

A U C T I O N

133

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

Part V

21 November 2022

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 133

21 November 2022

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

Hotel Baur au Lac
Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich
Tel. + 41 44 220 50 20

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG

www.arsclassicacoins.com

Niederdorfstrasse 43
CH – 8001 Zurich

Tel. +41 44 261 1703
Fax +41 44 261 5324
zurich@arsclassicacoins.com

Suite 1, Claridge House
32 Davies Street
London W1K 4ND – UK
Tel. +44 (0) 20 7839 7270
Fax +44 (0) 20 7925 2174
info@arsclassicacoins.com

NAC USA LLC

8 South Michigan Avenue
Suite 3600
Chicago, Il 60603
USA
Tel : +1 312 883 8541
www.arsclassicausa.com
usa@arsclassicacoins.com

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 zum Zeitpunkt des Beginns der elektronischen 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 dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld (Provision) von 23,0% 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.

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 until 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.

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 adjugé 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 adjugé. 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 adjugé 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.

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

Monday, 21 November 2022 14:00 – 15:45 1 – 155

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises

15 October – 8 November 2022

Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2 nd Floor):	Friday, 18 November 2022 Saturday, 19 November 2022	09:30 – 17:30 by appointment
At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:	Sunday, 20 November 2022 Monday, 21 November 2022	10:30 – 18:00 10:30 – 14:00

Please visit our auction online at 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.

Gradi di conservazione	Grades of preservation	Erhaltungsgrad	Degrés de conservation	Grados de Conservación
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

NAC is pleased to announce the opening of NAC USA, LLC.- our new venture with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. with an office in Chicago.

- Upon request, our American clients will be able to have their purchases shipped from Chicago. NAC USA LLC will import the coins into the US and will take care of all customs formalities.
- We also offer the possibility to pay directly to our US bank account in US dollars at a fixed exchange rate agreed after the sale.
- If you would like to take advantage of this new service after the auction, please contact us at zurich@arsclassicacoins.com and we will make the necessary arrangements.
- US customers wishing to consign coins to either NAC or Naville can contact our Chicago office directly via email at usa@arsclassicacoins.com or via phone at +1 312 883 8541.

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, 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 16th 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.

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 V

Calabria, Tarentum



- 1 Stater circa 302, AV 8.55 g. TAPA Veiled and diademed head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; below chin, dolphin swimming downwards. Behind neck, IOP. Rev. Horse stepping r., crowned by rider; in field l., Σ I. Beneath horse, tripod. Vlasto – de Luynes 242 (these dies). SNG France 1842 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 19. *Historia Numorum* Italy 953.

Of the highest rarity, only the second and by far the finest specimen known. A delicate portrait of excellent style - the work of a skilled master engraver. An insignificant mark on neck, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 35'000

Ex NAC sale 48, 2008, 5.

The reverse of this gold stater falls comfortably within the scope of Tarentine coin designs showing horsemen in a range of riding styles and riding activities that illustrate horses in every pose, from standing to leaping in high action. In this case we have a relatively sedentary scene, but one which certainly relates to a victory in a horse race due to the inclusion of a wreath and a tripod. Horseback riding was introduced at the thirty-third Olympic Games, held in 648 B.C., and generally took a secondary place to chariot events. Beyond the typical horse race, the keles, other events included javelin throwing from horseback, and acrobatics, such as riders leaping on and off horseback, and riders finishing the race course on foot beside their mount (the anabates, 'dismounter'). Since the saddle and stirrup were not yet invented, riding was more dangerous in ancient times, and spectators were ever-interested in witnessing a mishap. This design finds a parallel on a famous Attic pot dateable to c. 520-500 B.C. The vase depicts a victorious rider on horseback, preceded by a herald and followed by an attendant who carries two prizes, a wreath in his outstretched hand and a high-handled tripod balanced upon his head (BMC Vases B 144). Numerous tripods have been found at Olympia in the excavations of the stadium banks, and it would appear that they were used as prizes at the early festivals.

Lucania, Metapontum



- 2 Nomos circa 330-290, AR 7.69 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; below chin, ΔΩΠΙ. Rev. META Barley ear with leaf l.; above leaf, pitchfork; below leaf, ΔΑ. Gillet 197 (this coin). SNG ANS 452 (these dies). Johnston C, 5.1 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1582.

A lovely portrait and a delicate old cabinet tone. Minor metal flaw at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'250

Ex Tradart 1, 1982, 9 and NGSA 6, 2011, 12 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



- 3 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.91 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing barley wreath; behind, ΛΥ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., upon which, spindle. SNG Fitzwilliam 507 (this reverse die). Johnston D 1.1 (for obverse, ethnic misread) and D 1.4 (for reverse). Historia Numorum Italy 1612.

An apparently unrecorded die-coupling. Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 502.

Bruttium, Rhegium



- 4 Tetradrachm circa 435-425, AR 17.30 g. Lion's mask facing; in l. field, olive twig. Rev. RECINOΣ *retrograde* Apollo Iocastus seated l., *himation* over lower limbs; r. hand holding long staff. Below chair, duck; all within olive wreath. SNG ANS 639 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 99, 287 (these dies). BMC 12. Boston, MFA 203. Herzfelder 46. Historia Numorum Italy 2488.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and with a portrait of Iocastus of excellent style. Wonderful old cabinet tone, a minor edge nick at five o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

20'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 60 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 104 sales.

The earliest coinage of Rhegium, a colony at the end of the 'toe' of Italy, was modelled after the coinage of Sicily, as this city's contacts were much stronger with the island across the strait than with its Italian neighbours. This magnificent tetradrachm is a perfect example: its denomination and weight standard were ideal for trade in Sicily, and even its thick fabric and its designs on both sides in relief would have made it more acceptable in its intended market. Enough praise cannot be showered upon this particular coin, which is a pristine example from the first pair of dies used to strike coins at Rhegium. Though the charm of the series endured, none of the Archaic period dies quite match the quality of this first set, which was the prototype for all that followed. The lion's scalp is a tour de force because of its sublime simplicity; the reverse is both forceful and elegant, and possesses all of the best qualities of late Archaic Greek art. In the late 19th Century Percy Gardner expressed interest in the "...remarkable series of seated male figures, which are artistically of the greatest interest". This included the symbolical bearded figure from the Rhegium tetradrachms, sitting in the attitude of Zeus, and a similar figure on the early coins of Tarentum. He described each of these figures as a Demos of the city, but current studies tend to adopt the view that J. P. Six expressed in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1898, that the figure is Iocastus, the traditional founder of Rhegium. Not only would he be an appropriate subject, but on some examples (Herzfelder 59-60) a serpent is shown beneath the chair, and the legend holds that Iocastus died from a snake bite.



- 5 Bronze circa 415-387, Æ 5.41 g. Facing head of lion. Rev. PHFINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, olive leaf and retrograde E. SNG ANS 684 var. (no retrograde E). AMB 227 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2526 var. (no retrograde E).

An extremely rare variety. Dark brown-green patina, a hairline flan-crack at six o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

750

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited Antikenmuseum Basel, 227; CNG 51, 1999, 116 and CNG 87, 2011, 197 sales. From the R. Bement jr. and Athos and Dina Moretti collections.

Terina



- 6 Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.86 g. Head of the nymph Terina I., hair tightly waved, ampyx decorated with olive-leaves; in r. field, Δ. Rev. [TE]PI – NAI – [ΩN] Nike seated l. on *cippus*, holding wreath in r. hand and *caduceus* in l. Regling, Terina 24. Holloway-Jenkins 23. SNG ANS 812 (these dies). Jameson 472 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2579.
 Rare. An issue of lovely style with a delicate old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex Birkler & Waddell 2, 1980, 26 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 111 sales.

Sicily, Agrigentum



- 7 Tetradrachm circa 470-440, AR 17.22 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ *partially retrograde* Eagle standing l. on Ionic capital. Rev. Crab; below, double spiral with floral ornament at both ends. All within shallow circular incuse. Rizzo pl. 1, 7 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 807 (these dies). SNG Lockett 696 (these dies). Jameson 503 (these dies). *Westermarck, Akragas* 421.4 (this coin).
 A very rare variety. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu-M&M sale 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 90. Privately purchased from CNG in January 2011.



- 8 Tetradrachm circa 470-440, AR 17.46 g. AKRAC – ANTOΣ *partially retrograde* Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab. SNG ANS 978 (this obverse die). BMC 39 (this obverse die). McClean 2017 (this obverse die). *Westermarck, Akragas* 358.
 Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and complete. Lovely light iridescent tone, insignificant traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Künker sale 182, 2011, 80.



9

- 9 Tetradrachm signed by magistrate Straton, circa 410-406, AR 17.07 g. [A]KPAFANT[I-NON] Nike driving galloping quadriga l., holding *kentron* in l. hand, reins in both; above, grapevine. Rev. ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ Two eagles standing l., holding hare; in r. field, head of a young horned river-god. Seltman 12. Jameson 511 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 3, 1 (these dies). Dewing 564 (these dies). Gulbenkian 169 (this obverse die). AMB 261 (these dies). Westermark 589.

Very rare. A lovely specimen of this desirable issue of excellent Classical style.

Superb old cabinet tone and excellent metal. Minor edge cut at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

25'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 120. Privately purchased from Spink & Son Ltd., London, 13 February 1985.

This rare tetradrachm was struck in a period of great peril for the city of Agrigentum (Greek Akragas) in southern Sicily. In 410 BC, the Agrigentines made the huge mistake of allowing rivalry with the neighbouring city of Silenous to get the better of them. In this year, a Carthaginian force defeated the army of Silenous in the field. Instead of aiding Silenous against the Punic enemy common to all Greek cities of Sicily, Agrigentum did nothing. When Silenous was besieged by the Carthaginians in 409 BC, Agrigentum also did nothing, although after the city fell and was plundered, the Agrigentines did accept its refugees. Whereas the combined arms of Selinous and Agrigentum might have been able to resist the Punic onslaught in 410 BC, now that the former city was destroyed and its people scattered, the Agrigentines faced the Carthaginians alone when they returned for a new Sicilian campaign in 406 BC. Unable to stand up to the Punic enemy in the field, the Agrigentines attempted to weather a siege behind the walls of the city. They held out for eight months, before the city finally fell. The Agrigentines tried to flee to Gela and Leontini, but many were captured and put to the sword by the victorious Punic army. The Carthaginians remained at Agrigentum over the winter of 406/5 BC and then destroyed the city before returning home to North Africa. In the period 410-406 BC, the need to strengthen Agrigentum's defenses, meet expenses related to refugees after the fall of Selinous, and to recruit mercenaries for the disastrous showdown with Carthage dictated the production of tetradrachms. This particular type features a fast quadriga on the obverse that is closely modelled on the obverse type of Syracuse, illustrating the strong influence that Syracusan coinage had in Sicily at the end of the fifth century BC. Indeed, this influence may have been driven by the recognition of Syracusan coinage by mercenaries as "good money" and thus other cities, like Agrigentum made use of similar types in order to meet the tastes of their hired defenders. The reverse type however, is an iconic badge of Agrigentum, leaving no mistake as to the identity of the issuing city.



10

- 10 Diobol circa 410-406, AV 1.36 g. AKPA Eagle standing r. on rock devouring serpent. On rock, two pellets. Rev. Crab; below, ΣΙΑΑ / ΝΟΣ *partially retrograde*. McClean 2040 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 3, 8 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 916 (these dies). Westermark, Akragas 1015.

Very rare. About extremely fine

4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale III, 2012, 47.

Catana



11

- 11 Drachm signed by Euainetos circa 405, AR 4.33 g. KATANAIΩ / N Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. Diademed head l. of river-god Amenanos; at either side, two fish and below chin, crayfish. Above, AMENANOΣ and beneath neck truncation, EYAI. Rizzo pl. 14, 7 (this coin illustrated). SNG Lloyd 907 (these dies). AMB 335. Kraay-Hirmer 38. SNG ANS 1263.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen known.

A portrait of enchanting beauty - the work of a celebrated and skilled master-engraver.

Perfectly struck and centred in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

60'000

Ex NFA XII, 1982, 12; XVI, 1985, 40 and DNW A10, 2011, 1004 sales. s.

Catana was founded at the foot of Mount Aetna by Chalkidian Greek colonists from Sicilian Naxos in c. 729 BC. Despite the prosperity of the city and a reputation for moral uprightness that developed in the seventh and sixth centuries BC, the Catanians frequently came into conflict with the Dorian Greek cities of Sicily, and especially Syracuse. In 476 BC, the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I expelled the Catanians from their city and repopulated it with Dorian Greek colonists. Following the death of Hieron, the dispossessed Catanians returned in 461 BC and violently reclaimed their own homes from the Dorian interlopers. The Catanians never forgot (or forgave) what had been done to them and continued to nurse a grudge against Syracuse, even going so far as to join Leontini—another traditional enemy of Syracuse—in supporting the disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415-413 BC. Despite Catanian hatred for Syracuse, this beautiful drachm clearly illustrates the ultimate inability of Syracusan enemies to avoid becoming caught up in the growing cultural and economic influence of the great Sicilian city at the close of the fifth century BC. The Syracusan victory over the Athenians brought the city great wealth in plundered silver and brought about a period of numismatic art that had never been seen before. The engravers of this period were true artists who delighted in experimentation to bring the classical style to the height of perfection. As such, they took great pride in their work and regularly signed the dies they created for use at Syracuse and at other cities. Here the reverse die has been signed by Euainetos, an artist who is perhaps most famous for his later Syracusan decadrachm dies. It depicts Amenanos, the river-god of Catana, surrounded by two fish and a crayfish. This arrangement reflects the influence of Syracusan coins featuring the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins. The fast quadriga on the Catanian drachm is also very similar to that found on Euainetos' decadrachm die, including the horse with the broken rein.



- 12 Tetradrachm circa 405, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, H. Rev. KA[TANAIΩN] Head of young river-god Amenanos I. Rizzo pl. XIV, 2 (these dies). Jameson 543 (these dies). Gulbenkian 187 (these dies). SNG ANS 1259 (these dies).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 40 and Gemini VII, 2011, 92 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

Messana



- 13 Tetradrachm circa 425-421, AR 17.18 g. Biga of mules driven r. by bearded charioteer; above, flying Nike r. to crown the mules and in exergue, olive leaf and berry. Rev. ΜΕΣ – Σ – ΑΝΙ – Ο – Ν Hare springing r.; below, fly r. SNG Spencer-Churchill 44 (this coin). Rizzo pl. XXVI, 1 (these dies). Pozzi 491 (this coin). Caccamo-Caltabiano 481.3 (this coin).

Very rare. A lovely specimen of this difficult issue with a reverse die of fine style. Superb old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine

7'500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 491; *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 564; M&M 6, 1946, 554; Glendining's 13 December 1963, Foreign amateur, 133 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 144 sales.

One of the greatest cities of Sicily, Messina had a long and turbulent history. Founded during the sixth century B.C. as Zankle and named after its sickle-shaped harbour, the city enjoyed a burgeoning prosperity owing to its convenient position on the north-eastern coast of Sicily opposite the mainland town of Rhegion. Together the two cities controlled the flow of shipping through the Strait of Messina, and provided safe anchorage during unpredictable weather over the waters as well as a place to rest and replenish before venturing further afield. The city's first coinage, in the name Zankle, was struck on the Euboic standard with a tridrachm stater weighing c. 17.2 g. The types featured on the obverse a dolphin leaping within the sickle-shaped harbour, sometimes adorned with buildings, and on the reverse a patterned die with the central device of a scallop shell. This issue was short-lived, however, and was soon replaced by an Attic standard tetradrachm of Samian types depicting a facing lion's scalp on the obverse and a prow on the reverse after the city was captured by Samian fugitives from Ionia fleeing the Persian onslaught in the wake of the Ionian Revolt. These fugitives had been invited by the local Zanklaians to join them in the colonization of Kale Akte ("Beautiful Beach"), but had been encouraged in their duplicity by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegion. It was not long, however, before Anaxilas tired of the Samians and drove them out of Zankle, settling a group of ethnically mixed followers in their stead and renaming the settlement Messene in honour of his ancestral home in the Peloponnese. With Messene under the political thumb of Anaxilas, the designs on the coinage were changed again. At first, they imitated the types found at Rhegion, a facing lion's head on the obverse and a calf's head on the reverse, but these were soon replaced by types that would remain a characteristic feature of the coinage of Messene: the muleteer driving a biga on the obverse, and a bounding hare on the reverse. The depiction of the muleteer served to advertise Anaxilas's victory in either 484 or 480 B.C. at the apame, the mule race at the great Olympic festival, while the hare depicted on the reverse was sacred to Pan, a god revered at both Rhegion and Messana. In 461 B.C. the city threw off the yoke of the Anaxilid tyrants, and soon took the Dorian name of Messina. With one brief interlude – an extremely rare tetradrachm issue depicting Zeus Ithomatas brandishing a thunderbolt on the obverse and a dolphin leaping over a scallop shell on the reverse, and also in the name of Zankle – the tetradrachms of Messina continued until the end of the fifth century B.C. with the types of the seated muleteer and springing hare first introduced by Anaxilas. Around 425 B.C., the muleteer was replaced with the figure of the eponymous nymph Messina, shown standing and often being presented a fillet by the winged goddess of Victory, Nike, flying above.



- 14 Tetradrachm circa 420-413, AR 17.04 g. ΜΕΣΣΑΝ – [Α] Biga of mules driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. ΜΕ – Σ – Σ – ΑΝΙ – ΟΝ retrograde Hare springing r.; below, grasshopper eating grape cluster with tendrils. Rizzo pl. XXVI, 6 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 402 (these dies). Gillet 468 (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 1847 (these dies). Caccamo-Caltabiano 512.

Very rare and in unusually good condition for this rare and interesting issue.

Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1984, Kunstfreund, 94 and Manhattan II, 2011, 15 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

Naxos



- 15 Tetradrachm circa 410-405, AR 16.75 g. [ΝΑΞΙΩΝ] Wreathed head of Dionysus r. Rev. Nude and bearded Silenus seated l. on wine skin, head l., holding cantharus in r. hand and ivy branch in l.; half empty wine skin draped over l. leg, in l. field, ivy branch. Jameson 678 (these dies). Gulbenkian 233 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 12 (these dies). Cahn, Naxos 106.

Exceedingly rare, only four specimens cited by Cahn and possibly half a dozen known.

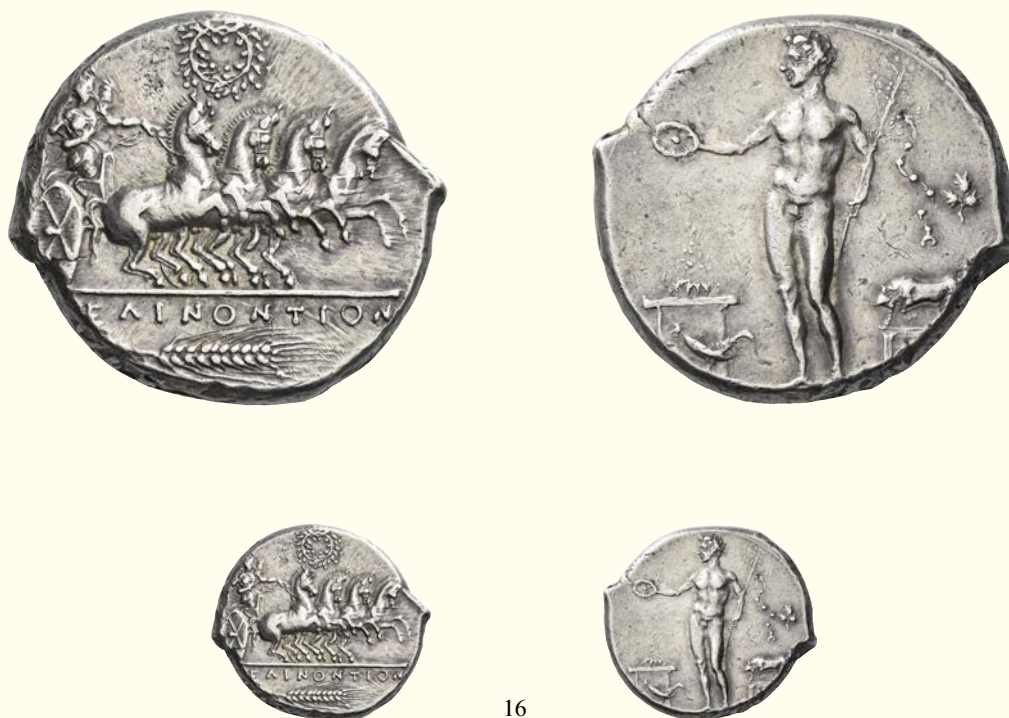
A very interesting and important issue with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of corrosion, otherwise very fine 30'000

Ex Lanz 40, 1987, 98 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 151 sales.

This Naxian tetradrachm reproduces the same types of the older tetradrachms but has updated them in terms of artistic style to reflect the growing influence of Syracuse and the period of the great signing engravers in Sicily. The obverse treatment of Dionysus' head is very similar to that of Arethusa on contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse except of course that here the god wears an ivy wreath, while on the Syracusan issues Arethusa wears a type of hair band. The reverse type depicting Silenus has also been updated to present a more naturalistic representation of Dionysus' faithful companion. Whilst the artistry of this coin reflects the influence of Syracusan engravers, it was struck at a time when Naxos was very much at odds with Syracuse. The Naxians had strongly supported the Athenians during their failed expedition against Syracuse in 415-413 BC and indeed coins like this tetradrachm may have been produced in part to finance the war effort. Once Athens had been fully defeated by Sparta in 404 BC, Dionysius I, the new tyrant of Syracuse, took revenge on Naxos by ordering the slaughter of the male citizens and selling the women and children into slavery. The city was destroyed and its territory was given over to native Sicels.

Selinus



16

- 16 Tetradrachm circa 409, AR 17.34 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike; above, wreath and in exergue, [Σ]EAINONTION / ear of barley. Rev. The young river-god Selinos, naked, standing l., holding laurel branch in l. hand while sacrificing out of patera over lighted altar in front of which cockerel; in r. field, bull butting on wreathed rectangular base; above, Selinon leaf. In exergue, [fish l.] Regling, *Antike* 572 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXXIII, 11 (this obverse die). Schwabacher 45. AMB 411 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. A spectacular obverse composition of masterly style struck on a full flan and a lovely light tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Leu 42, 1987, 111; Triton X, 2007, 86 and Manhattan II, 2011, 18 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

This issue of tetradrachms, with a fast quadriga shown partially facing, is generally dated to the period c.417-409 B.C. Kraay and Robinson preferred a date of c.410, just before the city's destruction by the Carthaginians in 409. Kraay notes that the distinctive quadriga scene must have been inspired by an issue of Syracuse tetradrachms on which a nearly identical quadriga scene had been created by the engraver "Euth..." (Tudeer obverse die 15). No other signed works of that gifted artist are known. While Kraay's observation appears justified – especially in the context of the widely held belief that Syracuse was the vanguard of artistic trends in Sicilian coinage – it may not bear scrutiny. Indeed, not all authorities place the Syracusan prototypes (Tudeer nos. 46-47) so early: commonly they are dated as early as c.415, but with equal frequency they are described as having been struck as late as c. 405. Regardless of the precise date of the issue, this tetradrachm of Selinus undeniably is an artistic masterpiece struck in the midst of dire conflict, notably with Segesta to the south, but perhaps also with more distant powers, including Syracuse and Carthage. Late in the 5th Century a purely local dispute of Segesta and Selinus grew out of proportion and drew outside interest. In 416 B.C. it led to Syracusan and Athenian interventions that three years later culminated in the destruction of an Athenian armada. In 410/9 B.C., perhaps when this coin was struck, it offered the pretext for a Carthaginian invasion that ended in the destruction of Selinus and Himera.

Syracuse



- 17 Didrachm circa 510-490, AR 8.45 g. SVRA[Q]O – SI – ON Horse rider advancing r., holding a second horse, by the reins, on the far side of him. Rev. Head of the nymph 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, 6. Jameson 1904 (this coin). Gillet 526 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 23, 73. Boehringer 32.2 (this coin).

Extremely rare, apparently only five specimens known of which only three are in private hands. An issue of great interest and fascination with a superb old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of porosity and several edge marks, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Egger XVIII, 1906, 143; Egger XL, 1912, Prowe, 403; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 57; M&M 68, 1986, 144 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 158 sales. From the Jameson collection.

This extremely rare didrachm belongs to the very first coinage struck at Syracuse, which consisted only of tetradrachms and didrachms. The obverse type featuring a horseman leading a second horse serves to indicate the denomination since the tetradrachm depicts a chariot of four horses and Syracusan drachms of later periods depict a single horse. The head within the small incuse circle on the reverse is a very early representation of Arethusa, the water nymph associated with Syracuse. From this somewhat unassuming beginning, her image on Syracusan coinage was destined to become a standard of classical artistic perfection at the end of the fifth century and was widely imitated throughout Sicily and beyond. Although often attributed to the first democracy at Syracuse, the date of 510-490 BC requires this coinage to belong to the period of rule by the Gamoroi—aristocratic families descended from the original settlers of Syracuse. Perhaps a little after 490 BC, the Gamoroi were expelled from the city in a political revolution and a democracy was established. The new constitution was short lived, however, as the exiled Gamoroi obtained military aid from Gelon I, the powerful Deinomenid tyrant of Gela, and Syracuse was recaptured. Unfortunately for both the democrats and the Gamoroi, Gelon did not restore power to the old Syracusan aristocracy, but instead became the first tyrant of Syracuse.



- 18 Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 17.21 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*. Nike, above, flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, *ketos* swimming r. Rev. ΣΒΡΑΚΟΣΙ – Ω – Ν Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl-diadem, earring and necklace; surrounded by four dolphins. Boehringer 481. SNG ANS 149 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1314 (this obverse die). Dewing 790 (these dies).

Rare. Struck on very fresh metal on an exceptionally large flan.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Nvmorvm Auctiones 8, 1997, 31; CNG 46, 1998, 96; Stack's January 2008, 2105 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 96 sales. From the Lawrence R. Stack collection.



- 19 Tetradrachm signed by Kimon circa 413-399, AR 16.52 g. Head of Arethusa facing slightly to l., wearing earring, necklace and *ampyx* inscribed [KIMΩN]; her hair flows in long curls and from it emerges four dolphins. On l., at the edge of the flan, traces of ΑΡΕΘΟΥΣΑ. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚ-ΟΣΙΩΝ] Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flies r. to crown him. Beneath the two front horses an upturned column (meta) lies on the ground; in exergue, ear of barley. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 11 (these dies). Dewing 846 (these dies). SNG ANS 288 (these dies). Tudeer 81. Kraay-Hirmer, pl. 45, 123 (these dies). Boehringer, *Rekonstruktion des Schatzfundes von Ognina 1923*, SNR 57, 1978, pl. 37, 298 (these dies). H. Cahn, *Arethusa Soteira*, in *Essays Carson-Jenkins*, fig. 1a (this obverse die). *Coins, Artists and Tyrants* 81.1 (this coin).

Very rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty - the work of a talented master engraver.

Light old cabinet tone, reverse somewhat corroded and with traces of overstriking, otherwise very fine / about very fine

20'000

Ex Sotheby's 5 December 1859, 354; Sotheby's 1 March 1889, 129; Rollin & Feuardent 9 May 1910, 219; Egger XXXIX, 1912, *Doubletten der Münzensammlungen des Allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses*, 99 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 179 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son 22 January 1988.

Certainly among the most influential coinages of the ancient Greeks, this set of dies rank among Kimon's finest. The obverse offers an arresting portrait of the nymph Arethusa, whose placid countenance is a foil to the hive of activity that surrounds it (and to the energetic scene on the reverse). First to catch the viewer's attention is Arethusa's hair, which flows wildly in all directions, though not to the detriment of her appeal; indeed, the fact that it flows back permits an unobstructed view of her beauty. Four dolphins artfully intertwine with the strands of Arethusa's hair: one at the right is shown in full, one at the left is nearly full, and only the faces of the remaining two are shown, one at each side. Kimon imparts a "playful quality" to these dolphins - a naturalistic triumph considering that it is one of the most endearing features of these sea mammals. Even the dotted border is of interest, as it restrains the expansive power of Arethusa's image. Perhaps most masterful of all, though, is how Kimon incorporates three inscriptions into the design. His signature appears on the *ampyx* that restrains the nymph's hair; her name, Arethusa, is creatively placed at the top outside the border; and an abbreviation for "saviour" is so cleverly hidden among the dolphins and the strands of hair at the left that it was not acknowledged until very recently (H. A. Cahn, "Arethusa Soteira", *Essays in honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, 1993, pp. 5-6). The reverse is equally masterful: here we observe a quadriga in high action, viewed at a slight angle, which allowed the artist to demonstrate his ability to convey perspective. Here, it would seem, we have a momentary snapshot of a victorious team after the meta: the driver, with his firm grip on the reins and his command of the goad, is restraining the horses, which rear up and toss their heads in all directions. Clearly Kimon captured a moment when a driver performs an unconventional, but masterful action that catches his team by surprise, yet, was necessary to secure a victory, as symbolised by the crowning of the driver by Nike. We may note that the border is a thin, solid line that does not distract us from the powerful scene; Kimon even delights in allowing the hoofs of the lead horse to break through the border. The combination of the obverse depicting "Arethusa the Saviour" and the reverse dedicated to a victorious charioteer, and the remarkable quality of the dies, earmarks this as a commemorative issue. As such, it has been associated with historical events, principally the defeat of the Athenian fleet at Syracuse in 413 B.C. and, perhaps more likely, the good fate of the Syracusans in the otherwise devastating invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians from 406 to 405 B.C.



20

- 20 Tetradrachm unsigned work of Parmenides circa 405, AR 17.34 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer pulling back the reins with both hands and holding *kentron* in his r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Below the hooves of the horses, a wheel set on double exergual line, beneath which barley grain (off flan). Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of the nymph Arethusa facing l., wearing sakkos adorned with stars and zigzag rims, triple ear pendant and a pearl necklace. Beneath neck truncation, Silenos head r. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 16 (reverse only illustrated, this die). SNG Lloyd 1388 (these dies). SNG München 1064 (these dies). Tudeer 70. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 70a (this coin).

Exceedingly rare, six specimens known of which this one is the finest of only four in private hands. A very important and intriguing issue struck on fresh metal and with a light tone. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 111; New York 5, 2003, 49 and Gemini VII, 2011, 166 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

This tetradrachm belongs to the most celebrated period of Syracusan numismatic art - the period of the signing artists (ca. 413-400 B.C.). During this period, a large new series of tetradrachms was struck from silver captured from the Athenians following their unsuccessful siege of Syracuse and especially from ransom payments made to repatriate about 2,300 Athenian hoplites who had survived the debacle. These had been captured by the Syracusans and imprisoned under awful circumstances in the city's stone quarry. All of this Athenian money was melted down and re-struck as a new, celebratory tetradrachm series featuring a racing quadriga on the obverse and the head of Arethusa, the patron nymph of Syracuse, on the reverse. Some of the best artists in Sicily produced dies for this new coinage. Filled with pride in their work, which often pushed the boundaries of Classical Greek numismatic representations and involved artistic experimentation, many of the artists signed their dies. This particular coin is a rarity for the period in that the Arethusa die is not signed with the artist's name, but instead features the small head of a satyr beneath the neck truncation. This may have been the personal emblem of the artist or perhaps a pun on his name. The obverse type is the usual racing chariot that was a traditional type for Syracusan coinage going back to the second quarter of the fifth century B.C., but now it is infused with a dynamism not seen before. Whereas the horses of earlier chariots were arranged one on top of each other in cookie-cutter fashion, here each horse is an individual, each with its own distinct leg and head positions. The potential monotony of four horse heads in a row is skillfully alleviated by turning back the head of the third horse from the right. The turning head is also associated with a broken rein that trails below. That horse is going to be a serious problem for the charioteer, who is already driving at breakneck speed. Through these small but important details, the die engraver draws us into the exciting story of the race, although the Nike flying above assures us that whatever dangers are posed by the third horse the charioteer will still manage to finish as the victor.



21



21

- 21 Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 404-400, AR 42.82 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. On the exergue line, to the l., in minute letters, [KIMΩN] *obliterated*. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and beneath, [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ Head of the 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. Rizzo pl. L, 2 (this obverse die). Regling, Syrakus 5. Gulbenkian 304 (these dies). SNG Spencer-Churchill 56 (these dies). Weber 689 (these dies). Jameson 1920 (these dies). Jongkees 5.

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this prestigious issue. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse from a rusty die, otherwise very fine / good very fine

30'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, Plieger, 137 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 176 sales.



22



- 22 Decadrachm signed work by Euainetos circa 400, AR 43.28 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps. Rev. Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; in l. field, pellet and in r. field, star. All around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Jameson 830 (this coin). Gallatin R.XXIII/K.Ia (this coin listed).

An attractive specimen of this desirable issue struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

35'000

Ex Egger 18, 1906, 178 and Nomos 3, 2011, 31 sales. From the Jameson and CM collections, acquired in the 1970s from Leo Mildenberg, and from the estate of Jacob Hirsch.



- 23 Corinthian stater, 344-337, AR 8.57 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG Lloyd 1442. SNG Oxford 2032. SNG ANS 505 (these die). AMB 495. Calciati Pegasi II, 2. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse from a rusty die and reverse slightly double struck, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex NAC A, 1991, 1222 and CNG 87, 2011, 233 sales.



- 24 Tricalchon or litra(?) circa 274-216, AR 0.75 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ / •XIII / K. de Luynes 1399 var. (monogram on reverse). Giesecke, Sicilia Numismatica 11 var. (monogram on reverse). SNG ANS 907 var. (monogram on reverse). Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 186, 2010, 1153.



- 25 8 litrae circa 216-215, AR 6.75 g. Diademed head l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ – ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ Slow biga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in r. field, MI. BMC 533 var. (BA / MI). SNG ANS 895 var. (BA/MI). Burnett, Enna hoard, pl. 4, 52 var. (BA/Φ). Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'000

Ex SKB fixed price list 38, 1982, 49 and NGSA sale 6, 2011, 36.

The Carthaginians in Sicily



26

- 26 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 330-320, AR 17.14 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Horse prancing r. in front of palm tree with two clusters of dates. McClean 3037 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 488 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 364 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, O42/R – (unlisted reverse die).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen known.

A portrait of great elegance struck in high relief on a broad flan and an enchanting old cabinet tone. Almost invisible traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

35'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 52 and NGSA 6, 2010, 38 sales.

The obverse type is a fairly faithful copy of the head of Arethusa found on contemporary Syracusan tetradrachms, although she was probably understood by the Punic issuers as a representation of Tanit, the patron goddess of Carthage whose worship at times may have included child sacrifice. Much as the obverse type may use established Syracusan iconography to represent a Punic goddess, the reverse type also seems to mix other cultural elements. The wonderful leaping horse of the reverse may allude to the "free horse" type that served as an ethnic badge of the Campanians—a warlike Italic people who often served as mercenaries in Punic armies and settled in Sicily. Indeed, it has been suggested that the Punic "camp" series may have been struck at Entella, a city known to have been held by Campanian mercenaries by the end of the fifth century BC. At the same time, the palm tree (phoenix in Greek) in the background is a punning reference to the Phoenician—and perhaps specifically Tyrian—origin of Carthage. Although this type is usually broadly dated to the period c. 330-320 BC, it is tempting to connect it to Punic military activity in Sicily between 345 and 339 BC. In 345 BC, Punic forces made a bungled attempt to capture Syracuse after which Carthaginian possessions in western Sicily faced raids by Timoleon and his Peloponnesian mercenaries. The Punic response was to raise a great army to invade western Sicily, but this was defeated by Timoleon at the battle of the Crimissus River in 339 BC.



4



16



16



11



17



17



11



20



26



29



37



44



30



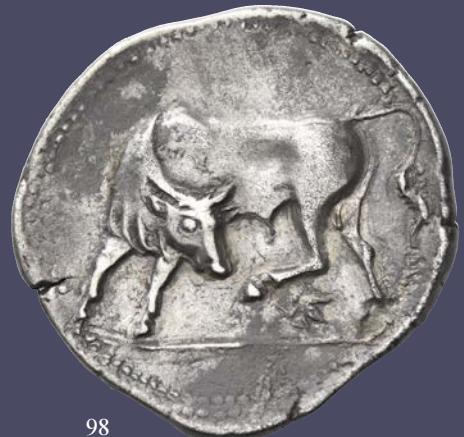
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97



98



98

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, The Orrescii



- 27 Stater late sixth-early fifth century BC, AR 9.35 g. Centaur r., abducting nymph. Rev. Crested Corinthian helmet within quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif*, pl. V, 22 and 24. AMNG III, 18. Asyut 93. Very rare and in unusually good condition for this difficult issue.

Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Privately purchased from BCD in 2011.

The Orrescii were an obscure Thracian people bordering the Bisalti and Edoneans who had access to the rich silver mines of Mount Pangaion. In the early fifth century BC they struck several coinages from the ore taken from the mountain. The types and weight standard of the present stater reflect the economic influence of neighbouring Greek and Thracio-Macedonian peoples. The weight of the coin indicates that it was struck to circulate alongside the coinage of Thasos—an important Greek trading power in southern Thrace—as does the obverse type. The representation of a centaur carrying off a nymph is modelled on the standard Thasian stater type of a satyr carrying off a nymph. On the other hand, the Corinthian helmet within an incuse square on the reverse may perhaps indicate the influence of the Derrones, a contemporary Thracio-Macedonian people who frequently featured a Corinthian helmet as a symbol or type on their coins.

Uncertain mint



- 28 Tetradrachm circa 520-480, AR 14.19 g. Sphinx springing l. Rev. Irregular incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*—. Boston, MFA—. BMC—. AMNG—. Coin Hoards VIII, 37, pl. III, 23 (this coin).

Exceedingly rare, only very few specimens known. A very interesting and fascinating issue of fine Archaic style struck in high relief. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 15'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 260. From the Yerakini hoard (1982).

The sphinx entered Greek mythological tradition in the Bronze Age by way of the economic and cultural powerhouse of Pharaonic Egypt, but with several important modifications. In Egypt, sphinxes were normally represented as lions with a male human heads—usually depicting the pharaoh—or, less commonly, the heads of rams or hawks. Regardless of the specific appearance, these sphinxes always had the character of protective guardians, usually associated with important funerary or sacred buildings. However, once the ancient Greeks took hold of the basic Egyptian sphinx iconography, they reimagined it for their own purposes. Whereas multiple sphinxes were possible in Egyptian custom, for the Greeks there was only one and this creature was composed of the body of a lion and the head of a human woman. They also threw in a pair of wings and sometimes horns (both visible on the present coin) for good measure although these are not usual features of Egyptian sphinxes. Taking it that extra step, the Greeks also determined that their sphinx was not a figure of protection as in Egypt, but that she was an evil spirit responsible for disease. Indeed, even the name that they gave to her is rather off-putting. The Greek word “sphinx” literally means “throttler.”

A Greek myth evolved in which the sphinx was sent to Boeotian Thebes by Hera as a curse on the city. The sphinx waited on the crossroads outside the city gate and posed a riddle to passers-by. If they failed to solve the riddle correctly, she killed and devoured them. The sphinx was only defeated upon the arrival of Oedipus, who knew that answer to the question, “What walks on four legs in the morning, two in the afternoon and three at night?” was “man.” In the earliest stage of human life, a child crawls on hands and feet (“four feet”), as an older child and adult he walks on two feet, and in old age he adopts a cane to serve as a steadying third foot. When Oedipus answered correctly, the sphinx was overcome with such rage and despair that she threw herself off a cliff and died.

Sphinxes were not an entirely uncommon type for archaic coinages, particularly those of Samothrace, Chios and Kyzikos. The present very rare tetradrachm may have been struck in western Asia Minor since its weight of 14.19g is very close to the Milesian weight standard of ca. 14.1 g. A Thracian origin is probably less likely although Abdera is known to have employed a standard of ca. 14.7 g, which is also fairly close to the weight of the coin.

Macedonia, Amphipolis



29

- 29 Tetradrachm circa 355-354, AR 14.4 g. Laureate head of Apollo with drapery around neck facing slightly r. Rev. AM-ΦΙΠ-ΟΛΙ-ΤΩΝ within raised linear square enclosing race torch; to inner l., bunch of grapes and club to inner r.; the whole within shallow incuse square. K. Regling, Phigela, Klazomenai, Amphipolis, in *ZfN* 33, 1922, p. 57, 15 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 1300 (this obverse die). Lorber, Amphipolis, type P, 50a (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and a pleasant specimen of this prestigious issue. An interesting and appealing portrait struck in high relief. Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine

50'000

Ex Lanz 46, 1988, 183 and New York XXVI, 2102, Prospero 273 sales.

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. 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 centre 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.

Argilus



30



30

- 30 Stater circa 478-470, AR 13.48 g. Pegasus, with curled wing, walking r., raising his l. foreleg; in r. field, bunch of grapes. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. Liampi, Period V, Group A, 93 and pl. 13 (this coin). Gillet 857 (this coin). Hellénisme Primitif pl. 14, 8-12. cf. Traité I, p. 1241, no. 1814. cf. SNG ANS 756-7. Apparently unique. A very interesting representation of excellent late Archaic style struck on a very broad flan. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 43; Leu 48, 1989, 131 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 275 sales.

The city of Argilus was an Ionian Greek settlement within the territory of the Bisaltai in Macedonia. It was almost certainly established for the purposes of trade with the surrounding Thracian-Macedonian peoples and to gain access to locally-mined silver. Nothing is known of the city's history before 480 BC, when the great Persian army of Xerxes I passed by on its way to invade Greece. Following the defeat of the Persians at Salamis and Plataea and the withdrawal of their forces from Greece, Argilus became one of the founding members of the Delian League in 478 BC, but after this alliance developed into an Athenian empire, the city was forced to pay a high tribute due to its access to silver mines. The city's economic well-being was further injured by the Athenians when they successfully established a colony at Amphipolis, right on the doorstep of Argilus' territory. The disgruntled citizens of Argilus aided the Spartans in the capture of Amphipolis in 422 BC, but after this, nothing is heard of the city in the ancient sources until 357 BC, when both Argilus and Amphipolis were conquered by Philip II of Macedon. The present stater was struck at the end of Argilus' autonomous silver coinage, which is believed to have ceased after the entry of the city into the Delian League.

Eion



31



31

- 31 Trihemionbol circa 460-400, AR 0.79 g. Goose standing r., head l.; above, lizard l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III/2, p. 140, 38 var. (below goose, A). SNG ANS 278 (this reverse punch). Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 250

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 294.

Mende



32



32

- 32 Tetrobol circa 510-480, AR 2.65 g. Mule advancing l. Rev. Incuse square divided in eight triangles, some of which are in relief. AMNG III, 2. SNG ANS 300. Michaux group 1, dies D3/R3.

Rare. Minor encrustation, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 296.

Olynthus, the Chalcidian League



- 33 Stater circa 365-360, AV 8.55 g. Laureate head of Apollo I. Rev. X – Α – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Cithara. SNG ANS 468 var. (head r.) An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Obverse slightly off-centre and a die break on reverse field at three o'clock, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 102, 2000, 146 and CNG 87, 2011, 292 sales.

In 432/1 BC, the Macedonian king Perdikkas II encouraged the cities and peoples of the Chalcidian Peninsula to revolt against Athenian domination and form their own federal state. The inland city of Olynthos was chosen to serve as the capital since it was less exposed to the menace of the Athenian fleet. The members of this new state, known as the Chalcidian League, shared a common citizenship, common laws, common units of measurement, and a common coinage. This gold stater is one of the rarest examples of that shared coinage and was probably struck as an emergency issue during the grave military crises that faced the League in the mid-fourth century BC. In 364/3 BC, the city of Amphipolis which had been long-coveted by the Athenians joined the Chalcidian League and placed the League on a collision course with the might of the Second Athenian Empire and Timotheus, one of its most skilled generals. The Chalcidian League installed a strong garrison in Amphipolis and mobilized the entire federal army to face Timotheus. Amphipolis never fell, but its defence resulted in the loss of 20 other cities for the League, including Poteidaia. The Chalcidian League successfully weathered this dangerous Athenian storm and in 356 BC had Poteidaia restored by the friendly Macedonian king Philip II, who at the time was an implacable foe of the Athenians. However, Philip II's advances in Thrace soon became a source of fear and in 352 BC, the League abandoned its relationship with the king and formed a new alliance with the Athenians against him. At this point, war with Philip II was inevitable, but did not actually break out until 349 BC. Waiting until sailing conditions were such that the Athenians could send no naval support, Philip II marched into the Chalcidic Peninsula to attack, defeat, and often destroy each member city of the Chalcidian League one by one. He left Olynthos, the federal capital, for the very end so that the League leadership could take in the full horror of what was coming. Olynthos was besieged and captured. Once the city was fully in his hands Philip II ordered it to be razed to the ground thereby destroying the last vestiges of the Chalcidian League.

Potidaea



- 34 Tetrobol 480, AR 2.85 g. Poseidon Hippios on horseback advancing r. and carrying trident. On the neck of the horse, dot and below, pellet. Rev. Female head r., wearing necklace and Thracian headdress (*alopekis*). All within a partially incuse square. Traité II, 1641 and pl. LII, 9. SNG Lockett 1368 (these dies). SNG ANS 693 (these dies). Dewing 1075 (this reverse die).
Rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2012, 47 and Tkalec 28 February 2013, 34 sales.

Thermae



- 35 Tetrobol circa 500-480, AR 2.36 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 761. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. XIV, 14.
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'500
 Ex M&M 85, 1997, 54 and NGSA 6, 2010, 45 sales.

Kingdom of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498 – 454



- 36 Octodrachm circa 492-480/479, AR 28.10 g. Horseman, wearing a *petasos* and carrying two spears, standing r. behind a horse which he is leading. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. XII, 2. *Traité I*, 1496 and pl. XLVII, 1. Boston, MFA 617. Raymond, ANSMN 126 pl. II, 6. Rosen 117. SNG Lockett 1266. SNG ANS 1. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 125, 384.
 Rare. Struck in high relief on fresh metal and with a light old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 15'000
 Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 17.

Philip II, 359-336 and posthumous issues



- 37 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 356-355, AR 14.42 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΥ
 Horseman galloping l., wearing *causia* and raising r. hand; below, thunderbolt and in exergue, ΔΗ. Gillet 780 (this coin). SNG ANS 460 (these dies). *Le Rider* 18b (this coin illustrated).
 A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented master engraver, perfectly struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 25'000
 Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 1 December 1924, 50 and *Ars Classica* XII, 1926, 1147 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



- 38 Distater, Amphipolis circa 330-320, AV 17.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace and Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in field l., cantharus. Price 167. Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000
 Ex Art Monaco sale 22 April 1977, 19. Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.



- 39 Stater, Miletus circa 325-323, AV 8.59 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, monogram. Price 2077. Good extremely fine 2'500
 Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 53, 2009, 1620 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3054 sales.



- 40 1/8 stater uncertain mint in Macedonia circa 325-319, AV 1.07 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a snake and double banded necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞ – Α – ΝΔΡΟΥ Cantharus; below in r. field, small Δ. Price –. Apparently unique and unrecorded. Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 10'000
 Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 78.



41

- 41 Stater under Antigonus I as strategos of Asia, Babylon circa 320-305, AV 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΒΑΣ – ΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in l. field, dot and head of Silenus; in r. field, monogram within wreath. Price 3736.

A very interesting symbol. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 353.

Macedonia, under the Romans



42

- 42 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis or Thessalonica circa 148-147, AR 16.84 g. Diademed head of Artemis r. with quiver over shoulder in the centre of a Macedonian decorated shield. Rev. LEG / MAKEΔONΩΝ Club with handle to the l.; above, hand holding olive branch l. All within wreath of oak leaves and acorns. de Nanteuil 833 (this coin). Price, Macedonians 83. AMNG III/2 pl. III, 5. SNG Copenhagen 1317. Mackay, ANSMN 14, 3c (this coin). Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Leu 42, 1987, 207 and NGSa 6, 2011, 55 sales. From the de Nanteuil collection.



43

- 43 *Aesillas quaestor*, tetradrachm circa 90, AR 16.81 g. MAKE[ΔONΩΝ] Deified head of Alexander r. Rev. AESILLAS Cista, club, sella and Q. All within wreath. Bauslaugh, ANS NS 22, pl.1, 3-12. Jameson 1018 (this obverse die). Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 286. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collections and privately purchased from P&P Santamaria.

Thrace, Abdera



- 44 Octodrachm circa 500-480, AR 29.95 g. Griffin seated l. with r. forepaw raised; to l., M. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. ANMG II, 7. May, Abdera 36. C-N p. 105 .
Very rare and in excellent condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex Manhattan sale II, 2011, 34. From the Peter Guber collection.



- 45 Tetradrachm circa 473-448, AR 15.07 g. Griffin, with its wings and its r. foreleg raised, advancing l.; in l. field, a star of eight rays, with a dot between each. Rev. EΠIIMA – NΔPΩ – NAK – TOΣ around a raised square divided by two lines into quarters, all within an incuse square. May, Abdera 182 (this coin illustrated). Nomisma III, pl. 2, 5 (this coin illustrated). AMNG II, 54/2 and pl. II, 15 (this coin illustrated).
Very rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone.
Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 6'000

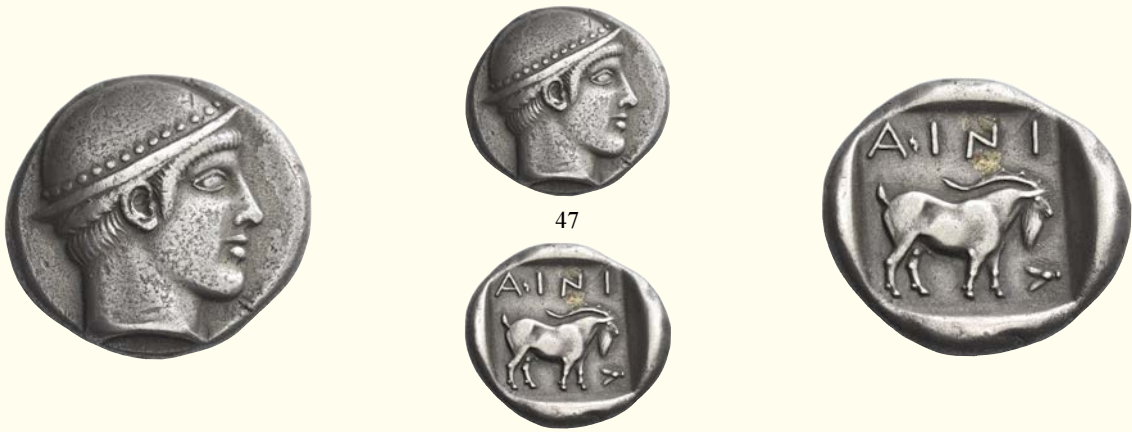
Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhusopoulos, 516 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 221 sales.



- 46 Drachm, magistrate Protes circa 411-385, AR 2.80 g. Griffin springing l. Rev. ΠP – Ω – TH – Σ Laureate head of Apollo l. All in linear square within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 314 (these dies). Jameson 1043 (these dies). May, Abdera 327.
Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch 160, 2007, 1148 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 101 sales.

Aenus



- 47 Tetradrachm circa 469/8-467/6, AR 16.13 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *causia* with pelleted rim. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; in lower r. field, bee r. All within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1155 (this coin). May, Ainos 13 (this coin listed).

A very rare variety of a rare type. A portrait of elegant style struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. Surface somewhat porous on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 1014; Glendining 12 February 1958, Lockett part VI, 1071 and NAC 10, 1997, 208 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

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 bee 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.



- 48 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 16.54 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted rim. Rev. AIN – I Goat walking r.; in r. field, *kerykeion*. All within shallow incuse square. Jameson 1048 (this coin). Boston, MFA 779 (these dies). May, Ainos 258b (this coin).

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Egger XX, 1908, Prince Chalwoski, 240; NFA XII, 1983, 37 and Nomos 8, 2013, 64 sales. From the Jameson and B.d.B. collections.

Dicaea



- 49 Distater circa 490-480, AR 19.29 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with uneven surfaces. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, p. 91, 2a and pl. 15, 14. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 127, 391. Asyut 145. Schönert-Geiss, *Bisanthe 3* and pl. 3, cf. 3. May, *Dikaia*, NC 1965, p. 16, 16 and pl. I, 16. Boston, MFA Addenda 71.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of fine Archaic style and a pleasant old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 20'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 105.

The coinage of Dicaea is relatively limited in scope: the bulk of it belongs to the Archaic period of Greek art, and it has only three design elements, the head of Heracles as a bearded man wearing the lion's scalp, a standing rooster, and a bull's head. The image of Heracles at Dicaea, though, is arresting: not only is it the mature image of Heracles, but the style is charged with Archaic energy, in some cases rivalling the best images on Attic red-figure pottery. Some early scholars placed this series at distant Selymbria because the coins of that city, which are inscribed, bear a rooster similar to that found at Dicaea. However, an occasional example of Dicaean coinage bears the inscription 'd' 'dik' or 'dikai', thus permitting attribution to Dicaea. A full range of denominations was struck – from a single issue of electrum trites to silver distaters, staters, didrachms, drachms, triobols and trihemiobols. The city's coinage occurs in two phases. The earliest have the incuse square as their reverse type and were struck to the weight standard used at Thasos; the later coins have reverse types within shallow incuse square frames usually bordered with pellets, and were struck to the weight standard of its neighbour Abdera. The two reverse designs are a standing rooster and a bull's head. Only the later series, on the smallest denomination do we find the obverse/reverse arrangement switched, with a rooster on the obverse and the head of Heracles in a shallow incuse on the reverse.

Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



- 50 Drachm, Lampsacus circa 297-281, AR 4.26 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena Nikephoros seated l. holding Nike in r. hand and spear and leaning l. elbow on shield; below, Λ and grape. Thompson, *Essays Robinson*, –.

An apparently unrecorded variety. A portrait of magnificent style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 33, 1986, 66; Tradart I, 1991, 77 and the Bru 3, 2011, 32 sales.

Thessaly, Atrax



- 51 Dichalkon circa 360-340, Æ 2.73 g. Bearded head of Atrax r. Rev. ATPA / ΓΙΩΝ Bull, with head lowered, butting r. BCD Thessaly I, 1027 (this coin). cf. Rogers 160.
 Rare. A superb untouched enamel-like green patina, an unobtrusive die-break on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1027.

Krannon



- 52 Chalkous first half of IV century BC, Æ 2.18 g. Head of Thessalos r., wearing *petasos*; on his l., head of bridled horse r. Rev. KPANN *retrograde* Bull forepart r.; above, trident r. and below, V. Rogers 172a var. (Atrax). BCD Thessaly I, 1082 (this coin). Rare. Attractive dark patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1082.

Larissa



- 53 Obol circa 500-479, AR 0.65 g. Head of the nymph Larissa l., her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. Rev. ΛΑ Jason's sandal r., all within incuse square. Herrmann Group I, 5 var. SNG Copenhagen 90. BCD Thessaly I, 1093 (this coin).

Rare. A portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1098



- 54 Drachm circa 420-400, AR 6.16 g. Thessalos, wearing cloak and *petasus*, leaping l., both feet off the ground, holding a running bull by a band around its head. Rev. ΔΑΠΙ / ΣΑΙΑ Bridled horse with trailing rein galloping r.; all within shallow incuse square. Herrmann Group III H, pl. III, 21. Lorber 2008, pl. 43, 52. BCD Thessaly I, 1128 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu-NFA 16 October 1984, Garrett, 202 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1128 sales. Previously privately purchased from W. Raymond on 5th March 1925.



- 55 Drachm circa 420-400, AR 6.11 g. Head of the nymph Larissa r., wearing *sakkos*. Rev. ΔΑΠΙ - ΣΑΙ - Thessalos, wearing *petasus* and chlamys, standing r., restraining a bridled horse running r.; all within shallow incuse square. BMC 52. Herrmann pl. IV, 4. Lorber 2008, pl. 43, 61. Traité IV, 692 and pl. CCXCVIII, 1. BCD Thessaly I, 1130 (this coin).

A very elegant portrait of masterly style, probably the finest of the series, struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 15'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1130.

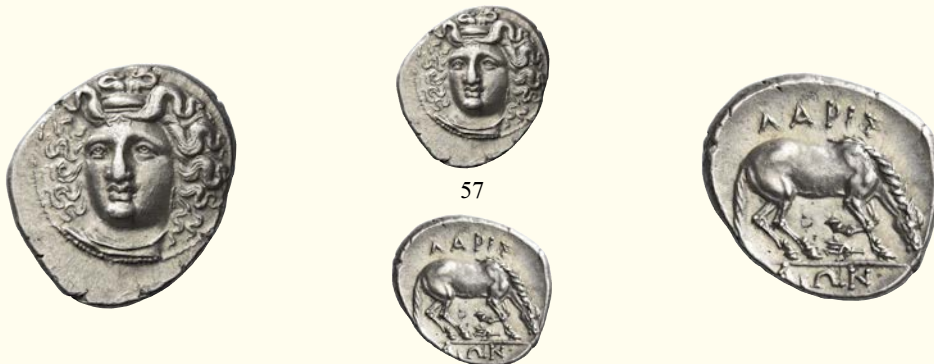
Larissa became the most prominent city of Thessaly in the sixth century BC under the leadership of the powerful Aleuadae family. The Aleuadae claimed descent from the half mythical figure, Aleuas the Red, who was believed to have divided Thessaly into its four tetrads, or districts, and created the Thessalian League. The Aleuadae of Larissa frequently led the other cities of Thessaly in the Thessalian League, but their desire to control the neighbouring regions of Phocis and Locris brought them to a bad end at the conclusion of the failed Persian invasion of Greece (480-479 BC). The Aleuadae had supported the Persians in the conflict and therefore brought Spartan punishment down on themselves and Larissa. The Aleuadae were expelled, Larissa was given a new oligarchic constitution, and ceased to be the leading city of the Thessalian League. League leadership was instead handed over to Pharsalos and its Echekratid family. Nevertheless, Larissa and the Aleuadae were not willing to give up their power to Pharsalos so easily and therefore developed a friendly relationship with Sparta's rival, Athens, in the fifth century BC. Larissa supplied cavalry to the Athenians during the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) and probably assisted in an Athenian invasion of Thessaly that deposed the Pharsalian archon of the Thessalian League. The present drachm was struck in the late period of Larissan support for Athens or possibly following the final defeat of Athens in 404 BC, when Larissa led other cities of Thessaly to oppose the tyrant of Pherae, Lycophron I, who desired to overthrow all the old noble houses and rule all of Thessaly himself. The types follow traditional iconography at Larissa and advertise the pan-Thessalian ambitions of the city and the Aleuadae. The obverse depicts a beautiful head of the nymph Larissa, indicating the city responsible for the issue, while the reverse features Thessalos, the heroic ancestor of all Thessalians. He is usually described as restraining a horse—an animal that was also emblematic of Thessaly—but the horse actually seems to be at a gallop, making it seem more likely that Thessalos here is actually about to leap onto its back and ride it.



56

- 56 Stater circa 356-342, AR 12.30 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly l., wearing *ampyx*, pendant earring, and simple necklace. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ – Σ / ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r., with curly tail. Lorber, Staters Series A, O6/R1. BCD Thessaly I, 1160 (this coin).
 In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known.
 A lovely portrait struck in high relief on fresh metal and with a delicate old cabinet tone. Almost invisible marks on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1160.



57

- 57 Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.10 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly l., wearing *ampyx*, pendant earring, and simple necklace. Rev. ΛΑΠΙΣ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse r., preparing to roll over; below, horizontal trident-head l. Herrmann pl. V, 14. Lorber 2008, 115 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1157 (this coin).
 A very rare variety. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1157.

The Oitaioi



58

- 58 Hemidrachm, Herakleia Trachinia circa 360-340, AR 2.82 g. Lion's head l., with spear in its jaws. Rev. ΟΙΤΑΩΝ Heracles standing facing, holding club with both hands transversely across his chest. Valassiadis 2. BCD Thessaly I, 1212 (this coin).
 A very rare variety of a rare type. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Leu 57, 1993, 85 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1212 sales.

Pelinna



59



- 59 Obol mid V-early IV century BC, AR 0.82 g. Horse advancing l. Rev. Π – Ε – ΛΙ Warrior advancing l., holding shield and spear; all within an incuse square. Pozzi 1236 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1433.7 (this coin). Rare. Old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 1236 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1433 (part of) sales.

The Perrhaiboi



60



- 60 Dichalkon 400-350, Æ 5.18 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind head, uncertain monogram. Rev. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ Head of nymph r., wearing *sphenone*, earring and necklace; in r. field, Α Λ and in l. field, Δ Σ. Rogers 437 and fig. 245 (these dies, but wrongly identified as Phalanna). *Traité* IV 581, pl. CCXCIII, 4. BCD Thessaly I, 1245 (this coin). Wonderful dark green patina and extremely fine 750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1245.

Pharkadon



61



- 61 Hemidrachm circa 440-400, AR 2.97 g. Thessalos, striding r., with cloak and *petasus*, using both hands to hold a band around the head of the forepart of a bull running r. Rev. ΦΑΡ – [Κ]ΑΔ[Ο] *partially retrograde* Forepart of horse r., within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 210 var. SNG Delepierre 1139 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1268 (this coin). Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Kress 127, 1963, 391 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1268 sales. Previously privately purchased from Nomos AG in May 1981.

Pharsalus



- 62 Drachm, signed by the engraver Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 6.01 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with raised cheek pieces; behind neck, TH and [III]. Rev. $\Phi - A / P - \Sigma$ *partially retrograde* Thessalian horseman prancing r., with *petasus*, *chlamys* and chiton, and holding a *lagobolon* over his r. shoulder; below, TH. Lavva 99d, O49/R57 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1285 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly style and a finely detailed reverse composition. Attractive old cabinet tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Hamburger 98, 1933, 549 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1285 sales.

This spectacularly beautiful drachm was struck in the late fifth to mid fourth century BC, possibly in the context of growing conflicts between Pharsalus and Pherae for control of the Thessalian League. In the aftermath of the Persian invasion of Greece (480-479 BC), Larissa was punished for the medizing of its leading citizens and Pharsalus became the dominant city of the league and is said to have directly ruled a number of lesser Thessalian cities and villages. Pharsalus and the tyrants that ruled it were frequently in competition with the city and tyrants of Pherae, who wished to lead the Thessalian League themselves. The Pharsalian tyrants successfully managed to resist Pherae attempts to supplant them until 375/4 BC, when Polydamas, the tyrant of Pharsalus, was abandoned by his allies during a conflict with Jason, the tyrant of Pherae. Left with little other choice, Polydamas accepted Jason and Pherae as the new leaders of the Thessalian League. However, when Jason was murdered in 370 BC, the fear of a resurgent Pharsalus was so great that Polydamas and the other important men of Pharsalus were executed by the Pheraeans. Pharsalus (and Thessaly in general) was only freed from Pherae domination after the defeat of a combined Pherae and Phocaeen army by Philip II of Macedon at the Battle of Crocus Field in 353/2 BC. The present coin features the head of Athena wearing an extremely ornate Attic helmet on the obverse and a representation of a mounted Thessalian hunter on the reverse. The lagobolon that the hunter carries suggests that he is hunting rabbits or other small game. His mounted aspect and wide-brimmed petasus clearly identify him as a Thessalian. The engravers were justifiably proud of their work and have signed both the obverse and reverse dies. The signing of the dies combined with details of the helmet decorations on other Pharsalian issues has led to speculation that the skilled engravers of the drachm series may have come from Sicily or Magna Graecia.



- 63 Trihemionbol circa 400-350, AR 1.31 g. Helmeted head of Athena Parthenos facing, her head turned slightly l.; above in r. field, Λ . Rev. $\Phi A - P \Sigma - A \Sigma$ *partially retrograde* Armoured warrior riding prancing horse r., brandishing a flail with two balls at the end of its chain. Lavva 263 var. (O 147/R – unlisted reverse die). BCD Thessaly I, 1293 (this coin).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a large flan and with a superb cabinet tone. Surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1293.

- 64 Obol circa IV-III century BC, AR 0.95 g. Head of Athena r., wearing a crested Attic helmet with cheek pieces. Rev. $\Phi - A / P - \Sigma$ *partially retrograde* Head of horse r. Lavva 136. BCD Thessaly I, 1434.8 (this coin). Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

200

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1434 (part of).

Pherai



65

- 65 *Alexander tyrant, 369-358*. Stater circa 369-358, AR 12.07 g. Head of Ennodia facing, slightly r., wearing pearl diadem, grape-cluster earring and pearl necklace; in l. field, torch. Rev. ΑΛ – ΕΞΑΝ – Δ – Ρ – ΕΙΟΣ Alexander, with helmet and cuirass, riding horse galloping r., holding reins and a lance; on horse's rump, [double axe]. BMC 14 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 482. (this reverse die). Locker-Lampson 181 (this reverse die). BCD Thessaly 1, 1307 (this coin).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of great beauty struck in high relief and a reverse die of great elegance. Extremely fine 200'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 44, 1989, 292 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1307 sales.

Alexander came to power after his father Jason, the powerful tyrant of Pherae and tagos of the Thessalian League was assassinated in 370/69 BC. Due to his youth, he was at first overlooked to succeed in Pherae and his uncles' Polydorus and Polyphron immediately assumed power as joint tyrants. This arrangement did not last long. In 369 BC, Polyphron first poisoned Polydorus and then later Alexander struck down Polyphron with a spear. Through this act of murder Alexander became sole tyrant of Pherae and established his reputation for unnatural violence. It was even rumoured that Alexander established a shrine and worshipped as a god the spear that killed his uncle. Jason had managed to weld together the disparate interests of the cities of Thessaly into a strong Thessalian League through force and diplomacy, but Larissa, the traditional rival of Pherae, had always hoped to exert its own influence over the direction of the league. Alexander's bloody seizure of power at Pherae created a deep rift in the league membership and caused the Thessalian League to break into two opposing leagues, one led by Alexander as tagos and another, led by the Aleuadai family of Larissa, that refused to recognise the authority of the Pherae tyrant. Alexander struggled to restore the unified Thessalian League by force through most of the 360s BC. He was often poised to crush Larissa but failed due to timely military interventions by Alexander II of Macedon and the Boeotian League. Although the tyrant of Pherae did manage to capture the famous Boeotarch Pelopidas in 368/7 BC and even killed him in battle in 364 BC, Alexander was forced to give up his claim to the leadership of the Thessalian League. Despite having lost much of his power in Thessaly, Alexander continued to express his violent and lawless character. In 362 BC, he assembled a pirate fleet and used it to plunder the Cycladic islands and the Aegean coast. Alexander was even so brazen as to attack the Piraeus of Athens, but this act called down the ire of the Athenian fleet which drove him from the sea. By this point, Pherae had grown quite weary of its violent but not particularly successful tyrant. At last, in 358 BC, Alexander was murdered in his bed by his own brothers, with the assistance of his own wife (who was also his half-sister), and his corpse thrown to the dogs in the streets of Pherae. The obverse of this stater depicts Ennodia, the patron goddess of Pherae whose cult the tyrants of Pherae attempted to promote as an expression of Thessalian identity in general. She was a deity associated with roads (as indicated by her name), cemeteries and ghosts—characteristics that caused her to be identified with Hecate outside of Thessaly. The reverse depicts Alexander of Pherae on horseback and should be considered an early full-figure dynastic portrait. This type of mounted portrait influenced the development of depictions of the king on the coinage of the neighbouring Macedonian kingdom under Philip II.



- 66 **Alexander tyrant, 369-358.** Chalkous 369-358, Æ 2.37 g. Head of the youthful Jason r., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑ – ΝΑΡΟΥ Horse's lower leg with hoof r. Rogers 520. Moustaka 178. BCD Thessaly I, 1314 (this reverse die). Dark tone and good very fine 500
 Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 422.

Rhizos



- 67 Trichalkon circa 352-344, Æ 7.94 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΡΙΖΟΥΣΙ[[ΩΝ]] Vine branch with bunch of grapes and two leaves; above grapes and below branch to l., Λ. Rogers 537. *Traité* IV, 746, pl. CCC, 18. Warren 1961, pl. I, 3. BCD Thessaly I, 1329 (this coin).
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful enamel-like dark green patina and a portrait of excellent style. Extremely fine 3'000
 Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1329.

Thessalian League



- 68 Trichalkon circa 361-360, Æ 5.67 g. Head of Zeus r., wearing oak wreath. Rev. ΠΙΕΤΘ – ΑΛΩΝ Forepart of prancing horse r., emerging from a rock; below, trident head r. Franke 1970, fig. 20 var. Rogers 2. *Traité* IV 598, pl. CCXCIII, 20. BCD Thessaly I, 1008 (this coin).
 Extremely rare and probably the finest specimen known. A portrait of superb style and a pleasant brown-black patina. Some minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500
 Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1008.



- 69 Drachm, Eu.. and Pho.. circa 150-100, AR 4.22 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l field, EY in monogram. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΩΝ Athena Itonia striding r., hurling spear with her r. hand and extending shield in her l.; in field, Φ / O. SNG Copenhagen 304. SNG Ashmolean 3819. BCD Thessaly I, 1374 (this coin).
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 350

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1374.



- 70 Stater, Polyxenos and Eukolos circa 44-40, AR 6.07 g. Head of Zeus r., wearing oak wreath. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΩΝ Athena Itonia striding right, hurling spear with her r. hand and extending shield in her l.; above spear, ΠΟΛΥ-ΞΕΝ[ΟΥ] and in exergue, ΕΥΚΟ[ΛΟΣ]. Helly 1966, 2. SNG Copenhagen 291. BCD Thessaly I, 1390 (this coin).
Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 350

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1390.

Trikka



- 71 Hemidrachm circa 440-400, AR 2.91 g. Thessalos, with *petasus* below his feet, striding r., holding a band in both his hands around the head of the forepart of a bull running r. Rev. ΤΠΙ – Κ – ΚΑΙ – ΩΝ *retrograde* Forepart of unbridled horse r. BCD Thessaly I, 1352 (this coin).
An apparently unrecorded variety. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1352.



54



56



62



55



65



62



55



65



68



51



58



111



127



134



138



138



151



153



150



152

Epirus, The Epirote Republic



- 72 Didrachm circa 234-168, AR 9.60 g. Jugate heads r. of Dodonean Zeus and veiled Dione, wearing respectively oak-wreath and diadem; in field l. and below, monograms. Rev. ΑΠΕΙ / ΡΩΤΑΝ Bull butting r.; all within oak-wreath. SNG Lockett 1654 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 107 (this obverse die). BMC 8. Franke 23 (this coin illustrated). Light iridescent tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 343. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in November 1985.

Islands off Epirus. Corcyra



- 73 Stater circa 500-450, AR 11.69 g. Cow standing l., looking back at suckling calf crouching r. below. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with two star-like patterns. BMC 10. Pozzi 1296 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1662 (this coin). Rosen 169. Weber 3040. Attractive old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 1296; Glendining 13 February 1958, Lockett part II, 1508 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 344 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in November 1985.

In his introduction to Corcyra for the seventh volume of the BMC Greek series, Percy Gardner shared his frustrations with the ordering of the earliest coinage of this island, noting that "...it is very difficult to range it in chronological sequence, because the types persist unchanged amid external wars and internal revolutions. The varying relations of Corcyra with the mother city Corinth, as well as the violent political quarrels of the aristocratic and democratic factions described by Thucydides, produces no changes in the issues of Corcyrean coins...". The basic types of Corcyra – a cow suckling her calf and a geometric pattern of uncertain significance – were enduring: they did not change until the era of Macedonian intervention, and they were adopted at the Corcyrean colonies of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium. They did, however, evolve sufficiently to permit a rough order to be established based solely upon the considerations of style and fabric. Within that sequence the present stater ranks among the earliest produced on Corcyra. The use of the cow-suckling-calf design at Corcyra may have been inspired by the Euboeans who Plutarch says first settled Corcyra. If Plutarch's claim may be trusted, then surely it is no coincidence that Corcyra's connection to the island of Euboea – literally "a land rich in cows" – resulted in the cow and calf being adopted as the badge for Corcyra. Another source of inspiration may have been Macedon, where this design was used on some Archaic issues (see Svoronos pl. XVIII). A satisfying explanation of the geometric designs in the two incuse punches that form the reverse type, however, still eludes us. Of one thing we may be sure: this pattern, used for centuries at three important mints of the region, had meaning that would have been understood in its day. It is often suggested that the punches bear a stellar or a floral arrangement. Others have proposed that it is symbolic of Apollo or the Dioscuri, or that it represents some aspect of the garden of Alkinöos described by Homer or the sacred precinct dedicated to Zeus and Alkinöos that was described by Thucydides.

Aetolia, Aetolian league



- 74 Tetradrachm late 3rd-early 2nd century, AR 10.37 g. Oak-wreathed head of Apollo r.; beneath neck truncation, ΦΙ. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aitolos, naked but for *chlamys*, standing l. with *causia* slung over back, resting r. foot on rock and holding spear in r. hand and sword under l. arm. In l. field, ΑΑ. Tsangari 770 (this coin). Scholten 550. Scheu 51, 10. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 447 (this coin).
Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Bourgey 15 December 1909, 136; Platt 18-19 November 1935, 58; Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler, 273; Sternberg VIII, 1978, 68; M&M GmbH 23, 2007, BCD, 447 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 163 sales. From the Bourgon collection.

Locris, Locris Opuntii



- 75 Stater circa 350's, AR 12.27 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing wreath of barley and reeds, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩ – Ν 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 on its interior with palmette and griffin, below, two short spears on the ground and in r. field, eight-rayed star. Delbridge, Corpus group 14, 127v. Gulbenkian 491 (this obverse die). BCD Lokris-Phokis 58 (this reverse die).
Well-struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2000, 65; Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, Millennia, 28 and Gemini VII, 2011, 331 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

Phocis, Federal coinage



- 76 Obol circa 478 – 460, AR 0.93 g. Φ – Ο Frontal bull's head. Rev. Boar forepart to r. in incuse square. Williams 112. BCD Lokris-Phokis 211 (these dies). Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 335. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

Delphi



77

- 77 Tridrachm circa 485-475, AR 18.36 g. ΔΑΛΦΙ – ΚΟΝ Two rhytons downwards, in the form of ram's heads side by side; above, two dolphins snout to snout. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, in the form of a "coffered ceiling", each coffer decorated with a dolphin and a spray of laurel leaves. *Traité* 1392, pl. 42, 16. K. Regling, *ZfN* XXXVII, 1927, pl. IV, 189. ACGC 413. Rosen 173. BCD Lokris-Phokis 376 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 146, 461. Asyut 240 (this coin).

Extremely rare, less than a dozen specimens known. An issue of tremendous fascination and importance. Lovely old cabinet tone, a deep test cut, otherwise extremely fine 150'000

Ex Sotheby's New York 4 December 1990, Hunt part III, 7 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 356 sales. From the Asyut hoard.

According to mythological tradition, the great and powerful oracular shrine at Delphi in northern Greece was established by Apollo himself. The god, who had spent some time travelling after his birth on Delos, was directed to the site, but discovered that it was inhabited by the monstrous serpent Pytho. After slaying Pytho with his arrows, Apollo erected a suitable temple for his worship. Unfortunately, he had no priests to make sacrifices and perform his rites. In order to solve this problem, the god is said to have taken the obvious course of action and transformed himself into a dolphin (delphinos in Greek). In this new form he leaped into the Aegean Sea and led a Cretan ship to his new temple. The crew of this ship became the first priests to serve the god in his sanctuary, and the site of the temple was said to have become known as Delphi due to Apollo's guise as a dolphin. The dolphins that appear throughout the obverse and reverse designs of this coin serve as a reminder of the mythological origin of the sanctuary at Delphi and mark it as a Delphic issue. The unusual treatment on this coin of the traditional quadripartite incuse square reverse used for many coins of the early fifth century BC, has led to the suggestion that it may represent the coffered ceiling (of course adorned with dolphins) of the temple at Delphi. The double ram head rhyton of the obverse may perhaps represent a vessel or vessels used in the offering of wine libations at the temple. The rhyton was a vessel that developed out of drinking horns as early as the second millennium BC in Iran and Mesopotamia, but they also enjoyed popularity in the Greek world through the fourth century BC.

Boeotia, Tanagra



- 78 Stater circa 457-448, AR 11.74 g. Boeotian shield, rim divided into twelve compartments. Rev. T – A Forepart of horse l.; all within incuse square. *Traité* 339 and pl. CCIV, 4 (these dies). BMC 24. BCD Boiotia 257 (this coin). Very rare, light iridescent tone, reverse surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 4'000

Ex Glendining 29 April 1954, 20; Glendining 18 April 1955, Nobleman, 365; Leu 30, 1982, 112; Triton IX, 2006, BCD, 257 and CNG 87, 2011, 442 sales.

Thebes



- 79 Stater circa 450-440, AR 11.65 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. ΘΕΒΑ – ΙΟΝ Heracles kneeling r., stringing bow held in his r. hand; in l. field., club. The whole within incuse square. *Traité* 224 and pl. CXCIX, 22 var. (no club). BMC 30 and pl. XII, 2 var. (no club). de Sartiges 249 (this reverse die). de Hirsch 1248 (this reverse die). Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine 12'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 339. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

The earliest coins of Thebes, drachms produced starting c. 525 B.C., paired a 'Boeotian shield' design with a utilitarian punch that became increasingly sophisticated over the course of six or seven decades. In about 460 or 450 B.C. a legitimate reverse design was introduced in the form of an amphora; thus creating the shield-and-amphora that is so familiar to numismatists. With minor interruption it would last until the final staters were produced not long before the Macedonian King Philip II put an end to Theban authority at the battle of Chaeronea in August, 338 B.C. Without question the period of great creativity at Thebes occurred from about 460 to 395 B.C., when a surprising array of reverse designs were paired with the shield obverse. Many of the amphorae in this period were of considerable artistic merit since the high relief, rounded body of the vessel was set against a flat field that was framed by the overlapping planchet at the edges. But the greatest attention – understandably – is drawn to more than a dozen of the reverse types that show gods or heroes, sometimes as portrait busts, other times as figures in motion. The dominating subjects were the god Dionysus and the hero/demi-god Heracles, who reputedly was born in Thebes. On this rare stater Heracles is shown stringing a bow; it is similar to the BCD specimen (Triton IX, lot 416) except that the inscription has been cut in a more compact manner so as to permit the inclusion of a club before the lower portion of his left leg. On other staters in the group Heracles is shown as a young man advancing with his club and bow at the ready, or holding his club aloft as he carries off the Delphic tripod; on others he is shown as an infant struggling with two serpents or his portrait is shown fully bearded and wearing his signature lion's scalp. Thus, on these Theban staters we find representations of the hero in all stages of his life.



- 80 Obol circa late 5th - early 4th century BC, AR 0.99 g. *Hydriae*. Rev. *Cantharus*. BCD Boiotia –. An apparently unrecorded type. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased from BCD in 2011.

Euboia, Euboian League



- 81 Stater circa 375-357, AR 12.00 g. Cow crouched l., with head r. Rev. EYB Diademed head of the nymph Euboia r., wearing a half-moon shaped earring. All within shallow incuse square. McClean 5703. *Traité*, pl. CXCVII, 18. W.P. Wallace, NNM 134, 1956, p. 137 and pl. IV, 1. Gulbenkian 506 (this reverse die). Gillet 916 (this coin). Jameson 1176 (this reverse die). BCD Euboia 1 (this reverse die).
Superb old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous on reverse, otherwise good very fine 4'000

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, 1840; Rolin & Feuardent 9 June 1913, 205; Birkler & Waddell 2, 1980, 144 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 362 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

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 as well 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".

Attica, Athens



- 82 Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 17.50 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. Asyut, Group IV. Svoronos pl. 6. Seltman, Group M, cf. 407. Boston, MFA 1059.
Very rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait of Athena.
Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 8'000

From the Harald Salvesen collection.

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.



- 83 Tetradrachm, contemporary imitation 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. cf. Svoronos pl. 6. cf. Seltman, Group M.
A very rare issue. An interesting and unusual portrait of Athena struck in high relief.
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Auctiones 1-2 October 1986, 137; NFA XXV, 1990, 104; NFA XXX, 1992, 66; Sotheby's-NFA 27-28 October 1993, 531; Busso Peus 382, 2005, 132 and Gemini VII, 2011, 366 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.



84

84 Drachm circa 470-460, AR 4.26 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. VIII, 35. Seltman pl. XXII, pp. Starr, Group IIB, 47.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Leu sale 74, 1998, 192. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



85

85 Drachm circa 450-430, AR 4.26 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 three leaves; all within partially incuse square. Svoronos pl. XII, 28. SNG Copenhagen 41.

Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 2'000

Ex NFA-Sotheby's sale 27-28 October 1993, 539. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



86



86 Tetradrachm Hera(kles), Aristoph-, and Epistr(atos), magistrates circa 136-135, AR 16.89 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace, pendant earring, and triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with the protomes of four horses above the visor, a Pegasus and a curvilinear ornament. Rev. A – ΘE Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; in field, HPA / API – ΣΤΟΦ / ΕΠΙΣΤΡ; in l. field, club, draped in a lion's skin and set over bow in case. On amphora, Α and below, AN; all within wreath. Thompson 335j (this obverse die).

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 162.

Islands off Attica, Aegina



87



87

- 87 Stater circa 530-510, AR 12.10 g. Sea turtle, with row of dots down its back. Rev. Deep incuse skew pattern. Dewing 1655. Boston, MFA 1106. Holloway, ANSMN 17, pl. VII, 9. Milbank pl. I, 2. Rosen 208.

A very rare early issue. Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity and marks in field, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Beaussant Lefevre sale 2, 2011, 11.

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.



88



88

- 88 Stater circa 456-431, AR 12.26 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Large skew pattern incuse. SNG Lockett 1983. Dewing 1683. Boston, MFA 1116. Milbank pl. 2, 12.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'500



89



89

- 89 Stater circa 350, AR 12.13 g. A – I Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Incuse square of five skew pattern; the two upper ones containing N – I and the lower on l. containing a dolphin. BMC 190. SNG Lockett 1997. Milbank pl. III, 6.

Unusually complete for the issue, lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 181.

Corinthia, Corinth



- 90 Stater circa 375-300, AR 8.60 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Helmeted head of Athena r.; in l. field, *bucranium* and N. Ravel 1064. Calciati, Pegasi 382. BCD Corinth 125.
 Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750
 Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 473.

Peloponnesus, Philasia, Phlious



- 91 Hemidrachm circa 270, AR 2.79 g. Bull butting l. Rev. Φ within ivy wreath; above, rosette of nine berries. BMC 18. BCD Peloponnesos I, 132 (this coin).
 From an excellent obverse die, the prototype of the series. Perfectly struck and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Ars-Classica VII, 1924, Bement, 1231; Sotheby 10 June 1977, G. Heckett, 59; LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 132 and LHS 102, 2008, 205 sales. From the M. Godefroy, P. Mathey, BCD and Star collections.

Sicyonia, Sicyon



- 92 Stater circa late 330s, AR 12.24 g. Chimera advancing l., with r. paw raised; above, wreath and beneath, $\Sigma\epsilon$. Rev. Dove flying r., in l. field, A – Θ . All within olive wreath. BCM 106 var. Boston, MFA 1179 (these dies). BCD Peloponnesos I, 215 (this coin). Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 213; LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 215; CNG 78, 2008, 683 and Roma Numismatics 2, 2011, 204 sales.

Elis, Olympia



93



93

- 93 Stater unsigned by Da circa 400, 93rd Olympiad, AR 11.93 g. Eagle's head l., below, poplar leaf. Rev. F – A Winged thunderbolt flanked by two olive twigs. BMC 40 (these dies). Seltman, Olympia 154. BCD Olympia 77 (these dies).

Rare. A delicate old cabinet tone and finely detailed on obverse. Good very fine 5'000

Ex Waddell II, 1987, 173 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 57 sales.



94



94

- 94 Stater 344, 109th Olympiad, AR 11.96 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. F – A / K – PI Eagle, with closed wings, perched r. on Ionic column. Seltman 190 (this coin). Gillet 981 (this coin). BCD Olympia 150 (these dies).

A very impressive portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Slightly off-centre on obverse and double struck on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Stack's 2010, Ruanne Smith, 217 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 61 sales. Previously privately purchased from Harlan J. Berk in 1974. From the Charles Gillet, Walther Giesecke collections.

Arcadia, Phenus



95



- 95 Twenty-fourth of stater circa 480-470, AR 0.60 g. Head of Hermes l., wearing *petasus*. Rev. Ram's head r. within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1597 (this coin).

Extremely rare, the second and finest specimen known. Old cabinet tone and very fine 300

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1598 and Morton & Eden 66, 2013, 313 sales.

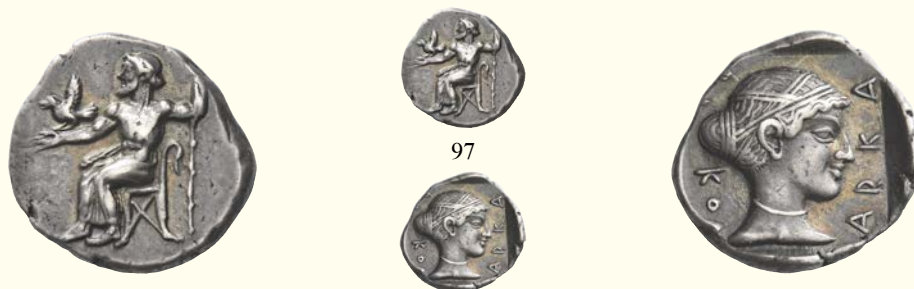


- 96 Obol circa 450-425, AR 0.94 g. Hermes, with *petasus*, standing r., his l. foot on rock and resting his chin on his l. hand. Rev. *Kerykeion*; in r. field O (οβολος). All within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1599 (this coin). cf. CNG e-sale 234, 2010, 79 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine 500

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1599 and Morton Eden 66, 2013, 314 sales.

Tegeia



- 97 **Arcadian league.** Hemidrachm circa 460-450, AR 3.03 g. Zeus Lykaios seated l. on low throne with swan's head at the top of the backrest, holding sceptre and eagle with open wings on his r. hand. Rev. APKA – [ΔΙ] – KON Head of Kallisto facing r., hair bound with taenia and tied in a bun at the back, wearing necklace. Williams, *Arcadians* 76b (this coin). de Nanteuil 957 (this coin). Weber 4288 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1709. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of great beauty, the work of a very talented

master-engraver. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ciani 12 December 1921, 67; Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 227; Leu 36, 1985, 136 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 116 sales. From the de Nanteuil and Weber collections.

Although it is perhaps most well known in its Theban-sponsored iteration in the fourth century BC, the Arcadian League originated as a regional alliance of Arkadian cities centered on Tegea in the sixth and fifth century BC formed in an attempt to resist total domination by the neighbouring superpower of Sparta and to exert pressure against Mantinea, the primary rival of Tegea in Arkadia. The present hemidrachm depicts the divine ancestors of the Arkadian peoples as a whole. Zeus Lykaios, who appears on the obverse, had an important secret festival held every nine years at the top of Mount Lykaion, the tallest mountain in Arkadia. It focused on the coming of age of Arkadian youths and gained a reputation among other Greeks for involving human sacrifice and producing werewolves. *Lykos* is the Greek word for wolf. According to Pausanias, in the second century AD, Damarchus of Parrhasia was turned into a wolf at the sacrifice to Zeus Lykaios and did not resume his human form until the next festival nine years later. The cannibalistic reputation of the festival was derived from the connection of Mount Lykaion to Lykaon, the mythological king of Arkadia who became infamous for serving the flesh of his son to Zeus in order to test the god's omniscience. Lykaon was destroyed by the blast of a thunderbolt, but his grandson, Arkas, lived on to become the eponymous ancestor of the Arkadians. This Arkas was the son of Zeus and Lykaon's daughter Kallisto, who is depicted on the reverse. Unfortunately, before her involvement with Zeus, Kallisto had been a devotee of Artemis and had taken a vow of chastity. Angered at the breaking of her vow, Artemis turned Kallisto into a bear. Arkas, not recognizing the bear as his mother was on the verge of killing her when taking pity, Zeus installed her in the heavens as the constellation of the bear (*Ursa Major*). She was joined in the night sky by Arkas, who became the constellation of *Ursa Minor*.

Crete, Gortyna



98

- 98 Stater circa 330-270, AR 11.22 g. Europa, nude to the waist, seated facing in tree, raising her veil with r. hand and holding in l. arm an eagle with spread wings; below her, bull's head l. Rev. Bull standing l., head turned r.; below, fly. BMC 27 and pl. 10, 7 and 8. *Traité III*, 1601 and pl. 254, 5. Gillet 1015 (this coin). Svoronos –, for obverse, cf. 84 and for reverse, cf. 74. Le Rider 65 and pl. XIX, 2.

Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A very interesting and appealing obverse die struck on a very broad flan with unusually fresh metal.

A superb old cabinet tone and good very fine 50'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 206 and LHS 100, 2007, 276 sales. From the R. Maly collection.

The types of this stater advertise a local version of the myth of Europa that served as propaganda for the claims of Gortyna to be the preeminent city of Crete. At the time of production, the city vied with neighbouring Knossos for supremacy on the island. The reverse type features a bull, the animal form taken by Zeus to abduct Europa from her home in Phoenician Tyre. As a bull, he carried her across the sea to Crete, where he revealed himself to Europa as the king of the gods and his desire for her. The reverse type symbolically represents the consummation of the relationship between Europa and Zeus—now in the form of an eagle, with his former taurine form discarded below—beneath a plane tree, which is still exhibited to tourists on the site of ancient Gortyna. From the union of Zeus and Europa, three children were conceived, Minos, Sarpedon, and Phaistos, the mythical kings of Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos, respectively. Thus, from the mythological perspective at least, Gortyna could claim superiority to Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos as their mother city. However, it is not clear how old this myth actually was at the time the stater was struck. It may very well reflect contemporary Gortynian political ambition much more than established mythological tradition. Despite this numismatic attempt to lord it over the other cities of Crete, Gortyna fell on hard times not many years after this coin was struck. During the Lyttian War (220-216 BC), the population of Gortyna was so deeply divided over the question of supporting the city of Lyttos that civil war broke out. This conflict brought the forces of both Knossos and Phaistos into the city and made it very clear that Gortyna could hardly control its own factions let alone dominate its great rivals.

Polyrhention



- 99 Drachm circa 300-270, AR 5.10 g. ΠΙΟΑ – ΥΡΗΝ – ΙΩΝ Head of a bull facing, with garlands hanging from its horns. Rev. ΠΙΟΑ / PHNI Spear-head. Svoronos, Crète 13 and pl. XXVI, 2. SNG Copenhagen 529.
In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. A minor die break on reverse, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 414.

The Cyclades, Melos



- 100 Stater circa 425-415, AR 14.26 g. Apple with stem. Rev. ΜΑΑ – [ΙΟΝ] Young male head r., wearing conical helmet (possibly one of the Dioscuri). Pozzi 2037 (this coin). SNG Lockett 2615 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 532 (these dies). Kraay, The Melos Hoard of 1907. Re-examined, NC 1964, 18b (this coin).
Very rare. Light old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, as usual for this issue, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 2037; Glendining 27 May 1959, Lockett, 2088; Leu 7, 1973, 187 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins, 120 sales.

As with many Archaic and Classical Greek coins, this very 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.

Kings of Bosphorus, Pharnaces circa 63 – 46



101 Stater, Panticapaeum 51-50 (year 245), AV 8.02 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch in extended r. hand over tripod, l. arm resting on kithara at his side; behind, ΕΜΣ and monogram. Below, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Golenko-Karyszowski, NC 1972, p. 37, 6 (these dies). A. N. Zograph, Ancient Coinage, part II, pl. XLIV, 3.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor traces of double striking on obverse and almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 10'000

As Rome sought to tighten its authority over the lands it had inherited in 133 B.C. from the last Pergamene king, Attalus III, and even to expand its reach, there were a few formidable kings and numerous petty rulers who had to be reckoned with. Chief among them was the Pontic King Mithradates VI (120-63), who caused so much devastation to Romans, their property, and their political interests for such a prolonged period that his infamy equalled that of Hannibal. Finally, in 63 B.C. options for Mithradates VI had expired, and the king who with such pride had throughout his life immunized himself against poisons committed suicide by consuming a lethal dose of poison, which seemingly was followed up with a sword thrust. This courageous and resourceful king seems to have been pushed to the brink by the betrayal of his son Pharnaces II, who in exchange for this act had been assured the throne of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. His new allies, the Romans, declared him and his subjects 'friends and allies of the Roman people' (amicorum et socium populi Romani). Though he had gained his throne through treachery against his father, in collusion with a sworn enemy, Pharnaces ruled for seventeen years, and on his coinage he unashamedly uses the title 'Great King of Kings'. No other Pontic or Bosphoran king had done so, and his successor, Asander (47-22 B.C.), reverted to the title 'King'. Pharnaces' portraits are modelled after those of the Macedonian king Alexander III, yet that was a tradition he inherited from his father, and it cannot necessarily be seen as an individual trait. Pharnaces is described in the ancient sources as treacherous, power-hungry and haughty. Though a Roman client king, he had inherited from his father a desire for conquest, and he invaded Asia Minor, via Colchis, while Pompey and Julius Caesar were at war. His betrayal was rewarded by Caesar with a crushing defeat at Zela in 47 B.C., after which he famously stated: "I came, I saw, I conquered." Pharnaces was allowed by Caesar to continue his rule, and his life ended only after taking the field against the rebel-successor Asander. The Romans initially opposed Asander, but Octavian soon endorsed him as king. Stylistically, Pharnaces' gold staters form a tightly knit group, and it is possible – even likely – that the same engraver produced every die for his staters. They are known only for a period of five years, dated to the years 243 to 247 of the Bithynian Era (55/4-51/0 B.C.). In their 1972 study of these staters, Golenko and Karyszowski note: "We cannot refer to any circumstances in the internal history of the Bosphoran kingdom which could be connected with the sudden appearance and then the unexpected cessation of the gold coins. ... The coins, therefore, seem to have been a mere political gesture rather than a thought-out economic enterprise". Asander was far more assertive with his coinage, issuing staters dated by his regal years rather than to the Bithynian Era; he is known to have issued them in all four of his years as Archon (1-4) and for all but four of his over twenty years as King (5-29).

Kings of Paphlagonia, Pylaemenes II or III Euergetes, circa 133 – 103



102 Bronze circa 130, Æ 6.65 g. Bust of Pylaemenes as Heracles r., wearing lion's skin around neck and holding club over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm branch. Recueil Général p. 127, 1. SNG BM Black Sea 1553 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 321; SNG von Aulock 148. Dark tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 1'000

Ex M&M sale 66, 1984, 227. Privately purchased at TEFAF in 2011.

Mysia, Cyzicus



103



103

- 103 Hecte circa 550-500, EL 2.67 g. Dolphin l.; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 53. Greenwell 157. BMC 11-12. SNG von Aulock -. Very rare. Good very fine 750
Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 262.



104



104

- 104 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.17 g. Dolphin rider l., holding in r. hand tunny by the tail; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell 9. von Fritze 110 and pl. III, 29. Boston, MFA 1486. SNG France 251. Very rare. An interesting and appealing type in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and about extremely fine 10'000
Ex NFA VI, 1979, 188 and Leu 50, 1990, 149 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



105



105

- 105 Hecte circa 500-450, EL 2.68 g. Satyr kneeling l., holding tunny-fish by the tail. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. White Gold p. 419, 140 (these dies). von Fritze 122. Boston, MFA -, cf. 1461 (stater). SNG France 270. SNG von Aulock 7289. Very rare. About extremely fine 3'000
Ex M&M 52, 1975, 169 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 132 sales.



106



106

- 106 Hecte circa 500-450, EL 2.62 g. Triton l., holding wreath in l. hand; below, tunny l. Rev. Mill-sail pattern quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 126. Delepierre 2509. SNG France 276. Rare. Minor marks, otherwise extremely fine 1'500
Ex Leu 48, 1989, 216 and DNW A10, 2011, 1016 sales.



107



107

107 Stater circa 410, EL 15.90 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing, slightly r.; below, tunny-fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, with granular surfaces. von Fritze 132 and pl. IV, 18. Greenwell 17 and pl. I, 18. *Traité* 2602 and pl. CLXXIII, 13. BMC 56. Gillet 1079 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1492. SNG France 283.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this interesting and attractive issue.

A very impressive portrait struck in high relief, minor marks on obverse,
otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 227; Sternberg VIII, 1978, 97; NAC 2, 1990, 179 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 460 sales.

Lampsacus



108



108 Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.41 g. Head of Hermes l., wearing large brimmed *causia*. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. Boston, MFA 1589 (these dies). SNG France 1143 (these dies). Baldwin, *Lampsakos* 13d and pl. I, 25.

Extremely rare. An excellent portrait of fine style struck in high relief.

Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

35'000

Ex Lanz sale 150, 2010, 143.

For the better part of the 4th Century B.C. the city of Lampsacus issued gold staters that paired the forepart of Pegasus with a variety of obverse types. Few Greek cities were issuing gold at this time, and the fact that Lampsacus was able to start such a project, and maintain it for five or six decades, speaks volumes of the wealth and importance of the city. To add further perspective, we may note that Lampsacus had issued an important group of electrum staters in earlier times. Its gold staters apparently enjoyed wide distribution, for at least one hoard containing them, the Avola find of 1888, was unearthed near Syracuse (indeed, an example of this Hermes-head type was present in that group). This stater features the youthful head of Hermes, the messenger-god of the Greeks, which was echoed in two important, contemporary electrum coinages – staters of Cyzicus and hectares of Mytilene. In all, Baldwin documented 41 issues of Lampsacene staters in her 1924 study, which is still the standard work on these coinages. Of these, eight bore figural types and 32 bore portraits, revealing an obvious preference at Lampsacus for the latter category. The chief difficulty Baldwin encountered in ordering the series was the surprising lack of die links between issues; in fact, only once was a reverse die carried over from one issue to another, thus making a global die study impossible. She could, however, conduct die studies within each issue, and in the case of the Hermes staters, she was able to locate five examples struck by five obverse and four reverse dies.



109

- 109 Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.38 g. Head of maenad l., wearing single-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus flying r. within shallow incuse square. *Traité* pl. CLXXXVI, 21 (these dies). Baldwin, *Lampsakos* 17e and pl. I, 35. McClean 7630 and pl. 262, 16 (these dies). Jameson 1444 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 687. Boston, MFA 1590.

Very rare. An interesting and unusual portrait struck in high relief.

Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000

Ex Busso-Peus 274, 1970, 1616 and Triton VIII, 2005, 377 sales.

Pergamum



110

- 110 Stater circa 334-332, AV 8.60 g. Head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Facing Palladium, wearing *calathus* on head and holding lance in upraised r. hand and shield on l. arm; in lower l. field, helmet. de Luynes 2493. de Callatay, *Stateres* 2j (this coin illustrated). von Fritze, *Pergamon* pl. I, 7. Gulbenkian 699. SNG France 1557.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A very attractive portrait of fine Hellenistic style. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Privately purchased from Nomos in January 2010.

This remarkable issue of gold staters presents us with only a fragment of the information usually relied upon to establish a place and date of minting. However, the reverse shows a cultus statue of Athena holding the Palladium, which has led scholars to identify the mint as Pergamum based upon similarities to silver coins of that city bearing an ethnic. The dating of the issue, however, has found less agreement, with published estimates ranging from about 350 to 284 B.C. For many the principal guide is the Saïda hoard, believed to have been buried around the time of the death of Alexander the Great, or soon after. However, the dating of the hoard is not certain, as it relies upon an assessment of other coinages that are not precisely dateable. Furthermore, the hoard has some coins (notably staters of Philippi and Panticapaeum) that warrant caution. Instead, we are perhaps better served by examining the coin type for guidance. If we accept that Pergamum is the mint, a framework can be developed since any suggestion of date would have to make sense in terms of the history of the city. We find an important clue in the head of young Heracles on the obverse, which seems to be inspired by the coinage of Alexander. Though this is by no means guaranteed, since this image had been used extensively before Alexander's time, the style strongly points to Alexander's silver coinage as the source. One cataloguer has indicated this issue was produced by Alexander himself during his southward trek through Asia Minor in pursuit of the Persian King Darius. However, it seems unlikely that at this stage of his campaign Alexander would have issued coinage in Asia without his name; furthermore, if it is considered a transitional issue before the introduction of his 'great coinage' (c.334?), then the obverse of this gold coin would, in fact, be the prototype for Alexander's principal silver coinage. Even less likely is the prospect that it was an issue of Alexander after he had introduced his 'great coinage' since by then it certainly would have borne his name, and there would be no reason for its designs to deviate from the Athena/Nike of his newly established imperial types. Therefore, it is perhaps best to see this as an autonomous issue, regardless of the circumstance. An ideal opportunity was the period 334-332, when the Persian navy sailed the Aegean in an effort to win back the Macedonian gains; meanwhile, Alexander rushed to Phoenicia to capture Persian naval bases in the hope of neutralising this threat. In the midst of this period Alexander defeated the Persians at Issus in November, 333, after which remnants of the Persian army moved northward to try and regain the Macedonian-held inland cities, notably in Lydia. One can imagine that in this tumultuous period, with civic loyalties wavering in a tide of Persian re-conquest, and the uncertainties of Alexander's grand designs, an issue of this type could have been produced at Pergamum. If so, its obverse would express allegiance with the Macedonians and the reverse would invoke protection against the Persians with the help of the Trojan Athena (or the local Athena, represented by a cultus statue in the Temple of Athena on the acropolis of Pergamum).

Kings of Pergamum. Philetairos, 282 – 263



- 111 Tetradrachm circa 269/8-263, AR 16.96 g. Diademed head of Seleucus I r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena, wearing crested Corinthian helmet and long chiton, enthroned l., extending r. hand to hold shield decorated with gorgoneion to l., left arm cradling long sceptre and resting on throne back in the form of a small sphinx seated r.; in l. field, ivy leaf, in r. field, bow and in exergue, monogram. Newell 13. SC 309.4b.
Rare. A very elegant portrait of excellent Hellenistic style with a light iridescent tone.
Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex The Bru sale 3, 2011, 42.

Aeolis, Cume



- 112 Tetradrachm magistrate Demetrios, circa 160-150, AR 16.74 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAION Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, one-handed cup and in exergue, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ. All within oak wreath. BMC 76. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 63d (this coin illustrated).
Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Münzenhandlung G. Kastner 10, 1976, 53 and New York XXV, 2011, 76 sales.

Lesbos, Methymna



- 113 Didrachm circa 500-450, AR 8.19 g. [MA]⊕VMN[AIOΣ] Boar r. with lowered head, scratching muzzle with its l. foreleg. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing crested and decorated helmet, disc-shaped earring and a necklace; dotted square border. All within incuse square. P. R. Franke, Zur Münzprägung von Methymna, in H.-G. Buchholz, Methymna, 1. SNG Lockett 2776 (these dies). Gillet 1127 (this coin). Boston, MFA 1658 (these dies).
Very rare. Of excellent late Archaic style and with a pleasant old cabinet tone.
Minor areas of porosity and edge marks, otherwise good very fine 15'000

Ex Leu 45, 1998, 210; Leu 81, 2001, 262 and NGSA 7, 2012, 81 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Mytilene



114

114 Hecte, circa 521-478, EL 2.56 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws. Rev. Cockerel's head l., incuse. de Luynes 2544. SNG Copenhagen 302. Bodenstedt 7. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 219.



115

115 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.57 g. Head of lion r., with open jaws. Rev. Calf's head r., incuse. Rosen 554. Dewing 2233. Boston, MFA 1679. Bodenstedt 13/36 (this coin). Wonderful reddish tone and good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Münzenhandlung G. Kastner 8, 1975, 59 and New York XXV, 2011, 80 sales.



116

116 Hecte circa 412-378, EL 2.52 g. Turreted head of Cybele (?) r. Rev. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus*. Bodenstedt 75. SNG von Aulock 1725. Boston, MFA 1714. Rare. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex The Bru sale 3, 2011, 42.

Ionian, Erythrai (?)



117

117

117 Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 7.00 g. Naked horseman galloping r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Traité II, 480 and pl. XII, 10. SNG Copenhagen 554. Rosen 573 (this reverse die). Jameson 2269 (this reverse die). SNG von Aulock 1943 (this reverse die). Boston, MFA 1835 (this reverse die). Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philipsen, 2128; Ars Classica VII, 1924, Bement, 1450; Hess 252, 1982, 66; M&M 68, 1986, 281 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 144 sales. From the Paul Mathey collection.

Miletus



118 Hecte circa 600-575, EL 2.33 g. Lion reclining l., head reverted, within rectangular frame. Rev. Two divided and striated incuse squares. ATEC cf. 196 (trite). Weidauer 130. SNG Kayhan cf. 443 (different reverse).
Very rare. Very fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 196, 2011, 232.

119 1/48 stater circa 600-575, EL 0.29 g. Facing head of lion. Rev. Scorpion within incuse square. Weidauer 166 and pl. 18, 166. Klein, KM 55, 417. White Gold, p. 415, 54-55 (uncertain Asia Minor or Northern Aegean).
Rare. About extremely fine 500

Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 95.



120 Drachm circa 260-230, AR 5.15 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Lion standing l., head turned back; above, star and in l. field, monogram over T. In exergue, ΘΕΟΚΡΙΝΗΣ. Deppert 520. Marcellesi series 31. cf. CNG sale 85, 2010, 425 (these dies).

A delicate tone, minor marks on reverse, otherwise good very fine

750

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 526.

Phocaea



121 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.59 g. Head of warrior l., wearing crested helmet, bowl decorated with floral scroll; beneath, seal l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. de Luynes 2645. Bodenstedt 30. SNG von Aulock 2119 (plated).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Extremely fine 5'000

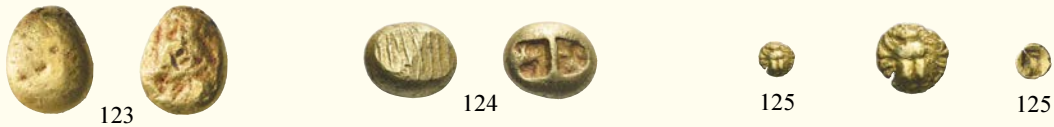
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 233.



122 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.53 g. Forepart of a griffin l.; in r. field , seal swimming downwards. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 42. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -.
Very rare. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 236.

Uncertain mint



- 123 Half stater (Aeginetic standard) circa 650, AV 6.93 g. Smooth globular surface. Rev. Light traces of an irregular incuse punch. Rosen –, cf. 349 (electrum). cf. White Gold, p. 94, 1 (1.65 g.)
Exceedingly rare. About extremely fine 5'000
Ex Harlan J. Berk sale 173, 2011, 1.
- 124 Trité (Milesian standard) circa 650, EL 4.76 g. Striated surface. Rev. Bipartite incuse punch. Traité 9. Weidauer 5. White Gold, p. 412, 5. Very rare. Extremely fine 5'000
Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 85.
- 125 1/96 stater (Milesian standard) 650, EL 0.14 g. Protuberance or scarab. Rev. Incuse punch. Rosen 353 (1/48). SNG Keckman 330 (1/48). White Gold, p. 107, 91. Very rare. Extremely fine 500
Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 91.

Islands off Ionia, Chios



- 126 Stater circa 525-500, EL 14.02 g. Sphinx seated r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin, AJN 48, pl. 1, 2b (this coin). Jameson 1519 (this coin). Jameson, Trouville de Vourla, RN 1911, pl. I, 1 (this coin). BMC 31 and pl. I, 19. Mavrogordato, NC 1915, pl. I, 4. Boston, MFA 1809.
Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of great importance and fascination. Very fine 40'000

Ex Hess-Leu 7, 1957, 272; Glendining & Co 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 324 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 527 sales. From the Jameson collection and from the Vourla Hoard (1910).

Most of the rare electrum staters of Chios bear a square reverse punch that is narrow and deep, with very little (if any) trace of internal division of the surface. This piece is distinct from the aforementioned group with its rough quadripartite of the mill sail pattern. Indeed, the features of its reverse allow it to be incorporated into Kraay's proposed scenario for a group of electrum staters that he attributes to the 'Ionian Revolt' against Persia at the dawn of the 5th Century B.C. Kraay writes: "The final manifestation of electrum coinage in Ionia proper was a series of staters of the Lydo-Milesian standard, bearing some ten different obverse types, which have been plausibly associated with the Ionian Revolt, 500-494 BC, though decisive proof of the connection is still lacking; uniformity of style and fabric has suggested that all are products of a single mint". He suggests that issues can be attributed to Chios, Lampsacus, Samos, Abydos, Cyme, Clazomenae, Dardanus and Priene based upon distinctive obverse types, but acknowledges "...the most puzzling feature, if the proposed historical context is correct, is the total absence of any type that could be attributed to Miletus, the centre and leader of the revolt. One solution would be to regard Miletus as the mint of the whole series, the types being either the devices of the states which had contributed bullion to the general cause, or the control-marks selected by successive Milesian officials in charge of minting. We have seen that variety of type had long been characteristic of many electrum issues, and is therefore a feature that would be likely to be preserved in a revival of a traditional kind of coinage in a moment of national crisis".



- 127 Tetradrachm circa 380-350, AR 15.32 g. Sphinx seated l.; to l. amphora surmounted by bunch of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with striated borders; on horizontal band, ΠΟΣΕΙΑΔΙΠΠΙΟΥ. Mavrogordato 48. Hurter, Pixodarus 27 (this obverse die).
 Rare and among the finest specimens known. A fascinating representation of fine style struck in high relief on exceptionally good metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Triton XII, 2009, 312 and NAC 59, 2011, 626 sales.

Uncertain mint in Asia Minor



- 128 Hemihecte (?) late 5th century BC, EL 0.97 g. Siren standing r., holding *tympanon*. Rev. *Bucranium* with filleted horns. Rosen 369. cf. NAC sale 124, 2021, 211.
 Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, by far the finest specimen known. A very fascinating and interesting issue perfectly struck and centred on a large flan. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale III, 2011, 197.

The sirens figure prominently in Homer's *Odyssey*, where they attempt to lure Odysseus and his men to ruin on the rocky island that they inhabit through their beautiful hypnotic singing. Odysseus, aware of the danger posed by the sirens' song had his men's ears plugged so that they would not be drawn to a watery death on the rocks. However, desirous of hearing the sirens himself, Odysseus lashed himself to the mast so he could listen, yet not cause his ship to go off course. Homer never describes the appearance of the sirens, but it is clear from painted Greek pottery that as early as the seventh century BC they were conceived as birds with the heads of women. Some scholars have suggested that this peculiar form was borrowed by the Greeks from Egyptian iconography, in which the *ba*-bird, representing the soul, was represented as an avian with a human head. Whatever the case, by the time this extremely rare electrum piece was struck in the late fifth century BC, the female-headed bird form of the siren was firmly entrenched in Greek art. Here the siren not only sings, but accompanies herself with a small drum.

Caria, Cnidus



- 129 Tridrachm circa 405, AR 10.87 g. Σ – Υ – Ν The infant Heracles, naked, kneeling r. and strangling a snake in each hand. Rev. ΚΝΙ – Δ – ΙΩ – Ν Head of Aphrodite r.; in r. field, prow. All within an incuse square. Ashton, Coin Hoard IX, 1f (this coin). SNG Keckman 164 (these dies). SNG Kayhan 822 (these dies). Very rare. An interesting and historically important issue. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 6'000

Ex Hess 252, 1982, 73; Lanz 24, 1983, 340 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3880 sales. From the Hecatommus hoard.



- 130 Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 14.41 g. [Κ] – Ν Head of Aphrodite Euploia l., hair tied with a broad band, wearing single-pendant earring; behind, prow l. Rev. Forepart of lion l., with open jaws and tongue protruding; below, [...]ΤΙΦΟ[...]. Traité –, cf. 1637 and pl. CXLV, 26 (different magistrate). SNG Keckman 166 (these dies). Very rare. Lovely light iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 252.

Islands off Caria, Cos



- 131 Tetradrachm, magistrate Philodamos circa 365-355, AR 14.59 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. [ΚΩΙΟΝ] Veiled female head l.; behind, ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΣ. Weber 6628 (these dies). Meadows, IGCH IX, p. 233, 19b (this coin).

Rare. Two lovely portraits of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. A small area of corrosion at eleven o'clock on reverse and areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 23, 1982, 87 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3898 sales.

Myndus



- 132 Hemidrachm, Amphyktion magistrate circa 150-100, AR 2.21 g. Head of Dionysus r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Thunderbolt; below, ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩ[N] above cornucopia. CH VIII and pl. LXIX, 2. SNG Keckman 241-242 var. (different magistrate and without cornucopia).
An apparently unrecorded variety. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Busso Peus sale 338, 1994, 459. Privately purchased from CNG on 21st April 2011

Islands off Caria, Rhodes



- 133 Stater circa 125–90, AV 8.44 g. Radiate head of Helios facing, slightly r. Rev. P – O Rose with bud on r., in l. field, barley ear, above, ΑΝΤΑΙΟΥ. All in shallow incuse square. Jenkins, KME, p. 111 and pl. xxxiv, 203 (this coin). cf. T. Hackens, Trésor hellénistique trouvé à Delos, in BCH 89 (1965), p. 525, 5–6.
Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An important and fascinating issue with an interesting facing portrait of late Hellenistic style. Struck in high relief, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise good very fine 75'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 116; Leu 30, 1982, 186; Sotheby 19-20 June 1991, Bunker Hunt, 403 and Manhattan II, 2011, 66 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

This extremely rare Rhodian gold stater belongs to a distinctive coin series struck at Rhodes in the late second and early first centuries BC, known as *plinthophoroi* or "brick-bearers." The coinage received this nickname from the use of a reverse type set within an incuse square. Incuse square reverses in the late Hellenistic period were very much of an archaism since most Greek cities had abandoned the use of incuse square reverse types in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC. The plinthophoric series was inaugurated to reduce the weight standard used for Rhodian silver coins which would improve their exchangeability against other reduced-weight coinages of the late Hellenistic period. The incuse square reverse made such coins instantly distinguishable from earlier issues on the full Rhodian weight standard. However, because gold coinages—including the present stater—were usually struck to the internationally-recognized Attic standard in the Hellenistic period, here the incuse reverse design only serves to associate the Rhodian stater with the larger plinthophoric series. In contrast with the main plinthophoric series, which regularly featured a profile head of Helios on the obverse, the stater depicts a facing head of the sun-god, the usual type for earlier full-weight didrachms of Rhodes.

Dynasts of Lycia, Uncertain, circa 500 – 440



134

134

- 134 Stater circa 500-440, AR 9.78 g. Heracles, naked, advancing l., raising club; below, a small dog standing l. and looking upwards. Rev. *Triskeles* within a dotted circular border within an incuse circle. C.M. Kraay, *Greek Coins Recently Acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, NC 1954*, p. 17 and pl. II, 10 (these dies). *Vismara 78* (this obverse die). *Rosen 711* (this obverse die). *SNG von Aulock 4096-4097*.
Very rare and an interesting appealing type, old cabinet tone and good very fine 8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 19, 1962, 308; Leu 42, 1987, 320 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 570 sales.

Cilicia, Soloi



135

- 135 Stater circa 385, AR 10.72 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, decorated with a griffin. Rev. ΣΟΛΑ-ΕΩΝΟ Bunch of grapes; at centre, AI – P. *Traité II*, 1431 var. (PE on reverse). *SNG France 174* var. (PE on reverse). *SNG von Aulock –*.
A very rare variety. Struck on very fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex NFA fixed price list 36, 1989, 38 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 593.

Tarsus



136

136

- 136 **Pharnabazus, 380-375.** Stater circa 370, AR 10.30 g. Helmeted Athena seated l. and wearing *chiton*, leaning r. hand on spear, l. arm resting on shield on the ground; in r. field, olive tree. Rev. ΤΕΡΨΙΚΟΝ Aphrodite, wearing long *chiton* and *peplos* around her legs, kneeling l. on a double ground line, playing at knucklebones with r. hand; in r. field, anemone with stalk. *Traité II*, 1374 and pl. CXXXVII, 3. *SNG von Aulock 5915*. *SNG Levante 64*. *SNG France 238*. *Baumann 4*.
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with an appealing dark tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Birler & Waddel 2, 1980, 190 and Busso Peus 403, 2011, 133 sales.

Seleucid Kings of Syria, Seleucus I, 312 – 281



138

- 138 Tetradrachm, Susa circa 305-295, AR 16.81 g. Head of Alexander r. in Dionysian helmet covered with panther's skin and adorned with bull's ear and horns; panther skin tied around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike standing r., crowning trophy; in lower l. field and lower central field, monogram. ESM 426. SC 173.4.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. A portrait of masterly Hellenistic style struck on excellent metal. Good extremely fine

40'000

Ex M&M 76, 1991, 828, Hess-Divo307, 2007, 1298 and Manhattan II, 2011, 68 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

The 'trophy' coinage is now typically dated to c.305/4-295 BC, following Seleucus' Indian campaign. The helmeted, horned portrait has excited much comment. It remains uncertain whether it represents Seleucus I or Alexander III, or if it is a heroic figure who assimilates those two kings with Dionysus, a god famed for his conquest of the East. The trophy scene is a clear allusion to victory, and would have been an appropriate choice in the wake of a major campaign. In addition to the rather substantial 'trophy' issues of Susa (H&L I, 173-176), some irregular or outright imitative issues (H&L I, 196-197, 199) appear to be roughly contemporary with the originals. Of barbarous style and manufacture are 'trophy' drachms and fractions naming Antiochus I (H&L I, 198, 226-228). They have been seen as official issues of a mint in Drangiana produced during Antiochus' co-regency with his father, which would place them after the main issue at Susa had ended.

Antiochus II Theos, 261 – 246



- 139 Tetradrachm, Cyme circa 261-246, AR 17.08 g. Diademed head r. Rev. [BA]ΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Heracles seated l. on rock, lion's skin draped over rock, holding club set on ground; in outer l. field, cup above two monograms and in exergue, monogram. WSM 1517. SC 503.
 Light tone and good very fine 2'000
 Ex Gemini III, 2007, 236 and CNG 87, 2011, 619 sales.

Judaea, The Bar Kokhba War



- 140 Zuz (denarius), Judah 134-135 (undated, attributed to year 3), AR 3.47 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew within a wreath of thin branches. Rev. *for the freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Fluted jug, handle on l.; in r. field; willow branch. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 283b. Mildenberg 79. Hendin 1418.
 Old cabinet tone and good very fine 300
 From Gemini sale VII, 2011, 653. From Hebrew college museum collection.
- 141 Zuz (denarius), Judah 134-135 (undated, attributed to year 3), AR 3.32 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters within wreath. Rev. *for the freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Three-stringed lyre. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 209. Mildenberg cf. 84, obv. 14 / rev. –. Hendin 1424.
 Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500
 Ex Tom Cederlind fixed price list 158, 2011, 136.



- 142 Zuz (denarius), Judah 134-135 (undated, attributed to year 3), AR 3.28 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Bunch of grapes. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Two upright trumpets. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 208. Mildenberg 167. Hendin 1431.
 Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000
 Ex Leu 28, 1981, 298 and DNW A11, 2011, 2013 sales.

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



- 143 Stater, mint A (near Ai Khanoum), AV 8.26 g. Diademed head of Diodotos r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ 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 C, group 2 (drachm).

Rare. About extremely fine 5'000

Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 307. From the Al-Sayed collection.

Indo-Greek kings. Lysias, circa 130-125



- 144 Drachm circa 130-125, AR 2.44 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ [ΛΥΣΙΟΥ] Diademed bust l., wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear and elephant's skin on l. shoulder, brandishing spear over r. shoulder. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Lisikasa* in Kharosthi Heracles standing facing, crowning himself and cradling club in l. arm draped with lion's skin; in inner l. field, monogram and in inner r. field, Σ. Bopearachchi 5A. Bopearachchi & Rahman –. SNG ANS 1036 (this obverse die). MIG Type 265a.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 434.

Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 –305/4



- 145 Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, uncertain mint 3 circa 306, AR 15.66 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield.; in fields, monograms and in r. field, eagle standing r. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 139 and pl. V, 16. SNG Copenhagen 23. CPE 89.

A portrait of fine style struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. An almost invisible graffito on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Auctiones 20, 1990, 513 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 626 sales.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



146



146

- 146 **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.
Light scratches on reverse and an insignificant edge mark, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Privately purchased from Freeman and Sear in 2008.



147



147

- 147 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 27.68 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Μ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 486 and pl. XV, 6 (Ptolemy III). Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 8, 1. CPE 392.
Almost invisible edge marks, otherwise good very fine 6'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 261 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 4132 sales.



148



148

- 148 **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, Θ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 460 and pl. XV, 12. Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 6, 3. SNG Copenhagen 134. CPE 388 (this obverse die).
Good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex LHS 95, 2005, 748; Freeman & Sear fixed price list 11, 2006, 66 and Manhattan II, 2011, 75 sales.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205



149



149

- 149 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27.79 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. Good very fine 7'000
Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1711.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



150



- 150 40 drachmae, Alexandria circa 50-40, Æ 12.87 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; cornucopia in l. field, M in r. field. Svoronos 1872. SNG Copenhagen 422. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. A very attractive portrait and a lovely brown tone gently smoothed, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000
Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 133.

The combination of the full royal portrait of Cleopatra VII on the obverse and the large Greek letter Π in the reverse right field of this bronze coin together point to its production after 47 BC. In this year, with the assistance of the Roman forces of Julius Caesar, Cleopatra was at last able to defeat her rivals for power: her brother Ptolemy XIII and her sister Berenice III. As sole queen of Egypt and the wider, if attenuated, Ptolemaic empire, Cleopatra VII was free to advertise herself as the powerful royal woman that she was. Unfortunately, Roman assistance came at a financial cost, and therefore Cleopatra found it necessary to revise the face values of the fiduciary bronze coinage of her kingdom. Two new coins equivalent to the previous bronze diobol and obol were struck with their face values clearly indicated by a Greek letter numeral. The letter Π indicated a value of 80 and the letter M indicated 40 drachms of reckoning used in Ptolemaic accounting.

The portrait on the present coin is very well preserved and seems to live up to the description of Cleopatra given by the historian Cassius Dio. He reported that she was “brilliant to look upon and to listen to, with the power to subjugate everyone.” It was probably in circulation in Alexandria when Cleopatra made the bold move to become the lover and ally of the triumvir Mark Antony in 41 BC. While this had the effect of restoring much of the old Ptolemaic empire in the southern Levant and beyond, it also sowed the seeds of doom for Antony, Cleopatra and the Ptolemaic state. Romans were uncomfortable with the important role that Cleopatra had in their affairs in the Near East and in 34 BC they became increasingly outraged after Antony reportedly divided the East among Cleopatra and the children that she had borne to him. This coin may have been still circulating when Antony made these Donations of Alexandria, and even when he and Cleopatra were forced to march west to face the armies of Octavian. However, it probably stopped changing hands soon after Octavian’s victory at the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. Upon this critical defeat, whatever power Cleopatra actually may have had to “subjugate everyone” slipped away and she committed suicide to avoid adorning Octavian’s triumph in Rome

Cyrenaica, Barce



- 151 Tetradrachm, magistrate Akesios circa 360, AR 13.16 g. B – A / P – K / A – I *Silphium* plant. Rev. AKE – ΣΙΟΣ Facing head of Zeus Ammon, with his eyes wide-open and his hair flowing behind him on each side. BMC 32 and pl. 36, 8 (this obverse die) and p. clxxvii, 32 and pl. 47, 8 (this reverse die). *Traité* 270. Jameson 2137 (these dies). ACGC 1076. cf. NAC sale 116, 2019, 218 (this obverse die).
 Very rare. An interesting and appealing type with an impressive and unusual facing portrait. Perfectly centred on a large flan and with a pleasant old cabinet tone.
 Good very fine 25'000

Ex SKA 1, 1983, 167 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 629 sales. Privately purchased from Spink on 20th February 1984.

The types of this tetradrachm celebrate the two most famous exports of Cyrenaica: the cult of Zeus Ammon and the silphium plant. The latter is thought to have been an extinct variety of giant fennel and was used in antiquity for seasoning and medicine. Silphium grew only on a narrow coastal strip of Cyrenaica and was used as a cure for a variety of ailments including cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, general aches and pains, and even insanity. However, it has been suggested that the plant may have been most desired for its use as a contraceptive. Over-harvesting and excessive demand led to the extinction of the plant in the first century AD- the last stalk of silphium was reportedly sent to Nero (AD 54-68). Zeus Ammon had an important oracular shrine at the Oasis of Siwah that was catapulted to fame when Alexander the Great made a visit and was hailed as son of the god. Zeus Ammon was essentially a native Libyan deity syncretized with both the Egyptian fertility god Amun and Greek Zeus. He is regularly distinguished from other forms of Zeus by his ram's horns- a feature borrowed from the iconography of Egyptian Amun. The facing depiction of Zeus Ammon on the present tetradrachm is brilliant in its execution and wonderfully preserved. The deep staring eyes of Zeus Ammon seem to beckon the viewer to come closer and ask a question for the oracular god to answer.

Cyrene



- 152 Tetradrachm circa 525-480, AR 17.27 g. *Silphium* plant with four leaves and two fruits. Rev. *Gorgoneion* facing in dotted frame within shallow incuse square. BMC 10 and pl. II, 18. cf. NAC 84, 2015, 744 (these dies).
 Of the highest rarity, apparently the finest of three of which only two are in private hands. A very interesting portrait of fine Archaic style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 20'000

Ex Glendining & Co 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 367 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 630 sales.

The main sources of prosperity in Cyrene were agriculture and animal husbandry. Olives, grains and grapes were grown in abundance, horses of extraordinary quality were bred, and animals grazed in the less fertile areas, where the silphium plant grew wild. Of all the region's exports, its most famous was silphium, which was used throughout the Mediterranean for food and as a spice, a perfume, and a cure-all with a long list of applications. Several aspects of the silphium plant are shown on the coins of Cyrene. This early tetradrachm displays a few, with the full plant on the obverse, adorned with leaves, flowers and fruits. Extremely interesting in this specimen is the Gorgoneion depicted on the reverse. The gorgoneion with its legendary stare that could turn men to stone was widely popular among the Greeks as an apotropaic emblem used to ward off evil. It is possible that it might have been used on this extremely rare and exquisite tetradrachm of Cyrene to defend the city against those who would envy the great wealth that accrued to it from the export trade in silphium. Much more likely, however, is that the gorgoneion appears here as an allusion to the myth of Perseus and Medusa, much of which took place in Libya, on the very doorstep of Cyrene. Perseus was armed against the gorgon with weapons obtained from the nymphs of the Hesperides, who lived in a garden in Libya and he is said to have turned the Titan Atlas to stone with the head of Medusa on his return journey. Likewise, Perseus used the head to save Andromeda, an Ethiopian princess, from being devoured by a sea monster—she had been condemned by the oracle of Ammon. This oracle was located at the Oasis of Siwah, which was part of the Cyrenaica. This wonderful archaic tetradrachm appears to be known from only three specimens, of which only two in private hands.



153

- 153 Tetradrachm circa 480-435, AR 17.22 g. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. KVPA Pearl-diademed, bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC p. xxxvii, 42 and pl. V, 16 (these dies). Jameson 1350. Weber 8425. Boston, MFA 1310. *Traité III*, pl. 263, 5. SNG Copenhagen 1174.

A spectacular portrait of excellent style perfectly centred on a full flan. A superb old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23-25 May 1894, Carfrae, 485; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 3-11 February 1909, Benson, 785; *Ars Classica XIII*, 1928, 958; *Leu-M&M 16-18 October 1984*, Garrett, 329 and *New York XXVII*, 2012, Prospero, 632 sales.



154

- 154 Drachm circa 331-322, AV 4.26 g. KYPA Youth on horseback r. Rev. K - Y - Δ - I - O - Σ *retrograde Silphium* plant. BMC 130 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1200 (these dies). Naville 39.

Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 319.

Celtic Coins

Gallia, Pictones



- 155 Stater first half 1st cent. BC, EL 6.63 g. Celticized male head l., with strings of pearls coming out of the hair. Rev. Victory driving a cart drawn by androcephalic horse; below, human hand. de La Tour 4417. D&T 3665. Rare. Good very fine 1'000

Ex The Bru Gallery sale 6, 2011, 23.



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33



107



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128



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133



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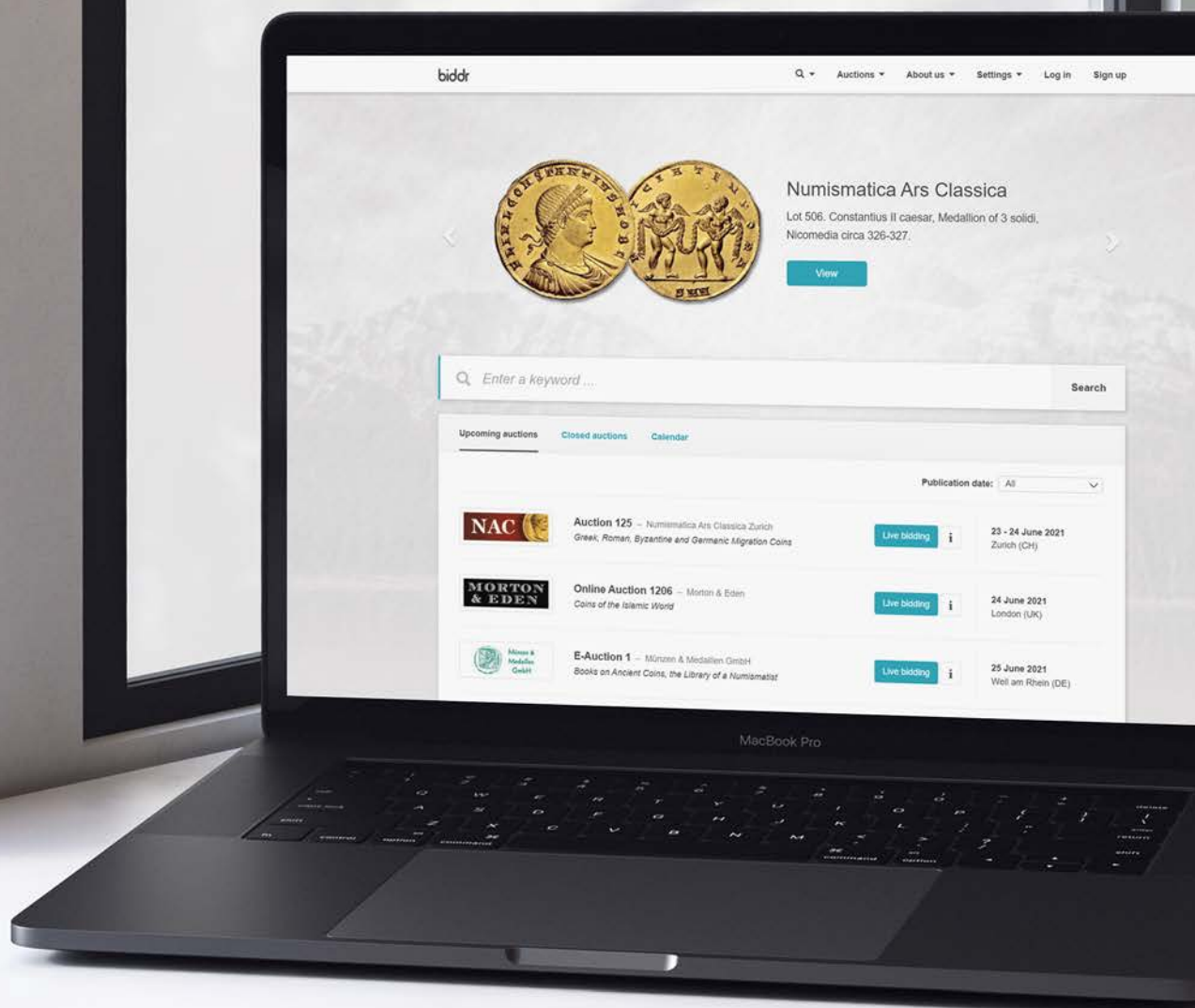
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