

A U C T I O N

134

21 November 2022

NUMISMATICA ARS CLASSICA NAC AG
ZÜRICH - LONDON

AUCTION 134

21 November 2022

A Very Important Series of Greek Coins

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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 22,5% 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 ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt. zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist 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 ersteigerte 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 22.5% 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 22,5% 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 22,5%. 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 consignatario 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 consignatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consignatario 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**Monday, 21 November 2022****16:00 – 17:15****156 – 261****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

London – At our premises

15 October – 8 November 2022

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor):Friday, 18 November 2022
Saturday, 19 November 202209:30 – 17:30
by appointment

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

Sunday, 20 November 2022
Monday, 21 November 202210:30 – 18:00
10:30 – 14:00**Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com****Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.****Gradi di conservazione Grades of preservation**Fdc Fior di conio
Spl Splendido
BB Bellissimo
MB Molto belloFdc Uncirculated
Extremely fine
Very fine
Fine**Erhaltungsgrad**Stempelglanz
Vorzüglich
Sehr schön
Schön**Degrés de conservation**Fleur de coin (FDC)
Superbe
Très beau
Beau**Grados de Conservación**FDC
EBC
MBC
BC

NAC is pleased to announce the opening of NAC USA, LLC.- our new venture with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. with an office in Chicago.

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

Note on US Import Restrictions

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all 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, Morocco and Turkey were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990, in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011, in the case of Libya before February 2018, in the case of Algeria, before August 2019, in the case of Jordan before 5 February 2020, in the case of Morocco before January 2021 and in the case of Turkey, before 16th June 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.

Greek Coins

Etruria, Populonia



156



156

- 156 20 units after 211, AR 8.85 g. Gorgoneion; below, X:X. Rev. Blank. Vecchi, Rasna 55 (this obverse die). EC 58.122 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 5 (this obverse die). SNG France 9 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 152.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and unusually complete. Light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

7'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Populonia was an old Etruscan settlement frequently thought to have been named in honor of Fufluns, 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 frequently 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

Campania, Hyria



157



157

- 157 Didrachm circa 405-400, AR 7.09 g. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Attic helmet decorated with owl. Rev. YDINAI Man-headed bull advancing l. Rutter 88e (this coin). SNG Ashmolean 66 (these dies). SNG ANS 263 (this obverse die). Jameson 40 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 539.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Ars Classica 5, 1923, 158 and Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 17 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Neapolis



158

- 158 Didrachm circa 395-385, AR 7.62 g. Head of nymph Parthenope r., wearing diadem, earring and necklace. Rev. Man-headed bull advancing r., crowned by Nike flying r.; in exergue, NEOΠOΛIT[ΗΣ]. Sambon 364 (this coin). SNG ANS 294. Rutter -. Historia Numorum Italy 563.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of Parthenope of great beauty, the work of a very skilled master-engraver, undoubtedly one of the finest of the entire series.

Struck on fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Sambon-Canessa 11-12 December 1901, von Wotoch, 65, Vinchon 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Béhague, 4 and NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 44 sales. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

In circa 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 Palaipolis ("Old City"). As a means of ensuring the survival of the Greek colony, the Neapolitans entered into alliances and friendly trade relationships with the neighbouring 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 harbouring 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 Palaipolis 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 Palaipolis to the new settlement of Neapolis. The reverse features a man-faced bull-a type closely associated with Neapolis and Campania in general.

This didrachm of Neapolis comes both from the prestigious von Wotoch collection, sold by Sambon in 1901, and from the Comtesse de Béhague collection, sold by Vinchon in 1984. In the same auction catalogue, on the following lot, was present the wonderful didrachm, from the Comtesse de Béhague and Prospero collections, which was sold in our auction 124, lot 8. These two coins were described by Arthur Sambon in his monumental work on the coinage of South Italy: "as the two most beautiful coins of Neapolis of this period". An opinion that we share, but we would add another coin, which has been struck slightly later, the extraordinary specimen ex Garucci, Barron, Evans, Lockett and Kunstfreund, which was sold in NAC auction 23, lot 1009 and it is now at the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston.

Calabria, Tarentum



159



159

- 159 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.40 g. [TA]RAΣ *retrograde* Dolphin rider r., l. arm extended; below, *pecten*. Rev. The same type l. incuse. Vlasto 68 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 16. Gorini 3. Historia Numorum Italy 826.
Rare. An interesting issue of fine Archaic style well-centred
on a full flan. Good very fine 5'000

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



160



160

- 160 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.80 g. TARAS *retrograde* Dolphin rider r., raising l. hand and resting r. on dolphin's back; below, *pecten*. Rev. Four-spoked wheel. Vlasto 74 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 204 (these dies). Boston, MFA 47 (these dies). Jameson 82 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 81. Historia Numorum Italy 833.
Light tone and about extremely fine 2'000

From a private European collection.



161



- 161 Nomos circa 344-340, AR 7.66 g. Horseman galloping l., holding shield; below, -. Rev. TAPA – Σ Dolphin rider l. over waves, holding crested helmet. Vlasto 437. Fischer-Bossert 653k (this coin illustrated). SNG Lockett 165 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 876.
Of excellent style and with a lovely light iridescent tone. About extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M 75, 1989, 27; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 19 and Nomos 18, 2019, 18 sales.



- 162 Stater circa 276-272, AV 8.56 g. Laureate head of Zeus l.; behind, NK ligate. Rev. [TAPANTINΩN] Eagle with open wings standing r., perched on thunderbolt; before, two stars and two amphorae. Below, NIKAP. Vlasto 39 (these dies). Gillett 43 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G40c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 983. Very rare and in superb condition for the issue. An attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 27. Privately purchased in May 1949. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This very rare gold stater dates to the time of King Pyrrhos of Epiros' involvement in Tarentine affairs in southern Italy. During the first decades of the third century B.C., Roman power had extended to most of Italy. Attempting to subdue the loose tribal confederation of Lucanians in the southwestern tip of the peninsula who had proven a nuisance to their ambitions, the Romans violated their pre-existing treaty with Tarentum when they sent warships into the Tarentine Gulf to blockade the city of Thurium. The Tarentines responded in force, expelling the garrison which the Romans had installed at Thurium. Knowing that this would precipitate an unwanted war with Rome for which they were unprepared, the people of Tarentum called on Pyrrhos for assistance. At the time that this request from Tarentum came, Pyrrhos had just been evicted from his Macedonian possessions by King Lysimachus of Thrace. The previous decades had seen Pyrrhos largely as a pawn in the great games of the warring Diadochs, the successors of Alexander the Great, and their sons. While he had certainly proven to be a capable and dynamic general during these events, at the time Tarentum called on him, having recently lost his kingdom in Macedonia and reduced to only his possessions in Epiros (and that owing substantially to financial and material support from the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt), the prospect of a western campaign offered Pyrrhos an outlet for his energies as well as a chance for expanding his domain and for earning greater glory. While Pyrrhos defeated the Romans decisively in three engagements, he had not counted on Roman tenacity. At this time the Romans controlled an incredibly vast territory and also had the support of a large network of allied states, all of which could provide more troops and materiel. Additionally, his gains were not without cost: in each engagement he lost large numbers of his most experienced officers, which indeed provides some insight into Roman military tactics. According to Plutarch, these losses caused him to quip "[if] we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined" (Plutarch, Pyrrhus 21.9), which gives us the modern phrase Pyrrhic victory, meaning a success earned at such a heavy toll that any sense of achievement or profit is negated. The gold of Tarentum is all very rare today, but must have originally seen a very large output. In addition to staters, there are halves, thirds, quarters, eighths, tenths, twelfths, and sixteenths. Additionally, at this time the silver nomoi were reduced in weight from circa 7.9 g to circa 6.6 g, and were struck in prodigious quantities. This increased productivity simply illustrates the effect of war on a mint, especially of a city like Tarentum needed to hire mercenaries in order to wage war. The gold is often signed, as in the case here with the signature NIKAP (other signatures that appear are ΣΩΚ and ΑΠΟΛΛ), and features the portraits of Zeus, Heracles, Apollo and Athena on the obverse, with either their respective animals (the eagle and the owl) or representations of the eponymous founder of Tarentum, Taras, either driving a biga of horses or of dolphins, on the reverse.



- 163 Quarter stater after 272, AV 2.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. TAPANTINΩN Eagle standing r., with open wings, on thunderbolt; in r. field, AP ligate on spear-head and below, ZA. Vlasto —. Fischer-Bossert G53a (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 986. An exceedingly rare variety of a very rare type. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 40. Privately purchased from Ratto in 1951. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Lucania, Heraclea



164

- 164 Nomos, magistrate Aristodamos circa 281-278, AR 7.88 g. Head of Athena facing slightly r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla throwing a stone; in l. field, monogram. Rev. ἩΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ *partially retrograde* Heracles standing facing, head l., holding skyphos in extended r. hand, and lion's skin and cornucopia in l.; club leaning against r. leg; in l. field, ΑΡΙΣΤΟ / ΔΑΜΟΣ above altar. Van Keuren 93. SNG ANS -. Historia Numorum Italy 1391.

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a magnificent iridescent tone.

Minor cleaning mark on the portrait and unobtrusive traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Laos



165

- 165 Nomos circa 480-460, AR 7.44 g. ΝΟΣ *retrograde* Man-headed bull l., head reverted, standing on solid ground line. Rev. ΛΑΣ *retrograde* Man-headed bull r., standing on solid ground line. Sternberg VII. Jameson 256 (these dies). SNG Oxford 644 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2275.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

750

From a private European collection.

Metapontum



166

166

- 166 Nomos circa 540-530, AR 8.21 g. MET Ear of barley. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe 14. SNG ANS 168. Historia Numorum Italy 1459.

A rare issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Busso Peus sale 428, 2021, 31. Privately purchased from M&M Basel on 14th May 1966. From the Dr. H. M. collection.



- 167 Nomos circa 440-430, AR 7.63 g. META *retrograde* Barley ear; in l. field, grasshopper. Rev. ΑΨΕΛΟ – SO – ΑΕΘΑΟΝ *partially retrograde* Achelous standing facing, in human form but with bull's head, holding patera and reed. Kraay-Hirmer 230. Jameson 265 (this coin). Noe-Johnston 311a (this coin). Gillet 134 (this coin). Holloway, *Art and Coinage in Magna Graecia*, p. 118 (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum* Italy 1491 (these dies).

Extremely rare, the only specimen in private hands of four known. An interesting and fascinating issue of great importance and fascination. Minor areas of corrosion on reverse, otherwise good very fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 38. From the Jameson, Nervegna, Gillet and Athos and Dina Moretti collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

In 630 BC, Greek colonists from Achaea founded the city of Metapontum in southern Italy. The site of the new settlement commanded an agricultural hinterland with rich soil that soon brought wealth to the city through the grain trade. Metapontum was so closely connected with its grain that the Metapontines are said to have once dedicated a "golden harvest" at Delphi. This is presumed to have been a dedication of sheaves of grain fashioned from gold. Thus, it is not surprising that an ear of grain became a badge of the city very early on. The origin of the grain ear on the obverse of this extremely rare silver nomos of the later fifth century BC can be traced back to the city's earliest coins, which were first produced around 540 BC. Here the iconic grain ear type has a grasshopper clinging to it, perhaps serving as a reminder of the risks involved in wealth derived from agriculture. If the grasshopper were a locust, the golden harvest of Metapontum would be devoured and the wealth that it represented turned into valueless stubble in the fields. At first glance, the figure on the reverse of the coin might seem to be a representation of the Minotaur—the most famous bull-headed humanoid of Greek mythology, but the epichoric Greek inscription makes it clear that this is actually a depiction of the river-god Achelous. The bull-headed figure is a remarkable departure from the usual custom in Magna Graecia and Sicily, which commonly represented water deities as bulls with human faces. Here instead, we find the head of a bull grafted onto the body of a man. It is unclear whether the more usual iconography of the man-faced bull was consciously developed in order to avoid confusion with the Minotaur. To help distinguish the figure on the Metapontine coin as the river-god, he also carries reeds and a patera from which he pours his waters.



- 168 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.92 g. Facing head of Demeter, slightly r., wearing barley wreath and necklace with pendants; above, [ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑ]. Rev. MET[A] Ear of barley with leaf r. Jameson 326 (these dies). McClean 937. de Luynes 505 (these dies). Gillet 155 (this coin). Johnston-Noe 449. Historia Numorum Italy 1523 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck on a broad flan and unusually well-centred for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, a minor metal flaw on reverse, otherwise good very fine

6'000

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Considering the heavy reliance of Metapontum on the grain trade for its wealth, it is not surprising that Demeter, the Greek goddess of the harvest, was worshipped at the city and made frequent appearances, along with her daughter Persephone, on Metapontine coinage. According to Greek mythology, Demeter created the seasons after Persephone was abducted by Hades, who wished her to be his queen in the Underworld. The sorrowful Demeter searched everywhere for her daughter, during which time she ignored her usual duties, making it impossible for plants to grow. At last she discovered Persephone in the Underworld, but just as she was about to bring her daughter home, it was revealed that she had eaten a pomegranate seed while she was with Hades. This bound her to the Underworld and Demeter was forced to accept that her daughter could be with her for only part of each year while she would have to spend the other part in the Underworld with Hades. While Persephone was with her, Demeter was happy and the plants could grow, as in the spring and summer, but when her daughter was with Hades, she mourned and the cycle of growing was interrupted, as in autumn and winter. The facing head of Demeter on this nomos is especially well executed and wonderfully preserved. It reflects the influence of the high classical artistry that was sparked by the signing engravers at Syracuse at the close of the fifth century BC and spread to Sicily, Magna Graecia and then the wider Greek world. The facing head is ultimately inspired by the innovative facing head of Arethusa pioneered by the artist Cimon at Syracuse.



- 169 Nomos circa 340-330, AR 7.67 g. Male head l., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, ΘΑΡΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ and in r. field, K. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to l. upon which is an uncertain object with solid base and three outwardly curving upright prongs. Johnston A6.11 (these dies). Gillet 195 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1561. Extremely rare. A very interesting and attractive portrait of fine style.

Light old cabinet tone and good very fine

3'000

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The proper identification of the helmeted head depicted on the obverse of this rare Metapontine nomos has been the subject of some debate. Based on the Greek legend associated with it, in 1883 Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer identified it as a representation of an obscure local hero named Tharragoras, who is otherwise unknown in surviving ancient literature, and compared it to the roughly contemporary and similarly helmeted head of Leucippus found on issues of Syracuse. Based on the name, Imhoof-Blumer suggested a possible relationship to Arra, a form of the war-god Ares. More recently, in 2015, it has been argued that the head on this coin should be understood as an image of Athena using Tharragoras as her epithet, on the assumption that it derives from Tharso ("Brave") an old epithet of Athena. The apparent eyelashes—which are clearly visible on the present coin—and long hair were also adduced as evidence that we are looking at the head of an Athena Tharragoras. Very problematic for identifying the head as that of Athena is the very clear facial hair that runs down the edge of the cheek. In 2015 this was interpreted as locks of long hair spilling out from under the helmet, but it is very clear on this and other specimens that this is really a fashionably long sideburn that one would normally expect on a male. Also supporting the identification of the head as that of a male hero is the fact that a male citizen of Lampsacus is known with the personal name Thersagoras—the Ionic Greek form of Tharragoras. Demosthenes reports that in 360 BC, Thersagoras and another Lampsacene named Execestus murdered the Persian-supported tyrant Philiscus in an attempt to free Lampsacus. This Thersagoras is said to have fled to Lesbos after the death of Philiscus. While the name seems to strongly support a male gender for the head on the Metapontine coin, it seems rather improbable that the latter can be connected at all to the Lampsacene tyrannicide despite the fact that the nomos was struck only a few decades after the deed of Thersagoras. There is no evidence to suggest that Metapontum had any problems with its own tyrants in the mid-fourth century BC.



- 170 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.88 g. Bearded head of Leucippus r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet with bowl decorated with wreath; behind neck-guard, ΔΙ. Rev. META Ear of barley with stalk and leaf above which, triskeles; in lower r. field, ΦΙ. SNG ANS 515 (these dies). Johnston D 4.5. Historia Numorum Italy 1622.
A fine portrait of excellent style struck on sound metal. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 8'000

Ex Gemini III, 2007, 37; Tkalec 7 May 2009, 8; NAC 92, 2016, 92 and Triton XXII, 2019, 53 sales. From the Gasvoda collection.



- 171 Nomos circa 290-280, AR 7.93 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath. Rev. META Ear of barley with leaf to r., on which, two amphorae surmounted by star; in r. lower field, ΦΙ. SNG ANS 517 (these dies). Johnston D 4.16. Historia Numorum Italy 1625.
Struck in high relief and with a wonderful iridescent tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Nomos sale 17, 2018, 16. From the Vineyard collection, bought in early 1998 in Weil am Rhein.

Sybaris



- 172 Nomos circa 550-510, AR 7.79 g. Bull standing l. on dotted exergual line, looking backwards; in exergue, VM. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG Copenhagen 1388. SNG ANS 834. Dewing 406. Jameson 1873. Historia Numorum Italy 1729.
Struck on excellent metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine 4'000

Ex Bonham's sale 13 June 2018, 121.

Thurium



- 173 Nomos circa 400-350, AR 7.93 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla holding staff and pointing. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; in exergue, fish. SNG Copenhagen 1436. SNG Ashmolean 951. Historia Numorum Italy 1800.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 10, 2015, 118. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 174 Dinomos circa 350-300, AR 15.81 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Scylla holding trident. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.. In exergue, fish r. Noe, Thurium H6. SNG Lockett 492 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1807.

Rare and in an exceptional state of preservation for the issue. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone.

Good extremely fine

10'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Located on a fertile plain on the Gulf of Taranto near the site of Sybaris, Thurium was founded by Achaeans late in the 8th Century B.C. At the peak of its success, Sybaris had amassed a population nearly equal to that of Athens, had a six-mile defensive wall, and according to Strabo had as many as 25 cities and four native peoples under its authority. However, the thriving settlement was destroyed by Croton in 510 B.C. After two attempts to establish a new foundation on the ruined site that had been thwarted by Croton, a fresh attempt was made in the period 446 to 444/3 B.C. This remarkable undertaking was originally conceived by descendants of the Sybarites, but when the Crotonites opposed that enterprise as well, help was sought from Athens. Pericles came to their aid by sending colonists whom he had gathered from throughout Greece to participate in what he envisioned as a Panhellenic experiment in colonization. With financial and military support from Athens, the colonists set up their city, drawing on the talents of Protagoras of Abdera for its civil laws, Lampon of Athens for its sacred laws and Hippodamus of Miletus for its city-plan. Even the historian Herodotus is counted among the talented participants. As Thurium began to flourish its colonists from Greece soon ejected their co-founding Sybarites (who established another city on the river Traeis) and eventually distanced themselves even from their benefactor Athens. The city continued to prosper even after it came under Roman control following the defeat of Tarentum in 272. During the Second Punic War, Thurium was still a regional power and it held out as a Roman ally until the spring of 212, when resisting the Carthaginians became impossible. It was the last Greek city to fall to Hannibal, yet it also was the last city outside of Bruttium to remain in his camp. This was not appreciated by the Romans who consequently added its land to their ager publicus and, in 194 or 193, by which time the site was largely abandoned, founded in its place the Latin colony of Copia. Thurian coinage is substantial, and is renowned for the fine artistry of its dies. The head of Athena as an obverse type clearly is inspired by the coinage of Athens. The standing bull on the city's early coins likely was derived from the old badge of Sybaris, yet the charging version of that animal may refer to the local spring Thuria, from which the new foundation took its name. On this example the bowl of Athena's helmet is vividly decorated with Scylla, whose ribbed serpent-tail and dog foreparts are particularly well-engraved. Athena's face retains the severe dignity of even the earliest issues of Thurium, making it a fine example of Attic-inspired art. The bull, as on all Thurian issues of this era, is fully animated with its tail lashing as it charges forth to engage some unseen foe.

Velia



- 175 Nomos circa 340-334, AR 7.53 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin; behind neck-guard, X. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion advancing r.; above, Φ and below, Θ. Weber 927 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1211 (these dies). Libero Mangieri 126 (this obverse die) and 124 (this reverse die). Williams 294. Historia Numorum Italy 1287. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 3'500

Ex NAC 6, 1993, 45 and NAC 82, 2015, M.L., 26 sales

Bruttium, The Brettii



- 176 Drachm circa 216-214, AR 4.78 g. Diademed bust of Nike r. Rev. BPETTIΩN Naked river-god facing with chlamys over l. arm, crowning himself and holding sceptre; in r. field, *thymiaterion* and K. Scheu 9. Arslan 46/64. Pozzi 269 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1959.
In an exceptional state of preservation. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with a spectacular old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton VIII, 2005, 47; Triton XII, 2009, 51 and Triton XVI, 2013, 192 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Caulonia



- 177 Nomos circa 525-500, AR 7.91 g. KAVA 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, 5c (this coin). Morgan 91 (this coin). Gorini 3. SNG ANS 142 (these dies). Gulbenkian 119 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2035.
Struck on excellent metal and with a spectacular old cabinet tone. A minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000

Ex Gemini VII, 2011, 61; NGSa 7, 2012, 134; Triton XXII, 2019, 75; Triton XXIII, 2020, 57 sales. From the J. Pierpont Morgan, Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky, Gasvoda and Jonathan P. Rosen collections and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

The origins of Caulonia are relatively obscure. It is usually described as a foundation of Croton, yet it may have been an independent city since its citizens preserved the name of its oecist (founder), Typhon of Aigion. Its residents, which numbered perhaps 10,000 at its height, were industrious despite having control over a relatively small territory. Their defensive walls were as much as 18 feet thick in some areas, and were unique in southern Italy as they were constructed mostly of loose river stones that had been cemented together. Though Caulonia was the last of the Achaean colonies on the Ionian coast to strike coins, production must have begun fairly soon after the city achieved some level of prosperity, as few archaeological remains at the site pre-date the middle of the 6th Century B.C. Robinson suggests that the high output at this relatively unimportant city might be explained by the lack of early coinage at its wealthier neighbour Locris. The design of the early nomoi of Caulonia has attracted various interpretations, many of which were reviewed by Barclay Head. He saw the main figure as the mythical founder of Caulonia, who held a leaf from the plant *κavλῦς* as a punning allusion to the city name. Most scholars of the modern era prefer to see the figure as Apollo. The running figure in his hand – whose feet are winged on some examples – may be a wind god, perhaps Zephyrus, but he is almost always described as a genius or a *daimon*, a deity of a lower order which served the higher gods. Perhaps the most attractive explanation for the design is that the figure, Apollo, holds a laurel branch from the Vale of Tempe in Thessaly, and that the small figure is a *daimon* fulfilling the role of his messenger. If so, it would illustrate the story of how Apollo, after killing the serpent Python at Delphi, exiled himself for seven years of menial labour as penance for his murder; at the end of this period Apollo purified himself in the sacred grove of bay-trees. Specifically, the type would represent his return to Delphi, announced by the *daimon*-messenger, where he assumed his oracular duties on behalf of Zeus. It is unfortunate that the stag defies explanation since it is an integral part of the design on the earliest coins, and it subsequently became the standard reverse type.



- 178 Nomos circa 475-425, AR 7.85 g. KAVA retrograde Apollo, diademed, walking r., holding laurel branch in upraised r. hand and small running *daimon*, holding long branch on outstretched l. arm; in field r., stag r. with head reverted. Rev. KVA Stag standing r.; in r. field, leaf upright. Weber 895. SNG Fitzwilliam 735. Noe, Caulonia F78. Historia Numorum Italy 2046. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 101. Privately purchased from NAC in February 2007.



158



156



158



167



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174



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181



181



183



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184



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187



189



191



192

Croton



- 179 Nomos circa 530-520, AR 8.31 g. [koppa]PO Tripod. Rev. Same type incuse. SNG ANS 234. SNG Lockett 597 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2075.

Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 2'500

Ex Glendining sale 25 October 1955, Lockett part I, 482. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



- 180 Nomos circa 500-480, AR 7.53 g. [koppa]PO – TON Tripod, legs ending in lion's paws, with three handles. Rev. Eagle flying r., incuse. Gorini 7. Attianese 14 (this reverse die). McClean 1662 (this reverse die). BMC 33 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2095.

Perfectly centred and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 2'500

From a private British collection.



- 181 Nomos circa 350-300, AR 7.94 g. Eagle standing l., with spread wings, on olive branch. Rev. KPO Tripod decorated with fillet; in r. field, Δ above K. SNG ANS 363 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2173.

Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known. An absolutely spectacular coin struck on an exceptionally large flan. Delicate old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Vinchon 13 April 1985, Pflieger, 57; Freeman & Sear Manhattan II, Peter Guber, 2011, 6 and NAC 116, 2019, 36 sales.

Rhegium



- 182 Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 17.30 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PHINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves and below, *swastika*. Herzfelder 101. SNG ANS 660. SNG Lloyd 699. Historia Numorum Italy 2496.

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

An unobtrusive nick on obverse and slightly double struck,
otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

7'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

For more than a century the facing lion's scalp was a familiar sight to Greek merchants in Italy and Sicily as the badge of large-denomination silver coins of Rhegium. Initially Rhegium's trade coins were in the form of staters struck to the Euboic-Chalcidian standard, and later they became tetradrachms of the Euboic-Attic standard (such as the present coin). In both cases the choice of denomination and weight were dictated by what was commercially useful in Sicily. The portrait of a youthful, effeminate Apollo on the reverse would have been equally as familiar as the lion's scalp; indeed, they would have been considered inseparable since they had been paired for about two generations by the time this coin was struck. Its elegant appeal had supplanted the earlier reverse type of the seated figure of Locastes, the traditional founder of the city. The major exception to the lion's scalp being the principal design on Rhegium's trade coins occurs on tetradrachms struck circa 480-462 B.C., when the tyrant Anaxilas initiated a complete overhaul of the coinage, which involved a change in design. He chose the types of a mule cart and a bounding hare, which did not long persist at Rhegium, but which became the standard design at the Sicilian city of Zancle, directly across the straits, which Anaxilas occupied and renamed Messina.

Sicily, Gela



- 183 Tetradrachm circa 465-460, AR 17.42 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*; in background, column. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG ANS – . de Nanteuil 281 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Gela 225.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. Of excellent style and struck on a
very broad flan. Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 6, 2013, 376. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Leontini



184

- 184 Tetradrachm of the Demareteion type circa 470, AR 16.92 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 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). Randazzo 90 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 210 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 6, 18 (these dies). AMB 348 (these dies). Dewing 623 (this reverse die).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known of this important and intriguing issue. A perfectly-centred portrait of excellent late Archaic style. Minor

areas of porosity on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 115. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

In the late eighth century BC, colonists were dispatched from Sicilian Naxos to found Leontini near Mount Aetna. Unfortunately, political discord that developed in the new city over the course of the seventh century BC resulted in the establishment of a tyranny in ca. 608 BC. A certain Panaetius ruled as the tyrant in Leontini—the first tyrant ever to seize power in a Sicilian city. His success had the dubious result of inspiring many others to try their hands at tyranny in their own cities. While tyrannies largely ceased as a viable form of government in mainland Greece in the fifth century BC, they lived on much longer in Sicily, where they did not die out until the third century BC and the rise of Rome. Despite hosting the original Sicilian Greek tyranny, in the fifth century BC Leontini found itself under the domination of a series of foreign tyrants. In 496/5 BC, the city was conquered by Hippocrates, the tyrant of Gela, and in 476 BC, fell to Hieron I as the first tyrant of Syracuse. As part of his policy of population redistribution, the Syracusan tyrant emptied the cities of Naxos and Catana of their inhabitants and forcibly resettled them all at Leontini. Despite the obvious burdens that this must have placed on their city, the Leontines hosted their dispossessed fellow Chalcidian Greeks until 467 BC, when the death of Hieron I finally made it possible for the Naxians and Catanians to return to their original homes and Leontini again became an autonomous city free from Syracusan control. This beautiful tetradrachm was struck at Leontini during the period of Syracusan domination and may very well have been produced in connection with the expenses related to housing and feeding the refugees from Catana and Naxos. Perhaps not surprisingly, the types echo those used at Syracuse in the early fifth century BC. The slow quadriga is drawn directly from Syracusan tetradrachms struck under Hieron I while the head of Apollo is modelled on the Arethusa type of Syracuse. Just as the head of Arethusa is regularly encircled by four dolphins, here the head of Apollo is encircled by three laurel leaves. A lion (*leon* in Greek) has also been added to both the obverse and reverse to serve as a punning badge of the city and to visually advertise the identity of the issuing authority.



- 185 Tetradrachm circa 430-425, AR 16.25 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. LEO – N – TI – NON Lion's head l., with open jaws and protruding tongue; around, three barley grains and, behind, laurel leaf. Rizzo pl. XXIII, 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 229 (these dies). AMB 353 (these dies). Boehringer, Leontinoi, pl.12, 55 (these dies).
Wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000

Ex Tkalec sale 9 May 2005, 18. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Messana



- 186 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 17.14 g. Slow biga of mules driven l. by Messana, wearing long chiton and holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, two dolphins swimming snout to snout. Rev. MEΣ – Σ – AN – ION Hare leaping l.; below, head of Pan l. SNG Copenhagen 406 (these dies). Locker-Lampson 76 (this coin). Jameson 654 (these dies). Caltabiano 608.18a and 26 (this coin, cited twice).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known.

Struck on very fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hirsch XVIII, 1907, 2256 and Leu 86, 2003, 273 sales. From the de Guermantes, G. Locker Lampson P. Matthey collections and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

In 488/7 BC, Anaxilos, the tyrant of Rhegion, advised a group of Samian exiles that they could easily take the northern Sicilian city of Zancle for their own since the Chalkidian Greeks who founded it were away on campaign. Having used the Samians to dispossess the Zancleans, eight years later Anaxilos crossed over to Sicily and drove out the Samians himself. With Zancle now in his possession, the tyrant refounded the city as Messana in honour of his Peloponnesian origin in Messenia. The city remained under the control of Anaxilos and his successors in the tyranny at Rhegium until 461 BC, when returned Zanclean exiles and mercenaries formerly in the employ of the Anaxilids took the city for themselves. Despite the end of Anaxilid rule at Messana, the period of the Rhegian tyrants left a deep impression on the coinage of the city. Tetradrachms of the early fifth century feature a biga of mules copied from contemporary coins of Rhegium on the obverse. This type refers to the victory of Anaxilos in the Olympic *anape* (mule-biga race) in 484 or 480 BC, but was retained for Messanian coinage long after the end of the Rhegian tyranny. The present coin was struck late in the fifth century BC, but still features the mule biga of Anaxilos, although it has been updated to a high classical style and the personification of Messana now drives rather than a nameless muleteer. The springing hare of the reverse also originated on the earliest Anaxilid coinage of Messana, but it too continued in use for Messanian coinage through the fifth century as a badge of the city. Here it is associated with an additional control symbol depicting the head of Pan, a rustic deity who was known for hunting hares (*lagoi* in Greek) with his *lagobolon*—a type of throwing-stick that was especially good for striking hares.

Naxos



- 187 Didrachm circa 430-415, AR 8.67 g. NAΞΙΩΝ Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, laurel leaf with berry. Rev. Squatting naked Silenus, holding cantharus in uplifted r. hand and thyrsus in l.; in field r., tendril and ivy-leaves; to l., herm. Jameson 679 (these dies). de Luynes 1069 (these dies). SNG ANS 525 (these dies). Rizzo pl. 28, 25 (these dies). Cahn 108.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly centred on a full flan and with a light tone. Extremely fine

40'000

From a private British collection assembled prior to 2007.

Although the city of Naxos was founded in Sicily by colonists from Euboean Chalcis in 735 BC, it appears to have been named after the homonymous island in the Cyclades. The Chalcidian Greek origin of the Naxians frequently led to conflict with the rival Dorian Greek settlers of cities like Gela and Syracuse in the early fifth century BC. Naxos was conquered by Hippocrates, the tyrant of Gela, in 493 BC, and in 476 BC the Syracusan tyrant Hiero I captured the city and forced the inhabitants to relocate to Leontini so that he could give their old homes over to Dorian settlers. The Naxians, however, returned to their city after the death of Hiero I. It is not surprising that when Leontini later came into conflict with Syracuse in 427 BC, Naxos and other Chalcidian cities of Sicily formed an alliance to help defend it against their collective Dorian enemy. The present didrachm may have been struck in the context of the Naxian struggle against Syracuse that dragged on until the last years of the fifth century BC. During the Athenian expedition to Sicily in 415-413 BC, the Naxians had frequently aided the Athenians against Syracuse, and in 404 BC, Dionysius I, the new tyrant of Syracuse, took revenge by destroying the city and giving its territory to the surrounding native Sicel population. The obverse type depicts the head of Apollo, the divine ancestor of the Chalcidian and Ionian Greeks and the god who was largely responsible for sanctifying the dispatch of colonists to Sicily and elsewhere. The reverse features a highly artistic rendering of Silenus, a popular boon companion of the wine-god Dionysus. The use of foreshortening and the three-quarter facing treatment of the head together reveal the great skill of the engraver. The Dionysiac associations of the reverse may have been intended to allude to the name of the issuing city, since the homonymous island of Naxos is where Dionysus was said to have found Ariadne after she was abandoned by Theseus and took her for his own wife.

Segesta



- 188 Didrachm circa 475-450, AR 8.46 g. Hound standing l., lowering head to ground; above, head of nymph l. Rev. ΣΑΓΕΣΤΑΖΙΒ Head of Aigeste r., hair bound with ribbon. Rizzo pl. 61, 17 (these dies). Gillet 508 (this coin). Hurter 170b (this coin).

Extremely rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, a portrait of fine style and good very fine

5'000

From the Charles Gillet collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Syracuse



189

- 189 Tetradrachm circa 500-480, AR 17.29 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him; in exergue, ΣVRA. Rev. Σ[V] – R – Αφ – ΟΣΙ – ΟΝ partially retrograde Diademed head of the nymph Arethusa r., surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. BMC 7 = H. Scharmer, *Die Meister der spatarchaischen Arethusaköpfe*, AK 10, pl. 28, 2 (these dies). Boehringer 35.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty in the finest Archaic style and a light iridescent tone. Unobtrusive traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1991, 131. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

This early tetradrachm belongs to the first series of Syracusan coins to abandon the quadripartite punch reverse and employ a fully pictorial reverse type. The slow quadriga of the obverse type serves as a denominational indicator for the tetradrachm inherited from the earliest coinage of the city while the reverse featuring the head of Arethusa is a fuller realisation of the small head that appeared within a small incuse punch in the centre of the quadripartite incuse square design of earlier Syracusan tetradrachms. From its inception with tetradrachms like the present piece in c. 500-480 BC, the combination of the quadriga obverse and the head of Arethusa surrounded by dolphins became the standard type for Syracusan tetradrachms for 100 years and exerted a great deal of influence on the development of Sicilian coinages in the fifth century BC. In addition to the high artistic quality of Syracusan tetradrachms, which only increased over time, the influence of their types spread throughout Sicily as Syracusan power expanded. The present tetradrachm was struck during the rule of Gelon I, the first tyrant of Syracuse. Originally the tyrant of Gela, Gelon I seized Syracuse in 485 BC. From there he conquered neighbouring cities and formed political alliances, thus creating a large area of Syracusan influence in eastern Sicily. In 480 BC, Gelon I led his allies to victory over a great Punic army of 300,000 men at the battle of Himera. The plunder taken from the Punic camp, combined with an indemnity levied on Carthage for 2,000 talents meant that a great deal of silver poured into Syracuse after the victory. Although this tetradrachm probably represents money produced to finance many of Gelon I's early wars, it is not entirely impossible that it was struck from silver taken from the spoils at Himera.



190

- 190 Tetradrachm circa 478-475, AR 17.25 g. Charioteer, holding *kentron* in r. hand, and reins in l., driving slow quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem and necklace; around, four dolphins. Boehringer 172. Randazzo 339-341 (these dies).
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 6'000

Ex NFA XXXI, 1993, 31; Triton XXIII, 2020, 113 and Naumann 110, 2021, 79 sales. From the San Vicente collection.



191

- 191 Tetradrachm circa 450-440 BC, AR 17.25 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, *ketos* r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa r., hair bound with double fillet, wearing earring and necklace with pendant; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Rizzo pl. XXXVI, 16 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 184 (this reverse die). Jameson 769 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 650. Boehringer 570.

Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

7'500

From the Collection of an Aesthete. Privately purchased from Herbert Krindler in 1997



192

- 192 Tetradrachm, unsigned dies by Eumenos circa 415-410, AR 17.23 g. Charioteer driving fast quadriga l., holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying and crowning charioteer. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – Α – ΚΟ – Σ – ΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa l., surrounded by four dolphins swimming counter-clockwise. Tudeer 20. SNG ANS 257 (these dies). SNG Lockett 960 (these dies). Jameson 790 (these dies). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 20.

Rare. An interesting portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



- 193 Tetradrachm signed by Eumenos and Eukleidas circa 415-410, AR 16.41 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long chiton and leaning forwards to restrain horses, while holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, EVMHNOV. Rev. Head of Arethusa l. wearing earring and necklace; hair caught up at back of head and styled in waves on the brow. Beneath chin, a diptych with tablet inscribed EVKA / EIDΔA. At either side of head, two pairs of dolphins snout to snout. Boston, MFA 401. Tudeer 24. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 24.

Very rare. A masterpiece of early classical style signed by two celebrated master engravers. Surface somewhat porous and an almost invisible scratch on reverse, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 1050.



- 194 Tetradrachm signed by Eumenes and Euainetos circa 410, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*. Above, Nike flying l., carrying in one hand a wreath to crown him, and in the other a cord from which hangs a rectangular tablet inscribed EYAIN / ETO. In exergue two dolphins swimming towards each other. Rev. [ΣΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of the nymph Arethusa l., wearing *sphendone* and *ampyx* ornamented with stars; beneath neck truncation, EVME – NOY. Around, four dolphins. Gulbenkian 278. Gillet 620 (this coin). Jameson 795 (this coin). SNG ANS 272. Tudeer 45d (this coin). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 45b (this coin).

Very rare. A magnificent issue of excellent style, the work of two celebrated master engravers. Wonderful old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine

5'000

Ex Egger sale 7 January 1908, 100. From the Jameson and Charles Gillet collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



195

- 195 Tetralitron circa 406, AV 3.48 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Circular shield decorated at centre with a facing gorgoneion. Rev. Ephebe, in the form of a naked athlete, standing l., holding strigil in his r. hand with which he is removing oil from his l. knee. C. Boehringer, *Ehrenrettung einer syrakusanischen Goldmünze*, *FlorNum* p. 74, 1 (this coin). C. Boehringer, *Zu Finanzpolitik und Münzprägung des Dionysios von Syrakus*, *Essays Thompson* pl. 38, 11 (this obverse die). de Luynes 1402 (this obverse die).

Exceedingly rare, undoubtedly the finest of only eight specimens known. A coin of exceptional beauty and fascination perfectly struck and centred on a full flan.

Two almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

100'000

Ex NAC sale 9, 1996, 218. From the Athos and Dina Moretti collection and from an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Following the death of Thrasybulus, the last of the Deinomenid tyrants, in 465 BC, the Syracusans took a break from tyranny and established a democratic constitution for themselves. This Second Democracy lasted much longer than the First Democracy of 490-485 BC, continuing for sixty years until 405 BC. It is more than a little ironic that it was during this rare period of democratic rule and not under the tyrants that Syracuse came into conflict with Athens, easily the greatest democratic state of the Greek world. As part of the grand strategy of the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), the Athenians hoped to take control of the flow of grain from the Black Sea region and from the breadbasket of Sicily as a means of strangling the Spartan ability to fight. To do this, a military expedition was required to impose Athenian authority on the grain-producing cities of Sicily, many of which were Dorian colonies and had ethnic reasons to support Sparta. Syracuse, the most powerful Greek city of Sicily was at the top of the Athenian hit-list when an expeditionary fleet was sent to the island in 415 BC, but by 413 BC Syracuse had weathered a great siege and encompassed the complete destruction of the Athenian forces. The losses for Athens were so great that they ultimately cost the city the Peloponnesian War. In contrast, the victory over the Athenian expeditionary force greatly enriched Syracuse through plunder and the sale of slaves. As it turned out, this wealth was generated just in time. In 410/09 BC, a great Punic army arrived in western Sicily, which destroyed the cities of Selinus and Himera and defeated allied forces supplied by Syracuse. In 406 BC, the Carthaginians returned to destroy Agrigentum, capture Gela and sack Camarina, despite the ineffectual attempts to stop them made by a Syracusan commander named Dionysius. Amid the fear and chaos of the Punic advance against the Greek cities, Dionysius ended the Second Democracy and declared himself the new tyrant of Syracuse. This extremely rare gold *litra multiple* was an emergency issue struck in the context of the Syracusan military and political crisis of 406 BC, either to meet the costs of the war against Carthage or to shore up the loyalty of Dionysius' largely mercenary supporters. The obverse type features a shield emblazoned with a gorgoneion—an allusion to the protective aegis of Zeus that was regularly carried by Athena—and may have been intended to cast Dionysius as the defender of Syracuse (and Sicily as a whole), despite the fact that he had not yet enjoyed great success in this role. It is worth noting that on later coins, the island of Sicily was often symbolically represented as a triskeles with a gorgoneion in the centre. The intended meaning of the athlete or ephebe cleaning himself with a strigil on the reverse remains rather mysterious. Nevertheless, it is a remarkably lifelike depiction rarely found on ancient coins.



196

- 196 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 5.82 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟ Head of the nymph Arethusa I., wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in *saccos* ornamented with stars. Behind head, star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling Nemean lion with both arms; on the strip of ground, barley grain. Rizzo pl. LIII, 11 (these dies). Gillet 701 (this coin). Gulbenkian 325 (these dies). Dewing 926 (these dies). Bérénd, Denys I, 38.8 (this coin).

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

A portrait of enchanting beauty struck in high relief and a finely detailed reverse composition. Good extremely fine

100'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 42; Sotheby's 8 July 1996, Highly Important Greek and Roman coins, 26 and Leu Winterthur 6, 2020, 78 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

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



197

- 197 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 405-400, AV 5.80 g. [Σ]ΥΡ[ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of goddess I., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented sphendone, wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; behind the head, eight-rayed star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. SNG ANS 338 (this obverse die). SNG Spencer-Churchill 54 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I, 41.

A very attractive portrait struck in high relief. An area of weakness and metal flaws on cheek on obverse and a die break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Auction World Japan sale 28, 2022, 2006.



198

- 198 Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa 405-400, AV 2.88 g. ΣΥΡΑΚΟ – ΣΙΩ – Ν Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?). Rev. Horse prancing r.; on the thick exergual line, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. De Ciccio 56 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 688 (this reverse die). SNG ANS 342 (these dies). Jameson 826 (these dies). Dewing 927 (this reverse die). Bérend, Denys I, 4.

Very rare and in excellent condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent style sharply struck in high relief. Extremely fine

7'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



199

- 199 Tetradrachm signed by Parmenides circa 405-400, AR 17.16 g. Fast quadriga, about to turn l., driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the hooves of the foreground horse, a wheel; in exergue, barley ear l. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx* and *sphendone* decorated with stars, triple-pendant earring and necklace. Around, three dolphins, a fourth emerging from neck truncation. Below, ΠΑΡΜΕ. Jameson 836 (these dies). AMB 472 (these dies). SNG Lockett 976 (these dies). Boston, MFA 416 (these dies). SNG ANS 287 (these dies). Tudeer 77. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 77.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition. Obverse, as usual for this issue, from a worn die.

Minor areas of oxidation, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

10'000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts sale 15, 2015, 90.



- 200 Diobol or 1/6 stater 317-310, AV 1.42 g. Head of Persephone l., wearing barley wreath. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚ – [ΟΣΙ]ΩΝ Bull advancing l. de Luynes 1314. Dewing 936. SNG Lloyd 1475. Boston, MFA 455. SNG ANS 707 (these dies). Jameson 860 (this coin). Bérend, *Studies Price*, pl. 9, 14 (these dies).
In exceptional condition for the issue. Minor marks, otherwise
good extremely fine / extremely fine 3'000

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 170. From the Jameson, Leopold Walcher de Moltheim, Athos and Dina Moretti collections and an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



- 201 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.14 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NI. Around, three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles*. In exergue, AI ligate. SNG ANS 639 (these dies). SNG Delepierre 702 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 460 (this obverse die). Ierardi 40.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine 7'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



- 202 Double decadrachm or 100 litrae circa 305-289, AV 5.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with a griffin, and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ Winged thunderbolt; above, monogram. Jameson 867 (these dies). Gulbenkian 340 (these dies). SNG ANS 705 (these dies). Bérend, *Studies Price* pl. 9, 10.

Rare. A very sharp specimen of this desirable issue. Two minor
edge nicks, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 3, 2012, 86. Previously privately purchased from Spink on 30 June 1965. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 203 10 litrae circa 215-214, AR 8.40 g. Diademed head l. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ – ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ Winged thunderbolt; above, ΕΑ. SNG ANS 1032. Holloway –, cf. 59 (unlisted reverse die).
Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 1'500

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Tauromenium



- 204 Tetradrachm circa 214-212, AV 1.06 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind; bee. Rev. ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΟΝ – ΝΙΤΑΝ Tripod; in inner l. field, monogram. Jameson 901 (this coin). SNG ANS 1115. SNG Fitzwilliam 1457. Campana 17, var. B/e (this coin listed).
Rare. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex M&M II, 1953, 43; NTA 3, 1985, 45 and NAC 9, 1996, 275 sales. From the Jameson, Athos and Dina Moretti collections and from an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 205 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.38 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in r. field, three pellets. Jenkins-Lewis group IIIh. SNG Copenhagen 974. McClean 9979.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 10'000

From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 206 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 320, AR 17.04 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse head l.; behind, palm tree and below neck truncation, 'MMHNT (People of the Camp) in Punic characters. SNG Lloyd 1630 (these dies). Jenkins SNR 56, 1977, pl. 10, 143. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 303 and NAC 66, 2012, 18 sales.



- 207 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 12.46 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Jenkins & Lewis 384. AMB 569. MAA 26. SNG Copenhagen 181. Perfectly struck on a full flan, almost invisible edge marks, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex NGSA 8, 2014, 70 and NGSA 11, 2019, 6 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



208

- 208 5 shekels or decadrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 260, AR 38.07 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. *b'rst* in Punic characters Pegasus flying r. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512. SNG Lloyd 1665. AMB 567. Jameson 926 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 1064 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, 432.

Rare. A very pleasant specimen of this desirable issue. Struck on a very broad
flan and perfectly centred. Lovely iridescent tone, minor area of weakness
on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Struck in the earliest phase of the First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), this issue represents a strict departure from earlier Punic coinages in Sicily. The bulk of the earlier types were struck to the Greek Attic weight standard, whereas this coin employs the Punic weight standard, being five of its shekels. The style and fabric are markedly different from that of earlier types. The Pegasus must have been derived from Corinthian-type staters of the Syracusan King Agathocles (317-289 B.C.), yet the head of the goddess is inarguably Tanit, rather than a modified Artemis-Arethusa. Most importantly, the designs are engraved in a somewhat abstract style that is uniquely Carthaginian. Jenkins translates the Punic legend *b'rst* as meaning 'in the land' or 'in the territories', noting that it might suggest an effort by Carthage to stake its claim as a rightful occupant of Sicily over the Romans, who were newcomers. He also suggests that these coins were minted in Sicily on the basis of hoard evidence, the inscription, and, perhaps most persuasively, the die axes, which are irregular on these five-shekel pieces and their related issues. By comparison, the much larger and more enduring series of coins assigned to Carthage are struck with the upright die alignment of a 'medal turn'. In the centuries leading up to the First Punic War, Carthaginians and Romans had pursued a relationship of indifference, for their realms of influence did not overlap in any meaningful way. Their first treaty appears to have been made in 509 B.C., and they peacefully co-existed for centuries. The Romans were perhaps less sophisticated than the worldly Carthaginians in these early diplomatic ventures, as Carthage continually got what it desired: an assurance that Rome would not intervene in Carthaginian affairs in the Western Mediterranean. In return, Rome was immune from potential conflict, being quite occupied with its own efforts for regional conquest. The principal cause of Rome's first war with Carthage is uncertain – perhaps it was a fear that Carthage would gain control of the north-eastern part of Sicily, or simply a desire to reap the spoils of victory from a Sicilian expedition. In a larger sense, however, conflict was inevitable in light of Rome's meteoric expansion in central and southern Italy by the mid-3rd Century B.C. It seems there was no long-term plan on either side of the war, simply an escalation as Rome and Carthage became embroiled in partisan events in Sicily. The root cause was the disposition of the city of Messana, which had been violently taken by Mamertine mercenaries, who found an ally in Rome. Meanwhile, in opposition, the Carthaginians had formed a partnership with Hieron II, who recently had become king of Syracuse. The Romans successfully laid siege to Syracuse and, through their merciful treatment of Hieron, gained in him a staunch ally. This development alarmed the Carthaginians, who responded in 262 with an invasion of Sicily. After a particularly violent sack of Agrigentum, an ally of Carthage, hostilities continued on both land and sea, and by the mid-250s had even extended to North Africa, where the Romans occupied Tunis, only to have their victorious army virtually annihilated. Fortunes teetered from one side to the other in a series of violent encounters in Sicily, North Africa, and Southern Italy. By 241 it was apparent that the Romans would not yield, despite their mounting losses; after a final naval disaster near the Aegates Insulae, the Carthaginian general Hamilcar Barca sued for peace. As the spoils of victory, Rome gained control (with Hieron II) over Sicily and its adjacent islands, and was to receive from Carthage an indemnity of 3,200 talents over the next decade. Carthage was left broken, and still had to wage war on the home front against unpaid mercenaries and Libyans. In subsequent years, Romans also took control of Sardinia, which forced the Carthaginians to expand their interests in Spain and eventually gave rise to the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.).

Macedonia, Acanthus



- 209 Tetradrachm, circa 525-470, AR 17.21 g. Lion l., attacking bull kneeling r. and biting into its hindquarters; in exergue, acanthus leaf. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 929 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1281 (these dies). Desneux 46f (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full
flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu-M&M 5 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 23 and M&M 88, 1999, 1331; Ponterio 157, 2011, 2045; Roma Numismatics 6, 2013, 512 and NAC 120, 2020, 339 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Combat between predator and prey, which could be seen as symbolic of the cycle of life, was the subject of many works of art in the ancient world. 'Predator-prey' designs on coins usually show a lion bringing down a bull or a stag, or an eagle capturing a hare or a snake. This struggle was significant on both the physical and spiritual levels, for the contest likely would cost one life and preserve another. Perhaps the most dynamic of these scenes is represented here, a lion attacking a bull. In Near Eastern mythology the lion, besides being a symbol of royalty, represented the sun, and the bull represented the moon. The victory of the bull over the lion would seem to represent the daily triumph of the rising sun over the darkness of night.

Drawing upon a long Near Eastern tradition, the Lydian King Croesus used a formal depiction of this contest on his coinage, which subsequently was adopted by the Persians. In later centuries, full representations of this contest occur on coins of Acanthus in Macedonia, Byblus in Phoenicia and Tarsus in Cilicia, and occasionally it is used at other mints, notably in Lycia and Cyprus.

In these scenes it is customary for the bull to pounce on the back of the lion. At Acanthus the bull sinks its teeth into the rump of the lion, and perhaps, with its claws, slashes at its hind legs. Occasionally the bull takes a defensive bite at the lion, or the lion appears in danger of being gored by the bull's horns. A powerful aspect of this design is the sense of circular motion created by the juxtaposition of the animals. At Tarsus and Byblus the scene is different in that the lion pounces on the bull from behind and bites its neck as if it had captured its prey after a chase. The result is a design that is less circular and less pleasing to the eye, but which probably is more realistic since it reflects a more common predatory technique.

The Chalcidian League. Olynthus



- 210 Tetrobol circa 425-420, AR 2.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ – KΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Cithara; all within incuse square. Robinson-Clement Group C, 20. cf. AMNG III/2, 15. SNG ANS –.

A superb portrait and a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Heritage 3008, 2010, 21236 and Triton XVI, 2013, 273 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 211 Tetradrachm circa 400, AR 14.44 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Six-stringed cithara. Robinson-Clement –, cf. 18 (for obverse). Kraay-Hirmer 407 (this coin). Boston, MFA 578 (this obverse die). A portrait of fine Classical style struck in high relief. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 136 and Leu 77, 2000. 160 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Kings of Macedonia. Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



- 212 Tetradrachm, Pella circa 323-315, AR 14.33 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – ΠΙΟΥΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, snake and in exergue, shield. SNG Lockett 1414 (these dies). Le Rider 530f (this coin illustrated). SNG ANS 450 var. (this obverse die but shield under foreleg). Struck on very fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 301. From the R. Abecassis collection. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 213 Stater under Leonnatus, Arrhidaeus, or Antigonos I Monophthalmos, Lampsacus circa 323-317, AV 8.59 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥΥ Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, facing head and monogram. Thompson, Philip 31. Le Rider pl. 90, 7. SNG ANS 282 = SNG Berry 95. A portrait of fine style and a very interesting reverse symbol. Extremely fine 7'500

Ex NGSA V, 2008, 5 and Triton XV, 2012, 1117 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Alexander III, 336-323 and posthumous issue



- 214 Tetradrachm, Caunus circa 300-280, AR 17.08 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, *labrys*. SNG München 580. M. Thompson, *The Alexandrine Mint of Mylasa*, QT X (1981), 207 ff. and pl. II, 20. R. H. J. Ashton, *Kaunos, not Miletos or Mylasa*, NC 2004, p. 42. Price 2074.

A portrait of superb style struck on a very large flan. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

4'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 7, 2014, 428. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Demetrius Poliorcetes. 306 – 284



- 215 Tetradrachm Amphipolis circa 292-291, AR 17.22 g. Diademed head of Demetrius r., with horn. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon half draped, seated l. on a rock, holding *aphlaston* in r. hand and leaning with l. hand on trident; in inner l. field, monogram over Z and in inner r. field, monogram. Newell 106 (these dies). SNG Alpha Bank 949.

A spectacular portrait struck in high relief and a lovely light iridescent tone.

Minor porosity on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 107 and NAC 9, 1996, 302 sales. From an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.



216

- 216 Stater circa 290-289, AV 8.63 g. Diademed head of Demetrius r., with horn. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Horseman draped and wearing *causia* advancing r., holding spear; in field, two monograms. Jameson 1002 (this coin). Weber 2169 (these dies). Newell 83 (this coin listed).

Extremely rare. A portrait of superb Hellenistic style and a finely engraved reverse composition. Minor marks in field, otherwise extremely fine

80'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sale 17 July 1908, O'Hagan, 340. From the Jameson collection and from an Exceptional Collection assembled between the early 70s and late 90s.

Demetrius Poliorcetes has been characterized as a comet that briefly illuminated the early Hellenistic period with his glory and then disappeared again into the darkness. He rose to prominence as the son of Antigonus Monophthalmus, the general who came the closest of the Successors to controlling the full empire of Alexander the Great. During the wars of the Successors, Demetrius accompanied his father on numerous campaigns to hunt down and destroy his chief rival, Eumenes of Cardia. In 317/16 BC, Demetrius led the cavalry wing at the battles of Paraitacene and Gabiene that ultimately led to the betrayal and execution of Eumenes. He also held independent commands during the struggle against an alliance of Cassander, Lysimachus and Ptolemy in 315-311 BC. At the opening of the war against a coalition of these same kings with the addition of Seleucus in 307-301 BC, Demetrius invaded mainland Greece where he was frequently greeted as a liberator and, at least in Athens, as a god on earth. In 306 BC, he won an impressive victory over the Ptolemaic fleet off Salamis, and in the following year both Antigonus and Demetrius claimed the royal title for themselves. In 305 BC Demetrius earned his nickname, Poliorcetes ("the Besieger"), when he undertook the siege of Rhodes. In order to prosecute the siege, he erected a 125-foot-tall tower known as the *helepoleis*, or "city-taker" and built a battering ram that required 1000 men to operate. Unfortunately, these impressive and expensive machines ultimately failed to capture Rhodes as the city continued to be supplied by sea thanks to the Ptolemaic fleet. Demetrius ultimately abandoned the siege and the Rhodians sold his equipment for a princely sum that permitted them to erect a colossal statue of Helios that became one of the Seven Wonders of the World. A few years later, in 301 BC, disaster struck when Demetrius and his father faced off against a coalition of their rivals at the battle of Ipsus. An impetuous charge of the cavalry wing by Demetrius carried him too far from the main infantry line and Antigonus was killed as the battle was lost. Demetrius subsequently attempted to hold together his remaining possessions in Greece, the islands and Cilicia and even managed to claim the Macedonian kingdom in 295/4 BC. Unfortunately, his haughty style of rule offended the Macedonian nobility, who expelled him from the kingdom in 290/89 BC with the aid of Pyrrhus of Epirus and Lysimachus. Giving up on Macedonia and Greece, Demetrius employed his still powerful fleet to sail to Asia Minor in the hope of carving out a new kingdom for himself there, but he continued to be dogged by bad luck. After years of campaigning and still little to show for it, Demetrius was at last hunted down by Seleucus in Cilicia in 285 BC. However, in a rather chivalric act typical of the early Hellenistic period, Seleucus did not strike him down, but imprisoned him in luxurious surroundings. The Besieger was safe and lived a life of magnificent opulence, but he would never be king or adventurer ever again. Demetrius could not overcome the deep grief he felt at this terrible loss and drank himself to death in 283 BC. This gold stater was struck during Demetrius' difficult reign as king in Macedonia, perhaps in the context of his wars against the Aetolian League and Pyrrhus. On the obverse he is depicted with a bull's horn—an allusion to his deification by the Athenians as a new Poseidon—while he is shown mounted on the reverse. This mounted type was intended to advertise his martial prowess, which was actually beginning to slip away, and his legitimacy as a Macedonian ruler.

Antigonos III Doson, 229 – 221



- 217 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 227-225, AR 17.05 g. Head of Poseidon r., hair bound in seaweed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Apollo, holding bow, seated l. on prow. Below, monogram. SNG München 1121. SNG Ashmolean 3264. SNG Alpha Bank 1046. Panagopoulou 50g (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 7/500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 48, 1990, 262 and Triton XVI, 2013, 305 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Perseus, 178 – 168



- 218 Tetradrachm, Pella 178-168, AR 15.51 g. Diademed head r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ - ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ - ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings. Above, monogram, in r. field, monogram and below, Φ. All within wreath. Weber 1276. Mamroth 21b.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2/000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 142, 2005, 1387.

Thrace, Apollonia Pontica



- 219 Tetradrachm circa 360-340, AR 17.13 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Anchor; in l. field, A and in r. field, crayfish. In outer l. field, ΚΩΛΩΤΗΣ. All within incuse square. BMC Mysia —, cf. 13 (different magistrate name). SNG Berry 393 (different magistrate name). cf. NAC sale 52, 2009, 115 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait of fine style struck on fresh metal and a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Triton sale XIX, 2016, 75. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



- 220 Stater circa 412-404, AR 9.10 g. Ithyphallic satyr advancing r., carrying off protesting nymph; in upper r. field, I. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, Thasiennes 6 var. (different letter on obverse). Svoronos, Hellenisme Primitif, pl. X, 27-8 var. (different letter on obverse). cf. Triton sale XXII, 2019, 166. (these dies).

An extremely rare variety with Iota on obverse. Of excellent Classical style, struck on a very large flan and complete. Light tone and extremely fine 10'000

The island of Thasos may have been the site of a Phoenician colony dedicated to extracting mineral resources in the ninth or early eighth century BC, but by the end of the eighth or the beginning of the seventh century BC, these early colonists had disappeared and were replaced by Greek settlers from Paros. The new Greek colony grew wealthy from the control of rich silver mines on the Thracian mainland facing Thasos and a brisk trade in the high-quality wine produced on the island. At the height of Thasian prosperity, the mines reportedly produced between 200 and 300 talents of silver per year. Due to the constant influx of silver into the coffers of Thasos, it is not surprising that the city produced an extensive coinage beginning already in the last quarter of the sixth century BC. From the very beginning, the standard type for Thasian staters featured an ithyphallic satyr carrying off a protesting nymph on the obverse and a quadripartite incuse square on the reverse. The satyr type may perhaps be a reference to the Thasian wine industry, since the satyrs were regular companions of Dionysus, the Greek god of wine. On the other hand, the type may allude to the wild Thracian mainland from which Thasos derived its silver. The Greeks commonly considered the Thracians to be great practitioners of Dionysiac cults. Whatever the case, the Thasian types and weight standard became firmly established and had an impact on the development of coinages in both regions. The wide regional recognition of Thasian coinage encouraged typological conservatism and Thasos retained the same stater type for more than a century, changing to new types featuring Dionysus and Heracles only in ca. 404 BC. The present stater represents a late iteration of the Thasian type in which the old archaic style of the type has been updated to meet the high classical artistic style of the late fifth century BC. It is especially remarkable for the presence of the previously unpublished control mark to the right of the nymph's head. While other Greek letters are known, this is one of very few specimens to feature iota.

Kings of Thrace, Lysimachus 323-281 and posthumous issues



- 221 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 297-281, AR 16.94 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in inner l. field, monogram and in outer l. field, *aphlaston*. Müller 356. Thompson 48.

A bold portrait of excellent style and a light iridescent tone. Unobtrusive edge marks at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Stack's & Ponterio sale 164, 2012, 197. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



- 222 Tetradrachm, Aenus circa 280, AR 16.96 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / 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, monograms 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

Ex NAC sale 124, 2021, 102. Privately purchased from Vinchon Numismatique on 24th February 2011.

Epirus, Epirote Republic



- 223 Drachm 234/3-168, AR 4.97 g. Head of Zeus Dodonaeus r., wearing oak-wreath; behind, KE ligate (E reverted). Rev. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ Eagle, with closed wings, standing r. on thunderbolt. All within wreath. SNG Lockett 1657 (this coin). Franke 64 (this coin).

A very appealing portrait of lovely style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 3'500

Ex Naville 1, 1920, Pozzi, 1290; Glendining's 12 February 1958, Lockett part II, 1504; M&M Fixed Price List 235, 1963, 9; NFA IV, 1977, 187; NFA XXIX, 1992, 99 and NAC 88, 2015, 396 sales. From the Lockett, R. A. van Every collections and from the collection of an aesthete.

Boeotia, Thebes



- 224 Stater, magistrate Klion, circa 368-364, AR 12.22 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. Amphora; in field, ΚΑΙΩΝ. All within concave circle. Hepworth 70. BCD Boiotia 532. About extremely fine 1'000

Ex Triton XIII, 2010, 1193 and CNG 90, 2012, 529 sales.

Attica, Athens



- 225 Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 17.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves. Rev. ΑΘΕ Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig with one berry and crescent. All within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 10. Starr Group VB.

A portrait of excellent style struck on very fresh metal.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Lanz sale 62, 1992, 260. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Corinthia, Corinth



226

- 226 Stater circa 545-500, AR 8.41 g. Bridled Pegasus flying l.; below, *koppa*. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with projections in each quarter. Ravel 39. SNG Fitzwilliam 3314 (these dies). Weber 3645 (these dies). BCD Korinth 3.

Very rare. A fine specimen of this desirable and important issue of superb Archaic style. Struck on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone.

A graffito on reverse and minor encrustation, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 4, 1991, 120. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

One of the earliest coinages of the Greeks was produced in Corinth, a city at the juncture of the mainland and the Peloponnesus. It was an ideal staging point for trade throughout Greece, and to the west, where many Greeks had established colonies in Italy and Sicily. Between Corinth and the Greek cities in Magna Graecia lay the westernmost regions of the Greek mainland – Illyria, Epirus, Acarnania, and the island of Corcyra – all locations where Corinthian colonies would later issue their own versions of the famous Corinthian 'colts'. The primitive 'mill sail' punch on the reverse of the very earliest of Corinthian staters soon was replaced with a more refined incuse punch bearing a swastika-like pattern, like on this coin. It is now generally believed that the three earliest coinages in Greece were those of Aegina, Corinth and Athens, all of which were introduced soon after the Lydian King Croesus (c.560-546 B.C.) had abandoned electrum in favour of a bi-metallic coinage. This is a significant departure from the thoughts of early scholars, who tended to date the first Corinthian staters perhaps a century earlier than current evidence supports. Barclay Head, for example, dated the present type to 657- 625 B.C., during the time of Cypselus. It is now supposed that the Aegina turtles were the first Greek coins, commencing in about 555/50 B.C. Following in quick succession were the colts of Corinth, perhaps as early as c.555 B.C., but perhaps closer to c.550 B.C., and the Wappenmünzen ('heraldic coins') of Athens, starting in about 545 B.C. Dates as precise as these, however, must be taken with a grain of salt, as they are ever subject to revision upon the discovery of new evidence.



162



195



202



196



195



196



205



198



207



216



198



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217



214



244



245



247



251

Olympia, Elis



- 227 Tetradrachm 356, the 106th Olympiad, AR 12.24 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. F – A Eagle standing r., with closed wings, on Ionic capital. Jameson 2102 (this coin). Seltman 182c (this coin). Weber 4048 (this coin). BCD Olympia 121.

Extremely rare. A spectacular portrait of Zeus of fine style struck in high relief and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

75'000

Ex Sotheby's New York 19 December 1998, 24 and NAC 72, 2013, 365 sales. From the Consul Weber, Jameson, the Money Museum of Zurich collections and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

One of the few ancient traditions that survived to be reborn in the modern world is the quadrennial Olympic Games. Though the religious aspect disappeared with the eclipse of Greco-Roman paganism, the spirit of athletic competition among nations has survived intact. Every four years the world's attention turns to these great games, as it did in Olympia so many centuries ago. The coinage issued for these games had numerous purposes – as vehicles for commerce, as a source of income through a mandatory exchange, as a showcase for the works of gifted engravers, as souvenirs for visitors, and as celebrations of Zeus and Hera, who presided over the Sanctuary at Olympia and the games themselves. A narrow range of images dominate Olympic silver coinage, including the portraits of Zeus, his consort Hera and the nymph Olympia, the eagle and thunderbolt as symbols of Zeus, Nike as a symbol of victory, and the laurel wreath as an allusion to the games. Olympic staters appear to have been produced only to coincide with the games, and it has been demonstrated through Charles Seltman's careful die study (1921) that two separate mints contributed, one perhaps at the Temple of Zeus and another at the Temple of Hera. The mint of Hera probably was combined with that of Zeus some time toward the end of the 4th Century B.C., and perhaps a century later the Olympic mint may have been moved to the regional capital of Elis. This tetradrachm from the temple mint of Zeus is a perfect example of the fine workmanship of Olympic coinage of the early Hellenistic period, bearing a forceful head of Zeus and a vigilant eagle perched upon an Ionic capital. Even within the repeating themes at Olympia the engravers celebrated varieties, including on the Zeus/eagle issues, showing the eagle perched variously upon the back of a recumbent ram, a hare, a fawn, a stag's head, a snake, an Ionic column capital, or a simple base.

Arcadia, Megalopolis



228

- 228 **For the Archadian League.** Stater Summer 363 – Spring 362, AR 11.91 g. Laureate head of Zeus Lycaeus l. Rev. Youthful and naked Pan seated l. on rocks, head facing, holding lagobolon in r. hand and resting l. elbow on rock covered by drapery and inscribed, on lower l. part, [OAYM]. At his feet, syrx and in field l., AR ligate. *Traité* III 866 and pl. CCXXIV, 2 (this reverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 159, 512 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 532 (this obverse die). Jameson 1276 (this obverse die). Gerin 16 (this coin illustrated). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1511. Boston, MFA 1260 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented master-engraver. Surface somewhat porous and minor cleaning marks on obverse field, otherwise good very fine

12'500

Ex NFA, ed. Gans, *Fixed Price List* 15, 1955, 234 and Glendining's sale 27 November 1958, 271. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Though the Greeks are generally regarded for how highly they valued independence, on numerous occasions they abandoned their civic pride in the hope that safety or success would result from joining forces. The best examples of this are found in the various leagues that were organized in Greece, including the Archadian League, formed by 370/69 B.C. in the heart of the Peloponnesus. Much like the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes, who in 408/7 B.C. abandoned their ancestral homes to found a metropolis, the Arcadians created a new city, which they appropriately called Megalopolis ('big city'). From this administrative centre, with its concentrated population, the united Arcadians could at last stand up to the Spartans, who recently had been defeated by the Boeotians at Leuktra. The designs of the league's coinage are thoroughly regional in nature: the portrait is that of Zeus Lycaeus, whose sanctuary was on Mount Lycaeum (the Mount Olympus of Arcadia), and the reverse shows the seated figure of Pan, who was especially worshipped in the region, and whose sanctuary was also on Mount Lycaeum. Various theories have been offered to explain the inscription 'Olym' on the mountain rock upon which Pan rests. The other known inscription, 'Chari', is also an abbreviated name. They usually are described as the names of magistrates or die engravers, but a more enticing prospect was supported by Barclay Head, who thought these staters were probably issued for national festivals based upon religious bonds. If so, Head suggested, the two names would allude to the Olympic Games and the agonistic festivals in honour of the Charites.

Crete, Gortyna



- 229 Stater circa 330, AR 11.75 g. Europa, in attitude of mourning, seated r. on tree. Rev. Bull standing r., head turned back. Svoronos, Crète, pl. XIV, 70. Le Rider pl. IV, 23.

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

15'000

Ex M&M 68, 1986, 256 and NAC 8, 1995, 259 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

The types of this Gortynian silver stater appear to have been intended to be read together. On the obverse the Phoenician nymph Europa sits in a plane tree on Crete in the aftermath of her abduction from Tyre by Zeus in the form of a bull. She holds her head in her hand, perhaps weeping for the loss of her homeland and family. Meanwhile, on the reverse, the bull form taken by Zeus during her abduction is shown standing right, but with head reverted to look upon Europa. He had carried Europa off from Tyre out of his desire for her and this coin seems to represent the moments before their relationship was consummated beneath the plane tree. Europa ultimately gave birth to Zeus' children, Minos, Sarpedon, and Phaestos, the mythical kings of Knossos, Malia, and Phaistos.

Kings of Bithynia, Nicomedes III, 127 – 94



- 230 Tetradrachm 94-93 (year 205), AR 16.86 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥΣ Zeus standing l., holding wreath and sceptre; in inner l. field, eagle standing l. on thunderbolt above monogram and ΕΣ. Recueil Général II, p. 232. de Callataÿ, Guerres, p. 61 D151/R3.

In an exceptional state of preservation. Light iridescent tone, an almost invisible edge nick at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and Fdc

2'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 10, 2015, 559.

Mysia, Cyzicus



- 231 Hecate circa 450-330, EL 2.66 g. Head of Attis r., wearing Phrygian headdress; below, tunny r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze I 142. Greenwell 56. Boston, MFA 1523. SNG France 292.
Very rare. A very attractive portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 239. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Aeolis, Cume



- 232 Tetradrachm magistrate Seuthes, circa 160-150, AR 16.70 g. Diademed head of Kyme r. Rev. KYMAION Horse standing r., l. foreleg arched high in the air; below, one-handled cup and in exergue, ΣΕΥΘΗΣ. All within oak wreath. Oakley, Kyme, ANS MN 27, 61. SNG von Aulock 1640 (this obverse die). BMC 79 (this obverse die).
A portrait of fine style struck in high relief and a light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Roma Numismatics VIII, 2014, 511 and Roma Numismatics 10, 2015, 384 sales.

Myrina



- 233 Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 16.57 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Apollo of Grynium standing r., holding *phiale* and laurel branch; in r. field, *omphalos* and amphora, in l. field, monogram. All within laurel wreath. SNG Fitzwilliam 4329. Sacks issue 25.
Minor encrustations, otherwise a perfect Fdc 2'000

Mysia. Kings of Pergamum, Eumenes I. 263 – 241



- 234 Tetradrachm circa 263-255, AR 17.02 g. Laureate head of Philetairos r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena enthroned l., r. hand resting on shield set at her feet, l. elbow resting on small sphinx seated r.; transverse spear in background, ivy leaf above knee, monogram on throne, in r. field, bow. Westernmark Group III, obv. die V.XXIX. SNG France 1607. SNG Ashmolean 752.
An attractive portrait struck in high relief. Light iridescent tone, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500

Lesbos, Mytilene



- 235 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.63 g. Forepart of bull l. Rev. Incuse head of lion l.; behind, rectangular punch. Bodenstedt 4. SNG von Aulock 1683. Boston, MFA –. Good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Triton sale XIX. 2016, 171. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Ionian, Heracleia ad Latmum



- 236 Tetradrachm circa 150-140, AR 16.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet, the bowl decorated with Pegasus and the visor with horses. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club; below, Nike standing l. with wreath, between two monograms. All within oak wreath. SNG Keckman 235. Lavva, Heracleia am Latmos, Group IIB. SNG Lockett 2823.

In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton sale VIII, 2005, 413. From the Ronald Cohen collection and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

Magnesia ad Meandrum



- 237 Tetradrachm after 190, AR 17.26 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis r., bow and quiver over her l. shoulder. Rev. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ – ΕΡΑΣΙΠΠΙΟΣ – ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ Apollo standing l. on a meander pattern, holding a branch and leaning against a tripod surmounted by a quiver, all within wreath. SNG Berry 1067. SNG von Aulock 2042. N. Jones, The Autonomous Wreathed Tetradrachms of Magnesia on Maeander, ANSMN 24, 26-34. Wonderful light old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'000

Samos



238

- 238 Tetradrachm, magistrate Hegesianax circa 400-365, AR 15.35 g. Lion's scalp. Rev. ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΞ Forepart of bull r. wearing ornamental collar, truncation dotted; behind, olive branch. In lower r. field, ΣΑ and monogram within wreath. McClean 8407. Jameson 1529. Barron, Samos 127a (this coin illustrated).

In exceptional condition, undoubtedly the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with excellent metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

20'000

Ex Naville VII, 1924, 1505; *Ars Classica* XIV, 1929, 377 and Cahn 75, 1932, *Norddeutsche*, 366 sales. Privately purchased from Baranowsky in 1934. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

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

Caria, Cnidus



239

- 239 Drachm circa 465-449, AR 6.20 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. Diademed bust of Aphrodite r., wearing necklace. All within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 234. Cahn, Knidos, 74.

A lovely portrait of superb style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 4, 2012, 371 (illustrated on the front cover). From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Satrapas of Caria, Hidrieus, 351-344



240



240

- 240 Tetradrachm circa 351-344, AR 15.24 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus standing r., holding *labrys* in r. hand and sceptre in l.; below in field, E. Traité II, 100. Pixodaros, CH IX, 2. SNG Copenhagen Suppl. 340. SNG von Aulock 8046.

An impressive portrait struck in high relief on fresh metal.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 309. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336



241



241

- 241 Didrachm circa 341-336, AR 6.96 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus standing l., holding *labrys* in r. hand and sceptre in l. Pixodaros, CH IX, 13b (this coin illustrated). SNG Copenhagen 596. SNG Keckman 280. SNG Kayhan 891. SNG von Aulock 2375.

A superb portrait perfectly struck on fresh metal and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

7'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 3, 2012, 293. From the Pixodarus hoard and from the Collection of an Aesthete.



209



229



227



228



242



227



238



238



243



243



246



250



250



256



257



261

Islands off Caria, Rhodes



- 242 Tetradrachm circa 400-385, AR 15.09 g. Facing head of Helios, slightly r. Rev. POΔ – ION Rose with bud l.; in field, Φ and *phiale*. All within incuse square. Pozzi 2682 var. (*phiale* in l. field). Bérend, Rhodes –. Cf. Leu sale 83, 2002, 332.

An extremely rare variety. An elegant facing portrait of fine style struck in high relief.

Superb old cabinet tone, unobtrusive traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 24 March 1959, 263. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Cyprus, Evagoras II, 361 – 351



- 243 Stater circa 361-351, AV 8.17 g. EYA Turreted head of Aphrodite l. Rev. [BA] Lion standing l., devouring prey; eagle on its back; above, star. BMC p. cv, 1 and pl. XXIV, 11. Tziambazis 123. Markou, L'or 368 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer, pl. 195, 679 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only five specimens known of this variety and seven of this type,
of which only four are in private hands. Minor mark on neck,

otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

40'000

Evagoras II was probably the grandson of Evagoras I, the great Greek king of Salamis in the early fourth century BC. However, whereas Evagoras I had strongly pursued alliances with Athens as a means of expanding the power of Salamis and maintaining its independence from the Persian Empire, Evagoras II was subservient to the Great King. His pro-Persian policies offended his people's desire for autonomy like other Greek states and in 351 BC he was overthrown in a popular uprising led by his nephew, Pnytagoras. Evagoras II was forced to flee from Cyprus and escaped to the Persian court of Artaxerxes III. The Great King rewarded his former loyalty by making him governor of Sidon in the stead of its rebellious Phoenician governor. Unfortunately, Evagoras II proved to be as obnoxious to the Sidonians as he had been to the Salaminians and in 346 BC, after only three years in power, he was forced to flee from Phoenicia to Cyprus. There was a bitter homecoming awaiting him. Upon his arrival, Evagoras II was arrested and executed on the orders of Pnytagoras. This beautiful gold stater features the head of Aphrodite wearing the turreted crown of a city-goddess. Aphrodite, who was sometimes given the epithet Cypris ("Lady of Cyprus"), was widely worshipped on the island. This was attributed by the Greeks to the mythological tradition that she was born from the sea foam in the waters off its shores. In reality, she was the Greek equivalent to the Semitic goddess Astarte worshipped by the Phoenician population of Cyprus. Interestingly, despite the pro-Persian stance of Evagoras II, his coinage is probably the most Hellenic in style of all the kings of Salamis who preceded him. He was the first to abandon the old Cypriot syllabary in favour of the Greek alphabet for his coin inscriptions.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus I Soter sole reign, 281 – 261



244

- 244 Tetradrachm, Smyrna circa 281-261, AR 17.12 g. Diademed head of Antiochus I r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on *omphalos*, holding three arrows in his r. hand and resting his l. on a bow leaning against the omphalos behind him; in r. field, ΘΕ in monogram and in exergue, ATP in monogram. SC 311.2. WSM 1494.

In an exceptional state of preservation and possibly one of the finest tetradrachms of Antiochus I. A portrait of great beauty in the finest Hellenistic style struck on fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

20'000

Ex Nomos 1, 2009, 120 and Roma Numismatics 7, 2014, 818 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

In 281 BC, just as Seleucus I Nicator was about to crown his conquest of the East and Asia Minor with the addition of Macedonia to his vast realm, he was struck down by an assassin. The first Seleucid king was immediately succeeded by his son, Antiochus I, who had been sharing power with his father since about 294 BC. The task of holding together the empire was a daunting task, particularly in the west, where it had only recently been taken from Lysimachus and which was full of ambitious regional dynasts desirous of carving out their own kingdoms. After putting down a revolt of the new cities in Syria, Antiochus turned his attention to fighting against the native rulers of Bithynia and Cappadocia, but was never able to bring them fully to heel. The Seleucid king's problems worsened in c. 278 BC, after 20,000 Gauls were ferried over to Asia Minor from Thrace. These were intended to serve as shock troops for Nicomedes I of Bithynia in a power struggle with his brother, but they soon took to raiding the cities of Asia Minor claimed by the Seleucid Empire. Antiochus I was only able to defeat the marauding Gauls and corral them in Galatia following a dramatic battle (c. 275 or 269/8 BC) involving the use of Indian war elephants. For this signal victory the king assumed the title of Soter, or Saviour, although some later writers credited the victory entirely to the elephants rather than to the king. In 274 BC, he embarked on the First Syrian War (274-271 BC) in an attempt to press his father's old claims to Coele Syria and Phoenicia against the occupying Ptolemy II, but this did little to expand the borders of the empire. Antiochus I had similarly little success in trying to repress the growing power of Pergamum in north-western Asia Minor and died in 261 BC, leaving his son, Antiochus II, to inherit the troubles of empire. The present tetradrachm was struck at the mint of Smyrna, which is known to have been targeted by Gauls and forced to pay protection money. Considering the relative lateness of the obverse portrait style it is believed to have been struck in the context of Antiochus I's great elephant victory. The very high level of preservation makes it clear that on the reverse Apollo is not barefoot as usual, but instead wears a pair of sandals. This feature is not specifically noted in the description of SC 311, but serves to illustrate the connection between this coinage and issues of Sardes, where the god is also represented with sandals. The meaning of the arrows held by Apollo is unclear. In early Seleucid numismatic scholarship the number was thought to represent the number of living male scions of the royal house, but it is now clear that they reflect the foibles of the issuing mints.

Timarchus, 164 – 161



245

- 245 Tetradrachm, Ecbatana circa 164-161, AR 16.85 g. Diademed and draped bust r., wearing crested Boeotian helmet. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ – ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ Dioscuri galloping r., each holding spear and palm branch. Houghton, RN 1979, p. 214, fig. A. SC 1589.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third tetradrachm known of this ruler.

An interesting portrait struck on fresh metal. Traces of overstriking and minor marks on obverse field, otherwise good very fine

85'000

The unexpected death of Antiochus IV Epiphanes at the end of 164 BC sent shockwaves through the Seleucid Empire. His successor in Antioch was the weak child king Antiochus V who was a puppet of the minister Lysias, it was unclear whether Demetrius I might be released from his captivity in Rome, and the Parthian Empire still threatened the eastern borders of the empire. Under these confused circumstances, Timarchus of Miletus, who had been appointed satrap of Media by the dead Antiochus IV, decided to revolt and claim the royal title for himself in the East. Media seems to have quickly recognised him as a new king and he expanded his kingdom to include Babylonia as well. By 161 BC, Timarchus was certainly in control of the Seleucid capital at Seleucia on the Tigris and had been recognised by the Roman Senate. Nevertheless, after escaping from Italy, Demetrius I consolidated his power in Syria and immediately marched against the Median usurper. In the spring of 161 BC, the two kings joined in battle at Babylonia and Timarchus was killed, thus ending his brief independent Median kingdom. Unfortunately, the instability caused by his revolt was to have a lasting impact on Media and the eastern Seleucid Empire. In 148/7 BC, shortly after the death of Demetrius I, Mithradates I, the king of the Parthian Empire, overran Media and by 141 BC also occupied Seleucia on the Tigris. The silver coinage of Timarchus is exceedingly rare today because following his defeat, Demetrius I took great pains to pull it out of circulation and overstrike it with his own types. Timarchus' tetradrachm types reveal the strong influence of the neighbouring Bactrian kingdom of Eucratides I (c. 171-145 BC). Just as on the coinage of Eucratides I, here Timarchus appears draped and wearing a crested Boeotian cavalry helmet, although it lacks the addition of a bull's horn and ear regularly included on the helmet of the Bactrian king. The reverse type also follows the Eucratidean model in depicting the charging Dioscuri and according to Timarchus the title of "Great King." This title was originally used by the Achaemenid Persian kings and may have been used by Timarchus to appeal to the Iranian constituents of his kingdom.

Demetrius I, 162 – 150



246

- 246 Stater, Ecbatana 152, AV 8.68 g. Diademed head r.; in l. field, eight-pointed star and K. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow and bow. SC 1725 (this coin listed). cf. CSE 1248 (these dies but a drachm).

An apparently unique variety of an exceedingly rare type known in only three specimens.

Well-centred on a full flan, the reverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine 25'000

Ex Triton II, 1998, 480 and CNG 46, 1998, 486 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Under the terms of the Peace of Apamea (188 BC) that concluded the Roman war with Antiochus III, Demetrius I, the son of Seleukus IV, had been kept as a hostage in Rome to guarantee the good behaviour of his father and later, his uncle, Antiochus IV. Unfortunately, following the death of Antiochus IV, the Senate failed to permit Demetrius I to leave Italy to claim his rightful Syrian kingdom, instead preferring to see his nephew, the child king Antiochus V on the Seleucid throne. Nevertheless, with the assistance of the historian Polybius, in the autumn of 162 BC, Demetrius I managed to escape aboard a ship bound for Phoenicia. Upon arrival at the city of Tripolis, he raised a mercenary army and marched into Syria, where he was widely welcomed by the populace and quickly disposed of both the young Antiochus V and his chief minister Lysias. The reign of Demetrius I started off very well, but it was quickly derailed by revolts and foreign adventures that earned him the enmity of neighbouring kings and the suspicion of Rome. The Median satrap Timarchus revolted and claimed the kingship in the eastern Seleucid realm and was only crushed in 161 BC. In Babylon, Demetrius I was hailed as *Soter* (Saviour) for the defeat of Timarchus, a title that soon began to appear regularly on his coins. The Seleukid king subsequently meddled in the affairs of Cappadocia by supporting Orophernes in a bid to overthrow Ariarathes V and entered into negotiations to buy the island of Cyprus from its Ptolemaic governor. On top of all this, his somewhat dour character and excessive love of hunting did not endear him to the Antiochenes. In 153/2 BC, the kings of Pergamum, Egypt and Cappadocia joined forces to support Alexander of Smyrna—a pretender supposed to be a lost son of Antiochus IV—in deposing Demetrius I. By 150 BC, Demetrius I, the saviour of only a decade earlier, was killed in battle with the forces of Alexander and mourned by few. This unique gold stater may belong to the crisis period of Demetrius' reign brought on by the advent of Alexander as pretender to the Seleukid throne; however, it does not belong to the impressive dated series of gold multiples struck at Antioch as the king began to lose complete control in 151/0 BC. Instead, this stater was struck far to the east, using dies known to have struck silver drachms at Ecbatana. Considering the mint, which was at a great distance from the civil war playing out in Syria in the last years of the 150s BC, it is perhaps more likely that it was struck to meet expenses related to ongoing defence against the neighbouring and expanding Parthian Empire. In 148/7 BC, only a few years after the death of Demetrius I, Ecbatana and Media finally fell to the conquering Mithradates I of Parthia.

Antiochus VI Epiphanes, 144-142



247

- 247 Tetradrachm, Antiochia ad Orontem mid 143(?)–142, AR 16.87 g. Radiate and diademed head r., within bead and reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ The Dioscuri on prancing horses l.; below, ΘΞΡ and in inner r. field, ΤΡΥ / monogram / ΣΤΑ. All within barley wreath. SMA 241. SC 2003.3c. Rare and possibly the finest specimen known. A wonderful portrait struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 20'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2000, 183 and NAC 84, 2015, 690 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Demetrius II Nicator, second reign, 129 – 126/5



248

- 248 Tetradrachm, Damascus 127–126, AR 16.71 g. Diademed head r. Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΘΕΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑ – ΤΟΠΟΣ Zeus seated l., holding Nike and long sceptre; in outer l. field, monogram and below throne, monogram. In exergue, date. SC 2181.6. SNG Spear 2268 var. (different monogram below the throne). A bold portrait struck on very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII, 125 – 121



- 249 Tetradrachm, Damascus 122-121, AR 16.51 g. Jugate busts r. of Cleopatra Thea, veiled and diademed, and Antiochus VIII, diademed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΙΑΤΡΑΣ / ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣ – ΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΝΤ – ΙΟΧΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding Nike and sceptre; in l. field, monogram and below the throne, monogram. In exergue, date. SC 2267.2b. DCA 253. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 2'000

Kingdom of Bactria, Eucratides I, circa 171 – 145



- 250 Stater, Pushkalavati circa 170-145, AV 8.46 g. Draped bust r., wearing helmet, adorned with bull's horn and ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioskuri on prancing horses r. both holding spears and palm branches; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 176 var. (unlisted monogram). Boppearachchi 5 var. (unlisted monogram); cf. 7A (drachm). Oikonomides AJN 7, 1968, Group B. SNG ANS 163 var. (different monogram). cf. NAC sale 96, 2016, 1133 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Minor edge marks,
otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

50'000

Ex NAC sale 11, 1998, 119. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Possibly with Seleucid help (there is some evidence that Eucratides may have had matrilineal ties to the Seleucid royal house), Eucratides I of Baktria overthrew the last of the Euthydemid dynasty which had ruled over Baktria and parts of India for the better part of the previous century. He went on to establish his own dynasty, with his son Eukratides II set to inherit his kingdom, ruling a vast territory which at its greatest extent covered parts of the Indian subcontinent and was greater in size than any other Greek-ruled kingdom of the time. Eucratides' gold coinage exists in two denominations, staters such as the present specimen, and the unique and magnificent twenty-stater multiple that is in the collection of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France. The latter is the largest ancient gold coin known, and shares its types with the stater. The obverse depicts the king wearing a wide-brimmed Macedonian helmet adorned with a bull's ear and horn, symbols mirrored on the Syrian tetradrachms of Seleukos I showing Alexander the Great as the legendary conqueror of the Orient, the god Dionysos. The reverse shows Eucratides' patron deities, the Dioskouroi, twin sons of Zeus and Leda and the brothers of Helen of Troy, riding on horseback with couched lances. Less than twenty of these gold staters are known and they are struck from only a few numbers of dies, which suggests that the issue was small to begin with and served a primarily ceremonial purpose. The occasion for the issue was most probably Eucratides' victory over Demetrios II, who had besieged Eucratides with vastly superior numbers. Despite these great odds, however, Eucratides emerged victorious, and after Demetrios was murdered by his own troops, Eucratides was left as uncontested ruler in Baktria. This stater is one of six known with this monogram below the Dioskouroi on the reverse, and is perhaps the finest of all of Eucratides' known gold coins.

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



- 251 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 322-321, AR 17.22 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 – O. Müller 124. SNG Copenhagen 7. Zervos, ANSMN 13, issue 2c. Price 3971. CPE 19.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal and a lovely old cabinet tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Ex Hess-Leu 7 April 1960, 148 and Gemini V, 2009, 390 sales. Ex ANS inventory no. 1997.9.182 and from the Estate of John D. Leggett, Jr., 1997. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Ptolemy I Soter as king, 305 – 282



- 252 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 300-285, AR 14.87 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis around neck, behind ear, Δ. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram. CPE 156. Svoronos 201. SNG Copenhagen 48 corr.

Very rare and in exceptional condition. Struck on fresh metal and with a beautiful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine / extremely fine

4'000

Ex NFA X, 1981, 250; NFA XXV, 1990, 283 and Triton XIX, 2016, 326 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.



253

- 253 Pentadrachm, uncertain mint or Cyprus (Salamis or Cition) from 294, AV 17.12 g. Diademed head r., with *aegis* around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, EY over monogram. Svoronos –, cf. 354 (in silver). CPE –, cf. 220 (in silver).
An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type for this mint.

Traces of mounting, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex CNG 43, 1997, 886 and Auction World Co 23, 2021, 1569 sales.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



254

- 254 Tetradrachm, Alexandria after 265, AV 13.85 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. CPE 314.
Well struck on a full flan, several minor marks on edge, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



255

- 255 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria, circa 253/2-246, AR 35.19 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, XX. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 957. Troxell p. 45. CPE 364.

An exceedingly rare variety, with the control letters XX, of a very rare type. In exceptional condition for the issue and unusually struck on fresh metal. Lovely old cabinet tone, a hairline flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex Hirsch VII, 1902, 437 and NAC 4, 1991, 169 sales. From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

Upon her death in July of 270 BC, Arsinoe II, the sister-wife of King Ptolemy II, was deified and a cult was established in her honour as Thea Philadelphus ('brother-loving goddess'). It was a new cult, distinct from the Theoi Adelphoi ('sibling gods') cult, which by 272/1 had been established for Arsinoe and her husband. The first honorary coinage for Arsinoe II and her new cult appears to have been silver decadrachms, which were issued soon after her death. Starting in about 261/0, the same types were employed for gold coins that must have been as impressive then as they are today. The largest of these was an octodrachm or mnaieion (one-mina piece) that appears to have been worth 100 silver drachms, and was struck under successive Ptolemaic kings for about 150 years or more. Arsinoe's portrait is carefully composed to show her royal pedigree and her divinity. Her status as a queen is attested by the jewelled diadem at her forehead, and her divinity by the lotus sceptre at her shoulder and the ram's horn at her ear. While the obverse is devoted solely to the queen, the reverse is dedicated to her sibling relationship with Ptolemy II. The inscription ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ('[coin] of Arsinoe, brother-lover') is paired with a double cornucopiae, which presumably represents brother and sister. As a symbol of bounty and fertility, the double-cornucopiae laden with grain and fruit and bound by a fillet is thought to have been a personal badge of Arsinoe II.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



256

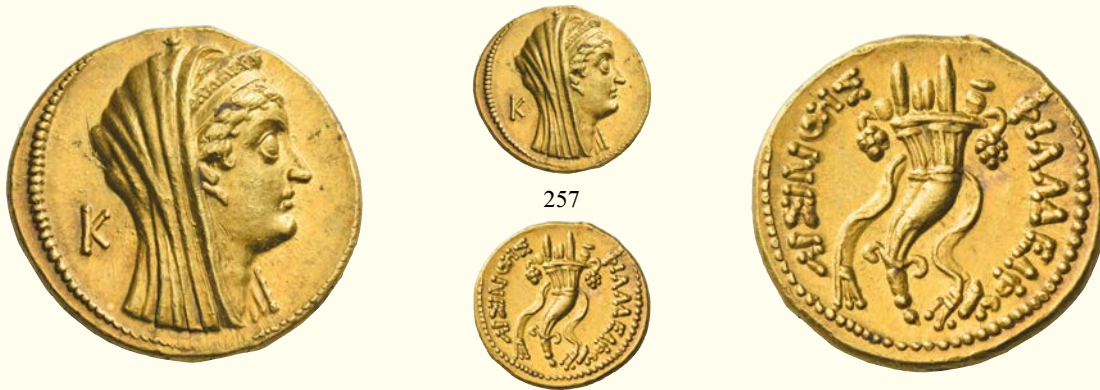
- 256 **In the name of Berenice II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria after 241, AV 27.84 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1113. SNG Copenhagen 169. Boston, MFA 2348. CPE 895.
Very rare. Two light marks on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine 40'000

Ex NAC 41, 2007, 5 and NAC 110, 2018, 95 sales. From the Collection of an Aesthete.

Coinage in the name of Berenice belongs to a large, complex and attractive series that has benefited from much discussion in recent years. There is continual debate about the mints, dates, denominations, and weight standards, and even which Berenice is honoured: Berenice II, the wife of Ptolemy III, or Berenice Syra, the king's sister.

The traditional view is that the king's wife is honoured, but Hazzard suggests it may be the sister of Ptolemy III. He sees the coins as products of the Third Syrian War (Laodicean War), which began in 246 upon the death of the Seleucid King Antiochus II under mysterious circumstances. It caused a dynastic crisis, for he had two wives, the Seleucid Laodice and the Ptolemaic Berenice Syra, both of whom had children who were considered legitimate heirs to the Seleucid throne. When Berenice Syra and her son were murdered in 246, it eliminated Ptolemaic claims to the Seleucid throne, thus causing Ptolemy III to invade Seleucid territories. The offensive was successful, but ground to a halt when domestic crises in Egypt forced Ptolemy III to return in haste. In 241, after a series of conflicts that often took place in the realm of international politics, Ptolemy III made peace with Seleucus II, the young man who had been made king in place of his nephew. As much sense as Hazzard's suggestion makes, the case for Berenice II, a queen in her own right, is perhaps stronger. She had married Ptolemy III in about 246, the eventful year of Berenice Syra's death. Throughout the Third Syrian War she capably ruled in Egypt in his absence. Furthermore, the portrait bears no symbols that suggest that the subject was deceased. On the earlier coinage for the deceased Arsinoe II, the bust is adorned with the divine attributes of a ram's horn and a lotus-tipped sceptre. Neither is present on the Berenice coinage, and Berenice II was alive throughout her husband's reign, whereas Berenice Syra was deceased. A third option – equally impossible to prove – is that the coinage was intentionally ambiguous so as to honour Berenice II and Berenice Syra simultaneously.

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



- 257 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Tetrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 13.85 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r. behind, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. BMC 40. Svoronos 1500 and pl. LI, 22 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Sharply struck in high relief and with a lovely light reddish tone, almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 25'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.

The Ptolemies produced a remarkable number of impressive gold coins, primarily because they seem to have had access to a considerable amount of African gold. Originally these coins must have existed in great numbers, but as is usual, the number that exist today are only a tiny fraction of those struck. The "K" issues of the mid 2nd century are based on the similar coins of the 3rd, and are primarily known in the weight of an octodrachm. They were issued in considerable numbers with obverse dies cut by engravers of very varying abilities. The tetrachms, however, were produced in much smaller amounts - this piece may well be one of the earliest because the portrait of Arsinoe is of very fine style, far from the nearly caricatural ones found on the larger coins.



- 258 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 27.79 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in field l., K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1498. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293. Well-struck in high relief. Obverse from a rusty die, minor marks on reverse and a small nick at nine o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 20'000

Ex NGSA 1, 2000, 128 and Heritage 3096, 2021, Paramount, 30044 sales. Privately purchased from Hess-Divo.

Cleopatra VII, 36 – 30



259



259

- 259 Bronze with Marcus Antonius, Chalchis ad Libanon 32-31, 8.13 g. BACIAICCAC KΛEOΠATPAC Draped bust of Cleopatra r., wearing stephane. Rev. ETOYC KA TOY KAI ζ ΘEA[C NEOTEPAC] Bare head of M. Antonius r. Rouvier 440 (Berytus). RPC 4771. SNG Munich 1006. SNG Copenhagen 382. Svoronos 1887. Two very attractive portraits and a lovely enamel-like green patina. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Nomos sale 19, 2019, 220.

Cyrenaica, Cyrene



260



- 260 Stater, magistrate Aristagoras, circa 331-322, AV 8.58 g. Slow quadriga driven l. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; in exergue, APICTAΓOPΑΣ. Rev. KYPANAION Zeus-Ammon standing r., holding sceptre; behind, ram. Boston, MFA 1319 (these dies). BMC 106 (these dies). Naville 73f (possibly this coin). Very rare. Good very fine 10'000

From a Distinguished Swiss collection.



261



- 261 Stater, governor Ophellas circa 322-314, AV 8.61 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, KYPANAION. Rev. Zeus-Ammon standing facing, head l., holding staff and sacrificing out of patera over *thymaterion*; in r. field, ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ. Boston, MFA 1325 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1210 (these dies). Jameson 1353 (these dies). Naville 87k (this coin). Very rare. An interesting type of excellent style and extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hess 7 October 1907, Duplicates of Berlin Königliches Münzkabinett, 654; Hess 194, 1929, Vogel, 483; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, 653; Leu 28, 1981, 227; Leu 42, 1987, 389 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2112. From the Dr. Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer, Dr. Lawrence A. Adams collections and from the Collection of an Aesthete.

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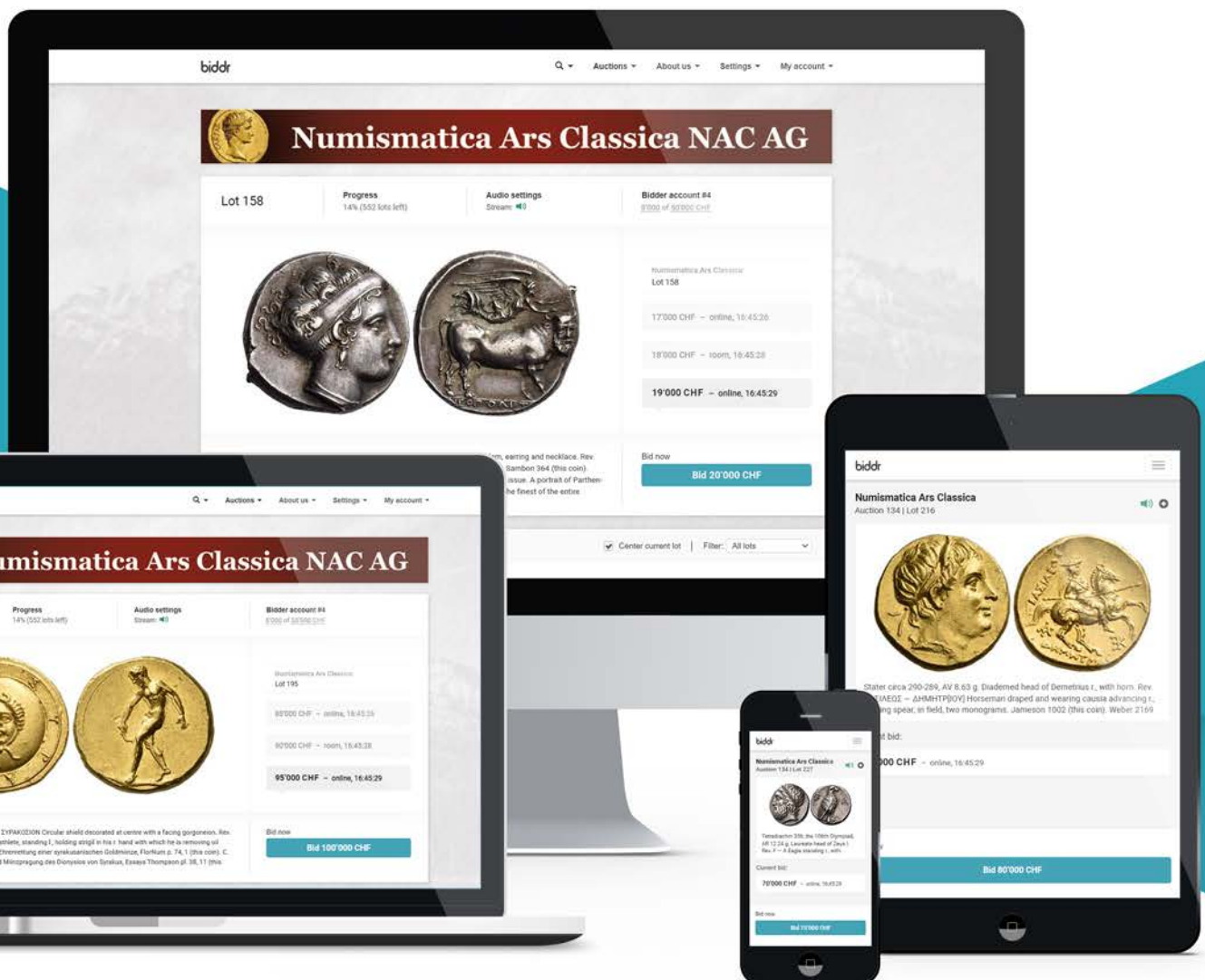
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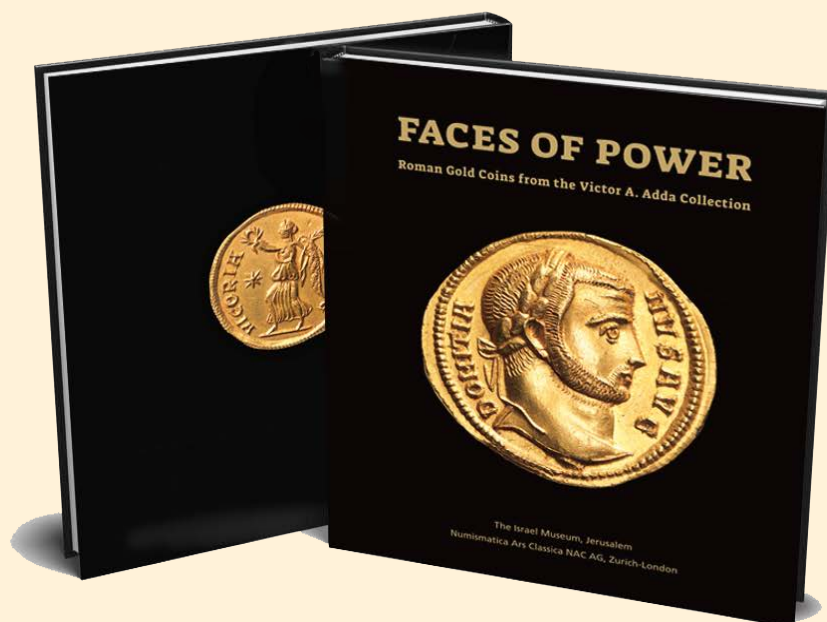
Faces of Power
Roman Gold Coins from the Victor A. Adda Collection

in association with the Israel Museum, Jerusalem
edited by Haim Gitler and Gil Gambash

This extraordinary 312 page volume was compiled on the occasion of the temporary exhibition 'Faces of Power' at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem, featuring the unique collection of Victor A. Adda.

With introductions by his daughter Giovanna Adda Coen and Arturo Russo and contributions by renowned experts in that field such as Richard Abdy, Michel Amandry, Dr. Roger Bland, Dr. Andrew Burnett, Prof. Aleksander Bursche, Dr. Matti Fischer, Dr. Gil Gambash, Assoc. Prof. Christian Gazdac, Dr. Haim Gitler, Dr. Jonathan Grimaldi, Prof. Achim Lichtenberger, Dr. Jerome Mairat, Dr. Rodolfo Martini, Dr. Markus Peter, Yaniv Schauer, Prof. Johan van Heesch and Dr. Bernhard Woytek not only help to demonstrate the fascinating history of Roman rulers but also portray the achievement of one of the greatest collectors of his time.

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