

A U C T I O N

140

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

Part VI

7 November 2023

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 140

7 November 2023

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

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Auktionsbedingungen

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

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

Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority over telephone and electronic bids. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically until the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 23.5% will be levied on the hammer price - bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7.7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**
If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed in writing before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does explicitly not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.
If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's (successful bidder's) cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith. Should an item sold later be found to be a fake, NAC shall cancel the sale made on behalf of the consignor and refund the sale's price (including VAT as applicable) to the buyer. The buyer is entitled to claim such a refund within a period of two years from the date of the auction, provided that they have notified NAC of the defect by registered letter within 5 days from its detection.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
10. NAC reserves the right to use photographs and other representations of objects sold at auction, for promotional purposes, in its own publications and on its website.
11. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully be in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
12. The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

Conditions de la vente aux enchères

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

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

Condizioni di vendita

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

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

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA**Tuesday, 7 November 2023****15:00 – 17:00****1 – 194****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

London – At our premises

25 September – 23 October 2023

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises:

Saturday, 4 November 2023
Sunday, 5 November 2023by appointment
by appointment

At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:

Monday, 6 November 2023
Tuesday, 7 November 202310:30 – 18:00
10:30 – 15:00**Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com****Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.**

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

Several advantages are available for our US based clients through NAC USA, LLC – our partnership with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. based in Chicago.

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

Note on US Import Restrictions

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all restricted ancient Greek and Roman coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, either have an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy or were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all restricted ancient coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 1 December 2011. In addition, all restricted coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Algeria, Jordan, Morocco and Turkey were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990, in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011, in the case of Libya before February 2018, in the case of Algeria, before August 2019, in the case of Jordan before 5 February 2020 and in the case of Morocco before January 2021 and in the case of Turkey, before 16 June 2021. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA.

Please note that the buyer's commission for this auction only is 23.5%

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

Latium, Rome



1

- 1 Quadrigatus circa 225-214, AR 23 mm, 6.66 g. Laureate Janiform head of the Dioscuri. Rev. Jupiter, holding sceptre and hurling thunderbolt, in fast quadriga driven r. by Victory; below, ROMA incuse on raised tablet. Sydenham 64. RBW 64. Crawford 28/3 and pl. II, 6. Historia Numorum Italy 334.

In exceptional state of preservation, possibly the finest quadrigatus in private hands.

A portrait of exquisite style perfectly struck and centred on a large flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

25'000

Ex Edward J. Waddell 73, 2003, 38 and NGSA 6, 2010, 126 sales.

Long before the introduction of the denarius, the Romans had issued silver didrachms on an occasional basis starting in 326/5 B.C. The designs of these didrachms were ever-changing, and it appears as though the circumstance for each new issue was episodic. The final didrachm issue, best known as a quadrigatus, was by far the largest and most complex of these early Roman silver coinages. Unlike the miserly didrachm issues of earlier times, the quadrigatus was Rome's first massive issue of coined silver. It was produced in very large quantities at several mints over a period of perhaps thirteen years starting in about 225 B.C. Quadrigati initially may have been struck in modest quantities – following the model of earlier didrachm types – and that production began to occur on a large scale only after the Romans had declared war on Carthage in the spring of 218. Though the precise chronology of Roman coinage in the Second Punic War is not known, sometime between c.214 and 212 the denarius replaced the quadrigatus, a shift in Roman monetary policy that proved decisive. The designs of the quadrigatus coinage are of some interest. The obverse depicts a Janiform male head adorned with a laurel wreath. Though often described as the god Janus, the youthful, clean-shaven appearance has led many to conclude that it is the Dioscuri portrayed in an unusual manner. A youthful presentation of Janus, however, is not out of the question: on earlier Roman didrachms the god Mars is portrayed both as a mature man with a full beard (Cr. 13/1) and as a clean-shaven youth (Cr. 25/1 and 27/1), and a parallel may be drawn to the similarly diverse portrayals of Heracles on Greek coins.

The reverse bears the inscription ROMA beneath an energetic quadriga scene, from which this coinage derives its familiar name, quadrigati nummi, as cited by Livy (xxii.52.2 and xxii.58.4) in the history of Rome that he composed some two centuries afterward. The chariot, driven by Nike, bears the figure of Jupiter, who wields a sceptre and raises a thunderbolt as if ready to deliver a punishing blow.

Apulia, Arpi



- 2 Diobol circa 325-275, AR 13 mm, 0.97 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with an hippocamp. Rev. *APIA retrograde* Horse galloping l. SNG Lloyd 95. SNG France 1223. Historia Numorum Italy 634. Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Busso Peus sale 368, 2001, 1. Privately purchased from Tradart in March 2012.

Calabria, Tarentum



- 3 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 24 mm, 7.96 g. TARAS retrograde Oecist seated on dolphin r., l. arm extended; below, pecten. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto 66 (this coin). Traité 2026, pl. LVX, 3 (this coin). Sambon, RN 1916, pl. II, 14 (this coin). Cahn, Early Tarantine Chronology, in Essays to Stanley Robinson, p. 61 (this coin listed). Fischer-Bossert 4d (this coin). Gillet 45 (this coin). Gulbenkian 16 (these dies). Jameson 80 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 826.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone, minor flan crack on obverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 7 May 1903, Maddalena, 239; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 50; M&M 64, 1984, 3 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins, 4 sales.

Dating from the late sixth century, this nomos shows Phalanthus naked, riding a dolphin, expressing a motif destined for popular success in the coins of Taras: the dolphin brings Phalanthus safe and sound across the sea (also evidenced by the presence of a pecten in the lower field of the coin), and conveys him to Italy, according to the dictate of the Delphic oracle. We learn from the *Periegesis of Greece* of Pausania (II cent. A.D.) that statues of Taras, Phalanthus, and Phalanthus' dolphin (cf. Paus. X 13) were among the votive offerings (*anathemata*) presented to Delphi by the Tarantines with a fifth of the spoils taken from the Peucetii and the Iapygians. The reverse has the same representation as the obverse, in incuse, using a well-known technique of early coinage that was deployed at many other Southern Italian cities besides Taras.



- 4 Obol or twelfth stater circa 333-330, AV 8 mm, 0.63 g. Radiate head of Helios facing slightly l. Rev. Thunderbolt; above, ΑΑ and below, ΕΕ. Vlasto 1864-1865. de Luynes 1892 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert pp. 380-381. cf. *Historia Numorum Italy* 906. Good very fine 1'500

Privately purchased from J. Vinchon in January 2011.



- 5 Stater, struck under Alexander son of Neoptolemos circa 332, AR 22 mm, 10.83 g. Head of *Zeus Dodonaïos* r., wearing oak wreath; below neck, Γ. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ Thunderbolt. Jameson 1122 (these dies). Ward 460 (these dies). Dewing 1438. de Sartiges 230. Vlasto, Alexander Group D, 9.

Extremely rare. A pleasant specimen of this historically important and fascinating issue.

A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan with a lovely old cabinet tone.

Minor marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex J. Vinchon sale 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 114.



- 6 Diobol or sixth stater circa 320-315, AV 10 mm, 1.43 g. [ΤΑΡΑΣ] Head of Apollo l., with long hair, wearing laurel wreath; ΣΑ to upper l.; to lower l., dolphin downwards. Rev. Heracles standing facing, raising club and holding out l. arm to ward off the Nemean Lion, which attacks him from r.; in l. field, quiver over bow and below, |-Η. Vlasto 27 (these dies). SNG ANS 1 (these dies). Boston, MFA 73 (these dies). McClean 599 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G14. *Historia Numorum Italy* 951.

Rare. Very fine

1'000

Privately purchased from Baldwin in February 2011.



- 7 Stater circa 276-272, AV 19 mm, 8.54 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. NIKAP Taras in prancing biga r., wearing *chlamys* and holding trident; in exergue, TAPANTINΩN. Vlasto 28 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 184 (these dies). SNG ANS 1035 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G25f (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 984. Very rare. A bold portrait and a very pleasant reddish tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500

Ex M&M 75, 1989, 43; M&M Fixed price list 529, 1990, 1 and Hess-Divo 307, 2007, 1017 sales.



- 8 Diobol circa 280-228, AR 10 mm, 1.05 g. Head of Heracles wearing lion skin headdress r. Rev. Athena *Promachos* advancing l., holding shield on her outstretched l. arm and hurling a spear from her upraised r.; in l. field, monogram. Vlasto 1359. Historia Numorum Italy 1071. Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex Busso Peus sale 376, 2003, 106.

Lucania, Heraclea



- 9 Nomos circa 281-278, AR 21 mm, 7.78 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with laurel wreath; behind, NI. Rev. ἩΡΑΚΛΑΕΙΩΝ Heracles standing facing slightly to l., holding lion's skin, cornucopiae and one-handed jug over a burning altar; in l. field, ΕΦΣΩΔ/ ΑΜΟΣ. van Keuren 109. SNG Copenhagen 1113. Historia Numorum Italy 1406 (these dies). Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Busso Peus 334, 1992, 57; NAC 23, 2002, 1037; Busso Peus 395, 2008, 22; Busso Peus 398, 2009, 14; Busso Peus 400, 2010, 13 and Busso Peus 403, 2011, 2 sales.

Metapontum



- 10 Nomos attributed to Aristoxenos circa 430-400, AR 23 mm, 7.99 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing pendant and necklace; her hair fastened at the back with a fillet ornamented with two stalks of barley, one of which projects above her forehead. Rev. META Ear of barley with a praying mantis on r. Noe 398. Jameson 274 (these dies). K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, 528 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1510.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A very elegant portrait of masterly style struck on a very broad flan. Delicate old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 15'000

Ex M&M 37, 1968, 40 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek Coins*, 9 sales. From the Roberta Käppeli collection.

This nomos of the end of the fifth century BC follows the standard pattern for the coinage of Metapontum in this period. The obverse is typically given over to the head of a deity which was changed at intervals, while the reverse depicts a grain ear, which had been the badge of the city since the sixth century BC and the emblem of its source of wealth. Metapontum had been founded by Achaian Greek colonists in c. 630 BC and soon grew wealthy from the rich soil of its hinterland and the export of the grain crops it produced. So closely connected was Metapontum and its grain that the Metapontines are said to have once dedicated a "golden harvest" at Delphi. This is presumed to have been a dedication of sheaves of grain fashioned from gold. As a major producer of grain, it is not surprising that Demeter held an important position at Metapontum. Without her proper worship, the Metapontines would risk crop failure and an end to their great prosperity. Thus, Demeter makes frequent appearances on Metapontine coins, as one might expect. In the sixth century BC, Metapontum became an important centre for the political philosopher Pythagoras and his followers following their escape from Kroton. When Pythagoras died his house in Metapontum was consecrated as a new temple to Demeter.



- 11 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 21 mm, 7.73 g. Head of Demeter r., hair bound with fillet, wearing earring. Rev. METAIONTION Ear of barley with leaf to r.; on which lily. Noe 481. Jameson 287 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 365 (these dies). SNG ANS 364 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1540.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Leu Fixed Price List 01 June 1961, 62 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 60. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son on 20th December 1986.

Thurium



- 12 Nomos signed by Molossos circa 400-350, AR 23 mm, 7.98 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling a stone and holding rudder. In l. field, TE in monogram. Rev. ΘΟΥΠΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; on exergual line, signature ΜΟΛΟΣΣΟΣ. In exergue, fish r. Gillet 253 (this coin). SNG ANS 1020 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 477. Historia Numorum Italy 1785.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of masterly style perfectly struck and centred on a very fresh metal and with a magnificent cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 183 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 15 sales.

In 446/5 BC, the people of Sybaris in southern Italy sought aid from mainland Greece in restoring their destroyed city to its former glory. Decades earlier, in 510/09 BC, Sybaris was conquered by the Dorian Greeks of Croton and the original Achaean Greek colonists of the city were expelled. The exiled Sybarites attempted to reclaim their destroyed city on several occasions in the first half of the fifth century BC, but always failed due to the military strength of Croton. The situation changed when their plea for aid came to Athens and the Peloponnesus. An Athenian-led group of Pan-Hellenic colonists was dispatched to assist the Sybarites and the site of the ruined city was reclaimed from the Crotoniats. Unfortunately, just as the Sybarites seemed about to achieve the dream of refounding their city, they had a falling out with the new colonists and were forced to leave. Once the Sybarites were out of the way, the Athenians and Peloponnesians founded a new settlement named Thurium on part of the old site of Sybaris. The name of the colony was derived from an oracle that recommended establishing the city near to a local spring called Thuria. This exceptionally beautiful and well-struck silver nomos advertises the origin and location of the colony in its types. The obverse features the head of Athena, which alludes to the leading role of Athens in founding the new colony, but the depiction of Scylla on her helmet indicates the location of the colony in Italy. This sea monster was traditionally believed to inhabit the strait of Messina between the tip of southern Italy and northern Sicily. Likewise, the charging bull on the reverse represents the rushing waters of the spring Thuria. The coin is especially remarkable for the presence of a signature on the reverse die naming the artist Molossos. The signed die reflects the spreading influence of Sicilian engraving practices in southern Italy. At the end of the fifth century BC, it briefly became common for the great engravers of Syracuse and other Sicilian Greek cities to sign the dies that they engraved. Molossos seems to have adopted this custom out of understandable pride in his artistic execution of the traditional Thurian reverse type



- 13 Triobol circa 350-300, AR 11 mm, 1.04 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, decorated with wing. Rev. ΘΟΥΠΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; above, ΕΥΦΑ and in exergue, fish r. SNG ANS 1158. Historia Numorum Italy 1833. Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

300

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 171.

Bruttium, The Brettii

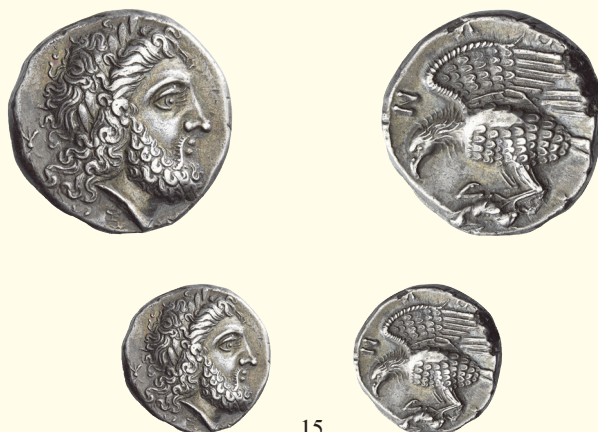


14

- 14 Hemidrachm circa 216-214, AR 16 mm, 2.33 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, *plectrum*. Rev. BPETTION Artemis standing l., holding arrow and torch, hound standing l. at her feet; in l. field, star. Scheu 87. Arslan, Brettii 32-49', note 34b (this coin). Jameson 2407 (this coin). de Luynes 659 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1626 (these dies). SNG ANS 24 var. (crescent on reverse). Historia Numorum Italy 1967.
Struck on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Naville IV, 1922, 143; Ars Classica X, 1925, 124; Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler, 67; M&M 41, 1970, 18; M&M 68, 1986, 68 and NGSA 6, 2010, 22 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Locri Epizephiri



15

- 15 Nomos circa 320-280, AR 19 mm, 7.61g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; behind, thunderbolt. Rev. [AOKPΩ]N Eagle flying l. with dead hare in talons. SNG ANS 519 corr. (thunderbolt not noted). Dewing 523. Historia Numorum Italy 2323. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A bold portrait and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Baussant Lefevre sale 2, 2011, 52.

Locri Epizephyrri was founded in the early seventh century BC by Locrians from mainland Greece, perhaps assisted by Syracusans (Strabo V.I.7); whose relations with Syracuse always remained close. These relations with Syracuse are attested, indeed, by the minting of pegasi and the high proportion of Syracusan coins found in the excavations of the site.

Despite the importance of the polis in the sixth and fifth centuries BC, why Locri failed to strike coinage before the fourth century BC remains a mystery, especially since several of its less-important neighbours produced large coinages in the Archaic and early Classical periods. Robinson proposed that the city's coinage needs may have been met by nearby Caulonia, which had an inexplicably large output for a city of its size.

Beyond its basic classification, little is understood about the coinage of Locri. However, numerous inscriptions dating from circa 350-250 BC suggest that at least by the time Locri was issuing coins, the sanctuary of Zeus had become the city's principal credit institution by granting loans by transferring sacred revenues to the public funds. Thus, it is hardly surprising that Zeus or his related symbols dominate the major coin types of the city.

Indeed in the later fourth century BC, Locri struck a number of issues, frequently overstruck on Corinthian pegasi, with local types, using the Achaean standard for circulation in southern Italy, as in this specimen, where Zeus on obverse has been associated to the eagle with hare on reverse.

Rhegium



- 16 Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 24 mm, 16.71 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PHŦINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves. SNG Fitzwilliam 850 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 288 (this reverse die). Herzfelder 76 h (this coin). Ward 122 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 2496.

Very rare. A masterpiece of Classical coinage and of masterly style. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor scratch on cheek, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge 23 May 1894, Bunbury, 36; Sotheby's 4-5 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum part II, 95 and NAC 59, 2011, 512 sales.

This particular issue – which is to be assigned to the period 415-400 B.C. – certainly represents the best example among a series which is almost entirely composed of dies of outstanding quality. As a matter of fact, the classical ideal of beauty reaches here its most accomplished results, and places this work among the great masterpieces of Greek art. The wonderful expressiveness of the young god as well as the extremely delicate rendering of his head's profile creates an image of Apollo which is generally considered as one of the best in the entire history of art. This is in perfect contrast to the powerful image on the obverse – the lion (which is, in turn, one of the subjects of Apollonian symbolism: see, for example, the series from Leontini) – shown by means of such a relief which amazingly emphasises the sculptural effect of the huge lion's head (as a matter of fact, sculpture first enters the art of coinage with the series of Rhegium).

Terina



- 17 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 23 mm, 7.64 g. TEPINAION Head of the nymph Terina r. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus decorated with pomegranate, holding wreath in r. hand. Regling, Terina 69. Holloway & Jenkins 65 (these dies). SNG Lockett 674 (this coin). Boston, MFA 217 (these dies). BMC 24 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2618.

Rare. An interesting portrait of fine style. Flan crack at eight o'clock and traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 355; Glendining 25-28 October 1955, Lockett, 557; M&M 79, 1994, 90 and Heritage-Gemini VIII, 2011, 9 sales.



18

- 18 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 19 mm, 6.89 g. TE – [PINAION] Head of nymph Terina I., wearing *sphendone* decorated with meander pattern; in r. field, Π. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus, holding wreath in extended r. hand; below in r. field, Π. Regling, Terina 62. Holloway-Jenkins 60 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 2006 (these dies). SNG München 1734 (these dies). Weber 1149 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2615.
Wonderful old cabinet tone. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 198.



19

- 19 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 22 mm, 7.96 g. TEPI[N – AIO]N Head of nymph Terina I., wearing *sphendone*; in r. field, Π. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus, resting hand on *kerykeion* and in r. field, [Π]. Regling, Terina 59. Holloway-Jenkins 59. Historia Numorum Italy 2614.
A lovely portrait of fine style and a light cabinet tone. About extremely fine 6'000

Ex Auctiones 17, 1988, 26 and Manhattan II, 2011, 8 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

Sicily, Agrigentum



20



- 20 Didrachm circa 510-500, AR 25 mm, 8.77 g. AKPAΓ – ANTOΣ *retrograde* Eagle standing l., with closed wings. Rev. Crab. Jenkins Gela pl. 37, 1 (these dies). Ward 131 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 786 (these dies). Westermarck, Akragas 14.3 (this coin).

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this rare and difficult issue. Struck on a large but irregular flan with minor traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Hess-Leu 12 April 1962, 47 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 35 sales. Previously privately purchased from M&M in 1976.



3



5



1



12



12



10



25



26

Catana



- 21 Tetradrachm circa 405, AR 25 mm, 17.20 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, H. Rev. K[AT]ANAIQN Head of young river-god Amenanos l. Rizzo pl. XIV, 2 (these dies). Jameson 543 (this coin). Gulbenkian 187 (these dies). SNG ANS 1259 (these dies). Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 24 July 1900, Booth, 31; Leu-M&M 3-5 December 1965, Niggeler, 107 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 30 sales. Previously privately purchased from M&M on 23rd March 1968. From the Jameson and Woodward collections.

Gela



- 22 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 17.23 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. CEAAΣ Forepart of man-headed bull swimming r. SNG München 276 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 253 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Gela 181.

Struck on a very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 102. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

In 689/8 BC, Gela was jointly founded by colonists from the Rhodian city of Lindos and a group of Cretans. Despite conflicts with the native Sicanian peoples, Gela prospered and by the early sixth century BC the city was extending its influence into western Sicily by founding Acragas. By the end of the century, however, political discord in the city had permitted Cleander, the son of Pantares, to overthrow the traditional oligarchic government and establish himself as tyrant in 505 BC. Although Cleander was later assassinated by the city's democratic faction, this did not prevent his son, Hippocrates, from becoming the new tyrant of Gela in 498 BC. Under Hippocrates the power of Gela expanded immensely as his mercenary armies conquered the Greek cities of Callipolis, Leontini, Naxos, and Zankle. Victory over Syracuse also resulted in the addition of Camarina to Hippocrates' Geloan empire. Although the Geloans still desired a return to constitutional government, after the death of Hippocrates in 491 BC, the tyranny was assumed by Gelon, a former bodyguard of Hippocrates. Gelon not only preserved previous gains but even captured Syracuse, where he became the founder of the city's Deinomenid dynasty of tyrants. Syracuse became Gelon's new capital and Gela was left to be administered by his brother, Hieron. When Gelon died in 485 BC, Hieron succeeded to the tyranny at Syracuse and Gela was ruled in turn by his brother, Polyzeus. However, by the mid-fifth century BC the tyranny was abolished and the old oligarchic government was restored at Gela. In the late fifth century BC, Gela was notable as one of the first Sicilian Greek cities to contribute military aid to Syracuse when it became the primary target of the Athenian Sicilian Expedition in 415-413 BC. When the Carthaginians besieged Gela's old colony, Acragas, in 406 BC, the Geloans also dispatched reinforcements and, after the city fell, provided refuge to the homeless Acragantines. The Geloans faced the same tidal wave of Carthaginian arms in 405 BC, but received little aid from Syracuse and its tyrant, Dionysios I. The city was overwhelmed and destroyed, but the Carthaginians permitted those who had fled to return on the condition that they would not rebuild the fortification walls and pay tribute to Carthage-cold comfort for a people who had once been the preeminent power in Sicily.



- 23 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 28 mm, 17.44 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, palmette with flanking tendrils. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull r. SNG ANS 65 (these dies). Gillet 415 (this coin). Jenkins Gela 354.2 (this coin).

Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 7/500

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 108; NAC K, 2000, 1128; Triton V, 2002, 1171 and Gemini I, 2005, 25 sales. From the Charles Gillet and William N. Rudman collections.

Himera



- 24 Calcidian drachm circa 530-520, AR 22 mm, 5.27 g. Cockerel advancing l., with r. claw raised. Border of dots. Rev. Windmill sail pattern of four raised and four sunken triangles. Jameson 604 (this coin). Gillet 427 (this coin). Kraay 84a (this coin).

Exceptionally well-centred and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 10/000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 51 and Leu 48, 1989, 40 sales. From the Evans, Jameson, and Charles Gillet collections.

In the early years of the 5th Century B.C. Sicily was rife with conflict involving not only the competing indigenous and Greek powers, but also the Carthaginians, who for centuries had been present in the western part of the island. In the eastern part of Sicily, the Syracusan tyrant Gelon had successfully transformed his city and its dependencies into a regional power. As part of his efforts Gelon had allied himself with Theron, the tyrant of Acragas, on the southern coast of central Sicily. In 483 B.C., Theron captured Himera, a Greek settlement in central Sicily, though far to the north. The ousted tyrant of Himera, Terillus, along with Anaxilas of Rhegium, appealed to the Carthaginians for assistance.

Though it took three years for them to commit and mobilise, the Carthaginians assembled a massive army and navy with which they hoped to liberate Himera and halt the brazen expansion of Syracusan-Acragantine authority so near their territories. In 480, the same year that the Persians led their second invasion of Greece, Carthaginians under the general Hamilcar besieged Himera. Theron, who led the defence of his newly acquired city, appealed to Gelon for aid.

Gelon responded with a large relief force that proved critical in defeating the Carthaginian siege effort, though different accounts exist of the course of victory. Herodotus indicates there was a pitched battle in which the Greeks emerged victorious and forced Hamilcar to commit suicide. Diodorus offers a different and more detailed version in which the Syracusan cavalry infiltrated the Carthaginian camps in the guise of friendly reinforcements from Selinus, allowing the Greeks to triumph in the fighting that followed. This monumental defeat ushered in an enduring period of Syracusan authority and peace with the Carthaginians, who were allowed to maintain their settlements in the West.

It is in the context of these great events that the cock-crab didrachms of Himera are thought to have been struck – a theory that appears to be supported by hoard evidence. The conspicuous adoption of the crab as a reverse type at Himera has been seen as a reflection of Theron's intervention of 483, and of the conflict with Carthage that followed. The standing cock (which on earlier issues had been paired with reverse a punch die of the mill-sail pattern) clearly was a badge for Himera in the same way that the standing eagle was for Acragas. Both must have represented deities – the eagle of Acragas for Zeus, and the cock of Himera almost certainly for Asclepius, who likely was worshipped at the famous healing baths near the city.

Leontini



25

- 25 Tetradrachm circa 460-450, AR 26 mm, 17.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., hair rolled behind neck. Rev. LEO – N – T – IN – ON Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; behind, tripod. Around, three barley grains. Rizzo pl. 23, 12 (these dies). Jameson 630 (these dies). AMB 350 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 7, 22 (this obverse die). Ward 190 (this coin). Boehringer, *Studies Price*, pl. 11, 33 (these dies).

Very rare. The finest representation of Apollo in Leontinian coinage and the master engraver's prototype work of the entire series. Superb old cabinet tone, an absolutely insignificant double-strike on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge 23 May 1894, Bunbury, 332; Sotheby's 4-5 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum part II, 148; Leu 15, 1976, 79; NAC 8, 1995, 133 and NAC 59, 2011, 519 sales. From the John Ward collection.

Leontini was a secondary Greek colony founded by the Sicilian city of Naxos in the late eighth century BC. It had the rather dubious claim to fame of being the first city of Sicily in which the government was seized by a tyrant. In c. 608 BC, the oligarchic constitution of Leontini was overthrown by a certain Panaitios who subsequently ruled as the city's strong man. His success inspired other like-minded individuals in Sicily to establish tyrannies in their own cities - an unfortunate fashion in Sicilian Greek politics that did not die out until the third century BC. Unfortunately, while Leontini was the first city of Greek Sicily with its own tyrant, it was not to the strongest. In c. 496/5 BC, Leontini was conquered by Hippocrates, the tyrant of neighbouring Gela, and by 476 BC the city found itself under the domination of Hieron I of Syracuse. In this year the Syracusan tyrant forcibly expelled the populations of Catana and Naxos and resettled them at Leontini. The Leontines seem not to have been consulted in this matter, but nevertheless hosted their dispossessed fellow Chalcidian Greeks until the death of Hieron I in 467 BC, when they were able to return to their original homes and Leontini again became an autonomous city. However, strong resentment against the Syracusans remained in Leontini and war broke out between the two cities in 427 BC. This dragged on until an end was made to the conflict through arbitration in 424 BC. Unfortunately, this settlement sparked a period of violence between oligarchic and democratic factions in Leontini. In the end, the oligarchs succeeded in driving out the democrats, but then the oligarchic party decided it would be in their best interest to simply move to Syracuse-the great power and cultural centre of Greek Sicily. Leontini henceforth became a mere fortress garrisoned by the Syracusans until 406/5 BC, when it received a new population of exiles from other cities. This beautiful tetradrachm of Leontini was struck during the period of Leontine autonomy between the fall of the Deinomenid tyranny and the later conflicts with Syracuse. The head of Apollo-a patron deity of Chalcidian Greeks like the Leontines-is rendered in exquisite archaic style on the obverse while the roaring head of a lion appears on the reverse. The lion (leon in Greek) was the punning badge of the city used on the very first coinage of Leontini in c. 476-466 BC. Here the animal's head is surrounded by four oblong objects-a tripod and three grains of barley - in an arrangement that is clearly intended to mirror that of the four dolphins who regularly surrounded the head of Arethusa on contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse. Alas, even in times when Leontini was free of direct interference from Syracuse, the influence of that powerful Dorian Greek city was still impossible to completely avoid.



26

- 26 Tetradrachm circa 435-430, AR 24 mm, 16.92 g. Laureate head of Apollo l., hair plaited wreath-like around the head. Rev. LEON – TI – NON Lion's head r., jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. SNG ANS 233 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1060 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 23, 20 (these dies). Gillet 448 (this coin). Boehringer, *Leontinoi* 51 var. (lion l.).

A very elegant portrait, work of a very talented master-engraver.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 92; Leu 38, 1986, 25 and Triton XIV, 2011. 28 sales.

Naxos



27

- 27 Tetradrachm circa 460, AR 29 mm, 16.97 g. Bearded and ivy-wreathed head of Dionysos r., his hair tied in a *krobylos* at nape of neck. Rev. N – AXI – ON Silenus, nude and ithyphallic, squatting on the ground, raising a cantharus to his lips and supporting himself with his l. hand. Regling, Sammlung Warren, 272 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 12 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1150 (these dies). K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, Basel, 1960, 482 (these dies). Cahn, Naxos 54. Kraay-Hirmer 6 (these dies).

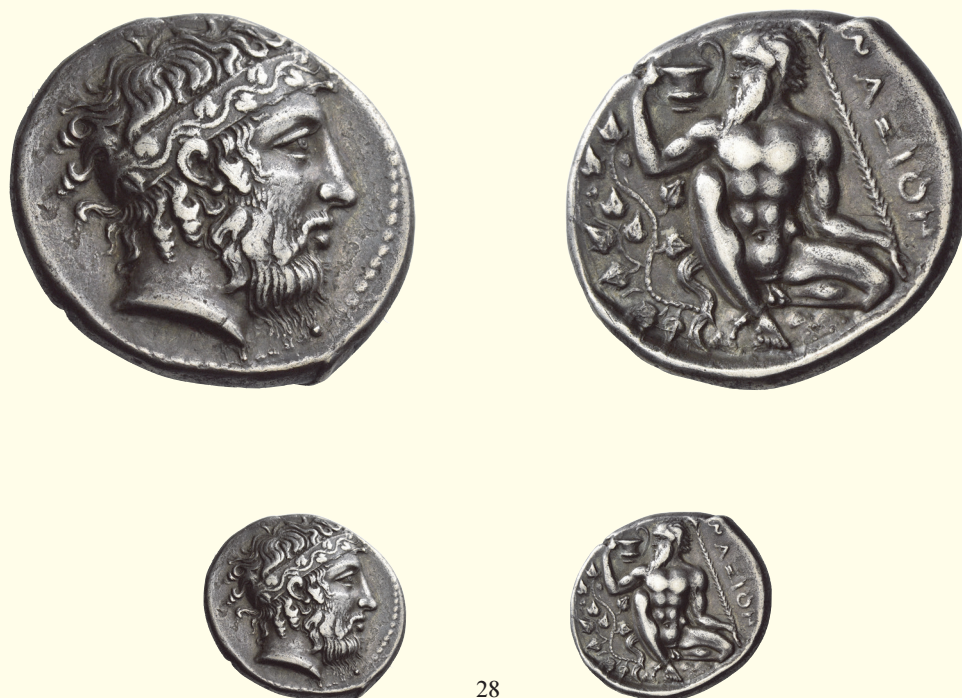
Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this prestigious and fascinating issue.

Undoubtedly one of the finest examples of Archaic engraving in Sicily and one of the most impressive representations on a Greek coin. Struck on a very broad flan with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

250'000

Ex Vinchon 14 April 1984, comtesse de Béhague, 36 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 149 sales.

Like most Greek cities of Sicily, Naxos had a difficult history. After being attacked early in the 5th Century by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, it soon fell to the Deinomenids of Syracuse. In 476 the city was destroyed by Hieron, who moved its inhabitants, along with those of Catana. He then repopulated the cities with thousands of citizens of Corinthian and Peloponnesian origin. With the return of democracy to Syracuse in 460, the original inhabitants of Naxos and Catana were able to reclaim their homes. Upon their return, one joint effort between Catana and Naxos was the engraving of coin dies. Both cities apparently employed the Aetna Master, who earlier appears to have been employed by the Syracusans at Catana (which they renamed Aetna during their occupation), where he is credited with having engraved dies for the unique tetradrachm of Aetna from which his name is derived. Much like the engravers of the earlier coinage of Naxos, this artist was profoundly influenced by contemporary Attic art. The masterful head of Dionysos appears as though taken straight from Athenian Red Figure ware of the late Archaic period, perhaps from the prolific work of Douris, who painted from about 500 to 460 B.C. Dionysus' mature, virile appearance is realised through the contrast of his smooth neck and face with the stiff, bristly texture of his hair and beard. The design exceeds the beaded border at four points, creating yet another attractive element of design. The frontal eye so strongly associated with Archaic art is now absent, but the arched eyebrow and the faint Archaic smile are retained. The proportions are naturalistic, which helps place it in the transitional era. The reverse composition is similarly a work of genius: the virile, ithyphallic Silenus sits with his feet drawn in. He supports his weight with his straightened left arm as with his right hand he balances a two-handled cantharus (wine cup) on his shoulder. The clever foreshortening of Silenus' feet has few, if any, parallels in Greek numismatics. The god's head, with its heavy brow, pug nose, pursed lips, bestial ear and cascading moustache, is a delight to behold. Most remarkable, however, is his contemplative expression: clearly inebriated, he appears absorbed in deep thought, perhaps sizing up the qualities of the wine. This image is in keeping with Silenus' reputation for having been perpetually drunk, yet still capable of deep thought; indeed, he was considered so wise that both King Midas and Dionysos chose him as their teacher.



28

- 28 Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 26 mm, 16.94 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., hair bound with *stephane* adorned with ivy-wreath. Rev. Bearded, naked Silenus, with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, squatting on rock, facing; r. leg raised and l. folded to the side. He turns l. towards *cantharus* in his r. hand, while holding *thyrsus* in his l. In l. field, ivy plant creeps upward, behind which his long tail is visible. Rizzo pl. 28, 16 (this obverse die) and 17 (this reverse die). SNG Lloyd 1156. Dewing 663 (this obverse die). Weber 1470 (this obverse die). Cahn, Naxos 101.

Very rare and a lovely specimen of this fascinating issue. A magnificent portrait
of superb early Classical style struck in high relief on excellent metal
Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

60'000

Ex Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 38 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 150 sales.

Founded in 736 BC by colonists from Euboian Chalkis, Naxos was one of the oldest Greek settlements on Sicily. As time progressed, Sicily came to be home to many Chalkidian and Dorian Greek colonies, which often came into conflict with one another. Thus, when the Athenians determined that an assault on Dorian Syracuse could be a key to victory in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) the Naxians lent their enthusiastic support. Upon their arrival in 415 BC, the Naxians furnished the Athenians with supplies and the use of their city as a base for prosecuting the war against Syracuse. They remained staunch supporters of the Athenian cause through the Syracusan campaign until the defeat and massacre of the Athenian fleet at the Assinaro River (413 BC) brought it to a horrific end. This particular Naxian issue was probably struck at the beginning of the disastrous campaign and is very highly regarded in the Sicilian series for the quality of its artistry. The exceptionally well-preserved Hirsch specimen in the collection of the Royal Library of Belgium has been described and published as "the Coin of Coins." The types follow established models in the coinage of Naxos, but are now infused with the dynamism of a high classical style, throwing off the stiffer archaic-influenced style of earlier issues. The head of Dionysos is more naturalistic and human, whereas his visage on earlier issues tended to include elements familiar from the masks of Greek tragedy. The squatting Silenus, however, is a skilfully-executed masterpiece of Greek numismatic art.

Segesta



29

- 29 Tetradrachm circa 415-409, AR 25 mm, 17.06 g. [ΣΕ]ΓΕ-ΣΤΑΙ[ΙΑ] Demeter (?), wearing a long chiton, driving a fast quadriga r., holding grain-ears and the reins, above, Nike flying l. to crown her; in exergue, a grasshopper. Rev. The city founder Acestes, as hunter, naked but for chlamys over l. arm, standing r., holding spear and resting l. hand on hip. Behind him, hound r.; in lower field r., reclined herm. Lederer 9. Rizzo, pl. LXII, 16 (these dies). BMC 34. SNG Fitzwilliam 1148 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1199 (these dies). Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this very difficult issue. Unusually well struck for the issue and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die and minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 617; Leu 42, 1987, 107; NFA XXII, 1989, 197 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 153 sales. From the St-Marceaux collection.

Segesta was an important city of the Elymians, an indigenous non-Greek people of western Sicily. It was notable for both its possession of a famous sanctuary of Aphrodite on nearby Mount Eryx and for a long conflict with the nearby Greek city of Selinus. Since the early sixth century BC, the borders of both cities were almost constantly under dispute, and Selinus made frequent attempts to destroy its neighbour, although these were thwarted by the sudden arrival of allies of embattled Segesta. In 424 BC, an alliance between Selinus and the powerful city of Syracuse, made it clear that a great war was coming with the extermination of Segesta as the likely result. Realising that their doom was at hand, the Segestians scrambled to find strong allies, looking first to the Carthaginians and the people of Agrigentum for support. When no aid was forthcoming from these quarters, the Segestians shrewdly appealed to the greed of the Athenians. After giving the false impression that they possessed great wealth, the Segestians convinced the Athenians to mount the disastrous Sicilian Expedition (415–413 BC). Upon arrival with many ships and men, the Athenian general Nikias believed that an immediate march on Selinus would terrify the enemies of the Segestians and quickly end the conflict, but he was overruled and instead the Athenian forces began the great siege of Syracuse. The siege concluded in 413 BC with the destruction of the Athenian fleet, the enslavement of the surviving Athenians, and the burning desire of Selinus and Syracuse for revenge on Segesta. Again, faced with the threat of imminent destruction, the Segestians appealed for Carthaginian assistance for a second time. This time, in 410 BC, Carthage responded by dispatching a force of almost 6,000 mercenaries, which easily defeated Selinus. In the following year, an even larger army arrived to completely destroy the ancient enemy of the Segestians. This extremely rare tetradrachm was struck in the context of the Segestian struggle against Selinus and Syracuse in the late fifth century BC, either serving to finance Segestian forces or to support the Athenian or Carthaginian allies of Segesta. The chariot and Nike obverse type reflects the strong influence of Syracusan types on the coinages of other Sicilian cities and peoples, including those of non-Greek origin, like the Elymians and the Cathaginians, in the fifth century BC. The reverse type depicts the hunter Acestes, to whom Greek mythology attributed the foundation of Segesta. He was believed to have been of Trojan ancestry and was said to have welcomed Aeneas when he and his followers arrived in Sicily before making their way to Italy.

Selinus



30

- 30 Didrachm circa 515-470, AR 20mm, 8.44 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Selinon leaf diagonally oriented in linear square within incuse square. Arnold-Biucchi group II, 11. SNG ANS 684. Gillet 492 (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 1889.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 76, 1999, 48 and Triton XIV, 2011, 32 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Selinus was founded in southwestern Sicily by Dorian Greek colonists from Megara in c. 628/7 BC. Unlike the bulk of archaic and classical Greek coinage, which most commonly features deities and animals as types, the coins of Selinus regularly depict the leaf of the wild celery. This type served as a punning reference to the city since the Greek name for the wild celery was *selinon*. This attractive didrachm was probably struck to meet expenses incurred by Selinus during a period of political upheaval caused by both the rise of tyrants at the city and by the growing power of Carthage at the end of the fifth and the beginning of the fourth century BC. While Selinus was traditionally governed by an oligarchy, in c. 510 BC, a certain Peithagoras subverted the constitution and became the city's first tyrant. He was extremely unpopular and the Selinuntines finally deposed him with the military assistance of Euryleon, a Spartan adventurer who had come to Sicily as part of the colonising expedition of the Spartan prince Dorieus. Unfortunately, once Peithagoras was expelled, Euryleon decided that it was in his better interest to assume power as tyrant of Selinus than to restore traditional government to the city. Dismayed by this betrayal, the Selinuntines rose up against Euryleon and his Spartan mercenaries, forcing him to seek sanctuary at the altar of Zeus in the agora of Selinus. To their great discredit, they did not respect the deposed tyrant as a suppliant of the god, but instead killed him on the spot. The infamy of Selinus increased in 480 BC, when it became the only Greek city of Sicily to support the Carthaginians in their great campaign against Himera. The Selinuntines even supplied a force of hoplites to fight against fellow Greeks, but this only arrived after the Carthaginian army had been miraculously defeated by the combined forces of Gelon I and Theron, the respective tyrants of Syracuse and Agrigento. The Selinuntines only redeemed themselves some years later, when they joined other Greek cities of Sicily in toppling the Syracusan tyranny of Thrasybulus.

The Siceliotes



31

- 31 25 litrae, Morgantina circa 214-213, AV 12 mm, 2.07 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind the neck guard, two tiny pellets and thunderbolt in far l. field Rev. ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ Owl with closed wings standing r., head facing; in l. field, ΤΙΣ (or ΗΣ) ligate.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting and fascinating issue,
almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex Nomos sale 5, 2011, 119.

This impressive and apparently unique 25-litra (or quarter stater) gold piece was struck at Morgantina during its use as a base of operations by the Carthaginian general Himilco in the Second Punic War (218-201 BC). The city had previously fallen under Roman control, but the arrival of Carthaginian forces in strength in 214 BC convinced the inhabitants of Morgantina to expel their Roman garrison and give their city over to Himilco. The Carthaginians retained possession of the city for three years until a grinding siege by M. Claudius Marcellus forced Morgantina to capitulate. The Romans subsequently punished the city by reducing it to the status of a *civitas decumana* forced to pay a tenth of its annual grain harvest to Rome. Gold coinage struck at Morgantina during the Carthaginian occupation was previously known only from 50-litra (half stater) coins featuring the types of Persephone and Nike driving a chariot, both of which are copied from gold coins of Hiero II, the Roman client-king of Syracuse and much of eastern Sicily. The Athena and owl types of the 25-litra piece, on the other hand, take their iconographic cues from small bronze issues struck in the name of the Syracusans late in the reign of Hiero II (*HGC* 2, 1424-1426). Essentially, the Carthaginian forces in Morgantina were producing an emergency gold coinage with types already familiar within the kingdom of Hiero II. Thus, they were following the old Punic custom of adopting and manipulating Syracusan coin types for war coinages that extended back to the great Carthaginian and Greek conflicts of the fifth century BC. Whereas the Syracusan models for the Carthaginian gold issues of Morgantina name either the Syracusans or Hiero II in their Greek legends, it is interesting to note that the gold issues struck at Morgantina both name the Sicilians as a whole, as if in an attempt to appeal to all peoples of Sicily in the Carthaginian attempt to drive the Romans from the island.

Syracuse



- 32 Tetradrachm circa 478-475, AR 23 mm, 17.49 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Randazzo 339 (these dies). SNG ANS 53 (these dies). Boehringer 172.

Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Ars Classica XV, 1930, 327; Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 669 and Gemini VII, 2011, 153 sales. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.



- 33 Tetradrachm circa 430-420, AR 26 mm, 17.58 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron. Nike, above, flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair tied with a *taenia*, surrounded by four dolphins. Boehringer 628. Boston, MFA 385 (these dies). BMC 101 (these dies). Gillet 580 (this coin). SNG ANS 200 (these dies).

A very pleasant portrait struck on a very broad flan.

Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

10'000

Ex Auctiones 5, 1975, 48; Hess 247, 1978, 68; Birkler-Waddell 2, 1980, 72 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 168 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1988. From the Charles Gillet collection.



34

- 34 Tetradrachm signed by Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 27 mm, 16.56 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and raising flaming torch in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, barley ear to l. Rev. [Σ]ΥΡΑΚΕΩΝ – [Ο]ΣΙΩΝ Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring, necklace of pendant acorns with central *gorgoneion*-medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet on whose bowl signature EVK – AEIA. On both sides, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rizzo pl. XLV, 4a, 5 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1384 (these dies). Gillet 628 (this coin). Tudeer 58. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 58.r (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A magnificent portrait of excellent style, work of one of the most celebrated Sicilian engravers, struck in high relief. Superb old cabinet tone, several minor

marks on obverse, otherwise very fine / extremely fine

150'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 120; Sotheby's 19 June 1990, Hunt part I, 81; Sotheby's 8 July 1996, 23 and Nomos 8, 2013, 52 sales. From the Charles Gillet, S. Weintraub and B. in B. collections.

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



- 35 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 14 mm, 5.79 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star ornamented *sphendone*, wearing necklace and earring; below chin and behind neck, pellet. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion. Jameson 814 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 1421 (these dies). SNG ANS 328 (these dies). Bérénd, Denis I, 14.6 (this coin)

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style and a finely detailed reverse composition.

Minor marks and the reverse, as usual, from a slightly rusty die,
otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 4 May 1895, Ashburnham, 49; Hess-Leu 1, 1954, 68 (incorrect weight); Hess-Leu 3, 1956, 205 (incorrect weight); Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 93 and Nomos 3, 2011, 29 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Before this series, gold coinage in the Western Mediterranean was episodic, and was only issued in times of emergency. Syracuse had traditionally set trends for coinage in Sicily, so it comes as no surprise that it led the way on the issuance of gold. The need for gold coinage in such quantity must have been military, and we can speculate that these coins were used to pay the mercenaries who Dionysios I hired to promote his ambitions. This coinage was probably introduced sometime around 400 B.C. and appears to have been struck in parallel with the silver decadrachms of the Kimon and Euainetos types. Though the precise date of this gold coinage is not known, the best opinions range from c. 406 to c. 390 B.C. as the starting point, and c. 370/65 B.C. as the end. Of particular value in establishing the context of this coinage are the Avola Hoards (ICGH 2122 and 2124) found not far south of Syracuse, which contained examples of this type in superb condition. Since other gold coins were found with them, including Persian darics and Lampsacus staters, these hoards probably were deposited by c. 370 or 360 B.C. Dozens of military actions are spread over the decades of Dionysius' reign, so it is impossible to isolate one that explains the genesis of this series. However, a theory was put forth by Boehringer, who associated these coins with Dionysius' great victory over the besieging Carthaginians in 396 or 395. He suggested that because the Carthaginians were routed at their encampment on the plain at the Anapus river, to the south of Syracuse, it was meaningful that the half-denomination of this series, the gold decadrachm (50-litra), portrays the river-god Anapus. Perhaps fortifying this idea is a report by Diodorus (14.75.1-3) that Dionysius collected 300 talents from the Carthaginian commander Himilco as a term of surrender after the defeat. That influx may have been converted into coinage to pay his troops. It is not clear why the Heracles-and-lion type was introduced with this issue, though it may be emblematic of the Greek struggle against the Carthaginians, with the lion being symbolic of that culture.



- 36 Hemidrachm (?) circa 357-354, Æ 24 mm, 13.23 g. ZEYΣ EA – EY – ΘEΠIOΣ Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΣY – ΠAKO – ΣIΩN Thunderbolt upright; to r., eagle. SNG Copenhagen 727. SNG ANS 488. Calciati 72. A bold portrait of fine style and a lovely green patina. Extremely fine 750

Ex NFA-Tradart sale 1, 1982, 31.

- 37 Bronze 287-278, Æ 25 mm, 8.90 g. ΔIOΣ EΛΛANIOΣ Laureate head of young Zeus l.; in r. field, trophy. Rev. ΣYPAK – OΣIΩN Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, A on star. SNG ANS 802. SNG München 803. Calciati 157. Wonderful enamel-like light green patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 196, 2011, 1247.

Tauromenium



- 38 Tetradrachm circa 214-212, AV 10 mm, 1.06 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind; palm branch. Rev. TAYPOME – NITAN Tripod. SNG Copenhagen 927. Campana, CNAI 18 D/d (this coin illustrated).
Very rare. Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 2'000
Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 76 and M&M 68, 1986, 185 sales.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 39 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320-310, AR 26 mm, 17.14 g. Female head r., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion prowling r., with head facing; behind, palm tree with two clusters of dates; in exergue, *s'mmhnt* in Punic characters. de Luynes 1472 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 68, 8 (these dies). Boston, MFA 36 (these dies). AMB 562 (these dies). Kent-Hirmer 208 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 272.
Very rare and in superb condition for this difficult and fascinating issue. Struck on an unusually good metal and with a light tone. About extremely fine 30'000

Ex Lanz sale 30, 1984, 119 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 205 sales.

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

Thraco-Macedonian Tribes, Berge (?)



- 40 Stater circa 520-485, AR 21 mm, 9.48 g. Nude ithyphallic satyr grasping r. arm of nymph, trying to move away from him; at sides and above, three pellets. Rev. Incuse square with diagonally divided rough surfaces. AMNG III/2, 14 (Lete). SNG Berry 31. SNG ANS 958 (Lete or Siris). Peykov A0020 (Lete or Siris). Dewing 1022. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif* pl. VIII, 6 (Lete or Siris). S. Psoma, *The "Lete" Coinage Reconsidered*, in *Agoranomia: Studies in Money and Exchange Presented to John H. Kroll*, pp. 61-86, n. 4.
Struck in high relief with a lovely old cabinet tone and of excellent Archaic style.
Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Rudolf Kube 2, 1907, 1688 and Lanz 151, 2011, 23 sales. From the Martini collection.



- 41 Trihemionbol circa 525-480, AR 10 mm, 1.11 g. Satyr, with tail, crouching r.; to l. and r., two pellets. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square diagonally divided. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*. VIII, 17 (Lete or Siris). AMNG III, pl. XV, 6 (Lete or Siris). Rosen 157 (Lete or Siris). SNG ANS 972 (Lete or Siris). Peykov A110 (Lete or Siris). S. Psoma, *The "Lete" Coinage Reconsidered*, in *Agoranomia: Studies in Money and Exchange Presented to John H. Kroll*, pp. 61-86, n. 11-12.
In exceptional condition for the issue and of superb Archaic Style. Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Tradart in March 2001.

- 42 Hemionbol circa 525-480, AR 8 mm, 0.49 g. Bust of satyr r.; to l. and r., two pellets. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square diagonally divided. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* –. Rosen –. Perykov –. SNG ANS –.
An apparently unrecorded denomination. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Privately purchased from BCD in April 2011

Bottians of Bottike



- 43 Trihemionbol (?), Kalindoia 500-475, AR 10 mm, 0.93 g. Jugate heads of Europa, hair bound in *taenia*, and bull r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. VI, 8 (Dionysiae). Tzamalidis 14. Rosen 165. Nomos sale 26, 2023, 238 (these dies)
Very rare. A jugate portrait of excellent Archaic style struck on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sternberg XXV, 1991, 92; Leu 57, 1993, 59 and DNW A10, 2011, 107 sales.



27



27



34



28



28



39



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30



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60



47



56



54



62



59



59

Macedonia, Acanthus



44



44

- 44 Tetradrachm circa 525-470, AR 25 mm, 17.16 g. Bull with head raised, crouching to r. attacked by lion leaping on its back to l.; in exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston, MFA 516. Gulbenkian 391. ANS ANS 2. Desneux –, cf. 6.

Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a delicate old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 5'000

Ex Christie 7 December 1965, Northwick, 91 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 83 sales. From the E.G. Spencer-Churchill collection.



45



45

- 45 Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 29mm, 17.56 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. and biting into his hind quarters; above, Θ - Δ. In exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG II/2, 4. SNG ANS 10. SNG Copenhagen 2. BMC 3. Weber 1862 (these dies). Desneux –, cf. 48-68 (unlisted dies). Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Busso Peus 351, 1997, 104; Leu 83, 2002, 160 and Triton XIV, 2011, 59 sales.

Aigai



46



46

- 46 Obol circa 480-460, AR 9 mm, 1.01 g. Goat r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG ANS 66 (Aegae). SNG Copenhagen 25 (Aegae). Sheedy, non-Parian group 3, 6.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 350

Privately purchased from NGSA in January 2012.

Amphipolis



47

- 47 Tetradrachm circa 369-368, AR 25 mm, 14.24 g. Head of Apollo facing slightly l., wearing a laurel-wreath. Rev. ΑΜΦ – ΠΙΟ – ΛΙΤ – ΕΩΝ within raised linear square enclosing torch. de Hirsch 958 (these dies). SNG ANS 76 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 414 (these dies). Gillet 767 (this coin). Gulbenkian 398 (these dies). Lorber 11c (this coin).

Very rare. An impressive portrait of fine style struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. An almost invisible die-break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

50'000

Ex NFA V, 1978, 70; Sotheby 4 December 1990, Hunt, and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, *Exceptional Greek Coins*, 84 sales. From the duplicates of the Hermitage Museum and from the Charles Gillet collection.

The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honour of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period. Amphipolis (literally "the Surrounded City") was so named for its strategic location on the lower Strymon River where it was defended on three sides by the river and on the fourth by Mount Pangaeus. The city was located at a junction of nine important roads into Thrace and Macedonia, including a major river crossing, and had been known originally as Ennea Hodoi ("Nine Ways"). This Thracian settlement gained notoriety in 480 BC, when the Persian Great King Xerxes I reportedly sacrificed nine boys and nine girls at the site to gain divine protection for his campaign against the Greeks. As Athenian economic interests in Thrace grew over the course of the fifth century BC, the importance of Ennea Hodoi became obvious. At last, in 437 BC, the site was claimed by Athenian colonists under the leadership of the oecist Hagnon and refounded as Amphipolis. The city prospered from the exploitation of the gold and silver mines of Mount Pangaeus and trade with the peoples of the Thracian and Macedonian interior. The economic and strategic importance of the city made it a frequent bone of contention between states with interests in Thrace. In 424 BC, early in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Amphipolis was captured by the celebrated Spartan general Brasidas despite the presence of an Athenian naval squadron led by Thucydides, the man who later became the historian of the great Greek conflict. In 421 BC, Athenians mounted a counterattack under the leadership of the demagogue Kleon. This was defeated, but both Brasidas and Kleon were killed in the fighting. The terms of the temporary Peace of Nikias made later the same year required the return of Amphipolis to Athens, but the subsequent events of the war prevented the Athenians from reclaiming the city. For much of the fourth century BC, the Amphipolitans were largely consumed with forming alliances with regional powers like the Chalkidian League and the Macedonian kings to prevent their city from returning to Athenian domination. Even the great Athenian generals of the age, Iphikrates and Timotheos were unable to retake the city despite frequent attempts. At last, in 357 BC, the Macedonian king Philip II besieged and captured Amphipolis out of concern that the independent city would constantly draw Athenian military attention and as a stepping stone to his conquest of Thrace. The city remained an important centre of the Macedonian kingdom until 167 BC, when the monarchy was abolished and Amphipolis was established as the administrative capital of an autonomous district (meris) under Roman control.

Neapolis



48



48

- 48 Stater circa 500-480, AR 19 mm, 9.65 g. Gorgoneion facing, with tongue protruding. Rev. Quadripartite square partially incuse. AMNG III, pl. XVI, 22. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. 9, 36. SNG Lockett 1356. Dewing 1064. SNG ANS 411.

Old cabinet tone, several minor scratches on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Adolph Hess sale 249, 1979, 138.

Olynthus, Chalcidian league



49



49

- 49 Tetradrachm circa 410-400, AR 24 mm, 14.47 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara; all within shallow incuse square. Boston, MFA 577. BMC 3 (these dies). Gillet 752 (this coin). Robinson & Clement 22c (this coin).

A pleasant portrait struck in high relief on excellent metal.

Delightful light cabinet tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Schlessinger 2 April 1935, Hermitage part IV, 587 and Leu 76, 1999, 95 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



50



50

- 50 Tetradrachm circa 361-358, AR 26 mm, 14.47 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Six-stringed cithara; below, [ΕΠΙ ΟΛΙΜΠΙΧΟΥ]. SNG ANS 508. Gulbenkian 423. Boston, MFA 581 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 245. Robinson-Clement 115.

Rare. A superb portrait of fine Classical style perfectly centred on a

broad flan. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 78; NAC 18, 2000, 169; NAC 59, 2011, 553 and NAC 116, 2019, 69 sales.

Scione



51

- 51 Tetradrachm circa 475, AR 25 mm, 16.63 g. Helmeted head of Protesilaus r. Rev. $\Sigma - K / I - O$ at corners of incuse square within which, stern of galley. Price, *Macedonians* pl. 6, 29. ACGC 4070. Dewing 1076.
Very rare. Light cabinet tone and very fine 4'000

Ex Giessener Munzhandlung Dieter Gorny 102, 2000, 146 and Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 126.

Tragilos



52

- 52 Tetartemorion circa 450-400, AR 7 mm, 0.20 g. Bunch of grapes. Rev. T-P-A-I *retrograde* Quadripartite incuse square with a letter in each quarter. BMC 5. AMNG III/2, 1 var. (different legend arrangement). SNG Copenhagen 447 var. (different legend arrangement). SNG ANS 903 var. (different legend arrangement).
Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 200

Ex Morton & Eden sale 51, 2011, *Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins*, 91. Previously privately purchased from George Müller in 1987.

Macedonian Tribal Coinage, Methone or Stageira



53

53

- 53 Samian stater circa 530-520, AR 18 mm, 8.19 g. Four flowers and, at the top, a boar l., each separated by a pellet, forming a rosette; at centre, pellet within dotted circle. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos *Hellénism Primitif* 4 and pl XVI, 40. Jameson 968. Gillet 766. SNG ANS 732 (Stagira). Troxell and Spengler ANSMN 15, pl. 18, B (Stagira).

Extremely rare. A lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 10'000

Ex NAC 59, 2011, 554 and NAC 116, 2019, 72 sales.

This piece belongs to a category of Archaic silver coins of Macedonian origin that have in common the design elements of a wild boar and flowers that often are termed 'roses'. On the present coin the design is arranged in a circular fashion around a central point, and on other issues a standing boar is the principal design, supplemented by a 'rose'. Some coins of this general category were attributed by Svoronos to Methone in his landmark work of the early 20th Century, but most of the issues are now attributed to Stageira, a city on the eastern coast of the Chalcidice founded in about 655 B.C. by Ionians from Andros. Its coinage seems to have been limited to the Archaic period, prior to the march of the army of Xerxes in 480 B.C., which the people of Stageira experienced first-hand. The city then came under indirect Athenian rule through the Delian League, against whom they revolted in 424 B.C., counting Sparta as an ally. A few generations later, in 349 B.C., the Macedonian King Philip II razed Stageira to the ground, only to rebuild it as a measure of goodwill to lure Aristotle – a native of Stageira – to Philip's court so he might tutor his son Alexander.

Aeropos, 398 – 394



- 54 Didrachm circa 398-394, AR 22 mm, 10.74 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing a taenia. Rev. [A]EP – O – Π – O
Bridled horse standing r., all within an incuse square with a linear border. AMNG III, 1, pl. XXIX, 23.
Traité IV, 822. SNG ANS 76 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 2434A.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style and a pleasant light cabinet tone.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 102 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 294 sales.

Perdicca III, 365 – 359



- 55 Diobol circa 365-359, AR 10 mm, 0.93 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev.
[II] – EP Bow and club. All within shallow incuse square. Westermarck, Remarks pl. LXX, 45. SNG ANS –. SNG
Alpha Bank 237. Extremely rare. A bold portrait struck on an irregular flan. Good very fine 1'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 302.

Philip II 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



- 56 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-315, AR 23 mm, 14.25 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΦΙΛ – ΠΠΠ – ΟΥ
Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, fly. SNG Lockett 3527 (these dies). Gillet 782
(this coin). Le Rider 433b (this coin). SNG Spencer-Churchill 131 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional conditional for the issue. A portrait of superb
style unusually well-centred and complete struck on a very broad flan.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 233 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins 96 sales. From the
captain E.G. Spencer-Churchill and Charles Gillet collections.

Alexander III, 336 – 323



57



58



- 57 Drachm, Abydos circa 328-320, AR 20 mm, 4.38 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, horse's leg and beneath throne, monogram. Price 1515. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 145.

- 58 Unit, uncertain mint in west Asia Minor circa 323-310, Æ 19 mm, 5.95 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Bow in bow case above club; below, race torch. Price 2800. Dark tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex Bank Aufhauser 12, 1996, 46; Freeman & Sear Fixed Price List 7, 2003, G56 and CNG 87, 2011, 379 sales.

Kings of Paeonia, Bastareos, circa 400



59



- 59 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 23 mm, 13.14 g. Large crested helmet r. Rev. ΒΑΣΤΑΡΕΟΣ Bull butting r. on ground line. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 237 (this coin). AMNG III, p. 147, 16, pl. XXXVI, 21 (these dies). Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif*, pl. XIX, 2 (this reverse die).

Of the highest rarity, three specimens known of which this is the only one in private hands.

An issue of tremendous historical importance and fascination. Struck on a broad flan and complete and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Good very fine 50'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 9-10 May 1904, 232; J. Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 91; Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 57 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 322 sales. Found at Kustendil in 1880.

We know of the existence of Bastareus only due to his decision to strike coins, of which three specimens are known today. The presence of one of his tetradrachms in a hoard composed of issues of the Paeonian kings Lykkeios (c. 358/356-335 BC) and Patraos (c. 335-315 BC) has led to the assumption that he was probably a Paeonian king who preceded or followed these somewhat less-obscure rulers in the fourth century BC, although this is not entirely certain. Bastareus might just as easily have been an unknown king of the Illyrians or the Dardanians. The coinage of Bastareus is known from only three specimens, but the present coin is easily the most famous example. It was originally published in Barclay V. Head's second edition of *Historia Numorum*, the monumental survey of Greek coinage upon which much modern numismatic study is founded.

Patraus, circa 340-315



- 60 Tetradrachm circa 340-315, AR 25 mm, 12.72 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Warrior on horseback r., spearing fallen enemy. AMNG III, pl. 37, 15-17. Paeonian Hoard 97-100. Jameson 1021 (this coin). An elegant portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex Rollin & Feuardent 30 April-2 May 1903, Charvet de Beauvais, 9; Leu 36, 1985, 118; M&M 76, 1991, 702; Lanz 60, 1992, 152 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 323 sales. From the Jameson and Woodward collections.

Thrace, Abdera



- 61 Didrachm circa 540-515, AR 19 mm, 7.40 g. Griffin with wing curved and pointing upwards, seated l., raising paw; below, symbol (?). Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. May, Abdera -. C-N p. 99 and pl. 6, 6. An extremely rare denomination. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 2, 2011, 266.



- 62 Tetradrachm circa 480, AR 23 mm, 14.65 g. XPA Griffin seated l., with r. forepaw raised. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 1028 (this coin). Gillet 831 (this coin). May, Abdera 54 (this coin not illustrated). C-N, p. 105, period II.

Apparently unique. A beautiful specimen in full Archaic style perfectly centred and with superb old cabinet tone. Minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 36; Leu 72, 1998, 140 and NAC 48, 2008, 69 sales. From the Jameson, Mathej and Star collections.



- 63 Stater, magistrate Apollados circa 411-385, AR 25 mm, 12.40 g. Griffin springing l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛ – Α – ΔΟΣ Apollo advancing l., holding patera in his r. hand and laurel branch over shoulder; in field to upper l., small Nike running l. and pouring libation from cantharus into Apollo's patera. May, Abdera 349. C-N p. 123 (dating circa 367 BC).

Extremely rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Stack's 03 December 1996, Price, 52; Leu 71, 1997, 107 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 72 sales.



- 64 Tetrol circa 411-387, AR 15 mm, 2.85 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin springing l. Rev. ΕΠΙ – ΝΥΜ – ΦΑΓ – ΟΡΕΩ Dolphin in dotted square. May, Abdera 389. BMC 44 (these dies).

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 102.



- 65 Stater, magistrate Telemachos circa 358, AR 23 mm, 11.47 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin crouching l. Rev. [ΕΠΙ] ΤΗΛΕΜΑΧΟΥ Heracles advancing r., wearing lion skin on l. extended arm and holding club and bow; in. r. field, shell. All within incuse square. AMNG II, 137. May, Abdera 404 var. (unlisted obverse die). C-N, p. 127, period VII.

Very rare. Struck on a very fresh metal and of superb style.

Good extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 55, 1991, 100 and New York XXVII, 2012, Propsero, 230 sales.

Aenus



- 66 Diobol circa 464-460, AR 12 mm, 1.30 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing brimless *petasus*. Rev. A – I *Caduceus* within incuse square. SNG Fitzwilliam 1651. May, Ainos 36.
Rare. Dark tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nummorum Auctiones sale 10, 1998, 257. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 67 Tetradrachm circa 461-458, AR 24 mm, 15.86 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with dotted border. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; in r. field, head of Silenus. All within partially incuse square. SNG Lockett 1153 (these dies). May, Ainos 39 (these dies).

Very rare. A severe portrait of fine style struck in high relief, surface lightly porous on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Sotheby's 24-25 April 1997, 372 and NAC 116, 2019, 86 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 68 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 24 mm, 16.55g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted rim. Rev. AIN – I Goat walking r.; in r. field, *kerykeion*. All within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 395 (these dies). von Fritze, Die autonomen Münzen von Ainos, Nomisma IV, 1909, pl. I, 14 (these dies). May, Ainos 253b (this coin illustrated).

Rare. A portrait of fine style, light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Egger XX, 1908, Prince Chalwoski, 241; Hirsch XXXIII, 1913, von Schennis, 564; Helbing 1928, 128; Leu 15, 1976, 156; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 324 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 234 sales. From the Dr. J.H. Judd collection.



- 69 Tetradrachm circa 410, AR 23 mm, 16.39g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with pelleted rim. Rev. AIN Goat walking r.; in r. field, *kerykeion*. All within shallow incuse square. Locker-Lampson 131. SNG Lockett 1157. Kraay-Hirmer 422. May, Ainos 255c (this coin).

A portrait of fine style and with a superb old cabinet tone. A minor scuff on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Naville V, 1923, 1509; R. Ratto, 4 April 1927, 789; NFA XXII, 1989, 236; Numismatica Ars Classica 6, 1993, 131; Sotheby's Zürich, 26 October 1993, 24; Leu 83, 2002, 138 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 270 sales.

Dicaea



- 70 Didrachm circa 492-475, AR 20 mm, 7.39 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Δ - I - K *retrograde* Head of bull l.; all within incuse square. Jameson 1055 (this coin). Gillet 822 (this coin). May, The Coinage of Dikaia by Abdera, in NC 1965, 30b (this coin). BMC 3 (these dies).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this fascinating issue. Struck on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone, flan crack at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise good very fine / very fine 15'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 3 February 1909, Benson, 456; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 37; Morton & Eden 20 May 2003, 17 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 76 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Maroneia



- 71 Stater circa 386-347, AR 24 mm, 10.74 g. Horse prancing l.; above, eagle. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΗΓΗΣ - ΑΓΟΡΕΩ Linear frame within which vine with four bunches of grapes, tendrils and leaves; all within shallow incuse square. Traité II, 1476 (these dies). McClean 3957 (this obverse die). BMC 22 (this obverse die). Schönert-Geiss 500.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu sale 72, 1998, 145.

Kings of Thrace, Kotys, 384 - 359



- 72 Bronze 384-359, AE 21 mm, 9.07 g. Horseman galloping r., with r. hand raised. Rev. KOT – Y — O — Σ
Two-handled vase. Yourokova pl. 7, 39 var. Wonderful green patina and good very fine 500
Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1626.

Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



- 73 Unit, uncertain mint in Thrace circa 323-281, AE 20 mm, 4.51 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Sigma - \Lambda\Upsilon\Sigma\text{I}\text{M}\text{A}\text{X}\text{O}\Upsilon$ Lion leaping r.; below, two monogram and spear-head r. Müller 76. SNG Copenhagen 1153. Superb enamel-like green patina. Extremely fine 500



- 74 Stater, Lysimachia circa 297-281, AV 20 mm, 8.47 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Sigma - \Lambda\Upsilon\Sigma\text{I}\text{M}\text{A}\text{X}\text{O}\Upsilon$ Athena *Nikephoros* seated l., holding Nike in r. hand and leaning l. arm on shield with *aegis*; transverse spear in background. In inner l. field, Φ and on throne, ΔI . Thompson —, cf. 8 (stater but different arrangement of monograms) and cf. 10 (tetradrachm).
A bold portrait struck in high relief. Several edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3063.

Thessaly, The Ainianes



75



75

- 75 Stater, Hypata circa 360s-350s, AR 25 mm, 11.61 g. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus l. Rev. AINIANΩN Athena standing l., helmeted and wearing long robes, holding Nike alighting l. on her r. hand and resting her l. on her spear and shield at her feet; in l. field, spear-head l. and snake coiled l. BCD Thessaly I, 1010 (this coin). Apparently unique. A coin of tremendous importance and fascination.

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about very fine

10'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1010.

Under the leadership of their legendary king, Phemios, the Aianianes were believed to have traveled from Epeiros and entered the Percheios Valley on the border of southwestern Thessaly in the hope of settling there. They arrived only to discover that the valley was already inhabited by the Inachians. This problem was solved by a well-aimed sling stone that killed Hyperochus, the king of the Inachians, and gave Phemios and his people the right to possess the land. In the years that followed, the Aianianes settled and established five cities in the upper and middle Sperchaïos Valley: Hypata, Kapheleis, Korophaioi, Pyrrhagioi, and Talana. By the mid-fourth century BC, these cities were organized as a koinon, or federal state, with its capital located at Hypata.

Coins like this impressive and unique stater was struck by the Koinon of the Aianianes to support its military ventures in the 360s and 350s BC. Although the Aianianes had been Spartan allies earlier in the fourth century BC, after the Spartan defeat at the Battle of Leuctra (371 BC), they recognized the hegemony of Boeotian Thebes. The forces of the Aianianes notably fought as Theban allies at Battle of Mantinea in 362 BC, which saw a new defeat inflicted on Sparta and a severe blow to Thebes in the death of its famous general Epaminondas. The Aianianes also later participated in the Third Sacred War (356-346 BC), fighting on the side of the Amphictyonic League of Delphi against the Phocians and their allies. Their involvement in this conflict is perhaps not very surprising considering that the Aianianes had a collective seat on the council of the Amphictyonic League.



76



- 76 Hemidrachm, Hypata circa 360s-350s, AR 17 mm, 2.76 g. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus l. Rev. AINIAN – ΩN The hero Phemios, nude but for chlamys draped over his shoulders and l. arm, standing l., his head turned r., hurling a javelin and holding his *petasos*. Traité IV, 452 and pl. CCLXXXVII, 15. BMC 2. Jameson 1079A (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1013 (this coin).

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'500

Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Lambros, 309; Leu-M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 250; M&M 61, 1981, 106 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1013 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Atrax



- 77 Hemidrachm circa 370s-360s, AR 15 mm, 2.82 g. Head of the nymph Bura I., wearing pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΑΤΡΑΓ – ΙΟΝ Horse standing r. BMC 1 var. *Traité* IV, 736 and pl. CCC, 5. BCD Thessaly I, 1023 (this coin).

Extremely rare, among the finest of only very few specimens known. A lovely portrait of fine style, surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Nomos sales 4, 2011, BCD, 1023.



- 78 Dichalkon circa 360-340, Æ 18 mm, 3.11 g. Bearded head of Atrax r. Rev. ΑΤΡΑ / ΙΙΟΝ Bull, with head lowered, butting r. BCD Thessaly I, 1026 (this coin). Rogers 160.

A bold portrait of elegant style and a wonderful dark tone. Extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sales 4, 2011, BCD, 1026.

Kierion



- 79 Trihemionbol circa 360, AR 15 mm, 1.46 g. Head of nymph Arne r., wearing pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΚΙΕΠΙ – ΙΕΩΝ The nymph Arne kneeling r. on one knee, her head turned back, wearing drapery that leaves her nude to the waist, playing with knucklebones thrown from her r. hand and resting her l. arm on her l. knee. *Traité* IV, 511 and pl. CCLXXXIX, 1 (these dies). BMC 2 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1072 (this coin).

Very rare. An attractive portrait of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

2'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1072.

It was generally believed that the city of Kierion was originally founded as Arna (the name of a nearby river) by Aiolian Greeks. However, during the Greek Dark Age (c. 1100-800 BC), or 60 years after the Trojan War according to Thucydides, the Arnaians were driven out by the arrival of the Dorian Greek Thessalians. The dispossessed Arnaians then moved south to settle in the region of Boiotia while the Thessalian conquerors settled in Arna and renamed it Kierion. The obverse of this trihemionbol depicts the head of nymph Arne and the reverse features the nymph playing knucklebones. Knucklebones was a popular pastime in antiquity similar to the more modern game of jacks, involving the tossing and catching of sheep anklebones (astragaloi) that could involve gambling and divination. The depiction of Arne playing this game on coins of Kierion probably reflects the influence of the fifth-century obols of Larissa, which frequently carry types showing the local nymph playing ball.

Larissa



80

- 80 Obol circa 440-420, AR 11 mm, 0.88 g. Horse advancing r.; above, lion's head with open jaws r. Rev. Λ – ARI Nymph Larissa, walking r., balancing a *hydria* on her raised l. knee; in l. field, fountain spout in the form of a lion's head r., from which water pours. Herrmann Group IIb, pl. I, 15. SNG Copenhagen 92. BCD Thessaly I, 1112 (this coin).

Exceptionally well-centred and complete for the issue. Light iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

2'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1112.



81

- 81 Obol circa 440-420, AR 12 mm, 0.94 g. Horse advancing l. Rev. [Λ – ARI] Nymph Larissa, walking r., balancing a *hydria* on her raised l. knee; in l. field, fountain spout in the form of a lion's head r., from which water pours. Herrmann Group IIb, pl. I, 11. BCD Thessaly I, 1433.5 (this coin).

Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Die-break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / good very fine

1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1433 (part of).



82

- 82 Bronze circa 400-350, Æ 21 mm, 8.90 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly l. Rev. ΛAPI – Σ - ΑΙΩΝ *partially retrograde* Bridled horse trotting r.; below, grain ear. Rogers 272. BCD Thessaly I, 1169.1 (this coin).

Enamel-like dark patina and extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1169 (part of).



83

- 83 Drachm circa 380-365, AR 18 mm, 6.22 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three quarters r., wearing *ampyx* and necklace. Rev. ΛAPI / ΣΑΙΩΝ Horse grazing l., preparing to roll. Lorber, Middle, series I, O1/R3. BCD Thessaly I, 1149 (this obverse die). BCD Thessaly I, 1428.5 (this coin).

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1428 (part of).



- 84 Drachm circa 348-336, AR 20 mm, 6.06 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three quarters l., wearing *ampyx*; hair floating freely above head. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Mare standing r. with foal r. in background. Lorber, Middle, type B, series 6, O1/R1. BCD Thessaly I, 1428.6 (this coin).

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1428 (part of).



- 85 Obol circa 344-337, AR 11 mm, 0.80 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly l., wearing *ampyx*, pendant earring, and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Horse feeding r. Herrmann Group VII, pl. V, 19. SNG Copenhagen 135. BCD Thessaly I, 1163 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1163.

Magnetes



- 86 Tetrachalkon after 167, AE 20 mm, 6.54 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; in l. field, ΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ The centaur Chiron advancing r., holding branch. Rogers 337 var. (possibly this obverse die but with the inscription off the flan). BCD Thessaly I, 1184 (this coin).

A rare variety. Dark tone and about extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1184.



- 87 Drachm circa 140-130, AR 19 mm, 4.18 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Artemis, holding bow in her r. hand and quiver over her l. shoulder, seated l. on galley prow; to l., dolphin swimming downwards and in r. field, ΩMY ligate. In exergue, [M]ΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. cf. Furtwängler, Emission F. BCD Thessaly I, 1187 (this coin). Very rare. A bold portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Several light scratches in reverse field, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1187.

The types used for the silver coinage of the Magnetes are especially interesting for their obvious imitation of much earlier tetradrachms struck by the Macedonian king Antigonos II or Antigonos III. The Macedonian prototype features the head of Poseidon on the obverse and a representation of Apollo seated on the prow of a galley, often thought to celebrate a victory over the Ptolemaic fleet in c. 258 BC. The Magnetan types play with this model, replacing the head of Poseidon with that of Zeus on the obverse and Apollo with his sister Artemis on the reverse. However, Artemis retains the identical pose, holding her bow in the same manner that Apollo does on the Antigonid model. While the relationship between the royal Macedonian types of the third century BC and the Magnetan drachm types of the second century BC is very clear, there remains some mystery as to why this should be the case since the Magnetan drachm silver coinage only began production after the Roman termination of the Macedonian kingdom in 168 BC. The Magnetans had previously supported Perseus, the last Macedonian king in the Third Macedonian War (171-168 BC), but in this period they appear to have struck only hemidrachms pairing the head of Artemis on the obverse with a galley prow on the reverse. As the drachms seem to end production around 130 BC one gets the impression that the Magnetan drachm coinage was connected with the Roman reorganisation and provincialisation of Macedonia as well as the conflicts and rebellions (e.g., the Fourth Macedonian War and the Achaean War) that this engendered in mainland Greece, Macedonia, and Thrace.



- 88 Semis circa II century AD, Æ 15 mm, 3.42 g. Centaur Chiron advancing r., holding lyre. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ – [ΑΡ]ΓΩ The galley Argo with three rowers r. Moustaka 188 (this coin, but dated to the 1st century AD). BCD Thessaly I, 1192 (this coin). Extremely rare. Dark tone and good very fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1192.

The Perrhaiboi



- 89 Obol circa 462-460, AR 11 mm, 0.86 g. Forepart of bull l., head turned back r. Rev. ΠΕ Head of bridled horse r.; all within incuse square. Liampi, 1996, 3, pl. 5, 24. BCD Thessaly I, 1237 (this coin). Very rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1237.

Phalanna



- 90 Drachm circa 360-340, AR 20 mm, 5.71 g. Youthful male head r. (Peloros?). Rev. ΦΑΛΑΝ – ΝΑΙ – ΩΝ
Bridled horse trotting r. SNG Copenhagen 199 var. (arrangement legend). Papaevangelou-Genakos 1.
Traité IV, 595. BCD Thessaly 1, 1250 var. (arrangement legend).

Rare. A portrait of fine style struck on fresh metal and with a
light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 115.



- 91 Dichalkon 400-350, Æ 17 mm, 4.97 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. [ΦΑ]ΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ Head of nymph
r., wearing *sphendone*, earring and necklace; in l. field, A. Rogers 452. Papaevangelou-Genakos 6. BCD
Thessaly I, 1255.2 (this coin). Dark tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1255 (part of).

Pharkadon



- 92 Obol circa 440-400, AR 12 mm, 0.83 g. Horse at pace r. Rev. Φ – Α – Ρ – Κ – Α *retrograde* Athena
standing r., holding spear on her l. shoulder and shield resting on the ground before her. SNG Copenhagen
212 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1271 (this coin).

Struck on a very broad flan with a lovely iridescent tone. About extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1271.

Pharsalos



- 93 Hemidrachm circa 424-404, AR 16 mm, 2.97 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring. Rev. Φ - Α - Π - Σ Head of horse r. Lavva 121. BCD Thessaly I, 1429.8 (this coin).

A portrait of fine style and a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1429 (part of).



- 94 Drachm, signed by the engraver Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 20 mm, 5.94 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with raised cheek pieces; behind neck, TH and ΠΠ. Rev. Φ - Α / Π - Σ *partially retrograde* Thessalian horseman prancing r., wearing *petasus*, *chlamys* and *chiton*, and holding a *lagobolon* over his r. shoulder. In exergue, TH. Lavva 81d (this coin, but not O41/R49 but O42/R48). BCD Thessaly I, 1284 (this coin).

A portrait of fine style struck on fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

An unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1284.



- 95 Tetrachalkon late V-mid IV century BC, Æ 21mm, 8.72 g. Helmeted head of Athena *Parthenos* facing, turned slightly l., with shield over her l. shoulder and spear over her r. Rev. ΦΑ / Π / ΑΣ Armoured Thessalian horseman riding r., brandishing flail. Lavva 348-349 var. (this obverse die). Rogers 500-501 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1297 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Dark tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1297.

Pherai



- 96 Obol circa 462-460, AR 11 mm, 0.87 g. Head and neck of bull r., head facing front; above, X and below, N (*retrograde*). Rev. ΦΕ – Ρ – Α *retrograde* Head of bridled horse l.; all within incuse square. Liampi, 1996, 1, O1/R1 and pl. 5, 6 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1300 (this coin).

Exceptionally well struck and centred. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1300.

Rhizos



- 97 Chalkous circa 352-344, Æ 13mm, 1.69 g. Head of Artemis r., wearing earring, necklace and with her hair tied in a *chignon*. Rev. Π – Ι – Ζ – Ο – Υ – Σ – Ι – Ω within the rays of an eight-pointed star. Rogers 536. BCD Thessaly I, 1330 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A portrait of exquisite style and a lovely light green patina.

A minor edge nick at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1330.

Skotussa



- 98 Hemidrachm circa 394-367, AR 16 mm, 2.96 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Σ – ΚΟ Forepart of horse grazing r.; all within circular incuse. Traité IV, 627 and pl. CCXV, 7 (this coin). Jameson 1108 (this coin). Moustaka 162 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 252 (trihemiobol). SNG München 179 (this obverse die). BCD Thessaly I, 1336 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of fine style struck on a broad flan and a lovely old cabinet tone. Surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex Leu-M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 264; Leu 36, 1985, 120 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1336 sales. From the Jameson collection.

The Thessalian League



- 99 Drachm, magistrate Poly..., second half II century BC, AR 17 mm, 4.11 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, ΖΩ in monogram. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΑΩΝ Athena Itonia striding r., hurling spear with her r. hand and extending shield in her l.; in field, Π – Ο / Α – Υ. BMC 38. BCD Thessaly I, 1371 (this coin).
Wonderful light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1371.



- 100 Drachm, magistrates Kraterophron and Amynandros late II-mid I century BC, AR 17 mm, 4.28 g. Bust of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet with plain bowl. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΑΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r.; above, ΚΡΑΤΕ / ΡΟΦΡΟ / ΝΟΣ; in exergue, ΑΜΥΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ. SNG Hart 572. BCD Thessaly I, 1384 (this coin).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone, good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 274 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1384 sales.

Illyria, Damastion



- 101 Tetradrachm circa 380-360, AR 23 mm, 13.67 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΔΑΜΑ – ΣΤΙΝΩ Tripod. Traité IV, pl. 285, 14. Dewing 1422. Weber 2986. May, Damastion Group VI, 45.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 6'000

Ex The Bru sale 6, 2011, 78.

Acarnania, Federal Coinage



102



102

- 102 Hemidrachm, Stratos circa 420, AR 13 mm, 2.45 g. Horned and bearded head of the river god Achelous r.; below, crescent downwards. Rev. F *retrograde* in a shallow incuse square. BCD Akarnania 2 (this coin). Imhoof-Blumer A, p. 145, 1. *Traité* II, IV p. 15, 7 and pl. CCLXXI, 7.

Very rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Struck from a worn and slightly rusty die, otherwise very fine

5'000

Ex M&M GmbH18 October 2007, BCD, 2 and Nomos 3, 2011, 76 sales.

Aetolia, Aetolian League



103



- 103 Hemidrachm circa 205-150, AR 15 mm, 2.54 g. Head of Aetolia r., wearing *causia*. Rev. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Boar running r.; below, Φ and in exergue, monogram and spearhead. Tsangari 1134. SNG Copenhagen 11. BCD Akarnanien und Aetolien 476 (these dies). Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

300

Ex Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 57 and Hirsch 272, 2011, 248 sales.

Phocis, Federal coinage



104



- 104 Triobol, struck under Onymarchos circa 354-352, AR 10 mm, 2.83 g. Frontal bull's head. Rev. Head of Apollo r., behind, lyre. Williams 351. BCD Phokis-Lokris 294 (this coin).

Nice medium to dark toning with silver highlights on the high relief areas, the reverse especially attractive. Extremely fine

750

Ex Busso Peus 294, 1978, 221; NAC 55, 2010, BCD, 294 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 164 sales.

Boeotia, Thebes



105



- 105 Stater, magistrate Andr(okleidas)- circa 390-382, AR 24mm, 12.28 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. Amphora with elongated foot; in field, AN – ΔP. All within concave circle. Hepworth 4. BCD Boiotia 499 (this reverse die).

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

1'000

Ex CNG mail bid 84, 2010, 416 and Künker 182, 2011, 219 sales.

Attica, Athens



- 106 Didrachm circa 545-515, AR 18 mm, 8.29 g. Owl standing l. within circular border. Rev. Diagonally divided incuse square. Rosen 184. Svoronos 7 (this coin, Berlin). Jameson 2078 (this coin). R.J. Hopper, 'Observations on the Wappenmünzen', Essays to Robinson p. 32, 71a, pl. 5 (this coin). Gillet 924 (this coin). Kraay – Hirmer pl. 114, 346. Seltman 71a (this coin).
Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest of very few specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 100'000

Ex Hoffman 19 May 1890, Photiades Pacha, 491; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 20 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 365 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son on 20th May 1987. From the Löbbecke and Jameson collections. At one time in the Berlin cabinet (R.J. Hopper, pp. 32-33, the Berlin cast marked '1922 zu Dubl')

The mint at Athens produced an extraordinary variety of denominations of its silver coinage, though the only one it struck in large quantities was the tetradrachm, which became something of a universal currency in the Greek world. Among the "owl" coinages, the didrachm was unusual, though in the earliest phase of Athenian coinage, the period of its "heraldic coinage" (Wappenmünzen), it was in fact the standard denomination. It is rather surprising the didrachm was not continued by Athens in quantity, for at about 8.6 grams it weighed the same as the staters of Corinth. Stylistically and technically the "owl" didrachms are of great interest because the reverse takes the standard composition of the series and adds a remarkable twist – an artistic simulation of the "incuse square" that can be observed as a by-product of the striking process on all other Athenian owls from the archaic and Classical periods. This unusual feature earmarks the Athens didrachm as something more than just a rarity, but an artistic and technical experiment at a mint that otherwise is renowned for its draconian uniformity. In the usual case of an Athenian silver coin, the incuse square is created at the time of striking by the excess metal cupping around the edges of the square reverse die. The reverse dies used to strike the didrachms, however, were round, not square, and on examples with particularly broad planchets the full circumference of the die is revealed. For the didrachms, the engravers cut a square into the circular die, and within that square they engraved the traditional design. And yet there is another innovation to consider: the olive sprig that on the standard issue of Athens is placed wholly within the field of the square die is here shown overlapping the faux "incuse square" and the raised plane surface of the circular die, with the result being that one leaf is in the square and the other rests upon the ledge of the circular field.



- 107 Obol circa 515-510, AR 8 mm, 0.56 g. Wheel of four spokes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, divided diagonally. Seltman pl. IV, p. SNG Copenhagen 7. SNG München 5-7. Dewing 1657. Rosen 186.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750

Ex CNG XXXI, 1994, 243; CNG 57, 2001, 310 and Triton XIV, 2011, 122 sales. From the J. Novak and N.T collections.



108

- 108 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 24 mm, 17.22 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring; on forehead, large pellet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twigg. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 6, 8. Asyut 261. Seltman 340.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent Archaic style perfectly struck in high relief on a full. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

60'000

Ex Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 75 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 367 sales.

This coin belongs to a critical period of Athenian history that ultimately had a lasting impact on the course of Western history in general. Although the famous Athenian civic types of Athena and her owl were probably introduced already under the late Peisistratid tyrants, the present tetradrachm was struck during the struggle of the Athenians to end the tyranny in their city once and for all. It was already clear that the tyranny had lost much of its former popularity in Athens when Hipparchus, the brother of the tyrant Hippias, was murdered by Harmodius and Aristogeiton in c. 514 BC. The death of his brother seemed to push Hippias over the edge psychologically and thereafter he became the stereotypical tyrant—the Greek term *tyrannos* just means an extraconstitutional strong-man without the negative connotations that “tyrant” always has in English. Hippias became a harsh ruler who executed his political opponents and even looked to Persia for aid in crushing his opponents in Athens. The civic unrest that the excesses of Hippias inspired was soon focused by the powerful Alcmeonid clan of Athens in an attempt to force Hippias out of the city. With the support of Cleomenes I and the Spartan army (Sparta was traditionally hostile to the rule of tyrants—in 510 BC Hippias was forced to leave Athens. Once he had been removed and after a brief oligarchic period, in 508-507 BC the political reforms were introduced by Cleisthenes that established Athenian democracy. Hippias, however, had not quite given up on returning to power at Athens. In 490 BC, he assisted the Persian forces sent by Darius I of Persia to chastise the Athenians for their previous support for the rebels in the Ionian Revolt. Unfortunately for him, the Persians met the Athenians in battle at Marathon and were soundly defeated. The age of tyrants was fully over and that of radical Athenian democracy was dawning.



- 109 Tetradrachm, Civic mint circa 510-500/490, AR 24 mm, 16.97 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in lower r. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 7, 5 (these dies). Seltman 296b (this coin).

Very rare. An impressive portrait of impressive Archaic style struck in very high relief. Light cabinet tone and good very fine

25'000

Ex Egger 28 November 1904, Prowe 735 and M&M Numismatics Ltd 1, 1997, 97 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection
The archaic obverse head and reverse owl types of this tetradrachm clearly advertise Athena as the patron deity of Athens, however the meaning of the olive spray on the reverse might not be immediately obvious to the casual observer. The olive spray compactly symbolises the mythical competition between Poseidon and Athena for the right to be patron of the city. In an attempt to show himself the most beneficial deity to the city, Poseidon struck a rock on the Athenian acropolis with his trident, causing a spring to immediately gush forth. Athena responded by striking the ground with her spear and causing an olive tree to grow up. In this exchange Athena was judged to be the winner and she was accepted as the patron of Athens. The olive tree and the marks of Poseidon's trident were still regularly shown to ancient tourists on the acropolis as late as the third century AD. It should be pointed out that the arrangement of the reverse type is different than on most issues, suggesting that at the time of its issue the official form was still in flux. Whereas the olive spray usually appears in the upper left field and the abbreviated ethnic in the right field, here the ethnic is in the left field and the olive spray in the lower right.



- 110 Tetradrachm, Attic mint circa 500-480, AR 23 mm, 17.11 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. Kraay, *The Archaic Owls of Athens*, in NC 1956, pl. xiii, 1. Svoronos pl. 5, 25. Seltman 366. Asyut 270.

Very rare. Of fine Archaic style and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Good very fine

8'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 574; Freeman & Sear Fixed price list 11, 2006, 38 and Manhattan II, 2011, 44 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti and Peter Guber collections.



- 111 Tetradrachm, Imperial mint circa 500-480, AR 25 mm, 17.43 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring. Rev. [A]ΘΕ Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in lower r. field, olive-twig. All within incuse square. cf. Svoronos pl. 5, 34. Seltman 395. Boston, MFA 1059.

Very rare. A portrait of fine Archaic style struck on a very large flan. Attractive cabinet tone, minor die-break on reverse, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 203; Spink & Son 20, 1986, 239; New York sale XXV, 2011, 53.



- 112 Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 24 mm, 17.12 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. ΑΘΕ Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and one berry; all within incuse square. Warren 812 (this coin). Seltman 425a (this coin). Boston, MFA 1063 (this coin). Starr group II C, 68 (this coin).

Rare and among the finest tetradrachms known of the "decadrachm" series. A portrait of excellent style well struck in high relief with an old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

25'000

Ex NFA 8, 1980, 157; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt part III, 10; Leu 81, 2001, 208 and NAC 59, 2011, 591 sales. From the Warren collection and the duplicates of the Fine Art Museum of Boston.

The style of the "transitional" Athenian tetradrachms from the late 470s through the early 450s B.C. – Starr's groups II through V – are considered the high mark of Athenian coinage for all but those who have a particular favouritism for the occasional masterpiece of the Archaic period. This coin offered here fits firmly within that chronological frame. Starr group II C, to which this coin belongs, is the subgroup to which the Athenian decadrachms are assigned. Starr observed what he considered to be a discernible impact on the regular coinage due to the introduction of the decadrachm: "...it is almost as if the Athenian mint had obtained new die-cutters, or those already at work were liberated by the challenge of the decadrachms. The point of departure was the pattern already established, but the designers felt free to mould it in strikingly different ways. For the tetradrachms the results were generally felicitous..." He comments extensively on this particular coin, listed and illustrated as no. 68 in his survey, as it was of particular importance: "Tetradrachm no. 68 is generally agreed to be quite close in style to the decadrachms. This is a handsome— but misleading—coin; for if one took it by itself one might be induced to think No. 68 followed very closely after No. 19 of Group II.A. Actually No. 19 was nearly a decade earlier; and the reverse of No. 68 shows in minor respects the evolution which had occurred



113



- 113 Drachm circa 460-455, AR 15 mm, 4.28 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing facing, wings spread; above, olive spray. All within incuse square. Seltman pl. XXI, vv. SNG Berry 676. Svoronos pl. IX, 31. Starr 153.

Rare and in superb condition for the issue. A portrait of fine style and a superb old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Leu 91, 2004, 140 and Manhattan II, 2011, 46 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.



114



115



- 114 Obol circa 450-430, AR 10 mm, 0.62 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with leaf and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Boston, MFA 1072. Jameson 1192 (this coin). Svoronos pl. IX, 42 (this coin).

A portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone.

Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

1'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 24 April 1907, Delbeke, 150 (part of); M&M-Leu 03 December 1965, Niggeler, 297 and Schweizerischer Bankverein 26, 1991, 140 sales. From the Jameson and Harald Salvesen collections.

- 115 Obol circa 450-430, AR 9 mm, 0.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with leaf and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Boston, MFA 1072. Svoronos pl. X, 40. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'000

From the Harald Salvesen collection.



116



- 116 Tetradrachm circa 431, AR 25 mm, 17.07 g. Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet decorated with olive leaves and spiral palmette. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper field l., olive twig and crescent moon; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. X, 132. Starr pl. XX. Dewing 1593.

A portrait of excellent style struck in very high relief. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor cleaning marks in field, otherwise good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Spink sale 1032, 2010, 1245.



- 117 Tetradrachm circa 431, AR 25 mm, 16.97 g. Head of Athena, wearing crested helmet decorated with olive leaves and spiral palmette. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper field l., olive twig and crescent moon; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. XIV. Dewing 1591.

Struck in very high relief on a very broad flan and with a pleasant light tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex NFA sale XVIII, 1987, 149. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Islands off Attica, Aegina



- 118 Stater circa 480-457, AR 33 mm, 12.36 g. Sea turtle seen from above. Rev. Incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank pl. 1, 15. SNG Copenhagen 507. Gulbenkian 523. Dewing 1674.

A superb specimen of fine style struck in high relief with a lovely

old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Nomos sale 5, 2011, 165.

- 119 Stater circa 350, AR 22 mm, 12.19 g. A – I Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Incuse square of five skew pattern; the two upper ones containing N – I and the lower on l. containing a dolphin. BMC 190. SNG Lockett 1997. Milbank pl. III, 6.

Struck in high relief on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased from Nilus coins in November 2011.

Corinthia, Corinth



- 120 Stater circa 400-345, AR 23 mm, 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, [koppa]. Rev. Helmeted head of Athena r.; in l. field, statue of nude bearded male (Zeus?) standing l., holding staff and tied ribbon (or thunderbolt?). Ravel 714. Calciati, Pegasi 192. BCD Korinth –.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine

500

Ex Art Monaco 1977, 88; J. Vinchon 17 December 1996, 81 and CGB 47, 2011, 89 sales. From the collection of A.A.S.

Sycionia, Sycion



- 121 Stater circa 431-400, AR 23 mm, 12.24 g. ΣΕ Chimaera advancing l., r. paw raised. Rev. Dove flying l. with wings open; below tail, dolphin swimming r. All within olive wreath. BCD Peloponnesos 190 = Pozzi 1801 (this coin).
Struck on excellent metal on a broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 1801; M&M 77, 1992, 81; LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 190 and Nomos 3, 2011, 94 sales. From the Spina collection.

Elis, Olympia



- 122 Stater, 87th Olympiad circa 432, AR 26 mm, 12.10 g. Eagle flying r., with its wings spread above its body, grasping a hare by the back with its talons and tearing at it with its beak. Rev. [F] – A Nike, wearing a *peplos* and a *chiton*, seated facing l. on top of two steps, holding a long palm-branch in her r. hand and resting her l. hand on the top step; below, an olive spray. Traité, pl. CCXXX, 1. C.T. Seltman, The Katoché Hoard of Elean Coins, NC 1951, p. 43, 133 and pl. 5 (this coin). Seltman 133 (BK/γϵ). BMC 52-53. Kraay – Hirmer pl. 156, 498. SNG Delepierre 2093. Gillet 973 (this coin). BCD Olympia 52 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A very interesting representation and a lovely iridescent tone.

A flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise very fine 12'500

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 152; M&M 68, 1986, 254 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 388 sales. From the Katoché Hoard (1948) (IGCH 48).

In ancient Greece, the occasion of the Olympic games was a cause for universal celebration that warranted the suspension of the frequent wars between city-states so that all cities could safely send their athletes to Olympia and their peoples could attend the festival. Despite this harmonious aspect of the Olympic games, this beautiful and extremely rare stater was struck for the 87th Olympiad in c. 432 BC, a year in which the relative peace of the preceding three decades between Athens and Sparta was shattered and the storm clouds of war began to gather. In the year of the 87th Olympiad, after much discussion, the Spartan assembly declared that the Athenians had broken the Thirty Years' Truce through their meddling in the affairs of Corcyra, Potidaea, and Megara. The Spartan king Archidamus II invaded Attica in the following spring and thereby began the long and devastating Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC). The types of the present stater serve to honour Zeus and to celebrate the agonistic contests that made up the Olympic games, but they coincidentally also foreshadow the looming war. On the obverse, an eagle—the bird of Zeus—swoops down upon its prey, a leaping hare. Although the hare struggles to escape the eagle's talons, it is no use and the great bird takes its meal in triumph. This type is an unintentional allegory for the relationship between the great powers of Athens and Sparta and the smaller cities that were involved in the Peloponnesian War due to their various alliances, as well as for the ultimate fate of Athens in the conflict. The eagle is victor and the hare is the vanquished. This triumphal theme is made even more explicit on the reverse, which depicts the seated figure of Nike—the goddess of victory—rendered in exquisite Classical style. The laurel spray in the exergue alludes to the wreath traditionally worn by both victorious Greek athletes and military leaders.

Laconia, Lacedaemon (Sparta)



- 123 Bronze circa 35-31, Æ 31 mm, 31.09 g. Jugate heads of the Dioscuri r. Rev. AA within wreath. Grunauer Group XX, 2 (these dies). BCD Peloponnesos 917-918. SNG Copenhagen 592 (these dies).
Very rare. A jugate portrait of fine style and a fine light brown tone. Very fine 2'000
Ex Helios sale 6, 2011, 59.

Arcadia, Mantinea



- 124 Triobol circa 490-470, AR 17 mm, 2.46 g. Bear, the transformed nymph Kallisto, advancing l. with open jaws. Rev. [M]A Three acorns arranged in a triangle; in l. field, oak leaf. All within a triangular incuse. BCD Peloponnesos 1449. BMC 2 and 4 (bear l.) and 3 (this reverse die).
Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this interesting issue. Attractive cabinet tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000
Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 95 and Nomos 3, 2011, 99 sales. From the Z. collection.

Psophis



- 125 Obol circa 470-440, AR 10mm, 1.03 g. Forepart of the Keryneian Hind r. Rev. X – O Fish r.; all within incuse square with rayed sides. BCD Peloponnesos –. BCD Peloponnesos II, 2726 (these dies). Pozzi 1954 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750
Ex Nomos 1, 2009, 85 and CNG 87, 2011, 484 sales. From the BCD collection.

Crete, Gortyna



126

- 126 Stater circa 330, AR 32 mm, 11.94 g. Europa, in attitude of mourning, seated r. on tree. Rev. AODT-VNS – ON Bull standing l., head turned back. Svoronos, Crète 35 and pl. XIII, 9. Le Rider 9 and pl. XI, 22-23 (these dies). SNG Delepierre 2367.

Very rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A coin of enchanting beauty and fascination struck on excellent metal on a very broad flan.

Light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 171; Leu 15, 1976, 258 (illustrated on the front cover page), 258 and NGSA 6, 2010, 76 sales. From the R.A. van Every collection.

This tetradrachm presents a Cretan version of the myth of Europa as a means of presenting Gortyna as the preeminent city on the island, particularly against Knossos, which was Gortyna's chief rival for supremacy. Having become deeply enamored of the Phoenician princess, Zeus, took on the form of a bull and carried her across the sea to the island of Crete. Upon their arrival, Zeus revealed himself to Europa as the king of the gods and his desire for her beneath a plane tree, which is still exhibited to modern tourists at the site of ancient Gortyna. From the union of god and mortal were three children: Minos, Sarpedon, and Phaistos, the mythical kings of Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos, respectively. Thus, from the mythological perspective at least, Gortyna could claim superiority to Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos as their mother city. The types of the tetradrachm seem to have been intended to be read together and reflect the moments before the consummation of the relationship between Zeus and Europa. On the obverse, Europa is shown seated in the plane tree, apparently wrestling with the revelation made by the bull depicted on the reverse. Not only had she been carried off far from her home, but she was to become the mother of great kings fathered by the greatest of the Olympians. It must have been a lot to digest, even if we set aside that it was a bull explaining it to her. It is probably for this reason that Europa is often described as mourning from her seat in the tree.

Phaestus



127

- 127 Stater circa 350, AR 26 mm, 11.60 g. ΦΑΙΣΣΤΙΟΝ Youthful, naked Heracles seated l. on a lion's skin spread over a low rock, his head turned r., holding club; in l. field, a column set on a base, from which hang a bow and quiver. Rev. Bull butting r.; all within an olive-wreath. BMC 17 and pl. XV, 9 (these dies). Jameson 1337 (this coin). Gillet 1020 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 167, 550 (these dies). Svoronos, Crète p. 260, 39 and pl. 24, 6 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A very interesting representation finely engraved by a talented master engraver perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

200'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23-25 May 1894, R. Carfrae, 183; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 1900, Late collector (Rothschild), 298; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 207; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries 09 June 1980, 145 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 411 sales. From the Jameson and Charles Gillet collections.

Phaestus had been an important centre of Minoan palatial culture in the Bronze Age and is probably best known for an enigmatic clay disk ("the Phaistos Disk") inscribed with a hieroglyphic script distinct from both the Linear A and Linear B familiar from elsewhere on Crete. After the collapse of Minoan civilization in the late thirteenth century BC, Phaestus was remembered in Greek mythology as one of three Cretan cities founded by the great king Minos. The other two were Cnossus and Cydonia. Another, probably local, tradition is reported by the ancient travel-writer Pausanias, in which Phaestus was founded by a son of Heracles. This origin story seems to find support in the present tetradrachm, which depicts Hercules resting after his labours. The inclusion of the column in the background suggests the association of the hero with the foundation of the city. The reverse type depicts a charging bull and almost certainly serves to underline the Cretan context of the coinage. This is not just any bull, but the infamous Cretan Bull that served as a curse on the family of Minos and on Crete in general due to its destructive rampages throughout the island. As his Seventh Labour, Hercules was sent to Crete to carry off the Cretan Bull to Tiryns. Minos was very happy to have the hero take the beast away from Crete, but after it arrived at the court of Eurystheus of Tiryns the bull is said to have broken its bonds and made its way north to become a terror to the inhabitants of Marathon in Attica. It was later killed by the Attic hero Theseus on the eve of his departure to Crete to slay the Minotaur.

Cyclades, Keos, Karthaia (?)



128

128

- 128 Obol circa 540-515, AR 8 mm, 1.08 g. Crater with two handles. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, with two squares divided diagonally. Sheedy —. Papageorgiadou-Banis —. cf. Nomos sale 26, 2023, 389.

Apparently unrecorded. Old cabinet tone, slightly off-centre
on obverse, otherwise good very fine

500

Ex Hirsch sale 272, 2011, 287.

Melos



129

- 129 Stater circa 425-415, AR 20 mm, 14.21 g. MAAICN retrograde oinochoe. Rev. Three dolphins swimming around a large central pellet, all within a dotted circle within a shallow incuse circle. Traité pl. CCXLII, 12 (this coin). Jameson 1300 (this coin). C.M. Kraay, The Melos Hoard of 1907 re-examined, NC 1964, p. 3, 4 and pl. I (this coin). Sheedy 18 and pl. 7 (this coin).

Very rare and in unusual condition for this very difficult issue. Light iridescent tone,
surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Hess 1, 1954, 132; Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 315; M&M 76, 1991, 735 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 416 sales. From the Melos hoard, 1907 (IGCH 27). From the Jameson collection.

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



63



65



65



108



108



106



112



112



126



126



130



127



127



155



152



152

Paros



130



130

- 130 Drachm early 500-490, AR 15 mm, 6.06 g. Goat kneeling r., head l. Rev. Rough incuse square. Gillet 1038 (this coin). Sheedy 74a (this coin). SNG Delepierre 2449 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of excellent Archaic style and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 17 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 123 sales. From the Paros hoard, 1936 (IGCH 13) and from the Charles Gillet collection.

Paphlagonia, Sinope



131



131

- 131 Drachm circa 425-410, AR 14 mm, 6.13 g. Head of sea eagle l.; below, dolphin. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with two opposing quarters filled, one of the others bisected by thin line SNG von Aulock 6839 var (different line orientation). SNG Black Sea 1367 var. (different line orientation).

Rare. Old cabinet tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased from Jean Vinchon.

Mysia Cyzicus



132



132

- 132 Stater circa 550-500, EL 17 mm, 16.06 g. Bearded male head l.; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Greenwell pl. III, 31. von Fritze 66 and pl. II, 19. Boston, MFA -. SNG France -, cf. 194 (hecte). Rosen 446 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A portrait of excellent style struck on a large flan. Very fine

7'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 438. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in October 1986. From the Jonathan Rosen collection.



133



133

- 133 Hecte, circa 550-500, EL 11 mm, 2.65 g. Bearded male head l., with long hair; beneath neck truncation, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 66. Rosen 447 (this coin). SNG France 194.

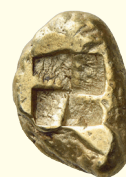
Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, several minor scratches on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

2'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 439. Privately purchased from Spink & Son, London, on 10th March 1987. From the Rosen collection.



134



134

- 134 Stater circa 450-400, EL 22 mm, 16.03 g. The Earth (Gaia) rising-up out of the ground, wearing a chiton, and holding-out the infant Erichthonios; below, a tunny fish r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square of mill-sail pattern. Greenwell 31 and pl. II, 8. von Fritze 157 and pl. V, 5. BMC 65 and pl. VI, 11. Boston, MFA 1500.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this fascinating issue. Struck in high relief on a broad flan and about extremely fine 20'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 452. Privately purchased from Athena, München, on 19th September 1988.

Although the earliest Greek coinages were struck in electrum—an alloy of gold and silver that may have been first found naturally in the Pactolus River of Lydia—by the late sixth century BC, most cities had discontinued the production of electrum coinage in favor of parted silver and gold. Nevertheless, cities like Cyzicus, Mytilene, and Phocaea, continued to strike electrum staters and fractions down to the fourth century BC because electrum continued to be preferred for trade along the coasts of the Black Sea. The importance of Cyzicene electrum staters is illustrated by a fourth-century BC inscription from Olbia still in which the exchange rate was fixed for converting them into Olbian silver drachms. Cyzicene staters are famous and much loved by modern collectors for the great multiplicity of types that were used. These included animal types, divine and mythological types, and the badges of various cities. The present stater depicts the remarkable birth of Erichthonius, one of the legendary kings of Athens. According to Greek mythological tradition, the smith god Hephaestus once attempted to force himself on the goddess Athena. She successfully fought him off, but during the scuffle some of his semen fell on her thigh. Filled with disgust, Athena wiped it off with a piece of wool (*erion* in Greek), which she immediately threw to the ground (*chthon* in Greek). When the wool touched the ground, it impregnated Gaia, the goddess of the earth, who gave birth to Erichthonius. She is shown here, rising from the ground to present the child. Athena accepted Erichthonius and raised him as her own son, but, in a bizarre twist, kept his existence a secret by keeping him in a small box, which she gave away to Herse, Aglaurus and Pandrosus, the daughters of the Athenian king Cecrops. They were warned against ever opening the box, but Herse and Aglaurus were curious and disobeyed. When they opened it, they saw the child with a serpent (a common attribute of Greek deities born from the earth) coiled around him. It is variously reported that the serpent killed them or the sight was so terrifying that the sisters threw themselves to their deaths from the heights of the Acropolis. Erichthonius grew up to succeed Amphictyon as king of Athens and to be honored with the Erechthion on the Acropolis.



135



135

- 135 Stater circa 450-400, EL 22 mm, 15.95 g. Naked warrior, kneeling r., wearing a helmet and holding a weapon and a shield. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, with granular surfaces. von Fritze 211 and pl. VI, 23 (this coin). Jameson 2569 (this coin). Gulbenkian 670 (this obverse die).

Of the highest rarity, possibly only two specimens known. A very interesting representation struck on a full flan. Very fine 20'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, Grand Duke Mikhailovitch, 725; Ars Classica XIV, 1929, Capt. E.G. Spencer-Churchill, 333; Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 255 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 458 sales. From the Jameson collection.



- 136 Stater circa 450-400, EL 24 mm, 16.08 g. Head of bearded Silenus facing l., with a goat's ear, wearing a wreath of ivy; below, a tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square of mill-sail pattern. Greenwell, 40 and pl. II, 18. von Fritze 191 and pl. VI, 3. Gulbenkian 662. SNG France 330. SNG von Aulock 7319. SNG Delepierre 2512. Very rare. An impressive portrait of excellent style perfectly centred on a full flan. Wonderful reddish tone and about extremely fine 30'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 455. Purchased from Spink & Son Ltd. In 1986.

More than any other Cyzicus stater, this one speaks to the relations between Cyzicus and its great trading partner to the north, Panticapaeum, the site of modern Kerch. Numerous Cyzicene staters have been found in the region of Kerch, testifying to their broad circulation in the Crimea. This arresting Pan-Silenus head seems to have been borrowed from the obverse of the gold staters of Panticapaeum, which were issued in great quantity from about 350 to 320 B.C.; however, if the stater predates that period we might presume the motif was inspired by other art media from the Crimean empire of Panticapaeum. There is ample evidence of the relation of these two cities as supplier and consumer of gold. It has been suggested that the main supply of gold for Cyzicene staters was the rich mines of the Ural mountains, which produced high-purity gold in such an abundant quantity that Greenwell indicates that for quite some time inhabitants of the Crimea valued it at nearly one-third less than the Greeks. Such a dramatic disparity in the value of a commodity as desirable as gold gave the Greeks a unique opportunity to profit from the Crimean trade, especially since the region exported other valuable commodities, such as grain, fish, slaves and amber. The natural foe of Cyzicus in this regard was Athens, which jealously guarded its trade relations with Panticapaeum and its hinterlands.

Lampsacus



- 137 Didrachm circa 510, AR 18 mm, 6.88 g. Forepart of Pegasus r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos I, pl. V, 5 (these dies). Traité I, 634. BMC 2 and pl. XVIII, 4. Boston, MFA 1584. Very rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous and minor marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, 86 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 463 sales.



- 138 Stater circa 390, AV 17 mm, 8.40 g. Head of Athena l., wearing a crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus l., with curled wings; within a shallow incuse square.
Apparently unique. An attractive portrait of fine style, minor marks,
otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

Ex M&M 47, 1972, 492; NFA V, 1978, 143; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Nelson Bunker Hunt, 32 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 467 sales.



- 139 Stater circa 360-340, AV 17 mm, 8.42g. Female head facing l. (Sappho ?), wearing a laurel-wreath, her hair bound at the back in a *sakkos*. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus l., within an incuse square. For similar obverse type bust Pegasus r., cf. Leu sale 20, 1978, 118. cf. M&M sale 53, 1977, 89 (Pegasus r.).
An apparently unique variety of an exceedingly rare type known in only four specimens. An elegant portrait of exquisite style struck on a large flan.
Extremely fine / good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 146 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 468 sales.

Lampsacus had great good fortune in its location on the Mysian coast of western Asia Minor. Not only did the city have access to the Hellespont and the lucrative Black Sea grain trade that passed through it, but its surrounding territory included gold mines. Thus, when the Persians reasserted their control over Lampsacus in 394 BC, the city became the obvious place for a naval base (it had actually served as such already under the Spartan general Lysander in 405 BC). The city possessed both an excellent harbor for housing a fleet and the mineral wealth with which to finance the construction of a fleet. The Lampsacene staters of the fourth century BC are thought to be the coins used to pay for the Persian fleet used to defend Persian interests in western Asia Minor against the inroads of the Spartans and Athenians, and at last, against Alexander the Great. Like the contemporary electrum staters struck at Cyzicus, the gold staters of Lampsacus featured frequently changing obverse types, usually depicting the heads of deities on the obverse, and the forepart of Pegasus—the emblem of the city—on the reverse. The obverse of the present piece is often described as a somewhat generic nymph wearing a laurel wreath and with her hair bound in a *sakkos*, but the possibility has been raised that it might be a representation of Sappho (c. 630-570 BC), the famous lyric poet of Mytilene on Lesbos. Her work was greatly admired in antiquity, causing her to be listed as on one of the canonical Nine Lyric Poets by Hellenistic scholars and even to be praised as a Tenth Muse. Although she is thought to have composed some 10,000 lines of poetry during her career, only 650 now survive. Political conflicts on Lesbos resulted in the exile of her family to Sicily in c. 600 BC, but she was said to have later returned to Mytilene, where she fell in love with the ferryman Phaon. Unfortunately, he mistreated her and in despair she reportedly threw herself into the sea—a tragic end to a great artist.



140



140

- 140 Stater circa 360-340, AV 18 mm, 8.43 g. Head of Nike I., wearing wreath of *myrthe* (?); small wing springs from the neck. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r., within an incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos 30 and pl. III, 8. *Traité II*, 2552. Jameson 1441.

Extremely rare. Avery interesting and unusual portrait. Good very fine

15'000

Privately purchased from Lanz in January 2011.

Although she often appeared on Greek coins as an element of the reverse type and occasionally as the main subject of the reverse, Nike was rarely depicted on the obverse. The present Lampsacene stater represents one of these very rare (and early) occasions when the goddess of victory was honored on the obverse of a Greek coin. Interestingly, she is depicted here essentially as a regular portrait head, but with a wing appended to the bottom of the neck in order to make it clear to the viewer that Nike is being represented. This type prefigures later depictions, most notably the depiction of Fulvia as Nike struck at Eumeneia in 41-40 BC, where the portrait of Mark Antony's wife is given, just as any other portrait of the Imperial period, but with a small wing attached to the neck to indicate her comparison to Nike. It is possible that Nike was invoked on the present coin in the context of the revolt of Artabazus, the satrap (governor) of Hellespontine Phrygia, against the Great King Artaxerxes III in 356 BC. Lampsacus was part of his satrapy and he had much need of money to pay the Athenian mercenary army under the leadership of Chabrias that he had hired for his rebellion. His expenses and hope of victory increased after he also gained the support of Orontas, the satrap of Mysia, and a further mercenary force from Thebes. This hope seems not to have been utterly groundless, since Artabazus defeated the army sent against him by the Great King in two separate battles. The rebel satrap was only defeated after Artaxerxes III deprived him of his mercenaries by offering them higher wages in his employ. Alternatively, due to the importance of Lampsacus as a Persian naval base in the fourth century BC, Nike may perhaps refer to the great naval and military campaign undertaken by Artaxerxes III to reconquer Egypt in 356 BC. Unlike previous Persian attempts to restore the rebel satrapy in the fourth century, this one did not end in disaster. Instead, the Great King enjoyed a complete victory, which saw the expulsion of Pharaoh Nectanebo II, the last native king of Egypt, and the return of the Great King's forces, loaded with treasure. As it turned out, the victories of Persia in the mid-fourth century BC were fleeting. At the same time, Macedonia was growing in power and its king, Philip II, was plotting his own conquest of the Persian Empire. When the Macedonian invasion took place, it was Alexander the Great who became the face of victory.



141



141

- 141 Stater circa 360-340, AV 17 mm, 8.38 g. Head of bearded Kabeiros I., wearing laureate *pileus*. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. Baldwin, Lampsakos 39 and pl. III 25-28 (this obverse die). *Traité II*, 2250 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1600 (this obverse die). Jameson 2218 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, apparently only five specimens known. A very interesting and interesting portrait struck in high relief. Very fine

15'000

Ex Gemini sale IV, 2008, 150.

The bearded and helmeted head on the obverse of this Lampsacene stater has been variously described over the years as a possible depiction of Hephaestus, Odysseus or one of the Kabeiroi. Both the smith-god and the Ithakan adventurer had established iconography depicting them as bearded men wearing a pileus-type helmet, but it is currently the preferred scholarly interpretation to see the helmeted head on this coin as one of the Kabeiroi—mysterious twin deities of probable Thracian or Phrygian origin who were often associated with Hephaestus. In some traditions they were even identified as the grandsons of the smith-god, although in others they were known as the Idaian Dactyls—divine beings who served the Great Mother on Mount Ida in Troas. The Kabeiroi were most famously worshipped as part of a mystery cult on the island of Lemnos, where they were said to have welcomed Jason and the Argonauts during their voyage to reclaim the Golden Fleece, but they were recognized as divine beings throughout much of Asia Minor even down into Syria. Although they were known for working metal with their hands, which in some accounts were supposed to be like the pincers of crabs, the Kabeiroi were also akin to the Dioscuri as twin protectors of sailors and savior gods to be invoked in times of crisis. In Greek art one of the Kabeiroi were normally depicted as an older, bearded man, named Axiocersus, and the other was a youth, the son of Axiocersus, named Kadmilos. If the helmeted head on the obverse of the present coin is indeed one of the Kabeiroi, he must almost certainly be identified with Axiocersus.



31



31



144



134



136



144



139



138



140



141



143



- 142 Stater circa 360-340, AV 17 mm, 8.38 g. Head of Satyr l., wearing ivy wreath, earrings and necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r., within a shallow incuse square. Baldwin, Lampsakos 32 and pl. III, 13. BMC 24, pl. XIX, 2 (these dies). Jameson 2579 (this coin). Gillet 1106 (this coin).

Extremely rare. An interesting and appealing portrait of fine style, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 30'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 216; Leu 38, 1986, 101; Leu 52, 1991, 89 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 472 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Lampsacus was originally a native Mysian settlement known as Bebrykia, but it was reportedly obtained by the Greeks of Phokaia in a peace settlement following a conflict with the Mysians. It was refounded as the Greek colony of Lampsakos in 654/3 BC and seems to have prospered under both the Lydian Empire of Croesus and the Persian Empire that followed. Indeed, the city is famous for having been granted to Themistokles by Artaxerxes I "for his wine". This, of course, should not be taken to mean that the exiled Athenian statesman was either an extremely heavy drinker or had a taste for extremely expensive vintages, although both may have been true. Instead, he was granted the revenues of the city, which had a reputation as a cult centre for the worship of the wine-god Dionysos and his lewd companion Priapos. Among the Greek cities of western Asia Minor Lampsakos could be counted very fortunate in that it possessed gold mines within the borders of its territories. Although the city had produced some rare electrum issues earlier in the fifth century BC, pure gold coin production seems to have begun in c. 404 BC under the influence of Spartan hegemony. The initial coinage was probably struck to finance the development of the Spartan navy following the crushing defeat of the Athenian fleet at Aigospotamoi. From this point Lampsakos continued to strike Persic-weight gold staters, possibly for trade or, more likely, to support the designs of the Persian satraps of Mysia and Hellespontine Phrygia, until the conquest of western Asia Minor by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. Lampsakos subsequently ceased production of its traditional civic gold and became an important Macedonian imperial mint for Alexander's Attic-weight gold staters. As with the electrum of Cyzicus, Lampsakene gold was regularly anepigraphic and frequently changed its obverse types. The Pegasus civic badge on the reverse, however, was fixed as a clear indicator of the issuing city. The obverse type of the present issue is especially remarkable and rare due to its depiction of what appears to be a female satyr. The satyrs were goat-legged, pointy-eared, and often ithyphallic associates of Dionysos frequently found carrying off nymphs for unspecified purposes. Here, while the pointed ear seems to clearly signal a satyr, the facial features and especially the beaded necklace seem to indicate a female. As a female satyr is unheard of in Greek iconography and incompatible with the mythology in which male satyrs regularly coupled with female nymphs one wonders whether the type might represent a maenad (the usual female follower of Dionysos) who has been conflated with a satyr, either accidentally or by design. Both maenads and the usual male satyrs appear on other issues of gold at Lampsakos.



- 143 Stater circa 330, AV 19 mm, 8.44 g. Female head (Aphrodite ?) l., wearing laurel of lotus flowers, hair caught up in *sakkos* behind. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. BMC 30 and pl. 19, 8 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1602. SNG France 1142. Jameson 1445 (these dies). Baldwin, Lampsakos 41 and pl. III, 32 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. An interesting portrait of fine style and a lovely reddish tone.

Reverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Privately purchased from Lanz in January 2011.

This stater belongs to what Brett identifies as the terminal issue of gold at Lampsacus. She only tentatively identifies the head on the obverse as Aphrodite wearing a lotus wreath and a sphendone. The reverse depicts the forepart of a winged horse facing right, as the staters had on all but the very earliest issues, on which it faced left. Though this creature is identified generally as the mythological Pegasus, some consider it best to describe it as the protome of a "winged horse" as we have a non-mythological parallel in the protome of a winged boar at Clazomenae and other cities of Asia Minor. We may also be sure that the "winged horse" was a readily identifiable badge of Lampsacus, as these staters bore no ethnic, and the variable obverse types made the reverse the only consistent design element of the coinage.

Troas, Abydos



144

- 144 Stater circa 410, AV 18 mm, 8.58 g. ABYΔ / HNON *partially retrograde* Eagle standing l. Rev. Gorgoneion facing, within an incuse square. Gillet 1114 (this coin). E.S.G. Robinson, *Some Electrum and Gold Greek Coins*, Centennial Publication (ANS) 1958, 593, 13 and pl. 39, 13 (this coin illustrated).

Apparently unique. A coin of tremendous importance and fascination. The reverse finely detailed and of excellent Classical style, a minor edge nick at five o'clock on reverse. otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

100'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 161; M&M 53, 1977, 92 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 483 sales.

The great desirability of the present gold stater of Abydos might seem to be related to its uniqueness and its wonderful state of preservation—one can almost feel the danger of looking too long into the eyes of the gorgoneion on the reverse—but its real importance lies in the pivotal historical moment that it represents. Abydos had been a staunch member of the Delian League and a supporter of Athens previously during the long Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) against Sparta and the Peloponnesian League, but in May 411 BC, the the Spartan general Dercylidas convinced the Abydenes to open their gates and turn against the Athenians. Once inside, Dercylidas was appointed harmost (military governor) and used Abydos as a critical base for challenging Athenian power in the Hellespont and for loosening the Athenian grip on neighboring cities. This stater was almost certainly struck to support the Spartan war effort against Athens, particularly the outfitting of a fleet, immediately after Dercylidas' entry into Abydos. Indeed, it may have helped to finance the construction of some of the Peloponnesian ships that participated in the Battle of Abydos fought in November 411 BC. On this occasion, a fleet under the command of the Spartan admiral Mindarus set out from Abydos in an attempt to save an allied naval contingent that was forced ashore near Dardanus. Unfortunately, Mindarus was spotted and attacked by an Athenian fleet led by Thrasybulus. The Peloponnesians held their own against the enemy for a long time, but they were forced to flee back to the harbor of Abydos after Alcibiades arrived with Athenian reinforcements. Although the Athenians were victorious in this battle, Spartan possession of Abydos meant that they would be able to increase their naval strength and expand their influence over the Hellespontine cities until they were at last able to put a stranglehold on Athenian access to grain from the Black Sea and end the war in 403 BC. It may not have been obvious to contemporaries, but Dercylidas' control of Abydos marked the beginning of the end for Athens in the Peloponnesian War.

Lesbos, uncertain mint



145



145

- 145 Stater circa 500-450, billon 20 mm, 10.98 g. Confronted heads of two calves; between them, olive twig. Rev. Incuse square with irregular surface. SNG München 644. SNG von Aulock 1682.
Dark tone and very fine 1'000
Ex Helios sale 6, 2011, 67.

Mytilene



146



146

- 146 Myshemihekte or 1/24 stater circa 521-478, EL 6 mm, 0.63 g. Head of a calf l. Rev. Incuse head of a roaring lion l. with rectangular punch behind. Bodenstedt -. SNG Kayhan -. SNG von Aulock -. Roma Numismatics XIV, 2017, 169 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Extremely fine 500
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 222.



147



- 147 Hecte circa 357-326, EL 10 mm, 2.55 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Head of Artemis r., hair in *sphendone*; below, snake. Boston, MFA 1720. Bodenstedt 100.
An almost invisible nick on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex The Bru sale 3, 2011, 49.

Ionian, Phocaea



148



149



- 148 Hecte circa 650-522, EL 10 mm, 2.59 g. Head of lion l.; in r. field, seal swimming upward. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 13. SNG Copenhagen -. Gulbenkian 297 (this obverse die).
Very rare. Good extremely fine 1'500
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 234.
- 149 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 2.54 g. Forepart of a griffin l.; in r. field, seal swimming downward. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 42. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG von Aulock -.
Very rare. Extremely fine 1'000
Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 480.



- 150 Hecte 477-388, EL 10 mm, 2.54 g. Head of Athena l., wearing Attic helmet with bowl decorated with griffin; below, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 1028. SNG von Aulock 7955. Boston, MFA 1914 (these dies). Bodenstedt 91a/a. About extremely fine 750
Ex DNW sale A11, 2011, 2091.
- 151 Hecte circa 387-326, EL 10 mm, 2.56 g. Head of Artemis l., with quiver over shoulder; below, seal l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 99. SNG Copenhagen —. SNG von Aulock —. Rare. About extremely fine 750
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 239.

Islands off Ionia, Samos



- 152 Tetradrachm circa 390, AR 25 mm, 15.29 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΞ / ΣΑ Forepart of an ox r., wearing an ornamental collar and with dotted truncation; in l. field, olive branch and below r., monogram within circle. Barron 118a (this coin). de Hirsch 1531. Gillet 1339 (this coin).
Rare and in exceptional condition, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.
Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with excellent metal.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 30'000

Ex Naville X, 1925, 698; Hess 207, 1931, 578; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 222; Vinchon 24 November 1994, D. Féret, 252; Leu 91, 2004, 163 and Nomos I, 2009, 108 sales. From the Spina collection.

By the late sixth century BC, the island city of Samos had become famous as a great naval power, particularly under the leadership of the tyrant Polycrates. However, the expansion of the Persian Empire into western Asia Minor brought the city and its fleet under the control of the Great Kings, who used it in campaigns against Egypt (525 BC) and against the Greeks at the battle of Salamis (480 BC). Following the defeat of the Persian invasion of Greece, Samos became one of the founding members of the Delian League in order to protect itself from future domination, but the Samians soon found themselves subject to the Athenians, who assumed leadership of the League. The meddling of Athens in Samian affairs led to the city's revolt from the Delian League in 441/0 BC, but it was compelled to resume its membership following a lengthy siege and the razing of its walls. Samos subsequently remained a tributary ally of Athens for the duration of the Peloponnesian War. In 405 BC, as it became increasingly clear that Athens would lose the war, the democratic faction in Samos committed a massacre against the oligarchic faction. The Athenians were so delighted by this act of violence that the democratic Samians were given honorary Athenian citizenship. Nevertheless, the victorious Spartan general Lysander arrived soon after, exiling the Samian democrats and restoring the oligarchs who had escaped the previous slaughter. Samos remained a Spartan ally until 387 BC, when the city was reintegrated into the Persian Empire. Despite the official recognition of Samos and other Greek cities of western Asia Minor as belonging to the Great King, in 366/5 BC a revitalised Athens captured the city and sent its entire population into exile. The Samians were replaced by Athenian colonists. This tetradrachm was struck at Samos in the period between Lysander's restoration of the oligarchy and the exile of the Samians by the Athenians, but it features the same types that had been regularly employed for Samian tetradrachms since about 454/3 BC. It is distinguishable from the earlier issues through its use of the Chian rather than the Samian or Attic-weight standard and the prominent signatures of magistrates which are usually written out in full.



153

- 153 Tetradrachm circa 360-340, AR 24 mm, 15.12 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. ΣΑ Athena standing r., holding spear and shield decorated with *Gorgoneion*; above in l. field, olive branch and below, owl standing l. All within incuse square. Meadows, Coin Hoard IX, 25 and pl. 33, 25 (this coin illustrated). Hurter, Pixodarus p. 150 and pl. 32, 21 (this coin illustrated).

Apparently unique. A coin of great interest and importance struck on a large flan
and with pleasant cabinet tone. Good very fine / very fine

30'000

Ex Leu 25, 1980, 152; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt, 38 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 530 sales. From the Pixodarus Hoard.

This apparently unique and previously unknown Samian tetradrachm first appeared in the famous Pixodarus Hoard, so-called for the large number of coins in the name of the famous Carian satrap who almost became the father-in-law of Alexander the Great. It is a remarkable coin because its reverse iconography strongly deviates from the customary type used at Samos in the fourth century BC. Whereas the usual reverse type for Samian tetradrachms was the forepart of a charging bull, the present tetradrachm depicts Athena brandishing a spear, in the company of her owl, and with an olive spray in the upper left. The treatment of the owl and the presence of the olive spray allude to the widely recognised types of contemporary Athenian tetradrachms while the standing figure of the goddess also cannot help but call to mind the patron deity of Athens. In order to explain the unexpectedly Athenocentric reverse type of this Samian coin, Silvia Hurter (*Studies Price*, p. 150) suggested that it might have been struck by the pro-Athenian faction in Samos shortly before the Athenians besieged and captured the city in 366 BC. If this interpretation is correct, the present tetradrachm may represent the last issue of the Samians as a people until the last decades of the fourth century BC. While the pro-Athenian Samians had hoped that Athens would expel the oligarchic faction and install a democratic government to their benefit, at the conclusion of the siege the Athenian general Timotheus instead forcibly removed the entire Samian population and gave the city's island territory over to Athenian colonists. Some Samians seem to have returned later as naturalised Athenian citizens, but the Samian population was not fully restored until Perdikkas, the regent for the empire of Alexander the Great, ordered the expulsion of the Athenians in 322 BC.

Caria, Cnidus



- 154 Drachm circa 411-394, AR 17 mm, 6.10 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Head of Aphrodite r., hair bound in *sphenodone* decorated with flowers (?). All within incuse square. de Luynes 2704 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 252 (this obverse die). Cahn, Knidos, 92.
Light iridescent tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 193, 2011, 254.



- 155 Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 26 mm, 15.22 g. [K – N] Head of Aphrodite Euploia l., hair in *sphenodone*, wearing earring and necklace; behind, prow l. Rev. Forepart of lion l., with open jaws and tongue protruding; in l. field, ΣΕΙΝΟΣΤΡΑ[Τ]ΟΣ. Traité –, cf. 1637 and pl. CXLV, 26 (different magistrate). Ashton, CH IX pl. 11, 8a (this coin illustrated). J.H. Nordbø, Utmyntningen på Knidos 394f. Kr – ca. 210e. Kr., University of Oslo thesis, 1972, 28 (this coin). SNG Lockett 2889 var. (this obverse die but different magistrate).
Rare. A wonderful portrait struck in high relief on excellent metal with a beautiful cabinet tone. Unobtrusive traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 4'000

Ex Egger XLI, 1914, Prowe, 1204; Sotheby 9 June 1983, Virgil M. Brand, 123; Sotheby 25 October 1984, Virgil M. Brand, 139 (illustrated on title page) and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins, 156 sales.

Halicarnassus



- 156 Drachm circa 188-100 BC, AR 17 mm, 4.11 g. Facing head of Helios three quarters r. Rev. ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and *aegis*, in r. field, [..]ΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ. SNG Kayhan –, BMC 43 ff. var. (different magistrate).
Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 251.

Uncertain mint in Caria



- 157 Stater, mint B circa 450, AR 21 mm, 11.70 g. Naked male deity, with wings at shoulders and heels, running r.; above l. shoulder, monogram (possibly o-y) or linear device. Rev. B – M – (koppa) *retrograde* Lion crouching l., with r. foreleg raised, looking backwards; above, monogram (possibly o-y) or linear device. All within dotted frame in incuse square. Traité pl. XXIV, 18. E.S.G. Robinson, *A Find of Archaic Coins from South-West Asia Minor*, NC 1936, p. 269, 12 and pl. 14, 12 (these dies). SNG von Aulock 2351 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2917 (this obverse die). Rosen 624 (this obverse die).

Rare. Of exquisite late Archaic style and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

7/500

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.

Our understanding of the Archaic and early Classical coins of Caria has increased dramatically in recent decades due to an improved decipherment of the Carian language. Pioneering work was conducted by Egyptologist John Ray in the 1980s when he laid the groundwork through the study of Carian-Egyptian bilingual tomb inscriptions. He demonstrated, among other things, that ancient Carian is a member of the Indo-European language group. Other linguists have continued Ray's work, including Ignacio-Javier Adiego Lajara, *The Carian Language*, and (especially with coin inscriptions) Koray Konuk. This rare stater of an uncertain mint in Caria was struck to the Aeginetic weight standard. Five issues of staters are assigned to this mint, currently labeled by Konuk as "Mint B," all of which are linked by a symbol that looks much like a stylized caduceus. On this coin it appears on the obverse above the figure's raised left arm, and on the reverse above the center of the lion's back. Konuk considers it to be a linear device or an object rather than a monogram composed of letters from the Carian script. Four of the "Mint B" staters are close variants of the present type. The fifth is a separate type with designs derived from the Classical-period drachms of Cnidus. It shows on its obverse the forepart of a roaring lion and on their reverse the head of a wreathed male within a strongly defined incuse square (on the Cnidus originals the head is of Aphrodite). This type shows a naked male in kneeling-running position with his arms and legs in motion, creating a most pleasing and balanced composition accentuated by wings at his shoulders and heels. The identity of the figure is not known, but he presumably is a deity or a hero. The reverse shows a lion standing left with his back sharply bowed; his head is reverted, his tail curled forward and his right forepaw raised. In addition to the 'linear device' that appears on each side, the reverse bears a three-letter inscription that Konuk transliterates as *syp*, (perhaps *pys*?) which may abbreviate the name of a dynast. A related series that is considerably larger and more familiar – the "winged Carians" – is now attributed by Konuk to Kaunos, a native port in Caria. His conclusion was drawn from the study of a trilingual inscription – Greek, Lycian and Aramaic – found in an excavation of the Letoon near Xanthos. The winged female figure on those coins is described by Konuk as Iris, and the triangular object on the reverse a *baetyl*, a conical stone worshipped as an abode of the gods



Satraps of Caria, Hecatomnus, circa 392 – 376

- 158 Tetartemorion circa 392-376, AR 6 mm, 0.26 g. Head of roaring lion l. Rev. EKA Male head facing slightly l. Traité II –. SNG Kayhan 867. SNG Keckman –. SNG von Aulock 1820.

Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

300

Ex DNW sale A10, 2011, 1022.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336

- 159 1/6 daric, Halicarnassus circa 341-336, AV 10 mm, 1.39 g. Head of Apollo l., wearing laurel wreath. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑ Zeus *Labraundos* standing r., wearing *chiton* and *himation*. HN Online 56.3 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 2372. K. Konuk, *The Coinage of the Hekatomnids of Caria* (unpublished D.Phil thesis, Oxford, 1998), 294a (this coin). SNG Kayhan 896. Jameson 2594.

Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

2/500

Ex Hirsch XXV, 1909, Gustav Philipsen, 2390; Egger XLVI, 1914, Prowe, 1325; Glendining 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 332; Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 335; Hirsch 120, 1980, 129 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 547 sales.

Islands off Caria, Cos



160

- 160 Triple siglos circa 480-475, AR 26 mm, 16.48 g. ΚΩΙΟΝ *Discobolus* about to hurl disc; in l. field, tripod. Rev. Crab within incuse square with dotted borders. *Traité II*, 1740 and pl. CCCLXVIII 13 (these dies). BMC 9 (these dies). Boston, MFA 2016 (these dies). Barron, *Essays Kraay-Mørholm*, group B, 17. Gillet 165 (this coin). Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known of this intriguing issue.

Struck on an unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Two unobtrusive die breaks, otherwise good very fine

75'000

Ex Schlessinger 13, 1935, Duplicates of Hermitage, 1336; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund* 165; NAC 2, 1990, 200; NFA XXX, 1992, 93 and Triton XII, 2009, 328 and NAC 59, 2011, 627 sales. From the W.B. R Montgomery collection.

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

Rhodes



- 161 Tetradrachm, reverse die signed by Xe(no)– circa 404-385, AR 22 mm. 15.14 g. Head of Helios facing, slightly r. Rev. POΔION Rose, bud to r.; below, Ξ – E and in l. field, A above lion's head r. All within incuse square. Hecatomnus 50 (A33/P43) = Bérend, *Tétradrachmes* 33 (this coin). Ashton, CH IX 28 (this coin cited). HN Online 1018 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare, only six specimens known with the signature by Xeno on the reverse. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a superb

old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

40'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 326; *Classical Numismatic Review* XXV, 2000, 51 (illustrated on cover page); Triton X, 2007, 358 and Triton XIV, 2011, 329 sales. From the Marmaris hoard (IGCH 1209).

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



- 162 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 24 mm, 14.88 g. Head of Helios facing, slightly r. Rev. POΔION Rose with bud to l.; in l. field, T and in r., *kerykeion*. All within incuse square. Hecatomnus 196 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 2788. Kraay & Hirmer 645. K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, 507 (this coin). Ashton 76 (this coin cited). E.S.G. Robinson, *Ancient Greek Coins in the Possession of William Harrison Woodward*, 192 (this coin). HN Online 1041.1 (this coin). Bérend, *Tétradrachmes* –. Boston MFA, 120.

Rare. Struck in high relief and with a pleasant old cabinet tone.

About extremely fine / good very fine

6'000

Ex Rollin & Feuadent 9 May 1910, Duruflé, 567; M&M 8, 1949, 850; M&M Numismatics 1, 1997, 123; New York 2, 1999, 113 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 257 sales. From the Woodward collection.



163



- 163 Diobol circa 188-84, AR 11 mm, 0.98 g. Radiate head of Helios r. Rev. P – O Rose, bud to l.; in r. field, *labrys*. SNG Keckman 693-701 var. (different symbol). Karl 641 var. (*labrys* on l. and bud on r.). SNG von Aulock 2833 var. (different symbol). SNG Copenhagen 848-50 var. (different symbol).

A very rare variety and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

400

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 332.



164



- 164 1/4 stater circa 125-90, AV 14 mm, 2.02 g. Radiate head of Helios r. Rev. P – O Rose with bud on l.; in r. field, caduceus and above, TIMOKPATHΣ. All within shallow incuse square. BMC 234 var. (*bipennis*). Jenkins, Essays Kraay-Mørholm, p. 109, 92.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and extremely fine

7'500

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 509, 1988, 5. Privately purchased at TEFAF in 2011.

Kings of Lydia, temp. of Ardys - Alyattes



165



165

- 165 Myshemihekta or twenty-fourth stater, Sardes circa 630-553, EL 6 mm, 0.58 g. Paw of lion. Rev. Incuse punch. Karwiese Series I, Type 3 (Ephesus). Artemision 12-14. SNG Kayhan 1016.

Very rare. About extremely fine

2'500

Ex Gemini sale VIII, 2011, 78.

Phrygia, Apameia



166



- 166 Bronze, Attalos son of Bianoros circa 57-54, AE 20 mm, 9.75 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΑΠΙΑΜ[Ε] / ΑΤΤΑΑ / BIAN Cult statue of Artemis Anaitis facing. BMC 61. SNG München 122. SNG Copenhagen 172. In exceptional condition. A bold portrait and an attractive dark tone. Good extremely fine

400

Ex Nomos Fixed Price List 3, 2009, 78 and Nomos 3, 2011, 148 sales. From the APCW collection.

Khinakha, circa 470 – 440



167



167

- 167 Stater circa 470-440, AR 21 mm, 8.26 g. Horse grazing r. Rev. *Lycian characters* / Triskeles; all within linear circle in incuse area. SNG von Aulock 4126 (this coin). Müsseler 72 (this coin illustrated). Reuter 48 (this coin). Extremely rare. Wonderful iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 123; Busso Peus 332, 1991, 220; Busso Peus 360, 1999, Reuter, 48 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3927 sales. From the H. von Aulock collection.

Teththiveibi, circa 440 – 430



168



168

- 168 Stater, uncertain mint circa 440-430, AR 19 mm, 8.44 g. Two cocks standing vis-à-vis on a convex shield; between them, monogram. Rev. *teththiveibi* in Lycian characters *Tetraskes* within dotted square; all within incuse square. Traité II, –, cf. 328 (triobol). Mørholm-Zahle II L. Vismara 140. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. –, SNG von Aulock 4158.

Rare. Perfectly centred on a large flan and with a light tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 267.

Pamphylia, Side



169



169

- 169 Stater circa 460-430, AR 19 mm, 10.95 g. Pomegranate; to upper r. field, forepart of lion l. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, within incuse square. Atlan 24. BMC 8. SNG France 626 (this obverse die). Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 341.

Cilicia, Celenderis



- 170 Stater, circa 425-420, AR 22 mm, 10.79 g. Nude youth, holding whip, dismounting from horse rearing r. Rev. KEA Goat kneeling r., head l. Casabonne series 4. SNG von Aulock 5630. SNG France 67. Boston, MFA 2114 In exceptional condition for the issue. Of excellent style and struck on fresh metal.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Hess-Leu 24 March 1959, 279; Leu 13, 1975, 280 and Monetaurium SKA 27, 1978, 50 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart in 2011.

Nagidos



- 171 **Pharnabazus, 380-375.** Stater circa 380-375, AR 24 mm, 10.83 g. ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ Aphrodite seated r. on throne decorated with a sphinx, holding *phiale* and lotus flower. Rev. *frnbz* – *hlk* in Aramaic characters Bearded bust of warrior l. wearing crested helmet decorated with palmette on bowl. Traité II, 599. SNG von Aulock 5743. SNG France 23. Lederer, Nagidos 20.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Of superb style and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 25'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2011, 107.

Nagidos was a city on the coast of Cilicia Trachea that possessed a facing island in the Mediterranean Sea. Aside from the claim that the city was founded by Greek colonists from Samos, Nagidos is not frequently mentioned in the ancient sources. However, the city seems to have flourished and is known to have produced silver coins in the fifth and fourth centuries BC. The city was governed by its own rulers subject to a dynasty of Cilician kings who were themselves vassals of the Great King of Persia. However, in 400 BC, Artaxerxes II terminated the Cilician vassal kingdom and reorganized it as a Persian satrapy (province) after its king sided with Cyrus the Younger in an attempt to seize the Persian throne. The coinage struck at Nagidos and other cities of Cilicia show from their Aramaic inscriptions naming him that the region was under the authority of Pharnabazus, the former satrap of Hellespontine Phrygia, although it is not clear that he was actually appointed satrap of Cilicia. As a reward for his exemplary service in returning the Greek cities of western Asia Minor to Persian control during the course of the Corinthian War (395-387 BC), Artaxerxes gave him one of his daughters as a wife and granted him command of a great campaign intended to restore Egypt to the Persian Empire after almost 20 years of independence. Staters struck at Nagidos and at other Cilician cities under Pharnabazus are very likely to have financed the hiring of the Greek mercenary army led by Iphicrates that the satrap subsequently used to invade Egypt in 373 BC. The mercenaries marched into Egypt with the support of a large naval force, but a disagreement between Pharnabazus and Iphicrates over strategy caused the invasion to lose momentum in the Delta. This gave the Egyptians time to strengthen their defenses and await the inundation of the Nile, which then made the further advance of the invasion all but impossible. At last, Iphicrates and the mercenaries decided to withdraw, while the once triumphant Pharnabazus was left to wallow in defeat. After the failed invasion of Egypt, Pharnabazus disappears from the historical record, leaving uncertain what his ultimate fate may have been.

Soloi



- 172 Stater circa 425-400, AR 23 mm, 10.68 g. Amazon kneeling l. holding bow, quiver on l. hip; in r. field, satyr's head. Rev. ΣΟΛΕΩΝ Bunch of grape on vine within incuse square; in r. field, fly. *Traité II*, 538. SNG Levante 40. SNG von Aulock 5858. SNG France 128.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Triton VIII, 2005, 506; Nomos 1, 2009, 115 and NGSA 6, 2010, 108 sales. From the Spina collection.

The Cilician city of Soloi was inhabited by an indigenous Luwian people during the Bronze Age, but may have been destroyed by the Sea Peoples during the Bronze Age Collapse around 1200 BC. The site, which had access to the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to the timber-rich Taurus Mountains and the fertile plains of Cilicia Pedias, was resettled in the seventh century BC by Greek colonists, variously claimed to have been of Athenian, Argive and Rhodian origin. However, Soloi became part of a vassal Cilician kingdom subject to the Great Kings of Persia under Cyrus the Great. After 401 BC, Cilicia was reorganized as a Persian satrapy (province) to which Soloi also belonged. The coinage struck by the city in the fifth century BC reflects its orientation towards the Persian Empire in its use of the Persian weight standard of c. 5.6 g to the *siglos* or shekel, which makes the present stater essentially a double *siglos*. The grape bunch on the reverse is the badge of the city and probably reflects Soli's involvement in the wine trade. Archaeological evidence shows that wine amphora continued to be produced for export at Soli well into the Roman period. The Amazonian obverse type probably refers to a myth associated with the foundation of the city that has not been recorded in the surviving Greek literary sources. Amazonian foundation myths are known for cities as far afield as Cyme, Ephesos, Magnesia on the Meander, Myrina, Pygela, Sinope, and Smyrna. It is unclear whether these claims of Amazonian foundation may perhaps reflect memories of historical raiding by the Scythians and Cimmerians in the seventh century BC. The Amazons were closely associated with the Scythians in Greek thought.

Tarsus



- 173 **Datames, 378-372.** Stater circa 378-372, AR 22 mm, 10.43 g. *bltrz* in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated r., holding eagle-tipped sceptre, bunch of grapes and ear of grain; below the throne, M. All within crenelated wall. Rev. *trdmw* in Aramaic characters Satrap seated r., wearing Persian dress, holding arrow; in upper r. field, winged solar disk with volutes and below, bow. *Moysey, The Silver Stater Issues of Pharnabazos and Datames from the Mint of Tarsus in Cilicia*, ANS MN 31, 1986, pl. 5, 59 (this coin). SNG France 282 var. (without M). SNG Levante 85 var. (without M). SNG von Aulock 5951 var. (without M).

A very rare variety. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Hamburger 92, 1930, 392; Leu 15, 1976, 335; Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 183 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 599 sales.

Salamis, Euagoras circa 411 – 374/3



- 174 Stater or siglos circa 411-374/3, AR 21 mm, 11.12 g. *e u va ko ro* in Cypriot characters Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. *ba si le vo se* in Cypriot characters Recumbent ram r.; above, barley grain and dotted exergual line beneath. In exergue, EYa. *Traité* pl. 127, 27. SNG Copenhagen 47. Tziambazis 113 var. (A on reverse). *SilCoinCy* A1841. O. Masson & M. Amandry, *Notes de Numismatique Chypriote*, VI-VIII, RN 1988, p. 37, Be. 4 (this coin). Gillet 1170 (this coin).

Rare. A superb specimen of this fascinating issue. A bold portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 226; Birkler & Waddell 2, 1980, 196 and New York XXVII, 2012, *Prospero*, 605 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1984.

Although Salamis was originally a Greek settlement on Cyprus, and the ancestors of Euagoras had long been its rulers, the king was forced into exile in the mid-fifth century BC after the city was occupied by the Phoenicians, bolstered with Persian support. In 411 BC, Euagoras raised a small force of 50 men in Cilicia and returned to Salamis to reclaim his birth right. Despite his expulsion of the Phoenicians, Euagoras initially managed to maintain an amicable relationship with the Persia, but hedged his bets against future attack by cultivating friendship with the Athenians. Thus, he was able to broker Persian support for Athens when the Corinthian War (395-387 BC) broke out against Spartan hegemony and largely financed the victory over the Spartan fleet at the Battle of Cnidus (394 BC). For all of this, he was considered a great benefactor by the Athenians and was honoured with a statue in the city. As the Spartan threat began to wane, from 391 BC Euagoras began to assist the Athenians in attempts to detach Egypt from the Persian Empire. He also expanded his own kingdom to include the bulk of Cyprus, as well as several cities on the Phoenician mainland, and promoted opposition to Persia in Cilicia. Unfortunately, just as Euagoras reached the height of his power, he was abandoned by his Athenian allies. Under the terms of the Peace of Antalcidas that ended the Corinthian War in 387 BC, Athens and the other cities of Greece recognised Cyprus as subject to the Great King of Persia. Euagoras refused to accept the settlement, but in 385 BC a Persian army led by the generals Tiribazus and Orontes arrived to ensure compliance. Thanks to his uncanny ability to escape and foment discord between the Persian generals and among the Persian rank and file, the war dragged on between the Persians and Euagoras for almost a decade, despite the destruction of the Cypriot king's fleet. At last, in 376 BC, he was forced to make a peace that left him in control of Salamis, but obligated him to recognise the authority of the Great King and to pay tribute to Persia. It was a bitter end to a royal career that at one point had seen him hailed as the ideal Greek monarch by the Athenian rhetorician Isocrates. In 374 BC, Euagoras' life also came to an end when he was murdered by a disgruntled eunuch. The present stater was probably struck to finance one of the many wars that made up the fabric of Euagoras' reign. Like many Cypriot coins, it is notable for its use of a legend expressed in the characters of the Cypriot syllabary rather than the Greek alphabet. While expressing a Greek dialect, the characters of the Cypriot syllabary ultimately derive from the Linear A script of Minoan Crete used in the Bronze Age.

Pnytagoras, 351 – 332



- 175 1/12 stater, AV 9 mm, 0.68 g. Turreted head of Aphrodite l.: in r. field, Π. Rev. Diademed head of Aphrodite l.; in r. field, *ba* in Cypriot character. *de Luynes* 2951. *Traité* II, 1185 and pl. CXXVIII, 27. Markou, *L'or* 437 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine

4'000

Ex Morton & Eden 64, 2013, 64 and NAC 116, 2019, 201 sales.



161



170



174



160



171



177



188



190



177



189



191

Seleucid Kings, Antiochus VI Dionysus, 144 – 142



176



176

- 176 Drachm, Antiochia 143-142, AR 19 mm, 4.14 g. Radiate and diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ - ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in his r. hand and resting his l. on grounded bow; between Apollo's legs, monogram. In exergue, ΟΡ ΣΤΑ. Jameson 2352 (this coin). SC 2002.2b. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with an exquisite old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Hess-Leu 16 April 1957, 297; Leu 15, 1976, 350 and Leu 18, 1977, 44 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Phoenicia, Tyre



177



- 177 Dishekel circa 430, AR 21 mm, 13.34 g. Dolphin r. over waves; above, Phoenician legend reading: "one thirtieth" (of a mina). In exergue, murex. Rev. Owl standing r. with cloak and tail behind, outlined in incuse frame. All within incuse square. Traité pl. 122, 1. BMC 1. Kraay-Hirmer 681. Gillet 1184 (this coin). ACGC 1048.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 170 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Ancient Greek Coins, 166 sales.

The obverse of this double shekel serves to advertise the importance of Tyre as a centre of maritime trade. The leaping dolphin is an obvious allusion to the sea upon which the ships of Tyre sailed to trade their goods with other Mediterranean peoples. It may perhaps also be an oblique reference to Melqart (literally "King of the City") the chief god of the Tyrians. He was sometime understood as the sea deity Palaemon by the Greeks, although more frequently, Melqart was syncretised with Greek Heracles. The murex shell in the exergue refers to the source of the expensive and rare purple dye for which the Phoenicians were famous. Fabrics dyed with the purple of the murex shell were much desired by kings and other elites and formed a very profitable item in the arsenal of Tyrian trade goods. The reverse type depicts an owl carrying the crook (*heka*) and flail (*nekhakha*) emblems of pharaonic authority. In Egypt these symbols represented the pharaoh's responsibility to shepherd his people and to maintain the fertility of the land. They were also attributes of the god Osiris and served as emblems of the pharaoh in death. The crook and flail were often shown carried by a falcon, representing Horus, the Egyptian god with whom the pharaoh was associated in life. The iconography of the falcon with crook and flail goes back before the 11th century BC in Egypt and was already internalised in Phoenicia by the ninth century BC, when it was used as a motif for locally produced scaraboids. On the present coin, the traditional falcon has been replaced by an owl, apparently as an allusion to the bird commonly found on Athenian tetradrachms which began to flood Near Eastern markets in the fifth century BC. As an intermingling of Egyptian and Athenian elements, the reverse serves to epitomise Phoenicia as a true crossroads of ancient cultures where the people of Tyre were exposed to foreign iconography to be reshaped for their own purposes.

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



- 178 Stater in the name of Antiochos II, mint A (near Aï Khanoum), AV 18 mm, 8.37 g. Diademed head of Diodotos r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Zeus advancing l., *aegis* draped over his arm, brandishing thunderbolt; at his feet, eagle standing l.; in l. field, N. SNG ANS –. Bopearachchi –. cf. Holt, series A, group 7 (tetradrachm). SC 629.1. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Maison Palombo 5, 2011, 47.

Demetrius I, circa 200 – 185



- 179 Triple unit circa 200-185, Æ 27 mm, 11.98 g. Elephant's head r., wearing bell around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Caduceus; in l. field, monogram. Bopearachchi Série 5E. SNG ANS 209. MIG 108b. Brown-green patina and extremely fine 500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 304.

Antialkidas Nikephoros, circa 130 – 120



- 180 Drachm circa 130-120, AR 17 mm, 2.42 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa jayadharasa Atialikitasa* in Kharosthi characters Zeus Nikephoros seated slightly l.; in l. field, forepart of elephant r.; and in r. field, monogram. Bopearachchi 9B var. (placement of monogram). Bopearachchi & Rahman 445. SNG ANS 1064. Mitchiner Type 275. Superb iridescent tone and extremely fine 300

Ex iNumis 8, 2009, 103 and iNumis 14, 2011, 117 sales.

Hermaeuss, circa 90 –70



- 181 Drachm, Pushkalavati circa 90-70, AR 16 mm, 1.82 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΗΡΜΑΙΟΥ Hermaios, diademed, on prancing horse r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Hermayasa* in Kharosthi characters Zeus, draped and radiate, enthroned facing slightly l., holding sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on seat of throne; in inner r. field, monogram. Senior, Hermaios H2aD var. (monogram on obverse). Bopearachchi cf. 8 (monogram unlisted). Mitchiner Type 411a. Extremely rare. Dark tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Triton XIV, 2011, 437 (obverse misdescribed) and NAC 124, 2021, 251 sales.

Like most of the Indo-Greek kings, we have little historical information regarding the reign of Hermaeus. Coin finds and hoard chronology suggest that he ruled in the Paropamisadae in the early first century BC as a successor of Philoxenos or Diomedes. Indeed, coin evidence shows that for part of his reign, he ruled alongside his wife, Kalliope, who has been suspected of being a daughter of Philoxenos. Hermaeus appears to have enjoyed a long reign, but it ended with the fall of the kingdom to the nomadic Yuezhi or Sakas who had been responsible for overthrowing the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom north of the Hindu Kush decades earlier. His coinage was popular with the invaders, spawning a variety of anonymous local imitations as well as issues featuring his types, but naming Kujula Kadphises, the first ruler of the Kushan Empire. The present drachm, issued during the lifetime of Hermaeus, displays the remarkable eclecticism that is a regular feature of Indo-Greek coinage. Most obvious is the simultaneous use of both Greek and Kharoshthi legends, but even the central types speak to the melting pot of cultures and religions in the kingdom ruled by Hermaeus. While the types are executed in a late Hellenistic Greek artistic style, the radiate deity depicted on the reverse conflates Greek Zeus with Iranian Mithra or Ahura Mazda while the obverse horseman type-serving in the place of the more traditional Greek portrait type-prefigured and perhaps influenced subsequent issues of the Indo-Scythians on which the obverse regularly depicts the mounted ruler. It should be noted that the obverse horseman on this issue of Hermaeus is not the much more common representation of the king in full Hellenistic Greek panoply, but rather that of a steppe horse-archer of the type destined to end the Indo-Greek kingdom in the Paropamisadae at the end of Hermaeus' reign.

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



- 182 Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, uncertain mint 3 circa 306, AR 28 mm, 15.60 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield.; in fields, monograms and in r. field, eagle standing r. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 139 and pl. V, 16. SNG Copenhagen 23. CPE 89.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive mark on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased from Jean Vinchon in February 2011.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



183



184



185



- 183 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 28 mm, 27.74 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruits and bound with fillets. Svoronos 475. Troxell, MN 28, pl 7, 3. CPE 390.

Good very fine 5'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1703.

- 184 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 27 mm, 27.65 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Θ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 460 and pl. XV, 12. Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 6, 3. SNG Copenhagen 134. CPE 388 (this obverse die). Good very fine 5'000

- 185 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 252-249, AV 28 mm, 27.75 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, H. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 459 and pl. XV, 11. Troxell, Arsinoe pl. group III, pl. 6, 1. SNG Copenhagen –. CPE 387.

A very rare variety. Reverse brushed, otherwise very fine 4'000

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



186



- 186 **In name of Berenice.** 2 ½ drachms, Alexandria after 241, AV 20 mm, 10.67 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 979 and pl. XXIX, 7 (these dies). BMC 3. Boston, MFA 2279. McClean 9790. CPE 738. Very rare. Light reddish tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Vinchon 29 April 1974, Roger Peyrefitte, 123; Künker 168, 2010, 7450 and NAC 116, 2019, 212 sales.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221 – 205



187



187

- 187 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 219-217, AV 27 mm, 27.78 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing *aegis* and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopia bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887. Good very fine 6'000

Privately purchased from Glenn W. Woods in May 2008.

Cyrenaica, Barce



188



- 188 Tetradrachm 380, AR 28 mm, 12.73 g. B – A/P – K/A – I/O – [N] *Silphium* plant with leaves and flowers. Rev. Bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC 27 and pl. 35, 12 (this coin). Jameson 1344 (this coin). Traité III 1960 and pl. 269, 12 (this coin).

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

Unusually well struck and complete and with a superb iridescent tone.

Surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23 February 1844, T. Thomas, 2950; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 5 December 1859, Lord Northwick, 1589; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 7 December 1896, Bunbury, 744; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 5 June 1905, Harlan P. Smith, 368; Leu 30, 1982, 229; Sotheby 21 June 1990, Nelson Bunker Hunt, 644 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek Coins, 168 sales.

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

Cyrene



- 189 Tetradrachm circa 520, AR 26 mm, 17.20 g. The city-goddess Cyrene, wearing *stephane* and a long *chiton*, seated l. on *diphros*, her r. hand reaching out to a plant of *silphium*; behind, *silphium* fruit. Rev. Head of Zeus Ammon r., within incuse square with dotted rim. Jameson 1346 (this coin). *Traité* III, pl. CCLXIII, 2 (this coin). BMC 12a and pl. 3, 1 (this coin). K. Regling, *Die Antike Münzen als Kunstwerk*, pl. 2, 49 (this coin). Jenkins, AGC, ill. 87. Gillet 14 (this coin).

Unique. An issue of great interest and fascination with a magnificent portrait of Zeus.

Old cabinet tone, weakly struck on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine

50'000

Ex Santamaria 1910, Hartwig 837; Leu-M&M 1974, *Kunstfreund*, 14 and NAC 59, 2011, 665 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Ancient Cyrenaica, now comprising territory of the nation of Libya, is located due south of the Greek Peloponnese and Crete. It seems that the first Greek settlement in the region was Cyrene, a few miles inland from the northernmost tip of the coast. Cyrene was founded in about 630 B.C. by settlers from the island of Thera led by a certain Aristoteles Battus, and continued to be populated by others, principally Dorian Greeks. The venture was not easy, and the first two efforts failed. However, when the Thereans acquired local Libyan help, an ideal site was found that enjoyed good rainfall and had a freshwater spring. Other dependent settlements were established before a second round of colonisation occurred in the 6th Century B.C. The initial cooperation between locals and colonists was continually tested as more Greeks arrived. The dynasty established by Battus remained intact until the region succumbed to Persian rule in 525 B.C., which lasted to one degree or another until c.440 B.C. The locals then established a Republican-style government comprised of members of local families, who about a century later offered their loyalty to Alexander the Great. Soon thereafter, in c.323 B.C., the Spartan mercenary Thibron temporarily seized power in the Pentapolis, as the region was known because of its five major cities. But the displaced oligarchs fled to Egypt, where they gained the support of Ptolemy I, Alexander's successor in Egypt. Under the leadership of the general Ophellas, Thibron was defeated and the region was annexed by Ptolemy. Thereafter, various efforts to minimise or shed Ptolemaic rule occurred, even by the Ptolemaic strategoi Ophellas and Magas. A particular effort was made by citizens of Cyrene, who invited the Megalopolitan philosophers Ecdelos and Demophanes to confederate their cities as a republic, but it failed when in 246 B.C. a royal marriage occurred between King Ptolemy III and Magas' daughter Berenice II. As the only marriage of Ptolemy III, it cemented the relationship between Egypt and Cyrene, which remained strong until Cyrene fell into Roman hands in 96 B.C. The region's main sources of prosperity were agriculture and animal husbandry. Olives, grains and grapes were grown in abundance, horses of extraordinary quality were bred, and animals were able to graze in the less fertile areas, where the silphium plant grew wild. This unusual type shows a silphium fruit behind the eponymous city nymph, shown seated, extending her right hand toward a full silphium plant, and placing her left hand by her lap. It has been suggested that this composition alludes to the value of silphium juice for the prevention of pregnancy.



- 190 Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 28 mm, 12.73 g. K – Y/A – P/A – N *Silphium* plant. Rev. Bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC pl. 9, 3 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1315 (these dies).

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

10'000

Ex Gemini VII, 2011, 708 and Hirsch 272, 2011, 398 sales. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection. Found in Cyrenaica by a sergeant in the army in 1949.



191

- 191 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 23 mm, 13.16 g. Head of Zeus Ammon, facing three-quarters r., wearing a laurel-wreath and a ram's horn. Rev. K – [Y] / P – [A] / N – [A] *Silphium* plant. BMC p. xlix, 77b, pl. IX, 10 (this coin) = NC 1915, p. 99, 48. Gillet 1211 (this coin). Jameson 2528 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, two specimens known of which this is the only one in private hands.

A very interesting and innovative portrait of masterly Classical style, the work of a very skilled master engraver. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

35'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 226 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 634 sales. From the W. Giesecke and Charles Gillet collections.

Cyrene was founded in North Africa by Greek colonists from Thera in 631 BC. These were driven to leave their original island home by a famine that had gripped Thera for seven years and the advice of the Delphic Oracle, which promised that their fortunes would improve if they founded a city in Libya. The colonists were led by a certain Battus and made an initial attempt to settle on the island of Platea off the coast of Libya, but after two years and further direction from Delphi, they moved to the mainland and settled at Aziris. After six more years at this settlement, the native Libyans showed Battus a site further inland that was thought to be more suitable for Greek agriculture as it was said to be located beneath a "hole in the sky." This peculiar remark recorded by Herodotus is thought to refer to greater rainfall in the region than elsewhere in Libya. The new site proved to be surrounded by rich farmland and was settled as the city of Cyrene. Battus became the first in a line of Cyrenean kings that survived until the mid-fifth century BC, when the city adopted a republican constitution.

Cyrene grew wealthy from involvement in the Mediterranean grain export trade and trade with neighboring Egypt. Riches also accrued to the city through its export of silphium (possibly an extinct giant fennel), a plant widely used in antiquity for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Silphium, which grew only on a narrow coastal strip of the Cyrenaica was supposed to be a good cure for a cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, general aches and pains, and even madness. However, it has been suggested that the plant may have been most desired for its use as a contraceptive. Excessive demand, overharvesting, and the encroachment of grazing animals appears to have resulted in the extinction of silphium in the first century AD. Pliny the Elder claims that the last known stalk of silphium was sent to Nero (AD 54-68) as a curiosity. The rarity and value of silphium, together with its uniqueness to Cyrene made it a popular emblem for the city's coins as early as the sixth century BC.

In addition to silphium, Cyrene was famous for its connection to the oracular shrine of Zeus Ammon at the Oasis of Siwah. This god was really a local Libyan deity identified with the important Egyptian fertility god Amun, whom the Greeks in turn re-imagined as a form of Zeus. He is easily distinguished from other depictions of the supreme Greek god by the addition of ram's horns. This attribute was carried over from Egyptian Amun, who was regularly associated with the ram as a symbol of fecundity. The oracular responses of Zeus Ammon were much desired and were sought out by a number of ancient rulers, most notably the Lydian king, Croesus (560-546 BC) and Alexander the Great (336-323 BC). Croesus reportedly consulted the oracle in order to decide whether he should go to war against the Persians, while Alexander visited in person in 331 BC. It is unknown what the Macedonian conqueror asked, but after he was greeted as "son of Amun" in accord with his status as Pharaoh of Egypt, he began to style himself as a son of Zeus among his Macedonian and Greek troops.

Celtic Coins

Nothwest Gaul, Aulerici Ebuovices



192



192

- 192 Half stater, '*au sanglier*' type circa II-I century BC, EL 19 mm, 3.11 g. Celticized male head l., with a boar standing l. at his neck. Rev. Devolved charioteer driving biga r.; below, boar standing r. with pellet below; in r. field, pellet-in-annulet. D&T 2401. LT—.

About extremely fine 1'000

Ex The Bru sale 3, 2011, 39.

The Namnetes



193



193

- 193 Stater late II-early I century BC, AV 22 mm, 7.43 g. Small male head r., with baton and four chains, each ending in a small human head attached to his hair; below, ornament. Rev. Human-headed horse galloping r.; above, rider holding reins in r. hand and with raised l.; below, upper part of man, with outstretched arms, grasping a hindleg and a foreleg of the horse. D&T 2181. Depeyrot, NC VIII, 173.

Rare. Good very fine 2'500

Ex The Bru sale 3, 2011, 50.

Uncertain East



194



194

- 194 Tetradrachm, imitating Seleucid type obverse and Alexander III reverse, late III-II century BC, AR 28 mm, 16.18 g. Diademed head l., wearing radiate earring. Rev. Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, palm tree with two date bunches. cf. Gemini sale I, 260 (imitation of similar style).

Apparently unrecorded. Light iridescent tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise very fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 684.

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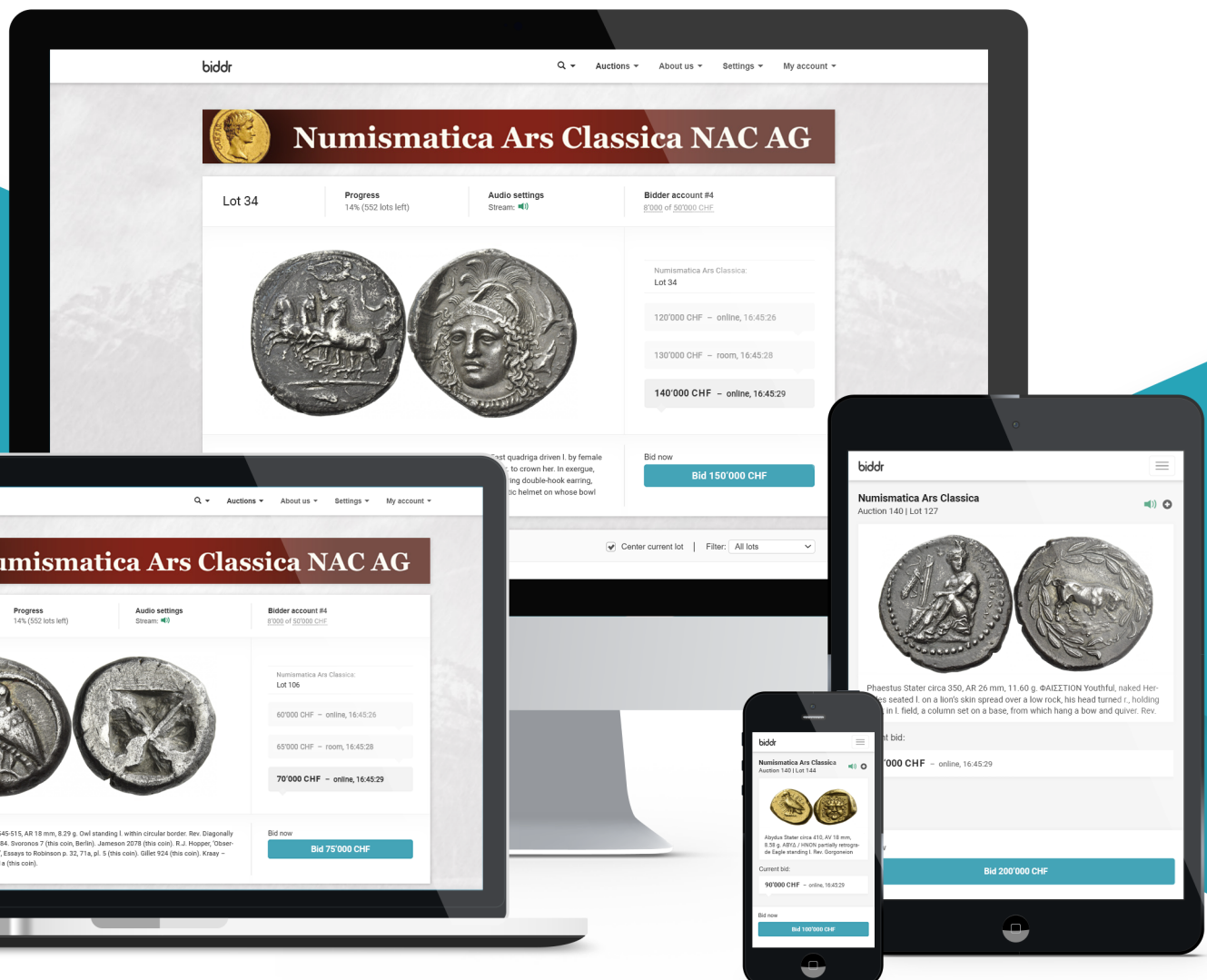
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