

nomos



auction 26
zurich, 21 may 2023

nomos ag, numismatists
zurich, switzerland

nomos

zürich, switzerland

auction 26

ancient greek silver fractions, the Collection Sans Pareille



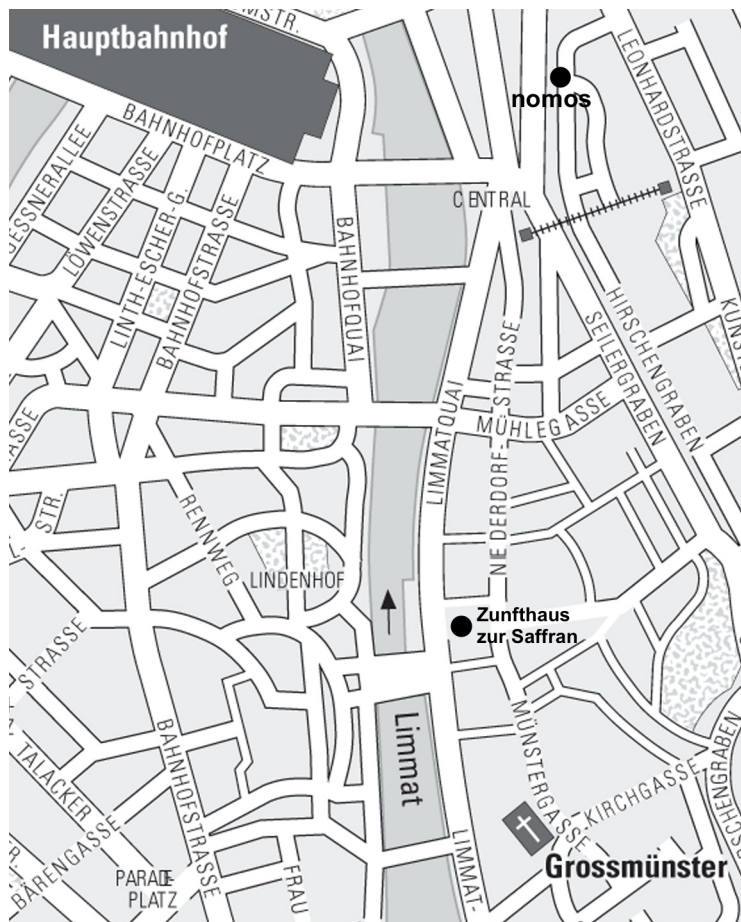
nomos ag, numismatists
auf der mauer 9, 8001 zürich, switzerland
phone +41 44 250 51 80, mobile +41 79 270 86 06
info@nomosag.com, www.nomosag.com



Zunftthaus zur Saffran

Limmatquai 54, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland

Tel. + 41 44 251 37 40



time table – zeittafel – ordre de vente

sunday 21 may 2023, 14:00-20:00 CEST lots I-550

viewing – besichtigung – exposition

the coins can be viewed only by appointment

the coins can also be viewed online at
www.nomosag.com and at



during the auction live online bidding
is available through



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



Dr. Alan S. Walker
Senior Numismatist
awalker@nomosag.com



Dimitrios Gerothanasis
Director and Numismatist
dgerothanasis@nomosag.com



Johannes Stelzhammer
Numismatist
jstelzhammer@nomosag.com



Claudia de Capitani
Head Office Manager
info@nomosag.com



Christina Hornung
Associate Office Manager
info@nomosag.com

Your Nomos Team

Headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland

Dr. Alan Walker has a degree in Classics from the Johns Hopkins University and a doctorate in Classical Archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania. He joined Nomos AG as Director after 28 years with the numismatic department of Bank Leu and as senior numismatist at its successors, the original Leu Numismatik and LHS Numismatik. In his years in Zürich, Dr. Walker was responsible for researching and writing some of the world's finest numismatic auction catalogues.

Dimitrios Gerothanasis, a PhD candidate in History and Archeology from the University of Thessaloniki, Greece, joined Nomos AG in 2017 initially as a Numismatist. Dimitrios is completing a significant die study on the entire coinage of Mende. His deep knowledge of both Greek and Roman coins, honesty and complete integrity makes him a perfect fit with the Nomos team. As of last year, Dimitrios has taken over the role of Director with Alan continuing as the Senior Numismatist.

Johannes Stelzhammer, with degrees from Vienna University (BA in Ancient History, MA in Numismatics) and currently researching on Pescennius Niger and the Eastern Coinages of Septimius Severus, is our newest colleague. Not only does he have a strong numismatic background, he has also spent some ten years in banking, and his varied experience is now at the service of Nomos' clients. Born in Austria, he speaks German, Wienerisch, English, Dutch, and some Italian, and he is a zealous researcher and cataloguer. We expect he will provide us with some true viennese numismatic rigor.

The office is staffed by **Claudia de Capitani** (Master's Degree in Prevention & Public Health) and **Christina Hornung** (Master's Degree in Economics and Business Administration). Claudia has been with Nomos for many years and understands the working requirements of the business very well. Christina has long since supported Nomos, helping manage the bidders and shipments. Both speak German, English, Italian and French.

Dimitrios, Johannes and John will also be attending most major international auctions and larger coin fairs and are available to provide expertise and representation for interested collectors; Nomos AG is already serving a wide spectrum of private and institutional clients.

If you are interested in consigning material to an upcoming Nomos auction, or would like to explore a direct sale, or merely need numismatic advice, please contact us.

Cataloguers and researchers around the world

John C. Lavender is an old hand within the ancient coin collecting fraternity. He earned a degree in Classical History from the University of Georgia and worked for many years as an auction cataloguer and internet sales specialist for Classical Numismatic Group. After leaving CNG in 2002, John worked primarily as a numismatic consultant, providing cataloging and photography services to several auction houses and independent dealers, including CNG, Heritage, Stack's-Bowers, Goldberg, and Numismatica Ars Classica, among others. In addition to his consulting work, John also ran his own internet auction company, Triskeles, for several years. John is excited to be joining the Nomos team and over the next couple of years will focus his efforts on growing our auction sales.

Jared Clark is an ordained minister who holds a BA from California Lutheran University, MA in Biblical Studies from The Master's University, and is completing a MDiv from the Master's Seminary in Los Angeles. Jared worked at Freeman and Sear with specialized interests in first century Roman provincial and Judaean coinage. He possesses an extensive collection of such coins with many listed in RPC online and various other major reference works. Jared has lectured for at local college and universities for both graduate and undergraduate level classes on coins and antiquities related to the New Testament. Jared will provide dedicated cataloguing to our future auctions.

Lastly, working on a part-time basis for Nomos is **Dr. John Voukelatos**. John is an Australian cardiologist. He has expertise in provenance research using his superb library with several publications on collection history and will assist Nomos in researching ancient coin provenances via several databases.



John C. Lavender
Numismatist, USA
jclavender@nomosag.com



Jared Clark
Associate Numismatic Cataloguer, USA
jclark@nomosag.com



Dr. John Voukelatos
Numismatic Researcher, Australia
jvoukelatos@nomosag.com

Versteigerungsbedingungen

Die Auktion erfolgt gegen Bezahlung in Schweizer Franken mit einem Aufgeld von 22.5% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Dies gilt auch für erfolgreiche Gebote über eine „Live Bidding“-Plattform. Bei Auslieferungen in der Schweiz erhöht sich der Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis und Aufgeld und Versandkosten) für Silber- und Bronzemünzen sowie Medaillen um die MWST von 7.7 %. Im Ausland erhobene Gebühren irgendwelcher Art sind vom Käufer zu bezahlen. Der Gesamtpreis ist nach erfolgtem Zuschlag fällig. Das Eigentumsrecht wird erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung vom Käufer erworben. Für verspätete Zahlung wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Gebote, die 80% des Schätzpreises unterschreiten, **können nicht berücksichtigt werden**. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang.

Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich, für die durch ihn getätigte Erwerbung persönlich zu haften. Er kann nicht geltend machen, im Auftrag Dritter gehandelt zu haben. Der Zuschlag verpflichtet zur Abnahme.

Die Beschreibung der Stücke und deren Erhaltungsgrade erfolgt nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen. **Die Echtheit der Stücke wird garantiert**. Begründete Reklamationen können nur berücksichtigt werden, wenn sie innerhalb von acht Tagen nach Erhalt der Stücke erfolgen. Die Zertifizierung durch Dritte (z.B. NGC, PCGS, ANACS, usw.) ist kein ausreichender Grund für eine Rückgabe der gekauften Münzen. Das Gutachten des Internationalen Büros zur Bekämpfung von Falschmünzen (IBSCC) der International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) gilt als massgebend für Fragen der Echtheit.

Der Versand der ersteigerten Stücke erfolgt nach vollständiger Bezahlung der Rechnung auf Kosten und Risiko des Käufers. Im Übrigen kommen die ortsüblichen Gantbedingungen zur Anwendung. Der Versand in die Russische Föderation erfolgt ausdrücklich auf eigenes Risiko des Empfängers.

Gerichtsstand für alle Verfahren ist Zürich I. Nur der deutsche Text der Auktionsbedingungen ist rechtsgültig. Durch Abgabe eines mündlichen oder schriftlichen Gebotes werden die vorliegenden Auktionsbedingungen anerkannt.

Conditions générales de vente

La vente aux enchères s'effectue en francs suisses. Au prix d'adjudication s'ajoute une commission d'achat de 22.5%. La même commission s'applique aux achats effectués sur une plateforme internet «live bidding». En cas de livraison en Suisse, au prix d'achat global (comprenant le prix d'adjudication, les frais acheteurs, et les frais d'expédition) doit être appliqué la T.V.A. Suisse de 7.7% sur les monnaies et les médailles d'argent et de bronze. Tous droits et taxes dus à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acheteur. Le paiement est dû immédiatement après l'adjudication. 1% d'intérêt sera facturé en cas de retard. Le transfert de propriété n'est effectif qu'après le paiement intégral. **Les ordres d'achats inférieurs à 80% de nos estimations ne seront pas prix en compte**. A montant égal, les ordres d'achat écrits sont prioritaires.

Chaque adjudicataire s'engage pour ses achats, et il ne peut prétendre avoir porté enchères pour le compte d'un tiers. L'adjudication est un engagement irrévocable pour l'acquéreur.

Les descriptions des lots, et leurs états de conservation, sont données en bonne foi. **L'authenticité des monnaies est garantie**. Toute réclamation justifiée sera prise en compte pendant les huit jours qui suivent la remise des monnaies. La certification par des tiers (p. ex. NGC, PCGS, ANACS, etc.) n'est pas un motif suffisant pour retourner les pièces achetées. L'avis du Bureau international de lutte contre les fausses monnaies (IBSCC) de l'Association internationale des numismates professionnels (IAPN) est considéré comme faisant autorité pour les questions d'authenticité. L'envoi des lots adjugés sera effectué, après paiement, aux frais et aux risques de l'acheteur.

La livraison a la Russie est expressément soumise au propre risque du destinataire.

Les conditions locales de vente aux enchères seront appliquées. Seul le texte allemand de ces conditions de vente fait foi. En tant que de besoin, le tribunal responsable sera celui de Zürich I. Tout enchérisseur, oral ou écrit, reconnaît avoir pris connaissance des conditions générales de vente ci-dessus.

Conditions of Sale

The auction sales are in Swiss Francs with the addition of buyer's premium of 22.5% on the hammer price. There is no additional fee for bids made through an internet live-bidding platform.

For all lots delivered in Switzerland there is an additional Swiss VAT of 7.7% due on the hammer price and on the buyer's premium for silver and bronze coins, and for medals. The purchaser is responsible for all taxes and fees due for delivery of lots outside of Switzerland. Payment is due immediately following conclusion of the sale. Full title to purchases is only obtained upon full payment. A charge of 1% per month will be assessed for delayed payments. **Bids below 80% of the estimated prices will not be accepted.** Written bids take preference over room bids.

Buyers are personally responsible for their own purchases and cannot claim to act on the account or instructions of a third party. Adjudication occurs on the fall of the hammer and commits the bidder to acceptance of the lot.

The lot descriptions, including the degree of preservation, are opinions and made in good faith. **The authenticity of all coins is guaranteed.** Justified complaints can only be considered if made within eight days of receipt of the pieces. Third party grading services certification (e.g. NGC, PCGS, ANACS, etc.) is not sufficient cause for any return of purchased items. The opinion of the International Bureau for the Suppression of Counterfeit Coins (IBSCC) of the International Association of Professional Numismatists (IAPN) will be deemed definitive for issues of authenticity. Upon receipt of full payment, shipment of lots will be arranged for the purchaser at his expense and risk. In general, the usual conditions applied to auctions held in Zürich apply here.

Shipping to the Russian Federation will only be made at the recipient's own risk.

Exclusive jurisdiction for any legal proceedings shall be Zürich I. Although the Conditions of Sale are provided in English, French and German, only the German text is legally valid. The bidder accepts these conditions of sale by the submission of a bid, whether verbal or written.



Foreword

More than twenty years ago – *how time flies!* – I had the chance to help the late Silvia Hurter write the catalogue of what we called “Greek Coins – An Exceptional Private Collection” (Leu Numismatics 76, 27 October 1999); and exceptional it certainly was! Built up over a generation it contained wonderful gold and electrum, as well as silver coins ranging from hemidrachms to dekadrachms. Collected with passion and with an unerring eye for style and quality, this sale did very well, indeed. But who was the owner?

A friend and colleague to a select group of collectors, dealers and scholars – well-known for *her* enthusiasm, kindness and support for things numismatic – her background was one of culture and intellectual stimulation combined with comfortable economic circumstances. Her life was, nevertheless, an adventurous, twentieth century one – first forced to flee from the nazis and then the communists, those experiences gave her a strength and determination that belied her gentle appearance. Those of us who knew her, and had the chance to visit her in the lovely house she shared with her husband, surrounded by books and art – their interests were wide ranging, from Attic pots and pre-Columbian statuettes to paintings and drawings – will never forget the hospitality they received.

And she knew everyone – just to mention a few, there were Kenneth Jenkins, Georges Le Rider and Margaret Thompson; Serge Boutin, Herbert Cahn, Silvia Hurter, Leo Mildenberg, Pierre Strauss and Jean Vinchon; Georges Abecassis, Sheikh al-Thani and Harald Salvesen. She helped some of them with their research, was a loyal customer of some, and was a friendly competitor to others.

But what many did not know is that there was another collection of Greek coins that remained, and even expanded, after the higher denominations were sold in 1999: *the Greek fractions*. Amassed over more than a generation, the *Collection sans Pareille* is the biggest collection ever formed of Greek fractions. Ranging from the early coins of Massalia in the West, through Magna Graecia and Sicily; then into northern Greece, Thrace and the Greek mainland; and ending with Asia Minor, ancient Syria and Palestine, and, finally, Kyrenaica: the 550 single lots of Nomos 26 provide a spectacular selection from this collection. The responsibility for their choice is mine, and I hope that everyone using this catalogue will greet them with enthusiasm! Further selections will appear in forthcoming *Obolos* and *Nomos* sales.

In fact, Nomos 26 seems to be the first auction ever to be devoted solely to Greek fractions, which makes its catalogue quite an exceptional one. Its only parallels are the famous FPLs from M&M, which occasionally featured whole sections devoted to Greek fractions, or the rare auction, like NAC’s sale of the Falm coins (Auction 82), which had a considerable number, albeit as part of a larger collection. Here we have decided to illustrate every coin in an enlargement with its description and, in natural size, on plates at the end of the catalogue.

We do not know the sources for all the coins, but we do know that they were all acquired between the late 1960s and 2010. They were bought privately from the stock of dealers, from price lists (like those of M&M mentioned above), and from auctions. A significant number came from the private collection of Leo Mildenberg, which he sold to our collector *en bloc* in the late 1970s.

The auction begins with a nice group of coins from Massalia (lots 1-12); then an octopus from Pisae in Etruria (lot 12). This is followed by 73 coins from Magna Graecia (lots 13-85, of which no fewer than 29 are from Tarentum) and 111 coins from Sicily (lots 86-196). From northern Greece (including Moesia, the Cimmerian Bosphoros, Thrace and Macedon) are 77 coins (lots 197-273); central Greece, from Thessaly through Megara, includes 72 pieces (lots 274-345), and from the Peloponnesos and the Islands are a further 44 (lots 346-390). From Trapezos in Pontos through Cyprus there are 139 coins (lots 391-529); as for the rest – the Seleukids, Phoenicia, Samaria, Philistia and Kyrenaica – we have 21 coins (lots 530-550). Pointing out individual pieces, for their beauty, their interest, their preservation or their rarity, would make this introduction into a book (!), so look through them and see for yourself!

Nomos AG

Alan Walker, PhD

Dimitrios Gerothanasis, MA

Johannes Stelzhammer, MA

Special Note

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, 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 prior to 17 July 2011. And we also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, were outside of Bulgaria prior to 16 January 2014. In addition, we attest that all coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Cyprus, Egypt, Iraq, Libya or Syria were outside of those countries prior to the following dates: 2007 (Cyprus), 2008 (Iraq), 2016 (Egypt and Syria), 2018 (Libya), Turkey (2021). Nomos AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA.

Bibliography Auction 26

- AA Archäologischer Anzeiger. Berlin, 1889 -.
- ACGC C. Kraay, *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins*. London, 1976.
- ACNAC Ancient Coins in North American Collections.
- Agora J.H. Kroll, *The Greek Coins. The Athenian Agora*, vol. XXVI. Princeton, 1993.
- AJC Y. Meshorer, *Ancient Jewish Coinage*. 2 Vols. New York, 1982.
- AJN American Journal of Numismatics.
- Amandry M. Amandry, *Le monnayage d'Amathonte*. Amathonte I. Paris, 1984.
- AMB See Basel.
- AMNG Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands. Berlin, 1898-1935.
-, F. Münzer & M.L. Strack, *Die antiken Münzen von Thrakien*. AMNG II. Berlin, 1912.
-, H. Gaebler, *Die antiken Münzen von Makedonia und Paionia*. AMNG III. 2 Vols. Berlin, 1906, 1935.
- AMUGS Antike Münzen und Geschnittene Steine.
- ANSNNM American Numismatic Society Numismatic Notes and Monographs.
- ANSNS American Numismatic Society Numismatic Studies.
- Anokhin V.A. Anokhin, *Coinage of Chersonesus*. Kiev, 1977.
- Anson L. Anson, *Numismata Graeca*. 6 Vols. London, 1911-1916.
- AntK Antike Kunst.
- Arnold-Biucchi C. Arnold-Biucchi, "The Pergamene Mint under Lysimachos" in *Studies Price*.
-, "The Beginnings of Coinage in the West: Archaic Selinus" in *FlorNum*.
- Artemis-Gyselen L. Artemis-Gyselen, "Les monnaies archaïques de Ténos" in *RBN* 1977.
- Ashton R. Ashton, "The Hecatomnus Hoard," *Coin Hoards IX*, 2002.
-, "The Coinage of Rhodes 408-c. 190 BC" in *Money and its Uses in the Ancient Greek World*. Oxford, 2001.
-, "A revised arrangement for the earliest coinage of Rhodes" in *Essays Carson-Jenkins*.
-, "The Beginning of Bronze Coinage in Karia and Lykia" in *NC* 166 (2006).
- Asyut M.J. Price & N. Waggoner, *Archaic Greek Silver Coinage: The Asyut Hoard*. London, 1975.
- Babelon E. Babelon, *Monnaies de la République Romaine*. 2 Vols. Paris, 1885.
- Balcer J. M. Balcer, "The Early Silver Coinage of Teos" in *SNR* 47 (1968).
- Baldwin A. Baldwin, "Lampsakos: The Gold Staters, Silver and Bronze Coinages" in *AJN* 53 (1924).
- Banti A. Banti, *I grandi bronzi imperiali*. Florence, 1983-1987
- Barron J.P. Barron, *The Silver Coins of Samos*. London, 1966.
- Basel H.A. Cahn, L. Mildenberg, R. Russo & H. Voegtli, *Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien*. Antikenmuseum Basel und Sammlung Ludwig. Basel, 1988.
- Bauten H. Kùthmann, et al., *Bauten Roms auf Münzen und Medaillen*. Munich, 1973.
- BCD BCD Akarnania. *Münzen und Medaillen DE* 23, 18 October 2007.
BCD Boiotia. *Triton IX*, 10 January 2006.
BCD Corinth. *Lanz* 105, 26 November 2001.
BCD Euboeia. *Lanz* III, 25 November 2002.
BCD Lokris-Phokis. *NAC* 55, 8 October 2010.
BCD Olympia. *Leu Numismatics* 90, 10 May 2004.
BCD Peloponnesos I. *LHS* 96, 8 May 2006.
BCD Peloponnesos II. *Classical Numismatic Group* 81, 20 May 2009.
BCD Thessaly. *Nomos* 4, 10 May 2011.
- Bedoukian P.Z. Bedoukian, "Coinage of the Armenian Kingdoms of Sophene and Commagene". *ANSMN* 28, 1983.
- Bérend D. Bérend, "Le monnayage d'or de Syracuse sous Denys I," in *atti dell'VIII Convegno del Centro internazionale di studi numismatici, Napoli 29 maggio-I giugno 1983*. Rome, 1993.
-, "Histoire de poulpes," in *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays*.
-, "Les Tétradrachmes de Rhodes de la première période, 1er partie" in *SNR* 51 (1972).
-, "Réflexions sur les fractions du monnayage grèques" in *Studies Mildenberg*.
- Bertino A. Bertino, "Le emission monetali di Abacaenum," in *atti IV del Convegno di studi numismatici*. Napoli, 1973.
- Betlyon J.W. Betlyon, *The Coinage and Mints of Phoenicia. The Pre-Alexandrine Period*. Harvard Semitic Monographs, Vol. 26. Chico, 1982.
- BMC Various authors, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum*. 29 Vols. London, 1873-1927.
-H.A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in The British Museum*. 3 Vols. London, 1910.
-H. Mattingly, et al., *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*. 6 Vols. London, 1932-1962.
- BMFA A.B. Brett, *Catalogue of Greek Coins*, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Boston, 1955.
M. Comstock & C. Vermeule, *Greek Coins 1950-1963*, Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Boston, 1964.
- BN J. Giard, et al., *Bibliothèque Nationale, Catalogue des Monnaies de l'Empire Romain*. Paris, 1976 -.
- Bodenstedt F. Bodenstedt, *Die Elektronmünzen von Phokaia und Mytilene*. Tübingen, 1981.
- Boehringer C. Boehringer, "Die Münzgeschichte von Leontini in klassischer Zeit" in *Studies Price*.
-, "Kataneische Probleme: Silberne Kleinstmünzen," *Proceedings of the 9th International Congress of Numismatics*. Louvain-le-Neuve, 1982.
E. Boehringer, *Die Münzen von Syrakus*. Berlin and Leipzig, 1929.

- Bopearachchi O. Bopearachchi, *Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques*. Paris, 1991.
- Buceti G. Buceti, *Monete, Storia e Topografica della Sicilia Greca*. Messina, 2010.
- Burnett A. Burnett, "The Enna Hoard and the Silver Coinage of the Syracusan Democracy" in *SNR* 62 (1983).
- Cahn H.A. Cahn, *Die Münzen der Sizilischen Stadt Naxos*. Basel, 1940.
- , *Knidos - Die Münzen des Sechsten und des Fünften Jahrhunderts v. Chr.* AMUGS IV. Berlin, 1970.
- Cahn – Le Rider H.A. Cahn - G. Le Rider, eds., *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics*. Paris, 1976.
- Calciati R. Calciati, *Corpus Nummorum Siculorum: la monetazione di bronzo*. Mortara, 1983-1987.
- , see: Pegasi
- Calicó X. Calicó, *The Roman Aurei*. 2 Vols. Barcelona, 2003
- Callataÿ F. de Callataÿ, "Les monnaies hellénistiques en argent de Tenedos" in *Studies Price*.
- , *L'histoire des guerres Mithridatiques vue par les monnaies*. Louvain-La-Neuve, 1997.
- Caltabiano M.C. Caltabiano, *La monetazione di Messina con le emissioni di Rhegion dell'etaa' della Tirannide*. Berlin, 1993.
- Campana A. Campana, "Corpus nummorum antiquae Italiae (Zecche minori)" in *Panorama Numismatico* vols. 57-168 (1992-2002).
- , "Sicilia: *Kampanoi* di Entella (ca. 410-408 BC)" in A. Morello, ed., *KAMILLANOΣ*. Cassino, 2010.
- , *La monetazione degli insorti Italici durante la guerra sociale (91-87 A.C.)*. Modena, 1987.
- Carradice I. Carradice, *Coinage and Administration in the Athenian and Persian Empires*. *British Archaeological Reports* 343. Oxford, 1987.
- CCCBM D. Allen, et al., *Catalogue of Celtic Coins in the British Museum*. London, 1987-
- Casabonne O. Casabonne, "Conquete perse et phenomene monetaire: l'exemple cilicien" in *MIMAA*.
- Castrizio D. Castrizio, *La monetazione mercenariale in Sicilia*. Soveria Manelli. 2000.
- CCO M.C. Caltabiano, et al., *Siracusa ellenistica: Le monete 'regali' di Ierone II, della sua famiglia e dei Siracusani*. Pelorias 2. Messina, 1997.
- CNS R. Calciati, *Corpus Nummorum Siculorum: La Monetazione di Bronzo*. 3 Vols. Milan/Mortara, 1983-87.
- Cohen H. Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain*. 8 Vols. Paris, 1880-92.
- Crawford M. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage*. Cambridge, 1974.
- CRI D. Sear, *The History and Coinage of the Roman Emperors 49-27 BC*. London, 1998.
- D & T L.-P. Delestrée & M. Tache, *Nouvel atlas des monnaies Gauloises*. 4 vols. Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 2002-2008.
- Dattari G. Dattari, *Numi Augg. Alexandrini*. Cairo, 1901.
- Davis N. Davis, *Greek Coins and Cities: the Norman Davis Collection*. London, 1967
- De Hirsch P. Naster, *La collection Lucien de Hirsch*. Bruxelles, 1959.
- De Laix R.A. De Laix, "The Silver Coinage of the Aetolian League" in *California Studies in Classical Antiquity* 6. Berkeley, 1974.
- De Luca F. De Luca, *The Tetradrachms of Perseus of Macedonia*. Cassino, 2021.
- De Luynes J. Babelon, *Catalogue de la collection de Luynes*. 4 vols. Paris, 1924-1936.
- Demeester A. Demeester, *Les animaux et la monnaie grecque*. Brussels, 2003.
- De Nanteuil H. de Nanteuil, *Collection de monnaies grecques*. Paris, 1925.
- Depeyrot G. Depeyrot, *Les monnaies d'or*. 2 vols. Wetteren, 1995-1996.
- , *Le numéraire mérovingian (NM)*. 5 vols. Wetteren, 1998-2001.
- Desneux J. Desneux, "Les tétradrachmes d'Akanthos" in *RBN* 95, 1949.
- Dewing L. Mildenberg & S. Hurter, eds., *The Dewing Collection of Greek Coins*. ACNAC 6. New York, 1985.
- DOC A. Bellinger, P. Grierson & M. Hendy, *Catalogue of Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and the Whittemore Collection*. 5 Vols. Washington, D.C., 1966-99.
- Du Chastel F. de Callataÿ & J. van Heesch, *Greek and Roman Coins from the Du Chastel Collection*. Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium. London, 1999.
- É & A-G R. Étienne & L. Artemis-Gyselen, "L'Atelier monétaire de Ténos" in R. Étienne, *Tenos II*. Paris, 1990.
- Elayi & Elayi J. Elayi & A.G. Elayi, *The Coinage of the Phoenician City of Tyre in the Persian Period (5th-4th cent. BCE)*. *Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 188; *Studia Phoenicia* XX. Leuven, 2009.
- Emmett K. Emmett, *Alexandrian Coins*. Lodi, 2001.
- Erim & Januzems K. Erim & E. Januzems, "The mint of Morgantina" in *Morgantina Studies II*.
- ESM E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*. ANSNS I, revised by O. Mørkholm, 1978.
- Essays Carson –Jenkins M.J. Price, et al., *Essays in Honor of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*. London. 1993.
- Essays Price R. Ashton & S. Hurter, eds., *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price*. London, 1998.
- Essays Robinson C.M. Kraay & G.K. Jenkins, eds., *Essays in Greek Coinage Presented to Stanley Robinson*. Oxford, 1968.
- Essays Thompson O. Mørkholm & N.M. Waggoner, eds., *Greek Numismatics and Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Margaret Thompson*. Wetteren, 1979.
- Evans A.J. Evans, "The artistic engravers of Terina and the signature of Evaenetos on its later Didrachm dies" in *NC* 32 (1912).

- Fischer-Bossert W. Fischer-Bossert, *Chronologie der Didrachmenprägung von Tarent 510-280 v. Chr.* Berlin, 1999.
- FlorNum H. Nilsson, ed., *Florilegium Numismaticum: Studia in Honorem U. Westermark.* Stockholm, 1992
- Franke P.R. Franke, *Die antiken Münzen von Epirus.* Wiesbaden, 1961.
 -, "ΦΕΘΑΛΟΙ-ΦΕΤΑΛΟΙ-ΠΕΤΘΑΛΟΙ-ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΙ zur Geschichte Thessaliens im 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr." AA I, 1970.
 -, "Zur Münzprägung von Methymna," in H.G. Buchholz, *Methymna.* Mainz, 1975.
- Franke/Marathaki - & I. Marathaki, *Wine and Coins in Ancient Greece.* Athens, 1999.
- Frolova N. Frolova, *The Coinage of the Kingdom of Bosphorus, AD 69-238.* BAR International Series 56. Oxford, 1979.
- Füeg F. Füeg, *Corpus of the Nomismata from Anastasius II to John I in Constantinople, 713-976. Structure of the Issues. Corpus of Coin Finds. Contributions to the Iconographic and Monetary History.* Lancaster, PA, and London, 2007.
- Furtwängler A.E. Furtwängler, "Massalia im 5. Jh. v. Chr.: Tradition und Neuorientierung" in J.M. Massing & J.-P. Petit, eds., *BLESA I: Etudes offertes à Jean Schaub.* Metz, 1993.
- Gabrics E. Gabrics, *La monetazione del bronzo nella Sicilia antica.* Palermo, 1927.
- Gaebler H. Gaebler, "Die Silberprägung von Lampsakos" in *Nomisma XII (1923).*
- Gallatin A. Gallatin, *Syracusan dekadrachms of the Euainetos type.* Cambridge, 1930.
- Garrucci R. Garrucci, *Le monete dell'Italia antica.* Rome, 1885.
- Georgiou E. Georgiou, "The Mint of Lamia", in *Obolus 7.*
- Gérin D. Gerin. "Les statères de la Ligue Arcadienne" in *SNR 65 (1986).*
- Gitler & Tal H. Gitler & O. Tal. *The Coinage of Philistia of the Fifth and Fourth Centuries BC: A Study of the Earliest Coins of Palestine.* Milan & New York, 2006.
- Göktürk M.T. Göktürk. "Small coins from Cilicia and surroundings" in *MIMAA.*
- Grandjean C. Grandjean, *Les Messéniens de 370/369 au Ier siècle de notre èr: Monnayages et histoire.* Paris, 2003.
- Greenwell W. Greenwell, "The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus" in *NC 7 (1887).*
- Gulbenkian E.S.G. Robinson, et al., *A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins. 2 Parts.* Lisbon, 1971-1990.
- Hardwick N. Hardwick, "The Coinage of Terone from the Fifth to the Fourth Centuries BC" in *Studies Price.*
- Head B.V. Head, *On the chronological sequence of the coins of Boeotia.* London, 1881.
- Hecatommus R. Ashton, et al., "The Hecatommus Hoard" in *Coin Hoards IX (2002).*
- Herrmann F. Herrmann, "Die Silbermünzen von Larissa in Thessalien" in *ZfN 35 (1925).*
- Hendin D. Hendin, *Guide to Biblical Coins. 5th edition.* New York, 2010.
- Hepworth R. Hepworth, "The 4th Century BC Magistrate Coinage of the Boiotian Confederacy" in *NK 17 (1998).*
- Herzfelder H. Herzfelder, *Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegium.* Paris, 1957.
- HGC O.D. Hoover. *The Handbook of Greek Coinage, Volumes I-9.* Lancaster, 2009-2018.
- Hill P.V. Hill, *The Dating and Arrangement of the Undated Coins of Rome A.D. 98-148.* London, 1970.
- HN B.V. Head, *Historia Numorum.* London, 1911.
- HN III N.K. Rutter, *Historia Numorum. Italy.* London, 2001.
- HNO *Historia Numorum Online. Online database at hno.huma-num.fr.*
- Holloway-Jenkins R. R. Holloway & G. K. Jenkins, *Terina.* Bellinzona, 1983.
- HPM J. Svoronos, *L'hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine, prouvé par la numismatique et l'or du Pangée.* Paris and Athens, 1919.
- Hunterian G. MacDonald, *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow. 3 Vols.* Glasgow, 1899-1905.
- Hurter S. Hurter, *Die Didrachmenprägung von Segesta.* Bern, 2008.
- Hurter & Liewald -, & H.-J. Liewald. "Neue Münztypen der Kyzikener Elektronprägung" in *SNR 81 (2002).*
 -, "Neue Nominale in der Elektronprägung von Kyzikos" in *SNR 83 (2004).*
- Imhoof-Blumer F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Griechische Münzen: Neue Beiträge und Untersuchungen.* Munich, 1890.
 -, *Monnaies Grecques.* Paris, 1883.
 -, "Zur Münzen Akarnaniens" in *NZ X (1878).*
- Ierardi M. Ierardi. "Tetradrachms of Agathocles of Syracuse" in *AJN 7-8 (1995-1996).*
- Jameson R. Jameson, *Collection R. Jameson. Monnaies grecques antiques. 4 Vols.* Paris, 1913-1932.
- Jenkins G. K. Jenkins, *Ancient Greek Coins.* New York, 1972.
 -, "The coinages of Enna, Galaria, Piakos, Imachara, Kephaloïdion and Longane" in *CCISN 4 (1975).*
 -, *Coins of Punic Sicily.* Zürich. 1997. (Reprinted, with additions and corrections, from *SNR 50, 53, 56, and 57).*
 -, *The Coinage of Gela.* Berlin 1970.
- Jenkins & Lewis -, & R.B. Lewis, *Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins.* London, 1963.
- JNG *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte. Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft.* Munich, 1949-.
- Johnston A. Johnston, *The Coinage of Metapontum, Part 3.* ANSNNM 164, 1990.
- Jones M. Jones, "The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on Maeander." *ANSMN 24, 1979.*
- Jongkees J.H. Jongkees, *The Kimonian Dekadrachms, a contribution to sicilian numismatics.* Utrecht, 1941.

- Kadmos Kadmos. Zeitschrift für vor- und frühgriechische Epigraphik. Berlin, 1962 -.
- Kagan J. Kagan, "Stopping and starting coinage: case studies in the Cyclades and the Chalkidike during the Athenian Empire and its immediate aftermath" in RBN 168 (2022).
- Karl Numismatik Lanz, Münzen von Karien: Sammlung Karl, Auction 131 (27 November 2006). Munich, 2006.
- Karwiese S. Karwiese. Die Münzprägung von Ephesos. I. Die Anfänge: Die ältesten Prägungen und der Beginn der Münzprägung überhaupt. Cologne & Weimar. 1995.
- Kinns P. Kinns, "The Amphictionic Coinage Reconsidered" in NC 143 (1983).
-, "A New Didrachm of Magnesia on the Maeander" in NC 166 (2006).
- Klein D. Klein, Eine Sammlung griechischer Kleinmünzen. Nomismata 3. Berlin, 1999.
- Köln A. Geissen, Katalog alexandrinischer Kaisermünzen, Köln. 5 vols. Cologne, 1974-1983.
- Konuk K. Konuk, "The Early Coinage of Kaunos", in Essays Price.
- Kraay C. Kraay, The Archaic Coinage of Himera. Naples, 1984.
- Kraay-Hirmer C. Kraay & M. Hirmer, Greek Coins. London, 1966.
- Kraay - Mørkholm G. Le Rider, et. al. Kraay-Mørkholm Essays. Numismatic Studies in Memory of C.M. Kraay and O. Mørkholm. Louvain-la-Neuve, 1989.
- Kreutzer H. Kreutzer, Syrakusische Drachmen und Kleinsilbermünzen in der 'Periode der signierenden Künstler'. Bonn, 2022.
- Lederer P. Lederer. Tetradrachmenprägung von Segesta. Munich, 1910.
- Le Rider G. Le Rider, Antioche de Syrie sous les Séleucides, I: de Seleucus I à Antiochos V. Paris, 1999.
-, Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II. Paris 1977.
-, "Les monnaies Thasiennes" in Guide de Thasos. Paris 1968.
-, Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes. Les Trouvailles Monétaires et l'Histoire de la Ville. Paris, 1965.
- Liampi K. Liampi, Argilos: A Historical and Numismatic Study. Kerma I. Athens. 2005.
- M & Q Y. Meshorer and S. Qedar, Samarian Coinage. Jerusalem, 1999.
- MacDonald D. MacDonald, An Introduction to the History and Coinage of the Kingdom of the Bosphorus. CNS 5. Lancaster, PA, 2005.
- Manganaro G. Manganaro, "Dai mikrà kermata di argento al chalkokratos kassiteros in Sicilia nel V. sec. a. C." in JNG XXXIV (1984).
- Mamroth A. Mamroth, "Die Silbermünzen des Königs Perseus" in ZfN 38 (1928).
-, "Die Silbermünzen des Königs Philippos V. von Makedonien" in ZfN 40 (1930).
- Maurel G. Maurel. Corpus des monnaies de Marseille. Orange, 2021.
- May J.M.F. May, Ainos, Its History and Coinage. London 1950.
-, "The Coinage of Dikaia-by-Abdera, c. 540/35-476/5 B.C." in NC 5 (1965).
-, The Coinage of Abdera, 540-345 BC. London 1966.
- McAlee R. McAlee, The Coins of Roman Antioch. Lancaster, PA. 2007.
- McCleane S. Grose, Catalogue of the McCleane Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum. 3 Vols. Cambridge 1923-1929.
- Meadows A. Meadows, "Greek Coinage in the Persian Empire: The Malayer 1934 Hoard (IGCH 1790)", (forthcoming).
- Meshorer Y. Meshorer, A Treasury of Jewish Coins from the Persian Period to Bar Kokhba. Jerusalem, 2001.
- MIB W. Hahn, Moneta Imperii Byzantini. 3 Vols. Vienna, 1973-81.
- Milbank S.R. Milbank, The Coinage of Aegina. ANSNM 24, 1924.
- Mildenberg L. Mildenberg, Kimon in the Manner of Segesta, in: H. A. Cahn - G. Le Rider, Washington, 1976.
-, The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War. Typos VI. Aarau, 1984.
- Milne J. G. Milne, Colophon and its Coinage. ANSNM 96, 1941.
-, revised by C. M. Kraay, Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins in the Ashmolean Museum. London, 1971.
- MIMAA O. Casabonne, ed., Mecanismes et innovations monétaires dans l'Anatolie Acheménide. Varia Anatolica XII. Paris, 2000.
- MIR 14 B. Woytek, Die Münzprägung des Kaisers Trajanus (98-117). Vienna, 2010.
- MIR 36 R. Göbl, Die Münzprägung der Kaiser Valerianus I.. Vienna, 2000.
- Mirone S. Mirone, "Le monete dell' antica Catania" in RIN 30 (1917-1918).
- MN American Numismatic Society Museum Notes. New York, 1945 -.
- Mørkholm O. Mørkholm, Early Hellenistic Coinage from the Accession of Alexander the Great to the Peace of Apamea. Cambridge, 1991.
- Mørkholm & Zahle -, & J. Zahle, The Coinage of Kuprilli. Acta Archaeologica 43. Copenhagen. 1972.
- Morgantina Studies II T. V. Buttrey, K. T. Erim, T. D. Groves & R. R. Holloway, Morgantina Studies Volume II: The Coins. Princeton, 1989.
- Morrisson C. Morriison, Catalogue des Monnaies Byzantines de la Bibliothèque Nationale. 2 Vols. Paris, 1970.
- Moustaka A. Moustaka, Kulte und Mythen auf thessalischen Münzen. Würzburg, 1983.
- Moysey R.A. Moysey, "The Silver Stater Issues of Pharnabazos and Datames from the Mint of Tarsus in Cilicia." ANSMN 31, 1986.
- Müller L. Müller, Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand; Appendice les monnaies de Philippe II et III, et Lysimaque. Copenhagen, 1855-58.

- Naville L. Naville, *Les monnaies d'or de la Cyrénaïque*. Geneva, 1951.
- NC The Numismatic Chronicle. Royal Numismatic Society. London, 1838 -.
- Newell E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes*. London, 1927.
- Nicolet-Pierre H. Nicolet-Pierre, "Les cratérophones de Naxos (Cyclades): émissions monétaires d'argent à l'époque hellénistique" in RN 154 (1999).
-, "Naxos (Cyclades) archaïque: monnaie et histoire. La frappe des "canthares," de la fin du VI^e siècle" in QT 26 (1997).
- NK Νομισματικά Χρονικά. Hellenic Numismatic Society. Athens, 1970 -.
- NM See Depeyrot
- Noe S. Noe, *The Coinage of Caulonia*. ANSNS 9, 1958.
-, *The Coinage of Metapontum*. ANSNNM 32 & 47, 1927, 1931.
-, *The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard*. ANSNNM 27, 1926.
- Nollé & Wenninger J. Nollé & A. Wenninger, "Themistokles und Archepolis: Eine griechische Dynastie im Perserreich und ihre Münzprägung" in JNG XLVIII/XLIX (1998/99).
- NZ Numismatische Zeitschrift. Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft. Vienna, 1869 -.
- Obolos 7 M. Oikonomides, ed., *Coins in the Thessalian Region: Mints, Circulation, Iconography, History Ancient – Byzantine – Modern*. Proceedings of the Third Scientific Meeting. Athens, 2004.
- Papageorgiadou-Banis C. Papageorgiadou-Banis, *The Coinage of Kea*. Athens, 1997.
- Pegasi R. Calciati, *Pegasi. Mortari*, 1990.
- Picard O. Picard, *Chalcis et la Confédération Eubéenne*. Paris, 1979.
- Pour Denyse S.M. Hurter & C. Arnold-Biucci, *Pour Denyse: Divertissements Numismatiques*. Bern, 2000.
- Pozzi S. Boutin, *Catalogue des monnaies grecques antiques de l'ancienne collection Pozzi: Monnaies frappées en Europe*. 2nd edition. Monaco, 1992.
- Price M.J. Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*. London, 1991.
- Prokopov I. Prokopov, *The Silver Coinage of the Macedonian Regions, 2nd-1st Century BC*. Moneta 131. Wetteren, 2012.
- Psoma S.E. Psoma. "Les monnaies aux initiales TPIH" in A.P. Tzamalīs, Μνήμη Martin Jessop Price. Athens, 1996.
- QT Quaderni ticinese di Numismatic e Antichità Classiche (NAC).
- Randazzo C. Arnold-Biucchi, *The Randazzo Hoard*. ANSNS 18, 1990.
- Ravel O. Ravel, *Les "Poulains" de Corinthe*. 2 Vols. Basel, 1936-1948.
- Raymond D. Raymond, *Macedonian Regal Coinages*. ANSNNM 126, 1953.
- RBN Revue belge de numismatique et de sigillographie. Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique. Brussels, 1875 -.
- Regeling K. Regeling, *Terina*. Berlin, 1906.
- Requier P. Requier, "Le monnayage d'Epidaure à la lumière d'un nouveau trésor" in SNR 72 (1993).
-, "Les premiers tétradrachmes hellénistiques de Cos" in SNR 75 (1996).
W. H. Waddington, et al., *Recueil Général des Monnaies Grecques d'Asie Mineure*. Paris, 1908-1925.
- RG H. Mattingly, et al., *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. 10 Vols. London, 1923-2007.
- RIC H. Mattingly, et al., *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. 10 Vols. London, 1923-2007.
- RIN Revista Italiana de numismatica e scienze affini. Società Numismatica Italiana. Milan, 1888 -.
- Rizzo G.E. Rizzo, *Monete greche della Sicilia*. 2 vols. Rome, 1946.
- RN Révue Numismatique. Société Française de Numismatique. Paris, 1836 -.
- Robinson D.M. Robinson, *A Hoard of Silver Coins from Carystus*. ANSNNM 124, 1952.
-, "Carthaginian and other South Italian Coinages of the Second Punic War" in NC 4 (1964).
- Robinson & Clement D.M. Robinson & P.A. Clement, *The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins found in 1928-1934*. Excavations at Olynthus IX. Baltimore, 1938.
- Rosen N. Waggoner, *Early Greek Coins from the Collection of Jonathan P. Rosen*. ACNAC 5. New York. 1983.
- Rutter N. K. Rutter, *Campanian Coinages 475-380 BC*. Edinburgh, 1979.
- RPC Various authors, *Roman Provincial Coinage*. 3 Vols in 5 parts. London and Paris, 1992-2006,
- continuing.
- RSC D. Sear, et al., *Roman Silver Coins*. 5 Vols. London, 1978-1987.
- SB D. Sear, et al., *Byzantine Coins and Their Values*. 2nd edition revised by S. Bendall. London, 1987.
- SC A. Houghton & C. Lorber, *Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalog*. Lancaster, 2002.
- Schönert-Geiss E. Schönert-Geiss, *Die Münzprägung von Bisanthe, Dikaia, Selymbria*. Berlin, 1977.
-, *Die Münzprägung von Maroneia*. Berlin, 1987.
- Schwabacher W. Schwabacher, "Ein Fund archaischer Münzen von Samothrake" in *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress 1936*. London, 1938.
-, "Cabiri on Archaic Coins of Samothrace" in MN V (1952).
- Seltman C.T. Seltman, *Athens, its history and coinage before the Persian invasion*. Cambridge, 1924.
-, *The Temple Coins of Olympia*. Cambridge, 1921.

- Sheedy K.A. Sheedy, *The Archaic and Early Classical Coinages of the Cyclades*. RNSSP 40. London, 2006.
- Skione I. Marathaki, *Η ιστορία και η νομισματοκοπία της αρχαίας Σκίωνης στη Χαλκιδική*, Unpublished doctoral Thesis, 2014.
- SM Schweizer Münzblätter. Basel, 1949 -.
- SMA E. T. Newell, *The Seleucid Mint of Antioch*. New York, 1917.
- SNG Alpha Bank Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Greece II. The Alpha Bank Collection. Macedonia I: Alexander I - Perseus. Athens, 2000.
- SNG Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum
ANS. American Numismatic Society. New York, 1969-.
Arikantürk. Turkey 9: The Özkan Arikantürk Collection. Istanbul, 2015-20.
Ashmolean. Great Britain V, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. London, 1962-.
Berry. Burton Y. Berry Collection. New York, 1961-2.
BM. Great Britain IX. The British Museum. Part 1: The Black Sea. London, 1993.
BM. Great Britain IX. The British Museum. Part 2: Spain. London, 2002.
Copenhagen. Danish National Museum. Copenhagen, 1942-1979.
Delepierre. Collection Delepierre. Bibliothèque National. Paris, 1983.
Fitzwilliam. Great Britain IV. Fitzwilliam Museum, Leake and General Collections. London, 1940-1958.
France/Paris. Cabinet des Médailles. Bibliothèque National. Paris, 1993-.
Kayhan. Turkey I: The Muharrem Kayhan Collection. Istanbul, 2002.
Keckman. Finland. The Erkki Keckman Collection. Helsinki, 1994.
Levante. E. Levante, Cilicia. Bern, 1986.
Lloyd. Great Britain II. The Lloyd Collection. London, 1933-1937.
Lockett. Great Britain III. The Lockett Collection. London, 1938-1949.
Munich. München Staatliche Münzsammlung. Berlin, 1968-.
Soutzos. Greece 5. The A. G. Soutzos Collection. Athens, 2007.
Stancomb. Great Britain XI. The William Stancomb Collection of Coins of the Black Sea Region. Oxford, 2000.
- SNG Spencer-Churchill. Great Britain I, Part I. The Collection of Capt. E.G. Spencer-Churchill. London. 1931.
Von Aulock. Sammlung Hans von Aulock. Berlin, 1957-1968.
- SNR Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau.
- Sofaer Y. Meshorer, et al., *Coins of the Holy Land: The Abraham and Marian Sofaer Collection at the American Numismatic Society and the Israel Museum*. New York, 2013.
- Spinelli M. Spinelli, *La monetazione di Locri Epizefiri tra Magna Grecia, Sicilia e regni ellenistici*. Messina, 2019.
- SPNO Various eds., *Studia Paulo Naster Oblata. I. Numismatica Antiqua*, Louvain, 1982.
- Sternberg H.-R. Sternberg, "Die Silberprägung von Laos ca. 510-440 v. Chr." in *Proceedings of the 8th International Congress of Numismatics*. Paris, 1976.
- Starr C. Starr, *Athenian coinage 480-449 BC*. London, 1970.
- Studies Mildenberg A. Houghton, et al., eds., *Studies in Honor of Leo Mildenberg*. Wetteren, 1984.
- Studies Price R. Ashton & S. Hurter, eds., *Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price*. London, 1998.
- Sutherland C.H.V. Sutherland, N. Olcay & K. E. Merrington, *The Cistophori of Augustus*. RNSSP 5, 1970.
- Svoronos J. Svoronos, *Les monnaies d'Athenes*. Munich, 1923-26.
-, *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*. Paris, 1890.
-, *Ta Nomismata tou Kratous ton Ptolemaion*. Athens, 1904-08.
- Sydenham E. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*. London, 1952
- Tekin O. Tekin, "Aspendian 'Wrestlers' : An Iconographic Approach" in *MIMAA*, Paris, 2000
- Thompson M. Thompson, "Posthumous Philip II Staters of Asia Minor," in *SPNO*.
-, "The Mints of Lysimachus," in *Essays Robinson*.
-, *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*. ANSNS 10, 1961.
- Topalov S. Topalov, *On the political history of the Odrysian kingdom from the end of the 6th century B. C. to the middle of the 4th century B. C.* Sofia, 2006.
- Traité E. Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*. 9 Vols. Paris, 1901-1932.
- Travaux Le Rider M. Amandry & S. Hurter, eds., *Travaux de Numismatique Grecque offerts a Georges Le Rider*. London, 1999.
- Tudeer (Fischer-Bossert) W. Fischer-Bossert, *Coins, Artists, and Tyrants: Syracuse in the Time of the Peloponnesian War*. ANSNS 33, 2017.
- Troxell H.A. Troxell, "Arsinoe's Non-Era" in *Studies Mildenberg*.
-, "Winged Carians" in *Essays Thompson*.
- Troxell & Kagan -. & J.H. Kagan, "Cilicians and Neighbors in Miniature" in *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays*.
- Tsangari D.I. Tsangari, *Corpus des monnaies d'or, d'argent et de bronze de la confédération étolienne*. Athens, 2007.

- Tselekas P. Tselekas, "The Coinage of Pydna" in NC 156 (1996).
 Tzamalis A.P. Tzamalis, "Uncertain Thraco-Macedonian Coins" in NK 16-18 (1997-1999).
- Valassiadis C. Valassiadis, "The Coinage of the Oetaeans" in *Obolos* 7.
 Van Keuren F. Van Keuren, *The Coinage of Heraclea Lucaniae*. Rome, 1994.
 Vecchi I. Vecchi, *Etruscan Coinage*. Milan, 2012.
 Vlasto O. Ravel, *The Collection of Tarentine Coins Formed by M. P. Vlasto*. London, 1947.
 M.P. Vlasto, "Alexander, son of Neoptolemos, of Epirus" in NC 6 (1926).
 Von Fritze H. Von Fritze, "Die Elektronprägung von Kyzikus" in *Nomisma VII* (1912).
- Waddington E. Babelon, *Inventaire Sommaire de la Collection Waddington*. Acquis par l'Etat en 1897. Paris, 1898.
 Walker A.S. Walker, "Some Hoards from Sicily and a Carthaginian Issue of the Second Punic War" in *Studies Mildenberg*.
- Wallace W.P. Wallace, *The Euboian League and its Coinage*. ANSNM 134, 1956.
 Ward J. Ward & G.F. Hill, *Greek coins and their parent cities*. London, 1902.
 Weber L. Forrer, *The Weber Collection of Greek Coins*. 3 Vols. London, 1922-1929.
 Weidauer L. Weidauer, *Probleme de Frühen Elektronprägung*. Fribourg, 1975.
 Weiser W. Weiser, *Katalog Ptolemäischer Bronzemünzen der Sammlung des Instituts für Altertumskunde, Universität Köln*. Opladen, 1995.
- West A.B. West, *Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast*. ANSNM 40, 1929.
 Westermark U. Westermark, *Das Bildnis des Philetairos von Pergamon*. Stockholm, 1960.
 -, "Himera. The Coins of Akragantine Type. 2" in *Travaux Le Rider*.
 -, & K. Jenkins, *The Coinage of Kamarina*. London, 1980.
- Westermark & Jenkins R.T. Williams, *The Confederate Coinage of the Arcadians in the Fifth Century BC*. ANSNM 155, 1965.
 Williams -, *The Silver Coinage of Velia*. London, 1992.
- Winterthur H. Bloesch, et al., *Griechische Münzen In Winterthur*. 4 Vols. Winterthur, 1987-1997.
 Winzer A. Winzer, *Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vorhellenistischer Zeit (Zeitraum ca. 510-322 v. Chr.)*. March-Hugstetten, 2005.
- Work E. Work, *The Earlier Staters of Heraclea Lucaniae*. ANSNM 91, 1940.
 WSM E.T. Newell, *The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*. ANSNS 4, revised by O. Mørholm, 1977.
- Zapiti & Michaelidou E. Zapiti & L. Michaelidou, *Coins of Cyprus from the Collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation*. Nicosia, 2008.



49



31



27



34



40



85



41



68



52



60



44



71



78



26



84

"COLLECTION SANS PAREILLE" OF ANCIENT GREEK FRACTIONS

Gaul



1



4:1

1.

Massalia. 485-470 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.11 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler D 10. Maurel 14. Rare. Well-struck and attractively toned. Nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The early coinage of Massalia, which dates back to the early 5th century BC, is especially interesting because it consists of what is essentially a typical series of minor silver denominations from Ionia (!), but one that was minted in the West, on the Mediterranean coast of Gaul. This coin, and the following 10 lots, are perfect examples of this early coinage.



2



4:1

2.

Massalia. 485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.58 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler Da 8. Maurel 15. Rare. Beautifully toned. Nearly extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3



4:1

3.

Massalia. 470-460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.48 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Female head to left, wearing a bonnet ornamented with pearls. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler Fc 47-52. Maurel 22. Sharp, attractive and nicely toned. Reverse with uncleaned deposits as found, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4



4:1

4.

Massalia. 485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.58 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Head of a gorgon facing, with tongue outstretched. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler M 20-22. Maurel 34. Rare. Very attractively toned. Obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of V. M. Brand, 7, Sotheby's 25 October 1984, 3.



4:1



5

5.

Massalia. 520-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.10 g), Milesian standard. Female (Artemis?) head to left, her hair bound by a taenia and wearing a disc earring. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler Annexe 2, 11. Maurel 38. Rare. Struck in high relief and attractively toned. Some scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 564.



4:1



6

6.

Massalia. 485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.61 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Calf's head to right, with pellet ornament on the top of his neck and with a beaded truncation. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler S 27. Maurel 52. Attractively toned. extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

What, *exactly*, is on this calf's neck? It almost looks like a pomegranate, but that is rather unlikely; it is probably a floral ornament placed on an animal about to be sacrificed.



4:1



7

7.

Massalia. 490-480/470 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.15 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Lion's head to right, with open jaws. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler T 21. Maurel 55. Rare. Well-struck and beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This lion's head, on an obol, with its mane shown in parallel lines, is quite similar to the lions' heads on the hektes from Phokaia and Mytilene. Do compare it with the head on the hemiobol in the following lot, which seems to be slightly later stylistically.



4:1



8

8.

Massalia. 490/485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.57 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Lion's head to left, with open jaws. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler Ta 13-14. Maurel 56. Pozzi 6 (*this coin*). Rare. Nicely struck and beautifully toned. With some deposits as found, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and the collections of V. M Brand and of S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 6.



9

9.
Massalia. 495/490-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.71 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Forepart of a lion to left, head bent downwards to gnaw on its prey. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Cf. Furtwängler Ub 36. Maurel 60. Rare. Attractively toned. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



10

10.
Massalia. 490/485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.57 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Forepart of a boar to right. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler V 28 (*this coin*). Maurel 64. Pozzi 8 (*this coin*). Rare. Well-struck and beautifully toned. nearly extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and those of V. M. Brand and S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 8.

The creature on the obverse of this hemiobol is meant to be the forepart of a boar, but it looks remarkably like a curious beetle! Perhaps the die cutter was Gaulish and had his own ideas?



4:1



11

11.
Massalia. 490/485-470 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.55 g), Milesian standard, 'Auriol'. Boar's head to right. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Furtwängler R 26. Maurel 66. Pozzi 7 (*this coin*). Rare. Attractively toned. Minor traces of die rust on the obverse, otherwise, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 7.



4:1



12

12.
Massalia. Circa 121-49 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.72 g, 10 h). Bare head of Apollo to left. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes with M A in each of two quarters. Depyrot 58. Well-struck and attractively toned. Extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1

Etruria



3:1



13



13.

Pisae. 4th-3rd century BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.05 g). Six-armed octopus; around, raised circular border. *Rev.* Blank. HN III 227. Vecchi EC 5.30 (*this coin*). Very rare. Dark toning. Good very fine. 1500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and that of Leo Mildeberg, ex Monnaies et Médailles 52, 19 June 1975, 4.

Why does this 'octopus' have only six arms? Could it be that there were octopi in Pisae (modern Pisa, on the Arno where it meets the Ligurian Sea) which only had six? Or, more likely, is it that the engraver sacrificed accuracy for practicality!



3:1



Campania



14



14.

Allifae. Circa 325-275 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.68 g, 2 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right; in the field to right, dolphin swimming downwards; below neck, two dolphins swimming upwards, one to left and the other to right. *Rev.* [ΑΛ]ΛΙΒΑΝ[ΟΝ] Skylla swimming to right; holding sepia and fish; below, mussel shell. HN III 460. Rutter Ia. SNG ANS 160 ff. Clear, well-centered and lightly toned. Good very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 96a and from the Hall collection, Ars Classica XV, 2 July 1930, 32.

Allifae (modern Alife near Caserta) was a Samnite city named Alife that was first conquered by the Romans in 326 BC and became the Roman municipium of Allifae during the 3rd quarter of the 3rd century BC. This coin was struck when the city was still semi-independent.



3:1



15



15.

Phistelia. Circa 325-275 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.64 g, 10 h). Female head facing, turned three-quarters to left, and wearing a drop earring and a pendant necklace. *Rev.* Lion walking to left on dotted ground line; in exergue, serpent coiling to left. HN III 619. Sambon 844. SNG ANS -. *A very rare variant, with the female head's hair relatively short, rather than in 'rays' around the head and down the neck.* Well-centered and darkly toned. About extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Phistelia, or Fistelia, was an Oscan town in Campania, which seems to only be known from its coinage.



Apulia



4:1



16



16.

Arpi. Circa 325-275 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.62 g, 12 h). A Horse prancing to right. *Rev.* Λ Fish-hook. HN III 635. Jameson 72. SNG ANS 633. SNG Copenhagen 602. SNG Paris 1224. Very rare. A lovely example, attractively toned. Nearly extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

Arpi was a Greek colony in Apulia, located near to the modern city of Foggia. Its ancient name was first Argos Hippium, which changed to Argyrippa and then Arpi. It was an important center for horse breeding and allied itself to Rome in 400 BC against the Samnites. However, after Cannae in 216 it joined with Hannibal and was sacked by Quintus Fabius Maximus in 213.



4:1



17



17.

Canusium. Circa 300-250 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.53 g, 6 h). Amphora with high handles and a tall base; on the lower left, rosette with eight rays; on the lower right, oinochoe. *Rev.* K - A Lyre with three strings. HN III 657. SNG ANS 693. Rare. Very well-centered and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and that of Leo Mildenberg.

Canusium, modern Canosa di Puglia, was settled as early as Daunian times (6th-4th millennium BC) but had become a Greek city by the 6th century BC. It was famous for its Hellenistic pottery (thus the pots on this coin) and, later, during the reign of Antoninus Pius, was given an aqueduct by Herodes Atticus, the great Athenian philanthropist (he was, of course, also responsible for, among others, the Odeon and the Panathenaic Stadium at Athens, the stadium at Delphi and the Nymphaeum at Olympia).

Calabria



18

18.

Tarentum. 500-480 BC. 1/6 Stater (Silver, 10 mm, 1.16 g, 8 h). Dolphin swimming to right above cockle shell; around, border of dots. *Rev.* [TA]PA[Σ] Hippocamp swimming to right; border of rays. HN III 829. Vlasto 1128. Toned. Very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Tarentum produced the most extensive of all the coinages of Magna Graecia, and is famous for its massive series of staters or nomoi. Alongside those large coins the city minted a vast number of fractions for daily use: these included pieces struck in Greek denominations (diobols, obols, hemiobols, etc.) and on Italic standards (litra, hemilitra, hexantes, etc.). The twenty-nine Tarentine fractions presented in this collection are a remarkable cross section of that coinage, spanning more than 250 years of the city's numismatic history.



3:1



19

19.

Tarentum. 500-480 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 8 mm, 0.38 g, 3 h). Cockle shell within a border of dots. *Rev.* Two-handled round bodied pot - a krater (?) - all within a circular border. HN III -. Vlasto -. Extremely rare, *perhaps unpublished*. Well-struck, most attractive, and with a fine, grey patina. About extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



20

20.

Tarentum. 500-480 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 7 mm, 0.34 g). Cockle shell; below, to left and right, pellet; border of dots. *Rev.* Dolphin swimming to right; above and below, pellet, circular border. HN III -. Vlasto -. Extremely rare. Well-struck and sharp. Some encrustations, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 150



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and that of Leo Mildenberg, cited on the ticket as being ex MM FPL 300, but this is mistaken.



3:1



21



21.

Tarentum. Circa 480-470 BC. Litra (Silver, 9 mm, 0.69 g). Cockle shell within a dotted border. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes within a circular border. HN III 835. Vlasto 1107. Boldly struck and with a dark patina. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 560, November/December 1992, 1, and from the duplicates of the British Museum, Naville V, 18 June 1923, 234.



22



22.

Tarentum. Circa 480-470 BC. Hexas (Silver, 4 mm, 0.13 g). Cockle shell within a dotted border. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes. HN III 836. Vlasto 1117. Clear, well-struck and toned. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

A remarkably tiny coin! Its tiny size must have made it extremely inconvenient for daily use, and like the tiny silver issues of Athens, must have made it a butt for jokes since it would be so easy to lose!



4:1



23



23.

Tarentum. Circa 470-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.76 g, 9 h). Scallop shell within a circular linear border. *Rev.* TAPA (retrograde) Dolphin leaping to right; below, scallop shell to left. HN III -. Vlasto 1135 (*same dies*). Very rare. Lovely old cabinet toning. Some traces of old deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The scallop shell was a favourite type for Tarentine litra and their fractions, probably not only because the shells were commonly found on the coast near Tarentum, and used for decoration, as well as being fished for and eaten, but also because they were a symbol of Aphrodite, who was supposedly borne from some unusual foam in the sea. As such she was often depicted nude, languidly lying or standing in a scallop shell. This scene was depicted in a wall painting from Pompeii, and then later, beginning in the Renaissance, on a variety of paintings (from Botticelli and Titian, Poussin and Fragonard, on to the wild dreams of Bouguereau).



3:1





24

24.

Tarentum. Circa 470-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.66 g, 5 h). Cockle shell within plain circular border. *Rev.* Female head (Satyria?) to left. HN III 840. Jameson 99 (*this coin*). Vlasto 1167. Toned and with a wonderful reverse head. Minor flan crack, *otherwise*, very fine/about extremely fine. 700

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and those of Leo Miltenberg and Robert Jameson, Münzen und Medaillen VIII, 8 December 1949, 700, and from the collection of Sir Arthur Evans.

Satyria (sometimes Satyrion) was a nymph from Calabria who came to the notice of Poseidon; in the usual way this produced the infant Taras, the founder of Tarentum.



3:1



25

25.

Tarentum. Circa 470-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 9 mm, 0.75 g, 8 h). Cockle shell within plain circular border. *Rev.* Small female head (Satyria?) to left. HN III 840. Vlasto 1168 (*this coin*). Well-centered and attractively toned. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Spink, London, December 1999, and from the collection of M. P. Vlasto.



3:1



26

26.

Tarentum. Circa 450-380 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.83 g, 5 h). Diphros (*a four-legged, backless stool*). *Rev.* TA Distaff between two stars of eight rays; to left, crescent with points outwards. HN III 855. Vlasto 1200. Rare. Clear, well-struck and lightly toned. Minor die faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The diphros-stool on the obverse was a very common and easily portable piece of furniture. One characteristic was that the four legs were turned on lathes to produce an ornamental shape, rather than a simple square or rectangular profile. Some diphroi were collapsable (a *diphros okladias*).



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



27



27.

Tarentum. Circa 450-380 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 10 mm, 0.63 g, 4 h). Male head wearing taenia to left (Taras?); in the field to left, four pellets; in the field to right, one pellet; all within a plain circular border (*five pellets = pentonkion*). Rev. Dovecote, a round tower-like building with a pointed roof surmounted by a star; on the roof, two doves; on the side of the dovecote, two entry holes; around, five pellets; all within a plain circular border. HN III 862. Jameson 132 (*this coin*). Vlasto 1203. Very rare. A nicely toned coin of lovely style and of great interest. Some minor roughness, otherwise, good very fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu 45, 1988, 8 and from the collections of W. Niggeler, 1, Bank Leu & Münzen und Medaillen, 3 December 1965, 32, Robert Jameson and Sir Arthur Evans.

Dovecotes were very popular in Italy, where they served as nesting places for pigeons and doves. The birds lived in niches in the walls and they and their eggs were an important food source; the dung, *guano*, that accumulated on the floor was used as fertiliser. Despite its economic importance dove-cotes were very rarely depicted on coins.



28



28.

Tarentum. Circa 450-380 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.36 g, 10 h). One-handled skyphos with a ridged body. Rev. Π within a laurel wreath; below, † (*aspirate*). HN III 867 var. Vlasto 1743. Rare. Toned and most attractive. Nearly extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



29



29.

Tarentum. Circa 380-325 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.03 g, 6 h). Head of Athena wearing Attic helmet adorned with a hippocamp to right; behind head, Σ. Rev. TAPANT Youthful Herakles, bare-eared, seated to left on a stool covered by a lion skin; in his right hand he holds a club resting on his right knee, and rests his left on his stool. HN III 909. Vlasto 1232. Very rare. Clearly struck, well-centered and nicely toned. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and that of Leo Miltenberg, acquired from Jakob Hirsch in 1956 for \$100.

This is one of the many depictions of Herakles to be found on Tarentine coinage: here we see him resting from his exertions, sitting on a stool with legs ending in lions' paws, propping his club on his right knee. He has clearly finished a struggle with a powerful opponent like the Nemean Lion and needs to catch his breath (for the struggle, see, below, lots 30-32, 39-40 and 42-43 - Tarentine diobols with Herakles kneeling or standing). There is also a figure of the infant Herakles strangling snakes on another Tarentine diobol: below lot 44.





3:1



30



30.

Tarentum. Circa 380-325 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.19 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with an olive wreath and a pearl necklace; below neck truncation, Δ. *Rev.* Herakles kneeling to right, holding club in his right hand and strangling lion with his left. HN III 911. Vlasto 1342-1343 (*but Δ on the obverse not noted*). A lovely, toned piece. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, bought from Bank Leu in 1968.

Here we have Herakles kneeling, grasping the lion with his left hand and readying his club to strike with his right.



3:1



31



31.

Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.95 g, 6 h). Head of Herakles, wearing lionskin headdress, three-quarter facing to left. *Rev.* Herakles, bare-headed, standing right, battling the Nemean lion; between Herakles' legs, ΔI. Cf. HN III 977 and Vlasto 1348 (*both lacking ΔI*). Rare. A lovely, lightly toned and pleasing piece. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies & Médailles 68, 15 April 1986, 16.

On the reverse of this coin we see Herakles, his legs spread, lifting up his lion; but on the obverse we have his extraordinary nearly facing head. This *portrait* of the youthful demigod is astonishingly well-done and ought to be compared with the equally flamboyant facing head of Athena struck a generation of two later (see, below, lot 40).



3:1



32



32.

Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.06 g, 2 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with a hippocamp and a pendant earring. *Rev.* TAP Herakles, nude but for a lion skin headdress, standing to right, his left knee raised, battling the Nemean lion; between Herakles' legs, Z; below left, uncertain symbol. HN III -. Vlasto 1399 var. *A very rare variant with Herakles' left knee raised.* Beautifully toned and most attractive. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This reverse shows is a more violent struggle than on the previous lot where Herakles has his legs straight: here his left leg is bent. Interestingly enough, he is also wearing a lion's skin headdress; most examples show him with his head bare.



33

33.

Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.64 g, 2 h). Cockle shell. Rev. Taras, holding kantharos in his right hand and spindle in his left; in the field to right, monogram of AP; below, M. HN III -. Vlasto 1603. Rare. Clear and lightly toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



34.

Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.89 g, 3 h). Scallop shell. Rev. Dolphin leaping to right; above, monogram of NE; below, a very curious figure, squatting and facing front: he appears to be a satyr holding an uncertain object in his raised right hand and has what appears to be a giant phallus coming out from his abdomen to his left! *Unpublished*, for the general type (but without this extraordinary reverse figure) cf. HN III 979 and Vlasto 1473-1547; but for another example from the same dies, see LHS 102, 2008, 11. Extremely rare, the second example known. An amusing and exceptional coin, sharply struck on good metal and lightly toned. Reverse very slightly off-center, otherwise, extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 37 (but the reverse symbol identified as Bes).

This extraordinary coin bears a reverse symbol - a squatting satyr or silen - that is derived directly from ancient Greek theatre (specifically, the roisterous Satyr Plays) and, undoubtedly, also from ancient painting, especially that found on pottery. Unlike today, when figures like this tend to be frowned upon, in ancient times representations of satyrs waving "things" about were thought to be humorous and bringers of good luck!!



3:1



35

35.

Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.69 g, 3 h). Cockle shell. Rev. Dolphin swimming to left; below, race torch. HN III 979. Jameson 176 (*this coin*). Vlasto 1510. Sharply struck, attractive and nicely toned. Minor flan crack, otherwise, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of Leo Mildenberg, Robert Jameson and Sir Arthur Evans.



3:1







36

36.
Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.78 g, 9 h).
 Cockle shell. *Rev.* Dolphin swimming to right; above, tripod. HN III
 979. Vlasto 1529 var. (*but tripod below dolphin*). Well-centered and
 most attractive; lightly toned. Extremely fine. 300

*From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from
 the collection of Leo Mildenberg.*



3:1



37

37.
Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Tritartemorion or 3/4 Obol (Silver,
 10 mm, 0.35 g, 6 h). Horse's head to right. *Rev.* Horse's head to
 right; in the field to right, tripod. HN III 981. Vlasto 1711. A lovely,
 toned example. Extremely fine. 225

*From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from
 the collection of Leo Mildenberg.*

Horses were a favourite type at Tarentum, especially on the staters/nomoi
 where they constantly shown ridden by youthful jockeys, older cavalrymen
 and by war leaders. On fractions horses were celebrated on their own, as
 here. In this case they are unbridled and free, unlike the four horses on,
 below, lot 45.



3:1



38

38.
Tarentum. Circa 325-280 BC. Trihemitetartemorion (Silver, 8 mm,
 0.28 g). Two crescents back to back; above and below, pellet; in the
 crescent on the right, X. *Rev.* Two crescents back to back; above and
 below, pellet. HN III 982. Vlasto 1758 ff. var. (*apparently none
 known with the X in the crescent*). Clear, toned and well-struck.
 Extremely fine. 150

*From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen
 und Medaillen FPL 505, November-December 1987, 18.*



3:1



39

39.
Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.18 g, 12 h).
 Head of Athena wearing Corinthian helmet to left. *Rev.* Herakles,
 bare-headed, standing facing, fighting the Nemean lion to right; in
 field to left, club; between Herakles' legs, ΦΙ. HN III 1064. Vlasto
 1424. Sharply struck and attractive. About extremely fine. 225

*From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions,
 ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 173.*



3:1





3:1



40



40.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diabol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.01 g, 6 h). Head of Athena, three-quarter facing to right, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with Skylla; to left and right of the top crest, E - Y. Rev. TAPA[NTI] Herakles, bare-headed, standing to right, battling the Nemean lion; in the field to left, club downwards above an amphora; between Herakles' legs, EYΦ. HN III 1062. Vlasto 1437/8. Sharp, lightly toned and most attractive. Good extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This facing head of Athena, wearing her triple-crested helmet adorned with Skylla, is a real tour-de-force, a fitting parallel to the head of Herakles on, above, lot 31.



3:1



41



41.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diabol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.91 g, 5 h). Head of Herakles wearing lion skin headdress to right. Rev. Athena Promachos moving to left, holding shield on her outstretched left arm and preparing to hurl a spear from her upraised right; in field to left, monogram of EΠΙΚΡ. HN III 1071. Vlasto 1359. Very rare. An unusually attractive and splendid coin. Reverse very slightly double struck, otherwise, extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 44.



3:1



42



42.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diabol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.04 g, 9 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet, adorned with a hippocamp, and a pendant earring. Rev. TA - PAN Herakles, bare-headed, kneeling to right, battling the Nemean lion; in the field to left, club downwards; between Herakles' legs, EY. HN III -. Vlasto 1399 var. A very rare variant. Beautifully toned and lovely. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



40 6:1



41 6:1



45 6:1



3:1



43



43.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.94 g, 4 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet, adorned with Skylla, a pendant earring and a plain necklace. *Rev.* TAPANT Herakles, nude but for a lion skin headdress, standing to right, battling the Nemean lion; in the field to left, club downwards above a hydria (?); between Herakles' legs, monogram of ΠΙΕ (?). Cf. HN III 1061. Vlasto 1406 var. A beautiful piece, nicely toned. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



44



44.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.01 g, 10 h). Head of Athena, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with Skylla. *Rev.* Infant Herakles battling two serpents; above to left, monogram of TAP; in exergue, monogram ΛΕ. HN III 1068. Vlasto 1460-1461 var. Sharp and bright. Struck on a faulty flan, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 43.



45



45.

Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Trihemibol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.86 g, 3 h). Heads of two bridled horses back to back; around, four trihemitartemoron or 3/8 obol value marks, each with two crescents and two pellets ($4 \times 3/8 = 1 \frac{1}{2} = \text{trihemiobol}$). *Rev.* Two bridled horse heads jugate to right; four 3/8 obol value marks as above. HN III 1072. Vlasto 1683. Rare. Sharp, toned and attractive. Crystallised, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

As on lot 37, here the types celebrate the famous Tarentine horses, but these are bridled showing that they were meant to be those ridden by the city's famous cavalry.



3:1



46

46.
Tarentum. Circa 280-228 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 10 mm, 0.46 g, 11 h). Kantharos; around, five pellets. *Rev.* Kantharos; around, five pellets. HN III 1076. Vlasto 1621. Sharp, clear and toned. Some minor deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 461, November/December 1983, 3.

A coin with very simple types: a wine cup and the denomination, repeated on both sides.



3:1



Lucania



47

47.
Herakleia. Circa 432-420 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.26 g, 7 h). Head of bearded Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* HE (*retrograde*) Lion prowling to right. HN III 1358. SNG ANS 5. Van Keuren 23. Rare. A coin of splendid style. Somewhat rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 177.



3:1



48

48.
Herakleia. Circa 432-420 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.10 g, 2 h). Head of youthful Herakles in lion skin headdress to right. *Rev.* HE Herakles kneeling right, strangling Nemean lion with his left arm and holding club in his right hand. HN III 1359. SNG ANS 14. Van Keuren 34. A lovely coin of beautiful Classical style. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



49

**49.**

Metapontum. Circa 540-510 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.46 g, 12 h). Ear of barley with five grains, border of dots. *Rev.* Ear of barley with five grains, border of dots and rays; all incuse. HN III 1469. Noe 60 ff. Clear, well-centered and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



50

**50.**

Metapontum. Circa 440-430 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.38 g, 11 h). Ear of barley with four grains, border of dots. *Rev.* Facing bucranium. HN III 1500. Noe 346.2. SNG Ashmolean 679. A lovely, fresh and beautifully toned example. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



51

**51.**

Metapontum. Circa 440-430 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.44 g, 12 h). Ear of barley with six grains; plain border. *Rev.* ME Ear of barley with six grains. HN III 1501 var. Noe 361-362 var. Attractively toned and well-centered. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.





3:1



3:1



3:1



52

**52.**

Metapontum. 325-275 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12.5 mm, 1.28 g, 3 h), Sa.... Head of Apollo Karneios to left, ram's horn around his ear; below chin, ΣΑ. *Rev.* META Ear of barley with leaf to right; on leaf, owl standing right with grasshopper; below right, Π. HN III 1601 (*misdescribed*). Johnston F7.1 = SNG Lockett 431 (*same dies*). Very well-centered and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 850

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This is a well-designed coin of great beauty showing a fine head of a rather unusual, and archaic, Greek god. Apollo Karneios was a god centered in Sparta, but worshipped in other parts of the Peloponnesos and further away. He was, in some ways, connected with Zeus Ammon, who also has a ram's horn, but this is surely due to the colonisation process that linked Sparta with Kyrene. Why he should appear on the coinage of Metapontum is unclear: it might possibly be a reference to Kleonymos of Sparta who took Metapontum in 303 BC, but then again, it might not. The appearance of the owl and the grasshopper on the reverse refers to the owl's role as a protector of the grain fields.



53

**53.**

Metapontum. Circa 350-275 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.04 g, 4 h). Head of Athena to right wearing Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* META Grain ear with leaf to right; above leaf, cornucopia. HN III -. Johnston F21. SNG ANS 533. Nicely centered, well-struck and attractively toned. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 581, November/December 1994, 6, Münzen und Medailen FPL 570, November/December 1993, 22, Münzen und Medailen FPL 514, september 1988, 1 and Münzen und Medailen FPL 494, November-December 1986, 2.



54

**54.**

Poseidonia. Circa 530-500 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.50 g). Poseidon, drapery over his shoulders, striding to right, brandishing his trident in his upraised right hand; border of dots. *Rev.* ΠΟΜΕΛ around a central pellet; plain border. HN III 1109. Jameson 334 (*this coin*). McClean 1050. SNG Cop 1294. Rare. Clear, well-centered and toned. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, very fine. 175

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of R. Jameson and the Marquis C. Strozzi, Sangiorgi 15 April 1907, 1056 (there bought by C. Seltman).



55

55.

Poseidonia. Circa 445-420 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.46 g, 10 h). ΠΙΟΜ - E Poseidon, nude but for cloak draped over his shoulders, striding to right, brandishing his tripod with his upraised right hand; in the crook of his right arm, tiny E; to left, laurel branch; border of dots. *Rev.* ΠΙΟΜ Bull walking to right; below right, laurel sprig. HN III 1121 var. SNG ANS 642-644 var. Very rare this nice. Well-centered and attractive. Toned as found. Some deposits and minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.



3:1



56

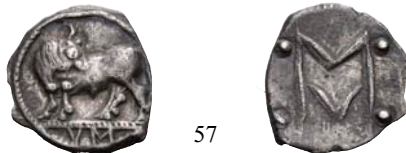
56.

Poseidonia. Circa 445-420 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.07 g, 8 h). ΠΙΟΜ Poseidon, nude but for cloak draped over his shoulders, striding to right, brandishing his tripod with his upraised right hand; in the crook of his right arm, tiny E; to left, laurel branch; border of dots. *Rev.* ΠΙΟΜΕΙ Bull walking to right; before him to right, laurel sprig; in exergue, dolphin to right. HN III 1120. SNG ANS 702. Rare. Of particularly fine style. Toned. Pitting, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hess-Leu 49, 27 April 1971, 25.



3:1



57

57.

Sybaris. Circa 550-510 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.41 g, 12 h). YM Bull standing left, his head turned back to right. *Rev.* Large M above V; on the left and right, two pellets. HN III 1739. SNG ANS 854. Clear well-centered. Some minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The city of Sybaris, founded c. 720 BC by colonists from Achaia and the city of Troezen in the Argolid, became extremely wealthy - thus, today the word *sybarite* refers to someone who drenches himself with ostentatious luxury. In any case, the city was sacked and partially destroyed by Kroton in 510/509, many of its inhabitants were killed or fled to Laos and Poseidonia (colonies of Sybaris). The city continued as a minor possession of Kroton until 476 when it revolted, was defeated and depopulated. In 452/451 it was refounded again by Sybarite refugees with the help of Poseidonia: the Krotoniates threw them out in 446/445. With the help of settlers from Athens and from some cities in the Peloponnesos those Sybarites refounded a new city of Sybaris in early 445; but they soon came to blows: the remaining Sybarites were thrown out and fled to the new city of Sybaris-on-the-Traeis, while the remaining settlers, in 444/443, refounded the city as Thourioi.



3:1





3:1



58

**58.**

Sybaris. Circa 510-475 BC. Triobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.14 g, 3 h). Bull standing to right, head turned back to left. *Rev.* Amphora (*incuse*). HN III 1741. Kraay, **SM 52**, 1958, p. 99 C and fig. 4 = Weber 1013. Boldly attractive and nicely toned. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This coin was minted at some after the capture of the city by Kroton in 510/509 but before the revolt of 476/5.



3:1



59

**59.**

Sybaris V. Circa 440 BC or slightly later. Triobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.30 g, 1 h). Poseidon, nude but for his cloak over his shoulders, striding right and brandishing his tripod with upraised right hand; in field to left, laurel branch. *Rev.* VM Bull standing to left; in exergue, six pellets. HN III 1755. SNG ANS 869. Well-centered and toned. Obverse struck from a heavily worn die, *otherwise*, very fine/about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Sternberg XXI, 14 November 1988, 18.

It has been suggested that this coin was minted in the city of Sybaris-on-the-Tracis, founded by Sybarite refugees who fled from the refounded Sybaris in 445 due to strife with the other settlers.



3:1



60

**60.**

Thourioi. Circa 443-400 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.10 g, 9 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with an olive wreath. *Rev.* ΘΟΥΡΙΟΙ Bull walking to left, head lowered; in exergue, grey mullet swimming to left. HN III 1777. Pozzi 227 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 1108. Well-centered, lightly toned and of splendid Classical style. Lightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired on 4 October 1971, and from the Brown collection, Naville X, 15 June 1925, 98 and from that of S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 227.



61

61.
Thourioi. Circa 350-300 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.16 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with a wing, pendant earring and pearl necklace; in the lower right field, cross-torch. *Rev.* [ΘΟ]ΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting to right, with head lowered and turned to his right; above, Nike flying to right holding wreath to crown the bull. HN III 1847. SNG ANS 1163. SNG Lockett 528 (*this coin*). Well-centered, clear and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of R. C. Lockett, II, Glendining 25 October 1955, 410 and C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 238.



3:1



Bruttium



62

62.
Kaulonia. Circa 500-480 BC. Triobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.83 g, 10 h). Stag standing to left; border of dots. *Rev.* ΛΒΑ within a border of dots. Garrucci pl. CXI, 29. HN III 2041. Noe, *Caulonia* -. Very rare. Toned and clear. With original deposits as found, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 602, November-December 1996, 30.



3:1



63

63.
Kaulonia. Circa 475-470 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.72 g, 12 h). ΚΑΥΛΟΝ - ΙΑ Head of a nymph to right, her hair in rolls and with a bun at the back. *Rev.* Stag standing right. BMC 48-9. HGC 1, 1434 (*this coin*). HN III 2050. Noe, *Caulonia* 232 (*same dies*). Rare. Well-centered, with a dark grey patina as found, and with a wonderful obverse head. Minor marks and traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, very fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Triton XIII, 5 January 2010, 1014.

The head on the obverse of this coin is usually described as being that of a "youthful river god", but the hairstyle on this head is very definitely not that of a man! The way the hair covers the back of the head in rolls, and the distinct impression one has that it is bound up in a tainia of some sort, makes its femininity clear. Who she is is unclear.



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



64

64.
Kroton. Circa 525-425 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.26 g, 4 h). QPO (*retrograde, and on the right*) Tripod with three ring handles and legs ending in lion's paws; border of dots. Rev. Q Pegasus with curved wing flying to right. HN III 2127. SNG ANS 329 var. SNG Cop 622 var. Rare, with Pegasus to right. Uncleaned and attractively toned as found. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex LHS 100, 23 April 2007, 137.

Kroton, the modern Crotone, was found in 710 BC by Achaian colonists: its citizens were well-known for being highly athletic, the most famous of them being Milo, wrestling champion at the Olympics in 532, 528, 524, 520 and 516 BC, who was the commander - dressed as Herakles - of the Krotoniate army that conquered Sybaris in 510. In 480 Kroton sent a ship, commanded by Phayllos, three-time victor in the Pythian Games at Delphi, to support Athens against the Persian fleet at Salamis; it was to honour his memory that Alexander the Great sent an offering of the Persian spoils taken at the Battle of Gaugamela (331 BC) to Kroton. The city was never abandoned but it declined slowly in importance, especially after being conquered by Dionysios II of Syracuse in 379.

The Tripod was the city badge of Kroton and it appeared on most the city's coinage.



65

65.
Kroton. Circa 525-425 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.89 g, 8 h). QPO (*retrograde*) Tripod with lions' feet and three rings. Rev. Hare springing to right. Cf. HN III 2133 and SNG ANS 332 (*but both with two annulets on the reverse*). For the same types, see NAC 123, 2021, 93. A rare variety. Nicely centered and toned as found. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The hare was a popular animal - for its fur and meat - in Magna Graecia, and was, according to Aristotle, first brought to Sicily by Anaxilas of Rhegium, who enjoyed hunting them (for hares on the coinage of Messina, see, below, lots 147-149).



66

66.
Kroton. Circa 480-430 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.43 g, 10 h). QPO (*retrograde*) Tripod with three ring handles; border of dots. Rev. Eagle flying to right; rayed border, *all incuse*. HN III 2110. Well-centered and toned. Die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



67

67.
Kroton. Circa 430-400 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.27 g, 4 h). QPO Tripod. Rev. Pegasus with curved wings flying to right. HN III 2127. SNG Lockett 622 (*this coin*). Weber 1018 (*this coin*). Bold, attractive, and with a pleasing grey toning. Slightly rough surfaces. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of R.C. Lockett, II,1, Glendining & Co., 25 October 1955, 506 (part) and Sir H. Weber.



3:1



68

68.
Kroton. Circa 425-350 BC. Triobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.17 g, 6 h). QPO Tripod with a big top and four rings; to left, ivy leaf; plain border. Rev. Octopus. HN III 2153. SNG Lockett 623 (*this coin*). Well-struck, clear and with a fine, dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of R.C. Lockett, II,1, Glendining & Co., 25 October 1955, 507 (part).



3:1



69

69.
Kroton. Circa 400-350 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.93 g, 6 h). KPO Tripod with lions feet; to right, olive leaf. Rev. Upright thunderbolt; in field to right, star of twelve rays; in the field to left, eagle standing left on a column with a Corinthian capital, head turned back to right. HN III 2185. SNG ANS 416 var. Rare. Nicely toned and with a sharp and attractive obverse. Reverse slightly doublestruck, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



70



70.

Kroton. Circa 400-350 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.19 g). KPO Crescent with points downwards. Rev. Large H. *Apparently unpublished* but cf. HN III 2188 for the reverse. Extremely rare, *if not unique*. Toned and clear. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



71



71.

Kroton. Circa 350 BC. Dekonkion (Silver, 13 mm, 1.08 g, 1 h). Head of youthful Herakles to left, wearing lionskin headdress. Rev. K - O - P Club and bow in saltire, and with a pellet within the bow; to left and right, arrangement of five pellets. HN III 2190 (*diobol or trihemiobol*). SNG ANS 428 (*but very underweight*). Extremely rare. A splendid coin of the finest style, with grey toning. Good extremely fine. 1500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 45 and Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 92.



3:1



72



72.

Kroton. Circa 300-250 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.02 g, 3 h). Laureate head of the youthful river god Aisaros to right. Rev. KPO Pegasus flying to right. Cf. HN III 2196 = SNG ANS 423 (drachm or third-stater). Jameson 437 (*this coin*). Very rare and *probably the finest example known*. Nicely centered, clear and toned. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of Leo Miltenberg and R. Jameson, Hirsch XVI, 6 December 1906, 177 (bought for Jameson by Rollin & Feuadent for RM 42 over Seltman).





3:1



3:1



3:1



73



73.

Kroton. Circa 300-250 BC. Triobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.21 g, 3 h). KPOT[Ω] Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. OIKIΣΤΑΣ Herakles, wearing lionskin, standing right, leaning on his club, its head on the ground before him. HN III 2198-2199 var. and SNG ANS 425-426 (letter in the reverse field). Cf. SNG ANS 427 (*diobol*). Attractive, sharply struck and toned. Extremely fine. 250

From the Collection "sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, said to have been acquired from Hess in Luzern in 1971, ex MM FPL 287, April 1968, 25.



74



74.

Kroton. Circa 300-250 BC. 2 1/2 Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.76 g, 1 h). K - P Tripod with lions feet and high top. Rev. Eagle standing to left, his head turned back to right; around, ○ - ○. HN III 2201. SNG ANS 417. Rare. Clear and well-centered with a dark patina. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



75



75.

Kroton in alliance with E... (?) Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.12 g, 5 h). E (*retrograde and with legs slanted in the archaic manner*) Tripod with lions feet and rings. Rev. QQ - Q Owl with folded wings standing to left, head facing front. Cf. CNG 54, 2000, 220 (*same reverse die*). Cf. HN III 2129. Leu Numismatics 61, 1995, 49 (*this coin*). Of great rarity, possibly unique. Attractive and well-struck. Very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 61, 17 May 1995, 49.

What do the letters on this coin mean? Is it merely just a normal coin of Kroton, albeit an extremely rare and an unusual one? After all, the tripod is the type *par excellence* of Kroton, and the *koppa* is the city's archaic initial (but why *three*?). Yet the owl is rather unexpected at this period, and the retrograde E is a great mystery. This is especially the case since the *koppas* are on the reverse with the owl and the *epsilon* is on the obverse with the tripod!



76



4:1

76.

Laos. Circa 490/480-470 BC. Triobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.17 g, 5 h). $\Lambda\Lambda\chi$ (*retrograde*) Man-headed bull standing to left, his head turned back to right. *Rev.* $\Lambda\Lambda\chi$ (*retrograde*) Bull standing to right. HN III 2276. H.-R. Sternberg, *Die Silberprägung vom Laos c. 510-440 v. Chr.*, *Actes 8ème Congrès...1973*, Paris, 1976. Serie III, 12 (V9/R11). Rare. Clear, toned and very well-centered. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen & Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 1.

Laos was a colony of Sybaris, and was where some Sybarite refugees fled after the fall of the city in 510 BC.



77



4:1

77.

Lokroi Epizephyrioi. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.37 g, 7 h). Λ Eagle's head to left; border of dots. *Rev.* O Amphora. HN III 2334. SNG Copenhagen 1864. Spinelli, Period I, Group II, 5.1 (*this coin, but wrongly described as 'ex NAC E, 4 April 1995, 100'*). Very rare. Nicely struck, toned and attractive. About extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and ex Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 100.





78.

Pandosia. Circa 375-350 BC. Triobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.03 g, 6 h). Head of Hera three-quarters facing to right, wearing high, decorated polos, elaborate pendant earrings and pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΠΑΝ[ΔΟΣΙΝ] Pan seated right, on rocks draped with a goat skin, holding two spears; in field to left, here off the flan, ΝΙΚΟ. Evans 1912, pl. III, 8. HN III 2452. SNG ANS 601. Extremely rare. Toned and with a most ambitious design. Corroded surfaces and reverse off-struck with parts of the design missing, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 52.

The coinage of Pandosia is very possibly the rarest of all those struck in Magna Graecia: one issue, apparently only of staters, is known from the later 5th century and a second, of c. 375-360, to which the present piece belongs, consists of staters, drachms and triobols. All the coins are not only of the highest rarity, but they are also some of the most beautiful Greek coins ever struck. Why such an obscure town should have produced such superb coins is a mystery. In the late 19th century the appreciation of the coinage of Pandosia was such that a stater of this issue reached a price that was so enormous, that in today's terms it was about the most expensive Greek coin ever sold. In the Carfrae sale (SWH, 23 May 1894) a lovely stater of the second issue appeared as lot 34. It was bought by W.T. Ready for E. P. Warren, who himself acquired it for a collection he was forming for Catherine Page Perkins that was destined for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (now BMFA 196). The price was £185. This may not seem all that much but in the same sale a superb Naxos tetradrachm (lot 56, now in the McClean collection in Cambridge) went for £28, a lovely Syracusan tetradrachm with a facing head of Arethusa by Kimon went for £51 (lot 72), and an equally lovely Amphipolis for £56 (also in Cambridge). On this basis the Pandosia would be now worth more than 500,000.- Swiss francs! Of course, one can point out that tastes change: in the same sale a 32 Litrai with a portrait of Hieron II made an enormous £130 (lot 82), a lovely tetradrachm of Pyrrhus sold for £120 (lot 145), a tetradrachm of Lebedus went for £82 (lot 253) and a first-rate discobolos tetradrachm of Kos went for only £16 (lot 269, now in Cambridge as well)! In any event, the present coin is one of the very few coins of this city to come on the market in the past generation.



79

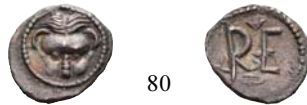
79.

Rhegion. Circa 494/-487/6 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 8 mm, 0.38 g, 2 h). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* R (*retrograde*) within a circle of five pellets. CC 46. Herzfelder -. HN III 2481. SNG ANS 655. Perfectly centered, attractive, and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



80

80.

Rhegion. Circa 450-445 BC. Hexas (Silver, 7 mm, 0.10 g, 12 h). Lion's mask facing, within border of dots. *Rev.* R E with the small letters V / S between them; all within a border of dots. Herzfelder -. *Apparently unpublished*, but for the basic type cf. HN III 2482 and SNG ANS 656. *Of great rarity.* A splendid little fellow! Attractively toned and very well-struck. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.

Exactly what the tiny extra letters on the reverse are supposed to mean, and there is possibly another below, is completely uncertain.



3:1



81

81.

Rhegion. Circa 425-420 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.72 g, 11 h). Lion's mask facing. *Rev.* PH Olive sprig, with two leaves and two berries. BMC 32 = Herzfelder pl. VI, F. HN III 2492. SNG ANS 668-669. Clear, well-centered, well-struck and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Vinchon, Paris, 1969.



3:1





3:1



82

**82.**

Rhegion. Circa 415/10-387 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.23 g). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* H within circular incuse. Herzfelder pl. XI, K. HN III 2500. SNG ANS 675. Well-struck and with a light grey patina as found. Nearly extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



83

**83.**

Rhegion. Circa 356-351 BC. Litra (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.55 g, 3 h). Diademed head of Apollo (or Iokastos) to right. *Rev.* P-H Lion's mask facing within an incuse square. Herzfelder pl. XII, L. HN III 2504. Clear and toned. Some light deposits as found, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.



3:1



84

**84.**

Terina. Circa 420-400 BC. Diobol (1/6 Stater) (Silver, 12 mm, 1.08 g, 5 h). Head of the nymph Terina to left, her hair bound in an ampyx and sphenone. *Rev.* T - EP - I Nike seated left on cippus, wearing sleeveless long chiton, holding a laurel wreath with her right hand and resting her left on the cippus. SNG ANS 873. A particularly attractive and toned example, of splendid Classical style. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 15, 18 September 1985, 24.

The cippus that Nike sits on, is it on the ground as one would expect or is it raised up on a pillar? We can wonder because the superb skill of the die engraver shows us that Nike's right foot extends below the edge of the cippus, and her body has a tension that shows she has just landed. Could she be sitting *above* the victor and be preparing to drop the wreath so that it falls, fluttering, down onto his head?



60 6:1



84 6:1



3:1



85

**85.**

Carthaginian occupation. Circa 215-205 BC. 1/4 Shekel (Silver, 13.5 mm, 1.70 g, 12 h), struck for Hannibal's campaigns in Italy during the Second Punic War. Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath and pendant earring. *Rev.* Horse standing to right. HN III 2020. Müller 86. Robinson, *Second*, p. 52, 3 (Lokris). SNG Copenhagen (Africa) 369. Beautifully toned, sharp and well-struck. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Classical Numismatic Auctions XVIII, 3 December 1991, 55, and Classical Numismatic Auctions XI, 3 May 1990, 28.

Sicily



3:1



86

**86.**

Abakainon. Circa 430-420 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.30 g, 12 h). Head of a nymph to right, her hair in an ampyx and a sphenone. *Rev.* [A]B[A] Boar standing to right. Buceti 13. Very rare. Clear and well-centered. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired from Roberto Russo.

Abakainon, now ruins at the modern town of Tripi, was a Sicel town located between the ancient cities of Tyndaris (Tindari) and Mylae (Milazzo), and was of some importance in the 4th century BC, but disappears from the record after the late 3rd century BC; it is mentioned as a place in Ptolemy's Geography in c. AD 150 but by then it was probably abandoned.

The fact that a boar is its primary coin type, along with heads of Apollo or a nymph, indicates that its hinterlands had a plentitude of game.



91



88



92



95



98



102



113



104



139



124



134



129



136



195



122



141



138



150



153



156



172



178



181



176



3:1



87

**87.**

Abakainon. Circa 420-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.63 g, 8 h). Facing head of Apollo, with hair in relatively short locks, turned very slightly to the left; border of dots. *Rev.* ABA Boar standing left; before him to left, piglet to left. Bertino 20. Buceti 27. Rizzo pl. LIX, 4 (*same dies*). Rare and most unusual, with an exceptional obverse head of fine Classical style. Attractively toned. Some minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November-December 1987, 26.

The heads on the later "facing head" litrai from Abakainon have been identified as being from two groups: the heads on the first, as this and the piece in the following lot, are thought to be of Apollo (though there is no visible laurel wreath), and appear to be very uncommon; while those on the second, and more common, group (see, below, lot 89), have wildly flowing hair, seemingly streaming backwards, and are thought to be those of a nymph. In fact, it is wildly unlikely that the two facing head types are not simply varying representations of the same divine figure: both should be Apollo. In fact, the earlier fractions from Abakainon have a bearded male head in profile on the litrai and a very clearly female head, her hair rolled up into a sphenone, also in profile, on the hemilitrai. While it would be conclusive for Apollo if the Abakainonese facing heads wore a laurel wreath, he does not wear one on the coinage of Rhodes; thus, the lack of one here is of no importance. And that is why we have identified our heads as those of Apollo, but wearing three differing hairstyles.



3:1



88

**88.**

Abakainon. Circa 420-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.67 g, 1 h). Facing head of Apollo, with somewhat unruly hair, turned slightly to the left; border of dots. *Rev.* ABA Boar standing to left; before him to left, piglet standing left. Bertini 20. Buceti 27 var. SNG Lockett 686 (*this coin*). Of a remarkably fine, truly Greek, style, showing a quite different conception of the god, as compared to the heads on both the preceding and following lots. Very attractively toned and with a fine pedigree. Good very fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg, ex Auctiones V, 2 December 1975, 35, and from the collections of R.C. Lockett, II, 1, 25 October 1955, 570 (part), and those of Sir A. Evans and P. Mathey (the provenance given in Lockett to Hirsch XXXII, 1912, 20 is incorrect).



89



3:1



89.

Abakainon. Circa 420-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.56 g, 10 h). Head of Apollo, his hair flowing back from his head, three-quarters facing, turned slightly to left. *Rev.* ABA Boar walking to left, with a piglet, on the left, walking to left. Bertini 20. Buceti 28. Well-centered and with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 56 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 412, June 1979, 4.



90



3:1



90.

Abakainon. Circa 410-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.56 g, 5 h). Bearded male head to right. *Rev.* ABA Boar standing to right; in field to right, acorn. Buceti 30. SNG ANS -. Clear and toned. Reverse slightly double-struck, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Whose is the bearded male head? Perhaps, if we have heads of Apollo without a laurel wreath, as we do, what we have here may be a head of Zeus, also without a laurel wreath. This possibility is, in fact, most likely because other, earlier bearded heads, *laureate*, do appear on the coinage of Abakainon, and they must be identified as Zeus.



3:1



91



91.

Aitna. Circa 460-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.66 g, 3 h). Bald and bearded head of Silenos to right, wearing ivy wreath. *Rev.* AIT - NAI Thunderbolt, with wings above. Buceti 3. Campana 3, variety C. Jameson 537. SNG Fitzwilliam 948. Very rare. Attractive and well-centered. Some traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.

The wonderful head of Silenos that appears on the obverse of this coin is based on the head that appears on Baron de Hirsch's unique Aitna tetradrachm, now in Brussels. It is quite conceivable that the same artist was responsible for both!



3:1



92



92.

Akragas. Circa 450-440 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.81 g, 9 h). AK - RA Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on Ionic column capital. *Rev.* Crab with lotus flower below. Pozzi 383 = Westermark 450.5 (*this coin*). Sharply struck from fresh dies, bold and attractively toned. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from those of V. M. Brand and S. Pozzi, Naville I, 14 April 1921, 383 (bought by Virgil Brand against Egger for 150 CHF).



3:1



93



93.

Akragas. Circa 450-440 BC. Litra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.63 g, 6 h). AK - RA Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on Ionic column capital. *Rev.* AI Crab. Westermark 483.2 (*this coin*). Attractive and clear, with greyish-purple surfaces as found. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection "sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 4.

The AI von the reverse stands for the denomination.





3:1



94



94.

Akragas. Circa 450-440 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.29 g). AK -RA Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on Ionic column capital. *Rev.* Five pellets. Berend, *Réflexions*, Studies Mildenberg, pl. 2, 9 (*this coin*). Westermark 516.3 (*this coin*). Very rare. Clear and toned. Good very fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Bank Leu in the late 1970s (inventory number IA 9439), ex Bank Leu 2, 25 April 1972, 66, from the collections of H. C. Hoskier, Hess, Luzern, 15 February 1934, 129, and of W. Carr, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 427.



3:1



95



95.

Akragas. Circa 410-406 BC. Litra (Silver, 14 mm, 0.77 g, 8 h). AKPATANTINON Two eagles standing right on dead hare, the nearer with closed wings and its head thrown back screaming in triumph, the further with wings open and head turned down, tearing at its prey with its beak. *Rev.* Crab with A between its claws; below, grouper (*polyprimum cerium*), with open jaws, swimming to right. AMB 263 = SNG Lockett 519 (= W. 605.11). Rizzo pl. 3,6 (= W 605.8). Westermark, *Akragas*, 605 (O 1/R 1). Very rare. Beautifully centered, toned, and of the finest classical style. Some minor traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and A. Moretti, acquired from E. Cammarata on 11 February 1974 for CHF 6000.

This coin's unusually intricate and masterfully engraved types show that this was no just a normal coin; rather, it must have been made as a form of donative to the population, its cost of manufacture defrayed by a wealthy philanthropist, who had the privilege of giving it out to citizens of his choice. This seems to have been a favourite action of Sicilian aristocrats since fractions of abnormally high artistic quality were often minted there.



3:1



96



96.

Akragas. Punic occupation, 213-211 BC. Litra or Eighth Shekel (Silver, 14 mm, 0.76 g, 7 h). Laureate head of Zeus to right; around, border of dots. *Rev.* AKPA / IAN Thunderbolt; all within a border of reeds. Buceti -. Head, HN, p. 124 (*cited from Salinas*). SNG Copenhagen 109. Extremely rare, *and only known from a very small number of examples*. Clear, well-centered and with matte grey surfaces. Some striking weaknesses, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



95 6:1





3:1



97



97.

Akragas. Punic occupation, 213-211 BC. 1/8 Shekel (Silver, 11 mm, 1.13 g, 6 h). Male head (Triptolemos?) to right, wearing wreath of grain ears. *Rev.* h (in Punic) Horse prancing to right. Burnett, *Enna*, p. 274, 98-119 and pl. 43, 100, 105 (*same dies*). Walker, *Hoards from Sicily*, **Studies Mildenberg**, p. 274, 98-119 (*same dies*). Cf. SNG Copenhagen 380 (1/4 Shekel, as an uncertain Carthaginian mint in Sicily). Rare. Attractive, clear and bright. Some very small deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 549, November-December 1991, 10.



3:1



98



98.

Enna. Circa 450-440 BC. Litra (Silver, 15 mm, 0.71 g, 8 h). Demeter, draped, standing right in quadriga drawn by four horses walking to the right, holding the reins in her left hand and grain ears in her right. *Rev.* HEN-NAI-ON Demeter (or Persephone?) standing facing, her head turned to left, extending her left hand to right and holding a burning torch in her extended right; at her feet to left, altar. Buceti 1. Rizzo pl. LIX, 14. SNG Lloyd 931. Very rare. Well-centered, clear and with a dark greyish-purple patina as found. Good very fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 4, 27 February 1991, 40.

The female figures on both sides of this coin are usually identified as Demeter, but are they? The chariot driver, with her long hair and holding grain ears is surely Demeter, but the figure on the reverse, wearing the same clothing, but with short hair and holding a torch, could she not be Persephone lighting her way through the underworld?



3:1



99



99.

Entella. Circa 440-430 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.67 g, 5 h). Nymph standing left, sacrificing with her right from patera over altar and holding key in the crook of her left arm. *Rev.* ΕΥΤΕΛΛΑ (*retrograde*) Man-headed bull standing right. Buceti 1. Campana 1a. Winterthur 628. Clear and attractive. Minor marks and die faults, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 494, November-December 1986, 7.



100

100.

Eryx. Circa 480-470 BC. Litra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.49 g, 7 h). ERVKI - NON Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on Ionic column capital. *Rev.* Crab. Buceti 3a. SNG ANS 1340. Well-centered and toned. Obverse struck from a worn die, and with traces of sealing wax on the reverse, *otherwise*, good fine/extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 11, 30 September 1980, 35 & Münzen und Medaillen FPL 274, March 1967, 8.

The sealing way on the reverse indicates that this coin was used to make a cast for study, almost certainly prior to the 1950s



3:1



101

101.

Eryx. Circa 446/5-440/35 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.74 g, 2 h). Hound standing to right; border of dots. *Rev.* [EPVKINON] Nymph standing facing, fully draped and with her head to left, sacrificing from a phiale held in her right hand over an altar to left and raising her left hand over a vine tendril to right. Buceti 10. Pozzi (Boutin) 991 (*this coin*). Very rare. Attractively toned. Striking faults and some old scratches under the toning, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of V. M. Brand and of S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 428 (bought by Virgil Brand against Empedocles and Ratto for 60 CHF), and from the duplicates of R. Jameson, Rollin & Feuarent, 22 June 1906, 430.



3:1



102

102.

Eryx. Circa 412-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.54 g, 12 h). Greyhound-like hunting dog, his head turned back to right, standing left on a dead hare. *Rev.* EPVKINO Aphrodite, draped, seated left on a stool, holding, with her right hand, the right wrist of a nude boy, standing right before her and raising his left hand in salute, and wresting her left on her stool; behind her to right, olive tree. Buceti 35. Rizzo pl. LXIV, 18. SNG ANS 1347. SNG Lloyd 946. Very rare. Of lovely style. Lightly toned. **edge bent and skillfully repaired**, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



103

**103.**

Eryx. Circa 409-398 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.80 g, 1 h). Aphrodite, draped, seated left on a stool, holding a dove in her right hand and resting her left on the stool; behind her, ivy branch; border of dots. *Rev.* EPV-KI-NO-N Hound standing to right; above, swastika. Buceti 44. Rizzo pl. LXIV, 17. Clear and nicely toned. Some flan faults, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of the Rev. E. Rogers, R. Ratto 24 June 1929, 92.

The design of this coin's obverse is quite ambitious: Aphrodite holding a dove. But the dove on this coin is quite an ornithologically intriguing one: it has the long legs of a wading bird and a surprisingly long neck and beak! Was the die engraver dreaming when he made the die for this coin?



3:1



104

**104.**

Eryx. Circa 344-339 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.63 g, 9 h). Head of a nymph to left, wearing triple-pendant earring, two necklaces and with her hair bound up on the top of her head. *Rev.* ARK (*in Punic* = Eryx) Bull standing left. Buceti 50. Jameson 1894 = SNG ANS 1348 (*same dies*). Jenkins, *Punic*, I, pl. 24, 24. Very rare. Clear and lightly toned. About extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 64 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 451, January 1983, 3.



3:1



105

**105.**

Galaria. Circa 460 BC. Litra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.41 g, 7 h). Σ-ΟΤΕ-Ρ (*retrograde*) Zeus seated left on throne, holding a long eagle-topped scepter in his right hand and resting his left on the throne. *Rev.* CA - ΛΑ Dionysos standing left, holding kantharos in his right hand and, in his left, a vine with a bunch of grapes. Buceti 1. Jameson 574. Jenkins, *Coinages*, Group I. SNG ANS 1. Very rare. Clear and well-centered, and with a dark patina as found. Struck on a rather tight and underweight flan, *otherwise*, good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 406, November/December 1978, 19.

Galaria was a Sicel settlement, that has been identified as being either the modern town of S. Mauro di Caltagirone or Gagliano Castelferrato.



106



3:1



106.

Gela. Circa 480/75-475/70 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.51 g). [CEAA] Forepart of man-headed bull to left. Rev. Wheel with four spokes. Buceti 18 (*this coin*). Cf. Jenkins, *Gela*, 189 ff (*but river-god to right*). Extremely rare, *perhaps the only known Geloan obol with river-god to left*). Bold and with a dark patina as found. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A.D. Moretti, The New York Sale XIV, 10 January 2007, 36.



107



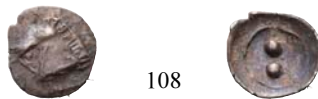
3:1



107.

Gela. Circa 480/75-475/70 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.64 g, 3 h). [CEAA] Forepart of a man-headed bull to right. Rev. Wheel with four spokes. Buceti 17. Jenkins, *Gela*, 189. With a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildeberg.



108



3:1



108.

Gela. Circa 450-440 BC. Hexas (Silver, 6 mm, 0.23 g). Horse's head to left. Rev. Two pellets within a linear circle. Buceti 20 (*this coin*). Jenkins, *Gela*, 202. Very rare. Toned. Good very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A.D. Moretti, The New York Sale XI, 11 January 2006, 43.



3:1



109

**109.**

Gela. Circa 339-310 BC. Litra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.75 g, 8 h). Head of youthful Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; behind, astragal. *Rev.* Γ-ΕΛΩΙΩΝ Head of bearded river god to left, wearing a wreath of reeds and with a small horn over his forehead. Buceti 106. Jenkins, *Gela*, pl. 31, 541.6 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 999. Well-centered, clear and with a dark patina as found. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 472, November/December 1984, 17, & Münzen und Medaillen FPL 406, November/December 1978, 21.



3:1



110

**110.**

Himera. Circa 530-483/2 BC. Litra or Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.82 g). Rooster standing to left. *Rev.* Mill-sail incuse square, with four raised and four sunken triangles; all within a rayed border. Buceti 5. Cf. Kraay 281. Clear and sharp. Obverse very slightly off-center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



111

**111.**

Himera. Circa 530-483/2 BC. Litra or Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.83 g). Rooster standing to right, border of dots. *Rev.* Incuse square divided into eight triangles. Buceti -. Kraay 305. Well-struck with a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 22, 10 May 1982, 90.



112

112.

Himera. Circa 483-472 BC. Litra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.90 g, 3 h). Rooster standing to left. *Rev.* Bust of a nymph to right, her hair bound up in a krobylos with two large ties at the back; border of dots. Buceti 21 (*this coin*). Very rare. Clear, well-struck and lightly toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



113

113.

Himera. Circa 470-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.80 g, 11 h). Male head to right, with short hair, a simple taenia and a pointed beard. *Rev.* HIMEPA Corinthian helmet to right, with tendril on the bowl. Bérend, *Reflexions* p. 30, 23 and pl. 2, 23. Buceti 27a. Manganaro, *Mikrà* 27 and pl. 4, 51. A lovely, well-centered example, nicely toned and with an obverse head of fine early Classical style. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 494, November-December 1986, 8.



3:1



114

114.

Himera. Circa 470-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.66 g, 3 h). Male head with pointed beard to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* Corinthian helmet to right, with raised visor. Buceti 43. Jameson 905 (*uncertain Sicily*). SNG Lloyd 1029 (*Himera*). Well-centered, with a sharply-struck reverse, and a dark patina. Minor flatness on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine/extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





113 6:1



124 6:1



115

115.

Himera. Circa 455-430/25 BC. Tetras or Trionkion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.18 g). Bearded male head to right, with a goat's ear and horns. *Rev.* Three pellets. Buceti 37. Manganaro, *Mikrà* 27 and pl. 4, 52. Very rare. Dark patina. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The head on the obverse of this might well be that of Pan (the Latin Faunus), because of his goat's horn and ear, but he is more probably the head of a peculiarly Himeran monster, who appears as a protome with the same head, but with wings and and the leg of a lion, on well known Himeran litra (as Buceti 31 and 32). In addition, those coins have, on their reverses, a figure of a young Pan riding on a goat (see also the obverse of lot 118 below, with that same figure), thus making it clear that this head is not Pan's.



3:1



116

116.

Himera. Circa 455-430/25 BC. Hexas or Dionkion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.12 g). Corinthian helmet to right. *Rev.* Two pellets. Buceti 30 (*this coin*) = HGC 2, 460 (*this coin*). Very rare. Toned and clear. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, The New York Sale XIV, 10 January 2007, 40.



3:1



117

117.

Himera. Circa 450-420 BC. Litra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.59 g, 7 h), *for the denomination of this coin, see the note below.* Male head to left, wearing crested Attic helmet with its bowl decorated with tendrils and with a raised side-flap. *Rev.* I-MEP-A-ION Pair of greaves. Buceti 40 (*hemilitra*). Gabrici pl. 5, 13. Cf. SNG Lloyd 1030. Rare. Clear and nicely toned. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired 29 January 1975.

The problem with this coin is that the dies used to strike it are those of a hemilitra that should weigh c. 0.25-0.35 g; but this coin actually weighs 0.59 g, which is the weight of litra! So what is it? Almost certainly a litra struck from hemilitra dies!! Concerning this coin's date, it simply has to be later than the previous type because it no longer uses the archaic aspirate in its legend.



3:1





3:1



118

**118.**

Himera. Circa 420-409 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 16 mm, 2.00 g, 12 h). HIMEPAION (*retrograde*) Youthful Pan, nude and with tiny horn above his ears, riding left on prancing goat, holding a kerykeion in his left hand and blowing from a conch shell held in his right. *Rev.* NIKAI Nike hovering to left, holding a filleted aphlaston in her right hand and the hem of her chiton in her left. Buceti 25. Jameson 614 (*this coin*). Rizzo pl. XXI, 19. SNG ANS 170 var. Winterthur 661 var. Very rare. Toned. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, very fine. 1500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from a prominent Belgian collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 62, ex Leu Numismatics 81, 16 May 2001, 57 and Bank Leu 20, 25 April 1978, 24, and from the collections of C. Gillet, 435, R. Jameson, 614 and Sir A.J. Evans.

For the type, and its relation to the bronze coins of Himera, see L. Lacroix, *La typologie du bronze par rapport a celle de l'argent, Annali 25, Suppl.* (1979), pp. 271-276.



3:1



119

**119.**

Himera. Circa 420-410 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.93 g, 9 h). IMEPA Head of the nymph Himera to left, her hair bound in a sphendone and wearing an earring and pearl necklace; in the field to left and right, two fish swimming to left. *Rev.* Lion's head with open jaws to left; above, ivy branch; to left, pellet. Buceti 90 (*termed a "1/2 hemidracma"*). E. Cammarata, *Da Dionisio a Timoleonte*, 1984, pl. 1/A, 16. Very rare. Lightly toned and of superb Classical style. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



120

**120.**

Himera. Circa 420-410 BC. Hexas or Dionkion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.12 g, 12 h). Head of a goat to right. *Rev.* F I Two pellets. Buceti 112a. Manganaro, *Mikrà* 27 and pl. 4, 56. Toned. Slightly off-center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Münzen und Medaillen in Basel prior to 2004 when the Swiss company was closed.



3:1





121

121.

Himera. Circa 415-409 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.71 g, 11 h), summer 409. IMEPAI• Head of youthful Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* Statuette of Athena - the *Palladion* - shown standing facing, wearing a helmet, cuirass and a peplos, holding her shield in her left hand and brandishing her spear in her right. Buceti 110. Extremely rare. Nicely struck, clear and with a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

While it is often difficult to make iconographic arguments from the types on very small coins, it seems very likely that the figure of Athena on the reverse of this piece represents the goddess in the form of the *Palladion*, a protective statuette. The name is derived from *Pallas*, a childhood friend of Athena's who the goddess accidentally killed, and whose name she took on as epithet in in her honour. The most famous *Palladion* was an ancient wooden statuette that protected Troy, until Odysseus and Diomedes stole it. Its appearance on the coinage of Himera must have had an apotropaic function in the face of the coming Carthaginian threat, which means this coin would have been struck in the summer of 409 around the time of, or just after, the destruction of Selinos, and just prior to the Carthaginian attack on Himera that ended in the city's destruction in late summer or early autumn.



3:1



122

122.

Ichana. Circa 413-410 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.35 g, 12 h). [ΣΙΚΑ or ΑΚΙΣ] Head of a youthful river god facing, turned very slightly to the left, horned and with flowing hair. *Rev.* NI - KA Aphlaston, with six pellets, three on the left and three on the right. C. Boehringer, *Der sizilische Stempelschneider SIKΑ*, **QT** 14, 1985, pl. 1, 1. Buceti (*Sixa or Ixa/ Sicha or Icha*), 2. Manganaro, *Mikrà*, 31 and pl. 5, 78. D. Salzmann, *AKIS - Flussgott statt Stempelschneider*, **SM** 158, May 1990, p. 36. Very rare. An intriguing and mysterious coin, toned and remarkably well-made. Rough surfaces, otherwise, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This coin is known from less than half-a-dozen examples. Some have been able to read an obverse legend: ΑΚΙΣ, the name of the river god on the obverse (Salzmann) - or ΣΙΚΑ, either the signature of the die engraver from Kamarina (Boehringer), or the name of a town or people (Manganaro). The *victory* commemorated on the reverse must be that of Syracuse over Athens.



4:1





3:1



123

**123.**

Kamarina. Circa 425-410 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 10 mm, 0.21 g). Bust of a youthful river god facing, turned slightly to the right, with abundant hair and two small horns. *Rev.* Wheel with four spokes; pellet in each quarter and at the center. Buceti 32 (*this coin, but with the head described as female and the attribution uncertain*). Manganaro, *Mikrà* 30 and pl. 5, 73 (*this coin*). Extremely rare. With a striking head of the river god. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, The New York Sale XI, 11 January 2006, 37.

Kamarina was located between two rivers, the Hipparis and the Oanis; it is more likely that the god on this coin is Hipparis.



3:1



124

**124.**

Kamarina. Circa 410-405 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.84 g, 8 h). KAMAPINA (*retrograde and outwards*) Head of the nymph Kamarina to left, wearing sphenone decorated with a star, ampyx, spiral earring and necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* Swan swimming to left, above waves with a fish swimming to left below. SNG Lockett 726 = Weber 1250 = Westermark & Jenkins 170. 2 (*this coin*). Rare. Beautifully toned and of superb, full Classical style. Some very minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of R. C. Lockett, II, 1, Glendining & Co., 25 October 1955, 58 and that of Sir H. Weber, acquired from the prominent dealer I. Virzi in Palermo in 1902.



3:1



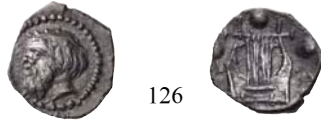
125

**125.**

Katane. Circa 461-450 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.75 g, 2 h). Head of Silenos to right, balding, with an animal ear, and a long beard. *Rev.* KAT-AN[E] Winged thunderbolt, flanked by two round shields and with a tellina shell across the bottom. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Series I, Li 1. Buceti 16. Rizzo pl. IX, 9 and 11. SNG ANS 1237 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 889. Darkly toned as found and of splendid style. Minor faults and a minor die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired from R. Russo.

The head of Silenos on this coin is closely related to the slightly earlier head found on the litra of Aitna, above lot 91. Silent heads were a favourite type on the fractions from Katana: this lo and the following, show the progression in style from the early to the ripe Classical.



126

126.

Katane. Circa 455-450 BC. Tetras (Silver, 8 mm, 0.24 g, 7 h). Head of Silenos to left, bearded, with an animal ear, and with his bald head covered by an ivy wreath. Rev. K - A Kithara; around, three pellets. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Ts1 (*this coin*). Buceti 23. Very rare. A marvellous coin of superb style, amazingly so for such a small denomination. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, who acquired it from R. Russo.



3:1



127

127.

Katane. Circa 450-430 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.61 g, 2 h). Head of Silenos to right, bearded, bald and with an animal ear (but without a wreath). Rev. [K] - A Winged thunderbolt between two round shields. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Li 5 var. Buceti -. SNG ANS -. An extremely rare, *possibly unique*, variant. With a head of Silenos of an unusually fine and dignified style. Grey patina as found. Die break (?) on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired from R. Russo.



3:1



128

128.

Katane. Circa 430-415/3 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.72 g, 8 h). Head of Silenos to left, bearded, and with his balding head adorned with an ivy wreath. Rev. KATAN - AIQN Winged thunderbolt between two round shields. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Li 6. SNG Lloyd 912. A lovely piece, struck on a broad flan and of fine style. With a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



129

129.

Katane. Circa 430-415/3 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.75 g, 4 h). Head of Silenos to left, with animal ear and with his balding head covered by an ivy wreath. *Rev.* KATA - NAIΩN Winged thunderbolt between two round shields. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Li 6. SNG ANS 1266-1267. Sharp and remarkably attractive with a head of Silenos in a particularly refined, ripe Classical style. Glossy, dark patina as found. Extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Spink's for £550.



130

130.

Katane. Circa 415/3-403/2 BC. Tetras or Trionkion (Silver, 8 mm, 0.19 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left; border of dots. *Rev.* K - A Kithara. Buceti 49. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Ts 10 (*this coin*). Very rare. Attractive, well-centered, clear and with a fine grey patina as found. Nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen & Medaillen FPL 461, November/December 1983, 6 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 406, November/December 1978, 35.

It is quite intriguing that on what are probably two successive issues (this and the following lot), the musical instrument on the first - this - is a kithara and that on the second, lot 131, should be a lyre!



3:1



131

131.

Katane. Circa 415/3-403/2 BC. Tetras or Trionkion (Silver, 8 mm, 0.20 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right; border of dots. *Rev.* K - A Lyre and three pellets. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Ts 19. Buceti -. Very rare. Clear, well-centered and with a fine dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 36.



3:1





132

132.

Katane. Circa 405-403/2 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.77 g, 4 h). Head of a nymph to left, her hair bound in a sphenone. Rev. KATANA[ΙΩΝ] Bull, with lowered head, butting to right; in exergue, crayfish. Boehringer, *Kataneische Probleme*, Li 8. Buceti 77. Mirone 92. Rizzo pl. XIV, 24. SNG ANS 1270. Rare. Clear and sharp. Glossy, dark patina as found. Traces of corrosion and with some deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg, acquired from R. Russo for CHF 1750 in the 1970s.



3:1



133

133.

Kephaloidion-Herakleia. Circa 405-396 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.74 g, 6 h). EK ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙΔ - ITAN Head of youthful Herakles to right, wearing lionskin headdress. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩ - Τ - ΑΝ Bull butting to right, head lowered; in the field above, monogram of AK. Buceti 3B. Jenkins, *Coinages* pl. IX, 3. Rare. Well-centered and attractively toned. Minor flan crack and striking fault on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 57, 25 May 1993, 24.

This coin's obverse shows us yet another conception of Herakles, youthful, but with features so refined and coolly elegant that he could have just stepped out of Benozzo Gozzoli's frescoes on the walls of the Palazzo Medici Riccardi! In fact he looks a lot like the Magus Caspar.



3:1



134

134.

Leontinoi. Circa 476-466 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.78 g, 12 h). Lion scalp facing. Rev. ΛΕ - ΟΝ Wheat grain. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte*, pl. 10, 19. Jameson 624 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 215. Clear and nicely toned. Obverse struck slightly off center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of R. Jameson and Sir Arthur Evans (as cited in the Jameson catalogue).



3:1





4:1



135

**135.**

Leontinoi. Circa 476-466 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.28 g). Lion's head with open jaws to right. *Rev.* Five pellets. Boehring, *Münzgeschichte*, pl. 10, 17. Buceti 12. Rare. Clear and well-centered. Dark patina as found. Good very fine/extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 494, November-December 1986, 15.



3:1



136

**136.**

Leontinoi. Circa 450-440 BC. Litra (Silver, 15 mm, 0.69 g, 7 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right; border of dots. *Rev.* ΛΕ - ΟΝ Upright grain of barley. Boehring, *Münzgeschichte* 43. Buceti 27. SNG ANS 263. A lovely, toned example, struck on a broad flan. Minor mark on the obverse and slight flan bend, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The head of Apollo on this little coin is rather schizophrenic (!) stylistically. His hair and olive wreath are patterned in a way recalling Archaic traditions, but he has a Classical profile eye and what are we to think of his sneering lips? Has someone made him an inadequate offering?



4:1



137

**137.**

Leontinoi. Circa 450-440 BC. Hexas (Silver, 7 mm, 0.12 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* Ε - Λ (*retrograde*) Two pellets. Buceti 28 (*this coin*). Boehring, *Münzgeschichte*, pl. 11, 32 = Winterthur 716. HGC 2, 703 (*this coin*). Very rare. Nicely centered, well-struck, clear and with a grey patina as found. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46, 2 April 2008, 195.



138

138.

Leontinoi. Circa 450-440 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.90 g, 9 h). VEO-N Lion's head to right, with open jaws and protruding tongue; border of dots. *Rev.* Laureate figure of Apollo, nude, standing to left, holding a laurel branch with his left hand and pouring a libation, from a phiale held in his right, on an altar to the left; in the field to right, barley grain. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 50. Buceti 34. SNG ANS 264. SNG Fitzwilliam 1054. A particularly attractive, nicely toned example, with a wonderful obverse. Reverse struck from a slightly worn die and with traces of corrosion under the toning, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 600



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, ex Kricheldorf 32, 14 November 1977, 390.



139

139.

Uncertain city in the Neighbourhood of Leontinoi. Circa 450 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.75 g, 12 h), perhaps in the area of Leontinoi. BORO...(retrograde) Female head to right, her hair bound in a bun at the back and adorned with a diadem of pearls, and wearing a pendant earring and a necklace with a single jewel at the front. *Rev.* Forepart of a boar to right, surrounded by four barley grains; all within shallow circular incuse. *Apparently unpublished and unknown.* An extraordinary and fascinating coin! Of very fine style, struck from dies executed by a master engraver. Slightly double struck on the obverse and with a flan split due to the very strong strike. Some remaining corrosion on the back of the head, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 600



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Nomos 5, 25 October 2010, 124 and from an old English collection.

This coin is both exciting and infuriating: exciting, because it is clearly from a new Sicilian mint, and infuriating, because its inscription, which appears to read, retrograde and in archaic lettering, *Boro*, makes no obvious sense! It would be reasonable to assume that this coin was an ancient imitation of some sort, based on coins produced by a major city (like the many crude imitations of Syracusan fractions, produced by the Sicels and others). However, the quality of the engraving of this coin precludes that possibility. The head of the goddess on the obverse is immediately reminiscent of that on some issues of Segesta, with issues of Syracuse, and with some heads of Apollo at Leontinoi; it can probably be dated around 450 (note the way the bun at the back of her head sticks straight out rather than down). As for the forepart of the boar on the reverse, it is not only perfectly made but is otherwise unknown in Sicily and must have been specifically requested rather than simply copied; though the four wheat grains around it come directly from the tetradrachms of Leontinoi. Thus, the possibility that this coin was struck by a small town in the area of Leontinoi, and under that city's influence, seems reasonable. Unfortunately, no such town or tribal grouping - with these four letters in its name - appears to be known. As has been said before, this is a coin that deserves further research.



3:1



140

**140.**

Longane. late 5th century BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.71 g, 12 h). ΑΟΓΓΑΝΑΙΟΝ Head of youthful Herakles in lionskin headdress to right. Rev. Young male head (the river god Longanos) to right, his hair in disarray and with a small horn over his forehead. Buceti 2. Jenkins, *Coinages*, p. 101, h. Very rare. Clear, well-centered and with a dark grey patina as found. Good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired from H. Cahn.

Longane seems to have been a town located in northeast Sicily, near the banks of the river Longanos where Hieron II drastically defeated the Mamertines c. 269 BC. In fact, rare coins are the best known remains of the city, save for a bronze kerykeion - herald's staff - which is now in the British Museum (1875 0810.3).



3:1



141

**141.**

Messana (as Zankle). Circa 525-494 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.81 g, 10 h). ΔΑΝΚΑΕ Dolphin swimming to left within the crescent-shaped harbour of Zankle; border of dots. Rev. Nine-part incuse divided into equal squares, some raised, some lowered and some diagonally divided; at the centre, scallop shell. Buceti 4. Gielow 77. Sharply struck and attractively toned. Extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen & Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 8.

The city of Messina was first named Zankle because of its sickle-shaped harbor (το Ζάγκλον = sickle).



3:1



142

**142.**

Messana (as Zankle). Circa 525-494 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.28 g). ΔΑ Dolphin swimming to left within the crescent-shaped harbour of Zankle. Rev. Nine-part incuse divided into equal squares, some raised, some lowered and some diagonally divided; at the centre, scallop shell. Buceti 5c. Gielow -. HGC 2, 769 (*this coin*). Cf. SNG Fitzwilliam 1063 (*litra*). Extremely rare, *one of the few known examples of this denomination from Zankle*. Nicely toned and with a splendid obverse. Reverse weakly struck with traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of R. Maly, LHS 100, 23 April 2007, 165 and A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 25, 25 June 2003, 82 (but there termed an obol).



143

143.

Messana (as Zankle). Circa 525-494 BC. Hexas (Silver, 6 mm, 0.10 g, 9 h). DAN Dolphin swimming to left within the crescent-shaped harbour of Zankle. *Rev.* Nine-part incuse divided into equal squares, some raised, some lowered and some diagonally divided; at the centre, scallop shell. Buceti 7. Gielow -. Extremely rare. Attractive, clear and toned. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



144

144.

Messana (as Zankle). Samian occupation, 493-488 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.33 g, 5 h). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* Prow of a *Samaina* galley to left; in field to left, three pellets (= *Trias*). Barron 1 = Gielow 91. Buceti 11. SNG ANS 310. Very rare. Well-struck, toned and most attractive. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

In 494 BC Anaxilas, then tyrant of Rhegium, encouraged a force of Samian and Ionians, refugees from the Persian suppression of the Ionian revolt, to cross the strait and take Zankle. They did so, and issued coins using the types from their home city of Samos: the lion scalp, which had already appeared on Samian coins; and the galley prow, in commemoration of how they arrived in the West. Unfortunately for the Samians, in the spirit of the times some five years later Anaxilas threw them out, replaced them with Peloponnesian colonists, and renamed the city Messana in honour of his own native city, Messene in Messinia.



4:1



145

145.

Messana (as Zankle). Samian occupation, 493-488 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.11 g, 7 h). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* Prow of a *Samaina* galley to left; in field to left, crestless Corinthian helmet to left. Barron 3-6. Buceti 9b. SNG ANS 309. Very rare. Toned and clear. Very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



146

**146.**

Messana. 488/7-481 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.95 g, 9 h). Lion's head facing; border of dots. Rev. ME ζ across field; border of dots; all within shallow circular incuse. Buceti 14d. CC 16. SNG ANS 313 var. Clear and lightly toned. With some uncleaned deposits and minor cleaning scratches. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This lion's head, *not scalp*, was the lion badge of Rhegium and was placed on the coins of Messana as a way of displaying Anaxilas's control of the city.



4:1



147

**147.**

Messana. 480-462 BC. Hexas (Silver, 6 mm, 0.09 g, 8 h). Head of a hare to right; border of dots. Rev. ME (*retrograde*) within a border of dots. D. Bérend *Réflexions*, p. 12 and pl. 2, 20 (*this coin*). Buceti 22. CC 280. Well-struck, clear and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.

This is one of the hares that were brought to Sicily by Anaxilas, and which have been there ever since. After the death of Anaxilas, and the expulsion of his descendants in 461 the lion's head was removed from Messana's coinage and replaced, as a city badge, by the hare.



4:1



148

**148.**

Messana. 420-413 BC. Litra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.46 g, 12 h). ME ζ Hare leaping to right; within border of dots. Rev. Dolphin swimming to right, within olive wreath. Bérend *Reflexions*, p. 12 and pl. 2, 17 (*this coin*). Buceti 68. CC 501.1 (D1/R1, *this coin*). Clear and lightly toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The hare and dolphin are apt symbols of Messana's position on the strait between Sicily and the Italian mainland.



149.

Messana. 420-413 BC. Hexas (Silver, 8 mm, 0.08 g, 12 h). Hare leaping to right; below, olive sprig; all within border of dots. *Rev.* ME above ivy leaf to left. Bérend, *Réflexions*, p. 12 and pl. 2, 21 (*this coin*). Buceti-. Cf. CC 507. Extremely rare. Attractively toned and with a wonderfully sharp obverse. Reverse double-struck, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg.



4:1



150.

Morgantina. Circa 339/8-317 BC. 1 1/4 Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.80 g, 6 h). ΜΟΡΓΑ – Ν – ΤΙ – ΝΩ – Ν Head of Athena facing three-quarters right, wearing triple crested helmet. *Rev.* Nike, her wings spread, seated left on a boulder, holding a wreath in her right hand and resting her left on the rock. Bérend, *Réflexions*, pl. 2, 36. Buceti 3a. Erim & Jaunzems p. 9, 3, 1 = pl. 1, 11 (O1/R1). Rizzo pl. LX, 2a. SNG ANS 464. SNG Lockett 835. Of remarkably fine style and with an elaborate design. Dark patina as found. Minor marks and traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 61, 7 October 1982, 48.

Morgantina was founded by an Italic people known as the Morgetes, who Dionysios of Hallikarnasos tells us were led by a king Morges (curiously enough there is a town named Morges that dates back to the late Bronze Age on Lake Geneva, but it is not believed to be associated with king Morges). The Sicels took the Sicilian town in 459; it passed to Syracuse in 449 and thence to Kamarina in 424; independent in 405, it was retaken by Syracuse in 396 and remained under Syracusan influence/control until it fell to the Romans in 211. By the 1st century CE the city had disappeared.



3:1



151.

Morgantina. Circa 339/8-317 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.55 g, 7 h). ΜΟΡΓΑΝ Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind his head to left, barley grain. *Rev.* Cavalryman riding horse galloping to left, holding the reins with his left hand and hurling spear his right. Buceti 9b. Erim & Jaunzems p. 12, 4, 3 = pl. 2, 7 (O2/R2). SNG ANS 465 (*same dies*). Of lovely style and with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 88, 17 May 1999, 81.



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



152

**152.**

Motya. Circa 415/10-405 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.63 g, 3 h). Head of the nymph Motya to right, her hair bound in a bun at the back; around, laurel wreath. *Rev.* *AM* (in Punic) Nymph standing to right, wearing long robes; raising her right hand to her face and an myrtle (?) branch in her left; in the field to right, altar; in the field to left, cockle shell. Buceti 12 (*same dies*). Campana, *Motya*, 11. De Luynes 1049 and pl. XXXVIII, 1049 = HN p. 158 = Imhoof-Blumer, *Zur Münzkunde Grossgriechenlands*, 6 and pl. VII, 5 (*same dies*). HGC 2, 935. Jenkins, *Punic*, *Minor Issues* 2 and pl. 23, 2. Extremely rare, *apparently one of a very few examples known*. Well-centered and toned, and with masterfully engraved types. Some scratches and metal faults, *otherwise*, very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

For a very extensive article on this type, see V. Perin and A. Campana, *Motya: Litra con testa di ninfa e offerente*, **MA 77** September/October 2014, pp. 3-27. In general, Motya, like other Punic mints in Sicily, derived its coin types from a variety of sources - primarily from the Greek cities on the island (as, for example, on the coins of Panormos, below lots 163-168).



153

**153.**

Motya. Circa 405-397 BC. Litra (Silver, 15x10 mm, 0.81 g, 11 h). Facing gorgoneion. *Rev.* *'wtm* (in Punic) Palm tree. Buceti 3. Jenkins, *Punic I*, pl. 23, 4b. SNG ANS 504. A dramatic (!), toned coin, struck on a curious oblong flan. Some unimportant striking flatness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



154

**154.**

Motya. Circa 405-397 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.54 g, 11 h). Facing head of a nymph, three-quarters facing to right, wearing a hair band, single-pendant earring and a pendant necklace. *Rev.* *'wtm* (in Punic) Crab. Buceti 25b. Jenkins, *Punic I*, pl. 23, 6. SNG ANS 509. Rare. Struck on a broad flan and nicely toned. Centers flatly struck, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 450

From the Collection "sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.





3:1



155

**155.**

Unlocated Punic mint, probably Motya. Circa 405-400 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.00 g, 4 h). Π Head of an eagle to left. Rev. Crab; below, grouper (*polyprimum cerium*) to right. Unpublished, save for its previous auction appearance. Apparently unique. Boldly struck and impressive. Extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 88, 17 May 1999, 61.

While the types of this coin are immediately suggestive of Akragas, the style, the fabric and the weight very definitely are not. Hans Voegtli, who first 'published' this coin in the MM 88 catalogue, pointed out that Motya took some of her types from Akragas, especially the reverse of this coin, which exactly parallels the reverse of one of Motya's tetradrachm issues (Buceti 1b/2b = Gulbenkian I, 228 = Rizzo pl. LXXV, 8). HV also suggested that this coin was struck as a *trihemionbol*, but why it should be is uncertain (though that denomination is given here). An unsolved enigma is the meaning of the letter *pi* on the obverse: if it stands for *pente* = 5, which would be reasonable, we have to ask *five what?*, and that is a question seemingly impossible to answer at this time!



3:1



156

**156.**

Naxos. Circa 530-510 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.84 g, 4 h). Head of Dionysos to left, wearing an ivy wreath and with a pointed beard; all within a circle of dots. Rev. NAX-ION (*retrograde*) Bunch of grapes on stalk; all within circle of dots. Buceti 2. Cahn 12 (V8/R11). Rare. Of attractive and appealing Archaic style, nicely toned. Good very fine. 1500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of N. B. Hunt, II, Sotheby's New York, 21 June 1990, 239, ex Numismatic Fine Arts X, 17 September 1981, 44 (\$5720).

The coinage of Sicilian Naxos is iconographically focused on the head of its patron god, Dionysos. In style they range from late Archaic heads like this one and the three following lots (157-159), with their pointed beards and other-worldly expressions; to the early Classical bearded head on lot 160 and his noble later Classical counterpart on lot 161; and to the suddenly youthful, beardless, fully Classical version on lot 162.



157

157.

Naxos. Circa 530-510 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.88 g, 5 h). Head of Dionysos to left, wearing an ivy wreath and with a pointed beard; all within a circle of dots. *Rev.* NAX-ION (*retrograde*) Bunch of grapes on stalk; all within circle of dots. Buceti 2. Cahn 27 (V19/R26). Rare. A powerful example, well-struck in high relief, and with an attractive dark patina as found. Extremely fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.



3:1



158

158.

Naxos. Circa 530-510 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.68 g, 1 h), possibly a contemporary imitation, see the note below. Head of Dionysos to right, with pointed beard and ivy wreath; border of dots. *Rev.* NA - XION Bunch of grapes; border of dots between two linear circles. Bérend, *Reflexions* p. 11 and pl. 2, 4. Buceti -, but cf. 3, a hemilitra (0.37 g) struck from the same dies. Cahn -. Of great rarity, probably unique as a litra. An elegant and toned coin of considerable interest. Minor marks, otherwise, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg.

What is this coin? Is it from Naxos or could it be a very skillful contemporary imitation made nearby? A number of factors mark it off from all the 'normal' Archaic issues of Naxos: the head of Dionysos faces right, rather than left; and the legend breaks NA-XION rather than NAX-ION. These may seem minor variants but the coinage of Naxos was, from the beginning, very well organised and such 'mistakes' or die variants would have been most unexpected (the direction and legend did change in the early Classical period). In addition, given the lower weight of the Buceti example (*wouldn't it be nice if he provided the sources of his photographs!*), we have to assume that the user was meant to view the coins as two separate denominations, even though struck from the same pair of dies! This is also unheard of for a normal issue of Naxos. Yet the overall style is very good: thus, it could be an experimental issue from Naxos, but it could just as well be a contemporary imitation struck nearby, by a city subject to Naxian influence.



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



159

**159.**

Naxos. Circa 510-493 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.74 g, 12 h). Head of Dionysos to left, with pointed beard and ivy wreath; border of dots. Rev. NAX - ION Bunch of grapes; all within border of dots between two linear circles. Buceti 6. Cahn 50 (V36/R42). Of a powerful, Archaic style at the border of the Classical; nicely toned. Extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 443, April 1982, 15 ("De style et de conservation remarquables - Superbe").



160

**160.**

Naxos. Circa 461-430 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.67 g, 12 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath. Rev. NA - XI Bunch of grapes on vine. Buceti 9. Cahn 63 (V46/R54). Rare. An attractive piece of fine style. Obverse with rough surfaces, otherwise, very fine/about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 79, 28 February 1994, 144 and from the collection of Conte A. Magnaguti, Ex Nummis Historia I, Santamaria 12 October 1949, 317 and General Grandprey, Ciani, 20 February 1935, 68.



161

**161.**

Naxos. Circa 430-420 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.80 g, 11 h). NAΞION Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing diadem adorned with ivy leaves. Rev. Vine branch with bunch of grapes. Buceti 16. Cahn 105 (V68/R87). Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 20. Very rare. Well-centered and clear, with an attractive dark patina as found. Nearly extremely fine. 2000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 25, 23 April 1980, 59 (bought by Dr. Maly of Nomos) and Monnaies et Médailles 53, 29 November 1977, 30.

The head of Dionysos on the obverse of this coin was undoubtedly the work of the same engraver who produced the obverse die for the later tetradrachms of Naxos, as Cahn 99-103, all with obverse V 66. It is interesting to note that the best specimen of this type known - Cahn 105.1, the Pennisi specimen - sold in 2012 in Triton XV for a whopping US\$75,000!



162

162.
Naxos. Circa 415-403 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.77 g, 3 h). NAΞΙΩΝ Head of youthful Dionysos to left, wearing ivy wreath. Rev. Vine branch with bunch of grapes, leaves and tendrils. Anson III, pl. XIII, 498 (*this coin*). Buceti 28. Cahn 129.2 (V79/R106, *this coin*). Jameson 684 (*this coin*). SNG Lloyd 1161. Clear, well-struck, well-centered and with a dark patina as found. Minor traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of Leo Mildenberg, W. Niggeler (not in sale), R. Jameson and G. de Ciccio, Sambon-Canessa 19 December 1907, 248 284.

Why did Naxos change its standard obverse of the head of a mature, bearded, Dionysos, to one with his youthful beardless head? Does this somehow provide an allusion to either the city's partnership with Athens, or its resistance to first Syracuse and then the Carthaginians, prior to the destruction of the city by Syracuse in 403?



163

163.
Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 410-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.71 g, 12 h). Head of a nymph to right, her hair bound in a sphenone; around, four dolphins. Rev. Poseidon seated to right, holding a dolphin in his right hand (barely visible) and a trident with his left. Buceti 50. Jenkins *Punic*, pl. 24, 4. SNG ANS 544. Very rare. Of a rude but endearing style. Roughly struck, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Spink's in London.

The dies for this coin must have been engraved by an *artist* who was aware of contemporary trends in Greek art, but who had an amusingly idiosyncratic way of reproducing them! For a slightly earlier, but much finer style example of this type, see Jenkins, *Punic*, pl. 24, 3 and Nomos 13, 2016, 131.



164

164.
Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.62 g, 3 h). Youthful male head to left; behind neck, swastika; border of dots. Rev. sb'lsys (in Punic) Bearded man-headed bull walking to left, his head turned slightly towards the viewer. Buceti 39. Jameson 695 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 548. A lovely, toned coin of fine style. Struck slightly off-center. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of R. Jameson and Sir Arthur Evans.



3:1



3:1



3:1





3:1



165

**165.**

Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.72 g, 3 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with an olive wreath; in the field to right, grain of barley. *Rev.* *sys* (in Punic) Swan floating to left, over waves; to right, grain of barley. Buceti 52. Jenkins, *Punic* pl. 24, 11. SNG ANS 547. Nicely centered and clear. Dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 40, 25 May 1987, 99, SKA Berne 5, 18 April 1986, 96, and Lanz 32, 29 April 1985, 80.

The reverse of this coin copies the type of the slightly earlier litrai of Kamarina (as lot 124 above).



3:1



166

**166.**

Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 9 mm, 0.35 g, 6 h). Bearded male head to left. *Rev.* *sys* (in Punic) Wheel of four spokes with inscription in the first and third quarters and dolphin in the second and fourth. Buceti 54a (*this coin*), *apparently otherwise unpublished*. Extremely rare. A pleasing coin of good style. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The reverse arrangement on this coin was copied from near contemporary issues of Syracuse (as, below, lots 185 and 189-190).



3:1



167

**167.**

Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 8 mm, 0.29 g, 3 h). Bearded male head to right. *Rev.* *s-ys* (in Punic) Wheel with four spokes: inscription in the upper quarters and two opposed dolphins in the lower. Buceti 55. Jenkins, *Punic* pl. 24,7 (*same dies*). Very rare. Nicely centered with a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 494, November-December 1986, 16.



168

168.

Panormos (as Ziz). Circa 405-380 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 8 mm, 0.25 g, 3 h). Female head to right, her hair bound up with a taenia; border of dots. *Rev.* Large letter Π, with the left hasta shorter than the right. Buceti 56 (*this coin*). Manganaro, *Mikrà* 29 and pl. 5, 70 (*this coin*). Apparently unique. Toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, The New York Sale XI, 11 January 2006, 70.

The attribution of this coin was made by Manganaro on the basis of the *pi* on the reverse (i.e., *panormitan*), but since he also viewed the *pi* as a denominational mark for *pentonkion* his logic seems a bit confused. To be even more complicated he dated the coin to c. 440-425, which suggests that he thought it rational that a Punic city would be issuing coins with Greek denominational marks (*not to mention ethnics*) rather than Punic ones (though there are late 5th century tetraents that do bear a Greek ethnic, ΠΙΑΝ). Finally, the style of the head on this coin is unlike anything else known from Panormos. However, it seems that Moretti thought this coin was from Panormos, so *de mortuis non nisi bonum*, why should we disagree?



3:1



169

169.

Segesta. Circa 465/60-455/50 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.73 g, 10 h). Hunting dog springing to right. *Rev.* ΣΕΓΕ-ΣΤΑΖΙ-B (*retrograde*) Head of the nymph Segesta to right, wearing a pearl diadem and with her hair in a krobylos; all within a shallow circular incuse. Buceti 5. De Luynes 1114 (*same dies*). Hurter K1 g (*this coin*). Manganaro, *Mikrà*, pl. 8, 21. Rare. Toned as found and of very fine style. Obverse slightly off-center and reverse struck from a slightly rusty die, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 1, 29 March 1989, 86.



3:1



170

170.

Segesta. Circa 440/35-430/25 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.87 g, 9 h). Head of the nymph Segesta to right, wearing an earring and with her hair bound up in a krobylos. *Rev.* Hound standing to right; above, wheel with eight spokes. Buceti 39. Hurter K15 c (*this coin*). SNG ANS 649 (*same dies*). Clear and toned. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 11.



3:1





3:1



171



171.

Segesta. Circa 440/35-430/25 BC. Litra (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.67 g, 6 h). Head of the nymph Segesta to left, wearing a pearl diadem and with her hair in a krobylos; border of dots. *Rev.*...ΕΣ-Σ-Τ-Α... Hound standing left; above, wheel with eight spokes; to left, vine. Buceti -. Hurter K22 e (*this coin*). SNG Munich 854 (*same dies*). Rare. A beautiful coin, of fine style and with a lovely dark patina as found. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 43.



3:1



172



172.

Segesta. Circa 412/10-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 11 mm, 0.77 g, 9 h). Hunting dog to right, his head lowered to grasp a dead hare by the throat; above, barley grain. *Rev.* ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟ[N] Head of the nymph Segesta to right, her hair tied up into a bun at the top of her head. Buceti 54. Hurter K28. Jameson 708 = SNG ANS 650 (*same dies*). Rare. Well-centered, with a very sharply struck reverse, and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



173



173.

Segesta. Circa 412/10-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.75 g, 6 h). Diademed head of the nymph Segesta three-quarters facing left, her hair bound up at the back; to left and right, two olive branches tied below the nymph's chin. *Rev.* ΕΓΕΣ - [T-AI-ON] (*retrograde*) Hunting dog standing to left; above, gorgoneion; in the field to left, whelk downwards. Buceti 90. Cf. Hurter K30/K29 (*this die combination apparently unrecorded*). Clear, well-centered and nicely toned. Good very fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hess-Leu 31, 6 December 1966, 122 and from the collections of G. Philipsen, Hirsch XV, 28 May 1906, 1106 and L. Walcher de Molthein, A.E. Cahn, 25 February 1901, 540 and Rollin et Feuardent and Holzhausen, (V. Renner), Catalogue de la collection des médailles grecques de M. le Chevalier Léopold Walcher de Molthein, Paris/Vienna 1895, 541.

The heads of the eponymous nymph on Segesta's coinage are almost all copied from prototypes on the coinage of Syracuse; but not this one! She's a Segestan engraver's original creation, impressive but not really successful.



174



3:1



174.

Selinos. Circa 515-480/70 BC. Litra or Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.63 g, 9 h). Wild parsley leaf. *Rev.* Wild parsley leaf within circle of dots, all in a circular incuse. Arnold-Biucchi 13 var. Buceti 7 var. Jameson 718. McClean 2573 and pl. 87, 19. A lovely toned example, beautifully centered. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Apparuti/Sternberg XVI, 15 November 1985, 60.

The simplicity of this coin's design, both sides show a wild parsley leaf, is, never-the-less, surprisingly monumental!



175



3:1



175.

Selinos. Circa 480 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.81 g, 1 h). Leaf of wild parsley. *Rev.* ΣΕ within circle of dots, all within shallow incuse. C. Arnold-Biucchi, *Litras en argent contremarquées en sicilien et les fractions de Sélinonte*, Pour Denyse, Bern, 2000, pl. 1, 7 (*this coin*). Buceti -. Extremely rare, *probably unique*. Well-centered and with a dark patina as found. Some scratches and marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 451, January 1983, 10.



**176.**

Selinos. Circa 415-409 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.72 g, 1 h). Nymph seated to left on a rock; raising her veil over her head with her upraised left hand and, with her right, grasping the neck of a serpent coiled to right before; in the field above, selinon leaf. *Rev.* ΣΕΛΙΝΟΕΣ Man-headed bull walking to right; in exergue, grey mullet swimming to right. Bérend, *Réflexions*, p. 19 and pl. 2, 26 (*this coin*). Buceti 40a. SNG ANS 711, SNG Lloyd 1271, SNG Lockett 866 (*this coin*) and Weber 1538 (*all struck from the same dies as this*). Very nicely struck and centered on a broad flan, lightly toned. Nearly extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the collections of Leo Mildeberg and R. C. Lockett, I, Glendining & Co., 25 October 1955, 752, ex Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1010.

Selinos was founded by colonists from eastern Sicilian city of Megara Hyblaea in either 651/650 or 628 BC on a defensible site with a harbour and two acropoli between two rivers. It became one of the richest cities in Sicily and was renowned for its multitude of major temples. Exactly what this nymph is doing with the snake is somewhat unclear: she is almost certainly not protecting herself from him; rather, she seems to be holding him in an affectionate way (assuming one can be affectionate with a snake). The river god on the reverse of this coin is shown in the usual way, as Acheloo, who was the god of all rivers. The actual gods of the rivers around Selinos - the Hypsas and the Selinos, among others - were shown as young men, only distinguishable from ephebes by the little horns on their heads.



3:1



177

177.

Selinos. Circa 415-409 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.77 g, 1 h). Nymph seated to left on a rock; raising her veil over her with her upraised left hand and, with her right, grasping the neck of a serpent coiled to right before; in the field above, selinon leaf. *Rev.* ΣΕ[ΛΙΝΟ]ΕΣ Man-headed bull galloping to right, his head turned to the right to face the viewer; in exergue, two opposed fish; in the field above, obscuring part of the legend, a countermark of a female head to the right within a circular indent (*upside down in relation to the coin type*). Buceti 40b/43. Bérend, *Réflexions*, p. 19 and pl. 2, 27 (*this coin*). Very rare with this reverse type. Clear and lightly toned. Some flatness from counter marking, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg.



178



3:1



178.

Stiela. Circa 415-400 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.82 g, 11 h). Laureate youthful male head, probably Apollo, to left, with light sideburns; in the field to left, water plant. *Rev.* ΣΤΙ Forepart of a bearded man-headed bull, walking to left (*Achelooos as the river god Simetos*). Buceti 4. Campana, Stiela 5. De Luynes 1141. SNG ANS 1367. Rare. A particularly attractive piece, with a splendid head of Apollo and lovely river god, both in the finest Classical style. Attractively toned. Very minor scuff on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hess-Leu [7], 16 April 1957, 94.

The ancient city of Stiela seems to be half way between the modern towns of Piazza Armerina, in central Sicily, and Termini Imerese, on the northern coast. Little is known of it apart from its coins.



178 6:1



3:1



4:1



3:1



179



179.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.60 g), circa 475-470 BC. Head of Arethusa to right, her hair bound up with a pearl diadem and wearing a simple necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes. Boehringer 366 var. Buceti 202. SNG ANS 116 var. Nicely centered and clear. Very slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Miltenberg, ex Kricheldorf XXXII, 14 November 1977, 413.

This is the first coin of Syracuse, the most powerful and important of all the Sicilian cities, that we have in this collection. It celebrates two typically Syracusan subjects: Arethusa, the city's patron nymph, on the obverse and, on the reverse, a chariot wheel, a symbol of the chariot races that were its aristocracy's passion.

Arethusa's head appears on the obverses of most of the following lots, 180-190 (save for the head of Athena on lot 188): the stylistic changes are fascinating, especially the way her hair style changes following the trends of the time.



180



180.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.25 g), circa 469-467 BC. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing a pearl necklace and with her hair bound up with a pearl diadem. *Rev.* Five pellets. Boehringer 371-372. Buceti 217. Attractive and well-centered with a dark patina as found. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



181



181.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.90 g, 6 h), circa 467-465 BC. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing a pendant earring, a pearl necklace and with her hair bound with a pearl diadem; border of dots. *Rev.* ΣV-R-A Octopus. Cf. Boehringer 423 (but V222/R304). Buceti 220. SNG ANS 132. A lovely, elegant coin, with perfectly centered types struck on a broad flan; finely toned. Minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.





3:1



182



182.

Syracuse. Deinomenid Tyranny, 485-466 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.76 g, 11 h), circa 467-465 BC. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Arethusa to right, wearing a pendant earring, a pearl necklace and with her hair bound with a pearl diadem; border of dots. *Rev.* Octopus. Cf. Boehringer 466. Buceti 221. SNG ANS 141. A coin of particularly soigné early Classical style. Fine grey patina. Very minor die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



183



183.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Litra (Silver, 13 mm, 0.82 g, 8 h), circa 450-440 BC. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing a pearl necklace and with her hair bound up with a simple taenia; border of dots. *Rev.* Σ-V-R-A Octopus. Cf. Boehringer 551. Buceti 272a. SNG ANS 179. Attractive and well-centered, with a dark patina as found. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Doesn't Arethusa look remarkably matronly in this *portrait*? It must have been a hairdo worn by stylish ladies of the time, but, somehow, it looks very *dated* to modern eyes!



3:1



184



184.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 9 mm, 0.41 g), circa 425-420 BC. Head of Arethusa to left, her hair bound in a sakkos. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes containing six pellets. Boehringer 639. Buceti 335 (*same dies*). Rare. Clear, well-centered and with a dark patina as found. Minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 49.



185

185.

Syracuse. Second Democracy, 466-405 BC. Hexas or Dionkion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.15 g, 6 h), circa 15-406 BC. ΣV Head of Arethusa to right, her hair bound up in a sphenone; border of dots. *Rev.* Σ- Y Wheel of four spokes, with two letters and two dots in the angles. Boehringer -. Buceti 404. Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 1.2 (*this coin*). Manganaro, *Mikrà*, pl. 4, 41. SNG ANS 1373. Rare. With a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 75, 4 December 1989, 173.



3:1



186

186.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.78 g, 6 h), circa 405. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa to left, her hair bound up in a sakkos, wearing a simple earring and a pearl necklace; to right, dolphin swimming downwards to left. *Rev.* Octopus. Buceti 543. Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 2.81 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 293. Attractive and toned. Some traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 309 & Münzen und Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 19.

The octopus was a very common reverse type for Syracusan silver litrai and for numerous bronze varieties. Up until the time of Dionysios I, however, their tentacles invariably wave about separately, but beginning under his rule the two tentacles nearest the creature's mouth almost invariably intertwine. One wonders whether this has some symbolic meaning (perhaps there is an article, unknown to the writer, about this very question).



3:1



187

187.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Litra (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.80 g, 10 h), circa 405-400. Head of Arethusa to right, wearing simple pendant earring and with her hair in an ampyx; behind her head, dolphin swimming downwards to right. *Rev.* Octopus. Bérend, *KME* pl. VI, 16 (*same dies*). Buceti 545. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 14 (*same dies*). Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 8.4 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 282 (*same dies*, = *KME* pl. VI, 14). SNG Ashmolean (*same dies*). Very rare. Of a fine, fully Classical style. Extremely fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the Star Collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 91, ex Münzen und Medaillen 79, 28 February 1994, 182, and from the collections of R. A. van Every, Bank Leu 15, 4 May 1976, 116 and A. Moretti, Bank Leu, FPL Sicilia, September 1962, 111.

On this very rare litra we see Arethusa wearing a very up-to-date hair style!



3:1





3:1



188

**188.**

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Litra (Silver, 12 mm, 0.92 g, 9 h). Σ-[Y]-P-[A] Head of Athena facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing triple-crested Attic helmet and plain necklace; around and behind her neck, four dolphins. *Rev.* Octopus. Buceti 546a. Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 12.1 (*this coin*). Rizzo pl. XLVII, 4. Very rare. Well-centered and struck from very carefully made dies. Very slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 16, 1 October 1986, 51.

This coin type has also been dated to the period of the Third Democracy, 336-317 BC, but since the style of the present piece seems finer, the earlier date has been used here.



189



4:1

**189.**

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Hemilitron (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.30 g, 6 h), circa 405. Head of Arethusa to left, her curly hair bound in a sphenone; border of dots. *Rev.* ΣΥ - PA Wheel of four spokes, with letters in the upper quarters and two opposed dolphins in the lower. Buceti 547 var. Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 1.γ. SNG Ashmolean 2019. A coin of extraordinarily fine style, struck from dies possibly by Euainetos (*suggestion of H.A. Cahn*). Light grey patina as found. Struck on a defective and partially broken flan, areas of corrosion, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 18.

The superb quality of the obverse of this coin makes it exceptional, *even for Syracuse!* The city took great pride in its coinage, hiring some of the finest engravers of the age to produce the dies used to make the various denominations its mint produced. This often included what seem to be special issues of fractions, struck from especially finely engraved dies. Apparently this was a Sicilian tradition: what seems to have happened is that wealthy individuals paid for the issuance of litrai as donatives to be given to their fellow citizens; and as a way of marking them out they commissioned the best engravers to produce the dies used to mint them. This is certainly one of those special issues; despite its defective flan its high intrinsic character is very clear.



190

190.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Hemilitra (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.35 g, 3 h), circa 405-400. Head of Arethusa to left, her hair bound up with a sphenodone; on which, a star of eight rays. *Rev.* ΣΥ - ΠΑ Wheel of four spokes, with the legend in the upper two quarters and two opposed dolphins in the lower. Buceti 547. Kreutzer, *Kleinsilbermünzen*, 1.e. SNG ANS 301-302. Rare. Clear and well-centered. Glossy dark patina as found. Good very fine. 250

From the collection of Leo Mildenberg, acquired from R. Russo for CHF 1750 (!).



3:1



191

191.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.29 g), was this coin struck in Syracuse?, circa 400 or, c. 450-400 BC. Octopus. *Rev.* Star of sixteen rays. *Unpublished*, but see ACR 24, 2016, 222 and Roma e68, 2020, 246 (*same obverse die and probably the same reverse die as well*). Extremely rare, *one of three known examples*. Clear and well-struck. Minor roughness on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Münzen und Medaillen in Basel prior to 2000.

The original M&M cataloguer dated this coin to c. 450-400 BC and assigned it to an uncertain mint in Sicily; the piece in Bertolami, in 2016, was dated to the late 5th-4th century and also ascribed to an uncertain Sicilian mint; as for the piece in Roma, in 2020, that was confidently ascribed to Syracuse and dated to the time of Dionysios I on the basis of what were termed, "the unambiguously Dionysid motifs." But why either the octopus or the star should be *unambiguously Dionysid* is unclear, at least to us. In any case, the fact that the first two tentacles of this octopus seem *not* to be entwined makes one wonder whether this issue is slightly earlier than 405, but the star on the reverse looks very un-fifth century!



3:1



192

192.

Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. 1 1/2 Litrai (Silver, 12 mm, 1.13 g, 12 h), circa 218-215. Bust of Artemis to right, her hair tied into a bun at the back, wearing a pendant earring and a pearl necklace, and with her quiver over her far shoulder. *Rev.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ Owl, with closed wings, standing to right, head facing; in field to left, A. Buceti 1266. Burnett 58. CCO 309.1 (D3/R3, *this coin*). SNG ANS 906. SNG Copenhagen 884. Toned and well-centered. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 65, 21 May 1996, 111, Monnaies et Médailles 68, 15 April 1986, 184, Monnaies et Médailles 54, 26 October 1978, 139 and from the collection of W. Niggeler, 1, Bank Leu & Münzen und Medaillen, 3 December 1965, 178.



3:1





3:1



193

193.

Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. Heptachalkon (Silver, 14 mm, 1.40 g, 7 h), circa 216-215. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ - ΣΙΩΝ Tripod with top and three raised ring handles; border of dots. *Rev.* XIII (= chalkoi 2 + 5 = 7) with monogram of ΑΦ below. Buceti 1273 = CCO 315 (D3/R2, *this coin*). Extremely rare. A fascinating coin, well-centered and lightly toned. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 27, 10-11 December 1996, 130.

The idea of a coin valued at 7 *chalkoi* is quite an odd one; but then, the denominations struck under Hieron II were quite unusual. That is certainly why they found it necessary to place the denomination on the coin!



4:1



194

194.

Syracuse. Hieron II, 275-215 BC. Trichalkon (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.63 g, 7 h), 216-215. Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; border of dots. *Rev.* ΣΥΠΑΚΟ - ΣΙΩΝ above and below, ∴XIII (=chalkoi); below, monogram of ΑΦ. Buceti 1275 var. (*same denomination and monogram, but different legend arrangement*). CCO 322 (D3/R6, *this coin illustrated*). Very rare. Attractive, well-struck and lightly toned. Tiny chip on reverse edge, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractionsex M&M Numismatics (USA) I, 7 December 1997, 52 and Münzen und Medailen FPL 602, November-December 1996, 30.

Another curious coin! At a time when most states had phased out silver coins valued at less than a *hemidrachm*, here we have Syracuse producing *trichalka* in silver!



195.

Tauromenion. Circa 275-216/2 BC. Litra (Silver, 10 mm, 0.87 g, 2 h). Bucranium. Rev. TAY-[P•]M Bunch of grapes. Buceti - (*do note that Buceti 6, a litra dated to 344-338 is clearly a modern forgery*). SNG ANS 1124. SNG Copenhagen 933. SNG Lockett 1029 (*same dies*). Very rare. A lovely, sharply struck and toned example. Extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 549, November-December 1991, 9, from the collections of Arthur Colgate, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 903, and the British Museum, Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1264 (bought by Baldwin's for Colgate against Ratto).



4:1



196.

Uncertain city. Circa 400 BC. Pentonkion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.26 g). Cleaver with a short handle or a clam shell. Rev. 5 pellets. Buceti (Karthago) 103 (*this coin*). Otherwise, *apparently unpublished*. Extremely rare, *probably unique*. Toned and clear. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Everything about this coin's types is fairly clear and understandable: we know it is a pentonkion from the five pellets; and the obverse type, while in some ways uncertain, is probably a kind of cleaver for chopping through large items like a tuna or swordfish, for example. However, where does it come from? Buceti, who seems to be the only person who has ever published this piece, assigned it to "Carthage/Siculo-Punic mint" and dated it to c. 300-280. Both the attribution and the date are impossible: while it could come from a mint like Panormos (Punic Zis), though it probably doesn't, the issuance of a denomination like this is not particularly 'Punic'; and the date is surely at least 100 years too late. It was purchased as being a unique coin from Himera, but why it should be from there is also questionable. The only thing we can be reasonably sure of is that it is Sicilian!



4:1





202



203



211



214



220



221



224



238



236



229



227



232



251



201



258



252



234



270



261

Moesia



197

197.
Istros. Circa 425/410-380/350 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.50 g, 12 h). Two facing male heads side by side, one upright and the other inverted - a *tête-bêche* pair. *Rev.* ΙΣΤΡΙ Sea eagle standing left on dolphin; between them, Ι. AMNG I -. *Creusy 1, 2012, 227 (this coin).* SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb -. A very rare, *perhaps unpublished*, variant. Nicely toned and well-centered. Nearly extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Creusy 1, 1 December 2012, 227.



3:1



Cimmerian Bosphoros



198

198.
Pantikapaion. Circa 390-380 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12.5 mm, 1.44 g, 3 h). Facing lion's scalp. *Rev.* [IIA]NTI Ram's head to right; all within a shallow incuse square. *Frolova XV. MacDonald 25/1. SNG BM Black Sea -. SNG Stancomb 531. Traité 2, 4 pl. CCCLIII, 14.* Attractive and toned. Both sides very slightly off-center, and with a minor die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 59, 17 May 1994, 81, and from the "Continental Collection", Classical Numismatic Group MBS XXIV, 9 December 1992, 224.

While not given a specific pedigree when it came to auction in 1992, its toning and general appearance makes it clear that the "Continental Collection" it came from, which was coyly described as having been formed "before the Great War", must really have been formed prior to 1914..



3:1



199

199.
Phanagoreia. Circa 390 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.04 g, 3 h). Head of one of the Kabeiroi to left, wearing a pilos with a laurel wreath. *Rev.* ΦΑΝΑ Forepart of a bull butting to left, his head facing; behind, grain of barley; all within a circular incuse. *MacDonald, Bo. 24, 77. SNG BM 988.* Rare. Nicely toned and clear. Good very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Phanagoria was Greek colony founded by Ionians from Teos in c. 543 BC, and is on the Taman peninsula in Russia, opposite the Crimea (the eastern shore of the Cimmerian Bosphoros).



3:1



Thrace



3:1



200



200.

Abdera. Circa 530-500 BC. Diobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.72 g). Griffin seated to left, with right paw raised and open jaws. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. May, *Abdera* 27a (A23/P26, *this coin*). Rare. A lovely toned example, struck in good silver. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Schweizerischer Bankverein Basel 17, 27 January 1987, 17 and in the stock of Münzen und Medaillen, Basel, in 1952.

Like Phanagoria (above, lot 199), Abdera was primarily founded by Teians fleeing the Persians in 544 BC (there seem to have been Phoenicians living there beginning in the 7th century, as well as Greeks from Klazomenai, but they were more-or-less expelled by the Thracians). The griffin looking left, Abdera's city badge, is taken from Teos, which had a griffin looking right.



3:1



201



201.

Abdera. Circa 492-473/0 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.58 g, 2 h). Griffin seated to left, with raised right paw and open jaws. *Rev.* Head of an eagle to right; all within incuse square. May, *Abdera* 124, (A104/P102). Very rare. Nicely toned. Unimportant die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions acquired from Monnaies et Médailles 68, 15 April 1986, 201 for 575 CHF and Nomos FPL 2, 1973, 12.



3:1



202



202.

Ainos. Circa 458/7-455/4 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.31 g, 11 h). Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos. *Rev.* A - I Kerykeion; all within an incuse square. May, *Ainos* 65a (*this coin*) = Jameson 1046 (*this coin*). A wonderful and dramatically impressive piece, with a noble head of Hermes; attractively toned and with a fine pedigree. Nearly extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 30 (CHF 6500), and from the collections of R. Jameson, 1046, and Consul Weber, Hirsch 21, 1908, 859.

When this coin was sold in MM's November/December FPL 373, it went for a price that in many ways, and especially in today's terms, was positively supernatural! But then everything in that list, which included no fewer than 90 Greek fractions, went for astounding prices: this sold for CHF 6500. Of course, just a few months later Bank Leu and MM held the Kunstfreund sale, with its world record prices, so you would be right to say that MM's FPL 373 simply reflected the *Zeitgeist* of the time. But, frankly, the quality and beauty of this coin, which had already captivated both the great Hamburg art collector, Consul Eduard F. Weber, and the great Parisian collector, Robert Jameson, is so outstanding that the price of 50-years-ago is perfectly understandable!



203

203.

Ainos. Circa 427/6-425/4 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.30 g, 8 h). Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos. *Rev.* AIN Goat standing to right; to right, vine tendril; all within shallow incuse. Dewing 1270 (same dies = May 198a). May, Ainos 198b (A114/P137, this coin). Well-centered, attractively toned and very pleasant. About extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 57, 25 May 1993, 52, and Glendining & Co., 9 March 1931, 1016.



3:1



204

204.

Ainos. Circa 421/0-419/8 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.30 g, 3 h). Head of Hermes to left, wearing petasos. *Rev.* AINI Bull standing to left, his head turned back to right to lick his left hind hoof; all within an incuse square. May, Ainos 227-228 var. Very rare. A beautifully toned and well-centered coin with a superb head of Hermes. Nearly extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the Pflieger Collection, Vinchon 13 April 1985, 245.



3:1



205

205.

Ainos. Circa 402/1-400/399 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.30 g, 9 h). Head of Hermes facing, wearing petasos and with his head turned very slightly to his right. *Rev.* AINI Goat standing right, his forelegs close together; to right, barley grain; all within an incuse square. De Nanteuil 713 = May, Ainos 336 (A210/P225, this coin). An elegant and nicely toned coin of great charm. About extremely fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of Olga H. Knopke, Glendining & Co. 10 December 1986, 117, H. de Nanteuil, Hess-Leu 24, 16 April 1964, 104 and that of J. Bougerol, Bourgey 7 June 1909, 185.

As compared to the earlier profile heads of Hermes at Ainos, the facing heads can, when well-executed like this one, show considerably more emotional power. While this Hermes has long curly hair falling down around the sides of his head, he is nevertheless a very masculine looking god. In fact, he is rather reminiscent of the proud aristocrats one sees in 15th century Renaissance paintings from Florence! To have such a fine head on such a small coin shows how masterful the die engravers at Ainos could be.



3:1





3:1



206

**206.**

Chersonesos. Circa 386-338 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.37 g). Forepart of a lion to right, his head turned back to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square containing two raised and two sunken squares; pellet in each of the sunken squares. Unpublished save for this type's appearances in auctions. A lovely toned example. Extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 22.

This is actually a very scarce denomination; the associated hemidrachms are, on the contrary, extremely common. Oddly enough, while diobols or quarter-sigloi of this type have been known for some time, they have never been properly published.



3:1



207

**207.**

Dikaia. Circa 480-450 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.81 g, 10 h). Rooster moving to right. *Rev.* Head of bearded Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress; all in shallow incuse square. Jameson 1056 = May, *Dikaia-By-Abdera*, 37 (A31/P31) = Schönert-Geiss, *Bisanthe*, 55 (*this coin*, apparently found near Abdera). Toned and well-centered. Some striking flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Robert Jameson.



3:1



208

**208.**

Maroneia. Circa 398/7-386/5 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.70 g, 12 h). Gorgoneion facing. *Rev.* M-A-P Bunch of grapes with tendril; all within incuse square. Schönert-Geiss 355 (V2/R2). Boldly struck and well-centered; struck on an oblong flan with a dark patina as found. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November-December 1987, 60 and Giessener Münzhandlung 36, 8 April 1987, 55.



209

209.

Mesembria. Mid-late 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.52 g). Head of a warrior facing, wearing a Corinthian helmet. Rev. Irregular quadripartite incuse square. SNG BM 265. SNG Stancomb 217. A curious little coin, struck on a flan designed to emphasize the helmet on the obverse. Toned. Some surface roughness, *otherwise, good very fine.* 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 5, 5 October 1988, 35.



3:1



Islands off Thrace



210

210.

Samothrace. Circa 500-465 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.29 g). Head of a bearded Kabiros to right wearing an *alopekis* cap. Rev. Oblong irregular incuse. W. Schwabacher, *Kiourpet*, 7 and pl. XI, 7. Ibid, *Cabiri*, pl. XII, 2-3. Very rare. With a miniature 'portrait' of surprisingly fine quality for such a tiny coin. Very attractively toned. Nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 602, November/December 1996, 104 and from the collection of T. Voltz, Auctiones 25, 19 June 1995, 1094 (identified wrongly in both cases as being an unpublished and unique coin from the Auriol find!).



3:1



211

211.

Samothrace. Circa 500-465 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12.5 mm, 1.95 g). Sphinx crouching left, wearing a 'cap' with a plume; she raises her right forepaw and, with her left hindpaw, scratches her side; border of dots. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Gérin A2.j (*this coin*). Jameson 2442 (*same dies*). W. Schwabacher, *Kiourpet*, 2 and pl. XI, 2a-b. Rare, well-centered, toned and most attractive. Extremely fine. 5000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 36, 7 May 1985, 92 and Hess Leu 24, 16 April 1964, 106, and from the Kiourpet (Chora) Hoard of 1930 (IGCH 696).



3:1







212

212.

Samothrace. Circa 500-465 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.97 g). Sphinx crouching left, wearing a 'cap' with a plume; she raises her right forepaw and, with her left hindpaw, scratches her side; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Gérin A4.1 (*this coin*). W. Schwabacher, *Kiourpet*, 4 and pl. XI, 4a-d. SNG Lockett 1210. Rare. Nicely toned and well-centered. Nearly extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Spink's in London, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 146 and from the Kiourpet (Chora) Hoard of 1930 (IGCH 696).



3:1



213

213.

Samothrace. Circa 500-465 BC. Obol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.55 g). Forepart of sphinx to right; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Gérin A5 (*same dies*). W. Schwabacher, *Kiourpet*, 5 and pl. XI, a-b. Rare. Toned and attractive. Obverse very slightly off-center. Nearly extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November-December 1987, 65 and from the Kiourpet (Chora) Hoard of 1930 (IGCH 696).



3:1



214

214.

Samothrace. Circa 460 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.04 g). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet, wearing a pearl necklace and with her long hair tied in a pony tail at the back; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. W. Schwabacher, *Kiourpet*, 6 and pl. XI, 6a-b. A very rare, very attractive and beautifully toned coin with a perfectly centered obverse. Some old scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 72 (as Aineia) and from the Kiourpet (Chora) Hoard of 1930 (IGCH 696).

While Schwabacher made a good case for attributing this coin to Samothrace (the helmeted head of Athena is well-known from Samothrace's Hellenistic coinage), some others have suggested that it really ought to be from Aineia and be a head of Aineas (the Latin Aeneas). It is true that Aineas's head does appear there, and it is wearing a Corinthian helmet, but it is also *invariably bearded and does not have his hair falling down the back of his neck in a pony tail*. The head of this coin is Athena's and, so, we can confidently restore her to Samothrace.



3:1





3:1



215



215.

Thasos. Circa 480-463 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.58 g). Two dolphins above one another in opposite directions, the upper to right and the lower to left; above, pellet. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes*, 9. Clear, well-centered and nicely toned. Extremely fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg.

Thasos is well-known for its immense series of staters, with satyrs and nymphs, its Classical tetradrachms, and the enormous numbers of later Hellenistic tetradrachms with Dionysos and Herakles (and their imitations). But the island, thanks to rich silver mines, also produced great numbers of fractional silver coins, which were used over a wide area of northern Greece (including present-day Greece, Northern Macedonia, Bulgaria and Turkey). The types used are often, as here and in the following lots, both attractive and well-made.



4:1



216



216.

Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.31 g, 6 h). Head of nymph to left, wearing a disc earring and with her hair bound up with a taenia. *Rev.* ΘΑ-Σ Dolphin swimming to left; all within incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 13. SNG Copenhagen 1035. Rare. Toned and struck from well made dies. Surfaces slightly rough, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 22, 16 June 1992, 172.



3:1



217



217.

Thasos. Circa 411-340 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.87 g, 2 h). Satyr kneeling to right, his balding head turned 3/4 facing to his right, holding a kantharos in his right hand and resting his left on his waist. *Rev.* ΘΑΣ-ΙΩ[N] Volute krater with tall handles. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 26. Very attractively toned. About extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg, ex Auctiones 6, 30 September 1976, 85.



218

218.

Thasos. Circa 411-340 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.81 g, 12 h). Bald satyr kneeling to left, holding a kantharos in his right hand and resting his left on his hip. *Rev.* ΘΑΣ-ΙΩΝ Volute krater with tall handles. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 27. Beautifully toned, struck in high relief and with a wonderfully engraved satyr. Obverse struck very slightly off-center, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and that of Leo Mildenberg, ex Schulman 5 June 1961, 25.



3:1



219

219.

Thasos. Circa 380 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.85 g, 7 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to left, wearing ivy wreath with berries at his forehead. *Rev.* ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Herakles, wearing lion's skin headdress and short hunting chiton, kneeling right, shooting his bow; to right, under Herakles' right arm, bunch of grapes. West - (*but cf. the earlier gold issue, West 3*). Very rare, and probably unpublished. Well-struck, clear and of good style. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the A. Ghertsos collection, Münzen und Medailen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 23.



3:1



220

220.

Thasos. Circa 370 BC. Hemidrachm or diobol(?) (Silver, 13 mm, 1.53 g, 6 h). Janiform head of two satyrs, each bearded, bald-headed and with an animal ear. *Rev.* Θ-Α-Σ-Ι Two volute kraters shown vertically in a *tête-bêche* position; all within an incuse square. Dewing 1328. Franke/Marathaki 9. Le Rider 25. SNG Lockett 1233. West 61. Well-centered and attractively toned. Somewhat rough surfaces under the toning, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Monnaies et Médailles 64, 30 January 1984, 68 and Münzen und Medailen FPL 220, March 1962, 28.



3:1





3:1



Kings of Thrace



221



221.

The Odrysians. Kotys I, circa 383-359 BC. Trihemionobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.87 g, 3 h). Bearded head of Kotys I to left. *Rev.* K - O Two-handled cup; in the lower right field, ivy leaf. HGC 3.2, 1696. Topalov 21.1. Toned and attractive. Minor marks and surface roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



Thraco-Macedonian Tribes



222



222.

Ichnai. Circa 485-470 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.06 g). Bull kneeling right, head turned back to left; above, to right and below, pellet. *Rev.* Wheel of four spokes within a small incuse square. Topalov -. HPM 10 and pl. IV, 11 var. SNG ANS 942 var. A very pleasing coin with a sharply struck obverse. Dark patina as found. Some minor marks and roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica F, 17 April 1996, 1183.



3:1



223



223.

Mygdones or Krestones. Circa 490-485 BC. 1/8 Stater (Silver, 12.5 mm, 0.92 g). Goat kneeling right on pelletated ground line, his head turned back to left; above and to right, pellet. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 59 ff. (*as Aigai*). SNG Copenhagen 31. A beautiful, toned example, struck in high relief. Good extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



224

224.

Orreskioi. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.00 g). Bearded centaur in the 'running-kneeling' posture to right, his head turned back to left to look at a kantharos held in his right hand. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III, p. 134, 6 and pl. XXVI, 3 = HPM p. 38, 2 (*ascribed to the Letaioi*). Extremely rare. A beautiful example, well-struck in high relief and nicely toned. Nearly extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 148 and from the collection of Leo Mildenberg.



3:1



225

225.

Orreskioi. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.48 g). Forepart of a bull charging to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III, p. 90, 11 and pl. XVIII, 18. HGC 3, 1, 321. Very rare. Well-struck, sharp and clear. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Tkalec, 26 March 1991, 57.



4:1



226

226.

Orreskioi. Circa 480-465 BC. Diobol (Silver, 14 mm, 0.98 g). Calf kneeling to right on ground line; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG pl. 18, 8. SNG ANS 985 (*same dies*). Lightly toned, bold and attractive. About extremely fine. 275

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 549, November-December 1991, 22.



3:1



Thraco-Macedonian Region



3:1



227



227.

Uncertain mint. Circa 500-450 BC. Hekte or Sixth Stater (Silver, 12 mm, 1.94 g). Forepart of bridled horse running to right, the mane atop his head tied into an ornamental knot. *Rev.* Ram kneeling to right on double ground line, his head turned back to left. HPM pl. III, 25. SNG ANS 995. Tzamalís 47. Weber 2328. Very rare. Struck from elegantly engraved dies of very fine style. Grey patina as found. Extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. Ghertsos, Monnaies et Médailles 73, 17 October 1988, 77 (there acquired for the present collector by Alan Walker of Bank Leu).

The attribution of the uncertain coins of the Thrace-Macedonian region is fraught with uncertainty: were they issued by tribes, by mints, or by both? In any case, even if we do not know who, precisely, had it struck, it is still a wonderful coin! The one thing we can be sure about is that the way the horse's mane is decorated means that the basic design is Persian.



4:1



228



228.

Uncertain mint. Circa 500-450 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.39 g). Head of a bearded satyr to right, with an animal ear and a blunt nose. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. *Apparently unpublished save for its auction appearance, but for another piece from the same dies (?), see CNG e299, 2013, 146.* Extremely rare. Bold and impressive, attractively toned as found. Minor die break on the obverse, otherwise, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 12, 1 October 1996, 68 (but as coming from an uncertain mint in Asia Minor).

Northern Greece or Asia Minor? We have attributed this piece to the Thraco-Macedonian region because the satyr/silen imagery on coins was particularly common there, rather than in Asia.

Macedon



229

229.
Aige in Pallene. 500-480 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 10 mm, 1.60 g). Forepart of a goat to left, with horn, long beard and his head turned back to right. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. *Apparently unpublished*, but see Bank Leu 33, 1983, 278 (*this coin*, ascribed to "Aigai?"). Pleasing, attractive, well-struck and toned. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 33, 3 May 1983, 278 and Hess-Leu [11], 24 March 1959, 143.

There is a big problem with anepigraphic ancient Greek silver coins of the late 6th and 5th centuries BC, which bear goats as their primary type. Not only are there quite a number of coin-issuing cities that have the name *Goat Town* (Aigai and its variants: among other places they are in central Macedonia, on the Chalkidike, in Achaea, in Aeolis, in Cilicia, et al.), but other places and peoples used the goat as a coin type as well. Thus, coins that were confidently ascribed to a specific Aigai beginning in the late 19th century, have now been placed elsewhere. The bulk of types from Northern Greece are now assigned to tribal groups (the Mygdones and Krestones for example), but others, as those here, have been reattributed thanks to the evidence of findspots. Thus, the city of Aige in the Chalkidike has recently been assigned a number of coins that were previously considered to either be of uncertain origin or were located elsewhere; this is thanks solely to the clear evidence of recorded provenience.



3:1



3:1



230

230.
Aige in Pallene. 500-480 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.91 g). Male goat kneeling to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 66 (Aegae). Sheedy, Non Parian Group 3. SNG Copenhagen 25 (Aegae). Toned. Surface roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired as being from Paros, ex Numismatica Ars Classica F, 17 April 1996, 1241.



231

231.
Aige in Pallene. Circa 450 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.32 g). Goat's head to right. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Cf. AMNG p. 138, 24, Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 110, 180 and SNG Oxford 2232 (*all as obols*). See also the very similar piece that appeared as lot 633 of *Obolos 16* in 2020. Very rare. With a rather rude looking goat's head. Dark patina as found. Very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Traditionally ascribed to Aigai ("Aegae") in Macedonia, the attribution of coins like this are now rather in flux, but it seems best to attribute them to Aige, as here.



4:1





3:1



232

**232.**

Akanthos. Circa 478-465 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.40 g). Head and neck of lioness seen from above; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square with granulated surfaces. BMFA 525. Klein 29. SNG ANS 27-29. Tselekas, Period C, TR111e (OTR79/RTR102, *this coin*). A very attractive, sharply struck and toned example. *Very probably the best known example of this type!* Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 42, 12 May 1987, 176.



4:1



233

**233.**

Akanthos. Circa 430-380 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.30 g). Head of bull right; the folds of the skin of the neck indicated by striations; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square with granulated surfaces. SNG ANS 51 (*same dies*). SNG Ashmolean 2221. SNG Lockett 1291. Tselekas, Period F, TR149i (OTR109/RTR140, *this coin*). A pleasing, toned example. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Apparuti - Sternberg XIX, 18 November 1987, 116.

The bull's head hemiobols of Akanthos were issued during the 1st quarter of the 5th century. They seem to fall into two stylistic groups: the earlier has the folds of the skin on the bull's neck composed of overlapping dashes, while the later group, of which this is one, has those folds represented by striated lines.



3:1



234

**234.**

Akanthos. Circa 460-430 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.31 g, 9 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with an olive wreath. *Rev.* A-K / A-N (*the final two letters upside-down and retrograde - boustrophedon*) within the four granulated quarters of an incuse square. AMNG III/2, 39 (*same dies*) = De Luynes 1544 (*same dies*). Pozzi 734 = Pozzi (Boutin) 1494. Tselekas, Period E, D51a (OD42/RD43, *this coin*). A wonderful coin of a beautiful and refined Classical style. Lightly toned. Minor die fault on the obverse, otherwise, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 8, 9-10 October 1991, 52.





3:1



235

**235.**

Amphipolis. 370/69 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 13 mm, 1.75 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* AMΦ-ΠΙΟ-ΛΙΤ-ΕΩΝ Raised square frame surrounding a race torch with flames burning to the left; all within a very shallow incuse square. Lorber 65w (*this coin*). SNG ANS 81 (*same dies*). SNG Fitzwilliam 1903 (*same dies*). Of fine style, nicely centered. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex G. Hirsch Nachf. 159, 21 September 1988, 185.

The "portrait" on the obverse of this coin, while meant to be a god, shows him as more of a decent, handsome young man who seems to lack any great numinous power - compare him to the noble and serene head of Athena in the previous lot.



4:1



236

**236.**

Amphipolis. Circa 370-357 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.49 g, 9 h). Male head to right (Apollo?), wearing taenia. *Rev.* A-M / Φ-I Perch (?) swimming downwards to right; all in a linear square within a shallow incuse square. Lorber 76e (*this coin*). SNG ANS 83 (*same dies*). *Traité* II, 4 1109 and pl. CCCXXI, 9 (*same dies*). Rare. A coin of elegance and charm, nicely toned. Some minor marks. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 6, 30 September 1976, 91, Münzen und Medaillen FPL 319, January 1971, 13 and from the collection of P. M. Proschowsky, Rasmussen 245, 10 March 1970, 530.

The first known modern owner of this coin was Paul Proschowsky (1893-1968), a great Danish collector of ancient coins, who was an engineer who, among other things, was involved with crystal glazes (he was a technical director at Royal Copenhagen, 1918-1925).



4:1



237

**237.**

Argilos. Circa 495-478/7 BC. 1/32 Stater (Silver, 7 mm, 0.37 g). Forepart of Pegasos to right, with curved wing; all within a border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. HGC 3.1, 481. Liampi 55 (O47/R45). Attractively toned and boldly struck. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Triton XV, 4 January 2012, 1106.



238 6:1



227 6:1



3:1



238

**238.**

Bottiaians of Bottike. Circa 500-475 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.84 g), Kalindoia. Jugate heads to right of Europa, her hair bound in a taenia, wearing a disc earring and a pearl necklace, and a bull. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. HGC 3, 1, 344. HPM p. 68, 4 and pl. VI, 8. Tzamalís 14. Very rare. Very well-struck, attractive and with a head of Europa of fine Archaic style. Some slight deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This is quite a remarkable coin, in a mythically-related way. Here we have Europa, presumably calm and content, despite having been abducted from her native Crete by Zeus in the form of a bull, who, in fact, is next to her. Her calmness may be explained by her family history: she was both Phoenician and Argive (!), from a family descended from Io, a nymph who was also loved by Zeus, but one he transformed into a heifer. Complicated, isn't it!



4:1



239

**239.**

Bottiaians of Bottike. Circa 500-475 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.30 g), Kalindoia. Janiform superimposed heads of Europa to right, her hair bound in a taenia, wearing a disc earring and a pearl necklace, and her bull to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. HGC 3, 1 -. HPM -. SNG ANS -. *Unpublished?*. Extremely rare, *if not unique*. A fascinating little coin, well-struck and clear. Some minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This coin, with the prominent female head, which almost masks the seemingly shy bull's head peeping out from behind, is remarkably endearing!



4:1



240

**240.**

Chalkidian League. Olynthos. Circa 425-420 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.30 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left; border of dots. *Rev.* XAA - KI Tripod; all within incuse square. Robinson & Clement Group C, a-e and pl. II, 6. Very well-centered, sharply struck and nicely toned. Some minor traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



241

241.

Chalkidian League. Olynthos. Circa 400 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.44 g, 12 h), this coin is commonly ascribed to a city named Trieros, or a tribe called the Trieres, but see the note below for the attribution and the denomination. Laureate head of Apollo to left; border of dots. *Rev.* T-P/I-E Laurel branch within a plain square linear border; all within a shallow incuse square. HGC 3, I, 507 var. Cf. Psoma, *Monnaies* pp. 103 ff. and p. 103, 6472 (*same dies?*). Cf. Robinson-Clement Type 2 (*Trieros*). A very rare variant. An unusually attractive example, nicely toned and of fine style. Some roughness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 125



4:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

While this is a small coin, it has a large number of mysteries that surround it! The first concerns its mint: for long it was thought to have been issued in an otherwise unknown Macedonian city named *Trieros*, but this city seems not to exist! In fact, the letters on the reverse, normally TPIH but here TPIE, indicate a denomination, generally believed to be a *trihemiobol*; furthermore, the coin has been re-attributed to Olynthos, capital of the Chalkidian League (especially since coins of this type have been found there - fractions tend not to travel far from their mint). This brings us to a second problem: this coin weighs 0.44 g, and all the other known examples are around this weight too; but what kind of standard results in a coin of *one-and-a-half obols* weighing only 0.44 g?? The only possible explanation must be that this coin was officially over-valued for local/regional use; since it had a much greater value at home it would not circulate elsewhere. Do see Psoma's article for an exhaustive and correct explanation. Finally, why τριε instead of τριη? The simple answer must be that the die engraver cut the inscription in his own dialect and not the one meant to be on the coin!!



242

242.

Dikaia. Circa 480-450 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 12.5 mm, 1.06 g, 6 h). ΔΙ-K-A Bull standing to right. *Rev.* Octopus in shallow incuse square. AMNG III/2, 59, 9 and pl. XIII, 25 (*same dies*). Schönert-Geiss, *BDS - Traité* II, 1, 1592 and pl. LI, 5. Very rare. Clear, well-centered and toned. Minor marks and the usual die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 750



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. Ghertsos, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November-December 1989, 34.



3:1



243

**243.**

Eion. Circa 460-400 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.88 g). Goose standing to right, his head turned back to left; above, lizard moving downwards to left; below, N; border dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. BMC 20. HPM 21. Somewhat scarce with N. Clear, sharp and lightly toned. About extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



244

**244.**

Eion. Circa 460-400 BC. Tritetartemorion (Silver, 10 mm, 0.41 g). Two geese standing to right; above, scallop shell; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. HPM 23 and pl. IX, 23-24 (*but with an ivy leaf instead of a scallop shell on the obverse*). Clear and with a dark patina as found. Two flan cracks, *otherwise*, very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



245

**245.**

Eion. Circa 460-400 BC. Hemionbol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.27 g). Goose standing right, its head turned back to left; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. *Unpublished*, except for auction appearances. Very rare. Beautifully centered and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 42, 12 May 1987, 178.



6:1

246.

Kapsa. Mid 4th century BC. Tritetartemoron (Silver, 9 mm, 0.51 g, 5 h). Head of a bearded man (*Philip II of Macedon*!) to right, wearing a petasos tied on under his chin and behind his head. Rev. K - A Bunch of grapes on stem with a leaf to right. McClean 7312 and pl. 248, 11 (*same dies*). *Extremely rare.* A remarkable coin, struck from dies engraved by an exceptionally talented artist. Nicely toned and certainly the best known example. About extremely fine. 2000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. Ghertsos, Bank Leu 45, 26 May 1988, 108.

Why should a portrait of a king turn up on a silver fraction of an obscure Macedonian city? Why is this not simply a head of Hermes as Grose thought it was when the McClean catalogue was written? The main reason is that this head is clearly an actual individual with the features of a human and not a god. We know that his miniature portrait did appear on some of his earlier tetradrachms and this piece is like them. But why Kapsa? Probably because some wealthy citizen of that city was a partisan of Philip II's and decided to donate an issue of fractions bearing his hero's portrait.



4:1



247

**247.**

Mende. Circa 510-480 BC. Tritartemoron (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.47 g). Head of an ass to right, pellet on his neck; border of dots. *Rev.* Millsail incuse square, divided into four raised and four sunken compartments. Bérend, *Réflexions* p. 30, 16 and pl. 2, 16 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 307. Well-struck and toned. Remains of corrosion, otherwise, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Leo Mildeberg.



4:1



248

**248.**

Mende. Circa 440-423 BC. Tritartemoron (Silver, 7 mm, 0.59 g, 8 h). Forepart of an ass to right; border of dots. *Rev.* Kantharos within an incuse square. Bérend, *Réflexions* p. 29, 15 and pl. 2, 15 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 367. Clear and nicely toned. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Bank Leu in the late 1970s (inventory IA 10859), ex Myers 9, 5 December 1974, 61.



3:1



249

**249.**

Mende. early 4th century BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.93 g, 3 h). Youthful head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath. *Rev.* MENA - AIQN Wide-mouthed amphora with high handles. SNG ANS 377-378. SNG Copenhagen 216. Apparently very uncommon. Well-struck in high relief and with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



250

250.

Neapolis. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.92 g). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Rosen 381. SNG ANS 423. *Traité* II, 1, 1742. Weber 1806. With a powerful and frightening head of a gorgon, nicely toned. Slightly rough surfaces as usual, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Sternberg XIV, 24 May 1984, 62 and Monnaies et Médailles XXVIII, 19 June 1964, 105.



4:1



251

251.

Potidaia. Circa 432-430 BC. Diobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.99 g, 9 h). Π Horse walking to right. Rev. Δ (= Διόβολον) in a shallow incuse square. AMNG -. McClean -. *Münzen und Medaillen* FPL 395, November/December 1977, 26 (*same dies?*, but ascribed with no certainty to *Perdikkas II*). SNG ANS -. SNG Copenhagen -. *For another example, but with a recut obverse die, see Obolos 21, 2022, 291.* For the definitive attribution to Potidaia see, Kagan, *Stopping and Starting...*, p. 12 and fig. 18. Extremely rare. Clear and lightly toned. Surfaces very slightly rough, *otherwise*, good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Spink, London, in the 1990s.

The only other example of this type known is the one that appeared with M&M in 1977, where it was attributed, with no certainty, to *Perdikkas II* of Macedon. Another comparable piece is the one that appeared in early 2022 in *Obolos 21*, which was there identified as being from an uncertain Macedonian mint: its reverse was the same, simply the denominational mark Δ (almost certainly from the same die as our example); while the obverse was apparently only similar, with a horse and two globules (i.e., = Δ = Διόβολον). However, close examination shows the the globule under the horse is recut over the letter Π and, in fact, the die is the same as ours! We can now be quite sure that this coin was struck by Potidaia thanks to the recent study by Jonathan Kagan in *RBN CLXVIII*. For an earlier example of a Δ used as a denominational mark, see the Corinthian diobol below, lot 347.



4:1





3:1



252

**252.**

Sermyle. Circa 500 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.95 g). Horse prancing to left on a base ornamented with a line of dots; above horse's back, pellet; below horse, spiral with a dot at the center. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 728. Very rare. Beautifully toned and struck, a lovely coin. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



253

**253.**

Skione. Circa 510-470 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.95 g). Head of a lion to right, with open mouth and protruding tongue. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Skioni 37 (E26/O29, but these dies seem unrecorded). Nearly extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the A. Ghertsos collection, Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 30 (as Akanthos).



3:1



254

**254.**

Skione. Circa 470-421 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.42 g, 6 h). Head of youthful Protesilaos to right, wearing tainia. *Rev.* ΣΚ-Ι/Ω Bunch of grapes; all within shallow incuse square. McClean 3170. Skioni 91a (E68/O65, this coin). Very attractively toned, of good style and in high relief. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. Ghertsos, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November-December 1989, 40.





4:1



3:1



3:1



255



255.

Skione. Circa 424 BC. Obol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.47 g, 8 h). Head of youthful Protesilaos to right, wearing tainia. Rev. [Σ-K-I] Corinthian helmet to right; all within shallow incuse square. Skioni 123τ (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 4, 1022 = pl. CCCXVII, 17 (*same dies*). Clear and toned. Very fine. 100

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of Leo Mildenberg and C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 650.



256



256.

Skione. Circa 405/403 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.74 g, 2 h), Thraco-macedonian standard. Youthful male head to right, wearing taenia. Rev. ΣΚΙΩ-ΝΑΙΩΝ Corinthian helmet to right; all within a shallow circular incuse. SNG ANS 713. *Traité* II, 4, 1024 and pl. CCCXVII, 19 (*same dies*). For the date of this issue, see, Kagan. *Stopping and Starting Coinage...*, **RBN CLXVIII**, 2022, p. 11 and fig. 16. Rare. Clear and well-centered. Reverse with uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the Collection "sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 36, 21 April 1986, 197.



257

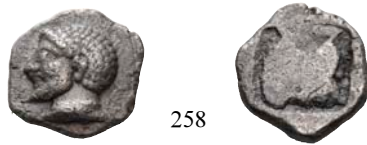


257.

"Stagira". Circa 520-489 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.25 g). At the center, large pellet within a circle; around, to left, right and below, rose; above, horse protome to left. Rev. Floral ornament with twelve petals or leaves; all within an incuse square. HPM, p. 233, 15 (*but heavier*) and pl. XVI, 39 (*stater*). *Traité* II, 1, 1853 (*triobol*). For examples of the same weight, see: M&M 73, 1988, 78 = M&M FPL 603, Christmas 1998, 22; M&M DE 9, 2001, 119; and NAC 126, 2021, 73 = Tkalec 2011, 15 (*all three from the same dies*). Very rare. Well-struck and toned. Obverse struck off-center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This coin is attributed to "Stagira" because that mint had an extensive series of "rose" coins - staters and fractions - that utilised a boar, or the forepart of a boar, as a mint signature. It is, however, most unlikely that this coin was struck by Stagira; the horse forepart symbol must indicate a different striking authority, especially since there are others with a ram's head, a lion's head, two dolphins or a bearded male head. What we probably have is a league of neighbouring cities striking a common coinage, with the differing symbols acting as city badges. While it might be suggested that all the coins were struck at a common mint, the differing *styles* of the roses makes it certain that they were all struck at separate mints.



258

258.

"Stagira". Circa 520-489 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.86 g). Male head to left, with a sharp, pointed beard and curly hair, possibly bound with a tainia. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Cf. HPM, p. 134, 21a and pl. XVI, 54 (*obverse to right, but struck from the same reverse die*). Extremely rare. With a powerful and very skillfully engraved male head on the obverse. Toned as found. Some slight roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Medailles 88, 1999, 130.

This coin has been placed under "Stagira" because of its close affinity to the staters of the so-called "Rose of Pangaion" type, which bear an identical male head along with roses on their obverses. Those staters have been linked to obols, bearing the same male head as that on the staters (but to the right), which is, nevertheless, stylistically the same as the head found on the present coin (in fact, this piece was struck from the same reverse die as one of those obols, thus proving they are all from the same mint). What is certain is that the "male head" pieces, while related to "boar" coins from Stagira, were not struck there.



3:1



259

259.

Terone. Circa 490-460 BC. Diobol (?) (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.90 g). Oinochoe with handle to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Hardwick - (*for an anepigraphic twelfth-stater weighing 1.30 g, see pl. 29, 7*). For comparable pieces, see: Berk BBS 209, 2019, 195 (0.95 g, *but handle on the left*); G. Hirsch Nachf. 293, 2013, 2166 (1.13 g); Roma e2, 2013, 139 (1.07 g, *but oddly termed a tetrobol and given the wrong references*); CNG e258, 2011, 74 (1.01 g, *termed a 1/12 stater*). An attractive and clear little coin, nicely toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 461, November/December 1983, 20.

Is this coin from Terone? The types say yes but the weight says no: it is not a fractional stater (it would have to be a 5/96, which is absurd), and while the weight would be vaguely right for a diobol, Terone did not issue any, at least according to Hardwick. But since the fabric is Macedonian, what else can it be?



3:1



260

260.

Terone. Circa 424-422 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.27 g). T-E Oinochoe to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. Hardwick Group IV, 14. HGC 3.1, 702 and SNG ANS 755 (*but all as hemiobols*). A rare denomination. Well-centered. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1





3:1



4:1



4:1



261



261.

Terone (?). Circa 400 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.48 g, 7 h). Oinochoe with handle on left and with bands of fluting decorating its upper and lower thirds; border of dots. Rev. Kantharos with tall handles; in the lower left field, +; all within a shallow incuse square. Apparently unpublished except for its appearance in *Bank Leu 48 in 1989*. Of great rarity, possibly unique. Boldly struck and with attractive toning. Slight surface roughness, otherwise, about extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of A. Ghertsos, Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 127.

While it seems likely that this coin was minted by Terone, there is no legend on the coin telling us so. We just have the curious cross symbol on the reverse, which is of little help. It is true that an oinochoe - a wine pouring vessel - is the characteristic type for Terone, but the usual version found there is an undecorated, plain-sided one, while this piece has partially fluted sides, clearly suggesting that it was made of metal rather than pottery (in Hardwick's study of the 5th and 4th century coinage of Terone there is no oinochoe like this). The only comparable coin is a tetartemorion that appeared, attributed to "Terone ?" in CNG e352, 2015, as lot 59: it has basically the same obverse, the oinochoe's handle is, however, on the right, but the reverse has the forepart of a goat; again without inscription. The CNG cataloguer suggested that it might be an imitative issue; presumably minted by a nearby town. In any case, given how well-made this coin is, it simply has to be a regular, official issue.



262



262.

Tragilos. Circa 450-400 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.23 g, 8 h). Bunch of grapes. Rev. T-P-A-I (retrograde from the bottom left) Quadripartite incuse square with a letter in each quarter. SNG Copenhagen 447 var. (legend arrangement). Sharply struck and attractive with grey toning. Crystallised, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 516, November-December 1988, 39.



263



263.

Uncertain mint. early to mid 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 13 mm, 0.60 g). Crab. Rev. Irregular incuse square. HPM pl. XV, 16. Tzamalis 5. Rare. Very sharply struck and beautifully toned. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 34.

Often attributed to Kos, the fact that coins of this type are commonly found in Macedonia makes it much more likely that it comes from a mint in that area.



264

264.

Uncertain mint. Early to mid 5th century BC. Diobol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.31 g). Head of a horse to right, with a prominent mane. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. *Apparently unpublished*, but see: Münzen und Medaillen FPL 451, January 1983, 14 (*uncertain Macedonian mint*); Helios 6, 2011, 399 (*Sermylia ?*); Numismatica Ars Classica 54, 2010, (*Maroneia ?*); Numismatica Ars Classica 82, *Falm Collection*, 166 = Hauck & Aufhäuser 12, 1996, 117 = Demeester 100, (*Kyme, Aeolis!*). Very rare. Well-centered, nicely toned and struck in high relief. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



265

265.

Uncertain mint. Circa 420-390 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.42 g). Head of Hermes to right, wearing petasos; border of dots. *Rev.* Shallow incuse square divided into four quarters, each diagonally divided into four compartments. Robinson - Clement 319, a. Cf. *Traité II*, 1, 1512 and pl. XLVII, 14 (*attributed to Alexander I and lacking the internal divisions on the reverse*). Very rare. Well-struck and with a head of Hermes of remarkably fine style. Nearly extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 581, November/December 1994, 37.

While the reverse might just be a particularly elaborate quadripartite incuse square, it may well be more meaningful than that. Like the famous tridrachms of Delphi, which show the coffered ceiling of the Apollo Temple on their reverses, the reverse of this piece might also represent the ceiling of some important building.



4:1



Kings of Macedon



3:1



266



266.

Archelaos, 413-400/399 BC. Triobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.98 g, 6 h), Aigai. Bearded head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* AP-[X] Forepart of wolf right, gnawing a bone; above, club to right. AMNG III 8. SNG ANS 72. SNG Copenhagen 506. Well-struck, well-centered, toned and with types beautifully engraved in high relief. Some uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 538, November-December 1990, 23.



4:1



267



267.

Archelaos, 413-400/399 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.26 g, 12 h), Aigai. Head of youthful Herakles to right, wearing lionskin headdress. *Rev.* A - P Lion's head with open jaws to right; above, club; all within shallow incuse square. HGC 3, 1, 803 (*obol*). SNG Alpha Bank 167-170. Westermarck, *Remarks*, pl. LXIX, 8 = SNG Copenhagen 508 var (*lion's head to left*). M&M FPL 538 (1990) 24 (*same dies*). Struck on a tight flan. Good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



268



268.

Alexander II, 370/69-368/7 BC. 1/10 Tetradrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 0.98 g, 3 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΑΛ-ΕΞ-ΑΝ-ΔΡ Rider (helmeted?), raising his right hand in greeting, on horse walking to right. *Apparently unpublished.* For a contemporary bronze issue, see HGC 3, 1, 836. *Seemingly unique*, a coin of great interest and importance. Corroded and with a small chip, *otherwise*, good fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, once in the BCD Collection, ex Emporium Hamburg 37, 22 May 1997, 28.

This is definitely NOT a coin of either Alexander III or IV: the head of Apollo, despite its condition, is clearly in a rather elegant and stiff style that is closer to the early staters of Philip II than anything later (its verticality is similar to the bronzes attributed to Alexander II - HGC 3, 1, 836). The legend arrangement is also of a type that is uncharacteristic of an issue from the time of Alexander III or later.



269

269.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. 1/10 Tetradrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.28 g, 10 h), struck under Philip III, Amphipolis, 323-315. Head of Apollo to right, wearing taenia. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙ-[[ΠΙ]]-ΟΥ Forepart of a horse to right; below left, ear of grain. Le Rider pl. 46, 33-34 (*same obverse die as 33 and same reverse as 34*). SNG Alpha Bank 327 (*same dies*). Rare. Nicely centered and well-struck with grey surfaces as found. Some roughness and with a lightly struck obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



270

270.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.40 g, 10 h), Pella (?), circa 325-323/2. Head of youthful Herakles in lionskin headdress to right. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Two eagles, both with closed wings, standing facing each other on a thunderbolt; *no symbol*. Price 155. Rare. Attractive, well-struck and lightly toned. Extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 15, 18 September 1985, 77 and Hess-Leu 45, 12 May 1970, 146.



3:1



271

271.

Philip V, 221-179 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 14 mm, 1.97 g, 12 h), Pella, with Ar... as the chief magistrate, c. 188/7-184. Diademed head of Philip V to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club with monogram of AP above and those of ΣΩ and ΠΟ below; all within oak wreath with ties at the left; outside the wreath to left, caduceus (here off the flan). Mammoth, *Philip* 11. McClean 3634. SNG Copenhagen 1230. Very rare. With a fine, older portrait of the king, toned and attractive. Some minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 64, 17 May 2012, 794.



3:1



Northern or Central Greece



3:1



272



272.

Macedonian military issue. Uncertain. Philip V or Perseus, circa 200-170 BC. Drachm (Silver, 15.5 mm, 2.77 g, 11 h), struck under the magistrate Stasion. Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O / ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ Rose with tendril to right; in field to left, club over bow. Ashton, *Coinage*, 297. BMC 182-183. Nicely toned and clear. An interesting imitation of Rhodes struck during the first quarter of the 2nd century BC. Minor scratches, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Coins of Rhodian type like this were struck in Macedonia - and elsewhere - specifically in order to pay mercenaries from Crete (famous for its archers) and the East, who were familiar with Rhodian money.



4:1



273



Macedon or Thessaly

273.

Uncertain. 2nd half of the 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.52 g). Horse grazing to right; border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, Nomos 4, 2011, 1437.6 (*same dies*). Extremely rare, *the second example known*. Traces of old cleaning, now toned over, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

When we published the first known example of this type in 2011 no one actually knew what it was! The use of a free horse as a type pointed both to Macedon and to Thessaly; BCD even went so far to suggest that they were minted in Macedon for use in Thessaly! In any case, here it is!



274



313



284



308



297



302



285



360



310



314



287



280



348



364



332



324



336



355



367



380



374

Thessaly



3:1



274



274.

Thessalian League. Circa 470s-460s BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.98 g, 9 h). Head of bridled horse to right. *Rev.* ΦΕ / ΘΑ Wheat grain with hull; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 1433.1 and BCD Thessaly II, 15 (*same dies*). Franke, 1970, 4 and fig. 5. Sharply struck, toned and most attractive. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 182, August 1958, 29.



3:1



275



275.

Kierion. Circa 400-360 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.43 g, 10 h). Laureate head of Zeus to left, with pointed, rather 'archaic' beard; behind head, thunderbolt. *Rev.* K-I Head of the nymph Arne to right, her hair bound in a sakkos. BCD Thessaly I, 1069 (*this coin*). HGC 4, 674 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 4, 514 = HN² p. 293. Extremely rare and very well preserved. Surfaces slightly porous. Nearly extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Nomos 4, 10 May 2011, 1069.

This astonishingly rare coin has long been thought to bear a head of Poseidon because of the object on the obverse, previously identified as a trident. In fact, as can be seen on this better preserved example, what we have is a rather schematic thunderbolt.



3:1



276



276.

Larissa. Circa 479/475-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.82 g, 3 h). Head of the nymph Larissa to right, her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. *Rev.* ΛΑΡ Jason's sandal to right; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly II, 348.1 (*this coin*). Well-centered. Slightly rough and reverse partially flat struck, *otherwise*, nearly very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton XV, 3 January 2012, 348.1.

The *iota* cited by the BCD cataloguer on the reverse of this coin seems actually not to exist.



277

277.

Larissa. Circa 479/475-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.69 g, 4 h). Head of the nymph Larissa to right, her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙ (*upside-down and retrograde*) Jason's sandal to left; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly II 348.3 (*this coin*). Herrmann, Group Ic and pl. I, 4 (*same reverse die*). Toned, well- struck and attractive. Die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and the BCD Collection, Triton XV, 3 January 2012, 348.3.



278

278.

Larissa. Circa 479/475-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.88 g, 8 h). Head of the nymph Larissa to right, her hair bound with a ribbon and tied at the back. *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙ Jason's sandal to left; above, double axe with head to left; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly I and II - CNG e292, 2012, 4 (*same dies*), *otherwise unpublished*. Extremely rare. Struck on a broad flan and with an especially sharp reverse. Struck from a worn obverse die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



279

279.

Larissa. Circa 479/475-460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.33 g, 12 h). Petasus within border of dots. *Rev.* Λ - Α - Ρ - Ι (*R retrograde*); all within shallow incuse square. Nomos 5, 2011, 151 (*this coin*), *otherwise unpublished* but cf. BCD Thessaly I, 1100 and BCD Thessaly II, 141-142. Clear and struck on a broad flan. Minor flatness. Very fine. 450



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from an English collection, Nomos 5, 25 October 2011, 151.



3:1



280



280.

Larissa. Circa 460-440 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 14 mm, 1.55 g, 10 h). ΣΟ (*retrograde*) Horseman, wearing petasos and chlamys and carrying two spears, riding horse walking to left. Rev. ΛΑ-Ρ / ΙΣΑ (*retrograde*) The nymph Larissa seated to right on a chair, the of which terminates in a swan's head, holding a ball in her raised right hand and holding a hoop with her left. BCD Thessaly II, 360.2 (*same dies*). De Nanteuil 839 (*this coin*). An elegantly designed and attractive coin, nicely toned. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 277, from the collection of H. de Nanteuil, Hess-Leu 28, 5 May 1965, 166, and from the stock of A. Cantoni, Milan, Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1736 (bought for Nanteuil by Spink).



3:1



281



281.

Larissa. Circa 420-400 BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.92 g, 11 h). Free horse trotting to left. Rev. ΛΑΡ - ΙΣΑ The nymph Larissa moving to left, bouncing a ball dropped from her raised right hand, and resting her left at her waist. BCD Thessaly II, 161 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 114 (*same dies*). Lightly toned and attractive attractive. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and the BCD Collection, Triton XV, 3 January 2012, 161, ex Classical Numismatic Group e223, 2 December 2009, 91.



3:1



282



282.

Larissa. Circa 344-337 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.27 g, 12 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and simple necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡ-Ι-Σ-Α / ΙΩΝ Thessalian cavalryman, wearing petasos and chlamys and holding a staff, riding cantering horse to right. BCD Thessaly II, 326 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 134. A lovely, clear coin with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



283

283.

Larissa. Circa 344-337 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.78 g, 8 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and simple necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse grazing to right. BCD Thessaly I, 1163. SNG Copenhagen 135. Rare. Nicely centered, clear and attractive. About extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



284

284.

Metropolis. Early 4th century BC. Trihemionobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.34 g, 11 h). Head of Aphrodite Kastnia facing, turned slightly to left, wearing earring, pearl necklace and with a 'melon' hair style; to left, dove flying upwards; to right, Eros flying upwards to crown her. Rev. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΙΟ - ΑΙΤΩΝ Apollo Musegetes, wearing long robes, walking to right, holding a lyre with his left hand and playing it with his right. BCD Thessaly I, 1205 (*this coin*). BMC 2 = *Traité* IV, 521, pl. CCXC, 10. Moustaka 74. A clear and attractive coin, remarkably well preserved and lightly toned. About extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Nomos 4, 10 May 2011, 1205.



3:1



285

285.

Oitaioi. Circa 360s-340s BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.78 g, 11 h), Herakleia Trachinia. Lion's head to left, with spear in its jaws. Rev. OITA Bow and quiver. BCD Thessaly II, 490 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 177. SNG Munich 125. Valassiadis 4. Weber 2880. Rare. Toned and attractive. Slight roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton XV, 3 January 2012, 490, ex Myers-Adams 6, 6 December 1973, 126.

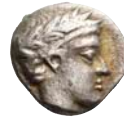


3:1





4:1



286

**286.**

Pagasai. mid 4th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.38 g, 9 h). Laureate head of Apollo Pagasaios to right. *Rev.* Π-A / Γ-A Six-stringed lyre; all within shallow incuse circle. BCD Thessaly I, 1223 (*this coin*), otherwise unpublished. Of great rarity and struck from dies of fine style. Slightly rough, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Nomos 4, 10 May 2011, 1223.



3:1



287

**287.**

Perrhaiboi. Circa 462/1-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.86 g, 3 h). Forepart of wolf to left; border of dots. *Rev.* ΠE Head of a bridled horse to right; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 2011, 1236 (*this coin*). Liampi, 1996, I, III, 6 var. (no monogram on the obverse, but from the same reverse die). Very rare. An attractive piece, with a splendid wolf's head, very similar to the slightly earlier issues of Argos, as BCD Peloponnesos 1008. Some minor reverse flatness, otherwise, about extremely fine. 900

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Nomos 4, 10 May 2011, 1236.



3:1



288

**288.**

Perrhaiboi. Circa 450-430 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 15 mm, 1.34 g, 6 h). Thessalian cavalryman, wearing petasos and chlamys and holding two spears, riding horse walking to left; below horse, altar; border of dots. *Rev.* Π-E-P-A (*retrograde*) Athena (?), draped, seated to left on high-backed chair, holding a crested, Corinthian helmet in both hands and resting her feet on a low foot rest. BCD Thessaly II, 547 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 194. Lightly toned, clear and struck on a broad flan. Good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, Triton XV, 3 January 2012, 457.





3:1



289

**289.**

Pharkadon. Circa 440-400 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.87 g, 9 h). Horse walking to right; border of dots. *Rev.* ΦΑ - Π - ΚΑΔ (*partially upside-down*) Athena standing right, her spear over her left shoulder and her shield resting before her on the ground; all in a shallow incuse square. BCD Thessaly II, 619.2 (*same reverse die*). Jameson 1101 (*this coin*). Pleasantly centered and nicely toned. Reverse slightly rough, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and the collections of L. Mildenberg, R. Jameson and H. C. Hoskier, Hirsch XX, 13 November 1907, 279.



3:1



290

**290.**

Pharsalos. mid 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.93 g, 12 h). Head of Athena to right wearing an Attic helmet adorned with a serpent. *Rev.* Φ-A-R Horse's head to right; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 1279 (*same obverse die*). *Traité* II, 1, 1423 and pl. XLIII, 14. Rare. Very well-centered, attractive and lightly toned. A whisper of doubling on the obverse and a very minor die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Illyria



3:1



291

**291.**

Dyrrhachion. Circa 275-270 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.49 g, 3 h). Head of youthful Herakles to right, wearing a lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* [ΔYP] Pegasos with curved wing flying to right. HGC 3, 1, 39, *otherwise apparently unpublished*. Very rare. Toned. Both sides struck slightly off center and with minor striking faults, *otherwise*, good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, acquired from S. Nazarieff in Geneva on 10 February 1976 (but as Lampsakos).

Akarnania



292



292.

Leukas. Circa 420-380 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.90 g, 11 h). Λ Pegasus, with curved wing, flying to left. Rev. Pegasus, with straight wing, flying to left. BCD Akarnania -, but cf. 182 and NAC 106, 2018, 223 (both somewhat similar diobols). Apparently very rare, nicely toned and very well-struck. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



293



293.

Leukas. Circa 380-350 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.86 g, 10 h). Λ Pegasus flying to right, with outstretched wings. Rev. Pegasus standing to right, with curved wing. BCD Akarnania 215 (this coin). BMC -. SNG Copenhagen -. Very rare. Nicely toned. Obverse very slightly off-center, otherwise, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Münzen und Medaillen DE, 18 October 2007, 215, ex Classical Numismatic Auctions X, 21 March 1990, 41.



3:1



294



294.

Leukas. Circa 375-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.48 g, 1 h). Λ Pegasus, with straight wing, flying to left. Rev. Ornamental trident. BCD -. BMC 144 var. HGC 4, 855. Very rare. Clear and well-centered. Very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





4:1



295

**295.**

Leukas. Circa 350-320 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.67 g, 9 h). Λ Pegasos, with straight wing, flying to left. Rev. Σ Gorgoneion, of late Classical style, facing. *Apparently unpublished save for its previous auction appearance*. BCD Akarnania -. Cf. HGC 4, 851. Very rare. Clear and well-centered. Obverse somewhat corroded, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Roma 4, 30 September 2012, 115.



4:1



296

**296.**

Stratos. Circa 425-400 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.90 g, 12 h). Bearded facing head of the androkephalic, horned, river-god Acheloos, turned very slightly to the left. Rev. $[\Sigma-T]-R-A$ (*partially retrograde*) Head of the nymph Kallirhoe to left, her hair bound up at the back; all within an incuse square. HGC 4, 932 (*same dies*). *Traité* II, 4, 3 and pl. CCLXXI, 3 (*same dies*). Very rare. Nicely toned and with a remarkably expressive and emotional head of Acheloos. Reverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise*, good very fine/fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 115, July 1952, 12.

Western Greece and the Ionian Islands



297

297.

Uncertain, Akarnania. Stratos (?). Circa 450-425 BC. Tri-hemiobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.98 g, 2 h). A *hydria*, a vessel for water, especially at symposia, in the shape termed a *kalpis*. *Rev.* A tall-handled *kantharos* or drinking cup. BCD Boiotia-. *Unpublished*, but for another piece, *from the same dies and once in the BCD Collection*, see Numismatica Ars Classica 133, 2022, 80. *Of great rarity, the second known example.* Lightly toned. Reverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired as being from Korkyra.

In 2011 BCD apparently gave another specimen of this coin to the late Sheikh; at the time he suggested that it might have come from Thebes. Alas, while the weight is right for a Boeotian obol the basic type is not: having a kantharos on the reverse is fine, but having a *kalpis* rather than a Boeotian shield on the obverse is extremely unlikely. In fact, impossible. While the vessel may look like a pitcher, or oenochoe, the shape is slightly wrong and there is no lip: while hydriai and kalpai have a single vertical handle as well as two horizontal ones on the sides, and we only see the vertical handle here, it would be virtually impossible for the ancient engraver to show a side handle. In addition, the shape is closer to that of a kalpis than it is to an oenochoe. One Greek savant suggested that this coin looked vaguely Korkyrean, but the weight is wrong. So, where is it from? Recently, BCD explained that it simply had to come from somewhere in northwestern Greece and made the suggestion that it was the earliest issue of Stratos. While that is not entirely convincing, we have placed it here for want of a better attribution! After all it is surely from the Greek mainland... *somewhere.*



4:1



Lokris



298

298.

Lokris Opuntii. Circa 400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.43 g). Λ (*inverted*) - I The top half of an amphora. *Rev.* Star of eight rays with a central pellet. BCD Lokris-Phokis -. Delbridge p. 158, Hemiobol Group 2, 1a (*this coin, based on BCD's description of this piece, seen on a visit in 2011*). *Apparently unique, and of great interest.* Extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired privately circa 2008.

For reasons now unknown while the Lokrians produced large numbers of obols, they struck only a tiny number of fractions - tritetartemoria (3/4 obols), hemiobols, trihemitetartemoria (3/8 obols) and tetartemoria (1/4 obols) - now all extremely rare (BCD did not have a hemiobol).



4:1





4:1



299

**299.**

Lokris Opuntii. Circa 382-356 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.85 g). OII-ON Amphora with two bunches of grapes hanging from the mouth and with a vine branch with two bunches of grapes and two leaves across the body. *Rev.* Star of sixteen rays with a large pellet within an annulet at the center. BCD Lokris 26.1. Delbridge 33g (*this coin*). HGC 1002. Jameson 1148 (*this coin*). SNG Fitzwilliam 2808. *Traité* II, 3, 436 bis and pl. CCVII, 9. A very rare variety. A most attractive, toned and well-centered coin. Extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of W. Niggeler, R. Jameson and F. S. Benson, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 3 February 1909, 504 (part, bought by Seltman).

Phokis



4:1



300

**300.**

Delphi. mid to late 5th century BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.39 g, 12 h). Ram's head to right; below, dolphin swimming to right. *Rev.* Goat's head, with curved horns and a prominent beard, facing between two dolphins swimming upwards, their backs curved in toward the goat's head; all within an incuse square. BCD Phokis 380 var. SNG Lockett 1714. Toned and very attractive. Obverse struck very slightly off-center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex The New York Sale I, 3 December 1998, 104 and Schweizerischer Bankverein 38, Zürich, 12 September 1995, 154, and from the collections of L. Deglatigny, Feuardent Frères, 16 November 1937, 79 and Dr. V..., Bourgey, 3 December 1928, 74.

The ram's head on the obverse may actually be a rhyton in the form of a ram's head, like those on the famous tridrachms. As such it represents the Persian spoils dedicated in the sanctuary in Delphi after the defeat of the Persian invasion. The dolphins are allusions to Apollo, and the ram may refer to the legend that the oracle was discovered by a shepherd who noticed that his goats became excited by vapours coming from a cleft in the ground at the site of Delphi.





3:1



301



301.

Pre-Federal. Late 6th century BC. Quarter Stater (Silver, 15 mm, 3.41 g), on the Milesian standard. Forepart of a boar to right, showing a single foreleg, erect bristles and beading on the shoulder. *Rev.* Diagonally divided incuse square. BCD Lokris-Phokis 167 (*this coin*). *Of great rarity, one of apparently two examples known.* An extraordinary coin, of great historical and numismatic interest. Bold and lightly toned. Some surface roughness and struck from a fairly crudely made obverse die, *otherwise, good very fine.* 850

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Numismatic Ars Classica 55, 8 October 2010, 167 ("Phokis"), ex Leu Numismatics 77, 11 May 2000, 344 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 384, November/December 1976, 48 (both as "Uncertain Dynasts of Lycia").

While lots of boars do come from Lycia, and, presumably, that is why both Pierre Strauss and Silvia Hurter attributed this coin to an uncertain dynast from that region, this really does not look like a Lycian boar. It was correctly placed in Phokis thanks both to the realisation that a number of early coinages of the Greek mainland and the Peloponnesos were struck on the Milesian standard from Asia Minor, and to the fact that another example of the present type was actually found in Elateia in Phokis.



4:1



302



302.

Federal Coinage. Circa 485-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.01 g, 9 h). Φ-O Bull's head facing. *Rev.* Forepart of a boar running to right; all within incuse square. Jameson 1152 = Williams 56 (O 38/R 29, *this coin*). Clear, well-centered and very attractively toned. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of Leo Miltenberg, W. Niggeler and R. Jameson.

Boeotia



303

303.

Federal Coinage. Thebes. Circa 475-450 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.98 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev. Wheel of four spokes; NOT a theta within an incuse square.* BCD Boiotia 1. BMC 18. HGC 4, 1168. Very rare. An attractive example of a rare Federal fraction. Toned. Nearly extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 81 (but wrongly identified as Thebes).

It is easy to understand that worn examples of this type are identified as being Theban issues rather than Federal ones: on this coin one can clearly see the central boss - hub - serving as an axle, thus, it is a *wheel*, while the usual ones have cross bars of equal width, and are, thus, *thetas*.



3:1



304

304.

Koroneia. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.92 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev. Gorgon's head facing, of late Classical style.* BCD Boiotia 172. BMC 11. Weber 3202. Rare. Well-centered and with a dark patina. Some deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.



3:1



305

305.

Mykalessos. Circa 400-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.87 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev. M - Y Thunderbolt; all within an oval incuse.* BCD Boiotia 178. BMC 1. HGC 4, 1231. SNG Copenhagen 190-191. With a pleasant grey patina. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 259, November 1965, 28, and from the collection of T. Prowe, Egger XL, 2 May 1912, 897.



3:1





3:1



306



306.
Orchomenos. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 1.01 g). Wheat grain with sprouting end upwards. *Rev.* Incuse square with Aeginetan skew pattern. BCD Boiotia 194. SNG Lockett 1726. Weber 3211. Boldly struck and with a dark patina. Good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.



3:1



307



307.
Orchomenos. late 5th century-364 BC. Tritetartemoron (Silver, 9 mm, 0.60 g). Three wheat grains in a row, sprouting ends upwards. *Rev.* Horse galloping to right. BCD Boiotia 316. Pozzi (Boutin) 3204 = SNG Lockett 1727 (*this coin*). Very nicely toned and attractive. Good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg, R. C. Lockett, IX, Glendining & Co, 27 May 1959, 1575 (part) and S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 1383.



3:1



308



308.
Pharai. 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.97 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* Φ - A Amphora with tall handles; in the field to left, vertical wheat ear. BCD Boiotia 236. BMC 4. *Traité* II, 3, 329 and pl. CCIII, 27. Toned, sharply struck and beautifully cantered - *one of the finest of all known obols from Pharai.* Some uncleaned deposits, otherwise, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



309.

Tanagra. 457-448 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 5.5 mm, 0.23 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* T - A Horse's head to left; all within incuse square. BCD Boiotia 263 (*this coin*). V. Demetriadi, *Some new fractions from central and southern Greece*, pour Denyse, p. 52 and pl. 6, 5 & 5A (but shown with the wrong obverse, *this coin*). *Traité II*, 3, 342. Extremely rare, *probably the second known*. Grey toning. Minor dig on the obverse. Very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 263.



4:1



310.

Tanagra. early-mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.03 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* TA Forepart of a horse to right; all within an incuse circle. BCD Boiotia 283. SNG Copenhagen 231. Very well-struck and attractively toned. Some very minor die faults and some minor deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.



3:1



311.

Thebes. Circa 480-460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.54 g). Half of a Boeotian shield. *Rev.* ⊗ in an incuse square. BCD Boiotia 356a (*this coin*). HGC 4, 1362. A rare variety. Clear and toned. Obverse possibly double-struck, *otherwise*, good very fine. 175

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 356b.

Do note that the reverse type is a *theta* and not a wheel!



4:1





4:1



312

312.

Thebes. Circa 480-460 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.20 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* ⊕ in incuse square. BCD Boiotia 357. Bérend p. 23, 7. HGC 4, 1373. Clear, sharp and toned. Minor pitting, otherwise, about extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



313

313.

Thebes. Circa 440-425 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.33 g). Half of a Boeotian shield, with a rayed border. *Rev.* ΘΕΒΑ Horizontal club with handle to right; below, ivy leaf to left. BCD Boiotia 427. Bérend 26. HGC 4, 1367. Nicely toned and with a very sharp obverse. Nearly extremely fine/ very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



314

314.

Thebes. Circa 440-425 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.28 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* Horizontal club to left; ⊕ below, ivy leaf to left. BCD Boiotia 434. Bérend 2. HGC 4, 1381. A splendid, sharply-struck and toned piece. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.





3:1



315

**315.**

Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.62 g). Θ at the center of three Boeotian half shields. *Rev.* Θ at the center of three Boeotian half shields, each ornamented with a horizontal club. BCD Boiotia 446 (*this coin*). Bérend 32. HGC 4, 1349. Rare. Well-struck, toned and clear. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 446.



3:1



316

**316.**

Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. Hemionbol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.35 g, 3 h). Half of a Boeotian shield adorned with a horizontal club. *Rev.* Θ - E / B Amphora, partially fluted, on a base, and with tall handles. BCD Boiotia 448 (*this coin*). Bérend 29. HGC 4, 1368. SNG Copenhagen 310. Toned and clear. Some minor roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 175

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 448.



4:1



317

**317.**

Thebes. Circa 425-395 BC. Tetartermion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.17 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* Θ -E (*retrograde*) Kantharos; between the handles, club to left. BCD Boiotia 453 (*this coin*). Bérend 31 (*this coin*). HGC 4, 1382 (*this coin*). Very rare. An exceptionally attractive example, well-struck and toned. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 453.



318

318.

Thebes. Circa 405-395 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.23 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* Θ-E Bunch of grapes on branch. BCD Boiotia 468c. HGC 4, 1383. Rare. Well-centered, well-struck and toned. Some uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



319

319.

Thebes. Circa 395-338 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.73 g), possibly struck under the magistrate Theoti..., circa 363-348. Boeotian shield, with a horizontal club to left across the upper half. *Rev.* Head of youthful Herakles wearing lionskin headdress to right; in the field to right, ΘE; all within a circular incuse. BCD Boiotia 548. Bérend 38. HGC 4, 1359. Nicely toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 2, 21 February 1990, 164 and from the collection of E. Bissen, Naville XII, 18 October 1926, 1380.

The attribution to the magistrate Theot(i) is based on an intriguing but highly speculative conjecture of BCD's given in the note to lot 548 of BCD Boiotia.



3:1



320

320.

Thespiai. early-mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.91 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* Θ-E-⋄-Π Two vertical crescents back to back; all within an incuse circle. BCD Boiotia 591 (*this coin*). BMC 1. SNG Copenhagen 398-399. Clear, well-struck and toned. Minor die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 591.



3:1





3:1



321



321.

Thespiiai. early-mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.88 g). Boeotian shield. *Rev.* ΘΕΛ Crescent with points upwards. BCD Boiotia 598 ff. BMC 5. SNG Copenhagen 401-402. Boldly struck in high relief and with a glossy dark grey patina as found. Extremely fine. 175

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

Euboia



4:1



322



322.

Chalkis. Circa 338-308 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.29 g, 1 h). Head of the nymph Chalkis to right, wearing her hair in a roll, a pendant earring and a necklace. *Rev.* X - A Eagle's head to right. BCD Euboia 134 (*this coin*). Picard, Issue 6 (*but this die pair unknown*). Extremely rare. Well-centered and deeply toned. Some roughness and minor marks, *otherwise*, very fine / extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 111, 25 November 2002, 134.



3:1



323

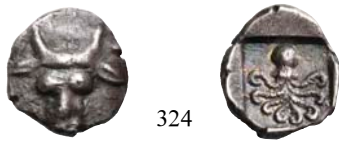


323.

Eretria. Circa 500-465 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.59 g, 9 h), with a thick flan and a deep reverse incuse. Bull's head facing; above head between horns, traces of an E with points upwards. *Rev.* Octopus with body above and eight arms; all within an incuse square. BCD Euboia 326 var. (*but an E cited on the reverse in error*). Bold and with a splendid reverse. Minor deposits, *otherwise*, very fine / extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

The name *euboia* means *rich in cattle*, so it is quite understandable that Eritrea should have chosen a bull's head for its obverse; as for the octopus on the reverse, even today the octopi caught off the coast of Euboia are prized by gourmets!



324

324.

Eretria. Circa 500-465 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.52 g, 6 h), struck on a thinner, broader flan. Bull's head facing. *Rev.* Octopus with body above and eight arms; all within an incuse square. Cf. BCD Euboia 334 (*but here with the bull's left ear turned downwards and a smaller octopus*). SNG Copenhagen. Attractive, boldly struck and with a dark patina. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the Collection of L. Mildeberg, ex Rosenberg, 11 June 1932, 408.



3:1



325

325.

Eretria. Circa 500-465 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.28 g, 6 h). Bull's head facing; on the nose, E. *Rev.* Octopus with body above and eight arms; all within an incuse square. BCD Euboia 336 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 1, 1082 and pl. XXXII, 12 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. With an attractive dark patina as found. Uncleaned as found with some deposits. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 111, 2 November 2012, 336.



4:1



326

326.

Histiaia. Circa 350-300 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.82 g, 5 h). Head of the nymph Histiaia to right, her hair rolled and bound up with a vine wreath, wearing a drop earring and a pearl necklace. *Rev.* ΙΣΤΙ - ΑΙΕΩΝ The nymph Histiaia seated right on the stern of a galley, holding stylis with her left hand and resting her right on deck behind her. BCD Euboia 368 (*this coin*). E.T. Newell, *The Octobols of Histiaea*, *ANSNM* 2 (1921), pp. 22-23 and pl. I. 5. *Extremely rare, the third example known.* Of fine late Classical style. Surface roughness, *otherwise*, very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 111, 25 November 2002, 368.

While the late tetrobols of Histiaia - struck from the late 3rd or early 2nd century BC down into the mid 2nd century - are extremely common, the earlier 4th century silver ranges from very scarce to very rare for the drachms and tetrobols; but the octobols and obols are uniformly extremely rare. In fact, only three specimens are known of each, including the two BCD pieces (an octobol and *this* obol). The explanation for this must be that, as a denomination, the octobol was not of much use, and the production of *silver* obols was almost immediately halted when they were replaced by more convenient bronze issues.



3:1





4:1



327

327.
Karystos. Circa 450-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.29 g, 11 h). Bull's head to right. Rev. K - A Palm tree. BCD Euboia 551 (*this coin, but as an obol*). Apparently unique. Lightly toned and clear. Slightly rough surfaces, otherwise, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 111, 25 November 2002, 551.

In the BCD Collection catalogue this coin was termed an obol - surely a misprint since it only weighs 0.29 g - and dated to c. 465 BC - though the style and the lettering is clearly later.

Attica



3:1



328

328.
Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.69 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Scarab beetle. Rev. Diagonally divided quadripartite incuse square. HGC 4, 1649. Seltman pl. IV, μ. Svoronos pl. I, 39-40. Very rare. Lightly toned. Some minor marks. Good very fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hess-Leu 31, 6 December 1966, 317 and from the collection of G. Philipsen, 28 May 1906, 948.

The earliest coins of Athens are the so-called *Wappenmünzen*, or *coins with armorial bearings*. They were so termed by German scholars who viewed the changing obverse types as being arms of the more important Athenian families. An intriguing idea but a wrong one: all the types, which were issued under the Peisistratids, relate to the Panathenaic festival, referring to the games themselves, the sacrifices and offerings, or to the goddess herself.



4:1



329

329.
Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.32 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Pomegranate. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, diagonally divided. HGC 4, 1670. Seltman pl. IV, ζζ. Svoronos pl. I, 44. Very rare. Deep old collection toning, excellent centering, and very well struck. Extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Bank Leu in 1969.



330

330.

Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.58 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Bull's head facing. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. HGC 4, 1652. Svoronos pl. 1, 45. Very rare. Attractive old toning with light iridescence. Boldly struck and well-centered. Some deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, received as a gift from Franco Chiesa in the early 1960s.



3:1



331

331.

Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.61 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Wheel of four spokes. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. HGC 4, 1653 (*but illustrated by the type of 1654*). Seltman pl. IV, p. SNG Soutzos 654. Svoronos pl. I, 54-6. Boldly struck and with a dark patina as found. Some light earthen deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



332

332.

Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.77 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Wheel with central boss, four spokes and struts. *Rev.* Rough incuse square. Agora 4. Nomos 13, 2016, 181 (*same dies*). Seltman pl. IV, v. SNG Soutzos 658. Svoronos pl. 1, 60 (*same dies*). Clearly struck and with an attractive grey patina. About extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from that of L. Mildenberg.



3:1





4:1



333

**333.**

Athens. Circa 545-525/15 BC. Obol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.61 g), from the so-called *Wappenmünzen* series. Gorgoneion facing. *Rev.* Somewhat irregular quadripartite incuse square. HGC 4, 1655. Seltman pl. IV, v. SNG Soutzos 661. Svoronos pl. 1, 66-7. Weber 3377 (*this coin*). Sharply struck and nicely toned. Obverse very slightly off-center. About extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of Sir Hermann Weber, acquired in the Piraeus in 1885.



334

**334.**

Athens. Circa 500/490-485/0 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.65 g, 11 h). Helmeted head of Athena to right, with the full crest visible. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing to right, head facing the viewer; to left, olive leaf; all within incuse square. BMFA 1042. HGC 4, 1659. Seltman p. 171 and pl. XXII, δ. SNG Soutzos 678. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 2, 13-15. Very rare. Remarkably well-preserved, especially the reverse, toned and attractive. Obverse slightly weakly struck and with a die break, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 207 and from the collection of V.M. Brand, 3, Sotheby's 9 June 1983, 76.

This is a strangely spectacular coin! The obverse ought to come from the series struck in the later 480s - see, especially, the three pieces illustrated by Svoronos and comparable drachms drachms on Seltman's plate (XXII, α-γ) - with the olive branch on the reverse replaced by a single leaf, but is it? Despite the die break, the head of Athena seems much finer than those on the cited pieces, the broad flan harks back to the earlier issues of c. 500, and the owl is beautifully engraved. Thus, in 1996 the late S. Hurter dated this to c. 510: could she be right, as she so often was?



4:1





335

335.

Athens. Circa 460-455 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.73 g, 9 h). Helmeted head of Athena to right, with three olive leaves over the visor and tendril on the bowl. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing to right, with head facing and triple-pointed tail feathers; to left, long curved olive leaf and fruit. HGC 4, 1663. Cf. SNG Soutzos 684. Starr Group III, pl. XXIV, i. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 9, 45. Attractively toned, well-centered, of good style and with a particularly beautiful obverse. Very minor flatness on the reverse and some deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 700

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 65, 21 May 1996, 168 and Sternberg XII, 18 November 1982, 159.

Athenian minor silver issues, from obols on down, were the most used of Athenian silver coins, especially since the Athenians preferred silver to bronze/copper and introduced base metal fractions comparatively late in the city's monetary history. So it is understandable that since Athenian minor silver was in constant use it very rarely appears in really good condition. Thus, this obol in this lot, as well as those in the preceding and the following lots, are absolutely outstanding in their quality.



4:1



336

336.

Athens. Circa 455-449 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.72 g, 9 h). Helmeted head of Athena to right, with three olive leaves over the visor and tendril on the bowl. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing to right, with head facing and triple-pointed tail feathers; to left, long curved olive leaf and fruit. HGC 4, 1664. Seltman pl. XXII, γγγ. Cf. SNG Soutzos 684. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 9, 34-35. Starr Group V, pl. XXIV, u (*same dies*). A truly spectacularly fine Athenian obol of the 450s, sharply struck, of wonderful style and beautifully toned. Some minor deposits, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 1 000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from that of L. Mildenberg.



4:1







337

337.

Athens. Circa 393-355 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.58 g, 11 h). Head of Athena with profile eye to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and palmette, round earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* A-Θ-E four crescents forming a square pattern with points outward; legend running horizontally across with the *theta* at the center; all within a shallow incuse square. HGC 4, 1667. SNG Soutzos 700. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 22, 7. Very rare. Clear and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 570, November/December 1993, 95 and from the collection of C. T. Seltman, NCirc LXVII, 1, January 1957, 12030.

Marks of value are rarely found on Greek coins; sometimes they are indicated by their letter, such as a Δ used as the reverse type for a diobol, but in most cases they are indicated by aspects of the design. Athens produced a number of minor silver fractions, as well as some bronzes, which indicated their denomination by their types. This piece is the first of an interesting group with their denominations expressed as multiples of the quarter obol or *tetartemorion*: here we have four crescents = *tetratetartemorion* = 4 quarter obols = obol! The next lot shows three crescents and is, thus a *tritartemorion* = 3/4 obol; and, finally in lot 339, we have a single crescent = *tetartemorion* = 1/4 obol!



3:1



338

338.

Athens. Circa 393-355 BC. Tritartemorion (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.54 g). Head of Athena with profile eye to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and palmette, round earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* A-Θ-E framed within three crescents. Bérend, *Réflexions*, pl. 2, 12 (*this coin*). HGC 4, 1668. Kroll 21b. SNG Copenhagen 58. SNG Soutzos 701. Well centered and struck. Light deposits, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 22, 10 May 1982, 291.



3:1



339

339.

Athens. Circa 393-355 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 5.5 mm, 0.19 g, 3 h). Head of Athena to right, eye in profile, wearing crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* AΘE Crescent with points upwards; all within incuse square. Bérend, *Réflexions*, pl. 2, 14, HGC 4, 1687. Kroll -. SNG Soutzos 707. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 17, 53-6. Boldly struck and toned. Some deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Miltenberg.

The apparently crudity of this coin's obverse makes it look older than it is. It just goes to show that Athenian die engravers occasionally were not always on the level of Phidias or Praxiteles!



4:1





3:1



340



340.

Athens. Circa 355-294 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12.5 mm, 2.03 g, 9 h). Head of Athena with profile eye to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and palmette, round earring and pearl necklace. *Rev.* A/Θ-E Olive standing facing with folded wings; to left and right, olive branch. HGC 4, 1642. Svoronos, *Trésor*, pl. 21, 50. Attractively toned and finely detailed. Rough surfaces, otherwise, good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 570, November/December 1993, 94, and from the collection of C. T. Seltman, NCirc LXVII, 1, January 1957, 12029 and that of the Rev. E. Rogers, R. Ratto 24 June 1929, 326.

Islands off Attica



3:1



341



341.

Aegina. Circa 525/0-500 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.96 g). Sea turtle with a T-shaped design formed a horizontal line, or "collar", and three very large pellets down the back of its shell. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square in a mill-sail pattern. Meadows, *Persian*, Aegina Group IIb. Milbank pl. I, 8. Rare. Very attractively toned and boldly struck. About extremely fine. 700

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 58.



3:1



342



342.

Aegina. Circa 480-457 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 1.00 g). Sea turtle with a T-shaped design of a collar and a line of five pellets down the back of its shell. *Rev.* Large square incuse with skew pattern. HGC 6, 450. Meadows Group IIIa. Toned. Good very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



343

343.

Aegina. Circa 470/65-445/40 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.94 g). Tortoise with segmented shell. *Rev.* Incuse square with large skew device. HGC 6, 451. Milbank Group IIIb. Well-centered, sharply-struck and with a beautifully centered obverse. Extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 58.



3:1



344

344.

Aegina. Circa 350-338 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.96 g). A-I Tortoise with segmented shell. *Rev.* Incuse square with thin skew device, N-I in the two upper compartments. HGC 4, -. Milbank Period VII, Type b, pl. III, 9 (*same dies*). Sharply struck and very attractively toned. Extremely fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of C. S. Bement, Naville VII, 23 June 1924, 1149, and Arthur Headlam, Sotheby Wilkinson & Hodge 8 May 1916, 356 (part), who bought it personally at the sale of the F.S. Benson collection, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 3 February 1909, 541 (part).



3:1



Megaris



345

345.

Megara. Circa 375-338 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.50 g, 9 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left, his long hair falling down the back of his neck. *Rev.* M - E - Γ Triskeles of crescents curving to right. BCD Peloponnesos 5. BMC 3 (*no denomination*). SNG Copenhagen 462 (*Attic triobol?*). *Traité* II, 3, 106 and pl. CXCIV, 9 (*Corinthian triobol*). Very rare. Well-centered, attractive and unusually nice. Porous surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Peus 368, 25 April 2001, 145.

This is certainly an Aeginetic trihemiobol (putative weight, 1.55 g) rather than any of the other strange denominations it has been termed: various triobols, for example. It was also struck in very small numbers and, like all the other coins of this series, it is commonly found in rather worn condition (if found at all). The fact that these coins usually appear in a worn state indicates that they circulated for a considerable time and were not hoarded when new; it also suggests that Megara simply was not prosperous enough to require a larger coinage. Thus, despite this coin's rather pitted surfaces, it is remarkably fine example of this elusive coinage!



3:1



Corinthia



3:1



346



346.

Corinth. Circa 550-500 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.37 g). ζ Pegasus with curved wing flying left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square, lacking the usual swastika pattern. BCD Corinth 11 (*this coin*). BMC 41 and pl. I, 11. HGC 4, 1897 (*this coin*). A very rare variant. Toned and boldly struck. Minor deposits on the reverse. Good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 105, 26 November 2001, 11, ex Burgan 18, 22 December 1984, 244.



3:1



347



347.

Corinth. Circa 490-460. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.67 g). ζ Head of bridled horse to left. *Rev.* Δ within an incuse square. BCD Corinth 37. BMC 97. HGC 4, 1881. Rare. Nicely toned and very well-struck on an attractively oblong flan. Good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of R. Maly, LHS 100, 23 April 2007, 256.



348



348.

Corinth. Circa 450-415 BC. Diobol (Silver, 14 mm, 0.98 g, 6 h). ζ Pegasus, with curved wing, flying to left; in field to right, vine branch with bunch of grapes. *Rev.* Δ -I-O Pegasus facing and rearing, turned very slightly to the left; all within incuse square. BCD Corinth 44. BMC 119. Bérend, *Réflexions*, pl. 2, 6 (*this coin*). HGC 4, 1882. Jameson 1208 (*this coin*). Very rare. Toned and most attractive - very probably the finest known example of this type. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise, extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired prior to 1983 and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, R. Jameson, and Consul E. F. Weber, Hirsch XXI, 16 November 1908, 1784.

The reverse of this coin, with Pegasus rearing towards the viewer, is surely one of the most artistically advanced depictions of the legendary flying horse ever to appear on any coin of ancient times. The skillfully foreshortened view is really a *tour de force* of engraving and must have been inspired by contemporary painting. As for the reverse inscription, AIO - the initial letters of *διοβολος* - diobol, this is an unusually full and clear denominational mark (often we only have a Δ - as on the preceding lot).



3:1







3:1



4:1



3:1



349

349.

Corinth. Circa 450-415 BC. Trihemionobol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.65 g, 7 h). Q Pegasos, with curved wing, flying to left; above right, trident to left. Rev. T-P/I-H Gorgoneion facing with tongue outstretched; all within incuse square. BCD Corinth 47-48 (*same dies*). Bérend, *Réflexions*, pl. 2, 7 (*this coin*). BMC 105 (*same dies*). Jameson 2498 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 25. Toned, well struck, and with a particularly strong reverse. Porous, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired prior to 1983 and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and R. Jameson.



350

350.

Corinth. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.33 g). Q Pegasos, with straight wing, flying to left. Rev. Counterclockwise swastika within a shallow circular incuse. BCD Corinth 206 (*this coin*). Cf. BMC 213 (*swastika clockwise*). Very rare. Very fine / extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Lanz 105, 26 November 2001, 206, ex Schulman 265, 28 September 1976, 137.

Philasia

351

351.

Phlious. late 6th-early 5th century BC. Obol or 1/12th Stater (Silver, 10 mm, 1.18 g). Human leg bent to right, with prominent kneecap. Rev. Incuse square divided into six irregular compartments. BCD Peloponnesos 79 (*this coin*). Gr. Mü 803 and pl. XIII, 24. Seltman, *Athens*, pl. XIV a = NC 1890, pl. XIX, 21. Extremely rare. Nicely toned, *and probably the finest example known*. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Nomos 6, 8 May 2012, 68 and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 79.

The archaic coinage of Phlious is extremely unusual; as a result there was a good deal of controversy over its origins among scholars of the 19th century. Find spots in the north east Peloponnesos - this piece was supposedly found in eastern Arcadia - and the fact that the largest denomination, a half stater (as BCD 77), bears the initial letter *phi* make the attribution to Phlious quite certain.



352

352.

Phlious. Circa 430-420 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.00 g). Forepart of a bull to right, with one leg bent and head lowered. *Rev.* Large Φ , with pellet at the center, within an incuse square with a pellet in each corner. BCD Peloponnesos 92 (*this coin*). BMFA 1166. Very rare. Well-centered, toned and attractive. About extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 92.



3:1



353

353.

Phlious. late 5th-early 4th century BC. Tritetartemorion (Silver, 9 mm, 0.59 g, 3 h). Large Φ with pellet at the center of the cross bar. *Rev.* T between two pellets and with a small Σ to right, within a linear square; all within a rounded incuse. BCD Peloponnesos 97 (*this coin*), otherwise unpublished. Probably unique. Nicely toned and clear. Extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex J. Elsen 94, 15 November 2007, 223, and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 97.

Said to have been found in Arcadia. Additional letters appear on some issues at Phlious and presumably refer to some official in charge of minting, but they are relatively uncommon. This denomination of this coin - a 3/4 obol - meant that it had to be a *silver* piece of small size; fairly soon after this coin was struck it was replaced by more convenient bronze coins.



3:1



Sikyonia



354

354.

Sikyona. c. 431-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.36 g, 3 h). Lion standing left, without ground line. *Rev.* Dove flying left with wings open above and below; all within olive wreath tied on the right and with the branch ends entwined on the left. BCD Peloponnesos 208 (*this coin*). BMC 39-40. Pozzi 1792 (*this coin*). SNG Lockett 2331 (*this coin*). Very rare. Nicely toned. Rough surfaces, otherwise, very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 208, and the collections of J. S. Wilkinson, Malter 49, 15 November 1992, 609, R. C. Lockett, IX, Glendining's 27 May 1959, 1911 (part) and S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 1792.



3:1





3:1



355

**355.**

Sikyon. Circa 360s-340s/330s BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.94 g, 7 h). Dove alighting to right; above tail, ΣΙ; below tail, Ο. *Rev.* Dove flying to right. BCD Peloponnesos 252. A superb piece, beautifully centered. Minor die break above dove's tail on the reverse, *otherwise*, virtually as struck. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Nomos AG in 2010 (inv. 10653).

A truly exceptional piece - this is one of the rarer variants of the entire series.



3:1



356

**356.**

Sikyon. Circa 340s-320s BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.84 g, 5 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right, his hair falling in locks down the back of his neck. *Rev.* Dove flying left; above tail on the right, (*retrograde* Σ, *erased in the die?*); below head on the left, Ι. BCD Peloponnesos 263 (*this coin*). Very attractively toned, a splendid and rare coin. Almost invisible flan crack, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Astarte XI, 12 December 2002, 372 and Spink-Galerie des Monnaies, Geneva, 15 February 1977, 63.

Achaia



3:1



357

**357.**

Pellene. Circa 370-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.87 g, 2 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left, his long hair falling down the back of his neck. *Rev.* ΠΕΛΑ within laurel wreath tied at the right. BCD Peloponnesos 584 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 211 (*same dies*). Very rare. Bright and attractive. Obverse very lightly double-struck, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 584.

Elis



358

358.

Olympia. 95th Olympiad, 400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.53 g, 6 h). Eagle's head and neck to right. *Rev.* F - A Thunderbolt, with flames above and volutes below. BCD Olympia 86 (*this coin*). BCD Peloponnesos 633 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 376. Extremely rare. Nicely toned, very well centered and unusually nice. Extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 90, 10 May 2004, 86.



3:1



359

359.

Olympia. 95th Olympiad, 400 BC. Tetartemorion = 1/4 obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.22 g, 3 h). [FA] (*retrograde*) Eagle's head and neck to right. *Rev.* T within a circular incuse. BCD Olympia 87 (*this coin*). Seltman pl. VIII, 18 (*but the obverse letters are off the flan on this coin*). Extremely rare. Boldly struck, lightly toned and attractive. Minor scratches on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 90, 10 May 2004, 87.

The T on the reverse stands for the denomination - see the following lot.



4:1



360

360.

Olympia. 105th Olympiad, 360 BC. Tritartemorion or 3/4 Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.57 g, 3 h). Head of Zeus to right, wearing taenia. *Rev.* F - A - Λ in the intervals between three outward facing T's arranged in a wheel pattern. BCD Olympia 120 (*this coin*). BMC 81. Jameson 1237. Seltman pl. VIII, 25 (*this coin*). Extremely rare. Nicely toned and well-centered. Good very fine. 850

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 90, 10 May 2004, 120 and from the collection of V. M. Brand, 5, Sotheby's 1 February 1984, 160, ex Merzbacher, 15 November 1910, 559 and J. Hirsch XVIII, 27 May 1907, 2414.



3:1





3:1



361



361.
Olympia. 107th-108th Olympiad, circa 352-348 BC. Obol (Silver, 13 mm, 0.92 g, 10 h). Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* F - A Eagle standing right, head turned back to left. BCD Olympia 145 (*this coin*). BMC 85. Dewing 1897. SNG Delepierre 2154. SNG Lockett 2416. Very rare. Beautifully toned and attractive. Some die breaks on the reverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 850

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 90, 10 May 2004, 145, ex Hess-Leu 49, 27 April 1971, 182 and Merzbacher, 2 November 1909, 3001.

Islands off Elis



362



362.
Kephallenia. Kranion. late 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.42 g). Ram's hoof; all within border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Naville I, 1876 = Pozzi (Boutin) 4166 = *Traité* II, 3, 1228 and pl. CCXXXVII, 13. Extremely rare. Very well-struck in high relief, a pleasing coin, attractively toned. Extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This coin was acquired as being an "uncertain Thrace-Macedonian" hemiobol, but was then, perhaps with greater likelihood, assigned to Thessaly. Unfortunately, neither of those attributions are particularly convincing! We, along with a number of other scholars, have chosen a third identification, that of E. Babelon in *Traité* II, 3: the city of Kranion on Kephallenia. The ram's hoof is a known type of Kranion's (see the following lot) - on the contrary, the quadripartite incuse square on the reverse is otherwise unknown for Kranion (or anywhere else on Kephallenia); though it is equally unlikely for a northern Greek mint or a Thessalian one. Nevertheless, since Babelon's attributions tend to be more right than wrong, we have accepted it here.

However, during the cataloguing process, we were reminded that in 1985, in the IBSCC BOC 10/2, p. 11, fig. 6 an example of this type, *from the same dies*, was, among a group of fractions from Peloponnesian mints, declared to be a forgery! But is it?? The problem is that everyone who has seen this piece is quite convinced that it is actually genuine! In addition, the coins in the group published in the BOC included pieces, which were really obvious forgeries, but others that seemed manifestly real. In any case, since the dies used for this coin are not the same as those used for the Pozzi coin (0.44 g), or for the piece that appeared as lot 377 in CNG 85 of 15 September 2010 (0.42 g), **this coin is sold as is, with no right of return.**



4:1





363

363.

Kephallenia. Kranion. Circa 400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.26 g, 11 h). Large K in the field. *Rev.* Large H with a pellet below the crossbar; all within a circular incuse. *Apparently unpublished and the second example known.* For the second piece, see Kricheldorf XIX, 1968, 258 (but misnumbered 259 on the plate); and cf. BMC 47 for a bronze piece with the same types, though seemingly lacking the pellet. Extremely rare, toned, clear and most intriguing. Good very fine. 750

From the BCD Collection, added to the "Collection sans Pareille" by BCD in honour of its late owner, who was a good friend and colleague for over a generation, and who would have loved owning this coin!

This unique piece, while it looks rather early in date due to its simplicity, probably was struck either in the late 5th century or, even, early in the 4th. One reason for this is that in the British Museum there is a bronze coin from Kranion bearing the same types: it is 15 mm in diameter and is generally dated to the 4th century. This almost certainly means that soon after our silver piece was issued, it was decided to replace Kranion's small silver coin denominations with bronzes. To make their relationship clear, the new bronze hemiobol bore the same types as the silver hemiobol it replaced.



4:1



364

364.

Kephallenia. Kranion. Circa 400 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.81 g, 5 h). Ram's head to right. *Rev.* K - PA (*partially retrograde*) Ram's hoof to right. BMC 35. HGC 6, 132. SNG Copenhagen 455. Very rare. Well-centered and toned. Some deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vinchon 11 April 1988, 457 (part of) and from the duplicates of the British Museum, Naville V, 18 June 1923, 2221 and originally from the Ross Collection.

This is clearly *an old coin*, which has been in collections for a long time. The surfaces, the toning and the general *feel* make that quite clear. But when was it first acquired? In the British Museum Catalogue of the coins of the Peloponnesus, which was published in 1887, there are no fewer than five of these hemiobols - a rather surprising number. One reason for this ought to be the history of the Ionian Islands: wholly Venetian since the late 15th century; they became French in 1797; became the Septinsular Republic under Russo-Ottoman protection (1800-1807); French again (1807-1814); and finally a British protectorate (*defacto* from 1809/1810, *de sure* from 1815: the islands were ceded to Greece in 1864. Given what avid collectors the British were (not to mention the Venetians), it is more than likely that many coins entered Western collections during the decades of British control; that is certainly the time when this coin must have left the islands.



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



Messenia



365



365.

Messene. Circa 370/69-330 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.79 g, 4 h). Head of Demeter to left, wearing wreath of wheat ears and pendant earring. Rev. ME - Σ Tripod. BCD Peloponnesos 701 (*this coin*). BMC 2. Grandjean 5b (*this coin*). HGC 5, 561 (*this coin illustrated*). SNG Cop 496. Very rare. Attractive dark patina. Some minor traces of corrosion under the patina, *otherwise*, good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 96, 8 May 2006, 701 and from the collections of V. M. Brand, Hess-Leu 49, 27 April 1971, 183, G. Philipsen, J. Hirsch XXV, 29 November 1909, 1324, H. C. Hoskier, J. Hirsch XX, 13 November 19078, 341 and A. Rhousopoulos, J. Hirsch XIII, 15 May 1905, 2623.

Argolis



366



366.

Argos. Circa 470/460-440/430 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.41 g, 9 h). Archaic letter *heat* (a vertical rectangle with a horizontal crossbar). Rev. A with pellet below within shallow circular incuse containing, in the upper part, two incuse rectangles. BCD Peloponnesos 1027 (*this coin*). Very rare. Nicely toned and well-centered. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1027.



367



367.

Argos. Circa 420/410 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 2.01 g, 3 h). Corinthian helmet to right. Rev. Corinthian helmet facing with A to right; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1036. BMC 29. SNG Copenhagen 20 var. Very rare. Toned. Some minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, ex Bank Leu 45, 26 May 1988, 170.

This is a very rare issue with types that are quite unusual for Argos. Babelon, *Traité* II, 3, 455-456, suggested, probably rightly, that it may refer to a short-lived alliance between Corinth and Argos.



368

368.

Argos. Circa 330-270 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.85 g, 5 h). Head of wolf to right. *Rev.* Large A with, above to left and right, Π - P; below, club to right; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1085. BMC 93. Mycenae p. 10, 35. Beautifully toned and well-struck. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



369

369.

Argos. Circa 330-270 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.87 g, 12 h). Σ (*retrograde*) Head of wolf to left. *Rev.* Large A with, above to left and right, Π - P; below, club to left; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1090-1091. Sharply struck and nicely toned. Minor die rust on the obverse and some earthen deposits on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



370

370.

Argos. Circa 280-270/60 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13.5 mm, 1.56 g, 4 h). Head of Hera to right, wearing stephane. *Rev.* A - P The Palladion to right (a helmeted and draped statuette of Athena, hurling spear with her right hand and holding shield with her left). BCD Peloponnesos 1098 (*this coin*). BMC 48-49. Mycenae pl. 10, 11-12. SNG Cop 25. *Traité* II, 3, 628. Rare. Nicely toned and clear. About extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 1996, 1098.

The curious perspective on the reverse of this coin - Athena's spear, held in her right hand, passes behind her head to left - was caused by the die engravers inability to show the scene properly without having the spear pass across Athena's face!



3:1





3:1



3:1



3:1



371

**371.**

Epidaurus. late 4th-early 3rd century BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.79 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* E within laurel wreath tied at the bottom. BCD Peloponnesos 1222. BMC 3-5. Pozzi 1914 (*this coin*). Very rare. Toned. Struck from a worn obverse die and with some scratches and marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the BCD Collection, Classical Numismatic Group MBS 81, 20 May 2009, 2488, and from the collection of J.S. Wilkinson, Malter XLIX, 15 November 1992, 622, and that of S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 1914.



372

**372.**

Kleonai. Circa 500-490 BC. Twelfth Stater (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.99 g). Forepart of lion to left, with open jaws and with his foreleg extended. *Rev.* Incuse square of mill-sail form, divided into raised and sunken triangles. BCD Peloponnesos 1310 (*this coin*). Extremely rare, *unpublished save for its auction appearance*. Toned. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 1996, 1310

This coin was first acquired long ago in northern Arkadia, in the area between Pheneos and Phlious. While not found at Kleonai, we still can confidently attribute it there because of the lion, since a lion head appears on later hemiobols issued by that city; but nowhere else in the Peloponnesos. The lion, of course, was the famous monster from Nemea, which terrified the area until Herakles came and strangled it. The unusual weight standard is apparently Milesian, which was also used during the late 6th and early 5th century at Phlious and Pheneos.



373

**373.**

Kleonai. Circa 500-490 BC. Twelfth Stater (Silver, 10 mm, 0.97 g). Forepart of lion crouching to right, with two forelegs visible. *Rev.* Millsail pattern incuse. BCD Peloponnesos -. *Apparently unpublished save for its previous auction appearance*. Unique. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Nomos 6, 8 May 2012, 73.

At first glance the obverse of this coin seems to be double struck, giving the lion the appearance of having two forelegs, rather than the expected one, which is what we see on so many animal foreparts on coins (as with the gold and silver of Kroisos). But here the lion *does* have two forelegs: the die engraver tried to be an innovator! Alas, it is not really successful, but it is a fascinating try!



374

374.

Troizen. Circa 431-400 BC. Tritartemorion or 3/4 Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.49 g, 12 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing a taenia and with her long hair falling down the back of her neck. *Rev.* TPO Trident head upwards; all within an incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1335 (*this coin*). BMC 10-11 var. Cf. *Traité* II, 3, 695 and pl. CCXVIII, 3 (*a later example, dating to the 360s*). Extremely rare. Very well-centered and of fine style. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1335

It should be noted that Troizen's silver coinage was, exceptionally for a Peloponnesian city, struck on the Attic standard. While earlier writers have termed later pieces of the same weight *obols*, this is quite impossible - thus, this piece is termed an 3/4 obol here. As BCD pointed out, however, the Attic 3/4 obol = an Aeginetic hemiobol, which would have made this coin most convenient for use in the Argolid.



3:1



Arkadia



375

375.

Heraia. Circa 500-495 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.04 g, 3 h). Head of Hera to right, wearing stephane and with her cloak folded over the back of her head. *Rev.* EP in dotted square; all within incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1351 (*this coin*). BMC 6. SNG Copenhagen 233. Williams, Period II, 2 (O.4/R.6) (*all struck from the same dies*). Extremely rare. Toned. With uncleaned deposits as found, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1351, acquired from Spink's in London in January 1972, and described as coming from an old English collection.



3:1



376

376.

Heraia. late 5th-early 4th centuries BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.73 g, 7 h). Head of Artemis to left, her hair rolled and bound with a taenia; to left, bow. *Rev.* H/PA/AI (*retrograde*) around a large E; to left, two ivy leaves. BCD Peloponnesos 1358 (*same dies*). BMC 14 var. *Traité* II, 3, 1009 and pl. CCXXVIII, 10 (*same dies*). Very rare. Uncleaned as found with clumps of dark horn silver, *otherwise*, very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex LHS 95, 25 October 2005, 628.



3:1





4:1



377

377.

Kaphyai. Circa 460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.48 g, 3 h). Two bunches of grapes on a branch on which a dove (?) stands to left. Rev. K A with an olive sprig between the letters; all within a shallow incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos, this coin cited in the note to lot 1378, otherwise unpublished save for its previous auction appearance. Apparently unique. Toned. Some roughness. Good very fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of the late Serge Boutin, Monnaies et Médailles 76, 19 September 1991, 724 (but there identified as coming from Karthaia on Keos). Apparently found in Arkadia.

This extraordinary hemiobol is one of the only two known early pieces from Kaphyai, both of which are *unique*. The other appeared as lot 1378 in BCD Peloponnesos; that piece could be confidently attributed to Kaphyai both because it was apparently found near Pheneos and because its reverse design was clearly the same, with its dotted border, as that used for the early coinage of Heraia. Since this piece was also apparently found in Arkadia, and the types are basically the same as those on the BCD piece, albeit later in style, they simply have to be from the same mint.



3:1



378

378.

Kleitor. Circa 370-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.95 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing a crested Attic helmet with a raised cheek piece; behind neck, A. Rev. K - Λ - H (*retrograde*) Bridled horse galloping to right with trailing rein. BCD Peloponnesos 1421 (*same dies*). BMC 7 var. SNG Copenhagen 220 (*same dies*). Very rare. In exceptionally fine condition and with minimal die rust on the obverse; toned. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Nomos 6, 8 May 2012, 77.

The obols of Kleitor are notoriously rare - all of BCD's came from the Kato Klitoria hoard. The present piece is about the finest known example of these elusive coins.





379

379.

Arkadian League. Mantinea. Circa 462-428 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.97 g, 6 h). Zeus Lykaeos seated to left on throne, holding eagle on his outstretched right hand and scepter with his left. *Rev.* Head of Kallisto to right, with her hair in a roll and wearing a pearl necklace. BCD Peloponnesos -. Jameson 1274 = *Traité* II, 3, 864 and pl. CCXXIII, 37 = Williams 267 b (O.73/R. 173, *this coin*). Rare. Well-centered and toned, and with a splendid reverse. Obverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise*, very fine/about extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of R. Jameson.



3:1



380

380.

Mantinea. Circa 420-385 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.92 g, 12 h). Acorn. *Rev.* MA - N (*retrograde*) Large M. BCD Peloponnesos 1470 var., BMC 8 ff. var., *Traité* II, 3, 959 var. (*all lacking the retrograde legend*). Apparently a very rare variant with the *retrograde legend*. Attractive and nicely toned. Traces of corrosion under the toning, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and E. Bissen, Naville XII, 18 October 1926, 1577.



3:1



381

381.

Mantinea. Circa 420-385 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.37 g, 12 h). Acorn. *Rev.* MAN (, *on the left, retrograde*) large letter E; to right, small Δ. BCD Peloponnesos 1474 var. BMC 28. Jameson 1263 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 3, 962 var. Very rare. Nicely toned and clear. Minor flan fault, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg, R. Jameson and Consul E.F.Weber, Hirsch XXI, 16 November 1908, 2048.



3:1









3:1



382

**382.**

Psophis. Circa 490-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.93 g, 7 h). Forepart of the Keryneian Hind to right. Rev. O* Fish swimming transversely to left with legend above and a rather plump spearhead below; all within a rayed incuse square. BCD Peloponnesos 1664 (*this coin*). BMC 3 (*same dies*). Very rare. Lightly toned. Very fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1664.



3:1



383

**383.**

Stymphalos. Circa 370-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.97 g, 3 h). Head of Herakles to right wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΟΝ (*from bottom left*) Head of crestless water bird to right. BCD Peloponnesos 1697 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 285. Rare. Nicely toned. Some die rust on the obverse and some uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.



3:1



384

**384.**

Arkadian League. Tegea. Circa 465-460 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.94 g, 8 h). Zeus Lykaios seated to left on throne, holding eagle on his outstretched right hand and scepter with his left. Rev. ARK - ADI (*retrograde*) Head of Kallisto to right wearing a pearl necklace, her hair bound in a tainia; all within an incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 187 = Williams 103 (O.69 /R. 61, *same dies*). Rare. Toned and with a wonderful early Classical head of Kallisto. Some of the usual roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 650

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 81, 18 September 1991, 72.



385



3:1



385.

Tegea. Circa 423-400 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.18 g). Head of Medusa facing. *Rev.* Three large E's back to back; all within shallow circular incuse. BCD Peloponnesos 1718 (*this coin*). BMC 2. SNG Copenhagen 289. SNG Fitzwilliam 3912-3913 (*same obverse die*). *Traité* II, 3, 973. Rare. Toned. Good very fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1718, acquired in April 1982 from a private collection, which was purchased in 1961 from Spinks, but was previously sold by M. Ratto.

For a coin that has been previously ascribed to Tegea - as BCD 1721 - see below, lot 416, which is now surely attributed to Elaia in Aeolis.



386



3:1



386.

Thelpusa. Circa 370-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.84 g, 5 h). Head of Demeter Erinys to right, wearing earring and necklace and with her hair in disorder; below chin, Θ. *Rev.* EPIΩN The horse Areion prancing to right, with trailing reins. BCD Peloponnesos 1758 (*this coin*). BMFA 1274 (*this coin*). McClean 7026 (*same dies*). SNG Copenhagen 318 (*same dies*). Very rare. Toned but with slightly porous surfaces, *otherwise*, very fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 1758, from the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Numismatic Fine Arts VIII, 6 June 1980, 185, and from the collection of C. Page Perkins, donated to the BMFA in 1901 (01.5509).

Cyclades



4:1



387



387.

Keos. Ioulis. Circa 515-490/80 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.66 g). Grape cluster with five grapes. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square, with two smaller and two larger compartments. Papageorgiadou-Banis xxiii. Sheedy -. SNG Copenhagen 646. For another example, probably from the same reverse punch, see Nomos 24, 2022, 153. Boldly struck and with a dark grey patina. About extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Kricheldorf IV, 7 October 1957, 262 (ascribed to Tenos).

Sheedy makes a good case, partially accepted by P.-G., that the coins with grape clusters (composed of 5 grapes) unaccompanied by a dolphin, do not come from Ioulis but from another mint. However, if we assume, *and we do*, that the dolphin added to Ioulis's obverse type of a bunch of grapes signifies a kind of league between the three cities of Keos (Karthäia has it next to its amphora, and Koressos places it next to its cuttlefish), we should note that the first silver coins of Karthäia and Koressos both lack that added symbol and just show, respectively, an amphora or a cuttlefish. Thus, why should Ioulis not have had an early coinage with just a bunch of grapes?



4:1



388



388.

Keos. Ioulis. Circa 515-490/80 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.03 g). Grape cluster with five grapes; on the left, dolphin swimming upwards. *Rev.* Millsail pattern quadripartite incuse square. Papageorgiadou-Banis 9. Sheedy 9 (O8/R9 j, *this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 648. *Traité* II, 1, 1903 and pl. LX, 26. Rare. Nicely toned. Some old scrapes and marks, *otherwise*, very fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of Serge Boutin, Monnaies et Médailles 76, 19 September 1991, 721.



389

389.

Uncertain, Keos (?). Karthaia (?). Circa 540-520/515 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.97 g), struck on the Aeginetic standard. Krater with two handles. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square, with two squares divided diagonally. *Apparently unpublished, save for two examples from auctions, both attributed to Andros.* Papageorgiadou-Banis -. Sheedy -. But for the other examples, both struck from the same dies as this piece and attributed to Andros, but both identifying the vessel as an amphora, see Naville I, Pozzi, 1921, 2015 and G. Hirsch Nachf. 272, 2011, 287. Extremely rare, an attractive coin, boldly struck and toned. Minor uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, probably acquired in the 1980s.

It should be noted that Sheedy, pp. 24 ff., has convincingly disproved the old attribution, tentatively followed by the Hirsch cataloguer, of coins with amphorae to Andros (in any case, the vessel on this coin is a krater not an amphora).

This coin's ticket describes it as being from Keos ("Boutin Karthaia") and having a hydria on its obverse. In fact, the vessel is actually a wide-mouthed volute krater (*a wine mixing bowl*), but the attribution to the city of Karthaia is completely reasonable (could it be that the attribution was actually made by the late Serge Boutin, 1910-1998, the well-known Parisian coin dealer whose own great collection of coins of the Cyclades was sold in M&M 76 in 1991?). What is particularly suggestive is the incuse square on the reverse, which is basically the same as that used for the first two series of Karthaian silver.



4:1



Crete



390

390.

Kydonia. Circa 450-330 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.91 g). Sea turtle swimming upwards; to left, crescent with points outward; to right, pellet. *Rev.* Skew-pattern incuse square divided into five compartments. E.S.G. Robinson, *Pseudaeginetica*, NC 1928, p. 177, 14 (*this coin*). *Apparently very rare.* Clear, well-centered and lightly toned. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 58 and from the collection of G. Philipsen, J. Hirsch XXV, 29 November 1909, 1030.



4:1



Pontos



3:1



391



391.

Trapezos. 4th century BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.49 g, 3 h), struck under the magistrate *Tau*.... Bearded male head to left; border of dots. *Rev.* TPA Table; below, TAY. SNG BM 1295. SNG Stancomb 726 = SNG von Aulock 6783 (*same dies*). Extremely rare. Well-struck, nicely toned and attractive. Extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 41, 18 June 1970, 115 and Hess-Leu 36, 17 April 1968, 243.

The city's name, *Trapezos*, means *table* in Greek and refers to the table-like hill between the two rivers on which the city was founded by Milesians in c. 756 BC. The city, which much later became the capital of the Empire of the Trebizond (1204-1461) was a major center for trade between Persia, the Caucasus and Anatolia. For obvious reasons the city used a table as its coin type: sometimes topped by piles of coins (!) showing its wealth.



4:1



Bithynia



392



392.

Tios. Circa 400 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.68 g, 12 h). Bearded male head to right, wearing a tainia. *Rev.* T-I-H Eagle to right, with spread wings, holding a snake in its talons. *Unpublished*, save for its auction appearances. *Apparently unique*, a fascinating coin, well-centered and nicely toned. Extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatica Ars Classica 2, 21 February 1990, 177 and Münzen und Medaillen 41, 18 June 1970, 125.



Mysia



3:1



393



393.

Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.47 g). Tunny's head to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock 7324 var. Von Fritze II -. Rare. With a bold fish head. Metal fault on the edge, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of J. P. Rosen, Monnaies et Médailles 72, 6 October 1987, 247.

Kyzikos was supposedly founded by the Pelasgians, the pre-Greek inhabitants of Greece, but was the recipient of Milesian colonists in 756 BC. Located on what was then an island close to the southern shore of the Propontis (the Sea of Marmara), it soon came to dominate the trade from the Black Sea, especially thanks to its massive coinage of electrum staters and their fractions. From the later 6th century until the time of Alexander Kyzikene staters were the major trade coinage in the area. Of course, in addition to her high value electrum coins, Kyzikos also issued a very extensive coinage of silver fractions, of which this, and the following lots (394-400), are representative examples.



4:1



394



394.

Kyzikos. Circa 600-550 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.21 g). Tunny's head with open mouth to left; below, fish swimming left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Paris -. SNG von Aulock 7326 (*this coin*). Von Fritze II -. Very rare. Sharp and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H.S von Aulock.



3:1



395



395.

Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.55 g). Stag's head facing between two tunny fish swimming upwards. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Klein 263. SNG Paris -. Von Fritze II -. Very rare. Well-centered and lightly toned. Minor striking crack, *otherwise*, good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from an English dealer in the 1970s for £14/10/-.

This coin was sold as being from Delphi (!), presumably as a variant of a trihemiobol like the one that appears above as lot 300.



399



464



391



402



455



423



397



408



419



481



442



529



487



472



486



511



483



524



520



513



492



503



518



3:1



396

**396.**

Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.45 g). Tunny swimming to left above a lotus to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Paris -. Von Fritze II, -. Cf. CNG e229, 2010, 155. Rare. Clear, struck on a broad flan and toned. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the collection of L. Mildenberg and from that of H. von Aulock (but not in the Sylloge).



3:1



397

**397.**

Kyzikos. Circa 450-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.36 g, 9 h). Forepart of a boar left; to right, tunny upward. *Rev.* Head of a lion left; in the upper left field, facing panther head; all within an incuse square. *Unpublished save for its auction appearance*, but cf. SNG Paris 386 and von Fritze II 13 (*but with a retrograde K on the lion's shoulder*). Attractive, clear and with a grey toning. About extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 10, 5 October 1993, 101.



4:1



398

**398.**

Kyzikos. Circa 450-400 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.28 g, 12 h). Forepart of a boar to left. *Rev.* Two tunny fish, the one above swimming to right and the one below swimming to left. SNG von Aulock 7329. Von Fritze II, 17 and pl. V, 20 = Weber 5033 (*this coin*) = Imhoof-Blumer, *KM*, Kyzikos 1, pl.1, 17 (*this coin*). Rare. Clear and toned. Very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and Sir H. Weber, acquired from Theodoridi in 1892.



399

399.

Kyzikos. Circa 450-400 BC. Trihemionbol (Silver, 10 mm, 1.15 g, 2 h). Protome of a lion with open jaws to left, and with both forelegs visible; behind, tunny fish swimming downwards. *Rev.* Ram's head to left; all within incuse square. Asia Minor Coins 9227 (*this coin*). SNG von Aulock-. *Traité* -. Von Fritze II, 18 and pl. V, 21. Extremely rare. Sharply struck and beautifully toned. Minor flatness and die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 81, 16 May 2001, 247.



3:1



400

400.

Kyzikos. Circa 400 BC. Hemionbol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.36 g, 8 h). Head of Attis to left, wearing Phrygian cap; below neck, tunny fish to left. *Rev.* KY-Ξ-I Bull protome to right, head facing. SNG von Aulock 7336. Von Fritze II, p. 37, 20 and pl. V, 23. Clear and with a grey toning. Slightly porous. Very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 12, 1 October 1996, 90.



4:1



401

401.

Lampsakos. Circa 500-450 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.79 g, 12 h). Janiform female head, wearing a double stephane and a single circular earring. *Rev.* Head of Athena to left, wearing crestless Corinthian helmet; all within a shallow incuse square. Baldwin, *Lampsakos*, Group A, II, pl. V, 27. SNG Paris 1127 var. With a splendid late Archaic-early Classical obverse. Reverse curiously double-struck, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and the collection of L. Mildenberg.

This coin, which is often termed a diobol and often misdated, comes from an issue that seems to be often found with double struck reverses. Exactly why this should be the case is unknown. For a well-struck example from the same dies, see Savoca 85, 2020, 425 (*but dated to the 4th century*); for another, also from the same dies, with the double-struck reverse, see Roma e78, 2020, 484.

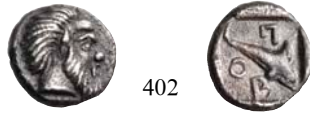


3:1





Islands off Mysia



402

402.

Pordosilene. Circa 450-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.46 g, 3 h). Bearded head of Silenos to right, with an animal ear. *Rev.* Π - OP Dolphin swimming downwards to right; all within incuse square. HGC 6, 1765. SNG von Aulock 1765 (*this coin*). Rare. Nicely toned, sharp and attractive. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 68 ("unique"), and from the collection of H. von Aulock.



4:1



Troas



403

403.

Antandros. late 5th century BC. Tritartemorion (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.66 g, 5 h). Head of Artemis Astyrene to right, her hair held with a double tainia. *Rev.* ANTA - N Goat standing to right; all within an incuse square. SNG Arikantürk 249. SNG Copenhagen 214. Rare. Dark patina. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Sternberg XXVII, 7 November 1994, 168.



4:1



404

404.

Antandros. late 5th century BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.27 g, 9 h). Head of Artemis Astyrene to right, her hair bound with a double tainia. *Rev.* [ANTA] - N Goat standing to right; above, bunch of grapes; all within an incuse square. SNG Ashmolean 1044. SNG Copenhagen 216. SNG Munich 148. With grey toning as found. Good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



405

**405.**

Dardanos. early 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.65 g). Rooster standing to left. *Rev.* Criss-cross lattice work design. Klein 303. M&M FPL 560, November/December 1992, 560. SNG Ashmolean 1119. Rare. A pleasingly curious coin with an attractive grey toning. Obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Dardanos used a rooster as its symbol on its early coinage, perhaps because of that animal's relation to the sunrise or because of a lost myth connecting it with the Dardanians, an ancient people who supposedly lived in this area and were closely connected to the Trojans; their founder, Dardanos, was the grandfather of Tros, the eponymous founder of the Kingdom of Troy.



4:1



406

**406.**

Dardanos. early 5th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.29 g). Head of a rooster to left. *Rev.* Criss-cross lattice work design. *Apparently unpublished*, save for the very worn Naumann 51, 2017, 118. Extremely rare, *and probably the finest known example*. With a proud looking rooster head. About extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



407

**407.**

Kebren. 5th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.42 g). [K]EB-P-H Two opposed ram's heads downwards; between them, anthemion. *Rev.* Quadripartite, swastika-form incuse with a pellet at the center. SNG Lockett 2736. Rare. Very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



408

408.

Lamponeia. 4th century BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.67 g, 12 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing a diadem. *Rev.* Λ-A-M Bull's head facing; all within a shallow incuse square. BMC 2. *Traité* II, 2, 2294 and pl. CLXIII, 23. Well-centered and with a noble head of Dionysos. Good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 59, 17 May 1994, 124.



3:1



409

409.

Neandria. Late 6th-5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.71 g). Crestless Corinthian helmet to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Rosen 109 (*but as Skione in Macedonia*). SNG Arikantürk 664-665 (*Neandria*). SNG Kayhan 743 (*uncertain Ionia or Caria*). Well-centered and with a dark patina as found. Some earthen deposits as found, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

The attribution of this coin, and other 'helmet' issues, to Neandria was made by O. Tekin and A. Erol-Özdizbay on the basis of findspots provided by Ö. Arikantürk.



4:1



410

410.

Neandria. Late 6th-5th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.38 g). Crestless Corinthian helmet to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Rosen 109 (*but an obol and as Skione in Macedonia*). SNG Arikantürk 664-665 (*obols of the same type*). SNG Kayhan 743 (*but as an obol and as an uncertain mint in Ionia or Caria*). Extremely rare. Sharp and clear. Minor flan crack and some porosity, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 451, January 1983, 17.

For the attribution to Neandria, see the preceding lot.



4:1





4:1



411

**411.**

Neandria. Earlier 5th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.28 g, 11 h). Crested Corinthian helmet to right. *Rev.* Wine transport amphora within a border of dots in a shallow incuse square. SNG Arikantürk 672–6 (*Neandria?*). SNG Kayhan 1137. Rare. Toned. Some corrosion, *otherwise*, good very fine. 100

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 76.



3:1



412

**412.**

Neandria. 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.52 g, 7 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* NEA / N Ram standing to right; all within a shallow incuse square. SNG Ashmolean 1170. SNG Copenhagen 446. SNG von Aulock 7628. Nicely centered and toned. About extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, ex Nomos, Kriens, FPL 3, 1994, 49 (1250 CHF!).



4:1



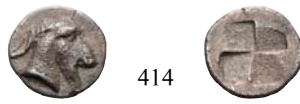
413

**413.**

Zelea. Mid to late 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.63 g, 10 h). Forepart of a chimaera to left: a lion's forepart to left between two opposed heads of goats. *Rev.* Facing head of a gorgon, with snaky hair and a protruding tongue; all within incuse square. BMFA 2325 (*hemidrachm?*). M. Six, "Monnaies grecques, inédites et incertaines" in NC 1890, p. 235, 16 (*triobol or hemidrachm?*). SNG Arikantürk 796-797. *Apparently very rare.* An intriguing and unusual coin with a lovely grey toning. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 12, 1 October 1996, 66.

Aeolis



414



4:1



414.

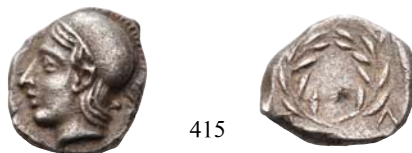
Aigai. Circa 480-450 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.21 g). Goat's head to right, with long beard and a long, curving horn. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Cf. AMNG p. 138, 24, Imhoof-Blumer, *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 110, 180, and SNG Oxford 2232 (all obols of the same type but of slightly earlier date). Extremely rare, unpublished save for its auction appearance, and with a goat's head of fine, Classical style. Some surface roughness, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 115.

There is a big problem with anepigraphic ancient Greek silver coins of the late 6th and 5th centuries BC, which bear goats as their primary type. Not only are there quite a number of coin-issuing cities that have the name *Goat Town* (Aigai and its variants: among other places they are in central Macedonia, on the Chalkidike, in Achaea, in Aeolis, in Cilicia, et al.), but other places, and peoples, used the goat as a coin type as well. Thus, coins that were confidently ascribed to a specific Aigai beginning in the late 19th century, have now been placed elsewhere. The bulk of types from Northern Greece are now assigned to tribal groups (the Mygdones and Krestones for example), but others, as those here, have been reattributed thanks to the evidence of findspots. Thus, the city of Aige in the Chalkidike has recently been assigned a number of coins that were previously considered to either be of uncertain origin or were located elsewhere; this is thanks solely to the clear evidence of recorded provenience.



4:1



415



415.

Elaia. Circa 450-400 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.28 g, 3 h). Head of Athena wearing crested Attic helmet to left; behind neck, pellet. Rev. E-Λ-[A] (*retrograde*) Olive wreath with ties below. SNG Arikantürk 283 var. SNG Ashmolean 1432-3. SNG Copenhagen 166. Attractive and clear with a grey toning. Surfaces slightly rough, otherwise, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Vecchi 16, 9 October 1999, 202.



416



4:1

**416.**

Elaiia. Circa 450-400 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.26 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing Attic helmet with crest. *Rev.* Large T within a shallow incuse square. *For this coin type attributed to Tegea in Arcadia*, see BCD Peloponnesos 1721 and *Traité* II, 3, 976. *For the correct attribution*, see SNG Arikantürk 3, 1180 ff. Very well-centered, toned and with a lovely head of Athena in high relief. Minor roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildeberg.

This coin, which must have entered Dr. Mildeberg's collection in the 1970s, is, overall, in lovely condition. As such it is in stark contrast to the astonishing number of these coins that have turned up in Munich since 2009 (*is it the beer?*), and have since gone everywhere; most of those are fairly nasty. This is, however, very nice! When LM acquired this coin it was attributed to Tegea in Arcadia, and that is the way it tends to be described today; unfortunately that is completely wrong! We know this thanks to the fact that coins of this type are NOT found in Arkadia, but, rather, in northwestern Asia Minor!!! For example, in Özkan Arikantürk's collection, all of which was sourced locally, primarily in the area of ancient Adramyteum, there are no fewer than 13 of these pieces. Since the head of Athena on the best of them is quite similar to the head of Athena on Elaiia's diobols (as in the preceding lot), we can confidently attribute them to that mint.

Lesbos



417



4:1

**417.**

Uncertain mint. Circa 500-450 BC. 1/12 Stater (Billon, 9 mm, 0.92 g). Head of a young, male African to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 4.1. SNG Arikantürk 625 var. SNG von Aulock 7715. Rare. Toned and with a portrait that is probably that of real person, albeit with his features slightly emphasized. Very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen 79, 28 February 1994, 319 (1200 CHF).

Nowadays we are constantly being told that the ancient Greeks had many faults, really were not the true ancestors of democracy, didn't treat women properly, etc. After a while such carping revisions starts to get boring, no? This tiny coin shows us something very important that we need to think about: on its obverse is the portrait of an African male, who could, in fact, be someone we might meet on the street today. He is not here for any conceivable derogatory reason: while the Greeks considered anyone who did not speak Greek a barbarian, for them anyone who spoke Greek was perfectly ok. This African did not appear on the coin as a slave, or a servant, or some lower class character, he is here as an exciting, interesting and exotic character, worthy of curiosity and respect. Such dark complexioned people were known as Aethiopes, (from Aethiop, who was, according to Pliny, a son of Vulcan/Hephaestus) and are first mentioned by Homer; they were familiar to Greeks (and Romans) who travelled on the Nile into Nubia. It is rare that a simple coin can be loaded with so many fascinating implications!



418

418.

Uncertain mint. Circa 500-450 BC. 1/24th Stater (Billon, 7 mm, 0.39 g). Head of a boar to right; before, pellet; above, frontal eye. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Arıkantürk 631. Rare. Bold and with dark surfaces as found. Some encrustations and traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

The head on this coin is almost certainly a boar, but it does, oddly enough, have a strange resemblance to the head of a *protoceratops* (!!), which has plausibly been identified as being the origin of the mythical griffin!



4:1



419

419.

Methymna. Circa 500/480-460 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.41 g, 11 h). Gorgoneion facing, with outstretched tongue and snaky hair. Rev. Head of Athena to left, wearing Corinthian helmet; partially enclosed by a border of dots and all within an incuse square. Franke 5. Pozzi 2339 = SNG Lockett 2778 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 1, 620 and pl. XV, 21. Toned. Obverse struck with a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of R. C. Lockett, IV, Glendining & Co., 21 February 1961, 2249, and S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 2339.



3:1



420

420.

Methymna. Circa 500/480-460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.24 g, 1 h). MA - ΘY Facing head of Silenos. Rev. MA / Θ Rooster standing to right within a border of dots; all within a shallow incuse square. HGC 6, 1894. SNG Arıkantürk 675. Very rare. Sharply struck. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Could the head on this coin be that of Acheloos?



4:1





4:1



3:1



3:1



421

**421.**

Methymna. Circa 500/480-460 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.31 g, 5 h). Head of a nymph to left, wearing a diadem, with her hair bound in a sakkos at the back, and wearing a large hoop earring. *Rev.* Rooster walking to right; above to left, crescent with points upwards; all within border of dots within an incuse square. HGC 6, 1892. Grey patina. Somewhat rough and with uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 124.



422

**422.**

Mytilene. Circa 454-428/7 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.97 g, 6 h). Head of a young woman, probably Sappho, facing, turned slightly to the left, her hair bound with a tania-like diadem and with long curls falling down the sides of her head. *Rev.* MY - TI (*retrograde*) Lion's head to left, with open mouth and protruding tongue; all within an incuse square. BMC 1-2. HGC 6, 1038. SNG Arikantürk 747-8. A particularly charming coin with a very fine and clear portrait-like head of the great poetess. Good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

For almost exactly similar heads of Sappho see the Attic Red Figure krater dating to c. 470 BC by the Brygos Painter - found in Agrigento and now in Munich (ARV 385, 228); and the earlier, c. 510 BC, 'Six-technique' Attic kalpis by the Sappho Painter (the name vase) now in Warsaw (National Museum accession number 142333). Even better known is the famous wall painting from Pompeii, dating to c. 50-79 AD and now in the Museo Archeologico in Naples, that shows a pensive young woman holding a stylus and writing tablets. Often identified as Sappho - though it surely isn't - and termed a poetess, her hair style is remarkably similar to that of the woman, who we can be sure is Sappho, on this coin.

Ionia



423

**423.**

Ephesos. Circa 390-325 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.03 g, 1 h). E - Φ Bee with straight wings. *Rev.* EΦ Two stag's heads facing each other. BMC 53. BMFA 1827. SNG Lockett 2810. SNG von Aulock 1835. A splendid, beautifully toned and very well struck example. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Kastner 4, 27 November 1973, 105.

In recent years vast numbers of these diobols have come on the market, primarily in Munich; however they are almost all drastically inferior to this in condition!



424

424.

Uncertain, Erythrai? Circa 530-480 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 4.2 mm, 0.13 g). Rosette formed from seven curved arms around a pellet. *Rev.* Shaped incuse containing containing five pellets: one in each corner and one at the center. Klein 433 (*Miletus*). SNG Kayhan 740 (*uncertain mint*) and 1576 (*possibly Erythrai*). SNG von Aulock 1807 (*uncertain mint*). Rare. Clear and well-struck. With some deposits as found, *otherwise*, good very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



425

425.

Erythrai. Circa 500-480 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.23 g). Nude hero riding a horse galloping to right. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. BMFA 1834. Rosen, *ACNAC* 5, 574 (*this coin*). Lightly toned and attractive. About extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 516, November/December 1988, 49, and from the collection of J. Rosen, Monnaies et Médailles 72, 6 October 1987, 271, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 76.



3:1



426

426.

Erythrai. Circa 480-450 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.91 g). Nude ephebe standing to left, holding the bridle of a horse prancing to left. *Rev.* Rosette of ten petals; all within a shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 560 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 1945 (*this coin*). Very attractively toned. Extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



3:1





3:1



427

**427.**

Erythrai. Circa 480-450 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.63 g, 3 h). Pegasus flying to right; in field to left, pileus. *Rev.* E - P / Y - ☉ Rosette of twelve petals; all within a shallow incuse square. BMFA 1839. Rosen, *ACNAC* 5, 576 (*this coin*). SNG Copenhagen 561. Well-centered and with a grey patina. Good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of J. Rosen, Monnaies et Médailles 72, 6 October 1987, 272, ex Sotheby, Johannesburg, 20 April 1977, 186 and Kastner 4, 27 November 1973, 111.



3:1



428

**428.**

Kolophon. Circa 460-440 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.22 g, 9 h). Laureate head of Artemis to right, wearing a pearl necklace and with her hair bound in a long braid at the back. *Rev.* Kithara with six strings; all within a shallow incuse square. Cf. Milne 23 (*similar hair style*). Rare. Dark patina. Good very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 560, November/December 1992, 52.



4:1



429

**429.**

Kolophon. Circa 450-410 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.35 g, 9 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind his head, laurel branch. *Rev.* Monogram of TE within a shallow incuse square. Milne, *Kolophon* 32. With a head of Apollo of fine style, well-struck and nicely toned. Nearly extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 451, January 1983, 27.

The monogram on the reverse stands for the denomination.



430

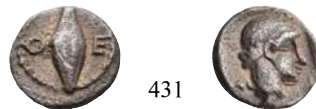
430.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Archepolis, circa 459 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.20 g, 6 h). Bearded head of Zeus to right, his hair bound with a taenia. *Rev.* Eagle flying to right; below, monogram of AP; all within the linear border of an incuse square. Sheedy, *Clarke Studies*, Ar. M 25 (O23/R24). Toned. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 144, 24 November 2008, 240.

Archepolis was the son of Themistocles.



4:1



431

431.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 450-420s BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.36 g, 12 h). ΘE - E Sprouting barley grain. *Rev.* M - [A/Γ - N] Head of Apollo to right, wearing taenia. Sheedy, *Clarke Studies*, Ma. D 5 (O5/R5) = Nollé & Wenninger Th.5c (*this coin*). Very rare. Clear and well-centered. Rough surfaces, reverse slightly double-struck, *otherwise*, good very fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 165.

The *The-E* on this coin refers not to the famous Themistocles but, more probably, to one of his descendants; perhaps a son of Archepolis.



4:1



432

432.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.90 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with an olive wreath. *Rev.* M - A Ornamental trident head; all within circular maeander. SNG Copenhagen 810. SNG Kayhan 404. SNG von Aulock 2032. Toned. Very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



433



433.
Magnesia ad Maeandrum. Circa 350-200 BC. Diobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.72 g, 11 h), struck under the magistrate Niseis. Cavalryman, helmeted, in full armor with a billowing cloak, and holding a couched lance in his left hand, riding a horse galloping to right. *Rev.* ΝΙΣΑΙΟΣ / ΜΑΓΝ Bull butting to left on maeander pattern ground line; too right, wheat ear. BMC 9. SNG von Aulock 2036 (*this coin*). Lustrous and lightly toned. Extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex CGB 51, 17 November 2011, 196, Weil, 26 May 1997, 6, Münzen und Medaillen FPL 384, November/December 1976, 41, and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



4:1



434



434.
Miletos. late 6th-early 5th century BC. 1/16th Stater (Silver, 8.3 mm, 0.72 g). Lion's head facing. *Rev.* Star-like floral rosette of eight petals with a central pellet surrounded by dots; all within a dotted frame in an incuse square. SNG Kayan 1357. SNG von Aulock 2083. *Traité* II, 1 434, and pl. XI, 12. Boldly struck and attractively toned as found. About extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, received as a present, ex Bank Leu 7, 9 May 1973, 227.



3:1



435



435.
Miletos. Mid 5th century BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 2.03 g). Lion at bay to right, his tail twisted up over his back. *Rev.* Stellate pattern of four points and four acanthus leaves around a central point; all within a shallow incuse square. BMC 12. Rosen 585. SNG Copenhagen 956. SNG von Aulock 2086. *Traité* II, 2, 1752 and pl CXLIX, 1. Rare. Toned and attractive. Slightly rough, otherwise, good very fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Triton XV, 4 January 2012, 1220.



436

436.

Phokaia. Circa 521-478 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.32 g). Head of a nymph to left, wearing a sakkos with a pearled band, a rosette earring, and a pearl necklace. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 389-384 (*uncertain coins of Greece and Asia Minor*). SNG Kayhan 522. With a wonderful Archaic head, beautifully centered and attractive. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The nymph's head on the obverse of this coin clearly served as the prototype for similar coins from the Phokaian colony of Massalia, as, above, lot 3. Diobols of this type from Phokaia are actually very common, but they seldom are of such fine style and so well preserved!



3:1



437

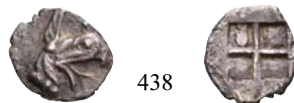
437.

Phygela. Circa 400-350 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.41 g, 12 h). Head of Artemis Munychia facing, turned slightly to the left, and wearing a decorated polos. *Rev.* Bull butting to left; above left, palm frond; above, + (= Φ [?]). S. Hurter, *Drei unbekannte griechische Kleinmünzen*, SM 174, 1994, p.41, 1 (*this coin*). SNG Kayhan 542. Very rare, and very probably the best known example. Clear and very well-struck. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



438

438.

Teos. Circa 460-420 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 7 mm, 0.20 g). Head of griffin to right, with open jaws. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 130. Klein 481. Boldly struck, toned, and very attractive. Minor scratches on the reverse, otherwise, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



Islands off Ionia



3:1



3:1



3:1



439



439.

Samos. Circa 499-495 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.19 g, 12 h). Lion's mask facing, on a round shield with a rayed border. *Rev.* Head and neck of an ox to right; all within an incuse square. Barron p. 177, 1-5. Rare. Well-struck and nicely toned. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 549, November/December 1991, 88 and from the collection of Greta Heckett, Sotheby Parke Bernet, 10 June 1977, 86.

The standard reference for the coins of Samos is John Penrose Barron's 1966 work, *The Silver Coins of Samos*. Barron was a noted classical scholar and a distinguished numismatist, who also seems to have been a progressive in the good sense of the term. Unfortunately, he was not all that good at writing easy-to-use reference books on numismatics! Not only does the numbering restart with every section of this book, it restarts with every denomination within those sections!



440



440.

Samos. Circa 480-439 BC. Triobol (Silver, 12 mm, 1.32 g, 11 h). Forepart of a winged boar to right, with one wing above and the other below the boar. *Rev.* ΣΑ (*retrograde*) Lion's head with open mouth to right; all within a circular incuse. Barron Class 3, 33 (*same dies*). Nicely toned. Struck with rusty dies on an irregular flan, *otherwise*, very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



441



441.

Samos. Circa 396-393 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.61 g, 9 h). Lion's mask facing. *Rev.* ΣΑ Forepart of a legless bull to right. Barron p. 213, *obols*, 1-2 (*but different dies*). Very rare. Well-centered, sharply struck and nicely toned. Some minor deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 80.

Ionia and Caria



442

442.

Uncertain mint. Circa 480-450 BC. Obol or Hemihekte (Silver, 9.5 mm, 1.14 g). Gorgoneion with snaky hair and protruding tongue. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square divided into two rectangular incuses by a central band. Lanz 144, 2008, 232 and SNG Kayhan 741 (*same dies*). Very rare. With a powerfully ferocious gorgoneion. Somewhat rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

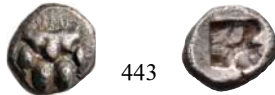
From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 143 (but as Ephesos).



3:1



Asia Minor



443

443.

Ionia or Lydia. Uncertain city. Circa 550-500 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.28 g). Lion's paw. *Rev.* Rough quadripartite incuse square. Demeester 82 (*same dies*). *Traité* II, 1, 1000 and pl. XXVIII, 21. Boldly struck and nicely toned. Some remaining deposits, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 71.



4:1



Caria



444

444.

Chersonesos. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.99 g, 9 h). Head of a roaring lion to right. *Rev.* Head and neck of a bull to right; all within an incuse square. Cahn XI. HN Online 561 (temp.). SNG Ashmolean 50 (*same dies*). SNG Kayhan 1, 831 (*same dies*). Very rare. Well-struck and toned. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, acquired as a gift from Raoul Abecassis.



3:1





3:1



445

**445.**

Chersonesos. Circa 480-450 BC. Diobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.49 g, 6 h). Forepart of a winged boar to left. Rev. +EP Bull's head facing; all within an incuse square. Cahn X25. HN Online 563. SNG Ashmolean 51. Very rare. Well-struck and toned. Obverse very slightly off-center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 602, November/December 1996, 83.



3:1



446

**446.**

Chersonesos. Circa 480-450 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.91 g, 12 h). Head of a roaring lion to right with right paw extended. Rev. Forepart of a bull to right; all within an incuse square. Cahn X26. HN Online 565. SNG Keckman 33-34. Very rare. Attractively toned and well-struck. Minor fault on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of H. von Aulock, but not in the sylloge.



4:1



447

**447.**

Euromos. Circa 400-350 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.46 g, 7 h). Forepart of a boar moving to right. Rev. Bearded male head - Zeus Lepsynos - to right; behind head, but here effaced from the die, Λ. R. Ashton & P. Kinns, *Opuscula Anatolica II*, NC 2003, pp. 32-34, 12 (A12/P8). HN Online 6 (temp), 8 (*same dies*). Klein 513 and 819 (*with a tiny A*). SNG Kayhan 754. Nicely toned. Good very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.





3:1



448

**448.**

Halikarnassos. Circa 480-470 BC. Hemihekte (Silver, 10 mm, 1.13 g, 6 h). Forepart of Pegasos to right. *Rev.* Head and neck of a goat to right, long leash around his neck; in the field around, three pellets; all within an incuse square. HN Online 2061 (temp.). Karl 120 (*this coin*). SNG Kayhan II, 1613. Very rare. Bright, lightly toned, and attractive. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from that of E. Karl, Lanz 131, 27 November 2006, 120, ex G. Hirsch Nachf. 231, 26 November 2003, 330.



4:1



449

**449.**

Idyma. Circa 450-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.32 g, 9 h). Tortoise. *Rev.* ΙΔΥ Olive leaf; in field to left, olive (? or die fault?). HN Online 1353 (temp). Klein 522. SNG Kayhan II, 1627 = CNG 72, 2006, 803 (*same dies*). Rare. Clear and toned. Rough surfaces, otherwise, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 17, 18 March 2003, 1109.



4:1



450

**450.**

Idyma. Circa 400-350 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.41 g, 2 h). Head of a nymph (Aphrodite ?) to right, her hair bound up in a taenia. *Rev.* [I]-Δ-Y[M] / ION Grasshopper to right. Ashton, *Beginning* pl. 1, 8. HN Online 2158 (temp, 2 *this coin*). SNG Kayhan II 1628. Extremely rare. With a surprisingly detailed grasshopper. Obverse slightly rough. Good very fine/extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 527, November/December 1989, 86.



451

451.

Keramos. Circa 167-129 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.22 g, 12 h), struck under the magistrate Polites. Head of Apollo to right, with his hair flowing down the back of his neck. *Rev.* ΚΕΡΑ / ΠΟΛΙ Bull's head facing; all within incuse square. HN Online 295 (temp, *this coin*) = Jameson 2298 = SNG von Aulock 2579 (*this coin*). M. Spanu, **Keramos di Caria: storia e monumenti** (Rome, 1997), 1. *Apparently unique.* Nicely toned. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Peus 392, 4 May 2007, 4352 and 386, 26 April 2006, 230, ex Lanz 125, 26 November, 2005, 384 and 121, 22 November 2004, 207, ex Peus 308, 19 October 1983, 163, Birkler & Waddell 2, 11 December 1980, 175, from the collection of R. Jameson, Monnaies et Médailles 53, 29 November 1977, 109, ex Naville V, 18 June 1923, 2611, which was sold to Feuardent bidding for Jameson at CHF 280. This was an astonishing 20 CHF MORE expensive than lot 2599, a Samian tetradrachm, which was a duplicate from the British Museum, BMC 88, previously in the Borrell and Northwick collections, and now in that of C. Gulbenkian - 748 = Barron p. 191, 83b.

This coin simply must have the longest pedigree of all the coins in this auction (including the many whose pedigrees are unknown). The reason must be that its first known owner, Robert Jameson, was a great connoisseur of intriguing coins, as was its late owner, but it was simply too esoteric for everyone else!!



3:1



452

452.

Knidos. Circa 500-490 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.72 g, 12 h). Head of roaring lion to right. *Rev.* Archaistic head of Aphrodite to right, with her hair bound with fillet and falling down behind; all within incuse square. BMFA 1979 = Cahn 4.3 (VI/R4) = Rosen 342 = Warren 1167 = Greenwell 1979 (*this coin*). HN Online 299. Rare. Well-centered and toned. Obverse lightly struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 549, November/December 1991, 96, from the collection of J. P. Rosen and that of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Numismatic Fine Arts VIII, 1980, 274, and the collections of E.P. Warren and W. Greenwell.



3:1





4:1



453

**453.**

Knidos. Circa 500-490 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.45 g, 10 h). Head of roaring lion to right. *Rev.* Bust of Aphrodite to right, wearing a close-fitting cap and a necklace; all within an incuse square. Cahn 50 (V27A/R38B). HN Online 604 (temp). SNG Ashmolean 62. Rare. Well-centered and toned. Good very fine. 275

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 13, 23 June 1983, 292.

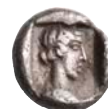
We have to stress that the bust on the reverse is that of Aphrodite; it is due to the *skill* of the die engraver that she looks like the witch in Hansel und Gretel!



4:1



454

**454.**

Knidos. Circa 404-395 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.42 g, 12 h). Head and foreleg of a roaring lion to right. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite to right; all within an incuse square. Cahn 127 (V67/R88). HN Online 692, 3 (temp, *same dies*). Rare. Toned and with a stern head of Aphrodite. Obverse struck off-center, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 66, 22 October 1984, 260.



4:1



455

**455.**

Knidos. Symmachy coinage, Circa 404 or circa 394-387 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.64 g, 10 h). Σ - Υ - Ν The infant Herakles kneeling to right, strangling a serpent with each hand (= *Herakliskos Drakonopnigon*). *Rev.* Κ - Ν [...] Head of Aphrodite to right, her hair rolled, wearing a pendant earring and a pearl necklace; all within an incuse square. H. Voegtli, *Ein Obol der kleinasiatischen Symmachie von 394 v. Chr.*, SM 24, 93, 1974, pp. 1-3 and fig. 1 (*this coin*). Apparently unique, probably the rarest coin of the Symmachy series. Struck from dies of fine style. Some porosity, *otherwise*, good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 52, 19 June 1975, 191 and enlarged on pl. 53.



456

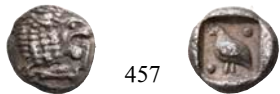
456.

Latmos. Circa 400-350 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6.3 mm, 0.16 g, 12 h). Youthful female head - probably a nymph - to right, her hair rolled up around her head. *Rev.* Monogram of ΛΑΤ. HNO Caria 962 = K. Konuk, *The Coinage of Latmos*, in A. Peschow-Bindokat, **Feldforschungen im Latmos**, pp. 55-58, 5 and pl.129, 5 (*this coin*). Very rare. Sharp and attractive. Nearly extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 158.



4:1



457

457.

Mylasa. Circa 420-390 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.27 g, 4 h). Forepart of a lion to left, his head turned back to right. *Rev.* Eagle standing to left; on the lower left and upper right, pellet; all within an incuse square. HNO Caria 2046 (temp). SNG Kayhan I, 947-948. Clear and well-struck. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 538, November/December 1990, 74.



4:1



458

458.

Syangela. Circa 400-370 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 1.02 g, 1 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to left. *Rev.* ΣΥΑ On the right, kantharos; on the left, inverted bunch of grapes; all within an incuse square with rounded corners. HN Online -. SNG Keckmann 264. Yarkin -. Extremely rare, *if not unique*. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired from Spink's in the later 1990s or early 2000s for £400.

This piece adds the obol to Syangela's rare series of silver, hitherto known only from tetrobols and diobols.



4:1





4:1



459

**459.**

Perhaps the area of Caria. Uncertain mint. Early to mid 4th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.21 g, 3 h). Female head to left, her hair bound in a tainia. Rev. Tamgha or monoskeles within a circular incuse. *Apparently unpublished save for auction appearances.* But for two pieces from the same dies as this see: Roma e100, 2022, 335 (obol, 0.42 g); CNG e346, 2015, 142 (hemiobol, 0.36 g). For the same reverse, see: SNG Kayhan 744. Very rare. Clear and darkly toned. Traces of double striking on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 83.



3:1



460

**460.**

Uncertain Mint "B". Circa 460-440 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.48 g, 7 h). Nude male figure, of Classical style, in the running-kneeling position to left, with wings on his shoulders and heels, and with his right hand raised and his left lowered; in field to left, kerykeion monogram. Rev. Lion prowling to left, his right forepaw raised and his head turned back to right; above, kerykeion monogram; around, border of dots; all within an incuse square. HN Online 222.2 (temp) = SNG von Aulock 2353 (*this coin*). A very rare variety. Clear and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from that of H. S. von Aulock.



4:1



461

**461.**

Dynasts of Caria. Orou, Circa 470-450 BC. 1/32 Stater (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.33 g, 5 h). Forepart of winged man-headed bull to right. Rev. ☉F☉V (*in Carian*) Laureate head of Apollo to right; his hair falling down the back of his neck; all within a border of dots in an incuse square. K. Konuk, *Orou, Dynaste de Carie*, P. Brun, ed., **Scripta Anatolica, Mélanges en l'honneur de Pierre Debord**, Bordeaux, 2007, pp. 103-111, 2.4. Müseler IV, A, 10. Rare. Clear and nicely toned. Very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from that of L. Mildenberg.



462

462.

Dynasts of Caria. Orou, Circa 470-450 BC. 1/10 Stater (Silver, 10.2 mm, 1.06 g, 9 h), on the Aeginetic standard. Sphinx seated to right, raising left forepaw. Rev. ☉F☉V (in Lycian) Laureate head of Apollo to right; his hair falling down the back of his neck; all within a border of dots in an incuse square. K. Konuk, *Orou, Dynaste de Carie*, P. Brun, ed., *Scripta Anatolica, Mélanges en l'honneur de Pierre Debord*, Bordeaux, 2007, pp. 103-111, 3.1 (f. *this coin*). Müseler IV, A, 11 (as *Uvug of Lycia*). Rosen 718 (as *Uvug of Lycia*). SNG von Aulock 4120 (as *Uvug of Lycia, this coin*). Attractive, well-centered and toned. Good very fine. 200



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from those of L. Mildenberg and H. S. von Aulock.

Satrap of Caria



463

463.

Mylasa. Hekatomnos, circa 392/1-377/6 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.51 g, 9 h). Forepart of a lion to right, its head turned back to left. Rev. Forepart of a lion, with both forelegs, facing. Klein 506. SNG Keckman 837-840. SNG von Aulock 1819 (*this coin, uncertain Ionia but probably Hekatomnos*). Attractive and bold. Good very fine. 100



4:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, received as a gift from H.S. von Aulock.



464

464.

Hidrieus, circa 351/0-344/3 BC. Trihemiobol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.97 g, 3 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo facing, turned slightly to the right, and with his chlamys fastened at neck. Rev. I - Δ - P - I between the rays and petals of a star-like floral. BMC 7. HNO 238 (temp), 2 (*this coin*). Karl 29. SNG Kayhan 885. SNG von Aulock 2371 (*this coin*). A lovely, toned example. About extremely fine. 500



3:1



From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H. S. von Aulock.





465.
Pixodaros, circa 341/0-336/5 BC. Trihemionobol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.76 g, 2 h), Halikarnassos. Laureate head of Apollo, three-quarter facing to the right. *Rev.* Π - Ι - Ξ - Ω - Δ - Α - Ρ - Ο (*retrograde* between the rays and petals of a Milesian type starlike floral pattern. HNO 448 (temp). SNG Kayhan 895. SNG von Aulock 8048. Clear, toned and well-struck. Somewhat rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 10, 5 October 1993, 220.



3:1



Islands off Caria



466.
Rhodos. *Ialysos*. Circa 480-408 BC. Diobol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 1.44 g, 3 h). Forepart of a winged boar flying to right. *Rev.* Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet; all within incuse square. HGC 6, 1375. SNG Keckman 303-5. SNG von Aulock 2778 (*this coin*). Toned and nicely struck. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and that of H. S. von Aulock.



3:1



467.
Rhodos. *Kamiroi*. Circa 500-480 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.65 g). Fig leaf. *Rev.* Incuse square with linear divisions. SNG von Aulock 2781 (*this coin*). Very rare. Well-centered and clear with a grey patina as found. Good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 330, January 1972, 26 and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



4:1





3:1



468



468.
Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 408/7-390 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 1.79 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* [P] - O / Δ - [I] Head of the nymph Rhodos to right, her hair bound in a sakkos; all within an incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 11. Ashton, *Earliest*, 18 (E1/F1). BMC 9. BMFA 2035 = HNO 671, 1 (temp, *same dies*). Rare. Well-centered and toned. Reverse struck off-center from a broken die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



469



469.
Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 408/7-390 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11.5 mm, 2.02 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O Rose flanked by two leaves. Ashton, *Coinage*, 16 = SNG Berry 1118 (*this coin*). HNO -. Rare. Attractively toned and sharp. Extremely fine. 750

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of B. Y. Berry, Numismatic Art & Ancient Coins 4, 17 April 1986, 123.



3:1



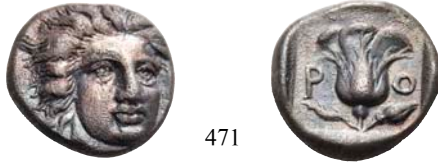
470



470.
Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 408/7-390 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.81 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O Rose, flanked by a leaf to left and a bud to right; all within an incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 17. Toned and boldly struck. Slight roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 10, 5 October 1993, 216.

This piece is struck from the same obverse die as the hemidrachm in the following lot.



471

471.

Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 408/7-390 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 1.85 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O Rose, flanked by a bud to left and a leaf to right; all within an incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 17. Toned, and with a rather emotive head of Helios. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The obverse die used for this coin is the same as that used for the preceding lot. This makes it quite clear that Ashton 17 includes two variant reverse types.



3:1



472

472.

Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 408/7-390 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.81 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P Rose; all within an incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 19 var. HN Online 2711 (temp, = NAC 52, 2009, 179, *same dies*). A very rare variant of wonderful style. Lightly toned. About extremely fine. 800

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 17, 18 March 2003, 117.



3:1



473

473.

Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 360-340 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 11 mm, 1.81 g, 1 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O Rose with bud to right; in the field to left, club; all within a shallow incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 102. SNG Berry 1119 (*this coin*). Nicely toned and attractive. Good very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of B. Y. Berry, Numismatic Art & Ancient Coins 4, 17 April 1986, 124.



3:1





3:1



474



474.

Rhodos. Rhodes. Circa 360-340 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 12 mm, 1.63 g, 11 h). Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* P - O Rose with bud to right; in the field to left, bunch of grapes; all within a shallow incuse square. Ashton, *Coinage*, 103. A coin of particularly fine style. Somewhat rough surfaces with some pitting, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Kings of Lydia



475



475.

Kroisos, circa 560-546 BC. 1/24 Stater (Silver, 6.5 x 5.5 mm, 0.42 g). Confronted foreparts of a lion, on the left facing right, and a bull, on the right facing left. *Rev.* Irregular incuse square. Klein 562. SNG Kayhan 1022. Toned. Some roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Lydia



4:1



476



476.

Uncertain mint. Ifes or Ibfes, circa 425-400 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.43 g, 6 h). Youthful male head to left. *Rev.* "ibfelim" (in Lydian). Sprouting grain of wheat. M. Egetmeyer: *Eine neue Münze mit lydischer Inschrift*, in: *Kadmos* 51 (2012), Heft 1, 175-178, illustration 1-2 = Gemini VIII (2011), 98 (*but misattributed to Salamis on Cyprus*). *Leu Numismatik Winterthur*, e20, 2022, 1212 (*same dies*). A sharp and well-preserved coin, with a fascinating story. Extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hauck & Aufhäuser 14, 6 October 1998, 77.

Coins of this type, with a male head on the obverse and a wheat or barley grain accompanied by a Lydian inscription on the reverse, have only appeared on the market, albeit variously identified, over the past two decades. They also have been variously dated: 450/425-400 BC; 5th century BC; 5th-4th century BC; 420/400-380 BC; and, here, to c. 425-400 BC! Stylistically the male head on the obverse is not much help: they range from fairly rough and crude (as this one, though there are others that are even ruder), to quite polished (as the hemiobol that appeared as lot 422 in *Obolos* 22 in 2022); this probably has no chronological meaning and solely pertains to the skill of the die engraver. In any case, the date has to be around 400 BC. As for the inscription, which usually reads *ifelim*, but on the *Obolos* piece reads *ibfelim*, can be translated as *I belong to Ifes (Ibfes)*. What we do not know is who Ifes/Ibfes was - though the fact that only hemiobols and tetartemoria are known for him, with no larger denominations, makes it likely that he was of only local importance.



4:1



Phrygia



477

477.

Kibyra. Circa 200-150 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.44 g). Star of eight rays. *Rev.* K - I in a shallow circular incuse. SNG von Aulock 3699 (*this coin*). Extremely rare, *if not unique*. Clearly struck and nicely toned. Good very fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen & Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 84, and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



4:1



Lycia



478

478.

Lycia (?). Uncertain mint. Late 6th - early 5th century BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.55 g). Calf of bull's head to left. *Rev.* Incuse square with a central pellet enclosed in a linear lozenge forming an incuse triangle in corner of the square. *Apparently unpublished except for auction appearances*, see: Savoca 25, Silver, 2018, 110; CNG e369, 2016, 140; and CNG e170, 2007, 99. Pleasing and bold with a dark patina. Nearly extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Small coins - obols primarily - with a similar reverse but with a ram's head on the obverse have been attributed to Lycia by K. Konuk; others have suggested that they are Karian or Ionian (see NAC, 82, 2015, 172).



4:1



Dynasts of Lycia



479

479.

Uncertain dynast, circa 500-480 BC. Trihemiobol or 1/8 Stater (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.95 g, 12 h). Head of a boar to right; to the left, on his upper shoulder, oval countermark (?) with either a trident to left or a schematic eagle flying to right. *Rev.* Forehead of a man-headed bull to right; all within an incuse square. Müseler, *Lykische Münzen*, II,16 (*but without the countermark*). SNG von Aulock 4102 var. (*both heads to left*). *Traité* II, 2, 1615bis and pl. CXLV, 6. Clear and well-struck, nicely toned and with *an apparently unpublished countermark*. Slightly rough surfaces and with a spot of crystallisation on the obverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Aufhäuser 7, 9 October 1990, 231.



3:1





3:1



480

**480.**

Kuprilli, circa 470/60-440/35 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.71 g). Goat running to left; above goat's back, lion's head facing. *Rev.* K - O - Π Triskeles; all within a border of dots. *Monnaies et Médailles* 72, 1987, 353 (*this coin*). Cf. Mørkholm & Zahle 14 (*but with a helmet symbol*). Extremely rare, *if not unique*. Nicely centered and attractively toned. Nearly extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the Jonathan Rosen Collection, Monnaies et Médailles 72, 6 October 1987, 353, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 85.



4:1



481

**481.**

Uncertain dynast, Circa 450 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.67 g). Skin of the forepart of a lion, seen from above. *Rev.* Triskeles within a square border of dots; all within an incuse square. *Apparently unpublished save for its auction appearance. Probably unique.* Unusual and boldly attractive. Some roughness, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 600

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 22, 8 May 1979, 143.



3:1



482

**482.**

Ddeneuwele, circa 420/10-400 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.66 g, 1 h). Head of the Satrap to right, wearing Persian tiara; all within a border of dots. *Rev.* DDENEΛ Head of Athena to right, wearing Attic helmet with crest; all within a border of dots. *Müseler, Lykische Münzen*, VI, 79. *Traité* II, 2, 411 and pl. CI, 9. Lightly toned, struck from masterfully engraved dies with a splendid portrait of the satrap and a fine head of Athena. Lightly struck and with a minor flan crack, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



483

483.

Tlos. Uncertain Dynast, Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.59 g, 7 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing Attic helmet with crest. Rev. Head of a bearded satrap to right, wearing a korymbos; in the field to right, monogram; all within a border of dots in a circular incuse. Müseler, *Lykische Münzen*, VII, 9. Nicely toned. Scuff on the obverse, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Classical Numismatic Auctions XVI, 16 August 1991, 184 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 549, November/December 1991, 101.



3:1



484

484.

Zemu = Limyra. Uncertain dynast, circa 390-370 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.63 g). Head of a roaring lion to left. Rev. Zāmur (in Lycian) Triskeles. *Traité* II, 2, 467bis and pl. CIII, 5. Rare. Attractive and well-struck. Extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Auctiones 8, 27 June 1978, 312.

Inferior coins of this type have been ascribed to the dynast Trbhenimi (as CNG e272, 2012, 132 and Papillon 7, 2021, 413) on the basis of a T that the respective cataloguers have seen on the obverse. Viewing the photographs of the respective coins today reveal that there is no sign of this elusive T; this suggests that the T only exists in the tea their cataloguers were drinking! For a correctly described piece, albeit equally inferior to this one, see Künker 226, 2013, 509.



3:1



485

485.

Mithrapata, circa 390-370 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.73 g, 9 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing Attic helmet adorned with olive leaves on the visor and a tendril on the bowl. Rev. ME-Χ Owl standing to right with its head facing and with closed wings; all within an incuse square. *Apparently unpublished.* Extremely rare, if not unique. Struck on a broad flan, nicely struck and quite attractive. Somewhat rough surfaces, otherwise, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

An interesting piece; quite obviously its types were copied from the Athenian tetradrachms that were widely used in Lycia during this period.



3:1





3:1



486

**486.**

Tlos. Time of Mithrapata, circa 390-370 BC. Diobol (Silver, 13 mm, 1.23 g, 12 h). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev.* TAA - FE Bust of Apollo facing, wearing a laurel wreath over his curly hair and with his cloak fastened with a circular brooch in front of his neck; border of dots. Müseler, *Lykische Münzen*, VII, 93 (*same dies*). SNG von Aulock 4191 (*this coin*). Cf. *Traité* II, 2, 445 and pl. CII, 17. Toned and with a very well-struck reverse. Nearly extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



3:1



487

**487.**

Uncertain dynast, Circa 380-370 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.59 g, 1 h). Murex shell. *Rev.* Kenos to right. Classical Numismatic Group MBS 70, 2005, 305 (*same dies*). Müseler VII, 95 (*but a hemiobol at 0.33 g*). Very rare. A particularly fine example of this enigmatic coinage. Attractively toned and well-struck. Extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Lanz 48, 22 May 1989, 359 (as Mithrapata).

The obverse type of this coin was used in the coinage of Mithrapata, but this coin is unlikely to have been struck for him since his coinage invariably bears his name. This, being anepigraphic, almost certainly was minted for someone else.



3:1



488

**488.**

Araxa. Uncertain dynast, Circa 380 BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.91 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet, adorned with pegasos (?); border of dots. *Rev.* Female head to left, wearing a crenelated polos and a simple necklace; behind neck, Lycian monogram; border of dots. *Apparently unpublished, save for its auction appearances:* Bank Leu 25, 1979, 171. Extremely rare, the second and best known. Of fine style and toned as found. Good very fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 25, 23 April 1980, 171.



6:1

489.

Perikles and Vedrei, circa 380-370 BC. 1/8 Stater or Trihemionbol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 1.18 g, 3 h), Antiphellos. *Vädäviä* (in Lycian) Lion leaping to right, on the back of a bull moving to left. *Rev. Pärıklä* (in Lycian) Head of Athena facing, turned slightly to left, wearing a crested Corinthian helmet, with the protome of a winged sphinx on the helmet's left side. BMFA Suppl. 235. SNG von Aulock 4247. Rare. Struck from beautifully engraved dies, nicely toned and very attractive. Extremely fine. 2250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Hess-Leu 49, 27 April 1971, 235.

The engraver responsible for the dies used to strike this coin was an artist of great talent. The obverse is so close to those of the contemporary tetradrachms of Akanthos that either he saw them, and carefully copied them, or, could it be?, was responsible for them too! The idea that really talented engravers travelled and offered their services to other mints is more than reasonable.



Lycian League



490

490.
Tlos and Kragos. 40-19/18 BC. 1/4 Drachm (Silver, 12 mm, 0.78 g, 12 h). Bust of Artemis to right, wearing a pearl necklace and with her bow and quiver at her left shoulder; below neck, ΛΥ. Rev. ΤΛ / ΚΡ Quiver with carrying strap; in field to left, winged kerykeion; all within a shallow incuse square. SNG von Aulock 8500 = Troxell 129, 6a (*this coin*). Nicely toned and well-struck. Some uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of H. S. von Aulock.



3:1



Pamphylia



491

491.
Aspendos. Circa 465-430 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 1.05 g, 6 h). Gorgoneion with extended tongue. Rev. ΕΣΤ Head of Athena, with a profile eye, to left, wearing an Attic helmet ornamented with an olive wreath; all within an incuse square. *Traité* II, 2, 1549 and pl. CXLIII, 8. A rare early variety with a particularly fierce-looking gorgoneion and an oddly brainless-looking Athena! About extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medailen FPL 549, November/December 1991, 103.



3:1



Cilicia



492

492.
Holmoi. Circa 380-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.3 mm, 0.67 g, 5 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing a crested Attic helmet and a pearl necklace; border of dots. Rev. ΟΛΜΙΤΑ- N Laureate head of Apollo Sarpedonios to right; border of dots. Casabonne pl. 1, 12. Göktürk 10 var. SNG Paris 121 var. A lovely, toned coin, sharply struck and with some original luster. Some striking flatness, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

This, the first Cilician coin presented here, is a perfect example of how the Cilician mints produced exceptionally fine fractional silver, adorned with beautifully engraved heads and figures.



3:1





4:1



493



493.

Kelenderis. Circa 440-430 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.32 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing Attic helmet with crest. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasos to left; all within incuse square. Casabonne -. SNG Paris 107. SNG von Aulock 5614 (*this coin*). Cf. *Traité* II, 2, 1461 and pl CXXXIX, 23 (*an obol with the head of Athena to left*). Very rare. Clear and nicely toned. Some uncleaned deposits as found. About extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H. S. von Aulock.



3:1



494



494.

Kelenderis. Circa 425-400 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.85 g, 2 h). Forepart of Pegasos to right, with a curved wing. *Rev.* KEA Goat kneeling to right his head turned back to left. SNG Paris 85. Attractively toned. Obverse struck from a very worn die with a scratch-like defect, *otherwise*, very fine / extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

What looks like a scratch on the obverse of this coin is actually the result of a damaged die! For another example with the same defect, see CGB 23, 2004, 131; for a coin showing the start of the defect, see Künker e19, 2013, 244; for a piece lacking the defect, see Peus 407/408, 2012, 868.



3:1



495



495.

Mallos. Circa 425-385 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.75 g, 9 h). Winged male figure advancing to right, holding solar disk in both hands; border of dots. *Rev.* MA - P (*retrograde*) Swan standing to left, wings aflutter; in field to left, lance head. Casabonne Group 4. SNG von Aulock 5707 (*this coin*). Attractive and with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H. S. von Aulock.

The swan on this coin has probably just landed and is flapping his wings while settling down.



496

496.

Mallos. Circa 385-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.57 g, 9 h). Veiled head of Demeter to right, wearing a pendant earring and a pearl necklace; all within a border of pearls. *Rev.* Demeter advancing to left, draped but not veiled, holding a lowered grain ear in her right hand and a torch in her left. Göktürk 32 and pl. XX, 2. SNG Levante 159. Well-centered and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



497

497.

Mallos. Circa 385-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.60 g, 9 h). Veiled head of Demeter to right, wearing a pendant earring and a pearl necklace; all within a border of pearls. *Rev.* Bearded head of Kronos to right, wearing a decorated taenia. Göktürk -. Cf. SNG Levante 160 (*hemiobol of these types*). Rare. The best known example of these types; toned and lustrous. Obverse almost imperceptibly doubled, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 275

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H. S. von Aulock (but not in the sylloge).



3:1



498

498.

Mallos. Circa 385-375 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.77 g, 9 h). Head of Herakles to left, bearded and wearing a lion skin headdress. *Rev.* M Swan walking to right; above, ankh; to right, grain ear. Cf. Casabonne type 4. SNG Levante 163. Toned and boldly struck in high relief. Minor flan faults on the obverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





4:1



499

**499.**

Mallos. Circa 385-333 BC. Obol (Silver, 8.5 mm, 0.75 g, 3 h). Head of Zeus Ammon to right. Rev. [M - A] Head of a gorgon facing, with outstretched tongue. *Apparently unpublished* save for M&M DE 30, 2009, 668 and CNG e234, 2010, 95 (*same dies*). Very rare. Boldly struck and attractively toned. Slightly rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

What is intriguing about the fractions struck in Cilicia from the late 5th century BC on until the conquest by Alexander is the wide variety of types they bear on both obverses and reverses. Many of them refer to gods and goddess popular with the military - Zeus, Ares, Aphrodite, Dionysos -, are apotropaic in some way - gorgoneia or fortifications - or have types directly referring to Persian governmental authorities - the Great King or his satraps.



3:1



500

**500.**

Uncertain, but perhaps Mallos. Mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.77 g, 3 h). The Persian Great King in the kneeling-running stance to right, holding, in his right hand, a spear, with its point below and ending in an apple above, and a bow in his left. Rev. The Persian Great King in the kneeling-running stance to right, holding, in his right hand, a spear, with its point below and ending in an apple above, and a bow in his left. Göktürk 34 and pl. XX, 4. SNG Paris 401 (*as Mallos*). Attractive, bold and lightly toned. Some surface roughness, *otherwise*, good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



501

**501.**

Uncertain, but perhaps Mallos. Mid 4th century BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.19 g, 10 h). Persian Great King running to the right, holding bow in his right hand and a dagger in his left. Rev. Crowned head of the Persian Great King to right; all within an incuse circle. Troxell & Kagan p. 276, 4 (*but obverse and reverse switched and the king's head to left = Winzer 3.4*). A. Winzer, **Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vorhellenistischer Zeit** (Kronberg, 2005), 3.6 and 3.6a. Very rare. Toned. Obverse lightly struck from a worn (?) die, *otherwise*, good very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



502

502.

Uncertain mint, perhaps Mallos or Nagidos. Circa late 5th - earlier 4th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6 mm, 0.37 g). Sea turtle with segmented shell. *Rev.* Astragalus. SNG Levante Suppl. 8 (as Nagidos, possibly from the same reverse die but the photograph is too poor to tell). For an inferior example from the same dies, see CNG 88, 2011, 437 (as Asia Minor uncertain). Very rare. Uncleaned as found, otherwise, good very fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

This coin has been very tentatively placed with the coins of Mallos because of the astragalus that appears on its reverse, but Levante's attribution of another example to Nagidos should be taken into consideration.



4:1



503

503.

Uncertain mint, but perhaps Mallos. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.98 g, 9 h). Astragalus (knucklebone used for playing dice); to left, club with its head downwards; border of dots. *Rev.* Owl standing facing, with spread wings; border of dots. Apparently unpublished, but for this coin, see Münzen und Medaillen FPL 570, 1993, 162; and for another example of the same type, see CNG MBS 64, 2003, 304. Extremely rare. Bold and attractive with a grey patina. Slightly rough surfaces. About extremely fine. 400

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 570, November/December 1993, 162.

Coins of this type - others are known with stars flanking the knucklebone, or with nothing flanking it - have been ascribed to a number of mints, including Selge and Phaselis - but since these coins do not look like anything else struck by those cities, it seems unlikely that they come from there. They have been confidently ascribed to Mallos because one piece (Meister & Sonntag 3, 2005, 58) seemingly has the legend M - A on the reverse. Though someone has suggested that the legend is actually retrograde and that they might come from Amisos, a mint that struck coins with an equally odd-looking frontal owl (but the style is much more southern Asia Minor than it is northwestern). In any event, the attribution of these astragalus coins to Mallos seems reasonable at the present point.



4:1





4:1



504

504.

Uncertain mint, but perhaps Mallos. Circa 400-350 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 6 mm, 0.14 g). Astragalus within a border of dots. *Rev.* Blank with flat surfaces. Klein 646 (*Uncertain Cilicia, and termed a hemitetartemorion since it weighs 0.09 g*) = Aufhäuser 18, 2004, 340 = Aufhäuser 9, 1992, 198 (*Mallos ? and hemitetartemorion*). M&M FPL 570, November/December 1993, 161 = M&M FPL 516, November/December 1988, 10 (*Uncertain Asia Minor, termed a tetartemorion and unique*). SNG Levante 210. An intriguing and well-struck little coin. About extremely fine. 125

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

At first glance, this coin, with its unusual completely blank and flat reverse, of a type not normally associated with Asia, looks remarkably Etruscan! Unfortunately, not only are there no known Etruscan silver coins with knucklebones (some aes grave have them as a type), but Levante also published quite a number of one-sided fractions (including one like this), all of which were acquired in Cilicia (SNG Levante 194, 207, 210, and 252), thus making it virtually certain this coin comes from there.



3:1



505

505.

Uncertain mint, perhaps Mallos or Nagidos. Circa 380-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.86 g, 12 h). Draped bust of Aphrodite facing, turned very slightly to the left, diademed, wearing a veil, earrings and a pearl necklace. *Rev.* Bare-headed bust of Herakles to left, his lionskin tied around his neck. SNG Levante 220. SNG Paris 480. *Traité* II, 2, 601 and pl. CVIII, 17. Attractive toned as found. A little lightly struck, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 395, November/December, 1977, 59.



4:1



506

506.

Myriandros. Earlier 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.68 g, 2 h). Dagon, a marine god with the torso of a man, holding a trident in his right hand and a wreath in his left, the coiled body of a fish, and a tail ending in the claws of a scorpion, swimming to left. *Rev.* BL (in Aramaic) Lion prowling to right, on rocky ground. SNG Levante 181. Cf. SNG Paris 421 = *Traite* II, 2, 1028 and pl. CXXIII, 7 (*a stater with the same types*). Rare. An unusual and extremely interesting coin. Rough surfaces, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

A stater with the same types was tentatively, but reasonably, ascribed to Gaza in the *Traité*. However, since Myriandros was a *Phoenician* port city near the later Alexandretta/İskenderun, the appearance of Dagon on her coins would be reasonable; not only that, coins of this type are actually found in Cilicia rather than in either modern Lebanon or Israel!



507

507.

Myriandros. Mazaios, satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.60 g, 2 h). [MZDI] Baaltars, draped from the waist, seated to left on a backless throne, holding a lotus-tipped sceptre in his right hand. *Rev.* Lion walking to left, his head facing front; above, winged solar disc. Casabonne series 5, group B. SNG Levante 190. Well-struck and darkly toned as found. Minor marks, otherwise, about extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



508

508.

Myriandros. Circa 340/339-338 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.72 g, 8 h). Persian King, bearded, wearing the Double Crown of Egypt, and holding a lotus-tipped sceptre in his left hand and a lotus in his right, seated to right on a low-backed throne. *Rev.* Youthful male head to left, wearing the Double Crown of Egypt and a circular earring. Göktürk 35. SNG Paris 429. Very fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and the collections of L. Mildenberg and H.S. von Aulock (not in the sylloge).

Having conquered Egypt in 525 BC, the Persian kings then became the Egyptian 27th Dynasty, which lasted until the Egyptians revolted in 404 BC and became independent under its native 28th, 29th and 30th Dynasties. Artaxerxes III Ochus (359/8-338 BC) first attempted to reconquer Egypt in 351, but he was defeated by Nectanebo II who had the help of a powerful force of Greek mercenaries (the famous "nub nefer" gold pieces were used by the Egyptians to pay those troops). In 340 Artaxerxes tried again, but this time he succeeded. This coin commemorates the victory: the enthroned, and bearded, king on the obverse, wearing the Egyptian royal crown, is surely Artaxerxes III, while the beardless young man on the reverse, also wearing the Egyptian royal headdress, must be the king's heir, Arses (also known as Artaxerxes IV, 338-336 BC). In the event, both Artaxerxes III and his son Arses were poisoned by the powerful eunuch Bagoas, who arranged the accession of Darius III.



3:1



509

509.

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.93 g, 9 h). an animal ear, ruffled hair and beard; border of dots. *Rev.* ΝΑΓΙΑ - ΙΚΩΝ Amphora. SNG von Aulock 5752 (*this coin*). Rare. Dark patina. Good very fine / extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the collection of L. Mildenberg, acquired directly from H. von Aulock on 20 May 1974.



3:1





3:1



510



510.

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 12 mm, 0.65 g, 10 h). Head of Aphrodite to right, her hair bound up in a bun at the top of her head, wearing a drop earring and a pearl necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* NAII Bare head of bearded Dionysos to right; border of dots. SNG Levante 3. A beautiful piece, struck in high relief and lightly toned. Edge a little ragged, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 373, November/December 1975, 89.



3:1



511



511.

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.76 g, 10 h). N Head of Aphrodite to right, her hair bound up into a bun at the top of her head; border of dots. *Rev.* N Bearded head of Dionysos to right; border of dots. SNG Paris 15. A beautiful example, lightly toned and well-struck. Minor die rust on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



512



512.

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.73 g, 9 h). Bearded head of Pan to right, with an animal ear, a snub nose, long hair and a full beard; border of dots. *Rev.* NAII Bearded head of Dionysos to right; border of dots. Göktürk 4. SNG Levante 4. SNG Paris 16. A beautiful coin of extremely fine style. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

What an elegant little coin this is! The engraver who produced the dies for it was an artist of great talent.





3:1



513

**513.**

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.77 g, 3 h). N Head of Aphrodite facing, her head turned slightly to the right. Rev. N Head of a youthful Dionysos facing, wearing an ivy wreath and with his head turned slightly to the left. Göktürk 2. SNG Levante 6. SNG Paris -. Very rare. A very attractive coin of lovely style and with a fine grey toning. Nearly extremely fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Sternberg XIV, 24 May 1984, 159, Auctiones 10, 1979, 215 and Münzen und Medaillen FPL 330, January 1972, 28.



3:1



514

**514.**

Nagidos. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.58 g, 6 h). Amphora; border of dots. Rev. N-A-Γ-I Kantharos with tall handles. Göktürk -. Traité II, 2, 1526 and PL. CXLII, 4. Rare. With a dark patina as found. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



515

**515.**

Tarsos. Tiribazos, satrap of Lydia, 388-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.77 g, 12 h). Baaltars seated to right on a backless throne, holding eagle in his right hand and sceptre with his left; behind him to left, monogram. Rev. TRZ (in Aramaic) Baaltars (?), nude except for cloak tied around his shoulders, standing to right, holding an eagle in his left hand and a lotus-tipped sceptre in his right. Göktürk 19 and pl. xviii, 9. SNG Levante 67. Traité II, 2, 1384 and pl. CXXXVII, 11. Obverse lightly struck from worn (?) dies, otherwise, about extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Classical Numismatic Group XXXI, 9 September 1994, 376.



516

516.

Tarsos. Tarkumuwa (Datames), satrap of Cilicia and Cappadocia, 384-361/0 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.62 g, 3 h). Bust of Aphrodite (?) to right, wearing taenia, round earring and a pearl necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* *TRDMW* (in Aramaic) Bearded male head (Ares ?) to right, wearing crested Attic helmet with raised ear flaps. Casabonne series 1, pl. 3, 22. Göktürk 25. SNG Levante 81. SNG Paris 278. A pleasing, well-struck and toned example. About extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, acquired from R. E. Hecht on 13 December 1973.



3:1



517

517.

Tarsos. Time of Pharnabazos or Tarkumuwa (Datames), circa 380-370 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.79 g, 11 h). Female head (Aphrodite?) facing, turned slightly to the left, her hair in an ampyx, wearing single-pendant earrings and a pearl necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* *HLK* Bearded male head (Ares?) to right, wearing a crested Attic helmet with the ear flaps raised, and with drapery around his neck; behind head, monogram. SNG Levante 89. SNG Paris 305. A lovely, toned and sharply struck example. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 47, 30 November 1972, 514.



3:1



518

518.

Tarsos. Mazaios, satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.90 g, 8 h). Bearded head of Ares to left, wearing crested Attic helmet and with a cloak fastened around his neck; border of dots. *Rev.* Head of Aphrodite to left, wearing a tiara with three triangular peaks, a drop earring and a pearl necklace; in the field between the first two peaks, A. Göktürk 50 var. Klein 648. SNG Berry 1310. Cf. SNG Levante 214 (*uncertain tetartemorion*). Very rare. Attractive and nicely toned. Extremely fine. 275

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



519



519.

Tarsos. Mazaios, satrap of Cilicia, 361/0-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.59 g, 9 h). The Great King of Persia, wearing crown and elaborate robes, seated right on a throne with a back terminating in a swan's head; holding a long scepter in his left hand and a lotos in his right. *Rev.* Lion pouncing to right, attacking a bull kneeling to right. Casabonne series 6. SNG Levante 183 (*as Myriandros*). SNG Paris 426-427 (*as Myriandros*). A very attractive example with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.



3:1



520



520.

Uncertain mint, probably Tarsos. Early to mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.77 g, 9 h). Janiform head of a bearded male, to left, joined to a female to right; border of dots. *Rev.* Tetraform head with three bearded faces visible: facing, to left and to right. Jameson 1458A (*Tenedos*). SNG Levante 201-202. Rare. Darkly toned. Uncleaned as found and with an off-center obverse, otherwise, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H.S. von Aulock.



3:1



521



521.

Uncertain mint, probably Tarsos. Circa 370-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.72 g, 12 h). Head of youthful Herakles facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing a lion skin headdress tied under his chin. *Rev.* Female head (Hera? Tyche?) to left, wearing a turreted crown ornamented with two discs and an acanthus leaf, an earring with three pendants, and a pearl necklace. SNG Levante 242 (*in the sylloge this coin is inexplicably given a reference, in error, to Traité II, 2, 1379*). Rare. Struck from ambitiously engraved dies and nicely toned. Minor marks, otherwise, about extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H.S. von Aulock (but not in the sylloge).



522

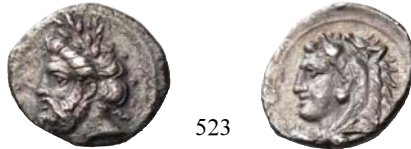
522.

Uncertain mint, probably Tarsos. Circa 370-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.65 g, 4 h). Bearded male head facing, wearing a mural crown and with the lower part of his beard replaced by a facing lion mask. *Rev.* Bearded male head to left, wearing a mural crown, a ring earring and a pearl necklace. SNG Paris 485. *Traité* II, 2, 738 and pl. CXIV, 9/10. Rare. Clear and most attractive. Traces of corrosion, otherwise, extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of L. Mildenberg, received as a gift from R. Abecassis who acquired it from Bank Leu 7, 9 May 1973, 265 a.



3:1



523

523.

Uncertain mint, probably Tarsos. Circa 370-334 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.72 g, 9 h). Bearded head of Zeus to left, wearing laurel wreath. *Rev.* Head of youthful Herakles to left, wearing lion skin headdress. SNG Levante 198. SNG von Aulock 5429 (*this coin*). Very rare. Nicely toned. About extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collections of L. Mildenberg and H.S. von Aulock.



3:1



524

524.

Uncertain mint. Circa 400-350 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.64 g, 3 h). Female (Aphrodite?) facing, turned very slightly to the left, wearing pendant earrings and a pearl necklace. *Rev.* Facing head of Bes. Göktürk 44. SNG Levante 233. SNG Paris 486. Toned and attractive. Good very fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the pre-1969 stock of Bank Leu.

Coins of this type were previously ascribed to Gaza, but the fact that they are found in Cilicia makes that attribution impossible.



3:1





3:1



525

**525.**

Uncertain mint. Circa 350 BC. Obol (Silver, 11.5 mm, 0.70 g, 3 h). Bearded male head to right, wearing a curved-topped crown and a hoop earring; border of large dots. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasus to right. SNG Levante 232. SNG Paris 482-4. Very attractively toned and nicely centered. Interesting traces of a brockage of the obverse border on the reverse, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Whose is the male head on the obverse? It would be easy to identify him as the Persian Great King, but the 'crown' he is wearing is quite unusual (though that does not mean he isn't the Great King since the crown he wears might have been well-known then, but not now). He is quite reminiscent of the male head on the reverse of lot 522, above, but that head has a mural crown and has the hair at the back of his head curling upwards. One thing we can be sure of is that the artist who engraved the dies for this coin knew whose head it was! Too bad we can't ask him!!!



4:1



526

**526.**

Uncertain mint. 2nd - 3rd quarter 4th century BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.30 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes to right, wearing a winged petasos. *Rev.* Head of bearded Herakles to right, wearing a lion skin headdress. Göktürk 94. Klein 643. Troxell-Kagan 9 and pl. 64. 19a. Rare and interesting. Toned. Some pitting, *otherwise*, good very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 602, November/December 1996, 89 and Aufhäuser 12, 1 October 1996, 275 (where it was acquired by H. Voegtli just in time for FPL 602!).



6:1



527

**527.**

Uncertain mint. Circa 400-350 BC. Tetartemorion (Silver, 5 mm, 0.14 g, 2 h). Lion's head facing, framed by his outspread mane. *Rev.* Bearded male head facing (Dionysos?). *Unpublished save for its appearance in a price list = Münzen und Medaillen FPL 384, 1976, 56 (this coin).* Extremely rare, the second example known. Very attractive and clear. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 384, November/December 1976, 56 ("inédit") and from the collection of L. Mildenberg.

This coin is certainly Cilician, but like so many others, exactly where it is from is uncertain. The quality of the die engraving is absolutely outstanding, especially given its small size, so it is likely to have been in one of the major mints; Nagidos might be a possibility. Interestingly enough a second example, albeit horribly corroded, recently appeared (Demos 7, 2022, 273).



Cilicia or Cyprus



3:1



528



528.
Uncertain mint. Mid 4th century BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.67 g, 7 h). Draped female bust to left, Aphrodite or Tyche, wearing a turreted crown, a crescent-shaped pearl earring and a pearl necklace. *Rev.* Head of satrap wearing a kyrbasia to left; in field to left, star of eight rays. Göktürk 52. SNG von Aulock 8657 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 2, 1182 (*Evagoras II in Salamis*). Winzer 18.3 (*Mazaïos in Cilicia*). Toned and attractive. Minor marks, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 175

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, and those of L. Mildenberg and H.S von Aulock.

Cyprus



3:1



529



529.
Amathos. Rhoikos, circa 350 BC. Obol (Silver, 11 mm, 0.60 g, 6 h). Head of a lion to right, with slightly open jaws; border of dots. *Rev.* Forepart of a lion to right, head turned to face front. Amandry, *Amathonte* 133 B and pl. 20. SNG Copenhagen 4. Zapiti & Michaelidou 20. Very attractive, well-centered and with a dark toning as found. Extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

Seleukid Kings



3:1



530



530.
Seleukos I Nikator, 312-281 BC. Obol (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.66 g, 7 h). Tripod with lid; border of dots. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ / Δ - (*uncertain monogram*) Anchor with flukes upwards. CSE 919 (*this coin*). ESM 58. SC 134.2. Rare. Very attractive and nicely toned. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions and from the collection of A. H. Houghton, ex Sternberg [VI], 25 November 1976, 136.



531

531.

Antiochos III 'the Great', 223-187 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.54 g, 9 h), "Uncertain Mint 60", in the Syro-Palestinian area, 198 BC. Gorgoneion facing, but *civilised* and lacking snakes in her hair. *Rev.* Elephant walking to right. SC 1093. SNG Spaer 685-686. Very rare. Toned. Traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The authors of the SC suggest that coins of this type were issued for use as a donative for a victory during the Fifth Syrian War (202-195 BC). The only two other examples known were bought on the Jerusalem market by the late A. Spaer, thus suggesting roughly where they were minted.



3:1



532

532.

Antiochos IX Eusebes Philopator (Kyzikenos), 114/3-95 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.55 g, 12 h), Samaria, circa 112-110. Diademed head of Antiochos IX to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙ - ANTI Athena standing left, holding Nike in her right hand, resting her left on a shield set on the ground, and with a spear resting in crook of her left arm. HGC 9, 1242. SC 2394. SNG Spaer 2763-4. Well-centered and with a dark patina. Some uncleaned deposits as found, *otherwise*, very fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



Phoenicia



533

533.

Arados. Circa 400-380 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.73 g, 3 h). *MA* (in Phoenician) Half-length figure of a marine deity (Ba'al-Arwad) facing, his head turned to right, holding a dolphin by the tail in each hand. *Rev.* Galley prow with ram to right; below, dolphin swimming to right; all within a border of dots in an incuse square. Betlyon 8. HGC 10, 45. SNG Copenhagen 6-7. Very rare. Well-struck, clear and lightly toned. Minor marks, *otherwise*, good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1





3:1



534



534.

Arados. Circa 380-351/0 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.83 g, 10 h). Laureate and bearded head of Ba'al to right. *Rev.* MA (in Phoenician) Galley sailing to right, over waves. HGC 10, 46. SNG Copenhagen 19. Well-struck, nicely centered and toned. About extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



3:1



535



535.

Byblos. Ainel, Circa 350-326 BC. 1/16 Shekel (Silver, 11 mm, 0.77 g, 3 h). Galley bearing two warriors to left; below, winged hippocamp swimming to left; border of dots. *Rev.* Ainel, King of Gebal (in Phoenician) Lion attacking bull to left; border of dots. Betlyon 20. HGC 10, 139. Attractive and nicely toned. Nearly extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



536



536.

Sidon. Abdashtart I, circa 365-352 BC. 1/32 Shekel (Silver, 7 mm, 0.36 g, 1 h), regnal year III = 4 = 362/361 BC. Galley sailing to left, above waves; above, I III. *Rev.* Persian king running to right, holding bow in his left hand and transverse spear with his right; all within an incuse square. Betlyon 26 var. HGC 10, 246 var (*this date not listed*). Apparently quite rare, if not unpublished. Toned and attractive. About extremely fine. 150

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



537

537.

Tyre. Circa 437-425 BC. 1/32 Shekel (Silver, 5 mm, 0.36 g, 7 h). *HY M* (in Phoenician) Dolphin leaping to right over waves, with a murex shell below. *Rev.* Lion's head with open jaws to right. Elayi & Elayi I.2.5, 239-245 var. HGC 10, 335 ("1/24 Shekel"). Rare. Well-struck and toned. About extremely fine. 200

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.



4:1



538

538.

Tyre. Circa 425-333 BC. 1/16 Shekel (Silver, 9.5 mm, 0.76 g, 3 h). Dolphin swimming to left, above murex shell. *Rev.* Owl standing to left, head facing, with crook and flail placed diagonally behind him, over his right shoulder. BMC 9. Elayi & Elayi 1606 (*this coin*). HGC 10, 327. SNG Copenhagen 296. With a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 225

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatic 72, 12 May 1998, 316 and Sternberg XII, 18 November 1982, 302.



3:1



539

539.

Tyre. Circa 425-333 BC. 1/48 Shekel (Silver, 7 mm, 0.27 g, 12 h). Dolphin swimming to left; border of dots. *Rev.* Ram's head to left. Elayi & Elayi 1724 (*this coin*). HGC 10, 355 ("1/24 Shekel"). Very rare. Toned. Good very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 86, 5 May 2003, 442.



4:1





3:1



540



540.

Tyre. Circa 393-369 BC. 1/16 Shekel (Silver, 10 mm, 0.51 g, 6 h), Year I = 1 = 393/392 BC. Hippocamp swimming to left above two waves. *Rev.* Owl standing to left, head facing, with crook and flail placed diagonally behind him, over his right shoulder; in field to left, I. Cohen 911. Elayi & Elayi II.1.2.2b, 717-731 var. HGC 10, 333. Nicely centered and attractively toned. About extremely fine. 325

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 538, November/December 1990, 107.

Samaria



3:1



541



541.

Middle-Levantine Series. Bagabatas, circa 375-333 BC. Obol (Silver, 10.2 mm, 0.75 g, 3 h). *BT* (in Aramaic) Persian satrap seated to right on a diphros, wearing a bashlyk, a cloak, a tunic with long sleeves and trousers, examining an arrow held in both hands; on the lower right, strung bow leaning against his left leg; in the field to left, |||| ^ (= year 14). *Rev.* BA - ΓABA - TAC Persian hero, in the guise of the Great King, standing to right, holding a dagger in his left hand and grasping, with his right, the horn of bull moving to right, his head turned back to left; between them ⊙. HGC 10 398. M & Q 4. Sofaer 96. Very rare. A spectacular example, very well-struck on good metal, sharp and lightly toned. Extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, from the collection of Leo Mildenberg and the Nablus Hoard of 1968 (IGCH 1504 = CH 9, 440).



3:1



542



542.

Signed Series. Circa 375-333 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.82 g, 12 h), struck under Mazaios, circa 340 BC. *schin nun* (in Aramaic) Persian king, holding a long sceptre in his left hand and a flower in his left, seated right on a throne with a back ending in a swan's head. *Rev.* *mem zayin* (in Aramaic) Ahuramazda, with four wings, moving to right, holding a flower in his right hand and a ring in his left. M & Q 100. Sofaer 41. Rare. Sharp, attractive and impressive. Extremely fine. 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 342, Bank Leu 45, 26 May 1988, 279 and from the Nablus Hoard of 1968 (IGCH 1504 = CH 9, 440).



541 6:1



542 6:1



3:1



543



543.

Middle-Levantine Series. Circa 375-333 BC. Obol (Silver, 9 mm, 0.69 g, 2 h). *o o* (= '' in Aramaic) Bearded male head to left, his hair bound up in roll behind his neck. *Rev.* On the left, Persian hero, in the guise of the Great King, standing to right, grasping, with his left hand, the horn of a horned lion standing to left, and holding a dagger in his right; all within a dotted square border. M & Q 203 (*this coin cited*). Sofaer 134. Very rare. Clear and with a dark patina as found. Very fine. 250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 54, 28 April 1992, 180.



4:1



544



544.

Middle-Levantine Series. Circa 375-333 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.24 g). Bearded janiform head, wearing a small kippah-like covering. *Rev.* Five discs, each bearing a rudimentary owl, arranged in the form of a flower seen from above. HGC 10, 428. M & Q 142. Sofaer 186. Very rare. Dark patina as found. Good very fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions.

The five discs on the reverse represent the five tetradrachms, which made up the tax paid by every eligible male to the Temple in Jerusalem.



4:1



545



545.

Middle-Levantine Series. Circa 375-333 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7 mm, 0.24 g, 12 h). Head of an animal with two horns, open jaws and a mane - a lion-griffin(?); border of dots. *Rev.* A lioness or a dog crouching to left, head facing, gnawing on an animal's hindleg. S. Hurter, *Drei unbekannte griechische Kleinmünzen*, SM 174, 1994, p.42, 11 (*this coin*). M & Q 156. Sofaer 202-203. Rare. Well-struck, well-centered and toned. Extremely fine. 350

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Numismatic Fine Arts, XXXII, 10 June 1993, 144.

Philistia (Palestine)



546



4:1



546.

Gaza. mid 5th century-333 BC. Obol (Silver, 8 mm, 0.77 g, 9 h). Janiform head, with a bearded male to left and a female to right. *Rev.* AZ (in Phoenician) Owl standing facing, with closed wings, under an olive branch with a leaf hanging down on either side of the owl. Gitler & Tal V60a. HGC 10, 560. Rare. Attractive and with a dark patina as found. About extremely fine. 500

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 351.



547



6:1



547.

Gaza. 5th-4th centuries BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 6.5 mm, 0.22 g, 12 h). Youthful male head to right, his hair bunched into a roll at the back. *Rev.* Horse's forepart to right, his shoulder formed by the incuse head of Bes; in the upper right field, letter 'Ayin in the form of a large pellet; border of dots within an incuse square. Gitler & Tal 3HOa (*this coin*). HGC 10, 576 (*this coin*). *Of great rarity, apparently unique, attractively toned and with a very sharp reverse.* Obverse struck from a slightly worn die, *otherwise, good very fine / extremely fine.* 1250

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Bank Leu 38, 13 May 1986, 159.

Kyrenaica



3:1



548



548.

Barce. Circa late 5th-early 4th Century BC. Obol (Silver, 10.5 mm, 0.72 g, 6 h). Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. BAP Head of the youthful Karneios to right, his hair in large curls and with a ram's horn over his ear. *Unpublished, the second example known, the other - struck from the same dies - being in the Cabinet des Médailles in Paris.* Attractive and lightly toned. Very fine. 300

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, acquired privately from the stock of Münzen und Medaillen in Basel.

We would like to thank W. Fischer-Bossert, who is working on the corpus of Kyenaica, for the information about the other known example.



4:1



549



549.

Kyrene. Circa 500-480 BC. Hemiobol (Silver, 7.5 mm, 0.39 g), Attic standard. Silphium fruit. Rev. Four pointed star with a pellet at the center and in each angle; all within an incuse square. BMC 34. Rare. Attractively toned and well-struck. Nearly extremely fine. 450

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 505, November/December 1987, 102.



3:1



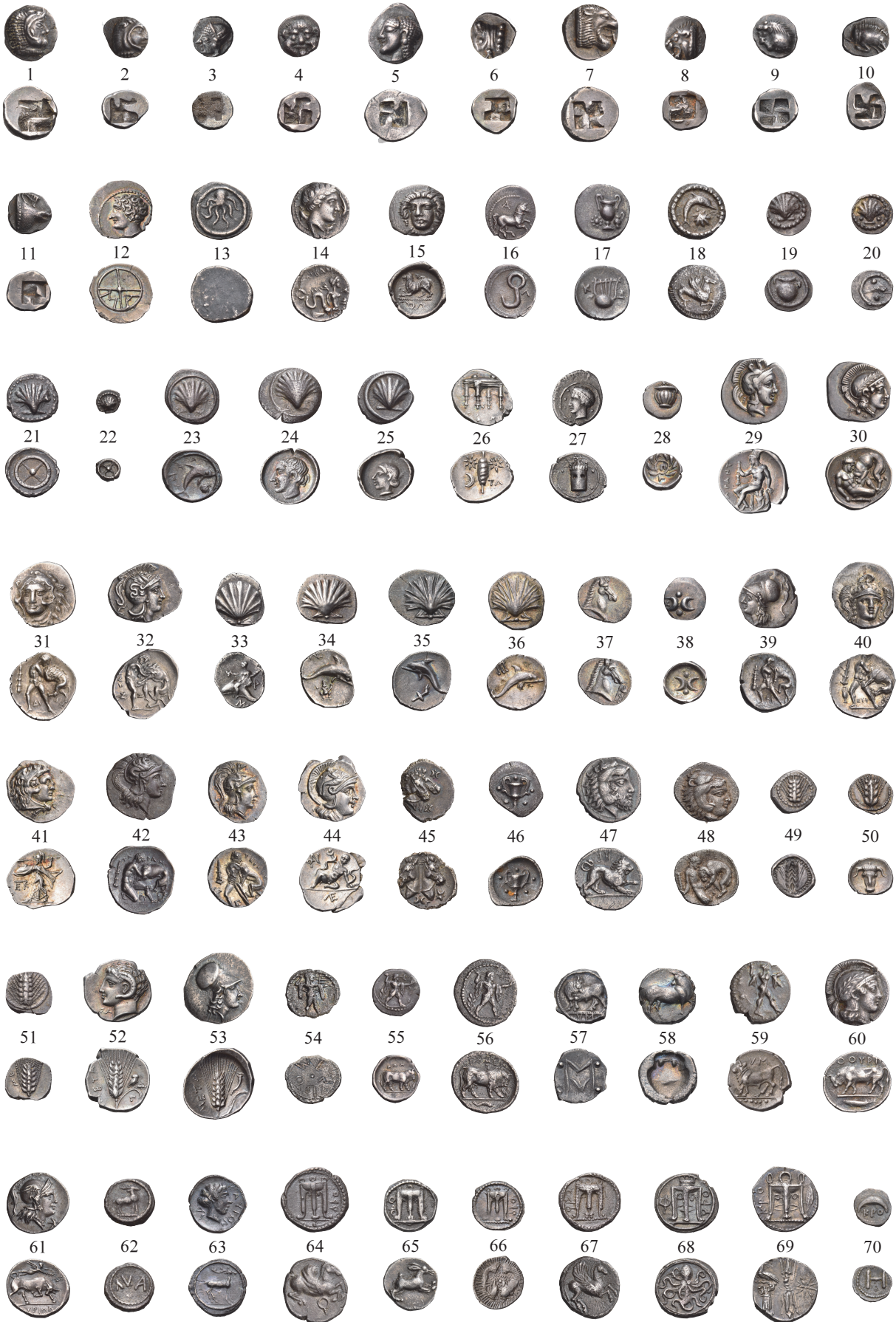
550



550.

Kyrene. Circa 480-435 BC. Obol (Silver, 10 mm, 0.69 g, 11 h). Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. Bearded head of Zeus Ammon with a ram's horn over his ear; all within a dotted square within a shallow circular incuse. BMC 60. Rare. Well-struck, toned and very attractive. Nearly extremely fine. 1000

From the "Collection sans Pareille" of Ancient Greek Fractions, ex Monnaies et Médailles 68, 15 April 1986, 324, ex Münzen und Medaillen FPL 395, November/December 1977, 90.



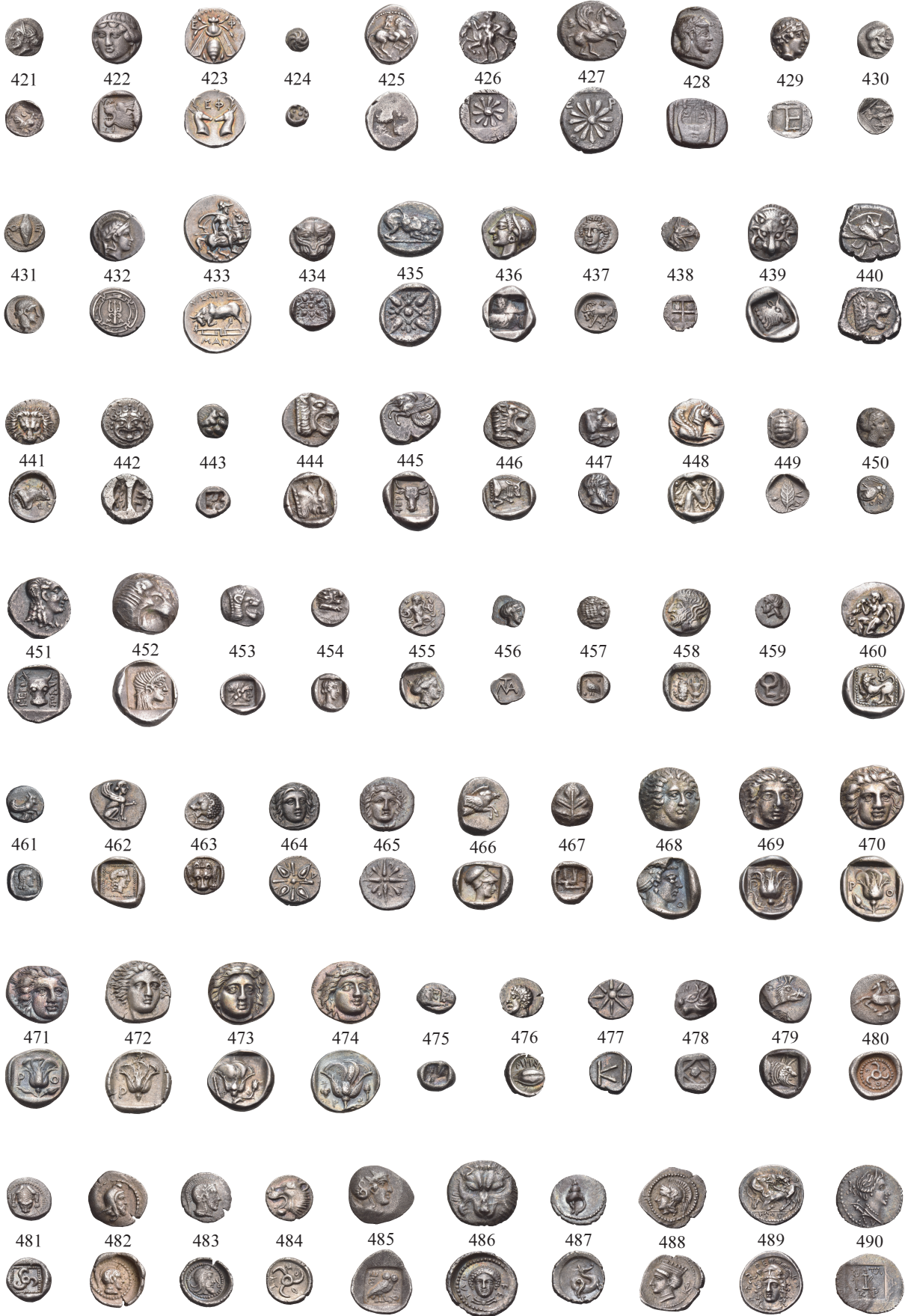






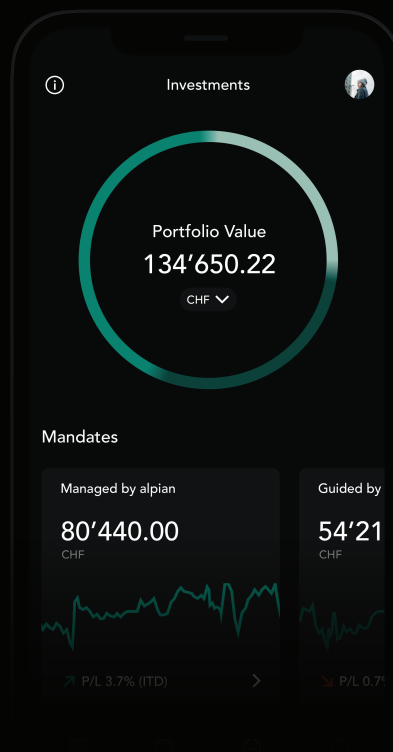








Digital Private Banking. Swiss Made.

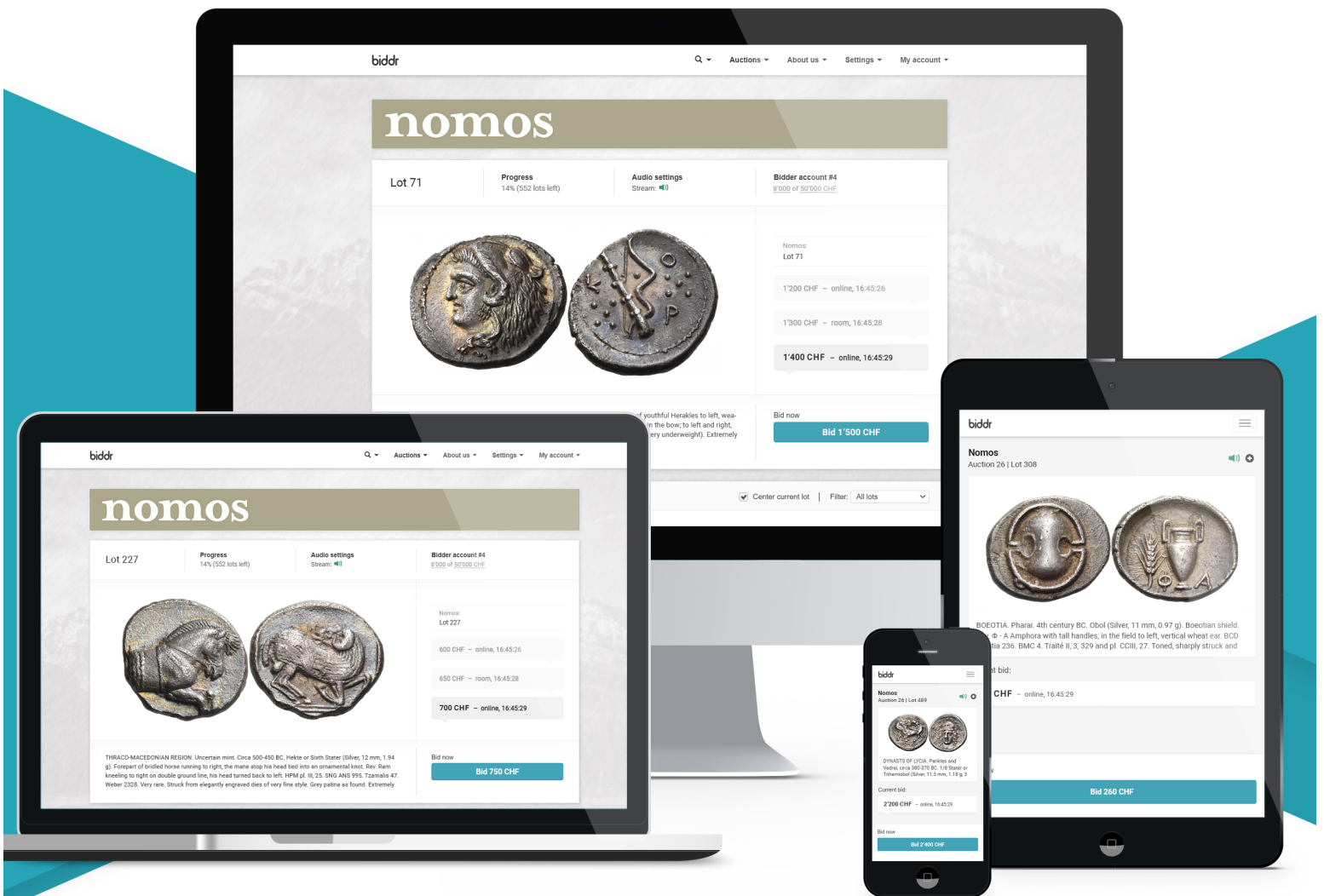


+alpian

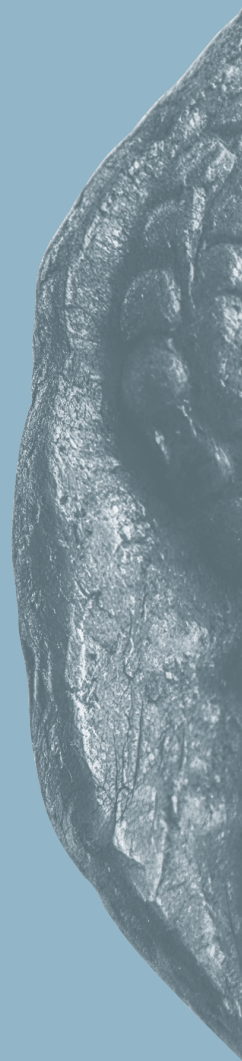
bidr - Live Bidding System

Join our auction simply and conveniently from home. Our live bidding system only requires an up-to-date web browser and works on all modern devices such as computers, notebooks, tablets and smartphones.

Important: If you have not signed up yet, please note that you have to register and get approved as a live bidder at www.bidr.com/auctions/nomos/ in time before you can participate in our auctions.



nomos



nomos ag, numismatists
auf der mauer 9, 8001 zurich, switzerland
+41 44 250 51 80, info@nomosag.com
www.nomosag.com