

AUCTION

158

5 NOVEMBER 2025

The Zhuyuetang Collection

of Classical and Hellenistic
Greek Coins

NAC

Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG

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Auktionsbedingungen

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

1. Die Versteigerung erfolgt in Schweizer Franken. Der Zuschlag erfolgt nach dreimaligem Aufruf an den Höchstbietenden, dessen Gebot vom Auktionator (für elektronische (online) Auktionen: virtueller Auktionator) anerkannt wurde, und verpflichtet zur Annahme. Der Ausruf erfolgt in der Regel bei 80% des Schätzpreises, sofern nicht höhere Angebote vorliegen. Schriftliche Gebote haben Vorrang gegenüber telefonischen oder elektronischen Geboten. Jeder Ersteigerer verpflichtet sich persönlich für die durch ihn getätigten Käufe. Er kann nicht nachträglich geltend machen, für Rechnung Dritter gehandelt zu haben.
2. Telefonische oder schriftliche Bietaufträge (auch per E-Mail oder Fax) von nichtanwesenden Interessenten werden bis 24 Stunden vor Auktionsbeginn entgegengenommen. Elektronische Angebote über die Onlineplattform werden bis zum Zeitpunkt des Beginns der elektronischen Auktion angenommen. Sie sind unwiderruflich und verbindlich. Telefonische Bieter sind damit einverstanden, dass das Gespräch aufgezeichnet werden kann. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keinerlei Haftung für schriftliche, elektronische und telefonische Bietaufträge.
3. Bieter werden gebeten, sich vor der Auktion zu legitimieren und anschliessend registrieren zu lassen. Das Auktionshaus kann eine Bankreferenz und/oder Sicherheiten verlangen. Es steht im Ermessen des Auktionshauses, eine Person nicht an der Auktion teilnehmen zu lassen.
4. Es steht dem Versteigerer nach seinem Ermessen frei, ein Gebot heraufzusetzen oder ohne Angabe von Gründen abzulehnen. Der Versteigerer behält sich ferner das Recht vor, Lose zu vereinigen, zu trennen, ausserhalb der Reihenfolge anzubieten oder wegzulassen bzw. von der Auktion zurückzuziehen.
5. Auf dem Zuschlagspreis ist ein Aufgeld (Provision) von 22,5% zu entrichten. Internet Live Bieter entrichten ein zusätzliches Aufgeld von 1% auf den Zuschlagspreis. Die schweizerische Mehrwertsteuer von 8,1% wird auf den Endpreis (Zuschlagspreis plus alle weiteren vom Auktionshaus dem Käufer in Rechnung gestellte Beträge) erhoben. **Goldmünzen (AV) sind von der MwSt. befreit.**
Bei Ausfuhr des ersteigerten Objekts ins Ausland wird dem Käufer die MwSt. zurückerstattet, wenn er eine rechtsgültige Ausfuhrdeklaration des schweizerischen Zolls beibringt.
6. Der Gesamtpreis wird mit erfolgtem Zuschlag zur Zahlung fällig und ist vor der Aushändigung des Objekts zu bezahlen, ausser es sei vor der Auktion eine andere schriftliche Abmachung getroffen worden. Für verspätete Zahlungen wird ein Verzugszins von 1% pro Monat in Rechnung gestellt. Das Eigentum geht erst mit der vollständigen Bezahlung auf den Käufer über. In der Regel liefert NAC das ersteigerte Objekt nicht vor der Bezahlung an den Käufer aus. Eine allfällige frühere Auslieferung bewirkt ausdrücklich keinen Eigentumsübergang und ändert nichts an der Zahlungsverpflichtung des Käufers.
Hat der Käufer nicht sofort und auch nicht innert fünf Tagen ab Erhalt einer eingeschriebenen schriftlichen Mahnung bezahlt, so ist NAC ohne weiteres und ohne weitere Anzeige berechtigt, vom Verkauf zurückzutreten.
7. Versand und Versicherung erfolgen auf Kosten und Risiko des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Im Ausland verrechnete Gebühren und Steuern gehen zulasten des Käufers (Ersteigerers). Diesem obliegt es, sich über ausländische Zoll- und Devisenvorschriften zu informieren. Das Auktionshaus übernimmt keine Haftung für allfällige Zuwiderhandlungen gegen solche Vorschriften.
8. Der Käufer verpflichtet sich, die erworbenen Waren nicht in Länder oder Gebiete zu exportieren, die wirtschaftlichen Sanktionen, Embargos oder anderen Handelsbeschränkungen unterliegen, die von der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft verhängt wurden. Darüber hinaus verpflichtet sich der Käufer, die erworbenen Waren nicht an Personen oder Einrichtungen zu übertragen oder ihnen zur Verfügung zu stellen, die von Sanktionen der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft betroffen sind, und alle aktuellen Schweizer Vorschriften bezüglich Export und Sanktionen einzuhalten.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. Die Auktion findet unter Mitwirkung des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtmanns, der Gemeinde oder des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt. Das Vertragsverhältnis zwischen den Parteien untersteht in allen Teilen dem schweizerischen Recht. Erfüllungsort ist der Sitz des Auktionshauses in 8001 Zürich, und ausschliesslicher Gerichtsstand ist Zürich.

Conditions of Sale

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

1. Auction bidding is conducted in Swiss Francs. The highest bidder who has been acknowledged by the auctioneer when the hammer falls after the third call, has legally bought the lot (for e-auctions there will be a virtual auctioneer). Bidding usually begins at 80% of the estimate, provided no higher offers have been submitted. Written bids have priority over telephone and electronic bids. The successful bidder has committed himself personally to the purchases made. He cannot claim to have acted on behalf of a third party.
2. Absentee bidders can send bids electronically until the start of the sale. Bidders wishing to send a written bid by email, fax or participate by telephone must send their bids no later than 24 hours before the start of the auction. All bids are final and binding. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not take responsibility for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently register. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason. Furthermore, they have the right to combine, separate, and offer catalogue lots in a different order, as well as omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 22.5% will be levied on the hammer price - bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 8.1% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**

If the purchases are exported, then the VAT will be refunded on production of a legally valid original export declaration issued by Swiss Customs.

6. Payment in Swiss Francs is due immediately upon adjudication of the lot and has to be paid with the release of the object to the Buyer, unless otherwise agreed in writing before the sale. Late payments will be subject to a monthly default interest of 1%. The ownership of a lot will not pass to the Buyer until NAC has received full payment on their account. NAC will generally not release a lot to a Buyer before payment. Earlier release of the lot does explicitly not affect its title nor the Buyer's obligation to pay.

If the Buyer has failed to make immediate payment or within 5 days after receipt of a registered, written reminder, NAC may in its sole discretion cancel the sale of the lot.

7. Shipping and insurance are at the buyer's (successful bidder's) cost and risk. Any fees and charges payable abroad are borne by the buyer (successful bidder) who is responsible for acquiring the necessary information on any applicable customs and foreign exchange regulations. The Auction House accepts no liability for any contraventions of such regulations.

8. The Buyer undertakes not to export the purchased goods to countries or territories subject to economic sanctions, embargoes, or other trade restrictions imposed by the Swiss Confederation. Furthermore, the Buyer undertakes not to transfer or make available the purchased goods to individuals or entities that are subject to sanctions imposed by the Swiss Confederation, and to comply with all current Swiss regulations regarding export and sanctions.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. The auction takes place under the supervision of officials of the city of Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). Any liability of the cooperating authority, the municipality or the state for acts of the auctioneer is waived. The contractual relationship between parties is subject in all facets to Swiss law. Place of performance is the registered office of the Auction House in 8001 Zurich, and the exclusive court of jurisdiction is Zurich.

Conditions de la vente aux enchères

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

1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire-priseur et qui constitue une obligation (pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques il y aura le commissaire-priseur virtuel). La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires sur les offres téléphoniques ou électroniques. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes (ou plutôt en ligne pour les ventes aux enchères électroniques) doivent être réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Toutes les offres sont finales et contraignantes. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 22,5% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 8,1 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**

En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjugé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
6. Le prix total en francs suisses est exigible immédiatement après adjudication et doit être acquitté avant la remise de l'objet adjugé sauf si un autre accord écrit a été conclu avant la vente aux enchères. Pour les paiements effectués ultérieurement un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sera facturé. La transmission de la propriété à l'acquéreur a lieu seulement à paiement intégral. En général, NAC ne remet pas l'objet adjugé à l'acquéreur avant paiement. Une éventuelle livraison antérieure n'entraîne expressément aucun transfert de propriété et ne modifie en rien l'obligation de paiement de l'acheteur.

En cas que l'acquéreur n'a pas payé simultanément et non plus entre les cinq jours après réception d'un avertissement sous pli recommandé, NAC est en droit de se départir du contrat sans autre formalité et sans avis ultérieur.
7. Les frais d'envoi et d'assurance sont à charge et au risque de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Les taxes ou les impôts facturés à l'étranger sont à la charge de l'acquéreur (enchérisseur). Il lui incombe de s'informer au sujet des directives étrangères en matière de douane et de devises. La salle des ventes décline toute responsabilité pour les éventuelles infractions à l'encontre de ces directives.
8. L'Acheteur s'engage à ne pas exporter les biens achetés vers des pays ou territoires soumis à des sanctions économiques, des embargos ou d'autres restrictions commerciales imposées par la Confédération suisse. En outre, l'Acheteur s'engage à ne pas transférer ou mettre à disposition les biens achetés à des individus ou entités faisant l'objet de sanctions imposées par la Confédération suisse, et à respecter toutes les réglementations suisses en vigueur en matière d'exportation et de sanctions.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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 Internet.
12. 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.
13. La vente se déroule sous la supervision des fonctionnaires de la ville de Zurich (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). L'autorité coopérante, la municipalité et l'État sont exonérés de toute responsabilité pour les actes du commissaire-priseur. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

Condizioni di vendita

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

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza sulle offerte telefoniche o elettroniche. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
 2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Ogni offerta è finale e vincolante. Coloro che trasmettono la propria offerta telefonicamente, prestano il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non si assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
 3. Per concorrere all'asta, i partecipanti dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di rifiutare la partecipazione all'asta di un soggetto.
 4. Il banditore d'asta ha la facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
 5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 22,5%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 8,1%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**
- In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA a seguito di consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento del prezzo totale è dovuto al momento dell'accettazione dell'offerta e deve essere effettuato prima della consegna dell'oggetto, se non diversamente concordato per iscritto prima dell'asta. I pagamenti in ritardo saranno soggetti a un interesse dell'1% al mese. La proprietà non passerà all'acquirente fino al completo pagamento. Di norma, la NAC non consegnerà l'oggetto d'asta all'acquirente prima del pagamento. Una consegna anticipata non comporta espressamente un trasferimento di proprietà e non modifica l'obbligo di pagamento dell'acquirente. Se il compratore non dovesse effettuare il pagamento subito o entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
 7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico dell'acquirente. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) il quale è responsabile della conoscenza di norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'asta non si assume alcuna responsabilità nell'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
 8. L'Acquirente si impegna a non esportare i beni acquistati verso Paesi o territori soggetti a sanzioni economiche, embarghi o altre restrizioni commerciali imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera. Inoltre, l'Acquirente si impegna a non trasferire o mettere a disposizione i beni acquistati a individui o entità che sono oggetto di sanzioni imposte dalla Confederazione Svizzera, e a rispettare tutte le normative vigenti in Svizzera in materia di esportazione e sanzioni.
 9. Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive ed espresse in buona fede. Nel caso in cui un oggetto venisse ritenuto falso, NAC annullerà la vendita condotta per conto del consegnatario e rimborserà all'acquirente il prezzo di vendita (compreso di IVA, se applicata). L'acquirente ha diritto di richiedere tale rimborso entro un periodo di due anni a partire dalla data della vendita all'asta, a condizione che abbia avvisato NAC del difetto tramite lettera raccomandata entro cinque giorni dalla sua scoperta.
 10. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
 11. 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.
 12. 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.
 13. L'asta si svolge sotto la supervisione dei funzionari della città di Zurigo (Stadtammannamt Zurich 1). L'autorità cooperante, il comune e lo stato sono esonerati da qualsiasi responsabilità circa le azioni del banditore. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

**TIME TABLE
ZEITTADEL
ORDRE DE VENTE
ORDINE DI VENDITA**

Wednesday, 5 November 2025

13:30 - 15:15

Lots 1 - 174

**EXHIBITIONS
AUSSTELLUNG
EXPOSITION
ESPOSIZIONI**

**London – At our premises
32 Davies Street, W1K 4ND London**

25 September 2025 – 21 October 2025
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

**Zurich – At our premises
Schipfe 2, 8001 Zurich**

1 November 2025 – 4 November 2025
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

**Zurich – At the Hotel Baur au Lac
Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich**

5 November 2025
10:00 - 18:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassiccocoins.com

Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtammannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.

Gradi di conservazione

Fdc Fior di conio
Spl Splendido
BB Bellissimo
MB Molto bello

Grades of preservation

Fdc 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

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

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

Information for all our Italian clients:

As of 1 July 2025, imports into Italy of works of art, antiques and collectors' items – including coins – are subject to a reduced VAT rate of 5%.

Foreword Richard W.C. Kan

The pieces in this catalogue represent thirty-four years of collection of coins of the Classical and Hellenistic Periods covering the Peloponnese, Northern Greece, Thrace and the Aegean coast of modern day Turkey. They are all choice pieces seldom repeated in any category. Most of them were acquired from the CNC, Spink, Numismatica ARS Classica and Numismatica Genevensis covering the main centres in London, New York, Zürich and Geneva. I have spared no effort to acquire the best pieces which have frequently been quoted in popular reference books such as Dr. Carman Arnold-Biucchi's "Alexander's Coins and Alexander's Image" page 30 devoting two-and-a-half pages on a silver decadrachm of "Poros", which is the very coin in this auction, and Dr. Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert's "the Athenian Decadrachm" page 45, item 25, which is another important coin in this auction. In addition, the three coins known as the "elephant series" forming the subject of Frank L. Holt's book are included in this auction. There are also many other very rare or unique coins that deserve to find a new and good home.

The reason that I am disposing of these coins is that I only wish to retain my Archaic Coin Collection, currently being exhibited at the Museo Casa de la Moneda in Madrid until 21st June, 2026. As I have reached a certain age, I find it better to free my memory of some past records and concentrate on one or two specific areas only.

I have not been a casual collector in the past three decades, as reflected by the scope which does not cover Magna Graecia. I do hope that my passion and interest in the Classical and Hellenistic Periods would be transcended by serious fellow coin collectors to ensure the continuity of this most meaningful subject of collection.

Richard W.C. Kan

Foreword Arturo Russo

It is a great honour for Numismatica Ars Classica to present the Zhuyuetang Collection of Classical and Hellenistic Greek Coins.

This distinguished collection, assembled over the course of more than thirty years by Richard W.C. Kan, is simply extraordinary for a host of reasons. Firstly, because Richard is the first major collector of Greek coins in the Far East, thus becoming an inspiration for an entire generation of collectors in this geographical area which has seen a significant uptake in interest in only the last twenty years. Secondly, for his approach to collecting as he did not limit himself to owning the coins for his personal pleasure but instead sought to ensure that his collections were a means to promote numismatics. It is precisely in this spirit that over 20 years ago Richard organised a first exhibition of his collection in Hong Kong with a superb catalogue *History Re-stored. Ancient Greek Coins from the Zhuyuetang Collection*, edited by Andy Meadows. More recently, Richard has made his Archaic coins available to the Casa de la Moneda in Madrid for a beautiful exhibition *When Coinage Was Born: Treasures from The Zhuyuetang Collection*, which will be open until Summer 2026, with an academic catalogue curated by Ute Wartenberg and Wolfgang Fischer-Bossert.

Moreover, Richard has had the same approach with his other great passion, Chinese monochrome ceramics, of which he is certainly one of the greatest collectors and connoisseurs in the world, organising an outstanding exhibition *Unblemished Colours* at the Musée Guimet in Paris.

This auction, which represents only a part of Richard's collection, comprises the Classical and Hellenistic component, an extraordinary array of exceedingly rare and historically important coins. As the reader will deduce, the driving force behind Richard's interest in coins was his passion for history, as is so often the case for coin collectors, and it was this passion that drove him to purchase a number of historically important specimens like the Trishekel of Carthago Nova (lot 1); not one but two decadrachms of Alexander the Great (lots 31 and 34) along with the decadrachm of Athens (lot 93); the stater of Quinctius Flamininus (lot 49); two extremely rare tetradrachms minted at Sparta (lot 106-107), and the tetradrachm of Mausolus minted at Mylasa (lot 139). Finally, it would be impossible not to mention the stater of Nectanebo (lot 164).

By no means less important are the coins that Richard acquired to satisfy his innate taste for beauty including the spectacular tetradrachm of Lysimachus (lot 75), perhaps the best of its type to have ever appeared on the numismatic market; the tetradrachm of Delphi of the Amphictyonic league (lot 88); a lovely stater of Olympia (lot 103); the drachm of Argos formerly belonging to the Gillet collection (lot 109), and the extraordinary staters of Phaenus and Stymphalus (lots 112-113), arguably the two best specimens in private hands.

I would like to devote the final lines of this foreword to paying tribute to two colleagues who assisted Richard in building this remarkable collection: John Pett and Eric McFadden.

For over thirty years, John was responsible for the ancient coin department at Spink & Son during which time he mentored an entire generation of European numismatists who, after starting their career under his careful guidance, progressed in their own careers in leading numismatic firms. Indeed, John was the first numismatist to make Richard's acquaintance, and it was through him that I met Richard over 15 years ago.

Eric McFadden is undoubtedly one of the very best coin dealers. During my career, I have done nothing but admire his integrity, numismatic excellence and expertise in research. Despite us being competitors, this was never to the detriment of our mutual respect. Both Eric and Victor England made a perfect duo with Eric being extremely interested in some aspects of the business and Victor in others, thus complementing each other perfectly.

Undoubtedly, the credit for the beauty and importance of the collection belongs to Richard, though John and Eric, with their expert advice, aided him in achieving this magnificent result

Enough words for now, I will leave the coins to speak.

Happy reading!

Arturo Russo

Hispania, Carthago Nova



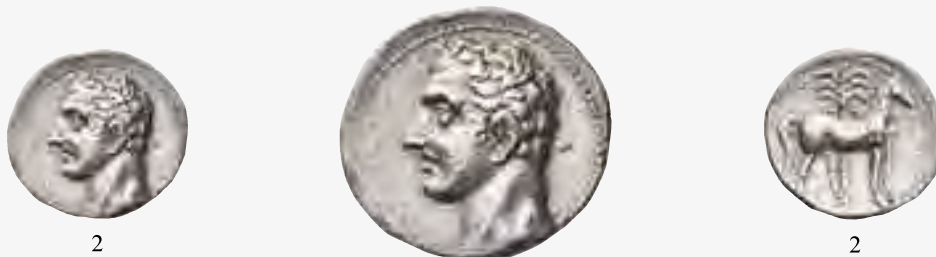
- 1** Hispano-Carthaginian issues. Trishekel circa 221-206, AR 30 mm, 22.08 g. Laureate head (Melqart or Hannibal) l., with club over r. shoulder. Rev. Elephant r. De Navasques 458. CNH 12 (this obverse die). Robinson, Essays Mattingly, 6(b). ACIP 552 (this coin and the obverse illustrated on the front cover of the catalogue).

Of the highest rarity, possibly the finest of five specimens known of which only three are in private hands. An issue of tremendous fascination and historical importance with a superb portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief on excellent metal. Light old cabinet tone, almost invisible marks otherwise good extremely fine

200'000

Ex NAC sale 84, 2015, 534.

In terms of inventiveness and composition, this coin ranks among the most extraordinary of Barcid issues. Its high-relief dies are executed with great skill, finding an almost perfect balance between realism and artistic licence. Beyond its obvious visual appeal, this type is also of historical interest, even if its place in the events leading up to, and carrying through the Second Punic War is not certainly established. Robinson believed the clean-shaven portrait on this coin was Melkart-Heracles with the features of that most formidable enemy of Rome, Hannibal, who in 221 succeeded his brother-in-law Hasdrubal as commander of Carthaginian forces in Spain. Unlike his diplomatic brother-in-law, Hannibal followed in his father's footsteps: he behaved aggressively toward rivals, which, inevitably, led to war with Rome. Hostilities between Rome and the Barcids reached a perilous height when, in 218, there was a purge in the city of Saguntum of those who supported good relations with the Barcids. Hannibal responded by laying siege to the city, which in a few months succumbed. Carthage and Rome were now unquestionably at war. Though Italy and Spain were the principal regions of conflict during this long and costly war, at various times most parts of the Western Mediterranean suffered the privations of this conflict.



- 2 Hispano-Carthaginian issues. Shekel circa 221-206, AR 24 mm, 7.2 g. Male head l. (Hannibal?). Rev. Horse standing r. Behind, palm tree. ACIP 603 (this coin illustrated). CNH 64 (this coin illustrated). Robinson, Essays Mattingly 7c.
 Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.
 Struck on an unusually good metal and with a portrait of fine style. About extremely fine. 2'500
Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87167)

The Carthaginians in Italy and North Africa



- 3 Shekel, Carthage circa 390-380, AV 18 mm, 7.61 g. Horse galloping r. Rev. Palm tree with two date clusters. Jenkins, Punic pp. 30-31 and pl. 6. Jenkins-Lewis 1 = Giesecke, Antikes Geldwesen pl. V, 8 (these dies). MAA 1 (this coin illustrated). cf. Viola 637 (Lilybaion?).
 Of the highest rarity, the second known specimen and the only one in private hands. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Reverse struck from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 75'000

Ex Maison Platt sale 28 November 1983, C.H. Herrenschmidt, 155 and Nomos Fixed-Price List Winter-Spring 2016, 20. From the Friend of a Scholar collection and previously purchased from Paul Gauckler, director of the Service des Antiquités et des Arts de la Régence de Tunis, 1896-1905.

Types featuring a horse and a palm tree were extremely popular for the coinages of Carthage in all metals throughout the city's history. However, the precise meaning of these symbols in the Punic context has remained a matter of debate.

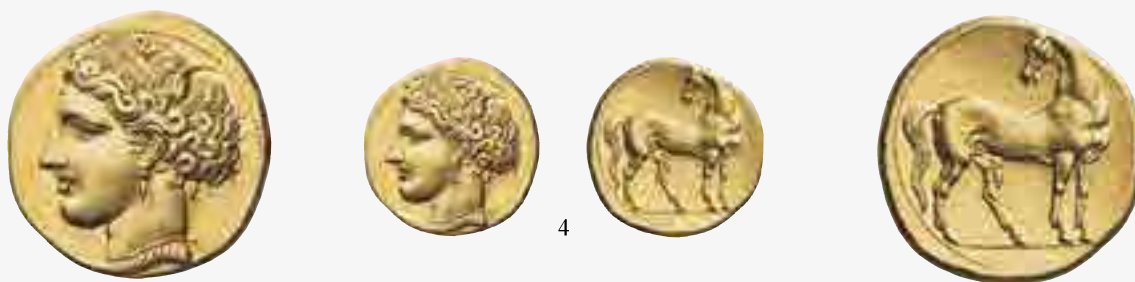
The horse has tended to be interpreted in three ways. According to some, this animal was sacred to Baal Hammon, the chief deity of Carthage, and therefore the type refers to the primary cult of the issuing city. However, details of Baal Hammon's cult at Carthage are actually very sparse in the historical record, and the association of horses with the god is largely conjectural.

Alternatively, it has been proposed that the horse refers to a foundation myth of Carthage recounted by the Roman poet Virgil in the Aeneid (I.442-445). Supposedly, when the mythical Phoenician Queen Dido sought a location for a new foundation in northern Africa, she chose the site of Carthage (literally "New City") after the head of a horse was dug up. The horse's head was considered an omen of prosperity and strength, and, therefore, Dido established her city where it was uncovered.

The third interpretation of the horse's head is that it represents the city's military might and the soldiers, many of whom were mercenaries, who would have been paid with the coins. This seems very plausible since on some silver issues with horse types struck for Punic forces in Sicily, Punic legends explicitly name the paymasters or "the encampment" as the apparent issuers and recipients.

The palm tree, on the other hand, is frequently understood as a punning type referring to the Phoenician ethnic origin of the Carthaginians. Phoinix, the Greek word for "palm tree" was also the word for Phoenician. Although the possibility of a Greek pun on the coins of Carthage has sometimes been doubted, and the palm tree associated with Baal Hammon instead, the frequent appearance of palm trees and palm branches as types and adjunct symbols on Hellenistic coins of Phoenicia proper suggests that the Greek pun was well known and had been widely adopted by Phoenician peoples.

The dating of this gold shekel suggests that it was produced after the conclusion of the Third Sicilian War (398-393 BC), which was fought against Dionysius I of Syracuse for control of Sicily, and probably in preparation for the Fourth (383-376 BC)



4

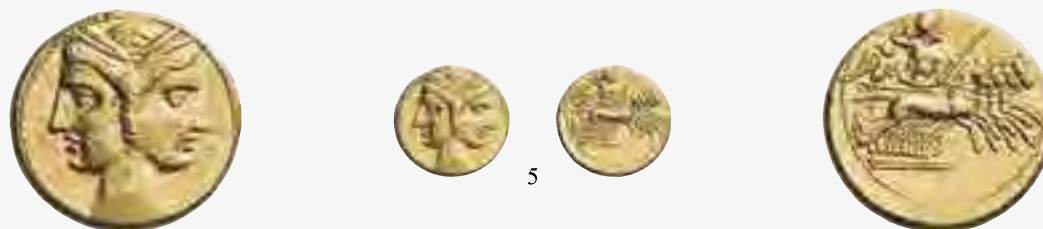
- 4 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 23 mm, 12.44 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone I., wearing wreath of barley and reeds, triple-drop earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., looking backwards. Kraay-Himer pl. 74, 210. AMB 569. Gulbenkian 384. MAA 26. Jenkins-Lewis 384.2 (these dies).

Rare. Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87186)

This piece belongs to the group IX of the Jenkins-Lewis' series. The gold of that group was, until 1948, known only by the unique piece in the de Luynes collection; but a hoard discovered at Tunis in that year brought to light at least thirty-five and perhaps as many as sixty further specimens. On this group, the style of the Tanit head is rich, beautiful, and characteristic, in excess of anything previously seen on the Carthaginian coinage. Tanit was the primary deity of Carthage: a celestial divinity with some fertility aspects, a North African equivalent of Astarte. She is always depicted on the coinage wearing a wreath of grain, which may have been borrowed from Demeter and Persephone as the Carthaginians assimilated the Sicilian culture during the various Punic excursions to the island. The horse on the reverse is also related to the Carthaginian tradition. Müller suggests that the horse at Carthage is a symbol of Libya, or Poseidon. There is also the possibility that it is a symbol of the war-god Hadad-Ba'al, or the sun-god. However, it cannot be excluded that the horse may be a piece of nationalistic, rather than religious, symbolism, though perhaps associated to Tanit herself. Indeed, according to Virgil's Aeneid, the Phoenician colonists who founded Carthage were told by Juno (or Tanit) to establish the new colony at the place where they discovered a horse's head in the ground. Another theory is that the obverse head is actually Demeter or Persephone, whose worship was introduced to Carthage in 396 BC to make amends for the destruction of the goddesses' temples outside Syracuse by the Carthaginian army.



5

- 5 Hispano-Carthaginian issues. 3/8 shekel, Bruttium circa 216-211, EL 15 mm, 2.91 g. Janiform female head wreathed with corn. Rev. Jupiter in prancing quadriga r. driven by Victory. Bahrfeldt 8. Robinson NC 1964, p. 40 and pl. V, 3 (Capua). Jenkins-Lewis 487 (Capua). SNG ANS 146 (Capua). SNG Copenhagen 357. Historia Numorum Italy 2013.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A hairline flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

6'000

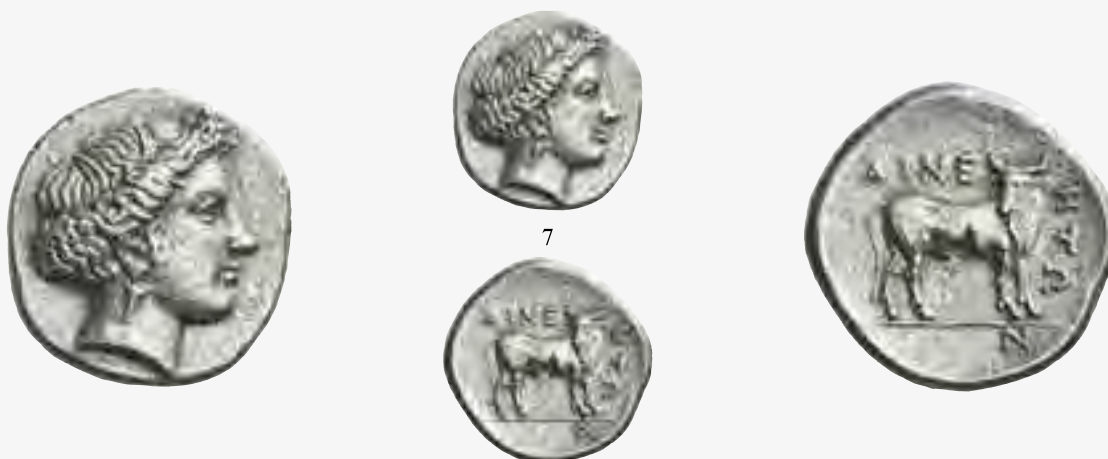
Ex Triton sale XX, 2017, 36.

Macedonia, Acanthus



- 6** Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 27 mm, 17.4 g. Lion r., attacking bull kneeling to l. and biting into his hind quarters; above, Θ. In exergue, stylised acanthus flower. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Desneux 79 var. (unlisted reverse die). AMNG III/2, 4. SNG ANS 10. BMC 3. ACGC 455. SNG Ashmolean 220. Zhuyuetang 63 (this coin).
 Struck on a full flan and with a pleasant tone and about extremely fine 2'500
Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the late 90's (inventory number S.1507/P)

Aineia



- 7** Tetradrachm circa IV century BC, AR 26 mm, 13.62 g. Wreathed head of nymph r. Rev. AINE – HTΩ – N Bull standing r., head facing. AMNG III, -. BMC -. SNG ANS -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Lockett -. SNG Ashmolean -. Gulbenkian -. McClean -. HGC 3, 374 (these dies). cf. Giessener Münzhandlung sale 102, 2000, 133 (these dies).
 Extremely rare, apparently four specimens known. Surface somewhat porous and a metal flaw on the reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 7'500
Ex CNG sale 67, 2004, 401.

Aineia (nowadays Nea Michaniona) was located on the north-eastern Macedonian coast and according to Greek mythological tradition, the city was founded by the Trojans and received its name after the well-known Trojan warrior, Aineias (Aeneas). A relatively unknown location in antiquity but the area was inhabited from the Archaic to the Hellenistic period. The city is mentioned in Athenian fiscal records, and some of its exquisite burial mounds have yielded gold treasures. Due to the extreme rarity of its coins, numismatists are essentially unaware of the city today. It is unknown why this magnificent silver tetradrachm was produced, but based on its design and composition, it dates to the middle of the fourth century BC. Although it sets itself apart with some regional flair, its designs were obviously influenced by the Greek coin kinds that were already in use. The grain-wrapped nymph's head on the obverse appears to be inspired after the numerous staters of Locris, well known in northern Greece. The standard issues of Aenus, which is located on the western coast of Thrace, may have served, instead, as inspiration for the reverse. While the longer legend here required that it continue downward on the right and terminate in the exergue, the reverses of the tetradrachms of both Aineia and Aenus are dominated by a single standing animal, a goat on the latter and a cow with its head reverted on the former. The ethnics on both coinages are arranged prominently in the field above the animal.

Mende



8

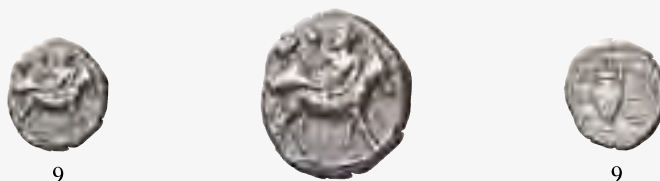
8

- 8** Tetradrachm circa 460-425, AR 29 mm, 17.14 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and himation, reclining on mule's back l., holding cantharus with r. hand and resting l. on the animal's side; before, bird on plant. Rev. MEN – Δ – Α – Ι – Ο – Ν around linear square containing vine with five bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. SNG ANS 335. HGC 3, 545. Noe, Mende 56.

Rare. A superb specimen of this intriguing issue struck on an exceptionally broad flan. Minor area of porosity, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the late 90's (inventory number 50899)



9

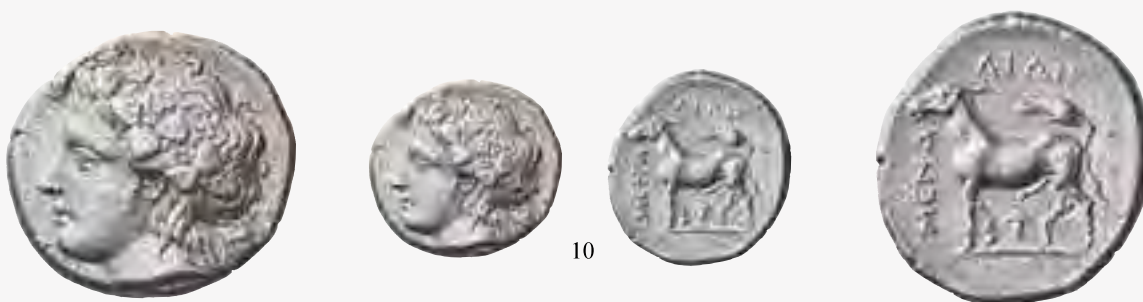
9

- 9** Tetrobol circa 423-358, AR 14 mm, 2.31 g. Dionysus reclining on the back of an ass, holding a cantharus and thyrsus. Rev. MEN – Δ – ΑΙΗ Amphora with volute handles; all in incuse square. cf. SNG ANS 372 (no thyrsos). For obverse cf. Noe 61.

An apparently unrecorded variety with Dionysus holding the thyrsus of a very rare denomination. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 49, 1999. 163.



10

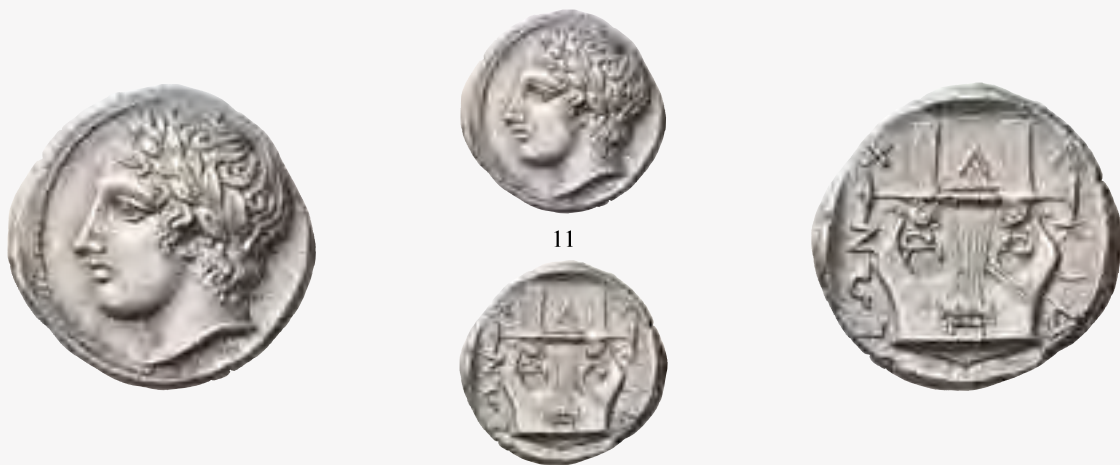
- 10** Tetradrachm circa 424-358, AR 22 mm, 12.7 g. Head of Dionysos I., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. MENΔ – ΑΙΩΝ Ithyphallic ass standing l.; on its rump, jay standing r., pecking at tail; below, bunch of grapes. Traité IV, 1004 var. (without grapes). AMNG III.2, 27 var. (without grapes). SNG Berry 38 var. (without grapes). SNG Alpha Bank 77 var. (without grapes). SNG ANS 380 var. (without grapes). Noe, ANSNM 27, pl. X, F var. (without grapes).

An apparently unique and unrecorded variety of a very rare type. Struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone, about extremely fine

10'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 716250)

Olynthus

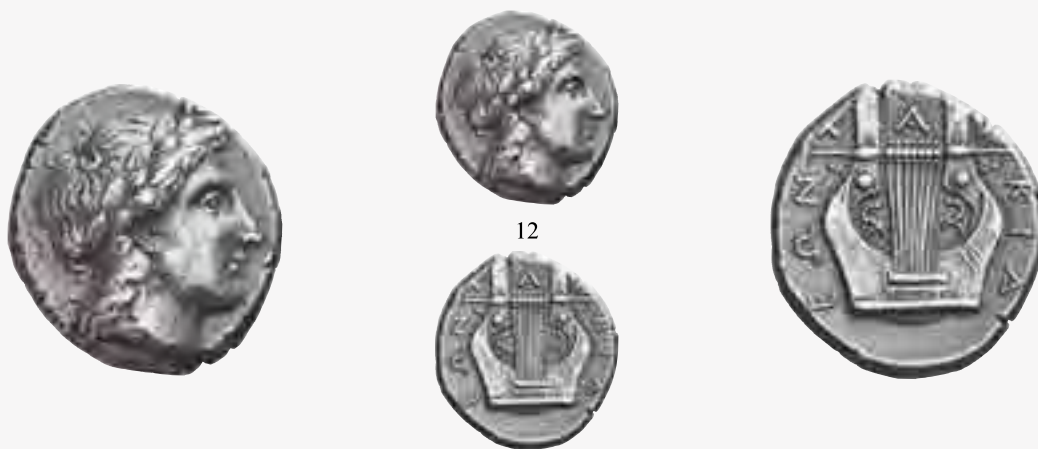


11

- 11** The Chalcidic League. Tetradrachm circa 410-400, AR 27 mm, 14.2 g. Laureate head of Apollo I. Rev. X – A – Λ – KΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara; all within shallow incuse square. de Luynes 1549 (these dies). Traité 941 (these dies). HGC 3, 497. Robinson-Clement 15. Zhuyuetang 74 (this coin). A bold portrait struck in high relief with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son (inventory n. Y679/P1367)



12

- 12** The Chalcidic League. Tetradrachm circa 398-395, AR 25 mm, 14.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. XA[Λ] – KΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Seven-stringed cithara. Traité II, 538 (this obverse die). HGC 3, 498. Robinson-Clement 47a (this coin).

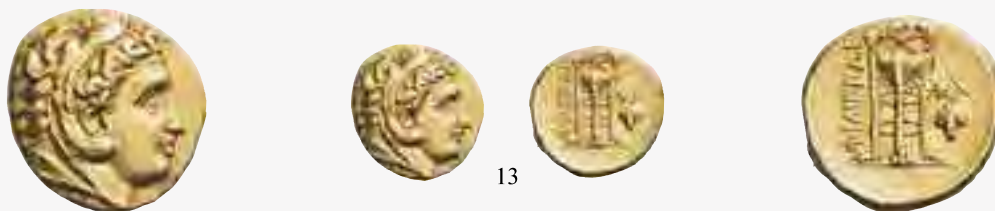
Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 977; M&M 28, 1964, 108; Leu 28, 1981, 68; NFA XX, 1988, 664 and NFA-Sotheby's 28 October 1993, 378 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Olynthus was an ancient Greek city situated on the Chalcidice Peninsula of north-western Greece. A Thracian people called the Bottiaeans inhabited Olynthus until 479 BC, when Persian forces killed them and handed the town over to local Greeks from Chalcidice. Though dominated for a time thereafter by Athens, Olynthus revolted against the latter in 424 BC and was subsequently able to maintain its independence. Olynthus became the chief Greek city west of the Strymon river, and in 432, during the early years of the Peloponnesian war, it founded and became the chief city of the Chalcidic League, a confederation of the Greek cities of the Chalcidice Peninsula. The League issued its own federal coinage soon from the beginning but it was only around the 420 BC that the tetradrachms, the most famous coins, appeared. On the obverse they depict the patron deity of the League, Apollo, and on the reverse one of his major attributes, the lyre. The tetradrachms continued as an important regular series until the coinage of the League ended with the rise of Philip II of Macedonia, who completely destroyed Olynthus and dissolved the League in 348 BC.

Philippi



13

13

Stater circa 356-345, AV 18 mm, 8.57 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod with three high, oval handles and feet ending in lion's paws; in r. field, bunch of grapes. de Luynes 1570. SNG ANS 663 var. (stag's head). Bellinger, Philippi 20.

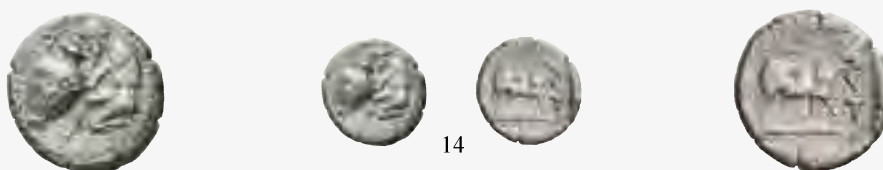
An extremely rare variety of a very rare specimen. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise about extremely fine

10'000

Ex M&M sale 19, 1959, 383. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87223).

Philippi, near Mount Pangaeus, was to the Macedonian kings what Laurion had long been to the Athenians – a seemingly inexhaustible source of wealth; the only difference being the mines at Laurion produced silver, and those near Philippi yielded both silver and gold. The Pangaeian mines had been exploited in earlier times by Thracians, Athenians and Thasians, only to be claimed by the Macedonian king Philip II (359-336 B.C.) early in his reign. Before Philip's intervention the city was known as Crenides or Datum, but in 356 Philip renamed it Philippi. He greatly enriched and improved the city, which he repopulated and made a 'free' Greek city within his kingdom. At the time Philip II claimed the Pangaeian region, the Thasians were working the mines and striking coins with the Heracles/tripod design and the inscription 'of the Thasians on the mainland'. The Macedonian issues that followed bore the same design, but were inscribed with the new name of the city. The Macedonians produced a full range of denominations – gold staters, silver tetradrachms, drachms and hemidrachms, and bronzes of at least two sizes – in what seems to have been two phases, c. 356-330 B.C., and c. 330-323 B.C. The first phase probably comprised six issues, with this tetradrachm belonging to the inaugural striking. With some confidence we may therefore place it in 356, when the city was renamed. Though all gold coins of Philippi adhered to the Attic standard, the earliest silver was struck at what Morkholm calls "a rather light variant of Philip's silver standard". Bellinger believes this was done to "compete for the influence in the Paeonian region," where the standard was lower. But a lighter weight was perhaps needed to discourage their export, and thus keep them around as local currency. In either case, the silver of the second phase of Philippi's Macedonian coinage (seemingly limited to tetradrachms) was struck to the full weight of regal silver.

Terone



14

14

Tetradrachm circa 400-348, AR 15 mm, 2.33 g. Satyr crouching l., looking into wine jar he holds with both hands. Rev. T – E. Goat standing r.; all within shallow incuse square. Hardwick group VI, pl. 29, 17. AMNG III/2, 9. Traité II 1044. SNG ANS –. SNG Copenhagen 342. BMC 9. de Luynes 1548. HGC 3, 698 (this coin illustrated).

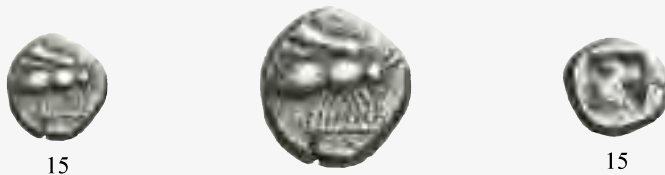
Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. A very interesting type with a light tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Triton sale XII, 2009, 164.

According to Hardwick's analysis of Terone's coinage, this type is one of the city's final silver issues, which he dates to between 400 and 348 BC. Since none of these coins have been found in hoards, the main basis for this dating is typological research. In the late V century BC, a figural reverse type took the place of the quadripartite incuse square that adorned the reverse of Terone's early coinage. Terone joined the Chalkidian League in the early IV century BC, and according to Hardwick, the city's bronze coinage is likely connected to both the late Terone silver and some Chalkidian League issues from the early IV century BC. This association and the fact that these silver coins were not found in hoards from the V century are the basis for dating this coinage, which had to have ended when Philip II captured the city in 348 BC. Although many of these coins are in public collections, their great rarity in today's market is explained by the fact that they are all known from individual findings rather than hoards.

Uncertain



15

15

- 15** Drachm circa VI century BC, AR 13 mm, 3.55 g. Bee crawling r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse. SNG ANS 991. Jameson 2262 (this coin).
 Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'000
Ex Hess-Leu 24 March 1959, 255; M&M 15, 1985, 64 and CNG 49, 1999, 169 sales. From the Jameson collection.

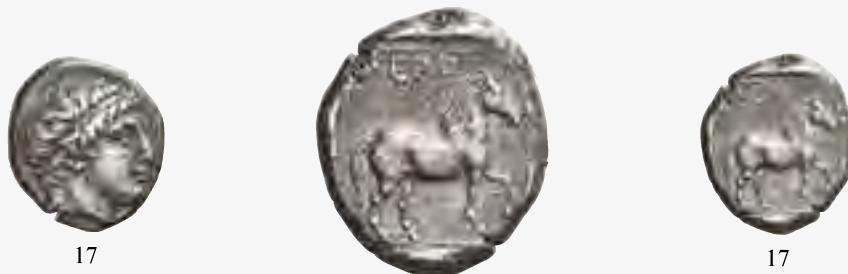
Kingdom of Macedonia. Archelaus, 413 – 400/399



16

- 16** Stater, Aigai circa 413-399, AR 26 mm, 10.58 g. Horseman, wearing kausia and chlamys, galloping l. and holding two spears. Rev. AP – XE – ΛΑΟ Forepart of goat r., head turned l; all within a linear border in an incuse square. BMC 1. SNG ANS 64. Westermarck, Jenkins O10/R10. Zhuyuetang 87 (this coin).
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Struck on excellent metal and good extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000
Ex Lanz sale 72, 1995, 179. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87140).

Aeropus, 398 – 394



17

17

- 17** Didrachm circa 398-394, AR 20 mm, 10.85 g. Head of Apollo r., wearing a taenia. Rev. AEPO Bridled horse standing r., all within an incuse square with a linear border. Traité 822 and pl. CCCIV, 11. SNG ANS 76 var. (different legend). Westermarck, Remarks pl. LXIX, 12 (these dies).
 Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500
From the Ptolemais hoard (ex IGCH 365). Privately purchased from Spink & Son (inventory number R1937/P769).

Philip II, 359 – 336 and posthumous issues



18



18

18

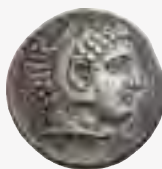
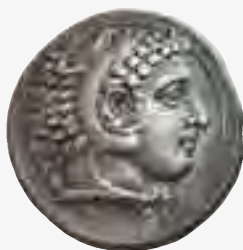
Stater, Pella circa 345-340, AV 17 mm, 8.51 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. with long hair. Rev. [ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ] Charioteer driving biga r., holding kentron in r. hand, reins in l.; above, wreath. Le Rider 4. SNG ANS 123 (this obverse die). Zhuyuetang 89 (this coin)

An extremely rare early issue. Several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

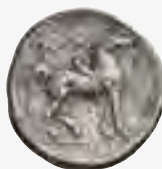
3'000

Ex Jean Vichon 24 November 1994, 35 and Triton IV, 2000, 133 sales.

The early staters from Pella that depicted Apollo's head with long hair facing right were struck from just three obverse dies, making them among the rarest of Philip's gold. In all, Le Rider only documented ten specimens. The long-haired Apollo's head is oriented to the left on the first of Philip's staters from Pella. Le Rider only documented three specimens, all struck from one die. It is unclear why these quick design tests were conducted before deciding on the final Apollo head with short hair. Nonetheless, the resemblance between the head of Apollo as it appears on the Chalkidian League tetradrachms and the early stater designs is readily apparent. It would be logical to assume that Philip perceived too many similarities between the two coinages, as the beginning of Philip's gold is generally dated to shortly after his conquest of Olynthos and defeat of the Chalkidian League.



19



19

Didrachm, Pella circa 342-336, AR 21 mm, 7.15 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙ – ΠΙΟΥ Νude youth on horseback r., crowning horse; below, thunderbolt and in exergue, [N]. Le Rider pl. 13, 309. Zhuyuetang 92 (this coin).

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a broad flan and with a light old cabinet tone. Good very fine

3'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 76, 1996, 111. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 92467).



20



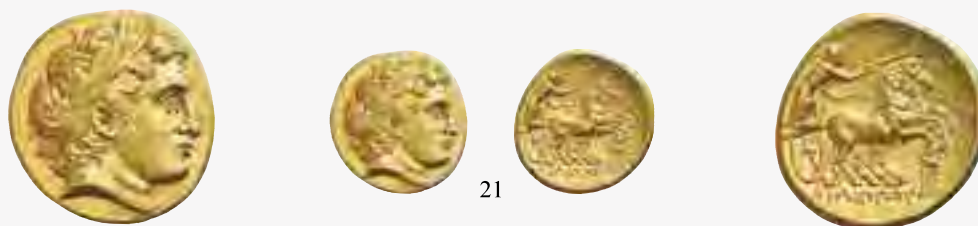
20

Hemistater, Amphipolis circa 342-328, AV 15 mm, 4.26 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Forepart of lion r.; below, crescent. Le Rider 2. SNG ANS –. Zhuyuetang 90 (this coin).

Very rare. About extremely fine

6'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 717542)



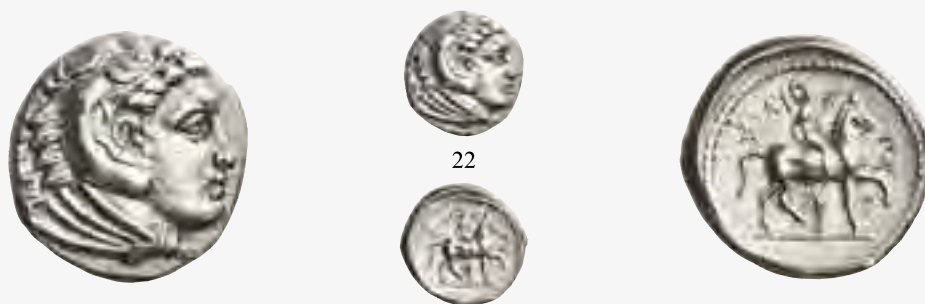
21

- 21** Stater, Colophon circa 322, AV 19 mm, 8.6 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Prancing biga r., driven by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below horses, tripod. Thompson, Posthumous Philip II staters of Asia Minor, in *Studia Oblata* 12. Jameson 978 = Gillet 785 (this obverse die). Le Rider pl. 90, 16 and pl. 93, 26.

A bold portrait of excellent style, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Sons.



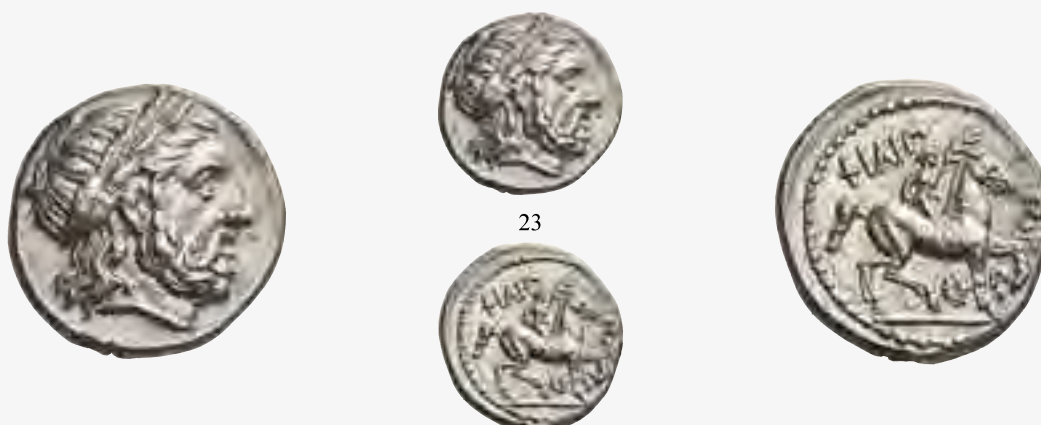
22

- 22** Drachm struck under Antipater or Polyperchon, Amphipolis circa 320-317, AR 16 mm, 4.16 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Youth on horseback r., holding palm in r. hand, rein in l.; below horse, grain ear and Δ. Troxell, *Studies*, Group 8, 388 = Le Rider, *Monnayage* pl. 7, 22 = SNG Lewis 500 (these dies). Le Rider -. SNG ANS -.

Extremely rare. Struck on excellent metal, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2000, 38 and Triton IX, 2006, 749 sales. From the Robert Weimer collection.



23

- 23** Tetradrachm struck under Cassander as regent, Amphipolis circa 316-311, AR 24 mm, 14.42 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Horseman riding r., holding palm branch and bridle; below, wreath - Γ and pellet. Le Rider pl. 46, 14. SNG ANS 747.

Good extremely fine

1'500

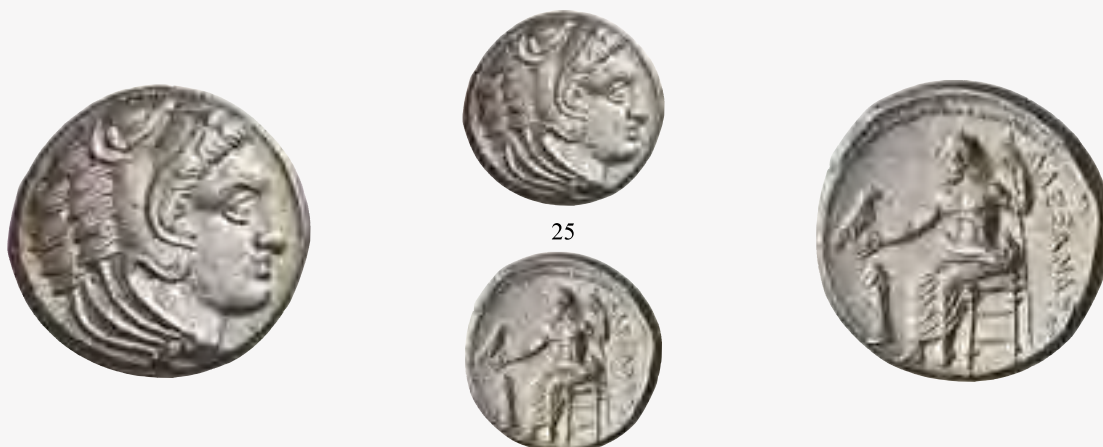
Privately purchased from Cabinet Numismatique Geneve

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



24

- 24** Distater, Aegae (?) circa 336-323, AV 21 mm, 17.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in outer l. field, thunderbolt and in lower l. field, AO in monogram. SNG Copenhagen 623. Price 191a. Zhuyuetang 95 (this coin).
 Rare. Minor edge marks on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 20'000
Ex Sotheby's sale 30 March 1995, 900. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 85827)



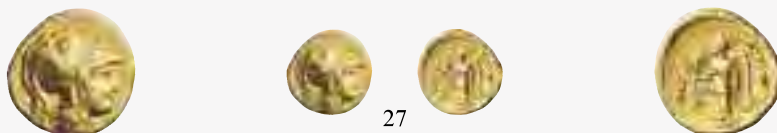
25

- 25** Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 336-323, AR 26 mm, 17.18 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle on extended r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, herm. Price 78.
 Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000
Ex Hirsch sale 183, 1994, 186. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 86551).



26

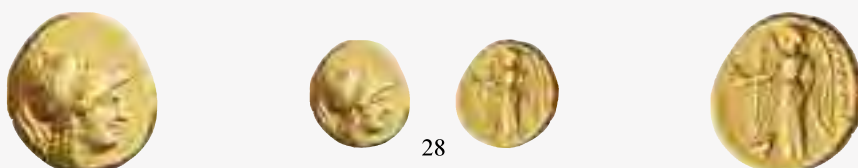
- 26** Didrachm, Amphipolis circa 336-323, AR 22 mm, 8.54 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle on extended r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, kerykeion. cf. Price 99 (tetradrachm) and cf. Price 100 (drachm).
 In exceptional condition for this rare denomination. Light iridescent tone, slightly off-centre on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500
Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 80; NAC 1, 1989, 144 and Gemini II, 2006, 61 sales.



- 27** Quarter stater, Sardes circa 334-323, AV 11 mm, 2.11 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, tripod. Price 2538.
 Extremely rare. Very fine

3'000

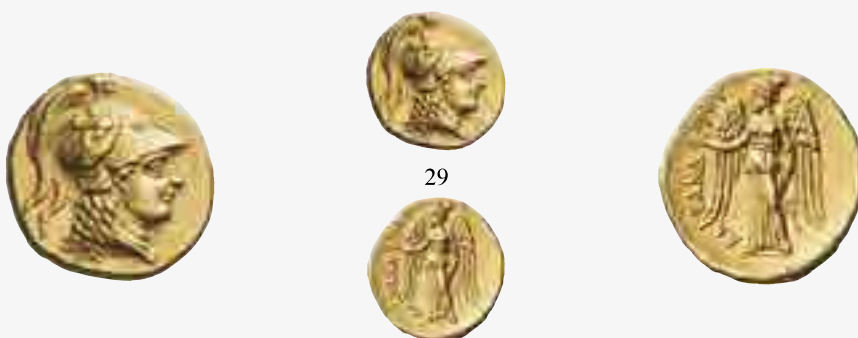
Ex CNG Numismatic Review 22, 1997, 29. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 717552)



- 28** Hemistater, Salamis circa 332-323, AV 14 mm, 4.23 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in lower l. field, dove. Price 3130.
 Extremely rare. Very fine

3'500

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 702716).



- 29** Stater struck under Balakros or Menes, Tarsus circa 332-317, AV 19 mm, 8.6 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ – ΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in lower r. field, kerykeion. Price 3458 (Sidon).
 Rare. Extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87072)



- 30** Quarter, Amphipolis circa 330-320, AV 11 mm, 2.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ – ΔΡΟΥ club and bow; above, thunderbolt. Price 165.
 An edge test cut at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 93789).



31



31

- 31** Decadrachm of 5 shekels, Babylon circa 327, AR 35 mm, 38.92 g. Alexander on Boukephalos facing r., spearing at a mahout and his master seated on an Indian elephant retreating r.; the mahout and master look back towards Alexander, the latter grasps the end of Alexander's sarissa with his r. hand, the former brandishes a spear in his r. hand above his head while holding two further spears in his l. hand; above, Nike flies r. to crown him. In lower l. field AB ligate. BMC 61 and pl. XXII, 18. Price, *Circulation at Babylon in 323 B.C. in Mnemata: Papers in Memory of Nancy M. Waggoner*, 9B (this coin). Hollstein, *Taxiles' Prägung für Alexander den Grossen*, SNR 68 (1989), p. 6, 2 (this coin illustrated). Price, *The Poros coinage of Alexander the Great, a Symbol of Concord and Community*, in *Studia Paolo Naster Oblata*, pl. IX, 3. Mitchiner Type 21. Dürr, *Neues aus Babylonien*, SM 94, May 1974, p. 36, 1. Price pp. 452–453 and pl. CLIX, H. Zhuyuetang 101 (this coin) Exceedingly rare, ten specimens known of which only five are in private hands. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination, of which this is undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. Areas of weakness, but unusually clear and complete. Struck on good metal for the issue and good very fine

350'000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 132 and Leu 54, 1992, 85 sales. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 50423)

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



32

32 Tetradrachm of 2 shekels, local satrapal mint in Babylon circa 325-323, AR 24 mm, 15.52 g. Elephant advancing r.; above which, two figures one turning around and carrying a standard, the other holding a goad. Rev. Bowman and charioteer on fast quadriga r. Price, *Circulation at Babylon in 323 B.C. in Mnemata: Papers in Memory of Nancy M. Waggoner*, 25-27. Holt, *Alexander the Great and the Mystery of the Elephant Medallions*, p. 168, E/C 1. Mitchiner, Type 21i. cf. Leu sale 13, 1975, 132 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Usual traces of over-striking, otherwise about very fine

35'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 864900)

This tetradrachm is closely related to the preceding piece in the "Porus Medallion" series, but of an even higher degree of rarity. The coin is also especially notable as the first specimen of the type discovered by Martin Price in 1989. As with the archer/elephant piece, this tetradrachm features types related to Alexander the Great's Indian campaign (327-325 BC) probably intended to commemorate the Macedonian victory over the regional Punjabi king Porus in 326 BC. Here the obverse type depicts a war elephant complete with driver and a figure carrying what appears to be a type of flag or standard while a war chariot appears on the reverse. Both chariots and elephants are recorded to have been fielded by Porus at the battle of the Hydaspes River. Both types are notable for their animated quality. The elephant advances while the standard bearer turns his head to look for the enemy behind him, and the chariot seems to move at breakneck speed, pulled by galloping horses that are uncannily in step with each other.



33

33 Tetradrachm of 2 shekels, local satrapal mint in Babylon circa 325-323, AR 26 mm, 15.5 g. Archer, in Persian attire, drawing bow r.; in l. field, monogram. Rev. Elephant advancing r.; below, Ξ . Price, *The Poros coinage of Alexander the Great, a Symbol of Concord and Community*, in *Studia Paolo Naster Oblata* pl. X, 5-6 (these dies). Price, *Circulation at Babylon in 323 B.C. in Mnemata: Papers in Memory of Nancy M. Waggoner*, 14-15. Price pp. 452-453 and pl. CLIX, I (these dies). Zhuyuetang 102 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Slightly double struck on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine

35'000

Privately purchased from Spink & Son (inventory number R866/P738).

As with all coins associated with the so-called "Poros medallions" - a decadrachm issue belonging to the same series as this tetradrachm - the present piece features remarkable types that are completely new for Greek coinage. The obverse depicts a standing archer, but he is not any archer previously familiar to the Greeks. There is no representation of the Persian king armed with a bow as on darics and sigloi, but rather a depiction of an Indian warrior. His Indian ethnicity is implied by his dress and his hair, which seems to be bound up in a sort of turban, and his pairing with a reverse type depicting an elephant. Alexander the Great and his army made a foray into the Indian subcontinent in 327 BC and made war on a regional Punjabi king named Porus. At the Battle of the Hydaspes River (327 BC), the Macedonian army faced both the archers of Porus and his war elephants. However, despite the murderous arrows of the former and the terror inspired by the latter, the forces of Alexander were victorious. The battle was won at high cost, but Alexander admired the bravery and skill of Porus, appointing him as a local satrap. The Macedonian conqueror continued the exploration and attempted conquest of India despite the increasing misgivings of his men until at last in 325 BC the army mutinied near the Ganges River and forced him to begin the long and gruelling westward march home. It is thought that the present coin and others like it in the "Poros Medallion" series were struck as a form of commemorative donative paid out to the army after the return from India. The use of the shekel weight standard has led to the conclusion that the coinage was produced at Babylon or possibly Susa. The specifically Indian and martial types may have been intended to remind recipients of their former glory in the East at a time when the army was tiring of Alexander's campaigns and desirous of returning home to Macedonia. In 324 BC, the army mutinied again at Opis in Babylonia and demanded that Alexander begin demobilising his loyal and long serving veterans.



34

34

Decadrachm, Babylon circa 324-323, AR 36 mm, 41.7 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle on r. hand and sceptre in l.; below throne, monogram and M. Mitchiner, MIG I, 5b = Coin Hoard I, 38 and fig. 6, 1. Price, Mnemata, 5. Price 3598. Zhuyuetang 98 (this coin).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this important and desirable issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine

150'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 77 and Lanz 62, 1992, 180 (illustrated on the cover) sales. Privately purchased from CNG

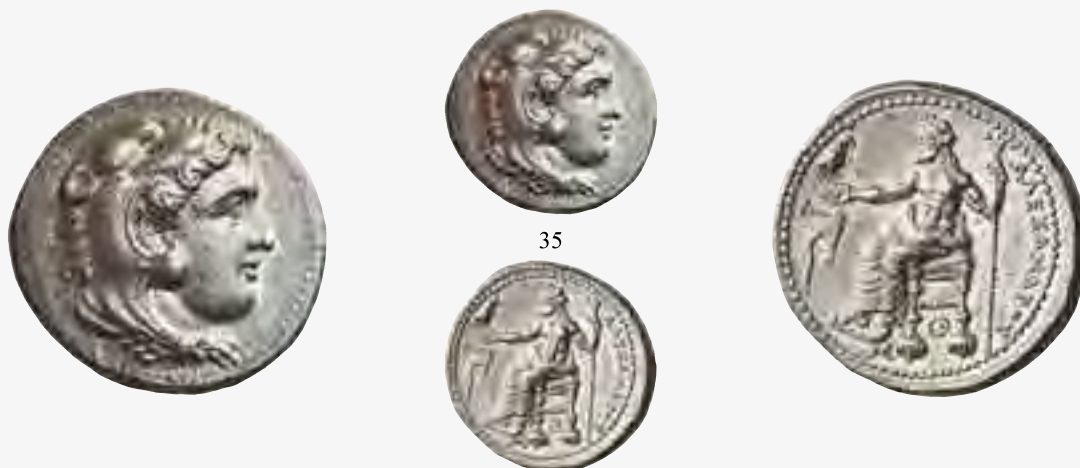
In the last two years of Alexander III, a massive quantity of bullion was converted into coinage at the king's principal mint in the East. This included part of the 180,000 Attic talents he confiscated at Susa and Persepolis. The mint is generally thought to have been in Babylon because there are shared control symbols between the Macedonian royal issues and the 'lion staters' that presumably were struck by Mazaeus, the man Alexander appointed satrap of Babylon in 331 B.C.

However, 'lion staters' were struck at several mints, and Price had reservations about identifying Babylon as the main mint in the East. He believed that Ecbatana or Susa were equally viable candidates for the mint which issued such a prodigious coinage. Among these millions of coins were three emissions of Alexandrine decadrachms, which co-opted the familiar types of Heracles and Zeus Aetophorus.

Alexander first set eyes on Babylon late in 331, after his victory at Gaugamela over the Persian King Darius III. He was impressed by the city's genial surrender, favourable climate and extraordinary hanging gardens. He remained in Babylon for more than a month before resuming his pursuit of Darius, who he defeated in July, 330.

After leaving Babylon, Alexander's further conquests involved twice crossing the Hindu Kush and winning control of Persis, Paraetacae, Hyrcania, Bactria and Sogdiana. Finally, he crossed into north-western India, where the dangers his army faced were of a higher order than anticipated. At this point the soldiers refused to venture beyond the River Hyphasis. A return journey was forced under unfavourable circumstances, requiring a journey across the Gedrosian desert, where a large portion of Alexander's army died of hunger and thirst.

Alexander arrived in Babylon in July, 324 and remained there until his death of a high fever in June, 323, at the age of 32 years, eight months. It is generally agreed that the issue which included the decadrachms was struck near the end of Alexander's life, being produced at 'Babylon' sometime between 325 and 323 B.C. Though it is tempting to think that these massive silver pieces were a special issue distributed by Alexander to his soldiers, and that the king's facial features are incorporated into the portrait of Heracles, evidence for such assertions is lamentably lacking.

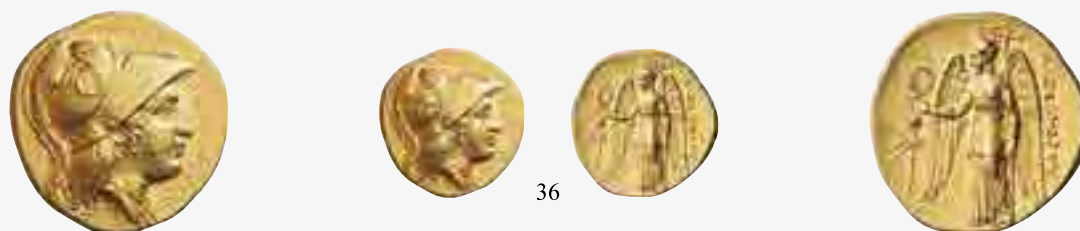


- 35** Tetradrachm, Tarsus 327-323, AR 27 mm, 17.16 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in inner l. field, plough and beneath throne, Θ. SNG Ashmolean 2891. Price 3019.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

750

Ex Hirsch sale 183, 1994, 202. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 85004)

Philip III, 323 – 317

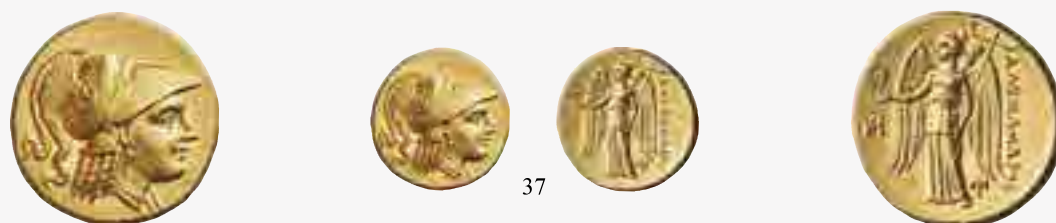


- 36** Stater, Magnesia ad Meandrum circa 323-319, AV 19 mm, 8.51 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, thyrsus. Price 1943.

Rare. Of excellent style and struck in high relief. Good extremely fine

3'500

Privately purchased from CNG.



- 37** Stater in name and types of Alexander III, Miletus circa 323-319, AV 18 mm, 8.59 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in outer l. field, monogram and in lower r. field, bipennis. Price 2114.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'500

Privately purchased from CNG.



1



32



31



31



33



34



34



3



49



48



117



118



90



38



38

Stater in types of Alexander III, Sardes circa 323-318, AV 18 mm, 8.57 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, TI and star. Price P84.
Rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

2'500



39



39

Tetradrachm in name and types of Alexander III, Tarsus circa 323-317, AR 27 mm, 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle on extended r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, monogram and below the throne, Θ. Price 3036.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

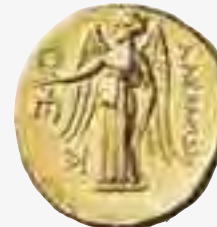
1'000

Ex Hirsch sale 183, 1994, 204. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 86552).

Cassander as regent, 317 – 305 or king, 305 – 298



40



40

Stater in name and types of Alexander III circa 307-300, AV 19 mm, 8.57 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. field, trident head downward and below, monogram. Price 180.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

3'500

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 264.

Demetrius I Poliorcetes circa 306 – 283



41



41



- 41** Imitation stater in types of Alexander III, "Tarsus" circa 306-283, AV 21 mm, 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. B – [ΑΣΙΑΕΩ]Σ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; below l. wing, monogram and in r. field, X. Newell 37 note, pl. xviii, 15 (these dies). Zhuyuetang 103 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Lovely reddish tone, several edge marks, possibly traces of mounting, otherwise very fine

2'000

Ex CNG sale 58, 2001, 288.

In his important study of the coinage of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Edward T. Newell described staters struck in this peculiar style and naming Demetrius as "a curious category of staters apparently belonging to (or copied after)" staters of the usual fine style struck at Tarsus. He considered the staters of Tarsus to have been probably struck in the period c. 298-295 BC.

Although he had been defeated and his father, Antigonus Monophthalmos, had been killed by the coalition of Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus I at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, Demetrius managed to retain control of the important city of Tarsus and the surrounding satrapy of Cilicia thanks to a marriage alliance made with Seleucus I in 298 BC. Seleucus feared the growing power of Lysimachus and wished to retain Demetrius as a potential ally against him in Asia Minor.

If Newell was right about the chronology, the regular staters of this type struck at Tarsus were produced in a period when Demetrius was actively engaged in war on land and sea to reconquer cities in the Peloponnese and Central Greece—especially Athens—which had thrown off Antigonid influence in the aftermath of Ipsus. The death of his father had thrown the territories of the Antigonid empire into chaos, but Demetrius was very much determined to win them back. Silver tetradrachms and gold staters struck at Tarsus and other Anatolian mints still under Demetrius' control would have been crucial for maintaining the fleet and paying the mercenaries fighting for him in Greece.

Tarsian issues engraved in the same slightly crude style as the present piece may be the work of an inexperienced engraver at the mint, or, perhaps more likely, they represent the output of a workshop producing contemporary imitations. If they are indeed imitations, it is impossible to know precisely where they were produced, although Thrace might be a strong possibility. Hoards show that Thracian mercenaries had a great appreciation for staters with the Athena and Nike types of Alexander the Great, and that sometimes imitations were produced to meet (or take advantage of) this preference. The fact that the engraver went to the trouble of copying a specific issue of Demetrius, including his name, rather than the much more common name of the dead Alexander the Great, may suggest that it had some special appeal for the issuers or recipients of the staters.



42

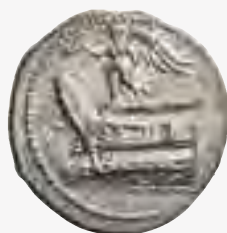


- 42** Stater in name and types of Alexander III, Miletus circa 300-295, AV 18 mm, 8.49 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm; in outer l. field, crested helmet and in lower l. field, bipennis. Price 2136.

Rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine

2'500

Ex CNG sale 58, 2001, 168.



43



- 43** Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 29 mm, 17.16 g. Nike, holding trumpet and stylis, standing l. on prow. Rev. ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΒΑ – ΣΙΛΕΩ – Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin / star. Dewing 1196. Newell 68.

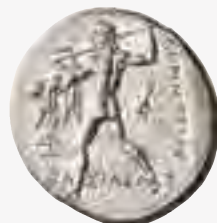
Virtually as struck and Fdc

5'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



44

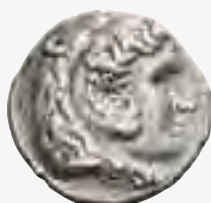


- 44** Tetradrachm, Pella circa 294-293, AR 28 mm, 17.18 g. Nike, holding trumpet and stylis, standing l. on prow. Rev. ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΒΑ – ΣΙΛΕΩ – Σ Naked Poseidon striding to l., brandishing trident in upraised r. hand and stretching out l. arm which is wrapped in his mantle; in field l., monogram. In field r., dolphin. SNG Munich 1042 (these dies). Newell 67.

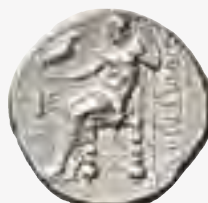
Virtually as struck and Fdc

5'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



45



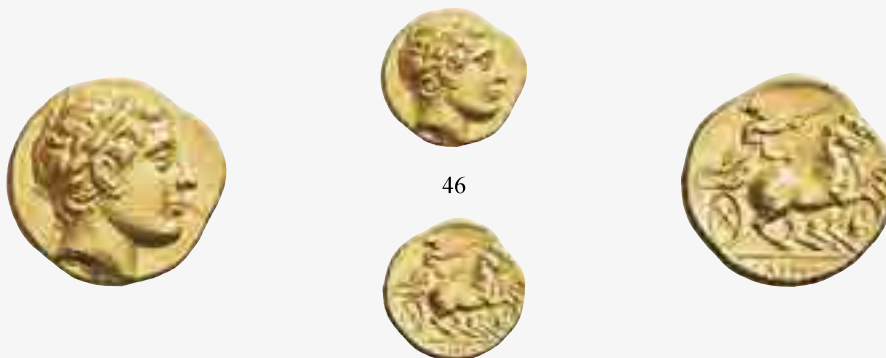
- 45** Tetradrachm in types of Alexander III, Tyre circa 290-287, AR 25 mm, 17.06 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΔΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Zeus seated l. holding eagle in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, club - E. Newell 26 and pl. 3, 8 (these dies). Hersh, Tyrus 40. Zhuyuetang 104 (this coin).

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

750

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 93216).

Antigonus II Gonatas, 277 – 239



- 46** Stater in name and types of Philip II, Amphipolis circa 277-239, AV 18 mm, 8.51 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ[ΟΥ] Charioteer, holding kentron in r. hand, r. in left, driving fast biga r.; below, Macedonian helmet, with two crests and cheek guards, facing. cf. Carmessinis Economides RN 1967, pp 242-244. Panagopoulou pl. 48, 1 (this coin).
Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting issue, minor die-break on obverse field at three o'clock, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Ex Lanz 68, 1994, 124; NAC 41, 2007, 1 and CNG 106, 2017, 227 sales. From the Belgica collection.

Antigonus III Doson, 229 – 221

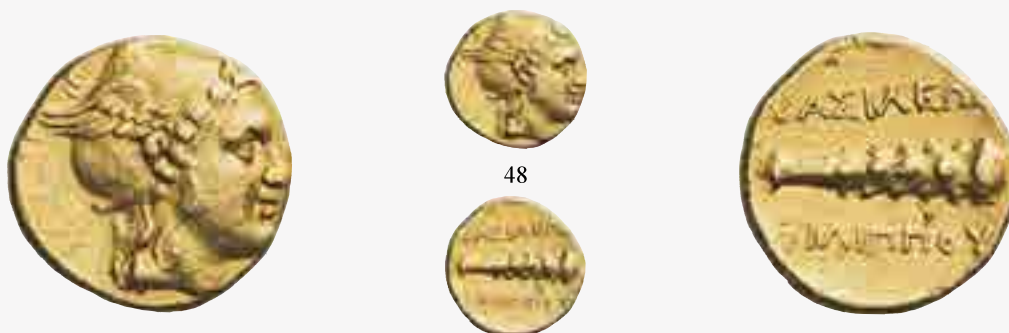


- 47** Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 227-225, AR 32 mm, 17.02 g. Head of Poseidon r., wreathed with seaweed. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Apollo seated l. on prow l., testing arrow; below, monogram. K. Panagopoulou, The early Antigonids: Coinage, money and the economy, ANSNS 37, 2019, 174-184. SNG Ashmolean 3264. SNG München 1121. HGC 3.1, 1051. Zhuyuetang 109 (this coin).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Leu sale 53, 1991, 78.

Philip V, 221 – 179



48

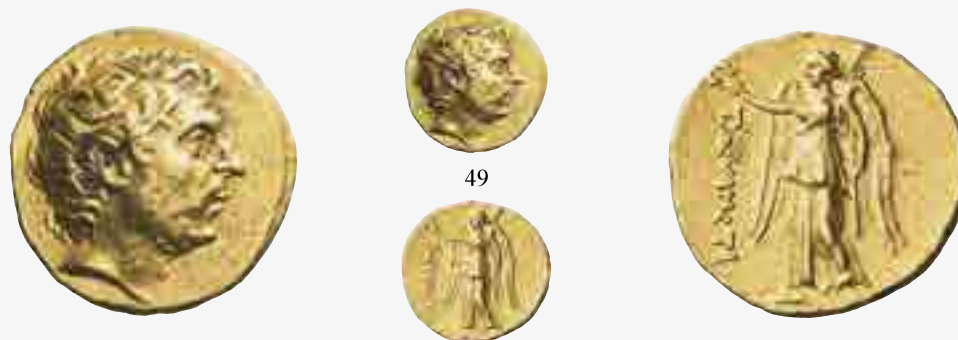
Stater circa 220-179, AV 18 mm, 8.53 g. Head of Perseus r., wearing winged helmet, in r. field, [harpa].
 Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club. AMNG 1 var. AGC C26 (this coin illustrated). Bohrerger, *Zur Chronologie mittelhellenistischer Münzserien* (1972), pl. 8, 3 and pl. 14, 1 (this coin). Burrer, *Tetradrachmenprägung Philipp V. von Makedonien - Serie II*, in JNG 59, 2009, G2 (this coin illustrated).
 Of the highest rarity, apparently the fourth specimen known and the only one in private hands. A very fascinating issue with a lovely Hellenistic portrait.
 Several light marks in field and edge nicks, otherwise good very fine

60'000

Ex Hess-Leu 9, 1958, 154; Leu 13, 1975, 142 and M&M 73, 1988, 145 sales.

The reign of Philip V (221-179 BC) revived the Macedonian kingdom and raised it to new glories, only to see these gains smashed to pieces on the rock of Rome and set in motion the political developments that would lead to the complete dissolution of the kingdom under his son and successor Perseus. In 220 BC, Philip V brought together many of the cities of Greece under Macedonian domination as the Hellenic League and used these allies to support him in prosecuting the Social War (220-217 BC). The primary aim of this conflict was to reduce the power of the Aetolian League, an expanding federal state of northern Greece that was traditionally hostile to Macedonian ambitions. The war concluded with the containment of Aetolian influence in mainland Greece and Philip's sack of the League's administrative capital at Thermon. Flushed with victory, the Macedonian king then made attempts to expand his power into neighbouring Illyria. This region and its kings had previously fallen under Roman influence in the aftermath of the First Illyrian War (229-228 BC), but Philip V took no notice of this since the Romans were distracted by the ongoing Second Punic War (218-201 BC) and he had come to an agreement with Hannibal. Unfortunately, Philip's initial assaults on Illyria were complete failures. When the Romans learned of his alliance with their Carthaginian arch-enemy and despite the continuing conflict in Italy, they embarked on the First Macedonian War (214-205 BC) against Philip V. In the early stages of this struggle, the Macedonian king took possession of several cities of the Illyrian interior and even the coastal city of Lissus but could not make adequate use of them to hold back the Romans due to the destruction of his fleet in his earlier attempts on Illyria. Nevertheless, the Roman fear that the Macedonian king might still be able to strike at Italy in support of Hannibal led them to continue the war and strike an alliance with the Aetolian League. For the most part, Philip managed to best these allies until 210 BC, when their victory over Macedonian forces at Anticyrus in Phocis brought Sparta and Attalus I of Pergamum into the war on the Roman side. Even then, the king successfully beat back his numerous enemies and could claim victory after a renewed Punic threat in Italy forced most of the Roman forces to withdraw and a Bithynian invasion of the Attalid kingdom forced Attalus I to redirect his energy. In 206 BC, Philip V again sacked Thermon and brought the Aetolian League to terms. A small Roman force attempted to continue the war in 205 BC, but this proved impossible without allies and the war was settled by the Peace of Phoenice, a treaty that recognised Philip's supremacy in Greece and many of his Illyrian conquests but prohibited him from further westward expansion. Having settled his affairs in the West, Philip V immediately looked East to make new conquests. To this end, he made an agreement with the Seleucid king Antiochus III to divide between them the Thracian and Asian territories of the child king Ptolemy V Epiphanes and immediately set about expelling Ptolemaic garrisons in Thrace and western Asia Minor. At the same time, the Macedonian king sparked the Cretan War (205-200 BC) through his use of Cretan pirates to take control of the Aegean Sea and to avenge himself on Attalus I. The conflict brought a new coalition of Rhodes, Byzantium, Cos, Cyzicus and Attalus I against the king, but despite setbacks on his Carian campaign, Philip continued to seize cities in western Asia Minor. In 200 BC a new warning came from the Romans - now free from the Punic menace in Italy - that advised Philip V to stop his activities or face war.

Macedonia under the Romans, Titus Quinctius Flaminius Consul



49

49

Stater, Chalkis (?) circa 196, AV 18 mm, 8.47 g. Bare head of Titus Quinctius Flaminius r. Rev. Nike, standing l., holding palm branch in l. hand and crowning with wreath in extended r. hand, T QVINCTI upwards. Babelon Quintia 1. Bahrfeldt 9. Kraay-Himer 579. Treasures of Ancient Coinage (December 1996, ANS/New York International Numismatic Convention Exhibit Catalog), pg. 68, 63 (this coin). Campana Flaminius 7. Crawford 548/1a. Calicó 30 (this coin). Zhuyuetang 117 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only eleven specimens known of which four are in museums.

An issue of great historical importance, bearing the first portrait of a living Roman.

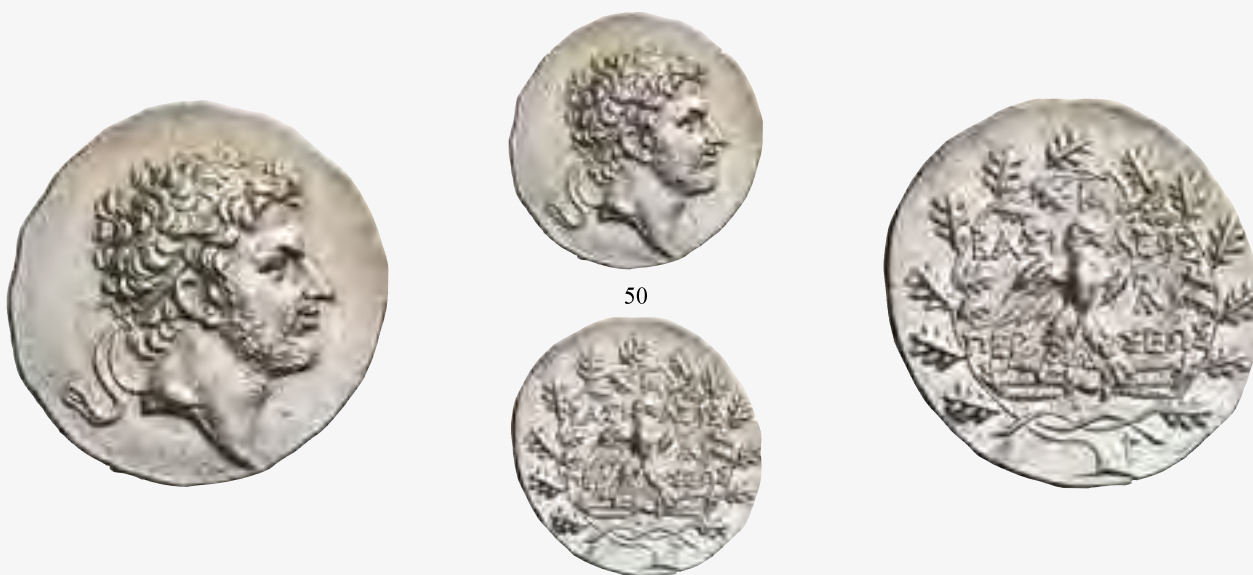
About extremely fine

250'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 104; NAC 4, 1991, 110; Lanz 70, 194, Margaretha Levy, 65 and Triton III, 1999, 815 sales.

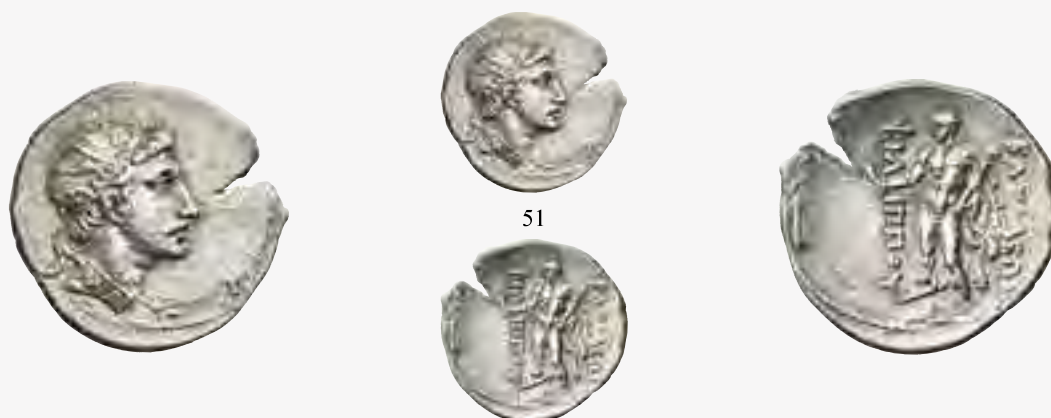
This specimen is struck on the same weight standard as the almost contemporary Macedonian issues made for local circulation; its considerable historical interest derives from its portrait of a living Roman more than a century before it was to be acceptable to the republic, which was only just beginning to allow magistrates' monograms to appear on the Roma head denarii. It was surely struck immediately after the victory of T. Quinctius Flaminius over the troops of Philip V of Macedon in June 197 at Cynocephalae. The most likely explanation of the issue is a desire to publicise the appearance of the conquering Roman general, not as part of a personality cult (unthinkable for a Roman of the time), but rather in a land accustomed to seeing the heads of its kings upon the coinage and in a dramatic fashion wholly comprehensible to the native population. Portraiture has long been recognised as the hallmark of Roman coinage, and since the gold staters of T. Quinctius Flaminius are the forebears of that tradition, they are understandably among the great prizes of ancient coinage. The coin portrait was a Persian invention of the late 5th Century B.C. that was embraced by the Greeks about a century later, and was reluctantly adopted by the Romans in the 40s B.C. Once that Roman taboo was shattered by Julius Caesar and his successors, coin portraits became a tradition in which no Roman could find fault or shame. But the gold staters of Flaminius predate this by more than 150 years, and it is that quality, in concert with their beauty, historical context and rarity that make them the object of such admiration. Only a remarkable circumstance could account for such an issue, and we find it in 196 B.C., in the aftermath of the Roman defeat of the Macedonian army of King Philip V. It was a moment of great triumph, Rome's international prestige reached a new height. The Romans had first encountered a professional Greek army in Southern Italy when they fought Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus, late in the 3rd Century B.C. Later still, the Romans defeated the Illyrians in 228 and 219, securing their first foothold in the Balkan peninsula. In doing so, however, they aroused the suspicions of the Macedonian King Philip V, who opened a second front against Rome in the midst of its terrifying war with Hannibal. Rome forged alliances with the Aetolians and other Greeks to keep Philip V at bay while they remained focused on Hannibal. Only in 205, after Rome had turned the tide against Carthage, were they in a position to negotiate peace with the Macedonians. The Romans had not forgotten the liberties Philip took during their time of weakness, and in 200 they intervened in his affairs at the request of their own allies in Greece and Asia. The consul Galba and his successor made little headway over the course of two years, but when Flaminius became a consul in 198 he fought with great vigour in Greece and Macedon. Upon learning that his consular powers would be renewed for the following year, Flaminius sabotaged the Macedonian diplomatic efforts so he could exact a more favourable settlement through his anticipated military success. His gamble paid off, and Flaminius roundly defeated the Macedonian at Cynoscephalae in 197. If possible, the terms for peace were more devastating than the battle: though Philip remained king of Macedon, he had to free every Greek city from his yoke, to pay an indemnity of 1,000 talents, and to forfeit all but six vessels from his navy. Thus we find the context for this gold stater: when Flaminius, on behalf of himself and the senate of Rome, proclaimed the freedom of all cities of Greece. It is likely these coins were struck as a donative to the victorious army, though we probably will never know if the coins were produced by Flaminius or by the thankful Greeks. At least a portion of the mintage was paid to Roman legionnaires, since several of the known specimens have been found in Italy, and presumably were brought home by veterans of the Second Macedonian War (who returned to Italy almost immediately). In all but its Latin inscription, this coin is Greek. Its denomination is the attic-weight stater, its style and fabric are consistent with Greek coins of the period, its use of a portrait on the obverse (even if not diademed in a regal fashion) derives from the legacy of Greek royal portraiture and, finally, its reverse design is based upon the gold staters of the type introduced by Alexander the Great. They probably were distributed at the Isthmian Games in the summer of 196, the deadline by which Philip was to have withdrawn his garrisons from all Greek cities; it was an ideal occasion for Flaminius to proclaim his universal freedom, for Greeks had gathered there from throughout the Mediterranean world.

Kings of Macedonia. Perseus, 178 – 168



- 50** Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 171-168, AR 34 mm, 15.6 g. Diademed head of Perseus r., slightly bearded. Rev. ΒΑΣΙ - ΛΕΩΣ / ΠΕΡ - ΣΕΩΣ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, with open wings; above, K, in r. field, monogram and below legs, monogram. The whole within oak wreath and below, plough. Mamroth 22. De Luca 251b (this coin listed). Zhuyuetang 118 (this coin).
 Wonderful iridescent tone, minor marks on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 1'500
Ex CNG 30, 1994, 80 and Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 71, 1995, 207 sales. Privately purchased from CNG.

Philip VI Andriscus, 149 – 148

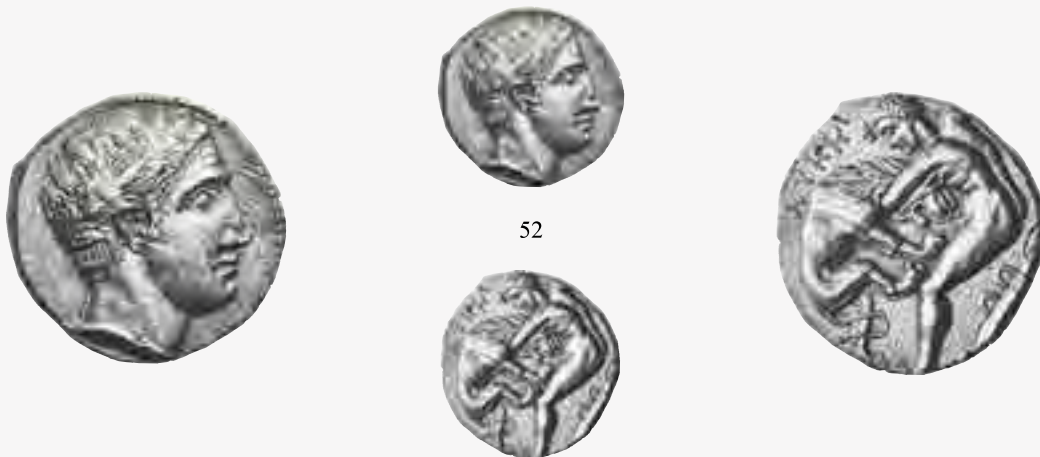


- 51** Drachm circa 149-148, AR 23 mm, 3.82 g. Diademed head r., wearing a slight beard. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Naked Heracles standing l., holding an uncertain object in his r. hand, club in his l., lion's skin hanging on l. arm. cf. Triton sale XVII, 2014, 186 (this obverse die). Zhuyuetang 119 (this coin)
 Of the highest rarity, undoubtedly the finest of only three specimens known.
 An issue of tremendous historical importance overstruck on a Roman Republican denarius of C. Terentius Lucanus (Crawford 217/1). Light iridescent tone, a flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 35'000
Ex Triton III, 1999, 397 and Lanz 92, 1999, 223 (illustrated on the front cover) sales.

Andriscus began his career in the second century as a fuller from the city of Adramyttium in Mysia as an adopted son of an unnamed Cretan. When his stepfather died, shortly before 154 BC, his stepmother is said to have given him a document bearing the seal of the defeated Macedonian king Perseus. This document supposedly not only recognized Andriscus as the king's illegitimate son but also provided the locations of treasures hidden near Amphipolis and Thessalonica in Roman-dominated Macedonia. Andriscus subsequently set out to reclaim the lost throne of Antigonid Macedonia.

The ancient sources are unanimous in condemning the document as a falsehood to support the claims of a pretender whose only real connection to Perseus was the fact that he somewhat resembled the deposed king. Nevertheless, he went to Syria, where he sought the assistance of the Seleucid king Demetrius I Soter. He was welcomed by the Syrian populace, many of whom were military colonists of Macedonian background. However, when they threatened to overthrow Demetrius I if he did not help him, the Seleucid king ordered Andriscus arrested and sent to Rome to stand trial. The Senate found his claims to be laughable but nevertheless confined him to Italy. Much like Demetrius I before him, Andriscus escaped from Italy and sailed for Miletus in Ionia, where he again claimed to be the son of Perseus and began to raise support. Growing concerned, the Milesian authorities arrested him, but visiting Roman envoys advised them that he was harmless and should be set free. As he continued on his way through Ionia, Andriscus met several former friends of Perseus, including Callipa, a former concubine of the king who had become the wife of Athenaeus, a brother of the Attalid king Attalus II. Using her connections, Callipa supplied Andriscus with money and slaves, and recommended that he seek the help of the Thracian king Teres III. In 149 BC, Andriscus reached the court of Teres III, where he was enthusiastically welcomed. A coronation was held, at which he assumed the name of Philip IV, and he was provided with a small army with which to invade Macedonia. The new king, derided in the ancient sources as the "Pseudo-Philip," successfully reclaimed the Macedonian kingdom and even managed to defeat a Roman legion commanded by P. Iuventius Thalna before marching into Thessaly. Although Philip Andriscus attempted to negotiate his recognition by the Romans, his rise to power made them look weak in the East. The Senate, therefore, dispatched a full consular army under Q. Caecilius Metellus to crush him. In 148 BC, after reclaiming Thessaly, Metellus soundly defeated Philip Andriscus in battle at Pydna, and the Macedonians laid down their arms. The pretender fled to Thrace where he hoped to raise a new army and renew the struggle, but he was handed over to Metellus by the Thracian prince Byzes. In 146 BC, after reorganizing the former protectorate of Macedonia as a full Roman province, Metellus returned to Rome, where he received the honorific title of Macedonicus and celebrated a triumph. Philip Andriscus was forced to walk in the triumphal procession, weighed down by chains. He was executed at the end of the festivities. This remarkable drachm of Philip Andriscus is one of only three known, all of which are overstruck on Roman denarii or Thessalian drachms. The host coins involved may suggest that they were produced from plunder taken after the defeat of Thalna in 149 BC. They are important evidence not only for the reign of an ephemeral pretender in Macedonia but also for the early circulation of denarii in the Greek East.

Lyceus, circa 359 – 335



52

52

Tetradrachm, Astibos or Damastion circa 359-335, AR 24 mm, 12.49 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. AYKK – [EIOY] Heracles standing l., strangling the Nemean lion; in r. field, bow and quiver. Paeonian Hoard 72. SNG ANS 1021. Zhuyuetang 80 (this coin).

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

2'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 61691).

Macedonia, under the Romans



53



53

- 53** Tetradrachm circa 148-147, AR 29 mm, 16.9 g. Diademed and draped bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., bow and quiver over shoulder; all in centre of a Macedonian shield. Rev. LEG / MAKEΔONΩN Club; above, hand holding olive branch, all within wreath of oak branches. In l. field, thunderbolt. MacKay, Macedonian Tetradrachms of 148-147 B.C., in ANSMN 14 (1968), pg. 18, 1g (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 1317 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1540 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 3310 (this obverse die). Zhuyuetang 118 (this coin).

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

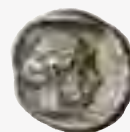
1'500

Ex Schulman 31 May 1927, 180; M&M Fixed Priced List 269, 1966, 7; M&M Fixed Priced List 289, 1968, 22 and Triton V, 2002, 1316 sales. From the Robert Schonwalter collection.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, The Bisaltae



54



- 54** Demetrios dynast, circa 480-450. Obol circa 480-450, AR 8 mm, 0.41 g. DHMH – TPIO Horse's head r. Rev. Male head, hair bound in taenia, all within incuse square. cf. AMNG III/2, p. 146, 14 (octobol; 'Thraco-Macedonian dynast Demetrios'). cf. Leu Numismatik Winthertur e-sale 13, 2020, 301, pl. XIX, 19 = Traité pl. 327, 14.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. A very interesting issue with a lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'500

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 716516).



55



55

- 55** Octodrachm circa 475-465, AR 33 mm, 28.36 g. C – ΙΣ – Α – ΛΤΙΚΩΝ Warrior, wearing causia and holding two spears, standing behind horse. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III/2, 4 var. (different arrangement of legend). Svoronos, Hellénisme Primitif, 4 var. (different arrangement of legend). Peykov A3060. Topalov 33. Zhuyuetang 57 (this coin).

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

20'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 61656).



56



56

- 56** Hemiobol circa 470-465, AR 10 mm, 0.39 g. Head r., wearing petasus. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos *Hellénisme Primitif*, pg. 111, 18 and pl. XII, 24. *Traité* 1512.
 Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine
Ex CNG sale 49, 199, 257.

750

Uncertain



57



57

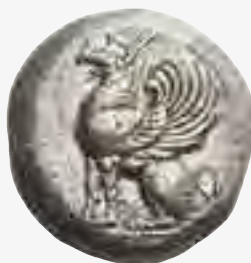
- 57** Stater circa 550-500, AR 21 mm, 13.9 g. Four dolphins, alternating l. and r. Rev. Incuse punch. *Traité* plate lxii, 15. CH VIII, Hoard 37, pl. iii. 22; Rosen -. *Leu sale* 45, 1998, 98.
 Very rare. Light iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine
Ex CNG sale 61, 2002, 508.

3'000

Thrace, Abdera



58



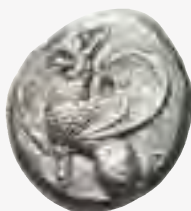
58

- 58** Tetradrachm circa 520-500, AR 22 mm, 14.83 g. Griffin seated l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Jameson 1027. May, Abdera 17. Zhuyuetang 67 (this coin).
 Very rare. Of excellent Archaic style and struck in high relief. Extremely fine
Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

7'500



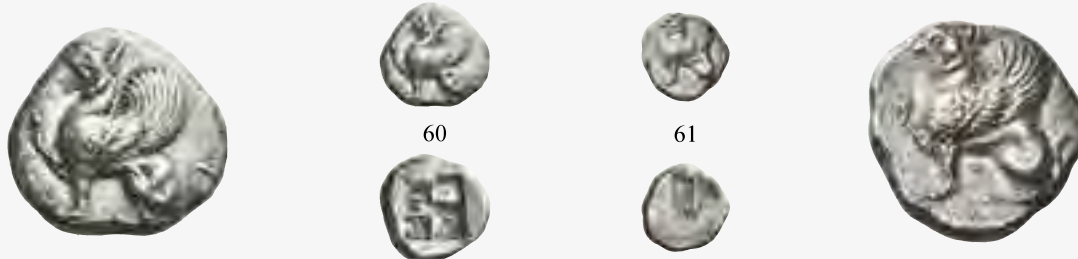
59



59

- 59** Didrachm circa 520-500, AR 17 mm, 7.47 g. Griffin seated l., raising paw. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. May, Abdera 18 var. (details on griffin). cf. CNG sale 55, 2000, 257 (these dies).
 Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise extremely fine
Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

1'000



- 60** Drachm circa 520-500, AR 14 mm, 3.75 g. Griffin seated l., raising paw. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. May, Abdera 20. HGC 3.2, 1142 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from Spink & Son's.
- 61** Hemidrachm circa 520-500, AR 11 mm, 1.78 g. Griffin seated l. with r. forepaw raised. Rev. Rough quadripartite incuse square. May period I, group X. HGC 3.2, 1145 = NAC sale 88, 2015, 386.
Exceedingly rare. Extremely fine 1'250
Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

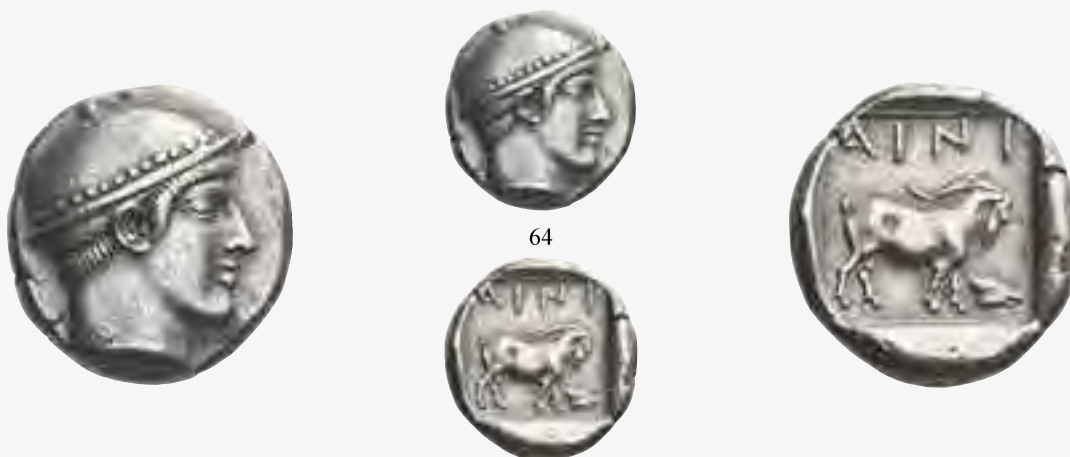


- 62** Tetradrachm, magistrate Anaxipolis circa 439-410, AR 22 mm, 14.41 g. Griffin springing l. Rev. Dionysus advancing l., holding cup, chiton draped over arm, within linear frame; A – ΝΑΞΙΠΟΛΙΣ around frame; all within incuse square. May, Abdera 222. SNG Copenhagen – de Luynes 1750 (these dies).
Extremely rare. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 3'500
Ex CNG sale 72, 2006, 201.



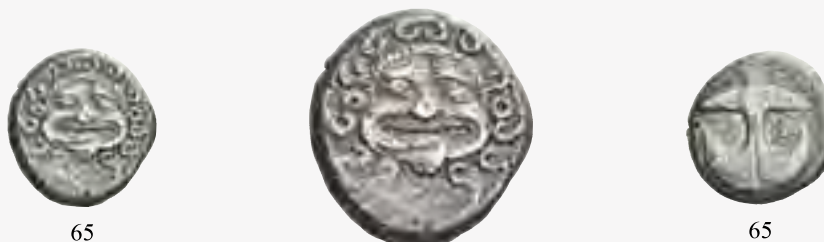
- 63** Stater, magistrate Telemachos circa 358, AR 22 mm, 11.32 g. ABÄH Griffin crouching l. Rev. ΕΙΗΘΑΕΜΑΞΟ Heracles advancing r., wearing lion skin on l. extended arm and holding club and bow; in. r. field, shell. All within incuse square. AMNG II, 137. May, Abdera 404 var. (unlisted obverse die). C-N, p. 127, period VII.
Very rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre and a minor die-shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000
Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Aenus



- 64** Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 26 mm, 16.27 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing petasus with border of beads and a button top. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; below in r. field, boar's head. All within shallow incuse square. Weber 2304 (this obverse die). May, Ainos 15.
 An extremely rare variety of a rare type. A portrait of excellent style and an interesting symbol. Lovely old cabinet tone, several minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000
Ex NFA 2, 1976, 90; NFA 5, 1978, 59 and Leu 76, 1999, 75 sales.

Apollonia Pontica



- 65** Stater circa 420-400, AR 20 mm, 9.75 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. ΑΠΟ-ΛΛ[ΩΝ] Anchor; in l. field, crayfish. For similar specimens, cf. Lanz sale 86, 1998, 76. cf. Tkalec sale 1994, 53.
 Of the highest rarity, apparently only two specimens known. Old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine 5'000
Ex Triton sale II, 1998, 342.

The city of Apollonia was founded in the Black Sea littoral of Thrace by Greek colonists from Miletus in the seventh century BC as part of a larger Milesian interest in dominating the Black Sea trade in grain and slaves. It may have been originally called Antheia, perhaps the Thracian name of the site, but soon came to be known as Apollonia. The god Apollo, whose important oracular shrine at Didyma was located in Milesian territory, was the divine patron of Miletus and all its colonies. In his role as Iatros ("Healer"), Apollo had an important temple on the island of Svet Kirik near the city.

As Apollonia was a popular name for many new foundations in the Greek world, the Milesian settlement was regularly qualified as Pontica, "on the Pontus (Black Sea)" to distinguish it from other cities with the same name. The city grew wealthy from its location and from its friendly relationship with the neighboring Odrysian kingdom, the most powerful of the Thracian tribal states. As such, it became a major commercial rival for the neighboring Megarian colony of Mesembria, which also sought to tap into the wealth of Thrace. The prominent anchor on this rare stater, which gives the name of the city in a much fuller form than usual, serves to advertise Apollonia's valuable maritime trade. It is far more common for the name of the city to be reduced to the initial A on the gorgoneion/anchor issues of Apollonia Pontica.

This coin was struck in the last decades of the fifth century BC, when the city may have been under the domination of Athens as it fought against Sparta in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC). Control of the Black Sea trade was critical to Athens, as the grain shipped from there through the Propontis was critical for feeding the city's large population. Apollonia Pontica was assessed for paying tribute to Athens in 425/4 BC, but it is unclear whether the city had become a full member of the Athenian-led Delian League at this time. However, the use of Athenian month names at Apollonia Pontica in the fifth century BC tends to suggest the strong influence of Athens.

Dikaia



66

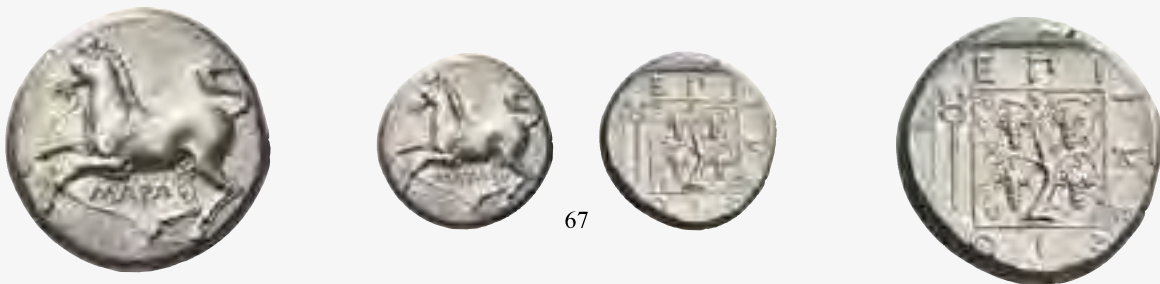
- 66** Didrachm circa 480-450, AR 18 mm, 7.29 g. Bearded head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. D – I – K Head of bull l. within incuse square. Schönert-Geiss, Bisanthe 22 var. (V2/R- [unlisted reverse die]). HGC 3, 1449 (this coin illustrated). cf. May, Dikaia 28-32. cf. *Traité* II 1769-1771. cf. SNG Copenhagen 551. cf. Jameson 1055. cf. Weber 2358.

Extremely rare. An elegant portrait of excellent style and a superb light tone. Extremely fine 18'000

Ex Triton sale XI, 2008, 88.

The other example from this obverse die is in the Löbbecke Collection in Berlin. Schönert-Geiss placed that coin near the beginning of her listings of these double-relief didrachms, but it is not die linked to any of the other specimens and stylistically should be placed later. Unlike the other known dies, which have a frontal eye, this obverse die features a profile eye, suggesting it belongs near the end of this series. Overall, the dies used for this coin are arguably among the most refined, and have a style more reflective of the emerging Classical artwork of the mid 5th century.

Maroneia



67

- 67** Tetradrachm circa 386/5-348/7, AR 23 mm, 11.36 g. MAPΩ Bridled horse springing l., with trailing rein. Rev. ΕΠΙ – ΙΚΕ – ΣΙΟ Vine with four grape bunches within linear square; in l. field, kerykeion. All within shallow incuse square. Schönert-Geiss 425. West 92. HGC 3.2, 1533.

Struck on an excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 84917).



68

68

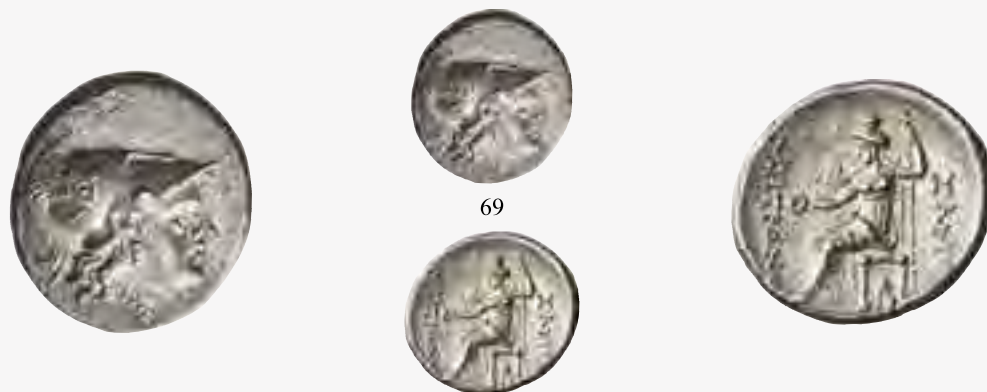
- 68** Tetradrachm circa 386-347, AR 23 mm, 11.4 g. Free-horse running l. with trailing rein; below, dog running l. Rev. ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ Grape-vine with four bunches within linear square. Jameson 1061. Schönert-Geiss 488. SNG Copenhagen 603. A.B. West, *Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast*, ANS NNM 40, 84. Zhuyuetang 71 (this coin).

Light iridescent tone, almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex CNG sale 38, 1996, 244.

Islands off Thrace, Samothrace



- 69 Didrachm circa 280, AR 22 mm, 7.41 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΣΑΜΟ – ΜΗΤΡΟΝΑ Cybele seated l., holding phiale and sceptre; under the throne, lion seated l. BMC 1. SNG Lockett 1212 (these dies). Weber 2491 (this coin). Jameson 2019 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 992 var. (Athena l.). Zhuyuetang 41 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Light iridescent tone, minor marks and a metal flaw on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Schulman 231, 1958, 3654 and Jean Vinchon 26 April 1999, 122 sales. From the Imhoof-Blumer, Weber and Jameson collections.

Samothrace, an island located off the Aegean coast of Thrace, was said to have gained its name from early settlement by Thracians and Greek exiles from the island of Samos around 700 BC. Together, the Samian and Thracian inhabitants of the island worshipped a variety of chthonic deities described in the Greek sources as the Cabeiri or the Great Gods as part of a mystery religion. The foundation of the cult of the Great Gods was sometimes attributed to a local pair of heroes named Dardanus and Iasion, who were equated with the Dioscuri. A central figure of the Samothracian Great Gods was known by the secret name of Axieros and given the title of Great Mother. She was the powerful mistress of the wild mountains, and sacrifice was made to her on coloured porphyry outcroppings. Her power was also believed to be found in veins of magnetic iron on the island, which initiates into her mysteries fashioned into rings as a sign of identification. As the Great Mother, Axieros of Samothrace was frequently conflated with Cybele, the widely known Great Mother of the Phrygians, who was recognized in many Greek pantheons before the fourth century BC. Unlike the famous Eleusinian mysteries, entry into the mysteries of the Great Gods of Samothrace was open to anyone (male, female, adult, child, rich, poor, free, enslaved) who could be present at the sanctuary for the rites of initiation. Due to its relative proximity to coastal Macedonia, the mysteries came to be patronized by the Macedonian kings of the late fifth and fourth centuries BC. Indeed, Philip II is said to have met Olympias, his future wife and the mother of Alexander the Great, while they were being initiated into the Samothracian mysteries. Philip II and Alexander the Great increased the beauty and fame of the sanctuary by commissioning the erection of the Temenos building and the sanctuary's Main Altar, respectively. The sanctuary's Hieron and its Doric monument were commissioned by Alexander's immediate successors, his half-brother Philip III Arrhidaeus, and his infant son, Alexander IV. This close involvement of the last Argead kings of Macedonia in monumental construction at the Samothracian shrine set a precedent for subsequent Hellenistic monarchs, especially the rival Antigonid and Ptolemaic dynasties, who competed in financing new monuments and buildings in the third century BC. This rare didrachm depicts the Great Mother on the reverse, while featuring the head of Athena on the obverse. The latter is derived from contemporary Macedonian staters following types first popularized for the imperial coinage of Alexander the Great. The Samothracian issue was probably struck in the 280s BC, when Lysimachus, Alexander's general-turned-king, had begun construction of the Rotunda at the sanctuary. This building was dedicated to his wife, the Ptolemaic princess Arsinoe II. Its construction may have been financed by coins such as this. Lysimachus, who was killed in battle in 281 BC, probably did not live see the completion of the Rotunda, which subsequently became an important center of Ptolemaic dedications under Ptolemy II Philadelphus, the brother and later husband of the widowed Arsinoe II.



51



51



55



75



75



85



73



73



66



88



94



103

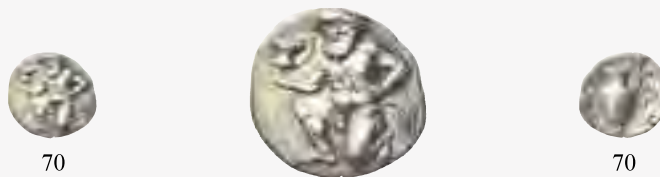


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116

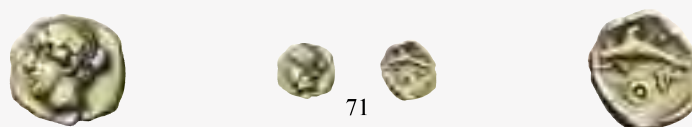
Thasos



- 70** Trihemionbol circa 404-340, AR 11 mm, 0.96 g. Satyr kneeling l., holding cantharus. Rev. ΘΑ[Σ] – ΙΩΝ Amphora. McClean 4216. SNG Copenhagen 1030.
 Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

500

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 83886).



- 71** Hemionbol circa 400, EL 7 mm, 0.31 g. Diademed head of nymph l. Rev. ΘΑ – Σ Dolphin l.; all within incuse square. Le Rider, *Guide de Thasos*, –, cf. pl. I, 13 (in silver). SNG Lockett –, cf. 1239 (in silver).
 Apparently unique and unrecorded in electrum. A very intriguing issue.
 Good very fine / very fine

3'500

Ex NAC-Spink Taisei sale 51, 1994, 59. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 82658)

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. Well-known for its extensive production of staters and Hellenistic tetradrachms, the island, thanks to rich silver mines, also produced great numbers of fractional silver coins, which were used over a wide area of northern Greece. The present specimen, instead, is a very intriguing issue because, despite the common type used for silver fractions, is apparently unique and unrecorded in electrum.



- 72** Tetradrachm circa 390-335, AR 23 mm, 14.75 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΟ – Ν Heracles, wearing lion's skin headdress, kneeling r. and drawing bow; in r. field, fly. All within square frame. Le Rider, *Thasiennes* 23 var. (symbol). West, *ANSNM* 40, 5 = Hurter, *Pixodarus Hoard* 1 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen –.

An apparently unique variety of a rare type. A superb portrait of Dionysus of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

10'000

Ex Sotheby's 19 June 1991, Hunt, 536 (part of) and CNG 85, 2010, 221 sales. From the George and Julia Fekula collections and from the Pixodarus Hoard (CH IX, 421).

Kings of Thrace, Odrysian. Sparadokos, circa 450 – 440



- 73** Distater, Olynthus (?) circa 450-440, AR 26 mm, 16.97 g. Sparadokos riding horse prancing l., holding spears; in r. field, Corinthian helmet. Rev. ΣΠ – ΑΡ – ΑΔ[Ο] – ΚΟ Eagle with spread wings standing l., tearing at serpent. All within incuse square. Traité 1283. Wroth, Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1890, NC 1891, pl. IV, 7 = Poykov B0010. Topalov 2006, 1. CN Type 4533. HGC 3, 1669 (this coin illustrated). Zhuyuetang 79 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on excellent metal, area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

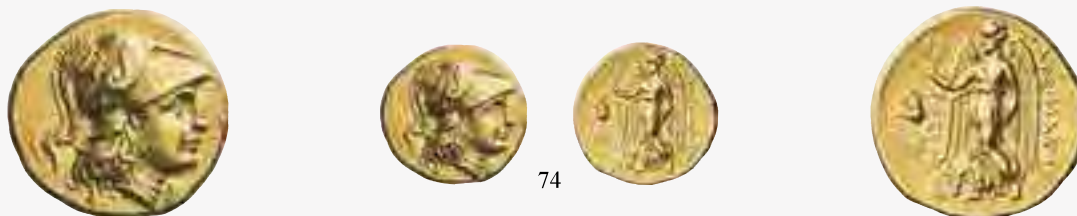
25'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 69, 1984, 128. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Sparadokos was the first king of the Odrysian dynasty in Thrace to mint coins. The depiction of the eagle implies he took control of the Macedonian city of Olynthos and, possibly, produced his coins there. Sparadokos, along with his brother and co-ruler Sitalkes, led a formidable cavalry that consistently threatened the neighboring kingdom of Macedon; this threat persisted until Philip II defeated the final independent Odrysian kings, Kersobleptes and Teres II, in 341 BC. Although frequently referenced by ancient historians like Thucydides, the complete history and timeline of the Thracian kings remains ambiguous—an ambiguity that may be resolved as additional coins from these rulers come to light.

Sparadokos issued silver currency in three different denominations during the latter part of the V century BC. The reverse of his distaters, hemistaters, and hektes features a soaring eagle grasping a snake in its beak, set within an incuse square. The obverse of the limited number of preserved distaters shows a rider holding a double spear, while the obverse of the hemistaters displays a horse. Certain hemistaters are also marked on the front with what is likely a knucklebone symbol. Lastly, the obverse of the smaller denomination coins includes a horse protome.

Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



- 74** Stater in types of Alexander III, Sestus circa 299-296, AV 18 mm, 8.54 g. Head of Athena r., wearing necklace and crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in extended r. hand and cradling stylis in l. arm; in l. field, forepart of lion l. above ΑΙ within circle and below, bucranium. Thompson, in Essays Robinson 20. Price L4. SNG Lockett 1243 (these dies). Jameson 2029 (these dies).

Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and good very fine

4'500

Ex Naville V, 1923, 1686; Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 673; Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 133; M&M 68, 1986, 196 and CNG Numismatic Review 19, 1994, 73 sales. From the General A. L. Berthier de La Garde collection.



75

75

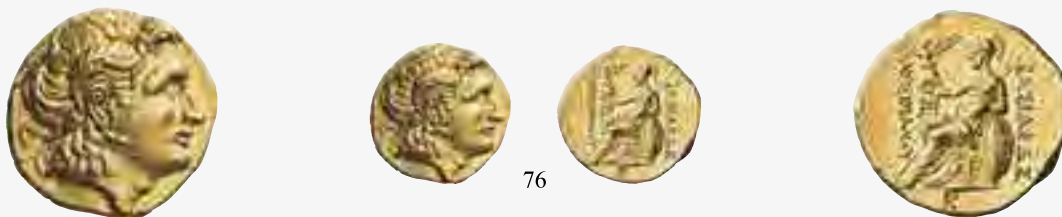
Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 297-281, AR 32 mm, 17.17 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horns of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., holding Nike with wreath, and resting arm on shield decorated with a gorgoneion; in outer l. field, herm and in inner l. field, monogram. SNG Berry 429. SNG France 2552. Thompson, Essays Robinson 59. Zhuyuetang 108 (this coin).

A portrait of enchanting beauty perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Possibly the finest tetradrachm of Lysimachus in private hands. Virtually as struck and Fdc

25'000

Ex Busso-Peus 337, 1993, 115 and Leu 83, 2002, 147 (illustrated on the front cover page) sales.

Before the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, Lysimachus seems only to have issued bronzes and small silver coins (tetrobols or 1/5th tetradrachms) with the resurrected types of Philip II. Furthermore, most of these coins, which bear the first two letters of Lysimachus' name, appear to have been struck on his behalf by his benefactor and ally, the Macedonian King Cassander. The defeat of Antigonos Monophthalmus and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes at the epic battle meant their vast territories were divided among the victors, Lysimachus, Cassander and Seleucus I. Lysimachus received the western part of Asia Minor, and retained his traditional realm in Thrace. Many cities within his acquired lands had established active mints, thus providing a springboard for Lysimachus to coin on a large scale. Thompson lists twenty mints in her study of the lifetime coinage of Lysimachus, and others may have existed. Initially, he adopted the types of Alexander, which had been dutifully struck by Antigonos and were popular in commerce. The earliest of his issues bore both the types and inscription of Alexander, but they usually can be distinguished by the symbol of the forepart of a springing lion. In the next phase, the types were still of Alexander, but the inscriptions were devoted to Lysimachus. The final step was the introduction of a new type, unique to Lysimachus, yet still indebted to the legacy of Alexander. It shows on its obverse a portrait of the deified Alexander, wearing a royal diadem and the horn of Zeus-Ammon. The reverse shows Athena enthroned, holding a figure of Nike, who crowns Lysimachus' name. These coins were issued in great quantity, with the gold stater often referred to as a chrysous ('golden'), with the idea that it was a stater being understood. It seems clear enough why he chose to portray Alexander, but the explanation for Athena is less obvious. Price suggested that Athena and Nike were borrowed from the gold staters of Alexander, which portrayed Athena on the obverse and a standing Nike on the reverse; he also reasoned that Nike crowning Lysimachus' name was a reference to the triumph at Ipsus.



76

76

Stater, Pella circa 286-281, AV 18 mm, 8.54 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander III r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΚΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner field l., monogram and on throne, Π. In exergue, K. Thompson, in *Essays Robinson*, 241 (these dies). Müller 504 var. Jameson 2464 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1247 (these dies). An excellent portrait of fine style struck in high relief. A minor scuff at twelve o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

12'500

Ex M&M-Leu 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 207 and M&M 54, 1978, 163 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Mostis, 125 – 86



77

77

77

Tetradrachm circa 125-86, AR 35 mm, 16.79 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΜΟΣΤΙΑΔΟΣ Athena seated l., holding Nike and spear and resting l. elbow on shield; in inner l. field, monogram. In exergue, ΜΕΤΟΥΣΚΒ. SNG BM Black Sea 309 var. (different legend and monogram). SNG Copenhagen 1172 var. (different legend and monogram). de Callataÿ, *Le roi thrace Mostis et une surfrappe d'un Alexandre tardif de Mésembria*, in *RBN* 137 (1991), pl. II, 3 (these dies). de Luynes 1822. Zhuyuetang 112 (this coin).

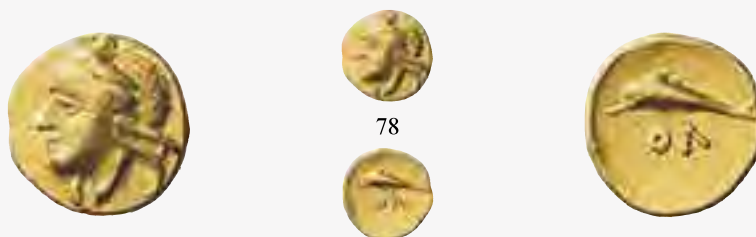
Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. An interesting portrait of fine Hellenistic style struck in high relief and with a pleasant light tone. Almost invisible traces of over-striking, otherwise extremely fine

12'500

Ex Lanz sale 72, 1995, 159. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87137).

Mostis is a somewhat mysterious figure in the history of late Hellenistic Thrace. He is known only from inscriptions and rare coinage. From this limited evidence it is believed that Mostis was a king of the Caeni - a Thracian tribe living along the coast of the Propontis - who took power following the death of the almost equally obscure king Ziselmis in ca. 139/8 BC. The date for the beginning of his reign is assumed from the evidence of overstrikes. Considering that last date known for his tetradrachms is year 38, which may be equivalent to 102/1 BC, it has been suggested that Mostis was overthrown in 101/0 BC, when the praetor T. Didius conquered the territory of the Caeni and added it to the Roman province of Macedonia. The present tetradrachm features a late portrait of Mostis wearing the diadem of Hellenistic kingship and drapery over his shoulder. This latter feature may perhaps reflect the influence of Ptolemaic coinage - a feature that may perhaps be derived from the draped bust of Artemis Tauropolos on the tetradrachms of the Macedonian districts that circulated widely in Thrace. Such drapery had not been a regular feature of Hellenistic royal portraits on coins previously in Macedonia, Thrace, or in the Attalid Kingdom. The reverse type depicting Athena Nikephoros is derived from the popular tetradrachms struck by Lysimachos beginning in 297/6 BC and which continued to be produced by cities of the Propontic and western Black Sea coasts down to the first century BC.

Scythia, Olbia



78

78

Hemidrachm circa 315-310, AV 11 mm, 2.1 g. Head of Demeter I., wearing grain ear wreath. Rev. OA Dolphin I. SNG BM Black Sea 550. Anokhin, Black Sea 121. SNG Pushkin 138. Zhuyuetang 25 (this coin).

Very rare. About extremely rare / extremely rare

7'500

Ex CNG Numismatic Review 22, 1997, 31; CNG 42, 1997, 278 and Lanz 97, 2000, 108 sales. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 94622).

Kings of Scythians. Ataias, circa 350 – 339



79

79

Drachm, uncertain mint circa 350-339, AR 14 mm, 3.35 g. Head of youthful Heracles I., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ATAIAS Horse prancing I. Stolyarik, Scythians in the West Pontic area: new numismatic evidence, in AJN 13, 1a.1 and pl. 2, 4 = Draganov, The Coinage of the Scythian kings in the West Pontic area, 5 = HGC 3.2, 1989 = CN coin 56501 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently the second and by far the finest specimen known.

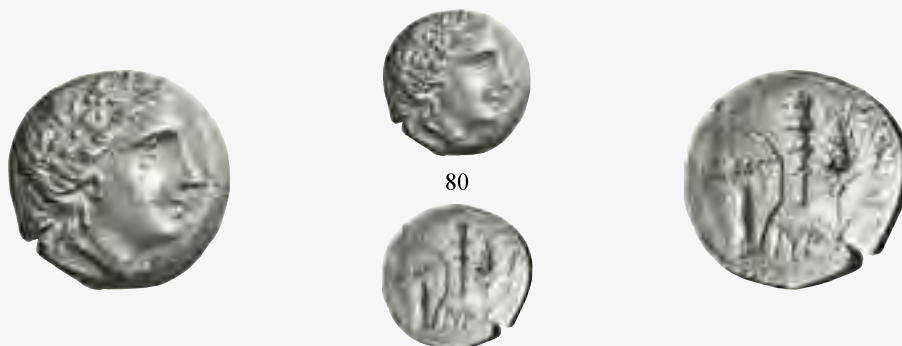
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / good very fine

5'000

Ex Lanz sale 92, 1999, 165. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 713360)

Ataias was one of the most formidable rulers of the Scythians, governing a territory that extended from Thrace to the Danube. According R. Malcolm Errington, author of 'A History of Macedonia', he requested that Philip II of Macedon send troops to aid him in his conflict against Istros, a request that Philip granted. In 340, while besieging the city of Byzantium, Philip sought military assistance from Ataias in return. However, his request was denied, leading to Philip attacking Ataias in 339 when he was killed, and the Macedonian forces captured 20,000 slaves and 20,000 mares. However, while returning home, the Triballoi attacked the Macedonians with such intensity that all the captured loot was lost, and Philip was fortunate to escape at all. After his death, his empire soon shattered into lesser tribal kingdoms, reassembled later in the late II century BC by Skilouros and Palakos. Only a few coins from Ataias of various types are known. The silver coinage consists of two distinct series. This specimen falls into the first series. It follows the light Thraco-Macedonian standard (circa 14.20 to the tetradrachm) used by Philip II and many cities of Thrace. On the obverse is depicted Heracles, maybe derived from the contemporary coins of Heraclea Pontica, and on the reverse there is the king as a horse-archer or, as in this case, only a free horse. The second silver series, struck to the Persic standard (circa 5.80 g. to the siglos) shows the head of Artemis, instead of Heracles, on obverse and the same horse-archer on the reverse.

Sariakos, circa mid II century BC



80

Drachm circa mid II century BC, AR 20 mm, 3.74 g. Head of youthful Dionysus r., wearing ivy wreath. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – [ΣΑ]ΡΙΑ[ΚΟΥ] Bowcase, club and grain ear on stalk; below, monogram of ΠΥΡ. Peykov G0400. SNG BM Black Sea –, cf. 353 (in bronze). Youroukova, Monetite, –, cf. 131 (in bronze). cf. Triton sale II, 1998. 339. cf. Nomos sale 7, 2013, 20. Draganov, The Coinage of the Scythian kings in the west Pontic area, 768 = Zhuyuetang 85 (this coin).

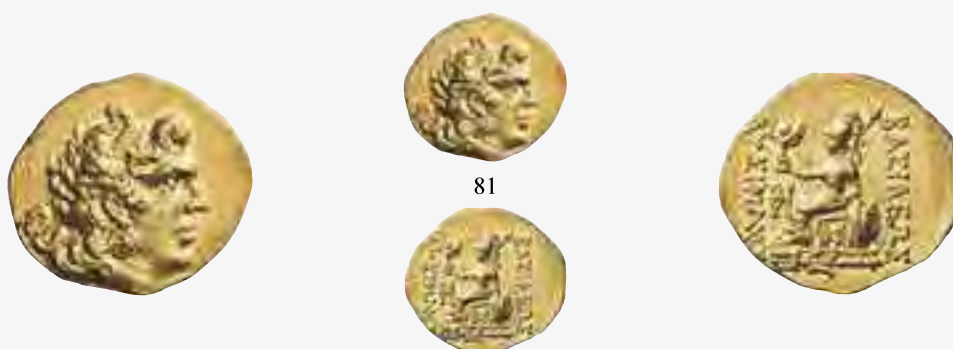
Extremely rare, only very few specimens known. About extremely fine / extremely fine

6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny sale 76, 1996, 73. Privately purchased from CNG.

Sariakos was a king who struck coins and who was referenced in an inscription discovered in Bulgaria, but that is about all that is known about him. He has been dated in a number of ways, most accurately in the second century BC (circa 168–150), but some put him at the end of the century. In any event, there are very few known pieces of his silver coinage, making it extremely rare.

Moesia, Callatis



81

Stater in name and types of Lysimachus circa II century, AV 21 mm, 8.37 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., holding Nike; monogram in inner l. field and on throne, ΚΑΑ. In exergue, ornate trident l. de Callatay –. AMNG I, 256. Müller, Lysimachus 264

A very rare variety. Good extremely fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale D, 1994, 1387. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Thessaly, Kierion



82

82

- 82** Stater circa 350, AR 25 mm, 11.37 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. [KIEPIEION] Youthful Asclepius seated l. on rock, holding long sceptre in his l. hand and resting his r. on his knee; in l. field, tree entwined by a serpent. *Traité* IV, 508 and pl. CCLXXXIX, 21 (these dies). SNG Lewis 574 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1071. Zhuyuetang 23 (this coin).

Exceedingly rare, only one of four specimens known. An attractive portrait of fine Hellenistic style and a pleasant old cabinet tone. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / fine 10'000

Ex CNG sale 57, 2001, 282

Greek mytho-history held that the site of Kierion was originally settled by Aeolian Greeks who established a city there named Arne after a nearby river-nymph. The Arneans were subsequently driven out of their city by the arrival of the Thessalians, a Dorian Greek people associated with the sons of Heracles. The dispossessed Aeolians fled southwards and settled in the region Boeotia where they became the Boeotians of historical times. The Thessalians, however, took over Arne for themselves, but gave it a new name, Kierion. This extremely rare coin is one of only four staters known to have survived from antiquity down to modern times. On the obverse it features Zeus, the father of Heracles and therefore ultimate divine ancestor of the Dorian Thessalians. The reverse, however, depicts the healing-god Asclepius with his sacred serpent entwining a tree before him. While this and similar representations of the snake informed later Christian images of the serpent tempting Eve to eat from the Tree of Knowledge in the Garden of Eden, the Asclepian snake was no devil. Instead, at healing sanctuaries called Asclepieia, the sick and injured were encouraged to sleep in rooms where sacred snakes slithered about so that they could inspire dreams from the god that would reveal the proper cure. The name of the Thessalian city was used as the title for a 1968 Greek film noir directed by Dimos Theos that was controversial at the time for its criticism of the ruling Greek military junta. The film Kierion was banned from being shown in Greece until 1974, after the junta had fallen from power.

Larissa



83

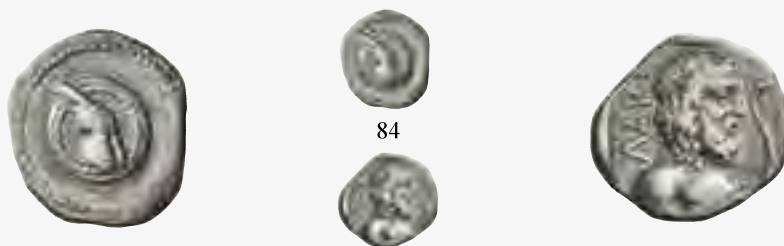
83

- 83** Drachm early to mid IV century, AR 18 mm, 6.01 g. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing l., wearing hair band and plain necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ Horse with straight legs grazing r. on ground line. Herrmann pl. 7, 13 (this obverse die). Lorber, Early 11.1 (this coin illustrated).

A lovely portrait struck in very high relief and an excellent old cabinet tone.
Good extremely fine / extremely fine

2'500

Ex NFA Fixed Price List 41, 1992, 12 and Sotheby's sale 27 October 1993, 475. From the L. Drachms collection.



84

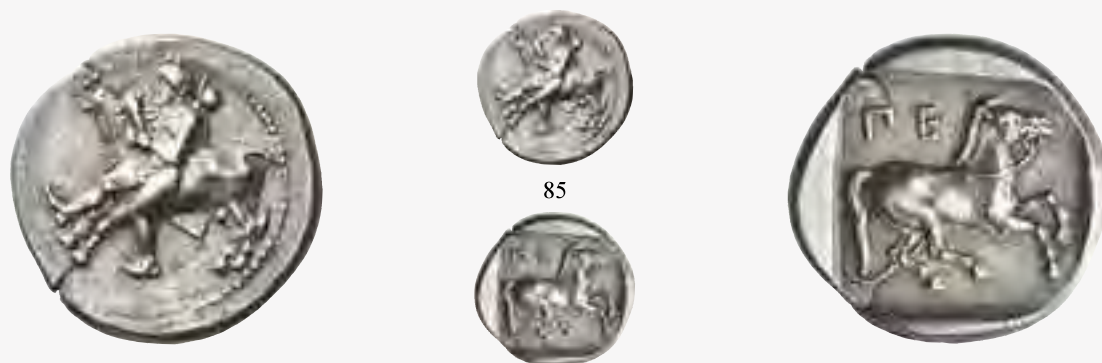
- 84** Trihemiobol early IV century BC, AR 13 mm, 1.12 g. Small, round shield, with dotted border, having as a device a bull's hoof to r., all within a circle of dots. Rev. Λ API Diademed bust of long-haired and bearded Asclepius r., in r. field, snake to r., all in shallow incuse square. HGC IV, 472 (this coin illustrated). BCD Thessaly I, 1120 (these dies). BCD Thessaly II, 169 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands.
A lovely portrait of Asclepius of fine style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Very fine

3'500

Ex Triton sale XV, 2021, BCD, 169.

The Perrhaiboi



85

- 85** Drachm circa 460-440, AR 20 mm, 6.21 g. Thessalian Hero walking l., with cloak and petasus, striding l., holding band around the head of bull running l. Rev. Π E Bridled horse trotting r., with loose reins. All within incuse square. McClean 4660 (these dies). *Traité* II, IV, 571 var. (obverse r. and reverse l.). BCD Thessaly I –. BCD Thessaly part II –.

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Nomos 2, 2010, 67 and Nomos 3, 2011, 74 sales.

The Perrhaiboi inhabited the mountainous territory on the border between Thessaly proper and Macedon and were at various times absorbed into the political spheres of the Thessalian cities and dynasts and the Macedonian kingdom. The Perrhaiboi gained a poor reputation among the Greeks in 480 BC when they assisted the Persian army in negotiating the pass of Mount Olympus, thereby granting access to Thessaly and providing a foothold in Greece. In the fourth century BC, the Perrhaiboi paid tribute to Larissa and Alexander of Pherai and then to Philip II of Macedon in the course of the Third Sacred War (356-346 BC). The present drachm, however, illustrates Thessalian influence over the Perrhaiboi in the fifth century. The types of the bull-wrestler paired with a horse reverse follow the model of contemporary issues of Thessalian cities like Larissa. It is unclear whether the use of shared types can be taken as evidence for the membership of the Perrhaiboi in a fifth-century Thessalian League.

Corcyra, Corcyra



86

86

86

Stater circa 350-270, AR 21 mm, 10.99 g. Cow standing r., suckling calf; above, star. Rev. K – O – P Double stellar pattern within dual linear borders; K-O-P; below, spearhead l. Fried Group IV, dies 103/187. SNG Copenhagen 157 var. (this obverse die but spearhead r.). BMC 127 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1668 (these dies). Jameson 1114 var. (this obverse die but spearhead r.).

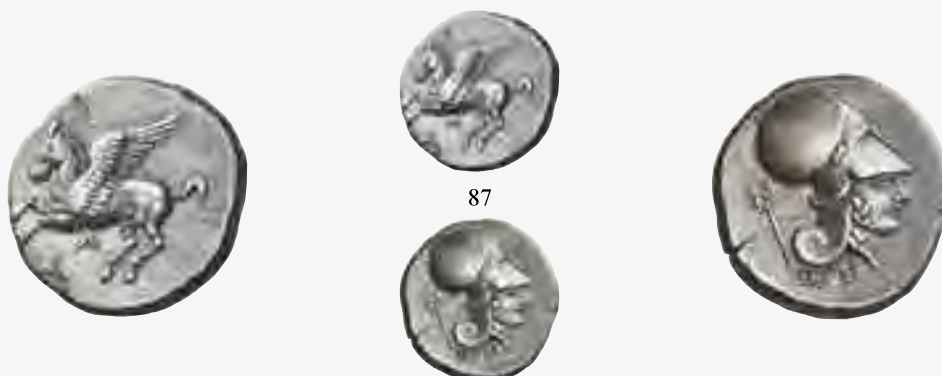
Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a delicate old cabinet tone. Minor scratches on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Triton sale XIII, 2010, 117.

In his introduction to Corcyra for the seventh volume of the BMC Greek series, Percy Gardner shared his frustrations with the ordering the earliest coinage of this island, noting that "...it is very difficult to range it in chronological sequence, because the types persist unchanged amid external wars and internal revolutions. The varying relations of Corcyra with the mother city Corinth, as well as the violent political quarrels of the aristocratic and democratic factions described by Thucydides, produces no changes in the issues of Corcyrean coins...". The basic types of Corcyra – a cow suckling her calf and a geometric pattern of uncertain significance – were enduring: they did not change until the era of Macedonian intervention, and they were adopted at the Corcyrean colonies of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium. The use of the cow-suckling-calf design at Corcyra may have been inspired by the Euboeans who Plutarch says first settled Corcyra. If Plutarch's claim may be trusted, then surely it is no coincidence that Corcyra's connection to the island of Euboea – literally "a land rich in cows" – resulted in the cow and calf being adopted as the badge for Corcyra. Another source of inspiration may have been Macedon, where this design was used on some Archaic issues (see Svoronos pl. XVIII). A satisfying explanation of the geometric designs that form the reverse type, however, still eludes us. Of one thing we may be sure: this pattern, used for centuries at three important mints of the region, had meaning that would have been understood in its day. It is often suggested that the punches bear a stellar or a floral arrangement. Others have proposed that it is symbolic of Apollo or the Dioscouri, or that it represents some aspect of the garden of Alkinöös described by Homer or the sacred precinct dedicated to Zeus and Alkinöös that was described by Thucydides.

Acarnania, Leucas



87

87

Stater circa 350, AR 21 mm, 8.4 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, caduceus. BMC –. BCD Corinth –. McClean 5341. Calciati, Pegasi 91.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Hess sale 249, 1979, 168. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.

Phocis, Delphi



88

88

Stater circa 336 – 335, AR 27 mm, 12.26 g. Veiled head of Demeter I., wearing a wreath with ears of wheat and reeds. Rev. AMΦΙ – KTIO Apollo Pythios, laureate and wearing chiton, seated I. on omphalos draped with himation; his r. elbow rests on lyre and his r. hand supports his chin; a long laurel branch rests diagonally across him. In l. field, tripod and, in exergue, ΝΩΝ. BMC 22. Svoronos, Delphi 32. P. Kinns, 'The Amphictyonic Coinage Reconsidered', NC 1983, 5 (this coin). Gulbenkian 487. Boston, MFA 977. BCD Lokris-Phokis 388. Zhuyuetang 40 (this coin).

Very rare and among the finest specimens known. An elegant portrait of fine style struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

60'000

Ex Hirsch XVI, 1906, 424; Hess Fixed Price List 1 January 1950, 24; Sotheby 9 June 1983, 72 sales. From the duplicates of the Athens Museum and from the Myonia, Mt. Parnasos hoard (1899). Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 721768).

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

Boeotia, Plataiai



89

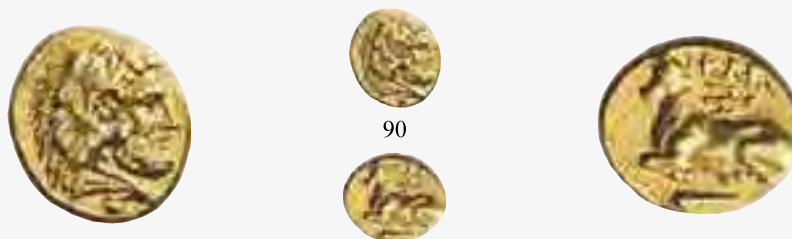
- 89** Hemidrachm circa 387-372, AR 13 mm, 2.74 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. [Π]ΛΑ Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos. BCD Boiotia 240 (these dies). Head, Boeotia p. 50, pl. IV, 14 = BMC 1, pl. IX, 3. SNG Copenhagen –. Traité III 330, pl. CCIII, 28-29. Pozzi 1389. Weber 3222 (this reverse die). Locker Lampson 197 (these dies).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

2'500

Ex Sotheby's 3 April 1973, 397 and Triton X, 2007, 199 sales. From the BCD collection.

Euboea, Carystus



90

- 90** Drachm, revolt of Ptolemaios circa 313, AV 13 mm, 3.56 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. KAPY Bull recumbent l.; above, trident and below, club. cf. Melville Jones, The Date of the Gold Drachma of Carystus, NC 1980, pp. 28-32. BCD Euboia 573 (these dies). BMC 17. Jameson 2066.

Exceedingly rare, nine specimens listed by Melville Jones of which only four are in private hands. A bold portrait of excellent Hellenistic style, about extremely fine / good very fine

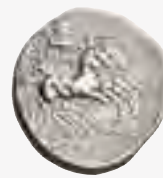
12'500

Ex Spink Taisei-Zürich 36, 1991, 18 and CNG 67, 2004, 555 sales. From the BCD collection

On the long island of Euboea, Carystus was located near the southernmost point, almost at the same latitude as Athens, and less than twenty miles from the island of Andros. The favourable location of this coastal city, set within a large, crescent-shaped bay and with productive marble quarries nearby, assured it was occupied consistently from the Archaic Greek period into Roman times. Since its heyday in ancient times, however, the city has lost any importance. John Ward, writing in 1902, described Carystus as "...a poor village now, but the ivy-covered ruins of the mediaeval town, situated among lemon groves, also the Acropolis, are picturesque. There is nothing left of the ancient Greek city of Carystus, which must have been an important place." The Carystians appear to have traced the origin of their city's name to the cock, which served as the standard reverse type for the city's earliest coins. Next to the cock appeared the city's ethnic, which perhaps reinforces the idea that it was meant to be a canting type. However, after that initial phase of coinage, the cock disappears. The bull, which from the start had been the obverse type, shown suckling a calf, survived. It continued to be portrayed on the subsequent coinages, either in full-form at rest, or merely as a bull's head. However, the bull's new place was the reverse, for the obverse was occupied by the head of a divinity – in this case Heracles, and in others a nymph. David Robinson, in his 1952 study of a hoard from Carystus, suggested that on the early coinage the bull had been a general reference to Euboea and the cock was specific to Carystus. Barclay Head also believed that the cock was a specific reference to Carystus as a pun of the city name, but he suggested that the bull or cow may have reflected a connection with the cult of Hera, for which there was a primitive temple upon nearby Mount Oche, which dominated the skyline behind the city.



91



91

91

Didrachm circa 235-200, AR 21 mm, 7.15 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. KAPYΣ Nike driving fast biga r., holding kentron in r. hand, reins in l.; below horses, trident head. Wallace, Tyrant, group 1, Ol/R2. BCD Euboea 574 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen – Hunterian 2 (these dies).

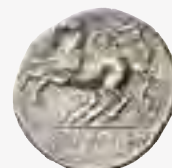
Very rare early type with Apollo on obverse. Lovely iridescent tone and good very fine / very fine 2'500

Ex Lanz III, 2002, BCD, 574 and CNG 85, 2010, 340 sales.

Along with Chalcis, Histiaia and Eretria, Carystus was one of the four major cities of the island of Euboea. During the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC), these cities provided aid to the Greek cities of western Asia Minor in their failed bid to escape from Persian domination. However, once the revolt was crushed, Darius I, dispatched a fleet to conquer and punish any city that had assisted the rebels. In 490 BC, the punitive expedition reached Euboea. Initially Carystus refused to submit to the Persian yoke, but after Persian forces ravaged its territory and placed the city under siege, the Carystians thought better of standing firm and accepted the Great King as their new master. This meant that when Xerxes I undertook his invasion of Greece in 480 BC, the Carystians fought on the side of the Persians against fellow Greeks. Due to this unfortunate circumstance, after the Persian fleet was defeated at the Battle of Salamis, the Athenians sought revenge against the Carystians and other Greeks who had assisted the invaders. Carystus again suffered the plunder of its territory, but a siege was avoided by the payment of an indemnity. In the aftermath of the failed Persian invasion of Greece, the increasingly powerful Athenians sought to control Euboea and waged war against Carystus between c. 476 and 469 BC. At last, the Carystians were decisively defeated at the Battle of Carystus and forced to join the Delian League and pay tribute to Athens. The city also suffered the indignity of receiving a body of Athenian cleruchs (colonists) in order to maintain the loyalty of the Carystians.



92



92

92

Didrachm circa 235-200, AR 22 mm, 7.15 g. Male head r., wearing laureate diadem. Rev. KAPYΣΤΙΩΝ Nike driving fast biga l., holding kentron in r. hand, reins in l.; between Nike and horses, trident head within wreath. Wallace, Tyrant, group 2, Obv.II/Rev.3 = BCD Euboea 575 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen – Pozzi 1473 (these dies). Jameson 2067 (this obverse die)

Rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Lanz III, 2002, BCD, 575 and CNG 85, 2010, 341 sales. From the W.P. Wallace and Vicomte de Sartiges collections.

Attica, Athens



93

93

Decadrachm circa 467-465, AR 34 mm, 42.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet, earring and necklace; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. A – Θ – E Owl standing facing, with spread wings; in upper l. field, olive sprig with two leaves and berry. The whole within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 8, 13-14. Seltman 450 and pl. XXI. Starr Group IIC, 57. Kraay-Hirmer 358. Fischer-Bossert, *The Athenian Decadrachm*, 25a (this coin illustrated). Zhuyuetang 31 (this coin).

Extremely rare and undoubtedly amongst the finest specimens in private hands.

Of the highest numismatic and historical interest and undoubtedly one of the most prestigious Greek coins. A portrait of masterly style struck in high relief on excellent metal. Good extremely fine

500'000

Ex CNG Numismatic Review 46, 2001, 52.

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





94

94

Didrachm circa 475-465, AR 19 mm, 8.49 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig with one berry and one leaf within incuse square. All within incuse circle. Starr Group IV, 142 var. (O122/R- [unlisted reverse die]) = Svoronos, Monnaies, pl. 9, 14 = Seltman 471 = SNG Berry 642 (this obverse die). HGC 4, 1617 corr. (Starr groups; this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 30. Boston, MFA 1602. Hunterian 10.

Very rare. Well centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine

35'000

Ex CNG sale 99, 1015, 121.

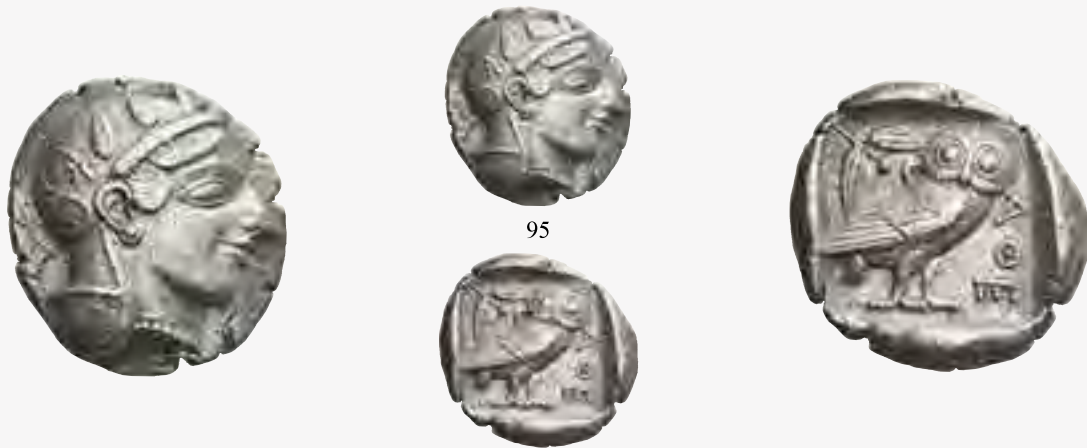
The owl didrachms of Athens are now generally attributed to c. 475-465 B.C., a period that found Athens under the influence of Cimon, son of Miltiades, the hero of Marathon. Though he had to battle opponents such as Themistocles and Pericles, Cimon was central to the rise of Athenian power in the 470s and 460s.

Only two years after the Greeks defeated the Persians at Salamis in 480, Cimon played an instrumental role in forming the Delian League, by which Athens took the lead role in a combined Greek navy and treasury.

Thucydides describes the league merely as a pretext for continuing hostilities with the Persians, and there can be no question that over time the Athenians abused their privilege as de facto leaders. Cimon led most of the league's naval operations from c. 476 to 463, and if the current view of the dating for Athenian didrachms is correct, we can say they were issued when Cimon was at his peak of influence.

Cimon had especially strong ties to Sparta, which did not please all Athenians, yet which seems to have allowed for comparatively peaceful co-relations. When in 475 a faction at Sparta proposed going to war against Athens to challenge its supremacy in the Delian League, the majority at Sparta opposed the idea, believing they could trust Cimon to deal fairly. But it was never smooth sailing between the cities, and in 465 it seems the Spartans would have invaded Attica had an earthquake and a rebellion by the helots not prevented it.

Cimon's greatest victory occurred at the end of the didrachm period, when in c.466 he defeated the Persians at sea and on land at the Eurymedon River, allowing cities as far east as Phaeselis to join the Delian League. But, the careers of politicians and generals in Athens were fickle, and in 461, not long after he forced the rebellious Thasians to surrender, Cimon was ostracised for ten years. He returned briefly to his beloved city before he died in its service during an expedition to eject the Persians from Cyprus, and thus recover Athenian control of the seas.



- 95** Tetradrachm circa 465, AR 25 mm, 16.82 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE 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. Dewing 1589. Zhuyuetang 30 (this coin).

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex CNG Numismatic Review 19, 1994, 80.

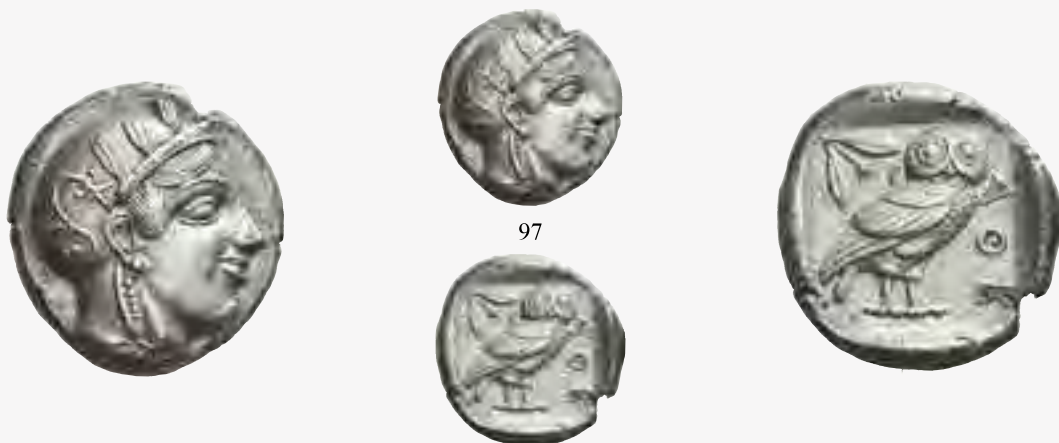


- 96** Drachm circa 454-404, AR 15 mm, 4.26 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring, necklace, and crested Attic helmet decorated with three olive leaves over visor and a spiral palmette on the bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive sprig and crescent. All within incuse square. Kroll 10. SNG Copenhagen 41-43. SNG München 60-64. Dewing 1599-1602.

In unusually fine condition for the issue, wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

3'000

Ex CNG sale 94, 2013, 356.



- 97** Tetradrachm circa 429-421, AR 25 mm, 17 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet and disc earring; bowl ornamented with spiral and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with three leaves; all within partially incuse square. Svoronos pl. XII. SNG Copenhagen 36.

Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

2'000



93



66



110



112

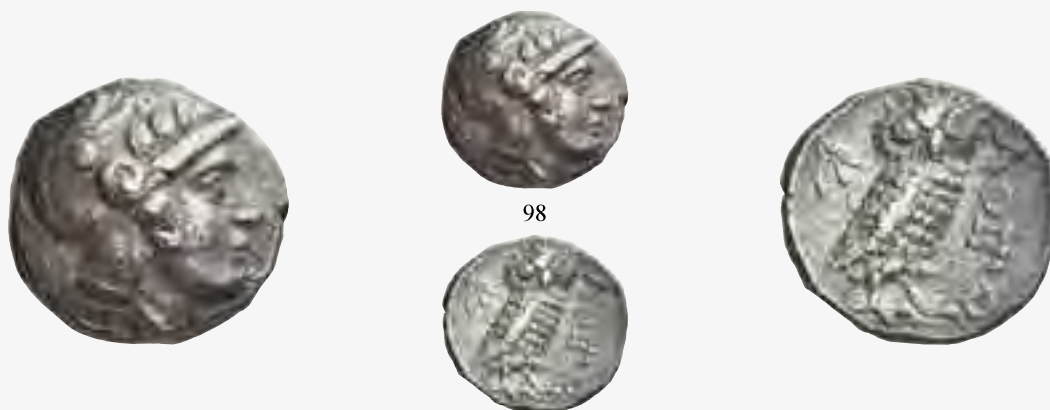


109



113





98

98

Tetradrachm circa 200-170, AR 24 mm, 17.06 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with palmettae and olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., closed wings; in l. field, olive twig and below, snake. Price, *The Larissa 1968 Hoard*, in *Essays Morkhølm*, 223 (this coin illustrated). Zhuyuetang 32 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

3'500

Ex Busso-Peus sale 282, 1973, 120. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 86558).



99

99

99

Tetradrachm circa 196-195, AR 37 mm, 17.02 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with palmettae, griffin and horse r. on neckguard. Rev. A – ΘE Owl facing on amphora; at sides, monogram. All within olive wreath. Thompson, *ANSNS* 10, –, cf. 3 (this obverse die). Zhuyuetang 33 (this coin).

An exceedingly rare very early issue without border of dots on obverse (only four specimens of this issue listed by Thompson). Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. An area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 100, 1998, 238 and Sotheby's 14 October 1999, 52 sales.

Only four specimens of the first "New Style" tetradrachm of Athens were listed by Thompson. The absence of a border around Athena's head, which gives the obverse design a certain amount of sculptural elegance, sets it apart from the succeeding issues. The current coin supports Schwabacher's claim that the neckguard features a single horse image.



100



100

- 100** Tetradrachm under Sulla circa 86-84, AR 30 mm, 16.73 g. Head of Athena r., wearing helmet decorated with palmettae and griffin. Rev. Owl standing r. on amphora, at sides, trophies. All within wreath. Thompson, ANSNS 10, 1344. Svoronos pl. 78, 23. Weber 3526. Zhuyuetang 34 (this coin). An extremely rare variety of a rare type. Pleasant old cabinet tone, minor scuff on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Triton sale III, 1999, 444.

Few Athenian coins are as historically relevant as those of 87/6-84 B.C., when the Roman consul Sulla landed his army in Greece to wage war against Mithradates VI, the Pontic king who recently had taken the region by force. Not only are these coins the last 'ancient' silver coins struck in Athens, but they are directly tied to historical events, and are mentioned in ancient literature. The Sullan coinage at Athens consists mainly of silver tetradrachms, a smaller component of silver drachms, and a bronze coinage that today is very rare. The silver coins employ the basic designs of Athenian 'New Style' tetradrachms, which in ancient times were called *stephanophoroi* ('wreath-bearers') because the reverse design was enclosed within a wreath. But that is where the similarities end between Athenian coinage and the Athenian-style coinage of Sulla. The style of Sulla's coins is quite different than their predecessor Athenian coinage, and the symbols and weighty inscriptions that cluttered the reverse field of the Athenian coins are replaced only with two monograms or two trophies. The monogram coins seem to have been the first issue, for which Thompson suggested a starting date of 86 B.C., after Sulla captured Athens. The trophy coins are regarded as the second issue, and presumably were struck shortly before Sulla left Athens to return to Rome. However, there seems little reason to doubt that some of the monogram coins were struck outside of Athens, and for this, and other reasons, they often have been described as 'pseudo-Athenian' coins. Sulla landed in Greece in the spring of 87 B.C., and did not capture Athens for a year. During that period he would have needed coinage to support his army and to conduct a siege. Appian (Mith. V.30) describes how Sulla immediately collected money from the Greeks who supported the Romans against Mithradates. Might not this new fund have been converted into coinage that had a familiar Athenian type, but was easily distinguishable as a product of Sulla? Another source, Plutarch (Lucullus II.2), describes how Sulla's proquaestor L. Licinius Lucullus was put in charge of coinage on this expedition, and that he did such a fine job that the coins he made came to be named after him: "...it was called 'Lucullan' after him, and circulated very widely because the needs of the soldiers during the war caused it to be exchanged quickly." An inscription from Delphi concerning the sale of slaves echoes Plutarch: "...they paid for these in one sum of a hundred and fifty 'flats' of Lucullus..." A colloquial description like 'flats' would be fitting for Athenian 'New Style' coins, which are broad and thin, and would lend themselves to such a nickname.

Aegina, Aegina



101



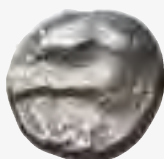
101

- 101** Drachm, magistrate Ni- circa 350-338, AR 19 mm, 5.73 g. Ni-, magistrate. Sea turtle with segmented shell; at sides, A - I. Rev. Incuse square of thin skew pattern; above, N - I and below, dolphin. Milbank pl. III, 6. BMC 197. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Delepierre -. Zhuyuentang 56 (this coin). Rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

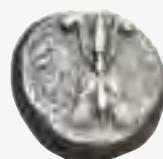
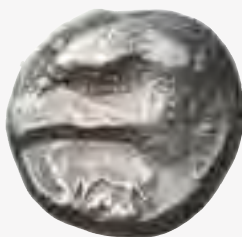
1'500

Ex Nummorum Auctiones sale VIII, 1997, 91. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 704622).

Elis, Olympia



102



102

- 102** Stater signed by DA..., circa 408 BC, the 93rd Olympiad, AR 25 mm, 12.03 g. Head of eagle l., beneath, white poplar leaf inscribed [ΔΑ]. Rev. F – A Winged thunderbolt; all within wreath. *Traité III*, pl. CCXXXI, 1-3. Jameson 1231. Kraay-Hirmer 500. Seltman Olympia, 152. BCD Olympia 77. SNG Delepierre 2111. Dewing 1869. Zhuyuetang 36 (this coin).

Wonderful old cabinet tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex CNG sale 34, 1995, 110.



103



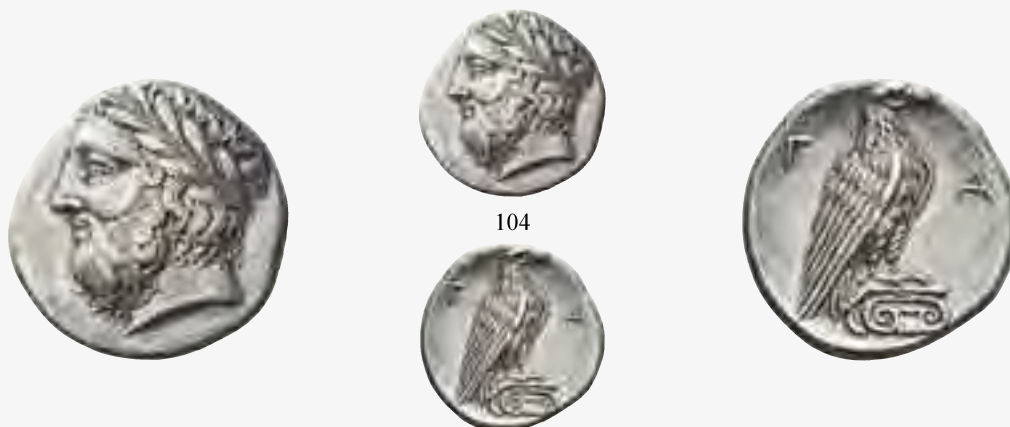
- 103** Stater, Hera mint 376, 101st Olympiad, AR 25 mm, 12.07 g. [F – A] Head of Hera r., wearing stephane ornamented with six palmettes connected by tendrils, single pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Eagle standing r. with closed wings, its head turned l.; all within olive-wreath. BMC 94 and pl. 14, 1 (these dies). de Luynes 2253. Seltman 295. BCD Olympia -. Zhuyuentahn 38 (this coin).

Very rare. An elegant portrait of fine style, work of a very skilled master engraver, struck on a very broad flan with a lovely iridescent tone. A metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 221.

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



104

- 104** Tetradrachm 360, the 105th Olympiad, AR 24 mm, 11.74 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. F – A Eagle standing r., with closed wings, on Ionic capital. Jameson 2102. Seltman 179. BCD Olympia 121 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1211 (this obverse die). Rhousopoulos 2554 (this obverse die). An impressive portrait and a pleasant light iridescent tone. Surface slightly granular and minor marks on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Stack's 11 January 2010, 211; Hess-Divo 1, 2010, 99; Hirsch 269, 2010, 2482; Hirsch 272, 2011, 282 and Triton XXI, 2018, 427 sales. From the Craig and Ruanne Smith collection.

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.



105

105

- 105** Stater circa 300-276, 120th-126th Olympiad, AR 25 mm, 12.12 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. F – A Eagle standing r.; in l. field, thunderbolt and in r., coiled serpent and H. Seltman Group H, 204. Boston, MFA 1216. SNG Lockett 2410 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 390. BMC 132 (these dies). BCD Peloponnesos I, 652. BCD Olympia 161 (these dies). Zhuyuetang 37 (this coin). Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse from a slightly rusty die and a minor area of weakness, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 5'000

Ex CNG sale 31, 1994, 284 (reverse illustrated on the front cover). From the Dr. Novak and Warren collections.

Kings of Sparta. Areus I, 309 – 265



106

106

106 Tetradrachm in types of Alexander III circa 267-265, AR 31 mm, 16.91 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΡΕΟΣ Zeus seated l., holding eagle with closed wings standing r. on his r. hand and long sceptre in his l.; below throne, H and in exergue, club r. BCD Peloponnesos –. Grunauer I var.

Of the highest rarity, a unique variety of an issue known in four specimens of which this is the only one in private hands. Light iridescent tone, reverse from a worn die, otherwise about extremely fine

60'000

Ex Nomos sale 1, 2009, 77.

Sparta was one of the few Greek states to successfully oppose Alexander the Great's conquest of Greece and continued to hold out as he marched East to overthrow the Persian Empire. After Alexander's death in 323 BC, Sparta and its rulers continued to oppose the Macedonian domination of Greece. Areus I, who came to the throne as the Agiad king of Sparta around 309 BC, was no exception in his opposition to the Macedonians, but avant-garde in his methods, which attempted to modernize old Spartan traditions and established him as a Hellenistic-style monarch.

In 281 BC, many Greek cities sought to increase their freedom after the sudden deaths of the powerful kings Lysimachus and Seleucus I in that year, and Macedonia descended into chaos under the unpopular pretender Ptolemy Ceraunus. Areus I took advantage of the situation to lead an alliance of Greek cities against the pro-Macedonian Aetolian League in the so-called Fifth Sacred War (281-280 BC) in defence of Delphi, but this campaign ended in disaster when the Aetolians attacked his army as it was dispersed in search of plunder. Realizing that he was incapable of fielding the legendary armies of full Spartiates that had gained Sparta its long-lasting fame, Areus I took great interest in cultivating his connections with the cities of Crete, an island known for providing mercenaries to any ruler who could hire them. Areus I, therefore, spent the latter part of the 270s in Crete, supporting the city of Gortyn against its rival Cnossus. He was forced to return home when Pyrrhus of Epirus suddenly attacked Sparta after pretending that he only desired to expel the Macedonian forces of Antigonos II Gonatas in the Peloponnese. Areus I arrived at the head of 1,000 Cretan mercenaries and proceeded to drive Pyrrhus northwards through a series of ambushes. Pyrrhus was hemmed in at Argos by the armies of Areus and Antigonos and killed in the street fighting that followed.

The defeat of Pyrrhus greatly increased Areus' international prestige, and in c. 267 BC, he became a leader of a coalition formed between Sparta, Athens, and Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt, with the aim of expelling Antigonos II from Greece. The conflict that followed was known as the Chremonidean War (267-265 BC). Ptolemy II contributed ships and money to the alliance, but Areus I brought large Cretan and other mercenary contingents as well as the forces of Sparta's Peloponnesian allies. As the Ptolemaic fleet and Athenian forces were unable to dislodge the Macedonians from the Piraeus, it fell entirely to Areus to save the coalition from defeat. Unfortunately, a wall built on the Isthmus of Corinth prevented Areus from marching out of the Peloponnese to aid his allies, and he was killed in the major battle between his forces and those of Antigonos II at Corinth in 265 BC.

This rare tetradrachm was probably struck during the Chremonidean War to pay the mercenaries employed by Areus I. The coin features the Heracles and Zeus types originally popularised for the imperial coinage of Alexander the Great, and which became an internationally recognised currency in the Hellenistic Period. Its types and Attic standard were very desirable to mercenaries who frequently travelled and who needed money that would be accepted both at home and abroad.

While the purpose of this tetradrachm is clear, the very fact of its production was a great departure from old Spartan tradition. The legendary Laws of Lycurgus, which had ordered Spartan society, perhaps as early as the ninth century BC, forbade the use of precious metal coinages in order to discourage large-scale trade and prevent moral weaknesses connected to the accumulation of wealth. The use of a Greek legend naming "King Areus" as the issuer instead of the repeated name of the long-dead Alexander the Great illustrates Areus' public representation of himself as a contemporary Hellenistic monarch rather than a traditional Spartan king tied to the increasingly outmoded customs of the past.

Kleomenes III, 235 – 221



- 107** Tetradrachm circa 227-222, AR 28 mm, 17.08 g. Diademed head of Kleomenes I. Rev. L – A Cult statue of Artemis Ortheia r., brandishing spear overhead in r. hand, and holding bow in l.; at feet below, stag standing r. Grunauer group III, series 1. BMC 1. Weber 4141. SNG Copenhagen 551 var. (wreath on reverse). Zhuyuetang 111 (this coin).

Extremely rare, less than a dozen specimens known of which only four are in private hands.
 Light iridescent tone, weakly struck on reverse, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex Triton sale VI, 2003, 287.

Kleomenes III was perhaps the most ironic of all Spartan kings. In Kleomenes' youth, his father, the Agiad king Leonidas II, killed his royal colleague, the Eurypontid king, Agis IV, for proposing radical social and economic reforms in Sparta. Leonidas then arranged for Kleomenes to marry Agis' widow despite his son's concerns. In 235 BC, Kleomenes III deposed his father and ascended the Agiad throne. The change of ruler inspired Aratus of Sicyon, the dynamic strategos of the Achaean League, to invade Arcadia and begin operations to absorb the cities there into the league. His ultimate goal was to unite the entire Peloponnesus under Achaean leadership. Fearing the advance of Aratus, in 229 BC, the cities of Tegea, Mantinea, Caphyae, and Orchomenus sought aid from Sparta. The ephors—elected magistrates who had come to wield great power over the dual kings of Sparta—and Kleomenes agreed to support them against the Achaean League, thus beginning the long conflict known as the Kleomenic War (229/9-222 BC). Despite some successes in the early phase of the conflict, in 227 BC, Kleomenes III was forced to bribe the ephors to permit him to continue the war. Although he suffered a minor defeat before the walls of Leuctra, division among the Achaean commanders allowed Kleomenes to inflict a stunning defeat on the enemy.

Argolis, Argos



108

- 108** Stater circa 370-350, AR 26 mm, 11.99 g. Head of Hera r., wearing polos ornamented with five palmettes and single-pendant earring. Rev. ARTEI-ON Two dolphins, one above the other, swimming in counterclockwise circle; in centre, Corinthian helmet r. between E – M. BCD Peloponnesos 1066 (this coin). JGC 5, 656. SNG Copenhagen –. BMC –. *Traité III* 617 = A. Löbbecke, *Griechische Münzen aus meiner Sammlung IV in ZfN* 17 (1890), p. 6 and pl. I, 8 (these dies).

Extremely rare the second specimen known with this symbol and the only one in private hands. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise good very fine

35'000

Ex M&M X, 1951, 282; Leu 7, 1973, 184; LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1066; Nomos 2, 2010, 92; Nomos 7, 2013, 112 and CNG 94, 2013, 387 sales. From the Clearwater collection.

Among the many fabled cities of Greece, Argos claimed to be one of the oldest. Indeed, Homer calls the Greeks 'Argives' in the *Iliad*, and we may consider this the root for the name Argonaut. During the Bronze Age the territory of Argos incorporated other famous and powerful cities, such as Mycenae and Tiryns, and Argos was still renowned in the 490s B.C. when it began to strike coins. Its first issues were silver drachms and fractions that showed a wolf, symbolic of Apollo Lykios, who was worshipped in the city. The largest Argive coin of this early period, the drachm, shows a wolf in full, whereas triobols show its forepart, and obols show only its head – thus we have a compression of design that co-ordinates with the decrease in denomination. Hemioobols bore the archaic letter heta, and tetartemoria the letter tau. With a few design modernisations and an occasional new type, this system remained intact for perhaps 120 years. In about 370 – soon after the Battle of Leuctra, which reduced Spartan and Theban influence in the Peloponnesus – Argos began to strike larger denomination coins with fresh designs of high artistry. The period c.370-350 represents the artistic peak for the mint at Argos, with several numismatic masterpieces being created. Argos was famous for its sculptors (including Myron, Polycleitus and Phidias' master, Ageladas), and we may presume the mint was able to draw upon a thriving arts community. The two main issues from this period are staters and drachms. Both show on their obverse the head of Zeus' wife Hera, who wears a stephane decorated with palmettes. About six miles outside the city was the Heraeum, where this goddess is said to have been worshipped for thirteen generations before King Agamemnon ruled over Bronze Age Mycenae. Her original temple burned in 423, so the Hera bust on these coins must be based upon the renowned 26-foot statue by Polycleitus which was adorned with gold and ivory. The Hera staters show on their reverse two dolphins swimming in opposite directions, creating a circular pattern. The Hera drachms show Diomedes, the Argive king of Homer's *Iliad*, advancing cautiously with sword drawn as he brings the Palladium to his city. The dolphins may be a cunning allusion to the Delphic Apollo, who was worshipped at Argos, but perhaps even more likely they reflect the worship of Poseidon based upon two mythological episodes that were etched into the Argive consciousness. In one instance the local river-god Inachus was among those forced by Hera and Poseidon to choose between them for possession of the land; when he chose Hera, Poseidon withdrew the waters. Consequently, as it was explained, the rivers carried water only after a heavy rain. In another episode, Poseidon is said to have created the Springs of Lerna a few miles south of Argos. Apparently, Hera had convinced Poseidon to send back the sea, and the grateful Argives erected a sanctuary to Poseidon Prosclystius ('the flooder') at the point where the tide ebbed.



109

- 109** Drachm circa 370-350, AR 18 mm, 5.63 g. Head of Hera r., wearing stephane ornamented with palmettes, a pendant earring and a pearl necklace; behind her head, sideways Σ. Rev. AP – ΓΕΙ – ΩΝ Diomedes, nude but for chlamys tied over his shoulders and billowing out behind his back, advancing r., holding dagger with his r. hand and Palladion in his l.; between his legs, small N. BCD Peloponnesos, 1067 (this coin). BMC 45 = Kraay/Hirmer 518 (this obverse die). Gillet 996 (this coin). Jameson 1255 = Traité II, 3, 626 var. (these dies). SNG Berry 854 (these dies).

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A superb portrait of masterly style and a finely engraved reverse composition.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

50'000

Ex Leu 33, 1983, 332; LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1067 sales and Nomos Fixed Price List 2010, 65. From the Charles Gillet collection.

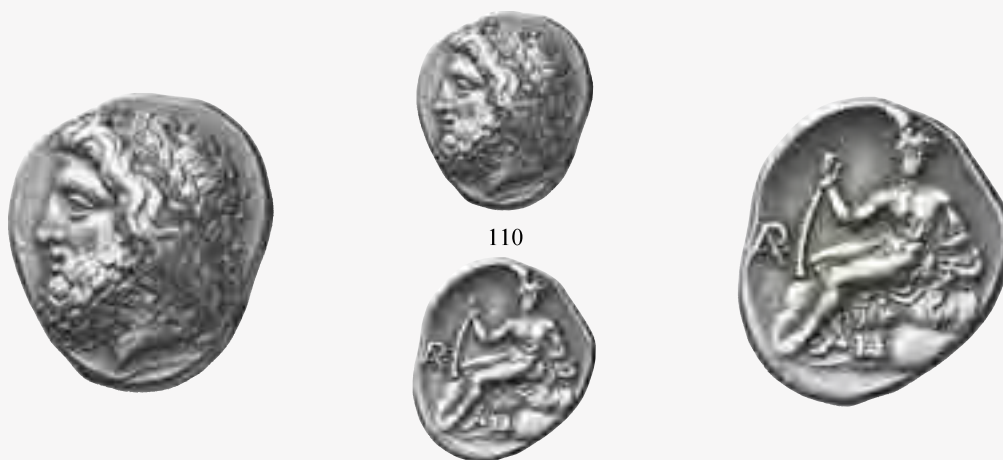
This beautiful drachm advertises the glorious Argive past by featuring types depicting Hera, the patron goddess of Argos, and Diomedes, the city's famous king, whose exploits during the Trojan War were sung by no less a poet than Homer, himself.

Around 800 BC, at the end of the Dark Age in Greece, the city of Argos began to emerge from a group of smaller towns and villages in the Argive Plain. Associated with the new city was the construction of a large temple dedicated to the goddess Hera, who was said to have been born on a mountain near Argos. At a later time, it was held that Poseidon disputed Hera's right to possess Argos, but the surrounding river-gods argued on her behalf with the lord of the deep. For these mythological reasons, together with the fact that Hera's temple at Argos—known as the Heraion—attracted worship and dedications from settlements throughout the Argive plain, Homer regularly describes the goddess as "Argive Hera" in the *Iliad*.

Diomedes was counted as one of the greatest Achaean heroes of the Trojan War after Achilles—the greatest of them all. He is noted to have brought 80 ships (only 20 and ten less than Agamemnon and Nestor, respectively), and commanded the warriors from Argos, Tiryns, and Troezen. He was a favorite of the goddess Athena, and she is even said to have once driven his chariot for him. The military prowess of Diomedes was so great that he once even wounded the war god Ares with his spear. In a sparring contest with Telamonian Ajax fought before the walls of Troy, their fellow Achaeans begged them to stop, and each take equal prizes out of fear for the life of Ajax. As an honor, Ajax presented Diomedes with a sword as his prize because he had been the first to draw blood in the contest. This may be the very weapon depicted in the right hand of Diomedes on the drachm.

The Argive hero is shown carrying the Palladium—the Trojan cult image of Athena—in his left hand, referring to his role in stealing the statue. It had been revealed in a prophecy that Troy would never fall while the sacred image remained within its walls. Therefore, Diomedes and Odysseus secretly entered the city and, after impiously killing several guards and priests, carried off the Palladium. After the fall of Troy, Diomedes is said to have taken the statue to Argos, but it only caused him misfortune once he was home. He was informed by an oracle that he would continue to be exposed to suffering as long as he kept the image, but that he could escape this fate if he would return it to the Trojans. Diomedes, therefore, gave the Palladium to Aeneas, who was fleeing the destruction of Troy to found a new city in Italy.

Arcadia, The Archadian League



110

- 110** Stater, Megalopolis summer 363-spring 362, AR 26 mm, 12.03 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, [OΛY]. At his feet, syrinx and in field l., AR ligate. Gerin 30 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos 1512. SNG Copenhagen –. BMC 48 = ACGC 319 (this obverse die). Boston, MFA 1260 (this obverse die). Jameson 1276 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 692 (this obverse die).

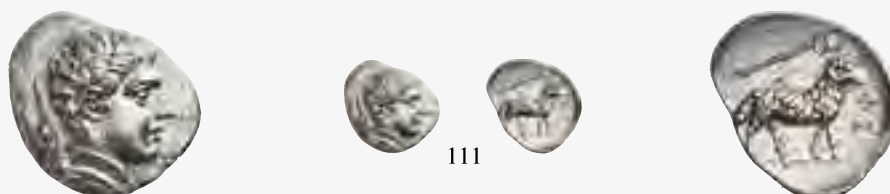
Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult and fascinating issue. A portrait of enchanting beauty of late Classical style struck in high relief on an unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. An insignificant die break and a small die shift on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 141 and CNG 82, 2009, 572 sales. From the BCD 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 organised 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 had recently 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 Lycaeus (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 Lycaeus. 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.

Phacnus



111

- 111** Obol circa 370-340, AR 13 mm, 0.88 g. Youthful bust of Hermes r., cloaked and wearing petasus around neck. Rev. ΦΕ Ram standing r.; above, kerykeion. Traité III, 890. BMC 5. Weber 4317. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1608. BCD Peloponnesos II, 2697 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

Ex Nomos sale 8, 2013, 158.



112

- 112** Stater circa 360-340, AR 27 mm, 12.08 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing barley wreath, earring with pendants and pearl necklace. Rev. ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes, naked but for chlamys over his l. shoulder and arms and petasus, carrying on his l. arm infant Archas, who raises his r. hand to touch petasus, and holding caduceus in r. Traité III, 898 and pl. 225, 7 (these dies). Jameson 1265 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1264 (this reverse die). BCD Peloponnesus 1617 (this coin). Schultz 3.4 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens known. A portrait of enchanting beauty struck in high relief on excellent metal and a finely engraved and fascinating reverse composition. Superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine / extremely fine

200'000

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1617 and Nomos 7, 2013, 114 sales. From the Spina collection and a Peloponnesian Hoard found before 1937 (IGCH 60).

As one of the great mythological types of Greek coinage, the reverse design of this stater recalls an episode that would have been familiar to any Arcadian: the rescue of the infant Arcas by Hermes. Arcas was born from the union of the ever-lustful Zeus and a nymph or princess named Kallisto ('very beautiful'), who by procreating with Zeus broke her vow of chastity. Zeus' wife, Hera, was furious and in one of the many versions of this tale she turned Kallisto into a she-bear; however, Zeus intervened on behalf of his infant child by sending Hermes to rescue Arcas. Hermes then delivered Arcas to his own mother, Maia, who raised the boy from infancy to adulthood on Mt. Kyllene. He is said to have become ruler of the Pelasgians, who thereafter were called Arcadians, and is said to have had three legitimate sons, Elatos, Apheidas and Azan, among whom the territory of Arcadia was divided. All the while the mother Kallisto remained in bear form until she encountered her son, who was by then in his third decade. Unaware that the bear was in fact his mother, Arcas chased her into the sanctuary of Zeus Lykaeos on Mt. Kyllene. Since this transgression would have invoked the death penalty for both, Zeus again intervened by transforming Kallisto into the constellation of the Great Bear and Arcas into the Bear-ward (Arktophylax), thus preserving them for eternity. Portions of this legend are represented on other Arcadian coins, including bronzes of Orchomenos and Methydrion which show Kallisto falling back, transfixed by an arrow, with the infant Arcas at her side. It would appear that legends of Arcas enjoyed a resurgence of popularity in the 4th century B.C., seemingly with the founding of the Arcadian League in 370/69 B.C.

Stymphalos



113

- 113** Stater circa 350, AR 27 mm, 12.04 g. Laureate head of Artemis r., wearing a rosette and crescent earring from which hang five pendants, a necklace of pearls, and with her hair tied in a bun at the back. Rev. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ Heracles, nude but for his lion-skin wrapped around his l. arm, striding to l. and preparing to strike with his club held over his head with his r. hand; between his legs, ΣΟ. BCD Peloponnesos 1705. Boston, MFA 1269. Gulbenkian 560. Gillet 1006. SNG Berry 871. Jameson 1267. Kraay & Hirmer 514.

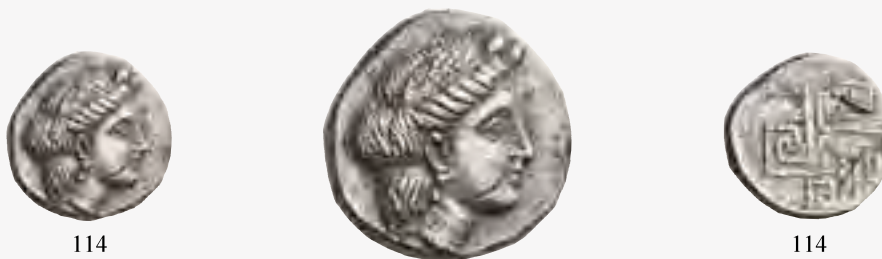
Extremely rare and the finest specimen in private hands. A very elegant portrait of masterly late Classical style struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone.
Good extremely fine / extremely fine

250'000

Ex Leu 81, 2001, Outstanding collection, 226; Triton XV, 2012, 1015 sales and Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2014, 20. From the Argos Hoard of 1966 (IGCH 130).

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

Crete, Cnossus



114

114

- 114** Stater circa 431-405, AR 21 mm, 12.02 g. Wreathed head of Demeter (?) r. Rev. Labyrinth in form of swastika with four pellets in centre. Svoronos –, cf. 44 (square in centre of labyrinth). Le Rider, Crete pl. VII, 6. SNG Copenhagen 370 var. (different labyrinth's orientation)

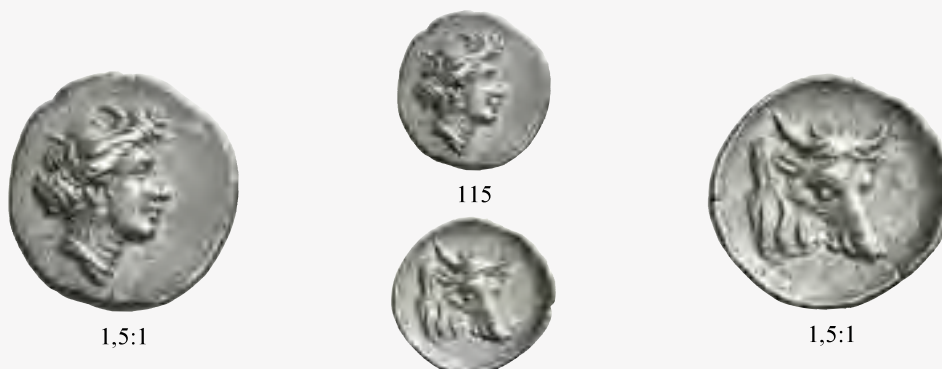
Very rare. Light old cabinet tone, traces of over-striking on a stater of Aegina, otherwise about extremely fine

3'500

Ex CNG sale 49, 1999, 537.

Cnossos had been the great capital of the Minoan civilization on Crete during the Bronze Age and its grand palace complex has sometimes been described as representing the first city of Europe. Although Cnossos was destroyed in ca. 1370 BC, probably by Mycenaean invaders from mainland Greece, the memory of the palace and the importance that bulls had enjoyed in Minoan culture lived on in the myth of Theseus and the Minotaur. According to the myth, the powerful king Minos of Crete ordered his skilled builder Daedalus to construct a vast maze known as the labyrinth—a memory of the winding streets of the ruined Cnossian palace complex—to imprison the Minotaur, the monstrous offspring of his wife Pasiphae and the Cretan Bull. In order to keep the Minotaur fed, Minos ordered the conquered city of Athens to provide a tribute of seven youths and seven maidens every nine years. This terrible tribute was only brought to an end when the hero Theseus, with assistance from Minos' daughter Ariadne, braved the labyrinth and killed the Minotaur. Through the frequent retelling of this myth, the labyrinth became the most famous landmark in Cnossos and indeed all of Crete. By the Hellenistic period the labyrinth maze had evolved into the civic emblem of Cnossos and made frequent appearances on the city's coinage down to the Roman Imperial period.

Gortyna



1,5:1

115

1,5:1

- 115** Drachm circa 330-270, AR 19 mm, 5.59 g. Large head of Europa r., wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace, and with her hair bound with grain leaves. Rev. Head of bull r., slightly facing. BMC 38 and pl. XI, 2 (these dies). McClean 7112 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –. Le Rider 91 and pl. XX, 17. Svoronos p. 169, 93 and pl. XV, 12.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Ex CNG Classical Numismatic Review XL.2, 2015, 403470.

Phaestus



116

116

Stater mid-late IV century BC, AR 28 mm, 11.41 g. Heracles standing in fighting attitude r., wearing Nemean lion skin, holding with his l. hand one of the heads of the Lernean Hydra, and with his r. hand preparing to strike with club; below, crab on exergual line. Rev. ΦΑΙΣΤΙΩ Bull butting r. cf. Svoronos 66, pl. 24, 22. SNG Copenhagen 518.

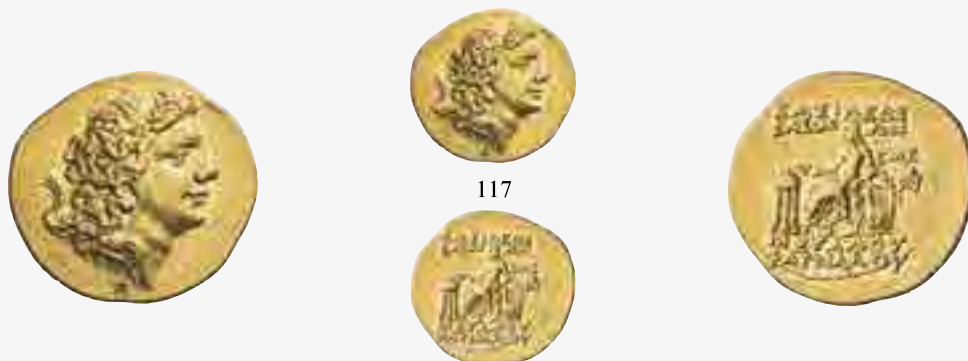
Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating obverse composition. Traces of over-striking, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XI, 2016, 290.

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

Kings of Bosphorus. Pharnaces circa 63 – 46



117

- 117** Stater, Panticapeum 52-51, AV 21 mm, 8.18 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕ – ΩΝ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch in extended r. hand over tripod, l. arm resting on kithara at his side; behind, CMÓ / monogram. Below, ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ. Golenko-Karyszowski, NC 1972, p. 35, 8 (these dies). Zhuyuetang 113 (this coin).

Rare. An interesting Hellenistic portrait well struck on a very broad flan. Extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 714503).

Asander, circa 43 – 16



118

- 118** Stater 27-26 (year 21), AV 20 mm, 8.23 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing on prow l., holding wreath in r. hand and palm branch in l.; in l. field, Z / monogram. Nawotka, Asander of the Bosphorus: His Coinage and Chronology, in ANS AJN 3-4, 7a. RPC 1849. DCA 447. Anokhin 1322. MacDonald 197. Zhuyuetang 114 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Good extremely fine

12'500

Ex CNG sale 55, 2000, 415. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 730139).

Mysia, Pergamum



119

- 119** Stater circa 334-332, AV 18 mm, 8.59 g. Head of deified Alexander the Great r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Facing Palladium, wearing calathus on head and holding lance in upraised r. hand and shield on l. arm; in lower l. field, helmet. All within circular incuse. de Luynes 2493 = SNG France 1557. de Callataÿ, Stateres 2. von Fritze, Pergamon pl. I, 7. Gulbenkian 699 var. (reverse not incuse). Extremely rare and in exceptional state of preservation, possibly the finest specimen known. A very attractive portrait of fine Hellenistic style. Virtually as struck and Fdc 50'000

Ex Gemini IV, 2008, 153 and Triton XVI, 2013, 432 sales.

This remarkable issue of gold staters presents us with only a fragment of the information usually relied upon to establish a place and date of minting. However, the reverse shows a cultus statue of Athena holding the Palladium, which has led scholars to identify the mint as Pergamum based upon similarities to silver coins of that city bearing an ethnic. The dating of the issue, however, has found less agreement, with published estimates ranging from about 350 to 284 B.C. For many the principal guide is the Saïda hoard, believed to have been buried around the time of the death of Alexander the Great, or soon after. However, the dating of the hoard is not certain, as it relies upon an assessment of other coinages that are not precisely dateable. Furthermore, the hoard has some coins (notably staters of Philippi and Panticapaeum) that warrant caution. Instead, we are perhaps better served by examining the coin type for guidance. If we accept that Pergamum is the mint, a framework can be developed since any suggestion of date would have to make sense in terms of the history of the city. We find an important clue in the head of young Heracles on the obverse, which seems to be inspired by the coinage of Alexander. Though this is by no means guaranteed, since this image had been used extensively before Alexander's time, the style strongly points to Alexander's silver coinage as the source. One cataloguer has indicated this issue was produced by Alexander himself during his southward trek through Asia Minor in pursuit of the Persian King Darius. However, it seems unlikely that at this stage of his campaign Alexander would have issued coinage in Asia without his name; furthermore, if it is considered a transitional issue before the introduction of his 'great coinage' (c.334?), then the obverse of this gold coin would, in fact, be the prototype for Alexander's principal silver coinage. Even less likely is the prospect that it was an issue of Alexander after he had introduced his 'great coinage' since by then it certainly would have borne his name, and there would be no reason for its designs to deviate from the Athena/Nike of his newly established imperial types. Therefore, it is perhaps best to see this as an autonomous issue, regardless of the circumstance. An ideal opportunity was the period 334-332, when the Persian navy sailed the Aegean in an effort to win back the Macedonian gains; meanwhile, Alexander rushed to Phoenicia to capture Persian naval bases in the hope of neutralising this threat. In the midst of this period Alexander defeated the Persians at Issus in November, 333, after which remnants of the Persian army moved northward to try and regain the Macedonian-held inland cities, notably in Lydia. One can imagine that in this tumultuous period, with civic loyalties wavering in a tide of Persian re-conquest, and the uncertainties of Alexander's grand designs, an issue of this type could have been produced at Pergamum. If so, its obverse would express allegiance with the Macedonians and the reverse would invoke protection against the Persians with the help of the Trojan Athena (or the local Athena, represented by a cultus statue in the Temple of Athena on the acropolis of Pergamum).

Troas, Abydos



120



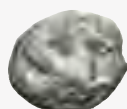
- 120** Drachm, magistrate Iphiades circa 80-70, AR 16 mm, 3.81 g. Draped bust of Artemis r., wearing stephanos, bow and quiver over shoulder. Rev. ABY Eagle, wings spread, standing r.; in r. field, B and below, ΦΙΑΔΟΥ. All within wreath. For this magistrate on stephanophoric tetradrachms, cf. Callataÿ, Abydos, p. 88.

Of the highest rarity, the finest of only two specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a light old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

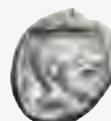
3'000

Ex CNG sale 99, 2015, 193.

Dardanos



121



121

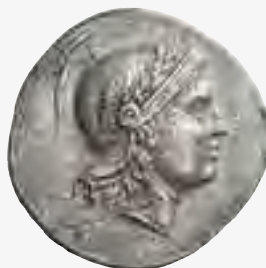
- 121** Tetrobol circa 500, AR 15 mm, 3.38 g. Forepart of a winged horse r. Rev. Head of a satyr r., within dotted incuse square. SNG France 1132 (Lampsacus) = Traité 640, pl. xvi, 17 (these dies).

Very rare. A very unusual and interesting portrait. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about very fine / very fine

750

Ex Triton sale V, 2002, 1411.

Ilium



122



122

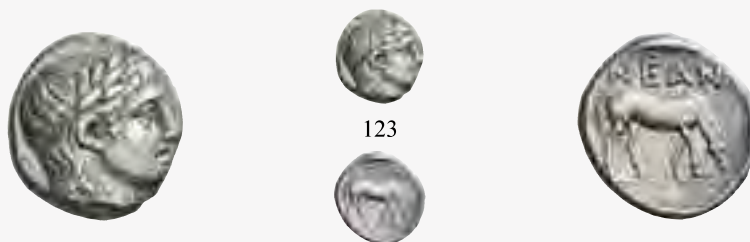
- 122** Tetradrachm circa 188-123, AR 35 mm, 16.34 g. Head of Athena r., wearing laureate and triple-crested Attic helmet. Rev. ΑΘΗΝΑΣ – ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Athena Ilias standing r., holding a filleted spear across her shoulder and a distaff; at her feet, facing owl. In inner l. field, monogram / star and in exergue, ΠΡΩΤΟΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ. Bellinger, Ilium –, cf. T 44 (different magistrate name). Bellinger, Troy –. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock –. Zhuyuetang 42 (this coin).

Very rare. A pleasant portrait of fine Hellenistic style struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Almost invisible marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 138; NAC 7, 1994, 236 and Leu 83, 2002, 292 sales.

Neandria



- 123** Hemidrachm late IV century BC, AR 12 mm, 1.83 g. Laureate head of Apollo r., with long hair. Rev. NEAN Horse grazing r. within incuse square. SNG Ashmolean –. SNG von Aulock –. SNG Copenhagen –. BMC 1.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on an unusually good metal and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Good very fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 97, 2014, 165.

Sigeion



- 124** Drachm circa IV-III century BC, AR 17 mm, 3.08 g. Head of Athena facing slightly r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet, disc earrings, and necklace. Rev. ΣΙΓΕ Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, crescent. All within shallow incuse square. cf. BMC 1 (tetrobol). cf. SNG von Aulock 1569 (tetrobol). CN Type 22715 (this coin).

Apparently unique and the only drachm of Sigeion in existence. Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

10'000

Ex CNG sale 100, 2015, 1422.

Sigeion was founded on a promontory in Troas by Aiolian Greek colonists from Mytilene in the eighth or early seventh century BC, or perhaps by the Athenian Olympic victor, Phrynon, in the late seventh century BC. At some point in the late seventh century, a dispute over influence over Sigeion led to a long conflict between Athens and Mytilene. During the war, the Mytilenean lyric poet, Alcaeus, famously fled from the battlefield and lost his shield, which was subsequently kept as a trophy by the Athenians. The conflict is said to have been resolved only after Phrynon was killed in a duel and the Athenians and Mytileneans accepted the arbitration of Periander, the tyrant of Corinth. He concluded that the Athenians had a greater right to control Sigeion on the grounds that they had previously participated in the mythical destruction of Troy. The Mytilenean colonists had only claimed the site at a later date, reputedly building the city's fortification walls from stones taken from the Trojan ruins.

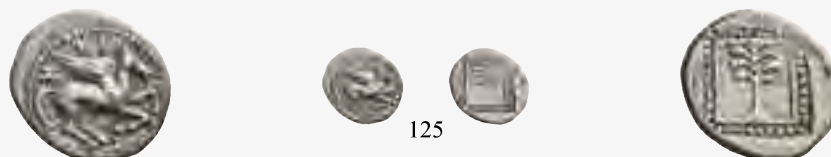
Sigeion remained in Athenian hands through the early sixth century BC but was constantly threatened by the Mytileneans who held the nearby fort of Achilleion. In the 540s BC, Sigeion was briefly captured by the Mytileneans before it was retaken by the Athenian tyrant, Peisistratos. He established his illegitimate son, Hegesistratos, as tyrant of Sigeion, but the latter was only able to hold onto power and the city through continued fighting with the Mytileneans. Sigeion later became home to Hippias, Peisistratos' son and successor in the Athenian tyranny, after he was expelled from Athens in 510/09 BC.

In the fifth century BC, Sigeion was a member of the Athenian-led Delian League until the fall of Athens at the conclusion of the Peloponnesian War in 404 BC. During this period, the city paid an annual tribute of one talent to Athens and was praised for its steadfast loyalty to the Athenian cause.

The history of the city in the fourth century BC is unclear, but under the terms of the King's Peace that ended the Corinthian War (395–387 BC), Sigeion and the other Greek cities of western Asia Minor were recognized as subjects of the Persian Great King. Although it seems to have fallen under the influence of Tenedos at some point in the fourth century, between 355 and 334 BC, Sigeion was the preferred residence of the Athenian general Chares, who had a friendly relationship with Artabazos, the rebellious Persian satrap of Hellespontine Phrygia. Chares was still living in the city when Alexander the Great invaded Asia Minor and inflicted a major defeat on the Persians at the Granicus. The Athenian general came out of Sigeion to pay his respects to the Macedonian king when Alexander visited nearby Troy.

Although the obverse type depicting the facing head of Athena may represent the important regional deity Athena Ilias, the owl and crescent on the reverse clearly reflect the influence of Athenian coinage. The widely circulating Athenian tetradrachm regularly featured the owl of Athena in a similar position with an olive spray and crescent in the upper left field following the victory over the Persians at the Battle of Salamis (480 BC). The use of this Athenian-inspired reverse type may perhaps reflect production during the period of Chares' presence in the city, but it might also merely reflect the great popularity and wide acceptance of Athenian coin types in Asia Minor, or the long history of Sigeion's connection to Athens.

Skepsis



125

- 125** Obol late V-IV century BC, AR 10 mm, 0.87 g. Σ-Κ-Η-ΨΙ Pegasus flying r. Rev. Palm tree enclosed within a linear square bordered by dots; all within shallow incuse square. CN coin 40854. cf. CNG sale 94, 2013, 476 (these dies).

Extremely rare and apparently unpublished in standard references.
Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

750

Ex Nomos sale 9, 2014, 139.

Aeolis, Myrina



126

126

- 126** Tetradrachm circa 155-145, AR 33 mm, 16.3 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. MYPINAIΩN Apollo Orynios standing r., holding branch and phiale; at his feet, omphalos and amphora. In field I., monogram. Dewing 2231 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 221 (these dies). Sacks, ANSMN 30, 18. Good extremely fine

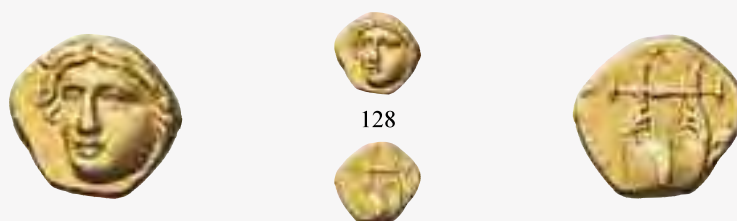
1'000

Lesbos, unattributed Koinon mint



- 127** Double siglos circa 510-480, Billon 15 mm, 10.98 g. Confronted cow heads; between, olive tree. Rev. Small incuse square punch. Lazzarini, Contribution, Series III. SNG von Aulock 1682. Dewing 2251. SNG Ashmolean 1488. HGC 6, 1076.
Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'000
Ex Busso Peus 264, 1963, 2785; Auctiones 22, 1992, 273; CNG 88, 2011, 323 and CNG 106, 2017, 330 sales.

Ionía, Colophon



- 128** Quarter stater circa 330, AV 11 mm, 2.12 g. Head of Apollo facing, three-quarter l. Rev. Lyre; in r. field, bird.
Apparently unique and the only coin in gold known for this mint. A very delicate portrait of fine style, slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 15'000

Ex Glendining 13 December 1963, Foreign Amateur, 319; M&M 64, 1984, 152 and CNG XXVI, 1993, 104 sales. From the G. and R. Stevenson collection.

This apparently unique stater fraction is attributed to Colophon based on its types—the head of Apollo and his cithara—, both of which were prominent on the city's silver and bronze coinages of the fourth century BC. It was probably struck in the aftermath of Alexander the Great's victory over the Persians at the Battle of the Granicus in 334 BC and his granting of freedom to the Greek cities of western Asia Minor that had formerly been under Persian control. Colophon is known to have been one of the cities to gain its autonomy from the Macedonian king. Like Colophon, other cities, like Pergamum and Abydus, also struck rare gold issues in this period, apparently in support of Alexander's continued campaigns to conquer the Persian Empire. As a Colophonian issue, the types almost certainly refer to Apollo Clarius, whose oracular shrine at Claros was located within the territory of Colophon. According to local mythological tradition, Claros was founded by Manto, the daughter of the famous Theban seer Teiresias, after she and a group of Theban exiles arrived in Ionía. The exiles were initially captured by Cretan colonists under the leadership of Rhacius, who also had designs on the site. However, Manto's identity was revealed, the Cretans joined the Thebans in founding Claros, and Rhacius married Manto. Their son, Mopsus, was a great seer renowned throughout the Greek world who gave oracles of Apollo at Claros and later founded his own city in Cilicia. While he still lived at the shrine of Apollo in Claros, Mopsus is said to have been challenged to a contest to see whether he or the famous Argive seer Calchas had greater skill in divination. Calchas reportedly died from grief upon his defeat. The oracle of Apollo at Claros was still very important when this coin was struck. When Alexander the Great thought that it would be better to move the city of Smyrna from its original location to a new site at the foot of Mount Pagos, the Smyrnaeans sought the advice of the god. Somewhat unsurprisingly, they were rightly advised that their city would prosper if they followed Alexander's instructions. The sanctuary of Apollo Clarios also continued as a major oracular centre in the Roman period. In AD 18, Tiberius' popular stepson Germanicus visited it and was warned in vague terms that he would suffer an early doom. He died in the following year. Pliny the Elder also noted that the prophet of Apollo Clarios drank water from a nearby cave that gave him his oracular power, but which also cut short the life of the drinker.

Ephesus



- 129** Tetradrachm, magistrate Antialkidas circa 390-325, AR 26 mm, 14.84 g. E – Φ Bee with curved wings. Rev. Forepart of stag r., head l.; in l. field, palm tree and in r., ANTIAALKIDΑΣ. Kinns, Pixodarus, Class G, pl. 27 (this coin). BMC –, cf. 58 (different magistrate).

Well-struck and complete and with a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 92957).

Ephesus, a city with a history extending back to the Hittite period, when it was known as Apaša, grew into the greatest of the Greek cities of Ionia following its settlement by Greek colonists at the end of the eleventh century BC. According to tradition, the site of the city was chosen by Androclus, the leader of the colonists, in accordance with an oracle. He had been advised to establish the city at a location that would be shown to him by a fish and a boar. One evening, while the colonists were cooking dinner at their campsite, a fish fell out of the frying pan and the hot oil in which it was coated caused a brush fire. When a frightened boar ran out to escape the flames, Androclus followed it and established Ephesus, where the animal finally came to rest.

The city was famous for its great temple dedicated to an indigenous fertility goddess whom the Greeks identified as a form of Artemis. Her temple, which dates back at least to the eighth century BC, was originally constructed from wood, but suffered severe damage from flooding in the seventh century BC. When it was restored by the Cretan architects Chersiphron and Metagenes, the temple was built of marble. It was claimed that the temple of Artemis at Ephesus was the very first Greek temple ever to be completely constructed of marble. The importance of the temple as a sacred center in western Asia Minor may be gauged by the fact that even the great Lydian king Croesus contributed to the building project. Among other financial assistance, Croesus is known to have provided the temple's columns, which were inscribed with his name.

The types used for this tetradrachm advertise the role of Ephesus as a major center for the cult of Artemis. The bee was an insect traditionally associated by the Greeks with Artemis, but the insect was particularly relevant at Ephesus, where the priestesses of the goddess were regularly known as *melissai* ("honey bees"). It has even been suggested that the "breasts" of the distinctive cult image of Ephesian Artemis might actually represent the mastoidal hives of the wild honey bee. Due to the close association between Ephesian Artemis and bees, the insect became the civic badge of Ephesus very early on. The bee is prominent on the city's coinage already in the sixth century BC.

The stag also had a long tradition as a coin type at Ephesus, extending back to the famous electrum issues naming the mysterious Phanes in the late seventh century BC. Indeed, the kneeling forepart of the stag on this tetradrachm still echoes the pose of the animal forepart on Phanes' *hektai* and smaller electrum fractions. The addition of the palm tree behind the stag—a common feature of the fourth-century and Hellenistic issues of Ephesus—refers to a local tradition which held that Artemis was born in Ortygia, a sacred palm grove located near the city.



- 130** Octobol, magistrate Theophilus circa 288-280, AR 19 mm, 5.5 g. Veiled head of Arsinoë r. Rev. [ΘΕΟΦ]ΙΛΟΣΩΝ ΑΡΣΙ Bow and quiver; in l. field, monogram and in r., bee. Svoronos 879. Head pg. 44. SNG Kayhan 279 var. (different magistrate).

Extremely rare. Minor area of corrosion on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

1'000

Ex CNG sale 55, 2000, 492.

Magnesia ad Meandrum



- 131** Themistocles, circa 465 – 459. Hemiobol circa 465-459, AR 7 mm, 0.42 g. Θ – Ε Head of Themistocles r., wearing laureate pilos. Rev. ΘΕ in dotted square border within incuse square. Nollé, Themistokles in Magnesia, SNR 75, pl. 1, 3. Nollé and Wenninger, Themistokles und Archepolis: Eine griechische Dynastie im Perserreich und ihre Münzprägung, in JNG 43, 1998, Th 5a (this coin illustrated). Von Mosch, Die vielen Gesichter der Lykomidai. Themistokles und Archepolis in Magnesia und Athen, in JNG 72, 2022, 11. SNG München 585. SNG Copenhagen –.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. A portrait of excellent style struck on an unusually fresh metal.

Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex Hauck & Aufhäuser sale 14, 1998, 164. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 709101)

In Athens in the early fifth century, Themistocles was arguably the most significant and influential political figure. He convinced the Athenians to construct a warship with the newly discovered riches from the silver mines of Laurion, which was crucial to their eventual victory over the Persians. By the early 460s BC, Themistocles had become ostracised. He escaped to Asia Minor, where the Persian king welcomed him and gave him the income of three Ionian cities: Myos, Magnesia, and Lampsacus. These coins were produced in Magnesia on the Maeander, where Themistocles decided to make his new headquarters.

- 132** Archepolis, son of Themistocles. Trihemibol circa 459, AR 10 mm, 0.88 g. Diademed head of Archepolis r. Rev. AP – X Eagle flying l., diagonally; all within incuse square. Sheedy Ar.G. Nollé and Wenninger, Themistokles und Archepolis: Eine griechische Dynastie im Perserreich und ihre Münzprägung, in JNG 43, 1998, A 2a (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare, only four specimens listed by Sheedy. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

2'500

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 102, 2000, 254 and Triton V, 2002, 1425 sales.

- 133** Archepolis, son of Themistocles. Tetartemorion circa 459, AR 6 mm, 0.2 g. Diademed head r. Rev. Eagle flying r.; below, monogram. All within linear square border. Nolle & Wenniger –. Sheedy, Clarke Studies, Ar.M. cf. Lanz sale 144, 2008, 240.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 199, 2011, 433 and CNG 99, 2015, 216 sales.

Archepolis minted silver coinage as he ruled Magnesia, just as his father had done, and it is probable that part of his revenues were handed over to the Achaemenids in exchange for the maintenance of their territorial grant. Archepolis and his father, Themistocles, formed what some authors have called "a Greek dynasty" in the Persian Empire, indeed he had several sisters and brothers. Although his father and his family had been ostracized according Pausanias, Themistocles' descendants, "the sons of Themistocles", appear to have returned to Athens, and that they dedicated a painting of Themistocles in the Parthenon and erected a bronze statue to Artemis Leucophryene, the goddess of Magnesia, on the Acropolis (Paus. 1.1.2, 26.4). Possibly, they may have returned from Asia Minor some years later, after 412 BC, when the Achaemenids took again firm control of the Greek cities of Asia Minor.

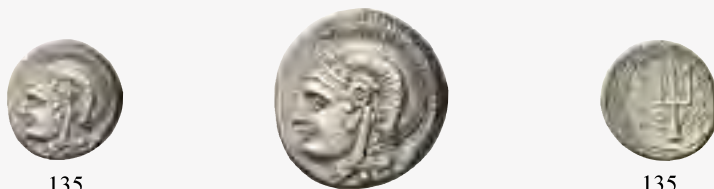
Miletus



134

- 134** Tetradrachm in name and types of Alexander III circa 295-270, AR 30 mm, 17.04 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, monogram. Price 2150.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000
Privately purchased from CNG.

Priene



135

135

- 135** Drachm, magistrate Lysago – circa 290-250, AR 14 mm, 3.49 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. ΠΙΠΗ Ornate trident head; in r. field, ΛΥΣΑΓΟ; all within circular maeander pattern. BMC 5. Regling 18; SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock 2153.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Light tone, a minor mark on reverse otherwise extremely fine 5'000
Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 199, 2011, 461 and Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2012, 30.

Smyrna

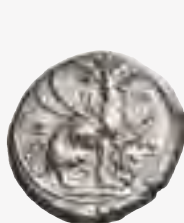


136

136

- 136** Tetradrachm, magistrate Metrodoros circa 150-143, AR 34 mm, 16.73 g. Turreted head of Tyche r. Rev. ΖΜΥΡ/ΝΑΙΩΝ and magistrate's monogram within laurel wreath. Milne, Silver, First Series, 5c, obv. die l. Milne, Autonomous, Period IX, 165c. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG von Aulock 2162. SNG Kayhan 592.
Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000
Privately purchased from Spink & Son (inventory number S.0818/63)

Teos



137



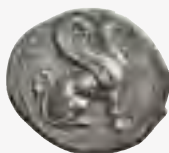
137

- 137** Stater circa 478-465, AR 23 mm, 11.97 g. T – H – I – O – N Griffin seated r., with l. forepaw raised; beneath, female head r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Traitè 1934. Balcer, SNR 67, –. Coin hoards VIII, pl V, 1 (these dies).

Rare. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'500

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 85607),



138



- 138** Didrachm circa 300, AR 21 mm, 5.97 g. Griffin seated r. Rev. ΘΙΩΝ Anacreon seated r., plucking a lyre; magistrate [ΠΙΡΡ]ΟΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ. Zhuyuetang 22 (this coin).

Apparently unique and unpublished. A very interesting and fascinating type of fine Hellenistic style. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Ex CNG sale 57, 2001, 500.

This remarkable didrachm was struck in a tumultuous period for Teos. Although the city had been uneventfully absorbed into the Macedonian empire of Alexander the Great following his victory at the Battle of the Granicus in 334 BC, trouble followed his death in 323 BC as Teos became caught up in the conflicts between Alexander's former generals. By 310 BC, Teos and much of Ionia were under the influence of Antigonos Monophthalmos, the powerful strategos (general) of Asia. As part of his reorganization of Troas and Ionia, in c. 303 BC, Antigonos attempted to join together Teos and the smaller city of Lebedos in a forced synoecism (unification), but this plan was halted in 302 BC, when Teos was captured by Antigonos' rival, Lysimachus of Thrace, in 302 BC. In the following year, Antigonos was killed at the Battle of Ipsus, leaving Lysimachus' control of Teos largely uncontested. The didrachm may have been produced in the immediate lead-up to or aftermath of the Ipsus campaign, in which Lysimachus joined forces with the Macedonian king Cassander and the Near Eastern monarch Seleucus I to defeat Antigonos once and for all.

The reverse type depicts Anacreon, the famous lyric poet from Teos, who was counted among the canonical Nine Lyric Poets recognized by Alexandrian scholars as the greatest artists of this musical genre. The beauty of Anacreon's song made him very popular and desired as a teacher by powerful Greek families. During a period spent living on the island of Samos, probably in the 540s or early 530s BC, Anacreon is said to have taught poetry and the lyre to Polycrates, the future Samian tyrant. After this, he was invited to Athens, where he gave a musical education to Hipparchus, the Athenian tyrant. It is unclear whether Anacreon left the city after the murder of Hipparchus in 514 or the expulsion of the tyrant's son, Hippias, and the end of the Peisistratid tyranny in 510 BC. Whatever the case, the famous musical son of Teos did not long outlive his Athenian patrons. Around 500 BC, the life of Anacreon is said to have been cut tragically short when he choked to death on a grape seed.

The depiction of Anacreon here represents an innovation in Hellenistic coinage. Whereas previously, Greek coins had commonly depicted the figure of a deity or, in a few cases, a ruler on the reverse, the Anacreon type represents one of the earliest depictions of an historical cultural figure. Through the second and first centuries BC, other Ionian cities like Smyrna, Colophon, and Clazomenae featured images of local poets and philosophers on their coins. Smyrna and Colophon both depicted the epic poet Homer, apparently as part of a dispute between the cities over which was his true birthplace, while the coins of Clazomenae featured the natural philosopher Anaxagoras, who believed that the natural world was created from an admixture of imperishable ingredients arranged by a cosmic mind (nous). This introduction of cultural figures as coin types prefigures the later provincial coinages of the Roman period, in which cities of Ionia and elsewhere frequently advertised their great figures of the past as a means of competing with one another.

Satrap of Caria, Mausolus, 377 – 353



139

139

Tetradrachm, Mylasa circa 377, AR 25 mm, 14.99 g. Archer, crowned with kidaris, standing r., shooting an arrow. Rev. Zeus Labraundos standing r., holding labrys and long sceptre. *Traité* ii, 116 and pl. xci, 6. Konuk, *The Coinage of the Hekatomnids of Caria* (unpublished D.Phil thesis) 19 = Pixodarus pl. 33, 2 = Mildenberg, *Über das Münzwesen im Reich der Achämeniden*, in *AMI* 26 (1993), pl. 12, 108 = Hurter, *Studies Price* pl. 32, 35 = Mildenberg, *Studies Price* pl. 61, 80 (this coin). Zhuyuetang 16 (this coin). Of the highest rarity, apparently only three specimens known of which this is the only one in private hands. A coin of great historical importance and symbolism. Old cabinet tone and very fine

20'000

Ex Leu sale 25, 1980, 166. From the Pixodarus hoard and privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 61667).

The famous dynast Mausolus, whose Carian name is thought to mean "Much Blessed," succeeded his father, Hecatomnus, as satrap of Caria in 377/6 BC. Although he is sometimes implicated in the series of satrapal rebellions known collectively as the Great Satraps' Revolt (370-362/1 BC) against Artaxerxes II, Mausolus generally seems to have remained loyal to the Persian Great King. Indeed, once order had returned to the Persian Empire, he was even rewarded with the addition of Lycia to his satrapy.

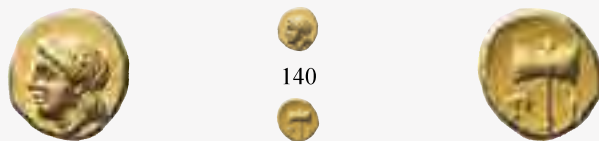
Although the Great King seems to have been ultimately pleased with Mausolus, he developed an unpleasant reputation for injustice and despotism among his subjects due to his financial demands and his frequent use of trickery to achieve his goals. As a result, several plots against his life were formed in the 360s, but all came to naught.

In order to undermine the renewed power of Athens and increase his own influence, Mausolus supported the Greek cities and islands of western Asia Minor fighting for freedom from the Second Athenian Naval League in the Social War (357-355 BC). By the end of the conflict, the Carian satrap had managed to gain control of the nearby islands of Rhodes, Cos, and Chios. Mausolus also controlled parts of Ionia, including the important city of Miletus, although it is unclear when these fell under his influence. He died at Labraunda in 353/2 BC, a few years after the conclusion of the Social War and shortly after yet another plot against his life was thwarted.

Artemisia, his sister-wife, held a lavish funeral, including athletic games, for the dead satrap before his body was interred in the great Mausoleum of Halicarnassus—a monumental tomb counted by Antipater of Sidon as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It is thought that Mausolus was worshipped at the Mausoleum as a semi-divine hero still in the second century BC. The great tomb of Mausolus remained intact as a wonder through the Roman period, but over time, it was knocked down by repeated earthquakes. In 1494, the stones of the ruined Mausoleum were reused by the Knights of St. John of Rhodes to build a castle at Bodrum as a defense against the Ottoman Turks.

The present coin illustrates the multicultural character of Mausolus' rule as satrap of Caria. The obverse type is a traditional depiction of the Great King as an archer, reflecting his loyalty to the Persian Great King, on whose behalf he ostensibly held power. The reverse depicts Zeus Labraundos—an indigenous Carian deity whose major cult center was located at Mylasa, the original capital of the Hecatomnid dynasty. The tetradrachm denomination, however, is entirely Greek.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336



140

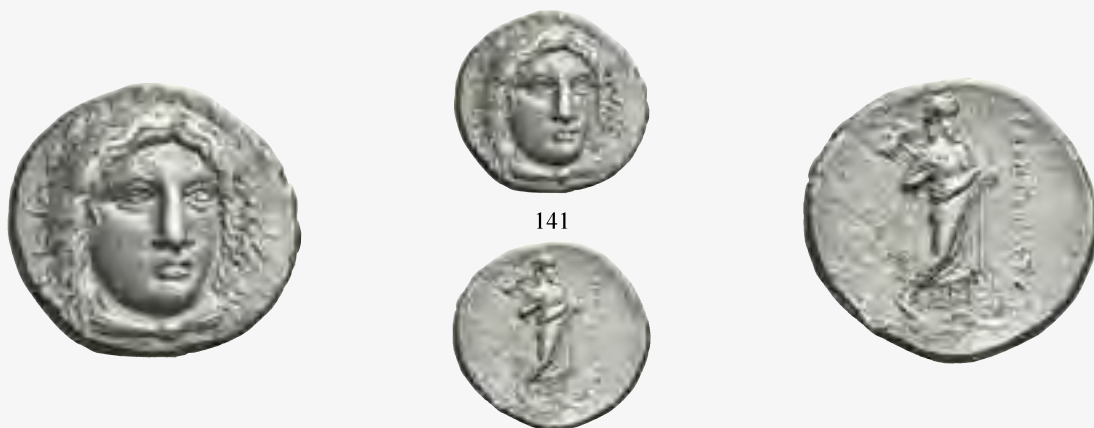
- 140** Hemiobol or 1/24 stater circa 340-334, AV 5 mm, 0.35 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. Π – I Labyris. *Traité* pl. 90, 14. BMC 4. SNG Copenhagen –. SNG Kayahn –. Boston, MFA 2002. Konuk, *Identities* 32. HN Online 240.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. About extremely fine

1'250

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 709879).

Rhoontopates, 334-333



141

- 141** Tetradrachm circa 334-333, AR 24 mm, 14.61 g. Head of Apollo facing slightly r., wearing laurel wreath, drapery around neck. Rev. ΠΟΟΝΤΟΠΑΝΤΟΥ Ζεὺς Λαβραυδὸς standing r.; holding labyris and lotus-tipped sceptre, below, ΔΙ. *Traité* II pl. 91. 4. Konuk, *The Coinage of the Hekatomnids of Caria* (unpublished D.Phil thesis), 2a (this coin). HN online 50 (this coin illustrated).

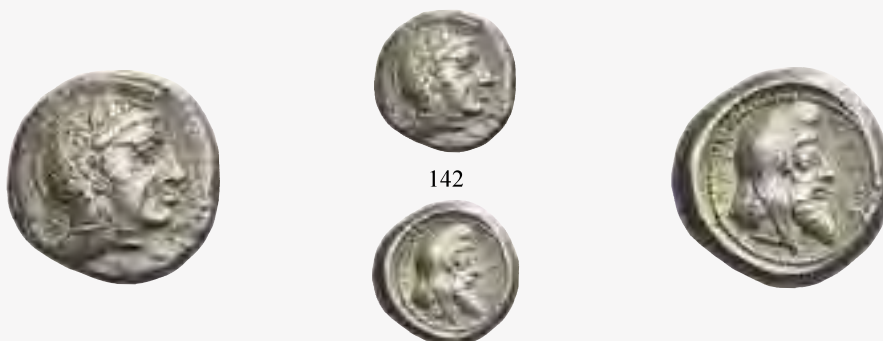
A unique variety of an extremely rare issue (twelve specimens known of which only six are in private hands). A pleasant portrait struck on a large flan, area of porosity on reverse field, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 73, 1995, 178 and Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 76, 1996, 215 sales. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 92058).

The history of the Persian aristocratic Rhoontopates begins under Philip II of Macedon. As Philip began his invasion of Asia, Pixodarus, the satrap of Caria, suggested an alliance that would be finalised by the union of Philip's son, Philip Arrhidaios, and Pixodarus' daughter. Negotiations were broken by Alexander's interference and because no alliance was formed, Caria continued to be an enemy to oppose Alexander's final march throughout Asia. After that, Pixodarus gave his daughter to Rhoontopates, the first Persian to wed into the Caria ruling line. Rhoontopates succeeded Pixodarus after his death in 334 BC, and Alexander encountered an exhausting resistance from him, defending the capital city of Halicarnassus with the aid of Greek mercenaries. After an intense combat that contributed to the development of Alexander's reputation for siege warfare, the city fell to Alexander. Rhoontopates continued to hold outlying areas of Caria for a further few months, but in 333/2 BC Alexander's conquest of the province was completed.

Dynasts of Lycia, Kherei circa 410-390

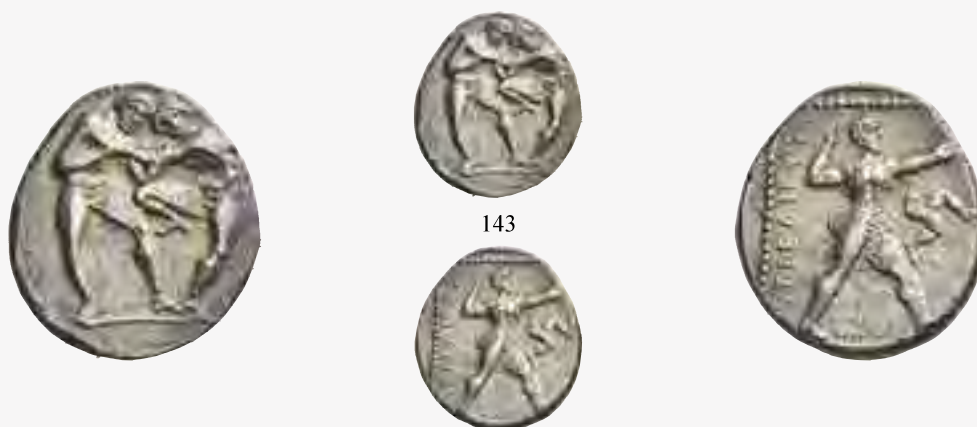


- 142** Stater, Pinara circa 410-390, AR 18 mm, 8.58 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with spiral and three olive leaves; behind neck-guard khêre in Lycian characters. Rev. kherêi-pillewi retrograde in Lycian characters. Head of dynast r., wearing Persian headdress. Vismara 172 var. (legend). Mørkholm-Zahle 45 var. (only kherêi retrograde). Mûseler, Lykische, VI, 50-51 (these dies). Rare. Two very attractive portraits of fine style perfectly centred on a large flan. About extremely fine

3'500

Ex NGSA sale 2, 2002, 52.

Pamphylia, Aspendus



- 143** Stater circa 400-380, AR 24 mm, 10.87 g. Two wrestlers who, unusually, are standing facing the viewer, grappling with each other: the left one grasps his opponent's arm with both his hands; the right wrestler has his bent r. knee on his opponent's l. thigh, has his l. arm grasped by his opponents two hands and extends his own r. hand towards his opponent's shoulder. Rev. ΕΣΤ?ΕΔΙΙΣ Slinger striding r., preparing to launch his sling-bolt; in the r. field, triskeles r. SNG Berry 1218 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 186 (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 4538 (these dies).

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

Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC 5, 1992, 163 and Sotheby's 27 October 1993, 750 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son.



139



139



141



152



152



155



153



153



163



161



143



166



172



Cilicia, Soloi



144

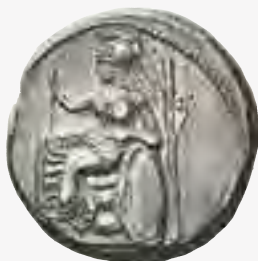
- 144** Balakros as satrap, 333 – 323. Stater circa 333-323, AR 24 mm, 10.83 g. Baal of Tarsos seated l., holding lotus-tipped sceptre; grain ear and grapes to l.; below throne, Σ – O. Rev. Draped bust of Athena facing slightly l., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet. Casabonne Series 2. SNG France –. SNG Levante 52 (this reverse die).

Extremely fine

1'250

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 61718).

Tarsus



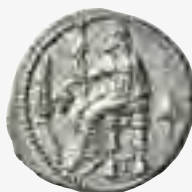
145

- 145** Pharnabazus as satrap, 380-375. Stater circa 370, AR 23 mm, 10.22 g. Helmeted Athena seated l. and wearing chiton, leaning r. hand on spear, l. arm resting on shield on the ground; in r. field, olive tree. Rev. ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Aphrodite, wearing long chiton and peplos around her legs, kneeling l. on a double ground line, playing at knucklebones with r. hand; in r. field, anemone with stalk. Traité II, 1374 and pl. CXXXVII, 3. SNG von Aulock 5915. SNG Levante 64. SNG France 238. Baumann 4.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex NFA-Sotheby's 26 October 1993, 63 and Sternberg 27, 1994, 182 sales. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 84905).



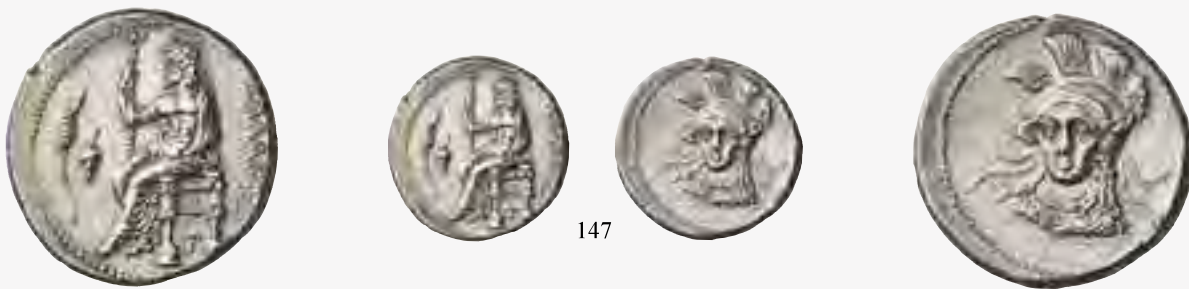
146

- 146** Balakros as satrap, circa 333-323. Stater circa 333-323, AR 24 mm, 10.8 g. Baaltars seated l. sceptre surmounted by lotus in r. hand; vertical grain ear and grape bunch to l., [B] above ivy leaf behind, T below strut. Rev. Draped bust of Athena facing, wearing triple-crested helmet and necklace. SNG Levante Supp. 21 (these dies). SNG France 367-369. SNG von Aulock 5964.

A rare variety with the B erased from the die of the obverse. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Privately purchased from CNG.



- 147** Balakros as satrap, circa 333-323. Stater circa 333-323, AR 24 mm, 10.87 g. ΒΑΛΑΚΡΟΥ Three-quarter facing head of Athena, wearing triple crested helmet, head turned slightly l. Rev. Baaltars seated l., holding sceptre; grape cluster before, T under throne. SNG Levante 120. SNG France 371. SNG von Aulock 5963 = Price pl. CLVIII, K.

Exceedingly rare, by far the finest of only three specimens known, with the name of ruler on the obverse. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



- 148** Balakros as satrap, circa 333-323. Stater circa 333-323, AR 24 mm, 10.71 g. Baaltars seated l., his torso facing, holding lotus-tipped sceptre in extended r. hand, l. hand holding chlamys at his waist; grain ear to l., b'ltz in Aramaic r. Rev. Lion l., attacking bull right above crenellated walls; above, B. Casabonne Series 1. SNG France 365. SNG Levante -. Sunrise 146.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2000, 172. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 719610).

Cyprus, Citium



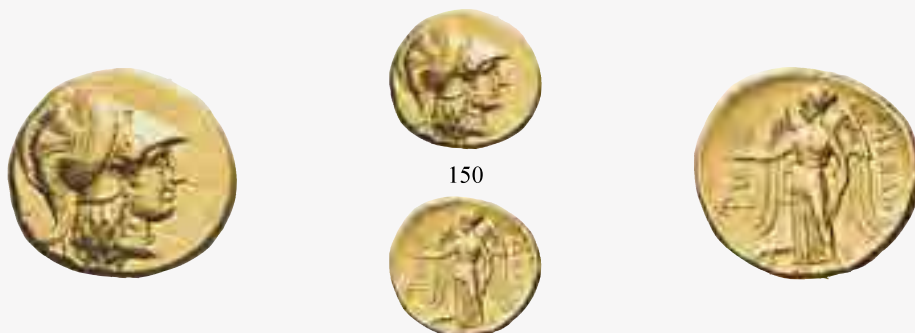
- 149** Pummayaton, 361-312. Hemistater 353-352 (year 10), AV 14 mm, 4.11 g. Heracles advancing r., wearing lion's skin on l. arm and holding club and bow: in r. field, ankh. Rev. l'mlk Pmjtn in Aramaic characters Stag kneeling r., attacked by lion on its back; in r. field, l (date). All within incuse square. cf. BMC 75 ff. cf. for type, Markou 43 ff. and for this obverse die cf. Markou D8.

Extremely rare and apparently unpublished with this date. Several marks, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine

2'000

Ex Nomos sale 13, 2016, 231. From the Chrysos Collection, acquired in Geneva in 1980.

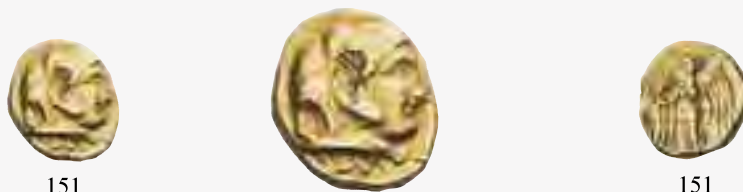
Seleucid kings. Seleucus I Nicator, 312 – 281



- 150** Stater, Ecbatana circa 311-295, AV 20 mm, 8.48 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earrings, necklace and crested Corinthian helmet decorated with wreath. Rev. Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, monogram and anchor, below, forepart of horse grazing l. and in r. field, ΣΩ. ESM –. Price –, for reverse, cf. 3927. SC 200.6 (this coin cited). Zhuyuetang 105 (this coin).

An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare type. About extremely fine / good very fine 5'000

Ex CNG Numismatic Review XIX, 1994, 109.



- 151** Daric, uncertain mint circa 300-298, AV 16 mm, 8.07 g. Head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant skin. Rev. Nike standing l., holding wreath in extended r. hand and stylis in l. arm; in l. field, horned horse head right [above monogram]. cf. SC 101. HGC 9, 8. O. Bopearachchi, Two unreported coins from the second Mir Zakah deposit in ONS Newsletter 165 (Autumn 2000), p. 15 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third daric known of Seleucus I.

Struck from worn dies and good very fine

10'000

Ex CNG sale 91, 2012, 351.

The obverse type of this coin seems at first a little jarring for a Seleukid issue, since the image of Alexander the Great wearing an elephant headdress is far more familiar from the early tetradrachms struck in Egypt by Ptolemy I in the period c. 312-300 BC and the Ptolemies are well known as the main rivals of the Seleukid kings. However, at the time of the Ptolemaic tetradrachm featuring this type, Seleukos I was actually on friendly terms with Ptolemy I. The latter had provided Seleukos I with a safe haven after Antigonos Monophthalmos forced him to flee his Babylonian satrapy in 315 BC and gave him an army with which to reclaim it in 312 BC. The reverse type depicting Nike holding a wreath and stylis is clearly derived from the Attic-weight staters of Alexander the Great that were introduced to serve as the gold coinage of his expanding Macedonian empire. After his death in 323 BC, Alexandrine gold continued to be struck by his generals as they fought against each other to carve up his empire. Here, however, there is no inscription naming the great Macedonian conqueror, but instead Nike holds the laurel wreath of victory over the symbol of a horned horse head. The horned horse was a personal badge of Seleukos I that is known to have been used on official seals in Babylonia. The emblem probably honours the horse that Seleukos rode on when he escaped from the clutches of Antigonos. John Malalas reports that Seleukos later erected a statue of this loyal steed in Antioch. Taken together, the types seem to celebrate the great victory of Seleukos I over Antigonos at the Battle of Ipsos in 301 BC. On the eve of this battle, Seleukos famously gave "Alexander and Victory" as the watch word for his men, which was believed to have enlisted the support of Alexander's spirit on the side of Seleukos and his allies, Lysimachos and Kassander. While the fighting was initially undecided, with both armies fairly evenly matched, the tide turned when Seleukos arrived with a large force of Indian elephants - here alluded to in the headdress of Alexander - Antigonos was killed in the battle and Seleukos and his allies divided his territories among themselves. Curiously, while the typology is obviously Greek and is in part explicitly linked to that of the Attic-weight coinage of Alexander, this coin is actually a double struck to the old Persic standard for darics. The use of this standard had a dual purpose in that it advertised Seleukos as the successor of the Achaemenid Persians (the originators of the daric denomination and the Persic standard) and allowed for the projection of this advertisement into the eastern territories of the young Seleukid Empire, where Alexanders preferred Attic standard was still somewhat unfamiliar. The eastern movement of the double darics is confirmed by the reported presence of two double darics in the great Oxus Treasure uncovered in 1877-1880.



152

152

Tetradrachm, Ecbatana circa 925, AR 26 mm, 17.07 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ– ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ] Alexander the Great, holding spear and wearing cuirass and horned helmet, riding horse r.; below and behind horse, ΣΩ and two monograms. SC 203 = A. Houghton and A. Stewart, "The equestrian portrait of Alexander the Great on a new tetradrachm of Seleukos I, in SNR 1999, pp. 1-7.

Of the highest rarity, apparently only four specimens known. A very attractive portrait and an interesting and unusual reverse type for the Seleucid series.

Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

60'000

Ex Nomos sale I, 2009, 119.

This remarkable and extremely rare tetradrachm of Seleucus I Nicator illustrates the iconographic experimentalism of the early Hellenistic period, as the Diadochi struggled to escape the long shadow of Alexander the Great and establish themselves as independent kings on their own merits. While the obverse features the usual Heracles type established by Alexander for his imperial silver, the reverse is entirely new: a ruler or hero wearing a horned helmet charging into battle on the back of a horned horse. When this early type was first discovered in the late 1990s, the horseman was assumed to be an amalgamation of Alexander the Great and the god Dionysus through comparison with the Susian trophy coinage of Seleucus I, which features a male head wearing a similar horned helmet covered in the skin of a panther. An influential study of the 1980s had previously concluded that the helmeted head was intended to represent Alexander in the guise of Dionysus, the divine conqueror of the East in Greek mythology. More recent studies, however, have associated the trophy series with Seleucus' victory over his nemesis, Antigonus Monophthalmus, at the Battle of Ipsus in 301 BC, and tend to see the helmeted head as an early portrait of Seleucus I. In this case, then the horseman on this tetradrachm must be the first mounted portrait of Seleucus I.

Part of the original identification of the horseman as Alexander was based on the horned horse, which was interpreted as a visual representation of the animal's name, Bucephalus ("Ox-head"). However, an ancient tradition preserved by the Byzantine chronographer John Malalas, tells that Seleucus I erected a monument in Antioch to honor his horse, which had carried him to safety when Antigonus drove him out of his Babylonian satrapy in 315 BC. The monument consisted of the horned head of a horse and a gilded helmet. Seleucus may have ridden the same horse to reclaim Babylonia in 312 BC and into the battle at Ipsos that resulted in Antigonus' death in 301 BC. Likewise, Seleucus I is known to have used the horned head of a horse as his personal seal already in the last decade of the fourth century BC. The historian Appian also notes that images of Seleucus I were frequently adorned with bull's horns. He assumed that this was due to an incident that took place while the future king was campaigning with Alexander the Great. He reports that during a sacrifice, the victim—a bull—broke free from those restraining it. Before it could cause any damage and upset the sacrifice, Seleucus wrestled it to the ground single-handedly. According to Appian, this display of prodigious strength was memorialized by the horns on Seleucus' portraits. More likely, the horns on Seleucus' helmet serve to assimilate him to Dionysus, who was sometimes depicted with bull's horns, and to tap into Near Eastern traditions of horns as a symbol of divine and royal power.



153

153

Tetradrachm, Pergamum 281, AR 33 mm, 17 g. Bridled head r. of horned horse (Bucephalus?) with open mouth. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ – ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ Elephant walking r.; at sides, herm and head. WSM 1529 var. (this obverse die but different symbols). SC 1.3 (this coin cited). Zhuyuetang 107 (this coin).

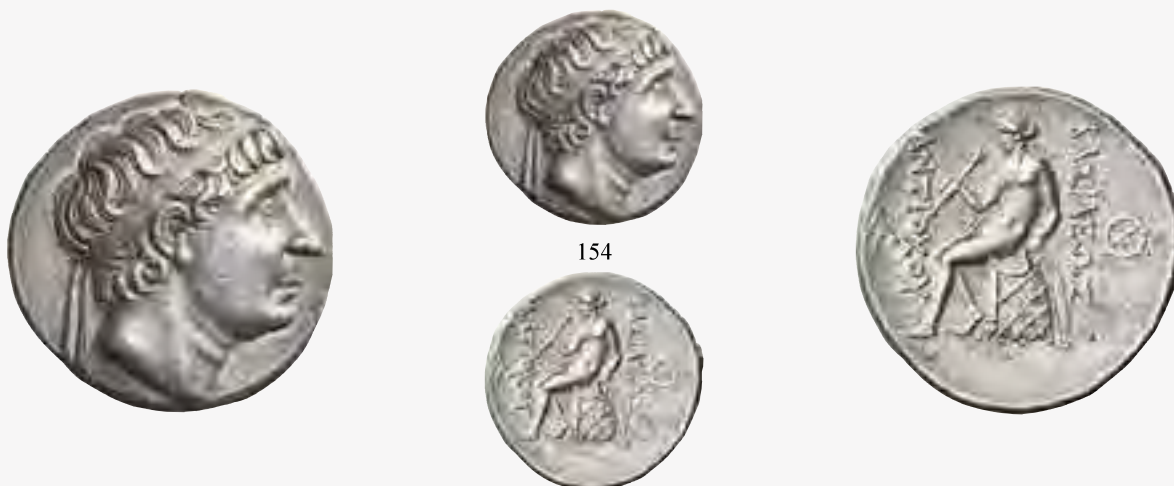
Extremely rare. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination, perfectly centred on a very broad flan. Lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine

50'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 56, 1991, 292a; CNG XXIV, 1992, 312; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 62, 1993, 317; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 73, 1995, 209; CNG XXXVIII, 1996, 399 sales. From the B.K. Thurlow collection.

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

Antiochus I Soter, 281 – 261

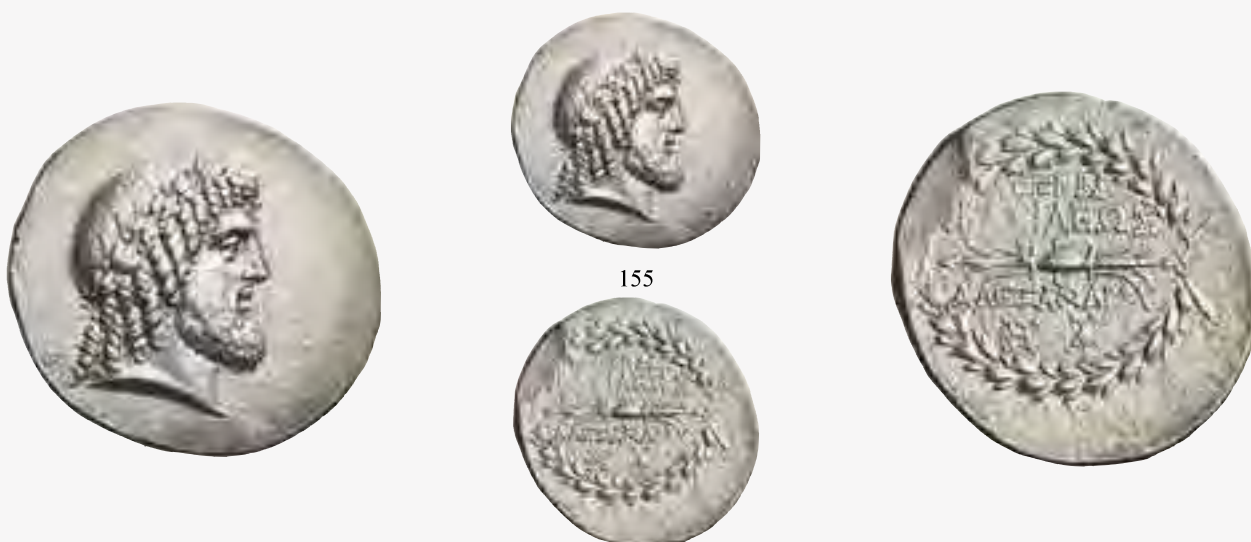


- 154** Tetradrachm, Seleucia on Tigris circa 270-267, AR 27 mm, 17.14 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in his r. hand and resting his l. on a bow; in outer l. field, monogram and in outer r. field, monogram. ESM 155. SC 379.3c.
A bold portrait struck in high relief and with a lovely light iridescent tone.
Good extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 702497).

Alexander I Balas, 150 – 145

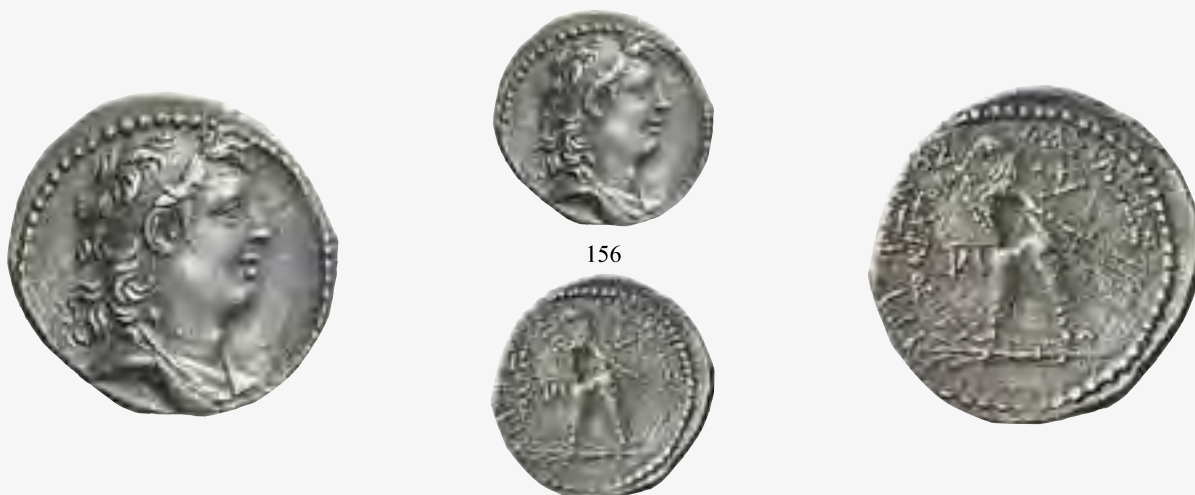


- 155** Tetradrachm, Seleucia Pieria 147-146, AR 33 mm, 16.93 g. Laureate head of Zeus with long curls and full beard r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Thunderbolt; above, $\zeta\epsilon\pi$ and monogram; below, two monograms; all within laurel wreath with ties to r. Gulbenkian 1044. SC 1798. A. Houghton, "A Tetradrachm of Seleucia Pieria at the Getty Museum," in J. Paul Getty Museum Journal 10 (1982), A2/P4 and fig. F.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly style struck on a very broad flan with a light iridescent tone. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

7'500

Tryphon, circa 142 – 138



156

- 156** Tetradrachm, Ake-Ptolemais 139-138 (year 4), AR 28 mm, 12.97 g. Diademed and draped bust of Tryphon r. of baroque style. Dotted border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ – ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ Eagle, wings closed, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram and in r. field, ΛΑ. Dotted border. Gulbenkian 1048. CSE 800. SNG Spaer 1842. DCA II, 125, year 4 (this coin). SC 2046.2c. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck in high relief and with a lovely old cabinet tone. A hairline flan crack at two o'clock on obverse and metal flaw on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 578. From the Medicus collection Probably from the Khan-el-Abde hoard of 1938.

This coin is not part of Zhuyuetang collection.

Phoenicia, Byblus



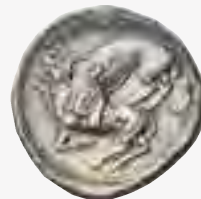
157

- 157** Shekel circa 450-425, AR 27 mm, 13.67 g. Galley l., carrying three hoplites; below, hippocamp l. Rev. Vulture standing l. on body of ram in incuse. Betlyon 5. Traité 858. Elayi-Elayi 101 (this coin). HGC 10, 126. Extremely rare. A very interesting and fascinating reverse type. Struck on an irregular flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Very fine 4'000

Ex NAC sale 8, 1995, 289. Privately purchased from Spink & Son's.



158



158

- 158** Urimilk III, circa 365-350. Shekel circa 365-350, AR 25 mm, 13.27 g. Galley I., prow decorated with lion's head; on deck, three warriors I., with shields. Beneath, `K (in Phoenician script) and hippocamp I., above murex shell. Rev. Phoenician legend Lion I., bringing down bull. E&E-B Group IV.3.1, 775-814 (O2/R2). Betlyon 18 corr. (three hoplites in galley). Kraay & Hirmer 685 (these dies). Dewing 2662. Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine 1'500
Privately purchased from Spink & Son's.

Sidon



159



159

- 159** Abd'astart I, circa 372-358. Double shekel 370-369 (year 3), AR 29 mm, 24.32 g. III in Phoenician characters Phoenician galley sailing I. over waves. Rev. bo in Phoenician characters Persian king and driver in chariot I.; behind, attendant I., holding cultic sceptre and votive vase. Betlyon 23. Elayi & Elayi, Sidon, 1240. BMC 29 = Betlyon, A New Chronology for the pre-Alexandrine Coinage of Sidon, in ANSMN 21 (1976), 21. Minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Judaea, The Bar Kokhba War



160



- 160** Sela, Judah 133-134 (year 2), AR 27 mm, 12.64 g. Shimon in Paleo-Hebrew characters. Façade of the Temple in Jerusalem, above, star. Rev. Year two of the freedom of Israel in Paleo-Hebrew characters Lulav with etrog on I. Meshorer, Jewish Coins, 223. Mildenberg, 36. Hendin 1388. Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Struck on very fresh metal and with a delicate iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 8'000
Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 982136).

Kings of Parthia, Phraates II, 132 – 126



- 161** Tetradrachm, Susa circa 132-131, AR 26 mm, 16.7 g. Diademed bust r., with short, curly beard, filleted border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in his r. hand and resting his l. on his bow; in outer l. field, monogram of ὈΕΔΑ. Assar, Elymais, p. 74, no. 3. Le Rider, Suse, pl. 10, no. B var. (Π in exergue). Sellwood 14 var. (BA in exergue). Shore –. Sunrise –. van't Haaf, Type 4.1 var. (letters in exergue).
 Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest of very few specimens known. A bold portrait struck in high relief on excellent metal. Superb iridescent tone and extremely fine 40'000

From a private American collection.

This coin is not part of Zhuyuetang collection.

The early reign of Phraates II saw the western advance of Parthian power begun by his father, Mithradates I, continue, much to the dismay of the Seleucid Kingdom and local rulers who had carved out their own small states while the Seleucid dynasty was absorbed in its own conflicts. Phraates' ultimate goal may have been to extend the Parthian Empire to the shore of the Mediterranean Sea through the conquest of Seleucid Syria, but he found himself prevented from further expansion by Antiochus VII Sidetes, who claimed the Seleucid throne as a legitimate monarch in the face of the usurper Tryphon in 132 BC.

In an attempt to cause mayhem for Antiochus VII and perhaps hoping to rule Syria through a puppet, Phraates II released Antiochus' brother, Demetrius II Nicator, from captivity in Hyrcania and sent him to Syria in 130 BC. Demetrius had previously been captured by Mithradates I during a failed Seleucid attempt to reclaim Babylonia from Parthian domination in 139 BC. Unfortunately, Phraates released Demetrius too late for him to be of much use. Already in 130 BC, Antiochus VII was mounting a great campaign to expel the Parthians from Babylonia and neighboring regions. Many local rulers flocked to the banner of Antiochus VII as his army marched against Phraates II. After three battles, the Seleucid king successfully recaptured Babylonia and began to push the Parthians back into Media. Things seemed to be going from bad to worse for Phraates II. At the same time that Antiochus VII was attacking from the West, the Parthian Empire also began to suffer from nomadic incursions from the East. Fortunately, the poor behavior of the Seleucid army while wintering near Ecbatana caused Antiochus VII to lose much of his local support, and when Phraates II mounted a new attack in 129 BC, the Seleucid king was defeated and killed. Phraates' victory permanently crippled Seleucid military power, and no serious Seleucid attempt was ever made thereafter to reclaim the eastern territories lost to the Parthians. As one might expect, Phraates II relished his triumph, reportedly gloating over the corpse of the Seleucid king and saying, "Your boldness and drunkenness, Antiochus, caused your fall; for you expected to drink up the kingdom of Arsaces in huge cups." However, he showed himself to be a noble enemy by returning the body of Antiochus VII to Syria in a silver sarcophagus and by releasing his son Seleucus, who had been captured alive during the battle. He married Laodice, a daughter of Antiochus VII, who had also been captured. With the Seleucid problem solved unexpectedly, Phraates II then installed a Hyrcanian governor in Babylon and raced to the East to confront the nomadic Saka and Tochari, who were threatening the Parthian homeland. Unfortunately, he was defeated and killed in battle in 127 BC. It has been suggested that his army involved many Syrian mercenaries impressed into Parthian service after the death of Antiochus VII, and that their underperformance in the East was intended to cause the death of Phraates II. This rare tetradrachm may attest to Phraates' desire to conquer the entire Seleucid Kingdom and appeal to former Seleucid subjects recently incorporated into the Parthian Empire. While the obverse type is a portrait, in keeping with Parthian tradition, it follows Seleucid custom by facing to the right. Parthian rulers were otherwise commonly shown facing to the left on their coins. Likewise, the seated Parthian archer who had served as the standard type for Parthian coins, extending back to the founding of the Arsacid dynasty by Arsaces I, has been replaced by the image of Apollo seated on the omphalos—the old dynastic type of the Seleucids.

The Achaemenid Kings of Persia. Uncertain Satrap



162

- 162** Tetradrachm, magistrate Pythagores, uncertain mint in Western Asia Minor circa 350-333, AR 24 mm, 15.19 g. Persian king, wearing kidaris and kandys, in kneeling-running stance r., holding spear in r. hand, bow in l.; [Π]ΥΘΑΓ-Ο-Ρ-Η[Σ] around. Rev. Incuse rectangle, containing pattern possibly depicting relief map of the hinterland of Ephesos. Johnston, *Earliest 1-4* var. (orientation of legend). Meadows, *Administration* 328 = BMC *Ionia* p. 323, 1 var. (orientation of legend). Mildenberg, *Münzwesen*, Group 6.2, 111 = Pixodarus 1.

An extremely rare variety with the magistrate name, known in only seven specimens of which only three are in private hands, of a very rare and intriguing type. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

20'000

Ex Triton sale XVIII, 2015, 603.

In 1967 Johnston wrote an article in *JHS* regarding this type, and suggested that the unusual reverse may depict a relief map of the hinterland of Ephesos, showing from a bird's eye view the mountains Tmolos and Messogis between the river valleys of the Cayster and Maeander, and the three mountain ridges of Madranbaba Dagı, Karıncalı Dagı, and Akaba Tepesi (see A. Johnston. 1967. "The Earliest Preserved Greek Map: A New Ionian Coin Type" in *Journal of Hellenic Studies* 87). In her reconstruction, the map served the troops under Memnon of Rhodes, one of the most capable Greek commanders and adversaries of Alexander the Great serving under the Achaemenid king, Darios III, and was issued under his authority sometime around 336-334 BC, immediately before he was defeated at the Battle of Granicus by Alexander. If Johnston's interpretation is correct, then this coin would be not only the earliest known Greek map in existence, but also the earliest relief map known. However, more recently it has been argued that the reverse is probably nothing more than merely an archaistic design, by an engraver who was probably Greek, as the kidarıs and king's crown on the obverse are unlike their counterparts on true Achaemenid issues and reflect obvious Greek influence. This then leads to the question of who was responsible for issuing this unusual coin, with evidence suggesting that it may in fact be earlier than Granicus, perhaps struck under an earlier satrap, possibly either Tissaphernes or Pharnabazos. The most recent summary of the ongoing scholarship of this issue is discussed by B. Weisser, *Archäologischer Anzeiger*, 2009, p. 154ff.

Kings of Bactria. Agathocles, circa 185 – 170



163

- 163** Tetradrachm commemorative issue struck for Alexander III circa 185 – 180, AR 30 mm, 16.34 g. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle in r. hand and sceptre in l.; in l. field, monogram. Bopearachchi 12B. Bopearachchi-Rahman 163 (this obverse die). SNG ANS –. MIG type 142 var. (unlisted monogram). cf. Triton sale VIII, 2005, 633 (this obverse die). HGC 12, 83 (these dies). Zhuyuetang 115 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. A bold portrait struck on a very broad flan with a light iridescent tone. Minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 87088).

Like most of the Greco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek kings, almost nothing is known about the reign of Agathocles beyond what can be gleaned from his remarkable coinage. He is thought to have ruled Bactria in the first decades of the second century BC as a successor of Pantaleon and may have counted Diodotus II or Demetrius I as his father. Agathocles appears to have been challenged by Antimachus I for the Bactrian kingship, but it is disputed among scholars as to whether he was fully overthrown by Antimachus or by the powerful usurper Eucratides I. The territory ruled by Agathocles seems to have included lands in northern India previously conquered by Demetrius I, as indicated by coin types featuring Buddhist symbols and syncretized Hindu deities. The present rare tetradrachm, however, belongs to Agathocles' so-called pedigree series, which is thought to have been struck to shore up the king's public image of legitimacy in the face of challenge by rivals. This famous series imitated coins of earlier kings, including Alexander the Great, Diodotus I (under Antiochus II), Diodotus II, Euthydemus I, and Demetrius II, with a participial legend indicating that the coins were struck "while Agathocles Dikaios was reigning." When coins of the pedigree series were first discovered in the mid-nineteenth century, only issues of Diodotus I, Diodotus II, and Euthydemus I were known. This spawned popular theories that the unusual participial legend indicated that Agathocles served as a subordinate king to the Diodoti and Euthydemus I. However, these theories were abandoned in 1880 after the discovery of a pedigree issue featuring the widely recognized Heracles and Zeus types of Alexander the Great, with a legend naming "Alexander, son of Philip." Clearly, a Bactrian king of the early second century BC could not have served as a subordinate ruler to a Macedonian king who died almost seventy years before the independent Bactrian kingdom was founded! Instead, it was realized that Agathocles was reproducing the types of previous rulers as a means of connecting himself to the great rulers of the past. The present piece is a wonderful example of the "Alexander, son of Philip" issue, which played an important role in reshaping the early understanding of Agathocles' pedigree series. It is unclear whether the legend naming Alexander that flanks the head of Heracles should be taken as an indication that, in Bactria of the early third century BC, the head of Heracles on Alexander's coinage was understood as a portrait in the guise of the Greek hero rather than simply a depiction of Heracles.

Pharaonic Egypt, Nectanebo II, 359 – 340



164

- 164** Daric or stater 395-340, AV 18 mm, 8.19 g. Horse prancing r. Rev. Two hieroglyphs: collar with six beads (nub = gold), heart and windpipe (nefer = good). SNG Copenhagen 1. Svoronos 9 var. (nebew hieroglyph on obverse also). Jenkins, NC 1955, 24 and pl. 13. SNG Berry 1459. Zhuyuetang 121 (this coin). FF-BD 2d (this coin).

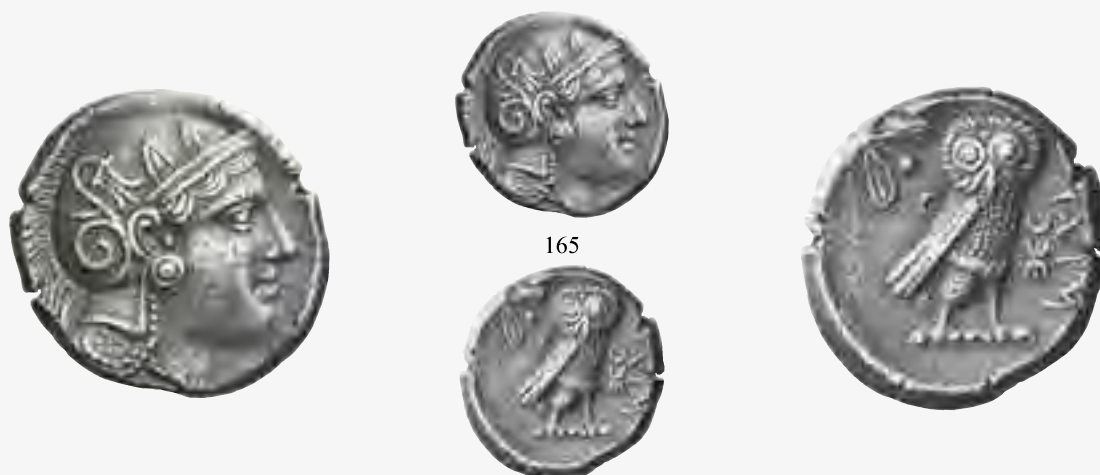
Very rare. An excellent specimen of this intriguing and important issue.
Lovely reddish tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

80'000

Ex M&M 32, 1966, 180; Leu 2, 1972, 303; UBS 49, 2000, 253 and Triton V, 2002, 1531 sales.

Perhaps the most advanced of all ancient civilisations, Egypt, was among the most resistant to the use of coinage. The first indications of its use do not occur until late in Egyptian history, roughly the latter part of the 26th Dynasty (672-525 B.C.). However, a sharp distinction must be made between the importation of coinage – principally by those living at the Greek colony of Naucratis – and domestic production. When Cambyses II brought Egypt under the Persian yoke in 525, he initiated more than a century of Persian rule. Herodotus, who earlier had described Aeginetan coinage as the preferred medium of exchange among Greek merchants in Egypt, informs us of a silver coinage by Aryandes, satrap of Egypt under Darius the Great. No example is currently known, and it may have been produced in the form of imitations of Athenian owls, which were struck in Egypt in large quantities, sometimes with Aramaic inscriptions that name Persian satraps. In 404 the Pharaoh Amyraeus led a successful revolt against the Persian King Darius II, re-establishing native rule that would last about 70 years until, once again, the Persians assumed control in 343. Soon afterward Egypt was conquered by Alexander the Great, initiating a long period of Macedonian Greek rule, followed by an even longer period of Roman dominion. During this last period of revived native rule, eight Pharaohs reigned, constituting the 28th through 30th Dynasties. The last of these rulers, Takhos (Teos) and Nectanebo II, seem to have produced coinage in their own right. Takhos (c.363/2-361/0) apparently issued gold staters that today are represented by a unique piece in the British Museum, which imitates issues of Athens. A larger and more diverse coinage is usually attributed to Nectanebo II (360-343), the last of the native pharaohs. Nectanebo II (Nekht-harhebi) was the nephew of the Pharaoh Takhos (Djedhor), who placed him in command of the Egyptian army in Syria during the Satrapal Revolt. However, Nectanebo used his troops against his uncle Takhos, and assumed control of Egypt by force. He was able to repulse a Persian invasion in 351/0, but eventually was driven from his throne in 344/3 by a renewed Persian offensive, after which he took refuge in Ethiopia and for a few years maintained control of Upper Egypt. At the very least the 'Nectanebo coinage' consists of gold staters of the type offered here, and may also include silver fractions (of which two are known) and an issue of bronzes. The silver coins depict on their obverse an Athenian-style head of Athena, and on their reverse two inward-facing eagles framing the hieroglyphs for "good" (nefer) and "all" (neb), with the glyph nefer providing a possible link to the gold staters of Nectanebo II. An issue of bronzes showing a bounding ram and a set of scales is sometimes attributed to Nectanebo II, but the prospect that they are Egyptian is highly speculative. Indeed, Kevin Butcher, in his masterwork *Coinage in Roman Syria, Northern Syria, 64 BC – AD 253* (RNS 2004), more plausibly suggests they are products of a mint in Northern Syria. The Nectanebo staters were struck to an uncertain weight standard, but its types are Egyptian symbols that combine to create the meaning "the king's good gold". The obverse shows a prancing horse, representing kingship, and the reverse shows two hieroglyphs, a heart and windpipe (nefer), meaning "good", and a necklace (nebew), meaning "gold".

Egypt under Persian administration. Sabaces, circa 340 – 330



165

- 165** Tetradrachm circa 350–340, AR 28 mm, 15.87 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, earring and necklace. Rev. owl in Aramaic characters. Owl standing r., head facing; behind, crescent and olive spray; in r. field, crescent above thunderbolt. Nicollet-Pierre, *Essay Thompson* pl. 26, 16 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 106 (these dies). Svoronos pl. 108, 13 (these dies). BMC 264. Newell, *Miscellanea Numismatica: Cyrene to India*, ANSNNM 82 (1938), 36. Zhuyuetang 122 (this coin).

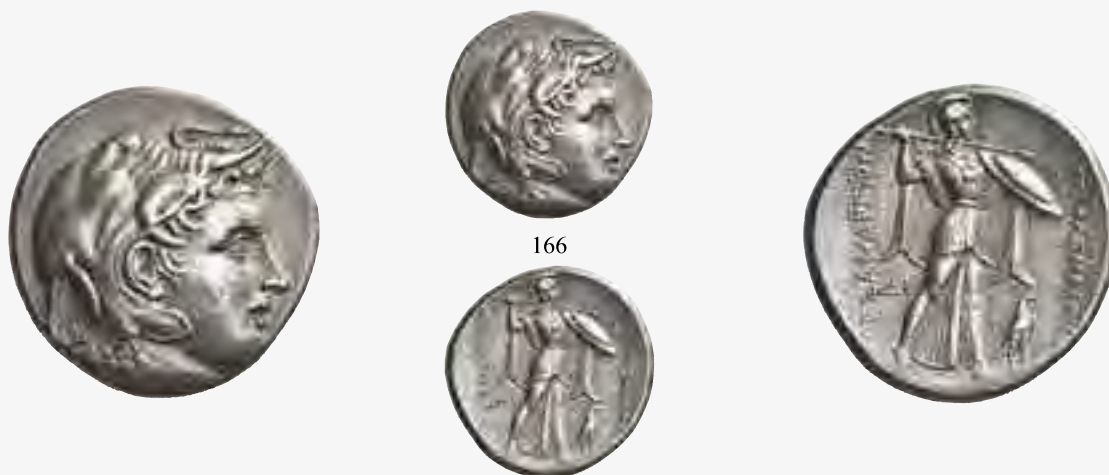
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Glendining 18–20 April 1955, de Laval, 620; NFA XII, 1983, 111 and Triton II, 1998, 516 sales. From the Phoenix Art Museum and from the Orme Lewis Sr. collection.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305 or King, 305 – 282



166

- 166** Tetradrachm in types of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 316–311, AR 27 mm, 17.16 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant skin. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ Athena Alkidemos, wearing crested helmet and chiton, striding r., preparing to cast spear held in r. hand, shield on l. arm; in inner l. field, AI and to inner r., eagle standing r. Svoronos 32. SNG Copenhagen 13. BMC pl. XXXII, 3 (this obverse die). Jameson 2619 (this obverse die). McClean 9761 (these dies). CPE 41.

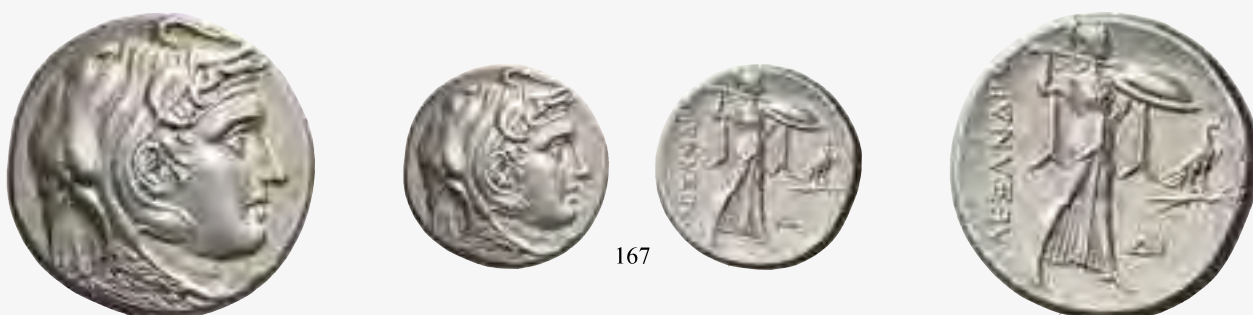
Very rare and among the finest specimens known. A bold portrait of fine style and a superb old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

25'000

Ex Triton sale XVI, 2013, 585.

In the decades that followed the death of Alexander III, the deified king's legacy lost none of its lustre. Indeed, it remained an important tool of the diadochi in their individual quests for legitimacy. The head of Alexander on the obverse of this tetradrachm lies at the core of Ptolemy's claim as the inheritor of Alexander's legacy, for in 322/1 he had taken possession of Alexander's embalmed body by intercepting it in Syria while it was being escorted from

Babylon to Macedon. Ptolemy brought the corpse to Memphis, but some time later it was relocated to a grand tomb in Alexandria. In the same way that Alexander's body became an object of cult worship, Ptolemy's coinage with the head of Alexander wearing an elephant scalp promoted the idea that the conqueror's legacy was firmly rooted within the realm of the Ptolemies. Interest in Alexander's corpse survived well into Roman times, and many emperors visited his tomb. Suetonius (Augustus 18) tells us that when Augustus landed in Alexandria after his victory at Actium, he gazed upon Alexander's mummified remains, placed a golden diadem on its head and sprinkled flowers on the body. When the attendant asked him if he wished to see the Mausoleum of the Ptolemies, Augustus replied "I came to see a king, not a row of corpses." The presentation of Alexander's portrait on this coinage is layered in symbolism: the elephant scalp refers his easternmost conquests and perhaps also alludes to his connection to Heracles; the ram's horn is an attribute of Zeus-Ammon and must allude to the king's visit to the oracle of Ammon in Siwa; and the scaly aegis is a reference to Zeus. The band at Alexander's forehead, usually described as a diadem to signify kingship, may be a tainia intended to symbolise victory, perhaps in association with Dionysus. The version of Athena on the reverse is often described as Athena Promachos ("Athena who leads in battle" or "fighter in front"), which may have been inspired by a mid-5th Century statue by Phidias that was installed to face the entrance of the Acropolis. She was known to the Athenians as the "bronze Athena" and was dedicated for the victory over the Persians. However, Zervos suggested she was a striding variety of the Palladian Athena, which had fallen from the heavens to Troy. Others, including Brett and Hazzard, describe her as Athena Alkidemos (the "defender/protector of the people") because her temple was located in Pella, the birthplace of Alexander and home of the ancient palace of the Macedonians.



167

- 167** Tetradrachm in name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 312-311, AR 27 mm, 17.14 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant skin, aegis around neck. Rev. [A]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Y] Athena Alkidemos advancing r.; in r. field, eagle standing r. on thunderbolt above ΔΙ. CPE 40. Svoronos 33. SNG Copenhagen –.

A very attractive portrait struck in high relief, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

3'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



168

- 168** Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 306-300, AR 30 mm, 15.69 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant skin and aegis around neck with tiny Δ. Rev. ΙΙΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΟΝ Athena Alkidemos, wearing crested helmet and chiton, striding r., preparing to cast spear held in r. hand, shield on l. arm; in inner r.. field, ΔΙ, Corinthian helmet and eagle standing r. Svoronos 169. SNG Copenhagen 30. CPE 72.

Light iridescent tone, almost invisible traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased from CNG.



119



164



128



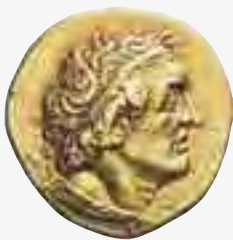
128



171



169



169



- 169** Stater, Alexandria circa 299-295, AV 20 mm, 7.06 g. Diademed bust r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Quadriga of elephants driven l. by figure of deified Alexander, holding thunderbolt and sceptre; in exergue, two monograms. Svoronos 121. CPE 95 corr. (different monogram). Zhuyuetang 123 (this coin).

Very rare. Lovely reddish tone and struck on a very large and complete flan.
 Minor edge marks, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Privately purchased from CNG.



170



170

- 170** Tetradrachm signed by the Å Master, Alexandria circa 294-285, AR 27 mm, 14.19 g. Diademed head r., aegis around neck, tiny Å behind ear. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; to left, P above monogram. Svoronos 255. Boston, MFA 2264. SNG Copenhagen 70. CPE 168.

A portrait of fine style and with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

750

Privately purchased from CNG (inventory 711896).

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



171



- 171** Pentadrachm, Alexandria 285-284, AV 24 mm, 17.18 g. Diademed bust right of Ptolemy I. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram and shield; between legs of eagle, A. Svoronos 558 and pl. XIII, 1 (these dies). CPE 280. Zhuyuetang 124 (this coin).

Very rare. Superb reddish tone and about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 339 and NAC 8, 1995, 295 sales. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 61714).

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



172

172

In the name of Berenice. Pentakaidekadrachm, Alexandria circa 245, AR 44 mm, 52.76 g. Draped and veiled bust of Berenice r. Dotted border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopia filled with fruit and bound with fillets between laureate caps of the Dioscuri. Svoronos 988 and pl. XXXV, 2. Vagi, Ptolemaic, pp. 5-10. Hazard 1052 (12 drachms). CPE 734. Zhuyuetang 125 (this coin).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A very attractive portrait perfectly struck and centred on an exceptionally fresh metal. Flan crack at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

Ex M&M sale 85, 1997, 150. Privately purchased from CNG (inventory number 720064).

The large and complex series of coins issued by Ptolemy III (246-222 B.C.) for a certain Berenice has been intensively studied in recent years. The most distinctive issue is a large silver coin traditionally described as an Attic-weight dodekadrachm (12 drachms), and more recently as a Ptolemaic-weight pentakaidekadrachm (15 drachms). There is no question that weights of these coins favour their classification as pentakaidekadrachms, as they are perfect for 15 Ptolemaic drachms, yet they are roughly equal to 12.5 Attic drachms – a significant overage in weight that is hard to explain. Yet, concerns linger as to why the Ptolemaic weight standard would have been employed at this time in Alexandria (the presumed mint of this issue) since that standard had not been in use there since the reign of Ptolemy I (305-282 B.C.). The answer may lie in the innovative nature of the Berenice series, which appears to include coins struck both to the Ptolemaic and the Attic weight standards. Another question raised in recent years is 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 Hazard has suggested it may be his sister. He sees the coins as products of the Third Syrian War (Laodicean War), which began not long after the death of the Seleucid King Antiochus II in 246 under mysterious circumstances. His death caused a dynastic crisis, for Antiochus II had two wives, the Seleucid Laodice and the Ptolemaic Berenice Syra, both of whom had borne him children who were considered legitimate heirs to the Seleucid throne. However, when Berenice Syra and her son were murdered in 246, Ptolemaic claims to the Seleucid throne were eliminated and Ptolemy III responded by invading Seleucid territories. His campaign was successful, but ground to a halt when domestic crises forced him to return to Egypt. In 241, Ptolemy III made peace with Seleucus II, who in the meantime had become the new Seleucid king. As laudable as Hazard's suggestion may be, 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, and throughout the Third Syrian War she ruled Egypt in his absence. Perhaps more important, Berenice's portrait bears no symbols to suggest she 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 sceptre. Neither is present on the Berenice coinage, and though Berenice II was alive throughout her husband's reign, Berenice Syra was deceased.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



- 173** Drachm, Alexandria 42-41 (year 11), AR 17 mm, 2.17 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. BCΣIAICCHC – [KA]EΘIATPAC Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, holding palm branch; in field, ΛΙΑ – ΘΑ. Svoronos –, cf. 1853 (year 6). Zhuyuetang 126 (this coin).

An apparently unique variety (year 11) of an extremely rare type. Surface somewhat corroded and a metal flaw on obverse, otherwise very fine

4'000

Ex CNG sale XXXIV, 1995, 240.

Kings of Mauretania. Ptolemy, 24 – 40



- 174** Bronze 39-40 (year 17), AE 36 mm, 23.26 g. REX IVBA REGIS IVBAE F Diademed draped bust of Juba II l. Rev. R PTOL A XVII Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings displayed. MAA 360. Müller 111. Mazard 389. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A finely engraved portrait struck on a very large flan, light brown tone and extremely fine

8'000

Ex CNG sale 67, 2004, 1188. From the Tony Hardy collection.

Ptolemy of Mauretania was the son of Juba II, the Roman client-king of Mauretania, and Cleopatra Selene, the daughter of the famed Ptolemaic queen, Cleopatra VII, and Mark Antony. Although he was named after the Hellenistic Greek predecessors of his mother's family, Ptolemy of Mauretania was very Romanized. He not only held Roman citizenship through his father but also received his education in Rome at the court of his maternal aunt, Antonia Minor, who also happened to be a daughter of Antony and a niece of Augustus.

After a brief period of father-and-son co-rule beginning in AD 20, Juba II died in 23, leaving Ptolemy to reign as sole king in very difficult times. An ongoing rebellion of Berber tribesmen in Numidia, led by Tacfarinas, continued to gain momentum, and many Mauritanian warriors and peasants joined the rebels against the new pro-Roman king. The situation was very serious for the Romans as the continued Numidian raiding made Rome's vital grain supply very insecure. However, in AD 24, after P. Cornilius Dolabella, the proconsular governor of Africa, defeated the rebels at the siege of Thubursicum, Tacfarinas and many of his supporters fled to Mauretania. Ptolemy actively supported Dolabella in his quest to root out the rebels, providing cavalry forces to assist in hunting down Tacfarinas. Before the end of the year, Tacfarinas was cornered in his camp and killed.

In the aftermath, the Roman Senate honored Ptolemy for his loyalty to Rome and his critical support of the proconsul. Resurrecting an old nicety of the Republican period, the Senate sent one of its own members to hail him as "king, ally, and friend of the Roman People" and present him with Roman triumphal regalia: an ivory baton and the purple toga picta. This clear endorsement by the Romans following the repression of Tacfarinas, and the great wealth that accrued to Mauretania through the grain trade in subsequent years, made Ptolemy a popular ruler among his people. His display of loyalty also made it possible for him to reign unmolested as a client king for Rome until the death of Emperor Tiberius in AD 37.

Ptolemy seemed to be on good terms with Tiberius' successor, Gaius, who invited him to Rome to be confirmed in his kingship in AD 40. Unfortunately, while in Rome, Ptolemy made the mistake of wearing his toga picta when he attended a gladiatorial show, to the amazement of the crowd. Jealous that Ptolemy's entry had attracted so much attention, the increasingly unhinged Gaius is said to have ordered his execution. With the death of the king, Mauretania ceased to be a client kingdom and became a Roman province.

This very rare bronze issue illustrates the dual foundation of Ptolemy's right to rule in Mauretania: his descent from the Numidian kings through his father, Juba II, who is depicted on the obverse, and Roman recognition, symbolized by the eagle and thunderbolt emblem on the reverse. Indeed, it has been suggested that Ptolemy established a dynastic cult for his deceased father and mother. His pro-Roman character is also underlined by the strict use of Latin for the legends on the coin.

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Lot no.	Limit in CHF	Observations	Lot no.	Limit in CHF	Observations

If necessary to obtain the lots you may increase my bids by:
Sie werden ermächtigt, die Gebote im Bedarfsfall zu überschreiten um:
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