

A U C T I O N

124

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

Part III

23 June 2021

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 124

23 June 2021

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

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Auktionsbedingungen

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

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizer Franken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator (für elektronische (online) Auktionen: virtueller Auktionator) anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80% des Schätzpreises, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht nachträglich geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch per E-Mail oder Fax) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Elektronische Angebote über die Onlineplattform werden bis zum Zeitpunkt des Beginns der elektronischen Auktion angenommen. Sie sind unwiderruflich und verbindlich. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld (Provision) von 23,0% zu entrichten - Telefonbieter und Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 7,7% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus alle weiteren vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellte Beträge) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MwSt. befreit.**
Bei Ausfuhr des versteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt. zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist bei der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das versteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers.
Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand und Versicherung erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Empfängers. Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. Alle Angaben im Katalog wurden nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen zusammengestellt. Erweist sich ein Objekt nach dem Auktionsverkauf als Fälschung, so wird NAC den Verkauf namens des Einlieferers rückgängig machen und dem Käufer (Ersteigerer) den Kaufpreis (inkl. MWST) zurückerstatten. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) kann eine solche Rückabwicklung ab dem Tag des Zuschlages für einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren verlangen, sofern er den Mangel nach Entdeckung desselben mit eingeschriebenem Brief innert einer Frist von 5 Tagen gerügt hat.
9. Die zur Versteigerung gelangenden Objekte werden für Rechnung Dritter versteigert oder sind Eigentum des Auktionshauses. Der Käufer (Ersteigerer) hat keinen Anspruch auf Bekanntgabe des Einlieferers und ist damit einverstanden, dass das Auktionshaus auch von diesem eine Provision erhält.
10. NAC behält sich das Recht vor, eigens erstellte Fotografien oder Abbildungen der Objekte in seinen Publikationen und/oder auf seiner Website zu veröffentlichen und damit zu werben.
11. Die vorstehenden Bedingungen sind Bestandteil eines jeden einzelnen an der Auktion geschlossenen Kaufvertrags. Änderungen sind nur schriftlich gültig. Sofern Teile dieser Auktionsbedingungen der geltenden Rechtslage nicht mehr oder nicht vollständig entsprechen sollten, bleiben die übrigen Teile in ihrem Inhalt und ihrer Gültigkeit unberührt. Massgebend ist die deutsche Fassung dieser Auktionsbedingungen.
12. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist der Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically until the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 23% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7.7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**
If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.
6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.
If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.
7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.
8. All identifications and descriptions of the items sold in this catalogue are statements of opinion and were made in good faith. Should an item sold later be found to be a fake, NAC shall cancel the sale made on behalf of the consignor and refund the sale's price (including VAT as applicable) to the buyer. The buyer is entitled to claim such a refund within a period of two years from the date of the auction, provided that they have notified NAC of the defect by registered letter within 5 days from its detection.
9. The objects which come under the hammer are auctioned on behalf of a third party or are property of the Auction House. The buyer (successful bidder) has no entitlement to have the identity of the consignor disclosed to them and acknowledges that the Auction House might receive a commission from the consignor for the sale.
10. NAC reserves the right to use photographs and other representations of objects sold at auction, for promotional purposes, in its own publications and on its website.
11. The above conditions are a component of each individual contract of sale concluded at the auction. Alterations must be made in writing in order to be valid. If any parts of these Terms and Conditions should be no longer or not fully be in conformity with the valid legal situation, this shall not affect the content and validity of the remaining parts. The above-mentioned conditions are written in German, French, Italian and English; the only valid text is the German one.
12. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

Conditions de la vente aux enchères

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

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

Condizioni di vendita

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

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

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA

Wednesday, 23 June 2021

15:00 – 17:30

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EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises

20 May – 3 June 2021

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor): Monday, 21 June 2021 09:30 – 17:30

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

Tuesday, 22 June 2021 10:30 – 18:00
Wednesday, 23 June 2021 10:30 – 15:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassiacoins.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

Following the success of the first two parts of the Collection of a Man in Love with Art, Numismatica Ars Classica is honoured to present part three.

The coins offered in this third part are by no means inferior to those offered in the first. Indeed, it could be argued that this selection is even richer and more exciting, and one will notice that a good number of coins come from the collections of two great collectors: BCD and Harald Salvesen.

As you will have read in the preface, when our collector embarked on building a new collection, he dedicated himself to that task day and night, visiting the most important museums and seeking to meet the greatest living collectors in the field: obviously Harald Salvesen and BCD could not be missed.

The first, a Norwegian gentleman, had assembled an extraordinary collection of coins of Gela and Athens as well as Hellenistic portraiture. Whereas BCD, undoubtedly the greatest post-war collector of Greek coins, had put together the most important and complete collection of continental Greek coins of all time.

Both gentlemen were rather sceptical before meeting our collector and they had little interest in meeting him, expecting to be confronted with a rather capricious wealthy man devoid of the very passion that had led them to pursue their own collections.

Had it not been for the help of my friend Gunnar Thesen in particular, I would never have succeeded in arranging a meeting with Harald in Norway. This country of only 5 million inhabitants is the birthplace of some of the most important collectors of ancient coins over the last thirty years and one must give a great deal of credit to Gunnar who has managed to develop, support and enthral these individuals with his great knowledge of history and numismatics.

Over the course of the meeting, Harald was struck by the graciousness and passion of our collector-who, when he wanted to be, could be incredibly charming-to such an extent that he went from not being interested in meeting him, to offering to sell him his coin collection! At the end of the meeting, our Man in Love with Art asked me which other collectors it was worth meeting and my first response was immediately BCD. I thought that he was asking for a potential meeting in the future, but instead he asked me to call him immediately and arrange a visit for the following day! To my great surprise, BCD accepted and the private jet, which was scheduled to return to London, was re-routed to Athens!

The encounter between BCD and our collector turned out to be even more surprising, if that's possible. BCD had dedicated a great part of his life to numismatics, becoming one of the great names in the field. His huge aptitude for research and vast knowledge have led to him becoming a reference not only for fellow collectors, but also for coin dealers and academics alike. At the same time, BCD is an extremely reserved individual and it could not be taken for granted that there would be a synergy with our anonymous collector. However, the understanding felt between the two gentlemen, who were only apparently so different, was so immediate that it was as if their common interest, mutual generosity and purity of spirit put each other immediately at ease.

A few months after this meeting, the first auction of the Thessaly component of BCD's collection took place and our collector purchased almost the entire sale because, in his words "if these coins are worthy of being in the BCD collection, then they are certainly worthy of being in mine."

We hope that the same coins in this sale go on to be treasured once more in the hands of collectors who enjoy and appreciate them just as much as Harald Salvesen, BCD, and a Man in Love with Art.

Note on US Import Restrictions

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

Please note that the buyer's commission for this auction only is 23%

The Collection of Greek coins of a Man in Love with Art

Part III

Carthago Nova



- 1 Shekel circa 237-209, AR 7.17 g. Diademed head l. Rev. Prow r. with shield on deck; beneath, dolphin r. Robinson, *Essays Mattingly*, p. 49, 4c. Villaronga, *MHC* 19. Villaronga, p. 64, 10. CNH SNG BM Spain 91. SNG Copenhagen Supplement 1332.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. A lovely portrait struck on exceptionally fresh metal, old cabinet tone. Extremely fine / good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Lanz 20, 1981, 159 (illustrated on the front and back cover of the catalogue), M&M 66, 1984, 1 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 210 sales.

Several Carthaginian issues from Spain bear portraits that may represent people rather than deities. In every case – including this rare shekel – the evidence for firm identification is lacking. With this issue, however, we need not doubt that the portrait is inspired by contemporary royal Greek portrait coins. The many trade contacts of Carthaginian merchants means that the potential influences are broad, but the proximity of Sicily, the vintage of the coin, and the character of the portrait make it likely – as Robinson suggested – that the source is the coinage of the Syracusan King Hieron II (or that of his son, Gelon II, or his grandson, Hieronymus). Hieron II originally was allied with the Carthaginians against Rome, but in 263 entered into a treaty of alliance with the Romans, who acknowledged his rights in Sicily. Their alliance remained strong for nearly half a century, through the first two Punic Wars, until, in 215, Hieron died at about ninety years old. Because his son Gelon II had died a year earlier, authority passed to his teenage grandson, Hieronymus. His brief reign ended with his murder thirteen months later, after which the Syracusans established a short-lived democracy, the Fifth Republic. In 214 the Romans besieged the city, which fell in 212 and provided an extraordinary source of wealth that helped carry them through the remaining years of the Second Punic War. In historical terms, Hieronymus is the strongest candidate of the three. Unlike his father and grandfather, who were staunch allies of the Romans, Hieronymus sided with the Carthaginians. His reign was frightful and brief, yet a substantial coinage was produced on his behalf. Chief among them was the silver 10-litrae, which bore a portrait similar to the one on this Carthaginian piece, even if it tends to betray the youth of the king. This Carthaginian coin type is generally dated to c.237 to 209 B.C., which fits well if any of the Syracusan royal portrait coins were the prototype. The reverse is unrelated, and speaks exclusively to the strength of the Carthaginian military. Two shields rest upon the decorated beak of the galley, with the post at the bow being adorned with a wreath and an admiral's pennant. Robinson suggested that the portrait was Hasdrubal, who in 228 succeeded his father-in-law, Hamilcar Barca, as commander of the Carthaginian forces in Spain. He ruled until his assassination in 221, after which command was assumed by his brother-in-law, Hannibal. Though reliable evidence is lacking, the possibility remains that Hasdrubal was indeed the subject.

Iberia, Emporion



- 2 Trihemiobol 5th century BC, AR 0.89 g. Forepart of man-headed bull l. Rev. Irregular incuse. Villaronga-Benages, ACIP 2. Campo pl. XVI, 3.
 In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known.
 Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500
 Privately purchased on 18 March 2011.

Etruria, Populonia



- 3 25 units circa 300-250, AV 1.34 g. Male head r., wearing necklace; behind, XX". Rev. Blank. SNG Lloyd 12 (these dies). SNG France 33. Vecchi 28.8 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 132.
 Very rare. About extremely fine 2'000
 Privately purchased from JWG Raymond on 25 November 1923. Ex NFA-Leu 16-18 October 1984, Garrett collection part II, 93; NAC 29, 2005, 5; Coin Galleries 18 April 2007, 5004 and Heritage 3012, 2011, 24736 sales.



- 4 20 units 3rd cent., AR 8.27 g. Diademed head of Gorgoneion facing; below, X – X. Rev. Octopus (body off flan). SNG Lockett 41 (this coin). AMB 10. Vecchi 44.9 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 146.
 Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, Barron 18; Naville VI, 1923, Bement 21; Glendining's 25 October 1955, Lockett 24; Kricheldorf 13, 1963, 7; CNA 5, 1988, Gans 6 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 3 sales. From the Allatini collection.

Populonia was an old Etruscan settlement frequently thought to have been named in honor of Fufuns, an Etruscan wine-god equivalent to Greek Dionysos. However, recent study has shown that this derivation is based on a misreading of Etruscan inscriptions (indeed, Etruscan is still an ancient language that is imperfectly understood) and that the name of the city is most probably related to the Latin word *populus* meaning "the people." Although Populonia and the other cities of Etruria were first exposed to Greek style coinage through contact with the Greek colonies of western Italy, Etruscan coinage regularly involves features not usually found in mainstream Greek coinage.

Etruscan coins are totally different from any others in the ancient world and they are characterised by blank reverses and marks of value on the obverses, expressed in what is commonly called Roman numerals.

The coinage of Populonia has been divided in three phases by the scholars. This 20 asses belongs in the second series in which we can appreciate a large variety of representations of the Gorgoneion on obverse, and extra pellets are added to the value marks. On the reverse of this series, we see for the first time several figured types as in this specimen where there are an octopus and a trident.



5 10 units circa 300-250, AR 4.14 g. Laureate male head l.; behind [X]. Rev. Blank. SNG ANS 26 (these dies). SNG Firenze 451 (these dies). Vecchi 70.29 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 168.

Very rare. A lovely portrait struck on very fresh metal and a lovely old cabinet tone.

Minor encrustations on obverse and reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 14. Ex Rockefeller University New York, Mirsky collection.

Uncertain mint in Central Etruria



6 50 units late 4th-3rd century BC, Æ 24.33 g. Bearded head r., wearing *Ketos* head-dress; behind, ↑. Rev. Incuse eagle standing r., looking backwards at coiled serpent standing on its back. SNG ANS 71 (these dies). AMB 20 (these dies). Vecchi 3.4 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 78.

Of the highest rarity, four specimens known of which only two are in private hands. Brown-green tone and about very fine 2'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 113.

Campania, Neapolis



7 Didrachm circa 420-400, AR 7.40 g. Head of Athena r., wearing wreathed Attic helmet. Rev. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ Man-headed bull advancing r. Sambon 383. Jameson 46 (this coin). Rutter 63 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 554.

Very rare. Of superb style and with a lovely old cabinet tone, very fine / good very fine 2'500

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 18; CNG 40, 1996, 558 and Hirsch Nachf. 275, 2011, 3026 sales. From the Evans and Jameson collections.



8

- 8 Didrachm circa 395-385, AR 7.65 g. Head of nymph Parthenope r., wearing meander pattern diadem, earring and necklace. Rev. Man-headed bull advancing r., crowned by Nike flying r.; in exergue, [NE]OΠOΛIΘH[Σ]. Sambon 363 (this coin illustrated). SNG ANS 293 (these dies). Rutter 164. *Historia Numorum Italy* 565.

A coin of enchanting beauty, undoubtedly the finest coin of Neapolis in existence.

A portrait of masterly style, work of a talented master engraver struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

50'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 11-12 December 1901, von Wotoch, 66; Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 3 and New York XXVII, Prospero, 6 sales. From the von Wotoch and de Béhague collections.

In c. 470 BC, Cumae established a new colony on the coast of Campania to bolster the port settlement at Parthenope, which had existed since the seventh century BC. The new foundation was called (somewhat unoriginally) Neapolis ("New City") while Parthenope, in contrast, came to be known as Palaiopolis ("Old City"). As a means of ensuring the survival of the Greek colony, the Neapolitans entered into alliances and friendly trade relationships with the neighboring and warlike Italic peoples, most of whom were Samnites or related Oscan-speakers. Unfortunately, as the rising power of Rome came into conflict with the Samnites, Neapolis found itself drawn into the fighting. The accusation that the Neapolitans were harboring Samnites responsible for attacking Romans in Campania touched off the Second Samnite War (327-301 BC). When Neapolis refused to surrender the guilty men and instead accepted a Samnite garrison the city was besieged by the forces of the Roman consul P. Publilius Philo. The city was valiantly defended, but at last starvation compelled the Neapolitans to trick the garrison into taking up a position in Palaiopolis and admit the Romans. Although Publilius celebrated a triumph in Rome for this somewhat less than glorious conquest, Neapolis was subsequently treated as an equal ally. The present didrachm was struck in the early fourth century BC, before the beginning of the Roman Samnite Wars, when Neapolis was expanding its influence among its Italic neighbours. The head of the nymph Parthenope appears on the obverse in recognition of the original settlement that was absorbed to serve as the Palaiopolis to the new settlement of Neapolis. The reverse features a man-faced bull—a type closely associated with Neapolis and Campania in general.

Nola



- 9 Didrachm circa 400-385, AR 7.25 g. Diademed head of nymph r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. Man-headed bull advancing l., crowned by Nike flying l.; in exergue, [N]ΩΛΛΙΩΝ. Sambon 806a (this coin illustrated). Jameson 58 (this coin). Rutter 50. *Historia Numorum Italy* 605.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 22-23 June 1906, Guilhou, 68; M&M 79, 1994, 9; Triton VIII, 2005, Tony Hardy, 21; Nomos 6, 2012, 2 and CNG 94, 2013, 8 sales.

Nola was a native Italic city of Campania that had absorbed much Greek culture through exposure to the important Greek colony of Neapolis. Nola was closely aligned with its neighbour and reportedly supplied 2,000 men to defend Neapolis against the Romans in 327 BC. However, these fled after the city was taken through trickery. Never forgetting the role that Nola had played in the defense of Neapolis, the Romans marched against the city in 313 BC, devastating its territory and forcing its surrender. This didrachm also reflects the influence of Neapolis on the coinage of the Campanian cities. Here the female head and man-faced bull crowned by Nike types are clearly derived from similar types struck at Neapolis in the fourth century BC. While the bound female head here was probably intended to depict Nola, the eponymous nymph of the city, it closely imitates a head thought to represent Parthenope on Neapolitan issues.

Phistelia



- 10 Didrachm circa 405-400, AR 7.39 g. Female head facing three-quarters r. Rev. 8ISTLVS Man-headed bull advancing l.; in exergue, dolphin l. Sambon p. 332, 828 (drawing). SNG ANS 564. Rutter 5. *Historia Numorum Italy* 611.

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

A very interesting portrait perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 9; M&M 68, 1986, 5 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 10 sales.

Little is known about Phistelia beyond that it was a native Oscan city of Campania that struck a coinage in its own name in the fifth century BC. Despite the Italic ethnicity of the city, the coinage of Phistelia illustrates the strong influence of Greek art and culture. The three-quarters facing female head on this well-preserved didrachm is derived from a slightly earlier didrachm issue of Neapolis (*HN Italy* 553)—the preeminent Greek mint city in the region in the fifth century BC. The man-faced bull on the reverse represents the Greek river-god Acheloos. He is depicted in this peculiar manner in part because during a wrestling match with Heracles, Acheloos attempted to escape the hold of his opponent by changing his shape, first into that of a serpent and then into that of a bull. Acheloos was finally defeated when Herakles tore off one of his horns. This horn subsequently became the miraculous cornucopia (horn of plenty), which had the power to constantly fill itself with food. Although Acheloos was a river-god specific to the region of Aitolia in mainland Greece, he was considered to be the father and source of all rivers everywhere in the world. He was popular in Sicily and especially Campania, where the god virtually served as the civic badge of Neapolis. In the fifth century BC, the man-faced bull type also appeared on didrachms of the Campanians of Cumae, Allifae, Hyria, and Nola, all of which may have been struck at Neapolis for the use of these various Campanian cities and peoples. It is unclear whether the use of the man-faced bull may have served to represent Neapolis as the mint responsible for production or if it may reflect some form of economic alliance among the cities and peoples of Campania or even the political domination of Neapolis in the region. At the same time that the types advertise the deep influence of Greek artistic culture in Campania, the reverse legend is strictly indigenous in origin. It gives the name of the city written using the Oscan alphabet. This script, which was ultimately derived from the archaic Etruscan alphabet in the seventh century BC, had been modified to reflect the phonemes of the Oscan language by the fifth century BC.

Apulia, Sturni



11



- 11 Bronze circa 250-210, Æ 2.05 g. Cockle shell. Rev. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings; in exergue, ΣΤΥ. BMC 1. Weber 510. Historia Numorum Italy 283.
 Extremely rare. Green patina and extremely fine 1'000
 Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 484.

Calabria, Tarentum



12



12

- 12 Nomos 480-470, AR 8.04 g. Dolphin rider r., supporting himself with his r. hand and raising his l.; below, shell and in l. field, ΤΑΡΑΣ retrograde. Rev. Wheel with four spokes. Vlasto 80. Fischer-Bossert 76a (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 833. Rare. Delicate old cabinet tone and good very fine 2'000

Ex Sotheby's 4-5 April 1973, John Ward and Metropolitan Museum, 13 and NGSa 6, 2010, 5 sales.



13



- 13 Nomos 400-390, AR 7.87 g Rider on horseback l., holding shield. Rev. Phalanthos, holding torch, seated on dolphin l.; below, retrograde Σ / ΤΑΡΑΣ. Vlasto 312 (this coin). SNG ANS 874 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 337f (this coin).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with an attractive old cabinet tone.

Light graffito on reverse, otherwise good very fine

2'500

Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Lambros, 27; NAC P, 2005, A.D.M., 1028 and CNG 87, 2011, 118. From the Lambros, Vlasto and ADM collections.



14



- 14 Nomos circa 340-335, AR 7.87 g. Horse standing r., crowned by rider and lifting front l. leg for boy kneeling r. to remove stone from hoof; in field r., Φ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Phalantos l., holding trident and shield, dismounting from dolphin; beneath, Π / waves. Vlasto 512 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 701 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert 702a (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 888.

Lovely light iridescent tone, minor traces of over-striking, otherwise about extremely fine

1'500

Ex J. Schulman 248, 1968, 5; Leu 2, 1972, 19; Leu 50, 1990, 26; Leu 61, 1995, 26 and Peus 403, 2011, 1 sales.



- 15 Stater circa 334-332, AV 8.48 g. TA[PA] Veiled and diademed head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; below chin, dolphin swimming downwards (out of flan). Behind neck, [E]. Rev. TA[PANTINΩN] Young Taras standing r., raising hands in supplication to Poseidon seated l., leaning forward and holding trident; in field r., thunderbolt / Φ. Below *diphros*, M. de Luynes 241 (this obverse die). AMB 89 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 29 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert V4/R4. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 109, 315 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy* 901.

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style and a very fascinating, masterfully engraved, reverse composition. Several minor marks and off-centre on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased in December 2010.

Of all the coins of Tarentum, this gold stater perhaps elicits the greatest praise for the skill and ingenuity of the engraver. The composition is masterful, and one can only imagine how this would have looked on the grand scale of a statuary group. Beyond the composition, we may revel in the quality of the engraving, which breathes life into a scene that otherwise might appear stiff and formal. The artist treats us to nothing less than an impassioned plea of young Taras to a towering, but caring figure of Poseidon, who considers the proposal. A coin type of such a highly personal nature demands a tie to history. Various opinions have been offered, which help to narrow the possibilities down to the period 342 to 330 B.C. The two events in this era that could have prompted this coinage are interventions in Southern Italy on behalf of the Tarentines by Archidamus of Sparta in 342 and Alexander the Molossian, whose more enduring (but no less disastrous) campaign began in 334. Robinson prefers the former, interpreting the scene as an allusion to the plea of Taras to its mother city Sparta. Other scholars prefer the latter, associating the coinage with Alexander, especially since the thunderbolt symbol is prominent. Robinson argues that the thunderbolt need not be taken as a certain allusion to Alexander, as it is a common symbol, and that the type is more appropriate to the relationship between colony and mother city. Though the obverse generally is not the focal point of this coinage, it is worth noting that the beautiful female head – usually described as Persephone – may actually be Hera. In particular, her stephane is decorated with palmettes in a manner identical to that worn by Hera on the staters of Elis. Also of interest is the fact that the inscription TAPA before her face has generally been missed by researchers: Robinson only hinted at what appeared to be portions of the inscription on the Gulbenkian example, though we are fortunate that Rutter, in his recent *Historia Numorum Italy*, includes it in his description of the type.



- 16 Stater circa 320-315, AV 8.56 g. TAPA Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos, veil, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins swimming. Rev. TAPΑΣ Taras, nude, on horse standing r., crowning horse with wreath and holding reins; in l. field, Nike flying r., crowning Taras with wreath; in r., dolphin swimming downwards, below, ΣΑ and star. Vlasto 24 (this obverse die). De Luynes 237 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert G11d (this coin illustrated). SNG ANS 1032 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy* 954.

Very rare. A superb portrait in the finest style of the period struck on a very broad flan. Wonderful reddish tone, slightly double struck on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Hirsch XX, 1907, 23; Hess-Leu 28, 1956, 16 and NAC 9, 1996, 30 sales.

Taras, the eponymous hero of Tarentum, was a son of Poseidon and the nymph Satyrion. He is said to have fallen into the sea when his ship was wrecked and was on the point of drowning when a dolphin miraculously appeared and carried him to safety on the shore of southern Italy. The hero celebrated his salvation by founding Tarentum near the site where he came to shore. Taras is most frequently depicted on Tarentine coins riding on the back of a dolphin—although there is some dispute as to whether this type might actually represent Phalanthos, the leader of the historical settlers of Tarentum who was also said to have been saved by a dolphin. On the reverse of this stater, however, he is shown crowning the horse that he rides. The Tarentines were known for their horsemanship in the Classical and Hellenistic periods and Tarentine cavalrymen frequently served abroad as mercenaries. Taras may also appear riding a horse due to his patrimony. Poseidon was not only the god of seas and earthquake, but also the father of horses. There is some dispute as to the identity of the goddess depicted on the obverse. In the absence of any additional attribute beyond a stephane and a veil, she has been variously identified as Hera, Amphitrite, Satyrion, or Persephone. The lack of any symbols related to grain make Persephone seem a little unlikely despite the known importance of the cult of Persephone at Tarentum. Hera is perhaps not implausible, but considering that the head of the goddess is surrounded by dolphins and the type is ultimately inspired by that of Euainetos' depiction of Arethusa on Syracusan coins, it seems most likely that we are dealing with a water nymph. Amphitrite, the consort of Poseidon is certainly possible, but since the reverse type features Taras it seems at least as likely that the goddess on the obverse represents his mother, Satyrion.



17

- 17 Hemistater circa 320-315, AV 4.23 g. TA – PA retrograde Female head l., hair bound with two crossing cords and tied at the back of her head, wearing triple pendant earring and pearl necklace; below chin, dolphin swimming downwards and ΣΑ behind neck. Rev. Phalanthos riding l. on dolphin, with *chlamys* over his shoulders, holding crowning Nike in extended r. hand and cradling trident in l. arm, Π H and waves below. Vlasto 26 (these dies). SNG ANS 1033 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G13k (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 950. Very rare. An attractive portrait and a lovely reddish tone, very fine 3'000

Ex Santamaria 01 January 1949, Magnaguti part I, 152 and Vinchon 13 April 1985, 24 sales.



18

18

- 18 Nomos circa 315-302, AR 7.95 g. Rider on horse prancing r., carrying shield and three spears; behind, Ξ and below horse, ΑΠΙ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Naked Taras on dolphin l., holding *cantharus* and rudder; in l. field, ΚΑ. SNG ANS 1014. Fischer-Bossert 924.f (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 939. Struck on very fresh metal and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex Christie's 12 November 1985, 2 and CNG 87, 2011, 119. From the Evans collection.



19

- 19 Stater circa 302, AV 8.57 g. [T]ΑΡΑ Veiled head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; at sides, two dolphins swimming downwards; below neck truncation, ΚΟΗ. Rev. Dioscuri riding l. side by side, the first crowning his horse; above, two stars. In exergue, ΣΑ. Vlasto 21 (these dies). SNG ANS 103 (these dies). AMB 95 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G15. Historia Numorum Italy 948 (these dies). Very rare. A portrait of fine style perfectly centred on a full flan, several minor marks, otherwise good very fine 12'000

Privately purchased in December 2010.



20

- 20 Nomos circa 302-280, AV 7.88 g. Horseman galloping r., holding spears and shield; behind, ΣΙ and, beneath horse, ΔΑΚΙΜΟΣ Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Oecist riding dolphin l., holding dolphin and cornucopiae; below, ΔΑ. Vlasto 696. SNG ANS 1071 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert N140. Historia Numorum Italy 967.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 8.



21

- 21 1/10 stater under Pyrrhus circa 280, AV 0.86 g. Head of Heracles r. wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider l. Vlasto 43. Fisher-Bossert G34. Historia Numorum Italy 992.
Double struck on reverse, otherwise good very fine 800

Ex Dmitry Markov 11, 2003, 2 and New York XXVIII, 2012, 1003 sales.



22

- 22 Triobol circa 276-272, AV 2.17 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ Eagle standing l. with spread wings; in r. field, Α. Vlasto 47 (these dies). SNG ANS 1042 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert G63. Historia Numorum Italy 986.
Rare. A very delicate portrait and a light reddish tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Privately purchased in February 2012.

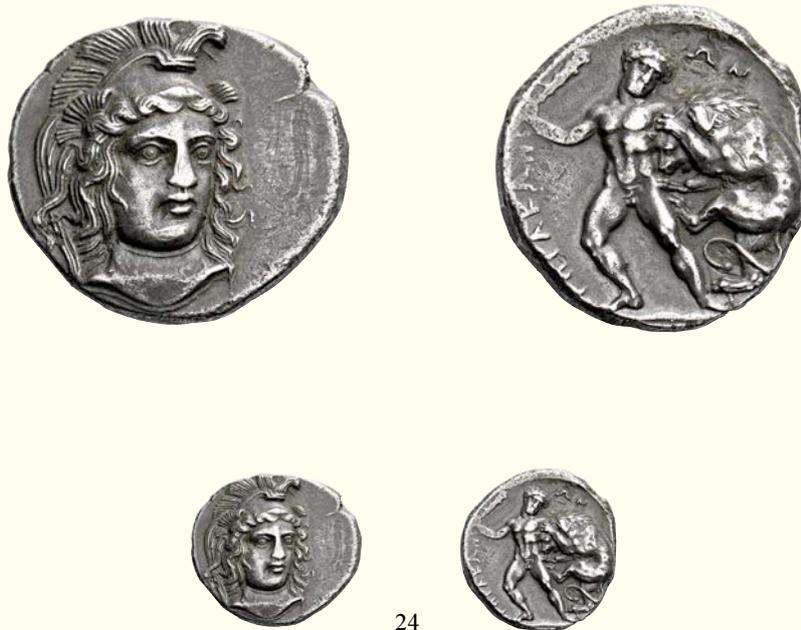


23

- 23 Nomos circa 240-228, AR 6.45 g. Horseman r. in military attire facing slightly l. and extending his r. hand; above, a small wreath-bearing Nike flying r. to crown him. In l. field, monogram and, beneath horse, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ / ΤΗΣ. Rev. Taras on dolphin l., holding trident and a small wreath-bearing Nike; behind, NE ligate and beneath dolphin, ΤΑΡΑΣ. Vlasto 963. SNG Lloyd 230. SNG ANS 1260. Historia Numorum Italy 1059.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Leu 72, 1978, 26; M&M 75, 1989, 56 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 16 sales.

Lucania, Heraclea



24

- 24 Nomos circa 390-340, AR 7.85 g. Head of Athena facing three-quarters r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet. Rev. ΗΠΙΑΚΛΗΙ – ΩΝ Heracles standing r., fighting the Nemean lion, about to strike with his club. BMC 27 (this coin). Work 23a (this coin). SNG Lloyd 270 (these dies). SNG ANS 56 (these dies). Van Keuren 22. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1375.

Extremely rare and in an unusually good condition for this difficult issue. A superb portrait of fine style, work of a very skilled master engraver. A lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 8 and Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 188 sales. From the duplicates of the British Museum.

The types of this nomos reflect the cultural and artistic influences on Tarentum in the early fourth century BC. The obverse type is a superbly rendered three-quarter facing head of Athena wearing a triple-crested helmet. It is almost certainly derived from the famous image of the goddess engraved by Euainetos for Syracusan tetradrachms in the period 405-400 BC. This Syracusan type, along with the three-quarter facing head of Arethusa engraved by Kimon, was extremely popular and exerted a great influence on the development of coin types throughout the Mediterranean in the fourth century BC. The reverse depicts Heracles slaying the Nemean lion as the first of his Twelve Labors. It appears here as an indicator of the ethnic origins of the Tarentines. Tarentum was arguably the greatest of the few colonies sent out from the Dorian Greek city of Sparta. Like all Dorians, the Spartans claimed to be the descendants of the sons of Heracles who returned to the Peloponnese to reclaim their lands after a period of exile. Indeed, the dual kings of Sparta were said to be direct heirs of Heracles through Eurysthenes and Procles. As Tarentum was founded in 708 BC by members of the disenfranchised Parthenian class of Sparta, the Tarentines could also claim Heraclid descent.



25

- 25 Nomos circa 390-340, AR 7.84 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla hurling stone; in r. field, Δ – Κ – Φ. Rev. ἩΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ Heracles standing r., strangling the Nemean lion; between Heracles' legs, owl; to the l., club. In upper l. field, ΚΑΑ. Work 36. Jameson 233 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 64 (this obverse die). Van Keuren 50. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1377.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A masterfully engraved reverse composition struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete. Wonderful old cabinet and extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 15 and NGSA 6, 2010, 10 sales.

Herakleia was founded jointly by the Ionian Greek Thourians and the Dorian Tarentines in c. 443 BC following a conflict over control of the territory of the conquered city of Syris. To seal the peace between Thourioi and Taras, it was agreed to found Herakleia on the Gulf of Tarentum. Although the colony was a joint Ionian and Dorian Greek venture, in practice it seems to have been strongly influenced by Taras and the Dorian element of the population. Taras protected the city from the encroachments of the neighboring Lucanians, an Italic people constantly poised to overrun the Greek cities of Magna Graecia in the fourth century BC, and established it as the administrative capital of an Italiote League in the 360s BC. Primarily under the leadership of Taras, this league bound the cities of Magna Graecia together in a defensive alliance against both the expanding power of Dionysios I of Syracuse and the Lucanians. Unfortunately, by 334 BC, Herakleia had fallen to the Lucanians and was only restored to freedom by the adventuring Molossian king Alexander I two years later. Although he saved Herakleia, Alexander did not restore it to its former status and instead transferred the capital of the Italiote League to Thourioi as a slap in the face to the Tarentines. This beautiful *nomos* was struck at Herakleia before the Lucanian conquest, during the period of greatest prosperity for the city. The types visually advertise the origins of the Thourian and Tarentine elements of the city's population. The obverse head of Athena, here shown wearing an Attic helmet decorated with a wonderful figure of Scylla, is taken directly from the contemporary coinage of Thourioi and serves to symbolize the origin of the Thourians as colonists from Athens. The reverse depicts Herakles wrestling the Nemean Lion, an allusion to the Dorian ancestry of the Tarentine settlers of Herakleia as well as to the name of the city. Herakles was widely identified as the ultimate ancestor of the Dorian Greeks and especially the Spartans who provided the original colonists of Taras. The reverse legend is also of some special note for its use of the Greek letter *he* at the beginning of the ethnic. While this letter occurs in many Greek inscriptions of the Archaic period to indicate the sound of Latin letter H before a vowel, it had fallen out of use in much of mainland Greece and western Asia Minor by the Classical period. However, it lived on as part of the epichoric alphabets of Taras and Herakleia as late as the early second century BC.

Metapontum



- 26 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 8.09 g. Head of Demeter r., with hair in braids around head; above, FANAS *retrograde*. Below neck truncation, [SA]. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., on which mouse to l. Noe-Johnston 473.3 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 353 (this obverse die). Gillet 162 (this coin). SNG ANS 359. Historia Numorum Italy 1527.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 29, 2005, 37. From the Charles Gillet and A.D.M. collections.



- 27 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 6.50 g. Head of Dionysus l., wearing diadem decorated with a meander pattern and ivy leaves above. Rev. [META] Barley-ear with leaf at l. Noe 454h (this coin). De Sartiges 38 (these dies). SNG Lockett 392 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1531.

Rare. An interesting and unusual portrait of Dionysus with a light old cabinet tone.
A metal flaw on reverse, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Naville VI, 1924, Bement 174; Glendining's 26 October 1955, Lockett I, 278; NAC 2, 1990, 29 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 57 sales.



- 28 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.73 g. Head of Demeter l., wearing single-pendant earring. Rev. [M]ETAIO Ear of barley, a leaf on r. with ivy-leaf above. Noe 522. SNG Copenhagen 1205 (these dies). SNG ANS 389 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1545. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

800

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 69.



- 29 Third-stater circa 340-330, AV 2.64 g. Diademed head of Hera (?) r., hair falling loosely behind her neck. Rev. METAION Barley-ear with leaf to r.; above leaf, bird standing r. with wings folded. Johnston G1. SNG ANS 395 (these dies). Dewing 377. Historia Numorum Italy 1578.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful portrait of superb style struck in high relief, almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex M&M 75, 1989, 82; Tradart 8 November 1992, 16 and Morton & Eden 9 June 2011, 194 sales.



- 30 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.37 g. EAΕΥΘΕΠΙ[ΟΣ] Head of Zeus r., wearing laurel wreath; behind, Δ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to l. with crouching Silenos above; [A]Δ below. Johnston A 2.1. SNG Lloyd 373 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 451 (these dies). SNG Manchester 202 (these dies). Gillet 193 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1557.

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. A portrait of Zeus of extraordinary style struck in high relief. Beautiful dark tone and extremely fine

12'500

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 57 and Triton XIV, 2011, 6. From the Gillet collection

Although the city had enjoyed great prosperity in the sixth and fifth centuries BC, due to its fertile agricultural hinterland, in the second half of the fourth century BC, when this nomos was produced, Metapontum was facing increasing difficulties. The city had managed to stave off earlier attacks by the Syracusan tyrants, but now the neighboring Italic peoples, the Lucanians and Bruttians were beginning to pose a serious threat. In an effort to defend against this looming danger, Metapontum allied itself with its longtime rival Tarentum and Alexander the Molossian in 334 BC. Alexander and his mercenary army inflicted several major defeats on the Lucanians and the related Bruttians but was killed by treachery at the Battle of Pandosia in 331 BC. This disaster broke the alliance and left Metapontum and the other Greek cities of southern Italy to face the rising power of the indigenous Italic peoples alone. It is possible that Metapontum was also a member of the Italiote League in 344 BC, when Tarentum invited Archidamus of Sparta to defend the Greek cities against their Italic neighbors, but this is uncertain. This nomos was struck in the period of growing Italic crisis and the campaigns of Archidamus and Alexander the Molossian intended to avert it. It belongs to a much larger series of emissions featuring various deities on the obverse and a grain ear on the reverse and may have been struck in part to finance the struggle against the Lucanians. The grain ear on the reverse was an old badge of the city going back to the sixth century BC, while the obverse depicts and names [Zeus] Eleutherios ("Freedom"). The latter was especially popularized at Syracuse under Timoleon in the same period and this coin may perhaps reflect some degree of Syracusan influence. It is also tempting to suggest that the Metapontine Eleutherios issue might have been intended to be paired with the unique nomos depicting and naming Demokratia, the personification of Democracy (cf. Triton VIII, lot 34). If so, they seem to advertise the cherished institutions of the city threatened by the encroachments of the Lucanians.



- 31 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.47 g. Head of Tharragoras r., wearing a Corinthian helmet; below chin, Σ. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r. with a trophy above; below, Π. Johnston A7.14. Historia Numorum Italy 1567.

Struck on a very large flan and with a wonderful iridescent tone, traces of over-striking and several cleaning marks in field, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine

3'000

Ex Spink Numismatic Circular XCVIII, 1, February 1990, 21 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 72.



- 32 Dinomos circa 340-300, AR 15.97 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Nike in quadriga r.; behind neck-guard, forepart of lion r. and ΑΠΕ. Rev. [M]JETAΠIONTINΩΝ Ear of barley with leaf to l., above which club upright (out of flan). Below, [AMI]. Johnston B1.3. Historia Numorum Italy 1574.

Rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. A portrait of fine style and a very attractive old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

8'000

Ex Tradart sale III, 1985, 9. Privately purchased from Tradart at Tefaf on 16th March 2012.



- 33 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.76 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind neck-guard, AMI. Rev. [META] Ear of barley with leaf to r., above which thunderbolt. Johnston B4.3. SNG Copenhagen 1214 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1577.

Wonderful dark tone, a hairline flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Roma sale II, 2011, 22.



34 Quarter-shekel circa 215-207, Hannibalic issues, AR 1.59 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath. Rev. [META] Two barley-ears, each with leaf to r.; on leaf of the barley to r., crossed torch. Robinson, NC 1964, pl. VI, 9. SNG ANS 551. Historia Numorum Italy 1636.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex NAC sale M, 2002, 2072. Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey on 22nd March 2011.

Thurium



35 Dinomos circa 443-400, AR 15.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with olive wreath. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩ[N] Bull butting r.; above its head, H. Noe, ANSNM 71, A2. AMB 173 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1762.

Old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 3'500

Ex Sternberg XVI, 1985, 35; privately purchased from B.A. Seaby on 16th March 1988 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 83 sales. From the Leopold Walcher de Moltheim collection.

Velia



36 Drachm circa 465-440, AR 3.91 g. Head of nymph r., hair bound with band, wearing pendant-necklace. Rev. YEΛH Owl standing l., with closed wings, perched on olive-twig. de Luynes 627 (these dies). Mangieri 84 (these dies). Williams 115a (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1265.

An extremely rare variety. A lovely portrait and a delicate old cabinet tone, extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, Barron 241; Leu 33, 1983, 207; Triton IV, 2000, 64; Triton VI, 2003, 67 and NAC 46, 2008, 168 sales.



- 37 Nomos circa 400-365, AR 7.69 g. Lion crouching r.; in exergue, owl r. Rev. YEΛH Head of nymph r., wearing single-pendant earring and necklace; hair arranged in *krobylos*. Before, grape-vine with leaf and a bunch of grapes; below chin, Φ. de Luynes 635 (these dies). McClean 1406 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1094 (these dies). Mangieri 57 (these dies). Williams 211. Historia Numorum Italy 1276.
Rare. A very interesting portrait and a lovely iridescent tone, good very fine 2'500

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, 241; Leu 33, 1983, 207 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 88 sales.



- 38 Nomos circa 365-340, AR 7.71 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet decorated with griffin; behind neckguard, XA ligate. Rev. Lion r.; above and below, E / Θ. In exergue, YEΛHTΩN. SNG Lockett 550 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1208 (these dies). Mangieri 127. Williams 280. Historia Numorum Italy 1285.
Hairline flan crack at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 2'500

Ex NAC 7, 1994, 169; NAC 27, 2004, 50 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 19 sales.



- 39 Nomos circa 334-300, AR 7.53 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Phrygian helmet decorated with centauress on bowl. Rev. [YEΛHTΩN] Lion pulling down stag r.; below, ΦΙ. SNG ANS 1320 (these dies). Williams 317. Historia Numorum Italy 1292 (these dies).

A very rare variety. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Hirsch Nachf. sale 272, 2011, 35.

Bruttium, Carthaginian Occupation



40



- 40 3/8 shekel circa 216-211, EL 2.80 g. Janiform female head wreathed with corn. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r. driven by Victory. Bahrfeldt 8. Robinson NC 1964, p. 40 and pl. V, 3 (Capua). Jenkins-Lewis 493. SNG ANS 146 (Capua). Historia Numorum Italy 2013.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2012, 11.

Caulonia



41



41

- 41 Nomos circa 525-500, AR 7.72 g. KAVΛ Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small *daimon* running r. in outstretched l.; in r. field, stag on platform, with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse l. without legend. Noe Caulonia Group A.10. Jameson 408 (these dies). Boston 172 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2035.

A finely engraved die and an attractive light tone. About extremely fine 7'000

Ex Sotheby's New York 19 June 1991, Hunt part IV, 45 and CNG 87, 2011, 189 sales. From the G. and J. Fekula collection.

Croton



42



- 42 Nomos circa 480-430, AR 8.02 g. Tripod with three handles, the legs ending in lions' feet. Rev. Incuse eagle flying l. SNG München 1437. Historia Numorum Italy 2108.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gemini VIII sale (with Heritage), 2011, 5.



- 43 Nomos circa 400-325, AR 7.69 g. ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑ – ΤΑΣ Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Infant Heracles perched on rock strangling snakes. SNG ANS 385 (these dies). Dewing 513. Historia Numorum Italy 2157. Rare. Struck on very fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 10'000
Ex Stack's Bowers & Morena sale 8 January 2011, 2007. From the Clain-Stefanelli collection.

Locri



- 44 Stater circa 350-275, AR 8.60 g. Pegasus flying l.; beneath, ΛΟ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. SNG ANS 506. Calciati 5. Historia Numorum Italy 2338. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500
Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 36.



- 45 Didrachm circa 279-274 under Pyrrhus, AR 8.19 g. Head of Achilles l., wearing crested helmet ornamented with griffin; beneath neck truncation, [A]. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Thetis, veiled, seated l. on a sea-horse swimming to r.; she holds the shield of Achilles, adorned with a Gorgon head. BMC 8. SNG Lloyd 657. Jameson 1128. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 150, 473. Extremely rare and an issue of great historical importance and fascination. Struck on a very broad flan and complete, light tone and very fine / good very fine 10'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 341. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son 10 March 1987.

Few Greek coins are as explicitly historical as this nomos of Locri, struck in the wake of Roman dominion over Southern Italy. For centuries Rome had been expanding its influence in Italy and it was only a matter of time before the Greeks of

Southern Italy felt the sting of Rome. Perhaps the real turning point was 285 B.C., when Thurium sought Rome's protection against the Lucanians; next came Rhegium and Croton, and then Locri, which received a garrison of Roman soldiers in 282 as a defence against the Brettii. Tarentum, however, resisted. Ever since 303 it had enjoyed a non-aggression pact with Rome, but the Romans breached that agreement in 282 when their ships appeared off the city's shore. The Tarentines sank some of the vessels, expelled the Roman garrison from Thurium, and in the following year, 281, appealed to King Pyrrhus of Epirus for aid. Pyrrhus gathered an army to defeat Rome, subdue Southern Italy and, according to Plutarch, conquer Sicily and Carthage. He arrived in Italy early in 280 and Locri immediately switched its loyalty from Rome to Pyrrhus. The Greek king soon defeated the Romans at Heraclea, but his subsequent march on Rome in 279 failed, and when he met the Romans again at Ausculum the engagement was so costly that the king could ill afford another 'Pyrrhic victory'. Thus, at the end of May, 278, Pyrrhus left Italy for a new adventure: defending Syracuse from the Carthaginians. During Pyrrhus' three fruitless years in Sicily, Locri fell back into Roman hands, seemingly in 277. Thus it was left to the Locrians to slaughter the Roman garrison in 275 to again welcome Pyrrhus on his less-than-triumphant return to Italy. The Epirote king did not stay long in Locri, but made his way to Tarentum, where he prepared to fight the Romans yet again. This time Pyrrhus met the Romans at Beneventum, where he, again, lost too many soldiers to consider the venture a success. Pyrrhus returned to Tarentum, and after some months abandoned his desire to wage war on Rome. In the Fall of 275 or early in 274, Pyrrhus finally sailed back to Epirus, leaving the whole of Southern Italy at the mercy of Rome.

Pandosia



46

- 46 Drachm circa 340-330, AR 2.05 g. Head of Hera facing slightly to r., wearing stephane and necklace. Rev. [ΠΑΝ]ΔΟΣΙΝ Naked Pan seated l. on rock, spear behind l. arm; at his feet, dog running to l. Jameson 540 (this coin). AMB 217 (this coin). Evans, NC 1912, *The Artistic Engravers of Terina and the Signature of Euainetos on its Later Didrachm dies*, pl. 3, 17 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2451 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, one of the very few specimens known for this mint.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about very fine 6'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 1903, Maddalena, 581; NAC 13, 1998, 217; NAC 21, 2001, 37 and NAC 27, 2004, 58 sales. Evans, Jameson and A.D.M. collections.

Pandosia, an Achaean colony, was situated slightly above Cosentia (Strabo VI 1,5), on the river Kratis (Crati). Strabo also tells us that Pandosia was once the royal residence of the kings of Enotria. Apart from general information and the death of Alexander the Molossos, who was tricked by two oracles (Strabo Loc. C), we know very little of the history of this city, and only through numismatics can we retrace an alliance with the city of Croton. On the obverse of this fraction of a nomos is the head of Hera, queen of Olympus and Zeus' bride, depicted in a nearly full-face portrait. The interesting reverse shows Pan on a rock with an untethered dog at his feet running to l. It is not surprising to find a dog beside the god of shepherds and sheep, whose cult spread far beyond the Hellenic world. Pan particularly loved fresh springs and the shade of the woods: in fact, he was usually portrayed with a shepherd's crook, pan pipes, a pine crown or a pine branch in his hand.



25



8



24



30



49



50



30



60



59



59



57



51



64



66

Terina



- 47 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 7.74 g. TEPINAION Head of the nymph Terina l., hair bound with *sphendone*; behind neck, Π. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus, wearing *kiton* and *himation*; a fluttering bird perched on wreath held in extended r. hand and resting l. hand on cippus; in lower field r., Π. Regling 63. SNG Copenhagen 2010 (these dies). Holloway-Jenkins 61 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2616.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Stack's 10 June 1970, Knoblock, 681; Leu 71, 1997, 44 and Morton & Eden 9 June 2011, 199 sales.

Originally a colony of Croton, Terina was founded late in the 6th Century B.C. on a site that has not certainly been identified, but which likely is beneath the modern city of Sant'Eufemia Vetere on the south-western coast of the Italian peninsula. It seems to have remained under the influence of its mother city until 365 B.C., when it came under the dominion of the Lucanians, who nine years later were replaced by the Bruttians. Except for a brief intervention by Alexander the Molossian in about 330/325 B.C., Terina remained under the Bruttian yoke until 203 B.C., when it was razed by the army of Hannibal. If coinage may be taken as a yardstick for civic pride, the spirit of this city remained intact despite its history of continual subjugation to stronger peoples. Its 'independent' silver coinage spans more than 150 years, and with few exceptions its silver coins feature on the obverse a female head, and on the reverse a female figure (usually winged) standing, seated or taking flight.



- 48 Nomos circa 420-400, AR 7.60 g. [TEPINAI]ON Head of the nymph Terina r., hair bound with *sphendone*. Rev. Nike seated l. on cippus, wearing *kiton* and *himation*; a fluttering bird perched on extended r. hand and resting l. hand on cippus; in lower field r., Π. Regling 68. SNG Lloyd 753 (these dies). Holloway-Jenkins 64 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2617.
An interesting portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine 4'000

Ex Hirsch XI, 1904, 80; Naville I, 1921, Pozzi 353; Ars Classica X, 1925, 168; Hess 254, 1983, 66 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 113 sales.

Sicily, Aetna



49

- 49 Drachm circa 476-470, AR 4.17 g. Horseman at pace r. within dotted border. Rev. AITN – AI – ON Zeus seated r., holding thunderbolt and eagle-tipped sceptre. Dobretsberger, MONG 1961, 6, p. 49-50. ACGC p. 212 (this coin mentioned). C. Boehringer, JNG 18, 1968, pp. 67-98 and pl. 7, 2 (this coin). de Callatay-Gitler, *The Coin of Coins, A World premiere*. The Israel Museum, Jerusalem 2004, p. 29 and footnote 17.

Apparently unique. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Of fine late Archaic style and with a delicate old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

60'000

Ex Auctiones 20, 1990, 117 and Morton & Eden 9 June 2011, 202 sales.

As a means of exerting his dominance over other Greek cities of Sicily, particularly those with non-Dorian populations, the Syracusan tyrant Hieron I employed a policy of depopulating established centers and founding new cities. Such was the case of Catana and Leontini in 476 BC. The tyrant compelled the inhabitants of these cities to move to Naxos and repopulated Catana with 10,000 Dorian Greek settlers from Syracuse and the Peloponnesus. Having completely changed the ethnic makeup of Catana, Hieron I also renamed it as Aetna and established his son to rule it as a king. However, Hieron I died soon after and the Deinomenid tyranny was overthrown in Syracuse. In 461 BC, the exiled people of Catana returned to their old homes and expelled the Aetnaeans. They subsequently seized the native Sicel settlement of Inessa and used it to found a new city named Aetna. This apparently unique drachm was struck during the early period of Catana's refoundation as Aetna and as such is an enduring monument to the harsh policies of Hieron I. The obverse horseman type, which is drawn from contemporary drachms of Syracuse leaves no doubt as to who controlled Aetna. It is paired perfectly with a similarly unique tetradrachm of Aetna featuring a slow biga that is very similar to that found on Syracusan tetradrachms of the same period. The reverse type, depicting a spectacular enthroned figure of Zeus, however, is purely local. The king of the Olympians is rendered in a beautiful Archaic style and his throne includes wonderful details like the palmettes on the legs. The image is also especially interesting for the unusual placement of Zeus' attributes, the scepter and the eagle. Whereas he usually holds these in his hands, here the scepter stands beside the god with the eagle perched on top.

Agrigentum



50

- 50 Tetradrachm circa 410-406, AR 16.85 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by Nike holding *kentrion* and reins; above, long vine branch with leaves and bunch of grapes. In exergue, ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤ[Ι] / ΝΟΝ. Rev. Two eagles perched l. upon upturned carcass of hare with drooping head and feet; further eagle, wings half open, leaning forward to peck, the nearer, with closed wings, throwing back head to screech. Behind, grasshopper. Seltman 11. Rizzo pl. 2, 10 (these dies). Gillet 354 (this coin). Gulbenkian 169 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 180 (this obverse die). Hurter, *Nom. Khron.*, pl. 1, 7 (this reverse die). Westermarck, Akragas 590.3 (this coin).

Very rare and in superb condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. Exceptionally well-centred and complete, A finely detailed obverse die and a reverse of enchanting beauty in the finest style of the period.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

125'000

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 75 and privately purchased from Freeman & Sear on the the 26th of February 2011. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Agrigentum, located along the southwestern coast of Sicily, was founded in 580 BC by Dorian Greeks from Gela and Rhodes. Its colonization was intended to serve as bastion of Geloan influence in western Sicily but Agrigentum soon eclipsed its mother city in importance and became the dominant Greek settlement in the west. The coinage of Agrigentum began early, ca. 510 BC, with a series of Attic-weight didrachms featuring an eagle on the obverse and a crab on the reverse, types that would remain the civic badges of the city well into the fourth century. By the mid-fifth century the city had begun issuing Attic-weight tetradrachms alongside the didrachms, as well as smaller silver issues on the litra standard to facilitate day-to-day commerce. All of these types, however, were lacking fluidity in their artistic expression, presenting a rather staid and homogeneous appearance overall. By the end of the fifth century things had drastically changed. Master engravers began producing exceptional miniature works of medallic art throughout Sicily, and Agrigentum was no exception to this trend. This magnificent tetradrachm issue coincided with a drastic need for coinage at Agrigentum; war with Carthage was imminent, just over the horizon, and money was needed to pay the mercenaries from Sparta and Syracuse who had heeded the call to help defend the city. Not only did Agrigentum produce the wonderful tetradrachms – one of the finest ever minted in the classical world – at this time, but we also see an emergency issue of silver decadrachms with the same types as on this coin as well as a gold issue of 1/5 staters (or perhaps dilitra) which display the traditional civic badge of the eagle and crab. All this was wasted effort, however, as ultimately the Carthagian general Himilco utterly destroyed the city after its capture in 406 BC.



Catana



51

- 51 Tetradrachm signed by Heracleidas circa 405-402, AR 16.95 g. Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters l., his hair falling in loose curls around his face; in field r., [HPAKΛEΙΔAΣ]. Rev. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins with both hands; in field above, Nike flying r., holding *taenia* and wreath to crown the charioteer. In exergue, KATANAIΩN / fish l. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 15, 43 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XIV, 10 and XVI, 2 (these dies). Gulbenkian 190 (these dies). C.C. 62 (these dies). Holloway, *Art and Coinage in Magna Graecia*, p. 112 (this coin). AMB 337 (this coin).

Very rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue, the work of a very talented master engraver. Unusually well-struck and complete with a pleasant old cabinet tone,
about extremely fine / extremely fine

100'000

Privately purchased from Ambrogio Canessa in December 1952. Ex NAC sale 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antike Museum Basel, 337, NAC 48, 2008, 29 and Manhattan 2, 2011, 12 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti, Guber and Star collections.

Katane was founded near Mount Aetna by colonists from Sicilian Naxos in c. 729 BC. The city was famous in antiquity both for its laws and the piety of its inhabitants. In the late sixth century BC, the lawgiver Charondas (a pupil of Pythagoras) composed a set of laws for the city, written entirely in verse, that were said to have been so just that they were widely adopted by many of the other Chalkidian colonies of Sicily. Alas, Charondas was unable to personally compose law codes specific to these other cities because he committed suicide after he realized that he had accidentally broken one of his own laws: He had entered the public assembly while wearing a sword. The upright character of the inhabitants of Katane is also expressed in the legend of Amphinomos and Anapios—often known simply as “the Katanaians”—who took no heed for their personal possessions and property when Mount Aetna erupted (perhaps in 427 BC) and instead carried their elderly parents to safety on their shoulders. These brothers became instant symbols of filial piety and served as an archetype for later Roman representations of the hero Aeneas carrying his father Anchises. Unfortunately, the evident moral superiority of the Katanaians did little to aid them in their long history of conflict with Syracuse and its frequently amoral tyrants. In 476 BC, Hieron I of Syracuse ejected the Chalkidian Greek Katanaians from their city in order to use it to settle 10,000 Dorian Greeks from the territory of Syracuse and the Peloponnese. However, once the tyrant was safely dead, in 461 BC, the Katanaians returned to expel the interlopers and reclaim their city. Continued animosity towards Syracuse led the Katane to join Leontinoi in seeking aid from the Athenians and in supporting the ultimately disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 413-413 BC. The city also opposed the expansionist policies of the Syracusan tyrant Dionysios I (405-367 BC), which devolved into open warfare in 403/2 BC. The Katanaians prepared to stand firm against the tyrant and weather a siege, but they were betrayed to Dionysios I by Arkesilos, one of their own generals. Thus, Katane fell into the hands of the tyrant, who immediately ordered the plunder of the city and the enslavement of the entire population. He subsequently walked in the footsteps of Hieron I and populated the empty city with Campanian mercenaries in his employ. The present tetradrachm was struck in the period of conflict between Katane and Dionysios I of Syracuse. It is a little ironic that this coinage, struck to finance the defense of the city against the Syracusan tyrant, should be so strongly influenced by the contemporary coinage of Syracuse. The racing quadriga type is closely modeled on the Syracusan chariot type of the engraver Kimon while the wonderful facing head of Apollo is a local adaptation of the facing head of Arethusa also engraved by Kimon for tetradrachms of Syracuse under Dionysios I. Also like at contemporary Syracuse, the obverse die used to strike this Katanaians tetradrachm has been signed by its engraver—Heracleidas—although his signature is off-flan here. Despite serious political opposition from cities like Katane, this coin illustrates the ultimate inability of the Sicilian enemies of Syracuse to resist its cultural and economic influence.





52

- 52 Drachm circa 420-413, AR 4.19 g. Fast quadriga galloping r., driven by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Rev. Horned head of the young river god Amenanus, facing three-quarters r.; at sides, two tunny swimming upwards framing his face. de Luynes 904 (these dies). BMC 36. Jameson 553 (these dies). Rizzo pl. XIV, 12 (these dies). Boston 267 (this reverse die).

Extremely rare. An interesting and fascinating issue struck on a very broad flan and complete. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise very fine 6'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, 337; Gemini VI, 2010, 25 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 11 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

Gela



53

53

- 53 Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 16.77 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull r. de Luynes 952 (these dies). Jenkins 342.1 (this coin).

Of superb style, light old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Hess-Leu 9, 1962, 60; Leu 15, 1976, 59; Spink America 3 May 1995, 41 and Spink 1012, 2010, 1227 sales.



54

- 54 1 1/3 litra circa 415-405, AV 1.16 g. ΓΕ[ΛΑΣ] Forepart of man-headed bull l. Rev. [Σ]ΩΣΙΠΟΛΙΣ Head of the nymph Sosipolis r., hair caught up in *sphendone* at back of her head, wearing single-pendant necklace. McClean 2264 (this obverse die). AMB 494 (these dies). Jenkins 494.1 (this coin).

Rare. Light reddish tone, a light scratch on obverse and a die-break on reverse, otherwise very fine 2'500

Ex Hess 27 October 1902, 550; Naville V, 1923, 905; Glendining-Seaby 1 December 1927, 566; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, 17, 151 and M&M VIII, 1949, 746 sales.



55



- 55 Bronze circa 339-310, Æ 2.94g. ΓΕΛΩ – [ΙΩΝ] Head of Demeter facing three-quarters r., wearing wreath of wheat ears. Rev. Bearded head of river god I., wearing reeds in hair. Jenkins 549. SNG ANS 123. SNG Morcom 591. Calciati II, 59/6.

Wonderful enamel-like dark green patina and about extremely fine

1'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 107.

Himera



56



56

- 56 Chalcidian drachm circa 530-520, AR 5.85 g. Rooster walking r. within dotted border. Rev. Mill sail pattern incuse. Boston 249. Kraay-Hirmer group II.

In exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck in high relief with a light tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 517. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

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

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

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

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

Leontini



57

- 57 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion type circa 470, AR 17.16 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, lion springing r. Rev. LEONTI – NO – N *retrograde* Laureate head of Apollo r.; hair plaited behind the neck. Around, three laurel leaves; below neck truncation, lion springing r. Rizzo pl. XXII, 15 (these dies). Boehringer, Leontinoi, 28 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1045 (these dies). Gillet 439 (these dies). SNG ANS 218 (this reverse die). Jenkins 233 (these dies). Gulbenkian 210 (these dies). Dewing 622 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult and fascinating issue. Of superb style and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, almost invisible traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

35'000

Ex Hess/Leu 36, 1968, 67 and Morton and Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 35 sales.

Like Katane, Leontinoi was also a colony established by Sicilian Naxos in the late eighth century BC. The city has the dubious reputation of being the first of Sicily in which the government was taken over by a tyrant. In c. 608 BC, the oligarchic constitution of Leontinoi was overthrown by a certain Panaitios who subsequently ruled as the city's strong man. His success as tyrant inspired other like-minded individuals in Sicily to establish tyrannies in their own cities—a fashion in Sicilian Greek politics that did not die out until the third century BC. Unfortunately for Leontinoi, however, while it may have been the first city of Greek Sicily with its own tyrant, it turned out not to be the strongest. In c. 496/5 BC, Leontinoi was conquered by Hippokrates, the tyrant of Gela and by 476 BC the city found itself under the domination of Hieron I of Syracuse. In this year the Syracusan tyrant forcibly expelled the populations of Katane and Naxos and resettled them at Leontinoi. The Leontines hosted their dispossessed fellow Chalkidian Greeks until the death of Hieron I in 467 BC, when they were able to return to their original homes and Leontinoi again became an autonomous city free from Syracusan control. This outstanding tetradrachm of Leontinoi was struck during the period of Hieron's domination of the city, probably in connection with the expenses related to hosting the Katanaians and Naxians or to the tyrant's foundation of the city of Aitna using their territory. As might be expected in this period, the beautifully executed and preserved types reflect the strong influence of the contemporary coinage of Syracuse. The slow quadriga obverse is drawn directly from Syracusan tetradrachms struck under Hieron I while the head of Apollo on the reverse takes many of its cues from that of Arethusa on the Syracusan issues. In the same way that the head of Arethusa is regularly encircled by four dolphins, here the head of Apollo is encircled by three laurel leaves and a lion. The lion (*leon* in Greek), which also occurs on the obverse, was the punning badge of the city.

Naxos



- 59 Drachm circa 460, AR 4.30 g. Head of Dionysus right, wearing ivy-wreath, hair tied up with a knot at the nape of his neck. Rev. N – A – XI – ON Naked, bearded Silenus with pointed ears, ruffled hair and long tail, facing squatting, his r. leg folded to the side and l. raised. He faces left towards cantharus in his raised r. hand, while the l. rests on his knee, his tail showing behind his l. leg. Rizzo pl. 28.13 (these dies). Jameson 674 (this coin). Gillet 484 (these dies). AMB 385 (this coin). Cahn 55.8 (this coin).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A magnificent issue of superb style struck on a very broad flan and complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 60'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 18 November 1907, Martinetti and Nervegna, 716 and NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at Antike Museum Basel, 385 and Nomos 3, 2011, 20 sales. From the Jameson, Spina and Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

These dies, created in c. 460 B.C. for tetradrachms and drachms in Sicilian Naxos, coinciding with the return of the Naxians to their parent city after they were forcefully moved to Leontinoi in 476 B.C. by the tyrant Hieron of Syracuse, represent some of the most admired examples of coin art. Along with the almost contemporary specimens from Katana and Aetna, these issues, from the formative years of classical period, constitute an artistic microcosm that flourished for an extremely short time in Eastern Sicily making the extant specimens authentic masterpieces of the greatest rarity. In particular, in Naxos, only one pair of accomplished dies is known each for the tetradrachm and the drachm, being in the subsequent years three obverse and three reverse dies engraved by lesser artists imitating the work of the originator of the design. This coin was therefore struck from the important pair of dies (Cahn's obverse 40 and reverse 46) which many scholars, including Kraay, consider to have been cut by the artist responsible for the tetradrachm (Cahn 54). Furthermore, though the artist did not sign his dies, the similarity of his work to that of the celebrated tetradrachm of Aetna now in Brussels has convinced many scholars that the artists are one and the same, the so-called "Aetna Master". The main features of archaic art have mostly vanished on this coin, leaving us with an early classical masterpiece that retains some archaic elements within a classical framework. Gone is the frontal eye so strongly associated with archaic art, but retained is an arching eyebrow, a faint 'archaic smile' and a general rigidity of design. Most importantly, the proportions are fairly naturalistic, which helps to distinguish it from products of the archaic period.



- 60 Didrachm circa 415-403, AR 8.45 g. NAΞΙΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, laurel leaf with berry. Rev. Naked Silenus squatting, holding *cantharus* in uplifted r. hand and *thyrsus* in l.; in l. field, tendril and ivy-leaves; to r., herm. Jameson 681 (these dies). SNG Lockett 844 (these dies). SNG ANS 526 (these dies). Campana CNAI, 20. Cahn 110.6 (this coin).

Very rare. A very interesting and unusual portrait of Apollo, lovely light iridescent tone. Minor areas of porosity on reverse and a minor die-break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ars Classica XIV, 1929, 102; Glendining's 9 March 1931, Nordheim 942; Hess 254, 1983, 83; NFA XVIII, 1987, 41; Leu 53, 1991, 35; UBS 76, 2008, 1226 and Nomos 3, 2011, 23 sales.

Panormus



- 61 Didrachm circa 410-390, AR 8.33 g. Hunting dog (Cirneco dell' Etna) standing r., looking backwards; above, murex shell. Rev. Π – ANOPMITIK – ON retrograde Female head r., hair bound in *saccos*; behind, swastika. Jameson 692 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1872a (these dies). Jenkins pl. 6, 8.
Of the highest rarity, the finest and the only one in private hands of three specimens known.
An attractive portrait struck on a very broad flan and good very fine 8'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 525. Previously privately purchased from H. Kreindler and imported into Switzerland prior to 19th January 2011.

Segesta



- 62 Hexas circa 400-390, Æ 5.76 g. Head of Aigiste r., wearing *sphendone* and *krobylos*. Rev. ΣΕΓ – ΕΣΤΑΙ Hunting dog springing l.; surrounded by two pellets. In exergue, weasel r. Calciati 42. Laffaille 69 (this coin). Strauss 201 (this coin). Bérend Segesta 44.
Dark green patina and about extremely fine / extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M 76, Maurice Laffaille, 1991, 201 and NGSa 6, 2010, 25 sales.

Selinus



- 63 Didrachm circa 540-515, AR 8.70 g. Selinon leaf. Rev. Incuse mill sail pattern. Arnold-Biucchi group I, 3 (this coin illustrated). Selinus Hoard 38 (this coin). SNG ANS 679. SNG Lloyd 1205. Gulbenkian 242.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 65. From the Selinus Hoard (CH VIII, 35) and from the N.T. collection.

Syracuse



- 64 Tetradrachm, work of the Master of the Large Arethusa head circa 485-480, AR 17.00 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣVR – Αῤ – ΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., hair bound with diadem-shaped band, wearing earring and necklace with pendants; dotted neck truncation. Around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 10 (this obverse die). Gillet 529 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 24,75. Boehringer 49.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of masterly style struck on a very broad flan with a superb old cabinet tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 35'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 59; NAC 9, 1996, 203; NAC 18, 2000, 117; Gemini V, 2009, 341 and NAC 54, 2010, 50 sales. Privately purchased from NAC. From the Charles Gillet and Athos and Dina Moretti collection.

The slow quadriga had already been introduced as the standard obverse type for Syracusan tetradrachms by the end of the sixth or the beginning of the fifth century BC, but the head of Arethusa only evolved into a full reverse type in the early fifth century BC. Previously, if she was depicted at all, she appeared within a small circular punch in the center of a main incuse square reverse punch. However, once she had developed into a full type, she made a truly dramatic appearance, as can be seen from this stunning piece attributed to the unnamed artist known as the Master of the Large Arethusa Head. The reverse features a large head of Arethusa so perfect in its Archaic style that it seems to have been engraved from an observation of a contemporary Kore statue. The head has been lovingly engraved with fully beaded hair and a distinctive almond-shaped facing eye that still retains its pupil. This coin marks the superlative beginning to the long tradition of depicting Arethusa on the reverse of Syracusan tetradrachms.



- 65 Tetradrachm, unsigned work of Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 17.33 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Star above horses. Barley grain in exergue. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – [ΩΝ] Head of Arethusa l., hair caught up in *ampyx* and *sphendone*, wearing double earring and single-pendant necklace; around, four dolphins and, in exergue, ear of barley with stalk and leaves. SNG Ashmolean 1941 (these dies). Dewing 853 (these dies). SNG ANS 1379 (these dies). Tudeer 87. Fischer-Bossert, Coins, Artists and Tyrants 87.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 7'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 71.



66

- 66 Decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 42.70 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, ΑΘΛΑ. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., wearing earring with pendant and beaded necklace; wavy hair bound in front with ampyx, on which the signature KI/M, and caught up behind by net. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Rizzo pl. L, 1 and enlarged pl. LII, 1 (these dies). Weber 1611 (this coin). Regling, Syrakus 1. Gillet 644 (these dies). AMB 478 (these dies). Gulbenkian 301 (these dies). Dewing 868 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1409 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 42, 116. Jongkees 1d (this coin).

Extremely rare. A very pleasant specimen of this important and desirable issue, work of the most celebrated Sicilian master engraver. A portrait of Arethusa of very elegant style struck on a very broad flan. Lovely light tone, minor areas of porosity,

otherwise about extremely fine

200'000

Ex Naville VI, 1924, Bement, 509; Leu/NFA 16-18 October 1984, Garrett, 138; NFA XVIII, 1987, 53 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 174 sales. From the Weber and Webster collections.

Scholars have long attempted to ascribe Kimon's decadrachms to an historical event as they seem in every way to be commemorative medallions. The Syracusan defeat of the Athenian navy in 413 at first seems an ideal choice, though current thought on the dating of this issue favours the victorious actions of Syracuse in the otherwise devastating invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians from 406 to 405 B.C. The most compelling reason to associate the Kimonian decadrachms with a military victory is the display of armour and weaponry that appears in the obverse exergue along with the inscription ΑΘΛΑ, which indicates 'prizes', or at least 'agonistic contests'. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that practice and what we observe here. The obverse scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend is devoted entirely to victory. Despite their inherent dissimilarities, the four elements of the scene exist in harmony: the driver is calm and composed, the horses toss their heads wildly as they charge forward, Nike floats above as if undisturbed by the great contest below, and the display of arms and armour is fixed, as if monumental.





67

67 Decadrachm unsigned work by Kimon circa 405-400, AR 43.12 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer leaning forward with kentron in r. hand and holding reins in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. Below exergual line, display of military harness set on two steps: shield and crested helmet, cuirass between graves. Below the cuirass, [AΘAA]. Rev. ΣΥΡ – ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ 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 Ashmolean 2023 (these dies). Regling 8. Jongkees 8.

Very rare. A superb portrait struck in very high relief and a pleasant old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 50'000

Ex Gans 16, 1960, 196 and Nomos 3, 2011, 30 sales. From the Mieza and J.P. Morgan collections.

Scholars have long attempted to ascribe Kimon's decadrachms to an historical event as they seem in every way to be commemorative medallions. The Syracusan defeat of the Athenian navy in 413 at first seems an ideal choice, though current thought on the dating of this issue favours the victorious actions of Syracuse in the otherwise devastating invasion of Sicily by the Carthaginians from 406 to 405 B.C. The most compelling reason to associate the Kimonian decadrachms with a military victory is the display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue along with the inscription ΑΘΑΑ, which indicates 'prizes', or at least 'agonistic contests'. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that practice and what we observe here. The obverse scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend is devoted entirely to victory. Despite their inherent dissimilarities, the four elements of the scene exist in harmony: the driver is calm and composed, the horses toss their heads wildly as they charge forward, Nike floats above as if undisturbed by the great contest below, and the display of arms and armour is fixed, as if monumental.



68

68

68 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 16.97 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, [NK] ligate. Around, three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and kentron in outstretched r.; above l., triskeles. In exergue, AI ligate. SNG Lloyd 1476 (these dies). Gulbenkian 329 (these dies). Ierardi 1.

A portrait of fine style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sotheby's NY, 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 285 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 127 sales.



69

- 69 Stater circa 278 under Pyrrhus, AV 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with pegasus, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, owl and beneath neck truncation, A. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Nike alighting l., holding a wreath in her r. hand and a trophy in her l.; at her feet, on l., bucranium. BMC 1. Jameson 1124 (these dies). Gulbenkian 910 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 151, 475 (these dies). AMB 522 (these dies). Buttrey, NC 1973, pl. 2, 42 (these dies). Extremely rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. An interesting and fascinating issue with a lovely portrait of excellent style and a finely engraved reverse composition. An unobtrusive mark on cheek and a small edge nick at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 60'000

Ex Leu 42, Zurich, 1987, 214; Leu 52, 1991, 67 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 342 sales.

In 280 BC, Pyrrhus of Epirus accepted the request of Tarentum to defend it and the other cities of Magna Graecia from the expanding power of Rome. The Epirote king defeated the Romans at both at Herakleia (280 BC) and at Asculum (279 BC), but at such high cost that it became clear that if he continued to win battles in this way his army would soon be destroyed. In 278 BC, while considering his options, the Syracusans begged him to come and fight the Carthaginians who had always been at war with the Greek cities for control of Sicily. As a break from the problematic Roman war, Pyrrhus accepted this diversion and was so successful that by 277 BC he had all but driven the Carthaginians from the island and claimed the title of King of Sicily. All that remained was to expel the Punic garrison from Lilybaeum, but because of its location, the only way to do this was through a naval blockade. The only way to obtain the ships for the blockade was to obtain money from the Greek cities to build and man a proper fleet. When the cities balked at this necessity, Pyrrhus imposed his own garrisons. This development immediately destroyed the king's previous popularity in Sicily and the Greek cities began negotiating with the Carthaginians against him! Realizing that Sicily would be nothing but trouble to rule, Pyrrhus inflicted one further defeat on a new Punic army and then returned to Italy for a second round against the Romans.

This stunning gold stater was struck at Syracuse in the context of Pyrrhus' wars against the Carthaginians. It is a true work of art in the way that it has taken the standard Athena and Nike types introduced by Alexander the Great in c. 334 BC and really run with them in terms of the high Hellenistic sculptural style and the manipulation of the details to be specific to Pyrrhus. Whereas a fairly stiff Nike usually proffers the laurel wreath of victory on traditional Alexandrine staters, here she holds the oak wreath of Zeus. This is a specific reference to the Epirote kingdom and its famous oracular shrine of Zeus at Dodona. Other issues struck at Syracuse during Pyrrhus' Sicilian campaigns also feature reverse types surrounded by oak wreaths as an allusion to their connection to the king of Epirus. Likewise, while Nike usually carries a stylus indicative of naval victory on Alexandrine staters, here she carries a trophy that directly refers to Pyrrhus' Italian campaign. The trophy includes a distinctive oblong shield which can hardly be anything but the *scutum* shield regularly used by Roman soldiers ever since they adopted it from the Gauls in the fourth century BC.

The obverse head of Athena also represents an artistic leap forward from the basic design of Alexander's staters, with increased modelling of the face and the addition of new details, like the tiny owl behind her head and the hound decorating the bowl of her helmet. As with the modifications to the Alexandrine reverse type, the hound also represents a means of advertising Pyrrhus and his Epirote origin. The helmet of Athena on standard Alexandrine staters is usually decorated with a coiled serpent, a griffin, sphinx, or bird, but here we find a hound. This almost certainly refers to the Epirote district of Molossis, which was famous for the hunting dogs bred there.



- 70 12 litrae under the fifth democracy 214-212, AR 10.12 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake, and pearl-necklace. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Artemis standing l., discharging arrow from bow; quiver on her shoulder. At her feet, hound springing l. and in l. field, ΞΑ. SNG Copenhagen 878. SNG ANS 1040. Burnett, Enna Hoard, SNR 62, 22 (these dies).
Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Auctiones XVI, 1986, 62 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 134 sales.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 71 Tetradrachm, Panormus circa 405-380, AR 16.95 Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins, towards Ionic column; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, crayfish r. Rev. Head of Arethusa r., wearing earring and necklace; around, three dolphins (only two visible). de Sartiges 113 (these dies). AMB 391 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 23.

Extremely rare, apparently five specimens known of which only two are in private hands. Lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of weakness and slightly off-centre on obverse, otherwise good very fine 3'500

Ex J. Schulman 264, 1976, 5043; Sternberg XX, 1988, 473; Superior 9-10 December 1989, J. Heifetz, 2046 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 197 sales.



- 72 1/5 shekel, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 1.85 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing reed and barley-wreath and single pendant earring. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. SNG Lloyd 1661. Dewing 985. Jenkins-Lewis 120ff. Very rare. Good very fine 1'000

Ex Palombo sale 5, 2008, 23.



73

- 73 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320, AR 17.12 g. Female head l., wearing oriental tiara with plain band before forehead. Rev. Lion walking l., with head facing; behind, palm tree with three clusters of dates. In exergue, *s'mmhnt* (People of the Camp) in Punic characters. Rizzo pl. LXVI, 6 (these dies). Jameson 911 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1628 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 73, 209 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 270.

Extremely rare. A masterpiece of Carthaginian coinage in the finest style of the period.

Light iridescent tone, minor areas of oxidation, otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 85.

Within the large series of Siculo-Punic coins issued for Carthaginian military campaigns in Sicily, the "Queen Dido" tetradrachms are isolated and distinct. They consist of three individual issues, each produced by a single pair of dies, none of which are linked. All three bear the Punic inscription *s'mmhnt* (people of the camp) and share the same design type, yet each provides details that make it distinctive. Based upon this, it would seem that at least two, perhaps three artists were employed to cut the dies. As Jenkins observed, the engraving style of the "Dido" heads shares features with some other Siculo-Punic issues – a good reason to believe these masterful dies were cut by artists who had worked on other types. The engravers simply modified the familiar, Euainetos-inspired Artemis-Arethusa by the addition of the oriental tiara or Phrygian cap. The results of that modification were spectacular, and they are widely considered to be masterpieces of Sicilian Greek die engraving. Based upon stylistic affinities with other Siculo-Punic tetradrachms, Jenkins concludes they must have been struck in about 320 B.C., or "during the following years". If struck closer to c.315, he notes they may have been produced for Hamilcar, son of Gison, who was then preparing for war against the Syracusan King Agathocles. It is possible they were intended for the elite battalion of 2,000 citizens leading the new armada. The head on the obverse has been the subject of much debate. It is possible that her traditional identification as Dido/Elissa, a historical figure credited with the foundation of Carthage, is accurate. She was the sister of the Tyrian king Pygmalion and a great-niece of Jezebel, wife of King Ahab of Israel, and would have been valued as a founder-figure. Robinson sees her as the personification of Libya, for that would match well with the prowling lion on the reverse. However, Jenkins considers that unlikely since the Libyans were subjects of the Carthaginians, and honouring them on coinage would not have been "consistent with Carthaginian nationalism". However, Robinson notes that much of the Carthaginian army at this time were mercenaries from Carthaginian Libya. It is possible that this limited series of coins was struck for distribution among Libyan mercenaries whom the Carthaginians wished to inspire in advance of their campaign against Agathocles. In his final analysis, Jenkins identifies her as Artemis-Tanit, for Artemis wears similar headgear on some Attic and Tarentine terracottas of the 4th Century B.C., and on some Sicilian terracottas of the same era she is associated with a lion or a palm tree, or both. He cites bilingual stelai inscribed in Phoenician and Greek which, in some respects, suggest Artemis was the Greek equivalent of Tanit. Such are the current theories, which always are subject to revision with a new observation or the discovery of tantalizing evidence.



- 74 Tristater, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 260, EL 22.82 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing reed and barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace (only partially visible). Rev. Horse prancing r.; below, *b'rst* in Punic characters and behind, palm tree with two clusters of dates. Jameson 922 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 1063 (this obverse die). Boston 505 (this reverse die). Jenkins-Lewis 373 (this coin illustrated). Jenkins Punic Sicily III p. 54, this coin mentioned.

Extremely rare, one of the finest of only sixteen specimens recorded by Jenkins of which only six are in private hands. A spectacular issue of great beauty and fascination

Struck on a large flan and unusually complete. Extremely fine

80'000

Ex Feuardent & Leman, 17 December 1921, Engel-Gros 69; Egger XVII, 1904, 1784; Ciani-Vinchon 6 February 1956, Hindamian 302; Vinchon 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte 51 and Beaussant Lefèvre 2, 2011, 77 sales. From the Leopold Walcher de Moltheim collection.

Electrum (a natural or artificial alloy of gold and silver) was the original metal used for coins when they were invented in Lydia and Ionia at the end of the seventh century B.C. Although the idea of coined money spread like wildfire throughout the Greek world over the course of the sixth century B.C., silver, without the addition of gold, quickly became the preferred metal for coins at most mints. Electrum coins largely died out except at Cyzikus, Phokaia, Lampsakos, and Mytilene in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., cities that produced them in part for use in the Black Sea grain trade and to meet the requirements of northern mercenaries who preferred them in payment. Carthage and the mints of Punic Sicily followed a similar pattern to the Greek world at large until the late fourth century B.C. They normally struck silver and, in a few cases, gold as well, beginning in the late fifth century B.C., but around 320 B.C., electrum was introduced for Punic coinage for reasons that remain unclear. The impressively large electrum tristater offered here was struck at an uncertain Siculo-Punic mint around the outbreak of the First Punic War in 264 B.C., at the same time that Carthage was producing a substantial emission of gold shekels. Clearly Punic gold and electrum issues were struck for different purposes and different recipients. The tristater features the similar Tanit and horse with palm tree types to those of the preceding billon trishekel, but also carries a Punic legend. This was originally thought to name Byrsa, the acropolis of Carthage, but is now usually accepted as the locative expression "in the land." It has sometimes been suggested that "the land" in question was the Libyan territory of Carthage, but the use of irregular die axes (Carthaginian issues normally employed vertical axes) and Sicilian find evidence has led to the conclusion that the tristaters were produced at a Siculo-Punic mint rather than at Carthage. Unfortunately, the extremely vague legend makes it impossible to know whether it refers to a specific mint city or to a mobile mint facility moving with Punic forces in Sicily. The important Punic centres at Lilybaion, Panormos, and captured Akragas have all been proposed as the possible mint city at various times.





29



16



69



74



52



75



171



173



218



142



148



203



Macedonia, Amphipolis



75

- 75 Tetradrachm 357-356, AR 14.43 g. Laureate head of Apollo with drapery around neck, facing slightly r. Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ within raised linear square enclosing race torch; to inner r., small sphinx seated l.; the whole within large shallow incuse square. *Traité* IV 1097 (these dies). G.E. Rizzo, *Saggi Preliminari su L'Arte della Moneta nella Sicilia*, p. 94, fig. 75, 4 (these dies). K. Regling, "Phigela, Klazomenai, Amphipolis," *ZfN* 33, 1922, p. 75, 20. (these dies). Le Rider, *Philippe II*, p. 291, pl. 50, 20 (this obverse die). Lorber, *Amphipolis*, type N, 42.

Very rare and only the second specimen from these dies (the other one in the Berlin Münzkabinett). A portrait of enchanting beauty, a masterpiece of Greek coinage, in the finest style of the period struck in high relief on a very broad flan.

Light tone and about extremely fine

300'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 60.

Amphipolis was strategically located on the site of an old Thracian settlement known to the Greeks as Ennia Hodoi ("Nine Ways") because nine roads converged there. As it commanded a path through Mount Pangaion and a bridge over the Strymon River and had access to timber as well as gold and silver mines, Ennia Hodoi was an important settlement and drew attention from both Greeks and Persians. In 497, Aristagoras, the exiled tyrant of Miletos, attempted and failed to establish a colony there while Xerxes I infamously sacrificed nine boys and nine girls at its bridge in 480 BC during the initial phase of his disastrous invasion of Greece. The Athenians attempted to colonize Ennia Hodoi in 466 BC, but were fiercely resisted by the local Edonean Thracians. At last, in 437/6 BC, the Athenians triumphed and took Ennia Hodoi as their own, refounding the Thracian settlement as the Greek city of Amphipolis. Amphipolis derived its name, which means "Surrounded City," from the fact that the Strymon River flows almost entirely around the site of the city. The present tetradrachm belongs to an extensive series featuring the facing head of Apollo and a race-torch struck in the first half of the fourth century BC. Apollo is prominent here as the usual patron of Greek colonies, but his image is probably informed by that of the nymph on contemporary issues of Larissa in Thessaly. The race-torch refers to the night races held at Amphipolis in honour of the local goddess Artemis Tauropolis. This coin is notable not only because the treatment of Apollo is arguably the finest in the entire Amphipolitan tetradrachm series in terms of its artistry and classical sensitivity. It is also notable because it is thought to have been struck at a time when the city was under attack by Philip II of Macedon. Amphipolis had been a source of conflict between Athens and the kings of Macedon since the late 360s BC, when the city was captured and garrisoned by Perdikkas III. As part of his Machiavellian diplomacy, Philip II removed the garrison in 359/8 BC to give the illusion of recognising Athenian claims, only to declare war on Amphipolis in 357 BC. The king besieged the city and took it through treachery. In the following year the Athenians finally resigned themselves to the loss of Amphipolis—once a jewel in the crown of their empire—to the Macedonian kingdom.



Acanthus



- 76 Tetradrachm circa 424-380, AR 14.28 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. biting into its hind quarters; in exergue, dolphin l. Rev. AKA – NΘ – IO – N around raised quadripartite square with plain surfaces; all within incuse square. Desneux 156a (this coin). Woodward 148 (this coin). Jameson II, 1937 (these dies).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 12'000

Ex Hirsch XIV,1905, Merckens, 284; Egger XL, 1912, Prowe, 485; Ars Classica XV, 1930, Woodward, 454; Sotheby's 22 April 1970, Aubry, 82; Leu 7, 1973, 124; LHS 86, 2003, 329 and NAC 59, 2011, 549 sales. From the de Guermantes collection.

Neapolis



- 77 Stater circa 500-480, AR 9.69 g. Gorgoneion facing, with tongue protruding. Rev. Quadripartite square partially incuse. AMNG III, pl. XVI, 22. SNG Lockett 1356. SNG ANS 411.
Unusually struck on a full flan and well centred. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 4'500

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 378; Vinchon 11-13 April 1988, 334 and New York XXVII, 2102, Prospero 281 sales.

Olynthus, the Chalcidian League



- 78 Stater circa 432-348, AV 7.81 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. [X] – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Four-stringed cithara; above [...] – AVN – [...]. Yakountchikoff, Unpublished and Rare Greek Coins, 17. SNG ANS 468 (this obverse die). For type, cf. Jameson 942. Gulbenkian 424-425.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. Slightly double struck on obverse and with minor marks on reverse otherwise very fine 10'000

Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 24.

In 432/1 BC, the Macedonian king Perdikkas II encouraged the cities and peoples of the Chalkidian Peninsula to revolt against Athenian domination and form their own federal state. The inland city of Olynthos was chosen to serve as the capital since it was less exposed to the menace of the Athenian fleet. The members of this new state, known as the Chalkidian League, shared a common citizenship, common laws, common units of measurement, and a common coinage. This gold stater is one of the rarest examples of that shared coinage and was probably struck as an emergency issue during the grave military crises that faced the League in the mid-fourth century BC. In 364/3 BC, the city of Amphipolis which had been long-coveted by the Athenians joined the Chalkidian League and placed the League on a collision course with the might of the Second Athenian Empire and Timotheus, one of its most skilled generals. The Chalkidian League installed a strong garrison in Amphipolis and mobilized the entire federal army to face Timotheus. Amphipolis never fell, but its defense resulted in the loss of 20 other cities for the League, including Poteidaia. The Chalkidian League successfully weathered this dangerous Athenian storm and in 356 BC had Poteidaia restored by the friendly Macedonian king Philip II,

who at the time was an implacable foe of the Athenians. However, Philip II's advances in Thrace soon became a source of fear and in 352 BC, the League abandoned its relationship with the king and formed a new alliance with the Athenians against him. At this point war with Philip II was inevitable, but did not actually break out until 349 BC. Waiting until sailing conditions were such that the Athenians could send no naval support, Philip II marched into the Chalkidic Peninsula to attack, defeat, and often destroy each member city of the Chalkidian League one by one. He left Olynthos, the federal capital, for the very end so that the League leadership could take in the full horror of what was coming. Olynthos was besieged and captured. Once the city was fully in his hands Philip II ordered it to be razed to the ground thereby destroying the last vestiges of the Chalkidian League.

Kingdom of Macedonia, Alexander I, 498 – 454



- 79 Tetrobol circa 476-460, AR 2.40 g. Horse at pace r. Rev. Male head r., wearing crested Attic helmet; all within incuse square with linear border. Weber 2012 (this coin). SNG ANS 29. Raymond 85b (this coin).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine 400

Ex Künker sale 182, 2011, 165. From the Weber collection.

Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



- 80 Stater, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AV 8.61 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below horses, trident to r. Le Rider 498 (these dies).
A portrait of exquisite style, smoothed on cheek, otherwise extremely fine 3'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3050.



- 81 Stater, Magnesia circa 323-315, AV 8.60 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, spearhead / bee and, in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Thompson, Studia Naster pl. VII, 2 (these dies). Le Rider –
Extremely fine / good extremely fine 4'000

Ex Vinchon 14 December 1999, 1 and Goldberg 62, 2011, 3049 sales.

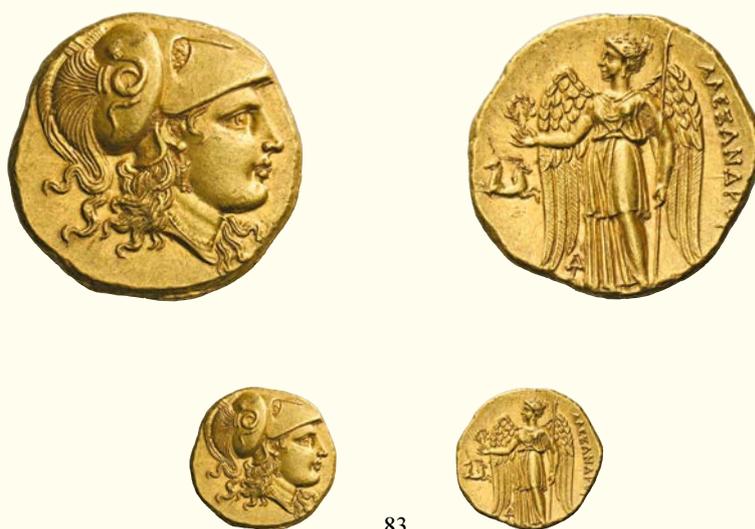


- 82 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 315/4-295/4, AR 14.24 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙ – ΟΥ
Naked horseman r., holding long palm-branch; beneath horse, Λ / torch. In lower field r., caduceus. SNG
ANS 809. SNG Alpha Bank 337. Le Rider pl. 48, 2.

Struck on a broad flan, old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Coin Galleries FPL 1 December 1981, 10 and New York sale XXVII, 2102, Prospero, 299.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



- 83 Stater, Lampsacus circa 328-323, AV 8.62 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet,
bowl decorated with snake, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and
stylus; in l. field, foreparts of two horses conjoined and beneath r. wing, monogram. SNG Berry 146.
Thompson, ANSNS 19, 103a (this obverse die). Price 1358d.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Leu 61, 1995, 106 and Spink 1012, 2010, 1239 sales.



118



135



118



108



122



131



117



137





84



- 84 Decadrachm of 5 shekels, Babylon circa 327, AR 40.08 g. Alexander on Bucephalus facing r., spearing at a mahout and his master seated on an Indian elephant retreating r.; the mahout and master look back towards Alexander, the latter grasps the end of Alexander's sarissa with his r. hand, the former brandishes a spear in his r. hand above his head while holding two further spears in his l. hand; above, [Ξ]. Rev. Alexander standing l. in military attire, wearing plumed Phrygian (?) helmet and holding a thunderbolt in his r. hand and a sarissa in his l.; above, Nike flies r. to crown him. In lower l. field AB ligate. BMC 61 and pl. XXII, 18. Price, *Circulation at Babylon in 323 B.C. in Mnemata: Papers in Memory of Nancy M. Waggoner*, p. 70, 12 and pl. 15, 12 (this coin illustrated). Price, *The Poros coinage of Alexander the Great, a Symbol of Concord and Community*, in *Studia Paolo Naster Oblata*, pp. 75-6, OA/Rc. Mitchiner Type 21. Dürr, *Neues aus Babylonien*, SM 94, May 1974, p. 36, 1.

Exceedingly rare, ten specimens known of which only five are in private hands. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination, of which this is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Areas of weakness, but unusually clear and complete and with an unusually metal good for the issue. Good very fine

300'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 304. Privately purchased from Spink & Son 15 July 1989.

In 327 BC, Alexander the Great and his army entered the Indian subcontinent and made war on a regional Punjabi king named Porus. At the Battle of the Hydaspes River (327 BC), the Macedonian army faced the Indian forces of Porus and his war elephants—terrifying creatures that no Macedonian or Greek in Alexander's army had ever seen or faced in battle before. However, despite the fear inspired by the elephants and the deadly accuracy of Porus' archers, Alexander's army won the day. Respecting the bravery and fighting spirit of Porus, Alexander appointed him as a local satrap to govern the region on his behalf. Alexander then continued the exploration and attempted conquest of India despite the increasing misgivings of his men. At last, in 325 BC, the army finally mutinied near the Ganges River and forced him to begin the long and grueling westward march home. This extremely rare coin, one of the so-called "Poros medallions", is thought to have been struck as a form of commemorative donative paid out to the army after the return from India. The apparent use of the shekel weight standard has led to the conclusion that the coinage was produced at Babylon or possibly Susa while the specifically Indian and martial types may have been intended to remind recipients of their former glory in the East at a time when the army was tiring of Alexander's campaigns and desirous of returning home to Macedonia. In 324 BC, the army mutinied again at Opis in Babylonia and demanded that Alexander begin demobilizing his loyal and long-serving veterans. The present piece—the largest denomination in the "Poros medallion" series—features remarkable types that are completely new for Greek coinage. The obverse seems to represent a remarkable duel between Alexander, charging right on the back of his famous steed Boukephalos, and Porus riding on the back of an elephant with an attendant. Alexander spears the attendant in the back while Porus turns to attack him. What is most interesting about this type, in addition to the fact that it is one of the earliest numismatic representations of an elephant, is that the duel shown here never seems to have taken place. The type, especially when read in connection with the reverse showing Alexander crowned by Nike, implies a direct victory over Porus in personal combat. However, none of the ancient historians, including Arrian, Curtius, or Plutarch ever suggest that any sort of duel like this ever took place. Instead, they report that Alexander fought alongside his own cavalry, but also watched Porus fight with admiration, frequently sending messengers to ask him to surrender in the hope that the Indian king would not realize his plan to die in battle. In the end, Porus did surrender, but not because he had been defeated personally by the Macedonian king, but because he was conquered by thirst and exhaustion. In short, the type is really puffed up propaganda for Alexander's greatness. The reverse depicts the full figure image of Alexander the Great fully armed and armored for battle and crowned by Nike. This is the first unequivocal portrait of the famous Macedonian king on a coin (there still remains much doubt as to whether the image of Herakles on his imperial tetradrachms was considered to represent Alexander during his lifetime), but even here he is shown as something more than a mere mortal. He is elevated to the level of Zeus, the supreme god of the Olympian pantheon, by the placement of a thunderbolt in his hand. The type seems to advertise Alexander not only as a world conqueror, but as a conqueror of the universe extending even into the realm of the gods. The type appears to be related to a lost painting of "Alexander wielding a thunderbolt" executed by the court painter Apelles.





85

- 85 Stater, Abydos circa 326-317, AV 8.55 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with snake, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike advancing l., holding wreath and stylus; in l. field, monogram / pentagram and, beneath r. wing, cornucopia. Thompson ANSNS 19, 165-166. Price 1524. Light reddish tone and good extremely fine 4'000

Ex Sotheby's 7 March 1996, 83 and Goldberg 62, 2011, 3062 sales.



86

- 86 Drachm, Sardis circa 319-315, AR 4.25 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in lower l. field, monogram and, beneath the throne, Δ / monogram. Price 2685. Of superb style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 750

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 310. Privately purchased from Spink & Son 7 November 1984.

Demetrius I Poliorcetes, 306 – 283



87

- 87 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 17.19 g. Nike, holding trumpet and *stylus*, standing l. on prow. Rev. ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΒΑ - ΣΙΛΕΩ - Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell 68. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Kovacs 13, 1998, 26 and Hirsch 272, 2011, 218 sales.



88

- 88 Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 289-288, AR 16.46 g. Diademed and horned head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon Pelagaios standing l., r. foot on rock, holding trident in l. hand; monogram to outer l. and outer r. fields. SNG München 1050 (this obverse die). SNG Alpha Bank 952 (this obverse die). Newell 124 (this coin cited and illustrated [incorrect weight listed]).

A portrait of exquisite style struck in high relief and a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 20 July 1914, Guzman, 68; Hirsch 167, 1990, 308 and Triton XIV, 2011, 95 sales.

Perseus, 179 – 168



89

89

- 89 Tetradrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 171-168, AR 17.02 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ / ΠΕΡΣΕΟΥ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings; above its head, in r. field and between its legs, monogram. The whole within wreath. Mammoth 21a. SNG Alpha Bank 1133 var. (monograms in different position). Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 03 April 1914, Kendall Hazeldine, 54 and Glendining's 19 July 1950, Platt Hall, 88 sales. From the Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, Derrones



90

90

- 90 Tetrobol circa 480, AR 2.43 g. Bull reclining r., head reverted; above, lotus flower. Rev. Crested Corinthian helmet within partially incuse square. AMNG III, p. 145, 4 and pl. 27, 33. SNG ANS 933.

Old cabinet tone, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise good very fine 750

Ex Ars Classica V, 1923, 1295; Leu 2, 1972, 156; Leu 48, 1989, 152 and New York XXVII, 2102, Prospero, 253 sales. Privately purchased from Bank Leu 4 January 1990.

Mygdones and Krestones



91

91

- 91 Stater circa 485-480, AR 9.52 g. Goat kneeling r., head reverted; above, pellet. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* pl. I, 2 var. (Derroniens and dotted theta). AMNG III/2, 4 var. (Aegae and dotted border). Asyut 150 var. (Aegae and three pellets). Rosen 88 var. (Aegae and dotted theta). Franke-Hirmer 124 var. (Aegae and Θ). Lorber, *Pour Denyse* issue 2 and pl. 14, 2 var. (three pellets). SNG ANS 62 var. (trihemiobol)

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a large flan and with a delightful light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

12'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 58, 1992, 194a; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 64, 1993, 65; Gorny & Mosch 146, 2006, 155 and Gemini VII, 2011, 218. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

Thrace, Abdera.



92

- 92 Stater circa 390, AR 12.85 g. Griffin l., both forelegs raised as if about to spring; below, ΑΒΔΗ. Rev. ΗΡΑ – ΓΟ – Ρ – Η – Σ Head of Jason r., wearing *petasus* with straps hanging below his chin. All within shallow incuse square. AMNG II, 94 and pl.II, 26. May 273 (circa 411/10-386/5). Chryssantaki-Nagle p. 123.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone, gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine

2'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 52, 1990, 120 and New York XXVII, 2102, Prospero 222 sales.



93

93

- 93 Stater circa 368, AR 12.61 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin crouching l., about to pounce. Rev. ΓΥ – ΘΩΝ Tripod within shallow incuse square. May 345 (c. 411/410 - 386/385). Chyassantaki-Nagle p. 123.

Rare. Of attractive style and with a delightful light tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex CGB sale 47, 2011, 45.

Aenus



- 94 Tetradrachm circa 463/2-462/1, AR 16.35 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *causia* with pelleted rim; on bowl, AINI. Rev. AN – T – I – A – ΔΑΣ Goat standing r. within linear frame; in outer r. field, horned and naked Pan, standing r. on base, raising l. hand and r. holding *pedum*. All within incuse square. AMNG 279, 10. Gulbenkian 453. De Sartagis 167 (this coin). Gillet 815 (this coin). May 91e (this coin).
 A very rare variety. Of excellent style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Minor area of porosity on cheek, otherwise good very fine 15'000
 Ex Hirsch XXI, 16 November 1908, Consul E. Weber, 862 and Leu 82, 2001, 130 sales. From the Gillet, De Sartiges and Harald Salvesen collections.



- 95 Diobol circa 417/16-415/14, AR 1.30 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *causia* with pelleted rim. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; in front, ivy-branch. May 238-244.
 Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 1'000
 Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1995. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Chersonesus



- 96 Drachm circa 480-450, AR 5.80 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Forepart of bull r.; above, dolphin swimming r. and beneath the bull's head, X. All within incuse square. Cahn, Knidos, pl. 10, x15. Very rare. Minor areas of porosity and oxidation, otherwise very fine 1'500
 Ex New York sale XXVII, 2102, Prospero 238.

Dicaea



97



- 97 Hemidrachm circa 490-475 g. AR 1.84 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress; to r., Δ. Rev. Dotted linear frame, within which rooster stands r. with worm in its beak. All within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1187 (this coin). May, NC 1965, p. 22, 27a and pl. II (this coin illustrated).
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 750

Ex Ars Classica XII, 1926, 1244; Glendining's 12 February 1958, Lockett, 1103 and Gemini VII, 2011, 298 sales. From the Lockett and Rockefeller University/Dr. A.E. Mirsky collections.

Maroneia



98



98

- 98 Tetradrachm circa 386/5-348/2, AR 11.17 g. Horse prancing l., with loose reins. Rev. ΕΠΙ – ΧΟΡ – ΗΓ – Ο around linear frame within which vine with four bunches of grapes; in the outside l. corner, cicada. All within shallow incuse square. West 111 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 606 (these dies). Schönert-Geiss 434.
Lovely light tone, minor area of weakness on reverse,
otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 256.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



99



99

- 99 Drachm circa 435-411, AR 3.71 g. Naked ithyphallic satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, his l. hand under her back. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 1019. Le Rider Thasos, pl. I, 7.
Wonderful iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 82, 1997, 62 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 274 sales. From the BVH collection.



100



100 Hemidrachm early 2nd century BC, AR 1.72 g. Bearded head of Dionysus r., wearing ivy-wreath. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ around club to r.; all within wreath. SNG Copenhagen 1036. Dewing 1335. Le Rider Thasos, pl. III, 48 var. (club l.). Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 750

Ex Schulman 254, 1971, 3029 and Gorny & Mosch 195, 2011, 112 sales.



101



101

101 Tetradrachm 2nd century BC, AR 16.79 g. Diademed head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ / ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ / ΘΑΣΙΩΝ Heracles, nude, standing facing, head turned l., lion's skin over l. arm, holding club with his r. hand; in inner l. field, Η. SNG Oxford 3698. Le Rider Thasos, pl. IV 52 var. Prokopov Thasos, Group XII, pl. 56, 763-768. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 500

Ex Pegasi 2, 1996, 48; Kirk Davis 17, 1997, 19; Kirk Davis 55, 2009, 16 and New York XXV, 2011, 16 sales.

Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



102



102 Tetradrachm, Aenus circa 280, AR 16.96 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena *Nikephoros* seated l., holding Nike in r. hand and leaning l. arm on shield with lion's head; transverse spear in background. In outer l. field, filleted *thyrsus*, monogram in inner l. and in exergue. Müller – Thompson – Fischer-Bossert, RBN 2005, Lysimacheier C2.

Extremely rare, apparently only the third specimen known. Superb old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased from Vinchon Numismatique on 24th February 2011.

Sarmatia, Olbia. Dynast Eminakos, circa 450 – 425



103

103

- 103 Stater circa 450-425, AR 11.50 g. [EMINAK]O Herakles, naked and wearing lion's skin headdress, kneeling r. and stringing bow. Rev. Four-spoked studded wheel of 'solar-disk' design; around, four dolphins swimming counter-clockwise. All within incuse square. G.F. Hill, *Greek Coins Acquired by The British Museum*, NC 1926, p. 117, pl. V, 2. Jameson 2536 (this obverse die). Rosen 147. SNG Stancomb 342. SNG BM Black Sea 358. Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue, minor areas of porosity and oxidation, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Sternberg XXIV, 1990, 29 and New York XXVII, 2012 Prospero, 217 sales.

This rare stater is signed in Greek by a mysterious individual named Eminakos who is only known from numismatic evidence. Some scholars have considered him a civic magistrate in Olbia who had his name inscribed on the coinage to advertise his involvement in its production—perhaps as the provider of the silver or of the tools and dies. Others, however, have interpreted Eminakos as a Scythian king or governor established in Olbia. The dating of Eminakos' coinage has been the subject of some dispute. While the staters bearing his name are most commonly dated to the period c. 450-425 BC, it has been argued recently that if Eminakos was indeed a Scythian ruler with authority over Olbia, his staters cannot have been struck later than 437 BC, when Perikles and the Athenians undertook an expedition into the Black Sea and are presumed to have enrolled Olbia as a member of the Delian League. The case for a date before 437 BC, is actually rather slight considering that Olbia never appears in the Athenian Tribute Lists and there is scholarly disagreement over whether the Black Sea expedition ever really took place. Regardless of the chronology for Eminakos, it seems fairly clear from the obverse type that his staters do indeed have some Scythian context. Here a wonderfully archaic figure of Herakles crouches right to string his bow, probably alluding to the Greek mythological tradition that made him the ancestor of the Scythians. During his tenth labour, carrying off the cattle of Geryon, Herakles was forced to sleep with a half-woman half-serpent being in Scythia in order to gain the return of his stolen horses. When it was revealed that the serpent-woman was pregnant he gave her his belt and bow and advised her to test her sons with them. Whichever one could wear the belt and string the bow was strong enough to rule Scythia whereas the sons that could not should be sent elsewhere. As it turned out, Scythes, her eldest son by Heracles was able to perform this feat and thus became the ruler of Scythia and the eponymous ancestor of the Scythian people. The wheel reverse seems to advertise the mint city responsible for the coinage of Eminakos. Wheels are a prominent reverse type on the large cast bronze coins produced in Olbia in the fifth century BC.

Thessaly, The Ainianes



104

- 104 Hemidrachm, Hypata circa 360s-350s, AR 2.81 g. Laureate and bearded head of Zeus l. Rev. AINIANΩN The hero Phemios, nude but for *chlamys* draped over his shoulders and l. arm, standing l., his head turned r., hurling a javelin and holding his petasos; on the exergual line, between his feet, sideways Φ (Phemios). SNG Munich 1. Warren pl. XVI, 680 (this obverse die). BCD Thessaly 1, 1011 (this coin). Rare. A portrait of lovely style and a superb old cabinet tone, almost invisible traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1011.



105

- 105 Trihemidrachm, Hypata circa 80s-60s?, AR 7.40 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet; Pegasus on bowl, tendrils on neck-guard and protomes of four horses on visor. Rev. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ Phemios, as a slinger, nude but for *chlamys* over his l. shoulder and sword on baldric, standing facing, head r., shooting his sling r.; behind him, two spears leaning against his r. leg; in r. field, trophy. SNG Copenhagen 13. De Callatay 2004, 22 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1018 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Superb old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

5'000

Ex Hirsch XXV, 1909, Philippen 578; Sternberg XI, 1981, 85 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1018 sales.

Gyrton



106

- 106 Dichalchon circa 340s-330s, Æ 4.55 g. Flanked heads r. of Gyrton, bare, and of a bridled horse. Rev. ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ Head of Gyrtona l., wearing earring and necklace. Rogers 228. BCD Thessaly 1, 1052 (this coin).

Wonderful brown tone, almost invisible traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1052.

Herakleia Trachinia



107

- 107 Obol circa 370, AR 0.95 g. Lion's head with closed mouth r. Rev. HPA retrograde Club downwards; in r. field, ivy leaf. BMC 1. Traité IV, 447 and pl. CCLXXXVII, 10. Weber 2812 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1060 (this coin).

Very rare. Dark tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC 1, 1989, 152 and Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1060 sales. Previously privately purchased from Jean Lambros in 1887. From the Weber collection.

Kierion



108

- 108 Hemidrachm circa 400-360, AR 2.66 g. Laureate head of Zeus r., slightly bearded; behind, thunderbolt. Rev. KIE – PIAI – ON / APNA The nymph Arne kneeling r. on one knee, her head turned back, wearing drapery that leaves her nude to the waist, playing with knucklebones thrown from her r. hand and resting her l. arm on her l. knee. *Traité IV*, 510 and pl. CCLXXXIX, 23 (these dies). *BCD Thessaly 1*, 1067 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A portrait of great beauty and a lovely light iridescent tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1067.

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

Larissa



109

- 109 Obol circa 462/1-460, AR 0.99 g. Forepart of bull l., head to front. Rev. AA Head of bridled horse r., within incuse square. *Herrmann Group III*. *Liampi 1996, IA*, 15b, pl. 4, 26 (this coin, but weight and die axis incorrect). *BCD Thessaly 1*, 1105 (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone, light scratch on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1105.



110

- 110 Hemidrachm circa 460-440, AR 3.02 g. Thessalos restraining forepart of bull rushing r.; below, OII. Rev. A-A / PI Forepart of bridled horse galloping r.; below, Jason's sandal r.; all within shallow incuse square. *Herrmann Group III Series E*. *Lorber 2008*, 15, pl. 42, 30. *BCD Thessaly 1*, 1124 (this coin).

Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1124.



111



- 111 Obol circa 460-440, AR 0.99 g. Horse at pace r. Rev. Λ - Α The nymph Larissa, striding l., raising her r. hand and lowering her l., bouncing a ball in the field before her. *Traité* IV 654 var. Herrmann Group IIb, pl. I, 16 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1111 (this coin).

Very rare and unusually well-centred and complete. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu 50, 1990, 127 and enlarged on plate 27; Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1111



112



- 112 Drachm circa 440-400, AR 5.70 g. Youthful hero wrestling bull l. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ – ΣΑΙΑ Horse galloping r. Herrmann pl. 3, 20. Jameson 1087 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1428.1 (this coin).

Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex SWH 23 May 1894, Carfrae, 17; Leu-M&M 5 December 1965, Niggeler, 257; M&M 54, 1978, 204 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1428 (part of) sales. From the Jameson collection.



113



- 113 Trihemibol circa 440-400, AR 1.10 g. Hoof of ox r. in circular pelleted border on raised disc (shield?); all within larger circular pelleted border. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ Wreathed and partially draped bust of Asklepios r.; to r., serpent; all within shallow incuse square. Cf. Herrmann Group IIIIF-G, pl. III, 15; Moustaka -; BCD 1 Thessaly 1120 (these dies).

Very rare. Light tone and very fine

500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 410.



114



- 114 Drachm circa 420-400, AR 6.00 g. Head of the nymph Larissa l, her hair caught up in a sakkos, wearing pendant earring. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / Α – Ι Bridled horse prancing l. with loose reins. *Traité* IV 695, pl. CCXCVIII, 6 (these dies). Herrmann pl. IV, 13 (these dies). Lorber 2008, pl. 43, 66. BCD Thessaly 1, 1132 (this coin).

Of lovely style and with a lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Rasmussen 10 March 1970, Prochowsky 586 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1132 sales.



- 115 Drachm circa 400-380, AR 6.03 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing, turned slightly to r., wearing *ampyx*, pendant earrings, and necklace with central bead. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ Horse grazing r. Lorber 1992, 25.1 (this coin). Lorber, Early O53/R1d (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1142 (this coin).

An unusual portrait and a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine

800

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1142.

- 116 Drachm, magistrate Simos circa 400-380, AR 5.93 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters r., wearing *ampyx*. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ Horse grazing r.; below, ΣΙΜΟ. Lorber, *Florilegium Numismaticum*, 43 (for the reverse) and 44 (for the obverse). Lorber, Early O59/R2 a (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1143 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, –.

Rare. A pleasant portrait struck in high relief, lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu 57, 1993, 84; Busso Peus 332, 1991, 121 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1143 sales.



- 117 Drachm circa 370-360, AR 6.10 g. ΛΑΡΙΣΑ Head of the nymph Larissa l., hair bound at the top of her head, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡ - Ι - ΣΑΙ - ΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r., tail in a curl; beneath, in very small letters, ΕΠΙΙ. Lorber 2008, pl. 45, 100 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1133 (this coin).

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of exquisite style struck in high relief, lovely light iridescent tone and extremely fine

20'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 44, 1989, 275 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1133 sales.

Larissa is most well known for its extensive coinage of silver drachms featuring the three-quarters facing head of the eponymous nymph, but this beautiful coin is an extremely rare case in which the die engraver has chosen to depict her in profile. Indeed, he seems to have been so concerned that his novelty in Larissaian coin design would not be easily recognized as the nymph Larissa that he added a small label in Greek to make it very clear that she was the nymph in question. Although the representation of Larissa here reflects the highest quality of the Classical engraver's art there was some good reason to worry that the nymph might not be recognized easily. Thessaly and the Greek world at large were full of coinages featuring the profile heads of unnamed nymphs. Prior to the introduction of the distinctive facing head type at Larissa in c. 404 BC, the city had also employed a profile type. The return of the late fifth-century BC type in c. 369-360 BC may be no coincidence. In 404 BC, around the time that the facing head type was introduced for Larissaian drachms, Larissa had fallen under the influence of Lykophron I, the tyrant of Pherai. The city was subsequently forced to recognize his successor, Jason of Pherai, as *tagos* of the Thessalian League. However, after Jason was assassinated in 370 BC, Larissa took a leading role in opposing the power of Pherai, ultimately splitting the Thessalian League between a faction led by the Aleuadaí family of Larissa and another recognizing Jason's widely hated son, Alexander of Pherai, as the legitimate *tagos*. The reintroduction of the profile image of Larissa just after the murder of Jason seems to be a symbolic reassertion of Larissaian autonomy. It seems to ignore the developments of the preceding decades under Pheraiaian influence, pointedly picking up with a type that was in vogue at the end of the fifth century BC as if they had never happened. Nevertheless, despite the message indicated by the obverse type of this coin, by the 360s BC the facing head of the nymph had become so widely regarded as the type of Larissa that there really was no turning back the clock. All subsequent drachms of Larissa reverted to the facing head type, thereby making this coin an extreme rarity indeed.



- 118 Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.17 g. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Bull running r. Rev. Thessalos galloping r., wearing *petasos*, cloak and tunic. Herrmann pl. IV, 7. Lorber, Hoard, pl. 46, 101 (these dies). Jameson 1096. SNG Copenhagen 118. BCD Thessaly I, 1136 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 186.

A coin of exceptional quality and exquisite style, sharply struck on a very large flan.

Delicate light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1136.

This wonderfully preserved drachm seems to represent a late Classical attempt to update or at least respond to the bull-wrestler and horse types of the fifth century BC. Whereas on the early coins the hero appears wrestling the bull on the obverse while his horse gallops off without its rider, here the bull charges alone on the obverse while the hero (now with his *petasos* firmly on his head) appears to ride away on the reverse. However, it is unclear whether the hero rides off in triumph after having successfully wrestled the bull to the ground or if he rides in order to catch up to the charging bull so that he can wrestle it. Although the rider is generally believed to represent Thessalos, the mythological progenitor of the Thessalians as a whole, it should be noted that he is dressed in the same manner as a Thessalian horseman of the fourth century BC. Such cavalrymen from Thessaly went on to play an important role in the army of Philip II and contributed to Alexander the Great's conquest of the Persian Empire.



- 119 Stater circa 365-342, AR 12.17 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three quarters l., wearing *ampyx*, triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r.; in exergue, [Σ]ΑΙΩ[N]. Lorber Staters Series B, O11/R-. BCD Thessaly 1, 1161 (this coin).

Struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. Several light cleaning marks, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Busso Peus 328, 1990, 84; Giessener Münzhandlung 55, 1991, 194 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1161 sales.



- 120 Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.20 g. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing l., wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse rolling r.; below, plant. Herrmann pl. V, 12. Lorber 2008, 61. BCD Thessaly 1156 (this coin).

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1156.

Magnetes



- 121 Drachm circa 140-130, AR 4.31 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. Artemis, holding bow in her r. hand and quiver over her l. shoulder, seated r. on galley prow; to r., dolphin swimming downwards and above, ΩΜΥ ligate. In exergue, ΜΑ]ΓΝΗΤΩ[N. Furtwängler, Emission F. BCD Thessaly 1, 1186 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very attractive portrait and a delicate old cabinet tone, good extremely fine 4'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1186.

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

Melitaia



- 122 Hemidrachm first half of the 4th century BC, AR 3.03 g. Laureate head of Zeus to r. Rev. M – E – Λ Forepart of bull r., its head slightly facing; all within oak wreath with acorns. Cf. *Traité IV*, 470 and pl. CCLXXXVIII, 7 (drachm). BCD *Thessaly I*, 1198 (this coin).
Apparently unique. An issue of great importance and fascination. A portrait of fine style and a finely engraved reverse composition. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 30'000

Ex *The Numismatic Auction 2*, 1983, 100 and *Nomos 4*, 2011, BCD, 1198 sales.

Despite its relative obscurity in the historical record, in ancient myth-history Meliteia had the privilege of being one of the first truly Greek cities ever to be founded. It was said to have been established following the Great Flood by no less a figure than Hellen, the eponymous ancestor of all Greek peoples. The tomb of Hellen was located in Meliteia and was still shown to tourists in the second century AD. The present hemidrachm is one of only two surviving unique specimens (the other coin is a full drachm) of the silver coinage struck at Meliteia in the fourth century BC. No further examples appear to exist, even in the collections of the world's great numismatic museums. It pairs the head of Zeus with the head of a bull within an oak wreath. Zeus is represented in an excellent later Classical style, with his hair cascading down the side of his head in gentle waves echoed by similar waves in his beard. His slightly lowered gaze gives the god a contemplative appearance. On the reverse, the wreath is especially notable for the careful delineation of the veins in the individual leaves and for the inclusion of rather large acorns. The treatment of the bull's head is also very sensitive, with the detailed treatment of the musculature around its muzzle and the mane on the top of the head.

Pagasai



- 123 Hemiobol mid 4th century, AR 0.41 g. Head of Jason (?) r., with short hair and wearing a *petasos*. Rev. Π – Α / Γ – Α Six-stringed lyre; all within shallow incuse circle. BCD *Thessaly I*, 1222 (this coin).
Apparently unique. A very interesting issue with a lovely portrait, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex *Nomos sale 4*, 2011, BCD, 1222.



- 124 Chalkous, mid - late 4th century BC, Æ 2.34 g. Laureate head of Apollo Pagasaios facing, head turned slightly r. Rev. ΠΑΓΑ – ΣΙ – ΤΩΝ Seven-stringed lyre. *Liampi 2005* p. 32, 1 and pl. 3, 3 (this coin). BCD *Thessaly I*, 1244 (this coin).
Apparently unique. Dark brown patina and good very fine 1'500

Ex *Nomisma sale 4*, 2011, BCD, 1221.

Pelinna



- 125 Dichalkon late 4th century BC, Æ 4.63 g. Thessalian cavalryman, with helmet and lance, on prancing horse l. Rev. ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΕΙΩΝ Mantho, draped and veiled. standing r., holding open casket in her l. hand and key in her r. SNG Munich 134. Moustaka 1998, 6. BCD Thessaly 1, 1230 (this coin).
An enchanting light green patina and about extremely fine 800
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1230.

Perrhaiboi



- 126 Tetrachalkon late 4th century BC, Æ 8.54 g. Veiled head of Hera facing slightly to l., wearing necklace. Rev. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩ[N] Zeus, nude, standing facing, head l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre. Traité IV 582 and pl. CCXCIII, 5. Rogers 439 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1244 (this coin).
In exceptional condition for the issue. Dark brown patina very gently smoothed on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1244.

Phalanna



- 127 Trichalkon first half of the 4th century BC, Æ 11.38 g. Youthful male head r. (Peloros?); behind, A. Rev. Φ – ΑΑΑ – ΝΝΑΙΩΝ Head of nymph r., her hair bound in a *sakkos* tied at the back of her head, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rogers 446. Papaevangelou-Genakos 5 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1254 (this coin).
In exceptional condition for the issue, two lovely portraits of fine style.
Attractive brown patina and extremely fine 500
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1254.

Pharkadon



- 128 Hemidrachm circa 440-400, AR 2.81 g. Thessalos, striding r., restraining forepart of bull. Rev. Φ – Α – Ρ – Κ Forepart of horse r. SNG Copenhagen 211 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1269 (this coin).
Rare. Struck in high relief and with a lovely iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1269.



- 129 Hemiobol circa 440-400, AR 0.44 g. Bull's head r. within circular dotted border. Rev. Φ – Α – Ρ – Κ Ram standing l. within shallow incuse square. Traité IV, 568 and pl. CCXCCII, 16 var. (ram r). BCD Thessaly 1, 1270 (this coin). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1270.

Pharsalus



- 130 Hemidrachm mid 5th century BC, AR 2.98 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, bowl adorned with three coiled serpents, and earring. Rev. Φ – Α – Ρ – Κ Horse's head r.; all within incuse square. Lavva 3. BCD Thessaly 1, 1277 (this coin).
Light old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine 350

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1287.



131

- 131 Drachm late 5th-mid 4th century BC signed by the engraver T(elephantos), with his initial on the obverse and the reverse, and with those of Ip...on the obverse, AR 6.11 g Head of Athena r., wearing single pendant earring and crested Attic helmet adorned with tendril, an eagle's wing behind which a snake coils and a palmette on the visor; behind neck-guard, T / I – Π. Rev. [Φ] – A / P – Σ (last two letters retrograde) Thessalian cavalryman on prancing horse l., wearing *petasos*, *chlamys* and *chiton*, and holding a *lagobolon* over his right shoulder; below, T. All within shallow incuse square. KF 194 (this coin). Lavva 108a (this coin). Kunstfreund 194 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1287 (this coin).

Rare. A coin of spectacular quality and exquisite style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 40'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Gillet 194 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1287 sales.

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



132

- 132 Hemidrachm late 5th-mid 4th century BC, AR 2.83 g. Head of Athena l., wearing earring, pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet with raised cheek pieces, bowl adorned with a crested tendril; behind neck-guard, A. Rev. Φ-A-P-ΣA (retrograde) Horse head r. Lavva 160 a (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1292 (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone, minor mark on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine 600

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1292.

Pherai, Alexander tyrant, 369 – 358 BC



133

- 133 Drachm circa 369-358 BC, AR 5.64 g. Head of Ennodia r.; in r. field, torch. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Lion's head r. Traité IV, 613, pl. CCXCIV, 15 (this coin). Jameson 1107 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1428.11 (this coin).

Rare. A superb portrait of fine style, struck in high relief and a lovely light iridescent tone. Surface slightly porous, otherwise about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 7, 1957, 200; M&M 85, 1997, 65 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1428 (part of) sales. From the Jameson collection.



134

- 134 Drachm circa 369-358, AR 5.87 g. EN – ΝΟΔΙ – ΑΣ Laureate head of Ennodia r., wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛΕΞ – ΑΝΔΡ – ΟΥ Lion's head r., with open jaws. BMC 17. Traité IV, 615 and pl. CCXCIV, 17 (these dies). BCD Thessaly 1, 1310 (this coin).

Very rare. An attractive portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone, good very fine 5'000

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhusopoulos 1446; Ars Classica XIV, 1929, 238; Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 1128; Leu 30, 1982, 105 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1310 sales.



135

- 135 Hemidrachm circa 369-358, AR 2.94 g. Head of youthful Jason I., wearing *petasos*. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑ – ΝΑΡΕΙΟΝ Horse's lower leg with hoof r. Traité IV, 617 and pl. CCXCIV, 18 (these dies?). BCD Thessaly 1, 1312 (this coin). Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest of very few specimens known. A spectacular portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a very interesting reverse type. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 60'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1312.

In 370/69 BC, Jason, the powerful tyrant of Pherai and *tagos* of the Thessalian League was assassinated. Upon his death, Jason's ambitious brothers Polydoros and Polyphron immediately assumed power jointly as his successor, thereby setting aside Alexander, Jason's son and rightful heir. By 369 BC, the obstacles between Alexander and power were reduced by half after Polyphron poisoned his brother. They were completely removed late in the same year after Alexander took up a spear and killed his uncle. Thereafter he is said to have worshipped the spear that killed Polyphron as a god. With his uncles out of the way, Alexander at last assumed tyranny at Pherai and the leadership of the Thessalian League, but the evil character of his rule was already established. This bloody succession created deep division among the cities of Thessaly and ultimately caused the Thessalian League to break into two opposing leagues, one led by Alexander as *tagos* and another, led by the Aleuadai family of Larisa, that refused to recognise the legitimacy of Alexander. This development led to a conflict between Alexander and his opponents that dragged on through most of his rule in Thessaly. The instability caused by Alexander in Thessaly frequently caused Alexander II of Macedon and the Boiotian League to intervene on behalf of Larisa. Although the tyrant of Pherai managed to arrest and hold hostage the famous Boiotarch Pelopidas in 368/7 BC and encompassed his death in battle in 364 BC, he was ultimately defeated and forced to give up his claim to lead the Thessalian League. In 362 BC, having lost much of his power in Thessaly, Alexander of Pherai took up a life of piracy, leading a fleet of ships to plunder the island and coastal cities of the Aegean Sea. He is known to have terrorized the Cycladic Islands and even plundered the port of Athens, before he was driven from the sea by the Athenian fleet. At last, even his family tired of Alexander's violence and began to plot his death. In 358 BC, a conspiracy involving his wife (who was also his half-sister) and three brothers was hatched and the tyrant was murdered in his own bed. Alexander's corpse was thrown into the street and his brothers assumed power in Pherai. In little more than a decade Alexander had squandered all of the gains that his father, Jason, had made, taking Pherai from the pinnacle of power as one of the leading cities of mainland to that of a secondary regional challenger for influence in Thessaly.



136

- 136 Chalkous circa 369-358, Æ 2.99 g. Head of youthful Jason r., wearing *petasos*. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑ – ΝΑΡΟΥ Horse's lower leg with hoof r. Rogers 520. Moustaka 178. BCD Thessaly 1, 1314 (this coin). Lovely dark green patina and good very fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1314.



- 137 Stater circa 280s-270s, AR 11.63 g. Head of the water nymph Hypereia facing slightly to l., wearing wreath of reeds, earring and necklace; to l., fish swimming upwards. Rev. ΦΕΡΑΙΩ[Ν] Ennodia, wearing *chiton* and wreath in her hair and holding transverse torch across her body, seated facing on horse prancing r.; above, to l., water spout in the shape of lion's head. Kunstfreund 195 (this coin). BCD Thessaly 1, 1322 (this coin).

Unique. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. An interesting portrait of fine Hellenistic style struck in high relief and a superb old cabinet tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

40'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund 195 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1322 sales.

Fountain nymphs were an important feature of Thessalian numismatic iconography and the city of Pherai was no exception in this regard. The obverse of this extremely rare didrachm depicts a facing head of the nymph Hypereia—the personification of the fountain located in the center of the city. Her identity as a water nymph is indicated by her wreath of reeds and the fish depicted on the left. The depiction of the nymph with her head three-quarters facing is almost certainly influenced by the use of the facing head of the local nymph on coins of Larissa, the chief rival of Pherai for influence in Thessaly. Hypereia was a famous fountain mentioned in the *Iliad* and associated with Hera who was said to bathe in it every day to restore her virginity. Unfortunately, while Hypereia appears to have been the primary source of water for people inhabiting the site of Pherai since the Neolithic period, the fountain dried up in 1998. The reverse type depicts the Thessalian goddess Ennodia who shares aspects of Artemis and Hekate in other regions of Greece. Her name (literally "On the Road") suggests that she was originally associated with crossroads, but inscriptions show that her cult had an important focus on the family. Although the worship of Ennodia was widely diffused throughout Thessaly, her most important shrine was located in Pherai. This temple gained increased prominence under the tyrants of Pherai in the 370s-350s BC, and probably served as a federal sanctuary for the Thessalian League under Pheraean leadership. The depiction of Ennodia here in conjunction with the lion head fountain and the representation of Hypereia on the obverse also seem to imply that at Pherai Ennodia was somehow associated with the city's fountain. The use of Ennodia on a coin struck at a time when Pherai and Thessaly as a whole were under Macedonian domination, seems to suggest a longing to relive the old glory days of the late fourth century BC when Pherai was a real power among Greek states. This sense of nostalgia for former greatness is reinforced by the legend, which names the Pheraians using a specifically Thessalian dialect form. Curiously, all earlier coins struck in the name of the Pheraians feature inscriptions using an Attic-Ionic dialect. Thus, the added "Thessalian" quality of the legend here is artificial and may reflect a sort of quasi-nationalism aimed at distancing Pherai from its Macedonian overlords.

Skotussa



138

- 138 Hemidrachm late 3rd century BC, AR 2.41 g. Head of Artemis facing slightly to l., hair caught up at the back of her head, wearing plain necklace. Rev. ΣΚΟΤΟΥ / ΣΑΙΩΝ Poseidon seated l. on stone, holding dolphin in his outstretched r. hand and trident with his l. SNG Copenhagen 253. BCD Thessaly 1, 1341 (this coin). Rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. A lovely light iridescent tone, several minor marks, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 71, 1995, 216 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1341 sales.

The Thessalian League



139

- 139 Hemidrachm, Gaua... and Poly... magistrates second half II century BC, AR 2.19 g. Head of Zeus r., wearing oak wreath; behind, ΓΑΥΑ. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ - ΛΩΝ Athena Itonia advancing r., hurling spear and holding shield; in field, Π - Ο / Λ - Υ; in r. field below spear, bunch of grapes. BCD Thessaly 1373 (this coin). An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare type. A lovely attractive portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine 250

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1373.



140

- 140 Drachm late 2nd - mid 1st century BC, AR 4.09 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, monogram. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r.; above, ΑΛΚΕ / ΤΟΥ, below ΞΕ and, in exergue, ΣΩΣΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ. SNG Ashmolean 3824. BCD Thessaly 1, 1383 (this coin). Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, Barron 478; Naville VI, 1924, Bement 949; Glendining's 10 December 1986, Knoepke 190 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1383 sales.

Trikka



141

- 141 Hemidrachm circa 440-400, AR 2.87 g. Thessalos, nude but for cloak and petasos hanging over his shoulder, striding r. and restraining forepart of bull. Rev. T – ΠΙ – ΚΚ – ΑΙ – ΩΝ (partially retrograde) Forepart of horse r., all within incuse square. *Traité* IV, 547 and pl. CCXCI, 17 var. BCD Thessaly 1, 1353 (this coin). A very rare variety. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000

Ex Sternberg VI, 1976, 42 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD,1353 sales.

Euboia, Euboian League



142

- 142 Stater circa 375-357, AR 12.16 g. Diademed head of the nymph Euboia r., wearing a half-moon shaped earring and necklace. Rev. Cow crouched r.; above, bunch of grapes hanging from stalk and below, EYB. All within shallow incuse circle. *Traité* II, 3, 170 and pl. CXCVII, 19 (these dies). Wallace 9. Gillet 917 (this coin). BCD Euboia, 4 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest staters of the Euboian League in existence. Of unusually fine style and exceptionally well-centred and complete for the issue. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 35'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 104, Lanz 111, 2002, BCD 111 and Nomos 3, 2011, 86 sales. From the Gillet, BCD and Spina collections.

The elongated island of Euboia, located off the coast of Thessaly, Boiotia, and Attica was believed to have been broken off of mainland Greece by a major earthquake. It was known as a good region for pasturing cattle and as a strategic location. Movement from Thessaly to Central Greece was easier through Euboia than via the dangerous passes through the mountains thanks to a bridge connecting the island to Attica. Chalkis, Eretria, Histiaia, and Karystos, the four major cities of Euboia appear to have banded together to form a federal state known as the Euboian League. It is thought that the cities were influenced to establish the league at this time by their close alliance with Thebes and the Boiotian League. The Thebans strongly supported the creation of larger states—federal or otherwise—as a bulwark against the restoration of Spartan power after 371 BC, as in the case of Messenia and the and the Arkadian League. This first Euboian League is thought to have flourished while Theban hegemony remained strong in Greece, but came to be riven by pro-Athenian and pro-Theban factionalism as Theban power waned. By 357 BC, the league had disintegrated and individual Euboian cities became members of a new Athenian Naval League. It was subsequently restored in the 350s BC in an attempt to resist increasing Athenian influence over Euboia and its cities. This stater is a beautiful example the federal coinage struck for the Theban-sponsored Euboian League. It features the head of the eponymous nymph Euboia. According to one mythological tradition she was rooted in the sea by Poseidon himself. The recumbent bull on the reverse is a pun on the name of the island. Euboia literally means "Rich in Cattle."

Acarmania, Acarnanian League. Federal coinage



- 143 1/4 stater, Leucas circa 250, AV 2.12 g. Head of the river-god Acheloos r.; behind, Π. Rev. Apollo, nude but for drapery over r. leg, seated l., holding bow and resting l. arm on seat; in l. field, unidentified letter or symbol. de Luynes 1916 var. (different control marks). BCD Akarnania 14 var. (different control mark). Nomos 1, 2005, 56 (these dies).

An exceedingly rare variety, only the second specimen known, of an extremely rare type.

In exceptional condition for the issue and with a wonderful reddish tone. Struck on a very broad flan, minor traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from Nomos on 4th January 2010.

The Acarnanian League was a loose confederacy of cities and tribes in northwestern Greece formed in the fifth century BC to resist Corinthian colonial expansion in the region. Over the course of the fifth and fourth centuries, the league tended to serve as an Athenian or Theban ally against Sparta, but fell under Macedonian domination following the Battle of Chaeronea in 338 BC. In the early third century BC the Acarnanian League was a sort of buffer state between the Macedonian kingdom and the hostile Aetolian League to the south. Unfortunately, a conflict between the Acarnanians and Aetolians in 263/2 led to the dismemberment of the Acarnanian League and the division of much of Acarnania between Aetolia and Epirus. By 230 BC, the kingdom of Epirus had collapsed and the Acarnanian cities that had previously fallen under its control reasserted themselves and established a new Acarnanian League. The restored federal state chose the island city of Leucas to serve as its new capital since Stratus, the original Acarnanian capital remained under Aetolian domination. The present gold fraction was struck by this reconstituted Acarnanian League, although its precise dating remains a matter of some dispute. Suggestions range from the period of the Social War (220-217 BC) to the First and Second Macedonian Wars (214-205 BC and 200-197 BC) when the Acarnanian League was a staunch ally of the Macedonian kingdom. Its pro-Macedonian stance was only ended in 197 BC when Leucas was besieged and captured by the Romans. The obverse type depicts Acheloos, the god of the great river that winds through Acarnania and which was said to be the father of all rivers in the world. He notably fought with Heracles over the right to marry Deianeira and was defeated. The reverse type features the image of Apollo Actaeus, a deity with an important shrine and festival at Anactorium that was administered by the Acarnanian League starting in c. 216 BC.

Anactorium



- 144 Stater circa 350-300, AR 8.56 g. Pegasus flying r; beneath, AN ligate. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, tripod within wreath and AN ligate. BMC 3. Calciati 30.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

750

Ex Gemini sale VIII, 2011, 49.

Epirus, Ambracia



- 145 Stater circa 480-458, AR 8.83 g. Pegasus flying r.; beneath, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet, single pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, ivy branch with leaves. Ravel, Ambracia 9. Calciati 1. Rare. Of excellent style and with a lovely old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 1'500
Ex Peus sale 403, 2011, 71.



- 146 Stater circa 360-338, AR 8.27 g. Pegasus flying r.; beneath, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet and single pendant earring; behind neck-guard, A. Ravel, Ambracia 152. Calciati 102. Light iridescent tone, a graffito on reverse and surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine 750
Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 406.

Phocis, Delphi



- 147 Trihemiobol circa 360, AR 1.32 g. Ram's head l., beneath, dolphin l. Rev. ΔΕΛ Goat's head facing between two dolphins swimming upwards and two ivy leaves downwards. All within incuse circle. De Nanteuil 883 (this coin). SNG France 1291. Weber 3193 (this obverse die). Svoronos, Delphi 28, 31. Traité III, 414 and pl. CCV, 37 (these dies). BCD Lokris-Phokis 386.
In exceptional condition for the issue and possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and complete. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 10'000

Ex Florange-Ciani 1925, Allotte, 883; Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 191; Leu 52, 1991, Distinguished American, 59 and NGSA 6, 2010, 61 sales. From the de Nanteuil collection.

The types of this coin reflect the dual nature of the oracular sanctuary at Delphi. Although it was most famously a center devoted to Apollo and his riddling Pythia, it was also shared by the god's brother, Dionysus, who was said to maintain the temple over the winter while Apollo was away to the north visiting the mysterious Hyperboreans. The ram's head of the obverse represents the animal sacrifice appropriate to Apollo while the goat's head on reverse is the preferred animal offering for Dionysus. In order to underline the Dionysiac quality of the animal, two ivy leaves—a well-known symbol of the god—also appear alongside the goat's head on the reverse. The prominent use of dolphins as supplementary symbols stems from the fact that they are a punning badge for the city ("dolphin" in Greek is *delphis*). Local Delphian tradition also held that after choosing the site of his oracular shrine at Delphi, Apollo discovered that he had no priests to serve him. In order to solve this problem, the god leaped into the Aegean Sea and turned into a dolphin. In this new aquatic form Apollo gained the attention of a group of Cretan sailors who followed him to Delphi and became the first priests of Apollo Delphinios at Delphi.



148

- 148 Stater 336 – 335, AR 12.28 g. Veiled head of Demeter l., wearing a wreath with ears of wheat and reeds. Rev. AMΦΙ – ΚΤΙΟ Apollo Pythios, laureate and wearing *chiton*, seated l. on *omphalos* draped with himation; his r. elbow rests on lyre and his r. hand supports his chin; a long laurel branch rests diagonally across him. In l. field, tripod and, in exergue, ΝΩΝ. BMC 22. Svoronos, Delphi 32. P. Kinns, 'The Amphictyonic Coinage Reconsidered', NC 1983, 11-13. Gulbenkian 487. Boston 977. BCD Lokris-Phokis 387 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of excellent style struck on very fresh metal. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

35'000

Ex Lanz 46, Munich, 1988, 234 (illustrated on the front and back covers of the catalogue) and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 357 sales.

This silver stater is a magnificent example of the coinage produced by the Amphictyonic League of Delphi from older Delphic coinage in 336-335 BC. The decision to undertake the recoinage at this time may have been influenced by the death of Philip II of Macedon in 336 and the accession of Alexander the Great. Philip had exerted great influence over the League through his defense of Delphi during the Third Sacred War (356-346 BC), but there seems to have been little immediate desire to accept his heir. Thus, the Amphictyonic recoinage may have been undertaken out of concern for a potential conflict. The Amphictyonic coinage is remarkable not only for its beautiful design and skillful execution, but also because the temple accounts related to its production actually survive in a stone inscription from Delphi. These accounts combined with die studies of the known specimens provide precious information about the quantities of coins that could be produced from ancient dies. The obverse type features the veiled head of Demeter and is thought to refer to the sanctuary of that goddess at Anthelia which was also administered by the Delphic Amphictyony. The reverse type depicts Apollo of Delphi in his role as Apollo Pythios, seated on the omphalos, a sacred stone believed by the Greeks to mark the center of the world.

Boeotia, Thebes



149

- 149 Stater circa 425-325, AR 12.01 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. ΘΕ Infant Heracles seated facing on ground, head r., strangling snake in each hand; bow in upper l. field. *Traité III* 264 and pl. CCI, 7 (this reverse die). SNG Lockett 1748 (this coin). BCD Boiotia 456 (this coin).

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

Exceptionally complete and with a lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine 20'000

Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 23 March 1896, Montagu 370; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 3 February 1909, Sherman Benson 516; Merzbacher 10, 1910, 466; Naville VI, 1923, Bement 1044; Glendining, 27 May 1959, Lockett 1594; Glendining/Baldwin, 10 December 1986, Knoepke 197; Triton IX, 2006, BCD 456 and Manhattan II, 2011, 40 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

This stater was struck at Thebes during the domination of the city by Sparta in the period of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) and the Spartan hegemony over mainland Greece that followed until the end of the Corinthian War (395-387 BC). The obverse depicts the ethnic symbol of Boeotia *par excellence*—the Boeotian shield. Whereas most Greek hoplite shields were circular, the Boeotian shield with its somewhat oblong shape and cutouts on either side represents an evolution from the Mycenaean figure-eight shields of the Bronze Age. The reverse features the image of the infant Heracles strangling a serpent in each hand. This type refers to the great hatred of Hera towards the son of Zeus and her attempt to kill him while he was still a small child. According to Greek myth, she sent two great serpents to slay Heracles in his crib, but when they entered his room the boy hero used his great strength to destroy them before they could do him harm. It is sometimes suggested that this Heracles type was symbolic of Theban opposition to Sparta on the assumption that it was used this way for an enigmatic alliance issue involving Byzantium, Ephesus, Iasos, Cnidus, Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Rhodes and Samos in 394 BC (it has also been interpreted as a pro-Spartan alliance of 405/4 BC). However, it seems much more likely that the type at Thebes simply reflects the role of the city in the myth of Heracles. Alcmena conceived the hero by Zeus while she and her husband Amphitryon were in exile at Thebes and Heracles grew up there before he was forced to undertake his famous Twelve Labors. Thus, Hera's attempts to kill him would have taken place while he still lived in Thebes.

Attica, Athens



- 150 Tetradrachm circa 510-500, AR 17.10 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing l. with closed wings, head facing; in upper r. field, crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 7, 13 (this coin). Seltman 288a (this coin).

Extremely rare, the only specimen known from this die couple and the first Athenian issue with the owl reverse. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination with a magnificent portrait of excellent Archaic style struck in very high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone, a die break on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

200'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 26 and Leu 76, 1999, 119 sales. Privately purchased on the 10th of May 2011. From the Gotha and Salvesen collections.

In 561 BC, the traditional constitution of archaic Athens was subverted by Peisistratos, the son of Hippokrates, who established himself as popular tyrant in the city. Hippias, his son and successor to the Athenian tyranny (527-510 BC) also enjoyed much popularity at the start of his rule, but this fell apart after the Athenian youths Harmodios and Aristogeiton assassinated his brother. Hippias arrested and executed the famous tyrannicides and then embarked on a series of repressive measures to prevent opposition in Athens. His increasingly friendly relationship with the Persians and the agitation of the exiled Athenian noble family of the Alkmaionidai ultimately brought Spartan intervention. In 510 BC, Kleomenes I invaded Attica at the head of a Spartan army and compelled Hippias to flee to Persia, thereby ending the line of Peisistratid tyrants at Athens. In the aftermath of Hippias' expulsion from the city, Kleomenes attempted to establish a Spartan-friendly oligarchic government in Athens, but this was strongly resisted by the Kleisthenes, a leading member of the Alkmaionid. A revolution ensued in which Kleomenes and the oligarchs were expelled and in 508 BC Kleisthenes instituted a series of constitutional reforms to establish Athens as a radical democracy. Many of his reforms were aimed at undermining the traditional influence of powerful noble families and regional interests. These included the introduction of sortition as the means of filling public offices rather than heredity or kinship and the replacement of patronymics (names of fathers) with demonymics (names of voting tribes) in naming formulae. By these means, he began to create a true Athenian identity for citizens at large in place of the divisive family and regional identities that had previously prevailed. This tetradrachm was produced at the very same time that the Kleisthenic democratic revolution was taking place in Athens and perfectly represents the new social and political developments in the city. Previously, coinage at Athens had been largely dominated by the so-called Wappenmünzen-coins struck with a multiplicity of types thought to represent the badges of powerful Athenian families. On this coin however, we have one of the earliest uses of the Athenian civic types that were ultimately destined to be recognized and welcomed through the Mediterranean world until they were at last superseded by the types of Alexander the Great in the 330s BC. The obverse head of Athena is in a wonderful Archaic style featuring a widely opened almond-shaped eye while the reverse type betrays its early date by several differences between it and by the subsequently established reverse type for Athenian tetradrachms. Here the owl stands to the left whereas on all later official tetradrachms the familiar bird of Athena always stands to the right. Likewise, in the right field there is a very prominent crescent whereas on most Archaic issues struck before the Persian invasion of Greece (480-479 BC) the crescent is replaced by an olive spray. Later issues, combine a reduced olive spray with a small crescent in the field. Thus the present coin should be seen as an extremely rare prototype for one of the most famous coinages of the ancient Greek world-the Athenian owl tetradrachm.





151

- 151 Decadrachm circa 467-465, AR 40.40 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 l. field, olive sprig with two leaves and berry. The whole within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 8, 13 (this coin illustrated). Seltman 450 and pl. XXI (this coin illustrated). Starr Group IIC, 59a and pl. VII (this coin illustrated). Kraay-Hirmer 358. Fischer-Bossert, *The Athenian Decadrachm* 11a (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare and of the highest numismatic and historical interest, undoubtedly one of the most prestigious Greek coins. Struck in high relief and perfectly centred on reverse. Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine / good very fine

75'000

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhusopoulos, 1965 and Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 123 sales.

Athenian decadrachms rank high among the prizes of ancient Greek coinage, with only a 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 octodrachms 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.



- 152 Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 17.18 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and one berry; all within incuse square. Warren 812 (this obverse die). Seltman 423 and pl. XIX (this obverse die). Svoronos pl. 8, 19 (this obverse die). Boston 1063 (this obverse die). Starr group II C.

Struck in very high relief and of superb late Archaic style. Exceptionally well-centred and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu 38, 1986, 83 and NFA 25, 1990, 105 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

The style of the "transitional" Athenian tetradrachms from the late 470s through the early 450s B.C. – Starr's groups II through V – are considered the high mark of Athenian coinage for all but those who have a particular favouritism for the occasional masterpiece of the Archaic period. The coin offered here fits firmly within that chronological frame. Starr group II C, to which this coin belongs, is the subgroup to which the Athenian decadrachms are assigned. Starr observed what he considered to be a discernible impact on the regular coinage due to the introduction of the decadrachm: "...it is almost as if the Athenian mint had obtained new die-cutters, or those already at work were liberated by the challenge of the decadrachms. The point of departure was the pattern already established, but the designers felt free to mould it in strikingly different ways. For the tetradrachms the results were generally felicitous...".



- 153 Drachm circa 450, AR 4.28 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves. All within incuse square.

Rare. Of superb style and with an enchanting old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Leu sale 45, 1988, 163. From the Harald Salvesen collection



- 154 Obol circa 450, AR 0.68 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Boston, MFA 1072. Svoronos pl. IX, 36.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

From the Harald Salvensen collection.



155



155

155 Tetradrachm circa 435-420, AR 17.16 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 14, 5. SNG München 53. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 1'000

Ex Gitta Kastner 10, 1976, 33 and New York XXV, 2011, 54 sales.



156



156

156 Tetradrachm circa 134-133, AR 15.82 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, bowl decorated with tendrils, griffin and the protomes of four horses above the visor. Rev. A – ΘE / TIM – APXOY / NIKAY / ΔΩΠOΘ Owl with closed wings and head facing, perched r. on amphora on which A. In inner l. field, anchor downward with star to r.; ME below. All within wreath. Thompson, New Style 362a-c. SNG Copenhagen 246 var. (A/dot). Light iridescent tone and good very fine 750

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 197.



157



157

157 Tetradrachm circa 133-132, AR 16.83 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, bowl decorated with tendrils, griffin and the protomes of four horses above the visor. Rev. A – ΘE / ΠOAY – XAPM / NIKOY / ΦIAY Owl with closed wings and head facing, perched r. on amphora on which Γ. In inner l. field, winged caduceus; ME below. All within wreath. Thompson, New Style 376 var. (this obverse die, reverse unlisted). Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 214.

Islands off Attica, Aegina



158



158

- 158 Stater circa 456/45-431, AR 12.25 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Large incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank Period pl. II, 12. Dewing 1684. SNG Copenhagen 516.
 Light iridescent tone, a minor die-break on obverse, otherwise good very fine 1'000
 Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 368.



159



159

- 159 Stater circa 456/45-431, AR 12.28 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Large incuse square with skew pattern. Milbank Period pl. II, 12. Dewing 1684. SNG Copenhagen 516.
 Struck in high relief on very fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500
 Ex CNG 51, 1999, 341 and Nomos 3, 2011, 92 sales.

Corinthia, Corinth



160



- 160 Stater circa 400-338, AR 8.54 g. Pegasus flying r.; beneath, q. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, chimera r. Ravel 532. Calciati 228. BCD Corinth —.
 Light iridescent tone, an area of oxidation on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
 Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 164, 2008, 151.



161 Stater circa 400-338, AR 8.12 g. Pegasus at pace l.; beneath, [*koppa*]. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, bull's head r., horns decorated with fillet. Ravel –, cf. 889 (qE). Calciati –, cf. 339 (qE). BCD Corinth –. An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 500
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 183.



162 Stater circa 350-306, AR 8.55 g. Pegasus flying l., beneath [*koppa*]. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet; behind, cornucopia and, below, A – P. Ravel 1012. Calciati 430. BCD Corinth 103 (these dies). Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'250
Ex Hirsch 201, 1998, 188 and Goldberg 62, 2011, 3081 sales.



163 Stater circa 375-300, AR 8.59 g. Pegasus flying l., beneath [*koppa*]. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, cockrel head r. / N. Ravel 1057. Calciati 377. BCD Corinth 122 (this coin). An unobtrusive edge scuff at four o'clock on reverse and minor traces of double striking, otherwise extremely fine 1'000
Ex NAC 6, 1993, 145; Lanz 105, 2001, BCD 122 and Triton XIV, 2011, 255 sales.



164 Stater circa 375-300, AR 8.62 g. Pegasus flying l., beneath [*koppa*]. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, N and triskeles within circle. Ravel 1065. Calciati 383. BCD Corinth 126.
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 254.



165 Drachm circa 350-300, AR 2.64 g. Pegasus flying l.; beneath, [*koppa*]. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing *sakkos*, earring and pearl necklace; below chin, I. BMC 355, pl. X, 24. SNG Copenhagen 114. BCD Corinth –.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex Auctiones XVIII, 1989, 703 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 384 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son 11 June 1990.

Sycionia, Sycion



166 Stater circa 431-400, AR 11.90 g. Lion advancing r.; above, bow and, beneath, ΣΙ. Rev. Dove flying r.; above and below its tail, Σ – I. All within olive wreath. *Traité* 797 var. Gillet 950 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos 195 (this coin).
Extremely rare. Lovely light iridescent tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD 195. Privately purchased from NFA in October 1976 and from the Gillet collection.

Elis, Olympia



- 167 Hemidrachm circa 460s, Olympiads 78-82, AR 2.88 g. Eagle flying l., grasping snake in its beak and talons. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt upright, with wings above and volutes below. *Traité III*, 1038 and pl. CCXIX, 2 (not Pozzi as stated). Jameson 2094 (this coin). Seltman p. 12. SNG Lockett 2386. Lappa 95 (this reverse die). BCD Olympia 111 (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Hirsch XXXII, 1912, 498; Leu-M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler I 317; Leu 36, 1985, Moretti, 132 and Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 11 sales.



- 168 Stater circa late 450s, Olympiads 82-87, AR 12.21 g. Eagle flying r., grasping snake in its beak and talons. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt upright, with volutes above and wings below. Seltman, Olympia 47 or 48. Weber 4007 (this obverse die). BCD Olympia –.

An apparently unrecorded variety of an extremely rare type. Lovely old cabinet tone, several countermarks, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex NFA sale 9, 1980, 220. Privately purchased from Tradart on 31st March 2011.

This stater was struck at a very difficult time for the Eleans. While the bulk of the cities in the Peloponnesus had supported Sparta and the Peloponnesian League against Athens and the Delian League in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Elis had a falling out with Sparta in 421 BC over control of the cities of Triphylia and formed its own alliance of disgruntled Peloponnesian allies. This included Corinth, Mantinea and Argus, but only survived until 418 BC, when the allies were defeated by the Spartans and forced to return to the Peloponnesian League. The Spartans did not address the issue further at the time, but once the Peloponnesian War was brought to a successful conclusion in 404 BC, they took the opportunity to avenge themselves on Elis. They stripped the city of all its dependencies in Triphylia and Pisatis, took away its port and forbade it to have an army or fleet. The only thing not taken away was Elean administration of Olympia and the panhellenic Olympic Festival that had been held there every five years since 776 BC. The coinage struck for Olympia by the Eleans is believed to have been driven largely by the pentettric cycle of the festival and the need for money to produce them. It also served to encourage exchange (at a profit for Elis) at the merchant stalls that grew up to sell to the crowds of visitors who came to see the games. There is also some possibility that the coins also served as souvenirs. This particular issue features the attributes of Zeus Olympios, the god in whose honor the Olympic Festival was held. The majestic head of his bird, the eagle, appears on the obverse while his weapon, the thunderbolt, is depicted on the reverse.



- 169 Stater circa 404 attributed to *Da...* but unsigned, 94th Olympiad, AR 12.36 g. Eagle's head l.; below, large white poplar leaf to l. Rev. F – A Thunderbolt upright, with wings above and volutes below; all within olive wreath. de Hirsch 1345 (these dies). Seltman 157. BCD Olympia 78 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG 70, 2005, 195; Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 78 and Nomos 4, 2011, 96 sales.



- 170 Stater, Hera mint 376, 101st Olympiad, AR 12.17 g. F – A Head of Hera r., wearing *stephane* ornamented with six palmettes connected by tendrils, single pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Eagle standing r. with closed wings, its head turned l.; all within olive-wreath. BMC 94 (these dies). de Luynes 2253 (these dies). Seltman 295. BCD Olympia –.

Very rare. A superb portrait of exquisite late Classical style struck in high relief,
light old cabinet tone and good very fine 7'500

Ex M&M VI, 1946, 689; Leu & M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler I 320; Sternberg XXI, 1988, 108; SBV FPL 1 March 1989, 19; Superior Galleries, NY, 10 December 1989, Jascha Heifetz part 2, 2623 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 392 sales.

From its beginning in c. 468 BC, the Elean coinage of Olympia is believed to have been struck in the precinct of the temple of Zeus Olympios. However, around 420 BC, a secondary mint specializing in issues featuring the head of Hera, the consort of Zeus is thought to have opened and produced its coinage in parallel with the so-called "Zeus" mint. This new "Hera" mint is assumed to have been located in the temple of Hera at Olympia which was renowned for some of the objects it contained as well as its structural development. Originally constructed from wood in the Archaic period, the columns of the temple were gradually replaced by stone as they rotted out. In the second century AD one of the columns was still oak. The caretakers of the temple were fond of displaying the wooden chest in which Cypselis the tyrant of Corinth was hidden as an infant and an ivory couch that was said to have belonged to Hippodameia, the wife of Pelops. True to form of the "Hera" mint, the obverse of this issue carries a beautifully rendered and struck head of Hera wearing an ornamented stephane. As the bird of Zeus, the eagle on the reverse serves as a badge of Olympia while the abbreviated ethnic names the Eleans. Whereas most Greek alphabets had abandoned the letter digamma (F) representing the initial sound *w* by the fifth century, it survived in the epichoric alphabet of Elis well into the Roman period.



- 171 Stater circa 340, 110th Olympiad, AR 12.20 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. F – A / A – P Eagle with closed wings, perched r. on the head of a ram. Jameson 1244 (these dies). Seltman 194. Gulbenkian 552 (these dies). BCD Olympia 153 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 158, 505 (these dies).

Very rare. A fantastic portrait struck in high relief with a pleasant
old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leu 42, 1987, Moretti 250; Leu 90, 2004, BCD 153; NAC 52, 2009, 149 and NAC 59, 2011, 600 sales.



91



149



103



175



150



151



152





255



198



185



216



249



233



Arcadia, Megalopolis



172

172 1/4 stater circa 320s-275, AV 2.04 g. Horned head of Pan l. Rev. AP ligate; to l., thunderbolt and below, *syrinx*. For the type cf. BCD Peloponnesos 1531.2 (obol).

Apparently unique and unrecorded. An issue of tremendous importance, several minor marks, otherwise good very fine

50'000

Ex Nomos 3, 2011, 101. From the Mieza collection and reportedly once in the Paul Lambros collection.

In 371 BC, the Boeotian League and its Peloponnesian allies accomplished the previously impossible feat of defeating Sparta in battle at Leuctra. This victory heralded the end of Spartan hegemony in Greece and the dawning of the new Theban hegemony. In the aftermath of Leuctra, Thebes supported the creation of a new federal state—the Arcadian League—to protect the small cities of Arcadia from Spartan aggression and to prevent Sparta from returning to its former status as the major power of the Peloponnesus and mainland Greece as a whole. The members of the Arcadian League were governed from a newly built capital called Megalopolis (“Great City”), but were frequently divided by the traditional animosity between Mantinea and Tegea. In 368 BC, the League suffered a setback when Spartan raiders destroyed an Arcadian force without taking a single casualty, but rebounded to defeat Elis in 365 BC and intervene in the internal politics of Sicyon the following year. However, crisis struck in 363 BC, when Mantinea seceded from the League and established its own anti-Theban league in alliance with Athens, Sparta and Elis. The Mantineans and their allies were defeated by the Arcadians and Thebans in 362 BC, but the political divisions within the League caused it to largely disintegrate soon thereafter. Megalopolis also would have been depopulated if the Thebans had not prevented its population from returning to the old Arcadian cities that had contributed it. It is thought that some kind of reduced Arcadian League may have survived into the third century BC, but its makeup is very uncertain. It had certainly disappeared by 234 BC, when Megalopolis was formally incorporated into the expanding Achaean League.

The present, apparently unique, quarter stater is the first gold issue known to have been struck by the Arcadian League. It features the same Pan head and monogram with *syrinx* (pan pipes) types that were employed for League obols. Both Pan and his musical instrument were popular types for Arcadian League issues due to the regional association of this rustic god. Arcadia was the original center of his cult in Greece. Unfortunately, it is impossible to be sure when this remarkable gold fraction was struck, but it seems most likely that it was produced in the 360s, when the Arcadian League was at the height of its power and faced the greatest threats to its survival.

Stymphalos



173

- 173 Stater circa 360-350, AR 11.78 g. Laureate head of Artemis Stymphalia r., wearing necklace and pendant earring. Rev. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ Heracles in fighting stance l., preparing to strike with club in raised r. hand, holding bow and lion's skin in l. hand; between legs, ΣΘ. *Traité III 884 and pl. CCXXIV, 22. BMC 6 and pl. XXXVII, 4 (this obverse die). Gillet 1006. Jameson 1267. Boston 1269 (these dies). SNG Berry 871 (this obverse die). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1705 (this coin).*

Extremely rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work a very talented master engraver,
struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone, weakly struck on reverse,
otherwise about extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 118 and LHS, 96, 2006, BCD, 1705 sales. Privately purchased from NAC in 2011.

The Arkadian city of Stymphalos was notorious in Greek mythology for the monstrous birds that inhabited a nearby swamp. The Stymphalian birds had been the pets of Artemis, but fled to the environs of the city in order to escape a pack of wolves. Once ensconced in the marsh they became a serious problem as they devoured all the fruits of the land and developed an unnerving taste for human flesh. Making matters worse was the fact that the birds were virtually unstoppable since they possessed beaks of bronze as well as sharp bronze feathers that they could launch at their enemies like knives. Even their droppings were said to be poisonous. Luckily for Stymphalos, Herakles was tasked with the destruction of the birds as his sixth labor for Eurystheus of Tiryns. Because the loose soil of the marsh would not support the weight of the great hero, he used a rattle fashioned by Hephaistos to frighten the birds into taking flight. Once in the air, Herakles shot them with arrows dipped in the toxic blood of the Lernean Hydra. The types of this stater celebrate both the original keeper of the Stymphalian birds and their slayer.

Messenia, Messene



174

- 174 Tetradrachm circa 183-182, AR 16.80 g. Diademed head of Demeter r., wearing wheat and reed wreath and pearl earring. Rev. MEΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas standing r., hurling thunderbolt with his r. hand and holding an eagle perched r. with spread wings on his l. wrist; below his l. arm, ΣΩΣΙΚΡΑ; in field to r., tripod. De Nanteuil 978 (this coin). Grandjean 86b (this coin, illustrated). BCD Peloponnesos 710 (this coin).
Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous on obverse,
otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi 1885; Leu 36, 1985, 135; LHS 96, 2006, BCD 710 and Nomos 3, 2011, 97 sales. From the de Nanteuil, Pozzi, BCD and Spina collections.

Fresh from defeating the Spartans at Leuktra, in 370/69 BC, the Theban general Epameinondas detached the region of Messenia from Spartan control and established it as an independent state with its own capital city of Messene. Messenia had been subjugated by Sparta and its people condemned to a life of serfdom to support the Spartan military machine since the seventh century BC, but Epameinondas now gave them their freedom and country in order to weaken Spartan power in the Peloponnesos. Unfortunately, the new autonomous Messenia had difficulty holding its own against its menacing neighbor after the decline of Theban hegemony in Greece. From the late fourth to the second century BC, as a matter of security, the Messenians frequently found themselves forced to ally themselves with the greater powers of the period, including Macedonian kings as well as the Aitolian and Achaean Leagues. Messenian support for the Aitolian League, which had been a good thing when the League was an ally of Rome against Philip V in the First Macedonian War (214-205 BC), quickly became a nightmare after the disgruntled Aitolians turned against the Romans and encouraged the Seleukid king Antiochos III to invade mainland Greece in 192 BC. Although the Messenians had not actually participated in the war, their pro-Aitolian sympathies guaranteed their punishment. After centuries of effort to preserve its autonomy, Messene was forcibly incorporated into the Achaian League. A decade later, in 182 BC, the Messenians revolted and even managed to capture Philopoimen, one of the greatest *stratego*i of the Achaian League. He was put on trial for his perceived crimes against Messene and executed. Unfortunately, not long after this, Messene was once again besieged by Achaian forces and compelled to rejoin the league. The capital of Messene also suffered the great indignity of being stripped of many of its dependent towns, which were subsequently enrolled as independent members of the Achaian League. The present tetradrachm was struck during the brief Messenian revolt against the Achaian League and advertises the resistance of Messene in both type and weight standard. The use of the Attic weight standard, rather than the Symmachic or reduced Aeginetic standard which dominated Peloponnesian (primarily Achaian League) silver coinage in the second century BC, clearly indicates that the Messenian tetradrachms were produced to hire foreign mercenaries to defend them against the League. It is notable what when Messene struck staters in the fourth century BC, these did adhere to the Aiginetic standard preferred in the Peloponnesos. The reverse type depicts Zeus Ithomatas, the god of Mount Ithome in Messenia. He symbolizes the Messenian will to resist enemies and looks back specifically to the events of 464 BC. In this year, the Messenians (still helots to the Spartans) took advantage of an earthquake to revolt against their Spartan masters. Many of the rebels took up their abode in a fort on Mount Ithome and took to raiding the Spartans. Unable to remove the Messenians from Ithome by force, the Spartans were forced to permit the Athenians to resettle them as free men in Naupaktos. When Epameinondas chose the site for the city of Messene, he chose that of Ithome due to its defensibility and especially due to its symbolic value.

Crete, Gortyna



175 Half stater circa 280-260, AR 6.80 g. Europa, naked to waist and wearing a *peplos* over her lower limbs, seated three-quarters r. in plane tree, her head facing, holding out her veil with her l. hand and resting her r. on the tree; on her l., an eagle perched. l. on branch, its head turned back towards her. Rev. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΑ – Ν[...] Bull standing l., looking backwards. BMC 40, pl. XI, cf. 4. Svoronos 106. Le Rider, pl. XLII, 12.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero,403.

By the first half of the third century BC, Gortyna had become the second most powerful city on Crete next to neighbouring Knossos and had conquered the city of Phaistos for the use of its harbour. The types of the present coin, struck during the period of Gortynian ascendancy, recount the local version of the myth of Europa, which provided a degree of legitimacy for Gortynian claims of supremacy in Crete, even with respect to Knossos. The reverse type features a bull, the animal form taken by Zeus to abduct Europa from Phoenician Tyre. Carrying her on his back, the bull crossed the sea to Crete where he revealed himself to Europa as the king of the gods and his desire for her. The reverse type symbolically represents this moment of revelation with Europa seated before an eagle—the bird of Zeus. The two are represented in the boughs of a plane tree as it was claimed that Europa and Zeus consummated their relationship beneath just such a tree. Indeed, to this day this famous tree is still exhibited to tourists visiting the site of ancient Gortyna. The union of Zeus and Europa resulted in the birth of three children, Minos, Sarpedon, and Phestos, the mythical kings of Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos, respectively. Thus, in mythical terms, through the conception of these kings in her environs, Gortyna could lord it over Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos as their mother city.

Unfortunately, while the myth of Europa gave Gortyna certain bragging rights in Crete, only a few decades after this coin was struck, the city was plunged into the disastrous Lyttian War (220-216 BC). This conflict, which developed over Knossian attempts to dominate the city of Lyttos, led to a bloody civil war in Gortyna between the older citizens, who favoured alliance with Knossos against Lyttos and the younger citizens who preferred to throw in with the Lyttians against their aggressor. The final result of the conflict is uncertain, but it left a lasting hostility between Gortyna and Knossos. The use of types related to Europa at Gortyna during and after the Lyttian War may perhaps reflect a continued desire by the city to claim a mythological superiority over its rival.

Itanos



176 Stater circa 380-350, AR 11.28 g. Bearded sea-god r., spearing downwards fish with trident held in his raised r. hand. Rev. [I]TA Two confronted sea-monsters BMC 4. Wroth, NC 1884, p. 39, 4 (this obverse die). Svoronos Crète 21 and pl. 19, 7 (this obverse die).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine

25'000

Ex Sotheby's, NY, 21 & 22 June 1990, Hunt 443 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 405, sales.

Phaestus



177

177 Stater circa 300-270, AR 11.25 g. T – ΑΛ – ΩΝ Talos, winged and naked, standing facing, head tilted slightly r., about to hurl a stone held in his raised r. hand and holding a second stone in his l. Rev. ΦΑΚΤΙ[ΩΝ] Bull butting r. BMC cf. 20. Svoronos Crète, cf. 67 and pl. XXIV, 24. Le Rider, Monnaies Crétoises p. 96, 62.

Very rare. An interesting and fascinating issue with a lovely old cabinet tone.
Obverse from a rusty die and a graffito on reverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex Glendining's 4 October 1957, 131 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 413 sales.

In the early history of the Greeks the island of Crete was of great importance: not only did tradition identify it as the birthplace of Zeus, but the island's Minoan culture was one of the earliest literate civilizations of Greece. Unfortunately, the early Minoan culture had suffered nearly complete destruction by 1200 B.C. and the island never recovered its former Bronze Age glory. Even after Greece emerged from its Dark Age, Crete was underdeveloped. Indeed, the Cretans did not strike their first coins until at least a century after their trading partners in Central Greece. With a distinctive culture and relative isolation, however, it was certain that when the Cretans began to produce coinage, something intriguing would result.

Probably the main reason the Cretans had not issued coins earlier in their history was because they had no indigenous sources of gold and silver so they had to rely entirely on external sources. Before the time of Alexander III the main supply of coin silver was the 'turtles' of Aegina, the powerful maritime state which had established a colony on Crete at Cydonia.

Most early Cretan coins are overstruck on Aegina 'turtles' and then later Cretan coins often are overstruck on the earlier Cretan coins, thus producing a third generation of coinage from one planchet. In this respect Crete was truly an island economy, as there was intensive recycling of coinage and little evidence for the export of its own coin types.

With the decline of Aegina, and the rise of the Macedonian Kingdom under Philip II and Alexander III, many new coin types were imported to Crete. Fuelled by a need to replace the dwindling supply of 'turtles', and inspired by the return of Cretan mercenaries from abroad with pay in hand, Crete was poised for a quantum leap in its coinage.

The most prolific Cretan issues were struck at 28 mints in the period 330-280/70 B.C., made possible by the campaigns of Alexander and the wars of his successors, all of which provided wealth and opportunity for Cretan mercenaries. Many Cretan issues are either remarkably original or blatantly imitative of other Greek coins. The level of artistry employed varied so greatly as to contain true masterpieces and barbaric atrocities with inscriptions that often are retrograde. This is equalled in no other area of Greek numismatics and is one of the most engaging aspects of the island's coinage.

The most remarkable engraving on Crete was done for the city of Phaestus, which produced a series of tetradrachms of great artistry and typology during the first 50 years of the Hellenistic period. The reverses – as here – usually show a bull, but the obverses depict a variety of subjects, including Heracles seated or attacking the Lernean Hydra, the local hero Velchanus seated, and a naked, winged male figure (Talus) holding two round stones, one of which he prepares to hurl.

Talus was a fearsome, winged creature made of bronze who circled the island three times a day in performing his duty to Zeus, who had sent him there to protect Europa. When Talus encountered anyone attempting to land on the island he would capture them and subject them to a fire, into which he would willingly leap, deriving great pleasure in the pain he caused. Though usually successful in his efforts, when he tried to prevent the Argonauts from landing Talus perished, either from the use of witchcraft or a well-aimed arrow from the bow of Heracles.

The Cyclades, Melos



178

- 178 Stater circa 425-415, AR 14.09 g. Apple with stem. Rev. M – A – Λ – I – C – N Triskeles around a large central pellet, all within a dotted circle within a shallow incuse circle. Babelon, *Traité* pl. CCXLII, 5 (this reverse die). Jameson 1287 (this reverse die). McClean 7264, pl. 246.8 (this reverse die). SNG Lockett 2613. C.M. Kraay, 'The Melos Hoard of 1907 re-examined', NC 1964, p. 7, 29d (this coin).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Light iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 20'000

Ex Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Lambros 605; Leu 15, 1976, 255; and M&M 76, 1991, 741 sales. From the Melos Hoard, 1907 (IGCH 27).

As with many Archaic and Classical Greek coins, this extremely rare and exceptionally beautiful silver stater of Melos features a canting or punning type representing the name of the issuing city. Here the obverse type is an apple, which in Greek is *melon* (also the origin of the word melon in English). Although the coin is very attractive and desirable, it memorializes an extremely dark period in the history of both Melos and Athens.

Melos was originally founded by Dorian Greek colonists from Lacedaemon (Sparta) and therefore, when the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC) broke out between the Athenian-dominated Delian League and the Spartan-led Peloponnesian League, the Melians contributed to the Peloponnesian War chest. In 426/5 BC the Athenians ravaged the countryside around Melos and demanded that the city become a tributary member of the Delian League. The Melians, however, claimed neutrality and refused to submit to Athens. To this day historians still dispute whether the Melians were in fact staying out of the conflict or if they were supporting the Peloponnesian war effort. If the latter, coins like the present piece may have been used in whatever contributions were made to Sparta.

Whether Melian neutrality was real or feigned, the city managed to get away with defying Athens for a decade, until the summer of 416 BC. In this summer, the Athenians returned to Melos in force and reiterated their previous demand. When the Melians again refused to submit, the Athenians besieged the city. The siege dragged on for months with the Melians making several sorties and even managing to capture part of the Athenian circumvallation walls at one point. At last, in the winter of 416/15 BC, the city fell and the Athenians exacted a horrific revenge to send a message to all cities who might consider rebellion in future. They ordered the execution of all adult male Melians and sold the women and children into slavery. The terrible pragmatism involved in the total destruction of the Melians was later immortalized by Thucydides in the so-called "Melian Dialogue," an imagined dialogue between a Melian and an Athenian envoy at the beginning of the siege.

Naxos



179

179

- 179 Stater circa 520/515-490, AR 11.59 g. *Cantharus* with ivy leaf finial on lid; grape bunches hanging from handles. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. de Nanteuil 997 (this coin). Weber 4680 (this coin). Dressel, ZFN 22, 237 (this coin). Holloway, ANSMN 10, 24 (this coin). Nicolet-Pierre, QT 26, 14a (this coin). Sheedy 13a (this coin). Very rare. Struck in high relief, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 237; M&M 76, 1991, 755 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 122 sales. From the Sakha hoard (IGCH 1639).



180 Didrachm circa 200-180 BC, AR 7.78 g. Head of bearded Dionysus r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. NAΞI / KPHΘE Wreathed *kantharos* on a high foot with low handles; to r., *thyrsos*. Nicolet-Pierre, RN 1999, *Cratérophores* 18d (this coin).

A very rare variety, only four specimens listed for this magistrate. Light old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex New Netherlands Coin Co., 14 November 1973, 99; Triton V, 2002, R. Schonwalter 1385 and Nomos 5, 2011, 172 sales.

Paros



181 Drachm circa 490, AR 6.05 g. Goat kneeling r.; in exergue, dolphin r. Rev. Irregular incuse square with rough surfaces. ACGC pl. 6, 120 (this obverse die). Lederer, RSN 30, 1943, pl. 2, 34 (this obverse die). Sheedy 48a (this coin illustrated).

Rare. Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 375; Leu 28, 1981, 120; Sternberg XIX, 1987, 175 and NGSA 6, 2010, 77 sales.



182 Didrachm circa 230-200, AR 7.67g. Female head (Artemis?) r., her hair bound with a *taenia* wrapped around three times. Rev. ANAΞIK / ΠΑΠΙ Male goat standing r. BMC 11 and pl. XXVI, 6 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 2629. SNG Copenhagen 722. Boston 1293. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 163, 536 (this obverse die). Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex J. Vinchon 11-13 April 1988, 470 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero 420 sales.

Tenos (?)



- 183 Hemidrachm circa 520-500, AR 2.43 g. Bunch of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with rough surfaces. Boston, MFA 1295. Ward 581 (this coin). Artemis-Gyselen class 2. Sheedy p. 73 and pl. 20, 10 (this coin, Tenos?).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Unusually well struck on a large flan and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7500

Ex Sotheby's Zurich, 4 April 1973, Metropolitan Museum of Art and John Ward 488; Leu 48, 1989, 204; Leu 81, 2001, 230 and Nomos 3, 2011, 106. From the Ward and Spina collections.

Kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus. Pharnakes, circa 63-47



- 184 Stater, Panticapaeum 51-50, AV 8.17 g. Diademed head r. of Pharnakes. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ Apollo seated l. on lion-footed throne, holding branch, l. arm resting on kithara; to l., A / tripod; in right field, ΣΜΕ (year 247 of the Pontic era) / ivy leaf. Cf. Golenko and Karyszkow 12-3 (obverse die "y" as this specimen). MacDonald 186/2. Anokhin 220 var. (ivy leaf to left).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor edge nick at eight o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3085.

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 Karyszkowski 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).

Bithynia, Calchedon



185

185

- 185 Drachm circa 480-460, AR 4.49 g. Diademed and bearded head l. (Calchas?). Rev. Four-spoked wheel within shallow round incuse. SNG von Aulock 6980.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very skilled master engraver, struck in high relief. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor and unobtrusive areas of oxidation on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex M&M 41, 1970, 123 (illustrated on the front cover of the catalogue) and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 130 sales.

The wonderfully archaic bearded head on the obverse of this drachm is suspected of representing the mythological seer Kalchas as a punning allusion to the name of the city. There is in fact no extant tradition that Kalchas was somehow connected with the city, which was founded as a Megarian colony in 685 BC. However, the Kalchedonians do seem to have enjoyed punning civic associations. They are reported to have preserved in their territory an altar at which Jason and the Argonauts were said to have sacrificed upon their return from Kolchis—a distant city whose name was only two vowels away from Kalchas and easily connected with Kalchedon by the loose etymological standards of the ancient Greeks. The Argive Kalchas was considered to be the greatest Greek seer at the time of the Trojan War. He (in)famously advised Agamemnon to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenaia in order to obtain favorable winds for the Greek fleet to sail against Troy. Later, in the ninth year of the Trojan War, he advised that Chryseis, a Trojan woman captured by Achilles, had to be returned to her father in order to end a plague afflicting the Greeks. Her return sparked the conflict between Achilles and Agamemnon that provides the major theme of Homer's *Iliad*. After the Trojan War, Kalchas is said to have foreseen the disasters inflicted by the gods on the Greeks as they made their way home and therefore decided to remain safely in Asia Minor. His death is variously reported. According to one account he died of shame at Kolophon after he was defeated in a fortune-telling contest with Mopsos. Others held that he died of laughter after he thought that another seer had wrongly foretold his death. One wonders if he also would have laughed at the punning use of his image on Kalchedonian drachms.

Heraclea Pontica



186

- 186 Stater circa 380-360, AR 6.84 g. Head of Heracles facing slightly r., wearing lion's skin headdress tied at neck. Rev. Nike crouching l. on club, raising her r. hand to write the legend [HP]AKAEIA. SNG von Aulock 356. M.J.P. Six, 'Sinope', NC 1885, p. 62, cf. 65. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 201, 726 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A very interesting issue, lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of corrosion and several marks, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 431. Privately purchased from Spink & Son on 10th March 1987.

Mysia, Cyzicus



187



187

- 187 Stater circa 450-400, EL 15.98 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with rough surfaces. W. Greenwell, 'The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus', NC 1887, 62 and pl. III, 13. von Fritze 140 and pl. IV, 26. Boston 1526. SNG France 289.

Very rare. A bold portrait struck on a full flan, very fine 5'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 446.



188



188

- 188 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.05 g. Helios, naked, kneeling on r. knee and holding foreparts of two horses prancing l. and r. at his sides by bridles; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 148. SNG von Aulock 7311 (these dies). SNG France 297. Boston 1515.

Extremely rare. A very interesting representation, exceptionally well centred and complete. About extremely fine 15'000

Ex NAC 54, 2010, 106 and NAC 59, 2011, 606 sales.

This stater shows the radiate sun-god Helios holding the reins of two horses, all above a tunny fish, the badge of Cyzicus. Since at least the 6th Century B.C. the Greek sun-god was depicted as a charioteer whose task was to cross the sky from east to west in a chariot drawn by immortal steeds. This journey is most prominently captured on the south-east angle of the pediment in the Parthenon, where Helios is shown driving four horses upward. One of the most important myths of Helios, which demonstrates the power of his immortal horses, recounts how his son Phaethon begged for the chance to drive the chariot. Helios was only too aware of the danger, and tried to dissuade him. However, Phaethon could not be swayed, and so he was allowed to perform the duty for a single day. At one point during his journey Phaethon was overwhelmed, as he did not have the strength and experience to control the horses. The chariot of the sun came so close to the earth in some places it ignited fires, boiled rivers, dried up fountains and caused part of the human race to turn black in color. Alarmed by this turn of events, Zeus struck Phaethon with a bolt of lightning that ejected him from the chariot and into the river Eridanos.

For such an ancient and important god, Helios received surprisingly little cult worship from the Greeks; the only major cult was at Rhodes, where he was honored as the foremost god of the city. His greatest impact would not occur until the 3rd and 4th Centuries A.D., when Romans would worship him as Sol Invictus, a universal god whose worship helped pave the way for acceptance of the monotheistic faith of the Christians. Indeed, examples of early Christian art show Christ driving a chariot skyward as a metaphor for Ascension and Resurrection.



189



189

- 189 Stater circa 450-400, EL 16.04 g. Orestes, naked but for *chlamys* over his shoulders, holding a sword in his r. hand and crouching l. beside the Delphic *omphalos*, on which his l. hand rests; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with rough surfaces. W. Wroth, Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1888, NC 1889, p. 257, 24 and pl. XII, 11. von Fritze, 165 and pl. V, 13. Boston 1532.

Very rare. A very interesting and fascinating representation, very fine 6'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 396 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 453 sales.



- 190 Stater circa 450-400, EL 15.93 g. Youth, wearing *himation*, kneeling facing with head r., throwing knuckle-bones (*astragaloi*); below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with rough surfaces. Von Fritze –. Regling, Prinkipo, 127. Boston Supplement 150.

Extremely rare, possibly only the fourth specimen known, of this intriguing issue.

Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Good very fine

7'500

Ex Leu 52, 1991, 84 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 459.



- 191 Stater circa 360-330, EL 15.97 g. Bearded and laureate head l. (Philip II of Macedonia?); beneath neck truncation, tunny l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with rough surfaces. von Fritze 199 and pl. 6, 11 (same obverse die). Jameson 1414b and pl. XCV (this coin). G.F. Hill, NC 1925, pl. I, 37.

Very rare. An intriguing and fascinating issue with a light reddish tone.

Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about very fine

10'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, Grand-Duke Michailovitch, 724 and Gemini VII, 2011, 468 sales. From the Feuarent and Jameson collections.

By the mid-sixth century BC, most Greek cities had abandoned the use of the electrum as an alloy for coinage and begun to strike coins in silver and, to a much lesser extent, gold. Kyzikos, however, held on to the old alloy of mixed silver and gold down to the late fourth century BC for its extensive series of staters. Frequent finds of Kyzikene staters in the Black Sea region have led to the conclusion that Kyzikos continued to produce these coins as an aid to the important and profitable Black Sea grain trade. As the indigenous grain producers of the region had come to expect payment in electrum, Kyzikos took on the job of ensuring that the supply of staters (and associated fractions) continued, even though the rest of the Greek world had moved on from this alloy. The types used for Kyzikene electrum staters were extremely varied—some 207 individual types and varieties have been catalogued—and many seem to depict the badges of other cities. This multiplicity of types has led to the suggestion that at least some of the coins may have been produced at Kyzikos on commission from other cities planning business ventures in the Black Sea region. However, while the primary types for many issues may have been drawn from the coinages of other cities, the staters of Kyzikos almost always include a tunny (tuna) fish as part of the design as a means of identifying the city at which they were issued. The tunny was an emblem of Kyzikos and had been a regular feature of Kyzikene coinage going back to the sixth century BC. On the present issue of the fourth century BC, the tunny mint mark is very clear beneath the neck of the balding head of Silenos.



- 192 Hecte early 4th century BC, EL 2.70 g. Infant Heracles kneeling l., strangling two serpents; at r., his brother Iphycles leaning r., raises arms in despair. Below, tunny l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 208. SNG von Aulock cf. 7321-2 (stater and 1/24th stater). SNG France cf. 341 (stater).

Very rare for this denomination. Almost invisible traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 467.



- 193 Tetradrachm circa 350, AR 14.89 g. Head of Kore-Soteira I., wearing barley-wreath, hair caught up in *saccos*. Rev. KY – ZI Lion's head l.; below, tunny-fish l. and, in l. field, *kantharos*. von Fritze, Silber p. 42, group III. Pixodarus Hoard p.170. cf. Triton sale III, 2000, 497.
An extremely rare variety, apparently only the third specimen known. Light iridescent tone, a test cut on reverse and surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 207.



- 194 Tetradrachm circa 170-150, AR 16.73 g. Barley-wreathed head of Kore Soteira r. Rev. Monogram / KYZI / flaming torch to l. / KHNΩN / monogram; all within wreath. SNG von Aulock 1432 var. (different monogram). SNG France 449 var. (different monogram). Sinope 41 var. (different monogram).
Very rare. Lightly toned, minor edge nick at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 6'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 607.

Lampsacus



- 195 Stater circa 480s-470s, EL 15.15 g. Forepart of Pegasus I. within a wreath of vines with bunches of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Baldwin, Electrum group II, pl. I, cf. 11. Boston 1582. SNG von Aulock 1289. SNG France 1110. Rare. Struck on a broad flan and unusually complete for the issue. About extremely fine 10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2011, 56.



196

196 Stater circa 394-350, AV 8.36 g. Head of maenad l., wearing single-pendant earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus flying r. within shallow incuse square. Baldwin, *Gold Lampsakos* 17 (unlisted dies). Boston 1590. SNG France 1151.

Very rare. A portrait of fine style struck in high relief, a test cut on edge at eight o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 151, 2006, 174 and CNG 87, 2011, 496 sales.



197

197 Stater circa 350, AV 8.42g. Head l. of bearded Pan, wearing a *stephane* and with goat's horns on his forehead; a *lagobolon* at his r. shoulder. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. Baldwin, *The Gold Staters of Lampsakos*, AJN 53, 1924, 31 and pl. III, 12. Baldwin, *The Gold Coinage of Lampsakos*, JIAN 5, 29 and pl. 3, 12. Regling, *Prinkipo*, 162-163 (these dies). Boston 1596 (these dies).

Exceedingly rare, apparently only the fourth specimen known. A portrait of superb style in the finest style of the period. Area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex Leu 52, 1991, 88 and New York XXVII, 2012, 469 sales.

The staters of Lampsacus are among the most appealing of all ancient gold coinages; not only is their artistry of a very high standard, but there is a considerable variety in obverse types, all of which are paired with the standard reverse depicting the forepart of a winged horse. This particular coin, struck at the end of the Classical period, bears the head of Zeus, the supreme deity of the Greeks. In her masterful study of 1924, Brett documents 41 issues of staters for a period of 50 or 60 years, leading us to conclude that the gold coinage of Lampsacus was as exciting in ancient times as it is today. We may generalise by saying that Greek gold coins fall into two broad categories: imperial and civic. The former, when well managed, was struck consistently and in large quantities. The civic coinages tended to be struck only periodically in response to crises, and this is the case even at some of the most prolific mints, such as Syracuse and Tarentum. However, Lampsacus seems to have issued a regular gold coinage, just as it had done in earlier times using electrum. Comparisons between Lampsacus, Cyzicus, Mytilene and Phocaea can readily be made except that the latter three mints continued to issue electrum long after the Archaic age had closed.



198

198 Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 16.73 g. Bearded head of Priapos r., wearing ivy wreath, his hair falling in locks over shoulders. Rev. ΛΑΜΨΑ – ΚΗΝΩΝ / [Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ [ΔΗΜΗ]ΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ / [ΜΕΙΚΑΛΟΥ] Apollo Kitharoidos standing r., wearing long robes and holding lyre in his l. hand, his r. at his side; below, in inner l. field, monogram and in inner r., bow and arrow. Baldwin, Lampsakos Pl. VIII, 1. Gaebler, 70 and pl. II, 42. SNG France 1229 (legend misread).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very interesting and attractive portrait of late Hellenistic style, wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 25'000

Ex M&M 47, 1972, 493; Leu 33, 1983, 363; Lanz 102, 2001, 257 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 257 sales.

According to Greek mythological tradition, the rustic fertility god Priapos, a son of Dionysus and Aphrodite, was born at the site of Lampsacus in Mysia. His earliest mention is in the fourth century BC as the title character in *Priapos*, a lost comic play by Xenophanes. He was worshiped as an important deity by the people of Lampsacus and his cult spread to mainland Greece and beyond in the third century BC. However, outside of Lampsacus and Mysia he tended to become somewhat of a joke and was increasingly associated more with ancient pornography than with serious worship. This is perhaps not entirely surprising. It is a little difficult to take seriously a god whose main identifying feature is a gigantic erect phallus. Nevertheless, despite the snickering in other parts of the Greek world, Lampsacus took the cult of Priapos very seriously, even going so far as to feature the god on the city's coinage in the second century BC. The most remarkable of the Priapos coinages of this period is surely the tetradrachm series exemplified by the present specimen. Here, the god is tastefully shown only from the neck up on the obverse and wearing an ivy wreath. This wreath alludes to his father Dionysus and may suggest that Priapos was sometimes equated with Dionysus at Lampsacus, which might account for the somewhat more serious reverence he enjoyed in the city. It is worth noting that Herodotus also equated the ithyphallic Egyptian deity Osiris with Greek Dionysus. The prominence of Apollo on the reverse may be explained by the settlement history of Lampsacus. The city was founded in the seventh century BC as a colony of Ionian Greeks from Phokaia. As Apollo was a favored deity among the Ionians and was generally considered a patron of Greek colonizing efforts, it is not especially surprising to see him here holding his kithara. The added attribute of a bow with arrow nocked and ready to shoot is somewhat unexpected at the god's feet and may possibly represent some connection between Lampsacus and neighboring Alexandria Troas. The nocked bow and arrow were a typical feature of that city's chief deity, Apollo Smintheus, who also appeared on contemporary coins. The exergue inscription naming the magistrate responsible for the Lampsakene issue is notable for the fact that it gives the filiation of the magistrate to two generations. Normally in ancient Greek naming convention it was sufficient to identify ones father, but here the legend names Demetrios, son of Demetrios, son of Meikalos—son, father, and grandfather.

Troas, Abydos



199

- 199 Tetradrachm after 196, AR 16.11 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r., with bow and quiver over l. shoulder. Rev. ΑΒΥΔΕΝΩΝ Eagle standing r. with spread wings; to r., wreath and, in exergue, ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ. Dewing 2220. de Callataÿ, Abydos p. 86. Lexicon p. 453.

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi 2226 and CGB 47, 2011, 102 sales.

Ilium



200

- 200 Tetradrachm circa 188-133, AR 16.73 g. Head of Athena r., wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet. Rev. Athena Ilias standing r. wearing *polos* and *chiton*, holding distaff in l. hand and filleted spear over r. shoulder; in inner l. field, monogram and, below, owl standing r., with head facing. In exergue, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ BMC -. Bellinger, Troy -. von Aulock -. Lexicon p. 439 and 1015 for magistrate name.

An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare type. Light tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex CGB sale 47, 2011, 103.

Lesbos, Mytilene



201



201 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.51g. Ram's head r.; beneath, gamecock. Rev. Lion's head r., incuse. SNG von Aulock 1688. Bodenstedt 16. Rare. Light reddish tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 485.



202



202 Hecte, circa 442-432, EL 2.55 g. Female head r. Rev. Lion's forepart r., with open jaws and protruding tongue, within incuse square. Traité II, 2169 and pl. CLX, 3. Bodenstedt 49. Rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 442.

Ionía, Clazomenae



203



203 Hemidrachm circa 360, AR 2.03 g. Laureate and draped bust of Apollo, facing three-quarters l. Rev. ΠΥΘΕΟΣ and monogram Swan standing l., flapping its wings; beneath, ΚΑ – Α. Traité II, 2008 and pl. CLV, 31 (these dies). Boston 1857. SNG Lockett 2796 (this coin).

Very rare. A little gem of enchanting beauty with a portrait of superb style, work of a very talented master engraver. Struck in high relief and with a beautiful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi 2406; Glendining's 21 February 1961, Lockett 2275; Leu 33, 1983, 379 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 146 sales. From the Pozzi and Lockett collections.



204

- 204 Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 16.84 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΔΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ – ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Amazon standing l., wearing tunic and boots, holding a long spear in her r. hand and double-headed axe in her l. over her l. shoulder and a short sword at her side. In inner r. field, monogram and, in exergue, ΚΛΑΖΟ. A. Meadows, 'The Hellenistic Silver Coinage of Clazomenae', in *Ancient History, Numismatics and Epigraphy in the Mediterranean World*, p. 248, 1 and pl. I, 1a (this coin). *Coin Hoards VIII*, 471 (Tartous, Syria, 1987), pl. LXIV, 1 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second specimen known and the only one of this variety.

An interesting portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Areas of weakness and slightly wavy flan, otherwise good very fine / very fine

15'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 512.

This Hellenistic tetradrachm of Clazomenae belongs to a larger group of reduced-Attic weight tetradrachms often featuring wreathed reverses or naming deities that were produced in western Asia Minor around the mid-second century BC. It has been suggested that this coinage may have been produced to finance a second-century BC conflict with Temnos known from inscriptions. Within the Clazomenaen series of reduced Attic-weight tetradrachms, which consists of four known specimens, this coin is unique in that it is the only coin struck from Meadows' die pair A1/P1 and featuring a monogram on the reverse. In short, it is an extreme rarity. The obverse depicts the head of Zeus in a high Hellenistic style while the reverse specifically names him as Zeus Soter Epiphanes ("Zeus the Manifest Saviour"). It has been noted that it is somewhat odd that the reverse type does not actually depict Zeus, although it names him. Instead the standing figure of an Amazon is depicted, apparently representing the mythological founder of the city. A number of Ionian cities are reported by Diodorus Siculus to have had Amazonian origins, including Ephesus, Smyrna, Kyme, and Myrina and Roman provincial coins seem to indicate similar mythical foundations for Miletus, Phocaea, Magnesia ad Sipylum, Aegae, and Pitane. The rare tetradrachms of Clazomenae also strongly points to an Amazonian foundation myth for the city although it has not survived in any textual source. Many of the reduced Attic-weight issues of Asia Minor appear to have been used secondarily as a means for Attalus II of Pergamon to support Alexander Balas, a pretender to the Seleucid throne, against Demetrius I in 152-150 BC. This piece is no exception and has a pedigree extending to the Tartous Hoard of 1987 (*CH* 8.471). It was the first specimen discovered on which the exergue legend was sufficiently clear to identify the city of issue. With the exception of the tetradrachms and a few bronzes, representations of Zeus are rare on the coinage of Clazomenae.

Ephesus



205 Diobol circa 390-325, AR 0.99 g. E – [Φ] Bee with straight wings. Rev. ΕΦ Two stags' heads confronted. Boston 1827. SNG Lockett 2810. SNG von Aulock 1835.

Wonderful iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 500

Ex Morton & Eden sale 51, 2011, 143. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1973.

Erythrae



206 Tetradrachm late 4th century BC, AR 14.46 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΕΡΥ / owl with closed wings standing l., head facing / Club l. / ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ / ΔΗΜΑΔΟΣ / Bow and quiver. SNG von Aulock 1950.

Very rare. Minor marks and areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex M&M 68, 1986, von Aulock, 282; NAC B, 1992, 1428 and Hirsch Nachf. 275, 2011, 3785 sales.

Lebedos



207 Tetradrachm circa 140-135, AR 16.09 g. Head of Athena r., wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet and earrings. Rev. ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing, perched on club between two filleted cornucopias; below, ΚΩΠΑ – ΒΟΣ. All within wreath. SNG von Aulock 2027 (this coin). Amandry, Kraay-Mørholm, Lebedos, V.27 (this coin).

Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Ceresio 26 September 1987, 126; Giessener Münzhandlung 48, 1990, 414 and Hirsch Nachf. 275, 2011, 3800 sales. From the von Aulock collection.

Miletus



- 208 Trité circa 600-550, EL 4.76 g. Facing head of panther or lioness. Rev. Two irregular square incuses with rough surfaces. Babelon, *Traité* 28, pl. 1, 22. Weidauer 158. SNG Kayhan –, cf. 711 (hecte). ATEC 122.
Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this interesting and fascinating issue. Exceptionally well struck and complete, extremely fine 10'000
Ex Gemini sale VIII (with Heritage), 2011, 75.



- 209 Hemihecte circa 600-550, EL 1.19 g. Facing head of panther or lioness. Rev. Irregular incuse square. Weidauer 162. Rosen cf. 312 (hecte). SNG Kayhan 712.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and extremely fine 1'000
Ex Spink sale 11008, 2011, 772.

Phocaea



- 210 Hecte circa 476, EL 2,57 g. Goat's head l.; behind, [seal]. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* I, 157 and pl. IV, 29. Bodenstedt 51.
Extremely fine 1'500
Ex Künker sale 182, 2011, 297.

Uncertain mint in Asia Minor



- 211 Hemihecte (?) late 5th century BC, EL 0.97 g. Siren standing r., holding *tympanon*. Rev. *Bucranium* with filleted horns. Rosen 369.
Extremely rare. Very fine 1'000
Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 97.

Caria, Cnidos



- 212 Drachm circa 450, AR 6.00g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding, r. paw outstretched. Rev. [K]N – I Draped bust r. of Aphrodite, wearing *taenia*, pearl earring and necklace with acorn-shaped pendant. All within shallow incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 241 (these dies). McClean 8473 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2885 (these dies). Cahn, Knidos, 83.

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 518. From the Rockefeller University N. Y. and Mirsky collections.

Uncertain mint in Caria



- 213 Stater, mint B circa 480-460, AR 11.81g. Young naked winged male figure, with winged heels, in kneeling-running position l., raising his r. hand; Carian monogram above his r. wing. Rev. Lion, its head turned, standing l. on dotted exergual line; above, Carian characters. All within incuse square. E.S.G. Robinson, A Find of Archaic Coins from South-West Asia Minor, NC 1936, p. 267, 7 and pl. XIV (these dies). H.A. Troxell, Winged Carians, Essays Thompson p. 263, 41 and pl. 31, 41 (this obverse die).

Very rare. Light old cabinet tone, weakly struck on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Hess 1, 1954, 170; Sternberg XIV, 1984, 129; Spink Numismatic Circular, Volume XCVI, Number 10, December 1988, 7669 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 542 sales. From a Carian find (1932) (IGCH 1180).

Satrap of Caria, Artaxerxes III Ochus, 359/8 – 338



214

- 214 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 340, AR 14.80g. The Great King in kneeling-running position r., wearing a *kidaris*, drawing a bow; the quiver at his shoulder. Rev. Satrap, wearing Persian dress, galloping r. on horseback and thrusting a spear in his raised r. hand. Babelon, *Traité* pl. XCI, 17. Dewing 2715. A. Meadows, *Pixodarus Hoard, Royal Achaemenid Issues (?) Coin Hoards IX*, pl. 30, 1ff. Mildenberg, *Money supply under Artaxerxes III Ochus, Studies Price*, 84 and pl. 61, 84 (this coin). Rare. Of unusually fine style for the issue and struck on very fresh metal. About extremely fine 5'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 315; Spink Geneva 10 October 1977, 238; Sotheby's 4 April 1991, Viscount Wimborne, 67 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 550 sales.

Ochus, the youngest legitimate son of Artaxerxes II, was never much appreciated by his father, the Great King of the vast Achaemenid Persian Empire, and was not seriously considered as his successor. He only became designated heir after his eldest brother was executed for plotting against their father. He drove his second oldest brother to suicide, and he orchestrated the murder of his father's favourite illegitimate son. With all other options gone, Artaxerxes II named Ochus as his successor and died soon thereafter.

When the triumphant Ochus ascended the Achaemenid throne in 358 BC, he took the name of Artaxerxes III and enacted new policies intended to restore a powerful central authority to the Persian Empire after decades of satraps creating virtually independent states for themselves within the territory of the Great King. He immediately demanded that the satraps disband their private mercenary armies, but when he attempted to remove Artabazus from Hellenistic Phrygia in 356 BC, Artaxerxes' other satraps proved unequal to the task. With the support of Athenian and then Theban commanders, Artabazus inflicted major losses on the loyal satraps until 345 BC, when the Thebans turned on him and the rebel fled to Macedonia.

As part of his plan to restore Achaemenid prestige, in 351 BC Artaxerxes III mounted an invasion of Egypt, a province that had slipped from Persian domination in 404 BC. Unfortunately, this was defeated by the Greek mercenary generals employed by the Egyptian pharaoh Nectanebo II, forcing Artaxerxes III to withdraw. In the aftermath of this defeat, the cities of Cyprus began to throw off Persian authority as did those of Phoenicia under the leadership of Sidon. This resulted in a major show of Persian force in 343 BC, which saw Idriaeus of Caria and an Athenian mercenary fleet reduce Cyprus to submission and a punitive campaign against Sidon led by the Great King himself. Sidon was taken by force and burned to the ground along with its inhabitants while 600 of the leading men were crucified before the hapless city.

Having inflicted this brutal punishment upon Sidon as a warning against future rebellion, Artaxerxes III made a new attempt to restore Persian authority over Egypt. With a grand army of 330,000 Persians and 14,000 Greek mercenaries the Great King forced Nectanebo II to flee to Ethiopia and seized Memphis. The land of the pharaohs was once again a possession of the Achaemenids, but Egypt chafed under restored Persian rule and Artaxerxes' intolerant religious policies so alienated the Egyptian priesthood that when Alexander the Great arrived a decade later, he was embraced by the Egyptians as a saviour.

Following the conquest of Egypt, Artaxerxes III largely focused on the containment of the growing power of Philip II of Macedon, providing Persian troops and money to support the Thracian dynast Cersobleptes and Perinthus in 340 BC. It is possible that the present coin was struck as part of the efforts to finance opposition to Philip II. Artaxerxes III ultimately failed in this regard and faced the growing possibility of a Macedonian invasion of the Persian Empire until 338 BC, when he was poisoned by his court physician.

Islands off Caria, Carpathos



215



215

- 215 Stater circa 500-480, AR 13.56g. Two dolphins leaping in opposite directions and third small one swimming r. below; floral symbols in the upper corners. All within a dotted frame within a linear square. Rev. Incuse rectangle, with irregular surface, divided horizontally by a broad band. Jameson 1542. SNG von Aulock 2743 (this obverse die). Cahn, 'Poseidon on Karpathos?', NC 1957, pp. 11-12, pl. II, 6-7. Asyut 689ff. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 8'000

Ex Leu 7, 1973, 237; Leu 33, 1983, 391; NFA XVI, 1985, 220 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 553 sales.

Cos



216



216

- 216 Triple siglos circa 480-475, AR 16.58 g. ΚΩΣ Naked *diskobolos* standing facing with his weight on his r. leg, his l. leg crossed behind, while he turns his upper body to his r., about to hurl the discus which he holds above his head; in the background l., a tripod. Rev. Irregular incuse square with diagonal lines, beneath which are visible traces of a crab. Babelon, *Traité* II, 1738 and pl. CXLVIII, 11. BMC 6. Barron, 'The Fifth-Century Diskoboloi of Kos', *Essays Robinson*, p. 79, 9 and pl. 9, 9. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 639.

Extremely rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. One of the most intriguing and fascinating issues of the entire Greek series. Exceptionally detailed and with a light iridescent tone. Good very fine 60'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 554. Purchased privately in 1987.

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

Lindos



- 217 Stater late 6th-early 5th century BC, AR 13.74 g. Lion's head r., with open jaws and tongue protruding, a tuft on forehead. Rev. Incuse rectangle, with irregular striations, divided horizontally by a band inscribed ΛΙΝΔΑΙ. BMC 2 (this reverse die). Cahn, Knidos, G2 and pl. 11, G2. Rare. Good very fine 3'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 40, 1988, 257; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 44, 1989, 403 and Hirsch Nachf. 275, 2011, 3901 sales.

Rhodes



- 218 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 15.42 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose; in lower field r., eagle standing r. with closed wings. All within shallow incuse square. de Nanteuil 572 (this obverse die). Ashton, Essays Carson-Jenkins 1. SNG Keckman 359. Bérend, 13 (this coin). Ashton IGCH IX, p. 140, 14a (this coin).

Rare. A very elegant portrait of excellent style, struck in high relief. Lovely light old cabinet tone, almost invisible mark on the nose, otherwise extremely fine 45'000

Ex Christie's N.Y, 12 June 1993, Gordon McLendon 57 (illustrated on front cover); NAC 27, 2004, 194; Freeman & Sear FPL 11, Spring/Summer 2006, 55 and Triton XIV, 2011, 328 sales. From the Marmaris Hoard (IGCH 1209).

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

Lydia, Tralleis



219



219

- 219 Cistophoric tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 12.65 g. Snake emerging from *cista mystica*; all within ivy wreath. Rev. Two serpents entwined around bow and bow-case; TPA to l. and, to r., bull (zebu) with filleted horns standing r. on meander pattern. Hunterian 1 (this obverse die). Kleiner and Noe, ANSNS 14, 1977, Series 15, 30 and pl. XXII, 1 (this obverse die). Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 317.

Kings of Lydia, time of Alyattes circa 610 – 560



220



220

- 220 Trite, Sardis circa 610-560, EL 4.72 g. AFF in Lydian characters Lion's head r. with open jaws, solar-disc above forehead, confronting open jaws of lion's head l. (the latter out of flan). Rev. Rectangular double incuse punch. SNG von Aulock cf. 8204. Weidauer cf. 92 and 95 (different position of the legend).

Rare. Good very fine 5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 195, 2011, 250.



221



221

- 221 Hecte, Sardis circa 610-560, EL 2.33 g. FALFEL retrograde in Lydian characters Lion's head r. with open jaws, solar-disc above forehead, confronting open jaws of lion's head l. (the latter out of flan). Rev. Rectangular double incuse punch. Weidauer 98 (this obverse die). SNG Kayhan 2012.

Very rare. Very fine 5'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 1992, 226 and NGSA 6, 2010, 99 sales.

This early electrum *trite* is remarkable in that it gives the name of the issuer, Walwel, in Archaic Lydian script. It is widely accepted that Walwel is the Lydian form of Alyattes, the Greek name of a powerful Lydian king whose reign is recorded in the *Histories* of Herodotus. According to the Father of History, Alyattes spent much of his reign expanding the territory of the Lydian empire before he died and was succeeded by his famous and tragic son Croesus. While he lived, Alyattes made annual campaigns against the Ionian Greeks of Miletos, but never actually conquered them, although he did manage to seize Smyrna and Kolophon. The Lydian king made additional conquests in Phrygia and inflicted a severe defeat on the Cimmerians, a mysterious warlike Indo-European people who had previously burned the Lydian capital at Sardis and killed the Lydian king Gyges (c. 687-652 BC). In c. 590 BC, Alyattes embarked upon a war against the Medes, who had only recently overthrown the Neo-Assyrian Empire. This grand conflict, which dragged on for five years, famously came to an end thanks to a solar eclipse during a battle on 28 May 585 BC. Both the Medes and the Lydians were so shaken by this apparent sign of divine displeasure that Alyattes and the Median king Cyaxares made peace. When Alyattes died, he was buried by his son in a great tumulus tomb in the plain of Sardis that is still visible to this day. The obverse type features two lion heads, which may or may not have been intended to allude to Alyattes. Although the king's name is thought to derive from the Lydian word *walwi*, meaning "lion," lion heads were a common type for early Lydian coins. Indeed, Alyattes is considered the first of the Lydian kings to have struck a coinage in electrum (an alloy of silver and gold) while his son was the first to strike coins separately in gold and silver. This particular electrum issue was regularly struck using obverse dies that were larger than the coin flans. On this coin only a small part of the muzzle of the left-facing lion is visible.

Croesus, 561 – 546



- 222 Trité light series, Sardis circa 550-546, AV 2.69 g. Confronted foreparts of lion with open jaws and r. forepaw raised and bull. Rev. Two rectangular punches of unequal size. de Luynes 2779. Walburg Group II, 3. Boston 2074. Price, BAR 343, pl. X, 7.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Well struck on a large flan and exceptionally complete. An almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'000

Ex CNG 57, 2001, 507 and Triton XIV, 2011, 322 sales.

Dynasts of Lycia, Kuprlli, circa 485 – 440



- 223 Stater, Aperlai (?) circa 470-440, AR 9.76 g. Dolphin r. above double dotted line; on its body, *triskeles*. Rev. *Triskeles*, r. leg ending in griffin's head. In lower r. field, KO. All within dotted frame in incuse square. BMC 53. Mørkholm-Zahle Kuprlli 5 (these dies). Müseler-Nollé IV, 6.

Struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, minor scratch on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2010, 102.

Wekhssere I circa 460 – 435



- 224 Trihemmiobol, Patara circa 440, AR 1.35 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. F – → – † *Triskeles* within dotted frame in incuse square. Traité II, 433. Vismara I, p. 73, 44 (obv.), 46 (rev.).

A lovely issue with a portrait of fine style struck on a very broad flan. Extremely fine 2'000

Ex Bankhaus H. Aufhauser 7, 1990, 234 and NGSA 6, 2010, 103 sales.

Kherei, 440 – 410



- 225 Stater, Xanthos circa 400, AR 8.60g. Head of Athena l., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet. Rev. *kherēi* in Lycian characters Athena seated r. on dolphin, holding spear with r. hand and shield with her outstretched l., on which owl is perched l. Mørkholm-Zahle, Kherei 36. Vismara 166 and pl. XVII, 166 (these dies). S. Hurter, "Der Tissaphernes-Fund," Essays Thompson, 1 and pl. 8, 1 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine 6'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 221; Spink 1012, 2012, 1254 and Peus 403, 2011, 116 sales.

Kherei was one of many obscure native dynasts who ruled Lycia under Persian suzerainty in the fifth and fourth centuries BC. Little is known about his rule beyond that he controlled the region around Xanthos and, judging from his portrait coinage, claimed some status as a satrapal governor. He may have been the dynast responsible for erecting the so-called Xanthos stele—a trilingual funerary dedication written in Greek, Lycian (Lycian A), and Milyan (Lycian B) important for the decipherment of the Lycian script. This extremely rare tetradrachm is remarkable for its illustration of cultural interactions taking place in Lycia in the late fifth century BC. The reverse inscription names Kherei in the indigenous Lycian script, but both obverse and reverse reflect the strong influence of Greek numismatic iconography. The head of Athena appears on the obverse with her triple-crested Attic helmet adorned with olive leaves. The olive leaves seem to be derived from depictions of Athena on the widely-circulating tetradrachms of Athens (imitated on the portrait issues of Kherei), but the helmet, with its triple crest and raised cheek pieces has much more in common with the helmets worn by the goddess in facing images found on Lycian coins of Zagaba and slightly later issues of the Persian satraps of Cilicia and Cappadocia. The ultimate model for these satrapal depictions of Athena seems to be the famous depiction of Athena by Eukleidas on the tetradrachms of Syracuse in c. 405-400 BC. The dolphin behind the head of Athena on Kherei's tetradrachm may perhaps suggest that Eukleidas' masterpiece has influenced it as well even though the head of Athena here is shown in profile not facing. Dolphins are not a regular feature of Athena's iconography, and yet her head is encircled by them on Eukleidas' tetradrachm. It is also possible that the dolphin appears as an indicator that the goddess depicted on the coin is not the standard Olympian version of Athena, but rather a local deity syncretized with Greek Athena. In Lycia, and especially Xanthos, the old indigenous Luwian goddess Miliya was frequently worshipped as an avatar of Greek Athena, but seems to have been a fertility goddess and a protector of tombs from desecrators without any obvious connection to the sea. Interestingly, the mirror image of this depiction of Athena seated with her spear in her arm and holding shield before her later formed the first reverse type for tetradrachms struck by the dynasts of Pergamon in the early Hellenistic period.

Wekhssere II (?), 410 – 380



- 226 Stater, Tlos circa 380, AR 8.51 g. Lion's scalp facing. Rev. TA – PFE in Lycian characters, two seated panthers confronted, heads facing, raising forepaws; spiral symbol between them. Traité II, 439 (same rev. die). Vismara II, 189 and pl. XX, 189 (this reverse die). S. Hurter, "Der Tissaphernes-Fund," Essays Thompson, 36 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a beautiful iridescent tone, areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 142; LHS 103, 2009, 142 and CNG 88, 2011, 387 sales.

Mithrapata, circa 390 – 370



227 Stater circa 380-375, AR 9.85 g. Lion's scalp; below, Lycian *triskeles*. Rev. ME)(P – A – P – ATE Head of dynast I.; behind, *triskeles*. The whole within shallow incuse square. Mildenberg, *Vestigia Leonis* pl. XXXIV, 9 (these dies). Olçay-Mørholm, *Podalia*, NC 1971, pl. 2, 74 (this reverse die). Vismara II, 193.

Rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. A superb portrait of fine style struck on very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Kovacs 13, 1998, 61 and H.J. Berk Buy or Bid 173, 2011, 168 sales.

Cilicia. Tarsus, Pharnabazus circa 380 – 375



228 Stater, Tarsus circa 379-374, AR 10.90 g. 'HLK' in Aramaic characters Head of Herakles facing slightly to r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Bearded male head l., wearing crested Attic helmet. BMC 22. SNG France 240. SNG Levante, Supplement 1, 17. R.A. Moysey, *The Silver Stater Issues of Pharnabazus and Datames from the Mint of Tarsus in Cilicia*, ANSMN 31, 1986, pl. 2, 25.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone, about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Glendining's December 1963, 349; Leu 33, 1983, 405; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 48, 1990, 526 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 597 sales.

Uncertain mint in Cilicia



229 Obol 4th century BC, AR 0.72 g. Heracles kneeling r., holding bow and club, with lion skin tied at neck and draped over l. arm. Rev. Bearded head of Pan left. Traité II, 1381 and pl. CXXXVII, 9 (Tarsos). SNG Levante 237. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 599.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



- 230 Stater circa 420-400, AR 10.93 g. Two wrestlers grappling, the one on r., trying to trip up his opponent. Rev. [ΕΣΤ]ΦΕΔ – ΙΙ – Υ – Σ Slinger standing r. about to hurl stone; in r. field, small statue. Svoronos IAJN VI, 1903, 139 and pl. XII, 5 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 436 (Sillyon). SNG von Aulock 4503. Very rare. Hairline flan crack at four o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500
Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 635.

Salamis, Nicocles 373 – 361



- 231 1/12 Stater circa 373-361, AV 0.68 g. Draped bust of Aphrodite l., wearing decorated *calathos*. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Corinthian helmet. BMC 63. Tziambazis 121. Markou, 343 (this coin). Extremely fine 2'000
Ex Vinchon 10 November 1979, 6 and Spink 13015, 2013, 84 sales.

Seleucid Kings of Syria, Seleucus I, 312 – 281



- 232 Stater in the name of Alexander III, Babylon I circa 311-300, AV 8.57 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, earring and pearl-necklace; bowl decorated with griffin r. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylus; in outer l. field, H and beneath her r. wing, monogram within wreath. Price 3707 var. (different position of controls, serpent on bowl). SNG Saroglos 158. SC 81, cf. 6-7 (different position of controls, serpent on bowl). An extremely rare variety, apparently only the second specimen known. Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 3'000
Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 611.



233

- 233 Tetradrachm, Pergamum 281, AR 16.70 g. Bridled head r. of horned horse (Bucephalus?) with open mouth. Rev. Bee / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ Elephant walking r.; beneath, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ / anchor r. Newell, WSM, 1528 . Newell, The Pergamene Mint under Philaetarus, ANSNNM 76, p. 10, 1, I. Houghton, CSE 633. SC 1.1. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 204, 741.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination, perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

100'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 610. Privately purchased in 1987.

This tetradrachm is an iconic issue of Seleucus I, the founder of the Seleucid dynasty, whose kingdom at its highest point extended from Thrace and Asia Minor in the West to Bactria in the East and from the Black Sea in the north to the borders of Egypt in the South. Out of all of the Successors of Alexander the Great, he was the one who came closest to restoring the entirety of the Macedonian Empire, and this coin essentially encapsulates the story of how he did it. The obverse type depicts the head of a magnificent horse adorned with the horns of a bull. The late antique Syrian chronicler John Malalas tells us that in his day (the late fifth-early sixth centuries AD) it was still possible to see a statue in Antioch representing the horned head of a horse erected by Seleucus to honour his own steed who had saved him from destruction at the hands of Antigonos Monophthalmos in 315 BC. Although Seleucus had been appointed satrap of Babylonia by an assembly of Alexander's former generals in 321 BC, Antigonos, who was made strategos of Asia at the same time sought to remove the satraps that he could not control and thereby become the new master of Alexander's Empire. Realizing the danger, Seleucus took to his horse and escaped from Babylon to the Egyptian court of Ptolemy. With Ptolemy's assistance, Seleucus was able to return to Babylon-again on his horse-and reclaim his satrapy in 312 BC. In 306/5 he embarked upon an eastern campaign to gain control of the Upper Satrapies. However, the real benefit of this campaign was a peace treaty made with the Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta that involved the gift of 500 elephants. Elephants, such as the majestic creature depicted on the reverse of the tetradrachm, were the equivalent to the tank of the ancient Greek world, capable of great destruction and inspiring fear in infantry and cavalry alike ranged against them. Like the horse of the obverse, the elephants of Chandragupta had a pivotal role to play in Seleucus' reign. Thanks to their timely arrival at the Battle of Ipsos (301 BC), it was possible for Seleucus and his allies to defeat and kill Antigonos, thereby ending an ever-present threat to his security. With Antigonos gone, Seleucus could safely rule his eastern kingdom. The tetradrachm as a whole tells the end of the story. It was struck at Pergamon for Seleucus by a local dynast named Philetairos-the founder of the later Attalid dynasty. In 281 BC, the year the coin was issued, Philetairos and other cities and rulers of western Asia Minor invited Seleucus to march west and destroy his sometime ally, Lysimachos, who had made himself very unpopular in the region. Seleucus acquiesced to this request, defeating and killing Lysimachus at the Battle of Korupedion. This victory gained for Seleucus all of Lysimachus' former territory in Asia Minor and Thrace, but he was not able to savour this triumph for long. Later in the year, as he marched through Thrace, Seleucus was murdered by a refugee from the Ptolemaic court. While elephants and horses could make or break kingdoms, neither was proof against the assassin's dagger.



Antiochus II, 261 – 246



234



234

- 234 Tetradrachm, Sardis circa 261-250, AR 17.18 g. Diademed head of Seleucus I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXOI Apollo seated l. on *omphalos*, holding spear; at side of seat, bow. In exergue, two control- marks. Newell, WSM 1387.ε (this coin). SNG Fitzwilliam 5548 (these dies). Houghton, CSE 597. SC 518d. A bold portrait struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine 4'000

Ex Hirsch XVII, 1907, 2502; Ars Classica XV, 1930, 1064; Leu 33, 1983, 414 and NGSA 6, 2010, 110 sales.

Antiochus VIII Epiphanes (Grypus), sole reign 121/0 – 97/6



235



235

- 235 Tetradrachm, Antioch on the Orontes 121/0-spring/summer 113, AR 16.62 g. Diademed head r. of Antiochus VIII; filleted border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXΟΥ – ΕΠΙ – ΦΑΝΟΥΣ Zeus Uranus, draped, standing l., holding star and sceptre; in outer l. field, IE/A and, on inner r., between sceptre and legend, O. All within wreath. SMA 368. SC 2298.2b. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 750

Ex Vinchon sale 9 December 1983, 163. Privately purchased from Jean Vinchon Numismatique on 24th February 2011.

Antiochus IX Philopator, 114/3 – 95



236



236

- 236 Tetradrachm, Tarsus first reign 114/3-circa 112, AR 16.51 g. Diademed head r. of Antiochus IX; filleted border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXΟΥ – ΦΙΛΟΠΙΑΤΟΡΟΣ Garlanded altar surmounted by baldachin within which Sandan stands r. on back of horned lion-griffin r.; at sides, *cista*. In outer field l., ΔΙ ligate / ME ligate. Houghton, SCE, 496 (this obverse die). SC 2350b.

Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 2, 2011, 362.

Phoenicia, Tyre



- 237 Shekel circa 435-410, AR 13.76 g. *ŠLŠN* in Phoenician characters Dolphin leaping r. above waves; beneath, murex-shell. Rev. Owl, in the shape of the Egyptian hieroglyphic sign M, standing r. with closed wings, its head facing; a crook and flail in the background. All within an incuse that follows the outline of the design. Rouvier, Tyre 1775. Kray ACGC 1048. Elayi-Elayi, Tyre, 43.
Wonderful light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 4'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero 619.

Philistia, Gaza



- 238 Quarter shekel or drachm, circa 450–400 BC, AR 3.33 g. Female head r., oriental hairstyle with bunched hair in the back. Rev. Forepart of a horse r. with forelegs stretched forwards; the forelocks of the horse are tied with a ribbon. In upper l. field traces of the letters *Zayin* 'Ayin. All within dotted frame set in incuse square. Gitler and Tal 2006, VI. Gaza 2D.
Very rare, only two published specimens. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1266.



- 239 Quarter shekel or drachm, circa 450–400, AR 4.42 g. Head of Athena r, wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field olive spray and crescent. Struck from the same pair of dies as Gitler and Tal 2006, IX. Imitation. 1D (notice the die break between the owl's body and the letter E). Very rare, only the fourth specimen known. Dark tone and good very fine 500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1267.



240

- 240 Ma'eh or obol circa 450–400 BC, AR 0.61 g. Helmeted Athena r. Rev. AΘ on r. field. Owl r. head facing; in upper l. field olive spray and crescent. In r. field between the owl and the Greek legend, lotus bud (or lily). All within shallow incuse square. Gitler and Tal 2006, XII. Imitation. 130.
Rare. Obverse off-centre, otherwise very fine 300

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 602, 1996, 95 and NAC sale 59, 2011, 1269.

E.T. Newell, *Miscellanea Numismatica: Cyrene to India*, Numismatic Notes and Monographs 82, New York 1938, p. 54, No. 26, Plate III, described this obol as a Palestinian imitation of an Athenian coin. Y. Meshorer (SNG ANS 6: Plate 1, 27) retained the attribution as a Palestinian issue. A. Spaer has recently proposed to reassign this coin-type to the Yehud coinage (Gaza or Yehud, *Schweizer Münzblätter* 198 (2000), p. 21.). In the same year Meshorer attributed a drachm of this coin-type also to the Yehud coinage (in C.W. Samuels, P. Rynearson and Y. Meshorer, *The Numismatic Legacy of the Jews as Depicted by a Distinguished American Collection*, New York 2000, p. 34). However, L. Mildeberg classified the same drachm as a Philisto-Arabian issue (*Über die Münzbildnisse in Palästina und Nordwestarabien zur Perserzeit*, in C. Uehlinger (ed.), *Images as Media, Sources for the Cultural History of the Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean (1st millennium BCE)*, *Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis* 175, Freiburg and Göttingen 2000, Plate 58, No. 58).



241

- 241 Quarter shekel or drachm, circa 450–400, AR 3.35 g. Bearded and diademed (?) male head l.; behind, oriental headdress with bunched hair. In l. field, traces of illegible legend. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r. with closed wings, head facing; in upper l. field crescent and traces of retrograde *Yod* below. Gitler and Tal 2006, XIV. Reverse Athenian-styled. 16D. Same obverse as Gitler and Tal 2006, II. Ashdod. 10D and XVII. Oriental Head/Paradise Flower. 2D.
Rare. Old cabinet and good very fine 2'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1270.



242

- 242 Quarter shekel or drachm, circa 450–400, AR 2.89 g. Head of Athena r.; on the cheek, the letter *Heth*. Rev. Winged feline r., with the head of the Persian Great King; in r. field a hare set perpendicularly, all within dotted frame in incuse square. Struck from the same pair of dies as the drachm published in H. Gitler and C. Lorber, *A New Chronology for the Yehizkiyah coins of Judah*, *Swiss Numismatic Revue* 87 (2008), p. 67, figure 2. H. Gitler, "Identities of the Indigenous Coinages of Palestine under Achaemenid Rule. The Dissemination of the Image of the Great King", in P.P. Iossif, A.D. Chankowski and C.C. Lorber (eds.), *More than Men, Less than Gods. Proceedings of the International Colloquium Organized by the Belgian School at Athens (1-2 November 2007)*, *Studia Hellenistica* 51, Leuven-Paris-Walpole MA 2011, pp. 105–119 (forthcoming), p. 117, Figure 4.

Extremely rare, only the second specimen known. Test-cut on reverse, otherwise about very fine / very fine

750

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1276.

Judaea or Cilicia, Jerusalem (?)



243



- 243 Hemidrachm circa 132-13, AR 1.98 g. Lily; dotted border. Rev. Uncertain object, perhaps a wine flask made of an animal skin, some sort of wind instrument with a mouth piece or, possibly, a gourd used as a rattle in rituals. Border made of a wreath of lily blossoms.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. An intriguing issue struck on good metal and with a light iridescent tone. Good very fine

5'000

Ex Nomos sale 5, 2011, 206.

The Jewish War, 66 – 70



244



- 244 Shekel, Jerusalem year 3 (68/9), AR 14.06 g. *ŠQL YŠR'L* (Shekel of Israel) in paleo-Hebrew characters. Cup with pearly rim; above, *ŠG* (y[ear] 3). Rev. *YRWŠLYM HQDWŠH* (Jerusalem [the] Holy) in paleo-Hebrew characters. Sprig of three pomegranates. Kadman 20. Meshorer 202. AJC II 18. Hendin 1361

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

4'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 378.

Kings of Bactria, Demetrius I, circa 200 – 185



245



245

- 245 Triple unit circa 200-185, Æ 11.83 g. Elephant's head r., wearing bell around neck. Rev. $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ} - \text{ΑΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ}$ Caduceus; in l. field, monogram. Boppearachchi Série 5E. SNG ANS 209. MIG 108b.

Wonderful untouched brown patina and extremely fine

1'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 423.

Eucratides circa 170 – 145



- 246 Drachm, Balkh circa 170-145, AR 4.09g. Draped and cuirassed bust of Eucratides r., wearing Boeotian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ The Dioscuri on prancing horses r., each holding spear and palm; monogram in lower right field. In exergue, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Boppearachchi Series 71. Mitchiner 178c. SNG ANS 480. Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 500

Ex Gemini sale VIII (with Heritage), 2011, 124.

Philoxenus, circa 125-110 BC



- 247 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati circa 125-110, AR 9.79 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ Draped, and cuirassed bust r., wearing crested Boeotian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. *Maharajasa apadihatasa Philasinasa* in Karosthi characters Philoxenos, in military attire, on prancing horse r.; beneath, monogram and Σ below horse's rear hooves. Boppearachchi 5B. Mitchiner Type 340c. Boppearachchi-Rahman 476. SNG ANS 1182. Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 436.

Like most of the Indo-Greek kings, Philoxenus is a shadowy figure about whom little concrete is known. Based on coin finds, he is believed to have ruled a northern Indian kingdom extending from the Paropamisadae to the Punjab. Within this territory he struck drachms and tetradrachms like the present piece on an indigenous Indian weight standard and employed legends in Greek and Kharoshthi script, but he also produced coins on the Attic standard featuring only a Greek legend on the reverse. The existence of these Attic-weight issues has sometimes led to the suggestion that Philoxenus may also have held territory north of the Hindu Kush, in Bactria, but by the time of his reign Bactria had fallen already to the nomadic Yuezhi. Thus, the Attic issues were more probably struck to be paid to the Yuezhi as tribute to stave off their entry into northern India.

Whatever the case of Philoxenus' relationship with Bactria and the Yuezhi, the present tetradrachm was certainly struck for use in his kingdom south of the Hindu Kush. Although scholars have not linked Philoxenus to any of the Indo-Greek dynasties reconstructed from shared control marks and epithets, the types and title used on this coin establish some kind of relationship with both the Indo-Greek king Antimachus II (c. 174-165 BC) and the Greco-Bactrian kings Demetrius I (c. 200-185 BC) and Eucratides I (c. 170-145 BC). The charging horseman reverse type seems to be modeled on that found on tetradrachms previously struck by Antimachus II while the obverse portrait wearing a horned Boeotian helmet appears to copy an influential portrait type introduced by Eucratides I. Indeed, on other coins Philoxenus also employed a version of the famous helmeted heroic bust type first pioneered by Eucratides I. Philoxenus' epithet *Aniketos* ("the Unconquered") is the same as that employed by Demetrius I, the founder of the Indo-Greek kingdom.

Maues, with Queen Machene, circa 125 – 85



248

- 248 Tetradrachm, Taxila Sirkap circa 125-85, AR 8.91 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΘΕΟΤΡΟΠΟΥ ΜΑΧΗΝΗΣ Tyche, wearing mural crown, enthroned r., feet on footstool, holding torque in extended r. hand and long sceptre in l. hand. Rev. *Rajatarajasa mahatasa Moasa* in Kharosthi characters Zeus, draped, standing l., holding Nike, who holds wreath and palm in extended r. hand and sceptre on l. arm; in inner l. field, monogram. Senior 4.1T. MIG Type 736a. G. Le Rider, "Monnaies de Taxila et d'Arachosie: une nouvelle reine de Taxila," *Revue des Études Grecques* 80 (1967), 3 (these dies). R. Senior, *Encyclopaedia Iranica* pl. I, no. 5 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. Struck on a very broad flan, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

40'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 442.

Like all Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian coins, this extremely rare tetradrachm names the issuing authority on the obverse in Greek script and on the reverse in Prakrit rendered in Kharoshthi script. However, while on most such coins the Kharoshthi legend is usually a translation of the Greek, here the legends refer to two different individuals. The Greek legend names a Queen Mechane Theotropos while the Kharoshthi legend names Great King of Kings Maues. Maues is widely believed to have been a Scythian (Saka) leader who conquered and settled in parts of Gandhara after his people were driven out of Central Asia by the movements of the Yuezhi in the late second century BC. Unfortunately, nothing is known about Maues beyond that he established a dating era that continued in use in Gandhara into the first century BC and that he struck coins with monograms shared with the Indo-Greek kings Apollodotos II and Zoilos II. Overstriking of Maues types on those of Apollodotos II has led to the claim that the two rulers may have been rivals. Even less is known about Mechane. She is only mentioned on these tetradrachms and most scholars assume her to have been either the wife or mother of Maues. The latter interpretation is perhaps most plausible in light of her epithet which identifies her as the "Nurse of the God." In this case, the god in question would be Maues himself. In this case the coinage would seem to imply a coregency of mother and son like that of the Indo-Greek rulers Agathokleia and Straton I (c. 105-85 BC?). Indeed, the epithet of Agathokleia was also Theotropos. If Mechane ruled alongside her son as coregent it would tend to imply that Maues was too young to rule on his own at the time this tetradrachm was struck, but later reigned in his own right without Mechane (as shown by the coinage). Such a scenario, which seems the most reasonable in light of the numismatic evidence, becomes problematic for the established historical reconstruction in which Maues is assumed to enter Gandhara as an adult Scythian leader. This tetradrachm is an important coin, not only for the wrench that it throws into the historical understanding of the earliest of the Indo-Scythian kings, but for its types, which exerted an influence on the coinages of both his Indo-Scythian successors and their Indo-Greek contemporaries. Both the standing Zeus and the seated goddess types occurred on coins of the Indo-Greek kings Amyntas and Peukolaos (c. 80-65 BC?) while the standing Zeus type continued on coins of the Indo-Scythian kings Azilises (c. 85-45 BC?) and Azes (c. 58-12 BC?).

Lysias, circa 120 – 110



249

- 249 Tetradrachm, Pushkalavati circa 120-110, AR 16.84 g. Bust of Lysias I., seen from behind, wearing crested Boeotian helmet ornamented with ram's horn and fleece (?), brandishing spear in r. hand, shoulders draped with elephant skin with head l. covering king's l. shoulder. Reed border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ Heracles standing facing, crowning himself with r. hand, l. holding club, palm, and lion's skin; in inner lower l. field, TAE ligate and in lower r. field, Σ. Qunduz 614. Boppearachchi Series 2, A, pl. 38. Mitchiner II, 260.

Extremely rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone. Slightly double struck on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

35'000

Ex Gemini II, 2006, 168 and Manhattan II, 2011, 74 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

Like the majority of the Indo-Greek kings, the only evidence for Lysias comes from his coins. Based on the fairly wide dispersal of finds of his coins, which extends not only to the ancient territories of the Paropamisadae and Arachosia, but also to the Punjab, it has been suggested that he may have ruled over the entirety of the Indo-Greek kingdom. The latter was more commonly broken up among several lesser kings. Shared monograms have been used to link Lysias to Antialcidas variously as a contemporary or as a predecessor while the reverse type featuring Herakles crowning himself has been interpreted as an indicator that Lysias claimed descent from Demetrios I (c. 200-185 BC), the Greco-Baktrian king who first invaded India and established the Indo-Greek kingdom. This connection to Demetrios I is further highlighted by his taste for Demetrios' elephant headgear (on other coins) and Lysias' use of the epithet *Aniketos* ("Invincible"), the title given to Demetrios I on the pedigree coins of the Greco-Baktrian king Agathokles (c. 185-170 BC). This remarkable tetradrachm depicts Lysias as a heroic conqueror armed and armored for battle. The basic heroic portrait type with back turned to the viewer first appears on the Greco-Baktrian coinage of Eukratides I (c. 170-145 BC) where the king is shown with a bare torso wearing a plain Boiotian helmet and brandishing a spear. However, the portrait of Lysias here is more directly modeled on derivative heroic portraits found on the coinage of the Indo-Greek king Menander I (c. 155-130 BC)—the immediate predecessor of Lysias. On Menander's coins the bare-chested king wears a distinctive Boiotian helmet adorned with the scales of the aegis while the gorgon-headed aegis itself appears over his left shoulder as a sign of his divine protection. The die engravers of Lysias, however, have taken the portrait type even a step further. Since the apotropaic quality of the aegis is already invoked by the scaly helmet worn by Lysias, they have replaced the aegis on the shoulder with a beautifully-rendered head of an elephant—a longstanding symbol of India—as if to clarify the region in which Lysias was a hero. Interestingly, whereas the torso of the king is bare on the coins of Eukratides I and Menander I, that of Lysias is draped and cuirassed. It is unclear what may have caused the engravers of Lysias to move away from the heroic nudity of the preceding types. There is no evidence to suggest that Lysias was not equally proud of his physique. Whatever the reason for this development, Lysias' armed and armored heroic type came to enjoy wide popularity in the ancient world and seems to have been the ultimate model for some depictions of Roman military emperors in the third century AD. The same image of Herakles crowning himself also occurs as the reverse type on Roman medallions of Marcus Aruilius, Lucius Verus, and Commodus, but this is thought to reflect the influence of the same Hellenistic Greek statue type on Greco-Baktrian, Indo-Greek, and Roman coin iconography.

Menander II, circa 90 – 85



- 250 Drachm, Paropamisadae circa 90-80, AR 2.24 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Diademed, draped and cuirassed bust l., seen from behind, brandishing spear. Rev. *Maharajasa dhramikasa Menandrasa* in Kharosthi characters Nike advancing r., holding palm branch and wreath; in inner l. field, monogram. Bopearachchi Series 4 (obv.), Series 2b (rev.). Mitchiner II, Type 220 (obv.), Type 229.b (rev.) (Menander I).
An apparently unique and uncorded hybrid. Dark tone and very fine 7'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 745.

Hermaeus, circa 90 –70



- 251 Drachm, Pushkalavati circa 90-70, AR 1.82 g. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΗΡΜΑΙΟΥ Hermaios, diademed, on prancing horse r. Rev. *Maharajasa tratarasa Hermayasa* in Kharosthi characters Zeus, draped and radiate, enthroned facing slightly l., holding sceptre in r. hand and resting l. on seat of throne; in inner r. field, monogram. Senior, Hermaios H2aD var. (monogram on obverse). Bopearachchi cf. 8 (monogram unlisted). Mitchiner Type 411a. Extremely rare. Dark tone and good very fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 437 (obverse misdescribed).

Like most of the Indo-Greek kings, we have little historical information regarding the reign of Hermaeus. Coin finds and hoard chronology suggest that he ruled in the Paropamisadae in the early first century BC as a successor of Philoxenos or Diomedes. Indeed, coin evidence shows that for part of his reign, he ruled alongside his wife, Kalliope, who has been suspected of being a daughter of Philoxenos. Hermaeus appears to have enjoyed a long reign, but it ended with the fall of the kingdom to the nomadic Yuezhi or Sakas who had been responsible for overthrowing the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom north of the Hindu Kush decades earlier. His coinage was popular with the invaders, spawning a variety of anonymous local imitations as well as issues featuring his types, but naming Kujula Kadphises, the first ruler of the Kushan Empire.

The present drachm, issued during the lifetime of Hermaeus, displays the remarkable eclecticism that is a regular feature of Indo-Greek coinage. Most obvious is the simultaneous use of both Greek and Kharosthi legends, but even the central types speak to the melting pot of cultures and religions in the kingdom ruled by Hermaeus. While the types are executed in a late Hellenistic Greek artistic style, the radiate deity depicted on the reverse conflates Greek Zeus with Iranian Mithra or Ahura Mazda while the obverse horseman type—serving in the place of the more traditional Greek portrait type—prefigured and perhaps influenced subsequent issues of the Indo-Scythians on which the obverse regularly depicts the mounted ruler. It should be noted that the obverse horseman on this issue of Hermaeus is not the much more common representation of the king in full Hellenistic Greek panoply, but rather that of a steppe horse-archer of the type destined to end the Indo-Greek kingdom in the Paropamisadae at the end of Hermaeus' reign.

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



252

- 252 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 322/1, AR 17.24 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in inner l. field, rose and below throne, ΔΙ – Ο. Müller 124. SNG Copenhagen 7. Zervos, ANSMN 13, issue 2c. Price 3971. CPE 19. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 4'000

Ex LHS 102, 2008, 136 and Manhattan II, 2011, 32 sales. From the Peter Guber and Starr collections

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



253

- 253 Drachm, Alexandria circa 245-222, Æ 74.93 g. Diademed head of Zeus-Ammon r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on winged thunderbolt; chi-rho monogram between its legs. In inner l. field, filleted cornucopia. Svoronos 964. SNG Copenhagen 171. CPE B395.

Dark brown tone and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 391.

Cyrenaica, Cyrene



- 254 Stater circa 331-322, AV 8.48 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding reins; in exergue, KYPANAIO[N]. Rev. [ΙΑΣΩΝ] Zeus Lykeios seated r. on throne, holding lotus-tipped sceptre in l. hand, r. arm resting on throne back. BMC 109 (these dies). Boston 1321 (these dies). Naville 18d (this coin illustrated).
Very rare. Very fine 7500

Ex Feuardent 17-19 December 1919, Collignon 440; Canessa 28 June 1923, Caruso 106 and Hess-Leu 22, 1963, 109 sales.



- 255 Didrachm circa 250, Koinon issue, AR 7.82 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. *Silphium* plant, ibex horn to upper l.; KOI—NON across fields. BMC p. 68, 1, pl. xxvii 13-15. SNG Copenhagen 1275.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented master engraver. Perfectly struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 25'000

Ex Tkalec 23 October 1992, 192; Millon & Associés, 8 June 2007, 54 and Manhattan II, 2011, 78 sales. From the Peter Guber collection.

The Cyrenaica was famous in the Greek and Roman world for its possession of the oracular shrine of Zeus Ammon and its cultivation of the silphium plant. The former was a temple located at the desert oasis of Siwah that was originally dedicated a native Libyan deity who became syncretized with both the Egyptian fertility god Amun and Greek Zeus. The oracle was already well known in the Greek world in the fifth century BC, when it was mentioned by Herodotos, but became supremely famous after it was visited by Alexander the Great and confirmed his divinity. Zeus Ammon is easily distinguished from other forms of Zeus by his ram's horns—a feature borrowed from the iconography of Egyptian Amun. Here is depicted in a vibrant Hellenistic style reflecting the influence of neighbouring Ptolemaic Egypt. Silphium is thought to have been an extinct variety of giant fennel and was used in antiquity for seasoning and medicine. It grew only on a narrow coastal strip of the Cyrenaica and was used as a cure for a variety of ailments including cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, general aches and pains, and even insanity. However, it has been suggested that the plant may have been most desired for its use as a contraceptive. Overharvesting and excessive demand led to the extinction of the plant in the first century AD—the last stalk of silphium is said to have been sent to Nero (AD 54-68). This coin is also notable for the fact that it was not struck in the name of Cyrene, but rather in that of the *koinon* or league established in the Cyrenaica by the philosophers Demophon and Ekdemos in c. 250 BC. These two intellectuals from Megalopolis had the opportunity to experiment with the constitutional organization of the Cyrenaica in this year thanks to the death of Magas, who had ruled Cyrene as king since 276 BC, and the bloody end to the short marriage of Magas' daughter Berenike to Demetrios the Fair. Th *koinon* of Demophon and Ekdemos survived for some four years, until 246 BC, when Ptolemy III Euergetes asserted his long-claimed right to marry Berenike and annex the Cyrenaica to Egypt.

Celtic Coins

Central Europe, East Noricum



256

- 256 Tetradrachm "Frontalgesicht" type, Slovenia 2nd-1st cent. BC, AR 7.86 g. Small head facing, wings at sides, surmounted by three-tiered diadem with crescent ends and wavy hair above. Rev. Horse prancing l., spiral ornament above. Sammlung Lanz 192 (these dies). Göbl TKN 19 and pl. 31, 150.

Very rare. Perfectly centred and with a pleasant dark tone. Good very fine 5'000

Ex Lanz sale 153, 2011, 7.

Gallia, Armorica, Aulerci Diablintes



257

- 257 Stater circa 100-50 BC, AV 7.52 g. Stylized and laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. Chariot driven r. by androcephalic horse; beneath horse, hippocampus and, in r. field, *vexillum*. De La Tour 6804. Delestrée-Tache 2163. Scheers, Danicourt 255. Very rare. Obverse slightly off-centre and very fine 4'000

Ex Künker 158, 2009, 6 and Bru 6, 2012, 52 sales.

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