

nomos



auction 27
zurich, 22 may 2023

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auction 27

The Richard Eidswick collection, 100 select ancient greek coins



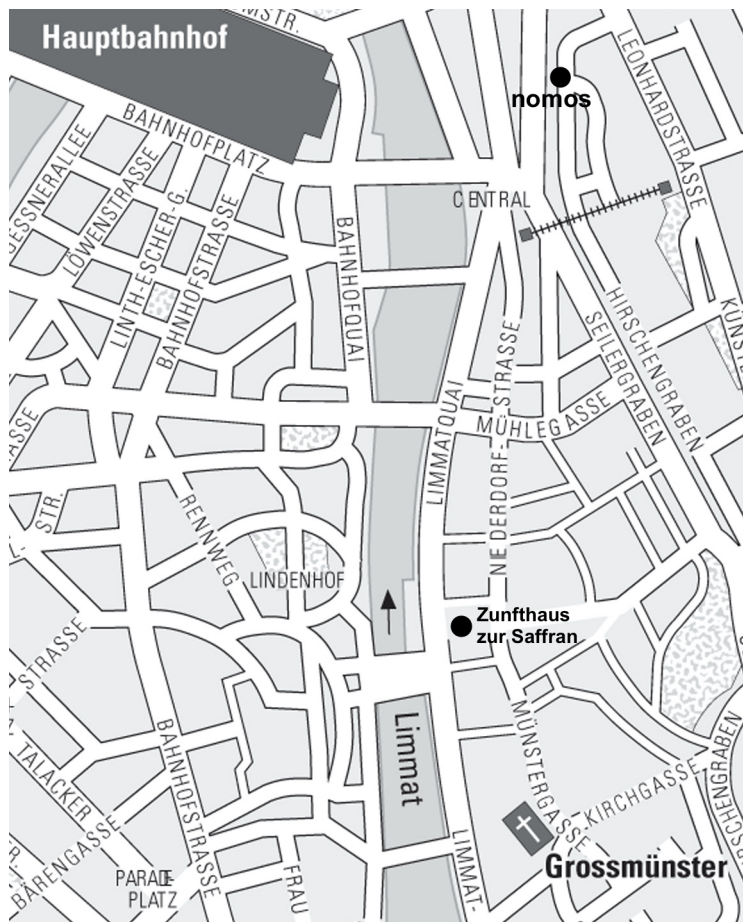
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time table – zeittafel – ordre de vente

monday 22 May 2023, 14:00-15:30 CEST lots 1001-1100

viewing – besichtigung – exposition

the coins can be viewed only by appointment

the coins can also be viewed online at
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during the auction live online bidding
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Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich I.
Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten,
der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen
des Auktionators entfällt.



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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.



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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

This special auction contains 100 Greek coins, struck in gold, electrum, silver and bronze, and ranging in date from the late 7th down into the 2nd century BC; they very much reflect the interests and tastes of the collector who put them together. They were't picked because of their superior condition - though they all are very nice, indeed! - nor because they were all from a certain period, or a certain area, or a certain size or a certain metal; they were picked simply because their owner - Richard 'Dick' Eidswick - liked them! After all, that is a perfectly good reason to collect.

Dick was born in 1936 in Santa Rosa, California, but grew up in Oregon. His education was wide-ranging: degrees in engineering from San Jose State, business from New York University and **wine** (*what else?*) from the University of California in Davis. He has had a career as a high tech entrepreneur, been a venture capitalist, and even spent five years as president of Champ Car World Series racing!

He began collecting coins when he was 12 in 1948: first US coins and then, as he got older, modern issues from all the countries he traveled to on business. But then, in April 1995, he was in New York City, walked into Stack's and bought his first ancient coin, a gold stater of Alexander the Great (here lot 71). He had long been interested in the history of Ancient Greece - from Homer to Herodotus, Perikles, Philip and Alexander - and actually owning coins from those times made everything more real. He found that every coin, whether fairly common or very rare, had a story that went with it; as did their types, whether aesthetically pleasing, elaborate and designed by a great artist (like the spectacular Syracusan tetradrachm by Eukleidas - lot 45), or just a simple and rudimentary design from the dawn of coinage (as on the electrum hemistater minted in Ionia during the 2nd half of the 7th century BC - lot 93).

Not only did the coins themselves have much to tell, but so did the fellow collectors and dealers Dick met in the course of his Odyssey, who became his friends, and spent hours in enthusiastic conversation with him. He met Leo Mildenberg at a Leu auction in Zurich and received some sage advice which was followed closely behind by words of wisdom from Silvia Hurter; became a Fellow of the ANS, ended up on the Board of Trustees for 9 years, and was a founding member of the Sage Society. We both remember many meals together in Zürich with astute connoisseur collectors who valued beauty, style and rarity as much as grade and the discussions went well into the evening with, yes, just a bit of that wine he studied so carefully decades before!

Looking through this catalogue, which contains the final, and most important, part of Dick's collection, you can really feel the happiness and excitement its acquisition gave him: from an inexpensive, but pretty, little Syracusan bronze bought from an art teacher in Livonia (lot 49), to a splendid, and expensive, Syracusan dekadrachm acquired from a Peus sale in Frankfurt (lot 47).

As they say, *time flies*: We have known Dick for some 25 years now and are proud that we have been chosen to present his collection to an international audience. Alan has spent quite some time cataloguing the collection with an eye to the taste of the collector and the stories of the coins. Once it is all successfully sold it will be interesting to see what Dick turns to next!

Dr. Alan Walker

Dr. A. Peter Weiss

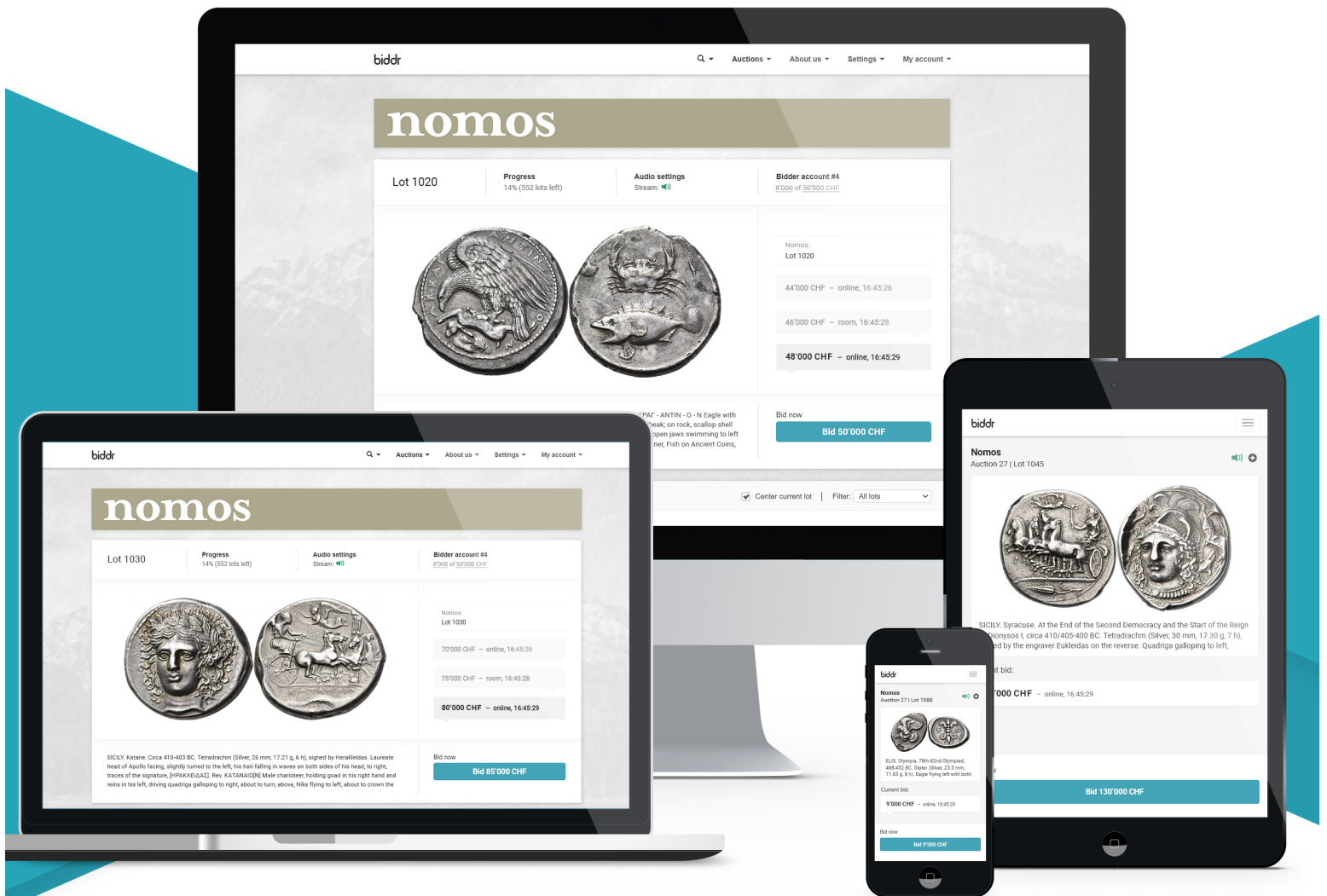
Special Note

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.

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- ACNAC Ancient Coins in North American Collections.
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- AJN American Journal of Numismatics.
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- AMB See Basel.
- AMNG Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands. Berlin, 1898-1935.
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- AMUGS Antike Münzen und Geschnittene Steine.
- ANSNNM American Numismatic Society Numismatic Notes and Monographs.
- ANSNS American Numismatic Society Numismatic Studies.
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1004



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1015



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1045



1016



1047

GREEK COINS FROM THE COLLECTION OF RICHARD EIDSWICK a.o.

Campania



1001

1001.

Cumae. Circa 475-470 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20.5 mm, 7.16 g, 6 h), Phocaic standard. Lion's head and neck with mane facing; to left and right, boar's head downwards. *Rev.* KVM - AION (*retrograde*) Mussel with pointed end to left. HN III 515. Jameson 36 = Rutter 3b (*this coin*). Sambon 247. Extremely rare. Clear and toned. Minor marks as well as chisel marks where part of the edge was removed in ancient times, *otherwise*, good fine. 2 000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica K, 30 March 2000, 1008, and from the collections of R. Jameson and G. Nervegna, Sambon-Canessa 18 November 1907, 184.

This coin made its first public appearance in 1907, as part of the Sambon and Canessa sale of the Martinetti and Nervegna collections of Greek and Roman coins. The fact that it had a small chunk of metal cut from its edge suggests that it came from an ancient jeweller's hoard of silver to be used as raw material for the making of fibulae, rings, bracelets, etc. The amount of wear on this coin, considerable but even, suggests that its life in circulation as a piece of money had more-or-less ended, and was valued solely for its metal.



2:1



1002

1002.

Cumae. Circa 420-385 BC. Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.37 g, 9 h). Diademed head of the Sibyl of Cumae to right, wearing simple necklace. *Rev.* KVMAION (*retrograde*) Skylla swimming to right: she has a long twisting fish tail and a human head and torso; she is diademed (?) and draped and holds a dolphin in her left hand; she has a dog's head emerging from each shoulder, and forepart of a dog to right at the juncture between her torso and her fish tail; below, mussel with its pointed end to right. AMB 42 (*this coin*). de Luynes 145 (*same dies*). Gillet Plates 11 (*this coin*) = HGC 1, 430 (*this coin*). HN III 534. Jameson 39, Kraay-Hirmer 321, Rutter 138 (O 107/R127) and SNG Lockett 66 (*all same dies*). Very rare. A lovely, well-struck and well-centered of lovely style. Somewhat rough surfaces, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2 500

From the collection of W. Rudman, Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1017, and from the collections of A. Moretti and C. Gillet.

This is an intriguing view of Skylla - she has dog heads coming out of her shoulders and out of what should be her waist. On most coins, like lot 1014, below, the distater from Thourioi, the dogs only emerge from her waist.



2:1





2:1



1003

**1003.**

Hyria. Circa 395-385 BC. Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.04 g, 12 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing laureate Attic helmet decorated, on the bowl, with an owl perched on an olive branch. *Rev.* YDINA (*retrograde*) Man-headed bull walking to right on a double ground line. HN III 539. Rutter 117 (HO46/HR103). Attractively toned and well centered. Graffito of a pentagram in the reverse exergue, *otherwise*, very fine. 2000

From a European collection formed prior to World War II.



2:1



1004

**1004.**

Neapolis. Circa 300-275 BC. Nomos (Silver, 21 mm, 7.40 g, 7 h), struck under the magistrates Artem... and The.... Diademed head of the nymph Parthenope to right, her hair bound with a diadem and tied at the back of her head, wearing a disc earring with a triple pendant and a pearl necklace; behind her neck, astragalus; beneath her neck truncation, APTEM. *Rev.* [N]EΠIOAITΩ[N] The man-faced bull Acheloos walking to right, his head facing front; above, Nike flying to right, crowning Acheloos with an olive wreath in honour of the Parthenopean Games; below Archeloos, ΘΕ. HN III 579. Sambon 463. SNG ANS 345. A beautifully toned coin of fine style, well-struck in high relief. Obverse struck slightly off-center, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2000

Ex Waddell e50, 27 March 2002, 9, and previously in a European collection, ex Münzhandlung Basel 8, 22 March 1937, 11 and Egger XLV, 12 November 1913, 42.

The man-headed bull on this coin is Acheloos, god of rivers, who appears here because Parthenope was his daughter. The actual river god of Neapolis was the youthful Sepeithos, who appears on obols of the late 5th century (as HN III, 558) and personifies the river of the same name (the modern Sebéto).





2:1



1005

1005.

Neapolis. Circa 275-250 BC. Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.40 g, 12 h). Head of the nymph Parthenope to left, her hair tied with a band, wearing a triple-pendant earring and a pearl necklace; behind, acrostolium. *Rev.* NEΑΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ The man-faced bull Acheloos walking to right, his head facing front; above, Nike flying to right, crowning him with an olive wreath in honour of the Parthenopean Games; below Archelooos, E. HN III 586. Sambon 530. SNG ANS 414. SNG Paris 830-1. Beautifully toned, well-centered and of an attractive Hellenistic style. Minor areas of flat striking on both sides, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2 000

From a French collection, formed in the 1930s.

Compared to the previous lot, which could not have been produced more than a decade or so earlier, this coin shows quite a different concept of Parthenope: while also still an elegant young woman, she has a simpler hairstyle.

Calabria

2:1



1006

1006.

Tarentum. Circa 490-480 BC. Nomos (Silver, 20 mm, 7.99 g, 2 h). T - A - P - A Phalanthos, nude, riding dolphin to right, his left arm outstretched to right and with his hand open, and holding behind him, in his left hand, an octopus; cable border. *Rev.* TAPA (*retrograde*) Hippocamp to right; below, scallop shell downwards; border of rays. Fischer-Bossert 45d (V19/R36, *this coin*). HN III 827. SNG ANS 837 (*same dies*). Vlasto 119 (*this coin*). Rare. Very attractively toned and sharply struck. Overstruck on a didrachm from Akragas, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1 500

From the collection of R. Schonwalter, Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1025, ex Christie's, New York, 2 May 1989, 604 and Kricheldorf XV, 16 June 1965, 1897, and from the collections of M. P. Vlasto and F. S. Benson, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 3 February 1909, 20.

For the overstrike, see U. Westermark, *Overstrikes of Taras on Didrachms of Akragas*, in **GNA**, p. 288 d and pl. 36, 7 (*this coin*). While the overstriking process has affected the clarity of the Tarentine coin's design, it is still remarkably sharp and - yes! - attractive!



1007

1007.

Tarentum. Circa 450-440 BC. Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 7.90 g, 1 h). TARΑΣ (*retrograde*) Phalanthos, nude and with both of his arms stretched out to right, riding a dolphin swimming to right; below, scallop shell downwards; border of dots. *Rev.* TARΑΣ Young man (*Oikist - Taras*), with hair cut short in the manner of an athlete, draped from the waist, seated to left on a diphros, and holding an upright spindle in his right hand and a long staff (a *baktéria* in ancient Greek) in his left. Fischer-Bossert 173 (V84/R122). HN III 844. Kraay - Hirmer 300 = Vlasto 186 (*same dies*). Rare. A very pleasing, well-centered and lightly toned coin. Struck from slightly worn dies, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 1 500

Acquired privately in the USA in 1996.



2:1



1008

1008.

Tarentum. Circa 280-272 BC. Nomos (Silver, 22 mm, 6.21 g, 11 h), on the reduced weight standard, under the magistrates Lykon, Si... and Gy.... Cavalryman, nude but for his helmet, striking downwards with a spear held in his right hand, with a shield over his far shoulder and holding two reserve spears in his left hand, riding a horse galloping to right; in the field behind him, ΣΙ; below, ΛΥΚΩΝ; in the field to right, over the horse's head, Nike flying left bearing a wreath to crown the cavalryman. *Rev.* TAPΑΣ Phalanthos, nude, holding a kantharos in his outstretched right hand and a trident in his left, riding a dolphin swimming to left; in the field to right, ΓΥ. Evans VIIA, 6. HN III 1004. Vlasto 730. Attractively toned and unusually well struck for this issue. Some minor flatness on the obverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 500

Acquired in 2000 from H. J. Berk in Chicago, USA.

Horses were the pride and joy of Tarentum's aristocracy, who were famed for their equestrian prowess, whether as cavalrymen in war, or as contestants in races.



2:1



Lucania



2:1



1009



1009.

Herakleia. Circa 360-350 BC. Nomos (Silver, 24 mm, 7.86 g, 6 h). Head of Athena facing, turned slightly to the right, wearing a triple-crested Attic helmet. *Rev.* ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙ[ΩΝ] Herakles, nude, standing right and strangling the struggling Nemean lion with both hands; to left, at Herakles's feet, club and bow. AMB 107 var (*same obverse die*). De Luynes 426 (*same dies*). HN III 1375. Van Keuren 21. Work 22. Very rare. With an attractive and dramatic three-quarter facing head of Athena. Some striking flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 6 500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 46, 2 April 2008, 789, and from the collection of A. D. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica L, 18 May 2001, 1062.

For the facing head of Athena on this coin, which was ultimately derived from the famous Syracusan tetradrachm by Eukleidas (below lot 45), see the magisterial article by the late W. Müseler, "Geteilte Bilderwelten: Koptierte Motive, wandernde Stempelschneider oder zentrale Prägestätten. Vier Fallstudien," **SMB 287**, 2022, pp. 51-71, but especially pp. 51-56 and fig. 4.



2:1



1010



1010.

Herakleia. Circa 350-340 BC. Nomos or Didrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 7.88 g, 1 h), "signed" with the initial A on the obverse and reverse. Head of Athena to left, wearing Attic helmet adorned with a figure of Skylla raising her right hand in the gesture of *aposkopein* on the bowl and an owl standing right on the neck guard; below neck, A. *Rev.* ΗΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ Herakles, nude, standing right and strangling the struggling Nemean lion with both hands; to left, club and bow; above left, A. AMB 108 = Kraay-Hirmer 256 (*same dies*). Gillet Plates 121 (*this coin*). HN III 1376. SNG Spencer Churchill 13 (*this coin*). Van Keuren 42. Work 24a (*this coin*). A beautifully toned coin of the finest Classical style, very well-struck and well-centered. Nearly extremely fine. 12 500

Ex Peus 366, 29 October 2000, 12, Leu Numismatics 77, 11 May 2000, 43 and Numismatics Fine Arts V, 23 February 1978, from the collections of C. Gillet, E. G. Spencer Churchill, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 128, S. Pozzi, Naville I, 4 April 1921, 127, H. C. Hoskier, Hirsch XX, 13 November 1907, 46 (bought for Pozzi by Rollin & Feuardent for RM 735), E. P. Warren, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 2 May 1905 ("Well-Known Collector"), 47 and H. Hoffmann, Rollin & Feuardent 17 May 1900, 98.

Aside from its present owner, this coin has been owned by several of the greatest connoisseur-collectors of the Twentieth Century! We can trace it back to 1897 to the private collection of the French dealer Henri Hoffmann, which means that it must have been in a collection no later than the last quarter of the 19th century. The letter A which appears on the obverse, under the neck truncation, and the reverse, behind Herakles's head, has been taken by many to be the signature of the engraver Aristoxenos who primarily worked at Metapontum. Given the quality of the dies that struck this coin, this possibility seems quite reasonable.







2:1



1011

1011.

Metapontum. Circa 540-510 BC. Nomos (Silver, 28.5 mm, 8.03 g, 12 h). MET Ear of barley with eight grains; ethnic in the left field; border of dots. *Rev.* MET Ear of barley with eight grains, all incuse; ethnic, *in relief*, in the right field; incuse rayed border. AMB 127 (*this coin*). HN III 1459. Jameson 1862 (*same dies*). Noe 4. Nicely toned and attractive. *One of the earliest coins struck by Metapontum.* Good very fine. 2500

From the collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 127.

Metapontum derived its wealth and prosperity from its abundant grain crops; thus, it is understandable that the grain ear became the city's symbol.



2:1



1012

1012.

Sybaris. Circa 550-510 BC. Stater (Silver, 26 mm, 7.93 g, 12 h). MV (*retrograde*) Bull standing to left on dotted ground line, his head turned back to right; in field above, ethnic; all within a border of dots. *Rev.* Bull standing to right, on dotted ground line; around, border of dots; all incuse. AMB 167. HN III 1729. SNG ANS 817. A lovely example, very attractively toned. Good very fine. 3000

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 42, 29 May 1997, 65.



2:1



1013

1013.

Sybaris. Circa 550-510 BC. Drachm (Silver, 20 mm, 2.65 g, 12 h). VM Bull standing to left on dotted ground line, his head turned back to right; in exergue, VM; around, border of dots within two concentric linear circles. *Rev.* Bull standing to right, on dotted ground line; around, rayed border; all incuse. HN III 1736. SNG ANS 847-53. Well-centered, well-struck and nicely toned. Quite an attractive piece. Struck on a slightly ragged flan, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3000

From a European collection, said to have been purchased privately from Mario Ratto in 1942.





2:1



1014

1014.

Thourioi. Circa 400-350 BC. Distater (Silver, 24.5 mm, 15.91 g, 6 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing a crested Attic helmet adorned with Skylla raising her right hand as if to shade her eyes as she looks off in the distance; in the field to left, between the end of the crest and the back of Athena's neck, ΙΔ. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull, with a lashing tail and head lowered, charging to right; in exergue, river fish swimming to right. HN III 1805. Gulbenkian 93. Jameson 359 (*this coin*). Noe F 28 c (*this coin*). With a severe and elegant head of Athena of fine Classical style. Very attractively toned. About extremely fine. 7500

From the collection of J. Abecassis, Leu Numismatics 81, 16 May 2001, 28, ex Monnaies et Médailles 37, 5 December 1968, 55 and from the collections of R. Jameson, A. Delbeke, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 24 April 1907, 27, W. H. Woodward and Sir E. Bunbury, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 15 June 1896, 159.



2:1



1015

1015.

Velia. Circa 300-280 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 21.5 mm, 7.33 g, 1 h). Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet adorned with a griffin; above vizor, Δ; before Athena's throat (here barely visible), Φ. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion walking to right; above, pentagram between Φ - Ι. HN III 1306. SNG ANS 1367. SNG Copenhagen 1580. SNG Lockett 566. Williams 424 (O.210/R.300). Well-struck, nicely centered and attractively toned. Nearly extremely fine. 2250

Ex G. Hirsch Nachf. 204, 5 May 1999, 98.

The contrast between the rushing griffin on Athena's helmet and the stately way the lion is walking on the coin's reverse is notable.

Bruttium



1016

1016.

Kroton. Circa 530-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 30.5 mm, 7.61 g, 12 h). QPO - TON Tripod with legs ending in lion's feet and with three handles and two snakes rising from the bowl; cable border. *Rev.* Tripod with legs ending in lion's feet and with three handles and two snakes rising from the bowl; rayed border; all incuse. Gillet Plates 285 (*this coin*). HN III 2075. SNG ANS 235 (*same obverse die*). Well-struck and pleasingly toned. Slightly ragged edge, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 4 500

From the collections of a Well-Known Collector, Leu Numismatics 76, 27 October 1999, 18 and R. Gillet.



2:1



1017

1017.

Rhegion. Circa 415/10-387 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.21 g, 6 h). Lion's head facing, with both eyes looking to his right. *Rev.* PHFINON Laureate head of Apollo to right; behind, olive sprig of two leaves. Herzfelder 82. HN III 2496. Very rare. Well struck in high relief with a beautiful head of Apollo in the finest late 5th century style. Beautifully detailed and with an attractive dark tone as found. Beginning of a die break below Apollo's neck on the reverse - as found on all the few known coins struck from this die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 22 000

From the collection of M. Price, Stack's 3 December 1996, 7 (but the reference given there to Herzfelder is inexplicably wrong).

The head of Apollo on the reverse of this coin is one of the finest to appear on the late 5th century coinage of Region. It shows Apollo with a noble and serene delicacy of features that are quite different from those on the majority of the other dies. The quality of the engraving is simply outstanding in every way: it is likely that the die break on the edge caused the die to fail soon after this coin was struck, thus explaining the remarkable rarity of this die pair.



2:1





1018

1018.

Terina. Circa 380 BC. Stater (Silver, 20.5 mm, 7.69 g, 12 h). TEPINAIQN Head of the nymph Terina to right, wearing a pearl necklace and a pendant earring, and with her hair rolled up and bound at the top of her head. *Rev.* Nike seated left on a cippus, with a dove alighting on her right hand and with her left resting on the cippus. AMB 242 (*same dies*). HN III 2629. Holloway & Jenkins 84. Regling 78 (*same dies*). Of particularly fine Classical style, perhaps the prettiest of all the staters of Terina, nicely toned and well-centered. About extremely fine. 6500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 27, 12 May 2004, 64.

The engraver who produced the dies for this coin was fully aware of the work of his predecessors and contemporaries. The head of Terina refers back to the Arethusa of Syracuse, especially those of Euainetos (Evans supposedly read the signature EYA on a coin of these types, but no one else has been able to confirm that); and the figure of Nike is reminiscent of those on the coinage of Olympia.



2:1



Sicily



1019

1019.

Akragas. Circa 460-450/46 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 17.13 g, 4 h). AKP[A] - CANTOΣ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on an Ionic capitol. *Rev.* Crab; above, Φ; below, rose on a stem with four tendrils; all within a shallow circular incuse. BMC 45 (*same dies*). Buceti 37. Randazzo 18. SNG ANS 984. SNG Lloyd 806. Westermarck 439.2 (O 20/ R 94, *this coin*). A very rare variant, *with the rose and Φ known only from this die*, combined with O 19 (W 436: 8 coins, of which 6 are in museums) and O 20 (W 439: 2 coins, this piece and another in London). Very well struck and very attractively toned. Extremely fine. 6000

Ex Tkalec, 29 February 2000, 23.

The letter Φ on the reverse of this coin is absolutely extraordinary, since no other added letter appears anywhere else on the silver coinage of Akragas. It is presumably a magistrate's initial, an earlier version of the later signatures of Straton and Silanos (cf. W. 589 and 595), rather than an artist's signature, like those of *Myr...* and *Polyai...* (cf. W. 583 and 587).



2:1





2:1

1020.

Akragas. Circa 420-415 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.94 g, 4 h). AKPAΓ - ANTIN - O - N Eagle with spread wings to left, perched on dead hare lying on a rock and tearing at it with its beak; on rock, scallop shell and murex. *Rev.* Crab; to left, cockle shell; to right, sea snail; below, a large fish with open jaws swimming to left (probably a Mero or Grouper, *Epinephelus marginatus* - formerly *guaza* - see F.E. Zeuner, *Fish on Ancient Coins*, **NCirc LXXI**, 1963, pp. 142-143, rather than the Wreckfish or Stone Bass *Polyprion americanus* - the previous name, *polyprion cernium* is now obsolete, as which it is usually identified). Buceti 70, Gulbenkian 163-164, Kunstfreund 78 (= SNG Lloyd 822), Rizzo pl. I, 16, and Seltman pl. I, 1 (all struck from the same die pair), and Westermark 530.14 (this coin = AMB 257). Rare. An impressive and beautifully designed coin, nicely toned. Minor marks and deposits, otherwise, nearly extremely fine. 50 000

From the collections of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 257, the Comtesse de Béhague, Vinchon 14 April 1984, 25, and T. Virzi, Hirsch XIX, 11 November 1907, 111.

Beginning with this issue in circa 420, the mint of Akragas embarked on an ambitious series of artistically important coins, which continued until the sack of the city by the Carthaginians in 406. The eagles become ever more naturalistic and the traditional crab initially shares the reverse with another type, as with this large grouper or the famous Skylla, but is then relegated to being a mere symbol near a rushing quadriga. This first type must have been both quite popular and issued in small numbers since most surviving specimens are not only rare but often very worn: the present piece is well above average and is most desirable.

Martine de Béhague was born in 1870 and married René-Marie-Hector de Galard de Brassac de Béarn on 10 February 1890, becoming the Comtesse de Béarn (she separated very rapidly and divorced in 1920). She spent her life (she died in 1939) as an art patron and collector: she bought this coin through a mail bid at Hirsch XIX, bidding 5000 RM she got it for 4825 OVER VIRGIL BRAND!





2:1



1021

**1021.**

Siculo-Punic. Entella. Circa 320/15-300 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 16.91 g, 6 h). Head of Arethusa to left, wreathed with grain ears, wearing triple pendant earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. *Rev.* Horse's head to left; palm tree behind; below, Punic 'MMHNT'. Jenkins, *Punic* 184 (O53/R162). SNG Fitzwilliam 1481 (*same dies*). Toned and attractive. Extremely fine. 6500

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 76, 12 September 2007, 115 and from the collections of V. M. Brand, V, Sotheby's 1 February 1984, 72 and T. Virzi, J. Hirsch XIX, 11 November 1907, 639.



1022



2:1

1022.

Gela. Circa 480/75-475/70 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.64 g, 3 h). Charioteer driving a quadriga slowly to right; above, Nike flying right to crown the horses. *Rev.* C-E-Λ-AΣ Forepart of a man-headed bull to right, *the river god Gelas*. Buceti 10. Jenkins, *Gela*, 110 (O33/R64). Randazzo 21 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 23 (*same obverse die*). A particularly attractive piece, of excellent early Classical style, nicely toned and with an especially wonderful reverse. Nearly extremely fine/extremely fine. 8000

Ex Lanz 92, 4 June 1999, 140.

**1023.**

Gela. Circa 465-450 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 15.58 g, 7 h). Charioteer, holding the reins in his right hand and a goad in his left, driving a quadriga walking to right; behind, turning post in the form of an Ionic column; in the exergue, grain ear. *Rev.* CEΛΑΣ Forepart of a man-headed bull to right, *the river-god Gelas*. A. J. Evans, *Villabate*, NC 1894 pl. 7, 3 (*this coin*). HGC 339 (*this coin*). Jenkins, *Gela* 206.4 (*this coin*). A wonderfully toned coin of fine very early Classical style, nicely centered on a broad flan. Nearly extremely fine. 40000

Ex Elsen 99, 28 March 2009, 1206, Numismatica Ars Classica 18, 29 March 2000, 8, Bank Leu 30, 28 April 1982, 24 and Münzhandlung Basel 4, 1 October 1935, 438, from the collection of the Hermitage in St. Petersburg, Schlessinger 13, 4 February 1935, 255, and from the collection of Sir Arthur Evans - "Archaeologist and Traveller" - , Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 20 January 1898, 51 and from the Villabate Hoard of 1893 (IGCH 2082).

The difference in style between the forepart of the river-god Gelas on this coin and those on the preceding and following lots is dramatic. The earlier piece, perhaps some 15-20 years earlier, shows us a rather stiff and almost expressionless late Archaic god. Here we have a rather more civilised, humorous looking fellow who looks as if he might be a companion of the Dionysos who appears on the early tetradrachm of Naxos. But on the piece in the following lot, which was struck some 30 years later, Gelas reverts to a more artistically developed, but rougher character. He is neither expressionless nor approachable, but like the river he represents, he has a latent wild and primitive power; he is not someone to be taken for granted!



2:1



1024



1024.
Gela. Circa 425-420 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.28 g, 7 h). Nike, wearing a long peplos and holding the reins with both hands, driving a walking quadriga to left; above, laurel wreath. *Rev.* CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull to right, the river god Gelas; below, heron with folded wings standing to right. Buceti 43 (*same dies*). Jenkins, *Gela*, 459 (O86/R174). A coin of fine style, well-struck, well-centered on a broad flan and lightly toned. Extremely fine. 10000

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 11, 29 April 1998, 25.



1025



2:1

1025.
Himera. Circa 530-483/2 BC. Drachm (Silver, 25 mm, 5.74 g). Rooster walking to right, his left foot raised; border of dots. *Rev.* Incuse square with a rayed border containing a mill sail pattern of four raised and four sunken triangles. Buceti 4. Kraay, *Himera*, 10 (*same dies?*). SNG ANS 137. A bold and impressively attractive piece, lightly toned and struck on a broad flan. Some uncleaned deposits, minor marks, and traces of double-striking, otherwise, extremely fine. 4500

Ex Waddell 79, 10 December 2003, 13 and Auctiones 11, 30 September 1980, 42.

For a later rooster, see lot 1084, below, the early 3rd century didrachm from Karystos in Euboia. In both cases the rooster symbolises the sunrise.



1026

1026.

Himera. Circa 483-472 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20 mm, 8.77 g, 11 h). HIMERA Rooster standing to left. *Rev.* Crab, seen from above, with an annulet at the center of its shell; all within a shallow circular incuse. Buceti 17. C. M. Kraay & P. Naster, *La monetazione arcaica di Himera fino al 472 A.C.*, **Atti Napoli 1969**, pls. 3, 11 and 13, 16 = SNG Lockett 785 = Westermark, *Himera*, 104, 1 (O15/R76, *this coin*). SNG ANS 158. SNG Delepierre 559 (*same dies*). Sharply struck and nicely toned. Striking split, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 4 500

Ex Elsen 70, 15 June 2002, 21 and Leu Numismatics 77, 11 May 2000, 78, from the Athena Fund, Sotheby's Zurich, 7 October 1993, 204, and from the collections of R. C. Lockett, II, i, 25 October 1955, 667 and Prof. S. Pozzi, Naville I, 21 April 1921, 452.



2:1



1027

1027.

Kamarina. Circa 415-405 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 20.5 mm, 7.81 g, 3 h), signed by *Euainetos* on the obverse, the reverse attributed to Exakestidas. Head of the young river god Hipparis facing, turned alight to the left, with horns on his forehead and long hair; one either side of his head, river fish swimming downwards and inwards, on the neck, just above the truncation, faint traces of the letters EYAI; all within a circle of stylized waves. *Rev.* [KAMAPINA] (*some traces visible*) The nymph Kamarina seated on the back of a swan swimming to left; her right arm is curved around the swan's neck while she raises her left hand to hold her flowing veil; in the field to right, fish jumping to left; below, billowing waves. Buceti 21. Dewing 579. Kraay - Hirmer 152 and Rizzo pl. 7, 7 (*same dies*). Gillet Plates 373 (*this coin*). Westermark & Jenkins 162.8 (*this coin*). Very rare. Struck from very finely made dies with ambitious types of the finest Classical style. Very fine. 4 500

From the collection of W. N. Rudman, Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1177, ex Leu Numismatics 77, 11 May 2000, 82 and from the collection of C. Gillet.



2:1





2:1



1028

1028.

Katane. Circa 420 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.20 g, 7 h). Charioteer standing and driving a quadriga moving slowly to the right; above, Nike flying left to crown the horses; in the exergue, thunderbolt (*often erroneously termed an eagle by cataloguers*). Rev. KATANAIO[N] Laureate head of Apollo to right, with his hair cut short; in the field to right, olive spray. Buceti 40. Rizzo pl. XII, 5 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 1254 (*same dies*). SNG Lockett 729 (*this coin*). Toned and basically well-struck. Some minor edge cracks and the well-known die break on the obverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 3750

Ex Coin Galleries 16 February 2005, 44 and from the collections of R. C. Lockett, II, i, 25 October 1955, 610 and C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 355, ex Hirsch XXXII, 14 November 1912, 34 (bought for Bement by Chapman against Leonard Forrer of Spink for 245 RM).

It would be interesting to investigate the connections between the reverse die of this coin and those thought to have been engraved by the "Maestro della foglia".



2:1



1029

1029.

Katane. Circa 415/3-403/2 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.12 g, 3 h), struck from an obverse die signed by Herakleidas. Charioteer, holding goad in his right hand and reins in both, driving fast quadriga to left, passing the turn-post on his right; above, Nike flying right, crowning the charioteer with a wreath held in her extended right hand and the horses with a wreath held in her left; below triple exergual line, H. Rev. KATANAION Head of Apollo to left, wearing a tainia tied at the back of his head with ties ending in pearls, and with his hair falling down to cover part of his neck. AMB 336. Buceti 53, Kraay - Hirmer 40-41, Rizzo pl. XIV, 1 and SNG Copenhagen 179 (*all same dies*). Bright, lightly toned and most attractive. Some areas flatly struck, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 10000

Ex Tkalec 24 October 2003, 27.





2:1

1030.

Katane. Circa 410-403 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.21 g, 6 h), signed by Herakleidas. Laureate head of Apollo facing, slightly turned to the left, his hair falling in waves on both sides of his head; to right, traces of the signature, [HPAKΛEΙΔΑΣ]. *Rev.* KATANAIΩ[N] Male charioteer, holding goad in his right hand and reins in his left, driving quadriga galloping to right, about to turn; above, Nike flying to left, about to crown the charioteer with an open laurel wreath she holds with both hands; behind the chariot horses to right, Ionic column serving as the turn post; in the exergue, below the ethnic, large prawn swimming to right. Buceti 58. De Hirsch 339 and Jameson 547 (both from the same dies). Rizzo pl. XIV, 11 (obverse) and 13 (reverse). SNG ANS 1257 (same dies). A very rare and very beautiful coin of the finest Classical style, with one of the most spectacular heads of Apollo ever to appear on a coin. Lightly toned. Some areas of flatness, otherwise, extremely fine. 85 000

From the collections of M. Price, Stack's 3 December 1996, 9.





2:1



1031

**1031.**

Leontini. Circa 466-460 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.23 g, 3 h), struck with dies by the *Demareteion Master*. Quadriga, driven by a male charioteer wearing a long chiton, moving slowly to the right; above, Nike flying left to crown the charioteer; in exergue, lion running to right. *Rev.* ΑΕΟΝΤΙ - [ΝΟ]- Ν Laureate head of Apollo to right, his long hair braided and tied up at the back of his head and with a long lock falling down behind his ear; to left and right, and above Apollo's head, laurel leaf; below neck, lion running to right. Buceti 15. Rizzo pl. XIV, 14 (*obverse*) and 15 (*reverse*). SNG ANS 218 (*same dies*). SNG Lloyd 1046 (*this coin*). Very rare. A powerful and dramatic coin with a dark toning. Minor areas of flat striking and traces of corrosion, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 20 000

Ex Leu Numismatics 77, 11 May 2000, 88, and Hess-Leu [19], 12 April 1962, 66, from the collections of the British Museum and A. H. Lloyd, F. S. Benson, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 8 February 1909, 214 and Sir E. Bunbury, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 15 July 1896, 327.



2:1



1032

**1032.**

Leontini. Circa 450-440 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25.5 mm, 17.46 g, 6 h). Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* VEO-NT-I-NO-N Lion's head with open jaws to right; around, four barley grains. Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 37. Buceti 16. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 2 and SNG ANS 222 (*same dies*). A pleasing, well-centered and lightly toned coin. Good very fine. 2 500

Ex Elsen 60, 11 December 1999, 129.



1033

1033.

Leontini. Circa 450-440 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 17.25 g, 11 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left. Rev. Λ-EO-NTIN-O-N Lion's head with open jaws to left; around, four barley grains. AMB 351 (*same dies*). Boehringer, *Münzgeschichte* 51 (*same obverse die*). Buceti 20. Jameson 1830 (*same dies*). Rizzo pl. XXIII, 19 (*same dies*). SNG ANS 236 (*same dies*). A beautiful, toned and sharply struck coin, minted from dies engraved by a master. A few very minor marks. Good extremely fine. 22 500



2:1

Acquired privately prior to 2005 from a European collection.

Produced only a few years later than the previous lot, the stylistic development shown in the way the head of Apollo is portrayed is remarkable. Before we had a still somewhat Archaic-looking, albeit clearly Classical head (he already has a profile eye); now we have a fully Classical head, with a noble serenity that the previous piece lacks. While many of the details do share a kind of Archaic stiffness, they almost seem to be *archaizing*, as if the engraver put them in because that was what his audience wanted.



1034

1034.

Messana (as Zankle). Circa 500-493 BC. Drachm (Silver, 22 mm, 5.48 g, 6 h). DANKLE Dolphin swimming to left within the sickle-shaped harbor of Messina; border of dots. Rev. Design of raised and sunken squares and triangles; in the center, cockle shell flanked by two raised rectangles. AMB 359. BMFA 285. Buceti 2a. Gielow 61 (*this coin*). Kraay-Hirmer 49. SNG ANS 300. Rare. Nicely toned and attractive. Nearly extremely fine. 4 000



2:1

Ex Classical Numismatic Group 42, 29 May 1997, 132 and Auctiones 23, 17 June 1993, 229 and and from the collection of Prof. K. Hahn, Cahn 61, 3 December 1928, 44.



2:1



2:1



1035

**1035.**

Messana. 475-471 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26.5 mm, 17.27 g, 9 h). Charioteer driving biga of mules walking to the right; in exergue, olive sprig with two leaves and tiny berry. *Rev.* MEΣΣE-N-IO-N Hare springing to the right. Buceti 24b. Caltabiano 86 (D45/R44). SNG ANS 314. Nicely toned and well-centered. Minor die break on the reverse, *otherwise*, good very fine. 1500

Acquired privately in the United States in 1999.

Beginning in c. 480 BC the obverse type chosen for tetradrachms of Messana refers to the tyrant Anaxilas's victory in the mule car races at Olympia. In 494 BC, Anaxilas, then tyrant of Rhegium, just across the straits from the Sicilian city of Zankle, encouraged some Samian and other Ionian refugees - fleeing from the Persians - to seize and settle Zankle. A few years later - in 488 - he threw them out, took over the city himself, resettled the city with settlers from his native city of Messene in the Peloponnesos, and renamed the city Messana. As for the Olympic mule car races, they were held from 500 until 444 BC when they dropped; Anaxilas was so proud of his victory in a race in the 480s (of course, he personally wasn't the driver - he was the patron who paid for the whole team, but the patron was the person who was declared the winner; the same was true for horse races of all types - the owner was the winner, not the jockey or the driver), that he displayed it on the obverse of his coins!



1036



2:1

1036.

Messana. 420-413 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 17.11 g, 6 h). MEΣΣ-ANA Biga of mules walking to right, driven by a fully draped female charioteer - the nymph Messana -, holding a goad in her right hand and the reins in both. *Rev.* M-EΣΣ-A-NI-O-N Hare springing to the right; below, dolphin swimming to right. Buceti 76b. Caltabiano 518 (D206/R215). McClean 2394 (= Caltabiano 518, 1 *same dies*). A lovely, sharply-struck and attractively toned coin. Extremely fine. 7500

Bought privately from R. Russo in May 1998.





2:1



1037

**1037.**

Motya. Circa 405-397 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 16.54 g, 11 h). Head of Arethusa to left, wearing ampyx and sphenone, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming in different directions. *Rev.* Crab seen from above; all within a shallow circular incuse. Buceti 23. HGC 2, 923. Jenkins, *Punic*, 46-47 var. (O6/R ?). Lightly toned and with a dramatically individualistic head of Arethusa based on the "arrogant head" found on the Syrakusan dekadrachms of Kimon. Reverse off-center, otherwise, good very fine. 2250

Acquired as an act of charity from a minor American dealer!

The reverse die used for this coin appears to be unpublished.



1038

**1038.**

Naxos. 415-410 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 15.10 g, 4 h). Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing a hair band ornamented with an ivy wreath, and with his relatively short hair hanging loose in curly locks. *Rev.* NAÆION Nude and bearded Silenos facing, squatting on a pile of grapes, his right knee raised, his left on the ground, and his tail coming out to left, turning his head to the left towards the two-handled, stemless drinking cup he holds in his right hand, and holding an upright thyrsos with his left; to left, ivy branch. Buceti 15. Cahn 103.12 (*the reverse illustrated on pls. V and XI*) = Kraay-Hirmer 9 = Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 19 (*this coin*). Very rare. Of superb Classical style and with a pleasing dark patina. Struck on a defective flan with edge breaks, otherwise, extremely fine. 25000

From the Outstanding Collection (= J. Abecassis), Leu Numismatics 81, 16 May 2001, 91.

In around 460 BC Naxos produced its first tetradrachm, with dies by the Aitna Master; a second series, of which this is a fine example, came out around 40 years later. These new coins reflect the rapid artistic and intellectual developments which occurred during those years. Dionysos is portrayed as a much more human and pensive figure than before: his hair is shorter, his beard trimmed and his ivy wreath is replaced by an ivy-leaf-ornamented tainia; and the Silenos on the reverse has lost most of his wild, animal qualities, with only a barely seen tail allowing us to recognize him as a supernatural figure. This issue was a very small one, but unlike the first it was produced with a single obverse die paired with five reverses (of which this coin utilizes the last): the unusually large number of associated reverses makes it likely that they must have been defective in some way, and that they rapidly broke in use. This die is quite special because the engraver decided to change the ivy-entwined rock on which Silenos usually sits (as on Cahn 99-102, reverses R81-R84 and AMB 386 = Cahn 99) into a pile of grapes (clearly visible in the enlargement of this coin in Kraay/Hirmer): an appropriate albeit messy arrangement.



2:1



1038





1039



2:1

1039.

Segesta. Circa 455-440 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 23 mm, 8.54 g, 10 h). Hunting dog standing to left, wearing a collar and with his tail curled up over his back. *Rev.* ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΖΙ8 (*retrograde*) Diademed head of the nymph Aigeste to right, her hair bound up into a queue at the back and wearing a plain necklace. Buceti 11. Hurter 96b (V29/R52, *this coin*). Rare. Toned. Minor edge scuff on the obverse and minor edge split, *otherwise*, nearly extremely fine. 2500

Ex Leu Numismatics 91, 10 May 1991, 86, Monnaies et Médailles 37, 5 December 1968, 86 and Hess-Leu [1] 14 April 1954, 56.

The head of Aigeste on this coin is directly based on the heads of Arethusa on the coin of Syracuse minted c. 455 BC: as AMB 437, Boehringer 514 ff., and Rizzo pl. XXXVII, 6-7.



1040



2:1

**1040.**

Segesta. Circa 405-400 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 16.71 g, 9 h). ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ The hunter Aigestes, nude but for cloak over his left arm, with his pileos hanging on a cord at the back of his neck and his sword hanging at his waist on a strap going over his right shoulder, standing right, his left foot on a rock, holding two spears over his shoulder with his left hand and resting his right on his waist; he gazes right at a herm (here barely visible at the edge of the flan) and has two hunting dogs prowling right at his feet. *Rev.* ΣΕΓΕ-ΣΤΑΖΙ8 Head of the nymph Segesta to left, wearing a triple-pendant earring, a necklace with pendants and with her hair bound in an ampyx and a sakkos; below her neck and behind her head, barley stalk and ear. Buceti 88a. Hurter T7d (V4/R6, *this coin*). Kraay-Hirmer 203 (*same obverse die*), 204 (*same reverse die*). Lederer 5. Mildenberg, *Kimón*, pl. 11, 20. Rizzo pl. LXII, 13 (*same dies*). Very rare. Of very fine style with a particularly painterly obverse, and a reverse head of the nymph Segesta of a full-blown, almost baroque beauty. A very pleasing coin. Obverse somewhat weakly struck and with some striking flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 50000

Ex Tkalec 7 May 2006, 26 and Astarte XII, 12 September 2003, 75.

The head of Segesta on the reverse of this coin is an elaborately coiffed voluptuous one! In fact the nymph Segesta was originally a Trojan woman who had been sent from Troy by her father Hippotes, who wanted to protect her from being eaten by monsters sent by Apollo and Poseidon. When she arrived in Sicily a local river god, Crimisus, promptly seduced her while in the form of a dog (thus the dog appears as Segesta's badge - see the previous lot). The fruit of their union was Aigestes, who then founded the city of Segesta, named after his mother.





2:1



1041

**1041.**

Selinos. Circa 540-515 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 21.5 mm, 8.96 g). Wild parsley leaf. *Rev.* Incuse square divided diagonally into ten raised and lowered triangularly-shaped sections. Arnold-Biucchi, *Archaic Selinus*, 3 var. *Selinus Hoard 23 (same dies)*. SNG ANS 670 var. Very attractive, well-struck with minimal flatness and lightly toned. A few minor marks, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 2 500

From the collection of M. Price, Stack's 3 December 1996, 14.

The city of Selinos used a leaf of wild parsley, *selinon* in Greek, as its badge - a typical example of the way Greek states used what are known as punning types to identify themselves on their coinages. Of course, since the city's name was effectively *Parsley Town*, what better type could there be to have on her coinage? As seen on the following lot, in the 5th century BC the selinon leaf changes from a type to a symbol. Another example of a punning type is the seal, *phoke*, that constantly appears, usually as a symbol or adjunct type, as on the coinage of Phokaia.



2:1



1042

**1042.**

Selinos. Circa 455-440 BC. Didrachm (Silver, 24.5 mm, 8.61 g, 4 h). Σ-E-ΛΙ-N-ΟΝΤ-ΙΟΣ Herakles striding right, holding his club overhead in his right hand, preparing to strike the Cretan Bull, leaping right, which he holds by the horn with his left hand and tries to trip using his raised left foot. *Rev.* HV - ΨΑΣ The river-god Hypsas standing left, holding an olive branch downwards in his left hand and, in his right, a phiale, from which he pours a libation over a serpent-entwined altar to left; to right, a heron walking to right with, above, a selinon leaf (*the city's badge*). Buceti 15a. HGC 1224 (*this coin*). SNG Lloyd 1247 (*this coin*). A lovely, toned example, *one of the finest in existence*, beautifully struck and most attractive. Extremely fine. 15 000

Ex Tkalec 24 October 2003, 34, from the collections of W. N. Rudman, Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1205 and P. M. Suter, Münzen und Medaillen 89, 14 June 2000, 53, ex Bank Leu 50, 25 April 1990, 60 and from the collections of the British Museum and A. J. Lloyd.

The river Hypsas - the modern *Belice* - is personified on this coin as a youth, seemingly completely human save for a pair of tiny horns on his head. Far upstream was the city of Entella, which also portrayed Hypsas on a number of rare silver litrai struck during the 3rd quarter of the 5th century BC. However, at Entella the river-god is depicted as being a human-headed bull of the Acheloois type.

**1043.**

Syracuse. Early Tyrannies, circa 505-490 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29.5 mm, 17.57 g, 3 h). χ VRAQO / χ ION Male charioteer, holding the reins in both hands, driving a quadriga walking to right; border of dots. *Rev.* Head of Arethusa to left, with a hairband over her forehead, within a small incuse circle at the center of a four-part mill-sail incuse square. Bohringer 17 (V13/R8) = Jameson 735 *same dies*. Buceti 2. Toned and attractive. Good very fine. 15 000

Ex Triton II, 1 December 1998, 218 and Numismatica Ars Classica 10, 9 April 1997, 130.

The types on this early Syracusan coin continued to be used on the city's abundant tetradrachm issues throughout the 5th century BC. The only changes were that the ethnic was removed from the obverse to the reverse; and the left-facing head at the center of the incuse square format on the reverse was changed to a right-facing head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins. The early reverses with Arethusa's head within an incuse circle at the middle of a mill-sail pattern incuse square (as here), must have been intended to allude to Arethusa's appearance in the spring on the island of Ortygia. Almost immediately this allusion was made explicit by allowing the nymph's head to fill up much of the field and by changing the four "mill sails" into dolphins. Within this basic format the engravers were able to follow their own instinct within the stylistic trends of the day: over the century the chariot's four horses went from walking to trotting to galloping - all the way to running at full speed; as for the heads of Arethusa, her hair styles changed just as did those of the fashionable upper-class women of the day; and the dolphins ceased swimming in a sedate circle.

**1044.**

Syracuse. Circa 465 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.26 g, 7 h), from the Demareteion series. Charioteer, wearing a chiton and holding the reins in his left hand and a goad in his right, driving a quadriga walking to right; above, Nike flying to right to crown the horses; in exergue, lion running to right. *Rev.* ΣΥ-ΡΑ-ΚΟΣΙ-Ο-Ν Head of Arethusa to right, wearing olive wreath, an omphalos pendant earring and a pearl necklace with a pendant; all with a linear circle broken by her neck truncation; around, four dolphins swimming to left. AMB 434 (*this coin*). Boehringer 386 (V197/R274). Buceti 210b (*same dies*). Ward 242 (*same dies*). Very rare. Of very fine style, lightly toned. Traces of overstriking, *otherwise*, good very fine. 35000

From the collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 434, displayed at the Antikenmuseum in Basel.

The superb style of the types on this coin has long been noted, from the powerful running lion to the unexpectedly olive-wreathed head of Arethusa - they do not need to be detailed here. What is both exciting and unusual is the linear circle that almost completely encircles Arethusa's head, and which only appears on the small number of coins that make up part of the so-called Demareteion series. It harks back directly to the incuse circle that contained Arethusa's head on the early tetradrachms (as on the preceding lot), but here it does something else, it would make the contemporary user see it as an allusion to the interior of an Attic Red Figure drinking cup, a *kylix* with a scene at the center, in this case Arethusa's head, marked out by a circular border and surrounded by dolphins. The well-centered reverse of this coin shows that analogy perfectly: imagine drinking red wine from a cup like this and seeing Arethusa looking up and out at you, surrounded by dolphins!



1045.

Syracuse. At the End of the Second Democracy and the Start of the Reign of Dionysos I, circa 410/405-400 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.30 g, 7 h), signed by the engraver Eukleidas on the reverse. Quadriga galloping to left, driven by a goddess (Persephone?) holding the reins in her left hand and a torch in her right; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; in exergue, grain ear to left. *Rev.* [Σ]ΥΡ-ΑΚ[ΟΣΙ]ΩΝ Head of Athena facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing a triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with palmettes, a double-spiral earring and a necklace of pendant acorns with a gorgoneion at the center; across the helmet bowl, ΕΥ-Κ-ΑΕΙΔ/Α; around, four dolphins: two swimming downwards and two swimming upwards, the one on the right, emerging from the hair streaming down behind Athena's neck. AMB 464 (*this coin*). Buceti 491. Gulbenkian 282 (*same dies*). Kraay - Hirmer 111 (*same dies*). Müseler, **SMB 287**, fig. 1 (*same dies*). Rizzo pls. XLIII, 22 and XLV, 4a and 5 (*these dies*). Tudeer (Fischer-Bossert) 58e (*this coin*). Very rare. *An important and innovative coin with one of the most successful facing heads ever to appear on ancient Greek coinage.* Toned and attractive. Usual die break on the left of the reverse and another on the right, *otherwise*, good very fine/extremely fine. 125 000

From the collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 464, displayed at the Antiken Museum in Basel, ex Hess-Leu 31, 6 December 1966, 141.

One of the great coins of the late 5th century BC, this is a prime example of the kind of spectacular workmanship that the Sicilian cities commissioned so that their coins would, by their magnificence, advertise their wealth and power. It has been suggested that the head on this coin is not that of Athena, but of Arethusa wearing Athena's helmet, in celebration of the Syracusan triumph over the Athenians. However, would Arethusa not only be wearing Athena's helmet but her necklace as well, especially since it bears a gorgoneion? This seems really unlikely. In fact, Athena was honored at Syracuse: a sanctuary was erected to her on the Ortygia to commemorate the Syracusan triumph over the Carthaginians in 480 BC. At around the time this coin was issued Sicily was facing yet another Carthaginian invasion - which resulted in the destruction of Akragas - so a coinage honoring Athena would be quite appropriate. As for the date of this coin, it is surely late 5th century, but whether it was struck during the last years of the Democracy, or shortly after Dionysos I (405-367 BC) seized power is uncertain.





2:1

1046.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28 mm, 17.34 g, 3 h), unsigned but either in the style of Kimon or by him, circa 405-400. Quadriga racing to left, driven by a charioteer holding the reins in his left hand and a goad with his right; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; in exergue, dolphin leaping to left. *Rev.* [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethusa to left, wearing a single pendant earring and a pearl necklace, her hair bound in a net and with a hair band over her forehead; swimming around her head, four dolphins: two opposed before her face, one swimming to left below the neck truncation, and one swimming downwards to left behind her head. Buceti 528, Gulbenkian 299, Gillet Plates 667 = Jameson 820a = Tudeer (Fischer-Bossert) 105 (O36/R72, *this coin*), Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 17 (*all struck from the same dies*). Rare. Toned and of very fine style. Obverse lightly struck; reverse well-struck but slightly off center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 12 500

Ex Elsen 70, 15 June 2002, 31, Leu Numismatics 79, 31 October 2000, 432 and from the collections of C. Gillet, R. Jameson and G. Duruflé.

It has been proposed that this coin is a sort of essay, unsigned but by Kimon, made shortly prior to his famous dekadrachms - as the one in the subsequent lot. However, others have countered that idea by pointing out that the head of Arethusa is somewhat calmer looking than those on the dekadrachms, thus suggesting that it is actually a copy based on them but by another artist.



2:1

1047.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Dekadrachm (Silver, 35 mm, 43.45 g, 6 h), signed on both sides by Kimon, circa 405-400. Quadriga racing to left, driven by a charioteer holding the reins in his left hand and a goad with his right; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; below ground line [inscribed KIMΩN], panoply of arms arranged on two steps, the lower inscribed, [AΘΛΑ] (*here off the flan*). Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ Head of Arethusa to left, wearing a single pendant earring and a pearl necklace, her hair bound in a net and with the hair band over her forehead inscribed K; swimming around her head, four dolphins: two opposed before her face, one, inscribed KIMΩN below the neck truncation, and one behind her head. BMFA 432, de Luynes 1243, Gulbenkian 303, Jameson 819, Jongkees 3 (A/γ), Kraay-Hirmer 118, and Rizzo pl. LII, 3 (all struck from the same dies). A splendid example of one of Kimon's great masterpieces. With a head of Arethusa depicted as a woman of great power and character. Nicely toned. Obverse struck from a slightly rusty die, *otherwise, about extremely fine*. 125 000

From the collection of Dr. Orth in the Pfalz, Peus 380, 3 November 2004, 250, and from Hess-Leu 28, 5 May 1965, 90 and Hess-Leu [3], 27 March 1956, 201.

The dekadrachms of Kimon are among the most beautiful and powerful of all Greek coins. Kimon first portrayed Arethusa as a young and rather innocent looking girl (as Kraay/Hirmer 117) but he almost immediately altered his vision of Arethusa to one, as here, who has a fully adult, imperious beauty of great power. This change must have been made on the orders of Dionysios I, and it must reflect his own personal taste. Dionysios I had two wives, Doris and Andromache, whom he married on the same day, and it has been suggested that the two different heads on Kimon's dekadrachms are actually portraits of those two wives (the fact the youthful head was only used once, while the usual type, as the present example, was the standard issue, implies that one of the two was more powerful than the other).





2:1

**1048.**

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Dekadrachm (Silver, 35 mm, 43.42 g, 10 h), unsigned but in the style of Euainetos, circa 400-390 BC. Charioteer, wearing long chiton, holding goad in his right hand and the reins in his left, driving a racing quadriga to left; above, Nike flying right to crown the charioteer; in the exergue on two steps, a panoply of arms. *Rev.* Σ-YPA-K-[O-Σ-ΙΩΝ] Head of Kore-Persephone to left, her hair bound in a wreath of (grain) leaves, wearing a pearl necklace and a triple-pendant earring; behind her neck, scallop shell with seven ridges; around, four dolphins. Buceti 571. Gallatin RXIV/F.VIIa (*these dies*). Gulbenkian 315 (= Ga. 11 *same dies*). Pozzi 617 (= Ga. 14 *same dies*). Very attractively toned and well-struck. Obverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 27500

Ex Stack's 486, 10 June 1996, 161 and Classical Numismatic Group XXIV, 9 December 1992, 194.

Why in around 400 BC did the Syracusans under Dionysios I change from using a head of Arethusa on their coins, to using a head of Kore-Persephone? This seems clear from the way the head, which had first been simply adorned with a taenia, then with various kinds of ever-more elaborate hair bands, suddenly changes to being crowned with a wreath of grain leaves (they are really not water plants). Why did Arethusa go out of fashion? Could it be that this change was the personal decision of Dionysios as a sign of his power? Was the nymph Arethusa a symbol of a Syracusan government under tyrannical, democratic or oligarchic control, while the head of a much higher ranking goddess served as the badge of a state that was under the ruler with the quasi-monarchical power of Dionysios I? In any case, from this point on Arethusa disappears from the coinage of Syracuse.



1049



2:1

1049.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Litra (Bronze, 20 mm, 7.51 g, 12 h), circa 405-395 BC. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena left, wearing laureate Corinthian helmet; in the field, two dolphins swimming downward, one before Athena's head and one behind. *Rev.* Bridled hippocamp, with trailing reins, swimming to left. CNS 44. HGC 2, 1456. SNG ANS 447-449. An attractive example with a greenish brown patina. About extremely fine. 200

Acquired in 2003 from the collection of the artist, L. Sekulich, bought privately from CNG in 1985.



1050



2:1

1050.

Syracuse. Dionysios I, 405-367 BC. Drachm (Bronze, 31.5 mm, 32.41 g, 2 h), circa 395-367 BC. ΣΥΡΑ Head of Athena to left, wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet. *Rev.* Eight-rayed star between two opposed dolphins swimming upwards. CNS 62. HGC 2, 1436 (*this coin*). SNG ANS 455. SNG Lloyd 1452. With an attractive green-red-brown patina. Some areas flatly struck, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 200

Ex Triton XII, 6 January 2009, 107 and from an American collection acquired in 2003.





2:1

**1051.**

Syracuse. Agathokles, 317-289 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 16.81 g, 11 h), circa 317-310. Wreathed head of Arethusa to left, wearing triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; below Arethusa's neck truncation, NI; around, three dolphins: to left, two opposed and swimming inwardly, to right, one swimming downwards. *Rev.* ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Charioteer driving quadriga to left; above, triskeles to left; in exergue, monogram of AI. Ierardi 18 (O3/R10). Jameson 861 (*same dies*). A wonderful piece, beautifully toned and very well-struck, one of the finest examples known. 8500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 84, 13 October 1997, 5144.

Struck some 90 years later, the types on this superbly preserved coin are directly derived from the dekadrachms of Euainetos.





2:1



1052

**1052.**

Tauromenion. Circa 339/8-336 BC. Hemilitron (Bronze, 26.5 mm, 18.41 g, 1 h). APXAGETΑΣ Laureate head of Apollo Archagetas to left; below neck truncation, broken bar alpha. *Rev.* TAYPOM-[E]NITA[N] Man-headed bull standing to left, *the river god of Tauromenion*; below left, bunch of grapes. Buceti 1b (*this coin*). Calciati 4. Campana 1b. Castrizio Series III, 1β. HGC 2, 1577. Rare. With an attractive dark green patina. Good very fine. 500

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 21, 17 May 2001, 131.

Apollo Archagetas, *Apollo the Founder*, was originally worshipped at Naxos, where he had a famous and important altar. Dionysios I, the ruler of Syracuse, destroyed Naxos in 403 and drove its inhabitants into exile. As a replacement the Siculi formed a new settlement on Mount Tauros - Tauromenion, modern Taormina - in which, in 358 BC, the Naxian exiles were resettled, bringing Apollo Archagetaes with them.

Islands off Sicily



1,5:1



1053

**1053.**

Aeolian Islands - Lipara. Circa 425 BC. Hemilitra (Bronze, 37 mm, 45.68 g, 9 h). Bearded head of Aeolus to right, wearing pilos. *Rev.* ΠΑΙΟΝ - A - PAION (*partially retrograde and with the second A and the N inverted*) Galley stern with aphlaston; above, six pellets. BMC 1 (*same reverse die*). Buceti 4 (*this coin*). CNS 4 (*same reverse die*). SNG Copenhagen 1084. Very rare. Bold and impressive with a brown-green patina. Minor roughness as usual, *otherwise*, very fine. 4000

From the collection of A. de Barros, Classical Numismatic Group 75, 23 May 2007, 94, ex Vecchi 16, 9 October 1999, 82.

This coin comes from the first issue of the mint of Lipara, produced from bronze captured from Etruscan fleet defeated off the Aeolian Islands in 425. The obverse shows Aeolus, ruler of the winds, whose home was on the heights of Lipara, and the reverse shows the aphlaston of one of the Etruscan galleys from which the bronze that was used for these coins came.



1069



1056



1060



1088



1091



1098



1095



1076

Thrace



2:1



1054



1054.

Abdera. Circa 473/0-449/8 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 26 mm, 14.97 g), under the magistracy of *Smor...* Griffin seated left, with open wings and his right foreleg raised; from left to right, Σ - MOP; below to left, satyr dancing to left. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. May, *Abdera* 110/111 var. (A96/R89). SNG Copenhagen 309. SNG Lockett 1113. Clear and very well-centered. Minor flan fault under the griffin's wing, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 5 000

Acquired privately from a European collection prior to 2005.

What is exciting about this coin is the dancing satyr symbol on the obverse: he is a very life-like, plump little fellow, facing with this right leg raised and his head turned to left.



2:1



1055



1055.

Ainos. Circa 357-342/1 BC. Drachm (Silver, 17.5 mm, 3.80 g, 12 h). Head of Hermes facing, turned slightly to the right, wearing a flat petasos with a button at the top. *Rev.* AINION Cult statue of Hermes Perpheraios on throne to left; to left, goat's head to right. May, *Ainos*, 449. A beautiful piece, with a head of Hermes in a lovely and emotional late Classical style. Extremely fine. 2 500

Ex Stack's 2 December 1997, 101.

For the fascinating story of Hermes Perpheraios see, I. Petrovic, *The life story of a cult stature as an allegory: Kallimachos's Hermes Perpheraios*, in **Divine Images and Human Imaginations in Ancient Greece and Rome**, edited by J. Mylonopoulos, Leiden, 2010, pp. 205-224.





2:1

**1056.**

Maroneia. Circa 436/5-411/0 BC. Stater (Silver, 27 mm, 14.34 g, 3 h), struck under the magistrate Posideios. M-APQN Free horse springing to left; above, crested Corinthian helmet to left. *Rev.* ΕΠΙ - ΠΟΣΙ - ΔΗΙ - Ο Grape vine with four bunches of grapes and four leaves. Gillet Plates 824 (*this coin*). Schönert-Geiss 145.2 (*this coin*, but with incorrect weight). SNG Lockett 1193. West 18 (*this coin*). Very rare. Toned and struck on a broad flan. About extremely fine. 12500

From the Spina collection, Nomos 1, 6 May 2009, 38, ex Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 133 and Bank Leu 18, 5 May 1977, 98, and from the collections of C. Gillet and R. Allatini ("Gentleman...relinquishing the pursuit"), Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 9 May 1904, 182.

The legendary founder of Maroneia was Maron, a son of Dionysos. This was quite appropriate, given the fact that Maroneia's wealth came from wine production. The previous owners of this coin included a number of collectors, famous for their connoisseurship. Roberto Allatini (1856-1927) was a member of the famous Italian-Jewish family who were prominent in Thessalonika during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. They owned the most important flour mill in the city (Allatini crackers and other baked products are one of the best known names in Greece today) and they were prominent benefactors of the city. As a collector, R. Allatini seems to have sold quite a few coins in 1904, but he kept collecting, not surprisingly with an emphasis on northern Greece, until his death, after which his remaining coins were sold in *Ars Classica XIII* in 1928. This coin ultimately passed to Charles Gillet, better known as 'Kunstfreund' from the famous catalogue of that name, which contained a small selection of his incredible collection and appeared shortly after his death. The present coin was not in the sale but was sold privately to one of Gillet's close friends, a well known collector with a wonderful eye for style. It was sold after his death and ended up in yet another fine collection.

Islands off Thrace



2:1



1057.

Thasos. Circa 412-404 BC. Stater (Silver, 20 mm, 8.92 g). Bald headed and nude Satyr moving right, holding a nymph who vaguely protests his actions; to right, A. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, *Thasiennes*, 6. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 103. A coin of excellent Classical style, nicely centered and attractive. Minor porosity and a few scratches on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 7500

Acquired privately prior to 2005.

Thasos was a major producer of silver from the mines it controlled on the mainland and struck an enormous number of silver coins as a way of exporting it. From the end of the 6th until the end of the 5th century her issues of staters bearing a satyr carrying off a nymph must have been struck in enormous numbers. They were apparently extremely popular to the north in the Balkans, where very large hoards of them have been found, as well as to the East and in Egypt (they have also turned up in Italy). The archaic and early classical staters are among the most abundant coins of those periods to survive, though really fine ones of good style are rare. However, the issues of the late 5th century, made in a fully developed classical style, reminiscent of the sculptures on the Parthenon and at Bassai, are not only far less common but are struck by dies engraved by a true master. The satyr is mature and bearded, but is quite civilized looking, compared to his much rougher brothers on earlier coins. He very carefully holds a rather soignée nymph, wearing transparent drapery: her hair is of the latest fashion (see the nymphs on the hemidrachm coinage of Macedonian Neapolis for close parallels), and while her hands are spread in a *pro forma* protest, her legs are demurely crossed! Aside from a touch of die rust on the obverse, this is an exceptional example; very rare in such condition.

Macedon



2:1



1058

1058.

Akanthos. Circa 478-465 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.12 g). Lion to right with curled tail, attacking bull, collapsing to left with head raised; above, Θ to the left of the bull's horn; below bull, exergual line of pellets between two plain lines and with a floral ornament below. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square with granulated surfaces. BMFA 519. De Luynes 1535. Desneux 54 (*this reverse die*) and Du Chastel 190. Tselekas period C, 147 var. (O-/R135, *unrecorded obverse die*). With a splendidly 'heraldic' obverse, perfectly centered and most attractive. Extremely fine. 5000

From an old European collection, acquired from Mario Ratto in 1942, and possibly from the Hierissos hoard of 1934 (IGCH 357).

The scene of a lion attacking a bull is an age old Oriental symbol of power and was probably brought to Akanthos during the Persian invasions of the early 5th century BC. It is equally familiar from the earlier gold and electrum coinage of Kroisos and the later silver staters of Tarsos.



2:1



1059

1059.

Akanthos. Circa 380-350 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.26 g, 11 h), struck under the magistrate Alexios, struck c. 350s. ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ Lion to right with curled tail, attacking bull, collapsing to left with head raised. *Rev.* ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ in shallow incuse square around quadripartite square with stippled quarters in relief. BMC 27 (*this obverse die*). Desneux 147-8 (D 139/ R -). SNG Copenhagen 14 (*this obverse die*). Tselekas, period G, 386 (O330/R346). Well-struck, toned and very attractive. Both sides struck very slightly off-center, but without affecting the design, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 6500

Acquired from a European collection prior to 2005.







3:1

**1060.**

Amphipolis. 356/5 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.38 g, 1 h), "Type O, grain ear issue". Laureate head of Apollo facing, turned slightly to the right. *Rev.* AMΦ-ΠΙΟ-ΛΙΤ-ΩΝ Race torch, with flame to left and with a small grain ear to right, with a linear square surrounded by a square raised border; all within a shallow incuse square. Lorber 45 (O25/R36) = AMNG III/2, 9 and pl. VIII, 10 = *Traité* II, 4, 1101a and pl. CCCXXI, 1 (*these dies*). Very rare. A wonderfully attractive coin with a noble, albeit pensively divine, 'portrait' of Apollo, struck in high relief from dies by a master engraver. A wonderfully attractive coin with a noble, albeit pensively divine, 'portrait' of Apollo, struck in high relief from dies by a master engraver. Extremely fine. 200000

Acquired privately from a European collection in the early 2000s, and originally acquired in the early 1990s.

This exceptional coin bears a remarkably powerful head of Apollo, free from both the overly feminizing traits he can sometimes have, and the hard masculinity that characterizes a number of his other portraits. He appears to have a very serious but understanding expression, as if he is about to take a decision, but one he does not wish to do without deep reflexion. This was struck from one of the finest of all the obverse dies used at Amphipolis. The fact that this coin was issued solely to be used to pay state bills or in trade makes the quality of the engraving all the more admirable. Only the Greeks could have dreamt of making an object of daily use so artistically perfect. This is especially true because facing heads are very difficult to make successfully: others from Amphipolis and elsewhere can be positively thug-like!

Thraco-Macedonian Region



1061

1061.

Berge (previously identified as either Lete or Siris). Circa 525-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 17 mm, 9.94 g). Ithyphallic satyr standing to right, grasping with his right hand, the right hand of a nymph fleeing to right; in the fields to left and right, three pellets (those on the left are almost entirely off the flan). *Rev.* Rough incuse square. Cf. ACGC 515. J. H. Kagan, *An Archaic Greek Coin Hoard from the Eastern Mediterranean and Early Cypriote Coinage*, NC 154 (1994), 8 (possibly the same obverse die). Toned and of a pleasing Archaic style. Very slightly rough surfaces, otherwise, good very fine. 8500

From an American collection, ex Leu Numismatics 61, 17 May 1995, 99.

Normally, this scene is described as showing a satyr rather forcefully grabbing a reluctant nymph. However, on this coin both participants seem to be quite enjoying themselves. In fact, the nymph seems to be saying, to a very slightly reluctant satyr, "Come on Handsome, let's dance!".



2:1

Macedon



1062

1062.

Chalkidian League. Olynthos. Circa 392-383 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 24 mm, 14.16 g, 12 h). Laureate head of Apollo to left, his long hair falling down the back of his neck. *Rev.* X-A-Λ-KIΔ-EΩN Kithara with eight strings. Robinson & Clement Group L, 73 (A47/P66). SNG ANS 483. With a well-centered and elegantly sober head of Apollo. Some very minor pitting, otherwise, good very fine. 4500

Acquired privately from a European collection in 2003.

The head of Apollo on this coin gives us a very different, and far less emotional, version of the god from the one we saw on the Amphipolitan tetradrachm above (lot 1060). Here he is an elegant young man who is certainly proud of himself; he is probably capable of deep thought but he has no need of that here. This head, or one of the same type with the long hair flowing down the back of his neck, was used as a prototype for Philip II's first gold issues from Pella (Le Rider 1 - with the head left - and 2-9 - with the head to right).



2:1





2:1



1063

1063.

Neapolis. Circa 500-480 BC. Hemistater or Drachm (Silver, 18 mm, 4.01 g). Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue and savage teeth. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III/2, 7. SNG ANS 420-2 (as a tetrobol). *Traité* II, 1, 1741. Very rare. Well-struck and a most pleasing coin. Toned. Nearly extremely fine. 3 500

Acquired privately in 2003.

Interestingly enough, while the staters of Neapolis, and the late hemidrachms (as the piece in the following lot), are relatively easy to find, the drachms are much more uncommon. Why this should be the case is unclear: perhaps the local population had no need for them and used coins from other mints for small purchases?



2:1



1064

1064.

Neapolis. Circa 424-350 BC. Hemidrachm (Silver, 16 mm, 1.85 g, 9 h). Gorgoneion facing with protruding tongue. *Rev.* N-E/Π-O Head of the nymph of Neapolis to right, her hair coiled around her head and with a bun at the back, wearing a plain necklace with a pendant. BMFA 566 and SNG ANS 430 (same dies). Toned and attractive. Good very fine. 450

Ex Stack's, 29 November 1995, 14.



2:1



1065

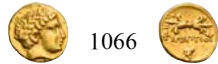
1065.

Potidaia. Circa 525-500 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 15 mm, 2.62 g, 3 h). Poseidon Hippios on horseback to right, holding a trident with his right hand and the reins with his left; below, seven-rayed star. *Rev.* Archaic style female head to right, wearing the Thracian *alopekis* headdress and a pearl necklace; all within an incuse square. Alexander period IA, b1. SNG ANS 692 (same dies). SNG Lockett 1368 (this coin). *Traité* II, 1, 1641 and pl. LII, 9. Rare. Attractively toned. Some roughness, otherwise, very fine. 1 000

Ex Stacks 10 June 1996, 173, and from the collection of R. C. Lockett, VI, Glendining & Co., 12 February 1958, 1284 (part), ex Naville V, 18 June 1923, 1331 (bought by Baldwin's for Lockett for 12 CHF).



Kings of Macedon



1066

1066.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. 1/12 Stater (Gold, 8 mm, 0.72 g, 7 h), Pella, circa 345-340/36. Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Thunderbolt; below, lion's head facing. Le Rider 17 (D12/R12). SNG ANS 209-15. Clear and attractive. With an unusually large thunderbolt on the reverse. Extremely fine. 800

Ex Gorny & Mosch 257, 15 October 2018, 287.



3:1



1067

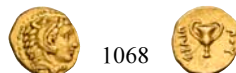
1067.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. Quarter Stater (Gold, 11 mm, 2.12 g, 5 h), Pella, circa 340/36-328. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Bow above a club with its head to left; above, lion's head facing. Le Rider p, 233, 2 (D2/R2). Rare. Pleasing and well-struck. Very minor marks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2250

Ex Rauch 112, 10 June 2021, 613.



3:1



1068

1068.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. 1/8 Stater (Gold, 9.5 mm, 1.08 g, 1 h), Pella, circa 340/336-328 BC. Head of youthful Herakles in lion's skin headdress to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΟΥ Kantharos. Le Rider 92 (D59/R43). SNG ANS 230. Rare. Good very fine. 1800

From the collection of the late Sheikh al-Thani, ex Gorny & Mosch 196, 7 March 2011, 1382.



3:1







1069

1069.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 14.40 g, 6 h), Pella, struck under Philip III Arrhidaios, circa 323/2-315. Laureate head of Zeus to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠ - ΠΟΥ Nude jockey riding horse walking to right, holding long palm branch in his right hand and the reins in his left; below horse, coiled serpent; to right, Boeotian shield. *Le Rider* 525b (D279/R433, *this coin*). SNG ANS 450. Attractively toned and with an elegant portrait of Zeus, a lovely coin. Tiny die breaks on the obverse and reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 5000

Ex Triton VI, 14 January 2003, 151 (obverse enlarged in color on pl. 6) and Monnaies et Médailles 52, 19 June 1975, 123.



2:1



1070

1070.

Philip II, 359-336 BC. Stater (Gold, 18.5 mm, 8.62 g, 9 h), Lampsakos, struck under Philip III Arrhidaios, circa 323/2-315. Laureate head of Apollo to right. *Rev.* ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Charioteer, driving chariot drawn by two horses trotting to right, holding the reins in his left hand and a goad in his right; below horses, serpent coiled to right above monogram of ΑΠ. Cf. *Le Rider* p. 283. SNG ANS 285. Thompson 125. Nicely centered, bold and attractive. Obverse very slightly double struck, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3500

Acquired from George Beach FPL III, in December 1995.

This is actually a very pleasing coin: the doubling of Apollo's profile on the obverse actually seems to emphasise the head's charm! This coin was acquired from a well-known coin dealer in Owosso Michigan, James Beach, soon after the death of his father, George Beach (1937-1995) who had founded the firm.



2:1



1071

1071.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Stater (Gold, 17.5 mm, 8.55 g, 12 h), Miletus, struck under Philip III Arrhidaios, circa 323/2-319. Head of Athena to right, wearing a pearl necklace and a Corinthian helmet adorned with a serpent. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing left, holding wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to left, monogram of KH; below right wing, double axe. Price 2114. An elegant piece with a large head of Athena. Good very fine. 3000

Bought privately from Stack's in New York City in April 1995.

This coin is distinguished because it is the very first Greek coin that RE bought. This stemmed from his interest in Alexander and led to all his further acquisitions and the expansion of his library.



2:1



2:1



1072

1072.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.15 g, 9 h), struck under Philip III Arrhidaios, uncertain mint in Cilicia, circa 323-317. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion's skin headdress. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated left on high-backed throne, holding eagle in his right hand and long scepter in his left; in field to left, wreath; below throne, ΔΙ. Price 2949 (*as Side*). A superb piece of fine style, very well-centered, in high relief and lightly toned with golden highlights. Good extremely fine. 1500

Acquired privately in 1998.



2:1



1073

1073.

Alexander III 'the Great', 336-323 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 27 mm, 17.32 g, 5 h), Amphipolis, struck under Kassander and his sons, circa 315-294. Head of Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress. *Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated to left on a backless throne, holding a long scepter in his left hand and, in his right, an eagle with closed wings standing to right; to left, Λ above torch; under throne, kantharos. Müller 60. Price 468. Boldly struck, toned and very attractive. Extremely fine. 750

Ex Triton IV, 5 December 2000, 151.



1074

1074.

Demetrios I Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 30 mm, 17.21 g, 6 h), Pella, circa 294-293. Nike, blowing a trumpet and holding a stylis, alighting to left on a left-facing galley prow. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon, nude but for wreath of reeds and a chlamys wrapped around his left arm, striding left, hurling trident from his upraised right hand; in the field to left, monogram of ΖΩ; to right, within the inscription, dolphin swimming left above a star with eight rays. HGC 3.1, 1012e. Newell 68, obverse die LVII. Sharply struck, beautifully toned and very attractive. Good extremely fine. 5000

Acquired from Classical Numismatic Group in April 1996.

The depiction of Nike on a prow on the obverse is very similar to that of the Victory of Samothrace, now in the Louvre. Some scholars even believe that statue inspired the coin, but it is now thought that the statue is later, and was erected by Antigonos Gonatas c. 255.



2:1

**1075.**

Demetrios I Poliorketes, 306-283 BC. Stater (Gold, 17 mm, 8.66 g, 4 h), Amphipolis, 294-293. Head of Athena to right, wearing Corinthian helmet adorned with a coiled serpent. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Nike standing left, holding wreath and stylis; at Nike's feet to left, ZETA; to right, monogram of EΘ. HGC 3, 1, 1006d. Newell 93 (T/cc, *same dies*). Rare. A beautiful, lustrous coin, well-struck and most attractive. Some minor die rust on the obverse, *otherwise*, good extremely fine. 12 500

Bought privately from a European collector, who said his father had acquired it through Lanz in Graz in the 1980s.



2:1

1076.

Philip V, 221-179 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 32 mm, 17.07 g, 12 h), Amphipolis, c. 188-183. Head of Philip V left, as the hero Perseus, lightly bearded and with a harpa over his right shoulder, wearing a winged helmet adorned with a griffin as a crest; all within the tondo of a Macedonia shield ornamented with seven stars of eight rays, each within a double crescent, around the edge. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club to right; above, monogram of AP; below, monograms of ΣΙ and TH; all within oak wreath tied at the left; to left of the ties, small club upwards. Mamroth, *Philip* -. SNG ABC 1052. Tkalec, 1994, 83 (*same dies*). Rare. A spectacular example, with a superb Hellenistic portrait of the highest quality, very well- and sharply-struck. Good extremely fine. 20000

Bought privately from a European collector who had acquired it in the early 1990s.

The portrait of Philip V on this coin is of outstanding elegance and force. One could not imagine it being any better! Depicting the king wearing the helmet of Perseus, topped by its fierce griffin, and with the hero's sword - the harpa - over his shoulder, placed him in the same class: Perseus slew Medusa and Philip was a bulwark against the Romans (even though he was defeated by them). It is well worth noting that this helmet was also worn by Roma on many of the Republic's roughly contemporary denarii.





2:1



1077

1077.
Perseus, 179-168 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 29 mm, 16.93 g, 12 h), of Attic weight, Pella or Amphipolis, circa 179-173. Diademed head of Perseus to right. *Rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ Eagle with spread wings standing right on thunderbolt; above monogram of ΖΩ; to right, monogram of ΜΕ; between the eagle's legs, monogram of ΕΥ; all within oak wreath; below, plow. De Luca 59 (O19/R52). Gulbenkian 887. Mamroth, *Perseus*, 4. A truly spectacular example, of full, Attic, weight, well-struck, beautifully toned, and with a portrait of outstanding elegance. Some very minor uncleaned deposits, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 3 000

Bought privately prior to 2005, but originally acquired in Munich in the 1990s.

The head of Perseus on this coin, which is almost unrivalled in its elegance, is one of the finest to appear among all the Hellenistic regal portraits. Not only that, this coin is, in itself, a particularly fine example.

Thessaly



2:1



1078



1078.
Larissa. Circa 400-380 BC. Drachm (Silver, 19 mm, 6.23 g, 11 h). Thessalos to left, with his cloak and petasos flying back over his shoulders, attempting to restrain, by grasping a band around its head with both hands, a bull rushing to left, the tossing head of which has lifted Thessalos off the ground (save for the tip of his right foot). *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑΙΑ Bridled horse with trailing rein galloping to right; all within incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 1128 var. BCD Thessaly II 174 (*same obverse die*). Herrmann Group III H, pl. III, 21. Lorber 2008, pl. 43, 52. An extremely handsome example, well-struck and with a lovely old collection toning. Extremely fine. 1 500

From an old French collection acquired prior to 1942.



1079.

Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 11.99 g, 12 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and simple necklace; border of dots. *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣ - Σ / ΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse trotting to right, with curly tail. BCD Thessaly II 306 (*same dies*). Bement 919 (*this coin*). BMC 55 (*same dies*). A lovely toned coin, struck from BCD's favourite obverse die! Reverse very slightly off-center, *otherwise*, good very fine. 2500

From the collection of the late Mark and Lottie Salton, Stack's 14 January 2022, 4221 and from the collections of C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1924, 919, W. H. Woodward, Rollin et Feuardent, 22 May 1908, 264 and A. Delbeke, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 24 April 1907, 117.



2:1



1080.

Larissa. Circa 356-342 BC. Drachm (Silver, 20 mm, 6.11 g, 1 h). Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing ampyx with, most unusually, her hair combed straight back over it, and a triple pendant earring. *Rev.* ΛΑΡΙΣ/ΑΙΩΝ Horse to right, preparing to roll over. BCD Thessaly II 318 (*same obverse die*). With an interesting variant coiffeur: nicely struck and well-centered. Obverse struck from a very slightly worn die, and with a slight scuff on the cheek, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 1250

From a European collection, acquired privately in 1995.

It is curious, but on almost all of the later issues of Larissa - both staters and drachms - the heads of the nymph have curling locks of hair springing from behind her ampyx, but on this drachm her hair is simply combed straight back. Probably this was done on the die engraver's own initiative; obviously, the magistrates involved did not approve of it!



2:1





Aitolia



1081

1081.

Aitolian League. Circa 238-228 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 28.5 mm, 16.92 g, 12 h). Head of beardless Herakles in lion skin headdress to right. *Rev.* ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aitolia, wearing kausia, hunting boots and a short chiton that leaves her right breast bare, holding a spear with her right hand and a sword with her left, seated to right on a Macedonian shield atop a pile of Gallic shield ones; on the ground below her spear, carnynx; to right monogram of AT over ZH. BMFA Suppl. 90 (*same dies*). Tsangari 466a (D2/R7, *this coin*). Rare. A lovely, beautifully toned example, well-struck and sharp. Extremely fine. 12 500

Bought privately and from a European collection, originally acquired from Maison Platt in June 1939, from the Empedocles collection, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 1136.

The Aitolians produced a series of tetradrachms for use in their basically unsuccessful war against Macedon in the third quarter of the 3rd century BC: most seem to have been melted down after the war and all are quite rare today (the finest survey of them can be found in Tsangari). Initially the Aitolians began striking Alexander-type tetradrachms, of which a single example is known, but since they were fighting the Macedonians they decided to vary their coin type from that of their enemies. They did so by retaining the head of Herakles but pairing him with a depiction of the statue of Aitolia in Delphi, erected to commemorate their defeat of the Celtic invaders of 279. It is interesting that some 40 years later, the Gallic shields they dedicated from the victory of 279 are now covered by a Macedonian one!



2:1



Euboia



1082

1082.

Chalkis. Circa 180-146 BC. Tetrobol (Silver, 18 mm, 2.74 g, 1 h), struck under the magistrate Sosipa... Lightly draped bust of Hera facing, turned very slightly to the right, wearing a diadem of pearls, with its ends hanging down on either side of her head, and triple-pendant earrings. *Rev.* ΧΑΛΚΙ / ΣΩΣΙΠΑ Galley prow to right. BCD Euboia 263. Picard 82, 1b (*dies 1/a*). Very rare - *Picard knew of just thirteen specimens*. With a lovely, very elegant bust of Hera, perfectly centered, with clear details, and probably one of the finest known. Very minor porosity not affecting the designs, *otherwise*, about extremely fine. 4 000

Bought privately prior to 2005.

The rather emotional, albeit vapid, look of Hera on this silver coin is similar to the way she is shown on many of Chalkis's earlier bronzes, which began to be issued during the last third of the 4th century BC; as here, they all portray her facing with a string of pearls hanging down on either side of her head. Circa 180 the city issued an extremely rare group of tetradrachms bearing a profile head of Hera who is diademed and veiled (as BCD 235), as well as a series of bronzes, again with profile heads, but unveiled, and with pearls wrapped around the top of her head.



2:1





2:1



1083

**1083.**

Eretria. Circa 500-465 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 8.23 g, 6 h). Heifer standing to right on a ground line of pellets between two parallel horizontal lines, turning her head back to lick the hoof of her right hind leg; below, E. *Rev.* Octopus with curled tentacles and prominent eyes; all within a shallow incuse square. BCD Euboea 313 (*same dies*). BMFA 1025 (*same dies*). McClean 5698 and pl. 204, 27 (*same dies*). Rare. Nicely centered on a broad flan. Toned. Very fine. 2000

Ex Spink USA, 21 March 2017, 45.

The types on the coins of Eretria relate to the city's location on the island of Euboea. The name means 'rich in cows' and the heifer on this coin reminds us of that fact; Eretria was, of course, at the center of an area of great agricultural and pastoral wealth. The octopus was an animal that was found in abundance in the waters off the city's coast.



2:1



1084

**1084.**

Karystos. Circa 300-250 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 6.94 g, 11 h). Cow standing to right, her head turned back to left to lick the back of her calf, suckling to left. *Rev.* KA-PYΣ Rooster standing to right. BCD Euboea, 569 (*same dies*). Robinson, *Carystus* pl. II, 17 (P5/A2, *this coin*). Nicely toned and attractive. Good very fine. 850

Ex Heritage 3072, 15 January 2019, 35097 (but with the wrong reference), from the collection of D. M. Robinson and from the Karystos Hoard of c. 1945 (IGCH 177).

Attica



2:1



1085

**1085.**

Athens. Circa 420s BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 21 mm, 17.15 g, 8 h). Head of Athena to right, wearing disc earring, pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and a spiral palmette. *Rev.* AΘE Owl standing to right, head facing the viewer; to left, olive sprig and crescent moon; all within incuse square. Agora 8c ff. Svoronos, *Trésor* pl. 16, 22 ff. An attractive, toned example. Minor flan crack, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 850

Bought from James Beach in Owoso in October 1995.

Corinthia



1086



2:1



1086.

Corinth. Circa 550-500 BC. Stater (Silver, 23 mm, 8.48 g). Pegasos, with curved wing, flying to left; below, *koppa*. Rev. Incuse in the form of a swastika to right. BCD Corinth -. BMC 19 = Ravel 80 (P61/T59, *same dies*). Pegasi 14. Clear and well-centered. Some traces of deposits, *otherwise*, good very fine. 4 500

Acquired from Münzen und Medaillen AG in August 2001, and earlier from the inventory of Münzen und Medaillen as of March 1952.

This coin was used to illustrate one of U. Kampmann's short, but incisive, articles in *CoinsWeekly* (14 October 2009 - <https://coinsweekly.com/the-colts-of-corinth/>). In it we learn that Pegasos was the first horse to be ridden by man; in this case, by Bellerophon a son of Poseidon. He saw Pegasos running around, was captivated by his elegance and wanted to own him. He was, however, stumped in his desires until Athena gave him a golden bridle and told him to hitch him up and go for a ride. He did so and the two, man and horse, became great pals and went on numerous adventures together.

Sikyonia



1087



2:1



1087.

Sikyon. Circa 335-330 BC. Stater (Silver, 25 mm, 12.26 g, 6 h). Chimaera moving to the left on ground line, right paw raised; above to right, wreath; below, above the ground line, ΣΕ. Rev. Dove flying to left with wings open above and below; below dove's neck, I; all within an olive wreath tied on the right. BCD Peloponnesos 219 (with I on the reverse). BCD Peloponnesos 220 var. (with A on the reverse, but with the *same obverse die*). BMC 56. *Traité* II, 3, 775 and pl. CCXX, 12. Bright and attractive. Extremely fine. 8 500

Acquired privately in 2003.

Elis



2:1



1088.

Olympia. 78th-82nd Olympiad, 468-452 BC. Stater (Silver, 25.5 mm, 11.63 g, 8 h). Eagle flying left with both wings above his body, grasping a hare by the belly with his talons and tearing at him with his beak; below, countermark of a six-rayed star within a shaped indent. *Rev.* F - A Thunderbolt with wings above and volutes below. BCD Olympia 20 (*this coin*). Seltman 32 (W/αδ). SNG Berry 810 (*same dies and with the same countermark on the obverse*). SNG Delepierre 2033-2034 (*same dies*). Weber 4005 (*same dies*). Very attractively toned, well-struck and well-centered. Countermarked, *otherwise*, good very fine. 9500

Acquired from Antiqua in January 2005, from the BCD Collection, Leu Numismatics 90, 10 May 2004, 20, ex Burgan 33, 25 March 1993, 46.

The six-rayed star countermark that appears on this coin, and other roughly contemporary issues from Olympia, must have been applied to all these coins at roughly the same time. It also has the interesting peculiarity of always being very carefully placed to avoid harming the type: generally in the field, far from the design. In fact, the majority of the countermarks found on the coinage of Olympia seem to be placed in this manner, and this strongly suggests that the countermarkers had a great reverence for the symbols of Zeus that appeared on the coins.



Mysia



4:1



1089

1089.

Kyzikos. Circa 550-500 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.67 g). Winged mythological creature (with the body of a man and the head of a lion-like animal with a boar's crest and a tall, griffin-like ear) in the running-kneeling posture to left, his head to right, holding, in his left hand, a tunny by the tail; in the field to left, countermark; in the field to right, punch mark; on the edge, three countermarks. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Paris 272. SNG von Aulock 1199. Von Fritze I, 123. A surprisingly nice coin with a fascinating obverse type. With a dig and four countermarks, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 2500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 96, 7 June 1999, 155.

Some viewers may find this a surprising coin to be here; after all, the countermark and dig on the obverse would usually be seen as very annoying defects. When this cataloguer bought this coin for RE in 1999, he told him that the coin was definitely worth buying because the marks on the obverse, somehow framed the obverse type, making it more emphatic than it would otherwise be! They really do! Obviously it is not a 'perfect' coin, but it is an art object in itself. This must have been true for the ancient users as well: the two marks on the obverse are very carefully placed not to disturb the type, and that is also true of the three marks on the edge.

As for the creature on the obverse, who is he? Von Fritze suggested it was Phobos, the son of Ares and Aphrodite who was the god of fear and panic. He supposedly had a lion-like head (not a wolf's as suggested for lot 157 in Nomos 22).



4:1



1090

1090.

Kyzikos. Circa 450-330 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 11 mm, 2.67 g). Lyre with seven strings; below, tunny fish to right. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Hurter & Liewald II 181 = M&M FPL 535, 1990, 48. Von Fritze 181 (*stater and hemihekte*). Very rare. Clear and nicely toned. Good very fine. 1250

Ex Stack's, 10 June 1997, 22.

The lyre on this coin is a clear reference to Apollo's sanctuary on Delos; in fact, the type is exactly the same as that on the island's contemporary silver coinage (as Sheedy 22-24). This could mean that the magistrate responsible for this issue had close religious ties to island.



4:1

**1091.**

Lampsakos. Circa 350-340 BC. Stater (Gold, 20 mm, 8.50 g, 9 h). Head of bearded Kabeiros to left, wearing a laureate pilos. *Rev.* Forepart of Pegasus to right; all within a very shallow incuse square. Baldwin 39d and pl. III, 27 (*this coin*). Kraay-Hirmer 732. Regling, *Ward*, 612 (*this coin*). *Traité* II, 2, 2550 and pl. clxxi, 17 (= B 39c, *same dies*). Rare, *one of five known examples*. With a head of very fine style, but reminiscent of that of a contemporary Persian satrap! Reverse struck from a worn die, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 40 000

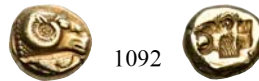
From the Exceptional Private Collection, Leu Numismatics 76, 27 October 1999, 154, ex Bank Leu 25, 23 April 1980, 137 and from the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and John Ward, Sotheby's Zurich, 4 April 1973, 518.

The head on the obverse of this coin has been identified as Odysseus by some, perhaps because of its similarity to heads definitely of Odysseus found on coins from Ithaca (as BMC Peloponnesus 7-9 ff. and HGC 6, 121 ff.) and to the head on the standing figure of the denarii of C. Mamilius Limetanus (Crawford 362). The wreath makes it clear that this is, in fact, Kabeiros.

Lesbos



3:1



1092

1092.

Mytilene. Circa 521-478 BC. Hekte (Electrum, 10 mm, 2.55 g, 6 h). Ram's head to right; below, rooster feeding to left. *Rev.* Lion's head with open jaws to left; behind, rectangle divided into two squares; all incuse. BMC 10. Bodenstedt 11 and pl. 50, 11e. HGC 6, 936. SNG Lockett 2754. Toned and with a sharp reverse. Struck on a tight flan, otherwise, good very fine. 850

Ex Nummorum Auctiones 8, 4 December 1997, 103.

Ionia



3:1



1093

1093.

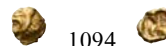
Uncertain mint. Circa 650-600 BC. Hemistater (Electrum, 20x16 mm, 7.23 g), Milesian standard, striated type. Flattened striated surface. *Rev.* Oblong punch between two square punches, all with irregular surfaces. CNG MBS 72, 2006, 748 = CNG MBS 69, 2005, 421 (*same reverse punches*). Linzalone LN 1027 = Triton XXIII, 2020, 384 = CNG MBS 70, 2005, 271 (*same reverse punches*). Weidauer Group II (*this denomination unlisted*). A fine example of one of the earliest coins ever issued. Good very fine. 8500

Acquired from H. J. Berk on 7 October 1997, ex Stack's, June 1997.

When acquired, this coin was described as being 'unique' and most important; and it still is most important! For all intents and purposes this is a coin in the form of a standardised ingot; within a few years the simple striations that appear on the obverse were replaced by full types (like the lions of Lydia) and the irregular incuses were replaced by 'inhabited' ones.



4:1



1094

1094.

Uncertain mint. Circa 625-600 BC. 1/96 Stater (Electrum, 4.5 mm, 0.16 g). Head of a lion with open jaws to left. *Rev.* Irregular quadripartite incuse square. *Apparently unpublished*, GRPC -. *Traité* -. Weidauer -. *Seemingly unknown*. A curious coin. Struck slightly off-center, otherwise, good very fine. 500

Ex Rosenblum 26G, 14 November 1996, 1 and, supposedly, ex H.J.Berk and J. Rosen.

This coin was sold as being from Phokaia and having a griffin's head facing right on the obverse. Unfortunately, while it may vaguely look like that if the open jaws are viewed on the right, if they are placed on the left - as they should be - the head is clearly that of a maned lion!





2:1



1095

**1095.**

Teos. Circa 475-465 BC. Stater (Silver, 22 mm, 11.88 g). Griffin with open jaws and his left foreleg raised, seated to right on ground line over an egg and dart frieze; to right, owl standing to right, his head facing. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Balcer 100. Pozzi 2518. Rare. A wonderful, toned example, perfectly centered and most attractive. *Quite possibly the finest known of this variety.* Extremely fine. 6000

Ex The Numismatic Auction, 12 December 1983, 146.

Almost all the known examples of this type, regardless of condition, are struck slightly off center; usually with the griffin's *pedestal* off the flan. This is really a perfect example!

Kings of Lydia



2:1



1096

**1096.**

Kroisos, circa 560-546 BC. Stater or Double Siglos (Silver, 23x16.5 mm, 10.69 g). BMFA 2073. Dewing 2431. SNG von Aulock 2875. SNG Berry 1138. *Rev.* Two incuse squares of unequal size, side by side. ACGC 79. GRPC S1. SNG Kayhan 1018. SNG von Aulock 2874. *Traité* II, 1, 407 and pl. X, 7. Bold and struck on a broad flan, an impressive piece. Good very fine. 5000

Ex Triton XIII, 5 January 2010, 199.



1097



2:1

1097.

Kroisos to Dareios I, circa 550-520 BC. Stater (Gold, 16.5x12 mm, 8.08 g), light standard, Sardes. Foreparts of a lion, on the left, and a bull, on the right, facing each other. *Rev.* Two incuse squares of unequal size. BMFA 2073. Dewing 2431. GRPC 51. SNG von Aulock 2875. SNG Berry 1138. Nicely struck and pleasing. About extremely fine. 10000

Acquired privately from Pegasi in November 1996.



Dynasts of Lycia



2:1

1098.

Zagaba. Time of Wekhsere II, circa 400-380 BC. Stater (Silver, 26.5 mm, 9.92 g, 6 h). Lion's scalp facing. *Rev. zakhabaha* (in Lycian) Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing a triple-crested Attic helmet, with a decorated visor and, on the helmet bowl, the tiny Lycian letters *wah-ñ*, and a pendant necklace with a gorgoneion at the center; in the field to right, monogram made of the Lycian letters *u*, *kh* and *s*. Cf. Müseler, **SMB 287**, p. 54, fig. 11 = Olçay-Mørkholm 12 (*with a branch in lieu of a monogram in the reverse field*). Very rare. An impressive and powerful piece. Obverse double struck and with some minor flatness on the reverse, *otherwise*, extremely fine. 25 000

Ex Leu Numismatics 72, 12 May 1998, 288.

The curious Lycian inscription *wahñ* on Athena's helmet, which appears in the same place as the signature *EY-K-AEIA/A* does on the reverse of the Syracusan tetradrachm that served as the prototype for this coin (above, lot 45 - and see Müseler pp. 54-55), suggests that it could be either an engraver's signature or that of some senior official = *wahñteze* = "The Man from Phellos". This is certainly more likely, given the hidden way the letters appear, than the possibility that the two legends on the reverse represent an alliance between Zagaba and Phellos. Interestingly enough, when this coin first appeared in 1998, its distinguished cataloguer, S. Hurter, only noticed a single *alpha* on the helmet bowl, which she surmised was merely a remnant of the Eukleidas signature on the Syracusan original!



Pamphylia



2:1



1099.

Aspendos. Circa 420-410 BC. Stater (Silver, 21x24 mm, 10.83 g, 12 h). Two wrestlers beginning to grapple with each other: the one on the right extends his left leg between his opponent's legs, grasps his right side with his left hand and his left shoulder with his right hand; the one on the left grasps his opponent's left leg with his own left hand - his right arm is obscure; border of dots. Rev. ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΙΥΣ Slinger striding right, wearing a light garment the skirt of which swings behind him, preparing to launch sling-bolt; to right, triskeles moving clockwise to right; all within square border of dots. Triton XXV, 2022, 6119 (same dies). SNG Paris 47. Tekin Series 1. A very scarce variety. Very nicely toned, well-centered, well-struck, and most attractive. Nearly extremely fine. 2250

Ex Sternberg XVII, 9 May 1986, 173 and Münzen und Medaillen 41, 18 June 1970, 261.

This obverse is extraordinary! The die engraver attempted to show a much more active scene than usual, but it looks as if he lost his way - one of the arms of the wrestler on the left seems to have disappeared! Interestingly enough, a small number of coins struck from this obverse die have appeared on the market in recent years, their importance missed by their sellers!

Kyrenaika



2:1

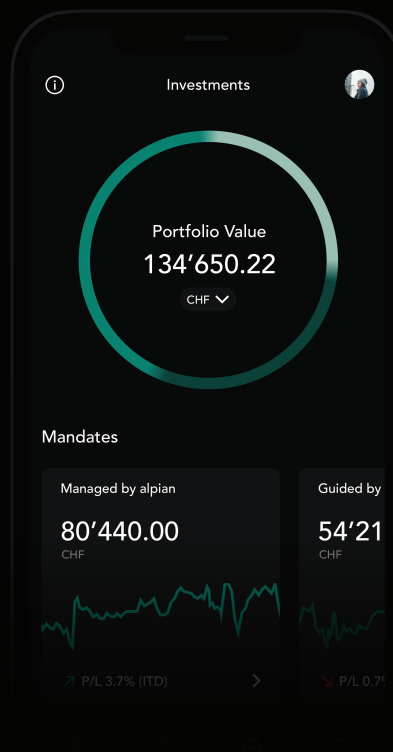


1100.

Kyrene. Circa 390-380 BC. Tetradrachm (Silver, 25 mm, 13.16 g, 12 h), struck under the magistrate Nikios. [K-Y] /P-A/N-A/I-ON (*retrograde*) Silphium plant with three pairs of leaves and seven umbels. *Rev.* [NIK]IOΣ Bearded head of Zeus Ammon to right, a ram's horn around his ear. BMC 79c and pl. X, 1 (Berlin, *same dies*). Rare. Nicely toned, with an expressive head of Zeus Ammon, and with an illustrious pedigree. Slightly ragged flan, *otherwise*, good very fine. 12 500

Ex H.J. Berk, BorB 139, August 2004, 225, Leu Numismatics 91, 10 May 2004, 221 and from the stock of Jakob Hirsch, Ars Classica XV, 2 July 1930, 1187, from the collections of W. Vogel, 11, Hess 194, 25 March 1929, 480, and from duplicates of the Münzkabinett in Berlin, Hess [109], 7 October 1907, 1639 (with the note that prior to the acquisition of the Imhoof-Blumer piece, after which this coin was sold as a duplicate, this piece was on display in Berlin).

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