barley-wreathed head of Demeter l.; behind, leaf. Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins in both hands and kentron in r.; above, HS in monogram. Jameson 885 (these dies). AMB 414 (this obverse die). Sjöqvist p. 55, 2 and pl. 6, 3 (these dies). Buttrey, Morgantina Studies II, 430 (these dies). Burnett, Enna Hoard 110 (these dies).  
Rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex Ariadne 9 December 1983, 27; Leu 72, 1998, 94 and NGSa 5, 2008, 58 sales.

## Syracuse



35

- 35 Tetradrachm circa 510-490, AR 17.17 g. SVΡΑΩΟ / ΣΙΟΝ Slow quadriga driven r. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long chiton and holding reins in each hand. Rev. Head of Arethusa l., hair curling back from forehead with dotted parallel lines, within circle sunk at centre of a swastika developed from the quartering of an incuse square. Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 4. SNG ANS 2 (these dies). Weber 1549 (these dies). McClean 2593 (these dies). SNG Lockett 867 (this coin). Boehringer 11.3 (this coin).

Rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

25'000

Ex Ars Classica X, 1925, 256; Glendining's 25 October 1955, Lockett, 764; Gemini VII, 2011, Rockefeller-Mirsky, 149 and CNG 94, 2013, 100 sales. From the Daniel Koppersmith collection.

Sicilian coinage first began in the final decades of the sixth century, probably around 530/25 B.C. It made its first appearance at four mints: the Chalcidian colonies of Zancle (later named Messana), Himera, and Naxos, and also at the city of Selinus, a colony of Megara Hyblaea. Despite the common Chalcidian heritage of three of these cities, the coinage of each was strikingly different from the others. The standards in use at Zancle, Himera, and Naxos were based on a third of the Chalcidian stater, while the Selinunte didrachm was of Attic-Euboic weight; the reverses of both Himera and Selinus employed incuse squares divided into alternately raised and sunken triangles, while Zancle used a schematised pattern with a cockle shell in the centre and Naxos used a two-type design. Thus, when Syracuse followed its Sicilian neighbours and began striking its own coinage c. 510 B.C., it is not surprising that they chose to follow no one, decidedly taking their own unique path. The first coins minted at Syracuse were tetradrachms, struck on the Attic standard of approximately 17.20 g. The obverse type was of purely Syracusan origin, and depicted a male charioteer driving a quadriga with the city ethnic above. The style is severe with sharp relief planes and recall the style from certain early Macedonian mints (indeed, as a rule, hoards of Sicilian coins are not found outside Sicily, yet hoards containing coins from Acanthus in Macedon have been found at Syracuse). This was the period before the tyrants, a time when Syracuse was ruled by an oligarchy of wealthy citizens. These ruling aristocrats would have enjoyed equestrian pursuits, especially the great chariot contests at Delphi and Olympia, and it is therefore thought that the chariot design reflects these interests. The reverse of the very first tetradrachm issue is a simple four-part incuse square design, the sections divided by thin crossing lines, and was copied from the same Acanthian (and perhaps other Macedonian) tetradrachms that served as inspiration for the obverse. Soon after this very rare first issue, the reverse was modified to include a small central medallion containing the head of Arethusa, a local fountain goddess, facing to the left, her strong and logical archaic features of characteristically Dorian style. The superimposition of a medallion on the reverse had already occurred at Athens, the coins of which apparently served as inspiration for this design element appearing at Syracuse. Throughout the fifth century, Syracuse continued to prosper and the city soon came to predominate over the regional affairs of Sicily. The unique chariot type and the tetradrachm denomination of Attic standard first adopted at Syracuse would, in time, become the principal type and denomination throughout the whole of the island, and was even widely copied by the Carthaginians at their Punic mints during the fourth century B.C.



36

- 36 Didrachm circa 485-478, AR 8.91 g. Nude rider on horse pacing r., leading second horse on far side. Rev. ΣV – RAϞ – ΟΣΙ – ON Diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG ANS 11 (these dies). AMB 429 (this coin). Jameson 745 (these dies). Boehringer 51.  
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of superb Archaic style and a magnificent old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, Antikenmuseum Basel, 429 and Gemini VII, 2011, 151 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti and Dr. Patrick Tan collections.



37

- 37 Tetradrachm circa 485-480, AR 17.11 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown horses. Rev. ΣVRA – KO – Σ – Ι – ON Pearl-diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing necklace. Around, four dolphins. Jameson 747 (these dies). de Nanteuil 325 (these dies). Boston, MFA 341. Boehringer 76.  
 An interesting and attractive portrait of late Archaic style perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan. Delicate iridescent tone and good extremely fine 35'000

Ex LHS 102, 2008, 80 and Manhattan II, 2011, 19 sales. From the Star and Peter Guber collections.



1,5:1

38

1,5:1

- 38 Tetradrachm circa 470, AR 17.32 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣV – RA – ΚΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo, pl. XXXV, 9 (these dies). Jameson 755 (these dies). Du Chastel 64 (these dies). Boston, MFA 387. Gulbenkian 256 (these dies). Boehringer 387.

Extremely rare, only four specimens listed by Boehringer, type of the Demarateion series. A portrait of Arethusa of exquisite style struck on a very broad flan and

a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine / extremely fine

40'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 157.

This extremely rare and attractive tetradrachm was struck during the reign of Hiero I (478-467 BC), the most powerful of the Deinomenid tyrants to rule Syracuse. In the 470s, he expanded Syracusan power greatly by depopulating the neighboring Chalcidian Greek cities of Naxos, Catana, and Leontini and intervening in the affairs of Magna Graecia. He defended the Locrians against Anaxilos the tyrant of Rhegium and defeated the Etruscans in a naval battle off of Cumae in 474 BC. Although he ruled with an iron fist and is often credited as the first Greek ruler to employ secret police, he was a lavish patron of the literary arts. His court was adorned by such famous poets as Pindar, Simonides and Aeschylus and he enjoyed broad fame for the victories of his chariots in the Pythian and Olympic games. Pindar's First Pythian Ode celebrates the victory that Hiero won in the Pythian Games in 470 BC, which is almost precisely when this coin was struck. Although the slow quadriga had been the established obverse type for Syracusan tetradrachms since the last decade of the sixth century BC, it seems improbable that the contemporary victory of Hiero I would not have been brought to mind by the obverse type of this tetradrachm. The focus on victory is underlined by the prominent figure of Nike hovering above the horses with such a large wing that it takes up much of the upper field. Despite his many accomplishments and victories, the rule of Hiero I was actually the swansong for the Deinomenid tyranny at Syracuse. After his death at Catana, a Chalcidian city he had given over to Dorian Greek colonists, Hiero I was succeeded as tyrant by his inept brother Thrasybulus. Thrasybulus was overthrown in less than a year and Syracuse began its progress towards a democratic constitution while the exiled Catanians reclaimed their homes and made a point of desecrating the tomb of Hiero I that had been erected in their city.



39

39

- 39 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.03 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown the horses. In exergue, ketos l. Rev. ΣVΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with double fillet and band, wearing earring and necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 2 (these dies). Jameson 772 (these dies). de Nanteuil 341 (these dies). SNG ANS 194 (these dies). Boehringer 596.

Rare. A delicate portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan. An unobtrusive metal flaw at seven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Stack's January 2008, 2108 and Roma Numismatics 2, 2011, 103 sales.



40

- 40 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.06 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, ketos r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ON Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl-diadem, earrings and necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVIII, 14 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 187 (this obverse die). BMC 98. Boehringer 579.3 (this reverse die illustrated).  
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.  
Very fine / good very fine 3'000

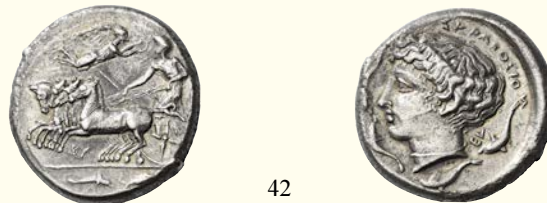
Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 580; Ars Classica X, 1925, 270; Sotheby & Co 9 March 1936, 80; Sternberg XIX, 1987, 61 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 167 sales.



41

- 41 Tetradrachm signed by Eumenes circa 425-413, AR 17.19 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, EVMHNOV. Rev. ΣΥΡ-Α-Κ-Ο-Σ-Ι-ΟΝ retrograde Head of Arethusa l.; around, four dolphins swimming counter-clockwise. SNG Fitzwilliam 1242 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 258 (this obverse die). Tudeer 21. Gillet 610 (this coin). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 21.b (this coin).  
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 37; Leu 65, 1996, 98; Triton I, 1997, 330 and Gorny & Mosch 82, 1997, 41 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



42

- 42 Tetradrachm signed by Eu... circa 425-413, AR 17.17 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the horses, EY and, in exergue, two dolphins snout to snout. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ Head of Arethusa l., wearing simple necklace; behind, EV and four dolphins around. de Luynes 1206 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1244 (these dies). SNG ANS 263 (these dies). Tudeer 32. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 32.g (this coin).  
Rare. Light iridescent tone, several cleaning marks and light traces of tooling in field, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 42 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 56 sales.



43

- 43 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 17.12 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and raising flaming torch in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, [barley ear to l]. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑ]Κ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring, necklace of pendant acorns with central gorgoneion-medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet on whose bowl signature EVK – ΑΕΙΔ. On both sides, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rizzo pl. XLV, 4a, 5 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1384 (these dies). Tudeer 58. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 58.k (this coin).

Extremely rare. A magnificent portrait of superb style, the work of one of the most celebrated master engravers. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

60'000

Ex Hess-Leu 16 April 1957, 109; M&M 54, 1978, 116; Birkler & Waddell 1, 1979, 55; Hess 251, 1981, 17; Sternberg XVII, 1986, 65 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 178 sales.

Among the most famous and desirable coins of Syracuse are the two varieties of facing-head tetradrachms, both of which appear to have been struck in the same, brief period of achievement, c. 405-400 B.C. The more influential of the two, Kimon's Arethusa Soteira, became a model throughout the Mediterranean world for die engravers and artists in different media. Eukleidas' Athena did not win such widespread renown (though it may have inspired coins of the Lycian dynasts struck c. 400-380 B.C.), yet as a work of art it is no less accomplished. Kimon and Eukleidas both faced the challenge of producing a naturalistic portrait that would appeal to contemporary Greek sensibilities. Kimon framed his Arethusa within a mass of flowing hair, darting dolphins, and inscriptions that were cleverly integrated into the design elements. Eukleidas, did likewise, but had to include within that framework a decorative triple-crested Attic helmet. He represented the vastly different textures of skin, hair and metal in a convincing manner – a great achievement considering it was not at the expense of the composition and beauty. Jenkins, in his *Coins of Greek Sicily*, comments on Eukleidas' "splendid head of Athena": "...here we see the head of the goddess in semi-facing view. It is the first of such realizations in the range of Sicilian coins to achieve a solid and convincing feel of three-dimensional sculpture, and this is managed without carving the actual planes of the relief very high. Considerable animation is given to the composition not only by the turbulence of the hair but by the crests and other details of the helmet, among which is concealed the artist's signature. The sculptural effect is aided by the way in which at least one of the dolphins on the right seems to appear as if from behind the head...". The use of Athena's portrait on a tetradrachm of Syracuse was, in itself, an innovation. For two reasons we can reject the idea that the portrait is Arethusa donning an Attic-style helmet to commemorate the defeat of the Athenian invasion of 415-413 B.C.: first, she wears a gorgoneion pendant, which aids in her identification; second, though it would be acceptable to revel in a victory over the Athenians, it would be sacrilegious to mock the goddess Athena, and dressing the local water nymph in Athena's helmet would tread dangerously close to that line. Furthermore, Athena's cult was well-established at Syracuse, and was serviced by a then-ancient temple on Ortygia, an island near the mainland that had been the original site of colonization. It is also interesting to note that for products of the same mint and approximately the same time, Kimon's two facing-Arethusa dies were prepared as obverses (forecasting a diagnostic change in Syracusan coinage), whereas Eukleidas' two facing-Athena dies were reverses. This was a critical error in the latter case since the reverse die receives the full energy of the hammer blow. Eukleidas' masterful die soon developed a crack beneath Athena's chin that widened with each successive strike. With this in mind, it is at least possible that Kimon decided to use his facing-Arethusa as an obverse based upon having witnessed the fate of Eukleidas' facing-Athena.



44

- 44 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 5.81 g. ΣΥΡΑ[ΚΟΣΙΟΝ] Head of nymph Arethusa I., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented *sphendone* and wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; behind, KA. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. De Ciccio – (DVIII/RXIV). SNG ANS 331. Bérend 33.2 (this coin illustrated). Rare. A portrait of exquisite style struck in high relief, several edge nicks and the reverse from a rusty die, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Hirsch XIV, 1905, 207; Hirsch XX, 1907, 157 and Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 51 sales. Privately purchased from Vinchon.



45

- 45 Tetradrachm signed by Euth...and Eumenos circa 405-400, AR 16.43 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by naked and winged young god (Heros) holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, the monster Scylla to r., holding a trident over her l. shoulder and pursuing a fish with her outstretched r. hand; behind dolphin swimming r. and before her face, EVΘ. Rev. [Σ]VRAKO – ΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone (?) l. wearing earring and necklace with lion-head pendant; hair wreathed in barley ears, poppy-heads and acorns. Below neck truncation, EVM. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 33, 103 (this reverse die). Rizzo pl. 43, 11 (these dies). Gulbenkian 279 (these dies). AMB 460 (these dies). Tudeer 46. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 46c' (this coin).

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this beautiful and innovative issue, the work of two celebrated master engravers. Wonderful old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Ars Classica XVII, 1934, Burrage, 218; M&M VII, 1948, 410; Spink & Son 20, 1986, 99 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 172 sales.

Horses had been shown in high action on Sicilian coins since early in the 5th Century B.C., notably at Gela and Leontini, but the first time it occurred at Syracuse was in about 430 B.C., when an isolated group of coins were produced from four obverse dies (Boeh. V295-298). Even if they were not artistically inspired, these unsigned dies were a ground-breaking effort. Tetradrachms with horses in nearly identical postures were also struck at Katane, and it is not certain which mint was the innovator, and which the copyist. About fifteen years passed before another effort was made at Syracuse to show horses in action; from that point onward, however, Syracusan artists abandoned the tradition of showing horses moving at a modest pace and in orderly profile. The occasion for this change seems to have been the conflict with Athens that raged on land and offshore from 415 to 413 B.C. The creativity of Syracusan die engravers was suddenly unleashed, ushering in the mint's most celebrated period, c. 415 to c. 385 B.C. Often accompanying these explosive designs were signatures of the artists who had engraved the dies. This particular coin, struck about a decade into this period of great creativity, bears the abbreviated signatures of 'Euth' (Euthydamos?) on its obverse and Eumenes on its reverse. The chariot scene has changed from earlier versions in several ways. With a few exceptions Nike had traditionally crowned the horses, but in this period the charioteer tends to receive Nike's wreath. Also, the chariot is not shown in allowing the artist to foreshorten certain elements (notably the wheels) and to show the contours of the horses, driver and chariot, especially when – as here – they are shown struggling into a turn. The charioteer on this die – the only one signed by 'Euth' – is winged, which has invited various identifications, including Agon or Eros. The composition clearly inspired the last obverse die used to strike tetradrachms at Selinus on the eve of its destruction by Carthage in 409 B.C. It is always possible, of course, that 'Euth' himself cut the die for Selinus, which, like Syracuse, had opposed the intervention of Athens. There also is a maritime element to the obverse die: in the exergue there is a powerful rendition of Scylla capturing a fish, which might allude to the Syracusan defeat of the Athenian fleet in 412 in the Straits of Messina, the realm of Scylla. Another clue, perhaps, was suggested by Jenkins, who describes this Nike as holding in her left hand an aphaiston or a palm branch, either of which could allude to a naval victory – perhaps, again, the victory of Syracuse over the Athenian fleet. The reverse of Eumenes also departs from earlier versions. Not only is the style markedly different, but the goddess is no longer the Artemis-Arethusa of old; instead she is wreathed in barley ears and poppy heads, and thus is probably Persephone or Demeter.



46

- 46 Tetradrachm signed by Parmenides circa 405-400, AR 17.29 g. Fast quadriga, about to turn l., driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the hooves of the foreground horse, a wheel; in exergue, barley ear l. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx* and *sphendone* decorated with stars, triple-pendant earring and necklace. Around, three dolphins, a fourth is emerging from neck truncation. Below, ΠΑΡΜΕ. Jameson 836 (these dies). AMB 472 (these dies). SNG Lockett 976 (these dies). Gillet 642 (this coin). Boston, MFA 416 (these dies). SNG ANS 287 (these dies). Tudeer 77. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 77.1 (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally and unusually complete for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

8'000

Ex Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt, 23 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 173 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



47

47

- 47 Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 404-400, AR 42.50 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. On the exergual line, to the l., in minute letters, [KIMΩN]. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and beneath, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with *ampyx*, on which the signature K, and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; on its body, the signature KIMΩN. Regling Syrakus 3. Rizzo pl. LII, 3 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1409 (these dies). SNG Lockett 988 (thi coin). Gulbenkian 303 (these dies). Dewing 869 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 42, 118 (this reverse die). AMB 479 (these dies). Mildenberg, Essays Kraay-Mørkholm, pl. XLIV, 6 (these dies). Jongkees 3n (this coin).

Very rare. A lovely specimen of this important and celebrated issue with the usual die-break on the eye at a very early stage. Struck on a very broad flan and complete and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor porosities and a graffito on the reverse field and a corrosion on the edge, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Glendining 28 October 1955, Lockett, 890; Glendining's-Baldwin & Sons 10 December 1986, Olga H. Knoepke, 86 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 175 sales. From a hoard found near Catana in about the 1850's and acquired by the American artist and archaeological student W. Arnold Buffum, who was living in Sicily at the time.





48

- 48 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400, AR 43.26 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [AΘΛΑ]. Rev. [ΣΥ – PAK – O]ΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, [EY]AINE. Rizzo pl. LIV, 7. SNG ANS 368 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 423 (this obverse die). Gallatin R. VI/C. XIII, 6 (this coin).

A very pleasant specimen of this prestigious issue. Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely / extremely fine

50'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul E. Weber, 684; NAC 54, 2010, 60 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2426 sales. From the Goekoop collection.

Coins of the artist Euainetos are among the most exquisite works of art from the ancient Greek world. Of special value are his decadrachms, which must have been distributed widely, for they were influential to artists in regions far removed from the shores of Sicily. It is unlikely that many were exported through the normal channels of commerce, and we might suggest that, much like the staters of Olympia, some were acquired as keepsakes and were carried to a variety of destinations. The decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos were introduced early in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius I (405-367 B.C.), and those of Euainetos continued to be struck for decades, perhaps even beyond the 360s. We might presume that Dionysius took a personal interest in producing such large coins of fine style to evince his patronage of the arts and to promote the success of his rule. There is also good reason to believe that after Euainetos' initial contributions, die cutting for the series eventually was carried out by understudies and successors. In some cases, Euainetos' signature appears to have been retained as a fixed element of the design until about midway through, when it was lost altogether. In general, these understudies meticulously copied the work of the master engraver. Gallatin notes that the entire series shows a most amazing repetition of the details of the arrangement of the hair, with locks and curls being slavishly repeated. Though a precise context has not been convincingly established for the Syracusan decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos, it is tempting to associate their introduction with a military victory. The display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue is militant, and the inscription ΑΕΕΑ, which indicates prizes for at least agonistic contests, only adds to that prospect. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that phenomenon and what is presented on the decadrachms. The obverse also appears to allude to victory with its vivid scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend.



- 49 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400, AR 42.99 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [AΘ]ΛΑ. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. In l. field, Δ and below, [EY – AINE]. Rizzo pl. LVI, 5 (these dies). Dewing 899f (these dies). SNG ANS 294 (these dies). AMB 481 (these dies). Gallatin D.II – R.IX.

A very attractive specimen of this desirable coin. Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.



- 50 30 litrae circa 345-335, AV 2.13 g. ΣΥΡΑΚ – [O] – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, Thessalian helmet. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, ΣΩ. Jameson 850 var. (different symbol). SNG Lloyd 1439 var. (different symbol). AMB 497 var. (different symbol).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare type and in exceptional condition for the issue.

A magnificent portrait of superb style struck on a full flan. Unobtrusive edge mark at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Sotheby's sale 21-22 June 1991, Hunt part II, 275. From the S. Weintraub and Harald Salvesen collections.

This rare gold issue was struck in support of the conflicts undertaken by the Corinthian general Timoleon and his army of Peloponnesian mercenaries on behalf of the Syracusans, who had fallen on dark days. In an attempt to expel their tyrant, Dionysius II, in 345 BC, the Syracusans had initially enlisted the aid of Hicetas, the tyrant of Leontini, but his real intention was to take control of Syracuse and become the preeminent power in Greek Sicily. At the same time fear was growing that the Carthaginians would take advantage of the chaos in Syracuse to launch a new offensive and perhaps overwhelm the Greek cities of the island. Faced with all of these problems, the Syracusans begged for aid from Corinth, the mother city of Syracuse. In response, Corinth dispatched Timoleon and a large mercenary force to set things straight. In 344 BC, Timoleon defeated Hicetas at the Battle of Adranon and in the following year he negotiated the surrender of Dionysius II in return for safe passage to Corinth. With the immediate danger to Syracuse now out of the way, Timoleon restored the city's democracy (its third in a series punctuated by tyrannies) and increased the population. However, there still remained the distant clouds of Carthaginian menace while Timoleon was undoing the damage of war and tyranny in Syracuse. In 339/8 BC, the Punic storm broke on Sicily and a Punic army of some 70,000 men was poised to overrun the Greek cities. Timoleon met this army with his much smaller force of mercenaries at the Krimissos River and defeated it. This severe loss forced the Carthaginians to renegotiate the boundaries of Punic and Greek territory on Sicily and subsequently recognized the old division at the Halycus River. Shortly after saving both Syracuse and Greek Sicily, the much-loved Timoleon was forced to retire from his leadership position in 337 BC due to blindness, and he died shortly thereafter. The types of this coin reflect both the influence of Timoleon and of his Peloponnesian mercenaries. The obverse depicts the head of Zeus Eleutherios ("Zeus of Freedom"), a god who was invoked for obvious reasons in the context of Timoleon's work to rid the Syracusans of their tyrants. The same head of the god also appears with a full Greek label on bronze coins struck at Syracuse under Timoleon. The Pegasus of the reverse type is derived from the coins of Corinth, which regularly employed it as the badge of the city.



- 51 25 litrae circa 317-289, EL 3.58 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind, *pileus*. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod. SNG München 1241 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Essays Robinson, O13/R20 (this coin).  
A small edge nick at nine o'clock on obverse and a few minor marks,  
otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 348; Ira & Larry Goldberg 60, 2010, 2298 and Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 157, 2011, 2027 sales. Deascensioned from the Museum of World Treasures, Wichita, Kansas.



- 52 Decadrachm or 60 litrae circa 287-278, AV 4.22 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and beaded necklace; behind, cornucopia. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, moon. Above horses, Φ and below, Θ. In exergue, ΕΙΠ ΙΚΕΤΑ Gulbenkian 345 (these dies). BMC 433 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 798 (this obverse die). Buttrey NC 1973, 4-1g (this coin).  
Struck on a large flan and perfectly centred, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex Hess 7 March 1935, 6 and Beausant L'Évevre 2, 2011, 25 sales.



- 53 Decadrachm or 60 litrae circa 217-214, AV 4.26 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, hippocamp. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below, monogram and, in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. de Luynes 1356 (these dies). Gulbenkian 351 (these dies). Locker-Lampson 108 (these dies). BMC 514 (these dies). Carroccio 41.  
Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Vinchon sale 12 November 1982, 1. Privately purchased from Vichon.



- 54 10 litrae circa 215-214, AR 8.48 g. Diademed head l. Rev. BAΣIAEΩΣ – IEPΩNYMOY Winged thunderbolt; above, ΞΑ. SNG ANS 1032. Holloway 55.  
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Ex M&M Fixed price list 179, 1958, 3 and Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2012, 20. From the Harry Alderman collection.

### The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 55 Tetradrachm, Ršmlqrt mint (Lilybaion?) circa 330-305, AR 16.84 g. Fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r. holding wreath. In exergue, [Ršmlqrt] in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; around three dolphins. SNG Lockett 742 (these dies). BMC 16 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily I, 55 (this coin listed).  
Well struck in high relief on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Three flan-cracks and an almost invisible trace of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sambon & Canessa 19 December 1907, de Ciccio, 488; Hirsch XXXIV, 1914, 152; Hess 194, 1929, Vogler, 131; Hess 202, 1930, 2268; Hess 209, 1932, 15; Hess 7 March 1935, 251; M&M 43, 1970, Kunstfreud, 60; M&M 54, 1978, 144; Hess-Divo 307, 2007, 1104 and Triton XIV, 2011, 29 sales. From the Charles Gillet and dr. Patrick Tan collections.



56

- 56 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320-310, AR 16.99 g. Female head r., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion prowling r., with head facing; behind, palm tree with two clusters of dates; in exergue, *s'mmhnt* in Punic characters. de Luynes 1472 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 68, 8 (these dies). Boston, MFA 36 (these dies). AMB 562 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 208 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 272. Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known of this important issue.

Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and complete and with a light tone.

Minor and less obtrusive than usual traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

40'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 288; NAC 27, 2004, 142 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 67 sales.

This extraordinary tetradrachm seems to have been struck late in the 4th Century B.C., perhaps between 320 and 310, and is very likely in the early part of that range. It belongs to a series containing just three sets of dies, each of which presents this interesting subject matter in a different way. Though each is spectacular and original in its own right, if one set of dies had to be chosen as the most accomplished, it certainly would be the one used to strike this coin. In his die study of the Siculo-Punic series, Jenkins was hard-pressed to find a place for this group among the other series of tetradrachms. Even if the superior style of engraving and the unusual subject matter were not obvious considerations, the fact that only three sets of dies were used and that they do not link with other issues (or even within themselves) demonstrates it was a special and isolated series. Aspects of the engraving style led Jenkins to conclude that they belonged at the end of his series 2d (head of Kore/horse animated before palm tree) or the beginning of his series 3 (dolphins around the head of Arethusa/horse head and palm tree). If linked with Jenkins' series 3, this coinage might be associated with preparations by the Carthaginian leader Hamilcar (son of Gison) to combat Agathocles; as such, Jenkins suggests they may have been minted for the 2,000 elite citizens who headed the new Carthaginian armada. A convincing interpretation of the designs has thus far been impossible to achieve. The head was traditionally described as Dido (Elissa), the legendary foundress of Carthage, but that identification has not found much support in recent decades. She may also be the personification of Libya, for that would match well with the prowling lion on the reverse. Jenkins objects to that idea, however, noting that celebrating an indigenous people subject to Carthaginian rule would not have been "consistent with Carthaginian nationalism". To the contrary, Robinson suggests Libya would have been an ideal subject if the bulk of the Carthaginian army at this time were comprised of mercenaries from Carthaginian Libya. Another possibility is that the Punic goddess Tanit (being in some ways the equivalent of the Greek goddess Artemis) is represented, and in many respects she seems to be the best choice.



57 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320-300, AR 16.79 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing wreath of reeds; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing l.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. de Luynes 1434 (these dies). Boston, MFA 489 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1630 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 141.

Rare. Of excellent style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. A light scratch on obverse, a small nick and minor metal flaws on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 302 and Hirsch 272, 2011, 129 sales.



58 Shekel, Carthago (?) circa 300-260, AR 7.63 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back; in r. field, eight-rayed star and palm tree in the background. SNG Copenhagen 141 (these dies). MAA 36. Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 16. Jenkins, Punic Sicily pl. 16, E. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'000

Ex NFA 2, 1983, 205; NFA 18, 1987, 75; Tradart 2, 1983, 205 and the Bru Gallery 3, 2011, 30 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart in the 1990's.



59 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 12.47 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Jenkins & Lewis 377.1 (this coin). AMB 569 (this coin). MAA 26. SNG Copenhagen 181.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and good extremely fine

30'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, Antikenmuseum Basel 569; NGSA 5, 2008, 157 and Gemini VII, 2011, 205 sales. Privately purchased from Emile Bourgey in 1961. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.



60



60

60 5 shekels or decadrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 260, AR 38.03 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. *b'rst* in Punic characters Pegasus flying r. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512. SNG Lloyd 1665. AMB 567. SNG Copenhagen 180 (this obverse die). Jenkins & Lewis pl. 27, 2 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, 438.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone,  
minor area of weakness and graffiti on reverse field,  
otherwise good very fine / very fine

15'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 101, 1998, 90; Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 107, 1999, 114a and Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 157, 2011, 2031 sales.

Because of the presence of the graffiti on reverse, we have resolved to submit this coin, thanks to the advice of dr. Haim Gitler, to an eminent epigraphist, Andre Lemaire, who suggests that there are apparently three signs/letters, difficult to interpret because the scribe apparently was not used to incise letters and none of the signs corresponds well to the shape of an Aramaic or Phoenician letter. Lemaire believes that the first letter looks like a Phoenician or Aramaic *shin* (they may have approximately the same shape about the V-IV century BC) turned 90° anti-clockwise. The second sign could be an Aramaic or Phoenician *pe*, again turned 90° anti-clockwise (with a final cursive horizontal stroke?). The third letter is the less clear one: it could be a not successful tet (a circle cut in two parts by a too long vertical stroke), again turned 90° anti-clockwise. Thus, very tentatively, the inscription could be read as the name ŠPT (Shaphat), a well-known Phoenician name (Benz, p. 182-184).



Struck in the earliest phase of the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), this issue represents a strict departure from earlier Punic coinages in Sicily. The bulk of the earlier types were struck to the Greek Attic weight standard, whereas this coin employs the Punic weight standard, being five of its shekels. Their style and fabric are markedly different from that of earlier types. The Pegasus must have been derived from Corinthian-type staters of the Syracusan King Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), yet the head of the goddess is inarguably Tanit, rather than a modified Artemis-Arethusa. Most importantly, the designs are engraved in a somewhat abstract style that is uniquely Carthaginian. Jenkins translates the Punic legend *b'rst* as meaning 'in the land' or 'in the territories', noting that it might suggest an effort by Carthage to stake its claim as a rightful occupant of Sicily over the Romans, who were newcomers. He also suggests that these coins were minted in Sicily on the basis of hoard evidence, the inscription, and, perhaps most persuasively, the die axes, which are irregular on these five-shekel pieces and their related issues. By comparison, the much larger and more enduring series of coins assigned to Carthage are struck with the upright die alignment of a 'medal turn'. In the centuries leading up to the First Punic War, Carthaginians and Romans had pursued a relationship of indifference, for their realms of influence did not overlap in any meaningful way. Their first treaty appears to have been made in 509 B.C., and they peacefully co-existed for centuries. The Romans were perhaps less sophisticated than the worldly Carthaginians in these early diplomatic ventures, as Carthage continually got what it desired: an assurance that Rome would not intervene in Carthaginian affairs in the Western Mediterranean. In return, Rome was immune from potential conflict, being quite occupied with its own efforts for regional conquest. The principal cause of Rome's first war with Carthage is uncertain – perhaps it was a fear that Carthage would gain control of the north-eastern part of Sicily, or simply a desire to reap the spoils of victory from a Sicilian expedition. In a larger sense, however, conflict was inevitable in light of Rome's meteoric expansion in central and southern Italy by the mid-3rd Century B.C. It seems there was no long-term plan on either side of the war, simply an escalation as Rome and Carthage became embroiled in partisan events in Sicily. The root cause was the disposition of the city of Messana, which had been violently taken by Mamertine mercenaries, who found an ally in Rome. Meanwhile, in opposition, the Carthaginians had formed a partnership with Hieron II, who recently had become king of Syracuse. The Romans successfully laid siege to Syracuse and, through their merciful treatment of Hieron, gained in him a staunch ally. This development alarmed the Carthaginians, who responded in 262 with an invasion of Sicily. After a particularly violent sack of Agrigentum, an ally of Carthage, hostilities continued on both land and sea, and by the mid-250s had even extended to North Africa, where the Romans occupied Tunis, only to have their victorious army virtually annihilated. Fortunes teetered from one side to the other in a series of violent encounters in Sicily, North Africa, and Southern Italy. By 241 it was apparent that the Romans would not yield, despite their mounting losses; after a final naval disaster near the Aegates Insulae, the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca sued for peace. As the spoils of victory, Rome gained control (with Hieron II) over Sicily and its adjacent islands, and was to receive from Carthage an indemnity of 3,200 talents over the next decade. Carthage was left broken, and still had to wage war on the home front against unpaid mercenaries and Libyans. In subsequent years, Romans also took control of Sardinia, which forced the Carthaginians to expand their interests in Spain and eventually gave rise to the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.).



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**Thraco-Macedonian tribes, The Edones**



61

- 61 **King Getas, circa 479-465.** Octodrachm circa 479-465, AR 28.97 g. Nude herdsman or local hero walking between two bulls r. Rev. ΠΙΤΑ ΒΑ – ΣΙΛΑΕΥ – Σ ΕΔΟΝ – ΕΟΝ *retrograde* Four-spoked wheel within quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, p. 46 cf. 3 and pl. IV, 19. AMNG III, pl. XXVII, 30. Tatscheva 2 var. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult and fascinating issue.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful light iridescent tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

50'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 219, 2011, 106.

Getas was an obscure king of the Edones, a Thracian tribe whose territory was centered east of the Strymon River near Mount Pangaeum, but which also included cities in the Strymon Valley and parts of Mygdonia in the early fifth century BC. Although virtually nothing is known about Getas beyond that he was a contemporary of Alexander I of Macedon, the Edones had a reputation among the Greeks for their orgiastic worship of the wine-god Dionysos and were believed to have been among the first peoples to recognise the power of the deity. A mythical king of the Edones named Lycurgus was said to have actively worked to prevent the Dionysiac cult from taking root in his kingdom and for this he was severely punished either by being overcome with a violent madness, by being devoured by Dionysus' panthers, or by being strangled by the god's vines and ivy. The present coin (conventionally described as an octodrachm) of Getas and the Edones belongs to a larger group of Thraco-Macedonian silver coins struck to the same standard by the neighbouring Ichnae and Orrescii in the early fifth century BC. These were produced from silver mined at Mount Pangaeum and frequently exported to Asia Minor and the Near East, perhaps as ingots. This Getas coin is an extremely rare example of his third issue featuring a quadripartite square on the reverse surrounded by the legend. The king's first issue carried the legend on the obverse and depicted a wheel on the reverse while his second issue replaced the wheel with a quadripartite square. The obverse type depicts a herdsman wearing a petasus and leading two bulls. It may represent the myth of Hermes stealing the cattle of Apollo, but it is equally possible that the type may refer to some local Thracian hero.

## The Orrescii



62



62

- 62 Stater circa 500-490, AR 9.42 g. OPHSKIΩ[N] *retrograde* Centaur holding a protesting nymph in his arms r.; above, pellet. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. V, 18. *Traité* pl. 46, 6. Kraay-Hirmer 375. SNG ANS 978.

Very rare. Of superb archaic style and with a lovely old cabinet tone,  
struck on a narrow flan, otherwise about extremely fine 8'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XIII, 1928, 396; Sotheby's 22 April 1970, 76 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek coins*, 71 sales.



63



63

- 63 Octodrachm circa 479-465, AR 28.80 g. OPPE – Σ (*retrograde*) – KION (N *retrograde*) Herdsman or local hero walking between two bulls r., holding two spears; in r. field, flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III 2, pl. XVIII, 2 (this obverse die). *Traité* I, 1462 and pl. XLV, 10 (this obverse die). Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, P56, 5 and pl. V, 4 (these dies). Boston, MFA 591.

Very rare. Well struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a  
spectacular iridescent tone, about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Lantz 36, 1986, 195 and New York XXVII, 2012, *Prospero*, 257 sales.

The Thraco-Macedonian region had an abundance of gold and silver mines, notably in the rich mining district around Mount Pangaeus, which were worked by the local tribes and foreigners, including the Thasians, who kept a foothold on the mainland. The mineral riches also attracted the interest of the Athenians, who defeated the Thasians in 463 and again in 375 B.C. so as to take over their mainland settlements. It is clear that the Macedonian kings intervened in the commercial affairs of their northern neighbours, for they issued a great quantity of silver coinage during the period c.498 to c.369 B.C. Soon afterward, Philip II annexed the Pangaeian region, finding great success in his mining activities, which allowed him and his son, Alexander III, to use their newfound wealth to transform their kingdom from a regional to an international power. Coin production by tribes in the region seems to have occurred principally from about 530 to 450 B.C., with the bulk of the large-denomination issues apparently being issued from c.485 to 460 B.C. It has long been suggested that these large silver coins would have been inconvenient for local needs, but this cannot be taken for granted. Even though hoard evidence shows that they were exported to the Near East, the Levant, and Egypt, that does not preclude the prospect of their local use. One need only consider the traditions of large, cast bronze money in Central Italy for a more dramatic parallel. Large denomination silver coins of tribes in this region often shared designs. This octodrachm (or tristater) of the Orrescii, a tribe known only from its coinage, bears an obverse composition that is virtually identical to that found on coins of the same denomination issued contemporarily by the Edones, the Ichnai and the Tyntenoi. The meaning of this design, which shows a naked, bearded man wearing a Causia and holding two spears, conducting two oxen, the nearer with its head lowered, the further with its head raised, is not certainly known. The figure may be a herdsman or a local hero performing a feat from some local myth which, perhaps, is represented in a different format on coins of the Derrones, on which a man drives an ox-cart. The most common belief, however, is that the figure is the god Hermes in the midst of stealing the cattle of the sun. This view might find support in a contemporary dodecadrachm of the Derrones (Svoronos, *L'Hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine*, pl. I, 8) that shows on its obverse a man standing between two oxen, but instead of spears he holds a caduceus.

**Uncertain tribes**



- 64 Tetradrachm circa 520-480, AR 17.16 g. Lion crouching l., devouring its prey; above, lotus and below, circular ornament. Rev. Forepart of a winged boar l., within a dotted square border within an incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif* 8a and pl. XVII, 18 (this obverse) and 20 (this reverse die). *Traité* 1858 and pl. LIX, 14 var. (boar r.). B.V. *Head, Archaic Coins probably of Cyrene*, NC 1891, p. 9, pl. I, 8 (these dies). Gillet 856 (this coin). Weber 8555 var. (boar r.). Jameson 2028 var. (boar r.). Boston, MFA suppl., pl. VI, 70 (this coin mentioned).

Extremely rare and among the finest of very few specimens known. A fascinating and intriguing issue, superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 35'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, 1070 and *Leu-M&M* 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreud*, 44; Sotheby's 4 April 1991, *Viscount Wimborne*, 33 and *New York* XXVII, 2012, *Prospero*, 259 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

This extremely rare and very well pedigreed tetradrachm still remains somewhat of a mystery. It is tentatively treated as a possible Thraco-Macedonian tribal issue, largely on the basis of the lion type, which has some similarity to early electrum issues that seem to have been produced in Thrace, and the placement of the lotus ornament, which may echo issues of Akanthos. On the other hand, the winged boar might seem to hint of an origin in Asia Minor, where it was an important type for the coinage of Klazomenai. Far less likely is an origin in Cyrene, as was originally suggested when the coin was first published by B. V. Head in 1891.



- 65 Trihemistater circa 520-480, AR 14.30 g. Goat kneeling r. Rev. Incuse square divided in eight irregular segments. *Traité* -. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif* -. BMC -. Jameson -. SNG ANS -. Boston, MFA suppl. Pl. IV, 47 = Hess-Leu sale 9, 1958, 140 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only two specimens known of this intriguing issue. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 8'000

Ex *Leu* 48, 1989, 128; *NFA* XXV, 1990, 63 and *New York* XXVII, 2012, *Prospero*, 261 sales.

Although this particular trihemistater is incredibly rare, known from only one other example, it is related to a larger Macedonian silver series featuring goat types struck by an uncertain Macedonian mint in the late sixth and early fifth century BC. Due to the use of the goat as the obverse type, in the past such coins were frequently attributed to Aegae. This city was founded in response to the Delphic oracle, which supposedly advised the Argive exiles Perdikkas and his brothers to found a city in Macedonia where they came across a herd of white nanny goats (aiges in Greek). They found the herd grazing on a hill in the Emathian district of Macedonia and there founded Aegae to be the seat of the Argead dynasty of Macedonian kings. Unfortunately, while the type of this coin might seem appropriate for a punning reference to Aegae on the surface, it is very clear from this coin that the animal depicted is really a billy goat (tragos in Greek). With Aegae ruled out as a potential mint, unidentified mints have been suggested among such Thraco-Macedonian tribal entities as the Bisaltae, Crestones, or Mygdones.



66



66

- 66 Tetrobol circa 500, AR 3.73 g. Bee flying r. Rev. Irregularly divided incuse square. SNG ANS 991. cf. W. Schwabacher, Contributions to Greek Numismatics, NC 1939, p. 6, 4, pl. I, 10 var. (bee l.). cf. Coin Hoards VIII, pl. IV, 10ff. Rare. Struck in high relief with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sternberg XXI, 1988, 56 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 265 sales.

### Macedonia, Acanthus



67



67

- 67 Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 16.34 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r. Rev. Raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Pozzi 718 (this coin). Desneux 26 and pl. VII, 26 (this coin illustrated). BMC 2. Wonderful old cabinet tone, surface on the reverse slightly porous, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Ars Classica 1, 1921, Pozzi, 718 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 267.

### Aegae



68



68

- 68 Stater circa 470-40, AR 9.01 g. Goat kneeling r., its head turned l.; above, ΔΕ in monogram. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Raymond, ANS NNM 126, 5, pl. I, 6 (this obverse die). Lorber, The Goats of "Aigai", 115, 8. Gillet 737. Locker-Lampson 152.

Rare. Perfectly centred, of fine Archaic style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sternberg XXII, 1989, 61 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 266 sales.

## Amphipolis



69

- 69 Tetradrachm circa 369-368, AR 16.26 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly l. Rev. ΑΜΦ – ΠΟ – ΛΙΤ – ΕΩΝ within raised linear square enclosing race torch. AMNG III pl. VII, 2. Lorber 4b (this coin). Hill, NC 1928, p. 6, 7 and pl. I, 7 (this coin). Gillet 758 (this coin). Weber 1966 (these dies). Jameson 933. BMC p. 44, 6 (these dies).

Very rare and among the finest tetradrachms of Amphipolis known. A magnificent portrait of excellent style struck in very high relief on a very broad flan.

Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreud, 138; Leu 38, 1986, 59; Sotheby's 5 July 1995, 47 and Tkalec 19 February 2001, 59 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit race torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the race torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honour of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period. The name of the city, which loosely translates to 'the surrounded city,' is derived from its peculiar geography, for it was hemmed in by Mount Pangaeus and the lower Strymon and its estuary. The advantageous site had long been occupied, but it was not until 437 B.C. that Greeks – principally Athenians – under the leadership of Hagnon, founded a colony, by which they hoped to exploit the gold and silver mines of the adjacent mountain. Because of its strategic location at an ideal crossing of the Strymon, and its proximity to extraordinarily productive mines, the city was a bone of contention for various external powers in the Greek world: Persians, Athenians, Spartans and Macedonians, and finally the Romans, who assumed control in 146 B.C. Amphipolis (literally "the Surrounded City") was so named for its strategic location on the lower Strymon River where it was defended on three sides by the river and on the fourth by Mount Pangaeus. The city was located at a junction of nine important roads into Thrace and Macedonia, including a major river crossing, and had been known originally as Ennea Hodoi ("Nine Ways"). This Thracian settlement gained notoriety in 480 BC, when the Persian Great King Xerxes I reportedly sacrificed nine boys and nine girls at the site to gain divine protection for his campaign against the Greeks. As Athenian economic interests in Thrace grew over the course of the fifth century BC, the importance of Ennea Hodoi became obvious. At last, in 437 BC, the site was claimed by Athenian colonists under the leadership of the oecist Hagnon and refounded as Amphipolis. The city prospered from the exploitation of the gold and silver mines of Mount Pangaeus and trade with the peoples of the Thracian and Macedonian interior. The economic and strategic importance of the city made it a frequent bone of contention between states with interests in Thrace. In 424 BC, early in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Amphipolis was captured by the celebrated Spartan general Brasidas despite the presence of an Athenian naval squadron led by Thucydides, the man who later became the historian of the great Greek conflict. In 421 BC, Athenians mounted a counterattack under the leadership of the demagogue Kleon. This was defeated, but both Brasidas and Kleon were killed in the fighting. The terms of the temporary Peace of Nikias made later the same year required the return of Amphipolis to Athens, but the subsequent events of the war prevented the Athenians from reclaiming the city. For much of the fourth century BC, the Amphipolitans were largely consumed with forming alliances with regional powers like the Chalkidian League and the Macedonian kings to prevent their city from returning to Athenian domination. Even the great Athenian generals of the age, Iphikrates and Timotheos were unable to retake the city despite frequent attempts. At last, in 357 BC, the Macedonian king Philip II besieged and captured Amphipolis out of concern that the independent city would constantly draw Athenian military attention and as a steppingstone to his conquest of Thrace. The city remained an important center of the Macedonian kingdom until 167 BC, when the monarchy was abolished and Amphipolis was established as the administrative capital of an autonomous district (meris) under Roman control.





- 70 Drachm circa 369-368, AR 3.53g. Head of Apollo facing slightly r., wearing a laurel-wreath. Rev. AMΦ – ΠΙΟ – ΛΙΤ – ΕΩΝ within raised linear square enclosing race torch. AMNG III/2, 10 and pl. VIII, 19 (these dies). Lorber 61i (this coin). McClean 3206 (these dies).  
Rare. In lovely style and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good very fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch XXVI, 1910, 142; Egger XXXIX, 1912, 239; Rolin & Feuarent 11 June 1913, Burel, 141; Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler, 215; Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 47 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 270 sales.

### Mende



- 71 Tetradrachm circa 460-425, AR 17.08 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and *himation*, reclining on mule's back l., holding *cantharus* with r. hand and resting l. on the animal's side. Rev. MEN – ΔΑ – ΙΟ – Ν around linear square containing vine with four bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. SNG ANS 347 (these dies). Jameson 1967 (these dies). Gulbenkian 412. Noe, Mende 85.  
Rare. A wonderful specimen of this desirable and interesting issue. Perfectly struck on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 164 and Nomos 1, 2009, 45 sales. From the Spina collection.

Mende excelled in the wine trade, rivalling Thasos, Maronea, Naxos, Lesbos and Chios. The ancient authorities Cratippus, Athenaeus, Menander, Hermippus of Smyrna and Demosthenes all speak of the quality and fame of Mende wine. Thus, it is not surprising that on its principal trade coin, the tetradrachm, Mende would choose a design that celebrated wine production. Indeed, most coins of the city bear designs that refer to wine production or to the retinue of Dionysus, the god of wine. On this example we see an elderly Dionysus in luxurious repose on the back of an ass, clutching a cantharus of wine. As shown here, he usually relaxes with his left arm downward, but on occasion (Mende [Kaliandra] Hoard no. 65) he assumes an even more decadent pose with his left arm propped upon the head of the ass; on other examples the god's identification is further secured by the fact that he holds a thyrsus (Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard nos. 60, 61, 63). Hardly a more appropriate image exists of this god, famed for his wild indulgences and his appreciation for the fruit of the vine. Of great interest is the contrast between the god and the ass: the stiff, servile attitude of the mount contrasts sharply with the decadent, reclining figure of Dionysus. While the ass is focused and dedicated to his workaday task, with its musculature taut and well defined, Dionysus appears unconcerned and soft in his physical form. In that sense we have two completely different works of art compressed into one scene. The contrast can hardly be accidental, and it must have provided the die engraver with the challenge of unifying these disparate elements into seamless coexistence.



**Olynthus, the Chalcidian League**



72 Tetradrachm circa 370-367, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ / ΚΙΔ / ΕΩΝ Cithara with seven strings; between the uprights, AE and, in exergue, ΕΠΙ ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ. AMNG III/2, pl. XVII, 13. SNG ANS 503 (this obverse die). Robinson-Clement Group Q, 97d (this coin illustrated).

An attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief on an exceptionally large flan. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex Beussant Lefevre sale 11 October 2011, 32.

**Stagira**



73 Trihemibol circa 520-489, AR 1.22 g. Forepart of horse l.; below, three flower buds. Rev. Floral pattern within incuse square. cf. *Traité* II, 1853 (triobol). cf. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif*, pl. 13, 39 (stater). Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 15.

**Terone**



74 Tetradrachm circa 490-480, AR 16.66 g. Wine-jug with two bunches of grapes at sides. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* pl. 52, 15 (this obverse die). AMNG III, 9 (these dies). C.M. Kraay, *NC* 1954, 9.

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise extremely fine 20'000

Ex NFA 32, 1993, 35; NAC 27, 2004, 150 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek coins*, 89 sales.

## Uranopolis



- 75 Stater circa 300, AR 7.51 g. The sun, represented as a globe encircled by rays. Rev. [O]YΠΑΝΙΑΩΝ Aphrodite Urania, wearing *chiton*, *peplos* and tiara surmounted by a star, seated on a globe facing, slightly l. holding in her r. hand sceptre ending in a loop from which hangs two fillets. In l. field, star and in r., M. McClean 3148 (these dies). AMNG III, p. 132, 1, pl. XXV, 2 var. (without star and M). *Traité* IV, 1050, pl. CCCXVIII, 16 var. (without star and M). BMC 1 var. (without star and M).

Extremely rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, a hairline flan crack at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

25'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 212; Giessener Münzhandlung 55, 1991, 151 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 290 sales.

As ancient Greek cities go, Uranopolis seems to have been a bit of an odd place. It was founded in the Chalcidice around 316 BC by Alexarchus, an eccentric brother of the Macedonian regent Cassander, as the home for a utopian community that he led. Within Uranopolis, the name of which literally means "Heavenly City," Alexarchus is said to have been revered as a living embodiment of the sun-god Helios. He is even reported to have created a special Uranopolitan dialect for his use and that of his followers that was so full of neologisms that it was incomprehensible to others. Indeed, this dialect was said to have been so difficult to understand that the Hellenistic philosopher Heraclides Lembus remarked that even Apollo Pythios, a god closely associated with wisdom and riddles, could not decipher a letter written by Alexarchus. Despite the peculiarity of Uranopolis and its inhabitants, the city was a real going concern at the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third century BC, particularly from a numismatic perspective. The city struck not only rare civic silver and bronze coins for local use, but also posthumous-Alexander tetradrachms for wider use. The present coin is a rare stater that features the same civic emblems found on the bronze issues. The sun is depicted on the obverse, apparently in symbolic reference to the leadership of Alexarchus-Helios, while Aphrodite Urania appears on the reverse. She is represented seated on a celestial globe and wearing a remarkable conical sun-tipped headdress to indicate her universal and heavenly authority. Her celestial seat may also serve to imply the belief of Alexarchus and his followers that their utopian society should be embraced everywhere. Interestingly, the Greek legends on the staters name the issuing authority as the "Uranids" whereas those of the bronze identify them as "[coins] of Uranopolis," perhaps indicating the production of each in different periods. While the tetradrachms carry the usual types of Alexander the Great, they are identified as coming from Uranopolis by the use of the headdress of Aphrodite seen on the stater as a civic symbol.

## Kingdom of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498 – 454



- 76 Octodrachm circa 492-480/479, AR 27.80 g. Horseman, wearing a *petasus* and carrying two spears, standing r. behind a horse which he is leading. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif*, p. 108, 18 and pl. XII, 6. *Traité* I, 1496 and pl. XLVII, 1. Jameson 938 (this coin). Gillet 739 (this coin as Bisalte). Raymond pl. II, 5. Rosen 117 (this coin as Bisaltae). SNG Lockett 1266. SNG ANS 1. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 125, 384.

Rare. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about very fine / very fine

6'000

Ex Cahn 9, 1901, Walcher de Moltheim, 1017; Egger XVII, 1904, Prowe, 545 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 291 sales. From the Jameson, Charles Gillet and Jonthan Rosen collections.

**Archelaos I, 413 – 399**

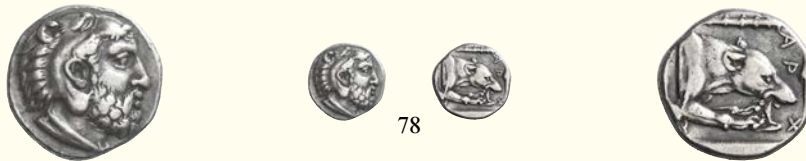


- 77 Didrachm, Aigai circa 413-399, AR 10.31g. Horseman, wearing *kausia* and *chlamys*, galloping l. and holding two spears; traces of a *kerykeion* visible on the horse's rump. Rev. AP – XE – ΛΑΟ Forepart of goat r., head turned l; all within a linear border in an incuse square. U. Westermark, *The Staters of Archelaos. A die study*, in *Essays to Carson & Jenkins*, group I, O2/R6. AMNG III, pl. XXIX, 10 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 64.

Very rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone, minor metal flaws, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 32, 1985, 52 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 293 sales.



- 78 Obol, Aigai circa 413-399, AR 1.00 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's-skin headdress. Rev. AP – X Forepart of wolf r., tearing at prey; above, club. All within shallow incuse square. Westermark, *Remarks* pl. LXIX, 6. AMNG III 8. SNG ANS 72. SNG Alpha Bank 154.

Of excellent style and metal. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 68.

**Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues**



- 79 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 342/1-337/6, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠ – ΠΙΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, thunderbolt and in exergue, N. de Nanteuil 796. SNG ANS 385. Le Rider 233b (this coin illustrated).

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'500

Ex Hirsch 41, 1964, 46 and CNG 87, 2011, 303 sales.



- 80 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-315, AR 14.25 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΟΥΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, Θ. SNG ANS 430 (these dies). SNG Alpha Bank 275 (these dies). Le Rider 439.

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style and a superb old cabinet tone. A minor metal flaw on obverse and light traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 298. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1988.

#### Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



- 81 Distater, Amphipolis circa 336-323, AV 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in outer l. field, trident. SNG Copenhagen 623. Troxell, ANS NS 21, group A. Price 171.

Struck in high relief on a full flan, minor marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

15'000

Ex Rodolfo Ratto sale 4 April 1927, 565. Privately purchased from Baldwin.



- 82 Drachm, uncertain mint in Macedon or Miletos circa 332-323, AR 4.24 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's-skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ – ΔΡΟΥ Eagle standing r., head l., on thunderbolt; in r. field, monogram. Price 153b (these dies). Thompson, ANS NS 16, pl. 22, 28b (these dies).

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

3'000

Ex Schulman 254, 1971, 3036; Leu 50, 1990, 115; NGS 2, 2002, 32; Leu 81, 2011, 182 and CNG 87, 2011, 326 sales.



- 83 Stater, Sidon 327-326 (year 7 of Abdalonymos), AV 8.63 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in outer l. field, date and palm branch and below, ΣΙ. Newell, Dated 21 (unlisted obverse die). Price 3482. Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex M&M GmbH 31, 2009, 25 and CNG 87, 2011, 347. From Tuck Pittman collection.

### Philip III Arrhideos, 323 – 317



- 84 Stater struck in name of Alexander III, Magnesia ad Meandrum 323-319, AV 8.48 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; below, cornucopia. Price 1947. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 267.

### Thrace, Abdera



- 85 Tetradrachm, magistrate Melanippo circa 450-425, AR 14.82 g. Griffin springing l.; above, cantharus. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΜΕΛΑ – ΝΙΠ – ΠΟ around raised quadripartite incuse square. All within shallow incuse square. Mionnet I, 365.5 (these dies). AMNG II 55.4 (this coin). Jameson 1033 (this coin). May, Abdera 161b (this coin). Very rare. Struck on a full flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 12'500

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul Weber, 842; Sotheby's 21 June 1990, Bunker Hunt part II, 320; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 56, 1991, 140; Lanz 60, 1992, 86; CNG 42, 1997, 284; Leu 83, 2002, 137 and Triton XIV, 2011, 43 sales. From the Jameson collection.



- 86 Stater, magistrate Apollados circa 411-385, AR 12.83 g. Griffin springing l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΑ – Α – [Α] – ΔΟΣ Apollo advancing l., holding patera in his r. hand and laurel branch over shoulder; in field to upper l., small Nike running l. and pouring libation from cantharus into Apollo's patera. May, Abdera 349 var. (unlisted reverse die). Chryssantaki-Nagle p. 123 (dating circa 367 BC).

Very rare. Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Hess-Divo 310, 2008, 59 and Nomos 3, 2011, 37 sales.



- 87 Stater circa 411-385, AR 12.91g. Griffin springing l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ – ΣΤΑ – ΓΟΡΕ – Ω Dionysus seated l. on the back of a panther advancing r., holding a *cantharus* and a *thyrsus*. All within a shallow incuse square. Gillet 837 (this obverse die). Chryssantaki-Nagle p. 123 (dating circa 361 BC). May, Abdera 398 var. (different reverse die).

Extremely rare. A very interesting and appealing reverse composition, lovely light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 44, 1989, 155 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 228 sales.

In 544 BC, a group of Teans fleeing the Persian conquest of Ionia arrived at the site of an old failed colony of Clazomenae on the southern coast of Thrace. Despite the failure of the original settlement, the Teans believed that the site still had merit and used it to found their own city, which they named Abdera. The city grew so wealthy from trade with the Thracian peoples of the interior that when Xerxes I mounted his invasion of mainland Greece in 480 BC, Abdera was given the dubious honour of hosting the Persian king and his vast army as it passed through the region. Xerxes reportedly acknowledged the hospitality of Abdera by presenting the city with a golden tiara and scimitar. Through much of the fifth and early fourth century BC, the prosperity of Abdera continued to grow although the city was frequently under Athenian influence. However, calamity struck in 376/5 BC when Abdera's jealous neighbour Maroneia assisted the Thracian Triballi in attacking the city. Abdera was only saved by the timely arrival of the Athenian general Chabrias, but the destruction wrought by the Triballi was so great that the city never fully recovered. By the mid-fourth century BC, the city had fallen into the hands of Philip II and many of the Abderites fled to Athens to avoid living under Macedonian rule. Abdera was one of the earliest Greek mints to strike coins in Thrace, beginning around 520/515 BC. The obverse of the city's coinage regularly featured an eagle-griffin derived from the civic badge of Teos, the mother city of Abdera. On issues of the late sixth and early fifth century BC, the reverse usually carried a quadripartite incuse square, but in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC the reverse type was frequently (perhaps on an annual basis) changed along with the name of the magistrate who signed there. The legend on the present coin indicates that it was struck while a certain Aristagoreus was in office, probably as the city's eponymous priest of Dionysus or Apollo. The remarkable type depicts Dionysus riding on the back of a giant panther in a manner reminiscent of later fifth-century depictions of the god riding on an ass found on the coins of Mende in Macedonia.

**Aenus**



88 Tetradrachm circa 463/2-462/1, AR 16.52 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted brim. Rev. AI – NI Goat standing r.; in lower r. field, dog r. with tail erect. All within incuse square. Gillet 813 (this coin). Gulbenkian 452 (these dies). May, Ainos –, cf. 27-30 (for the obverse A.15/1 and for reverse 21).  
Rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 20'000

Ex M&M-Leu 28 May 1974, Kunstfreud, 134; NAC 5, 1992, 119 and Leu 57, 1993, 51 sales. From the Charles Gillet and Salvesen collections

Aenus was the principal Greek settlement of eastern Thrace located along the eastern bank of the river Hebrus. The city only began striking coinage late, sometime around 474 B.C. in the aftermath of Xerxes' failed invasion of Greece and subsequent withdrawal from the region. The first tetradrachm issues were struck on a standard of three Persian sigloi, certainly due to the fact that Aenus lay within the recently-occupied Persian regions of Thrace but also in part due to the city's proximity to Asia Minor where the Persian standard was widely in use. Without the constraining tradition of an established coinage depicting archaic coin-types such as existed elsewhere in the region, Aenus was free to experiment, and its first artist commissioned to engrave dies for the city's coinage made unparalleled use of this freedom. On the obverse, he placed the head of the city's patron deity, Hermes, in profile, depicting the god wearing the felt cap or *petasos*, and on the reverse he placed the god's caduceus surrounded by the city's name within an incuse square. The nearest parallel to this obverse was the head of Athena on the coinage of Athens, but the quality of the work at Aenus is far superior to most contemporary designs from Athens. After this short-lived initial issue of tetradrachms, the caduceus of the reverse was replaced by a goat, a reference to Hermes' role as the divine goatherd, and this type would continue for all subsequent issues of tetradrachms from the city. In addition to the goat, the field usually contained a symbol to identify each particular issue of tetradrachms, such as the dog on the reverse of the coin offered here.

After two-and-a-half decades of uninterrupted production, and as elsewhere at a number of other mints, sometime shortly after 450 B.C. coinage at Aenus ceased to be struck for a period of about fifteen years. This interruption has been attributed to the Athenian Coinage Decree, which imposed Athenian silver coinage, weights and measures on all of its allies. From c. 435 B.C. until the end of the Peloponnesian War, Aenus struck tetradrachms only sporadically. The end of the fifth century saw fundamental changes in both weight and design: the old Persian standard was replaced by the Chian of about 15.5 g, and which was in use by many of Athens' enemies. At the same time, the profile head of the city's patron deity was changed to a facing portrait, following the precedent set by Kimon in Syracuse and that had become fashionable at other mints, such as Amphipolis, Klazomenai and Rhodes.



89 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 16.48 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted brim. Rev. AIN Goat walking r.; in r. field, *kerykeion*. All within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 395. SNG Lockett 1157. Boston, MFA 779. May, Ainos 259.  
Rare. A bold portrait of fine style with a lovely iridescent tone, minor marks and porosity, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Nomos 1, 2009, 33 and Nomos 3, 2011, 38 sales.



- 90 Tetradrachm circa 402-399, AR 15.65 g. Facing Head of Hermes, slightly to l., wearing brimless *petasus*. Rev. ΑΙΝΙ – Ο Goat standing r.; in r. field, corn stalk. All within partially incuse square. SNG Ashmolean 3245 (these dies). May, Ainos 325.

A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone.  
 Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Vinchon 14 April 1984, comtesse de Béhague, 81 and Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 246 sales. Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2010.

Almost certainly, this issue – like the entire wonderful series from Ainos (along with those from Amphipolis, the Ainean tetradrachms represent the highest expression of coinage art in Northern Greece) – was not produced from dies designed by local artists but is most likely the work of a great master from Magna Graecia or Sicily. In fact, the city of Ainos, which was located on the Southern Coast of Thrace, then represented a trade centre of the greatest importance (it so happens that the image on the obverse is invariably that of Hermes, who was eventually the god of trade), and because of its wealth and economic importance, was therefore able to attract the best artists of the time. The intervention of a great master is also proved by the technical perfection evidenced by the general smoothness of the design as well as the successful solution of a relevant problem in high denomination coins, i.e. the frontal rendering of the image in relief (wonderful issues such as this are limited to the period of highest perfection of Greek coinage). This specimen is also technically significant because, in contrast to most specimens of the series, the centering of the goat figure on the reverse is virtually perfect.



- 91 Diobol circa 402-399, AR 1.26 g. Head of Hermes facing slightly to l., wearing *petasus* with pelleted rim. Rev. [ΑΙ]ΝΙ Goat standing r.; in front, sprouting corn-grain. Boston, MFA 794 (these dies). May, Ainos 334.

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Lanz 150, 2010, 56 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2439 sales.



- 92 Drachm circa 357-341, AR 3.74 g. Head of Hermes facing, slightly to r., wearing a brimless *petasus*. Rev. ΑΙΝΙΟ[Ν] Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on a throne, in l. field, *cantharus*. AMNG II, 365. May, Ainos 440 var. (unlisted reverse die).

Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 236. Purchased privately in 1987.



**Apollonia Pontica**



- 93 Tetradrachm circa 350 BC, AR 16.98 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΚΛΕΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ Anchor upright; A and crayfish at sides. All within shallow incuse square. Topalov, Apollonia 50 and p. 377, 17. SNG Black Sea 165 var. (different magistrate name). SNG Berry 393 (this obverse die).  
 Very rare. A portrait of unusually fine style for this issue and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 51; M&M 73, 1988, 44 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 237 sales.

**Chersonesus**



- 94 Tetrobol circa 515-493, AR 3.40 g. Forepart of lion r., head l. Rev. Incuse square. Rosen -. SNG von Aulock -. BMC I var. (quadripartite incuse). Weber 2401.  
 Extremely rare. A very intriguing issue struck on a very broad flan.  
 Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 111; Sternberg XXI, 1988, 31 and Sternberg 35, 2000, 214 sales.



- 95 Diobol (?) circa 450-425, AR 1.15 g. Female head l. Rev. ΔΙΚΑΙΑ Bull's head facing within incuse square. Traité 1436 and pl. CCCXL, 1. Schönert-Geiss, Bisanthe 16.  
 Extremely rare. A very attractive portrait, surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 580.

**Maroneia**



96



96

96 Drachm circa 510-490, AR 3.68 g. MAPΩN Forepart of horse l.; above, bunch of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. McClean 3951 (these dies). May, Maroneia, NC 1965, pl. 111, cf. 17 (reverse die of 16). Schönert-Geiss 19. Extremely rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 61 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 77 sales.

**Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum**



97



97

97 Didrachm circa 430-420, AR 7.45 g. Facing lion. Rev. Π – Α – Ν and four-rayed star on four quarters within incuse square. Jameson 1360. Gillet 848 (this coin). Traité IV, pl. CCCLIII, 5. Weber 784. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'500

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 57; NAC 4, 1991, 90 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 212 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



98



98 Stater circa 340-325, AV 9.08 g. Bearded head of Pan l., wearing wreath of ivy leaves. Rev. Π – Α – Ν Griffin standing l., head facing on stalk of barley, holding spear in his mouth. de Luynes 1792. Weber 2690. SNG BM Black Sea 867 (this obverse die). N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, BAR Supplementary Series 33, pl. XL, 11. Gulbenkian 588. McDonald 54. Dewing 1842. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 142, 440 (this obverse die).

Rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Two minor edge nicks and a few light marks on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

Ex Busso Peus sale 395, 2008, 65.

Struck at Panticapaeum, a city in the Crimea at the outer limits of the Greek world, this gold stater offers a glimpse into the conspicuous wealth and the intriguing culture of the Scythians during the age of Alexander the Great. The origins of the Scythians were a mystery to the Greeks. Herodotus offered three versions: the first suggests they arrived from the northern steppes to displace the Cimmerians, the second two describe how they were descended from Zeus and the daughter of the Borysthenes river or from Heracles and a half-woman, half-snake who lived in the woodlands. Hence, we can understand why a Greek would think of the Scythians as rough and uncultured cousins. Colonists from Miletus founded Panticapaeum in about 600 B.C. to gain access to the raw materials and agricultural wealth of the Crimea, which was one of the main sources of grain for Athens. The exchanges between the cultures were substantial, as art objects of Greek manufacture are often found in the Crimea; but the Scythian-Greek relationship was sometimes hostile. Indeed, the Macedonian king Philip II caused the aggressive Scythian king Atheas to be murdered, and, perhaps about the time this gold stater was struck, the Scythians defeated a large army that Alexander the Great had sent against them under the command of his general Zopyrion. The artistry of the Scythians is unique because of its influences from nomadic, Greek and Near-Eastern cultures. It is imbued with a vitality and a fierceness that contrasts sharply with Greek art of the time, which had abandoned Archaic vigor in favor of idealized beauty. The griffin appears on Scythian art of other media which often is found in royal tombs known as kurgans. Sometimes the creature has horns – as on this coin – other times it has a row of spines along its head and neck that are connected by webbing. Though the bearded head on the obverse is clearly meant to represent a divinity – most likely Pan – the long hair and beard closely resemble depictions of Scythian men on other works of art, such as a contemporary gilt silver cup excavated from the Gaimanova Mogila kurgan and a particularly famous Greek gold vessel depicting Scythian men that was excavated from the Kul Oba kurgan.

### Islands off Thrace, Thasos



- 99 Tetradrachm circa 411-340, AR 15.20 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Heracles, wearing lion's skin headdress, kneeling r. and drawing bow; in r. field, thunderbolt. All within square frame. West, ANSNM 40, 39. Hurter Pixodaros Hoard pl. 22, 52a (this coin illustrated). Le Rider, Group p. 187 and pl. II, cf. 23.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Sternberg XXI, 1988, 34 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 244 sales. From the Pixodarus hoard.

### Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 323-281 and posthumous issues



- 100 Tetradrachm, uncertain Lydian mint circa 306-281, AR 16.83 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in l. field bearded head l. In exergue, monogram. Müller 452. cf. CNG sale 102, 2016, 200 (these dies).

A very rare variety. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'500

Ex Auctiones AG 18, 1989, 570 and Tkalec 9 May 2011, 42 sales.



61



63



69



71



88



90



86



87



3



44



50



59



59



83



159



101



98



59



- 101 Stater, Pella circa 286-281, AV 8.54 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner field l., monogram and on throne, Π. In exergue, K. Thompson, in Essays Robinson, 241 (these dies). Müller 504 var. Jameson 2464 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1247 (this coin). Money of the World 11 (this coin illustrated)

A portrait of fine style struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Glendining's 12 February 1958, Lockett part VI, 1164; Stack's 29 April- 1 May 1987, 1147; Stack's 2 December 1997, A.F. Lovejoy and H.M. Singer, 312 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, Millennia, 23 sales.

### Sarmatya, Tyra



- 102 Drachm circa 350-300, AR 5.79 g. Veiled head of Demeter facing slightly l., wearing wreath of grain ears. Rev. ΤΥΠΑΝΟΝ Bull butting l. SNG BM Black Sea 334. McClean 4313. SNG Stancomb 329 (this reverse die).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 215.

### Thessaly, Atrax



- 103 Tetrachalkon circa III-II century BC, Æ 11.16 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., hair bound up in a bun. Rev. ΑΤΡΑ / ΓΙΩΝ *retrograde* Horse standing r. McClean 4556 var. Rogers 168 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1033 (this coin).

Rare. A bold portrait struck in high relief and a superb brown tone. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1033.

**Eurymenai**



- 104 Trichalkon circa 352-344, Æ 7.02 g. Head of Dionysus r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. EYPYMENAIΩN Grape vine with leaves and six bunches; in r. field, dolphin swimming downwards; in l. crater. *Traité IV*, 753 and pl. CCCI, 2. *Roger 212*. *BCD Thessaly I*, 1039 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Wonderful enamel-like dark green patina.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1039.

**Gomphi-Philippopolis**



- 105 Drachm circa 350, AR 5.51 g. Head of Hera facing slightly r., wearing stephane, earrings and necklace. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ-ΠΟΛΙΤ[ΩΝ] Zeus Palamnaios seated on rock l., holding long sceptre in his r. hand and resting his l. on the rock; in l. field, thunderbolt. *BMC 1* (this obverse die). *Traité IV*, 532 and pl. CCXCI, 2 (this obverse die). *BCD Thessaly I*, 1040 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity and probably the finest specimen in private hands. A lovely portrait of Hera of excellent style perfectly centred on a full flan and with a light iridescent tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1040.

**Gyrton**



- 106 Hemidrachm circa 340, AR 2.98 g. Head of the youthful Hero Gyrton r.; in l. field, Π. Rev. ΓΥΡΤΟΝ – ΠΙ – ΟΝ Horse prancing r. *BCD Thessaly I*, 1048 (this coin).

Apparently unique. A very interesting portrait of severe style, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 56, 1991, 198 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1048 sales.

**Homolion**



107 Tetrachalkon circa 350, Æ 9.24 g. Bearded head of Philoktetes r., wearing conical pilos. Rev. OMOA – IEQN  
Serpent coiled r.; behind head, small bunch of grapes. Rogers 257. SNG Copenhagen 72. BCD Thessaly I, 1064  
(this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief and a wonderful green patina. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1064.

**Kierion**



108 Stater circa 350, AR 11.12 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. [KIEPIEIQN] Youthful Asclepius seated l. on  
rock, holding long sceptre in his l. hand and resting his r. on his knee; in l. field, tree entwined by a serpent.  
Traité IV, 508 and pl. CCLXXXIX, 21 (these dies). SNG Lewis 574 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1071  
(this coin).

Exceedingly rare, only one of four specimens known. Dark tone, surface somewhat porous, scratches on reverse and a flan crack at one o'clock on reverse. otherwise very fine 10'000

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 161 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1071 sales.

Greek myth-history held that the site of Kierion was originally settled by Aeolian Greeks who established a city there named Arne after a nearby river-nymph. The Arneans were subsequently driven out of their city by the arrival of the Thessalians, a Dorian Greek people associated with the sons of Heracles. The dispossessed Aeolians fled southwards and settled in the region Boeotia where they became the Boeotians of historical times. The Thessalians, however, took over Arne for themselves, but gave it a new name, Kierion. This extremely rare coin is one of only four staters known to have survived from antiquity down to modern times. On the obverse it features Zeus, the father of Heracles and therefore ultimate divine ancestor of the Dorian Thessalians. The reverse, however, depicts the healing-god Asclepius with his sacred serpent entwining a tree before him. While this and similar representations of the snake informed later Christian images of the serpent tempting Eve to eat from the Tree of Knowledge in the Garden of Eden, the Asclepian snake was no devil. Instead, at healing sanctuaries called Asclepieia, the sick and injured were encouraged to sleep in rooms where sacred snakes slithered about so that they could inspire dreams from the god that would reveal the proper cure. The name of the Thessalian city was used as the title for a 1968 Greek film noir directed by Dimos Theos that was controversial at the time for its criticism of the ruling Greek military junta. The film Kierion was banned from being shown in Greece until 1974, after the junta had fallen from power.



**Krannon**



- 109 Chalkous first half of IV century BC,  $\text{Æ}$  2.18 g. Head of Thessalos r., wearing *petasus*; to his r., head of bridled horse r. Rev. KPANN *retrograde* Bull butting r.; above, trident r. and below, V. Rogers 172a var. (Atrax). BCD Thessaly I, 1082 (this coin).  
Rare and in exceptional condition. Dark green patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1082.

**Lamia**



- 110 Obol circa 360-350, AR 0.85 g. Head of Dionysus l., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. ΛΑΜΙΕ – ΩΝ Amphora; above, ivy leaf; in r. field, prochous with handle to r. Georgiou 1,7. *Traité* IV, 459 and pl. CCLXXXVII, 22. BCD Thessaly I, 1090 (this coin).  
Of lovely style and with a light iridescent tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 1117, 2002, 192 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1090 sales.

**Larissa**



- 111 Drachm circa 500-479, AR 5.11 g. Horse grazing l.; above, cicada. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ-ΣΑΙΟ-Ν Sandal of Jason l.; above, double-axe. All within shallow incuse square. BMC 1. *Traité* I, 1411 and pl. XLIII, 2. Herrmann Group I and pl. I, 2 (this obverse die) and 3 (this reverse die). Jameson 2467 (this coin). Gillet 143 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1095 (this coin).  
Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone with a slightly rough surface, otherwise about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 143 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1095 sales. From the Jameson and Charles Gillet collections.



- 112 Hemidrachm circa 500-479, AR 2.61 g. Head of Jason l., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΛΑ – [PI] – ⚡AE Jason's sandal l.; all within incuse square. Herrmann Group I, p. 3 b var. (different legend). BCD Thessaly I, 1096 (this coin). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent Archaic style struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 15'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1096.

The coin designs of Larissa underwent a gradual transformation from the first issues, which probably commenced in about 479 B.C., to the last civic issues, comprised of bronzes of the 2nd and 1st Centuries B.C. This remarkable hemidrachm belongs to the earliest series, the designs of which overwhelmingly honored the Greek hero Jason (of Argonaut fame) and the sandal he lost in the River Anaurus. This mythological episode must have been quite important to the people of Larissa in the early 5th Century, yet it hardly was recalled on later issues.

Also appearing on the coins of this first issue are the nymph Larissa and a horse, two subjects that in later times would dominate the designs of Larissan coinage. A grazing horse is shown on the obverse of the largest denomination of this early series, the drachm, and the nymph is portrayed on the obverse of obols; in both instances the reverse type is the sandal of Jason.

Another important design subject, the bull, appears on early silver fractions. On obols the head and neck of a bull are paired with the reverse type of a horse head set within an incuse square. Also, bull's hooves appear on hemiobols, being paired with a variety of reverse types.

During the period c.450-400 B.C. the designs on Larissan coinage shifted focus from Jason and his sandal to bulls, horses and the nymph Larissa, who on trihemioobols and obols is shown engaged in a wide range of activities. Also honored on these small denominations is the healing-god Asclepius.

By the early 4th Century the silver coinage of Larissa entered a new phase in which drachms and hemidrachms began to be struck in large quantities. Horses and bulls (often attended to by men) and the nymph are now the exclusive design types, except for an enigmatic and rare drachm with the facing head of Aleuas and an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, which is known from a single die-pair.

For what remained of the 4th Century the drachms of Larissa abandoned the bull in favor of a singular type that pairs the facing head of the nymph with a horse. The animal typically is shown grazing or preparing to roll, but sometimes is shown prancing, appears startled, or is accompanied by a man or a foal. The nymph head on these familiar issues was inspired by the facing-head masterpiece of Kimon that appeared on tetradrachms of Syracuse late in the 5th Century. Its perfect composition was influential at mints throughout the Greek world, notably in Macedon, Thessaly and southern Asia Minor.



- 113 Obol circa 500-479, AR 1.11 g. Head of the nymph Larissa l., her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. Rev. ΛARI / Ξ Jason's sandal l., all within incuse square. BMC 3. Herrmann Group I, p. 4, 4. *Traité I*, 1415 and pl. XLIII, 6. Moustaka 171 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1097 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1097.



114

- 114 Drachm circa 460-440, AR 6.08 g. Thessalos, with *petasus* and cloak over his shoulders, striding l., holding a running bull; in l. field, branch and below, plant. In exergue, TO. Rev. ΛΑ / Ρ / ΙΣΑΙ *partially retrograde* Bridled horse galloping r.; all within incuse square. BMC 17. Herrmann Group III, pl II, 2. Lorber 2008, pl. 42, 42. *Traité* IV, 659 and pl. CCXCVI, 16 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1123 (this coin).  
Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.  
Good very fine / about extremely fine 750

Ex Numismatic Auction 2, 1983, 99 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1123 sales.



115

- 115 Hemidrachm circa 460-440, AR 3.01 g. Hero holding a band around the head of the forepart of a bull r. Rev. ΛΑ – Ρ – Ι Forepart of bridled horse r.; all within incuse square. Herrmann III B, pl, I, 23. Lorber 2008, pl. 41, 12. BCD Thessaly I, 1110 (this coin).  
Lovely iridescent tone, surface a bit rough, otherwise about extremely fine 750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1110. Privately purchased from CNG in December 1996.



116

- 116 Hemidrachm circa 460-440, AR 3.00 g. Thessalos, with *petasus* and cloak over his shoulders, striding l., holding a running bull. Rev. Λ – Α – Ρ – Ι Forepart of bridled horse r.; all within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1565. BCD Thessaly I, 1429.4 (this coin). Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex NFA Mail Bid Summer 27 June 1986, 225 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1429 (part of).



117

- 117 Trihemibol circa 460-420, AR 1.59 g. Hoof of horse l. in circular pelleted border on raised disk, all within circular border. Rev. Λ – ΑΡΙ Wreathed and draped bust of Asclepius r.; in r. field, coiled snake. All within incuse square. cf. Herrmann Group III E-F, pl. III, 15 (obol). cf. *Traité* IV, 690-691 (obol). Cf. BCD Thessaly I, 1120 (hoof of bull).

An apparently unrecorded denomination of a very rare series. Struck on an exceedingly large flan, light porosity, otherwise very fine

750

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 105.



118

118 Obol circa 440-420, AR 1.04 g. Horse advancing l. Rev. Λ – A / P – I The nymph Larissa striding l., with r. hand raised, bouncing a ball. Herrmann Group F/G IIIβ I, pl. III, 12 var. cf. *Traité* IV, 682 (later style). BCD Thessaly I, 1118 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1118.



119

119 Trihemibol circa 420-400, AR 0.99 g. Head of horned and bearded river-god facing. Rev. Λ – A Head of the nymph Larissa r.; all within an incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 1121 (this coin).

Apparently unique and unrecorded. Two very interesting portraits, surface somewhat corroded, otherwise about very fine

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1121.



120

120 Drachm circa 380-365, AR 6.06 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to l., wearing *ampyx*, earring and simple necklace. Rev. ΛΑ – P – ΙΣΑ Thessalos wearing *petasus* and *chlamys*, standing r., l. foot raised, restraining bridled horse moving r. Lorber, Middle. Series III O1/R4. BCD Thessaly I, 1151 (this coin).

A scarce type. Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise good very fine

1'000

Ex Hess-Leu 16 April 1964, 152; NAC 8, 1995, 242 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD 1151 sales.



121

121 Drachm circa 380-365, AR 5.99 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly l., wearing grain-ear wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑ – P – ΙΣΑΙΩΝ Horseman advancing r. on prancing horse, holding goad in his r. hand. Lorber, Middle. Series V, O1/R1. BCD Thessaly I, 1152 (this coin).

Perfectly struck and centred on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1152.



- 122 Didrachm circa 356-342, AR 12.29 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, slightly l., wearing *ampyx*. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ – Σ – ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse advancing r. Herrmann 35 and pl. 5, 2. Gulbenkian 474. Lorber, Staters Series A. BCD Thessaly 1, 1160.

In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Unusually centred and complete and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

12'500

Ex Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 152; NAC 8, 1995, 242 and Spink 1012, 2010, 1244 sales.



- 123 Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.04 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, slightly l., wearing *ampyx*, pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse r., preparing to roll over. Hermann pl. V, 5 var. Lorber, 2008 34 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1154 (this coin).

Struck in high relief and with a superb iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1154.

### Magnetes



- 124 Drachm circa 47-44, AR 3.41 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗ – ΤΩΝ / [H]ΙΘΕΑΝΑΡΟ Artemis, holding bow, seated l. on prow. Furtwängler, Emission G. SNG Copenhagen 154. SNG Munich 97. BCD Thessaly 1, 1188 (this coin). Old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1188.



125

- 125 **Elagabalus, 218-222.** Three Assaria circa 218-222, Æ 7.76 g. AY•K•M•AYP ANTΩNINOC Laureate bust r. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩ – Ν / ΧεΙΡΩΝ The centaur Chiron galloping r., raising his r. hand and holding a palm branch over his l. shoulder; above, Γ and below his forelegs, lyre. Moustaka 189 (this coin, identified as Elagabalus but erroneously given the dates of the sole reign of Caracalla). BCD Thessaly 1, 1194 (this coin).  
In an exceptional state of preservation. Lovely brown tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1194.

**Meliboia**



126

- 126 Trichalkon circa 352-344, Æ 7.98 g. Head of nymph r., wearing earring. Rev. ΜΕΛΙΒΟΕΩΝ Bunch of grapes within ivy wreath. Helly 2004 pl. 3, 24 (Eurymenai). SNG Copenhagen 249 (Rhizos). Rogers -. BCD Thessaly 1, 1195 (this coin).  
Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, the only specimen with a readable inscription. Dark tone, weakly struck on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1195.



127

- 127 Chalkous circa 352-344, Æ 1.92 g. Head of the nymph Meliboeia r., wearing earring; in l. field, Λ. Rev. ΜΕ – ΑΙ Bunch of grapes. Rogers 392 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1197 (this coin).  
An extremely rare variety. An exquisite portrait of fine style, dark brown tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1197.

**Melitaia**



128

- 128 Chalkous 400-350, Æ 2.14 g. Laureate head of Zeus l.; in r. field, thunderbolt. Rev. Μ – Ε / Α – Ι Bee. Rogers 398. Traité 473 and pl. CCLXXXVIII, 10. BCD Thessaly 1, 1199 (this coin).  
A spectacular portrait of magnificent style and a wonderful green patina. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1199.

**Methy lion**



- 129 Hemidrachm circa 465-460, AR 2.64 g. Forepart of a horse l. Rev. ME – ΘV Barley grain in opening pod. cf. Heyman 1 (drachm). BCD Thessaly 1, 1200 (this coin).  
Extremely rare, the finest of only two specimens known. Light tone. A minor scratch on obverse and surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex CNG Mail bid 73, 2006 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1200 sales.

**The Oitaioi**



- 130 Hemidrachm, Herakleia Trachinia circa 360-340, AR 2.80 g. Lion's head l., with spear in its jaws. Rev. OITΑΩΝ *retrograde* Heracles standing facing, holding club. SNG Copenhagen 176. SNG Munich 123. Valassiadis 1. BCD Thessaly 1, 1211 (this coin).  
Lovely light iridescent tone, minor marks and light traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1211.



- 131 Chalkous, Herakleia Trachinia circa 360-340, Æ 2.08 g. Lion's head l., with spear in its jaws. Rev. OIT / AQN Curved knife and spear r. BMC 5. Rogers 414. Traité IV, 442 and pl. CCLXXXII, 6. SNG Copenhagen 178. Valassiadis 11. BCD Thessaly 1, 1214 (this coin).  
Lovely green patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1214. Privately purchased from M&M in January 1984. From an old English collection.

**The Perrhaiboi**



132

- 132 Drachm circa 460-440, AR 5.88 g. Thessalian Hero walking r., with cloak and *petasus*, striding r., holding band around the head of bull running r.; in l. field, floral rosette. Rev. ΠΕ Bridled horse trotting l., with loose reins; below, two geometric countermarks within square indents. All within incuse square. *Traité* IV 571 and pl. CCXCII, 19 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1238 (this coin).

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on fine metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Two counter-marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1238.



133

- 133 Trihemibol circa 450-430, AR 1.39 g. Thessalian horseman advancing l., with *petasus* and *chlamys*, holding two spears; below, altar. Rev. Π – Ε – Ρ – Α Athena (?), draped, seated l., holding crested Corinthian helmet. Moustaka 46. BCD Thessaly 1, 1241 (this coin). cf. M&M GmbH sale 8, 2001, 127 (these dies).

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1241.

**Phalanna**



134

- 134 Drachm circa 360-340, AR 5.57 g. Youthful male head r. (Peloros?). Rev. ΦΑΛ – ΑΝΝΑ – ΙΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r. BMC 1. Papaevangelou-Genakos 1. *Traité* IV, 583 and pl. CCXCIII, 7 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1250 (this coin).

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1250.



**Pharkadon**



- 135 Hemidrachm circa 460-440, AR 2.99 g. Thessalos striding r., with cloak and *petasus*, holding a band in both his hands around the head of the forepart of a bull running r. Rev. ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟΝΙ Forepart of a horse r.; all within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 210 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1267 (this coin).  
Struck on an exceptionally large flan and fresh metal. Lovely iridescent tone, a minor edge-nick at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1267. Privately purchased from F. Kovac in March 1976.



- 136 Dichalkon circa 400-350, Æ 2.99 g. Horse grazing r. Rev. ΦΑΡΚ / ΔΟΝΟ Crescent over star of six rays. BMC 9 var. Rogers 462-3 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1276 (this coin).  
Very rare. Lovely green patina and about extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1276.

**Pharsalos**



- 137 Hemidrachm mid-late V century BC, AR 3.05 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring and crested Attic helmet with raised cheek pieces. Rev. Φ – ΑΡ Horse's head r.; all within shallow incuse. Lavva 47c, O29/R24a (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1282 (this coin).  
Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1282.



- 138 Drachm, signed by the engraver Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 6.08 g. Head of Athena r., wearing pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet adorned with a figure of Scylla r.; behind neck, TH / MI. Rev. Φ – Α / Ρ – Σ *partially retrograde* Thessalian horseman galloping r., wearing *petasus*, *chlamys* and *chiton*, and brandishing a *lagobolon*. Lavva 156b (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1288 (this coin).  
A very elegant portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone.  
A cut on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 408 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1288 sales. Privately purchased from Leu in October 1979.



139

- 139 Drachm late V-mid IV century BC, AR 5.75 g. Head of Athena r., wearing pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet adorned with a tendril and a griffin, with lowered cheek pieces; behind neck, E. Rev.  $\Phi - A / P - \Sigma$  *partially retrograde* Thessalian horseman galloping r., wearing Thessalian helmet, *chlamys* and *chiton*, and brandishing a *lagobolon*. Lavva 163c (this coin). BCDThessaly 1, 1291 (this coin).

A very rare variety. Of excellent style and with a light tone, a minor mark and surface somewhat rough, otherwise about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1291.



140

- 140 Chalkous early IV century BC,  $\text{AE}$  2.08 g. Helmeted head of Athena Parthenos facing, slightly l. Rev.  $\Phi - A - P - \Sigma - [\dots] I - \Omega - N$  Thessalian horseman, wearing *petasus* and *chlamys*, riding r. Lavva 354 (these dies). Rogers 488 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1296 (this coin).

Very rare. Dark green patina and about extremely fine

300

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1296.

### Pherai



141

- 141 Drachm circa 460-440, AR 6.08 g. Thessalos, with *petasus*, advancing r., holding a band in both his hands around the head of a bull running r. Rev.  $\Phi - E - R - A$  Bridled horse trotting l.; in r. field, lion's head fountain spout with water pouring from its jaws. All within incuse square. BMC 2 (these dies, but inscription misread). BCD Thessaly 1, 1301 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest drachms of Pherai known. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Hess 253, 1983, 165 and Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1301 sales.



142

- 142 Dichalkon circa 404-369,  $\text{Æ}$  4.95 g. Head of Ennodia r., wearing pearl necklace; behind her neck, long torch with flames on the r. and below neck, traces of three uncertain letters. Rev.  $\Phi\text{EPAION}$  Lion's head spout r., water pouring from its mouth. Rogers 512 (but no obverse letters noted). BCD Thessaly 1, 1304 (this coin).  
Rare. Dark green patina and good very fine 300

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1304.



143

- 143 *Alexander tyrant, 369-358*. Drachm circa 369-358, AR 6.12 g. Head of Ennodia r., wearing earring and necklace; in r. field, torch. Rev.  $\text{A}\Lambda\text{E}\Xi\text{A}\text{N}\Delta\text{P}\text{O}\Upsilon$  Lion's head with open jaws r.; below, boar's head r. BCD Thessaly 1, 1311 (this coin).

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type of which this is the finest specimen in private hands. Struck in high relief on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 44, 1989, 293 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1311 sales.



144

- 144 Hemidrachm circa 302-286, AR 2.78 g. Head of Ennodia l., wearing myrtle wreath, pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind head, torch. Rev.  $\Phi\text{EPAIOY}\text{N}$  The draped nymph Hypereia, standing l., touching lion's head spout, from which pours water r.; below, wreath enclosing  $\text{A}\Sigma / \text{T}\text{O}$ . BMC 20. SNG Copenhagen 239. *Traité* IV, 607 and pl. CCXCIV, 9. BCD Thessaly 1, 1321 (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1321.



145



145 Hemidrachm circa 280-270, AR 2.51 g. Head of the nymph Hypereia facing, slightly l., wearing wreath of reeds, earring and necklace; in l. field, fish swimming upwards. Rev. ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ Ennodia, wearing *chiton* and wreath in her hair and holding transverse torch, seated facing on horse r.; above in l. field, lion's head water spout l. Weber 2926 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1614 (this coin). *Traité* IV, 625 and pl. CCXCV, 3. BCD Thessaly 1, 1323 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A portrait of exquisite style and a dark patina, light scratches on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 3'000

Ex Naville VI, 1924, Bement, 934; Glendining 12 February 1958, Lockett part VI, 1476; and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1323 sales. Privately purchased from Baldwin & Sons in 1971 and from the sir H. Weber and Empedocles collections.

### Skotussa



146



146 Drachm late V century BC, AR 6.02 g. Forepart of horse r.; below, ΠΥ – N partially retrograde. Rev. ΣΚ – O Barley grain; all within incuse square. *Traité* IV, 626 and pl. CCXCV, 6. BCD Thessaly 1, 1333 (this coin). cf. Auctiones sale 7, 1977, 164 (this obverse die). Light tone and about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1333.

### Thebai



147



147 Hemidrachm circa 302-286, AR 2.62 g. Wreathed and veiled head of Demeter r. Rev. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Protosilaos, wearing crested helmet and armour, holding shield in his l. hand and sword in his r., advancing r. over waves; in l. field, prow. BMC 1. Moustaka pl 11, 92 (the coin on the l.). SNG Copenhagen 259. BCD Thessaly 1, 1347 (this coin). Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1347.

**Thessalian League.**



148



148 Drachm circa 470-460, AR 5.95 g. Forepart of horse l. Rev. Φ – Ε Wheat grain with hull; all within incuse square. BMC 4 (Pherai). Franke 1970, 11. *Traité* I, 1027, 1433 (wrongly numbered as 1413). BCD Thessaly 1, 1001 (this coin).

Extremely rare and probably the finest example known. Struck in high relief with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Helios 2, 2008, 113 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1001 sales.



149



149 Hemidrachm circa 470-460, AR 2.81 g. Forepart of prancing horse r., emerging from rocks; on horse's flank, traces of a brand mark (possibly Λ). Rev. ΦΕΘΑ retrograde Head of bearded Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress; all within incuse square. *Traité* IV 603 and pl. CCXCIV 5. BCD Thessaly 1, 1006 (this coin).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1006.



150



150 Obol circa 470-460, AR 0.89 g. Head of bridled horse r. Rev. ΦΕ / ΤΑ Wheat grain with hull; all within incuse square. Franke, 1970, 9 and fig. 10. BCD Thessaly 1, 1005 (this coin).

lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

300

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1005.

**Trikka**



151

- 151 Hemiobol late V century BC, AR 0.58 g. Youthful bare male head r. Rev. TP – IK Forepart of horse r.; all within shallow incuse. BCD Thessaly 1, 1356 (this coin). cf. CNG Mail bid sale 82, 2009, 481 (these dies).  
Exceedingly rare. Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1356.

**Islands off Thessaly, Skiathos**



152

- 152 Chalkous circa 350-344, Æ 1.81 g. Male head l., wearing taenia. Rev. ΣΚΙ / ΑΘΙ *Kerykeion*. Rogers 573. BCD Thessaly 1, 1366 (this coin).  
A light green patina of enchanting beauty with some breaks on the edge, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1366.

**Skyros**



153

153

- 153 Didrachm circa 485-480, AR 8.75 g. Two long horned and bearded goats, opposed vertically, back to back, with their heads turned inwards and their legs extended; between them, five-lobed fig leaf. Rev. Stellate design; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly 1, 1367 (this coin). cf. Balcer A.7/P.4 (these dies).  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone, areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Myers 13, 1976, 157 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1367 sales.

The rugged island of Skyros off the coast of Thessaly was never a place of great importance, although it became a base for Dolopian pirates in the early fifth century BC. The Dolopians are variously described as a Thessalian or Aitolian Greek people who were much given to maintaining themselves through plunder. It is tempting if perhaps a little speculative to suggest that the somewhat crude Archaic silver coinage attributed to Skyros might have been struck by the Dolopians of Skyros from the plunder that they took attacking unwary vessels in the Aegean Sea.

Dolopian piracy was brought to a sudden end in c. 475 BC when the Athenian fleet under Kimon rooted the Dolopians out of Skyros and replaced them with Athenian cleruchs (colonists who retained citizen rights at Athens). The Athenians claimed justification in colonizing the island as it was said to be the burial place of the great Athenian hero, Theseus. As proof of this, Kimon reportedly found his bones and carried them back for reburial in the Theseion at Athens.

**Illyria, Damastion**



154 Tetradrachm circa 400-380, AR 13.64 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΔΑΜΑ – ΣΤΙΝΩΝ Tripod, within a shallow incuse square. *Traité* IV, pl. 285, 14. Dewing 1422 (these dies). May, Damastion Group III, 7i (this coin).

A very attractive portrait struck in high relief and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hamburger 29 May 1929, Berlin duplicates, 207; NFA 19 April 1960, 290; Leu 33, 1983, 306; M&M 73, 1988, 154 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 339 sales.

**Epirus, The Epirote Republic**



155 Drachm circa 234/3-168, AR 4.98 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, monogram. Rev. ΑΠΕΙ / ΡΩΤΑΝ Eagle with closed wings standing right on thunderbolt; all within wreath. Franke, Epirus, 32ff. SNG Copenhagen 114.

Rare. A portrait of lovely style and a superb old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 138, 2005, 64 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 156 sales.

**Islands off Epirus, Corcyra**



156 Stater circa 400, AR 11.22 g. Cow standing l., looking back at suckling calf standing r. below. Rev. ϘOP Double stellate pattern, divided by double line, in linear square frame. BMC 66. Gillet 891 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1667.

Well struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 212; LHH 102, 2008, 153 and NGSA 6, 2010, 59 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

**Acarmania, Leucas**



157



- 157 Drachm circa 430-400, AR 2.80 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l.; in r. field, Λ. All within incuse square. Jameson 1136 (this coin). Dewing 1808 (these dies). BMC 111. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 181 var. (Pegasus l. but this reverse die).

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty and superb old cabinet tone.

Irregular flan, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 327. From the Jameson and Rockefeller/DR. Alfred E. Mirsky collections.



158



- 158 Drachm circa 380-350, AR 2.76 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Aphrodite facing, turned slightly r., wearing a pearl necklace; in r. field, retrograde Σ. Traité II, IV p. 78, 157 and pl. CCLXXVI, 15-16. BMC 115. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 211 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Struck in high relief and with a wonderful iridescent tone, minor flan crack at twelve o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex M&M GmbH, 2007, BCD, 211 and Nomos 3, 2011, 77 sales.

**Acarnian League. Federal coinage**



159



- 159 1/4 stater, Leucas circa 250, AV 2.13 g. Head of the river-god Acheloos r. Rev. AKAPNANΩN Apollo, nude but for drapery over r. leg, seated l., holding bow and resting l. arm on seat; in exergue, I. de Luynes 1916 var. (different control marks). BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 14 var. (different control mark).

Extremely rare and a very pleasant specimen of this intriguing issue.

Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Nomos sale 3, 2011, 78.



### Locris, Locris Opuntii



- 160 Stater circa 420-380, AR 12.25 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing wreath of barley and reeds, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΟΠΙΟΝ – ΤΙΟΝ Ajax the Lesser, nude but for crested Corinthian helmet, striding r. on rocky ground, holding short sword in his r. hand, and round shield decorated with coiled serpent in his l. hand; between his legs, laurel twig with berry and two leaves. Weber 3140. SNG Fitzwilliam 2801 (this reverse die). Delbridge, Corpus group 5, 64e (this coin). BCD Lokris-Phokis 16 (this coin).  
A rare variety. Well struck in high relief and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Glendining's 10 December 1986, Knoepke 196; NAC 55, 2010, BCD 16 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 176.

### Boeotia, Thebes



- 161 **Federal Coinage.** Drachm circa 225-171, AR 5.03 g. Laureate head of Poseidon r. Rev. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Nike standing l., holding sceptre and wreath; in inner l. field, club downwards. Pozzi 3316. E. Vlachogianni, A hoard of coins from Thebes, in NomKhron 19 (2000), p. 78 and pl. I, 449. BCD Boiotia 139 (this coin).  
A bold portrait and a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 500

Ex Superior 11 June 1986, Robert L. Grover, 1050; Triton IX, 2006, BCD, 139 and Busso Peus 403, 2011, 78 sales.

### Thespiai



- 162 Stater early-mid IV century BC, AR 12.19 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. [ΘΕΣΠΙ] – ΙΚΟΝ Head of Aphrodite Melainis r.; in r. field, crescent. Head, Boeotia p. 56 and pl. IV, 20 (these dies). BMC 9 (these dies). Boston MFA Supp. 94 (this reverse die). BCD Boiotia 605 (these dies).  
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, almost invisible traces of die-shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 75 and Triton XIV, 2011, 121 sales.

**Euboia, Euboian League**



163

163 Stater circa 375-357, AR 12.07 g. Cow crouched l., with head r. Rev. EY[B] Diademed head of the nymph Euboia r., wearing a half-moon shaped earring. All within shallow incuse square. McClean 5703 (these dies). *Traité*, pl. CXCVII, 18. W.P. Wallace, *NNM* 134, 1956, p. 137 and pl. IV, 4 (this reverse die). *BCD Euboia* 2 (these dies).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Kirk Davis 34, 2001, 52; Kirk Davis 40, 2002, 57; Hirsch *Nacf.* 239, 2005, 1370 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 44 sales. From Fallani, Jacques Matosian and BCD collections.

The elongated island of Euboia, located off the coast of Thessaly, Boiotia, and Attica was believed to have been broken off of mainland Greece by a major earthquake. It was known as a good region for pasturing cattle and as a strategic location. Movement from Thessaly to Central Greece was easier through Euboia than via the dangerous passes through the mountains thanks to a bridge connecting the island to Attica. Chalkis, Eretria, Histiaia, and Karystos, the four major cities of Euboia appear to have banded together to form a federal state known as the Euboian League. It is thought that the cities were influenced to establish the league at this time by their close alliance with Thebes and the Boiotian League. The Thebans strongly supported the creation of larger states-federal or otherwise-as a bulwark against the restoration of Spartan power after 371 BC, as in the case of Messenia and the Arkadian League. This first Euboian League is thought to have flourished while Theban hegemony remained strong in Greece, but came to be driven by pro-Athenian and pro-Theban factionalism as Theban power waned. By 357 BC, the league had disintegrated and individual Euboian cities became members of a new Athenian Naval League. It was subsequently restored in the 350s BC in an attempt to resist increasing Athenian influence over Euboia and its cities. This stater is a beautiful example of the federal coinage struck for the Theban-sponsored Euboian League. It features the head of the eponymous nymph Euboia. According to one mythological tradition she was rooted in the sea by Poseidon himself. The recumbent bull on the obverse is a pun on the name of the island. Euboia literally means "Rich in Cattle".

**Chalcis**



164

164 Drachm circa 290-271, AR 3.69 g. Head of the nymph Chalcis r. wearing earring and necklace. Rev. X – AA Eagle standing r. with open wings pecking at snake held in its talons; in r. field, trophy. Picard 26. *BCD Euboia* 171 (this obverse die).

A portrait of excellent style and a finely detailed reverse composition. A wonderful old cabinet tone, extremely fine / good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein 21, 1989, 61 and M&M 77, 1992, 71 sales. Privatley purchased from Tradart in December 2010.

Attica, Athens



- 165 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 17.09 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 6, 22-23 (these dies). Seltman 302d (this coin). Cahn, Münzkunde und Archäologie 1975, p. 94, fig. 5a (this coin). Gillet 937 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this very interesting issue, one of the earliest owls of the Athenian series. A portrait of magnificent style struck in high relief on a very broad flan and with a light old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 5 July 1910, Warren, 13 and M&M Leu 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 25, Sotheby's 19 June 1990, Hunt part I, 58 sales. From the Charles Gillet and Harald Salvesen collections.

The introduction of the Athenian "owl" tetradrachm in the late sixth century BC and its establishment of its types as the unchanging emblems of Athens in the early fifth century BC marked an historical watershed. Thanks to the production of the "owls" from silver mined locally at Laurion in Attica, Athens was able to finance the construction of the fleet that permitted the evacuation of the city when the Persians advanced into Greece and brought the Athenians victory at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC. The coins also helped pay for the reconstruction of Athens once the Persians departed. Without the "owls" it is far from clear that Athens would have survived the calamity so well. Once Athens was back on its feet, the owls became a tool for bringing the Greek war of revenge to the Persian Empire by financing the development of both the fleet and the Athenian-led Delian League. Through the league membership, Athens established a great naval empire in the Aegean. By 447 BC all members were required to use Athenian coinage, which spread the owls even further afield. Through interactions with Athens and its allies as well as with Greek mercenaries desirous of payment in coin that was recognised just about everywhere in their homeland, the Athenian tetradrachm became familiar (and was frequently imitated) even in territories of Persian satraps and among the peoples of the ancient Near East. By the time Alexander the Great began the conquest of the Persian Empire in 336 BC and was considering an imperial coinage policy of his own, the Athenian owl had been an international currency for more than a century. It was truly one of the great success stories of ancient Greek coinage.



- 166 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 17.38 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring; on forehead, large pellet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 6, 8. Asyut 261 (this coin illustrated). Seltman 337.

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a portrait of Athena of masterly style. Lovely old cabinet tone, a very deep test cut, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

5'000

Ex Morton & Eden sale 64, 2013, 42. From the Hugh Griffin collection and from the Asyut hoard.



- 167 Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 17.87 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 5, 42 (this coin illustrated). Seltman, Group P, pl. XXIII, 8 (this coin illustrated and listed as ancient forgery). Very rare. Attractive old cabinet tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1906, Weber, 1641; NAC 54, 2010, 95 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2450 sales. From the Goekoop collection.



- 168 Tetradrachm, Attic mint circa 500-480, AR 17.37 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 4, 34. Rosen 199. Seltman 356. Rare. Old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 362. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.



- 169 Tetradrachm circa 475-470, AR 17.20 g. Head of Athena r., wearing round earring and crested helmet decorated with zig-zag and pellet pattern on crest, four olive leaves upright on forehead. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in field l., olive on short stalk and leaves on long stalks hanging vertically. To l. close to owl's neck, moon crescent. The whole within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1835. Seltman pl. 8, 5. Starr, Group I, cf. 4. Seltman Group N, cf. 410-411.

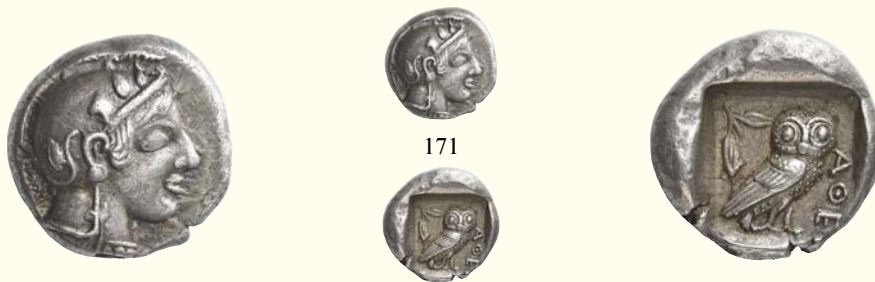
Extremely rare and a very interesting issue. Struck on a narrow flan, reverse slightly off-centre and a minor die-break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sternberg sale XVIII, 1986, 102. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



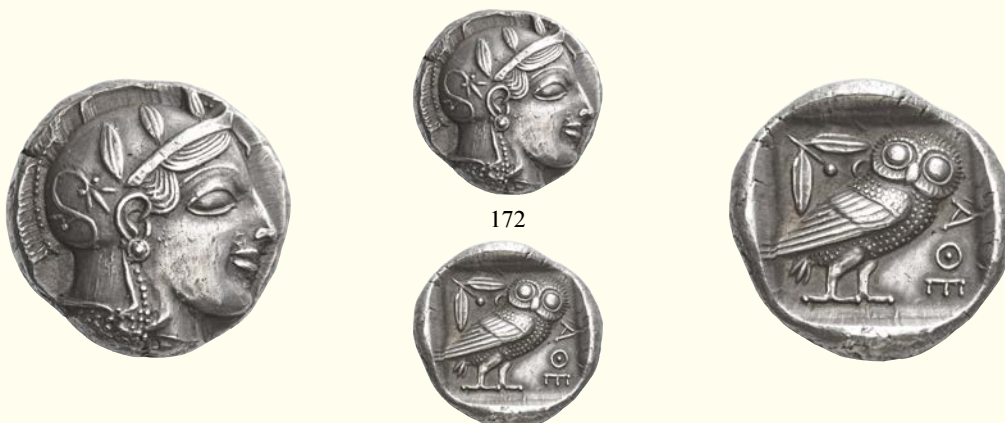
- 170 Tetradrachm circa 470, AR 17.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. IX, 5. Seltman 434. Starr, Group III, 97. Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor flan crack at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M 37, 1968, 190; NFA VI, 1979, 188 and Leu 13, 1975, 155 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



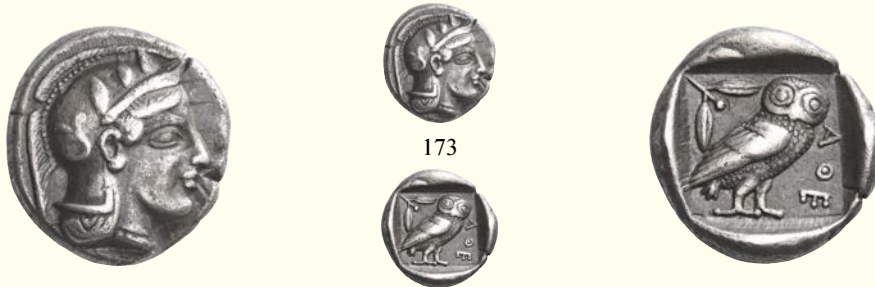
- 171 Drachm circa 470-460, AR 4.25 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves; all within partially incuse square. SNG Berry 676. Svoronos pl. IX, 25. Seltman pl. XXII, pp. Starr, Group IIB, 51. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'000

From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 172 Tetradrachm circa 455, AR 17.30 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. X, 9. Starr Group V, 196. Struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone, minor areas of smoothing on cheek, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'000

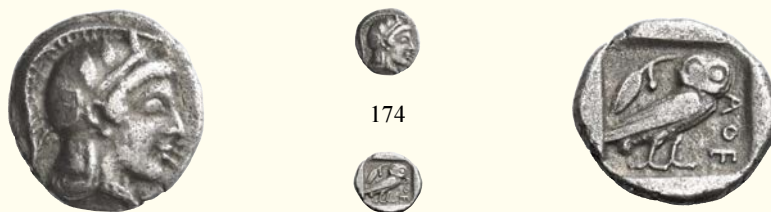
Ex Sternberg sale XIX, 1987, 156. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 173 Drachm circa 450-430, AR 4.24 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with leaves; all within partially incuse square. SNG Berry 676. Svoronos pl. X, cf. 21. Starr, Group V, 217.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Monetaarium SKA 43, 1985, 36; Sternberg 32, 1996, 25 Busso Peus 355, 1998, 708 and Triton II, 1998, 371 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 174 Obol circa 450-430, AR 0.65 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with leaf and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Boston, MFA 1072. Svoronos pl. X, 41.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 500

From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 175 Hemiobol circa 450-430, AR 0.34 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with folded wings, head facing; olive sprig in upper l. field; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. XIII, 42. SNG Copenhagen 59ff. Dewing 1609-1610. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Schweizerischer Bankverein sale 17, 1987, 42. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

**Islands off Attica, Aegina**



- 176 Stater circa 530-510, AR 12.22 g. Sea turtle, with three dots on collar and row of dots down its back. Rev. Deep incuse square. Dewing 1655. Boston, MFA 1106. Holloway, ANSMN 17, pl. VIII, 9 (these dies). Milbank pl. I, 2. Rosen 208 (this coin)  
 Extremely rare and undoubtedly one of the earliest issues of Aegina. In unusually good condition for such an early type. Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased at TEFAF 2011 and from the Rosen collection.

This exceptionally preserved silver stater belongs to the very first issue produced by Aegina in the late sixth century BC. Aegina holds a very special place in the history of Greek coinage in that it was held by such ancient authorities as Ephorus of Cyme and the author of the Parian Chronicle that it was the first city in Greece to strike silver coins. However, according to their chronologies, silver coinage was introduced at Aegina implausibly early, in the late eighth or early seventh century BC, while the city was ruled by the Argive tyrant Pheidon. Indeed, this same Pheidon was also said to have been responsible for inventing the names of the coin denominations obol and drachma and providing systems of weights and measures that came into use throughout the Peloponnesus. While Pheidon cannot have been responsible for the beginning of silver coinage at Aegina the traditions associated with him do reflect the great impact that Aeginetic coinage had on the Peloponnesus. The city's coins, which came to be known simply as "turtles" after the image of the sea turtle on the obverse, circulated widely throughout southern Greece causing the Aeginetic weight standard to become preferred in the region, seemingly echoing the memory of Pheidon's influential weights and coin denominations. The Aeginetic weight standard was so popular that it was still employed by Peloponnesian mints into the third century BC. It has been surmised that the lighter symmachic standard was adopted in the mid to late third century BC in response to the many earlier Aeginetic -standard coins that continued to circulate despite their loss of weight due to wear. Despite the waning of Aegina's political and economic fortunes already in the late fifth century BC, the influence of the city's turtles in the Peloponnesus was very long indeed.



- 177 Stater circa 500-480, AR 12.38 g. Sea-turtle with heavy collar and dots running down its back. Rev. Large skew pattern incuse. Dewing 1674. Holloway, ANSMN 17, pl. VI, 4. Milbank, ANSNM 24, p. I, 14-15.  
 Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 3'500

Privately purchased from Tradart in 2011.



- 178 Stater circa 350, AR 12.26 g. A – I Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Incuse square of five skew patterns; the two upper ones containing N – I and the lower on l. containing a dolphin. BMC 190. SNG Lockett 1997. Milbank pl. III, 6.  
 Perfectly struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 7500  
 Ex Sternberg XII, 1982, 166 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 111 sales.

**Corinthia, Corinth**



- 179 Stater circa 400-375, AR 8.56 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, *thymiaterion*. Ravel 574. Calciati, Pegasi 238/2 (these dies).  
 Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1500  
 Ex Spink sale 13015, 2013, 64.

**Elis, Olympia**



- 180 Stater circa 420, 90th Olympiad, AR 11.94 g. Eagle perched r. on dead hare. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt; all within olive wreath. Seltman 141. BCD Olympia 59 (this obverse die).  
 Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. Light tone, unobtrusive countermark on obverse, otherwise good very fine 5000  
 Ex Antiqua list 2006, 12; NAC 52, 2009, 138 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 52 sales.





181



181

181 Stater signed by Da circa 400, 93rd Olympiad, AR 12.10 g. Eagle's head l., below, poplar leaf inscribed [ΔΑ]. Rev. F – A Winged thunderbolt flanked by two olive twigs. Jameson 1231 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 157, 500 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 541 (this obverse die). Seltman, Olympia 149. BCD Olympia –.

Very rare and in fine condition for this extremely difficult issue.

Countermark on obverse, lightly toned and very fine 4'000

Ex NAC 52, 2009, 140 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 56 sales.



182



182 Stater, Hera mint 388, 98th Olympiad, AR 12.12 g. Head of Hera r., wearing *stephane* ornamented with palmettes. Rev. F – A Flaming thunderbolt within olive wreath. Seltman, Olympia 284 (EM/0γ). BMC 57 (these dies). Gillet 985 (this coin). Katoché 284h (this coin). BCD Olympia 94 (this coin).

Wonderful old cabinet tone, two countermarks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'500

Ex Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 94 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 189 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection and from the Katoché hoard (IGCH 48)



183



183 Stater, Hera mint 356, 106th Olympiad, AR 12.15 g. F – A Head of Hera r., wearing *stephane* ornamented with a palmette and a lily. Rev. Eagle standing r., with closed wings and head turned back; all within olive wreath. Seltman, Olympia 309 var. (EX/ unlisted reverse die). BCD Peloponnesos 644 (these dies). BCD Olympia –.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone.

About extremely fine 5'000

Ex Künker sale 182, 2011, 248.



105



123



145



112



130



122



143



143



149



160



162



165



164



178



187



190



190

## Arcadia, Phenus



- 184 Obol circa 370-340, AR 0.85 g. Youthful bust of Hermes r., cloaked and wearing *petasus* around neck. Rev. ΦΕ Ram standing r.; above, *kerykeion*. Traité III, 890. BMC 5. Weber 4317. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1608. BCD Peloponnesos II, 2697 (this reverse die).

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 256.

## The Cyclades, Delos



- 185 Euboic didrachm or stater circa 470, AR 7.60 g. Seven-stringed cithara. Rev. Four-stringed lyre within incuse square. Sheedy –.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. Dark tone, a very deep test cut, otherwise very fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 601.

The archaic coins of Delos depict on their obverse a cithara with strings ranging in number from three to seven. On all but the last issue of the archaic period the reverse is a utilitarian incuse punch of varying format. It is only with the fourth and final Archaic issue documented by Sheedy that a reverse type is employed: a wheel-like device with an ethnic within its angles, all set within a shallow incuse square. Sheedy knew of only two fractional silver coins from the final series: a tritartemorion of 0.45 grams and a hemiobol of 0.33 grams. The present coin appears to be undocumented, and represents a remarkable addition to the coinage of this famous island. It resembles the standard issues of Delos by having on its obverse a cithara (above which there is an incomplete object or letter), but replaces the reverse punch with a fully realized, artistic reverse type of a lyre set into a shallow square. The cithara ('box lyre'), with an often-elongated wooden sound box and straight arms, was sacred to Apollo, and thus was one of the most familiar musical instruments of the ancient world. It seems to have been derived from the first string instrument, the lyra ('bowl lyre'), which had curved arms and a sound box fabricated of tortoiseshell. The lyra was invented by Hermes while still an infant, as related in one version of the myth recorded by the Roman-era mythographer Pseudo-Apollodorus (Bibliotheca 3. 113): Hermes "...found a tortoise feeding. He cleaned it out, and stretched across the shell strings made from the cattle [of Apollo] he had sacrificed, and when he had thus devised a lyre he also invented a plectrum... When Apollo heard the lyre, he exchanged the cattle for that". Though in Classical and Hellenistic times Delos was important for its treasury, in the Archaic period its economic survival depended on its ideal location and facilities for trade, and its famous sanctuary of Apollo, which likely drew visitors on a regular basis and would have been especially well attended during its festival, which Thucydides (3.104) describes as a popular event.

When this coin was offered at auction, some scholars doubted its authenticity. Their reservations derived from the fact that the style of the lyre on the obverse was stylistically compatible with the first issues of Delos-datable to the end of the sixth century, whilst the incuse square and the cithara on the reverse were datable to at least 50 years later. Objectively, this enigma is numismatically difficult to explain and could cast doubt over the authenticity of this coin. However, a technical analysis of the coin suggests the exact opposite. Indeed, the coin presents a very deep test cut with characteristics which would be impossible for a counterfeiter to reproduce. The oxidization of the surface of this coin is uniform and even develops into the test cut, clearly indicating that the coin had the test cut when it was interred and that this feature could not have been produced at a later stage by a forger. Had this been the case, even using ancient metal, the internal part of the test cut would have resulted in exposing fresh metal. It is also worth noting that when we look even more closely, the test cut also presents completely perpendicular walls which would have been impossible to reproduce using fusion or pressure-casting techniques. To conclude, the technical analysis carried out on this coin can only confirm its authenticity and its stylistic inconsistency is a mystery which warrants further investigation without erroneously condemning an unquestionably authentic coin.

**Melos**



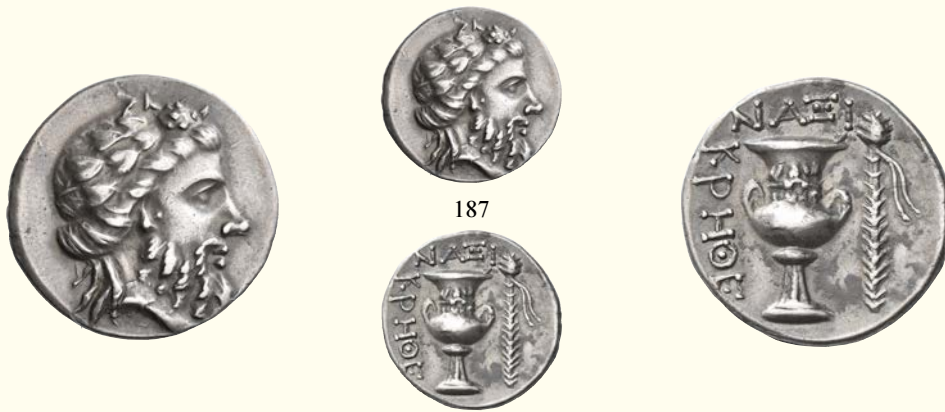
186

186 Stater circa 425-415, AR 14.04 g. Apple with stem. Rev. [M]AA – ION Three dolphins swimming around a large central pellet, all within a dotted circle within a shallow incuse circle. *Traité* 1367 and pl. CCXLII, 11 (these dies). Jameson 1288 (these dies). Pozzi 2033 (this coin). McClean 7263, pl. 246.7 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2614 (this coins). AGC 124. C.M. Kraay, *The Melos Hoard of 1907 re-examined*, NC 1964, p. 7, 42c (this coin).  
 Very rare. Dark tone and worn silver, otherwise very fine 7/500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 2033; Glendining's 27 March 1959, Lockett, 2087; Leu 7, 1973, 188 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek Coins*, 121 sales.

As with many Archaic and Classical Greek coins, this extremely rare and exceptionally beautiful silver stater of Melos features a canting or punning type representing the name of the issuing city. Here the obverse type is an apple, which in Greek is melon (also the origin of the word melon in English). Although the coin is very attractive and desirable, it memorializes an extremely dark period in the history of both Melos and Athens. Melos was originally founded by Dorian Greek colonists from Lacedaemon (Sparta) and therefore, when the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) broke out between the Athenian-dominated Delian League and the Spartan-led Peloponnesian League, the Melians contributed to the Peloponnesian War chest. In 426/5 BC the Athenians ravaged the countryside around Melos and demanded that the city become a tributary member of the Delian League. The Melians, however, claimed neutrality and refused to submit to Athens. To this day historians still dispute whether the Melians were in fact staying out of the conflict or if they were supporting the Peloponnesian war effort. If the latter is true, coins like the present piece may have been used in whatever contributions were made to Sparta. Whether Melian neutrality was real or feigned, the city managed to get away with defying Athens for a decade, until the summer of 416 BC. In this summer, the Athenians returned to Melos in force and reiterated their previous demand. When the Melians again refused to submit, the Athenians besieged the city. The siege dragged on for months with the Melians making several sorties and even managing to capture part of the Athenian circumvallation walls at one point. At last, in the winter of 416/15 BC, the city fell and the Athenians exacted a horrific revenge to send a message to all cities who might consider rebellion in future. They ordered the execution of all adult male Melians and sold the women and children into slavery. The terrible pragmatism involved in the total destruction of the Melians was later immortalized by Thucydides in the so-called "Melian Dialogue," an imagined dialogue between a Melian and an Athenian envoy at the beginning of the siege.

**Naxos**



187

187 Didrachm circa 250-220, AR 7.79 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus r. Rev. NAEI Wreathed crater; in l. field, KPHOE and in r., thyrsus. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. Boston, MFA –. Nicolet-Pierre, RN 1999, p. 100, 18. An extremely rare variety, only four specimens listed by Nicolet-Pierre. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Sotheby's 12 May 1983, J.A. Spranger, 251 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 419 sales.

**Crete, Cnossus**



188

188 Tetradrachm circa 80, AR 13.76 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; in fields, ΠΟΛ - ΧΟΣ. Rev. KNΩ - Σ - Ι - ΩΝ Labyrinth. BMC 41 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2452 (these dies). Svoronos, Crète pl. 6, 18 (these dies). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A spectacular coin with a very impressive portrait of Hellenistic style. An unobtrusive edge chip at eleven o'clock on obverse and minor porosity, otherwise extremely fine 45'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 263; Leu 42, 1987, 266 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 125 sales.

Cnossos had been the great capital of the Minoan civilization on Crete during the Bronze Age and its grand palace complex has sometimes been described as representing the first city of Europe. Although Cnossos was destroyed in ca. 1370 BC, probably by Mycenaean invaders from mainland Greece, the memory of the palace and the importance that bulls had enjoyed in Minoan culture lived on in the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur. According to the myth, the powerful king Minos of Crete ordered his skilled builder Daedalus to construct a vast maze known as the labyrinth—a memory of the winding streets of the ruined Cnossian palace complex—to imprison the Minotaur, the monstrous offspring of his wife Pasiphae and the Cretan Bull. In order to keep the Minotaur fed, Minos ordered the conquered city of Athens to provide a tribute of seven youths and seven maidens every nine years. This terrible tribute was only brought to an end when the hero Theseus, with assistance from Minos' daughter Ariadne, braved the labyrinth and killed the Minotaur. Through the frequent retelling of this myth, the labyrinth became the most famous landmark in Cnossos and indeed all of Crete. By the Hellenistic period the labyrinth maze had evolved into the civic emblem of Cnossos and made frequent appearances on the city's coinage down to the Roman Imperial period. While the labyrinth is most commonly depicted in a square form on this remarkable tetradrachm, it has been given a circular form in order to better follow the contour of the coin's edge. It is paired with a beautifully-executed head of Apollo on the obverse.

### Cydonia



- 189 Tetradrachm circa 2nd-1st century BC, AR 14.15 g. Π – Α / Σ – Ι / Ω – Ν Head of Artemis r., bow and quiver over her l. shoulder. Rev. KY – ΔΩ / NIA – ΤΑ / Ν Diktynna standing facing, her head turned to l., holding a long torch in her l. hand; a hound sits at her feet. All within laurel-wreath. BMC 22 and pl. VII, 16 (this obverse die). Svoronos, Crète 60. Jameson 1322 (this obverse die). McClean 7090 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2551 (this obverse die). SNG Berry 875 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 416 (this obverse die).  
Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 410. Privately purchased from Spink & Son 1988.

**Phaestus**



190 Stater circa 300-270, AR 11.78 g. Heracles advancing r., raising club and fighting Hydra. Rev. ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩ[N] retrograde Cretan bull advancing r. Svoronos, Crète 54 and pl. 24, 17 var. (legend not retrograde, but this obverse die). SNG Lockett 2591 (legend not retrograde, but this obverse die). Le Rider, Monnaies Crétoises 60 and pl. XXIII, 23 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on an exceptionally, and unusually, fresh metal for the issue. Superb light iridescent tone, two hairline flan-cracks and an invisible die shift on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

45'000

Ex Morton & Eden sale 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 127. Privately purchased from Spink in June 1965.

In the early history of the Greeks the island of Crete was of great importance: not only did tradition identify it as the birthplace of Zeus, but the island's Minoan culture was one of the earliest literate civilizations of Greece. Unfortunately, the early Minoan culture had suffered nearly complete destruction by 1200 B.C. and the island never recovered its former Bronze Age glory. Even after Greece emerged from its Dark Age, Crete was underdeveloped. Indeed, the Cretans did not strike their first coins until at least a century after their trading partners in Central Greece. With a distinctive culture and relative isolation, however, it was certain that when the Cretans began to produce coinage, something intriguing would result. Probably the main reason the Cretans had not issued coins earlier in their history was because they had no indigenous sources of gold and silver so they had to rely entirely on external sources. Before the time of Alexander III the main supply of coin silver was the 'turtles' of Aegina, the powerful maritime state which had established a colony on Crete at Cydonia. Most early Cretan coins are overstruck on Aegina 'turtles' and then later Cretan coins often are overstruck on the earlier Cretan coins, thus producing a third generation of coinage from one planchet. In this respect Crete was truly an island economy, as there was intensive recycling of coinage and little evidence for the export of its own coin types. With the decline of Aegina, and the rise of the Macedonian Kingdom under Philip II and Alexander III, many new coin types were imported to Crete. Fuelled by a need to replace the dwindling supply of 'turtles', and inspired by the return of Cretan mercenaries from abroad with pay in hand, Crete was poised for a quantum leap in its coinage. The most prolific Cretan issues were struck at 28 mints in the period 330-280/70 B.C., made possible by the campaigns of Alexander and the wars of his successors, all of which provided wealth and opportunity for Cretan mercenaries. Many Cretan issues are either remarkably original or blatantly imitative of other Greek coins. The level of artistry employed varied so greatly as to contain true masterpieces and barbaric atrocities with inscriptions that often are retrograde. This is equalled in no other area of Greek numismatics and is one of the most engaging aspects of the island's coinage. The most remarkable engraving on Crete was done for the city of Phaestus, which produced a series of tetradrachms of great artistry and typology during the first 50 years of the Hellenistic period. The reverses – as here – usually show a bull, but the obverses depict a variety of subjects, including the local hero Velchanus, a naked, winged male figure (Talus) holding two round stones and Heracles seated or attacking, as here, the Lernean Hydra.

**Praisos**



191 Stater circa 350, AR 11.03 g. Heracles (?) kneeling r., holding bow and arrow. Rev. Dove flying l. within linear frame. Traité III, 1445 and pl. CCXLV, 16. Svoronos, Crete pl. 27, 9 (these dies). Jameson 2134 (this coin). Weber 4580 (this coin). Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 2'500

Ex M&M-Leu 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 337; Leu 61, 1995, 207 and Morton & Eden 49, 2011, 222 sales. From the Jameson and Weber collections.



## Tenos



- 192 Tetradrachm circa 260-240, AR 13.90 g. Laureate head of Apollo Carneios r. Rev. THNIQN Poseidon on throne l., holding dolphin on outstretched r. hand and trident in l.; in l. field, bunch of grapes and below the throne, monogram. Gillet 1042 var. (without monogram). F. Imhoof Blumer, Griechischen Münzen, NC 1895, pl. 10, 9 (this reverse die). É&A-G 202.3 (these dies).  
Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine 7/500

Ex Lanz 36, 1986, 288; Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 193 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 421 sales.

Although it is struck to a much lower weight standard than the Attic, this tetradrachm derives its types from two of the most widely recognized Attic-weight coinages of the third century BC. The reverse type depicts Poseidon holding a dolphin and trident, but his enthroned figure is clearly a modified version of the Zeus who graced the reverse of tetradrachms struck both during the lifetime and after the death of Alexander the Great. Here Zeus has essentially been turned into Poseidon by the replacement of his usual eagle with a dolphin and the substitution of his sceptre with a trident. Likewise, while the laurel wreath worn by the youthful horned head on the obverse signals a representation of Apollo Carneios, the model for the head is clearly that of Alexander the Great with the horn of Ammon found on tetradrachms initially struck by Lysimachos in 297/6 BC. Even the anastole hairstyle typical of the Alexander portraits remains visible here at the same time that the head is supposed to be read as Apollo Carneios. This issue of Tenos, perhaps above all others of the third century BC, illustrates how strongly the coinage of Alexander the Great and Lysimachos influenced the civic coinages that evolved in the decades that followed their deaths. While influenced by some of the most common and widespread coinages of the Hellenistic age, the present tetradrachm of Tenos is actually one of the rarest in coinage struck by cities of the Cyclades.

## Kings of Bosphoros. Asander, circa 43 – 16



- 193 Stater 42-41 (year 6), AV 8.18 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing on prow l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in l. field, ζ retrograde (date). Frolova 11 var. (date not retrograde and monogram below date). MacDonald 189. Anokhin 1321 var. (date not retrograde and monogram below date). DCA 3.6.14. RPC 1848.  
Rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. Good extremely fine 10/000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear.

**Colchis**



194 Didrachm late V-early IV century BC, AR 9.33 g. Head of Artemis Dali facing r. Rev. Two female heads vis-a-vis, each within an incuse square. SNG BM Black Sea 1012 (this obverse die). Jameson 2543.

Of the highest rarity, possibly the finest of very specimens known. A very intriguing and fascinating issue of magnificent Archaic style. Wonderful old cabinet tone.

A few minor pits, otherwise good very fine 40'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 211. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1988.

The land of Colchis (modern day Georgia) on the east coast of the Black Sea developed a reputation as a mysterious place of dark magic early on in Greek cultural memory. In the myth of Jason and the Argonauts, Colchis was ruled by Aeetes, a son of Helios who kept the famous Golden Fleece under the watch of a sleepless dragon. With the sorcerous help of Aeetes' daughter Medea, Jason and his companions were able to steal the fleece and flee from Colchis. Aeetes sailed after them in a bid to reclaim the fleece, but he was prevented when Medea came up with the morbidly ingenious plan of killing her brother and throwing his dismembered body into the sea. The horrified Aeetes stopped to recover the pieces, thereby buying Jason and the Argonauts time to make good their escape. This extremely rare and beautifully preserved stater from Colchis may reflect the indigenous cults that contributed to the mysterious flavour of the region to the Greeks if the female head on the obverse has been rightly identified as Artemis Dali. Dali was a native Georgian goddess who lived in a cave on the top of a high peak in the Caucasus range. She was known for her radiant beauty and her luxurious hair, coming down from her abode to protect both the wild animals of the forests and to grant boons to hunters. However, she could be a very dangerous and vindictive deity—in one tale she strangled a hunter who stole a lock of her supernaturally strong hair to string his bow and in another she destroyed an entire town after a hunter killed one of animals that she had marked for protection. While the identification of Dali with Artemis makes sense considering that the Greek goddess was a huntress, it is very uncertain whether this association was actually made in Chalcis or by Greek visitors. The association between the two is entirely modern.

**Kings of Pontus, Mithradates VI, 120 – 63**



195 Tetradrachm 75, AR 16.84 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΥΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ / ☉ Deer grazing l.; at sides, star over crescent / monogram – monogram / monogram. All within ivy-wreath. SNG von Aulock 8 var. (different month). de Callataÿ pl. X, D32/R8.

A magnificent portrait of fine style, struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

4'000

Ex Ceresio 1, 1987, 117; H.H. Kricheldorf 41, 1988, 117; Künker 133, 2007, 8121 and Künker 182, 2011, 259 sales.

**Paphlagonia, Sinope**



- 196 Drachm, in name of satrap Sysinas circa 365-322, AR 4.85 g. Head of nymph l., hair caught up in sphendone; in l. field, aplustre. Rev. *Aramaic legend* Eagle, with spread wings, standing l. on dolphin. Recueil Général pl. XXIV, 27. SNG Lockett 2665 (this coin). SNG BM Black Sea 1455.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone, about extremely fine 1'500

Ex Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Lockett part IV, 2146 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 429 sales.



- 197 Tetradrachm circa 330-300, AR 16.86 g. Head of Sinope r., wearing mural crown. Behind, countermark of helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. ΣΙΝΩΠΙΕΩΝ Apollo seated r. on omphalos, holding lyre; in r. field, A / M / H. Below, countermark of head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. SNG BM Black Sea 1509 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 6861. SNG Lockett 2667 (this coin).

Very rare. Two very interesting countermarks and a lovely old cabinet tone, a minor scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Lockett part IV, 2148 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 430 sales.

This tetradrachm of Sinope is dated to the last three decades of the fourth century BC—the time when Alexander the Great and the Macedonians were overthrowing the Persian Empire and, after his death in 323 BC, a time when his generals were dividing the territory of the conquered empire among themselves and local rulers were trying to take what they could for themselves amid the chaos. Alexander's conquests were probably a boon to Sinope since he recognized the autonomy of the city and fear of his army is likely to have kept local Paphlagonian rulers desirous of the city's wealth in check. Indigenous Paphlagonian kings and rapacious Persian satraps had made previous attempts to claim the city for themselves in the first quarter of the fourth century BC, but such attempts were stayed for a time by the passage of Alexander and the destruction of the Persian empire. However, once Alexander was dead, the city seems to have fallen under the domination of Paphlagonian rulers who sought the recognition (and money) of ambitious Macedonian generals. It is said that a local dynast named Scydrothemis, who apparently controlled Sinope at the end of the fourth century BC, forced the Sinopeans to sell a treasured cult statue of Pluto to Ptolemy I Soter of Egypt. Once the statue arrived in Alexandria it supposedly enjoyed a second life as the cult statue for the fabricated Greco-Egyptian cult of Serapis. An attractive late-classical rendering of a turreted goddess appears on the obverse of the present coin. She is regularly described as Sinope, the local water nymph for which the city is named, but the mural crown that she wears raises questions about this identification. Turreted goddesses also appear on the coins of other Greek cities of Paphlagonia, like Cromna and Amastris, possibly suggesting that she is actually a Paphlagonian deity, perhaps conflated with Phrygian Cybele or Cappadocian Ma who were both similarly represented. The coin is also notable for the large countermarks of the head of Athena and the head of Athena that have been applied with a hinged die or punch—a method of countermarking that was especially popular in the environs of the Black Sea.

**Mysia, Cyzicus**



198 Stater circa 500-450, EL 15.94 g. Naked youth kneeling l., holding tunny-fishes in each hand. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 87 and pl. IV, 9. von Fritze 70 and pl. II, 23. Boston, MFA 1478. SNG France –. Rare. Good very fine 3'500  
 Ex Busso Peus 321, 1988, 286 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 440 sales. Privately purchased from G. Müller in June 1988.



199 Stater circa 550-500, EL 16.09 g. Draped and winged female bust l.; to l., tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 98. von Fritze 75 and pl. II, 30. Boston, MFA 1448. SNG France 205. Good very fine 4'000  
 Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 199a.



200 Hecte circa 550-500, EL 2.67 g. Head of Amazon l., wearing flat cap; in r. field, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 65 and pl. II, 18 (stater). Jameson 2169 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 1186. SNG France –, cf. 193 (stater). Very rare. A superb portrait of excellent style, a minor scratch on cheek, otherwise extremely fine 2'000  
 Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 459. From the Weber and Jameson collections.



201 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.09 g. Griffin crouching l., right forepaw raised; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 99 and pl. III, 19. Boston, MFA 1455. SNG France 240. Rosen 476. SNG von Aulock 7303. Very rare. Good very fine 7'000  
 Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 441. Privately purchased from Athena, Munich, in January 1988.



202



202

202 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.02 g. Warrior kneeling r., holding arrow and bow; in l. field, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 93 and pl. IV, 16. von Fritze 117 and pl. IV, 3. Boston, MFA 1490. SNG France 263. A very interesting type of fine style. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 203.



203



203

203 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.08 g. Ram standing l.; beneath, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 130. von Fritze 91 and pl. III, 10. SNG France 227. Boston, MFA 1467.

Rare. Struck on an irregular flan and good very fine 4'000

Ex Spink 165, 2003, 59 (front cover) and Triton XIV, 2011, 266 sales.



204



204

204 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.08 g. Fish l.; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze —. Boston, MFA —. SNG France —. Hurter-Liewald, SNR 85, 2006, p. 14, cf. 3 (hecte) and pl. 3, 3a (attribution to Cyzicus is questioned). Extremely rare. Struck on an irregular flan and very fine 7'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 462.



205



205

205 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.05 g. Draped Zeus kneeling r., holding sceptre in r. hand and extending l. arm; above which, eagle flying r., below, tunny-fish r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 2 and pl. I, 2. White Gold p. 419, 145. von Fritze 145 and pl. IV, 32. Boston, MFA 1530. SNG France 296.

Very rare. A very interesting representation and a wonderful reddish tone. Good very fine 12'500

Ex Christie's 7 October 1986, 114 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 448 sales.



- 206 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.10 g. Youthful Dionysus, wearing a *himation*, reclining l. on a rock, which is covered with a panther's skin, and holding a *cantharus*; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 38 and pl. II, 15. White Gold p. 418, 105-106. von Fritze 155 and pl. V, 3. SNG France 302. SNG von Aulock 7307.

Rare. Of lovely style, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 450. Privately purchased from Athena, Munich, in January 1990.



- 207 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.11 g. Naked Kabir wearing *pileus* and *chlamys* kneeling l. over ram, which he is about to stab with knife held in r. hand, while holding up the head of the ram with his l.; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Traité 2645. Greenwell 71 and pl. III, 22. Regling, Kunstwerk 623. von Fritze 156 and pl. V, 4.

A very interesting representation and a wonderful reddish tone. Good very fine 10'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 451. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in April 1988.

Electrum—an alloy of gold and silver that may have been first found naturally in the Pactolus River of Lydia—had largely gone out of favour as a precious metal alloy for coinage in the Greek world by the late sixth century BC. Despite the general shift to parted silver and gold for coinage, cities such as Cyzicus, Mytilene, and Phocaea continued to strike electrum staters and fractions down to the fourth century BC. Electrum production seems to have survived in these cities because the alloy was preferred by trading partners along the coasts of the Black Sea. This preference is made abundantly clear by a fourth-century BC inscription from Olbia in which it was still deemed necessary to provide the exchange rate between Cyzicene staters and local Olbian silver drachms. The staters of Cyzicus are well known for their use of frequently changing types that often borrow the civic emblems of other cities and feature a tunny fish as the badge of Cyzicus. The obverse type of this particular stater, which does not belong to the civic badge series, had been interpreted in two different ways. One school of thought reads the pileus-wearing figure as one of Kabiri—the twin shield-clashing warrior deities who presided over the dances Samothracian mysteries. They were similar to the Dioscuri and were often conflated with the Cretan Curetes, the Trojan Dactyls, and the Phrygian Corybantes. Alternatively, the figure has been identified as Odysseus sacrificing a ram at the end of his travels.



- 208 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.03 g. Heracles kneeling l., holding a club over his r. shoulder and holding a horn in his l.; in r. field, a tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 67 and pl. III, 18. von Fritze 209 and pl. VI, 21. Gulbenkian 630. Boston, MFA 1528. SNG France 342.

Very rare. Good very fine 5'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 457. Privately purchased from Athena, Munich in September 1988.



209



209

209 Stater circa 420, EL 15.85 g. Lion standing r., grasping sword by handle with r. forepaw and biting blade while bending it with l.; beneath, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 177. SNG von Aulock 1211. Boston 1502. Gulbenkian 621. SNG France 322.

Very rare. Good very fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the 24th of January 2011.



210



210 Tetradrachm circa 390-340, AR 15.21 g. ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore Soteira facing l., wearing sphendone covered by a veil, with two grain-ears above her forehead, single pendant earring and necklace. Rev. KY – ZI Lion's head l., with open jaws and tongue protruding; beneath, tunny l. and oinochoe vase behind. von Fritze 23 and pl. V, 32. SNG Copenhagen 53. SNG von Aulock 7339. SNG France 400. Hurter, Pixodarus, pl. 31, 6. A portrait of exquisite style and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 7'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 462. Purchased from Spink & Son Ltd., London, 27 October 1985.

### Lampsacus



211



211 Drachm circa 500-450, AR 4.70 g. Janiform female head. Rev. Helmeted head of Athena l., within incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos, group A/1. Dewing 2197. SNG France 1124.

Rare. A superb old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex H.D. Rauch 41, 1988, 219; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 42, 1988, 286 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 464 sales.



212



- 212 Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.40 g. Head of Athena facing three-quarters r., wearing triple-crested helmet, earrings and necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r., within a shallow incuse square. *Traité* II, 2541 (this obverse die). Baldwin, *Lampsakos* 20 and pl. II, 14 (this obverse die). SNG France 1141 (this obverse die).  
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very interesting portrait struck in high relief on a broad flan. Extremely fine 20'000

Privately purchased from Numismatik Lanz in January 2011.

### Kingdom of Pergamum. Attalus I, 241 – 197



213

- 213 Tetradrachm 241-197, AR 16.93 g. Laureate head of Philetarus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Helmeted Athena seated l., resting on shield, holding spear with l. hand and crowning with r. the legend; behind, bow, in inner l. field A and in outer l. field, ivy leaf. *Westermarck*, Group IVA and pl. 6 (V.LVII:R1d). SNG France 1610. Boston, MFA 1611. A bold portrait struck in high relief and a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Manhattan sale II, 2011, 59. From the Peter Guber and S. Lipcer collections.

### Aeolis, Elaia



214



214

- 214 Diobol circa 460-400, AR 1.30 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. E – Λ – A – I Wreath within shallow incuse square. *Traité* pl. 157, 31. Boston, MFA 1645. SNG Copenhagen 165. SNG von Aulock 7679. Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch 25, 1909, Philipsen, 1973; Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 418; M&M 41, 1970, 163, Spink-Galerie des Monnaies 15 February 1977, 119 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek Coins*, 136 sales.



**Lesbos, Mytilene**



- 215 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.56 g. Ram's head r.; beneath, gamecock. Rev. Lion's head r., incuse. SNG von Aulock 7719 (this coin). Jameson 1468 (this coin). Bodenstedt 16.5 (this coin).  
Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Consul E. Weber, 2687; Leu 48, 1989, 223 and Nomos 8, 2013, 169 sales. From the H. von Aulock, Jameson and B. in B. collections.



- 216 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.55 g. Ram's head r.; below, fighting hen standing l. Rev. Bull's head l., incuse. BMC 11. Bodenstedt 22b/β. Rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 492. Privately purchased in 1987.



- 217 Drachm circa 521-478, AR 4.12 g. Forepart of winged bull r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square divided diagonally. Imhoof-Blumer 804 and pl. 13, 25 (uncertain mint, this obverse die).  
Extremely rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'000

Ex Leu 65, 1996, 202 and CNG 88, 2011, 325 sales.



- 218 Hecte circa 477, EL 2.50 g. [AE] Forepart of bridled horse r. Rev. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress, incuse. Bodenstedt 23a/β. Rosen 559 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1672 (this obverse die).  
Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 138. Privately purchased from Spink in December 1973.



- 219 Hecte circa 454-427, EL 2.52 g. Head of bearded god r. (Priapus) hair bound with only partially visible band. Rev. Female head r. (the nymph Chione or Dione), hair caught up in sphendone; the whole within incuse square. BMC 47. de Luynes 2556. Bodenstedt 43 a/β.  
 Very rare. Two very appealing portraits and a light reddish tone. About extremely fine 2'000  
 Ex NAC sale 48, 2008, 96. Privately purchased at TEFAF in 2011.

**Ionia, Uncertain mint**



- 220 Stater circa 600-500, EL 13.40 g. Tortoise. Rev. Two incuse squares with irregular surfaces. *Traité* 78 and pl. 3, 2. Rosen 247. Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. A very interesting and fascinating issue struck on a full flan. Good very fine 50'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 499. Privately purchased from Athena, Munich, in September 1988.

This exceedingly rare early electrum stater depicts a wonderful tortoise executed with much greater attention to detail than the turtles on the roughly contemporary early silver staters of Aegina. It should be emphasised that whereas the animal on Aeginetan coins is a sea turtle, distinguishable by its flippers and smooth shell, the segmented shell of the animal on this electrum piece makes it clear that it is intended as a land tortoise. The silver staters of Aegina did not replace the traditional sea turtle with a land tortoise until the second quarter of the fourth century BC—long after this electrum issue was produced. One interesting detail on the present tortoise is the somewhat spiny treatment of the forelegs, which is rather more reminiscent of the forelegs of a scarab beetle than of tortoise legs.



- 221 Stater circa 550, AR 10.45 g. Male head r., with long hair flowing down neck. Rev. Two incuse squares. For similar head l., cf. BMC Caria, Cnidus 1. cf. *Traité* I, pl. XVIII, 9. cf. Cahn, Knidos, pl. 19, 1. For similar reverse, cf. Rosen 537 (Aeolis).  
 Apparently unrecorded. A coin of great importance and fascination.  
 Old cabinet tone and very fine 4'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 500.

**Clazomenae**



- 222 Stater circa 500, AR 6.96 g. Forepart of winged boar r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with uneven surfaces. *Traité I*, pl. XII, 14. SNG von Aulock 1981. Dewing 2257. SNG Lockett 2788. Boston, MFA 1847. Rare. Struck on a very broad and irregular flan, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 160.



- 223 Drachm circa 370, AR 4.09 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing three-quarters l. Rev. [ΑΙΤΟ]ΛΛΑΣ Swan standing l., with open wings; below, KAA. *Traité II* pl. 155, 25. Warren 1809 (this coin). Boston, MFA 1863 (this coin). Very rare. A lovely portrait of exquisite style and a delicate tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 201; Leu 36, 1985, 156 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 509 sales. From the Warren collection.

Perhaps unexpectedly, Clazomenae produced some of the finest facing-head portraits in all Greek coinage, with most of them being unsigned masterpieces. However, one artist, Theodotos must have been renowned in his day, for he boldly signed his work "Theodotos made it". Erhart notes that this kind of declaratory signature has few parallels in Greek coinage, perhaps only at Cydonia on Crete and at Thurium in Lucania. Apollo, who here is so perfectly represented, was the principal god of Clazomenae. With a work of such mastery one is obliged to find the source of its inspiration, and it has been recognized that it closely resembles the facing Apollo heads of Amphipolis. Even so, the possible influence – direct or indirect – of Kimon's Arethusa and the Helios portraits of Rhodes cannot be dismissed. In the tradition of so many Greek cities, the swan on this coin is a canting type based on the city name. The importance of these majestic birds appears to have been two-fold at Clazomenae: not only was this bird sacred to Apollo, but it may well be that the city name was derived from the verb *klazein*, which, among other things, was used to describe the whirr of a bird's wings, or the screech or cry of their calls. The careful, naturalistic studies of swans at Clazomenae find no equal in Greek coinage. Sometime the bird is shown with wings open as it cranes its neck over its shoulders to look back or, perhaps, to tend to its feathers. Other times – as here – the bird stands forward, wings raised, its neck assuming an elegant S-shape. On this particular die, bearing the name of the magistrate Apollas, the swan's body is engraved with the greatest attention to detail, even down to the stare of the bird, which is focused and determined, as if it has been caught in a moment of standing its ground.

## Colophon



- 224 Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 16.56 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ Apollo Clarius standing r. with filleted branch and r. hand placed on lyre, all within laurel wreath. SNG von Aulock 7916. Waddington 1489. Milne, Colophon 164.

Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. Struck on a full flan and extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 618.

Though separate from the prodigious issues of stephanophoroi of Myrina, located some fifty miles to the north, this example from Colophon must have been produced with dies engraved by an artist responsible for producing dies at Myrina. The stylistic affinities are undoubted, both for obverse and reverse, and the fabric suggests the Colophon coin was struck at the same facility that was striking for Myrina. The nature of such a cooperative effort is a matter of conjecture. However, both coinages celebrate an oracle of Apollo and we might suspect that this alone was sufficient. The familiar issue of Myrina depicts Apollo Grynius holding a phiale and a filleted branch, with an omphalos and an amphora at his feet, whereas that of Colophon shows Apollo Clarius in the same advancing pose, also holding a filleted branch and placing his right hand on a lyre. The inscriptions to the left of the figures, of course, differ, as each identifies its minting authority. Apollo Clarius, whose shrine was in the oracular sanctuary in the vicinity of Colophon, was famous in both Greek and Roman times. Its shrine existed far back into Greek history, and is mentioned in one of the Homeric Hymns to Artemis. Its popularity persisted, and may have reached its peak in the 2nd Century A.D. Inscriptions originating from or relating to the oracle have been found as far away as Dalmatia, Olbia, Rome, Sardinia, Algeria and Britain. The sanctuary was located less than ten miles from Colophon, and was much closer to Notion, the port of Colophon that sometimes was called "Colophon-on-Sea" or "New Colophon". The original city had been magnificent in the late Archaic period, but it was greatly reduced by Lysimachus, who forced its people to relocate to Notion or to Ephesus. Thereafter, Colophon was of no importance, and the Ephesians apparently made an effort to assure it did not recover. The ill-fortune of the old city, however, did not prevent Notion from thriving as a port, and did not prevent the activities of the oracle at Clarius. Archaeological work has revealed much about the structure and inner-workings of the precinct, which today is partly submerged. The temple of Apollo had beneath its cella the innermost shrine, the adyton, accessed by passageways lined with blue marble. The adyton was comprised of two vaulted chambers, one of which had benches, a statue of the seated Apollo and the sacred omphalos of blue stone. In this chamber the prophet, the thespoidos and scribes awaited the appropriate hour of the evening, when the prophet entered a second chamber in complete darkness. In that most sacred chamber he drank from a rectangular well that contained water from the subterranean fountain at the core of the shrine. He recited poetry prepared by the thespiodos and performed sacred customs, after which he answered in verse questions posed by those seeking predictions of the future. The sanctuary, built upon a narrow tract in a valley, had important buildings other than the temple of Apollo, including a smaller, Ionic temple devoted to Apollo's sister Artemis, a stone sundial, and a square, Doric-style propylon at the edge of the precinct's sacred woods, through which delegations that had arrived by sea would approach.

## Ephesus



- 225 **Phanes.** Hecte circa 600, EL 2.34 g. Forepart of stag r., head l. Rev. Irregular incuse punch. Weidauer –, cf. 37 (Hemihecte). Fischer-Bosset, *White Gold*, p. 469, 20b (this coin)

Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 3'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 499.

**Erythrai (?)**



- 226 Hemihecte or 1/12 stater circa 650-600, EL 1.35 g. Stylized rosette. Rev. Quadripartite incuse punch. Gitler et al. White Gold, -, cf. 65 (1/24). SNG von Aulock -, cf. 7786 (1/3).  
 Exceedingly rare. Good extremely fine 3'500  
 Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 461



- 227 Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 7.02 g. Naked horseman galloping r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Traité II, 480 and pl. XII, 10. SNG Copenhagen 554. Rosen 573 (this coin). Jameson 2269 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 1943 (this coin). Boston, MFA 1835 (these dies).  
 Rare. A wonderful old cabinet tone, two flan-cracks and traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500  
 Ex Leu 28, 1981, 148; M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 270 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 506 sales. From the Jameson and H. von Aulock collections.

**Magnesia ad Meandrum**



- 228 Octobol circa 155-145, AR 5.50 g. Helmeted and cuirassed horseman with spear galloping r.; below, Δ. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Bull butting l. within meander circle. P. Kinns, Two Studies in the Silver Coinage of Magnesia on the Maeander, Kraay-Morkholm Essays, p. 144 15 and pl. XL, 15 (this coin illustrated). Very rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000  
 Ex Hirsch 16, 1906, 636; Egger 46, 1914, Prowe, 949; Naville VII, 1924, Bement, 1458; Leu-NFA 16 October 1984, Garrett, 266; Lanz 102, 2001, 267; Gemini I, 1005, 162 and Nomos 5, 2011, 185 sales.

**Miletus**



- 229 Stater circa 600-575, EL 14.01 g. Bull butting r. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch between two square incuse punches, all decorated with pellets and irregular strokes. *Traité* 38 and pl. 2, 1 (these dies). Weidauer 132 (these dies). ACGC 58. L. Mildenberg, *Vestigia Leonis: Studien zur antiken Numismatik Israels, Palästinas und der östlichen Mittelmeerwelt, Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus* 36, Fribourg, 1998, pl. I, 3 (this obverse die). Of the highest rarity, only the fourth specimen known. Obverse from a very worn die, otherwise very fine 4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 125, 2003, 202 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 231 sales.

An incredible rarity amongst early electrum coinage. Although the mint is uncertain, at 14.01 grams the weight standard is clearly Lydo-Milesian. The type of the butting bull seemingly does not occur elsewhere within these early electrum pieces, nor is it associated with a particular city of the region subsequently. However, the types found on early electrum of this period – which are quite varied – probably represent the personal badges of individuals, either rulers or persons in charge of minting, as opposed to the civic badges of different cities (with a few notable exceptions, of course).

The reverse punches used on this coin, with two smaller square punches either side of a long rectangular central punch, are all decorated with pellets and strokes. This same tripartite division of punches occurs with other obverse types, although sometimes instead of a series of pellets and strokes there are distinct depictions of animals or animal heads, such as on the famous staters with a recumbent lion within a rectangular border (see, e.g., Weidauer 126-127). However, there are also examples of the latter that employed the same punches that were used to strike the present coin – thus our probable attribution to Miletos here. This indicates a transition at Miletos, where there was certainly a need for a plentiful coinage, from the use of non-civic or personal types to a static civic type featuring the recumbent lion. According to Kraay, ACGC pp. 25-6, this would have occurred by the middle of the sixth century B.C. Of further interest, the designs of the two smaller squares sometimes also show that both were struck from the same punch, thus indicating that the punchmarks were applied separately. This is indeed the case here, with the designs of both of the smaller square punches being identical and therefore from the same punch, which was also the same punch that was used to strike Weidauer 131.

**Phocaea**



- 230 Hecte circa 625-522, EL 2.60 g. Seal swimming l.; below, Θ. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstein 1.4 var. (head reverted). cf. CNG mail bid sale 82, 2009, 616. Extremely rare. Good very fine 2'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale III, 2012, 202.



- 231 Hecte circa 625-575, EL 2.55 g. Griffin head l., with open jaws and tongue protruding; behind, seal. Rev. Irregular bipartite incuse punch. Boston, MFA 1892. Bodenstein 12 a/-. Rare. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 471.



- 232 Hecte circa 625-575, EL 2.59 g. Ibex recumbent l.; above, seal. Rev. Rough incuse punch. Boston, MFA 1903 (these dies). Bodenstein 19 a/α. Very rare. Extremely fine 2'500  
 Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter 38, 1987, 180 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3821 sales.
- 233 Hecte circa 500-480, EL 2.59 g. Man-headed bull l.; behind, seal. Rev. Bipartite incuse square. BMC 4 and pl. 4, 4. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 179, 597. Bodenstein 35 a/α. Rare. Good extremely fine 2'500  
 Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2000, 135. Privately purchased at TEFAF in 2011.



- 234 Drachm circa 500, AR 3.93 g. Seal swimming r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. BMC 78 and pl. XXIII, 1. Traité I, 512. de Luynes 2642. SNG Lockett 2847. J. M. Balcer, Phokaia and Teos: A Monetary Alliance, SNR IL, 1970, pl. 4, 22. Demeester 123. Rare. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'000  
 Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 523. Privately purchased from Spink & Sons.



- 235 Hecte circa 480-450, EL 2.59 g. Forepart of cockerel l.; behind, seal l. Rev. Irregular incuse square. SNG Kayhan 529. Bodenstein 40a/α. Rare. Good extremely fine 2'000  
 Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 110 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3095 sales.
- 236 Hecte circa 480-450, EL 2.56 g. Head of bridled horse l. Rev. Irregular incuse square. Boston MFA, 1905. Bodenstein 49. Extremely rare. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500  
 Ex Manhattan sale II, 2011, 61. From the Peter Guber collection.

### Priene



- 237 Drachm, magistrate Anaxilas circa 190-170, AR 4.16 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and single-pendant earring. Rev. ΠΡΙΗΝΕΩΝ – ΑΝΑΞΙΛΑΣ Amphora. Regling, Priene 28 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 7965 (this coin). cf. Freeman & Sear sale 13, 187.  
 Extremely rare and by far the finest of three specimens known. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 6'000  
 Ex Leu 15, 1976, 302; M&M 72, 1987, 646 and CNG 94, 2013, 544 sales. From the H. von Aulock collection.

**Teos**



238



238

- 238 Stater circa 520-550, AR 11.88 g. Griffin seated r., l. forepaw raised; at sides of its r. foreleg, M – E. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 12 (misdescribed).

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 624.

**Caria, Halicarnassus**



239



- 239 Tetradrachm circa 375, AR 13.98 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to r. Rev. ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣ – [ΕΩ]Ν Eagle standing r. with open wings; in r. field, bow. All within shallow incuse square. Hurter, 42 Tetradrachmen von Klazomenai, SNR 45, 1966, p. 45, pl. VI, F (this coin illustrated). Lorber, Amphipolis, pl. IV, 21 (this coin illustrated).

Of the highest rarity, only three specimens known of which this is the only one with an old pedigree. A very impressive portrait of fine Classical style struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

40'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 131; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt, 37 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 533 sales.

Although the city of Halicarnassus in coastal Caria was originally founded by Dorian Greek colonists, by the early fifth century BC it was dominated by native Carian dynasts serving as nominal satraps of the Persian Empire. Famous among these were Artemisia I, who had been a naval commander for the Persian fleet at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC, and Lygdamis II, who in 461 BC had murdered the uncle of Herodotus of Halicarnassus and set the latter on his travels that ultimately resulted in the Histories. Probably most famous among the Carian rulers of Halicarnassus, however, must be Mausolus (377-353 BC) who established the city as the dynastic capital (this had been formerly located at Mylasa). From this new capital, Mausolus expanded the territory under his authority to include parts of Lycia, Ionia, and the islands off Caria. He even supported the Rhodians in the Social War against the second Athenian naval league. The most notable aspect of the rule of Mausolus at Halicarnassus was the monumental tomb that he began to build for himself in its environs. This tomb, known as the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, was of such great size and was so lavishly decorated with sculpture that it earned a place as one of the Seven Wonders of the World in the Hellenistic period. Indeed, many of the sculptors who came from all parts of the Greek world to work on its decoration are said to have worked merely for the renown of being involved with such an impressive monument. This unique coin reflects the great influence that Hellenic culture had on Mausolus. Although it was struck while he ruled from the city as dynast of Caria and while he is known to have produced his own coinage, this tetradrachm is purely civic in character, indicating that the city's traditional constitution still remained in place. The facing head of Apollo on the obverse is influenced by that of Helios on contemporary Rhodian issues and may have been intended to represent Apollo Triopios, an important god for the Dorian Greeks of Caria and the nearby islands. According to Herodotus, the cities of the Dorian Hexapolis, which included Halicarnassus, Lindos, Ialysos, Kamiros, Kos, and Knidos, held regular games in honour of the god. The victors were awarded tripods which they were then supposed to dedicate at the temple of Apollo Triopios. The Halicarnassians were later banned from making use of the temple after one of their athletes, a certain Agasicles, ignored this custom and took his tripod home.



**Islands off Caria, Cos**



240

- 240 Triple siglos circa 480-475, AR 16.51 g. ΚΩΣ Naked *diskobolos* standing facing with his weight on his r. leg, his l. leg crossed behind, while he turns his upper body to his r., about to hurl the discus which he holds above his head; in the background l., a tripod. Rev. Irregular incuse square with diagonal lines. *Traité II*, pl. CXLVIII, 9-13. Barron, *The Fifth-Century Diskoboloi of Kos*, Essays Robinson, group A, obverse die A1 and reverse die cf. P6-7. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 639.

An extremely rare variety of a very rare and fascinating type. Perfectly centred on a full flan and struck on unusually excellent metal for the issue.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

60'000

Ex M&M 41, 1970, 228; Leu 45, 1988, 226 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek Coins*, 158 sales.

Seldom do designs of such contrasting qualities appear on a single coin: the reverse is fixed both in the sense of its formal presentation and its role as a recurring type at Cos, whereas the obverse is original and animated. It portrays an athlete at the moment of releasing a discus – no easy feat for an engraver working in a framework the size of a die. The meaning of the type has attracted many theories. It clearly is an athletic theme, and the tripod of Apollo is such an integral part of the design that it must be assumed to be essential to the meaning of the type. The tripod has thus been seen as a reference to the festival of Apollo at Triopion, where athletes competed for bronze tripods that would be dedicated to Apollo at the local temple. Participation in these games was limited to cities of the Doric Pentapolis: Knidos, Ialysus, Lindos, Kamiros and Cos. Since none of the other four cities produced coins commemorative of this event, it is possible that the type celebrates otherwise undocumented games held in Apollo's honour at Cos. The type was produced over the course of decades, for there is significant evolution in its presentation. The earliest issues – to which this coin belongs – have an abbreviated ethnic and show a crab of varying size in a modified incuse within which an "X" pattern is integrated; in some cases, the crab is absent. The next series is transitional in that the inscription starts in its abbreviated form and eventually is expanded to incorporate all five letters; the reverse retains its square incuse, though the field is flat and unadorned except for a prominent beaded border. The final series begins with the longer ethnic and finishes with the original, three-letter version, and the reverse is modified to a circular format with a beaded border. Assigning a date to the series, as Barron notes in his study, is difficult because of a conspicuous lack of hoard or overstrike evidence. Furthermore, much of the discussion centres around the date of the Athenian coinage decree, which Barron had firmly placed in circa 448 B.C., but which is now generally believed to have been passed in the 420s, thus changing a key element in the chronological debate.



- 241 Tetradrachm circa 285-260, AR 15.12 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Κ – ΩΙΟ – Ν Crab; below, ΚΑΕΙΝΟΣ and bow in case. All within dotted square. SNG von Aulock 2753. Dewing 2388 (these dies). P. Requier, *Les Tetradrachmes Hellénistiques de Cos*, SNR 75, 1996, 28b (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of excellent Hellenistic style perfectly struck on fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 166 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 533 sales.

### Rhodes



- 242 Tetradrachm circa 380, AR 15.23 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔ – ΙΟΝ Rose with bud to l.; in r. field, barley ear and in l. field, Φ. All within incuse square. BMC 23 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 768. Bérend, SNR 51, pl. 7, 81 (this coin).

An elegant and delicate portrait of enchanting beauty, undoubtedly one of the finest of the entire series, perfectly struck in high relief on a very large flan.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 256; NFA 5, 1978, 163; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt part III, 35; NAC 48, 2008, 101 and NAC 59, 2011, 628 sales.

The coinage of Rhodes has been the subject of intensive study in recent decades, and many aspects of the series are now more clearly defined. Coinage for 'Rhodes' commenced in 408/7 B.C. after the citizens of three major cities on the island largely abandoned their ancestral homes to create a new city, Rhodes, on the northern tip of their island. This bold act was the catalyst by which Rhodes became a powerful maritime state that prospered throughout the political chaos of the Greek world during the forthcoming age of the Hellenistic monarchies. This Chian-weight tetradrachm was struck in the midst of the period of great production at Rhodes, by which time the mint's engravers were routinely producing facing heads of excellent style in high relief. This series covers nearly two decades that span the tail end of the 5th and the early years of the 4th Century B.C.; it includes 41 different symbols and control letters that have thus far been identified, though statistical analysis suggests more are yet to be discovered. Perhaps the most surprising aspect of Rhodian coinage from this period is that it appears to have enjoyed relatively limited circulation. Hoard evidence shows that they are seldom found outside of the island of Rhodes or the nearby regions on the mainland. Considering the formidable reputation of Rhodian sailors and their extensive mercantile contacts, one might presume the larger silver coins would be widely dispersed throughout the Greek world, especially since the Delian inventories indicate Rhodian coinage was commonly used, and coins of the Rhodian type apparently were in demand by Greek mercenaries. A key to this riddle might be the anachronistic weight standard used by Rhodes, which may have assured its coins were not readily exchangeable with those struck to the more popular Attic and Phoenician/Ptolemaic weight standards. Though it is always possible that most of the Rhodian coins exported in trade were melted due to their inconvenient weight, it is just as likely that Rhodian coinage was struck to a local standard with the intention that it would remain local to pay for the extraordinary expenses accrued each year by this powerful state, and that trade was largely conducted in the 'international trade currencies' produced by the major Greek states.

**Kings of Lydia. Alyattes, circa 620/610-560**



- 243 Third of siglos or Trite, Sardes before 561, EL 4.72 g. Lion's head with open jaws; on forehead, dot with multiple rays. Rev. One incuse punch. Weidauer 87. Artemision, White Gold –. Rosen 655-656. Linzalone 1090. SNG Kayhan 1013. Mitchner, Ancient Trade and Early Coinage, group D, 20. Boston, MFA 1764.  
Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 4'000

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular vol. LXI, 5, 1953, 17489 and Gemini sale VII, 2011, 535. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

Although it has sometimes been argued that the invention of coinage should be attributed to the Ionian Greeks as well as the kings of Lydia, today numismatists generally favor the Lydian roots. Not only are the Lydian origins backed by ancient authors, but the presence of typically Lydian characters on some of the very rare coins found in the Artemesium, plus the geographic location of Lydia on the crossroads of East and West, its reputation as a great nation of traders, and the territorial domination it exercised over Asia Minor all point in its favor, as do its abundant resources of precious metals. The Pactolus River, which ran through the Lydian capital, was notably full of flakes and nuggets of electrum. Indeed, the Lydians' wealth became proverbial- even today we recall the famous phrase, "as rich as Croesus". Some one hundred electrum coins of varying weights found in the Artemesium excavations display, on the reverse, one or several marks in the form of an "incuse square". The obverse may be simple and smooth, or have a striped pattern, or even feature a raised image of a figure sometimes geometrical - but usually an animal such as a cock, horse, bull, ram, or boar- set against a smooth or striped ground. These figures are emblems of the issuing city-states. A roaring lion is associated with Lydia, the lion being a traditional Lydian symbol. The weights of these coins, meanwhile, correspond to the weight of a stater or simple divisions thereof (half, one-third, one-sixth, etc.) even though they belong to several monetary systems. Since the weight of a stater might vary from one city-state or kingdom to another, the system used in the kingdom of Lydia as far as Miletus in Ionia is known as the Lydo-Milesian standard (one stater weighs 14.30 grams). The uniform degree of wear of the coins and the fact that some of them, although having different obverses (with or without motifs), were struck with identical dies on the reverse, leads to the conclusion that all these very early coins were issued over a relatively short time-span. The emergence of coinage probably dates to just a few decades before these examples were buried, that is to say no later than the reconstruction of the temple by Croesus around 560 BCE, and no earlier than the late seventh century.



- 244 Third of siglos or Trite, Sardes before 561, EL 4.69 g. Head of lion l. with open jaws; in l. field, *falfel* in archaic characters. Rev. Bipartite rectangular incuse punch. Artemision, White Gold, 77. SNG von Aulock –. SNG Kayhan –. Mitchner, Ancient Trade and Early Coinage, group B, 3. Weidauer 93.  
Rare. Very fine 3'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 261.

Much about the Kingdom of Lydia is shrouded in mystery, and no consistent narrative of its history has met with broad agreement. A better understanding would help clarify so many related aspects of Persian and Greek history, and no doubt would shed light on the earliest phase of coinage. The period of Lydian coinage likely can be capped at about 645 B.C., when it seems that Cimmerian invaders killed the Lydian King Gyges and burned the capital Sardes. Afterwards we learn of subsequent kings: Ardys, Sadyattes and Alyattes, to whom the earliest coinage of Lydia is attributed. He was followed by the region's best-known king, Croesus, who introduced the world's first bimetallic coinage system. The inscribed trites of the type offered here are usually attributed to Alyattes. J.P. Six, in an important article in the 1890 Numismatic Chronicle, suggested the inscription between the confronted lion heads was meant to represent the king's name, Alyattes. Other theories have been put forth for its meaning, including the river Ales, the name of a deity, the name of a mint magistrate or the Hitite word for "minting". Even the conversion of this Lydian inscription into modern language has taken a myriad of forms, including Walwet, Walwel, Welwet, Valvel, Valvet, Welwes, Falfet and Falfel.

**Lycia, Phaselis**



- 245 Stater circa 167-130, AR 11.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Athena Promachos standing r. on prow of galley, brandishing thunderbolt and aegis; in l. field, Φ and below, ΑΠΕΛΛΕΑΣ. Heipp-Tamer p. 175, 3 (this coin).  
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.  
 Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex NFA 32, 993, 85; Giesener Münzhandlung Dieter 64, 1993, 195 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3923 sales.

**Dynasts of Lycia, Uncertain, circa 500 – 440**



- 246 Stater circa 500-440, AR 9.30 g. Bearded sea-serpent swimming l. Rev. Bearded sea-serpent swimming l., all within a dotted square border within an incuse square. Rosen 708 (this coin). cf. Hess - Leu sale 49, 1971, 233.  
 Of the highest rarity. Struck on a very broad flan and complete,  
 lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 348; Sternberg VIII, 1978, 141 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 566 sales.



- 247 Stater circa 500-440, AR 9.30 g. Sphinx seated l., raising its r. foreleg. Rev. Crab, within an incuse circle. SNG von Aulock 8467. cf. Vismara pl. VI, 51 (for reverse) and 52 (for obverse). cf. Rosen 704 (for type).  
 Very rare. Struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone, minor  
 area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 567. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1990.

**Kuprlli, circa 485 – 440**



248



248



- 248 Stater, Aperlai (?) circa 470-440, AR 9.73 g. Dolphin r. above double dotted line. Rev. *Triskeles*, r. leg ending in griffin's head. In lower r. field, KO. All within dotted frame in incuse square. BMC 53 and pl. III, 14 (this reverse die). Mørkholm-Zahle, Kuprlli 5 (this reverse die). Müseler-Nollé IV, 6.

Rare. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

6'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 571. Privately purchased from G. Müller in June 1988.

**Uteveres circa 460-440**



249



249

- 249 Stater circa 460-440, AR 8.45 g. Forepart of boar l. Rev. *otf* in Lycian characters Diskeles within a dotted border within incuse square. *Traité* II, 175. SNG von Aulock 8482. Vismara 403. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 100.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Busso Peus 368, 2001, 217 and NGSa 6, 2011, 101 sales.

**Teththiveibi, circa 440 – 430**



250



250

- 250 Stater, Antiphelos (?) circa 440-430, AR 9.85 g. Head of Aphrodite l. wearing earring and necklace and pearl-band. Rev. *teththiveibi* in Lycian characters *Tetraskelos* within dotted square; all within incuse square. SNG von Aulock 4161 var. (legend). BMC Lycia pg. 19, 89 var. (legend). Pozzi 2759 (these dies).

Very rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style and a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex M&M 77, 1992, 131; Busso Peus 343, 1995, 159; Busso Peus 353, 1997, 180; Busso Peus 360, 1999, 59 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3928 sales.

**Erbinna, circa 420 – 400**



- 251 Stater, Telmessos (?) circa 420-400, AR 8.49 g. Head of Athena l., wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with laurel wreath and palmettes. Rev. *erbbina* in Lycian characters Heracles, wearing a lion's skin, advancing l. and holding club and bow. All within a circular dotted border within incuse circle. S. Hurter, Tissaphernes-Fund, in Essays to Thompson, 28a and pl. 9 (this coin). Vismara 185 and pl. XIX (these dies). BMC 132 and pl. VII, 16 (these dies). Mørkholm & Zahle II, 72-73.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this interesting and appealing issue.

Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone, a very light die-shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 223 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 574 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in January 1990.

The Erbbina named in Lycian script on this stater was a Lycian dynast of the last decades of the fifth century BC who was otherwise known as Erbinas or Arbanas in Greek. His coinage, which features Athena and Heracles types usually associated with Telmessus has led to the assumption that his power was centered on that city although his monumental tomb—the so-called Nereid Monument—was located at Xanthus. This tomb, which consisted of a sculptured Greek-style temple building raised on a high base, is thought to have provided the inspiration for Mausolus' celebrated tomb near Halicarnassus. The obverse depiction of Athena is derived from contemporary Attic tetradrachms—the internationally recognised coinage of the eastern Mediterranean in the late fifth and fourth centuries BC. The reverse, however, is a truly remarkable representation of Heracles running forward holding his bow and brandishing his club at some unseen foe. The engraver has done an excellent job of capturing the movement of the hero although one must wonder how he thought that Heracles would be able to draw the bow while holding a club in his right hand.

**Vekhssere II (?), circa 410 – 380**



- 252 Stater circa 380, AR 8.53 g. Head of Athena r., wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with laurel wreath and palmettes. Rev. *ddentimi* in Lycian characters Two seated lions confronted, heads facing, raising forepaws; spiral symbol between them. All within a dotted circular border within an incuse circle. Vismara –, Müseler –, cf. 15 (Tlos). S. Hurter, Der Tissaphernes-Fund, Essays Thompson, 4 and pl. 8 (these dies). SNG von Aulock –, cf. 4185 (Tlos).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 575. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1988.

**Vedrei, circa 380-370**



- 253 1/6 stater, mint in Tlos region circa 380-370, AR 1.31 g. Facing lion scalp. Rev. *tlr -fr* in Lycian characters Facing draped bust of Apollo, wearing laurel wreath. Vismara 491 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 4191 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen Supp. 501 (this obverse die). BMC 134. Jameson 1579 (this coin).  
Very rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 304; Kunker 94, 2004, 1282; Triton X, 2007, 371 and Hess-Divo 307, 2010, 259 sales. Privately purchased from Nomos in 2011. From the Jameson, Athos Moretti, David Herman and Hagen Tronnier collections.

**Cilicia, Nagidos**



- 254 **Pharnabazus, 380-375.** Stater circa 380-375, AR 10.68 g. *ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ* Aphrodite seated r. on throne decorated with a sphinx, holding phiale and lotus flower. Rev. *frnbz - hlk* in Aramaic characters Bearded bust of warrior l. wearing crested helmet decorated with palmette on bowl. Traité II, 599. SNG von Aulock 5743. SNG France 23. Lederer, Nagidos 20.  
Extremely rare. Of excellent Hellenistic style and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 278.

**Tarsus**



- 255 **Pharnabazus, 380-375.** Stater circa 380-375, AR 10.36 g. Head of nymph, wearing earring and necklace with pendants, facing three-quarters l. Rev. *prnbzw* in Aramaic characters Bearded bust of warrior l. wearing crested helmet decorated with palmette on bowl. Casabonne series 3. Moysey 29b (this coin). SNG von Aulock 5920 (this coin).  
Rare. Two very attractive portraits of fine style, wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu 57, 1993, 123 and the Bru Gallery 6, 2011, 87 sales. From the H. von Aulock collection.



194



194



223



239



240



242



260



268



251





193



212



207



220



258



231



259



270



266



266

**Cyprus, Sidqemelek, circa 435**



- 256 Siglos circa 435 BC, AR 10.86 g. of *Sidqemelek* in Phoenician characters Head of Athena I., wearing Corinthian helmet. Rev. of *Sidqemelek* in Phoenician characters Facing head of Athena, wearing helmet decorated with bull's horns and ears; above, solar disc. *Traité II* 1361, pl. CXXXVI, 12 var. (without solar disc). *BMC* 7 and pl. VI, 6 (without solar disc). *Tziambazis* 48 var. (without solar disc). cf. *NAC* sale 106, 2018, 294 (these dies).

An exceedingly rare variety of a very rare type. Old cabinet tone and very fine 3'000

Ex *Auctiones AG* 6, 1976, 270; *Spink* 65, 1988, 77 and *New York XXVII*, 2012, *Prospero*, 604 sales.

**Salamis, Pnytagoras, 351 – 332**



- 257 Didrachm circa 351-332, AR 6.86 g. IIN Wreathed and draped bust of Aphrodite I., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. BA Bust of Artemis I., wearing earring and necklace, holding bow and quiver. *Traité II* 1186 and pl. CXXVIII, 28. *BMC* 78 and pl. XII, 13. *Tziambazis* 134. *SilCoinCy* A4506.

Two lovely portraits of fine style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good very fine 3'000

Ex *M&M* 54, 1978, 348; *Leu* 33, 1983, 406 and *M&M* 72, 1987, 680 sales. Privately purchased from *Tradart* in 2011.

**Seleucid Kings of Syria, Antiochus II Theos, 261 – 246**



- 258 Stater, Antiochia (?) circa 261-246, AV 8.55 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; in fields, two monograms. *SC* 570.1 (this coin listed)

Very rare. A bold portrait of excellent Hellenistic style, minor marks and traces of double-striking, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex *Tkalec* 28 October 1994, 117 and *Hirsch* 275, 2011, 570 sales.

Antiochus III, 223 – 187



259

- 259 Octodrachm, Seleucia 220-187, AV 34.13 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΑΝΤ – ΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; in fields, two monograms. CSE 972 (this obverse die). SC 1157 (this obverse die).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known. A spectacular portrait of superb Hellenistic style struck in high relief on a very large flan. A scratch on obverse and reverse and light marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

150'000

Privately purchased from CNG in 2011.

For all but the Ptolemies – who for centuries had a virtually inexhaustible supply of gold – it was highly unusual for a sovereign to issue gold coins larger than a daric or stater. The Seleucid kings of Syria were no exception. The fact that a good percentage of the known Seleucid gold octodrachms were struck with dies that already had been used for silver tetradrachms suggests issuance of these large gold pieces was not always planned, but sometimes arose on the spur of the moment. Such would appear to be the case with the present coin, which was struck with the same obverse die as 1132.3b illustrated in Houghton and Lorber's *Seleucid Coins*, part I. They attribute that tetradrachm to "Uncertain Mint 68" in Northern Mesopotamia; except for this octodrachm, unknown to the authors at the time of publication, the production of this mint consisted entirely of silver drachms and tetradrachms. The reign of Antiochus III was warlike, and there were many victories that would have merited payment of a bonus to his soldiers, yet his gold octodrachms are remarkably rare: eight series were produced at Antioch and at four mints located in Mesopotamia or its bordering regions. Based upon its realistic portrait type, which shows the king as a middle-aged man, Houghton and Lorber attribute this issue to the period c.197-192/0 B.C., well after Antiochus had brought this region under his control. Indeed, when this octodrachm was struck, Antiochus and his family were leading a campaign against Ptolemaic forces in Asia Minor, advancing as far as Thrace, which they raided twice. Antiochus took command of the fleet and his sons accompanied the army on its overland trek. A great swath of land had come under Seleucid control during his reign, from the European continent to modern Afghanistan. Antiochus had triumphed over fellow Greeks and indigenous rulers to such a degree that his empire was beginning to rival that of the Persian kings and Alexander III. Aware of the magnitude of his accomplishment, by about 198 B.C. Antiochus began to call himself *Basileus Megas* (the 'Great King'). But his invincibility was challenged in 192 B.C., when he invaded Greece and came into conflict with Rome, the emerging power of the Western Mediterranean. Over the next three years, Seleucid armies were defeated by Roman legions and their allies, and in 188 B.C. Antiochus agreed to the Treaty of Apamea, by which he ceded to Rome all of his territory north of the Taurus Mountains and committed to paying an enormous indemnity. Not long afterwards, early in July of 187, this once-glorious king was killed by a mob in Elymais that was trying to spare a temple from being looted by Antiochus, who by then was desperate to raise the funds needed to appease Rome.

**Achaeus, 220 – 214**



260

- 260 Tetradrachm, Sardis 220-214, AR 16.89 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΧΑΙΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing l., holding shield decorated with anchor and hurling spear; in inner l. field, horse's head l. WSM 1440 var. (with control-mark). CSE 608 var. (with control-mark). SC 953 var. (with control-mark) Of the highest, one of only five known tetradrachms of this ruler. A superb portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck on a large flan and with a light iridescent tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine 60'000

Ex Gemini I, 2005, 204; Freeman & Sear Fixed price list 12, 2007, 70 and Manhattan II, 2011, 70 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

The nobleman Achaeus was presented with his first opportunity at kingship in 223 B.C. when his cousin, the reigning Seleucid King Seleucus III, was assassinated in the midst of a campaign in Asia Minor. Achaeus' stern refusal must have earned him the trust and respect of Antiochus III, brother of the deceased Seleucus III, who himself became the next Seleucid King. He thus gave Achaeus authority over Asia Minor, and with it the task of recovering the vast territories that the Seleucid rebel Antiochus Hierax (c.242-227 B.C.) had lost to the Pergamene King Attalus I. Achaeus found quick success in his re-conquests and by 220 had been persuaded to revolt against his cousin Antiochus III, who at the time was busy suppressing a revolt in Babylon. Whereas in 223 the soldiers had been anxious for Achaeus to assume the title of king, this time they proved to be not as supportive, and they resisted his desire to march on Antioch. Instead, he had to placate the troops with raids into Pamphylia and Pisidia in search of spoils. Meanwhile, Attalus I seized the moment to recover some lost properties in Asia Minor and Antiochus III, now freed from his obligations in the East and in treaty with Ptolemy IV, was ready to engage Achaeus and his rebellious troops. In the events that followed Antiochus III was the prime beneficiary: not only did he assume control over most of the territories that Achaeus had recovered, but he trapped his rebellious cousin within the walls of Sardes. The siege began to pay dividends late in 215 or early in 214, and by late 214 it ended with the sacking of Sardes and the capture of Achaeus, who was flayed, beheaded and impaled. Most, if not all, coins of Achaeus are thought to have been struck at Sardes, and are comprised of gold stateres, silver tetradrachms, and small bronzes. The precious metal issues are extremely rare, no doubt due to their aggressive confiscation. Achaeus' design choices for his precious metal coins are decidedly non-Seleucid, as they appear to have been inspired by the contemporary issues of the Macedonian King Philip V (221-179 B.C.). Were it not for the Seleucid anchor on the shield of Athena and the control symbol of a horse's head, one might not even suspect these coins were issued by a member of the Seleucid royal house.

**Samaria**



- 261 **Ma'eh / "Obol"** mid-fourth century BC, AR 0.59 g. Persian King seated on throne r, smelling flower and holding sceptre in his l. hand, in front of him Achaemenian fire altar, above traces of legend B(AGABA)T. Rev. Persian King fighting bull, he holds its horns with his l. hand and is ready to stab it with a dagger in his r. In the centre between the two figures; a pellet. Meshorer and Qedar 1999, No. 6.  
Struck on a narrow flan, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 300

Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 173, 2011, 185.

**Achaemenid kings of Persia**



- 262 **Time of Xerxes II to Artaxerxes.** Daric circa 420-375, AV 8.38 g. Persian king or hero in kneeling-running position r., holding spear in r. hand and bow in l.; quiver over shoulder. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch. BMC 58. Carradice type IIIb. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 111.



- 263 **Under Darius III.** Tetrobol, Spithridates satrap of Lydia and Ionia circa 335-334, AR 2.25 g. Head of satrap l., wearing Persian headdress. Rev. ΣΙΠΙ – ΘΠΙ Forepart of Pegasus r. *Traité II pl. LXXXIX, 1-3. BMC 18. L. Mildenberg, Vestigia Leonis, p. 9, pl. III, 26. W. Wroth, NC 1900, pp. 289, 23. H.A. Cahn, Revue des etudes anciennes 91, 1989, pp. 97-105. C. Harrison, Oikistes. Studies in Honor of A.J. Graham. 2002, pp. 301-319. J. Bodzek, Israel Numismatic Review 3, 2008, pp. 4-6.*

Extremely rare. A very interesting portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Flan-crack at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 115.

**Kings of Persis, Bagadat early – mid 3rd century BC**



264

- 264 Tetradrachm, early – mid 3rd century BC, AR 16.41 g. Diademed head of Bagadat r., wearing *kyrbasia* and pendant earring. Rev. Aramaic legends Bagadat enthroned l., wearing long cloak and *kyrbasia*, holding sceptre and cup; in l. field, standard. Alram 511. BMC Arabia p.196, 1.

Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Superior 31 May 1998, Moreira, 1622; Triton VII, 2004, 536 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3154 sales. From the Pishvai collection.

**Kings of Bactria, Diodotos I and II, circa 250 – 230**



265

- 265 Stater in the name of Antiochos II, mint A (near Aï Khanoum), AV 8.29 g. Diademed head of Diodotos r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ANTIOXOY Zeus advancing l., aegis draped over his arm, brandishing thunderbolt; at his feet, eagle standing l.; in l. field, N. SNG ANS -. Bopearachchi -. Cf. Holt, series A, group 7 (tetradrachm). SC 629.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and extremely fine 5'000

Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 302. From the Al-Sayyed collection.

**Eucratides I, circa 171 – 145**



266

- 266 Stater, Pushkalavati circa 170-145, AV 8.47 g. Draped bust r., wearing diademed helmet, adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri on prancing horses r., both holding spears and palm branches; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 176 var. (unlisted monogram). Bopearachchi 5 var. (unlisted monogram); cf. 7A (drachm). Oikonomedes AJN 7, 1968, Group B. SNG ANS 163 var. (different monogram). cf. NAC sale 96, 2016, 1133 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type in an exceptional state of preservation.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 60'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 428.

Possibly with Seleucid help (there is some evidence that Eucratides may have had matrilineal ties to the Seleucid royal house), Eucratides I of Baktria overthrew the last of the Euthydemid dynasty which had ruled over Baktria and parts of

India for the better part of the previous century. He went on to establish his own dynasty, with his son Eukratides II set to inherit his kingdom, ruling a vast territory which at its greatest extent covered parts of the Indian subcontinent and was greater in size than any other Greek-ruled kingdom of the time. Eucratides' gold coinage exists in two denominations, staters such as the present specimen, and the unique and magnificent twenty-stater multiple that is in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. The latter is the largest ancient gold coin known, and shares its types with the stater. The obverse depicts the king wearing a wide-brimmed Macedonian helmet adorned with a bull's ear and horn, symbols mirrored on the Syrian tetradrachms of Seleukos I showing Alexander the Great as the legendary conqueror of the Orient, the god Dionysos. The reverse shows Eukratides' patron deities, the Dioskouroi, twin sons of Zeus and Leda and the brothers of Helen of Troy, riding on horseback with couched lances. Less than twenty of these gold staters are known and they are struck from only a few number of dies, which suggests that the issue was small to begin with and served a primarily ceremonial purpose. The occasion for the issue was most probably Eukratides' victory over Demetrios II, who had besieged Eukratides with vastly superior numbers. Despite these great odds, however, Eukratides emerged victorious, and after Demetrios was murdered by his own troops, Eucratides was left as uncontested ruler in Baktria. This stater is one of six known with this monogram below the Dioskouroi on the reverse, and is perhaps the finest known of all of Eucratides' known gold coins.

### Indo-Greek Kingdom. Strato I, circa 105 – 85/80



- 267 Tetradrachm circa 105-85/80, AR 9.06 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. Athena Alkidemos standing l., brandishing thunderbolt and *aegis*; in l. field, monogram. Bopearachchi 17A. Bopearachchi & Rahman -. SNG ANS 995 var. (different monogram). MIG Type 328.

Extremely rare, apparently only four specimens known. Dark tone and very fine 5'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 742.

### Menander II, circa 90 – 80



- 268 Drachm circa 90-80, AR 2.14 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust r., wearing crested helmet decorated with bull's horn and ear. Rev. *Maharajasa dhramikasa Menamdrasa* in Kharosthi characters Menander, in military attire, on horse prancing r.; in r. field, monogram. For type, cf. Bopearachchi 3B and for monogram, cf. Bopearachchi 2A. Bopearachchi & Rahman -. SNG ANS -. MIG Type 230a var. (Menander I).

An apparently unique variety of a rare type. Light iridescent tone, a minor scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 438.

**Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I Soter late 305/early 304 – 282**



- 269 Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, uncertain mint circa 306, AR 15.69 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield.; in l. field, monogram and bee and in r. field, eagle standing r. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 153. BMC 45. CPE 83.

A very rare variety. A bold portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone, good very fine 2'500

Ex CNA XXI, 1992, 194; Gemini II, 2006, 170; Triton X, 2007, 413 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3162 sales.

**Ptolemy I as king, 305-282**



- 270 Triobol, Alexandria circa 294-282, AV 1.77 g. Diademed head of Ptolemy I r., lion's skin tied around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ[ΛΕΩΣ] – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑ[ΙΟΥ] Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with spread wings; in l. field, XA ligate. Svoronos 232. SNG Copenhagen 46. Dewing 2742. CPE 139.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Minor marks on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 140.

**Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246**



- 271 Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 289-272 BC, AV 27.70 g. ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603. SNG Copenhagen 132. CPE 313.

Lovely reddish tone and about extremely fine

8'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2011.





272



272

- 272 Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 289-272 BC, AV 27.79 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603. SNG Copenhagen 132. CPE 313. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 7500

Ex Heritage sale 3012, 2011, 24509.



273



- 273 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 27.73 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Λ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 476 (Ptolemy III). Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 7, 4. CPE 391. Good very fine 6000



274



- 274 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 249-245, AV 27.75 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Ξ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 489 (Ptolemy III). Troxell, Arsinoe group IV, pl. 8, 3. CPE 394. Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 8000

Privately purchased from NAC in 2011.

**Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 221**



- 275 **In the name of Berenice.** Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 21.38 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r., wearing necklace. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruits and tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars and below, monogram. Svoronos 962 and pl. XXIX, 17. SNG Copenhagen –. CPE 747. Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 60, 2010, 2342 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3164.



- 276 **In the name of Berenice.** Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 2.11 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruits and tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars. Svoronos 981. Dewing 2758. Boston, MFA 2280. CPE 740. Extremely rare. Lovely light reddish tone. Minor marks on field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Triton 3, 1999, 662; Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 388 and Tklaec 9 May 2011, 68 sales. From the Marian A. Sinton collection.



- 277 **In the name of Berenice.** Quarter drachm, Alexandria circa 246-222, AV 0.99 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruit and tied with the royal diadem; on either side, star. Svoronos 982. Hunterian 8. CPE 741.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Obverse from a slightly rusty die and flan a bit wavy, otherwise extremely fine 12'500

Ex Nomos sale 5, 2011, 209. From the Lighthill collection.



278

278 **In the name of Berenice.** Pentakaidekadrachm, Alexandria (?) circa 245, AR 53.05 g. Draped and veiled bust of Berenice r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruit and bound with fillets between laureate caps of the dioscouri. Svoronos 988 and pl. XXXV, 2. Vagi, Ptolemaic, pp. 5-10. Hazard 1052 (12 drachms). CPE 734.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this impressive issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone. An unobtrusive metal flaw and a hairline flan-crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

40'000

Ex Stack's 24 April 2008, Tallent & Belzberg, 2189; NGSA 5, 2008, 151 and Tkalec 9 May 2011, 70 sales.

The large and complex series of coins issued by Ptolemy III (246-222 B.C.) for a certain Berenice has been intensively studied in recent years. The most distinctive issue is a large silver coin traditionally described as an Attic-weight dodekadrachm (12 drachms), and more recently as a Ptolemaic-weight pentakaidekadrachm (15 drachms). There is no question that weights of these coins favour their classification as pentakaidekadrachms, as they are perfect for 15 Ptolemaic drachms, yet they are roughly equal to 12.5 Attic drachms – a significant overage in weight that is hard to explain. Yet, concerns linger as to why the Ptolemaic weight standard would have been employed at this time in Alexandria (the presumed mint of this issue) since that standard had not been in use there since the reign of Ptolemy I (305-282 B.C.). The answer may lie in the innovative nature of the Berenice series, which appears to include coins struck both to the Ptolemaic and the Attic weight standards. Another question raised in recent years is which Berenice is honoured: Berenice II, the wife of Ptolemy III, or Berenice Syra, the king's sister? The traditional view is that the king's wife is honoured, but Hazard has suggested it may be his sister. He sees the coins as products of the Third Syrian War (Laodicean War), which began not long after the death of the Seleucid King Antiochus II in 246 under mysterious circumstances. His death caused a dynastic crisis, for Antiochus II had two wives, the Seleucid Laodice and the Ptolemaic Berenice Syra, both of whom had borne him children who were considered legitimate heirs to the Seleucid throne. However, when Berenice Syra and her son were murdered in 246, Ptolemaic claims to the Seleucid throne were eliminated and Ptolemy III responded by invading Seleucid territories. His campaign was successful, but ground to a halt when domestic crises forced him to return to Egypt. In 241, Ptolemy III made peace with Seleucus II, who in the meantime had become the new Seleucid king. As laudable as Hazard's suggestion may be, the case for Berenice II, a queen in her own right, is perhaps stronger. She had married Ptolemy III in about 246, the eventful year of Berenice Syra's death, and throughout the Third Syrian War she ruled Egypt in his absence. Perhaps more important, Berenice's portrait bears no symbols to suggest she was deceased. On the earlier coinage for the deceased Arsinoe II, the bust is adorned with the divine attributes of a ram's horn and a lotus sceptre. Neither is present on the Berenice coinage, and though Berenice II was alive throughout her husband's reign, Berenice Syra was deceased.

**Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205**



279 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27.74 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ  
Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.  
Extremely fine 7500

Ex Manhattan sale II, 2011, 76. From the Peter Guber collection.



280 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27.74 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ  
Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.  
An extremely rare variety with a smaller head. Lovely light reddish  
tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2008.



281 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27.76 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ  
Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.  
Extremely fine / about extremely fine 8'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 2010.

**Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180-145 BC or Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, 145-116**



282

- 282 In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 27.62 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293.

In exceptional condition, minor edge nicks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 20'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 318.



283

- 283 In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 27.83 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 21. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293.

Struck in high relief, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 7'500

Ex Heritage sale 3012, 24515.

**Cyrenaica, Barce**



- 284 Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 16.33 g. Silphium plant; in lower field, [B] – A. Rev. BAP Head of Zeus Ammon r. *Traité* 1948 and pl. CCXLIX, 7 (this coin). *BMC* pl. 33, 14 (this coin). Jameson 1343b (this coin). Extremely rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / good very fine 20'000

Ex Bourgey 14 April 1910, 224; *Numismatica Genevensis* 4, 2006, 121 and *NAC* 59, 2011, 664 sales. From the Jameson collection.

About three or four generations after Cyrene was founded, a new settlement, Barce, was established in the 570s or 560s B.C. It was located about seventy-five miles westwards down the coast from Cyrene, and sixteen miles inland, in the midst of a large and fertile plain. The impetus for the new colony was a feud among the brothers of Cyrene's ruling Battiad family, then led by Arcesilaus II. Rarely does a family quarrel have such good consequences: Barce became one of the most prosperous Greek cities of North Africa, such that it rivaled the capital. Like Cyrene, it submitted to Persian rule late in the 6th Century B.C., yet the people of Barce still seem to have enjoyed a good degree of autonomy before a general revolt was staged. The Persian governor of Egypt, Aryandes, responded with great force, destroying the city and taking most of its people into captivity. Barce recovered with relative speed, no doubt because of its resources. By the time this tetradrachm was struck, the city had restored much of its commercial advantage. If the designs of coinage can be taken as evidence, it would seem that the main product of Barce at this time was the silphium plant. A veritable cure-all, it is said to have had hundreds of medicinal and cosmetic uses, in addition to being a source of food. It was indigenous to Cyrenaica and apparently resisted all attempts at mass cultivation. The value of silphium as a source of food for cattle and the popularity of its juice in regional and foreign markets contributed to its extinction by the 1st Century A.D. It often is shown in great detail on coinage, and Robinson, in his 1927 work that served as the final volume of 'A Catalogue of the Greek Coins' in the British Museum, was able to identify the three major variants of its depiction.

**Cyrene**



- 285 Stater about 435-375, AV 8.59 g. KYPANAION Slow quadriga r. driven by charioteer wearing long chiton and holding reins with both hands. Rev. XAIPEΦ – O – N *partially retrograde* Zeus Ammon standing facing, head r., wearing *himation*, holding sceptre and resting l. arm on his hip; in l. field, owl standing l. and in r. field, silphium plant. *Naville* 3, and pl. I (this coin). Very rare. Good very fine / very fine 5'000

Ex Busso-Peuss 301, 1981, 597 and *New York XXV*, 2011, 172 sales. From the Lucien Naville collection.



286

286 Tetradrachm circa 300, AR 14.38 g. Head of Zeus Ammon r., with a ram's horn. Rev. KY – PH Silphium plant with three pairs of leaves; in fields, two monograms and below r., crab. Jameson 1351 (this coin). BMC 226 and pl. XX, 25 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –.

Rare. A spectacular portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented master engraver. Lovely old cabinet tone, a minor area of porosity on reverse,

otherwise about extremely fine 45'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 183; NAC 2, 1990, 241 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 637 sales. From the Jameson collection.

At the same time that Cyrene was famous for its cultivation and export of silphium, the city was also renowned in the Greek and Roman world for its possession of the oracular shrine of Zeus Ammon. This was a temple located at the desert oasis of Siwah that was originally dedicated to an old native Libyan deity. Over time this god was syncretised first by the Egyptians with their own fertility god Amun and then by the Greeks with Zeus. The Histories of Herodotus show that the oracle of Siwah was well known to the Greeks already in the fifth century BC. However, the temple became incredibly famous after it was visited by Alexander the Great and confirmed his divinity. Zeus Ammon is easily distinguished from other forms of Zeus by his ram's horns—a feature borrowed from the iconography of Egyptian Amun. Here he is depicted in a vibrant Hellenistic style reflecting the influence of neighbouring Ptolemaic Egypt. This coin was probably struck shortly after the reconquest of the Cyrenaica by Magas on behalf of Ptolemy I Soter. In 305 BC, Ophellas the somewhat duplicitous previous Ptolemaic governor, was murdered, thereby ushering a five-year period of independence of Cyrene from the Ptolemaic kingdom. However, around 300 BC, this rebellious state of affairs was brought to a halt when Magas, a stepson of Ptolemy I, invaded the Cyrenaica and restored Ptolemaic control with himself as the new governor. He ruled as a loyal governor while Ptolemy I lived, but following his stepfather's death in 283 BC. Magas made repeated attempts to separate the Cyrenaica from the Ptolemaic kingdom. He at last crowned himself king of Cyrene around 276 BC.

### Euesperides



287

287 Drachm circa 460, AR 3.33 g. Silphium plant. Rev. E – Y – E – Σ Bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. within circular dotted border. Traité pl. 270, 19. BMC 2-4 and pl. 38, 7-9. Jameson 1357.

Rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 368; Spink-Galerie des Monnaies 10 October 1977, 320 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 167 sales.

## Celtic Coins

### Eastern Europe



- 288 Tetradrachm imitations of Philip II, Dachreiter type, struck by the Skordoski in Syrmia circa III century BC, AR 15.12 g. Beardless head r., wearing pearl diadem. Rev. Horseman riding l.; above and in l. field, wheels. Lanz 456. CCCBM I, -. KMW -. Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 723.

### Belgica, Carnutes



- 289 Quarter stater III-II century BC, AV 1.92 g. Celticized laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Charioteer driving fast biga r.: below, small head facing. de la Tour -. D&T 2015.

Very rare. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex The Bru Gallery sale 3, 2011, 14.



**Armorica, Veneti**



- 290 Stater III century BC, AV 7.58 g. Celticized head r., with boar in hair and surmounted by strings ending with human heads. Rev. Charioteer driving biga led by androcephalic horse r.; below, winged figure flying r. de la Tour 6826. D&T 2099. Very rare. Minor area of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex The Bru Gallery sale 3, 2011, 21.



- 291 Quarter stater III century BC, AV 1.73 g. Celticized head r., surmounted by strings and inverted vase. Rev. Charioteer driving biga led by androcephalic horse r.; below, winged figure flying r. de la Tour -. D&T -, cf. series 284. An apparently unpublished variety. Flan crack, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex The Bru Gallery sale 6, 2011, 49.

**Uncertain Tribe**



- 292 Quarter stater circa 60-30/25 BC, AV 1.56 g. Highly stylized head r. Rev. Horse r.; branch above and pellets around. de la Tour -. D&T 340. Very rare. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex The Bru Gallery sale 6, 2011, 63.

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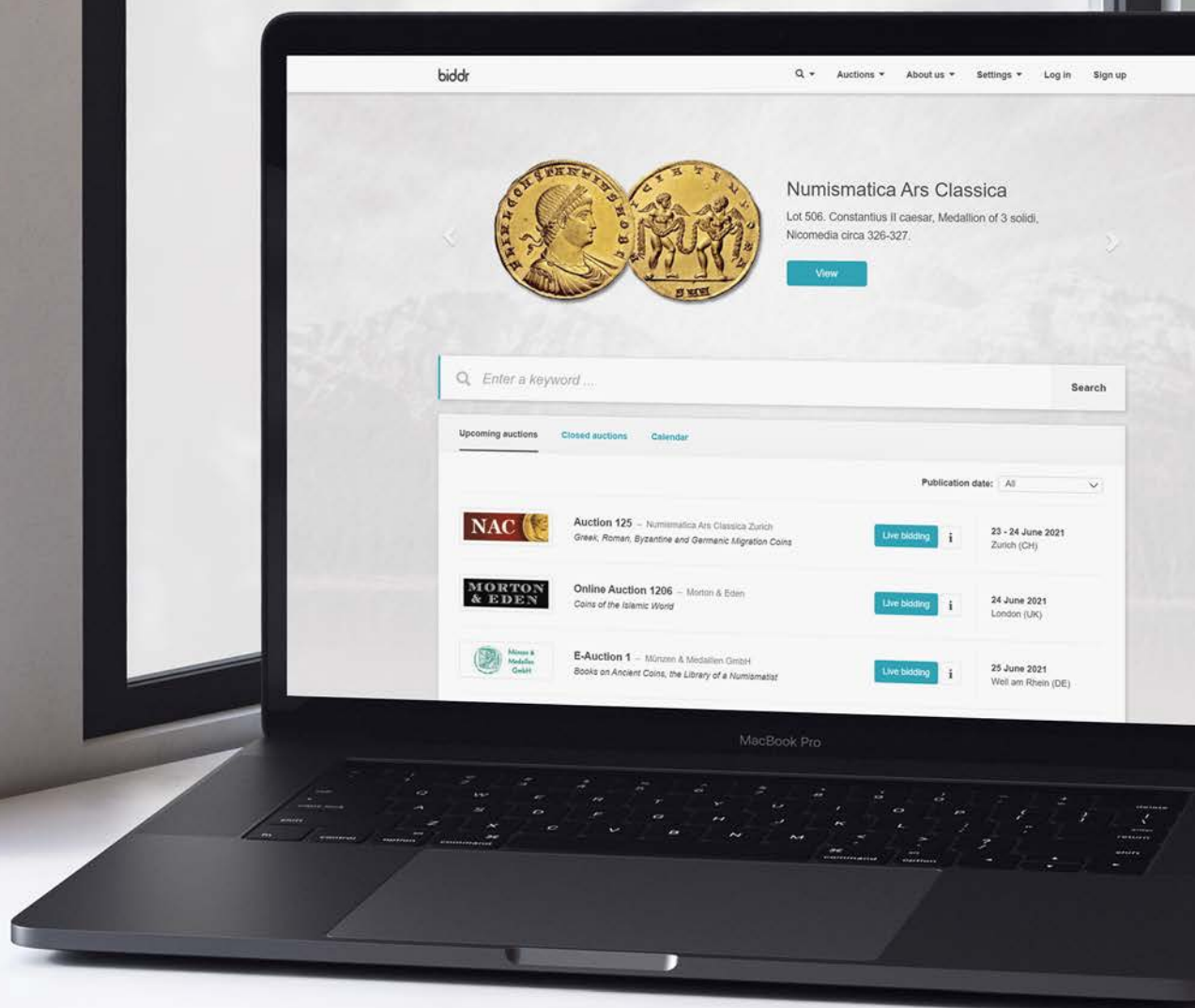
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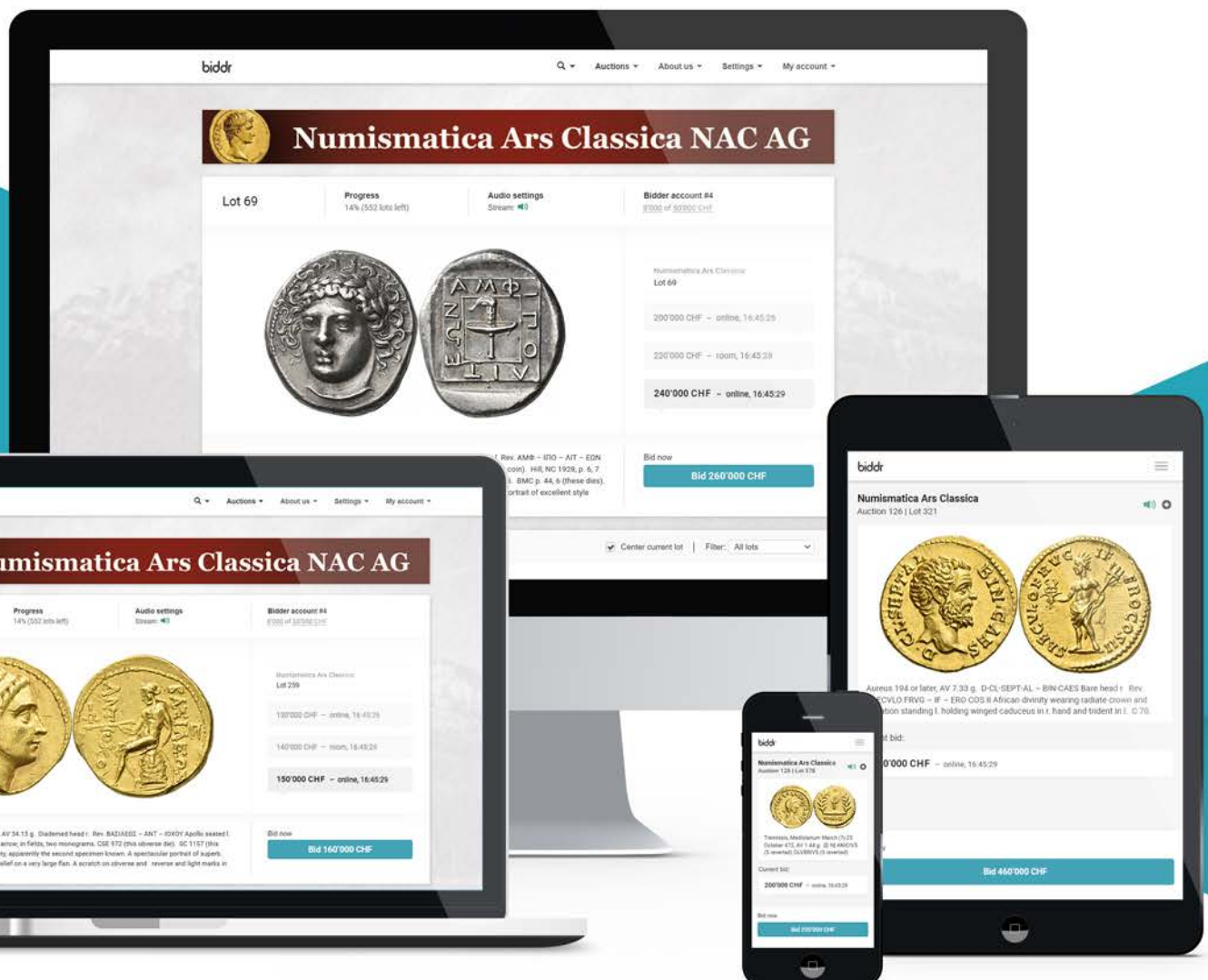
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