

A U C T I O N

77

THE DAVID WALSH COLLECTION OF ANCIENT COINS

26 May 2014

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 77

26 May 2014

The David Walsh Collection of Ancient Coins

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Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call has legally bought the lot. Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can bid up to 24 hours before the start of the auction by writing, telephone or electronically. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not accept liability for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently be registered. 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, and furthermore reserves the right to combine or split up catalogue lots, or to offer them out of sequence or omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 19.0% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1.5%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 8,0% 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 the Swiss Customs.

6. Payment is in Swiss Francs and is immediately due upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will incur a monthly default interest of 1%. Title in a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on his account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay. If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment and within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder by NAC to the buyer, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information about any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. **The Auction House offers an unconditional and unlimited guarantee for the authenticity of coins.** All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are the 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.
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11. 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. La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes sont réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. 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 19.0% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères par téléphone ou en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1,5%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 8,0 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjugé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté lors de la remise de l'objet adjugé. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet l'objet adjugé à l'acquéreur pas avant paiement. Une éventuelle remise de l'objet n'a cependant pas de l'influence ni sur la propriété du vendeur ni sur l'obligation de l'acquéreur de payer.
En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acheteur. Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. **La salle des ventes garantit l'authenticité des monnaies sans réserve et sans limitation dans le temps.** Toutes les indications mentionnées dans le catalogue sont rassemblées en toute conscience et en toute bonne foi.
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. 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.
11. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

Condizioni di vendita

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

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Chi trasmette la propria offerta telefonicamente presta il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. I partecipanti, per concorrere all'asta, 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 non permettere a un soggetto la partecipazione all'asta.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha 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 19.0%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1,5%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 8,0%, 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 dietro consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di ritardato pagamento il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che la NAC non riceverà il pagamento a saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore. Se il compratore non paga subito e nel caso in cui egli non effettui il pagamento entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata, scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) su cui ricade la responsabilità per la conoscenza delle norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'aste non assume alcuna responsabilità per l'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. **La casa d'asta offre una garanzia incondizionata e senza riserva di tempo sull'autenticità delle monete.** Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive e sono espresse in buona fede.
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. 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 dovesse essere non più totalmente conforme alla vigenti disposizioni di legge, cioè 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.
11. 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.

US IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON COINS OF ITALIAN AND GREEK TYPE

None of the coins offered in this sale are subject to any kind of US import restrictions, since we are in possession of the necessary documentation for importation into the United States.

Nevertheless, Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG endeavours to provide its American clients with the best service possible and we will therefore take it upon ourselves whenever possible to carry out all of the customs formalities for importation into the USA and will then ship the lots to each individual client from within the United States.

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA**Monday, 26 May 2014****11:30 – 13:00****1 – 165****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

London – At our premises

22 April – 8 May 2014

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor):Friday, 23 May 2014
Saturday, 24 May 201409:30 - 17:30
by appointment only

At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8022 Zurich:

Sunday, 25 May 2014

09:30 – 18:30

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

A note from the Collector

I didn't hold them in my hand one last time. I didn't want to think about them leaving, but now I have to.

In the small city where I live there is a museum with an excellent collection of Roman coins. I went there nearly every Sunday during my teenage years. But I didn't dream of Roman coins. It was Greek I craved. And eventually, when fortune handed me the opportunity to collect, I collected Greek. Greek coins are spectacular, of course, and each contains a resource that I readily exploited: a history lesson, a piece of propaganda, a view of the world looking out from a place in the Mediterranean that became our view. The birth of the West held in my hand.

In the manner of a lustful lover I strayed. I collected from other cultures but to my first love I returned. My wantonness wasn't random. I followed paths the Greeks paved for me. And I think they sent me all the way to contemporary art. Actually, I think they sent the entire world to contemporary art.

So the Greeks, and their pocket masterpieces, led me to build a museum, a big museum, back in my little town. We displayed them spectacularly, not in some academic backwater, but in a feature cabinet, befitting their majesty.

The travails of finance, and my realisation that I was no longer visiting them every Sunday, so to speak, has led me to choose to part with my tiny friends. You, the lucky bastard who buys them, please treat them well. They have done a great deal of good for a great many people.

And maybe, one day when the right moment comes, I can borrow some back, so they can grace our halls once again?

David Walsh

Foreword

Every collection reflects the spirit of its creator. As soon as I saw David's collection I immediately understood that his approach to collecting was by no means banal. For him, purchasing a coin signified the beginning of a journey rather than the end. A journey that invited him to deepen his knowledge of history: an incredibly fascinating intellectual exercise which nothing like the study of coins can stimulate.

This, however, by no means made David overlook aesthetics. His artistic eye led him to purchase beautiful coins, including a magnificent group of coins from the Classical period of Syracuse, the mint which, in our opinion, reached the zenith of die engraving in this historical period. He also focused heavily on the coinage of Bactria, the region where the most wonderful Hellenistic portraits were produced. David purchased the most sublime Greek coin in private hands (along with the tetradrachm of Amphipolis, ex Abecassis collection), Kimon's facing Arethusa tetradrachm of Syracuse from the collection of Madame Bérard. This work is of such mastery that it bears comparison with Euphronios' vases or the statues sculpted by Phidias or Praxiteles. Literally breathtaking as a work of art, this coin leaves its viewer deeply moved by its tremendous beauty and it no doubt caused quite a stir at the time of its circulation judging from the number of later issues of other mints that it had clearly inspired.

And yet we are sure that David found as much pleasure in buying historically significant coins, such as the gold stater of Athens. While not of the same beauty as the facing Syracuse, this coin has a fantastic story behind it which conveys the pride and the spirit of the Athenians who, faced with the threat of imminent defeat, did not hesitate to strip seven of the eight statues of Nike in the Acropolis, using the gold to produce these coins that were used to finance the reconstruction of its fleet. A gesture of such proportions that it could be compared to a Roman soldier sacrificing the legion's *aquila* or an American burning the Declaration of Independence, as an American collector I know once suggested.

At a glance, it might seem strange that David moved from collecting coins to contemporary art. His way of viewing numismatic collecting as an intellectual stimulus and the continual pursuit of research, not all that dissimilar to collecting contemporary art, which demands a passion for the challenge of study and research.

In David's note, there is a wonderful sentence that we fully endorse. David took the decision to part with his coins at the moment when he realised that he was "no longer visiting them every Sunday". Coins should be touched, studied and loved. When this comes to an end, the coins stop "living" and the moment has rightly come to part with them.

To conclude, we hope that the new owners of David's coins will treat them with the same love, respect and passion that David has bestowed upon them and that they understand that the act of purchasing a coin marks the beginning of a journey and not the end.

I close this foreword with a small note of information. David bought his coins between 1998 and 2006 and unfortunately, the sellers never informed him of their auction provenances. In the short time available to us, we have managed to track down some provenances but we are sure that many have eluded us. We therefore pass this challenge on to you, the coins' future owners.

The David Walsh collection of Ancient Coins

Greek Coins

Lucania, Poseidonia



1

- 1 Nomos circa 520-500, AR 7.53 g. ΠΙΟΜ retrograde Poseidon, diademed, advancing r. with l. arm outstretched, brandishing trident held high behind his head; *chlamys* draped over shoulder. Border of dots and cable. Rev. ΠΙΟΜ retrograde The same type incuse. Babelon pl. LXX, 13. E. Pozzi, *Ripostigli di monete greche rinvenuti a Paestum*, AIN 9-11, 1962-1964, pl. 1, 3. Gorini 3, enlarged p. 214-215 (this coin). AMB 158 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 1107.

Very rare. A superb specimen struck on unusually sound metal and with an old cabinet tone.

Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

25*000

Ex Münzhändler Basel 4, 1935, 329; Glendinning's 19 July 1950, Platt Hall I, 27; NAC 13, 1998, 158 and CNG 50, 1999, 436 sales.

Poseidonia was located on a large, fertile plain along the Tyrrhenian coast at the mouth of the river Silaris. It was ideal for trade and agriculture, but was vulnerable to sea-borne attacks and raids from the inland hills. The archaeological record shows that Poseidonia had been populated by the 8th or 7th Century B.C., long before its 'foundation' by colonists from Sybaris, as related by Strabo.

Though Poseidonia may have played a role in the famed trade between the Etruscans and the Sybarites, commercial ties between Poseidonia and its mother city could not have been too strong since the early coins of Poseidonia were struck to the Campanian-Phocaeen standard rather than the Italic-Achaean standard used at Sybaris. Their relationship must have been reasonably strong, though, for Poseidonia accepted Sybarites who in 510 sought refuge after their city was destroyed by Croton.

Incuse coinage was struck in Poseidonia from about 530 to 500 B.C. showing a heraldic figure of the sea-god Poseidon striding forward with his trident raised as if ready to be thrown. Most scholars have, with good reason, assumed that this figure was inspired by a statue, for it has a monumental quality. The reverse, though less artistic than the obverse, is no less interesting in its composition: it is a complex image with the body and corded border set incuse, yet the *chlamys*, hair detail, trident, and inscription are all shown in relief.

The archaic qualities of this coin are a delight. The composition is stiff and formal, the hair is rendered as a series of pellets, the sculpted beard ends in a sharp point, the eye and the legs are shown in profile, yet the chest is presented frontally with the torso tapering toward the hips. Even the cord-and-pellet border is produced in a way to generate a sense of motion: one wonders if it was intended as a series of stylized waves or serpent-heads.

Though the principal design of Poseidon's striding figure remained unchanged through three decades of production, there is much variance of details from one die to the next. The trident can be plain, with barbs, and with ornamentation; the long strands of Poseidon's hair can be gathered at the back of his head or, as here, shown loose; and the *chlamys* can be depicted in many ways depending on the design of its fabric and how its ends are formed. Even a major detail, such as whether or not Poseidon wears a cap, can vary from die to die.

Sybaris



2



2



- 2 Nomos circa 550-510, AR 7.90 g. Bull standing l., head turned back; in exergue, VM Rev. The same type, incuse. Gorini 2. SNG Lockett 455. SNG ANS 841. Historia Numorum Italy 1729.

Struck on a large flan and complete. Lovely old cabinet tone
and good very fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 2001

Sicilia, Camarina



3



3



- 3 Tetradrachm circa 425-405, AR 17.49 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, heron l. Rev. KAMAPINAI – ON retrograde Bearded head of Heracles l., wearing lion skin headdress. Gulbenkian 172 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 864 (this obverse die). Westermarck-Jenkins 140.

Rare. A magnificent portrait and a wonderful iridescent tone, the obverse from a worn
die, otherwise good extremely fine

10'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Catana



4



4



- 4 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 17.25 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins. Rev. KATANAI – ON Laureate head of Apollo r. Rizzo pl. 10, 5. SNG Lockett 727 (this reverse die).

A superb example of early Classical style, superb old cabinet tone and
good very fine / about extremely fine

6'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, 73; M&M 89, 2000, Dr. Peter M. Suter, 40 and Triton V, 2002, 1179 sales. From the Pflieger and William N. Rudman collections.

Leontini



- 5 Tetradrachm circa 440, AR 17.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LE – O – NT – INO – N Lion's head r., with open jaws and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Gulbenkian 217 (these dies). SNG ANS 228 (this obverse die). Boehringer, Essays Price, 38 (this obverse die).
Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 7'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 27-30 June 1927, 795; Leu 50, 1990, 56 and M&M 89, 2000, Dr. Peter M. Suter, 41 sales.

Syracuse



- 6 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.35 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣVRAK – OΣI – ON Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. SNG München 935 (these dies). Randazzo 267 (these dies). Boehringer 112.
A wonderful example of late Archaic style, lovely old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1121.



- 7 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.18 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣVRAKOΣIO – N Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Weber 1560 (these dies). Randazzo 348 (these dies). Boehringer 180.
Lovely iridescent tone, minor traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine 1'500

Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 488.



- 8 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.44 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΟΝ Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Jameson 739 (this coin). Kunstfreund 61 (this coin). SNG ANS 666 (these dies). Boehringer 207.1 (this coin).

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A magnificent portrait work of a skilled master engraver perfectly struck on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone

and good extremely fine

45'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 19-21 December 1907, De Ciccio, 291; Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 61 sales. From the Jameson, Gillet and A.D.M. collections.

The goddess who graces the reverse of Syracusan tetradrachms, usually identified as Arethusa or Artemis-Arethusa, underwent a remarkable transformation from c.490 to c.385 B.C. The first striking is known by just four portrait dies attributed to the 'Master of the large Arethusa head,' which are thought to have been issued c.490-485 B.C. As the name given to this anonymous artist suggests, they bear large and grandiose heads of the goddess engraved in a fine style that virtually defines Archaic Greek art.

Over the next twenty years a large number of portrait dies were cut in a variety of styles. Some of the earliest were inspired works of art, being virtual copies of the first dies (though engraved in more compact versions – notably Boehringer dies R24, R25 and R30). Others were also engraved by talented artists with somewhat different visions of beauty, but the majority were workaday efforts that one might expect for what turned out to be a very large coinage during these two decades. Among the final issues for the period are the celebrated works attributed to the 'Demareteion Master,' which generally are thought to have been struck sometime between c.470 and c.465 B.C.

On most portraits of this era the hair of the goddess hangs low with the ends drawn upward and fastened beneath the pearl diadem, resulting in a curvature of her hair at the nape of her neck. On rare occasions it hangs down unrestrained, though in most of these instances it is knotted near the end. On this notable reverse die (Boehringer 142), however, the hair ends in a point so sharp that it essentially has no parallel in the entire series. As such, it represents a fresh and highly individualized effort within a coinage that by this stage of its development had come to favour bland and somewhat crude workmanship.



- 9 Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 17.44 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; Nike flying above to crown horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ – Σ – Ι – Ο – Ν Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing pearl necklace; around, four dolphins. Weber 1559 (these dies). McClean 2602 (these dies). Boehringer 208.

Rare. A fine portrait, work of a skilled master engraver, lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1122. From A.D.M. collection.



10



10



- 10 Tetradrachm circa 420-415, AR 17.27 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, grasshopper. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙ – ON Head of Arethusa r., hair caught up at nape of neck by small *saccos*, wearing earring and necklace. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XL, 16 (these dies) and reverse enlarged on pl. XLI, 7. SNG ANS 246 (these dies). Kunstfreund 112 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 31, 95 (this reverse die). Boehringer 726.

Very rare. A superb portrait of fine style, obverse off-centre and minor traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



11



- 11 Tetradrachm signed by *Sosion* circa 415-410, AR 17.12 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above Nike flying r., to crown the driver with an open wreath. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟ – ΣΙΟ – N Head of Arethusa l. with thickly waved hair caught up at nape of neck in serpentine waves, wearing necklace, earring and *ampyx* inscribed ΣΟΣΙ / ΩΝ. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLII, 2 (these dies). Gulbenkian 272 (these dies). Kraay-Himer pl. 32, 97 (these dies). AMB 455 (this coin). Tudeer 2.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan and a lovely old cabinet tone, hairline flan-crack at twelve o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, 455 and Triton V, 2002, 1220 sales. From the William N. Rudman Collection.



12



12

- 12 Tetradrachm signed by *Eumenos* and *Eukleidas* circa 415-410, AR 17.32 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and leaning forward to restrain horses, while holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, ΕΥΜΗΝΟΝ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of Arethusa l. wearing earring and necklace; hair caught up at back of head and styled in waves on the brow. Beneath chin, a diptych with tablet inscribed ΕΥΚΛΑ / ΕΙΔΑ. At either side of head, two pairs of dolphins snout to snout. Rizzo pl. XLII, 13 (these dies), reverse enlarged pl. XLVI, 1 (this reverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 32, 99 (this reverse die) and 100 (this obverse die). Tudeer 24.

Very rare. A masterpiece of early classical style signed by two celebrated master-engravers.

Magnificent old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre and from a worn die,
otherwise very fine / about extremely fine

5'000



13



13

- 13 Tetradrachm signed by *Euth...* and *Phrygillos* circa 405, AR 17.06 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by winged young god, holding reins with both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, ΕΥΘ, dolphin, Scylla to r., holding trident in l. hand over l. shoulder and pursuing a fish with her outstretched r. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – Ι – ΟΝ Persephone or Demeter (or Arethusa with the features of Persephone or Demeter) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace with single pendant; below neck truncation, ΦΡΥΓΙΛΛΑ / ΟΣ. In l. field, two dolphins swimming snout to snout and in r. field, two dolphins swimming downwards. Rizzo pl. XLIII, 12 (these dies). Gulbenkian 280 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 37, 107 (these dies). Tudeer 47.

Very rare. An attractive specimen struck on a very broad flan with a delightful
iridescent tone, the obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise
good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 23, 2002, 1130.



14



14

- 14 Tetradrachm signed by *Parmenides* circa 405-400, AR 17.31 g. Fast quadriga, about to turn l., driven l. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the hooves of the foreground horse, a wheel; in exergue, barley ear. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx* and *sphendone* decorated with stars, triple-pendant earrings and necklace. Around, three dolphins, a fourth is emerging from neck truncation. Below, ΠΑΡΜΕ. Jameson 836 (these dies). AMB 472 (these dies). SNG ANS 287 (these dies). Tudeer 77.

Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine

4'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



- 15 Tetradrachm unsigned work by *Eukleidas* circa 405-400, AR 17.37 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by *chiton*-clad charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin to l. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟ – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., hair bound with *sphendone* over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins: two swimming l. downwards and two r., upwards. de Luynes 1208 (these dies). Boston 444 (these dies). Tudeer 104.

Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete, lovely old cabinet tone, insignificant metal flaw at six o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



- 16 Decadrachm unsigned work by *Kimon*, circa 404-400, AR 43.23 g. Fast quadriga with prancing horses driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with *kentron* in r. hand, holding reins in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. Beneath exergual line, display of military harness set on two steps: shield and crested helmet, cuirass between greaves; below to l., on the horizontal surface of the exergual line, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with *ampyx* and caught up behind by net. Around, three dolphins swimming, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. SNG Lockett 989 (these dies). Jameson 820 (these dies). Regling 9. Jongkees 9.

Very rare. A wonderful portrait struck on an exceptionally large flan, dark tone and about extremely fine

40'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



- 17 Tetradrachm signed by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 16.90 g. Head of Arethusa facing three-quarters l., wearing pearl-shaped pendant and necklace over collier ornamented with pearls; hair flowing in loose tresses; across her forehead, *ampyx*, on which the signature KIMΩN. Around, two dolphins swimming among the locks and a snout of a third emerging from curls l. Above, outside dotted border, AΠΕΘΟΣΑ. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven l. by *chiton*-clad charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike floating r., holding wreath to crown the charioteer. Beneath the two further horses, an overset column (*meta*); in exergue, ear of barley l. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 10 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 292 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 122 (this obverse die) and 123 (this reverse die). Kunstwerke der Antike F60 (this coin). Schefold WM 492 (this coin). Tudeer 79 (these dies).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. The greatest masterpiece of Greek numismatic art and work of the most talented master-engraver of the period.

In our opinion the most beautiful Greek coin in private hands. Of sublime style, struck in high relief on a very broad flan and perfectly centred, wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

1'000'000

Ex Leu sale 76, 1999, 57 (illustrated on the cover page). From the collection of Robert Käppeli (purchased before 1960).

Though the facing-head portrait eventually became familiar at Amphipolis, Larissa, Rhodes and Tarsus in the 4th and 3rd Centuries B.C., it seldom was attempted in the West. The few facing-head dies from Sicily are acknowledged masterpieces, including this phenomenal work of Kimon, whose Arethusa *Soteira*, became a model for artists throughout the Mediterranean.

The richness of this artist's work cannot be overstated, for the style and composition of this coin is essentially perfect. The details of the Arethusa's portrait are richly engraved, with their impact being intensified by the playful dolphins that dart through the floating strands of hair in the surrounding water.

Katherine Erhart, in her dissertation on facing head Greek coins, offers praise: "...the master-engraver Kimon created a facing head of the fountain nymph, which is easily the most beautiful coin of all time, one applauded by ancient die-engravers and modern critics alike. ... No other engraver before or since has so magnificently exploited the compositional potential of the small circular coin flan."

The combination of the obverse depicting 'Arethusa the Saviour,' a reverse dedicated to a victorious charioteer, and the innovative and remarkable quality of the dies, earmarks this as a commemorative issue. As such, it has been associated with the defeat of the Athenian fleet at Syracuse in 413 B.C. and with the good fate of the Syracusans in the otherwise devastating Carthaginian invasion of Sicily in 406/5 B.C.

This issue broke with about a century of Syracusan tradition by using this portrait as the obverse rather than the reverse. This decision probably was rooted in practicality since the reverse die is more vulnerable as it absorbs the full energy of the hammer blow. Just a few years earlier one of the two facing-head reverse dies engraved by Eucleidas (Tudeer reverse die 37) developed a fatal crack beneath Athena's chin that widened with each successive strike. This must have guided Kimon's decision. However, after Kimon's ambitious facing-head the portrait on tetradrachms at Syracuse returned to being shown in profile on the reverse die. Indeed, it was not until Agathocles revived the tetradrachm at Syracuse toward the end of the 4th Century that the head became the obverse, in keeping with other Greek mints of the era.

Kimon's work for this issue consists of two obverse and two reverse dies. Both obverses were used with both reverses, and none of the four dies was used with any other die – all further evidence that this was a stand-alone series made for a special occasion.

Considering the effort expended by Kimon, it is worth commenting on the relative merits of his four dies, three of which he signed. Both obverse dies are masterful and unique creations, but if the more accomplished must be chosen it would be Tudeer's die 28, the one used to strike this coin. The portrait on that die is more mature and focused than the one of Tudeer 29, where Arethusa's gaze is engaging, yet tentative. Both have equally playful arrangements of the dolphins, but on this die they are cut deeply and boldly, whereas on die 29 they are softly engraved, almost as if they were an afterthought. Die 29, however, is of greater academic interest, for it bears the inscription ΣΩ (abbreviating ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, 'saviour' or 'deliverer') cleverly hidden in the curls of Arethusa's hair.

Both reverse dies show a quadriga in high action, viewed at a slight angle. They represent momentary snapshots of a victorious team turning the bend as the charioteer attempts to contain the collective power of his team. The reverse dies are so different in their arrangements that it is impossible to make a choice on merit alone, and we might conclude that they are equally accomplished.

The die used to strike this coin, Tudeer's 54, is lively and powerful, yet it still possesses a sense of formality that is amplified by the unusual, upright posture of Nike, who advances toward the driver. The heads of the horses toss about in a precise arrangement that by this time had become canonical at Syracuse: the outermost horses maintain relatively controlled postures as the heads of the interior horses toss about wildly. The placement of a fallen *meta* (turning post) beneath the horses only adds to the drama of the scene.

Kimon's other reverse die for the series, Tudeer 53, presents a more volatile scene. The driver, with goad engaged, is being tested by his team, which rears back with great force, perhaps because the charioteer has demanded something unexpected. Undisturbed by the chaos below, Nike floats calmly above, reaching out to crown the driver. We may note that on this signed die the artist delights in showing the hooves of the lead horse breaking through the linear border.

When composing his note on this coin for its appearance in Leu 76, Dr. Alan Walker remarked: "It could well be that in 1787 it was a facing-head Kimon Tetradrachm like this one, a coin which we know was in the Torremuzza collection, that inspired Goethe to his rhapsodies over the fresh beauty of coins, as compared to the dusty ruins visible in the countryside."





18

- 18 Decadrachm signed by Euainetos circa 400, AR 42.79 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚ– Ο – ΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and beaded necklace. Around, three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation; beneath, ΕΥ – ΑΙΝΕ. Gulbenkian 313 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 365 (this obverse die). Gallatin C. XV / R. IV.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan with an enchanting light iridescent tone, an insignificant area of smoothing below the chin, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Privately purchased in 2003.



19

- 19 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.16 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, ΦΙ. Around, three dolphins. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles* l. In exergue, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ/ ΑΙ ligate. SNG ANS 641 (this obverse die). Ierardi 67.

Well struck and centred on a very broad flan and lovely tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



- 20 Decadrachm circa 295, AV 2.79 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below, *triskeles*. In exergue, YE ligate. SNG ANS 704. Gulbenkian 337. Bérard, *Studies Price*, pl. 9, 11. Very rare. Extremely fine 5'000
Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 515.



- 21 Decadrachm circa 287-278, AV 4.20 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring with pendant and beaded necklace; behind head, cornucopiae. Rev. Prancing biga r., driven by Nike, naked to waist, holding *kentron* and reins; above, thunderbolt and below horses, ear of barley. In exergue, ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ. SNG ANS 781 (this obverse die). AMB 516 (this obverse die). Buttrey, NC 1973, pp. 9-10, 4-E and pl. 2, 4. Holloway, RBN 1962, pl. I 3 (this obverse die). About extremely fine 3'500
Privately purchased in 1999.

- 22 Decadrachm 217-214, AV 4.31 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, crescent. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, Δ and in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. SNG Stockholm 605 (these dies). Carroccio 20. Very fine 2'000
Privately purchased in 2001.



- 23 10 litrae circa 215-214, AR 8.49 g. Diademed head of Hieronymus l. Rev. Winged thunderbolt. de Luynes 1386 (these dies). Holloway Hieronymus 56. Good extremely fine 1'500
Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 518.

The Carthaginians in Italy and North Africa



- 24 1/10 stater, Carthago circa 350-320, AV 0.76 g. Palm tree. Rev. Horse's head r. Boston 500. Jenkins-Lewis 136-138. In exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine 2'000
Privately purchased in 2001.



25

- 25 5 shekels, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 260, AR 37.90 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, *b'rst* (in the Land) in Punic characters. Jameson 926 (this obverse die). AMB 567. Jenkins 436 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan with a lovely iridescent tone. Minor marks,
otherwise about extremely fine

35'000

Ex Kricheldorf 20, 1969, 210 and Leu 71, 1997, 99 sales.

Struck in the earliest phase of the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), this issue represents a strict departure from earlier Punic coinages in Sicily. The bulk of the earlier types were struck to the Greek Attic weight standard, whereas this coin employs the Punic weight standard, being five of its shekels. Their style and fabric are markedly different than that of earlier types. The Pegasus must have been derived from Corinthian-type staters of the Syracusan King Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), yet the head of the goddess is inarguably Tanit, rather than a modified Artemis-Arethusa. Most importantly, the designs are engraved in a somewhat abstract style that is uniquely Carthaginian.

Jenkins translates the Punic legend *b'rst* as meaning 'in the land' or 'in the territories,' noting that it might suggest an effort by Carthage to stake its claim as a rightful occupant of Sicily over the Romans, who were newcomers. He also suggests that these coins were minted in Sicily on the basis of hoard evidence, the inscription, and, perhaps most persuasively, the die axes, which are irregular on these five-shekel pieces and their related issues. By comparison, the much larger and more enduring series of coins assigned to Carthage are struck with the upright die alignment of a 'medal turn.' In the centuries leading up to the First Punic War, Carthaginians and Romans had pursued a relationship of indifference, for their realms of influence did not overlap in any meaningful way. Their first treaty appears to have been made in 509 B.C., and they peacefully co-existed for centuries. The Romans were perhaps less sophisticated than the worldly Carthaginians in these early diplomatic ventures, as Carthage continually got what it desired: an assurance that Rome would not intervene in Carthaginian affairs in the Western Mediterranean. In return, Rome was immune from potential conflict, being quite occupied with its own efforts for regional conquest.

The principal cause of Rome's first war with Carthage is uncertain – perhaps it was a fear that Carthage would gain control of the northeastern part of Sicily, or simply a desire to reap the spoils of victory from a Sicilian expedition. In a larger sense, however, conflict was inevitable in light of Rome's meteoric expansion in central and southern Italy by the mid-3rd Century B.C.

It seems there was no long-term plan on either side of the war, simply an escalation as Rome and Carthage became embroiled in partisan events in Sicily. The root cause was the disposition of the city of Messana, which had been violently taken by Mamertine mercenaries, who found an ally in Rome. Meanwhile, in opposition, the Carthaginians had formed a partnership with Hieron II, who recently had become king of Syracuse. The Romans successfully laid siege to Syracuse and, through their merciful treatment of Hieron, gained in him a staunch ally.

This development alarmed the Carthaginians, who responded in 262 with an invasion of Sicily. After a particularly violent sack of Agrigentum, an ally of Carthage, hostilities continued on both land and sea, and by the mid-250s had even extended to North Africa, where the Romans occupied Tunis, only to have their victorious army virtually annihilated. Fortunes teetered from one side to the other in a series of violent encounters in Sicily, North Africa, and Southern Italy. By 241 it was apparent that the Romans would not yield, despite their mounting losses; after a final naval disaster near the Aegates Insulae, the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca sued for peace.

As the spoils of victory, Rome gained control (with Hieron II) over Sicily and its adjacent islands, and was to receive from Carthage an indemnity of 3,200 talents over the next decade. Carthage was left broken, and still had to wage war on the home front against unpaid mercenaries and Libyans. In subsequent years, Romans also took control of Sardinia, which forced the Carthaginians to expand their interests in Spain and eventually gave rise to the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.).

Macedonia, Acanthus



26



26

- 26 Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 17.14 g. Bull with head raised, crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on his back to r.; beneath, fish l. Rev. ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Weber 1863. Nomos sale 6, 2012, 40. Desneaux -, cf. 96 (O - / R 85).

A very attractive specimen struck in high relief on a full flan,
light iridescent tone and extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Kings of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498 – 454



27



27

- 27 Octodrachm circa 492-479, AR 27.53 g. Young man, wearing *causia* and carrying two spears, standing r. beside horse. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Hellenism Primitif pl. XII, 1. Raymond ANSNNM 126, pl. II, 4 (these dies). Struck on a large flan with a lovely light iridescent tone, extremely fine

8'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Philip II, 359 - 336 and posthumous issues



28



- 28 Stater, Pella circa 323-315, AV 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Prancing biga r. driven by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below horses, monogram ΣΟ / trident. In exergue, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ. SNG ANS 194. Le Rider 589.

From a slightly rusty obverse die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



29



29

- 29 Stater, Abydos circa 323-315, AV 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Prancing biga r. driven by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; below horses, monogram Ξ / horse's leg. In exergue, $\Phi\iota\lambda\iota\pi\pi\iota\omicron\upsilon$. Thompson ANSNS 19, 89a. SNG ANS 298.

An almost invisible metal flaw on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Alexander III, 336 – 323



30



30

- 30 Distater, Macedonia circa 336-323, AV 17.13 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. $\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\pi\omicron\upsilon$ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in outer l. field, trident. SNG Copenhagen 623. Price 171.

Struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine

12'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Demetrius Poliorcetes, 306 – 283



31



- 31 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 17.15 g. Nike standing l. on prow, blowing trumpet and holding stylus. Rev. $\text{BA} - \Sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma \Delta\eta\mu\eta\tau\rho\iota\omicron\upsilon$ Poseidon standing l., with *chlamys* on l. arm, thrusting trident; in lower l. field, monogram and in r. field, dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell Demetrius Poliorcetes, 68 (this obverse die).

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

4'000

Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 545.

Antigonos II Gonatas, 277 – 239



- 32 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis 271-265, AR 17.08 g. Macedonian shield decorated in centre with head of Pan l., with *pedum* over shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena standing l., hurling thunderbolt and holding shield decorated with *gorgoneion*; at her sides, in lower field, Macedonian helmet – monogram. SNG Copenhagen 1199. Dewing 1203. Mathisen ANSMN 21, p. 111.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Perseus, 178 – 168



- 33 Tetradrachm, Pella 278, AR 16.80 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ – ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ – ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings; above, monogram AY, in r. field, monogram ΣΟ and between eagle's legs, AN. All within wreath. Mammoth p. 23, 17.

Superb iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Kings of Paeonia, Lyceius, 356 – 335



- 34 Tetradrachm 356-335, AR 12.77 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΑΙΚΚ – ΕΙΟΥ Heracles strangling the Nemean lion; in field r., bow and quiver. AMNG III/2, 8 (this obverse die). Paeonian Hoard 63 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 1019 (this obverse die).

Dark tone and good extremely fine 1'250

Privately purchased in 2001.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



- 35 Tetradrachm circa 360, AR 15.30 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dyonisus l. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Heracles, wearing lion skin headdress, kneeling r. and drawing bow; in r. field, thunderbolt. All within square frame. West, ANSND 40, 39. Hurter Pixodaros Hoard pl. 31, 3 (this obverse die). Le Rider Group IV.
Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and of fine style, minor traces of double-striking and minor marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

The Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum



- 36 Stater circa 320, AV 9.09 g. Bearded head of Pan l., wearing ivy leaf-wreath. Rev. Π - Α - Ν Griffin standing l. on stalk of barley, head facing, holding spear in his mouth. de Luynes 1792. Weber 2690. Dewing 1841. Jameson 2145 (this coin). SNG BMC Black Sea 864.

Rare. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 25'000

Ex Hess-Leu 14 May 1954, 145; Leu 42, 1987, 145 and Leu 77, 2000, 129 sales. From the Grand-Dux Alexandre Michailovitch and Jameson collections.

Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



- 37 Stater, Pella (?) 286-281, AV 8.47 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson -. Müller -.
An apparently unrecorded variety. A splendid portrait of fine style, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 15'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



38



38

- 38 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus 297-281, AR 17.23 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram / crescent. Thompson, Essays Robinson 61. Extremely fine 1'200

Privately purchased in 1999.



39



39

- 39 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis 288-281, AR 17.22 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, caduceus and in outer r. field, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson 191. Magnificent iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



40



40

- 40 Tetradrachm, Pergamum 287-282, AR 17.18 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon; below neck truncation, K. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, cult image and in exergue, crescent. Thompson, Essays Robinson 225.

A bold portrait struck in high relief, good extremely fine / extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



41



41

- 41 Tetradrachm, Pella 286-281, AR 17.26 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r. with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in outer l. field, monogram and in outer r. field, monogram. Thompson, Essays Robinson 248.
A bold portrait struck in high relief and good extremely fine 2'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Thessaly, Larissa



42



- 42 Hemidrachm circa 479/475-460, AR 2.01 g. Head of Jason l., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΛΑ / RI retrograde Sandal l. BCD Thessaly –, cf. 346.2.

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type.

Toned and good very fine

7'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attica, Athens



43

- 43 Tetradrachm of the “Wappenmünzen series” circa 515, AR 16.98 g. *Gorgoneion* with open mouth and protruding tongue. Rev. Facing head and forepaws of panther within incuse square. Seltman 324 (this coin). Svoronos-Pick pl. 1, 69. Jameson 1171 (this coin). Nicolet-Pierre, RN 25, p. 17 and pl. 2, 8 (this coin).

Extremely rare and an issue of tremendous historical interest. Enchanting old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 60'000

Ex Leu sale 76, 1999, 118. From the Jameson and Gillet collections.

By the traditions represented in the works of Aristotle and Plutarch, Athenian coinage was introduced by Solon, who became Archon of Athens in 594/3 B.C. However, hoard evidence shows that those literary references cannot be accurate, as they speak to a time long before coinage was first produced in Athens. The references either must be to drachm weights of silver (rather than, specifically, to coined silver) or the original texts were subjected to later revisions.

The first coinage of Athens, known as Wappenmünzen (‘heraldic coins’), appears to have been introduced in about 545 B.C., near the start of the tyranny of Peisistratus. It would seem that local elites were the driving force behind this coinage as the variety of designs, fourteen in all, likely represent shield-like family badges. The small number of dies employed and the rarity of the coins both indicate that these were not substantial issues.

Sometime between c.525 and c.515 B.C., during the tyranny of Hippias (527-510), the Wappenmünzen coinage was superseded by the Gorgoneion series, of which an example is offered here. Gorgoneion tetradrachms are among the most significant coinages of Athens, if for no other reason than their denomination. Prior to this coinage the Athenians had struck nothing larger than a didrachm – a coin equal in weight to a Corinthian stater. The introduction of double-weight coins perhaps indicates that the Athenians planned to start using coins for the purpose of large transactions and international trade, rather than principally for local use.

An equally important innovation of this coinage is the fact that its reverse bore an artistic design. With the exception of a truly remarkable Wappenmünzen didrachm struck with a reverse die that incorporates a facing lion or panther head within one of the quadrants of the incuse punch, all Athenian coins struck prior to this issue were essentially uniface. This may be the first instance at any mint in the western world when a full reverse type was employed. This, of course, would have a profound effect on the evolution of Greek coinage.

The use of an obverse and a reverse design made it possible for the Athenians to move ever closer to issuing a true ‘state coinage’ as opposed to an eclectic coinage on which a variety of personal designs were employed. With the obverse now bearing the facing head of the Gorgon – an emblem, albeit oblique, of the city’s patron goddess Athena – any rotation of personal types (in this case just two, the facing heads of a lion or panther, and a bull) could be isolated to the reverse. This provided Athenian coinage with a sense of uniformity that sometime between circa 520 and circa 510 B.C. found its ultimate expression in the replacement of the Gorgoneion tetradrachms with those bearing the familiar Athena-owl design and the ethnic ΑΘΕ.



- 44 Tetradrachm circa 546-527, AR 17.31 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; at base of crest, dots in triangles of zigzag pattern. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive-twigg with three leaves; all within partially incuse square. Svoronos pl. 4, cf. 41-42. Seltman group Gi, cf. 174.

Very rare. A very intriguing issue in unusually fine condition, struck on a broad flan and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 1999, 144.



- 45 Decadrachm circa 467-465, AR 41.52 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. A – Θ – E Owl standing facing, with spread wings; in upper field l., olive-sprig with two leaves and berry. All within incuse square. Gulbenkian 515. Jameson 2080. Svoronos pl. 8, 13. Seltman 448, group O. Fischer-Bossert NNM 168 (dies not recorded).

Extremely rare and an issue of tremendous historical interest. Struck on a very large flan and with a light tone, the body of the owl on the reverse expertly restored, otherwise good very fine

90'000

Privately purchased from CNG in 1999.

Athens' decadrachms rank high among the prizes of ancient Greek coinage, with few examples existing in public or private collections. The purpose of these massive coins, and their dating, has long excited debate among scholars. In recent years a careful study of hoard evidence has shattered some enduring myths, and these coins are now attributed to a period of perhaps several years in the mid-460s B.C., making them contemporary with the 'Demareteion' decadrachms of Syracuse. According to Herodotus, this denomination was used to pay bonuses to Athenian citizens for surpluses from the nearby silver mines at Laurium. Had this been true, the decadrachms would have been struck in the years following the Greek victory over the Persians at Marathon in 490 B.C. It is interesting that both ancient literary accounts concerning decadrachms – Herodotus for Athens and Diodorus Siculus for the 'Demareteion' issue of Syracuse – are incorrect, and have caused a great deal of misunderstanding. The purpose of decadrachms has also been debated. Barclay Head, writing nearly a century ago, echoed the thoughts of his contemporaries when he said decadrachms were "...chiefly issued on special occasions or for the personal gratification of Tyrants or Kings, and not for common currency." In fact, we now know the decadrachms of Athens and the Syracusan issues in the style of Kimon and Euainetos had legitimate and enduring roles in the monetary system, though never a commonplace one. The large silver coins of Northern Greece (principally octadrachms and dodecadrachms) were purely commercial coins, quite often struck for export. The decadrachms of Acragas, and possibly the 'Demareteion Master' decadrachms of Syracuse, may be exceptional in this regard, as the latter may have a yet-unrecognized commemorative purpose, and the former almost certainly commemorates a charioteer's victory at the 92nd Olympiad in 412 B.C.



- 46 Didrachm or stater circa 407-404, AV 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and two olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; before, branch upwards and behind, olive sprig with one berry. All within incuse square. Jameson 2495 (this reverse die). ACGC 202 (this reverse die). Robinson ANSMN 9, 1960, pl. II, 9 (this reverse die).

One of the greatest rarities of the entire Greek series, only the fifth specimen known.

An issue of tremendous historical interest and importance, a minor scuff on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

350'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Few Greek coins are as historically significant as the gold issued by Athens in the closing years of the Peloponnesian War. Surrounded by a besieging army of Spartans and their allies, Athens was brought to its knees in the midst of military defeat, bankruptcy, starvation and plague. Thus ended the most famous of the ancient Greek wars, but not before the Athenians had stripped the plating from their golden Nikai and converted it into gold coins that included the drachm offered here.

In 431 B.C. Athens and her rival Sparta descended into a two-stage war that raged until 404. From the outset the war had weighed heavily on the Athenian coffers, and over time the costs had depleted the city's mining proceeds, state savings, temple treasuries, taxes, and annual tribute from her reluctant allies.

The year 413 was especially hurtful to the Athenian cause. The Spartans captured Deceleia, in northern Attica, and in doing so not only caused 20,000 Athenian slaves to defect, but interrupted the main overland route by which Athens received food, supplies, and the output of its silver mines at Laureion. Then, the armada that Athens had sent against Syracuse was utterly destroyed. The cost in terms of ships and manpower was on such a scale that Athens found it impossible to recover its power and prestige. Revolts were sparked among members of the Delian League, which encouraged the Spartans and Persians to amplify their efforts.

Athens survived the next few years by tapping into a reserve treasury of some 1,000 talents of silver, the equivalent of about 1.5 million tetradrachms. However, by 407 or 406 Athens was no longer able to issue silver coinage, and it forged an unprecedented monetary policy: a dual-level system comprised of a 'token' coinage of silver plated coins (and perhaps validated bronze tokens), and a gold coinage.

The scholastic notes to Aristophanes' *Frogs* (718-33) indicate that the gold coins were struck in 407/6, and that silver-plated coins were struck in the year that followed. However, they probably were issued at the same time if they were meant to be the two components of an emergency monetary system. In recent years, the theory that bronze coins were officially struck in Athens at this time has been effectively opposed. It would seem that the fiduciary coins consisted of plated silver pieces, principally tetradrachms and drachms of the familiar Athenian type, and that private-issue copper tokens (*kollyboi*) may have been validated by the government to augment the money supply.

For its gold bullion the Athenians turned to offerings stored on the Acropolis and the gold-covered statues of Nike, which in recent years had become emblems of the city's great economic reserves. These emergency funds were used to build and outfit a new fleet that in 405 was defeated at Aegospotami in the Hellespont by the Spartan general Lysander. The victorious Lysander then invested the city of Athens, which surrendered in the spring of 404, bringing an end to the Peloponnesian War.

The Athenian gold from the war is uncommonly well documented for an ancient coinage. The bullion was stripped from seven of the eight golden Nikai on the Acropolis; each statue was covered in about two talents worth of gold in the form of removable plates. Robinson estimates that the husks of those statues, along with some additional reserves, would have allowed for the production of about 100,000 drachms weight in gold. That being the case, a very large quantity of these coins could have been struck and their production may have continued from 407 well into 404. Unfortunately, only a handful of these gold coins survive today, suggesting that almost every piece was secreted away and eventually was consigned to the melting pot.

Five denominations of 'emergency' gold coins are known to have survived: the didrachm (stater) of about 8.60 grams, the drachm (half-stater) of about 4.30 grams, the hemidrachm (quarter-stater) of about 2.15 grams, the diobol ('hecte') of about 1.45 grams, and the obol ('hemihecte') of about 0.70 grams. A sixth denomination perhaps can be added to the list, for an account of the treasurers of Athens entered sometime after 385/4 B.C. (*Inscriptiones Graecae* II, 1414, lines 6-7) records the receipt of two gold hemiobols. These coins, presumably, would have been 1/24th staters weighing about 0.35 grams.

Perhaps the most fascinating piece of evidence concerning these gold coins comes from another Athenian treasurer's report (*Inscriptiones Graecae* II, 1408, lines 11-13), which also was created a generation or more after the Athenian surrender. The remarkable inscription describes how "the dies and the little anvils on which they used to strike the gold coins" were still preserved in a wooden box with the public seal.



47



48



49



- 47 Tetradrachm 168-167, AR 16.90 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet decorated with Pegasus on bowl. Rev. A – Θ Ε / ΑΡΙ – ΗΡΑ / ΣΤΟΦ / ΦΙΛΑΝ Owl standing r. perched on amphora inscribed I; in l. field, club, lion's skin and bow in case. Below, ΑΝ; all within laurel wreath. Svoronos pl. 45, 1. M. Thompson, New Style, 335d. Lightly toned and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 48 Tetradrachm 166-165, AR 16.90 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet decorated with Pegasus on bowl. Rev. A – Θ Ε / ΤΙΜ – ΑΡΧΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑΓΟ / ΑΜΦΙΚ / ΡΑΤ Owl standing r. perched on amphora inscribed Γ; in l. field, anchor and star. Below, ΜΕ; all within laurel wreath. Svoronos pl. 50, 4. M. Thompson, New Style, 362e. Lightly toned and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 49 Tetradrachm 166-165, AR 16.77 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet decorated with Pegasus on bowl. Rev. A – Θ Ε / ΤΙΜ – ΑΡΧΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑΓΟ / ΑΡΚΕΣ Owl standing r. perched on amphora inscribed Η; in l. field, anchor and star. Below, ΜΕ; all within laurel wreath. Svoronos —. M. Thompson, New Style, 364e. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Corinthia, Corinth



50



- 50 Stater circa 405-345, AR 8.38 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, φ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; above, dolphin r. and behind, Σ reverted. Ravel 344. Calciati 344.

Lightly toned, minor oxidations, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Sicyonia, Sicyon



- 51 Stater circa late 330s, AR 12.25 g. Chimaera advancing l., r. paw raised; above, wreath and, below, ΣΕ. Rev. Dove flying l.; before, I. All within wreath. BMC 56. *Traité* 775 and pl. CCXX, 12. BCD Peloponnesos 219. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 3'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Kings of Bosphorus, Pharnaces circa 63 – 46



- 52 Stater, Panticapaeum 51-50 (year 245), AV 8.23 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch in extended r. hand over tripod, l. arm resting on kithara at his side; behind, ΕΜΣ (245) / ivy leaf. Below, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Golenko-Karyszowski, NC 1972, p. 37, 10 (these dies) and pl. 2, 10. A. N. Zograph, *Ancient Coinage*, part II, pl. XLIV, 3. Very rare. Well struck on a large flan and extremely fine 15'000

Privately purchased in 1998.

As Rome sought to tighten its authority over the lands it had inherited in 133 B.C. from the last Pergamene king, Attalus III, and even to expand its reach, there were a few formidable kings and numerous petty rulers who had to be reckoned with. Chief among them was the Pontic King Mithradates VI (120-63), who caused so much devastation to Romans, their property, and their political interests for such a prolonged period that his infamy equalled that of Hannibal.

Finally, in 63 B.C. options for Mithradates VI had expired, and the king who with such pride had throughout his life immunized himself against poisons committed suicide by consuming a lethal dose of poison, which seemingly was followed up with a sword thrust. This courageous and resourceful king seems to have been pushed to the brink by the betrayal of his son Pharnaces II, who in exchange for this act had been assured the throne of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. His new allies, the Romans, declared him and his subjects 'friends and allies of the Roman people' (*amicorum et socium populi Romani*).

Though he had gained his throne through treachery against his father, in collusion with a sworn enemy, Pharnaces ruled for seventeen years, and on his coinage he unashamedly uses the title 'Great King of Kings.' No other Pontic or Bosporan king had done so, and his successor, Asander (47-22 B.C.), reverted to the title 'King'. Pharnaces' portraits are modeled after those of the Macedonian king Alexander III, yet that was a tradition he inherited from his father, and it cannot necessarily be seen as an individual trait.

Pharnaces is described in the ancient sources as treacherous, power-hungry and haughty. Though a Roman client king, he had inherited from his father a desire for conquest, and he invaded Asia Minor, via Colchis, while Pompey and Julius Caesar were at war. His betrayal was rewarded by Caesar with a crushing defeat at Zela in 47 B.C., after which he famously stated: "I came, I saw, I conquered." Pharnaces was allowed by Caesar to continue his rule, and his life ended only after taking the field against the rebel-successor Asander. The Romans initially opposed Asander, but Octavian soon endorsed him as king.

Stylistically, Pharnaces' gold staters form a tightly knit group, and it is possible – even likely – that the same engraver produced every die for his staters. They are known only for a period of five years, dated to the years 243 to 247 of the Bithynian Era (55/4-51/0 B.C.). In their 1972 study of these staters, Golenko and Karyszowski note: "We cannot refer to any circumstances in the internal history of the Bosporan kingdom which could be connected with the sudden appearance and then the unexpected cessation of the gold coins. ... The coins, therefore, seem to have been a mere political gesture rather than a thought-out economic enterprise." Asander was far more assertive with his coinage, issuing staters dated by his regal years rather than to the Bithynian Era; he is known to have issued them in all four of his years as Archon (1-4) and for all but four of his over twenty years as King (5-29).

Mysia, Cyzicus



53



53

- 53 Stater circa 550-500, EL 15.40 g. Forepart of lioness l., devouring prey; behind, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1416. von Fritze 41 and pl. I, 42.

Rare. A counter-mark on obverse, otherwise very fine

5'000

Privately purchased in 1998



54



54

- 54 Stater circa 500-450, EL 16.03 g. Griffin crouching l., right forepaw raised; below, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 99. Boston 1455. SNG France 240.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief on a full flan, extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased in 1998.

The Cyzicenes portrayed griffins on their electrum coins on more than one occasion, which is hardly surprising in light of their brisk trade with the people residing on northern shores of the Black Sea, by which they gained access to the gold mined still further north, in a land many Greeks called Hyperborea. Though it was universally acknowledged as being well north of the Greek world, the precise location of Hyperborea was reported differently in the ancient sources. Suggestions ranged from Britain, to an area north of the Alps, to somewhere in the Urals, and even, perhaps, the Arctic circle. Ptolemy believed that it was in the vicinity of the North Sea, which he called the Hyperborean Ocean.

Scores of ancient authors refer to the land of Hyperborea or its inhabitants, including Apollonius of Rhodes, Hesiod, Homer, Pindar, Sophocles, Strabo, and Herodotus, who reports (iii.116): "Then again towards the North of Europe, there is evidently a quantity of gold by far larger than in any other land: as to how it is got, here again I am not able to say for certain, but it is said to be carried off from the griffins by Arimaspians, a one-eyed race of men. But I do not believe this tale either, that nature produces one-eyed men which in all other respects are like other men. However, it would seem that the extremities which bound the rest of the world on every side and enclose it in the midst, possess the things which by us are thought to be the most beautiful and the most rare."

Hyperborea was commonly said to have been protected by the fearsome, mythological griffins. The god Apollo was closely associated with these creatures due to the famous legend of his visit to the land of the Hyperboreans. Indeed, his chariot is sometimes represented as being pulled by a griffin, or the god himself is sometimes shown riding on the back of a griffin. Thus, Greenwell suggests that the Cyzicenes associated Apollo with the griffin-guarded gold of Hyperborea – the very gold that was crucial to the prosperity of this city, and the production of its coinage.



55



55

- 55 Stater circa 500-450, EL 15.87 g. Cerberus l.; below, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 103. Boston 1538. Extremely rare. A very intriguing and fascinating issue, good very fine 12'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

The hellhound Cerberus appears with some frequency on Roman provincial coins, yet rarely on Greek coins. Indeed, the creature may only be represented by an issue of electrum staters and hectai of Cyzicus and on extremely rare Epirote bronzes of the 4th Century B.C. issued at Elea and Thesproti (either at the city of that name, or by the tribe). On the coins of Epirus the creature is shown with three heads and is paired with the facing portrait of Demeter, the goddess whose annual torch-lit journey into Hades brought forth winter in the terrestrial world.

The mythological hellhound is best known for having been captured by Heracles in his twelfth and final labor, which was by far his most dangerous. After delivering Cerberus to King Eurystheus, he then returned to chain the creature at the gates of Hades, which he continued to guard. Cerberus is typically described as having three heads of wild dogs, though often with just two, as here on this Cyzicene stater; but as with most every aspect of Greek mythology there are various traditions and little agreement, such that Cerberus is described as possessing somewhere between one and one hundred heads. He is said to have had the claws of a lion, a tail in the form of a serpent, and his mane sometimes is described as being composed of a great mass of serpents.

Barclay Head suggested that this type was struck in reference, or homage, to Cimmerium (Kimmerikon), a city on the southern shore of the Cimmerian Bosphorus that earlier had been called Cerberion. He reasoned that this city would have been a familiar destination for the intrepid Cyzicene merchants. However, Greenwell notes that Cyzicus was particularly attached to the story of the Argonautic expedition – especially to Heracles' involvement – and to the goddess Persephone, who Appian says had received Cyzicus as a marriage gift from Zeus. Since Cerberus is associated with both Heracles and Persephone, this type perhaps is best seen as part of a larger display of designs associated with those deities.



56



56

- 56 Hecte circa 500-450, EL 2.59 g. Recumbent bull l.; below, tunny. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston —. SNG France —. von Fritze cf. 89 (stater).

Apparently unrecorded. A minor area of corrosion and a metal flaw on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Pergamum



57



57

- 57 Cistophoric tetradrachm circa 133-67, AR 12.41 g. *Cista mystica*. Rev. ΑΠ / monogram Two serpents standing by bow case; at sides, monogram – snake coiled around staff. SNG von Aulock 1369. SNG France 1726. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Aeolis, Cyme



58

- 58 Tetradrachm circa 150, AR 16.57 g. Diademed head of Apollo r. Rev. KYMAIΩN Bridled horse standing r., with l. foreleg raised; in exergue, MHTPOΦANHΣ. All within wreath. Dewing 2229. Oakley ANSMN 27, 7 (this obverse die).
Toned and extremely fine 750

Privately purchased in 1999.

Myrina



59

60

61

- 59 Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 16.09 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynius standing r. with laurel branch and patera; to r., *omphalos* and amphora. In outer l. field, three monograms. All within laurel wreath. SNG Delepierre 2560. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 19, cf. 17a.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

750

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 60 Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 16.26 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynius standing r. with laurel branch and patera; to r., *omphalos* and amphora. In outer l. field, three monograms. All within laurel wreath. Locker Lampson 279. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 19, 34i (this obverse die).

Good extremely fine

600

Privately purchased in 1998.

- 61 Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 16.29 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Grynius standing r. with laurel branch and patera; to r., *omphalos* and amphora. In outer l. field, three monograms. All within laurel wreath. C. Boehringer, Zur Chronologie, pl. 30, 14. Sacks, ANSMN 30, issue 36, 65d (this obverse die).

Extremely fine

750

Privately purchased in 1999.

Lesbos. Mytilene



- 62 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.56 g. *Gorgoneion* facing, with tongue protruding. Rev. Incuse head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. SNG Lockett 2756. SNG von Aulock 1691. Bodensedt 19.
In exceptional condition for the issue, perfectly centred and struck on a full flan. Good extremely fine 4'500
Privately purchased in 2001.
- 63 Hecte circa 377-326, EL 2.56 g. Young male head r., hair bound with *taenia*. Rev. Female head r. within square border; all in partially incuse square. Boston 1712. von Aulock 7732. Bodensedt 85a/α.
Extremely fine 1'000
Privately purchased in 1999.

Asia Minor, uncertain mint



- 64 Stater circa 520-500, EL 14.02 g. Forepart of winged lion l. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch with partially raised square patterns.
Apparently unique and unrecorded. An issue of tremendous fascination and of masterly style struck on a full flan and extremely fine 60'000
Privately purchased in 1999.

This seemingly unpublished electrum stater is a remarkable discovery. It more than likely was struck in Ionia or Lydia, yet a mint in Thrace or Macedon cannot be ruled out entirely. Similar electrum staters have been found in the northerly regions of Greece, where lions were common in ancient times, but find spots of large-denomination coins do not always speak to their origin, as they were prone to exportation.

The obverse shows the protome of a winged lion in the midst of attack. This type was used contemporarily on electrum coins of Cyzicus (von Fritze 96), which present the creature from a markedly different artistic approach. The closest parallel is to be found on hectai of Mytilene (Bodensedt 9), on which the composition and the intensity of the design, as well as the articulation of the mane and feathers, are virtually identical to that observed on this stater. (The same is echoed about a century later on another hecte of Mytilene, Bodensedt 63.) The likeness is so great that the odds are strong that one inspired the other.

The reverse die, an elongated rectangle which appears to be composed of six small segments arranged three long and two wide, is of particular value in categorizing this coin. One can imagine six rods with square or slightly rectangular ends of roughened texture bound together to create this distinctive reverse punch, the shape of which allowed for an even and complete strike on an elongated planchet.

This form of reverse punch does not have even a remote parallel in the issues recorded by Weidauer, but is identical to those used to strike at least two other issues of early electrum staters – one which depicts a lactating lioness on the prow (see NAC 52, lot 152 and Bank Leu 52, lot 49) and another which shows a recumbent bull with its head reverted toward a floral ornament (see M. Price, *A Field In Western Thrace*, Coin Hoards II, fig. 1.4).

It is clear that all three of these issues, and perhaps others that one day may come to light, emanated from the same mint in about 500 B.C. or soon thereafter. Their fabric and artistry are compatible, their reverse punches are nearly identical and are distinct from all other known types, and every known example of these three issues weighs approximately 14 grams, which Price ascribes to the Milesian or Lydo-Milesian standard of c.14.1 grams.

Ionia, Miletus (?)



- 65 Stater early 6th century BC, EL 13.86 g. Lion crouching l., head turned back, within rectangular frame divided in two smaller rectangular compartments. Rev. Central oblong punch containing a running fox and three pellets connected by a line; a square punch to l., containing five pellets connected by lines. A square punch to r., containing four pellets connected by a line. ACGC pl. 3, 55 var. (the four pellets are differently connected). Mitchiner, *Ancient Trade*, 194 var. (the four pellets are differently connected).
Rare. Struck on a full flan and good very fine 7'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Phocaea



- 66 Hecte circa 477-388, EL 2.54 g. Female head l., hair caught up in *saccos*; behind, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1919. von Aulock 2128. Bodenstedt 92.
Of lovely style and extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased in 1998.

- 67 Hecte circa 477-388, EL 2.55 g. Female head l., hair caught up in *saccos*; behind, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1921. SNG Copenhagen 1207. Bodenstedt 93.
Of superb style and exceptionally detailed, good extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 68 Hecte circa 477-388, EL 2.55 g. Female head l., hair caught up in *saccos*; behind, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston, Later acquisitions 176. Bodenstedt 94 a/α.
Extremely fine 800

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 69 Hecte circa 387-326, EL 2.54 g. Female head l., hair caught up in *saccos*; behind, seal. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1912. Bodenstedt 100 a/α.
Extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.



Islands off Ionia, Chios



- 70 Tetradrachm circa 420, AR 15.14 g. Sphinx seated l.; before, two-handled amphora above which, bunch of grapes. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ across horizontal band of quadripartite incuse square with striated fields. BMC 28. Baldwin, Chios, 72.

Rare. Iridescent tone, an area of oxidation on reverse and the obverse field somewhat smoothed, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Satrap of Caria, Pixodarus, 340-334.



- 71 1/24 stater 340-334, AV 0.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Π – Ι Labrys. Boston 2002. Dewing 2380. SNG von Aulock 2374. Very rare. Good very fine 1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Islands off Caria, Rhodes



- 72 Tetradrachm circa 380, AR 14.66 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔ – ΙΟΝ Rose with bud to l.; in r. field, barley ear and in l. field, Φ. All within incuse square. BMC 23. Boston 2044. Bérend, SNR 51, pl. 7, 82.

Rare. A delicate portrait of fine style struck in high relief, about extremely fine

9'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Lydia, uncertain king before 561



- 73 Trite, Sardes before 561, EL 4.72g Lion's head r. with open jaws; wart on forehead. Rosen 653. Mitchiner 11. Weidauer 67. Extremely fine 1'250

Privately purchased in 1998.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



- 74 Stater circa 420-370, AR 11.00 g. Two wrestlers grappling; in lower centre field, $\Phi\Omega$ and, in exergue, $\text{MENETYS}\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\phi\alpha$. Rev. $\Sigma\tau^{\circ}\epsilon\lambda\iota\iota\upsilon\gamma$ Slinger to r.; in field r., *triskeles*. SNG von Aulock 4568 (this obverse die). SNG France 97. Arslan-Lightfoot, GCHT, 92 (this obverse die), 94 (this reverse die).
Magnificent iridescent tone and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Cilicia, Tarsus



- 75 **Mazaios, 361-344.** Stater circa 361-344, AR 10.97 g. *b'ltz* in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated l., holding bunch of grapes, ear of grain and eagle in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below seat, QI and in lower l. field, Aramaic characters. Rev. *mzdi* in Aramaic characters Lion l. attacking bull; below, monogram. SNG Levante 106. SNG France 350 var. (different monogram).
Good extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



- 76 **Mazaios, 361-344.** Stater circa 361-344, AR 10.90 g. *b'ltz* in Aramaic characters Baaltars seated l., holding bunch of grapes, ear of grain and eagle in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below seat, QI and in lower l. field, Aramaic characters. Rev. *mzdi* in Aramaic characters Lion l. attacking bull; below, monogram. SNG Levante 106. SNG France 350 var. (different monogram).
Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'250

Privately purchased in 1999.

Seleucid Kings of Syria, Seleucus I Nikator, 312-294.



- 77 Tetradrachm, Susa circa 305-295, AR 16.95 g. Head of Alexander r. in Dionysian helmet covered with panther's skin and adorned with bull's ear and horns; panther skin tied around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Nike standing r., crowning trophy; in lower l. field, monogram; in lower central field, monogram. Kraay Hirmer pl. 204, 720. ESM 424. Seleucid Coins 173.5.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Antiochus I Soter, 281-261.



- 78 Tetradrachm, Al Khanoum 281-261, AR 15.92 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ [ΩΣ – Α]ΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Horned and bridled horse head r.; in r. field, control mark. ESM 689. SNG Spaer 324. Seleucid Coins 430.2c

Extremely rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about very fine

4'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

One of the most intriguing designs employed on early Seleucid coinage is a horse head with the fanciful, godlike attribute of two bull horns. The type originally was associated with Seleucus I, and subsequently was adopted by his son and successor, Antiochus I. Percy Gardner, writing late in the 19th Century, took a cautious approach to the explanation of this curious design: "We do not know, in the case of the horse's head, either the meaning of the type (with certainty) or the special connection with Seleucus..."

Its first use on a Seleucid coin was as the obverse type of a tetradrachm that on its reverse shows a walking elephant. That remarkable issue appears to have been struck for Seleucus I in 281 B.C. by his ally Philetaerus of Pergamum. The occasion is thought to have been the defeat of Lysimachus at Corupedium, and Mørholm described the designs as an effort to honor the role played by the Seleucid cavalry and elephant corps in securing victory. Thereafter, the horse-head occurs as a subsidiary mint symbol, and as an occasional reverse type on the gold, silver and copper coins of Antiochus I, some of which were produced in honour of the deified Seleucus I.

In these later cases the horse head likely refers to a specific animal. Often it is thought to represent Bucephalus ('ox-head'), the steed of Alexander III that served him so admirably on his campaigns. Houghton and Lorber, following Babelon and Newell, suggest it represents the horse that in 315 B.C. helped to save Seleucus' life by spiriting him from Babylon to Egypt, where he found asylum with Ptolemy I. (This theme may also be represented by the rare Seleucus I tetradrachms that portray on their obverse the head of Heracles and on their reverse a spearman with a horned helmet who rides a horned horse (see Nomos 1, lot 119)).

Seleucus showered his horse with extraordinary honors, including deification and the erection at Antioch of a gilded statue that portrayed the animal's head, a helmet, and a dedicatory inscription. It is likely that this type was chosen by Seleucus to reflect the combined legacies of Bucephalus and his own horse. If so, it would be both a personal type for Seleucus and a coveted link to the legacy of Alexander – something that was desired by all of the Diadochi.

Except for a single issue of tetradrachms from Sardes that paired the horned head of the deified Seleucus I with the horned horse head, all of Antiochus' gold and silver coins bearing this reverse type were struck at Eastern mints. The main issues were from Ai Khanoum (or Bactra) and from uncertain, associated mints. An imitative series of barbarous style, copying the official Bactrian issues, is thought to have been struck contemporarily at Samarkand and Bukhara.

Antiochus VII Euergetes, 138-129.



79

- 79 Tetradrachm, Tyre 136-135, AR 14.03 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, Α / ΠΕ / club and in r. field, Α ΣΥ ligate / ΖΟΡ. Between eagle's legs, Σ. Newell, Tyre, 122. SNG Spaer 2024. Seleucid Coins 2109 var. (Α surmounted by dot).

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Phoenicia, Sidon, Ba'al'illem II, circa 401-366.



80

80

- 80 Double shekel, AR 28.10 g. Phoenician war galley to l.; above, Phoenician letter B. Rev. Persian king in chariot l. with driver; behind, king of Sidon following, holding sceptre and votive vase. Betlyon 18. Elay-Elay 573.

Rare. Good very fine

3'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Tyre



81

82

- 81 Tetradrachm 77-76, AR 14.42 g. Laureate head of Melqart r. Rev. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ – ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle standing l. on prow; in l. field, ΛΝ – Α. Between eagle's legs, Phoenician letter *beth*. BMC 142 var. (Phoenician letter *nun*). Rouvier 2035. DCH 919. Lightly toned and good extremely fine

400

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 82 Tetradrachm 77-76, AR 14.39 g. Laureate head of Melqart r. Rev. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ – ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle standing l. on prow; in l. field, ΛΝ – Α. Between eagle's legs, Phoenician letter *beth*. BMC 142 var. (Phoenician letter *nun*). Rouvier 2035. DCH 919. Lightly toned and good extremely fine

400

Privately purchased in 1999.

Philistia, Ascalon



83



- 83 Obol circa 4th century BC, AR 0.60 g. Female head r. Rev. Owl standing r., before, palm branch with leaves curving downwards; in field, *aleph – nun* in Phoenician characters. Gitler 70a.
Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Toned and about extremely fine 1'000
Privately purchased in 2001.

The Jewish war against Rome, 66 – 70



84



84

- 84 Shekel year 1, Jerusalem 66/67, AR 14.05 g. *Shekel of Israel year 1* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 148. AJC 2 (these dies). Hendin 1354.
Toned and good very fine 6'000
Privately purchased in 1999.



85



85

- 85 Shekel year 1, Jerusalem 66/67, AR 14.22 g. *Shekel of Israel year 1* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 148. AJC 2a (this obverse die). Hendin 1354.
Toned and good very fine 6'000
Privately purchased in 1999.



86



- 86 Half shekel year 1, Jerusalem 66/67, AR 6.70 g. *Half of a shekel year 1* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 149 (these dies). AJC 6a (these dies). Hendin 1355.
Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 7'000
Privately purchased in 1999.



87

- 87 Shekel year 2, Jerusalem 67/68, AR 14.10 g. *Shekel of Israel year 2* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 151 (this reverse die). AJC 8. Hendin 1358.

Toned and extremely fine

4'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



88

- 88 Shekel year 3, Jerusalem 68/69, AR 14.23 g. *Shekel of Israel year 3* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 154. AJC 18. Hendin 1361.

Toned and extremely fine

4'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



89

- 89 Half shekel year 3, Jerusalem 68/69, AR 6.95 g. *Half of a shekel of Israel year 3* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel with date above. Rev. *Jerusalem the Holy* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Stem with three pomegranate fruits. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 155. AJC 19a (this obverse die). Hendin 1362.

Toned and good very fine / about extremely fine

4'500

Privately purchased in 1999.



90

- 90 Eighth, Jerusalem 69-70, Æ 5.19 g. *For the redemption of Zion* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Temple vessel. Rev. *Year four* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Lulav flanked by an etrog on either side. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 163. AJC 30. Hendin 1369.

Green patina and extremely fine

300

Privately purchased in 1998.

The Bar Kokhba War



91

- 91 Sela, Judah 133-134, AR 14.14 g. *Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Façade of the Temple in Jerusalem, above, +. Rev. *Year two of the freedom of Israel* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Lulav with etrog on l. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 180. Mildenberg, 14. Hendin 1387. Toned and extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



92

- 92 Sela, Judah 133-134, AR 12.65 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Façade of the Temple in Jerusalem, above, star. Rev. *Year two of the freedom of Israel* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Lulav with etrog on l. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 181. Mildenberg, 36. Hendin 1388.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased in 1998.



93

- 93 Sela, Judah 133-134, AR 14.60 g. *Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Façade of the Temple in Jerusalem, above, star. Rev. *Year two of the freedom of Israel* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Lulav with etrog on l. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 181. Mildenberg, 45. Hendin 1388.

Toned and good very fine 3'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



94



95



96



97



- 94 Zuz, undated but attributed to year 3, AR 3.40 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters within wreath. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Palm branch. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 204. Mildenberg 64. Hendin 1425. Toned and about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 95 Zuz, undated but attributed to year 3, AR 3.28 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew within wreath. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Three-stringed lyre. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 209. Mildenberg cf. 84, obv. 14 / rev. —. Hendin 1424. Toned and about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.

- 96 Zuz, undated but attributed to year 3, AR 3.12 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Bunch of grapes. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Three-stringed lyre. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 209. Mildenberg 159. Hendin 1419.

Evident traces of overstriking on a denarius of Trajan. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

250

Privately purchased in 1998.

- 97 Zuz, undated but attributed to year 3, AR 3.12 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Bunch of grapes. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Three-stringed lyre. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 208. Mildenberg 167. Hendin 1431. Extremely fine 250

Privately purchased in 1998



98



- 98 Zuz, undated but attributed to year 3, AR 3.08 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Bunch of grapes. Rev. *For the Freedom of Jerusalem* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Two trumpets upwards; dot between. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 207. Mildenberg 209. Hendin 1435. Good extremely fine 300

Privately purchased in 1999.



99



- 99 Middle bronze, undated but attributed to year 3, Æ 9.34 g. *Shimon* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Palm tree with clusters of dates. Rev. *For the Freedom of Israel* in Paleo-Hebrew characters Wine leaf with tendril. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 211c. Mildenberg 77. Hendin 1437 var.

Green patina and good very fine / about extremely fine

400

Privately purchased in 1999.

Arabia, Sabaea



100



100

- 100 Drachm or unit late 3rd century BC, AR 5.40 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet; on cheek, N in Sabaean characters. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; behind, crescent and two olive leaves with bud. Munro-Hay, pl. XVIII, 6.3. van Alfen in CCK, pl. XXIII, 57. Toned and good very fine 250

Privately purchased in 1999.

The Persian Empire



101



101

- 101 Daric circa 400, AV 8.37 g. The Great King kneeling r., holding bow and spear. Rev. Oblong incuse with uneven surface. BMC pl. 24, 26. Carradice pl. 13, 27. About extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Bactria



102



- 102 *Imitation of an Athenian owl.* Didrachm 3rd century BC, AR 8.07 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet, the crest ending with bunch of grapes. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing, behind crescent and two olive leaves with bud. Svoronos pl. CIX, 12 (Indian imitation). Mitchiner type 24.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Toned and good very fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Joint satrapy of Diodotus I and Diodotus II, circa 250 – 235



103



- 103 *In the name of Antiochus II.* Stater, first Diodotic mint in Eastern Asia (Ai Khanoum) circa 250-235, AV 8.31 g. Diademed of Diodotus I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Zeus advancing l., hurling thunderbolt and with aegis draped on extended r. arm, beneath which wreath; at his feet, eagle l. Boppearachchi série 1A. Seleucid Coins 629.2.

Light scratches on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Euthydemus I, circa 230 – 200



104

- 104 Tetradrachm, Balkh 230-200, AR 16.62 g. Diademed head of Euthydemus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Heracles seated l. on rock, holding a club, his lower hand resting on another pile of rocks; in lower r. field, control-mark. Mitchiner type 85c. Bopearachchi série 5, 9.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Demetrius I, circa 200 – 185



105

105

- 105 Tetradrachm, Panijhir (?) circa 200-190, AR 16.71 g. Draped bust r., wearing elephant headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Heracles standing facing, crowning himself with r. hand and holding club and lion's skin in l.; in lower inner l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 103d. Bopearachchi série 1, D.2.

A bold portrait and with light iridescent tone. An almost invisible mark on the eyebrow, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Euthydemus II, circa 190 – 185



106

106

- 106 Tetradrachm, Panjhir circa 190-185, AR 16.77 g. Draped and diademed bust of Euthydemus II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Naked Heracles standing to front, holding wreath, lion's skin and club; in lower l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 113d. Bopearachchi série 1.2.

In exceptional state of preservation. A magnificent portrait struck in high relief, light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Pantaleon, circa 190 – 185



- 107 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-185, AR 16.07 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ Zeus seated l., holding sceptre and a small statue of Hecate, who is holding a torch in each hand. Mitchiner 157a. Bopearachchi série 1A.

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of superb Hellenistic style
struck in high relief, extremely fine

17'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Known only from his coins, the identity of this Greco-Bactrian king has long been a subject of debate. Some 19th Century scholars, who were working with a more limited selection of coins, believed that Pantaleon, along with Agathocles, was a son of Diodotus I. But as more numismatic evidence came to light it was clear that kings such as Agathocles, Antimachus and Pantaleon could not be part of the Diodotids who ruled in the early period of Bactrian independence from the Seleucids.

The coinages of Pantaleon and Agathocles are similar in many respects, leading some authorities to suspect that they were relatives. The portrait on this tetradrachm, for example, is closely linked to those of Agathocles, suggesting there was an effort to demonstrate unity or solidarity. Pantaleon's well-modeled image is somewhat older and heavier than that of Agathocles', and has a less pronounced chin.

A further indication that Pantaleon and Agathocles were closely associated is the fact that Agathocles struck pedigree tetradrachms for Pantaleon (as saviour). This would suggest that Pantaleon was either a predecessor or a contemporary who died before Agathocles, whose coinage demonstrates that his reign was significantly longer than that of Pantaleon.

With there being so many striking similarities between the coinages of Pantaleon and Agathocles, it is not surprising that the reverse types of their tetradrachms are similar. Both depict Zeus holding a scepter in his left hand and a statue of Hecate in his right; the principal difference is that Agathocles portrayed Zeus standing and Pantaleon showed him enthroned. In the case of this coin the reverse die is particularly well-detailed: the flames atop the torches are distinct as is the tri-form presentation of Hecate's head, representing her powers in heaven, earth and the underworld.

Agathocles, circa 190 – 180



- 108 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-180, AR 16.51 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus standing facing, holding spear and a small statue of Hecate, who is holding a torch in each hand; in inner l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 137a. Bopearachchi série 1D.

A very attractive portrait struck in high relief with an old cabinet tone. A minor
scratch on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



109

- 109 **Commemorative issue struck for Euthydemus II.** Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-180, AR 16.85 g. ΕΥΘΥΔΕΜΟΥ – ΘΕΟΥ Diademed head of Euthydemus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Heracles seated l. on rock, holding club with r. hand; in inner r. field, monogram. In exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Mitchiner 157a. Bopearachchi série 1A.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / very fine

3'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



110

- 110 **Commemorative issue struck for Diodotos.** Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-180, AR 16.83 g. [ΔΙ]ΟΔΟΤ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Diademed head of Diodotos I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus advancing l., hurling thunderbolt and with aegis draped on extended r. arm, beneath which wreath; at his feet, eagle l.; in exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Mitchiner 144a. Bopearachchi série 14E.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

15'000

Ex CNG sale 50, 1999, 1015.

In a large and complex series of coins rife with kings who are unknown outside of a numismatic context, it is surprising that the first coin bearing the name Diodotus – a king so well represented in the literature – came to light only after Greco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek coinage had been seriously studied for about a century. As recounted in Holt's *Thundering Zeus: The Making of Hellenistic Bactria*, the Diodotid coin was a gold stater with the now-familiar advancing Zeus reverse. It had turned up in Paris in 1838, or slightly earlier, via an Armenian who had acquired it at the fair of Nizhny Novgorod for a collector in St. Petersburg. After reaching Paris, the coin was sold to the Royal Cabinet of Paris by M. Rollin for the sum of £120.

A few years more passed before Diodotus portrait tetradrachms from the pedigree series of Agathocles and Antimachus were discovered. They were eagerly studied for the insight they could provide on the relative chronologies of these shadowy kings, oftentimes dashing theories that had been proposed on royal relations. It is of great interest that the earliest king honored by Agathocles is Alexander III of Macedon (as the son of Philip II), whose familiar Heracles head/seated Zeus design is employed.

Next in the series is an issue in the name of the Seleucid King Antiochus II (as conqueror), though clearly with a portrait of Diodotus, which suggests it was meant to recall the earliest Diodotid issues, which bore the name of Antiochus. That type is accompanied by tetradrachms that are identical except for the use of the name Diodotus (one time as saviour, another as a god) in place of Antiochus. Other Greco-Bactrian kings honored by Agathocles include Euthydemus I (as a god), Demetrius I (as invincible), and Pantaleon (as saviour). Missing from his list is Euthydemus II, who may have been excluded for reasons that are not apparent, or who may have been honoured without any example of that coinage having yet surfaced. The pedigree series of Agathocles' successor Antimachus includes issues for Diodotus (as saviour) and Euthydemus I (as a god).



- 111 **Commemorative issue struck for Demetrius I.** Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-180, AR 16.61 g. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ – ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ Draped bust of Demetrius r., wearing elephant's scalp headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Heracles standing facing, holding club and lion's skin and crowning himself; in inner l. field, monogram. In exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Mitchiner 146. Boppearachchi série 17 p. 179 note 31. Very rare. Toned and good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Antimachus I, circa 185 – 170



- 112 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati 185-170, AR 16.62 g. Draped bust of Antimachus I r., wearing *causia*. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ / ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ Neptune standing facing, holding trident and palm branch; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 124f. Boppearachchi série 1A.

Surface on reverse somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 2001.



- 113 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati 185-170, AR 15.77 g. Draped bust of Antimachus I r., wearing *causia*. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΘΕΟΥ / ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ Neptune standing facing, holding trident and palm branch; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 124f var. Boppearachchi série 1A var.

An apparently unrecorded variety. The obverse somewhat smoothed, otherwise good very fine

1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Apollodotus I, circa 180 – 160



114

- 114 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati circa 180-160, AR 16.66 g. Draped bust of Apollodotus r., wearing *causia*. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Athena seated l., resting l. arm on shield and holding Nike in extended r. arm; in exergue, monogram. Mitchiner –. Petitot-Biehler, RN 1975, 50 (these dies). Bopearachchi série 1A.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief, toned and about extremely fine

35'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

This tetradrachm of Apollodotus I is a significant oddity in light of the rest of this king's coinage. It is unique on three counts: first, it belongs to the only issue of tetradrachms that Apollodotus struck; second, it is his only issue that bears his portrait; third, it is his only monolingual issue, as all the rest of his coins are bilingual. If not for a short-lived issue of Attic-weight hemidrachms attributed to the start of his reign (Bop. Series 2), the tetradrachms also would be unique for having been struck on planchets that were round, as the balance of Apollodotus' coins are square.

All of this shows that Apollodotus was a visionary ruler who recognized that in order for his coinage to be accepted he would have to embrace the economic preferences of the people living south of the Hindu Kush. Not only did he quickly abandon round planchets, but he adopted for his coinage the Indian weight standard, in which the silver drachm was about 2.45 grams. He also was sure to use both Greek and Kharoshti inscriptions. In doing so, Apollodotus set a few trends that would be perpetuated by the long line Greco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek kings who ruled after his death in about 165 B.C.

The portrait on this tetradrachm is remarkable for its high level of artistry and for what we must presume is its realistic depiction of the king. His features are so highly individualized that he cannot be mistaking for his contemporary Antimachus, who also wears a *causia* (*petasus*). Interestingly, the Athena Nicephorus reverse is derived – directly or indirectly – from the issues of the Thracian King Lysimachus. Considering the distinctly Indian character of the rest of Apollodotus' coinage and the extraordinary quality of the tetradrachms, we might suggest that on some level they functioned as medallions, perhaps struck for his accession.

Demetrius II, circa 175 – 170



- 115 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 175-170, AR 16.82 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Athena standing facing, holding spear and shield; in inner l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 101f (Demetrius I). Bopearachchi série 1 E.3.

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

2'500

Ex Spink sale 3014, 2003, 141.

Eucratides I, circa 171 – 145



- 116 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 171-145, AR 16.89 g. Draped bust of Eucratides r., wearing horned helmet; all within bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioscuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm branch; in r. field, monogram and in exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Mitchiner 177f. Bopearachchi série 6, W.40.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.



117

- 117 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 171-145, AR 16.88 g. Draped bust of Eucratides r., wearing horned helmet; all within bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioscuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm-branch; in r. field, monogram. In exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Mitchiner 177f. Bopearachchi série 6, W.40. Toned and good very fine 500

Privately purchased in 2001.



118

- 118 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati circa 171-145, AR 16.95 g. Draped bust of Eucratides r., wearing horned helmet; all within bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioscuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm branch; in r. field, monogram. In exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Mitchiner 177ee. Bopearachchi série 6, E.29. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Privately purchased in 2001.



119

119

- 119 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 155-145, AR 16.93 g. Naked, heroic and diademed bust of Eucratides I l., seen from back, wearing horned helmet and holding spear in r. hand over r. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ Dioscuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm branch; in r. field, monogram and in exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Mitchiner 179a. Bopearachchi série 8, 57 (this reverse die).

Lightly toned and good very fine 2'500

Privately purchased in 2001.



120

- 120 Tetradrachm, Balkh circa 170-155, AR 16.96 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust of Eucratides r. Rev. ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ / ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗ Jugate busts of Heliokles and Laodike r.; behind monogram. Mitchiner 182b. Bopearachchi série 16, 71.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. In the finest style of the period, well struck in high relief on a broad flan with a lovely old cabinet tone, good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 64, 1993, 258 and Triton II, 1998, Walkhoff-Jordan, 609 sales.

Eucratides II, circa 145 – 140



121



121

- 121 Tetradrachm, Bamian circa 145-140, AR 16.87 g. Diademed and draped bust of Eucratides II r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Apollo standing facing, head l., holding arrow and bowl. Mitchiner 173a. Bopearachchi série 3, 15.

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'500

Ex Spink sale 3014, 2003, 153.

Plato, circa 145 – 140



- 122 Tetradrachm, Bakh circa 145-140, AR 16.84 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΠΛΑΤΩΝΟΣ Helios, radiate, standing on facing quadriga, holding sceptre in r. hand; in l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 198. Boppearachchi série 1, 1.

Extremely rare. Struck on a very large flan and well-centred, toned and very fine 17'500

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 235 and Spink 3014, 2003, 154 sales.

The only coinage known for Plato is an issue of Attic-weight tetradrachms. One can only speculate as to the circumstances of Plato's rise to kingship, for the ancient sources are silent, leaving us yet again with only the numismatic record. The diademed and the helmeted portraits of Plato clearly are modelled after those of his predecessors, Eucratides I and Eucratides II, from which they can only be distinguished by subtleties of style and fabric. The rarity and limited variety of Plato's coinage suggests he ruled for a short period, and perhaps only in Bactria.

Plato describes himself as 'illustrious' in his royal coin inscriptions, which may allude to a victorious episode by which he came to power. Holt and Narain have suggested he may be the unnamed son of Eucratides I, who Justin describes as having been killed by his son who rode his chariot through his father's blood. Thus, it may be of some consequence that Plato chose to use an unprecedented reverse type (for his realm), which shows the sun-god Helios driving a quadriga at great speed. There is a considerable variance in the style of the reverse dies, as well as a secondary (and far rarer) reverse type that shows Helios standing.

Heliocles I, circa 145 – 130



- 123 Tetradrachm, Bamian circa 145-130, AR 16.92 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus standing facing, holding sceptre and thunderbolt; in inner l. field, monogram. In exergue, ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ. Mitchiner 284k. Boppearachchi série 1, 4.

A spectacular portrait of superb style struck in high relief with an enchanting iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

Ex Spink sale 3014, 2003, 155 (illustrated on the cover page).

Menander I Soter, circa 155 – 130



125



124



126



- 124 Tetradrachm, Pushkavalati circa 155-130, AR 9.81 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Helmeted and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Mendrasa* in Kharosti characters Athena Alkaidemos advancing l., holding shield and hurling thunderbolt; on either side, monogram. Mitchiner 217f. Bopearachchi série 15, 101. Toned and good very fine 250

Privately purchased in 2001.

- 125 16 Units, Pushkavalati circa 155-130, Æ 37.08 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Helmeted and draped bust of Athena r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Mendrasa* in Kharosti characters Horse prancing r.; below, monogram. Mitchiner 231a. Bopearachchi série 24 159.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly among the finest specimens known.

A very attractive brown patina somewhat smoothed in fields, otherwise extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased in 2006.

- 126 8 Units, Pushkavalati circa 155-130, Æ 14.35 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ Helmeted and draped bust of Athena r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Mendrasa* in Kharosti characters Nike standing r., holding wreath and palm. Mitchiner 242a. Bopearachchi série 31, 183.

In unusually fine condition for the issue, green patina and about extremely fine

200

Privately purchased in 2006.

Strato I, circa 130 – 125



127



- 127 Tetradrachm, Kohat circa 130-125, AR 9.68 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa pracachasa tratarasa Stratasa* in Kharosti characters Athena Alkaidemos advancing l., holding shield and hurling thunderbolt; in lower l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 330. Bopearachchi série 26, R.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Lovely light iridescent tone, an almost invisible scratch on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Lysias, circa 120 – 110



128



128

- 128 Drachm, Pushkavalati circa 120-110, AR 2.44 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Lisikasa* in Kharosti characters Heracles standing facing, crowning himself and holding club and lion's skin. Mitchiner 261a. Bopearachchi série 3, 4.

Of excellent style, toned and extremely fine

300

Privately purchased in 2001.

Antialcidas, circa 115 - 95



129



- 129 Tetradrachm, Pushkavalati circa 115-95, AR 16.66 g. Draped and cuirassed bust r., wearing horned helmet. Dots and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre and Nike; at his feet, forepart of elephant and behind, monogram; in exergue, ANTIAAKIDΟΥ. Mitchiner 270a. Bopearachchi série 2, A.

Extremely rare, only eight tetradrachms known of this ruler of which only two of this type. In unusually fine condition for the issue, lightly toned and good very fine / about extremely fine

25'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 162; NFA XXV, 1990, 237 and Spink 3014, 2003, 156 sales.

Though not described in literature, Antialcidas is known both from his coinage and from an inscribed stone pillar found near the city of Sanchi in which he is described as having sent an ambassador named Heliodorus to the court of the Sunga king Bhagabhadra. So scanty is the non-numismatic evidence for most Indo-Greek kings that a single relic like the 'Heliodorus pillar' constitutes a major piece of supporting evidence.

A study of the coinage shows that the regimes of Antialcidas and Lysias were very closely related. Not only do their coins share the same monograms, but there are even mullings of their bronzes that indicate an especially close association in both time and place of minting. Whether this means that one of them (presumably Antialcidas) immediately followed the other, or that their reigns were concurrent or overlapping, cannot yet be proven.

In addition to substantial issues of Indian-standard round drachms, and round and square bronzes, Antialcidas also struck tetradrachms to both the Attic and Indian standards. All of his Indian-standard coins were bilingual, whereas his Attic-weight coins were inscribed only in Greek (with the king describing himself as 'the victorious'). This suggests they were issued with separate functions in mind, and perhaps different spheres of circulation.

Antialcidas' tetradrachms pair a variety of obverse types with reverses bearing the novel theme of an elephant accompanying Zeus, who holds Nike and a scepter. On the bilingual, Indian-standard coins, Zeus is shown seated upon the elephant, whereas on the Greek-inscribed, Attic-weight coins he is seated on a throne with only the forepart of the elephant being shown in the left field. The same design theme was used for his silver drachms.

The Attic tetradrachms are known to have been issued with three portrait styles: the king wears only a diadem, or he additionally wears a helmet or a *causia* (*petasus*). The Indian tetradrachms portray him simply diademed, also wearing a helmet, or in a 'heroic' pose with Antialcidas seen from the back, shoulders-up, ready to throw a spear. The helmeted obverse type, as here, was introduced some time earlier by Eucratides I, whose coins circulated on a very large scale and must have been quite commonly encountered during the reign of Antialcidas.



- 130 Drachm, Pushkavalati circa 115-95, AR 2.38 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΚΙΔΟΥ Draped bust r., wearing *causia*. Rev. *Maharajasa Jayadharasa Amtialikisasa* in Kharosti characters Zeus seated on throne l., holding sceptre and Nike; at his feet, forepart of elephant; below throne, monogram. Mitchiner 277c. Bopearachchi série 13, D.48. Lightly toned and about extremely fine 150

Privately purchased in 2001.

Philoxenos, circa 100 – 95



- 131 Tetradrachm, Pushkavalati circa 100-95, AR 9.71 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasasa* in Kharosti characters The King on a prancing horse r.; beneath horse, monogram. Mitchiner 338g. Bopearachchi série 3, 2. Rare. Toned and extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.



- 132 Drachm, Pushkavalati circa 100-95, AR 1.72 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasasa* in Kharosti characters The King on a prancing horse r.; beneath horse, monogram. Mitchiner 339c. Bopearachchi série 4, 11. In exceptional condition for the issue, old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 400

Privately purchased in 2001.

Diomedes, circa 95 – 90



133



133



- 133 Tetradrachm, Demetria in Arachosia circa 95-90, AR 9.86 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥΣ
 Helmeted and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Diyumetasa* in Kharosti characters The Dioscuri
 charging r., holding spears and palms; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 349a. Bopearachchi série 5, E.
 Extremely rare. Light iridescent tone, minor cleaning mark
 on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Artemidorus, circa 85



134



134



- 134 Tetradrachm, Pushkavalati 85, AR 9.64 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΡΟΥ Diademed and
 draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Artemitorasa* in Kharosti characters Artemis standing l.,
 shooting arrow from bow; in lower l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 398. Bopearachchi série 2, A.
 Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Apollodotus, circa 80 – 65



135



135



- 135 Tetradrachm, Taxila circa 80-65, AR 9.46 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
 ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Apaladatasa* in Kharosti
 characters Athena Alkidemos advancing l., holding shield and hurling thunderbolt; in lower l. field,
 monogram. Mitchiner 423a. Bopearachchi série 3, H. Old cabinet and about extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 2001.

Hippostratus, circa 65 – 55



136



136

- 136 Tetradrachm, Taxila? circa 65-55, AR 9.77 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΣ ΙΠΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa mahatasa jayamtasa Hipustratasa* The King on prancing horse r.; beneath horse, monogram. Mitchiner 443a. Boppearachchi série 5, K.

Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased in 2001.

Kushano-Sassanian, Hormizd I Kushanshah, circa 300-325 AD



137



- 137 Dinar, Balch 300-325 AD, AV 7.81 g. *Ohromazdao Ozoro-orko Koshano Shahano Shaho* in Kushano-Bactrian characters King standing l., wearing lion headaddress and sword, holding trident and sacrificing at altar; in r. field, Tamgha above "Boxlo". In l. field, trident and between king's legs, swastika. Rev. *Borzoando Iazado* in Kushano-Bactrian characters Siva standing facing, holding diadem and trident; behind, the bull Nandi standing l. Carter 27. Cribb 4.

Extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased in 1995.

The Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285-246



138



- 138 Pentadrachm, Alexandria circa 285-272, AV 17.72 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy r. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ - ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle, with folded wings, standing l., on thunderbolt; in l. field, H / club. Svoronos 636.

Rare. An insignificant area of roughness on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Triton sale I, 1997, 626.



139

- 139 ***In the name of Arsinoe II.*** Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 261-253, AR 35.25 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r.; behind head, A. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet. de Luynes 3560. Svoronos 420. Troxell, ANSMN 28, p. 56.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone, extremely fine 25'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Upon her death in July of 270 B.C., Arsinoe II, the sister-wife of King Ptolemy II, was deified and a cult was established in her honour as Thea Philadelphus ('brother-loving goddess'). It was a new cult, distinct from the Theoi Adelphoi ('sibling gods') cult, which by 272/1 had been established for Arsinoe and her husband.

The first honorary coinage for Arsinoe II and her new cult appears to have been silver decadrachms, which were issued soon after her death. Starting in about 261/0, the same types were employed for gold coins that must have been as impressive then as they are today. The largest of these was an octodrachm or mnaieion (one-mina piece) that appears to have been worth 100 silver drachms, and was struck under successive Ptolemaic kings for about 150 years or more.

Arsinoe's portrait is carefully composed to show her royal pedigree and her divinity. Her status as a queen is attested by the jewelled diadem at her forehead, and her divinity by the lotus sceptre at her shoulder and the ram's horn at her ear. While the obverse is devoted solely to the queen, the reverse is dedicated to her sibling relationship with Ptolemy II. The inscription ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ('[coin] of Arsinoe, brother-lover') is paired with a double cornucopia, which presumably represents brother and sister. As a symbol of bounty and fertility, the double-cornucopia laden with grain and fruit and bound by a fillet is thought to have been a personal badge of Arsinoe II



- 140 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265 BC, AV 27.84 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and, Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and, Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603. BMC 2. SNG Copenhagen 132. Well struck and centred on a full flan, extremely fine 12'500
Privately purchased in 1999.



- 141 *In the name of Arsinoe II.* Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 261-252, AV 27.80 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ - ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet. BMC 12. Svoronos 408. Troxell, ANSMN 28, p. 56. Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 7'000
Privately purchased in 1999.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 221



- 142 *In the name of Berenices.* Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 246-221, AV 2.15 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ - ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopiae tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars. Svoronos 981. Dewing 2758. Extremely rare. An almost invisible graffito on reverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000
Privately purchased in 1999.



143



- 143 ***In the name of Berenices.*** Hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 246-221, AV 2.15 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ - ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopiae tied with the royal diadem; in field, two stars. Svoronos 981. Boston 2280. Extremely rare. A lovely portrait, good extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221-205



144



144

- 144 ***In the name of Ptolemy III.*** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.76 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. BMC 103. Kraay-Hirmer 803. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. About extremely fine 8'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 BC or Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, 145 – 116 BC



145



- 145 ***In the name of Arsinoe II.*** Tetradrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 13.89 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. BMC 40. Svoronos 1500.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

The Roman Republic



146



- 146 As, Roma circa 225-217, Æ 274.73 g. Head of Janus. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, I. Haeberlin pl. 14, 3. Aes Grave 2. Sydenham 72. Historia Numorum Italy 337. Vecchi 74. Crawford 35/1.

Green patina and about extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased in 1998.



147



- 147 Semis, Roma circa 225-217, Æ 137.79 g. Laureate head of Saturn l.; below, mark of value, S. Rev. Prow r.; above, mark of value, S. Haeberlin. pl. 16, 5. Aes Grave 3. Sydenham 73. Thurlow-Vecchi 52. Crawford 35/2. Vecchi 76. Historia Numorum Italy 338.

In exceptional condition for the issue, green patina and good extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased in 1998.

The Roman Empire

Tiberius augustus, 14 – 37



- 148 Aureus, Lugdunum 14-16, AV 7.69 g. TI CAESAR DIVI – AVG F AVGVSTVS Laureate head of Tiberius r. Rev. DIVOS AVGVST – DIVI F Laureate head of Augustus r., six-pointed star above. C 3. BMC 29. RIC 24. CBN 1. Calicó 311.

Very rare. Two very attractive portraits unusually well-centred on a very large flan, minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Gaius, 37 – 41



- 149 Aureus, Lugdunum 37-38, AV 7.81 g. C CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR POT Bare head of Gaius r. Rev. DIVVS AVG PATER PATRIAE Radiate head of Augustus r. C –, cf. 3 (denarius). BMC 10 note. RIC 9. CBN 17. Giard, RN 1976, pl. VIII, 9. Giard Lyon 159. Calicó 331 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Two very attractive portraits struck on a full flan and extremely fine 40'000

Ex Kreisberg-Cohen sale 1972, 1957.

Few of Rome's emperors enjoy as foul a reputation as Gaius, who is generally known by the nickname Caligula, meaning 'bootikin' or 'little boots', which he received from his father's soldiers while he was still an amiable child. He grew to despise the nickname almost as much as everyone grew to despise him. There is little need to revisit the list of his debaucheries, incests and acts of depravity – we need only note that his behaviour was a special blend of intellect and insanity, and that he has few peers beyond Nero, Commodus and Elagabalus. On the bright side, Caligula was dutiful when it came to his well-produced coinage. Caligula honoured his great-grandfather Augustus, very likely Tiberius, his murdered parents, Germanicus and Agrippina Senior, and his murdered brothers, Nero Caesar and Drusus Caesar. Among the living he honoured his three sisters – in whom he had more than a casual interest – and, on provincial coinage, his final wife Caesonia and their daughter Drusilla Minor, both of whom were murdered within an hour of Caligula.

Nero augustus, 54 – 68



150



150

- 150 Aureus, Roma circa 64-65, AV 7.35 g. NERO CAESAR – AVGVSTVS Laureate head r. Rev. AVGVSTVS – AVGVSTA Nero, radiate and togate, holding long sceptre and patera, standing l. beside empress, veiled and draped, holding patera and cornucopiae. C 42. BMC 52. RIC 44. CBN 200. Calicó 201.
Lovely reddish tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased in 1999. From the Boscoreale hoard of 1895.

Vespasian, 69 – 79



151



151

- 151 Aureus, Roma circa 69-70, AV 7.41 g. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Laureate head r. Rev. COS ITER – TR POT Pax seated l., holding branch and caduceus. C –. BMC 23. CBN 17. RIC 28. Calicó 607.
A scratch on obverse and a few light marks on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



152



- 152 **Divus Vespasianus.** Aureus, Roma circa 80-81, AV 7.13 g. DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS Laureate head r. Rev. EX – S C Victory advancing l., placing shield on trophy, below Judaea seated l. mourning. C 143. BMC 112 note. RIC 363. CBN 89. Hendin 1581. Calicó 628.

Extremely rare and a fine specimen of this extremely difficult issue of the Judean series.

Struck on a very large flan and about extremely fine / good very fine

12'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Despite his having ended a civil war and then reigned admirably as emperor for a decade, Vespasian's most significant achievement (from the Roman perspective, at least) was his role as general in the Jewish War of A.D. 66-70. The campaign was difficult and costly, and though the victory was not complete when Vespasian made his bid for power, he was able to entrust the last part of the campaign to his eldest son Titus.

The victory achieved by Vespasian and Titus was essential for Rome to maintain power over its vast empire. It also brought in considerable spoils and a great many slaves, and provided a theme in which Romans could find common ground in the aftermath of a terrifying civil war. When Vespasian died in 79 he was promptly deified by the senate, which confirmed Titus as Rome's next emperor. Titus issued a large quantity of coins in honour of his deified father, including this aureus which shows Victory attaching a shield to a trophy of arms and armour, beneath which sits the mourning figure – a clearly allusion to their shared Judean victory.

Antoninus Pius augustus, 138 – 161



153



153

- 153 Aureus, Roma circa 145-161, AV 7.34 g. ANTONINVS – AVG PIVS P P Bare head r. Rev. TR POT – COS IIII Roma seated l., holding palladium and spear; at side, shield. C 935. BMC 554. RIC 147a. Calicó 1653.
About extremely fine 4'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Marcus Aurelius caesar, 139 – 161



154



- 154 Aureus, Roma 148-149, AV 7.40 g. M AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII F Bareheaded, draped bust r. Rev. CONCORDIA – TR POT II COS II Concordia standing facing, head r., sheltering with her mantle, M. Aurelius and Faustina standing at her side. C 67 var. (bust not draped). BMC 680 var. (bust not draped). RIC A. Pius 441 var. (not draped). Calicó 1820b.

Very rare. A bold portrait of fine style, an almost invisible mark on obverse,
otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



155



155

- 155 Aureus, Roma 151-152, AV 7.30 g. AVRELIVS CAE – SAR AVG PII FIL Bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR POT – VI – COS II Roma standing l., holding Victory and *parazonium*. C 641 var. (draped only). BMC 774 note var. RIC A. Pius 452 var. (drapery on l. shoulder). Calicó 1941 var. (draped only).
An apparently unrecorded variety. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Privately purchased in 1999.

Marcus Aurelius augustus, 161 – 180



156

- 156 Aureus, Roma 162-163, AV 7.24 g. IMP M ANTONINVS AVG Bareheaded and cuirassed bust r. Rev. SALVTI AVGVSTOR TR P XVII Salus standing l., holding sceptre and feeding snake twined around altar; in exergue, COS III. C 560 var. (draped and cuirassed). BMC 226 note. RIC 77 var. (draped and cuirassed). Calicó 1917. Well struck in high relief and extremely fine 10'000

Privately purchased in 1999.



157

- 157 Aureus, Roma 176-177, AV 6.95 g. M ANTONINVS AVG – GERM SARM Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. TR P XXXI IMP VIII COS III P P Pile of arms; in exergue, DE SARM. C 172. BMC 739 note. RIC 366. Calicó 1848. Extremely rare, a very interesting issue. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 12'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

The empire enjoyed an age of relative peace and prosperity under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, but with the accession of the co-emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in 161, the nation braced for war. Their immediate tasks were not to draft legislation with the senate or to engage in charitable deeds, but to lead their legions to the great river boundaries and defend their empire. Lucius Verus went to the East to guard against the Parthians and Marcus Aurelius marched northward to the long frontier defined by Rhine and the Danube. Marcus Aurelius was to spend much of his life as emperor waging unwanted wars on the frontiers, which sometimes required leading his soldiers deep into German territory on dangerous expeditions. Not long before this aureus was struck Marcus Aurelius had scored victories over the Sarmatians and the Germans, which he celebrated on coinage struck mainly in 176. These victories Marcus Aurelius celebrates here, though he had to contend with a serious illness and a usurpation by the Syrian governor Avidius Cassius.

Pescennius Niger, 193 – 194



158



158

- 158 **Contemporary Indian imitation.** Aureus, AV 7.13 g. IMP CAES C PESCEN NIGER IVST AVG Laureate head r. Rev. VENE – RI V – ICTR Venus standing r., leaning on column, holding apple and palm branch. An apparently unique and unpublished Indian imitation. Fair 1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

In their tireless search for exotic raw materials and finished goods, the Romans conducted a brisk trade with the people of the Indian subcontinent. No direct routes existed, and the transportation of goods was expensive and risky. At least three major overland routes were used, yet much of the trade occurred via sea routes that terminated at six major ports along the Egyptian coast of the Red Sea, and at Alexandria.

Roman goods are known to have been taken to India, but a much larger quantity appears to have flowed westward, creating a trade imbalance that caused Roman gold – often in coin form – to flow liberally to India. Often this gold was hoarded, but there is no doubt that it circulated as well, for a great variety of imitations of Roman aurei and solidi were produced in India for local use. The greatest concentrations of finds occur in the southern tip and the western shore of India, principally in the modern regions of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh.

The Roman coins most commonly imitated in India appear to have been Augustan and Tiberian denarii and aurei, as well as aurei from the period of Antoninus Pius to Caracalla. The style of the imitations range from those nearly identical to the originals to others that are so stylized that the prototype coin cannot be discerned. Whether Roman originals or Indian copies, these coins often were pierced (typically with two holes), plugged, test-cut, countermarked, or mutilated in other ways.

This particular imitation is of great interest since the prototype for its obverse was an aureus or a denarius of Pescennius Niger, as revealed by its somewhat blundered inscription IMP CAES C PESCEN NIGER IVST AVG. The reverse, inscribed VENERI VICTR, shows Venus, nude to below her waist, as seen from behind, leaning on a column and holding a palm branch and an apple. This presumably was copied from an aureus or a denarius of Julia Domna, which was strictly contemporary with the coin of Niger that was the source for the obverse.

Magna Urbica, wife of Carinus



159



- 159 Aureus, Roma 283, AV 3.75 g. MAGNIA VR – BICA AVG Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. VENERI VICTRICI Venus standing r., holding up drapery at her r. shoulder and apple in l. hand. C 8. RIC 340. Calicó 4410. Very rare. A very gentle portrait of fine style, good extremely fine 20'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

This aureus of Magna Urbica is most intriguing. It appears that the coin was purchased together with the imitation aureus of Pescennius Niger above (lot 158) and a solidus of Crispus; both clearly contemporary copies produced in India. The unusually light weight of this coin may suggest that it also originates from the same geographical area; however the dies are clearly the work of a Roman engraver and do not share the crude characteristics typical of the Roman issues produced in India.

Diocletian, 284 – 305



160

- 160 Aureus, Cyzicus 284-286, AV 4.58 g. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. IOVI CONS – ERVAT – ORI Jupiter standing l., holding Victory on globe in r. hand and sceptre in l. C 248 var. (without cuirass). RIC 295. Lukanc 20. Depeyrot 2/2. Calicó 4482.
Good extremely fine 8'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Constantius II augustus, 337 – 361



161

161

- 161 Solidus, Antiochia 347-355, AV 4.50 g FL IVL CONSTAN – TIVS PERP AVG Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rev. GLORIA – REI – PVBLICAE Roma and Constantinopolis, enthroned facing, supporting between them a wreath inscribed VOT / XX / MVLT / XXX; in exergue, SMANI. C 108. RIC 81. Depeyrot 6/3.
About extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Arcadius, 383 – 408



162

162

- 162 Solidus, Thessalonica 403-408, AV 4.44 g. D N ARCADI – VS P F AVG Helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust facing, holding spear in r. hand over r. shoulder and shield decorated with horseman and enemy motif on l. arm; Christogram on cuirass. Rev. CONCORDI – A AVGGG Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head r., on throne, holding sceptre in r. hand and Victory on globe in l., r. foot on prow; in field l., eight-rayed star. In exergue, COMOB. RIC 82. MIRB V52a. LRC 242 var. (no star). Depeyrot 46/1.
Very rare. Reddish tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Privately purchased in 1999.

Leo I, 457 – 474



- 163 Solidus, Constantinople 465 or 466, AV 4.45 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGE Victory standing facing, head l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. RIC 605. MIRB 3b. Depeyrot 93/1. LRC 524.
Traces of overstriking, otherwise good extremely fine 500

Privately purchased in 1999.



- 164 Solidus, Constantinople 465 or 466, AV 4.46 g. D N LEO PE – RPET AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VICTORI – A AVGGGI Victory standing facing, head l., holding long jewelled cross; in r. field, star and in exergue, CONOB. RIC 605. MIRB 3b. Depeyrot 93/1. LRC 529. Good extremely fine 600

Privately purchased in 1999.

Theodosius II, 405 – 445



- 165 Solidus, Constantinople circa 430–440, AV 4.46 g. D N THEODO – SIVS P F AVG Helmeted, pearl-diademed and cuirassed bust three-quarters facing, holding spear and shield with horseman and enemy motif. Rev. VOT XXX – MVLX XXXX E Constantinopolis seated l., holding spear and *globus cruciger*, r. foot on prow, shield at her side; in field r., star. In exergue, CONOB. RIC 257. MIRB 25b. LRC 382.
Good extremely fine 750

Privately purchased in 1999.