

AUCTION

169

18 NOVEMBER 2026

A Very Important Selection of Greek Coins

NAC

Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG

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Hotel Baur au Lac
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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. 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.
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 Stadtammannes von Zürich 1 statt. Jede Haftung der mitwirkenden Behörde, des Stadtammanns, 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. 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.
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. 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.
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 (Stadtmannamt 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%. 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.
 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 rappresentazioni 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 18 November 2026

14:00 - 16:00

Lots 1 - 200

EXHIBITIONS
AUSSTELLUNG
EXPOSITION
ESPOSIZIONI

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

15 October 2026 – 02 November 2026
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30

Zurich – At our premises
Schipfe 2, 8001 Zurich

14 November 2026 – 17 November 2026
Monday to Friday 9:30 – 17:30
Saturday & Sunday by appointment only

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

18 November 2026
10:00 - 18:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

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

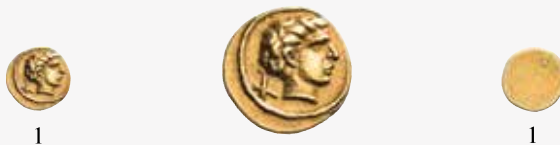
Several advantages are available for our US based clients through NAC USA, LLC – our partnership with Shanna Schmidt Numismatics Inc. based in Chicago.

- 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%.

Etruria, Populonia



- 1** 10 units circa 300-250, AV 8 mm, 0.61 g. Male head r.; in l. field, X. Rev. Blank. Vecchi, Rasna VI, 1 (this coin). Jameson 19 (this coin). C. Gliwitzky, Aus Etruskern werden Römer - Geprägte Gold- und Silbermünzen, in: Jörg Gebauer (ed.), Die Etrusker - Von Villanova bis Rom, 2015, 282, 6.39 (this coin). EC 31.1 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 136.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of unusually fine style and a lovely light reddish tone. About extremely fine

2'000

Ex Sangiorgi 15 April 1907, Strozzi (1810-1886), 535; NAC 7, 1994, 43 and Künker 295, 2017, 93 sales. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell on 12 February 2018. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collections.



- 2** 20 asses circa 300-250, AR 21 mm, 8.61 g. Diademed facing head of Metus; below, X:X. Rev. 'poplv'. EC 37. Historia Numorum Italy 142.

Struck on a very fresh metal and with a lovely iridescence. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics XVI, 2018, 25; Roma Numismatics XIX, 2020, 197 and Gorny & Mosch 273, 2020, 17 sales.



- 3** 10 asses circa 300-250, AR 18 mm, 4.17 g. Laureate male head l.; behind, X. Rev. Blank. Vecchi I, 11. EC 70.2 (this coin). AMB 14 (this coin). Gillet 6 (this coin). SNG Firenze 451 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 168.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

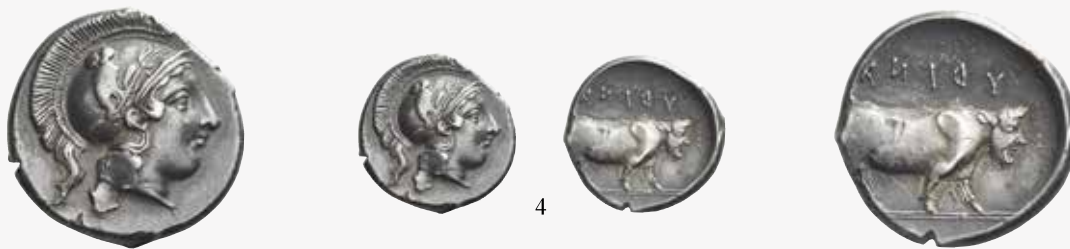
A portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal and with a superb old cabinet tone.

Good extremely fine.

3'500

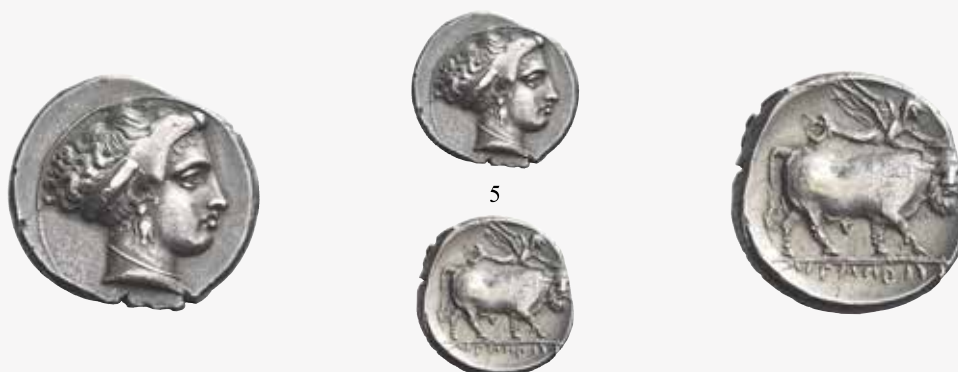
Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 15; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 14 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 6, 2020, 23 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collections.

Campania, Hyria



- 4 Didrachm circa 405-400, AR 21 mm, 7.29 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., decorated with olive wreath and owl. Rev. YPINA retrograde Man-headed bull advancing r. Rutter 2. SNG ANS 254 (these dies). Hurter 3 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 539.
Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Campania, Neapolis



- 5 Didrachm circa 395-385, AR 22 mm, 7.52 g. Head of nymph Parthenope r., wearing diadem, earring and necklace. Rev. Man-headed bull advancing r., crowned by Nike flying r.; in exergue, NEOIIOAIT. Jameson 1857 (this coin). SNG München 216 (this obverse die). Rutter 176. Historia Numorum Italy 563.
An extremely rare issue with a portrait of masterly style struck in high relief. Superb old cabinet tone, an area of weakness on obverse and and slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine / good very fine 6'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982,1; Sternberg XX, 1988, 32; Leu 81, 2001, 3 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 106, 2018, 1008 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942); Marchese Roberto-Venturi-Ginori, Robert Käpeli, and Lee Rousseau collections.

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



6

- 6 Nomos circa 390-380, AR 22 mm, 7.87 g. Ephebos naked on horseback r.; below, Λ . Rev. TAPAE Dolphin rider l., holding akrostolion; below, Λ . Vlasto 367 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert 406b (this coin). Gillet 77 (this coin). *Historia Numorum* Italy 870. HGC 1, 768.

Very rare and in exceptional state of preservation, undoubtedly the best specimen known of this type and one of the finest silver coins of Tarentum. Of masterly style and perfectly struck and centred on fresh metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu-M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund (1879-1972), 173; Morton & Eden 51, 2011, 5 and Morton & Eden 96, 2018, 301 sales. From the Santangelo, Vlasto (1874-1936), and Hermann Robinow collections.

Tarentum was famous as the only colony ever established by settlers from Sparta. It was founded in Magna Graecia at the foot of Italy in 706 BC by the Parthenians, a class of disenfranchised children of Spartan women. To improve their lot in Sparta, the Parthenians had plotted a revolution under the leadership of a man named Phalanthus. When the plot was uncovered prematurely, Phalanthus and his followers fled to southern Italy on the advice of the Delphic Oracle. On the way, Phalanthus is said to have been shipwrecked at sea, but his life was saved by the timely arrival of a dolphin who carried him to safety. Once in Italy, Phalanthus and the Parthenians settled a site called Satyrion until they discovered a better location, where they founded Tarentum. The dolphin rider who regularly appears on the reverse of Tarentine *nomoi* is often considered to represent Phalanthus. Alternatively, this figure on the coins has been thought to depict Taras, a son of Poseidon and the nymph Satyrion, who was shipwrecked in a storm while sailing in the Adriatic Sea. Just as Taras was about to be consigned to a watery grave, his divine father heard his cries and sent a dolphin to save him from drowning. The animal carried him to southern Italy, where Taras founded Tarentum to celebrate his escape from death. Unable to decide whether the dolphin rider depicts Phalanthus or Taras (he may, in fact, be intended to allude to both), coin cataloguers the world over regularly hedge their bets and describe him only as "dolphin rider." The reverse dies were frequently distinguished by objects held in the dolphin rider's hand. Here, he holds an *akrostolion*, the curved ornament found on the prow of ancient ships. This ornament was traditionally cut from galleys defeated and captured in naval battles as a sign of victory. In a similar way, obverse dies of Tarentine *nomoi*, which invariably depicted a horseman, showed the horse and rider in varying attitudes and modes of dress. Here, the rider is a nude *ephebe* (a youth undergoing civic military training) charging right on a galloping horse. He is preparing for the day when he will be recognized as a full citizen and a member of the famed Tarentine cavalry. In the late Classical and Hellenistic periods, the Tarentine cavalry, known for its use of large, round shields and javelins on horseback, frequently served as mercenaries throughout the Greek world.



- 7 Nomos circa 385-380, AR 21 mm, 7.95 g. Nude youth on horse standing l., raising hand to crown horse with wreath; below, Δ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider l., holding cantharus; below, Π. Vlasto 414 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 457n (this coin). de Nanteuil 94 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 164 (these dies). SNG ANS 914 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 880. HGC 1, 778.

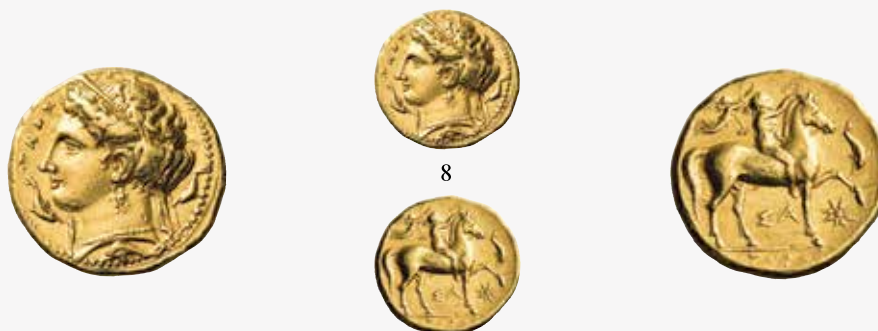
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands.

Exceptionally complete for the issue and with a lovely light tone.

An unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Hirsch XXX, 1911, 110; Hirsch XXXIV, 1914, 28; Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 8 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 8 sales. From the Ionian Shore, Bruttium Hoard (IGCH 1916), and H. De Nanteuil (1876-1941) and Matthew Curtis collections.



- 8 Stater circa 302, AV 19 mm, 8.57 g. Veiled head of Hera l., wearing stephane; three dolphins around. Rev. Youth on horseback r., crowning horse; above, Nike flying r. and crowning him. In r. field, dolphin and star and below, ΣΑ. Vlasto 24 (this obverse die). Fischer-Bossert G11e (this coin). De Luynes 237 (this obverse die), SNG ANS 1032 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 954.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. A superb portrait in the finest style

of the period struck on a very broad flan. A minor edge nick at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Jean Vinchon, 14 April 1984, Comtesse de Behague (1870-1939), 6 and Jean Vinchon, 2019, 5 sales.

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



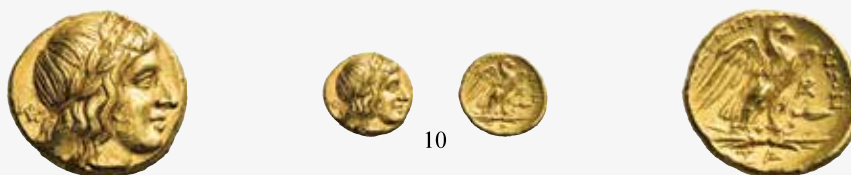
9

- 9** Nomos circa 281-270, AR 22 mm, 7.86 g. Horseman r., spearing downward with r. hand and holding shield and two more spears with l.; below, ΦΙΛ[ΟΤΑΣ]. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Young dolphin rider l., holding bunch of grapes and distaff; in upper l. field, [ΕΥ] and below, ΑΓΑ. Vlasto 708. L. Brunetti, *Nuovi orientamenti sulla zecca di Taranto*, RIN 63 (1960), pl. IX, XXV.10. SNG ANS 1080 (this obverse die). *Historia Numorum Italy* 973.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'250

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 627.



10

- 10** Quarter stater after 272, AV 11 mm, 2.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, NK ligate. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙ-ΝΩΝ Eagle standing r., with open wings, on thunderbolt; in r. field, AP ligate on spearhead. Vlasto 53 (this coin). Fischer-Bossert G50a (this coin illustrated). *Historia Numorum Italy* 986.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait of fine style, Minor mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

6'000

Ex Sambon & Canessa 18 November 1907, Nervegna, 250; Feuardent 17-19 December 1919, Collignon, 250; Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 26; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 34 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 13 sales. From the Vlasto (1874-1936) collection.



11

- 11** Nomos circa 240-228, AR 20 mm, 6.53 g. Horseman r. in military attire facing slightly l. and extending his r. hand; above, a small wreath-bearing Nike flying r. to crown him. In l. field, monogram, and beneath horse, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ / ΤΗΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Taras on dolphin l., holding trident and a small wreath-bearing Nike; behind, NE ligate and beneath dolphin, ΤΑΡΑΣ. Vlasto 963. SNG Lloyd 230. SNG ANS 1260. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1059.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

From a private European collection.



12

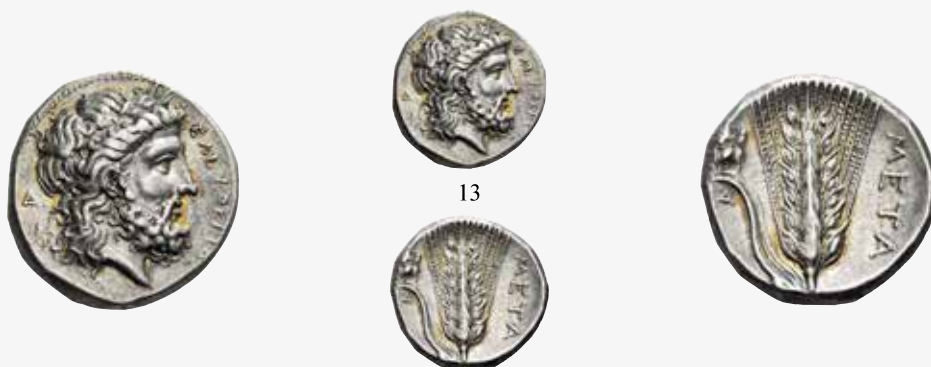
- 12** Nomos, magistrate Xenokrates circa 240-228, AR 21 mm, 6.55 g. Dioskuros on horseback l., head facing; below, $\Xi\epsilon$ – NOKPA , above, monogram and pileus. Rev. $\text{TAPA}\Sigma$ Dolphin rider l., head turned r., brandishing trident; in r. field, monogram and cuttlefish, below, waves. Evans, Horseman type G.1. Vlasto 959-961. *Historia Numorum* Italy 1058. HGC 1, 904.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

1'500

From a private European collection

Lucania, Metapontum



13

- 13** Nomos circa 340-330, AR 21 mm, 7.86 g. Laureate head of Zeus r.; in r. field, $\text{E}\Lambda\text{EY}\Theta\text{EPI}\text{O}\Sigma$ and in l. field, Δ . Rev. META Barley ear with leaf l.; above which, Silenus and below, Δ . Johnston, Class A, 2.1. SNG ANS 451 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 373 (this obverse die). SNG München 202 (these dies). *Historia Numorum* Italy 1557. HGC 1, 1057.

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

A coin of wonderful style struck in high relief on sound metal.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

20'000

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 15; Roma Numismatics VIII, 2014, 9; NAC 72, 2015, 292 and Triton XXII, 2019, 38 sales.

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



14

- 14** Tetrobol or Third of Stater circa 334-322, AV 14 mm, 2.61 g. Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos ornamented with palmettes, and single-pendant earring. Rev. METAION Barley ear of six grains; on r. field, bird standing on leaf. Johnston G1. SNG ANS 395. SNG Lockett 406. Dewing 377 (these dies). Gillet 203 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1578.

Rare. A portrait of superb style perfectly centred on a full flan. Good very fine

3'500

Ex Leu 81, 2001, 19; Triton XIX, 2016, 2009; Triton XXII, 2019, 44 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 41 sales. From the Dr. Lawrence A. Adams, Gasvoda, and Jonathan P. Rosen collections.

After its foundation by Greek colonists from Achaea in 720 BC, Metapontum profited greatly from the fertile lands that surrounded it, and so grew into one of the wealthiest Greek cities of southern Italy. However, in the fifth century BC, the city began to fall into decline. It managed to weather the ill-advised support for the doomed Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 414-413 BC, and later attacks by Dionysius I of Syracuse, but the city was no longer what it once was. In the fourth century BC, Metapontum and neighbouring cities of Magna Graecia were increasingly threatened by the Italic Lucanians. Indeed, their menace was so keenly felt that in 344 BC the city entered into alliance with its long-time rival, Tarentum, and the Molossian king, Alexander I, in the hope of breaking Lucanian power. Unfortunately, despite several victories, Alexander was betrayed and killed at the Battle of Pandosia (331 BC), thus leaving Metapontum and Magna Graecia at large without a defender. The exceptional appearance of Hera on a coin of Metapontum and the similarity of her head on this issue to the coins of Tarentum during the time of Alexander indicate that this coinage was struck when the city was allied with the Molossian.

Lucania, Sybaris



15

15

- 15** Nomos circa 550-510, AR 28 mm, 7.52 g. YM Bull standing l. with head reverted. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG München 1157. SNG ANS 817. SNG Copenhagen 1390. Historia Numorum Italy 1729.

Struck on excellent metal and exceptionally well-centred and complete.

Old cabinet tone and good very fine

2'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 8, 2001, 2831; CNG Numismatic Review 26, 2001, 7; Triton XVII, 2014, 22 and CNG 109, 2018, 27 sales. From the RR, Phil Walick, and Gasvoda collections.

Lucania, Velia



16

16

Didrachm circa 465-440, AR 19 mm, 8.00 g. Lion standing r.; above, A. Rev. V-E-Λ-H Head of the nymph Hyele r.; all within incuse circle. C.M. Kraay, A mid-fifth century hoard from South Italy, SNR 66, 29, 1 and pl. 5, 1 (this coin). Williams 71a (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1264. HGC 1, 1303.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of excellent style and a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

8'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 46; Leu 48, 1989, 25; Leu 81, 2001, 29 and CNG 109, 2018, 33 sales.

In c. 535 BC, a combined fleet of Carthaginian and Etruscan ships appeared off the coast of Corsica to evict the island's Greek colonists, who had arrived from Phokaia in Ionia and founded the city of Alalia. Against all odds, the Greeks of Alalia defeated their Carthaginian and Etruscan enemies, but realized that they were too exposed to attack on the island. They therefore set out to find new places to settle. Some of the colonists sailed for Gaul, where they founded the city of Massalia, while others took ship for Magna Graecia in southern Italy, where they established the city of Velia in the region of Lucania. The new city, which was also known as Hyele or Elea, was named after the nearby spring, whose beautiful nymph, Hyele, is depicted on the reverse of this early didrachm. Hyele, whose name means "glassy," refers both to the crystal-clear water of her spring and to the quality of her singing. According to Greek mythology, she was one of the 3,000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys, chosen at age 9 to serve in the choir of 60 nymphs that accompanied the goddess Artemis. Despite the importance of Hyele as the source of water and namesake of Velia, in the city's extensive series of didrachms struck from the fifth to the early third century BC, she only appears on two emissions. The reverses of Velian didrachm otherwise regularly feature the helmeted head of Athena. The present coin is the earliest depiction of Hyele on a didrachm of Velia. An obverse type depicting a lion was standard for all didrachms struck at Velia, although the animal is shown in various attitudes, including on the prowl or devouring his prey. Here, the lion is shown at bay with his mouth wide open to give a ferocious roar. It is believed that the use of the lion, an animal not native to Italy in the fifth century BC, as an emblem of Velia reflects the eastern origin of the city's colonists. Although they came from Phocaea in Ionia, a city best known for its use of a seal (*phoke* in Greek) as a canting badge, prolonged exposure to the Near Eastern iconography of the Persian Empire is thought to have led to the recognition of the lion as a symbol of power and authority. Thus, when the Phocaeen colonists struck out to find new homes in the west, they brought this eastern symbol with them and used it on their coins. Interestingly, the lion appears not only on the coinage of Velia in Lucania, but also on that of its sister settlement, Massalia in Gaul.



17

17

Didrachm circa 280, AR 23 mm, 7.36 g. Head of Athena I., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with griffin on bowl; behind, IE within linear square and above, Φ. Rev. YEΛHTΩN Lion pulling down stag I. AMB 122 (this coin). Williams 541n (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1318. HGC 1, 1326.

Rare and in excellent condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad and complete flan. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 122; Busso-Peus 421, 2017, 1019 and Künker 318, 2019, 507 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collection.

Bruttium, The Brettii



18

Reduced didrachm circa 215-205, AR 21 mm, 5.69 g. Jugate busts of Dioscuri r., wearing star-crowned laureate pilei; in l. field, cornucopiae and Γ . Rev. BPETTIQN The Dioscuri riding r., holding palm-branches and r. hands raised; below horses, Γ and spear. Pfeiler, *Die Münzprägung der Brettier*, JNG 1964, pl. 1, 5 (these dies). SNG ANS 2 (these dies). Arslan p. 127, 2-1. Gillet 276 (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy 1941* (these dies).

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this important and desirable issue. Perfectly centred and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Good very fine

7'500

Ex Hirsch 26, 1910, 312; Leu 18, 1977, 38; Sotheby's 19 June 1991, N. Bunker Hunt, 44 and NFA XXX, 1992, 3 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) collection.



19

Drachm circa 213-205, AV 16 mm, 4.19 g. Bearded head of Poseidon l., wearing taenia, trident behind; below, bucranium. Rev. BPETTIQN Hippocamp r. on which Amphitrite is seated l., holding Eros in extended r. hand, who stands l. drawing a bow; in r. field, ant. Scheu 1962, G 4a (this coin). BMC 2 var. (cornucopiae on reverse but this obverse die). de Luynes 652 var. (cornucopiae on reverse). Gulbenkian 118 var. (cornucopiae on reverse but this obverse die). Arslan p. 125, 2-3' (this coin listed). *Historia Numorum Italy 1948*.

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Struck on a very large flan and complete, obverse with some die-breaks and from a rusty die, otherwise good very fine

5'000

Ex Adolph Hess 89, 1902, 374; Egger 18, 1906, 29; Egger 40, 1912, Prowe part II, 218; Ars Classica VI, 1923, Bement (1843-1923), 255; Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 287 and Glendining 27-28 May 1936, 9 sales.

Southern Italy's mountainous areas were home to several indigenous tribes, of which the Lucani were the most prominent. They started enslaving the Greek immigrants in the last part of the fifth century, and by 390 BC, they had imposed their Oscan language on the peninsula. The now-Oscanized indigenous inhabitants of the peninsula declared their independence in 356 BC and adopted the name Brettii. They became more and more Hellenised as they proceeded to conquer a number of Greek colonies along the coast.

This coin is among the most beautiful Greek coins in terms of aesthetics. This Bruttian design, which is based on the Pyrrhic silver prototype that shows the sea-nymph Thetis on a hippocamp contemplating her son Achilles' shield, pairs Poseidon with his wife Amphitrite on the obverse and replaces the shield with an Eros. Because it replicated the principal motif of a Pyrrhic type, this piece was dated by the first scholars to approximately 282 BC. However, subsequent research has put this issue in the Second Punic War because it shares an engraver's mark with several Carthaginian silver issues. The obverse and reverse types are linked as an emblem of happy marriage, in this sense doubtlessly applicable to the alliance as between the two sea-powers of Carthage and the lesser Brettii; Poseidon and Amphitrite are themselves an ideal divine pair. The symbols in this issue are all indicative of loyalty, wealth and abundance.

Bruttium, Croton

20

20

- 20** Nomos circa 530-520, AR 28 mm, 8.12 g. [koppa]PO Tripod. Rev. Same type incuse. SNG ANS 234. SNG Lockett 597. Historia Numorum Italy 2075.

Dark tone and about extremely fine

1'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 32 and NAC 7, 1994, 172 sales.



21

21

- 21** Nomos circa 380-350, AR 20 mm, 7.52 g. Head of Hera Lacinia facing three-quarters r., wearing stephane decorated with palmette flanked by two griffins; in r. field, Δ. Rev. KROTΩ Heracles seated l. on rock covered with lion's skin, holding cup in extended r. hand; above, club and bow. In l. field, tripod and in centre field, MΔ. SNG Copenhagen 1800. SNG ANS 382 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2164.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and with a lovely tone, a hairline flan-crack at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Ex Leu 54, 1992, 17 and NAC 6, 1993, 50 sales.

Bruttium, Locri Epizephiri

22

22

- 22** Corinthian stater circa 350-300, AR 20 mm, 8.62 g. Pegasus flying l. Rev. [A]O[K] Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, eagle's head r. SNG Ashmolean 1545. SNG ANS 509. Historia Numorum Italy 2340.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

600

Bruttium, Rhegium

23

- 23** Tetradrachm circa 300-280, AR 26 mm, 16.69 g. $\Phi\Gamma\Gamma\text{I}\text{N}\text{O}\Sigma$ Laureate head of Apollo l., long hair falling in curls over neck. Rev. Lion's head facing. SNG ANS 676. Herzfelder 115bis. Historia Numorum Italy 2501. Very rare. A superb Hellenistic portrait of enchanting beauty, work of a very talented master engraver. Struck in high relief and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex NAC sale 6, 1993, 56.

Perhaps during the 290s, but conceivably a decade before, Agathocles of Syracuse was involved in a poorly recorded campaign in Bruttium, in which he captured Hipponium and Croton. Given its enmity with Syracuse, which had burnt Rhegium nearly two centuries before, the city might be expected to have played some role in the conflict. Our coin seems closely related to certain issues from Syracuse and Punic Sicily, and moreover depicts the solar deity Apollo and a lion, which seem singularly appropriate to the typology favoured by the tyrants of the new Hellenistic world. These splendid dies could well have been engraved by the master who cut the best dies of the Agathocles Kore coinage, and those of the vastly rare Ptolemaic-type gold stater of the same ruler.

Bruttium, Terina

24

- 24** Nomos circa 380-360, AR 22 mm, 8.12 g. $\text{TEP}\text{I}\text{N}\text{A}\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$ Female head r., hair rendered in elaborate style, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. Nike seated on cippus l., holding a bird in r. hand and resting l. on cippus. Regling 83. Dewing 541. SNG ANS 852. Holloway-Jenkins 84 (this obverse die). Weber 1155 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 2629. Very rare. An elegant portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor areas of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 15 June 1896, Sir Edward Herbert Bunbury (1811-1895), 242 (part of); Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 3 February 1909, Frank Sherman Benson (1854-1907), 164; Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Jean P. Lambros (1843-1909), 67; Leu 30, 1982, 19; Morton & Eden 124, 2023, 71 and CNG 127, 2024, 17 sales.

Sicily, Agrigentum



25

Didrachm circa 413-406, AR 24 mm, 8.66 g. [AKPAΓANTINON] Eagle standing l., with wings spread, attacking a coiled serpent held in its talons; behind, ΣΤΡΑ[ΤΩΝ]. Rev. Crab; above, a vine-leaf, and below, a fish l. Rizzo, pl. III, 2 (these dies). K. Scheffold, *Meisterwerke Griechische Kunst*, 467 (this coin). Cahn, *Kunstwerke der Antike*, F53 (this coin). Jameson 512 (these dies) and 2416 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 65, 182 (these dies). Gillet 357. AMB 262 (these dies). Gulbenkian 165 (these dies). SNG ANS 1001 (these dies). Westermark 602.3 (this coin).

Extremely rare, only ten specimens known, of which only four are in private hands.

An issue of exquisite style, the work of a very talented master engraver.

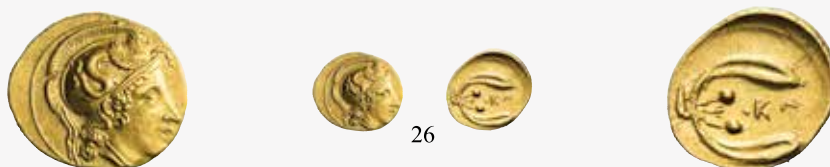
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

100'000

Ex Hess/Leu 3, 1956, 65; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt (1926-2014), 22; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 121 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 40 sales. From the Käppeli collection.

While Agrigentum had managed to remain neutral during the Sicilian Expedition of the Athenian fleet in 415-413 BC, in the aftermath of its failure a serious new threat began to emerge in the form of the Carthaginians. In 409 BC, a great Punic force attacked the neighbouring city of Selinous. Always ready to dispose of rivals, Agrigentum provided no military aid, but instead accepted its refugees, thereby adding to its population. Three years later, in 406 BC, the Carthaginians advanced to Agrigentum and besieged the city for eight long months, before it finally fell. The city was given over to plunder and all the inhabitants (who had not escaped to Gela and Leontinoi) were slaughtered in the streets. After spending the winter in the conquered city, the Carthaginian general Himilco ordered the destruction of Agrigentum. Nevertheless, under the terms of the Peace of Himilco that concluded the Punic advance in Sicily in 405 BC, Agrigentine refugees were permitted to return and rebuild their city as tributary subjects of Carthage. This didrachm may have been struck in order to finance the defence of Agrigentum by strengthening fortifications and hiring mercenaries. Indeed, we know from Diodorus Siculus that Agrigentum had employed a band of Spartan mercenaries at the time of the siege. Likewise, the additional but ultimately pointless military support provided by Dionysios I of Syracuse is not likely to have come cheaply. It is worth noting that when the present coin was produced, Agrigentum had not struck didrachms for almost fifty years, yet the types still adhered to the traditional model in which an eagle appears on the obverse and a crab on the reverse. The old didrachms depict a static bird with folded wings, whereas the late fifth-century issue features a dramatic scene in which an eagle spreads its wings as it attacks a coiled serpent. The crab on the present coin also features a more detailed carapace than the earlier type, and is accompanied by a remarkably lifelike representation of a grouper fish.

Sicily, Camarina



26

26

Diobol circa 405, AV 11 mm, 1.15 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with hippocamp. Rev. KA Olive sprig with two berries. Raymond, *The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection: Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins*, p. 6, 11 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 905. SNG ANS 1209. Westermark-Jenkin 206.11 (this coin).

Extremely rare, especially considering most sold in auction over the last ten years are

not genuine, and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sangiorgi 15 April 1970, Strozzi (1810-1886), 1300; Hess-Leu 2 April 1958, 51; Hess-Leu 12-13 April 1962, 52 and Auktion Münzhandlung Sonntag 34, 2021, 7 sales. From the J. Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) collection.

Sicily, Catana



27

27

Tetradrachm circa 465-450, AR 30 mm, 17.18 g. The river-God Amenanos as bearded man-headed bull standing r.; above, flying Nike holding taenia r. Rev. K - A - T - A - N - A - I - O - N retrograde Nike, wearing long chiton, striding l. and holding taenia in outstretched r. hand and wreath in l. hand; in inner l. field, H. Rizzo pl. IX, 6 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 174 (this obverse die). Biucchi, ANS NS 18, 73.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A very fascinating issue struck on fresh metal on an exceptionally large flan and with a light iridescent tone. An obverse of enchanting beauty, the work of a very skilled master-engraver, and a finely engraved reverse die. Absolutely insignificant areas of weakness, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

75'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 5, 2013, 91.

In c. 729 BC, Sicilian Naxos had become so populous that a body of colonists was dispatched to settle the site of Catana in the shadow of Mount Aetna. Over the course of the sixth and fifth centuries BC, the Catanians developed a reputation for moral uprightness through the famous examples of men like Charondas and the brothers Amphinomus and Anapius. The Pythagorean lawgiver Charondas composed excellent laws for the city entirely in verse, but then duly committed suicide after he unthinkingly walked into the assembly wearing his sword, thereby breaking one of his own laws. Amphinomus and Anapius, often described simply as "the Catanian Brothers," became popular symbols of filial piety after they carried their elderly parents on their shoulders in order to save them from an eruption of Mount Aetna. They later provided the model for Roman depictions of Aeneas carrying Anchises to safety from burning Troy. Despite the moral high ground occupied by Catana, the city was frequently challenged by the neighbouring city of Syracuse. Conflicts frequently arose due to the expansionist policies of Syracuse and its tyrants and the old ethnic feud between Chalcidian Greeks like the Catanians and Dorian Greeks like the Syracusans. Hiero I of Syracuse forced the Catanians to leave their city in 476 BC and gave it over to Dorian Greek colonists. The dispossessed Catanians returned to avenge themselves around 465 BC, violently expelling Hiero's settlers and reclaiming their homes. Nevertheless, as one might expect, the restored Catanians continued to nurse a grudge towards Syracuse and ultimately joined Leontini in supporting the disastrous Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415-413 BC. This extremely rare tetradrachm was struck in the period immediately following the return of the Catanians to their original city and strongly illustrates their love of their homeland. On the obverse, the river Amenanos, which flows by Catana, appears in the guise of a man-headed bull in typical Greek Sicilian fashion while Silenus capers nearby as an indication of the wealth that accrued to the city from viticulture. The sea monster below alludes to Catania's location on the eastern coast of Sicily and its access to the Mediterranean Sea. In connection with the obverse type, it is tempting to understand the Nike on the reverse as an advertisement of the recent victory of the returning Catanians over the Syracusan interlopers in their city. On the other hand, Nike here might also merely belong to the general agonistic theme popular for coins struck by many Sicilian cities in the fifth century BC.

Sicily, Gela



28

28

Didrachm circa 490/85-480/75, AR 21 mm, 8.63 g. Naked horseman r., hurling javelin from upraised r. hand. Rev. CEΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r. SNG Lockett 758 (these dies). Boston, MFA 242 (these dies). Jenkins, Gela 34A (this coin listed).

Lovely old cabinet tone. Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex Hess-Leu 19, 1962, R.A. von Every, 58; Leu 15, 1976, 57; Sotheby's 19-20 June, 1991, Hunt (1926-2014) part IV, 63; CNG XXXIV, 1995, 22 and NAC 114, 2019, 39 sales.



29

29

Dilitron circa 406-405, AV 12 mm, 1.73 g. Rider on horse pacing r., wearing chiton, Phrygian helmet and boots, holding in r. hand reins and in l. spear. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Forepart of man-headed bull (the river-god Gelas) r.; above, barley grain. Rizzo pl. XIX, 6 (these dies). AMB 292 (this coin). Jenkins 490.4 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, only four specimens known of which only two are in private hands. A very interesting issue of excellent style perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Extremely fine

25'000

Ex Hess-Leu 27 March 1956, 100; NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at Antike Musum Basel, 292 and NAC 114, 2019, 47 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti, and Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collections.

Despite the rising power of Syracuse as the fifth century progressed, Gela still retained much influence among the Greek cities of Sicily. In 415 B.C., a congress at Gela established an alliance that thwarted Athenian attempts to conquer the island and ultimately led to the destruction of the Athenians at the siege of Syracuse in 413 B.C. Thanks to Gela, the Greek cities of Sicily had weathered the storm and remained independent of the faltering Athenian Empire. Unfortunately, a new menace loomed on the horizon in the form of the Carthaginians. When a great Punic army marched against Agrigentum and destroyed it in 406 B.C., the Geloans gave refuge to the survivors. Knowing that their wealthy city would be the next target, the Geloans begged for assistance from Dionysios I, the ruling tyrant of Syracuse. The Carthaginians lay siege to Gela in 405 B.C. and probably would have taken the poorly fortified city immediately if not for the bravery of the defenders. The Geloans managed to hold out until Dionysios I arrived with an army, but when this was defeated they were forced to surrender the city to plunder and destruction by the Carthaginians, escaping with their families to Leontini. This gold dilitron was struck as an emergency issue in the dark days as the Punic noose began to tighten around Gela.



30

30

1 1/3 litra circa 415-405, AV 11 mm, 1.13 g. ΓΕΛΛΑΣ Forepart of man-faced bull running l. Rev. ΣΩΣΙΠΠΟ[ΛΙΣ] Head of Sosipolis r., wearing sphendone. Pozzi 444 (this coin). McClean 2264 (these dies). AMB 494 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Gela 493.7 (this coin).

Very rare. A pleasant specimen of this interesting and desirable issue.

Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

7'500

Ex Sambon-Canessa 24 March 1902, 10; Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 444; Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 61; CNG 26, 1993, 23 and Busso-Peus 425, 2019, 219 sales. From the Aurum Graecum collection.

Sicily, Himera



31

31

Didrachm circa 483-472, AR 20 mm, 8.57 g. HIMEPA Cock standing l. Rev. Crab. SNG München 53. SNG ANS 159 (these dies). Westermark, Himera, 52.2 (this coin). HGC 2, 438.

Struck on excellent metal and with a wonderful light old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Sotheby 19-20 June 1991, Bunker Hunt (1926-2014), 67; Schweizerischer Bankverein 35, 1994, 15; M&M Fixed Price List 584, 1995, 19; Künker 35, 1997, 69 and Nomos 19, 2019, 46 sales. From the Trausnitz collection.

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

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

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

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

Sicily, Leontini



32

32

Tetradrachm of the Demareteion type circa 470, AR 28 mm, 17.10 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; above Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, lion springing r. Rev. LEO – NTIN – O – N Laureate head of Apollo r.; hair plated behind the neck. Around, three laurel leaves; below neck truncation, lion springing r. Rizzo pl. XXII, 14 (these dies). SNG ANS 217 (these dies). Dewing 623 (these dies). Gulbenkian 211 (these dies)/ Biucchi, ANS NS 18, 88-89 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. A portrait of fine Archaic style struck on superb metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

30'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale 5, 2013, 79.

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

Sicily, Messana



33

33 Tetradrachm circa 412-408, AR 28 mm, 17.24 g. The nymph Messana driving slow biga of mules l.; above, Nike flying r. and in exergue, two confronted dolphins. Rev. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare springing r.; below, dolphin above waves. SNG Lloyd 1102 (these dies). SNG Locket 834 (these dies). Caccamo Caltabiano 619.

Rare. Two finely engraved dies struck on a very large flan with a superb old cabinet tone. An insignificant area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine

6'000

Ex Bisman sale Rouen 28 October 2017, 23.

One of the greatest cities of Sicily, Messana, had a long and turbulent history. Founded during the sixth century B.C. as Zankle, and named after its sickle-shaped harbour, the city enjoyed a burgeoning prosperity owing to its convenient position on the north-eastern coast of Sicily opposite the mainland town of Rhegion. Together the two cities controlled the flow of shipping through the Strait of Messina, and provided safe anchorage during unpredictable weather over the waters, as well as a place to rest and replenish before venturing further afield. The city's first coinage, in the name Zankle, was struck on the Euboic standard with a tridrachm stater weighing c.17.2 g. The obverse of these types featured a dolphin leaping within the sickle-shaped harbour, sometimes adorned with buildings, and on the reverse a patterned die with the central device of a scallop shell. This issue was short-lived, however, and was soon replaced by an Attic standard tetradrachm of Samian types, depicting a facing lion's scalp on the obverse and a prow on the reverse after the city was captured by Samian fugitives from Ionia fleeing the Persian onslaught in the wake of the Ionian Revolt. These fugitives had been invited by the local Zanklaians to join them in the colonisation of Kale Akte ("Beautiful Beach"), but had been encouraged in their duplicity by Anaxilas, the tyrant of Rhegion. It was not long however before Anaxilas tired of the Samians and drove them out of Zankle, settling a group of ethnically mixed followers in their stead and renaming the settlement Messene in honour of his ancestral home in the Peloponnese. With Messene under the political thumb of Anaxilas, the designs on the coinage were changed again. At first, they imitated the types found at Rhegion, a facing lion's head on the obverse and a calf's head on the reverse, but these were soon replaced by types that would remain a characteristic feature of the coinage of Messene: the muleteer driving a biga on the obverse, and a bounding hare on the reverse. The depiction of the muleteer served to advertise Anaxilas's victory at the apame (the mule race at the great Olympic festival) in either 484 or 480 B.C., whilst the hare depicted on the reverse was sacred to Pan, a god revered at both Rhegion and Messana. In 461 B.C. the city threw off the yoke of the Anaxilid tyrants, and soon took the Dorian name of Messana. With one brief interlude – an extremely rare tetradrachm issue depicting Zeus Ithomatas brandishing a thunderbolt on the obverse and a dolphin leaping over a scallop shell on the reverse, and also in the name of Zankle – the tetradrachms of Messana continued until the end of the fifth century B.C. with the types of the seated muleteer and springing hare. Around 425 B.C., the muleteer was replaced with the figure of the eponymous nymph Messana, shown standing and often being presented a fillet by the winged goddess of Victory, Nike, flying above.

Sicily, Naxos



34

34

Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 18 mm, 5.92 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus I., with pointed beard and hair in form of dots, falling in waves over neck. Rev. NAXION Bunch of grapes hanging from stalk between two leaves. SNG ANS 514. BMC 2. SNG Lockett 838. Cahn, Naxos 36.

Very rare. A magnificent portrait in the finest Archaic style struck on unusually good metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. A minor area of weakness on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 29; Spink & Son 20, 1986, 85 and M&M GmbH 49, 2020, 70 sales.

The coinage of Naxos is especially useful as a guide to Greek art style on coinage down to about 400 B.C. The four major issues present different styles of art - a feature unequalled in so compact a manner at any other Greek mint. This first issue is fully Archaic, the second, attributed to the Aetna Master, combines the qualities of the late Archaic and the early Classical, the third is fully Classical, and the fourth offers a significantly different version of a familiar composition, as Dionysus is shown as an effeminate young man with his hair drawn into a bun at the nape of the neck. It is hard to imagine a more perfect male head of the Archaic age than the one on this early coin of Naxos. It compares so favourably with Athenian Black Figure paintings of c. 575-525 B.C. (especially works of the Heidelberg Painter), that we must consider them to be a source of inspiration for this engraver. We should also see this coin as an archaizing effort, as naturalism of form had already begun to find its place in Greek art by the time this coin was struck. The viewer's attention is drawn to the eye, mouth, nose and cheek of Dionysus, as they are perfectly rendered and framed by the roughly hewn hair and spearlike beard. The reverse is interesting for its comparative simplicity: an ideal composition is achieved with the grape cluster and the peripheral decoration of the vine, leaves and ethnic. By representing the grapes in full, yet the grape leaves only in outline, the engraver has added an arresting twist to his design.

Sicily, Panormus as Ziz



35

35

35

Tetradrachm after 409, AR 26 mm, 16.90 g. zyz Fast quadriga r., charioteer crowned by Nike flying l. above; in exergue, hippocamp r. Rev. Head of Tanit I., wearing earrings and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. LXIV, 28 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1584 (these dies). de Luynes 1084 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic part 1, 33 (this coin cited).

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. A very interesting and unusual portrait inspired by the Syracuse decadrachm engraved by Kimon. Struck on fresh metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Good very fine

5'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, 290; Vinchon 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte, 24; UBS 52, 2001, 20 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 106, 2018, 1023 sales. From the Lee Rousseau collection.

Sicily, Segesta



- 36** Didrachm circa 455-440, AR 24 mm, 8.86 g. Hound standing r.; above, barley corn. Rev. ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΖΙΒ retrograde Head of Aigiste r. Rizzo pl. 61, 9 rev. (this coin). Hurter 77a (this coin). AMB 400 (this coin). HGC 2, 1128.

Rare. Struck on an exceptionally large flan and unusually complete for the issue. light old cabinet tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 400 and Hirsch 355, 2020, 1608 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collection.

Sicily, Syracuse



- 37** Tetradrachm circa 480-475, AR 25 mm, 17.32 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. SVRAKO - ΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 43 (these dies). Randazzo 325 (this coin). Boehringer 154.

Well struck in high relief with a delightful iridescent tone, extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sotheby 25 October 1993, 12; Gemini V, 2009, 345; NAC 54, 2010, 51 and Gemini XII, 2015, 43 sales. From the John D. Leggett, Jr. collection. (1906-1995). (Ex ANS 1997.9.21)



38



38

38

Tetradrachm circa 466-450, AR 27 mm, 17.26 g. Charioteer driving slow quadriga r., holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses and in exergue, ketos swimming r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing pearl diadem, hoop earring and pearl necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. Pozzi 573 (this reverse die). Boehringer 413. SNG ANS -. HGC 2, 1309.

A portrait of fine style struck on an exceptionally large flan with a lovely light tone.

Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Tkalec 28 February 2013, 25; Lanz 156, 2013, 57; Rauch 98, 2015, 34; NGSA 16, 2022, 12 and Nomos 32, 2024, 361 sales.



39



39

39

Tetradrachm circa 450-440, AR 27 mm, 17.27 g. Charioteer driving slow quadriga r., above, Nike flying r., crowning horses with wreath. In exergue, sea-monster swimming r. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Diademed head of nymph Arethusa r., wearing earrings and necklace; around, four dolphins. Boston, MFA 372 (these dies). SNG Lockett 936 (these dies). AMB 439 (these dies). Boehringer 533.

In unusually fine condition for the issue and among the finest specimens in private hands.

A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on excellent metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse slightly centre and, as usual for this issue, from a rusty die, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

7'500

Ex M&M 32, 1966, 54; UBS 45, 1998, 148 and CNG e-409, 2017, 48 sales.



40



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Tetradrachm circa 430-420, AR 25 mm, 17.30 g. Charioteer, wearing a long chiton and holding a kentron and reins, driving a quadriga r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., her hair tied with a taenia, wearing earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. AMB 446 (these dies). SNG Lockett 950 (these dies). Jameson 770 (these dies). SNG ANS 203 (these dies). Boehringer 634.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Of lovely style and struck on a very fresh metal. Wonderful iridescent tone, obverse, as usual for this issue, slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

12'500

Ex Sternberg XX, 1988, 367; New York XXX, 2013, 41 and Maison Palombo 21, 2023, 15 sales.



41

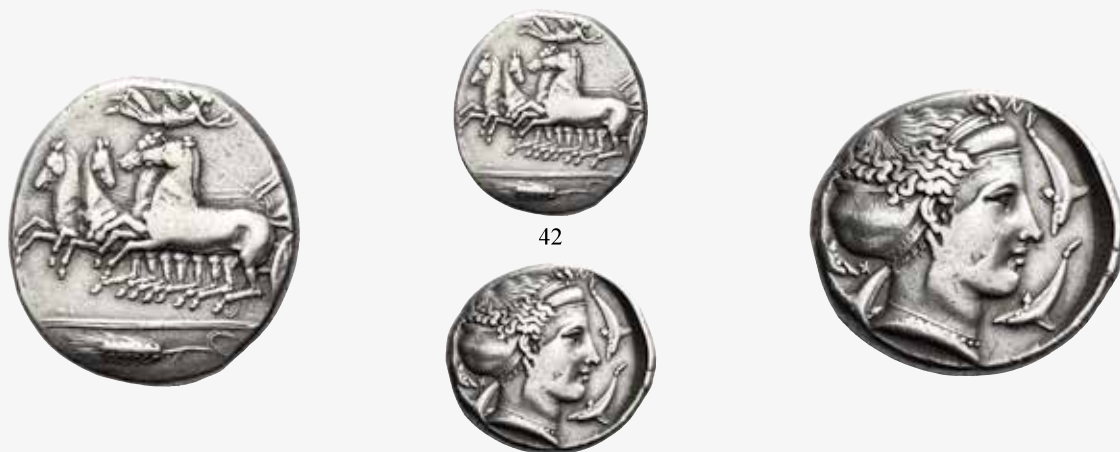
41

Tetradrachm signed by Eumenos and Eukleidas circa 415-410, AR 26 mm, 17.32 g. Prancing quadriga driven l. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long chiton and leaning forward to restrain horses, while holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, EVMHNOV. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ Head of nymph Arethusa l. wearing earring and necklace; hair caught up at back of head and styled in waves above the brow. Beneath chin, diptych with tablet inscribed EVKΛ. At either side of head, two pairs of dolphins snout to snout. Rizzo pl. XLII, 13 (these dies), reverse enlarged pl. XLVI, 1 (this reverse die). Boston, MFA 401 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 32, 99 (this reverse die) and 100 (this obverse die). Tudeer 24. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 24b (this coin).

Very rare. A masterpiece of early classical style signed by two celebrated master-engravers. Magnificent old cabinet tone, obverse slightly off-centre and from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Leu 20, 1978, 45; NAC 77, 2014, 12; Stack's 2018, 2013 and NAC Spring 2020, 153 sales. From the David Walsh collection and the duplicates of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



42

42

Tetradrachm, unsigned but attributed to Eukleidas circa 413-399, AR 26 mm, 17.01 g. Driving fast quadriga driven by charioteer l; above, Nike flying r. crowning him. In exergue, barley ear. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩ]N Head of nymph Arethusa r.; behind, retrograde K. Around, four dolphins. BMC 222 (these dies). Tudeer 64. Gillet 633 (this coin). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 64b (this coin).

Exceedingly rare, only three specimens listed by Fisher-Bossert. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a talented and celebrated master-engraver. Delicate old cabinet tone, the die-break on reverse at a very early stage, otherwise very fine / good very fine

5'000

Ex Schlessinger 13, 1935, duplicates of Hermitage Museum, 359 and Morton & Eden 100, 2019, 216 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) collection.



43

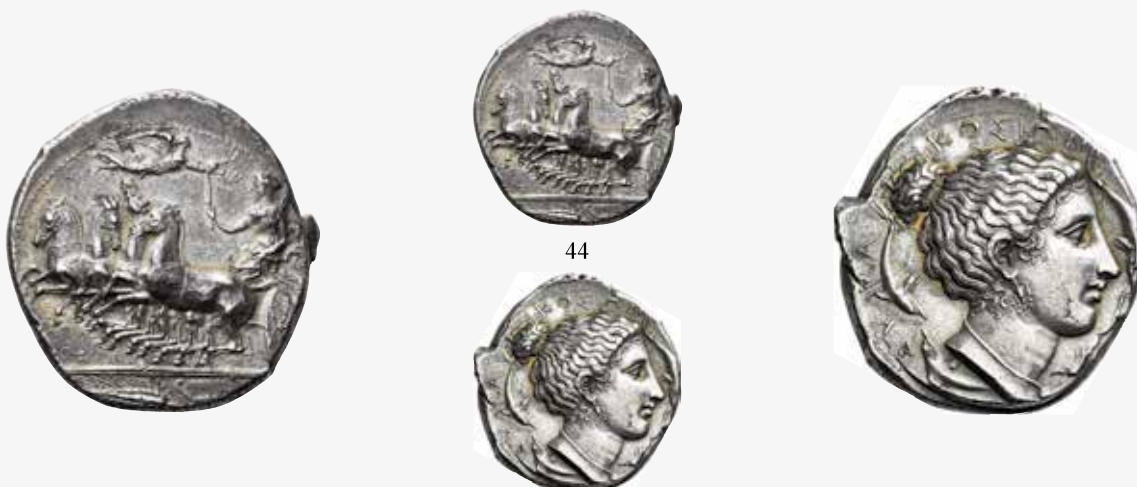
43

Tetradrachm, in the style of Eukleidas, circa 405, AR 24 mm, 17.51 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron in r. hand and reins in both; above, Nike flying r., crowning him; in exergue, dolphin r. Rev. [ΣΥ] – ΠΑΚ – ΟΣ – ΙΩ – [Ι] Head of Arethusa l., hair in bands, wearing double-loop earring and plain necklace with frontal pendant; and four dolphins around. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 15. SNG Lloyd 1405 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1253 (these dies). Tudeer 96. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 96f (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on exceptionally good metal and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 28 May 1900, 146; NFA-Leu 16 October 1984, Garrett part II, 137; Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Important Greek and Roman coins, 28 and NAC 106, 2018, 199 sales. Privately purchased from W. Raymond on 1st January 1923.



44

44

Tetradrachm, unsigned dies in style of Eukleidas circa 405, AR 28 mm, 17.28 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by female charioteer holding reins in l. hand and torch in raised r.; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown her. In exergue, ear of barley. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa r., hair brought up to crown of head and tied, forming a tuft of loose strands, wearing triple-pendant earring and necklace with pendant. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 8 (these dies) and reverse enlarged pl. XIX, 6 (this die). Gulbenkian 284 (these dies). AMB 466 (this coin). Tudeer 62. SNG Lloyd 1385 (these dies). Coins, Artists and Tyrants 62h (this coin).

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

An interesting and unusual portrait of Arethusa of excellent style struck on a very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone. Almost invisible traces of over-striking on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

35'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 466; NGSA 5, 2008, 42; NGSA 9, 2015, 16 and CNG XX, 2017, 74 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti collection.

This tetradrachm is a tour de force from the greatest age of creativity at the Syracuse mint. Though the portrait on the reverse is a sublime masterpiece, it is the obverse that demands our attention, for it is perhaps the most daring and inventive of all chariot scenes produced at Syracuse. Only about a decade before these dies were cut, the chariot scene on Syracusan tetradrachms had evolved from a sombre, canonical depiction inspired by an Attic vase painting into an explosive scene in which the horses were shown in high action. With this innovation the scene was shown at a slight angle so the artist could dwell on the physiognomies of the horses and could show the chariot with a new perspective. The style of the chariot scene in the century prior to these innovations was formulaic: though the position of the Nike varied, the chariot was shown in profile, with only the slight overlapping of the horses and the separation of their heads to indicate that more than one was present. Very few dies from that initial century diverged even slightly from the standard formula (see Boehringer dies V45, V107, V286, V291, V326), with the work of a single artist in about 440 B.C. (Boehringer dies Boeh. V295 and V296) being noteworthy, if not especially accomplished. Once we enter this dynamic period of about 415 to 385 B.C., some extraordinarily talented artists energised Syracusan coins with a level of innovation that had never been seen. Not surprisingly, several of these artists signed their dies and produced works that were influential far beyond the shores of Sicily. Leading the way was Euainetos, who seems to have been the first to express complete freedom in the way he depicted the chariot at an angle, as if it was turning the bend (Tudeer die 10). This particular die, Tudeer die 21, takes Euainetos' inventiveness to a new level by adding unexpected elements to the scene. Here we have a snapshot of a calamity: one of the reins has been pulled from the driver's hand and the horses trample upon a wheel that has broken away from a competing chariot. The fact that our charioteer is being crowned by Nike is all the confirmation we need that he and his team emerged victorious - at the expense of a competitor whose chariot overturned in close proximity.



45

Tetradrachm signed by Parmenides circa 405-400, AR 25 mm, 17.16 g. Fast quadriga, about to turn l., driven l. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Beneath the hooves of the foreground horse, a wheel; in exergue, barley ear l. Rev. ΣΥ – ΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of the nymph Arethusa l., wearing ampyx and sphendone decorated with stars, triple-pendant earring and necklace. Around, three dolphins, a fourth emerging from neck truncation. Below, ΠΑΡΜΕ. Jameson 836 (these dies). AMB 472 (these dies). SNG Lockett 976 (these dies). Boston, MFA 416 (these dies). SNG ANS 287 (these dies). Tudeer 77. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 77.

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

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

10'000

Ex Bertolami Fine Arts 15, 2015, 90 and NAC 134, 2022, 199 sales.

This tetradrachm belongs to the most celebrated period of Syracusan numismatic art - the period of the signing artists (ca. 413-400 B.C.). During this period, a large new series of tetradrachms was struck from silver captured from the Athenians following their unsuccessful siege of Syracuse and especially from ransom payments made to repatriate about 2,300 Athenian hoplites who had survived the debacle - captured by the Syracusans and imprisoned under awful circumstances in the city's stone quarry. The Athenian money was melted down and re-struck as a new, celebratory tetradrachm series featuring a racing quadriga on the obverse and the head of Arethusa, the patron nymph of Syracuse, on the reverse. Some of the best artists in Sicily produced dies for this new coinage. Filled with pride in their work, which often pushed the boundaries of Classical Greek numismatic representations and involved artistic experimentation, many of the artists signed their dies. This particular coin is a rarity for the period in that the Arethusa die is not signed with the artist's name, but instead features the small head of a satyr beneath the neck truncation. This may have been the personal emblem of the artist, or perhaps a pun on his name. The obverse type is the usual racing chariot that was traditional for Syracusan coinage, going back to the second quarter of the fifth century B.C., but now infused with a dynamism not seen before. Whereas the horses of earlier chariots were arranged one on top of each other in cookie-cutter fashion, here each horse is an individual, each with its own distinct leg and head positions. The potential monotony of four horses heads in a row is skilfully alleviated by turning the head of the third horse from the right, which is also associated with a broken rein that trails below. Through these small but important details, the die engraver draws us into the exciting story of the race.



46

46

Tetradrachm or 20 litrae circa 405-400, AV 11 mm, 1.15 g. [ΣΥ]PA Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square, Σ – Υ – Ρ – Α in quarters; in deeper incuse circle in centre, small female head (Arethusa?) l., wearing necklace. Bérend pl. VIII, 5. Boehringer, Münzprägungen, pl. I, 6. Boehringer, Finanzpolitik pl. 38, 13. SNG ANS 355.

Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics 2, 2011, 83 and Triton XVI, 2013, 229 sales.



47

47

47

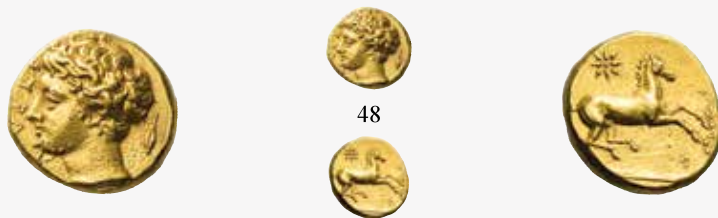
Decadrachm unsigned work by Euainetos circa 400, AR 35 mm, 43.27 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and kentron; in field above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, display of military harness set on two steps and below l., [ΑΘΛΑ]. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΡΑ – Κ – Ο] – ΣΙΩΝ Head of nymph Arethusa (Kore- Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; behind, scallop shell. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Regling, Sammlung Warren 359 (these dies). SNG ANS 372 (these dies). Gallatin E. I / R. XI, 8 (this coin).

A very attractive specimen of this prestigious and desirable issue. Struck in high relief and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Hirsch XXXII, 1912, Virzi, 325; Naville IV, 1922, Alexandre Michailovitch, 365; NGSA 4, 2006, 50 and NAC 110, 2018, 12 sales. From the Gustav Philipsen (1853-1925) collection.

Coins of the artist Euainetos are among the most exquisite works of art from the ancient Greek world. Of special value are his decadrachms, which must have been distributed widely, for they were influential to artists in regions far removed from the shores of Sicily. It is unlikely that many were exported through the normal channels of commerce, and we might suggest that, much like the staters of Olympia, some were acquired as keepsakes and were carried to a variety of destinations. The decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos were introduced early in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius I (405-367 B.C.), and those of Euainetos continued to be struck for decades, perhaps even beyond the 360s. We might presume that Dionysius took a personal interest in producing such large coins of fine style to evince his patronage of the arts and to promote the success of his rule. There is also good reason to believe that after Euainetos' initial contributions, die cutting for the series was eventually carried out by understudies and successors. In some cases, Euainetos' signature appears to have been retained as a fixed element of the design until about midway through, when it was lost altogether. In general, these understudies meticulously copied the work of the master engraver. Gallatin notes that the entire series "...shows a most amazing repetition of the details of the arrangement of the hair, locks and curls being slavishly repeated". Though a precise context has not been convincingly established for the Syracusan decadrachms of Kimon and Euainetos, it is tempting to associate their introduction with a military victory. The display of armour and weaponry that appears in the exergue is militant, and the inscription ΑΘΛΑ, which indicates prizes, for at least agonistic contests, only adds to that prospect. Since it was a common practice of Greek soldiers to engrave dedicatory inscriptions on captured armour, a connection might be drawn between that phenomenon and what is presented on the decadrachms. The obverse also appears to allude to victory with its vivid scene of a charioteer guiding his team through a bend.



48

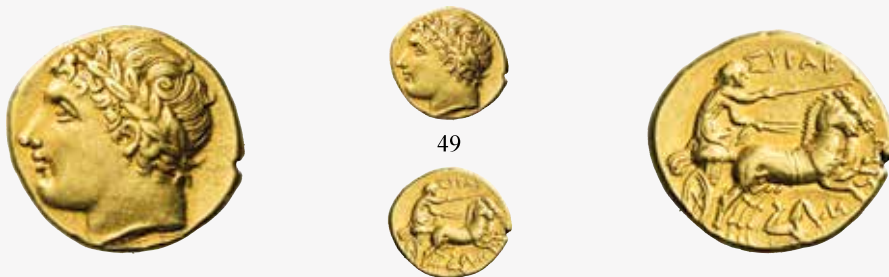
48

Decadrachm or 50 litrae circa 400, AV 11 mm, 2.90 g. ΣΥΠΑ Young male head l. (the river-god Anapos?); behind, barley grain. Rev. Horse prancing r.; above, star. de Ciccio 60 (these dies). SNG Lockett 986 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1424 (these dies). SNG ANS 348 (these dies). Bérend, Denyse I, 12.15 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Obverse, as usual for this issue, from a rusty die. Good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Santamaria 24-28 February 1958, 1008 and Gorny & Mosch 244, 2017, 94 sales. From the Conte Brunacci collection.



49

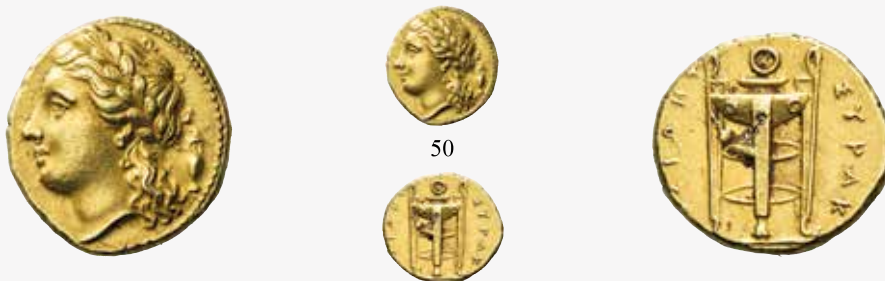
49

Drachm or half stater circa 317-310, AV 16 mm, 4.26 g. Laureate head of Apollo l. Rev. ΣΥΠ – Α – Κ[Ο] – ΣΙΩΝ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; below, triskeles. Bérend, Studies Price, pl. 9, l. SNG München 1191. SNG ANS 549. Dewing 935.

About extremely fine

3'000

Ex Triton X, 2002, 1233 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 139 sales. From the Weise collection.



50

50

25 litrae circa 317-289, EL 15 mm, 3.57 g. Laureate head of Apollo l.; behind, amphora. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚ – ΟΣΙΩΝ Tripod. de Luynes 1627 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 621 (this obverse die). BAR Issue 10. Jenkins, Essays Robinson, Group B.

Extremely fine

2'500



51

51 Stater struck under Pyrrhus circa 278-276, AV 20 mm, 8.54 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with pegasus, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind, owl and beneath neck truncation, A. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Nike alighting l., holding oak wreath in her r. hand and a trophy in her l.; at her feet, on l., bucranium. BMC 1 and pl. XX, 7 (these dies). Jameson 1124 (these dies). Gulbenkian 910 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 151, 475 (these dies). AMB 522 (this coin). Buttrely, NC 1973, pl. 2, 42 (these dies). HGC 3.1, 259.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. An interesting and fascinating issue with a lovely portrait of excellent style and a finely engraved reverse composition. Wonderful reddish tone, absolutely unobtrusive marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

75'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 522 and Heritage 3089, 2021, 31012 sales. From the Athos (1907-1993) and Dina Moretti, and Penn collections.

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

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

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



52

52

Hemistater, struck under Pyrrhus circa 278-276, AV 17 mm, 4.23 g. Draped bust of Artemis r., quiver over shoulder; in r. field, torch. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Nike alighting l., holding oak wreath in her r. hand and a trophy in her l.; in lower l. field, thunderbolt. BMC 2 and pl. XX, 8 (these dies). Rutter, *Greek Coinages of Southern Italy and Sicily*, 205. Jameson 1125 (these dies). Boston, MFA –. SNG Delepierre –.

Extremely rare, one of very few specimens known and among the finest in private hands.

An interesting and unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan. About extremely fine

25'000

Ex Hess 12 March 1906, Duplicates of the Berlin Münzkabinett, 458; Egger XL, 1912, Prowe, 855 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 7, 2020, 1135 sales. From the Gustav Adolf von Rauch (1805-1877) and Peyrefitte (1907-2000) collections.

In 280 BC, Pyrrhus of Epirus accepted the request of Tarentum to defend it and the other cities of Magna Graecia from the expanding power of Rome. The Epirote king defeated the Romans at both Heraclea (280 BC) and Asculum (279 BC), but at such high cost that he is said to have remarked, "If we are victorious in one more battle with the Romans, we shall be utterly ruined." Ever since then, victories won at exceedingly high cost have been known as "Pyrrhic victories." In 278 BC, while considering his options for continuing the war against the Romans, the Syracusans begged him to come and fight the Carthaginians, who again threatened the freedom of the Greek cities of Sicily. As a break from the problematic Roman situation, Pyrrhus accepted this diversion and was so successful that by 277 BC, he had almost entirely expelled the Carthaginians from the island and claimed the title of King of Sicily for himself. All that remained was to drive the Punic garrison from Lilybaeum. Unfortunately, because of its heavily fortified location, the only way to do this was through a naval blockade, and the only way to obtain the ships for the blockade was to collect money from the Greek cities to build and man a proper fleet. When the cities balked at this necessity, Pyrrhus imposed his own garrisons. This development immediately destroyed the king's previous popularity in Sicily, and the Greek cities began negotiating with the Carthaginians against him! Realizing that Sicily would be nothing but trouble to rule, Pyrrhus inflicted one further defeat on a new Punic army and then returned to Italy for a second round against the Romans. This impressive gold hemistater was struck at Syracuse during Pyrrhus' wars against the Carthaginians, possibly using metal plundered from the enemy. It is a true work of art in the way that it has modified the types of the gold stater popularized by Alexander the Great. Whereas Alexander's imperial stater (and the stater of Pyrrhus struck in parallel with the present hemidrachm) featured the head of Athena on the obverse, she is here replaced by Artemis, an important goddess at Syracuse. Leto is said to have given birth to Artemis on the Sicilian island of Ortygia, which became the site of an Ionic temple dedicated to the goddess in the sixth century BC. Like Alexander's and Pyrrhus' staters, the present hemistater features the figure of Nike on the reverse. However, unlike the somewhat stiff Alexandrine model who proffers the laurel wreath of victory, here Nike holds the oak wreath of Zeus. This is a specific reference to the Epirote kingdom and its famous oracular shrine of Zeus at Dodona. Other issues struck at Syracuse during Pyrrhus' Sicilian campaigns also feature reverse types surrounded by oak wreaths, alluding to their connection to the king of Epirus. Likewise, while Nike usually carries a stylus indicative of naval victory on Alexandrine staters, here she carries a trophy that directly refers to Pyrrhus' Italian campaign. The trophy includes a distinctive oblong shield, which can hardly be anything but the *scutum* shield regularly used by Roman soldiers ever since they adopted it from the Gauls in the fourth century BC. Missing note



53

53

Decadrachm circa 220-217, AV 16 mm, 4.28 g. Head of Kore-Persephone I., wearing barley wreath; behind, hippocamp. Rev. Fast biga driven I. by charioteer holding kentron and reins; below, monogram and in exergue, $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{N}\Sigma$. BAR issue 55. Carroccio 41. HGC 2, 1539.

Slightly double struck on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

3'500

Ex Hirsch 28, 1961, 1500 and Gorny & Mosch 257, 2018, 215 sales.



54

54

12 Litrae circa 214-212, AR 23 mm, 10.28 g. Head of Athena I. in Corinthian helmet with serpent on the bowl. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAK}\text{O}\Sigma\text{I}\text{Q}\text{N}$ Artemis standing I., drawing her bow; hound running I. at feet; in I. field, ΞA . BAR issue 84. Burnett, Enna Hoard 24. SNG ANS 1040. HGC 2, 1412.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M 47, 1972, 432; The Numismatic Auction 1, 1982, 43; Gorny & Mosch 207, 2012, 86 and Nomos 17, 2018, 62 sales.

The Carthaginians in Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and North Africa



55

55

Tetradrachm, Entella circa 407-398, AR 24 mm, 17.64 g. qrthdst in Punic characters. Forepart of bridled horse r. crowned by Victory flying r.; in r. field, barley-grain. Rev. mh –nt in Punic characters. Palm tree with two clusters of dates. Viola, *Corpus Nummorum Punicorum*, 646 (this coin listed). Jenkins, *Punic part II*, 14 (this coin listed). de Luynes 1430 (these dies). HGC 2, 258.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, struck on a narrow flan, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23 May 1894, Carfrae I, 350; M&M 43, 1970, 12 Ira & Larry Goldberg 96, 2017, 1535 and Triton XXI, 2018, 333 sales. Privately purchased from CNG in 1990. From the Shirley Hanberry and J.L. Gomer collections.



56

56

Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 350-330, AR 26 mm, 17.43 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone r., wearing wreath of grain leaves, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace; in r. field, thymiaterion and pellet. Rev. Horse prancing r.; in r. field, Nike flying l., above kerykeion, below horse, HB in Punic characters and in l. field, ΣΩ. Behind, palm tree. SNG Lloyd 1623 (these dies). Jenkins, Punic Sicily part III, 100 (this coin illustrated).

Struck on a very large flan and exceptionally complete. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

4'000

Ex Hess-Leu sale 12 April 1962, 132.



57

57

Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 350-320, AR 25 mm, 17.01 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and pearl necklace; around, three dolphins. Rev. Unbridled horse advancing r.; in background, palm tree with two clusters of dates. Giesecke pl. 8, 1 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 83 (this obverse die). SNG Lockett 1035 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 1614 (this obverse die). Jenkins, Punic Sicily III, 128 (this coin illustrated).

Very rare. A superb portrait of excellent style perfectly struck in high relief, wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

12'500

Ex Hirsch 14, 1915, Giesecke, 601; M&M 43, 1970, 22; Leu 48, 1989, 82; NGSA 7, 2012, 96 and NAC 120, 2020, 327 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and Herbert Cahn (1915-2002) collections.



58



58

Stater, Carthage circa 320-310, EL 20 mm, 7.69 g. Wreathed head of Tanit I. Rev. Horse standing r. MAA 9. Jenkins-Lewis, Group IVc, 211 (this coin).

Well struck in high relief and perfectly centre. Good extremely fine.

7'500

Ex Sotheby & Co. 9 March 1936, 146; Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 180; Leu 57, 1993, 46 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 6, 2020, 92 sales. Possibly from the Orrestano hoard of 1925. From the Captain S. Mavrojani of Clyro Court and Kleinkunst collections.



59



59

Stater, Carthago (?) circa 290-280, EL 19 mm, 7.48 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis group VII, -, cf. 345.

A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful reddish tone. Minor marks in field and on edge, otherwise extremely fine

2'500



60



60

Trihemistater, Carthago circa 270-260, AV 22 mm, 12.49 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, Group IX, 382.

Rare. Minor edge marks, otherwise about extremely fine

12'500



61

5 shekel, Carthage circa 260, AR 42 mm, 37.80 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, b'rst (in the land) in Punic characters. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512. SNG Lloyd 1665. SNG Lockett 1064. Jenkins, Punic Sicily IV, 451 (this coin listed). Jenkins-Lewis pl. 27, 2. Viola, Corpus Nummorum Punicorum, 350. HGC 2, 1664.

Rare. A pleasant specimen of this impressive and desirable issue. Perfectly centred on a very large flan and with a light old cabinet tone. Obverse from a slightly rusty die, minor oxidation and a metal flaw on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 182; Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 85; Leu 45, 1988, 77 and Triton XXI, 2018, 360 sales.

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



62



- 62** Trihemistater, Carthage circa 264-241, EL 22 mm, 10.94 g. Head of Tanit I. Rev. Horse standing r.; above, radiate sun disc flanked by two uraei. Jenkins-Lewis, Group Xa, 413. Prospero 642 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 182. MAA 30.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely reddish tone and extremely fine 7'500

Ex NFA 25, 1990, 42; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2011), 642 and Nomos 18, 2019, 61 sales.

Macedonia, Acanthus



63



63

- 63** Tetradrachm circa 480-470, AR 29 mm, 17.56 g. Lion, r., attacking bull crouching l., biting into its hindquarter; in upper l. field, Θ, above, Δ and in exergue, floral ornament. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Desneux -, cf. 48-68. (unlisted dies). AMNG III/2, 4. SNG ANS 10. SNG Copenhagen 2. BMC 3. Perfectly struck and centred on a large flan and with a magnificent iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

6'000

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



64



64

- 64** Tetradrachm circa 425, AR 29 mm, 17.24 g. Bull collapsing l., head lowered, attacked and mauled by lion upon his back r.; in exergue, tunny fish l. Rev. AKA - N - ΘIO - N in shallow incuse around quadripartite square, the quarters raised and granulated. Desneux 97. AMNG III, 2, 21. HGC 3.1, 385.

Of superb style and struck in high relief on excellent metal. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Roma Numismatics e-sale 70, 2020, 502.

Macedonia, Dikaia



65

65

Tetradrachm circa 480, AR 32 mm, 16.85 g. Cow standing l., head r., licking hoof of raised l. hindleg; above, sea swallow l; in exergue, [eight-pointed star]. Rev. Octopus within incuse square. Asyut 255 var. (cow r.). Boston, MFA 542 var. = AMNG III pl. XIII, 24 var. (cow r.)

An apparently unique variety of an exceedingly rare type. A very fascinating issue of superb late Archaic style perfectly centred on a full flan and with a delightful old cabinet tone.

Two minor marks on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 66 and Sotheby's 4 April 1991, 40 sales. From the Viscount Ivor Fox-Strangways Guest (1939-1993) collection.

Dikaia (literally "City of Justice") was a coastal settlement established by Euboean Greek colonists from Eretria in the northeastern Chalcidian Peninsula of Macedonia. It is sometimes confused with the homonymous Greek city of Dikaia founded in the territory of the Bistonian Thracians further to the east. The circumstances that led to the name of these settlements are, unfortunately, entirely unknown, although one suspects that something "unjust" took place in the home cities of the colonists, prompting them to leave and seek justice in new cities. The coinage of Dikaia in Macedonia makes it abundantly clear that the city's founders came from Eretria on the island of Euboea. Not only does this wonderful tetradrachm employ the Euboic weight standard used on that island, but it also features types closely copied from the contemporary coinage of Eretria. Just as on the present coin, Eretrian tetradrachms of the late sixth and early fifth centuries BC regularly depicted a cow attempting to scratch her snout with her hind leg on the obverse, while on the reverse an octopus was depicted within an incuse square. The Dikaian issue is almost identical, including the sea swallow perched on the cow's back. Only the somewhat linear style of the cow, the treatment of the octopus, and the absence of an abbreviated ethnic give it away as an issue of Dikaia rather than Eretria. Eretrian tetradrachms regularly include a letter E below the cow (and sometimes also on the reverse) to identify them as issues of Eretria. This particular issue of Dikaia was struck around the time of the Persian invasion of mainland Greece under Xerxes I in 480-479 BC. It is unclear whether it might have been struck in support of the Persians or the Greek resistance to the invasion. At the time, Macedonia and Thrace had been absorbed into the Persian satrapy of Skudra, possibly implying Dikaia's involvement on the Persian side. On the other hand, as Eretria was a sworn enemy of Persia and had already been destroyed in 490 as punishment for its support of the Ionian Revolt (499-493 BC), Dikaia may have struck coins like this tetradrachm to finance resistance to the Persians in solidarity with its rebuilt mother city.

Macedonia, Mende



66

Tetradrachm circa 450-425, AR 28 mm, 16.99 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and himation, reclining on mule's back l., holding cantharus with r. hand and thyrsos with l.; below, branch. Rev. MEN – ΔΑ – ΙΟ – Ν around linear square containing vine with four bunches of grapes; all within incuse square. Locker-Lampson 147 (these dies). SNG Lockett 1347 (these dies). Noe, Mende 61. HGC 3.1, 546.

Very rare. A wonderful specimen of this desirable and interesting issue of excellent Classical style. Light old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

25'000

Ex Lanz 70, 1994, Margaretha Ley, 51; Lanz 72, 1995, 170; Kricheldorf 49, 2017, 65 and Künker 312, 2018, 2188 sales. From the Prof. Wiemers collection.

Mende excelled in the wine trade, rivalling Thasos, Maronea, Naxos, Lesbos and Chios. The ancient authorities Cratippus, Athenaeus, Menander, Hermippus of Smyrna and Demosthenes all speak of the quality and fame of Mende wine. Thus, it is not surprising that on its principal trade coin, the tetradrachm, Mende would choose a design that celebrated wine production. Indeed, most coins of the city bear designs that refer to wine production or to the retinue of Dionysus, the god of wine. On this example we see an elderly Dionysus in luxurious repose on the back of an ass, clutching a cantharus of wine. As shown here, he usually relaxes with his left arm downward, but on occasion (Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard no. 65) he assumes an even more decadent pose with his left arm propped upon the head of the ass; on other examples the god's identification is further secured by the fact that he holds a thyrsus (Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard nos. 60, 61, 63). Hardly a more appropriate image exists of this god, famed for his wild indulgences and his appreciation for the fruit of the vine. Of great interest is the contrast between the god and the ass: the stiff, servile attitude of the mount contrasts sharply with the decadent, reclining figure of Dionysus. While the ass is focused and dedicated to his workaday task, with its musculature taut and well defined, Dionysus appears unconcerned and soft in his physical form. In that sense we have two completely different works of art compressed into one scene. The contrast can hardly be accidental, and it must have provided the die engraver with the challenge of unifying these disparate elements into seamless coexistence.

Macedonia, Neapolis



67

Drachm circa 500-480, AR 17 mm, 4.18 g. Facing gorgoneion with protruding tongue. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. AMNG III.2, 7. SNG ANS 420. HGC 3.1, 584.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of superb style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor flan cracks, otherwise good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 99, 1997, 92 and CNG Numismatic Review XLIV.2, Summer 2019, 495008. Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell in 2015. From the Gasvoda and Antiquarium Group collections.

Macedonia, Philippi



68

68

Tetradrachm circa 356-345, AR 25 mm, 14.29 g. Head of young Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod with three handles; from the two handles at the sides, two fillets ending in three bunches. In field above, laurel branch and in field l., club and in exergue, HPA. *Traité* IV 1186 and pl. 324, 18 (these dies). *Le Rider* pl. 93, 8 (this coin illustrated). *Bellinger, Philippi in Macedonia*, ANS MN 11, 21 (this coin listed).

Extremely rare. Of lovely style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Ex F. Schlessinger 13, 1935, Hermitage duplicates, 604; Hess-Leu 7, 1957, 178; Leu 7, 1973, 131; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt (1926-2014), 354; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 287 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art, 70 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) collection.

Philippi, near Mount Pangaeus, was to the Macedonian kings what Laurium had long been to the Athenians – a seemingly inexhaustible source of wealth, the only difference being the mines 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 in seemingly two phases, c. 356-330 B.C., and c. 330-323 B.C. – gold staters, silver tetradrachms, drachms and hemidrachms, and bronzes of at least two sizes. The first phase probably comprised six issues, with this tetradrachm belonging to the inaugural striking in 356, when the city was renamed. Though all gold coins of Philippi adhered to the Attic standard, the earliest silver (such as this tetradrachm) 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. 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.

Macedonia, Spartolos



69



69

69

Tetradrachm circa 479-450, AR 25 mm, 17.33 g. ΣΠΑ Poseidon Hippios on horseback l., holding trident pointed downward in r. hand; below, dolphin and in l. field, uncertain letter. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square divided into triangles. U. Wartenberg, *Coinage in the Chalkidike in the late Archaic and early Classical period: The case of Potidaia and Spartolos*, *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 74, 50. J. Alexander, *The coinage of Potidaea*, in Mylonas, *Studies presented to David Moore Robinson* Vol. 2, Period IIA, a.1 corr. (legend misdescribed as IIOT). HGC 3.1, 641 corr. (legend misdescribed as IIOT).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck in high relief on fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone.

Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 465

Ute Wartenberg has now credited this series to Spartolos, the principal city of the Bottiaean, which features a magnificent style of Poseidon Hippios. Around 460 BC, this very rare coin series was made by this early Delian League member, possibly as tribute payments. It is interesting to note that its reverse is connected to multiple series of nearby Potidaia, to which it has typically been assigned. The three Greek letters ΣΠΑ on the obverse makes this new attribution certain.

Macedonia, Terone



70



70

70

Tetradrachm circa 490-480, AR 29 mm, 17.51 g. Wine-jug with two bunches of grapes at sides. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* pl. LII, 15. AMNG III, 2 and pl. XXII, 8. C.M. Kraay, NC 1954, 6. Hardwick, *Essays* Price 4, pl. 29 (this obverse die). HGC 3.1, 704 (this coin illustrated).

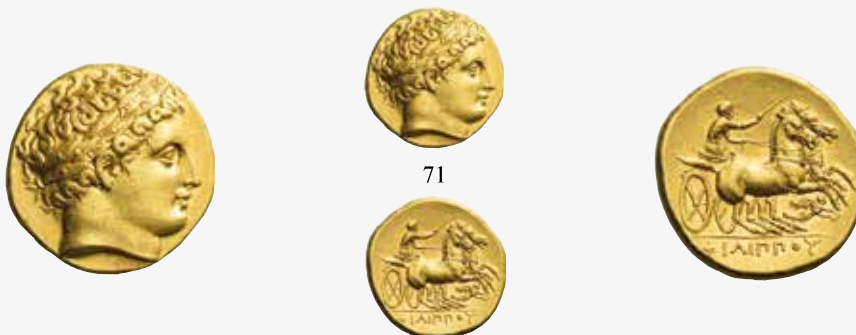
Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone, unobtrusive areas of oxidation on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex NFA XXII, 1989, 256; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 289 and NAC 106, 2019, Man in Love with Art, 71 sales.

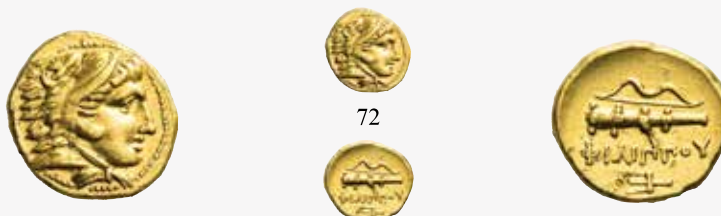
The archaic tetradrachms of Terone, a prosperous city in Chalcidice, are rarely encountered and so finely preserved that we can fully appreciate their design. Wine was one of the most important trade goods in the ancient Mediterranean world, with evidence from a myriad of archaeological, literary and art-historical sources. Though Terone must have been a significant producer, we have no evidence of this beyond its coinage. This tetradrachm shows a pointed amphora with a large capacity, somewhere between 5 and 20 gallons, with vine-shoots and grape clusters adorning the neck of the vessel. A similar contemporary tetrobol depicts Silenus holding an oenochoe, which only confirms the city's most valued export. Archaic Macedonian coins such as this are found throughout the eastern Mediterranean, notably in Egypt, the Levant and southern Asia Minor, which suggests Terone was known to a broad audience of international trade contacts.

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



71

- 71** Stater, Pella circa 340-328, AV 18 mm, 8.61 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Charioteer driving biga r., holding reins in his l. hand and goad in his r.; below horses, Nike flying r. holding wreath. Le Rider 363 (these dies). SNG ANS 157 (this obverse die). HGC 3.1, 847.
Good extremely fine 4'000
Ex Nomos sale 15, 2017, 61.



72

- 72** Quarter stater, Pella circa 336-328, AV 11 mm, 2.04 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club and bow; below, trident. Le Rider 84. ANG ANS 224. HGC 3.1, 851.
In exceptional condition for the issue. Minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000
Ex CNG 61, 2002, 405 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 201 sales. Privately purchased from CNG in 2012. From the M.J.W. collection.

Kingdom of Macedonia. Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



73

- 73** Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 336-323, AR 25 mm, 17.22 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle on outstretched r. hand, sceptre in l. hand; in l. field, quiver. Price 38. HGC 3.1, 910a.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'500
Ex Harlan J. Berk 78, 1993, 65 and Heritage 3083, 2020, 32016 sales.



74

74

Distater, Salamis circa 332-323, AV mm, 17.28 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; below, eagle standing r. Price –, cf. 3129 (stater).

Apparently unique and unpublished and the only distater known for the mint of Salamis. A portrait of fine style perfectly struck on a very broad flan, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

75'000

This distater of Salamis is apparently unique and unpublished because the predominance of gold distater production was in Macedon after c. 330 BC and it suggests that much of the gold plundered from treasuries captured by Alexander and his army as they made their way eastwards, conquering the Persian Empire, was actually sent back to Macedon for coining. As the Persian Great Kings regularly stored their precious metals as ingots and only coined them as the need arose, it would not have been overly difficult from a logistical perspective for Alexander to ship the captured gold to Macedon. However, much of the silver, which was more urgent for use as pay for the army was coined as necessary at cities as the campaign continued. Distaters were an exceptionally large denomination for the fourth century BC and could only have been struck with a plentiful supply of gold. This was provided to Alexander in 330 BC, when he captured the Persian capital at Susa and discovered that its treasury contained some 40,000 talents of gold in addition to 50,000 talents of silver. The staggering value of the metal can be visualized by the fact that one silver talent was equivalent to 6,000 drachms, which was itself equal to sixteen years' pay for a skilled workman. At the beginning of his reign in 336 BC, Alexander the Great was considered to be deeply in debt because the Macedonian treasury owed some 500 talents of silver. One can almost imagine the collective jaw-dropping that must have taken place when Alexander and his commanders broke open the seals of the treasury at Susa and saw what was inside. When the captured Persian gold reached its destination in Macedon, it was coined into Attic-weight distaters and staters featuring the head of Athena on the obverse and Nike on the reverse. Athena may have been chosen due to the crusade-like character that Alexander gave to his invasion of the Persian Empire. In Greece he liked to give the impression that his conquest was not merely undertaken so that he could become the greatest ruler that the Mediterranean world and the Near East had ever seen, but because he was avenging the Persian invasion of Greece under Xerxes I in 480 BC. As the Persians had plundered Athens and destroyed the temple of Athena on the Acropolis during the invasion, Athena must surely have gloated that under Alexander her image was struck on gold taken from the destroyers of her temple. Likewise, the Nike on the reverse is shown carrying a ship's stylis, which would seem to indicate a naval victory. Since the campaigns of Alexander did not involve many sea battles, it has been suggested that Nike here was intended to be shown passing on the victory won by the Greeks over the Persians at the Battle of Salamis (480 BC) to the Macedonian king. Yet, others scholars see it as a reflection of Alexander's actions, perhaps his crossing of the Hellespont in the spring of 334 or his capture of Tyre in the summer of 332.



75

- 75** Stater, Sardis circa 330-323, AV 17 mm, 8.57 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, stag's head. Price 2531.
Of lovely style and virtually as struck and almost Fdc 5'000



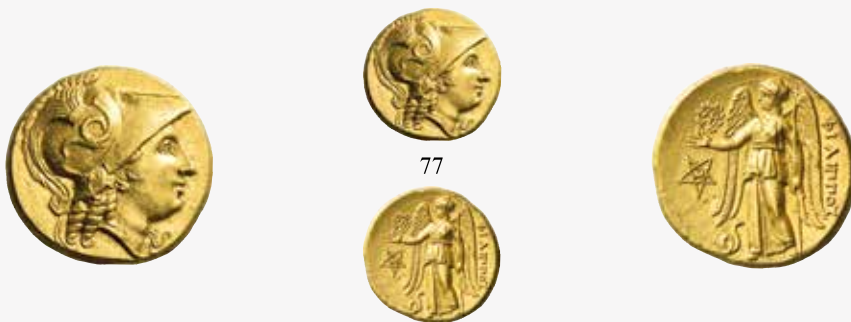
76

- 76** Tetradrachm of 2 shekels, Babylon circa 327, AR 24 mm, 15.72 g. Elephant advancing r., carrying two figures, one turning to look l. and holding a standard, the other, in front, holding a goad. Rev. Charioteer driving fast quadriga r., an archer stands in the chariot beside the driver, drawing a bow. Price, Mnemata p. 70, 26 (this coin). Prospero 306 (this coin). Mitchiner Type 21i.
Of the highest rarity, one of the finest of only very few specimens known.
An issue of tremendous importance and fascination. Light iridescent tone and about very fine 30'000

Ex New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 306 and NAC 114, 2019, 124 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son.

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), likely 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 whilst 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. 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 in step with each other.

Kingdom of Macedonia. Philip III, 323 – 317



77

77

Stater, Abydos circa 323-317, AV 18 mm, 8.60 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing l. holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, pentagram and coiled snake. Thompson, ANSMS 19, 157. Price P38 var. (monogram over pentagram). Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

5'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 249, 2017, 209.

Kings of Macedonia. Antigonus II Gonatas, 277 – 239



78

78

78

Tetradrachm, Amphipolis circa 227-221, AR 30 mm, 17.06 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, 134. SNG Ashmolean 3264. SNG München 1121. HGC 3.1, 1051.

A bold portrait of fine style. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Kricheldorf 49, 2017, 74 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 217 sales. Privately purchased from Kricheldorf in 1993.

Macedonia, under the Romans



79

79

Tetradrachm, Aesillas quaestor, uncertain mint circa 95-70, AR 31 mm, 16.79 g. M[AKEΔONΩ]N Head of defied Alexander III r. Rev. AESILLAS Club, money chest (kista), and a quaestor's chair; in r. field, Q. All within laurel wreath. Bauslaugh, Numismatic Studies 22, Group I, dies 3/11, c (this coin). HGC 3, 1110.

A portrait of excellent style for the series and a wonderful old cabinet tone.

An encrustation at five o'clock on obverse field and minor areas of weakness, otherwise extremely fine

600

Ex Ars Classica V, 1923, 1500 and CNG 111, 2019, 129 sales. Privately purchased from CNG in 1994.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, The Bisaltae



80



80

80

Octodrachm circa 475-465, AR 31 mm, 28.50 g. $\text{C}\text{I}\text{S}\text{A}\text{A}\text{L}\text{T}\text{I}\text{K}\text{O}\text{N}$ 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 (arrangement of legend). A.R. Tzamalís, *Les ethnés de la région "Thraco-Macédonienne"*. Étude d'histoire et de Numismatique. (Fin du VIe - Ve siècle), 47. HGC 3.1, 274.

Rare. Perfectly centred on a full flan and complete. Lovely iridescent tone, the obverse upper field crystallised, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Empire Coins 74, 1995, 26; Noble Numismatics 49, 1995, 1987; Noble Numismatics 68, 2001, 1828; Triton VI, 2003, 203; Noble Numismatics 79, 2005, 3379 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 179 sales. From the Ronald J. Hansen (1948-2012) collection.

Thraco-Macedonian tribes, Lete or Berge



81



81

81

Stater circa 490, AR 21 mm, 9.83 g. Nude ithyphallic satyr grasping r. arm of nymph, trying to move away from him; in field above, pellet. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* 21f (this coin) and pl. VIII, 23 (this coin illustrated). SNG Spencer-Churchill 128 (these dies). Dewing 1025 (these dies).

Very rare and amongst the finest specimens known of this desirable issue. Of superb Archaic style, perfectly struck and centred on a large flan and with an enchanting old cabinet tone. An unobtrusive mark on obverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

50'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 147; NAC 88, 2015, 390 and NAC 110, 2018, 65 sales. From the duplicates of the British Museum.

For a coinage that clearly was important in its time, and which today is known in a considerable variety of styles, it is remarkable that the mint identification is still a matter of debate. Even if we do not know where exactly these coins were struck, we know in some cases where they ended up, having been found in documented hoards from Thrace, Rhodes, Syria, Jordan, Bactria, Egypt, and Southern Italy (18 were amongst the coins of the 1911 Taranto hoard; ICGH 1874). On the rare occasion inscriptions are present on these coins, they seem to be retrograde and faintly engraved, and are thus difficult to read. An apparent misreading in the 19th Century as 'Letaion' led to an enduring attribution to Lete, a Macedonian city about 15 miles north of Thessalonica. That tentative identification has been used by generations of scholars. Recently however, some authorities have come to accept Svoronos' reading as 'Sirinon', the ethnic of Siris, a town in the region of Mt. Pangaeus. Kraay agreed with Svoronos' reading, and thus associated these coins with the Satrai, a tribe also in the Pangaion region.

Thrace, Abdera



82

- 82** Stater circa 411-385, AR 22 mm, 12.69 g. Griffin seated l. with right paw raised. Rev. ΑΠΙΣ-ΤΩΝ-Α-Ξ Horse standing r. within incuse square. May, Abdera -. cf. Spink sale 5014, 2005, 80. HGC 3.2, 1176 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare, possibly only the third specimen known.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

4'000

Ex Hirsch 176, 1992, 97; Roma Numismatics III, 2012, 175 and Roma Numismatics XIX, 2020, 388 sales.



83

- 83** Stater, magistrate Telemachos circa 358, AR 22 mm, 11.47 g. ΑΒΔΗ Griffin crouching l. Rev. [ΕΙΙ]Ι ΘΛΑΕΜΑ[ΞΟ] Heracles advancing r., wearing lion skin on l. extended arm and holding club and bow; in. r. field, shell. All within incuse square. May, Abdera 402 (these dies). C-N, p. 127, period VII.

Very rare. Struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 59; Lanz 70, 1994, 35; Lanz 72, 1195, 135; Lanz 76, 1996, 152; Lanz 86, 1998, 75; Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2438 and NAC 114, 2019, 151 sales.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



84

84

- 84** Stater circa 412-404, AR 22 mm, 9.10 g. Ithyphallic satyr advancing r., carrying off protesting nymph; in upper r. field, l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Le Rider, Thasiennes 6 var. (different letter on obverse). Svoronos, Hellénisme Primitif, pl. X, 27-8 var. (different letter on obverse). cf. Triton sale XXII, 2019, 166. (these dies).

An extremely rare variety with Iota on obverse. Of excellent Classical style, exceptionally complete and perfectly centred on a large flan.

Light tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 134, 2022, 220.



85



85

Tetradrachm circa 411-340, AR 24 mm, 15.39 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l. Rev. ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Heracles, wearing lion's skin headdress, kneeling r. and drawing bow; in r. field, bipennis. All within square frame. West, ANS NM 40, 32 bis. Hurter Pixodaros Hoard pl. 21, 28a (this coin illustrated). Le Rider, Group p. 187 and pl. II, cf. 23.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this very difficult issue. A portrait of superb style struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre and with a small die-break, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex M&M sale 72, 1987, 550. From the Pixodaros Hoard.

The island of Thasos may have been the site of a Phoenician colony dedicated to extracting mineral resources in the ninth or early eighth century BC, but by the end of the eighth or the beginning of the seventh century BC, these early colonists had disappeared and were replaced by Greek settlers from Paros. The new Greek colony grew wealthy from the control of rich silver mines on the Thracian mainland facing Thasos and a brisk trade in the high-quality wine produced on the island. At the height of Thasian prosperity, the mines reportedly produced between 200 and 300 talents of silver per year. Due to the constant influx of silver into the coffers of Thasos, it is not surprising that the city produced an extensive coinage beginning already in the last quarter of the sixth century BC. From the very beginning, the standard type for Thasian staters featured an ithyphallic satyr carrying off a protesting nymph on the obverse and a quadripartite incuse square on the reverse.

The wide regional recognition of Thasian coinage encouraged typological conservatism and Thasos retained the same stater type for more than a century, changing to new types featuring Dionysus and Heracles only in circa 410 BC.

Similar to the finest heads of Zeus found on Olympian coinage, the head of Dionysos on this coin exhibits a calm and power that is especially magnificent and majestic. This may actually be Zeus himself if it were not for the ivy wreath he is wearing. Dionysos's wild side is not hinted at here, nor is it implied that his adherents include elemental beings like satyrs, maenads, or silens, or that he may overindulge in alcohol, as he seems to have done on certain matters pertaining to the neighboring city of Mende. The face's style seems to be a Classical reworking of a more archaic original; the hair's proximity to the head, almost like a cap, suggests an earlier precursor, possibly a cult statue that was somewhat updated in its coin copy.

Kingdom of Thrace. Lysimachus, 323 – 281 and posthumous issues



86



86

86

Tetradrachm, Lamspacus circa 297-281, AR 29 mm, 17.13 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., resting arm on shield and holding Nike with wreath; behind, spear, in inner l. field, monogram and below, star. Thompson, Essay Robinson 45. HGC 3.2, 1750b.

A portrait of enchanting beauty and a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Hess-Leu 28, 1965, 134; Leu 15, 1976, 168; The Numismatic Auction 2, 1983, 68; Tradart 2, 1983, 68; The Bru Sale 1, 2012, 10 and iBelgica 27 March 2019, 99 sales. From the Richard Arnold van Every (1924-1974) collection.



87



87

- 87** Tetradrachm, Pergamum circa 287-282, AR 29 mm, 17.14 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l., resting arm on shield and holding Nike with wreath; behind, spear, in outer l. field, crescent, in inner l. field, cult statue and in exergue, monogram. Thompson, Essay Robinson 222. HGC 3.2, 1750m.

A portrait of masterly style, undoubtedly one of the finest of the whole series.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise extremely fine

4'000

Ex Spink 121, 1997, 331 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 106, 2018, 1047 sales. From the Lee Rousseau collection.

Scythia, Olbia



88



88

- 88** Stater, King Eminakos circa 450-425, AR 21 mm, 11.19 g. Beardless Heracles kneeling r., stringing bow; in r. field, [ΕΜΙΝΑΚΟ]. Rev. Four-spoked wheel surrounded by four dolphins within corners of incuse square. SNG Stancomb 342 (this coin). Rosen 147. Jameson 2536. Traitè IV, 1771 and pl. 355, 21. SNG BM Black Sea 358. Perykov G0040 (these dies). HGC 3.2, 1929.

Extremely rare. An issue of great fascination struck on an irregular flan and with a pleasant dark tone. Very fine

7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 91 and Roma Numismatics XVIII, 2019, 328 sales. Privately purchased from Feuardent Frères in 1911-1937 and Spink & Son in 1972. From the William Stancomb collection.

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

Thessaly, Kierion



89

89

Obol circa 340-300, AR 12 mm, 0.79 g. Horse r., about to roll. Rev. K I – E Warrior r., wearing conical helmet, holding oval shield with his l. and horizontal lance with his r., leaning forward in fighting attitude. Weber 2798 = Jameson 2031 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 96 (this coin). HGC 4, 671.

In exceptional state of preservation for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine / good very fine

750

Ex Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964), 252; Hesperia Art Bulletin XXXVII, 1966, 25a; Leu 36, 1985, 119 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 96 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and Weber (1823-1918) collections.

Thessaly, Larissa



90

90

Drachm circa 450-420, AR 21 mm, 6.11 g. Thessalos, with petasos and chlamys hanging around neck, restraining bull l. by band held around its head. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑ / AI Horse prancing l. BCD Thessaly II, 176 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 3866 (these dies). HGC 4, 421 (these dies).

Superb old cabinet tone, minor marks under patina, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 700; Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid 206, 2018, 69 and CNG 114, 2020, 150 sales.



91

91

91

Drachm circa 380-370, AR 19 mm, 6.08 g. Head of the nymph Larissa l., wearing pearl necklace and triple drop earring, her hair raised and bound at the top of her head. Rev. ΛΑΡΙ – ΣΑΙ – ΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r., tail in an upright curl. Lorber, Thessalian Hoards and the Coinage of Larissa, AJN 20, 100. BCD Thessaly II, 184 (this coin). HGC 4, 448.

A portrait of lovely style struck and with a delightful light iridescent tone.

Traces of double-striking on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'250

Ex Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 184; Roma Numismatics XII, 2016, 125 and Triton XXIII, 2020, BCD, 236 sales. From the Jonathan P. Rosen and Ambrose collections.



92

- 92** Drachm circa 380-365, AR 20 mm, 6.29 g. Head of nymph Larissa three-quarters facing left, wreathed with grain. Rev. ΛΑ - Π - Ι - ΣΑΙ - [ΩΝ] Helmeted warrior on horseback r. L-S series 5, dies O1/R2, a (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 292 (these dies). HGC 4, 446.

A lovely portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine / extremely fine

4'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 85; CNG 90, 2012, 80 and Gemini XII, 2015, 106 sales. Privately purchased from NAC in 2018. From the BCD collection and the Atrax hoard.



93

- 93** Stater circa 356-336, AR 24 mm, 12.21 g. Head of the nymph Larissa three-quarter facing l., wearing ampyx. Rev. ΛΑΠΙ / Σ / [Α]ΙΩΝ Bridled horse prancing r. Lorber, Thessalian Hoards and the Coinage of Larissa, in AJN 20, pl. 46, 112. BCD Thessaly II, 311 (this coin). HGC 4, 409.

Struck in high relief on a very broad flan and with a lovely light old cabinet tone.

Obverse from slightly rusty die and almost invisible metal flaws, possibly from over-striking, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Triton sale XV, 2012, BCD, 311.



94

- 94** Trihemiobol circa 344-337, AR 12 mm, 1.39 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, pendant earring, and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΠ - ΙΣ - ΑΙΩΝ Thessalian horseman, wearing petasus and chlamys, advancing r. and holding staff. Herrmann pl. VI, 1. SNG Copenhagen 134. BCD Thessaly 1162 (this coin).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse surface somewhat porous, otherwise extremely fine

500

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1162 and NAC 123, 2021, Man in Love with Art part II, 353 sales.

Thessaly, the Oitaioi



95

95

Didrachm after 167, AR 22 mm, 7.65 g. Lion's head l. with spear in its jaws. Rev. OITAI / ΩΝ Youthful Heracles standing facing, wearing ivy-wreath, holding club and lion skin. de Nanteuil 850 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 179. Valassiadis, *The Coinage of the Oitaeans*, in *Obolos* 7, 10. BCD Thessaly I, 1217 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, -. HGC 4, 132 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Struck on excellent metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Minor marks on obverse field, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Hess/Leu 31, 1966, 285; McSorley-Adams Fixed Price List 2, 1968, 49; Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1217 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 109 sales. Privately purchased from S. Boutin in July 1968. From the de Nanteuil (1876-1941) collection.

The types of this didrachm of the Oitaioi focus on the mythology of Heracles because it was within their territory that the greatest of all Greek heroes met his tragic end and subsequently ascended to the gods. Deianeira, the wife of Heracles, was almost carried off by the Centaur Nessos as she attempted to cross the Euenos River. She was saved by the timely arrival of her husband, who shot the Centaur with a poisoned arrow. However, as Nessos lay dying, he told Deianeira to make a potion from his blood that he said would ensure the fidelity of her husband – Heracles had the unfortunate habit of fathering children with other women throughout Greece, Italy, the Near East, and North Africa. Deianeira followed his instructions and soaked her husband's shirt in the blood, not realising that it was contaminated with the poison (the venom of the Lernean Hydra) of the arrow that killed Nessos. When Heracles put on the shirt, the poison immediately began to burn his flesh and realising that it would ultimately kill him, Heracles ascended Mount Oita, the mountain from which the Oitaioi derived their name, and built his own funeral pyre at the summit. Casting himself onto the flaming pyre, Heracles destroyed his mortal self, but freed his immortal self to rise to join the Olympian gods.

Thessaly, Pharsalus



96

96

Drachm, signed by the engraver Telephantos late V-mid IV century BC, AR 20 mm, 6.03 g. Head of Athena r., wearing pearl necklace and a crested Attic helmet adorned with a figure of Scylla r.; behind neck, [TI / MI]. Rev. Φ – A / P – Σ partially retrograde Thessalian horseman galloping r., on horse, B branded on its haunch and an Φ on its shoulder, wearing hisos, chlamys and chiton, and brandishing a lagobolon; below, MTH. Lavva 154 corr. Gillet 878 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 642 (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands.

A portrait of excellent style and a very elegantly engraved reverse die. Superb old cabinet tone, obverse from rusty die and an almost invisible area of corrosion at six o'clock, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu 15, 1976, 208; Adams Fixed Price List September 1976, 8; Sternberg XVII, 1986, 110 and Triton XV, 3 January 2012, BCD, 642 sales. Privately purchased from CNG in 2018. From the Charls Gillet (1879-1972) and Dr John Hewitt Judd (1899-1986) collections.

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



97

97

Drachm signed by the artists TH and AMN circa 420-350, AR 20 mm, 6.29 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with wreath; cheek guard turned up. Behind the neck, TH. Rev. Φ - Α - Ρ - Σ in part retrograde Forepart of a horse r.; behind truncation AM and in r. field, N retrograde. Jameson 2471 (this coin). Gillet 193 (this coin). Lava 78a (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1283 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, -.

Of the highest rarity, only the second and finest specimen known. An important issue with attractive portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks on obverse field and an unobtrusive scuff on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 193; Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1283 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 116 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and Charls Gillet (1879-1972) collections.

Pharsalus was one of the pre-eminent cities of Thessaly and enjoyed some fame as one of the few Thessalian cities to oppose the advance of the Persian army in 480 BC. Thanks to their loyalty to the Greek cause, when Spartan forces arrived to punish Larissa and the other medizing cities of Thessaly, Pharsalus was established as head of the Thessalian League and came to dominate much of the lesser cities of Thessaly in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC. Later, when the beleaguered Spartans ended their support of Pharsalus and its tyrant, Polydamas, in 375/4 BC, Polydamas was forced to cede Pharsalian leadership of the League to Jason, the powerful tyrant of Pherai. This extremely rare and beautiful drachm of Pharsalus probably belongs to the late period of Pharsalian supremacy. Both the head of Athena and the forepart of the galloping horse are beautifully rendered. Feeling justifiable pride in their art, the engravers responsible for these two exquisite dies have gone so far as to sign their dies with their names - a practice more commonly found in Sicily. The artist 'TH' was responsible for the Athena of the obverse, and 'AMN' for the reverse.

Thessaly, Pherai



98

98

Drachm circa 459-439, AR 21 mm, 5.89 g. The hero Thessalos, naked but for petasos hanging down his back, restraining a leaping bull r. by means of a band held by both his hands and passing under the animal's horns. In l. field, [I]ΛΑ retrograde. Rev. Θ - Ε - Ρ - Α - Ι. Bridled horse cantering r. on dotted ground line, his rein trailing below; above l., lion's head fountain spout with water pouring from its mouth; all in incuse square. Jameson 1105 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1608 (these dies). BCD Thessaly II, 682 (this coin).

Rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. Struck on an extremely broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

2'500

Ex Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Nieggerer (1878-1964), 263; M&M 54, 1978, 208 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 682 sales. From the Jameson (1861-1942) collection.



99

99

Stater struck under tyrant Alexander circa 369-358, AR 24 mm, 11.92 g. EN – NOΔ – IAS Laureate head of Ennodia r., wearing earrings and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛ – ΕΞΑΝΔ – ΠΕ – Ι – Ο – Σ Alexander on horseback galloping r., holding reins and spear; on horse's rump, double axe. Wartenberg 17 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1308 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, –.

Apparently unique. A very important and interesting issue with a wonderful portrait, the work of a very talented master engraver. Surface somewhat corroded, otherwise about extremely fine

12'500

Ex Nomos 4, 2011, BCD 1308 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 118 sales.

Alexander came to power after his father Jason, the powerful tyrant of Pherae and tagos of the Thessalian League was assassinated in 370/69 BC. Due to his youth, he was at first overlooked to succeed in Pherae, and his uncles' Polydorus and Polyphron immediately assumed power as joint tyrants. This arrangement did not last long. In 369 BC, Polyphron first poisoned Polydorus and then later Alexander struck down Polyphron with a spear. Through this act of murder Alexander became sole tyrant of Pherae, and established his reputation for unnatural violence. It was even rumoured that Alexander established a shrine and worshipped as a god the spear that killed his uncle. Jason had managed to weld together the disparate interests of the cities of Thessaly into a strong Thessalian League through force and diplomacy, but Larissa, the traditional rival of Pherae, had always hoped to exert its own influence over the direction of the league. Alexander's bloody seizure of power at Pherae created a deep rift in the league membership and caused the Thessalian League to break into two opposing leagues, one led by Alexander as tagos and another, led by the Aleuadae family of Larissa, who refused to recognise the authority of the Pherae tyrant. Alexander struggled to restore the unified Thessalian League by force through most of the 360s BC. He was often poised to crush Larissa but failed, due to timely military interventions by Alexander II of Macedon and the Boeotian League. Although the tyrant of Pherae did manage to capture the famous Boeotarch Pelopidas in 368/7 BC, and even killed him in battle in 364 BC, Alexander was forced to give up his claim to the leadership of the Thessalian League. Despite having lost much of his power in Thessaly, Alexander continued to express his violent and lawless character. In 362 BC, he assembled a pirate fleet and used it to plunder the Cycladic islands and the Aegean coast. Alexander was even so brazen as to attack the Piraeus of Athens, but this act called down the ire of the Athenian fleet which drove him from the sea. By this point, Pherae had grown quite weary of its violent but not particularly successful tyrant. At last, in 358 BC, Alexander was murdered in his bed by his own brothers, with the assistance of his own wife (who was also his half-sister), and his corpse thrown to the dogs in the streets of Pherae. The obverse of this stater depicts Ennodia, the patron goddess of Pherae whose cult the tyrants of Pherae attempted to promote as an expression of Thessalian identity in general. She was a deity associated with roads, cemeteries and ghosts - characteristics that caused her to be identified with Hecate outside of Thessaly. The reverse depicts Alexander of Pherae on horseback and should be considered an early, full-figure dynastic portrait. This type of mounted portrait influenced the development of the king on the coinage of the neighbouring Macedonian kingdom under Philip II.



100

100

Drachm struck under tyrant Alexander circa 369-358, AR 18 mm, 5.66 g. Laureate head of Ennodia r., wearing grape-cluster earring and pearl necklace; in field r., torch. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ Lion's head r., with open jaws; below, double axe sideways to r. SNG Lockett 1475 (this coin). Pozzi 1255 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 698 (this coin).

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

5'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, (1846-1918), 1255; Ars Classica XVII, 1934, 442; Glendining's 12 February 1958, Lockett (1873-1950), 1475; M&M Fixed Price List 182, 1958, 30; Leu 33, 1983, 305 and Triton XV, 2012, BCD, 698 sales.

Illyria, Dyrrachium



101

101

- 101** Stater circa 340-280, AR 23 mm, 10.88 g. Cow standing l., with head turned back, suckling calf kneeling r.; on flank, Δ. Rev. Δ – Y – P around floral pattern within linear frame; in exergue, club. C.C. Vermeule, *Greek Coins in the Elisabeth Washburn King Collection at Bryn Mawr College, NC 1956*, 87 (this coin). A. Maier, *Die Silberprägung von Apollonia und Dyrrhachion* in *NZ* 41, 1907, 13. HGC 3.1, 33. Rare. Perfectly struck on sound metal and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Hess 28 April 1936, 627; Christie's 11 December 1992, Elisabeth Washburn King collection at the Bryn Mawr college, 679; NAC 48, 2008, 75; NGSA 9, 2015, 44 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 3, 2018, 72 sales. Privately purchased from M&M in 1946 for \$46.40. From the Baron Lorne Thyssen- Bornemisza and Dr. S. Kaplan and Starr collections.

Epirus, Epeirote league



102

- 102** Didrachm circa 234-168, AR 26 mm, 10.14 g. Jugate heads r. of Dodonean Zeus and veiled Dione, wearing respectively oak-wreath and diadem; in field l., monograms. Rev. ΑΙΙΕΙ / ΡΩΤΑΝ Bull butting r.; all within oak-wreath. Franke 3-4. BMC 11 (these dies). HGC 3.1, 170. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. An excellent jugate portrait of fine Hellenistic struck on excellent metal. Light tone and extremely fine 15'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 265, 2019, 282 and Roma Numismatics XX, 2020, 92 sales.

Acarnania, Leucas



103

- 103** Stater circa 465-450, AR 19 mm, 8.59 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, Λ. Rev. Head of Athena I., wearing Corinthian helmet. BMC 4. Pozzi 1726 (this coin). SNG Lockett 2274 (this coin). Calciati, Pegasi 15 (these dies). BCD Akarnania und Aetolia 177. Prospero 347 (this coin). HGC 4, 813 (this coin illustrated).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A portrait of excellent style struck on fresh metal and with a delightful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

10'000

Ex Naville 1, 1921, Pozzi, 1726; Glendining 27 May 1959, Lockett, 1883; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 347 and Nomos 16, 2018, 96 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1985.

Locris, Locri Opuntii



104

- 104** Stater circa 360-350, AR 24 mm, 12.27 g. Head of Demeter I. Rev. Ajax advancing r., below, two short spears on the ground, one to r. and one to l., also an 8-rayed star in the lower r. field. Symbols inside the shield, palmette with griffin. ΟΠΙΟΝΤΙΩ I. up, N top r. Corpus group 14, 127v. Gulbenkian 491. BCD Lokris-Phokis 68 (this coin). Humphris, D Delbridge, The Coinage of the Opountian Lokrians, Group 14, 127c (this coin).

Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

5'000

Ex NAC 55, 2010, BCD, 58; Roma Numismatics III, 2012, 11; Roma Numismatics XVI, 2018, 157 and Künker 333, 2020, 752 sales. From the Ambrose collection.

Boeotia, Thebes



105

- 105** Tetradrachm circa 287, AR 26 mm, 17.13 g. Laureate head of Poseidon r. Rev. BOI – ΩΤΩΝ Poseidon seated l. on throne, holding dolphin and trident; below, shield. BCD Boiotia 81 (this reverse die). de Luynes 1980 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 920 (this reverse die). Head, Boeotia, 81. HGC 4, 1177.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. A portrait of fine style struck in high relief and a lovely light tone.

Minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Triton XI, 2008, 147 and Nomos 15, 2017, 106 sales.

The earliest coins of Thebes (drachms produced starting c. 525 BC) paired a 'Boeotian shield' design with a utilitarian punch, which became increasingly sophisticated over the course of six or seven decades. In about 460 or 450 BC a legitimate reverse design was introduced in the form of an amphora; creating the shield-and-amphora that is so familiar to numismatists. With minor interruption it would last until the final staters were produced, not long before the Macedonian King Philip II put an end to Theban authority at the battle of Chaeroneia in August, 338 B.C.

Demetrios I Poliorcetes gave Thebes autonomy in 287 BC, after it had languished under Macedonian domination for many years. In celebration Demetrius chose Poseidon, his patron, on both sides of the coin because the deity was neither important in Boeotia or specially in Thebes.

Euboea, Eretria



106

106

Euboean league. Didrachm circa 411-410, AR 23 mm, 12.08 g. Recumbent cow l., head turned r. Rev. EYB Head of the nymph Euboia r. Wallace, ANSMN 134, 3 (same dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 122, 370 (this coin). SNG Lockett 1777 (these dies). SNG Delepierre 1387 (this reverse die). HGC 4, 1411. BCD Euboia 1 (these dies).

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a pleasant old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 153; Triton IV, 2000, 205 and Lansky with IBelgica 1, 2019, 41 sales. From the Max Hirmer collection and from the 1951 Euboia-Boiotian hoard.

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

Attica, Athens



107

107

Tetradrachm circa 510-500, AR 25 mm, 17.60 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., decorated with chevron pattern. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing, olive sprig l.; all within incuse square. Setman, Group L, 338. Svoronos pl. 6, 12. HGC 4, 1590.

Rare. Of excellent Archaic style and struck on a very large flan with a light old cabinet tone.

Minor metal flaw on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Hess-Leu 45, 1970, 185; Leu 77, 2000, 205; NAC 29, 2005, 181; Stack's 14 January 2008, 2183; Busso-Peus 407, 2012, 378 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32029 sales. From the de Nanteuil and Lawrence Stack collections.



108

108

Didrachm circa 475-465, AR 20 mm, 8.42 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet with three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing, olive sprig l., within incuse square. All within incuse circle. K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke Griechischer Kunst*, 458 (this coin). Seltman Group O, 473. Svoronos pl. 9, 16 and 19 (these dies). Starr, Group IV, 143. SNG Copenhagen 30 (these dies). Boston, MFA 1602. HGC 4, 1617 corr. (Starr Group).

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine

35'000

Ex New York IV, 2002, 157 and Triton XXI, 2018, 419 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

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 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 recover Athenian control of the seas.



109

109

Drachm circa 465-460, AR 15 mm, 4.26 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 two leaves and berry; all within partially incuse square. Seltman p-l. XX, 66. Svoronos pl. 8, 39. Starr, group IIC. HGC 4, 1627.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Of fine style and with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

7'500

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 187. Privately purchased from M&M in 1992 and from the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.



110



- 110** Tetradrachm circa 454-404, AR 26 mm, 17.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing, olive sprig and crescent to upper l.; all within incuse square. Flament, *Le monnayage en argent d'Athènes: de l'époque archaïque à l'époque hellénistique* (c. 550-c. 40 av. J.-C.), Group II. Kroll 8. SNG Copenhagen 31. Svoronos pl. XIV. HGC 4, 1597.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000

Ex Heritage sale 3073, 2019, 30101.



111



111

- 111** Tetradrachm circa 165-148, AR 35 mm, 16.60 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus. Rev. A – ΘE Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; all within laurel wreath; in field, monograms and below, grain ear. Thompson 54 (this obverse die). BCM 290. McClean 5898. HGC 4, 1602.
A portrait of excellent style struck on a very broad flan. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Triton sale XXIII, 2020, 263. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

Aegina, Aegina



112



112

- 112** Stater circa 470-440, AR 23 mm, 12.22 g. Sea turtle with line of five large pellets down the back of its shell, and two smaller ones at the collar. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with one square divided. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, Period III, b and pl. I, 14. HGC 6, 435.
Struck in high relief and complete. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 249, 2017, 247.



113



113

- 113** Stater circa 456-431, AR 20 mm, 12.39 g. Tortoise. Rev. Large incuse square with heavy skew pattern. Milbank, ANSNNM 24, pl. II, 13. SNG Copenhagen 517 var. (head not in profile). HGC 6, 437 var. (head not in profile).

An very rare variety with with head in profile. Perfectly struck in very high relief and with a superb light light iridescent tone. Fan crack at ten o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

12'500

Ex Manhattan IV, 2013, 46 and Triton XXII, 2019, 223 sales.

Though it is technically impossible to know which city-state was the first in Greece to strike coins, it would seem that the honour belongs to Aegina, an island off the coast of Attica whose people excelled as sailors and merchants. The first type of Aeginetan stater, now attributed to c. 555-550 B.C., has on its obverse a turtle with spider-like flippers and a narrow, shield-shaped carapace decorated with a row of pellets along the central ridge; the reverse features a small, deep incuse square with raised, thin criss-crossing ridges. Such was the basic form of Aeginetan coinage for centuries to come. The initial issue was followed by a similar one (c. 550-530 B.C.) on which the turtle had a heavy collar, and the raised dividers in the incuse square assumed the familiar 'Union Jack' pattern. The collared turtle/'Union Jack' type subsequently went through at least five stages of development, covering the period c. 530 to c. 450 B.C. The shell on these later pieces is often decorated with a trefoil collar, with some taking on the form usually described as a 'T-back' – the T-form created by the decorative pellets. Curiously enough, mixed within these turtles, from the periods c. 550-530 and c. 500-490/80 B.C., are 'proto-tortoises' coins, which instead of a turtle show a tortoise with a shield-shaped, segmented shell. Aegina's next evolution was dramatic, for the familiar turtle was permanently replaced with a tortoise. The date of this exchange is not certainly known, though dates such as c. 457, c. 450, or c. 446 B.C. have been offered. In this case the tortoise had an oblong-shaped shell with raised, segmented squares that made it distinct from the earlier 'proto-tortoises', which had a shell that tapered at the end and which was of sharper relief. The 'Union Jack' incuse punch remained with the incuse areas being relatively shallow, with thick bars separating the sunken squares and triangles. The bars eventually became thinner, and various symbols and letters were placed within the sunken areas. On some of the last staters, generally dated from c. 350 into the 320s, the island's ethnic appears in the obverse field as the letters AI flanking the tortoise, or within the incuse portions of the reverse, abbreviated as AI, AIΓ or AIΓI. Though minting of the tortoises seems to have ended by the late 4th Century B.C., they continued to circulate, with some of the later drachms even being included in a hoard from Zougra in the Peloponnese (ICGH 301) that was buried in about 146 B.C.

Corinthia, Corinth



114



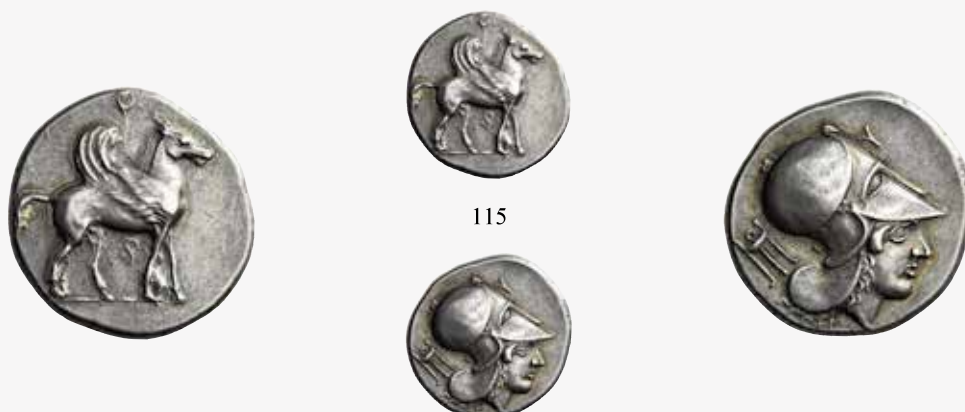
114

- 114** Stater circa 410-380, AR 23 mm, 8.62 g. Pegasus flying l.; below [koppa]. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; behind, horse forepart l. Pozzi 1665 (this coin). Calciati 143/2. BCD Korinth 55 (this reverse die). Ravel 432a. HGC 4, 1833.

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

3'500

Ex Naville I, Pozzi (1846-1918), 1665; Tkalec-Rauch 16-17 November 1987, 94 and NAC 106, 2018, 238 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.



115

- 115** Stater circa 380-360, AR 22 mm, 8.45 g. Pegasus advancing r.; above and between its legs, [koppa]. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; above, Y and behind, tripod. Calciati, Pegasi 658 (misdescribed). Ravel 658. HGC 4, 1839.

Very rare. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a wonderful iridescent tone.

Extremely fine

3'000

Ex M&M 64, 1984, 124; M&M 79, 1994, 286 and NAC 106, 2018, 240 sales. From the collection of E.B. Cahn.

Sicyonia, Sicyon



116

- 116** Stater circa late 330s, AR 25 mm, 12.20 g. Chimera advancing l., with r. paw raised; above, wreath and beneath, ΣΕ. Rev. Dove flying l., below its neck, l. All within olive wreath. Traité 775 and pl. CCXX, 12. BMC 56. Wartenberg, NC 1997, 80. Warren, Pour Denise, 10. BCD Peloponnesos I, 219.

Struck on very fresh metal and with a light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Nomos sale 27, 2023, 1087.

Elis, Olympia



117

117

Stater circa 468-460, AR 21 mm, 11.95 g. Eagle flying l. Rev. F – A Winged thunderbolt with volutes. Seltman, Temple, Series II, 14. BCD Olympia 5. SNG Berry –, cf. 803 (for obverse) and 808 (for reverse). HGC 5, 288.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly one of the finest specimens in private hands. One of the earliest staters produced by Elis with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine.

25'000

Privately purchased from Edward J. Waddell in 2018.

The sanctuary of Zeus and Hera at Olympia in the northern Peloponnese were originally controlled and administered by the city of Pisa. Great wealth accrued to the Pisatans from possession of these sacred sites thanks to the introduction of the first Olympic Games in 776 BC. This great Panhellenic festival, which involved athletic and artistic competitions in honour of Zeus, brought tourists and money to Olympia from throughout Greece. Indeed, the Olympic Games were such an important event for the Greeks, that truces were invoked in ongoing wars in order to permit safe passage to and from the festival. Around the mid-eighth century BC, the Elean neighbours of Pisa decided that despite the Panhellenic character of the Olympic Games, they would prefer to see the profits from the festival go to them. Therefore, they conquered Pisa and assumed control of the sanctuaries and the festivals at Olympia. The sanctuary inherited from Pisa consisted of a single temple shared by both Zeus and Hera and a sacred grove known as the Altis. However, between 470 and 456 BC-the period in which the present silver stater was struck-the Eleans constructed a new grand temple for Zeus Olympius alone that was famous for its colossal cult statue of the god sculpted by the artist Phidias from gold and ivory. In the Hellenistic period the statue was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World and is thought to have provided the model for many representations of Zeus enthroned on Greek coinages. The silver stater was struck during the construction of the new temple of Zeus and before the completion of Phidias' masterwork. Zeus is not actually depicted on the coins of Olympia until the 430s BC. It therefore follows an earlier iconographic program that features an eagle-the bird of Zeus-on the obverse. As here, the eagle is often shown fighting with a coiling snake, which has sometimes suggested the influence of the contemporary silver coinage of Euboean Chalcis. The reverse features an archaic depiction of Zeus' thunderbolt with curving wings and detailed representation of its destructive fire. The abbreviated legend FA refers to the Eleans using an epichoric (local) alphabet that still included the letter digamma (F). This letter, which had died out in many other Greek alphabets by the fifth century BC, represented the w-sound, meaning that the legend should probably be more properly understood as identifying the issuing authority as the "Waleans."

Argolis, Argos



118

118

118

Drachm circa 490-470, AR 14 mm, 5.80 g. Wolf at bay I., on double line. Rev. Large "A" within incuse square; above, two deep incuses. Jameson 1253 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1003. HGC 5, 657.

Of the highest rarity, six specimens known of which only 3 are in private hands.

Old cabinet tone and about very fine

7'500

Ex J. Hirsch XXI, 1908, Weber (1830-1907), 2004 and Busso-Peus 428, 2021, 134 sales. Privately purchased from M&M in 1960. From the Jameson (1861-1942) and Dr. H.M. collections.

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.

The earliest Argive coinage is extremely rare. There were only three known specimens (two in London and one in Paris) when *Traité* was published in 1907. The next year, this specimen was sold in the Consul Weber sale, and it was purchased by Rollin et Feuadent and apparently is now only the sixth known. The fact that all the specimens are quite worn suggests that they were used for a long time.

The Argives' devastating defeat at Sepeia in 494 BC to the Spartans under Kleomenes I, in which they lost six thousand hoplites, could be one explanation for this. Herodotus claims that the Spartan army deceived the Argives into thinking they were heading to their evening meal. When the Argives followed suit, the Spartans grabbed their weapons and launched an assault, winning the battle handily. The Spartan narrative surrounding the battle is contentious since, according to Herodotus, the last Argives were killed by Spartan King Kleomenes, who burned them alive in the sacred grove of Argos, where they had sought safety.

One possible reason for this may be ascribed to the devastating defeat at Sepeia in 494 BC against the Spartans under Kleomenes I. After it, Argos's prosperity was greatly hampered by a serious deficit during the following generation. A century later, in 370-350 BC, Argos produced a second significant coinage; before that it appears that only smaller fractions were made.

Crete, Cnossus



119

119

Drachm circa 300-270, AR 19 mm, 5.42 g. Head of Hera I., wearing stephane decorated with palmettes, earring and pearl necklace. Rev. A - P Square labyrinth; in exergue, ΚΝΩΣΙ. *Traité* III, 1548 and pl. CCL 14. Svoronos Crète, pl. VI, 7. SNG Copenhagen 374.

Very rare. A very interesting and fascinating issue struck on very fresh metal.

Light old cabinet tone and good very fine

10'000

Ex Naville 5, 1923, Duplicates of British Museum, 2266; Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 366; Hirsch 229, 2003, 1806; Gorny & Mosch 129, 2004, 131; Gorny & Mosch 236, 2016, 209 and NAC 106, 2018, 244 sales.

Although it had been inhabited since the Neolithic period, in the Bronze Age Knossos grew into a major city centred on a palace complex that may have been home to as many as 100,000 people. Knossos served as a political and cultural capital for Minoan civilisation – the distinctive culture of Bronze Age Crete named after the mythological King Minos of Knossos. The impressive remains of the Minoan palace complex of Knossos was excavated by Sir Arthur Evans beginning in 1901 and resulted in the discovery of two previously unknown early Greek scripts, Linear A and Linear B. The invasions and natural disasters that brought about the collapse of many Bronze Age states around 1200-1100 B.C. also ended Minoan civilisation. Nevertheless, while the age of the palace was gone, Knossos survived to become one of the most important cities of Crete in the Iron Age. In the Classical and Hellenistic periods, Knossos was frequently at war with neighbouring Cretan cities, especially Lyttos and Polyrrhenia. This coin may have been produced in the context of these intercity struggles. The glory days of Minoan civilisation were far in the past when this drachm was struck, nevertheless, the reverse type harks back to the time when King Minos ruled from Knossos and the Greeks of both the surrounding islands and even the mainland paid him tribute. Here we see an aerial view of the famous Labyrinth. Minos ordered this maze-like prison constructed to contain the monstrous Minotaur, a cannibalistic half-man, half-bull creature born from the unnatural love of Minos' queen, Pasiphae, and the Cretan Bull. Minos demanded youths and maidens to be sent to Knossos as tribute by subject cities. These were sent into the Labyrinth and soon became hopelessly lost in its winding passages before they were devoured by the Minotaur. This horrific custom only came to an end when the hero Theseus had himself included among the human tribute from Athens. With the help of Minos' daughter, Ariadne, Theseus killed the monster and found his way out of the Labyrinth thanks to a ball of string he had unwound as he advanced.

Cyclades, Paros



120



120

120 Drachm circa 500-495, AR 18 mm, 6.06 g. Goat kneeling r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Sheedy 73a (this coin). HGC 6, 653.

In exceptional state of preservation. Struck in high relief on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

8'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 175; Nomos 2, 2010, 104; Hess-Divo 328, 2015, 53; CNG 103, 2016, 187; Triton XIX, 2016, 137 and Künker 304, 2018, 419 sales.

The Athenians asserted that Ionian Greeks from Athens colonized the island of Paros; however, according to other ancient authors, the island was originally founded by Cretans and Arcadians under the leadership of the hero Paros of Parrhasia. Although there were several important communities on the island, the city of Paros dominated them by the seventh century BC. Despite its flourishing, Paros came under the control of neighbouring Naxos by the end of the sixth century BC, and remained so until 490 BC, when the Persians permanently overthrew Naxos' dominance. After Persian rule, the clashes with Athens and a brief period of Spartan influence, Paros became an ally of Athens at the beginning of the fourth century BC, joining the Second Athenian League. In an effort to conquer the Aegean, in 314 BC Antigonos Monophthalmos united Paros and the other Cyclades into the First Nesiote League, which was ruled by the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt from 287 BC until 246 BC. At the start of his Carian expedition, Philip V of Macedon conquered and garrisoned Paros. The pirate fleets used by Mithradates VI of Pontus throughout his three wars against Rome probably caused the city and the other Cycladic islands to suffer. The extensive series of silver didrachms and drachms produced between the late sixth and early fifth centuries BC provides evidence of Paros' affluence during the Archaic and early Classical periods. Usually featuring a goat on the obverse and an incuse square on the reverse, these were struck using the Aeginetic standard. Around 470 BC, this coinage came to an end, and the mint closed as well. The Parians appear to have struck no coinage in the fifth century BC, in part because of Athenian demands that tribute payments be made in Athenian coinage. Parian silver coinage resumed in the fourth century BC, perhaps in the context of the Social War or the birth of the League of Corinth.

Kings of Bosphorus. Pharnaces circa 63 – 46



- 121** Stater, Panticapaeum 55-54 (year 243), AV 20 mm, 8.11 g. Diademed bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ / ΜΕΤΑΛΛΟΥ / ΦΑΡΝΑΚΟΥ Apollo seated l., holding laurel branch over tripod, his l. elbow resting on kithara; in r. field, ΓΜΣ. Macdonald, An introduction to the history and coinage of the kingdom of the Bosphorus: including the coinage of Panticapeum (with "Apollonia" and "Myrmecium"), Phanagoria, Gorgippia, Sindicus Limen or the Sindoi, Nymphaeum, Theodosia, and the kings of the Cimmerian Empire, 182. Golenko, P. J. Karyszkowski, The gold coinage of King Pharnaces of the Bosphorus, NC 1972, 1. Anokhin 216. SNG von Aulock – de Luynes 2396 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen – HGC 7, 198 (this coin illustrated).

Extremely rare, apparently only four specimens known of the first issue. Struck on a very broad flan, minor marks, otherwise good extremely fine

12'500

Ex Triton XII, 2009, 266 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32038 sales. From the Buzz Owen collection.

Kings of Pontus, Mithridates III, circa 220 – 200



- 122** Stater, Amisus circa 220-200, AV 18 mm, 8.50 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in inner fields, Σ / Π – Κ. SNG von Aulock 1 (this coin). de Callataÿ, The first Royal Coinages of Pontus (From Mithridates III to Mithridates V) in Mithridates VI and the Pontic Kingdom, dies O2/R2, a and fig. 3 (this coin). Göbl, Antike 876 (this coin). Alram 22 (this coin referenced). HGC 7, 318.

Of the highest rarity, one of two known staters for Mithridates III and the only one with these control marks. Minor edge marks, otherwise extremely fine

20'000

Ex Jean Vinchon 24 November 1994, James et Sneja Velkov, 51; Sincona 10, 2013, 107; Triton XIX, 2016, 2052; Heritage 3048, 2016, 32037 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 290 sales. From the von Aulock, Jonathan P. Rosen and Lawrence A. Adams collections.

Unfortunately, almost nothing is known about the reign of Mithridates III of Pontus. His existence is assumed based on the mention of six Pontic kings of this name in the ancient sources although historical details are only attached to five. The typology of this stater illustrates the continued influence of Alexander the Great's coinage at the end of the third century BC, even if at the same time, on the silver issue appears the distinctive portrait of the Pontic king, reflecting the new developments in Hellenistic portraiture.

Paphlagonia, Sinope



- 123** Drachm circa 330-300, AR 22 mm, 6.14 g. Head of Sinope I.; in l. field, aphlaston. Rev. ΑΓΡΕΩ[Σ] / ΣΙΝΩ
Eagle flying l. on dolphin l. Recueil Général 31.1. SNG Stancomb 763 (this coin). HGC 7, 391.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 750



- 124** Stater in name and types of Alexander III circa 235-215, AV 19 mm, 8.50 g. Helmeted head of Athena r.
Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and stylis; in l. field, star and below, monograms.
SNG Stancomb 782 (this coin). Price 1238. HGC 7, 383.
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500
Ex Roma Numismatics sale XVIII, 2019, 428. Privately purchased from Glendining in 1989. From the William Stancomb collection.

Bithynia, Heracleia Pontica



- 125** Drachm circa 352-345, AR 19 mm, 6.69 g. Head of Heracles three-quarters facing r., wearing lion skin
headdress. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑ Nike crouching l. and inscribing on club. SNG von Aulock 356 (this coin).
F. Imhoof-Blumer, Griechische Münzen in der Grossherzoglichen Badischen Sammlung in Karlsruhe,
ZfN 7, 1880, p. 23, 4. J.P. Six, Sinope, NC 1885, 65.
Extremely rare, possibly only three specimens known. A very interesting and appealing
issue perfectly centred on a large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone.
Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 3'500
*Ex Leu 61, 1995, 130 (incorrect further pedigree) and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 6, 2020, 159 sales.
From the von Aulock and Kleinkunst collections.*

Kings of Bithynia, Prusias I, 238 – 183



126

126

- 126** Tetradrachm, Nicomedia 210-182, AR 32 mm, 16.75 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus Stratiotes standing l., holding wreath over royal name and sceptre; in inner l. field, thunderbolt / ME ligate / monogram. Waddington 9b. Jameson 1387. SNG von Aulock 6878. HGC 7, 614.

A spectacular Hellenistic portrait of excellent style struck in high relief.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Tkalec 22 April 2007, 60 and Hermitage Fine Art 25, 2019, 32 sales.

Mysia, Cyzicus



127

127

- 127** Stater circa 400-350, EL 18 mm, 15.98 g. Nike kneeling l., holding aphlaston in r. hand; below, tunny-fish l. Rev. Quadripartite square incuse. von Fritze 154 and pl. 5, 2. Kappeli-Berger, Kunstwerke der antike, 24 (this coin). SNG France 301.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue, among the finest specimens in private hands. Good very fine

15'000

Ex M&M VIII, 1949, 838 and NGSA 7, 2012, 75 sales. From the Robert Käppeli (1900-2000) collection.

Cyzicus was a critical center for Greek coin production in northwestern Asia Minor. Although most cities had abandoned the use of electrum as an alloy for coinage by the mid-sixth century BC, Cyzicus continued to produce a vast array of staters and fractions in electrum down to the last decades of the fourth century BC. Finds of Cyzicene staters in the Black Sea region and a decree from Olbia regulating the value of the local coinage in relation to the Cyzicene stater suggest that the coins were struck for use in the Black Sea grain trade. As the indigenous grain producers of the Black Sea region had come to expect payment in electrum early on, electrum coins were needed to sustain the trade, even though the rest of the Greek world had moved on from this alloy. As Cyzicus was located on the Hellenistic shipping route for ships coming and going from the Black Sea, it took up the job of continuing electrum coin production. Some 207 individual types and varieties of Cyzicene electrum coins have been catalogued, but almost all of them include the badge of the city—a tunny (tuna) fish—as an adjunct symbol or incorporated into the main design. The depiction of Nike on this stater is a rare example of a historical type in the Cyzicene electrum series. She is shown here holding an aphlaston, the curved ornament on the prow of ancient galleys that was traditionally cut off defeated ships as a trophy of victory. Since the type obviously refers to a naval victory and it is on a Cyzicene coin, it is generally believed that the victory in question is that of the Battle of Cyzicus in 410 BC. This important battle late in the Peloponnesian War (431–404 BC) saw the Athenian fleet, under the command of the devious Alcibiades, rout the Peloponnesian fleet, commanded by the Spartan general Mindarus, in the waters before the harbor of Cyzicus. In the aftermath of the Athenian victory, Cyzicus, which had previously supported the Spartans, surrendered without a fight, thereby giving the Athenians control of the Hellespont and the Black Sea grain supply critical for Athens' survival. Mindarus was killed in the fighting, and the Spartans who escaped total destruction found themselves stranded in western Asia Minor. A letter from the defeated Spartans was captured by the Athenians as it traveled to Sparta. Written in typical laconic style, it expressed the deep distress of those who had survived the Athenian victory: "The ships are gone. Mindarus is dead. The men are starving. We know not what to do." In response, the demoralized Spartan government sent an embassy to Athens to make peace, but the Athenians refused to negotiate. As it turned out, this was a critical mistake. Sparta recovered and rebuilt its fleet with Persian financial assistance, and in 405 inflicted a crushing defeat on the Athenians at Aegospotami, ending the war in Spartan triumph.



128

- 128** Tetradrachm circa 150, AR 37 mm, 17.07 g. Laureate and draped bust of Kore Soteira r. Rev. Monogram / KYZI / KHNΩN / Φ above and below lit torch to l.; all within oak wreath. von Fritze pl. VI, 13 var. (different monograms). SNG France 450 var. (different monograms).

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. An excellent portrait perfectly struck in high relief and with a wonderful iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

15'000

Ex Gitta Kastner 6, 1974, 93; NAC 2, 1990, 181 and NAC 106, 2018, 257 sales. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Kings of Pergamum. Eumenes I, 263 – 241



129

- 129** Tetradrachm circa 255-241, AR 30 mm, 17.05 g. Diademed head of Philetairos r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated l., r. hand resting on shield; in r. field, bow, above, A in in outer l. field, ivy leaf. Westermark, Pergamon 233. SNG Copenhagen 335. SNG von Aulock 1356.

A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief. Light old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Giessener Munzhandlung Dieter Gorny 76, 1996, 198; Giessener Munzhandlung Dieter Gorny 82, 1997, 97; Gorny & Mosch 121, 2003 and Gorny & Mosch 164, 2008, 176 sales.

Kings of Pergamum. Eumenes II, 197 – 160



130

- 130** Tetradrachm circa 197-160, AR 33 mm, 16.80 g. Laureate head of Philetairos r. Rev. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena enthroned l., r. hand resting on shield set at her feet, l.; transverse spear in background, in l. field, trident, in central field, ΑΣ and in r. field, bow. Westermark V.CXLVII (this obverse die). SNG von Aulock 1361.

A portrait of excellent style struck on a very large flan. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex Morton & Eden sale 124, 2023, 414. From an European Connoisseur collection.

Aeolis, Cyme



131

- 131** Tetradrachm circa 165-140, AR 37 mm, 16.80 g. Diademed head of Apollo r. Rev. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse standing r., with l. foreleg raised; below, vase and, in exergue, ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩΝ. (All within wreath). cf. CNG E-sale 388, 2016, 113 (these dies). Oakley ANSMN 27, –, this die unlisted, cf. 75-79.

An unusual portrait struck on a very broad flan with a light iridescent tone.

Two minor flan cracks, otherwise extremely fine / good extremely fine

2'000

Ex NAC sale 106, 2018, 265. Privately purchased from NFA on the 9th of May 1986. From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Lesbos, Mytilene



- 132** Hecte circa 521-478, EL 10 mm, 2.55 g. Head of lion r., with open jaws. Rev. Calf's head r., incuse. Rosen 554. Dewing 2233. Boston, MFA 1679. Bodensiedt 13.
In exceptional state of preservation. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'500

Ex Tkalec 29 February 2000, 92 and NAC 138, 2023, 218 sales.

Ionía, Heraclea ad Latmun



- 133** Tetradrachm circa 150-142, AR 34 mm, 16.73 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Pegasus. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club; below, owl standing r. All within oak wreath. SNG von Aulock 1977. SNG Lockett 2824. Lavva 3.
A portrait of enchanting beauty, certainly one of the finest of the series. Struck in high relief and with a superb iridescent tone. Minor areas of weakness, otherwise good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Sternebrg VIII, 1978, 112; M&M 96, 2004, 50 and Nomos 18, 2019, 157 sales.

Islands off Ionia, Chios



134

- 134** Tetradrachm, magistrate Herostratos circa 380-350, AR 23 mm, 15.18 g. Sphinx seated l.; in l. field, grapes on amphora. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with striated borders; on horizontal band, ΗΡΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ. Mavrogordato 56 and pl. VI, 2. Baldwin, Chios -. Hurter, Pixodarus 19 (this coin illustrated).

Rare. A fascinating representation of fine style struck in high relief with a wonderful iridescent tone. Extremely fine

20'000

Ex Maison Palombo sale 12, 2013, 21. From the Pixodarus hoard.

One of the twelve founding members of the Ionian League, Chios was among the first cities to strike coin around the end of the seventh century BC, swiftly making the Sphinx its emblem. The sphinx, a winged hybrid creature with a female head and a lioness body, was adapted by the Greeks from an Egyptian mythological creature, and Greek art often features it. According to some Greek mythology, the sphinx was the progeny of Orthos, Geryon's hound, and Echidna, a monster who was half nymph and half snake.

During the Archaic and Classical periods, Chios was one of the richest towns in the world, prospering from marine trade and the production and distribution of local wine, which enabled it to play a significant part in the League. Naucratis in Egypt, where archeological evidence suggests a substantial Chian presence, was the most well-known overseas commerce hub founded by the Chians. It appears that early Archaic traders were involved in the movement of products between Asia Minor and mainland Greece because of Chios' excellent location and one of the largest merchant fleets in the region. Luxury items from the Near East, which were becoming more and more popular in mainland Greece, were the main focus of this commerce. Large-scale wine exports appear to have begun in the early sixth century, and the wine's remarkable quality soon made it well-known throughout the Greek world.

The sphinx is known to have been used as the city's civic badge on pottery stamps, coin weights, headings of official decrees, and gravestones of Chians overseas. It was also used as the primary symbol of their coinage for about eight hundred years, a length of time that no other Greek city can match.

Caria, Uncertain mint



135

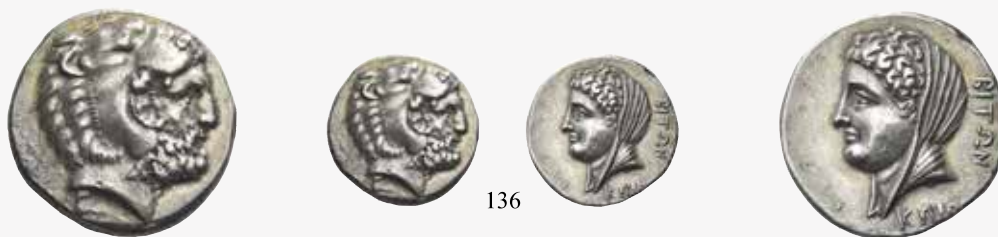
- 135** Triobol circa V century BC, AR 15 mm, 3.04 g. Gorgoneion's head facing, surrounded by four wings in circular pattern around. Rev. Harpy flying r. within pelletted square border. Traité II, 1606 and pl. CXLV, 1. de Luynes 2751. HN Online 2552.2 (this coin).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine

1'000

Ex Numismatik Naumann sale 64, 2018, 194.

Islands off Caria, Cos



136

136

Didrachm, magistrate Biton circa 365-355, AR 20 mm, 6.93 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΚΩΙΟ[N] / ΒΙΤΩΝ Veiled female head l. Pixodarus 29b (this coin). Ingvaldsen, Cos – Coinage and Society. The Chronology and Function of a City-State Coinage in the Classical and Hellenistic Period, c. 390-c. 170 BC., 22a (this coin). HN Online 761.3 (this coin illustrated). HGC 6, 1306.

Very rare. Two elegant portraits of fine style struck on excellent metal with a light iridescent tone. Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Sternberg X, 1980, 133; Künker 94, 2004, 1184 and Künker 312, 2018, 2440 sales. From the Pixodarus hoard (CH IX, 421).

Islands off Caria, Rhodes



137

137

137

Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 25 mm, 15.22 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with single bud on l., in r. field, Φ / wreath. All within incuse square. Bérend, SNR 51, 40 = Ashton Hecatomnus 69a (this coin). Ashton 35. HN Online 1021 (this coin illustrated). HGC 6, 1418.

Very rare. An impressive portrait struck in very high relief on exceptionally fresh metal.

Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 86, 2003, 411; Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, Millenia, 45; Nomos 3, 2011, 139; NAC 72, 2013, 377 and NAC 96, 2016, America, 1102 and Heritage 3061, 2018, 32051 sales. From the Guermantes collection and from the Marmaris Hoard of 1970 (IGCH 1209).

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

Kings of Lydia. Time of Cyrus the younger



138



138

138

Tetradrachm imitating Athens, Sardis circa 404-401, AR 24 mm, 17.16 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., bowl decorated with three olive leaves and vine scroll. On cheek, Aramaic letter Kaf. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive spray and crescent. All within incuse square. Winzer, *Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vor-hellenistischer Zeit* (Zeitraum ca. 510-322 v.Chr.) : die frühesten Portraits lebender Menschen von Dareios I. bis Alexander III. 5.1c (this coin). W. Weiser, *Die Eulen von Kyros dem Jüngeren. Zu den ersten Münzporträts lebender Menschen*, ZPE 76, 1989, pl. XVI, 11 (this coin).

Extremely rare. Struck on excellent metal and with a light iridescent tone.

Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 4, 1985, 227; Vecchi & Numismatic Services 8 October 1986, 282; CNG 18, 1991, 206 and Künker 304, 2018, 549 sales. From the collection of a history friend.

Lycia, Phoinike



139



139

139

Stater circa 500-480, AR 22 mm, 9.65 g. ΦΟΙ Forepart of a winged boar l.; horseshoe-shaped symbol on upper wing. Rev. Incuse square with Maltese cross pattern. SNG von Aulock 4048 corr. (this coin) (legend omitted and attributed to uncertain dynast). Möseler, *Lykische Münzen*, II, 9 var. (this obverse die but without the symbol).

An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare issue. Old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine

2'000

Ex Leu 54, 1992, 150 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 6, 2020, 220 sales. From the Hans von Aulock (1906-1980) and Kleinkunst collections.

Dynasts of Lycia, Uncertain



140



140

Stater, uncertain circa 480-460, AR 21 mm, 9.45 g. Bull kneeling r., head reverted. Rev. Head of ram l.; all within incuse square with dotted border. SNG von Aulock 4078. Möseler, *Lykische* II, 28-29.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

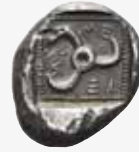
Light iridescent tone and good very fine

2'500

Ex Rauch sale 111, 2020, 544. Privately purchased from Shanna Schmidt in 2020.

Dynasts of Lycia, Tnnemi, circa 460

141



141

- 141** Stater, uncertain mint circa 460, AR 19 mm, 8.47 g. Griffin crouching l.; above, ankh (?). All on round shield. Rev. ΤΞ / ΝΧ / ΜΕ in Lycian Lycian triskeles in incuse square with dotted border. Müseler, *Lykische IV*, 91 (this coin). Rosen 732 (this coin).

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

5'000

Ex M&M Fixed Price List 408, 1979, 14; Leu 28, 1981, 176; M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 359; LHS 102, 2008, 296 and Busso-Peuss 407, 2012, 718 sales. Privately purchased from E.J. Waddell in 2017. From the Jonathan P. Rosen collection.

Dynasts of Lycia. Teththiweibi, circa 450 – 420

142



- 142** Tetrobol, uncertain mint circa 450-420, AR 13 mm, 2.55 g. Forepart of boar l. Rev. 'teththiweibi' in Lycian Tetraskesles within incuse square. M. Bendenoun, *Les monnaies de l'Antiquité: splendeurs et témoignages*, 67 (this coin). Müseler, *Lykische* –, cf. V, 41 (stater). Vismara, *Lycia* 138 var. (stater).

Perfectly struck and centred on a very large flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

1'500

Ex M&M 72, 1987, Rosen, 672 and iBelgica 27 March 2019, 143 sales.

Dynasts of Lycia. Vekhssere I, circa 440 – 430

143



143

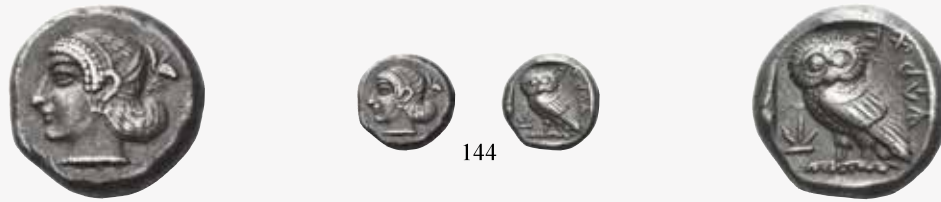
- 143** Stater, Xanthos circa 440-430, AR 22 mm, 8.52 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic crested helmet. Rev. Vekhssere in Lycian Triskeles; above, diskeles. All within incuse square with dotted border. Müseler, *Lykische V*, 12 var. Vismara, *Lycia I*, 37 and II, 155.

A lovely portrait struck on excellent metal with a light tone.

A die break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 97, 1999, 438; M&M 90, 2000, 259 and Busso-Peuss 428, 2021, 296 sales. From the Graeculus collection.

Dynasts of Lycia, Kherei, circa 410 – 390

144

- 144** Tetrobol circa 410-390, AR 13 mm, 3.22 g. Head of Aphrodite (?) l., hair bound up at the back, wearing earrings and necklace: above, flower. Rev. Kherêi in Lycian characters. Owl standing l., head facing: in l. field, olive spring. All within incuse square. Mørkholm 10 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 4170 (this coin). In exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful portrait of fine style, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Leu 50, 1990, 181; Bru & Wellico 6, 2001, 86 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art part I, 196 sales. From the H.S. von Aulock (1906-1980) collection.

Dynasts of Lycia, Vekhssere II, circa 400 – 380

145

- 145** Drachm circa 400-380, AR 19 mm, 4.24 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet. Rev. Lycian legend. Two lions seated facing each other, with raised paws; all within dotted circular border within shallow incuse. Müseler, Lykische –, cf. VII, 11 (stater). SNG von Aulock –, cf. 4200 (stater) Traitè II, 442 and pl. CII, 14 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale XIX, 2020. 555. From the Kleines Meisterwerk collection.

Dynasts of Lycia, Erbinna, circa 400 – 380

146

146

- 146** Stater circa 390-380, AR 23 mm, 8.39 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. Rev. Erbinna in Lycian characters. Heracles striding l. with his l. foot standing on a rock, wielding club and holding bow; in field, Carian letters. All within incuse square with dotted border. Mørkholm-Zahle 74 (these dies). Müseler, Lykische VI, 83-84 var. (without letters).

Very rare. A fascinating issue with a finely detailed reverse composition. Lovely light old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex NFA 7, 1979, 233 (illustrated on cover); Leu 76, 1999, 204 and Leu Numismatik Winterthur 6, 2020, 232 sales. From the Kleinkunst collection.

Lycia, Unknown dynast of Araxa



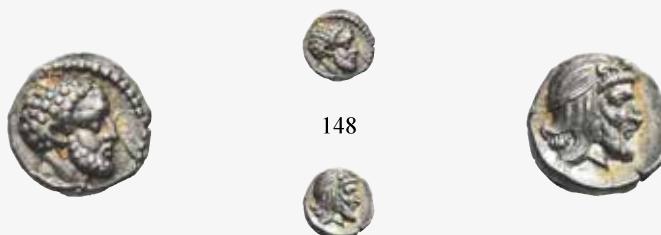
- 147** Stater circa 380, AR 23 mm, 8.37 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. Araththihe in Lycian characters Female head facing, wearing a radiate crown, earrings and a necklace. All within incuse circle. Mørkholm-Neumann, *Die Lykischen Münzlegend*, p. 31, M. 247 and pl. 4,3. S. Hurter, *Der Tissaphernes-Fund*, in *Greek numismatics and Archaeology in Essays Thompson*, 35a and pl. 9, 35a (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, apparently only the second specimen known and the only one in private hands. An absolutely spectacular and unusual portrait finely engraved, lovely old cabinet tone, weakly struck on obverse and with unobtrusive traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

30'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 226; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt (1926-2014), 555; New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 579 and NAC 116, 2019, Man in Love with Art, 198 sales.

Cilicia, Soloi



- 148** Trihemionbol circa 385, AR 9 mm, 0.89 g. Draped bust of Heracles r. Rev. Head of satrap r. wearing satrap headdress. Winzer, *Antike Portraitmünzen der Perser und Griechen aus vor-hellenistischer Zeit* (Zeitraum ca. 510-322 v.Chr.) : die frühesten Portraits lebender Menschen von Dareios I. bis Alexander III, 10.8 (this coin). SNG Levante –. SNG France –.

Rare. Two lovely portraits and a lovely iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc

500

Ex Busso-Peus 366, 2000, 215 and Künker 312, 2018, 2514 sales. From the collection of a history friend.

Cyprus, Amathus



149

- 149** Uncertain king. Stater circa 450-430, AR 24 mm, 11.22 g. Lion lying r.; above, eagle flying r.; in exergue, Cypriot mo. Rev. Forepart of lion r. with open mouth. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1262 and pl. CXXXII, 17. BMC 3 and pl. XVIII, 3 (this obverse die). Tziambazis 2 (this obverse die). Amandry, Amathonte, 126, 1 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, the only specimen in private hands of only four known. An issue of tremendous importance and fascination and of superb style. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor die break on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

25'000

Ex Leu 13, 1975, 291; Leu 30, 1982, 198 and NAC 106, 2018, 282 sales. From the collection of a Discerning collector.

The city of Amathos on Cyprus is counted among the oldest royal centres on the island, with a history of settlement extending back as far as ca. 1100 B.C. It was founded by an indigenous Cypriot people described as "Pelasgians" in the Greek sources, but came to host important communities of Greek and Phoenician traders interested in the nearby copper mines. Politically, Amathos seems to have been aligned more closely with the Semitic cities of the Phoenician coast than with the Greek cities of Cyprus and openly opposed a revolt against Persian authority organised by Onesilos, the Greek king of Salamis, in 499-494 B.C. Onesilos, leading Salamis and the other Greek cities against Amathos, besieged but failed to capture the city. The Amathousians avenged themselves by capturing and beheading Onesilos. According to Herodotos, the head of the Salaminian king was hung up before the gates of Amathos as a warning to potential enemies, but eventually the grisly trophy became the home for a swarm of bees that filled the dead king's skull with honeycomb. Alarmed at this portent, the Amathousians consulted an oracle that advised them to appease the shade of the king by burying the head and offering him sacrifice as a hero. The city was famous for its temple dedicated to a local goddess, whom the Greeks considered a form of Aphrodite. This Aphrodite Amathousia was distinguished from other forms of the goddess by her association with an Aphrodite figure with male genitalia, whom the Greeks called Aphroditos and worshipped in rites that involved the exchange of clothing between men and women. The mix of cultural influences that can be seen in the history and archaeology of Amathos are also visible in the coinage of the city. At the same time that the beautiful archaic lions on this stater are very Greek in their execution and style, the emphasis on the animal's ribs, the extension of the mane onto the belly, and the treatment of the muzzle seem to derive from Persian and Phoenician artistic influence (cf. the lion on the stater of Baalmelek I of Citium in this sale). To this combination of stylistic influences should be added the inscription, which give the initials of the city not in Greek or Phoenician script, but in Cypriot syllabic script - a native writing system derived from the Linear A script of the Minoan Bronze Age. Thus the cultural history of ancient Amathos is summarised in a single coin.

Cyprus, Citium



150

150

Half Stater circa 355-354, AV 13 mm, 4.13 g. Heracles advancing r., holding club overhead, bow in l. hand, lion-skin draped over extended l. arm; in r. field, ankh. Rev. L MLK PMJTN (of King Pumiathon in Aramaic) Lion devouring fallen stag r.; in r. field, date (year 8). Markou 57 (this coin). A. Destrooper-Georgiades 4 (this coin). A. Destrooper-Georgiades, "Les monnaies en or de Pumiathon de Kition (Chypre). Note complémentaire", RBN 152, 2006, 12 (this coin).

Rare. Slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Ex Münzen & Medaillen 28, 1964, 184; Auctiones AG 8, 1978, 337; Triton XV, 2012, 1261 and Heritage 3076, 2019, 30188 sales.

Cyprus, Lapethus



151

151

Uncertain king. Stater circa 475-455, AR 21 mm, 11.11 g. Aramaic legend Nude, muscular male figure, in kneeling-running stance l.; long straight hair, holding object with both hands. Rev. Archer, wearing long garment over shoulder and helmet (?), in "kneeling-running" stance l., drawing bow; all within dotted square within incuse square. A. Destrooper-Georgiades, Le Trésor de Larnaca (IGCH 1272) Réexaminé, in Report of the Department of Antiquities Cyprus, 1984, p.144-145 and pl. xxviii, 12-13. P. Dikaios, A hoard of silver Cypriot Staters from Larnaca, NC 1935, 528-529. E.S.G. Robinson, Notes on the Larnaca Hoard, NC 1935, pp. 185-186. E.T. Newell, Miscellanea numismatica: Cyrene to India, ANSNNM 82, 1938, pp. 14-17.

Apparently unique and unrecorded. An issue of tremendous fascination with a lovely iridescent tone. Test-cut on obverse, otherwise good very fine

3'500

Ex CNG sale 115, 2020, 266.

Greek tradition held that the city of Lapethus was founded by Lakonians under the leadership of a certain Praxander, but it actually seems to have been a Phoenician settlement since the eleventh century B.C. The history of the city and its kings in the Classical period is poorly known, but local coinage, which begins the name of King Sidqmelek in ca. 450-435 B.C., provides some names.

This unique fifth-century BC stater of Lapethus is closely related to a group of extremely rare staters known primarily from the Larnaca Hoard (IGCH 1272), the Persepolis deposit (IGCH 1789), in museum collections. These feature the same running figure holding his hands over his belly, with an archer on the reverse. Taken together, the obverse and reverse types have been interpreted as depicting the Gigantomachy, the great battle between the Giants and the Olympian gods. According to Greek mythology, the Giants were born when the blood of the castrated Uranus fell to earth and climbed Mount Olympus, intent on overthrowing Zeus and the other gods. In the great battle that followed, the Olympian gods were assisted by the mortal hero Hercules in fulfillment of a prophecy and defeated the Giants. In this context, the running figure on the obverse is normally interpreted as a fleeing Giant clutching at a wound while the archer figure is understood as Heracles. This interpretation is undoubtedly correct with respect to the examples from the Larnaca Hoard and the Persepolis deposit, since the archer is also shown holding a club and wearing a lion's skin, both trademark iconographic elements of Heracles. On the present coin, however, the archer cannot be interpreted as Heracles, as there is no lion's skin and no club present. Instead, the archer here seems to be Apollo, indicated by the omphalos visible between his kneeling legs. Apollo seems to have frequently worked alongside Heracles during the Gigantomachy. Together, they killed the Giant Ephialtes when Apollo shot an arrow into his left eye, and Heracles shot at his right. Since the Giant on the obverse of this coin is holding his gut and not his eyes, it seems unlikely that we are to understand the death of Ephialtes here. Instead, the obverse figure is probably intended to represent Porphyrion, the leader of the Giants, who was slain by Apollo's golden bow according to the poet Pindar (*Pyth.*8). This impressive coin shows that Heracles was not the only Olympian participant depicted in the extremely rare Gigantomachy series of Lapethus. If Apollo was also depicted, as on this unique stater, one wonders whether other Olympians might also appear on other staters not yet discovered. It is a truly important coin that expands our knowledge of an extremely rare and fascinating issue.

Cyprus, Marium



152

- 152** Samarios (?), 450. Siglos circa 450, AR 26 mm, 11.13 g. sa sa ma o to ka sa to ro in Cypriot characters. Lion standing r., licking forepaw: above, double axe. In exergue, spiral ornament. Rev. ma ri e u se in Cypriot characters. Nude male figure (Phrixos) hanging ram running l; below, double axe. All within incuse square. *Traité II* 1366 (uncertain mint) and pl. CXXXVI, 17 (these dies). BMC p. LXXI, 1 (uncertain mint) and pl. XIII, 11 (these dies). Robinson NC 1932, 10, pl. XVI (these dies). Tziambazis 50 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 24 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

10'000

Ex Hess-Leu 36, 1968, 311 and NAC 106, 2018, 296 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Cyprus, Paphus



153

- 153** Uncertain king, 525 – 480. Siglos circa 525-480, AR 23 mm, 11.33 g. si ro mo [...] se in Cypriot characters. Man-faced bull crouching r., head l. Rev. ba in Cypriot characters. Astragalos. *Traité II* –. BMC p. lxxv, pl. XXI, 2 (this obverse die). Jameson 2334 (these dies). ANSMN 15, 1969, 18 (this coin). Masson and Amandry pl. I, 3 (this coin). Weber 7701. De Luynes 3006.

Extremely rare. An issue of tremendous interest and fascination, surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / good very fine

12'500

Ex Spink & Son 40, 1984, 244 and NAC 106, 2018, 299 sales. From the collection of a Discerning collector.

According to Greek mythological tradition, when famine struck Cilicia, a son of a Phoenician woman named Paphos and a Syrian called Sandokos, sailed to Cyprus in search of more fertile lands. Upon his arrival in southwestern Cyprus, Kinyras founded the city of Paphos in honour of his mother, and established a temple dedicated to Aphrodite, the goddess who guided him on his journey. Aphrodite was herself closely associated with the site of Paphos. It was believed that when she was born from the sea foam, Aphrodite came ashore on Cyprus at a promontory near Paphos. The city's temple of Aphrodite – actually Phoenician Astarte, whom the Greeks considered a form of their own goddess of love – was already famous in the time of Homer and had a reputation for its oracle. Its priests, known as the Kinyradai, claimed descent from Kinyras and wielded the power of kings in the city. Siromos(?), the Paphian ruler named on this stater, is thought to have been a Kinyrad king of the late fifth century B.C., but almost nothing is known about his reign. The coin types allude to both geographical features of his kingdom and the cult of Aphrodite at Paphos. The obverse type depicts a man-faced bull – the usual Greek means of representing a river-god – that almost certainly represents the River Bokaros. The mouth of this small river formed the harbour of Paphos. The reverse type represents an astragalos (knucklebone). Astragaloi were thrown in a manner similar to dice and were frequently used in ritual fashion to divine the will of the gods. Here the astragalos is thought to indicate the method by which the oracle of Aphrodite determined answers to the questions asked of it.



154

154

Stasandros, circa 460. Siglos circa 460, AR 26 mm, 10.87 g. pa si sa ta sa to in Cypriot characters Bull standing l.; above, solar disc and in l. field, ankh. Rev. pa si sa ta sa to in Cypriot characters Eagle standing l.; in l. field, ankh. All within incuse square. *Traité* II 1285, pl. CXXXIII, 24 (these dies). BMC p. LXIX, note 3 and pl. XXI, 9 (this coin illustrated). Weber 7706 (this coin). Tziambazis 71 var. (with vase on reverse field). SNG Copenhagen 26 var. (with vase on reverse field).

Very rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, obverse from a worn die, otherwise good very fine / extremely fine

5'000

Ex Naville 4, 1923, Michailovitch, 959, Naville 10, 1925, Petrovicz, 738; Hess-Leu December 31, 1966, 503 and NAC 106, 2018, 303 sales. From the Weber (1823-1918) collection and from the collection of a Discerning collector.



155

155

Aristo. (?), late V century. Siglos late V century BC, AR 22 mm, 11.06 g. ari in Cypriot characters Bull standing l.; above, solar disc and in l. field, ankh. Rev. Eagle flying l.; all within incuse square. *Traité* II 1311, pl. CXXXIV, 25. BMC 39, pl. VIII, 1 (these dies). Tziambazis 79 (these dies). Weber 7709. SilCoinCy A7682.

Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Sotheby's 19-20 June 1991, Hunt (1926-2014) part II, 442 and NAC 106, 2018, 306 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Cyprus, Salamis



156

156

Nikodamos, circa 460-450. Siglos circa 460-450, AR 21 mm, 11.32 g. ba si le fo se ni ko da mo in Cypriot characters. Ram lying r.; above, vase. Rev. Ram's head l.; above, corn of grain and below, ivy sprig. All within incuse square. *Traité II*, -. BMC -. *Tziambazis* -. *Kunstfreund* 169 (this coin). *Masson-Amandry* p. 33 and pl. II, 4-5 (this coin).

Apparently unique. Of lovely style and with a delightful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex M&M-Leu 1974, Kunstfreund, 169; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 69, 1994, 425 and NAC 106, 2018, 311 sales. From the Charles Gillet (1879-1972) and the collection of a Discerning collector.

Salamis on Cyprus was reputedly founded by the Achaean hero, Teucer, who was unable to return home after the Trojan War because of his failure to avenge his brother Ajax. The historical city had been inhabited by a population reflecting Greek and Phoenician cultural influences since the eleventh century B.C., but by the sixth century B.C. the Greek element had become dominant. In the Classical period, the city was frequently in alliance with Athens in order to oppose the Persians and to expand Salaminian influence over the other cities of Cyprus. Nikodamos, the issuer of this stater, was a Greek king of Salamis in the decade before the expedition of an Athenian fleet under the general Kimon against the Persians on Cyprus in 450 B.C. Simultaneous battles fought on land and on the sea before the walls of Salamis resulted in victory for the Greeks. Unfortunately, what role Nikodamos may have played in these events, if any, are unknown. This unique and artistically attractive stater ultimately derives its recumbent ram from the coinage of Evelthon, the first king of Salamis to strike coins in the sixth century B.C. This reuse of this old type served to advertise Nikodamos as a legitimate king from the dynasty of Evelthon (other rare issues also include the name of Evelthon in the obverse legend) and followed the royal numismatic custom at Salamis. Nikodamos' recognised predecessors, as well as Evanthes, who has been variously considered a successor or predecessor of Nikodamos, all employed this dynastic ram obverse type. The ram's head of the reverse may have been a novelty introduced by Nikodamos, if he did not inherit this reverse type from Evanthes, who also used it. The detailed execution of the head invites comparison with the best of the ram's head rhyta (drinking horns) that were fashionable at Greek drinking parties at the time that Nikodamos and Evanthes produced their coinages.

**157**

Evagoras II, 361-351. 1/12 stater circa 361-351, AV 9 mm, 0.69 g. Bust of Aphrodite r., wearing turreted crown. Rev. EVA Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Markou 380 (this coin). E. Zapiti, L. Michaelidou, *Coins of Cyprus: from the collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation*, 18. SNG Copenhagen 52 (this obverse die).

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

2'000

Ex J.C. Morgenthau 338, 1934, 230; NFA 4, 1977, 347; CNG 100, 2015, 106 and Triton XXI, 2018, 517 sales. Privately purchased from CNG in 2004. From the Russell Burrage and Lawrence A. Adams collections.

Cyprus, Uncertain mint

**158**

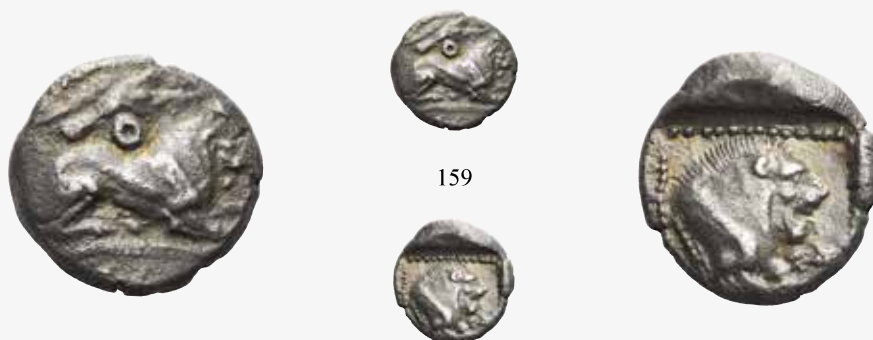
Siglos circa 515-485, AR 21 mm, 10.59 g. Lion's head r. with open mouth. Rev. Incuse punch. Traité II –. BMC p. xlvi and pl. XXV, 11 (Golgi). Tziambazis 146 (uncertain mint).

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine

5'000

Ex Aufhäuser 21 October 1985, 142 and NAC 114, 2019, 338 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

The lion is one of the most common animal types on Cypriot coinage. Many of the island's kingdoms used it, but each in its own way, so the animal by itself rarely identifies a mint. Marion's earliest silver sigloi have a crouching lion on the obverse, with the naked figure of Phrixos beside a running ram on the reverse. Amathus used a recumbent lion as its standard type, and in the fourth century its smaller silver under Rhoikos paired a lion's head with the forepart of a lion, together with the syllabic sign *ro*. At Kition, Baalmilk I (479-449 BC) put a seated lion with open jaws on the reverse of coins whose obverse shows Herakles-Melqart, and smaller denominations combine a bearded head of Herakles with the same reverse. Salamis used the lion on its gold staters, which show a lion devouring its prey with an eagle on its back. Late in the series, Stasioikos II's bronze coins from Marion have a lion's head on the reverse and a Greek legend, which names the mint outright. The lion also appears indirectly, since Herakles, the commonest human figure on Cypriot coins, is shown wearing the lion skin. The animal's frequency makes uninscribed lion issues hard to attribute. For example, this archaic siglos with only a lion's head and an incuse punch has been assigned to Golgoi in older catalogues but is now listed as uncertain, or similar lion staters, with bull on reverse, have been tentatively suggested for Kourion (J. Kagan 1999, *The Archaic and Early Classical Coinage of Kourion*).



159

159

Uncertain king (Mo-), 450-430. Drachm circa 450-430, AR 16 mm, 3.62 g. mo in Cypriot characters Lion lying r.; above eagle flying r. Rev. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws; within incuse square. *Traité II* 1263 and pl. CXXXII, 18 var. (without Θ). *Weber* 7684 var. (without Θ). *BMC pl.* XVIII and 5 var. (without Θ). *Tziambazis* –, cf. 2 (stater). *Amandry, Amathonte* 126 var. (without Θ). *SNG Copenhagen* –. *SilCoinCy* –.

An apparently unrecorded denomination. Good very fine

2'500

Ex NAC sale 114, 2019, 263. Privately purchased from Spink & Son in the 60's. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.



160

160

King sa.... Hemistater circa 315-312, AV 13 mm, 4.12 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet: in r. field, Σ – A. Rev. pa sa in Cypriot characters Bull advancing r., below, A – P. *BMC p.* 33 and 4 (Marium, Stasioikos II). *Tziambazis* 60 (king Stasioikos II for Marium). *Markou, L'or* 2 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, the only specimen in private hands of only five known.

Reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex Sotheby's 20 November 1980, 284 and NAC 114, 2019, 346 sales. From the collection of a Discerning Collector.

Gold coinage reached Cyprus in the fourth century BC, roughly a century and a half after the island's kingdoms began striking silver sigloi in the late sixth century. Only some of the kingdoms issued it. Evagoras of Salamis was among the first Cypriot rulers to strike gold, and his son Nicocles (373-361 BC) continued the practice with gold fractions. Melikiathon of Kition (392-361 BC) is also known for a gold hemistater. The new coins differed in character from the older silver. The animal types typical of the fifth century gave way to Greek divinities such as Athena, Apollo, Zeus and Aphrodite, often assimilated to local gods, and Greek letters gradually replaced the Cypriot syllabary. Gold seems to have lasted only a short time. It was tied to the last generation of independent kings, and the wars of Alexander's successors ended their rule in the 310s BC. This extremely rare hemistater has been attributed, in the earlier catalogues (*BMC p.* 33; *BMC no.* 4; *Tziambazis* 60) to Marion under Stasioikos II, the last king, on the reading of the Greek letters on the reverse as MAP.

Recently, Evangeline Markou, the author of the *L'or* catalogue your entry cites, studied this Athena/bull-or-eagle gold series, and she reconsidered it, changing the attribution and the ruler.

Kings of Cappadocia, Ariarathes I, 333-322



161

- 161** Drachm, Gaziura 333-325, AR 19 mm, 5.35 g. B'L GZYR in Aramaic Baal of Gaziura seated l., holding eagle, bunch of grapes, grain ear and sceptre. Rev. ARIORATH in Aramaic Griffin l. attacking stag. Simonetta 1a (this coin). HGC 7, 790.

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

2'000

Ex Sternberg 14, 1984, 165 and Künker 312, 2018, 2528 sales.

Kings of Cappadocia, Ariarathes V, 163 – 130



162

- 162** Tetradrachm, Eusebeia-Mazaca 133, AR 33 mm, 16.76 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ Athena standing l. with spear and shield, holding Nike crowning royal name; monograms in outer l., inner l., and outer r. fields. In exergue, ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥ / Α (year 30). Waddington 6834 and pl. XIX, 23 (this coin). SNG von Aulock 6263 (this obverse die). Richter fig. 1936. Simonetta 2 (Ariarathes IV, this obverse die).

Extremely rare. A pleasant portrait struck in high relief, lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

5'000

Ex M&M XIX, 1959, 516; NFA XXV, 1990, 179; Leu 20, 1978, 153 and NAC 106, 2018, 332 sales. From the duplicates of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris and from a Distinguished Northern Californian Collector. From the W. H. Waddington (1826-1894) and Harlad Salvesen (1928-2016) collections.

Kings of Cappadocia, Orophernes usurper circa 160 – 156



163

163

Tetradrachm, Priene circa 160-156, AR 32 mm, 16.53 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΟΡΟΦΕΡΝΟΥ Nike standing l., crowning royal name with r. hand and holding palm branch in her l.; in inner l. field, owl standing three-quarters l. on altar above monogram. In exergue, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Regling, Priene, pp. 8-10, 44-45. Richter fig. 1939. Simonetta 1 (this obverse die). Mørholm, Some Cappadocian problems, NC 1962, pl. XX, 3 (this obverse die). H. Salvesen, "The tetradrachm of Orophernes," in *Nomismatika Khronika* 21 (2000), pp. 8-16. Kraay-Hirmer, pl. 209, 768 (this die). EHC 655 (this obverse die).

Extremely rare, only very few specimens known of which this is the finest in private hands.

A realistic portrait of superb style, work of a very talented master engraver.

Undoubtedly one of finest Hellenistic portraits on a Greek coin. Struck

in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, extremely fine

150'000

Ex Hess-Leu 27 March 1956, 320; Leu 20, 1978, 152; NFA 25, 1990, 178 and NAC 106, 2018, 331 sales. From a Distinguished Northern Californian Collector and from the Priene hoard of 1870 (IGCH 1323). From the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Desperate to retain her status as queen of Cappadocia, the apparently infertile Antiochis presented her husband, King Ariarathes IV, with two false sons, named Ariarathes and Orophernes. These were to be heirs to the Cappadocian throne, but then something unexpected happened. Antiochis conceived and gave birth to two daughters and a son by her husband. Having produced a proper heir (the future Ariarathes V), Antiochis revealed the truth to Ariarathes IV and sent her false sons far away from Cappadocia in order to prevent them from challenging the rights of her true son. The young Ariarathes was sent off to Rome while Orophernes was dispatched to the Ionian city of Priene. Although he lived in luxury at Priene, Orophernes remained desirous of what he had lost. In 163 B.C., Ariarathes IV died and Ariarathes V became king in Cappadocia and soon provided Orophernes with his chance to claim the throne for himself. Concerned to keep his kingdom on the good side of the Romans, Ariarathes V refused a marriage alliance with the Seleukid king, Demetrios I, who ruled in Syria without the sanction of the Senate. Offended by the refusal, Demetrios I plotted to overthrow Ariarathes V and establish Orophernes as Cappadocian king. In 158 B.C., Orophernes invaded Cappadocia at the head of a Seleukid army and forced Ariarathes V to flee. Orophernes' reign in Cappadocia was brief and unpleasant. He gained a reputation for oppressing his subjects and for executing the wealthy elites of Cappadocia in order to seize their property. He is said to have deposited some 400 talents with the Prieneans as security against a reversal of fortune, which, as it turned out, was just on the horizon. The Senate demanded the restoration of Ariarathes V, but curiously did not insist that Orophernes abdicate. Nevertheless, fear of growing discontent in the Cappadocian army soon caused Orophernes to give up Cappadocia and seek safety in Syria with Demetrios I in 156 B.C. The Seleukid king accepted the failed Cappadocian monarch at his court, but found it necessary to arrest him when Orophernes entered into a conspiracy with the Antiochenes to overthrow Demetrios I. Evidently, Orophernes was not picky about which kingdom he ruled. Cappadocia or Syria did not really matter so long as he had subjects somewhere to squeeze for cash. Although his treachery certainly made Orophernes worthy of execution, Demetrios I spared his life so that he could continue to threaten the restored Ariarathes V with his release. Six years later, Demetrios I got a taste of his own medicine when Ariarathes V and other enemies found their own pretender at the Ionian city of Smyrna and proceeded to use him to overthrow the Seleukid king. What goes around comes around, even where Hellenistic rulers are concerned. Once Ariarathes V was back in power, he demanded that Priene return the 400 talents that Orophernes had drained from the kingdom. Unwilling to give this vast sum to Ariarathes V while Orophernes still lived, and hoping to keep it once he died, the Prieneans refused. In response, Ariarathes V and his powerful ally, Attalos II of Pergamon, attacked the city and plundered it to reclaim the money – with painfully high interest. This coin represents the pinnacle of Hellenistic portrait coinage. Not only is it an extremely rare piece depicting an obscure and dramatic royal personage, but the artistry of the portrait itself is superlative. Looking upon the image of Orophernes here, it is hardly a wonder that the modern Alexandrian poet, C. P. Cavafy (1866-1933), found himself moved to write a poem about the life and adventures of the Cappadocian pretender in response to the coin portrait. The reverse type, depicting Nike crowning Orophernes' name, is a grand and oft repeated Hellenistic cliché that can be traced all the way back to the coins of Lysimachos (323-281 B.C.), which feature Athena holding a Nike who crowns the king's name. Here, Nike also serves to visually express Orophernes' title Nikephoros ("Victory-bearer") but gives no hint that the Cappadocian pretender was about to drop it. Adding further to the already great interest of this particular coin is the fact that it actually belongs to the 400 talents that Orophernes left with the Prieneans for safekeeping. It is one of only six specimens that were found beneath the pedestal of a statue of Athena Polias during the early excavations at Priene in 1870. Evidently Ariarathes V and Attalos II had not managed to find everything that Orophernes had spirited away. The owl and altar mint mark combined with the treatment of the flan and the high quality of the engraving and composition all suggest that not only did Orophernes deposit his ill-gotten gains at Priene, but he had it coined there too.



Seleucid kings, Seleucus I Nicator, 312 – 281



164

- 164** Stater, Babylon circa 311-300, AV 18 mm, 8.58 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding stylis in l. hand and wreath in r.; in l. outer field, MI and below, monogram within wreath. Price 3749 corr. (griffin, not sphinx). SC 81.3 corr. (griffin, not sphinx).

Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 249, 2017, 195.



165

165

- 165** Tetradrachm, Ecbatana circa 295-281, AR 28 mm, 17.14 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, anchor, horse and monogram, below throne, monogram. SC 204.3 (this coin). HGC 9, 12k.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a light old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

2'000

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 354; Busso Peus 28 October 1980, 144; NFA 19, 1987, Rosen, 410 and CNG 108, 2018, 286 sales. From the MNL collection.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus II Theos, 261 – 246



166

166

- 166** Tetradrachm, Cyme circa 261-241, AR 29 mm, 17.03 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Heracles seated l. on rock and lion skin, holding club; in l. field, cup and in exergue, two monograms. SC 505. HGC 9, 241c.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Monetarium 59, 1993, 91 and Gorny & Mosch 269, 2020, 520 sales. From the Dr. G. W. collection.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus IV Epiphanes, 175 – 164



167

- 167** Drachm, Antiochia circa 173-168, AR 21 mm, 4.09 g. Diademed head r.; bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXΟΥ / ΘΕΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, testing arrow and resting l. hand on grounded bow. Le Rider, *Antioche de Syrie sous les Séleucides: corpus des monnaies d'or et d'argent. I. De Séleucos à Antiochos V, c. 300-161, 18 corr. (A3/P13)* (this coin illustrated). SC 1403. HGC 9, 626. Rare. Struck on an exceptionally fresh metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

1'000

Ex Schweizerische Kreditanstalt 2, 1984, 7; Busso-Peus 314, 1985, 150; Leu 53, 1991, 130; Hess-Divo 328, 2015, 68 and CNG 108, 2018, 328 sales. From the MNL collection.



168

- 168** Tetradrachm posthumous issues, Antiochia circa 146-145, AR 30 mm, 16.89 g. Diademed head r.; bead and reel border. Rev. [Β]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding Nike facing r. offering wreath on outstretched r. hand and sceptre in l. SC 1885.1 (this coin listed). HGC 9, 744 corr. An extremely rare issue without date or monogram. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

1'250

Ex CNG sale 114, 2020, 404. From the W.K. Raymond and MNL collections.

Seleucid kings, Alexander I Balas, 152 – 145



- 169** Tetradrachm, Sidon 151-150 (year 162), AR 29 mm, 14.23 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings standing l.; behind, palm branch, in l. field, ΒΞΡ and in r. field, ΣΙΔΩ on aphlaston. Rouvier –, cf. 1227. CSE 713. SC 1830.1. HGC 9, 882.

Struck on a very broad flan and with magnificent old cabinet tone.

Good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Naville X, 1925, 1153; Hess 207, 1931, 666; M&M 19, 1959, 543; Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964), 466; New York I, 1998, 154 and Ira & Larry Godberg 106, 2018, 1102 sales. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2000. From the H. Otto and Lee Rousseau collections.

Seleucid kings, Demetrius I Soter, 162 – 150



- 170** Tetradrachm, Soloi circa 155-150, AR 31 mm, 16.68 g. Diademed head r.; all within laurel wreath. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Tyche seated l. on backless throne with winged tritoness support, holding short sceptre and cornucopia; in outer fields, monograms. SC 1611.3 (this coin illustrated). Arthur A. Houghton, *The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli*, NC 149, 70 (this coin). O. Mørkholm, *Seleucid coins from Cilicia c. 220-150 B.C.*, ANSMN 11, 60, 1b (this coin). CSE 527 (this coin).

An absolutely spectacular portrait struck in high relief. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor flan crack at twelve o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Hess-Leu 24, 1964, 239; Leu 50, 1990, 202; Leu 81, 2001, Outstanding collection, 336; Nomos 6, 2012, 107 and Triton XXII, 2019, 314 sales. From the Arthur A. Houghton and MNL collections.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus VII Euergetes (Sidetes), 138 – 129



- 171** Tetradrachm, Mallus circa 138-129, AR 28 mm, 16.74 g. Diademed head r.; in l. field, monogram. Around bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ANTIOXOY / EYEPΓETOY Cult statue of Athena Magarsia standing facing, holding spear; above, stars and below, monogram. SC 2059.2. Houghton, *The Seleucid mint of Mallus and the cult figure of Athena Magarsia*, in *Festschrift für Leo Mildenberg*, 13 (this obverse die). HGC 9, 1072.

Extremely rare. A bold portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone. About extremely fine

2'500

Ex NGSA 5, 2008, 140 and Hermitage Fine Art 25, 2019, 43 sales.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus IX Eusebes Philopator (Cyzicenus), 114/3 – 95



- 172** Tetradrachm, Tarsus circa 114-112, AR 30 mm, 16.64 g. Diademed head r.; around, bead-and-reel border. Rev. [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY / ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Garlanded altar with baldachin under which Sandan standing r. on back of horned, winged lion-griffin r.; in outer l., monograms. SNG Lockett 3187 (this coin). SC 2349.1b. Pozzi 3028 (this coin). HGC 9, 1230.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

3'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 3028; Glendining 21 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950), 2639; Leu 45, 1988, 273; J. Elsen 93, 2007, 378; 51 Gallery 13 November 2015, 98 and CNG 109, 2018, 338 sales. From the MNL collection.

Kings of Persis. Artaxerxes I circa III century



173

- 173** Tetradrachm circa III century BC, AR 25 mm, 16.92 g. Head of Artaxerxes I r., with moustache and earring, wearing kyrbasia. Rev. Aramaic legend Fire temple of Ahura-Mazda; in l. field, Ardaxšir standing r., hands raised in adoration, and in r. field, standard. Sunrise 562 (this obverse die). D.O. Klose, W. Müseler, Statthalter, Rebellen, Könige : die Münzen aus Persepolis von Alexander dem Grossen zu den Sasaniden, 2/9 (this obverse die). For type, cf. Alram 520.

Rare. In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

A magnificent portrait of Hellenistic style struck on excellent metal and with a lovely iridescent tone. Good extremely fine

8'000

Ex Superior Galleries 79, 1989, 6169A; Leu 52, 1991, 124; Triton VII, 2004, 538; Heritage 3044, 2016, 30052 and Triton XXI, 2018, 568 sales. From the Bellaria and Nisa collections.

Persia, Achaemenid Empire



174

175

- 174** Temp. Darios I to Xerxes I. Siglos, Sardis circa 505-480, AV 13 mm, 8.33 g. Persian king, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance r., drawing bow. Rev. Incuse punch. Carradice, Type II and pl. XI, 11. Meadows, The Administration of the Achaemenid Empire in J.E. Curtis & N. Tallis, Forgotten Empire: The World of Ancient Persia, 319. Sunrise 19.

Rare. About extremely fine

5'000

Ex NFA XXV, 1990, 190 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 503 sales. From the Matthew Curtis collection.

- 175** Time of Artaxerxes I to Xerxes II. Daric, Sardis circa 455-420, AV 16 mm, 8.31 g. Persian King, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance, holding dagger and bow. Rev. Incuse punch, small lion head r. within. Carradice, Type IV, Group A and for type, cf. pl. XIII, 32. cf. Triton sale IX, 1065 (this reverse punch).

An extremely rare variety with lion head on reverse.

Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise good very fine

6'000

Ex Tkalec AG 9 May 2005, 98 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 506 sales. From the Jonathan P. Rosen collection.



176



176

176

Time of Artaxerxes I to Xerxes II. Daric circa 455-420, AV 17 mm, 8.35 g. Persian King, quiver over shoulder, in kneeling-running stance r., holding dagger in r. hand, bow in l. Rev. Incuse punch. BMC pl. XXVI, 9. A. Meadows, *The Administration of the Achaemenid Empire in Forgotten Empire: The World of Ancient Persia*, – Sunrise 27. Carradice, Type IV, Group A and pl. XIII, 32.

Very rare and in exceptional for issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

8'000

Ex Tkalec 9 May 2005, 99 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 504 sales. From the Jonathan P. Rosen collection.

Kings of Bactria. Demetrius I, 200 – 190



177

**177**

Tetradrachm, Panijhir (?) circa 200-190, AR 35 mm, 16.91 g. Draped bust r., wearing elephant headress. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ - ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Heracles standing facing, crowning himself with r. hand and holding club and lion's skin in l.; in lower inner l. field, monogram. MIG 103d var. Bopearachchi Série 1D, 2-3. SNG ANS 188.

Rare. A spectacular portrait struck on a very large flan, old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex NFA XXII, 1989, 358 and NAC 106, 2018, 338 sales. From the the Harald Salvesen (1928-2016) collection.

Kings of Bactria. Agathocles, circa 185 – 170



178

178

Drachm circa 185-170, AR 20 mm, 4.19 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ / ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Zeus standing facing, holding sceptre and Hecate; in l field, monogram. Bopearachchi 4A. SNG ANS 233. HGC 12, 91.

Of the highest rarity, only the second and by far the finest specimen known.
Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 297, 2023, 207.

Kings of Bactria. Eucratides I circa 170 – 145



179

179

Tetradrachm circa 170-145, AR 35 mm, 16.95 g. Diademed, draped, and cuirassed bust of Eucratides I. r., wearing crested helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear; all within bead-and-reel border. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ – ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri, holding palm fronds and spears, on horses advancing r.; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 177ee. Bopearachchi series 6E. SNG ANS 465. HGC 12, 131.

Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 253, 2018, 259.

Dynasts of Axum, Endubis, circa 290



180

180

Unit circa 290, AV 15 mm, 2.80 g. ΕΝΔΥΒΙC BACIΛEYC Draped bust of Endubis r., wearing head-cloth and circular earring; around, two wheat stalks; above, pellet in crescent. Rev. ΑΞΩΜΙΤΩ ΒΙCΙΔΑΧΥ (= of the Axumites, Man of Dakhu) Draped bust of Endubis r., wearing head-cloth and circular earring; around, two wheat stalks; above, pellet in crescent. Juel-Jensen 1. MH BM type 1.

Good extremely fine

2'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 240, 2016, 325.

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



181

181

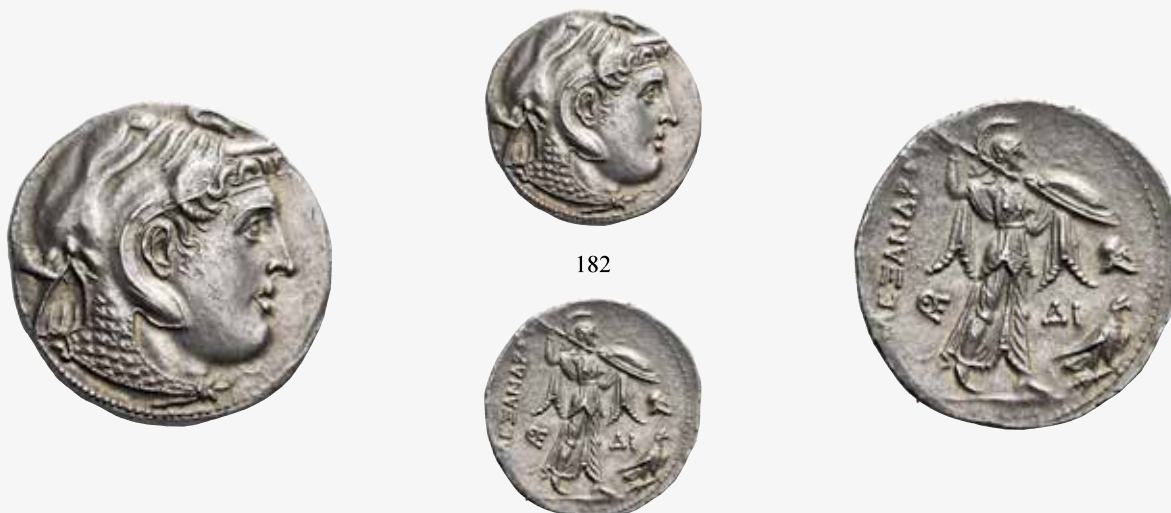
Tetradrachm in name and types of Alexander III, Memphis circa 323-322, AR 29 mm, 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion-skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, ram-head with Isis crown and below the throne, monogram. Price 3964. CPE 4.

In exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known.

A portrait of fine style struck in high relief on a very broad flan with a lovely iridescent tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 303 and Sovereign Rarities 2, 2019, 363 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Sons in 1985.



182

- 182** Tetradrachm in name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306, AR 29 mm, 15.75 g. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant skin, aegis around neck. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and shield; in r. field, eagle standing r. on thunderbolt and in field, monogram - ΔΙ. CPE 73. SNG Lockett 3394 (this coin). Zervos issue 33, dies 534/d (this coin cited). Svoronos 177.

Wonderful iridescent tone and good extremely fine

3'500

Ex Munzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, 950; Glendining's 21 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950), 2781; Triton XIX, 2016, 325; Obolos 5, 2016, 489 and New York XLII, 2018, 405 sales. Privately purchased from Shanna Schmidt in 2018. From the Dr. Patrick H. C. Tan and Cartwright collections.



183

- 183** Tetradrachm in name of Alexander III, uncertain mint circa 306, AR 30 mm, 15.63 g. Horned Head of the deified Alexander r., wearing elephant headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and shield; in field, monograms and in r. field, eagle standing r. Wayte Raymond, The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection: Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins, 189 (this coin). Zervos, Issue 67, dies 630/a (this coin cited). Svoronos 139. SNG Copenhagen 23. Boston, MFA 2256. Gulbenkian 1073. CPE 89.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, a small graffito on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Stack's 14 September 1983, 31; Stack's 3-4 December 1996, Price, 82; Leu 83, 2002, 456; Kirk Davis 41, 2003, 62 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 517 sales. From the J. Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913) and Matthew Curtis collection.



184

184

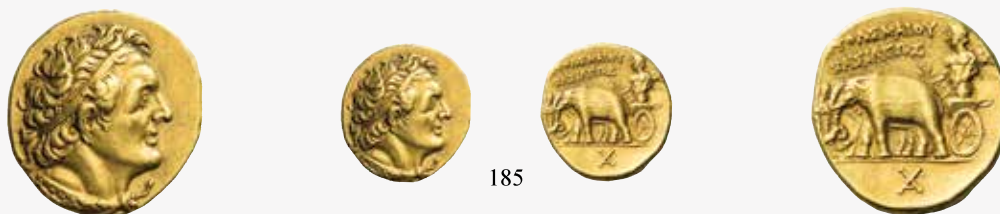
Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 306-303, AR 30 mm, 15.54 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in l. field, monogram and in r. field, ΔΙ and eagle. CPE 79. SNG Lockett 3386 (this coin). Svoronos 142. SNG Copenhagen 21.

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A superb portrait of great beauty and a lovely old cabinet tone, good extremely fine

10'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi (1846-1918), 3191; Glendining 23 February 1961, Lockett (1873-1950) part XII, 2773 and NAC 110, 2018, 72 sales.

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.



185

185

Stater, Alexandria circa 299-295, AV 18 mm, 7.11 g. Laureate head r., wearing diadem and aegis. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Charioteer, holding thunderbolt in r. hand, driving elephant quadriga l.; in exergue, monogram. SNG Copenhagen -. Svoronos 111 and pl. IV, 5 (these dies). CPE 91 (these dies).

Very rare. A wonderful portrait perfectly centred on a full flan and a light reddish tone.

Extremely fine

15'000

Ex Münzhandlung Basel IV, 1935, Prince W., 928; Bank Leu / Münzen und Medaillen, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler (1878-1964), 518; Leu 33, 1983, 448; Superior Galleries 9-10 December 1989, Jasha Heifetz part II, 3001 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero (1910-2001), 627 sales.



186

- 186** Pentadrachm, Cyprus circa 294-282, AV 25 mm, 17.76 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis; behind ear, Δ. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, ΕΥ / monogram / Α. CPE 226. SNG Copenhagen –. Svoronos 374.
Extremely rare. A portrait of unusually fine style, graffiti on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

8'000

Ex Heritage sale 3075, 2019, 32035. From the Allen Moretti collection.



187

- 187** Tetradrachm, Alexandria 294-282, AR 29 mm, 14.20 g. Diademed head r.; behind ear, tiny Δ. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, Π on monogram. Svoronos 255. SNG Copenhagen 71. CPE 168.
Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex Triton XV, 2012, 1309 and Triton XXIII, 2020, 519 sales.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246



188

- 188** In the name of Arsinoe II. Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 249-245, AR 33 mm, 35.57 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r.; behind head, monogram. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet. Svoronos 961 (Ptolemy III). Troxell 45 and pl. VIII, 7 (this obverse die). CPE 368.

Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

10'000

Ex Adolph Hess 7 October 1907, 1487; Leu 54, 1992, 195; Gemini I, 2005, 250; NAC 64, 2012, 856 and NAC 106, 2018, 346 sales. From the collection of Ed Milas.

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

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



189

- 189** In name of Berenice II. Drachm, Alexandria circa 242-222, AV 15 mm, 4.29 g. Veiled and draped bust r., wearing necklace. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Filleted cornucopia; stars flanking. Svoronos 980 (this coin listed). CPE 739. SNG Lockett 3419 (this coin).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Almost invisible marks, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc

12'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 31 May 1900, Late collector, 476 and Glendining 21-23 February 1961, Richard Cyril Lockett (1873-1950), 2804 sales. From the Huth collection.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy IV Philopator, 222 – 204



190



190

- 190** Tetradrachm, Sidon circa 217-204, AR 25 mm, 14.23 g. Jugate busts right of Serapis and Isis. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt, head reverted, with double cornucopiae at his shoulder; in l. field, Ω/Σ and between legs, ΣΙ. CPE 920. Landvatter, AJN 24, 76. Svoronos 1186.

Rare. A bold jugate portrait struck on excellent metal, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Nomos sale 15, 2017, 199.



191



191

- 191** In name of Berenice II. Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 211-210, AR 28 mm, 13.64 g. Diademed and veiled head r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopia with grape bunches hanging l., bound with fillet. CPE 897. Svoronos 1115. SNG Berry 1487.

Very rare. A lovely portrait and a wonderful light iridescent tone, reverse somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex Hirsch XXXII, 1912, Philipson (1853-1925), 596; Spink Taisei - Neur Zürcher Munzbote 1 Janury 1950, 33; M&M Fixed Price List 466, 1984, 16; Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Brand part III, 185 and Morton & Eden 100, 2019, 318 sales.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145



192



192

- 192** Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 180-145, AR 27 mm, 14.29 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1489. CPE 1117. SNG Copenhagen 262.

Wonderful old cabinet tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

2'500

Ex NFA 18, 1987, 269 and Heritage 3082, 2020, 33168 sales.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180-145 BC or Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, 145-116



193

193

In the name of Arsinoe II. Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 29 mm, 27.47 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. CPE K57. Svoronos 1499. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston, MFA 2293. Struck in high relief, minor marks in field, otherwise good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Roma Numismatics XII, 2016, 371 and Gorny & Mosch 249, 2017, 381 sales.

Ptolemaic kings of Egypt. Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, second reign. 145-116



194

194

Hemidrachm, Cyrene circa 145-116, AE 48 mm, 17.17 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥ-ΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings spread; in r. field, Φ. Svoronos 1641. Asolati 84.

Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

750

Ex Leu Numismatik Winterthur sale 3, 2018, 128.

Cyrenaica, Barce



195

195

Tetradrachm, in alliance with Teuchira circa 480-435, AR 26 mm, 17.38 g. Silphium plant; in r. field, T. Rev. BAPK retrograde Head of Zeus Ammon r.; in l. field, T. E.S.G. Robinson, *Quaestiones Cyrenaicae*, NC 1915, 19 corr. (on obverse, T not noted) (these dies). cf. BMC 60e.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Exceptionally well-struck on both obverse and reverse and with a portrait of excellent Classical style. Good extremely fine

35'000

Ex Nomos sale 19, 2019, 226.

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

Barce was one of the five major cities in Cyrenaica, known as the Pentapolis, together with Cyrene, Apollonia, Euesperides and Teuchira. The last one probably was the smallest city of this Pentapolis and it was founded by habitants of Cyrene. It changed its name in Arsinoe during the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, after his sister and wife.

Interestingly, there are some alliance coinages between the cities of the Pentapolis, indicating a close relationships among them. Even so, we are not sure if these alliances were always peaceful, as because the alliance coinages could also commemorate peace treaties.

Cyrenaica, Cyrene



196

- 196** Tetradrachm circa 485-475, AR 24 mm, 17.36 g. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and three umbels; at sides, fruit. Rev. Bearded and horned head of Ammon I., within incuse square. Asyut 842 (this coin, attributed to Barce). SNG Copenhagen -. Buttrey, *The Coins from the Sanctuary of Demeter and Persephone*, 72 (these dies).

Very rare and in good condition for this difficult issue. Struck on unusually fresh metal and of excellent Archaic style. Light old cabinet tone and good very fine

10'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 225; Künker 94, 2004, 1587 and NAC 110, 2018, 121 sales. From the Asyut hoard.

This coin was attributed by the authors of the Asyut Hoard to the mint of Barce. Nevertheless, a later publication by the late Professor Theodore V. Buttrey assigns this issue with convincing arguments to the mint of Cyrene.

The city of Cyrene was founded in North Africa by Greek colonists from Thera in 631 B.C. They were driven to leave their original island home by a famine that had gripped Thera for seven years and the advice of the Delphic Oracle, which promised that their fortunes would improve if they founded a city in Libya. The colonists were led by a certain Battos and made an initial attempt to settle on the island of Plataia off the coast of Libya, but after two years and further direction from Delphi, they moved to the mainland and settled at Aziris. After six more years at this settlement, the native Libyans showed Battos a site further inland that was thought to be more suitable for Greek agriculture as it was said to be located beneath a "hole in the sky." This peculiar remark recorded by Herodotos is thought to refer to greater rainfall in the region than elsewhere in Libya. The new site proved to be surrounded by rich farmland and was settled as the city of Cyrene. Battos became the first in a line of Cyrenean kings that survived until the mid-fifth century B.C., when the city adopted a republican constitution. Cyrene grew wealthy from involvement in the Mediterranean grain trade and trade with neighbouring Egypt. Riches also accrued to the city through its export of silphium (possibly an extinct giant fennel), a plant widely used in antiquity for seasoning and medicinal properties. Silphium, which grew only on a narrow coastal strip of Cyrenaica, was supposed to be a good cure for a cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, general aches and pains, and even madness. However, it has been suggested that the plant may have been most desired for its use as a contraceptive. Excessive demand, over-harvesting, and the encroachment of grazing animals may have led to the extinction of silphium in the first century A.D. Pliny the Elder recalls that the last known stalk of silphium was sent to Nero (A.D. 54-68) as a curiosity. The rarity and value of silphium, together with its uniqueness to Cyrene made it a popular emblem for the city's coins as early as the sixth century B.C. On the present tetradrachm the plant is shown with its heart-shaped fruit next to it. It has been suggested that the fruit of the silphium plant may lie behind the familiar traditional heart shape, which of course bears little resemblance to the real organ. In addition to silphium, Cyrene was famous for its connection to the oracular shrine of Zeus Ammon at the Oasis of Siwah. This god was really a local Libyan deity identified with the important Egyptian fertility god, Ammon. The Greeks in turn re-imagined him as a form of their own supreme deity, Zeus, with the addition of ram's horns as a distinguishing feature since Ammon was regularly associated with the ram as a symbol of fecundity. A wonderfully archaic rendering of Zeus-Ammon appears on the reverse of the present tetradrachm, illustrating the early date at which the oracle and its Libyan deity became associated with Cyrene. The oracular responses of Zeus Ammon were much desired and were sought out by a number of ancient rulers, most notably the Lydian king, Croesus (560-546 B.C.), and Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.). Croesus reportedly consulted the oracle in order to decide whether he should go to war against the Persians, while Alexander visited in person in 331 B.C. It is unknown what the Macedonian conqueror asked, but after he was greeted as "son of Ammon" in accord with status as Pharaoh of Egypt, he began to style himself as a son of Zeus among his Macedonian and Greek troops.



197

- 197** Ophellias, Ptolemaic governor, first reign, circa 322-313. Stater, magistrate Polyantes circa 322-314, AV 19 mm, 8.62 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding kentron and reins; above, ΚΥΠΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Rev. Amon standing facing, head l., holding staff and sacrificing out of patera over thymaterion; in r. field, ΠΟΛΥΑΝΘΕΥΣ. BMC 123. Naville 131. Dewing 2783.

Very rare. Light marks on reverse field, otherwise about extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC 54, 2010, 144 and Nomos 25, 2022, 267 sales. From the Goekoop collection.



198

- 198** Ophellias, Ptolemaic governor, first reign, circa 322-313. Stater, magistrate Chairios circa 322-313, AV 20 mm, 8.64 g. ΚΥΠΑΝΑΙ-ΩΝ Charioteer driving quadriga r.; in upper r. field, solar disc; all within linear circle. Rev. Zeus Lykaios seated left on throne, holding eagle on his outstretched r. hand, his l. arm resting on the back-rest of the throne; in r. field, ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ retrograde. Naville 83n (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 1209 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck in high relief on a full flan, minor marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine

15'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 336, 2019, 47. From the Lucien Naville (1881-1956) collection.



199

- 199** Ophellias, Ptolemaic governor, first reign, circa 322-313. Drachm, magistrate Chairis circa 322-314, AV 14 mm, 4.30 g. ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ Youth with petasus on prancing horse r. Rev. K – Y – P – A Silphium plant; at base, to l., grasshopper l. Naville 106. Boston, MFA 1328.

Rare. Well-centre, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

3'000



200

- 200** Ophellias, Ptolemaic governor, first reign, circa 322-313. Tenth Stater, magistrate Chairis circa 322-314, AV 7 mm, 0.86 g. Head of Ammon l.; in r. field, ΧΑΙ. Rev. Head of the nymph Cyrene facing, slightly r. Naville, Cyrene 114o (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 1213 (these dies). BMC 139 (these dies). Jameson 2532 (these dies).

Rare. Two superb portraits of fine style. Extremely fine

1'000

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