

AUCTION 116

1 October 2019

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

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TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA

Tuesday, 1 October 2019 14:30 – 16:30 1 – 219

EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI

London – At our premises

30 August – 12 September 2019

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2nd Floor):

Friday, 27 September 2019
Saturday & Sunday, 28-29 September 2019

09:30 – 17:30
by appointment

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

Monday, 30 September 2019
Tuesday, 1 October 2019

10:30 – 18:00
10:30 – 14:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com

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

Gradi di conservazione	Grades of preservation	Erhaltungsgrad	Degrés de conservation	Grados de Conservación
Fdc Fior di conio	Fdc Uncirculated	Stempelglanz	Fleur de coin (FDC)	FDC
Spl Splendido	Extremely fine	Vorzüglich	Superbe	EBC
BB Bellissimo	Very fine	Sehr schön	Très beau	MBC
MB Molto bello	Fine	Schön	Beau	BC

Commissioni d'asta, IVA e spese

REGIME IVA (REGIME DEL MARGINE)

Tutte le vendite effettuate da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. sono operate in virtù di rapporti di commissione stipulati con privati consumatori o con soggetti IVA, che operano nel regime del margine, regolato dall'art. 40bis dl n. 41/95 e successive modifiche. In virtù di tale normativa la NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. non applicherà né l'IVA sui servizi resi all'acquirente e al venditore, né l'IVA sul prezzo di aggiudicazione.

COMMISSIONI COMPRATORI

L'importo complessivo a carico del compratore, per ciascun lotto, è composto dal:

- Prezzo di aggiudicazione
- Commissione del 21,35 % IVA inclusa (23.18% per acquisti tramite internet live bidding) o del 17,5% (19% per acquisti tramite internet live bidding) per i lotti ufficialmente esportati al di fuori della Comunità Europea
- I lotti contrassegnati con il simbolo § sono soggetti a un ulteriore 5% in sul prezzo di martello in quanto sono stati importati da paesi al di fuori dalla Comunità Europea. Tale importo non sarà dovuto in caso di esportazione dalla Comunità Europea.

Condizioni di Vendita

1. I lotti sono posti in vendita in locali aperti al pubblico da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A., che agisce quale mandataria in esclusiva in nome proprio e per conto di ciascun venditore il cui nome viene trascritto negli appositi registri di P.S. presso NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A.. Gli effetti della vendita influiscono sul venditore e NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. non assume nei confronti dell'aggiudicatario o di terzi in genere altra responsabilità oltre quella ad essa derivante dalla propria qualità di mandataria.

2. Gli oggetti vengono aggiudicati al migliore offerente e per contanti; in caso di contestazione tra più aggiudicatari, l'oggetto disputato verrà, a insindacabile giudizio del banditore, rimesso in vendita nel corso dell' asta stessa e nuovamente aggiudicato. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. non accetterà trasferimenti a terzi di lotti già aggiudicati e riterrà unicamente responsabile del pagamento l'aggiudicatario; la partecipazione all'asta in nome e per conto di terzi potrà essere ammessa solo previo deposito presso gli uffici di NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. di una procura autenticata e di adeguate referenze bancarie.

3. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. si riserva la facoltà di ritirare all'asta qualsiasi lotto. Il banditore, durante l'asta, ha facoltà di abbinare o separare i lotti ed eventualmente variare l'ordine di vendita. Lo stesso potrà, a proprio insindacabile giudizio, ritirare i lotti qualora le offerte in asta non raggiungano il prezzo di riserva concordato tra NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. e venditore.

4. L'aggiudicatario corrisponderà a NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. una commissione d'asta, sul prezzo di aggiudicazione di ciascun lotto, pari al 21,35% IVA inclusa (23.18% IVA inclusa se l'acquisto viene effettuato tramite internet live bidding) se residente in un paese dell'Unione Europea o pari al 17,5% (19% se l'acquisto viene effettuato tramite internet live bidding) se residente in un paese NON facente parte dell'Unione Europea.

5. A tutti i partecipanti all'asta è richiesto, ai sensi della validità di un'eventuale aggiudicazione, di compilare una scheda di partecipazione con i dati personali e le referenze bancarie, prima di ogni asta, in modo che gli stessi possano effettuare le offerte per mezzo del numero loro assegnato.

6. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. può accettare mandati per l'acquisto [offerte scritte e telefoniche], effettuando rilanci mediante il banditore, in gara con il pubblico partecipante all'asta. In caso di offerte identiche, l'offerta scritta prevarrà su quella orale manifestata in sala.

7. Nel caso di due offerte scritte identiche per il medesimo lotto, lo stesso verrà aggiudicato all'offerente la cui offerta sia stata ricevuta per prima. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. si riserva il diritto di rifiutare le offerte di acquirenti non conosciuti a meno che non venga rilasciato un deposito a intera copertura del valore dei lotti desiderati o, in ogni caso, fornita altra adeguata garanzia. All'atto di aggiudicazione, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. potrà chiedere all'aggiudicatario le proprie generalità e, in caso di pagamento non immediato e in contanti, l'aggiudicatario dovrà fornire a NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. referenze bancarie congrue e comunque controllabili: in caso di evidente non rispondenza al vero o di incompletezza dei dati o delle circostanze di cui sopra, o comunque di inadeguatezza delle referenze bancarie, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. si riserva di annullare il contratto di vendita del lotto aggiudicato.

8. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. agisce in qualità di mandataria dei venditori e declina ogni responsabilità in ordine alla descrizione degli oggetti contenuta nei cataloghi, nelle brochure ed in qualsiasi altro materiale illustrativo; le descrizioni di cui sopra, così come ogni altra indicazione o illustrazione, sono puramente indicative e soggettive per cui non potranno essere motivo di contestazione da parte degli aggiudicatari. Tutte le aste sono precedute da un'esposizione al fine di permettere un esame approfondito circa lo stato di conservazione, la provenienza, il tipo e la qualità degli oggetti. Dopo l'aggiudicazione, né NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. né i venditori potranno esser responsabili per i vizi relativi allo stato di conservazione, per l'errata attribuzione, la provenienza, il peso la mancanza di qualità degli oggetti. Né NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. né il personale incaricato da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. potranno rilasciare una qualsiasi garanzia in tal senso, salvi i casi previsti dalla legge.

9. Le stime relative al possibile prezzo di vendita di ciascun lotto sono stampate sotto la descrizione dei lotti riportata nel catalogo e non includono i diritti d'asta dovuti all'aggiudicatario. Tali stime sono puramente indicative, se non pervengono offerte più elevate il prezzo di partenza corrisponde generalmente all'80% del prezzo di stima. Le descrizioni dei lotti nel catalogo potranno essere soggette a revisione, mediante comunicazioni al pubblico durante l'asta.

10. Il pagamento totale del prezzo di aggiudicazione e dei dritti d'asta potrà essere immediatamente preteso da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A.; in ogni caso dovrà essere effettuato per intero, in Euro, entro sette giorni dall'aggiudicazione. In difetto NAC

NUMISMATICA S.p.A., fatto comunque salvo il risarcimento dei maggiori danni, potrà a) procedere per l'esecuzione coattiva dell'obbligo di acquisto; b) alienare il lotto a trattativa privata oppure in un'asta successiva in danno dell'aggiudicatario, trattenendo comunque, a titolo di penale, eventuali acconti ricevuti. L'oggetto verrà custodito da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. a rischio e spese dell'aggiudicatario fino a quando non sarà venduto come sopra oppure restituito al venditore su richiesta del medesimo. In ogni caso, fino alla data di restituzione o di vendita, l'aggiudicatario sarà tenuto a corrispondere a NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. una penale pari agli interessi, calcolati sul prezzo di aggiudicazione più le commissioni d'asta, al tasso interbancario in vigore maggiorato di due punti; gli interessi così calcolati saranno applicati sulle somme dovute a decorrere dall'ottavo giorno seguente la data dell' aggiudicazione.

11. L'invio degli oggetti fino a un valore massimo di 3.000 euro viene di regola effettuato in plico postale assicurato raccomandato a spese e a rischio del destinatario. Le spedizioni per un valore superiore a 3.000 euro sono effettuate tramite corriere (Ferrari) sempre a spese e rischio del destinatario.

12. Nonostante ogni disposizione contraria qui contenuta, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. si riserva il diritto di concordare con gli aggiudicatari forme speciali di pagamento, di depositare in magazzini privati/pubblici o vendere privatamente i lotti aggiudicati, di risolvere controversie o contestazioni effettuate da aggiudicatari o contro gli stessi e in generale di intraprendere qualsiasi iniziativa ritenuta opportuna al fine di riscuotere somme dovute dall'aggiudicatario o anche, a seconda delle circostanze, di annullare la vendita ai sensi degli articoli 13 e 15 e restituire il prezzo all' aggiudicatario.

13. Gli aggiudicatari sono tenuti all'osservanza di tutte le disposizioni legislative o regolamentari in vigore relativamente agli oggetti dichiarati di interesse storico o artistico particolarmente importante. L'esportazione di oggetti di rilevante interesse numismatico da parte di Aggiudicatari residenti e non residenti in Italia è regolata da specifiche normative doganali, valutarie e tributarie. I tempi di attesa di un permesso di libera circolazione sono di 40 giorni circa dal giorno dell'accettazione della richiesta al Ministero dei Beni Culturali, Ufficio Esportazioni. La richiesta della licenza è inoltrata al ministero previo pagamento del lotto e su esplicita autorizzazione dell'aggiudicatario. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. non assume alcuna responsabilità nei confronti degli aggiudicatari in ordine ad eventuali restrizioni all'esportazione dei lotti aggiudicati, né in ordine ad eventuali licenze o attestati che l'aggiudicatario dovrà ottenere in base alla legge italiana. L'aggiudicatario, in caso di esercizio del diritto di prelazione da parte dello Stato italiano, non potrà pretendere da NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. o dal venditore alcun rimborso di eventuali interessi sul prezzo e sulle commissioni d'asta già corrisposte.

14. Gli aggiudicatari sono tenuti a fornire alla NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. il proprio codice fiscale (cittadini italiani) e un documento d'identità in corso di validità come da legge espressa nel D. Lgs. Antiriciclaggio N. 231/2007 divenuto effettivo il 30/04/2008 (e successive modifiche). NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. in qualità di Titolare del trattamento dei dati personali, La informa che i Suoi dati verranno trattati nel rispetto di quanto previsto dal Regolamento (UE) n. 2016/679 ("GDPR") per adempiere agli obblighi fiscali cui è soggetto il Titolare ai sensi dell'art. 6, c. 1, lett. c. del GDPR.

15 NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A., in osservanza all'articolo 49, comma 1, del D.Lgs. n. 231/2007 e a seguito delle modifiche introdotte dall'articolo 12 del Dl 201/2011 (e successive

modifiche) non può accettare pagamenti in contanti per un importo pari o superiore ai 3.000 euro.

16. Gli oggetti offerti in vendita sono garantiti autentici.

17. I lotti contenenti più monete e non illustrati sono venduti come visti e piaciuti e non sono soggetti a resa da parte dell'acquirente.

18. Le presenti condizioni di vendita sono accettate automaticamente da quanti concorrono all'asta e sono a disposizione di qualsiasi interessato che ne faccia richiesta. Per qualsiasi controversia è stabilita la competenza esclusiva del foro di Milano.

Commissions, VAT And Fees

VAT REGIME

Sales made by NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. are handled on a commission agreement with third parties including a VAT regime based on the conditions set forth in art. 40bis dl no. 41/95 and subsequent modifications. As per the above-mentioned law, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. will not apply VAT on services provided to the buyer or consignor or on the hammer price.

BUYERS' COMMISSIONS

The total amount of every single lot, charged to the buyer, is composed of:

- The hammer price
- 21.35% commission including VAT (23.18% for purchases made through internet live bidding) or 17.5% (19% for purchases made through internet live bidding) for lots sent outside the European Union
- The lots indicated by the symbol § are subjected to an extra 5% on the hammer price since they have been imported from outside the ECC. The 5% is not due if the lots are exported from the ECC.

GENERAL TERMS OF SALE

1. Auctions are held by NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. in public premises. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. acts as commission agent in its own name or for every consignor whose name is listed on the specific police records held at NAC offices. The results of the sale effect the consignor and NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. does not assume any responsibility, towards the buyer or third parties, except that stated in its commission agent agreement.
2. All material shall be sold to the highest bidder as determined by the Auctioneer. If any dispute arises during or immediately after the sale of a lot, the Auctioneer has the right to recall the lot and put it up for sale again. In all cases the Auctioneer's decision is final. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. will not allow transfers of the lots already won and will consider the buyer (successful bidder) the one responsible for the payment. All those who wish to participate in the auction on the behalf of third parties, must provide the NAC office with a valid letter of attorney and bank references.
3. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. reserves the right to withdraw any lot from the auction. Moreover, the auctioneer reserves the right to combine or split up catalogue lots and offer them out of sequence; he or she may withdraw lots if the bids do not reach the upset price previously arranged between NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. and the consignor.
4. The buyer (successful bidder) will pay NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. an auction commission, for every lot, as follows:
 - 21.35% VAT included (23.18% VAT included for purchases made through internet live bidding) on the hammer price for EU citizens.
 - 17.5% (19% for purchases made through internet live bidding) on the hammer price for NON EU citizens or if the lots are to be sent outside the European Union.

5. All those wanting take part in the auction are required to fill out a registration form with all necessary personal details (and bank references if required) in order to validate a possible bidding with the assigned bid number.
6. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. may accept telephone and written bids forms while the auction is being called. In the event of equal bids, the written one will take precedence over a floor bid.
7. In the event of equal written bids (for the same lot), the lot will be adjudicated to the first received bid. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. reserves the right to reject all bids coming from unknown persons unless they deposit an amount covering in full the bid value of the desired lots (or another suitable guarantee). NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. may require further details from the buyer (successful bidder) and in the case of NON prompt payment by cash, he or she must provide full bank details that will be checked by NAC. If they result as incorrect or invalid, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. reserves the right to nullify the invoice.
8. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. acts as commission agent for every consigner and declines responsibility for any differences between the description in the catalogues, brochures or in any other advertising material, and the actual item offered. The description are purely indicative and made to the best of knowledge of NAC. (NAC) cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions. Before every auction there is a viewing in order to allow customers to examine the grade of preservation, origin, kind and quality of the items. After an item has been sold neither NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. nor the consigner will be responsible for misattribution, irregularities relating to the state of conservation, the origin, the weight and the lack of quality of the objects. Neither NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. nor any partner or consultant will release any guarantee, except for rare cases as per law.
9. Commission fees are not included in the estimates printed underneath the lot description in the catalogue. The estimates are purely indicative. The starting price is usually 80% of the estimate unless NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. receives higher bids. The lot descriptions may be revised during the auction, if so, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. will communicate this during the auction.
10. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. may claim the entire payment of the hammer price and commissions. The total amount must be paid in full, in Euros, within 7 days from the auction sale. Otherwise, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. will: a) proceed with the buying-in procedure; b) alienate the lot in a private treaty or in a future auction sale, to the detriment of the buyer and will keep any deposit previously received (as a penalty). The lot will be kept by NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. at the buyer's own risk until it is sold (as mentioned above) or returned to the consigner upon request. However, until the lot is sold or returned to the consigner, the buyer must pay NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. a fee corresponding to the interest on the hammer price plus the commissions at two decimals higher than the nominal bank lending rate; the interest, as calculated above, will be applied to the total amount accruing from the eighth day following the date on the invoice.

11. Every shipment within Italy, for goods up to a value of € 3'000, will be made by registered and insured post at the buyer's own expense and risk. For goods with a value of over € 3'000, NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. will ship the lots by armoured courier (Ferrari Spa within Italy) at the buyer's own expense and risk.
12. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. reserves the right to: arrange any special methods of payment with the buyer; deposit the purchases in public or private warehouses or sell them privately; resolve disputes or protests made by buyers (successful bidders) or against them; take action in order to obtain payments or, in some circumstances, cancel the purchase as per the law described in art. No. 13 and 15 and to reimburse the buyer.
13. Every buyer (successful bidder) must observe all legislative decrees concerning items considered to be of particular and important artistic or historic interest and value. The export of a lot of numismatic interest, outside Italian territory, is regulated by specific customs, tributary and monetary regulations. Every export licence applied for through the Cultural Heritage office takes roughly 40 days to be issued. The export licence application will be sent to the ministry only upon payment of the lot and only upon express authorization of the buyer. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. is neither responsible for any restrictions the ministry may place on the export of the lot nor for any other export licence the buyer may have to obtain as per Italian law. In the event that the Italian State takes action for the right of pre-emption, the buyer will not have the right to request a refund from NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. or the seller for any possible interest on the total price and commissions already paid.
14. A valid proof of photo identity (e.g. ID card, Passport, driving licence etc.) is mandatory for every buyer (successful bidder), as per legislative decree no. 231/2007 effective from the 30th April 2008 (and further updates). The above personal data collected by NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. (Data Controller) will be used to fulfil any fiscal requirement the Data Controller is subjected to, as per art. 6, c. 1, lett. c. GDPR (UE) n. 2016/679.
15. NAC NUMISMATICA S.p.A. cannot accept payments by cash equal to or greater than € 3'000 as per art. No. 12 D.lgs. 201/2011.
16. All the items in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine.
17. For multiple lots with no catalogue photograph return privileges are not permitted.
18. Bidding or participating in this sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder or participant of all the aforementioned terms and conditions of sale.

The text is given in English for your convenience, however the only legally valid, is that in Italian

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

Etruria, Populonia



- 1 10 Units circa 300-250, AV 0.71 g. Male head r., wearing necklace; behind, X. Rev. Blank. Sambon 7. Vecchi I 64 (this obverse die). EC 31.10 (this coin but wrongly illustrated as 31.09). SNG ANS 9 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 136.
Very rare and in fine condition for the issue. A portrait of unusually pleasant style.
Light reddish tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Stack's sale 10 January 2011, 1. From the Querendon collection.

Populonia was an old Etruscan settlement frequently thought to have been named in honor of Fufluns, an Etruscan wine-god equivalent to Greek Dionysos. However, recent study has shown that this derivation is based on a misreading of Etruscan inscriptions (indeed, Etruscan is still an ancient language that is imperfectly understood) and that the name of the city is most probably related to the Latin word *populus* meaning "the people." Although Populonia and the other cities of Etruria were first exposed to Greek style coinage through contact with the Greek colonies of western Italy, Etruscan coinage regularly involves features not usually found in mainstream Greek coinage. For example, the present coin includes a value mark, something usually lacking on Greek precious metal coins, although it sometimes occurs on bronzes, particularly those struck in Sicily. It is thought that the denomination mark here values the gold piece in terms of a local Etruscan bronze denomination like the Roman *as*. Whereas silver was the standard metal of account in the Greek world, in Italy bronze was king. Also notable here is the fact that the coin is uniface whereas contemporary Greek coins universally feature full reverse types.



- 2 10 asses circa 300-250, AR 4.18 g. Laureate male head l.; behind, X. Rev. Blank. Sambon 73. Vecchi I, 11. EC 70.135 (this coin illustrated). SNG Firenze 451 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 168.
In exceptional condition for the issue and among the finest specimens known.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'000

Ex Crippa FPL 3, 1967, 289; Sternberg 20, 1988, 9; NGSa 5, 2008, 13 sales. Privately purchased from Tradart at TEFAF in 2011.

Campania, Capua



- 3 Semuncia circa 215-212, Æ 5.58 g. Diademed and draped bust of Juno r., with sceptre over l. shoulder. Rev. KAPV in Oscan characters Two xoana draped; to l., triple knot. Sambon 1038. Giard 17. SNG ANS 215. Historia Numorum Italy 495.

Rare. A very attractive enamel-like dark green patina and extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 8, 1995, 316 and NAC 59, 2011, 483 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

This extremely attractive bronze coin, probably valued as a semuncia, was struck by Capua in the dark days of the Second Punic War (218-201 BC). Following the shattering defeat of the Romans at the Battle of Cannae (216 BC), Capua sought recognition as Rome's equal. When the defeated Romans refused to agree, the Capuans opened the gates of their city to Hannibal and the Carthaginians with the intention of becoming the replacement Italian superpower once Rome was destroyed. Capua became an important base for Hannibal in Italy and served as his secure winter quarters for years until at last it was besieged and captured by the Roman proconsul Q. Fulvius Flaccus in 211 BC. Once the city had fallen, many nobles of Capua were executed or imprisoned for counseling the secession of the city from the Roman alliance and the common people were deported to other cities. Capua was given over to a foreign population and placed under a Roman prefect while the territory of the city was absorbed by the Roman state. While the obverse clearly depicts the goddess Juno, it is unclear who is represented by the two xoana (wooden cult images) depicted on the reverse. As there are two it might be tempting to think of the Dioscuri, but this seems unlikely as the xoana appear to be female with veiled heads. A legend written in the Oscan script names the city.

Hyria



- 4 Didrachm circa 405-400, AR 7.39 g. Head of Athena l., wearing wreathed Attic helmet decorated with owl. Rev. YDINA *retrograde* Man-headed bull advancing r. Rutter 23. SNG ANS 260. Historia Numorum Italy 539.

Rare. Wonderful old cabinet tone, struck from a worn die on obverse, test cut on edge at six o'clock on obverse and minor marks on reverse, otherwise very fine / about extremely fine 500

Ex Munchner Münzhandlung 177, 1980, 436; Hirsch 157, 1988, 12 and Gorny & Mosch 196, 2011, 1031 sales.

The Hyriani were an obscure Italic people of Campania who may have inhabited a settlement named Hyria. They are known only from their coinage, which features a head of Athena and a standing man-faced bull derived from the contemporary coinage of Neapolis and a variety of Oscan legends that name the people or (apparently) the settlement. It is possible that this coinage might have been struck at Neapolis for the Hyriani in the same way that the city produced coins with the same Athena and man-faced bull types for the neighboring Fenserni and the Campani of Capua. It is unclear whether this shared typology and probable shared mint facility should be taken to indicate political or military domination by Neapolis or some sort of alliance.

Neapolis



- 5 Didrachm circa 420-400, AR 7.37 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with wreath. Rev. [NE]OΠOIVITEZ Bull walking r. on a double exergue-line; below, scallop and E – M. Sambon 375. Jameson 44 (this coin). Rutter 60 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 534.

Extremely rare. A fine portrait and a lovely old cabinet tone, minor marks and areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise good very fine

3'000

Privately purchased from NAC in 2011. From the Arthur James Evans and Jameson collections.

This didrachm type provided the iconographic model for the preceding issue in the name of the Hyrani. The alliances that evolved between the Greek colony of Neapolis and the surrounding Oscan Italic peoples placed the city on a collision course with Rome, a city that sought to crush the expansion of Samnite (an Oscan people) power in the fourth century BC. In 327 BC, the Romans accused Neapolis of giving refuge to its Samnite enemies. When the city refused to break its Oscan ties, it was faced with a siege by the Roman army. Despite the presence of garrisons provided by the Samnites and the neighboring city of Nola, Neapolis was betrayed and captured. Nevertheless, the conquered city was granted remarkably lenient terms, subsequently becoming a Roman ally with equal rights.

Nola



- 6 Didrachm circa 400-385, AR 7.08 g. Head of nymph r., hair bound by large ribbon, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. NΩAIΩ[N] Man-headed bull walking l., crowned by Nike flying l. Sambon 806b. Weber 389 (this obverse die). de Luynes 193 (this reverse die). Gillet 24 (this coin). SNG ANS 553 (this obverse die). Rutter 34c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 605.

Very rare. Wonderful iridescent tone, minor marks and slightly off-centre on reverse, otherwise good very fine

2'500

Ex Sambon-Canessa 9 May 1903, Maddalena, 201 (illustrated on pl. I, 20); Adolph Hess 28 April 1936, 268; Spink & Son 20, 1986, 24 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 8 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

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

Calabria, Tarentum



- 7 Nomos circa 510-450, AR 7.96 g. TARAS *retrograde* Oecist, naked, seated on dolphin r., with l. arm outstretched; below, gilled snail shell. Rev. Female head (Satyra ?) r., hair bound with broad band. Vlasto 153 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 207 (these dies). AMB 76 (these dies). Fischer-Bosset 131c (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 838.

Extremely rare, less than ten specimens known of this type, and among the finest specimens known. A very interesting representation of Satyra perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor flan cracks and the usual flan crack on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 15; NFA V, 1978, 10; Sotheby's, New York, 21-22 June 1990, lot 176 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 15 sales.

According to Antiochus' account, one of two gathered by Strabo (together with that of Ephorus), at the time of the Messenian war (dated at the second half of the VII century BC), those among the Lacedaemonians who did not take part in the expeditionary force were declared slaves and named Helots. All children born during the expedition were called Parthenae and stripped of their political rights. However, they did not accept their fate and chose one of their number, Phalantus, as leader. They plotted a mutiny against the Spartiathes, timed for the Spartiathes festivity of the Hyacinthiae (in honour of Hyacinthos, in the shrine of Apollo Amicleus). Phalantus was to signal the revolt by putting a leather cap on his head. However, the Spartiathes learned of the scheme, and the herald forbade him to wear the hat. Their conspiracy uncovered, the Parthenae fled, headed by Phalantus and, in compliance with the orders of the Delphian oracle, set forth to found the settlement of Tarentum. Our coin offers an intriguing detail by including a purple-shell instead of the usual pecten as part of the marine scenery surrounding Phalantus' crossing on a dolphin's back. In antiquity, Tarentum was renowned for the production of the very valuable dye, with iridescent shades, which has left an echo even in Horace (Epist., II 1, 207): *Lana Tarentino violas imitata veneno* ("The wools that, with the dyes of Taras, reproduce the colour of violets").



- 8 Diobol circa 333-331/0, AR 1.23 g. Head of Helios, on radiate disk, facing slightly to l. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ / [ΤΟ]Υ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ ΘΥΡΑΚΤΗΡΟΣ Thunderbolt. Vlasto 1873. Vlasto, Alexander son of Neoptolemos of Epirus, NC, 1926, Type 8. Jameson 1123. Holloway Supplemento 12-14, AIN 1969, pp. 131-139. Historia Numorum Italy –.

In exceptional condition for the issue and with a superb old cabinet tone. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, extremely fine 3'000

Ex Italo Vecchi 14, 1999, 197; Triton X, 2007, 29 and NGSA 6, 2010, 6 sales.



9

- 9 Stater circa 333-331/0, AV 8.56 g. TAPA Diademed and veiled female head (Hera) r.; below chin, dolphin and below neck truncation, [ΣΙ]. Rev. Naked rider on horseback r., hurling spear and holding shield and two more spears; in upper field r., thunderbolt and below horse, ΑΠΙΟΛ. Vlasto G 10 (these dies). SNG France 1773 (these dies). McClean 595 and pl. 23, 17 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G1d (this coin?). Historia Numorum Italy 905.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely and interesting reverse composition, extremely fine / good extremely fine 30'000

Privately purchased from NAC London in 2011. Possibly from the A.D.M. collection.

Assigning dates to Greek gold coins is often difficult, but this issue of Tarentum seems to have been struck during Alexander the Molossian's expedition to southern Italy, when in 334 he answered the plea of the Tarentines for aid against their non-Greek neighbours, the Lucanians and the Messapii. It was not the first (nor the last) time the Tarentines would seek help from other Greeks, for a decade earlier the Spartan king Archidamus had come to their aid against the same enemies, only to be killed in the effort. Alexander was a brother of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, as well as a brother-in-law of the more famous Alexander. With Macedonian help, he had been made king of the Molossians, the strongest of the Epeiroi tribes; but in light of what his brother-in-law was achieving in the East, it seems this lesser Alexander entertained ambitions of conquering the West, which raised alarm among the Tarentines. Livy tells us that during the expedition, Alexander was victorious in a pitched battle against the Lucanians and the Samnites while he was marching up from Paestum. After that battle he made a treaty with the Romans (Rome and Italy viii.17.10), who had their own troubles with the Samnites; the nature of that alliance, however, is not known since Alexander was killed by a Lucanian in 330, before it could be enacted.



10

- 10 Nomos circa 325-320, AR 7.70 g. Helmeted horseman with shield and spear on prancing horse restrained by Nike standing l. before it; in field l. and r., Φ - | - Α. Below horse, M / ΚΑΑ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Dolphin rider r., with mantle floating, holding spears; below, ΚΑΑ and waves. Vlasto 530 (these dies). AMB 92 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 108, 312 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 180 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert 792b (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 893.

Rare. A very elegant and finely engraved composition in the finest style of the period. Struck on a large flan and perfectly centred, light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 2'500

Ex Gemini V, 2009, 5 and Freeman & Sear Manhattan I, 2010, 11. From the Jacob Stein Collection; displayed at Cincinnati Art Museum, 1994-2008, n. 31.



11



- 11 Stater circa 325-320, AV 8.56 g. TAPA Veiled and diademed head of Hera r., wearing earring and necklace; below chin, dolphin swimming downwards. Behind neck, E. Rev. TAPANTINΩN Young Taras standing r., raising hands in supplication to Poseidon seated l., leaning forward and holding trident; in field r., star / |-. Below stool, *diphros* and K. Vlasto 1 (these dies). E.S.G. Robinson, *Ancient Greek Coins in the possession of William Harrison Woodward* (privately printed, Oxford, 1928), 4 (this coin illustrated). A.J. Evans, *The Artistic Engravers of Terina and the Signature of Evaenetos on its later Didrachm Dies*, NC 1912, p. 45. de Luynes 241 (these dies). Gulbenkian 29. AMB 89 (these dies). Kraay-Himer pl. X, 315 (this reverse die). SNG France 1777 (these dies). Jenkins *Essays Thompson*, pl. 10, 13 and 19 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G5c (this coin). *Historia Numorum Italy* 901 (these dies).

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands. On the obverse, a wonderful portrait struck in high relief in the finest style of the period and, on the reverse, one of the most fascinating and masterly engraved compositions of the entire Western Greek series.

Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, two minor nicks on obverse and a minor mark on reverse edge at two o'clock, otherwise extremely fine

150'000

Ex Spink 39, 1984, Reverend Arnold Mallinson, 36 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 23 sales. From the Sir Arthur J. Evans and William Harrison Woodward collections.

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





- 12 Stater after 272, AV 8.59 g. Laureate head of Zeus l.; behind, NK *ligate*. Rev. TARANTINΩN Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with spread wings; at its feet, owl. In upper field r., ΣΩΚ. Vlasto 41 (these dies). Jameson 82392 (these dies). AMB 98 (these dies). Gulbenkian 43 (these dies). SNG ANS 1040 (these dies). Fischer-Bossert G 44. Historia Numorum Italy 983.

Very rare. A bold portrait of high style and a superb reddish tone, about extremely fine 15'000

Privately purchased from NAC London in 2011.

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



- 13 Quarter stater after 272, AV 2.14 g. Laureate head of Apollo r.; in l. field, NK *ligate*. Rev. TAPANTI-ΝΩN Eagle standing r., with open wings, on thunderbolt; in r. field, AP *ligate* on spear-head. 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 7'500

Ex Sambon & Canessa 18 November 1907, Nervegna, 250; Feuarden 17-19 December 1919, Collignon, 250; Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 26 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 34 sales. From the Vlasto collection.



- 14 Nomos after 276, AR 6.31 g. Dioscuri riding l. side by side; below, ΣΩΔΑΜΟΣ. Rev. ΤΑΡΑΣ Oecist riding dolphin l., holding shield and spears, crowned by Nike; in l. field, ΠΥ. Vlasto 774. Gillet 108 (this coin). SNG France 1911. SNG ANS 1121. Historia Numorum Italy 1011.

Struck on an exceptionally large flan and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

2'500

Ex Vinchon 26 April 1999, 197 and NGSA sale 6, 2010, 8. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Lucania, Heraclea



- 15 Nomos circa 415-400, AR 7.56 g. Wreathed head of Athena r., hair bound at nape of neck, against background of *aegis*. Rev. HERAKLEION Heracles seated l. on rock draped with lion skin, holding one handed jug in r. hand and supporting himself on l. arm; below, club and shell resting against rock. Jameson 232 (these dies). Work 1. Van Keuren 1. AMB 104 (these dies). Gulbenkian 52 (this obverse die). Gillet 119 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 269 (these dies). SNG ANS 45 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1362.

Extremely rare. An interesting portrait and a fascinating and finely detailed reverse composition. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue.

Lovely old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine

8'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 8 and NGSA 6, 2010, 9 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

This Nomos is among the oldest Heracleian issues. According to scholars, it is ascribable to a die-engraver from Taras. The coin bears an unusual representation of Athena: without helmet, but framed on the adorned background of the *aegis* (shield covered with goat-skin), surrounded by snakes. The reverse shows an equally unusual Heracles: the hero is not occupied in one of his amazing labours, instead he is caught at a moment of rest, reclining (this scheme was subsequently resumed by Croton on its later coins) on a rock draped with a lion-skin (the most characteristic attribute of the hero) and holding a chalice in his right hand. A club leans against the rock. The relationship between Heracles, wine, and the Dionysian world is known from various sources: myth (Heracles was at the service of the vine-dresser Sileus; Heracles and Folus), archaeology (the well-known drunken Heracles from Herculaneum, before 79 A.D.), and literature. The great lyric poet Stesichorus (VI Cent. B.C.), probably born in Metauro (a Locrese colony not far from the modern Gioia Tauro in Calabria), refers in song to the struggle between the Centauri and Heracles over a pitcher of wine, a gift of Dionysus to the centaur Folus: "He took the right cup – it was a bowl / gigantic (nine litres / or thereabouts). He lifted it / he gulped down the mixture offered him by Folus".



16



16

- 16 Nomos circa 360-350, AR 7.65 g. Helmeted head of Athena facing three-quarters r. Rev. [-HP]AKΛHIΩN Heracles standing r., strangling the Nemean lion; in l. field, bow. Jameson 238 (these dies). Gillet 122. Work 21. Van Keuren 20. SNG ANS 56. Historia Numorum Italy 1375.
Very rare. Old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex M&M 54, 1978, 48; Hess 252, 1982, 19; M&M 72, 1987, 478 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 44 sales.

Laos



17



- 17 Nomos circa 510-500, AR 7.96 g. ΛΑΨ Man-headed bull (the river god Laos) r., head reverted. Exergual line of raised dots between two lines. Rev. NOM *retrograde* Same type l. incuse. Incuse wreath border. Sternberg series I, 1.8. Jameson 254 (these dies). Weber 727 (these dies). AMB 123 (these dies). Gillet 214 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1145 (these dies). SNG ANS 132 (these dies). Historia Numorum 2270 (these dies).

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on an unusually good metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 25'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 27; Leu 33, 1983, 198, Tkalec-Rauch 14-15 April 1986, 37 and New York XXVII, Prospero, 2012, 50 sales.

The obverse and reverse legends of this coin taken together compose the ethnic adjective Lavinios, "of Laos", the river-port colony of Sybaris, to which the remaining inhabitants of the mother-city would have fled after the destruction of Sybaris by its neighbours in 510 BC. The thick, late incuse fabric of this very short coinage seems to support this view, as does the type, the Sybaritic bull converted into the conventional river-god type to represent the river-god Laos.

Metapontum



- 18 Nomos circa 540-520, AR 8.13 g. ME – TA *retrograde* Barley-ear. Rev. The same type incuse. Noe 94 (these dies). AMB 129 (these dies). Gulbenkian 57. Historia Numorum Italy 1470.
Struck in high relief on a full flan, old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 5'000
Ex Hirsch XIV, 1905, 83; Sotheby's 30 March 1995, 877 and Spink 1012, 2010, 1226 sales.



- 19 Nomos circa 430-400, AR 7.64 g. Head of Apollo Carneios r. Rev. [META] Ear of barley. Noe 337 (these dies). Jameson 272 (these dies). de Luynes 472 (these dies). Gillet 141 (these dies). Gulbenkian 61. SNG Lockett 381 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1508.
Very rare. Of lovely style and with a delicate old cabinet tone, very fine 1'000
Ex Sternberg XX, 1988, 94 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 52 sales.



- 20 Nomos circa 400-340, AR 7.76 g. Head of Demeter r., hair bound with fillet, wearing earring. Rev. METAION Ear of barely with leaf to r.; on which palmette. Noe 485b (this coin?). Jameson 287 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 365 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 367. Historia Numorum Italy 1540.
An extremely rare variety, only two specimens cited by Noe. Lovely old cabinet tone gently smoothed, otherwise good very fine 2'500

Ex New York sale XXVII, Prospero, 2012, 61. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son in 1989 and possibly ex Spink & Son Numismatic Circular vol. XXV, 1917, 53399.

This nomos of the first half of the fourth century BC follows the standard pattern for the coinage of Metapontum in this period. The obverse is typically given over to the head of a deity which was changed at intervals while the reverse depicts a grain ear, which had been the badge of the city since the sixth century BC and the emblem of its source of wealth. Metapontum had been founded by Achaian Greek colonists in c. 630 BC and soon grew wealthy from the rich soil of its hinterland and the export of the grain crops it produced. So closely connected was Metapontum and its grain that the Metapontines are said to have once dedicated a "golden harvest" at Delphi. This is presumed to have been a dedication of sheaves of grain fashioned from gold. As a major producer of grain, it is not surprising that Demeter held an important position at Metapontum. Without her proper worship, the Metapontines would risk crop failure and an end to their great prosperity. Thus, Demeter makes frequent appearances on Metapontine coins, as one might expect. In the sixth century BC, Metapontum became an important center for the political philosopher Pythagoras and his followers following their escape from Kroton. When Pythagoras died his house in Metapontum was consecrated as a new temple to Demeter.



21



21

- 21 Nomos signed by Kpi[.....] circa 360-340, AR 7.83 g. Head of Demeter r., wearing broad fillet and earring; behind neck, KPI. Rev. ME Ear of barley with leaf to r. Noe 502. SNG ANS 378 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 363 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1528.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely light iridescent tone, about extremely fine

2'000

Ex Auctiones 20, 1990, 1239 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 10 sales.



22



22

- 22 Nomos circa 333-331, AR 7.81 g. Female head l., hair in net behind. Rev. META[II] Ear of barley with leaf of stalk to r.; in upper field r., ivy-leaf. Noe 522 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1205 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1545.

Very rare and in unusual condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine

5'000

Privately purchased from Tradart at TEFAF in 2011. From the Charles Gillet collection.

This issue, following on as it does from the rather dull coins of the early 330s, shares with them certain characteristics, but transforms them. The relief is much higher and the detail finer; the jewellery is carefully observed, the earring becoming of fashionable Syracusan type. Demeter is suddenly stylish. A parallel emission, also of hugely improved style and fabric and from the same hand, N.529, has revealingly as reverse symbol a helmet of simplified Macedonian type and it would be perverse not to see in such an indication notice of the arrival of the Epirote saviour.



23



23

- 23 Dinomos circa 320-300, AR 15.71 g. Head of Leucippus r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Nike in quadriga r.; above cleft of helmet, hippocampus r. Behind neck-guard, forepart of lion r. and ΑΙΙΗ. Rev. METAPONTINΩΝ Ear of barley with leaf to l.; above which, club. Below, AMI. Johnston B 1.1 (these dies). AMB 151 (this obverse die). SNG Lloyd 376 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 430 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 84, 244 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1574.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for this difficult issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flan and with the obverse exceptionally detailed for the issue. About extremely fine

12'500

Ex M&M 75, 1989, 83 and Hess-Divo 310, 2008, Nomos 3, 2011, 6 sales.



- 24 Quarter shekel circa 215-207, AR 1.98 g. Head of Demeter r. Rev. [ME]TA Two ears of barley with leaves to r.; in r. field, crossed torch. SNG ANS 551. *Historia Numorum Italy* 1636.

Lovely light iridescent tone, a hairline flan crack at nine o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

1'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1548.

Poseidonia



- 25 Nomos circa 500, AR 7.21 g. ΠΟΜΕΙ – ΔΑΝΣ Poseidon bearded, diademed and naked but for *chlamys* over shoulders, advancing r., hurling trident in upraised r. hand. Rev. The same type incuse. SNG ANS –. SNG Copenhagen –. *Historia Numorum Italy* –. L. Breglia, *Presentazione di uno statere incuso di Poseidonia*, in *Numismatica* 1964, fig. 1 (this coin).

An apparently unique variety of an extremely rare issue. Among the latest, if not the latest, incuse issue to be struck at Poseidonia. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine

8'000

Ex M&M 53, 1977, 13; NAC-Spink Taisei 52 part II, 1994, 1752 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3100 sales.

Poseidonia was located on a large, fertile plain along the Tyrrhenian coast at the mouth of the river Silaris. It was ideal for trade and agriculture, but was vulnerable to sea-borne attacks and raids from the inland hills. The archaeological record shows that Poseidonia had been populated by the 8th or 7th Century B.C., long before its 'foundation' by colonists from Sybaris, as related by Strabo. Though Poseidonia may have played a role in the famed trade between the Etruscans and the Sybarites, commercial ties between Poseidonia and its mother city could not have been too strong since the early coins of Poseidonia were struck to the Campanian-Phocaeian standard rather than the Italic-Achaean standard used at Sybaris. Their relationship must have been reasonably strong, though, for Poseidonia accepted Sybarites who in 510 sought refuge after their city was destroyed by Strabo. Incuse coinage was struck in Poseidonia from about 530 to 500 B.C. showing a heraldic figure of the sea-god Poseidon striding forward with his trident raised as if ready to be thrown. Most scholars have, with good reason, assumed that this figure was inspired by a statue, for it has a monumental quality. The reverse, though less artistic than the obverse, is no less interesting in its composition: it is a complex image with the body and corded border set incuse, yet the *chlamys*, hair detail, trident, and inscription are all shown in relief.

This unique *nomos* was first described by L. Breglia in 1964. The scholar dates the coin to the last phase of the incuse period for several reasons such as the lack of direct connections to the known dies and some stylistic differences with other incuse specimens. After a general analysis, where Breglia excludes the possibility that the *nomos* has been re-struck on a different coin, she describes its principal characteristics. The coin shows an obverse legend, *ποσειδωνι* (*nomos of Poseidonia*), whose form was adopted by several contemporary *polis* in Magna Graecia such as Siris-Pyxus, Sybaris and Laus. However, at Poseidonia this inscription was used only after circa 470 BC during the phase of double relief coinage, whilst the oldest and more frequent legend in the incuse phase is *ποσ*, and in some rare dies *ποσει*. The scholar argues, thanks to some comparisons with red-figure pottery, that the reverse die could be a little older (by perhaps a few years) than the obverse, although signs of its reuse are absent. According to the date derived from Breglia, we can assign the *nomos* to the last decade of the VI century BC and the beginning of the V century BC- the years following the destruction of Sybaris in 510 BC, and the subsequent arrival of its refugees at Poseidonia.

Siris and Pyxus



26

- 26 Nomos circa 520, AR 8.15 g. MON *retrograde* Bull standing l., head reverted; in exergue, MIPI *retrograde*. Rev. OEM The same type incuse to r.; in exergue, IIV+. Traité I, 2085 and pl. LXVII, 3. Perret XVI (this coin). Jameson 344 (this coin). Mangieri D 10 (this coin). Gulbenkian 83. SNG ANS 816. Historia Numorum Italy 1725.

Very rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Well struck on a full flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 50'000

Ex Sotheby's Wilkinson & Hodge 15 June 1896, Bunbury, 150; Leu 42, 1987, 52; Leu 81, 2001, 24 and NAC 59, 2011, 503 sales. From the Jameson and Evans collections.

This nomos bears witness to the alliance between "Sirinos" and "Pyx" (the two legends appear engraved in the centre of the obverse of the coin and in the lower quadrant on the reverse respectively). The word "Sirinos" was thought at one time to be the adjective relating to Siri, the city on the Ionian coast which was well known for its wealth and which was destroyed by the coalition of Sybaris, Metapontum and Croton in the years 570-560. Paola Zancani Montuoro, however, believes that the word in question is a noun and, for a variety of reasons, argues that a city called "Sirinos" (of the Sirini, a population from Lucania of which Pliny the Elder speaks in his "Naturalis historia" III 15, 97) existed and was situated about 30 km from Policastro. It has probably been identified in the ruins of a vast inhabited area on a rocky peak which stretches along the valley of Lauria near Rivello and which is still known as "The City". Policastro Bussentino is the modern name for "Pyx" (Pyxoes), the ancient Lucanian city (on the eponymous bay of Tirreno, now known as the gulf of Policastro, in the province of Salerno). The alliance of the two cities, based on commerce, testifies to Pixunte's importance for Sybaris' commercial activity in the VI century (bear in mind that literary sources date its foundation by Micetus to 471). The bull looking backwards, and the coin's weight, are typical of Sybaritic coins.

Thurium



- 27 Dinomos circa 400-350 BC, AR 15.75 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with Scylla. Rev. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull butting r.; in exergue, fish. Noe, Thurian C6c (this coin). Locker-Lampson 30 (this coin). Gillet 220 (this coin). Historia Numorum Italy 1803.
 Of lovely style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 6'000
 Ex NFA IV, 1977, 32 and NGSa 6, 2010, 15 sales. From the Locker-Lampson and Charles Gillet collections.

Velia



- 28 Drachm circa 535-465 BC, AR 3.95 g. Forepart of lion r., tearing stag's leg. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Williams 29 (these dies). SNG ANS 1208 (this obverse die). SNG Ashmolean 1075 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1259.
 Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000
 Ex Bourgey 5 December 1932, G., 41; Tkalec/Rauch 15-16 April 1985, 14 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 87 sales.



- 29 Drachm circa 465-440, AR 3.93 g. Head of nymph r. Rev. YEAH Owl standing r., head facing and with closed wings, perched on olive twig. Williams 84c (this coin). SNG Lloyd 510 (these dies). Mangieri 36 (this coin illustrated). Historia Numorum Italy 1265.
 A portrait of fine style and a superb old cabinet tone. Good very fine 2'000
 Ex NAC 18, 2000, 40 and New York XXV, 2011, 6 sales. From the A.D.M. collection and previously privately purchased from Ratto in 1955.



- 30 Nomos circa 420-410, AR 7.74 g. Helmeted head of Athena l. decorated with wreath. Rev. YEΛHTΩ[N] Lion l. pulling down stag. Williams 144. Gillet 271 (this coin). SNG ANS 1244 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 104 (this obverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1270.
 Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly the finest specimen known.
 Struck on an unusually large flan and exceptionally complete for the issue.
 Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 20'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 181 and Morton & Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional Greek coins, 17 sales.

As Velia was an original colony of Phokaia founded around 535 BC, its coinage regularly paid homage to its mother city through its types and weight standard down to the third century BC. Silver staters (nomoi) were struck to the Phokaic weight standard and, beginning in the fourth century BC, regularly featured the helmeted head of Athena on the obverse and a lion on the reverse. The depiction of Athena, including the griffin ornament on the bowl of her helmet, is derived from the obverse type used for Phokaian electrum hektai in the fifth century BC. The griffin was a popular civic badge of Phokaia. Likewise, the lion, particularly when shown devouring its prey was a staple type for early electrum issues of Phokaia in the late sixth and early fifth centuries BC.

On the present stater, the usual stand-alone lion is shown in a dramatic scene attacking a hapless stag. This new image is ultimately derived from Near Eastern artistic traditions and can be found on coins struck by the fifth-century Phoenician kings of Kition on Cyprus, as well as on issues of Tarsos and Myriandros under the Persian satrap Mazaios (c. 361-334 BC). This ubiquitous Near Eastern motif entered the Greek iconographic repertoire during the Archaic period, as evidenced by numerous representations on painted pottery and in sculpture. The representation of the lion attacking the stag on Velian coins therefore probably comes from the use of the image in Greek art rather than direct exposure to the Near Eastern models. Still, it is notable that Velia is the only Greek city to employ this somewhat ubiquitous image as a coin type.

The enduring popularity and influence of this Velian lion and stag type may be gauged by the fact that it was later resurrected to serve as the reverse type for a denarius issue of Augustus (RIC 318), perhaps serving to indicate the southern Italian origin of the responsible moneyer, M. Durmius.



- 31 Nomos circa 400-365, AR 7.79 g. YEAH Head of nymph r., hair bound in a *krobylos*. Rev. Lion advancing to right, in exergue, ΔH. Williams 218. SNG ANS 1230 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1097 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1278.
 Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise very fine 1'250

Ex Helbing 31 January 1930, 60; Schulman 243, 1966, Graham, 1059 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 89 sales. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son on 19 November 1985.



- 32 Nomos circa 305-290, AR 7.11g. Head of Athena r., wearing a crested Attic helmet decorated with a wreath and wing, above visor, Π and below, Φ. Rev. YEΛHTΩ[N] Lion advancing l.; behind, a palm-tree between Φ-I. Williams 490q (this coin). Gulbenkian 114 (these dies). SNG ANS 1383 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 1357 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1310.

Rare. A very interesting issue, lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of corrosion on the edge, otherwise very fine 1'000

Ex Leu Fix Price List 1961, Lucania, 197 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 95 sales.

The coinage of Velia regularly pairs the head of Athena with a lion. Originally, the lion was depicted devouring its prey as on early coins of Phokaia (the settlers of Velia had previously come from Phokaia), but in the fourth century BC the animal was shown in a variety of poses. The lion reverse of this didrachm is particularly notable for the unusual addition of a palm tree in the background. This type is closely modeled on that of a Siculo-Punic tetradrachm struck in the name of "the People of the Camp" in c. 320-315 BC. The use of this type may perhaps provide evidence for a relationship between Velia and the Carthaginians at a time when Agathokles of Syracuse had almost entirely driven the Carthaginians out of Sicily and was turning towards expanding his Sicilian kingdom across the Strait of Messene and into southern Italy, where he conquered Bruttium and Kroton and formed an alliance with Tarentum against the Lucanians. The Velians had much to fear from Agathokles and therefore might have had friendly dealings with the Syracusan tyrant's arch-nemesis, Carthage. On the other hand, perhaps the type merely indicates the adoption of an interesting lion type seen in trade as a means of adding further variety to the standard Velian lion reverse. The treatment of Athena is also a little unusual for the period. Whereas she is usually depicted wearing an Attic helmet adorned with a leaping griffin or a laurel wreath on the bowl, here the decorative motifs seem to be mixed together. The wreath is visible as is a wing, but the body of the griffin is omitted.



- 33 Nomos circa 280, AR 7.61 g. Head of Athena l.; wearing crested helmet decorated with griffin; on neckguard, Φ and in r. field, AP in monogram. Rev. YEΛHTΩΝ Lion crouching r.; above, caduceus. Williams 518. SNG Ashmolean 1380 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1316.

Struck on excellent metal and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Insignificant traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000

Ex Sternberg XXIX, 1995, 150; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 102, 2000, 36; Kirk Davis 31, 2000, 5 and CNG 87, 2011, 186 sales.

Bruttium, The Brettii



34

- 34 Reduced quadrigatus circa 215-205, AR 5.59 g. Jugate busts of the Dioscuri r., wearing *chlamydes* and laureate *pilei*; above, two stars and in l. field, cornucopiae and Γ. Rev. BPETTIΩN The Dioscuri galloping r., raising r. hands and holding palm branches; above, two stars. Below horses, Γ and spear. H. Pfeiler, Die Münzprägung der Brettier, JNG 1964, pl. 1, 5 (these dies). Jameson 405 (these dies). Gillet 276 (these dies). SNG ANS 2 (this reverse die). Historia Numorum Italy 1941 (these dies).

Extremely rare and among the very few authentic specimens known. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex Hirsch XIX, 1907, Virzi, 71; Sotheby's 9 June 1983, Virgil M. Brand, 19 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 118 sales.

This impressive and rare didrachm was struck by the Brettii to finance the ongoing war against the Romans. Although the Brettii had been Roman allies at the outbreak of the Second Punic War (218-201 BC), after the crushing defeat inflicted by Hannibal on the Romans at Cannae (216 BC) they threw their support behind the Carthaginians. Bruttium became a stronghold for Hannibal and a staging area for Carthaginian attacks on neighboring regions and the Brettii some of his staunchest allies in Italy. The Brettii remained loyal to Hannibal even after 204 BC, when his former conquests and allies in Italy had been lost. Alas, Hannibal was not nearly so supportive of his allies. When he was recalled to defend Carthage in the following year he completely abandoned the Brettii to face the wrath of Rome alone. The Romans duly punished their faithless allies by seizing much of the territory of Bruttium, refusing to grant the Brettii a new treaty of alliance (even a severely disadvantageous one) and by establishing colonies to keep a perpetual watch over them. Interestingly, while the Brettii made themselves the enemies of Rome in the Second Punic War, this didrachm illustrates the great economic and cultural influence that the Romans had on them. The coin was struck to a weight standard that has been considered to reflect the declining weight of the Roman quadrigatus silver denomination. This denomination was finally destroyed by the financial pressures of the Second Punic War and replaced by the new denarius denomination in c. 211 BC. Ironically, the Brettian didrachm also prominently features the Dioscuri, the twin savior gods who were said to have fought alongside the Roman forces at the Battle of Lake Regillus (c. 496 BC) early in the history of the Republic. The Dioscuri on the reverse echo the type chosen for the new denarius denomination although here they are unarmed and holding palms while on the denarius they charge with couched lances. The depiction of the draped busts of Castor and Pollux on the obverse is probably one of the finest in ancient Greek numismatics and may perhaps lie behind a very similar draped image of a single Dioscurus used more than a century later when Rome's disgruntled Italian allies revolted and embarked upon the Social War (91-88 BC).

Croton



35

- 35 Nomos circa 530-500, AR 7.93 g. ϘPO *retrograde* Tripod, legs ending in lion paws, with three handles and two snake heads emerging from the bowl and two others from outer legs of the tripod; in l. field, crab. Rev. Same type incuse; in l. field, lyre. SNG Lloyd 594. SNG ANS -. Gorini 16. Historia Numorum Italy 2088.

A very rare variety. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'750

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 48, 1990, 52 and CNG 87, 2011, 191 sales.



36

- 36 Nomos circa 350–300, AR 7.94 g. Eagle standing l., with spread wings, on olive branch. Rev. KPO Tripod decorated with fillet; in r. field, Λ above K. SNG ANS 363 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2173.
 Very rare and possibly the finest specimen known. An absolutely spectacular coin struck on an exceptionally large flan. A delicate old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 20'000

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

Rhegium



37

- 37 Tetradrachm circa 320-300, AR 16.99 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. [PHΓINΩN] Laureate head of Apollo l.; in field r., monogram YE. Herzfelder 117a (this coin). Giesecke pl. 2, 6 (this coin illustrated). Gulbenkian 148 (these dies). Jameson 2410 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 100, 290 (these dies). Gillet 327 (this coin). AMB 230 (these dies). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2502.
 Extremely rare, very few specimens known. A very impressive portrait struck in high relief, minor marks on obverse and minor areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex Hirsch VII, 1903, 860; Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreud, 186 (expertly preserved since); Leu 76, 1999, 21; CNG 66, 2004, 92 and CNG 94, 2013, 66 sales. From the Charles Gillet and JMG collections.

In his 1957 study of the coinage of Rhegium, Herzfelder divided the city's tetradrachm coinage into three phases: the first pairs a facing lion's scalp with the seated figure of Iocastus on the reverse, the second pairs a lion's scalp with the head of young Apollo that typically faces right, and the third retains the lion's scalp/Apollo head types, but in a different variety. The most important change in the third series is a markedly different style in the head of Apollo. Instead of the previous 'heavy' portrait, it is now thin and elegant; its form and detailing is not caricature-like, but is refined. The most obvious diagnostic difference is the transformation of Apollo's hair from being gathered in a bun at the back of his head to having its full length run down the back of his neck.

The Serdaioi



- 38 Triobol circa 500-475, AR 1.24 g. ΣΕΡ Head of Dionysus r. with pointed beard. Rev. Bunch of grapes. de Luynes 1139 (these dies). Historia Numorum Italy 1718 (Lucania). AMB 164. L. Brousseau, RN 2010, 3c and p. 263, fig. 7c (this coin).

Extremely rare, only six specimens known. A very intriguing issue with a portrait of fine Archaic style, lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Sternberg XVIII, 1986, 21 and Morton & Eden 51, 2010, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 12 sales.

The location of this mysterious mint has been debated over the years and has been ascribed not only to South Italy, but to Sicily and Sardinia as well. The coin type is reminiscent of the issues of Naxos and this is probably the reason why some scholars have identified Sicily as the origin of this coinage. Hoard evidence, the Achaean weight standard and the ethnics surely point to a South Italian location. Moreover, the publication by Cahn of a fraction with legend ΜΕΡΔ, confirms identification with the Serdaioi who made a treaty with the Sybarites which survives on a bronze tablet from Olympia.

Terina



- 39 Nomos circa 440-425, AR 7.87g. Head of the nymph Terina l., hair bound in an *ampyx*, wearing necklace. All within an olive-wreath. Rev. ΤΕΠΙΝΑΙΟΝ Nike, wearing a *chiton* and a *himation*, seated l. on a *hydria*, holding a wreath in her r. hand and a *kerykeion* in her l. Holloway & Jenkins 12 (these dies). Regling 7 (these dies). Gillet 332 (these dies). Gulbenkian 149 (these dies). SNG ANS 801. Historia Numorum Italy 2575. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known

of this very difficult issue. A finely engraved reverse composition struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete. Wonderful old cabinet tone, two almost invisible marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

10'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 109.

If coinage can be taken as a yardstick of civic pride, the spirit of Terina remained intact despite a long history of its subjugation by more powerful neighbours. The city was founded by Croton late in the 6th Century B.C. on a site that has not certainly been identified, but which likely is beneath the modern city of Sant'Eufemia Vetere on the south-western coast of the Italian peninsula. Terina probably remained under the influence of Croton until 365 B.C., when it fell to the Lucanians. Nine years later it came under the rule of the Bruttians, and except for a brief intervention by Alexander the Molossian in about 330/325 B.C., it remained under the Bruttian yoke. Finally, in 203 B.C., it was razed by the armies of Hannibal, who were unable to hold it and thought it better to destroy Terina than to leave it intact for the Romans. The city's 'independent' silver coinage spans more than 150 years, and with few exceptions has on the obverse a female head presumed to be the local fountain nymph. The reverse shows a female figure, usually winged, who stands, is seated, or is taking flight. Though limited to a narrow range of subject matter, the engravers at Terina demonstrated their creativity by producing a significant number of sub-types, and their skill by engraving some of the finest dies in the Greek world.

Sicily, Agrigentum



40

- 40 Didrachm circa 413-406, AR 8.66 g. [AKPAΓANTINON] Eagle standing left, with wings spread, attacking a coiled serpent held in its talons; behind, ΣΤΡΑ[ΤΩΝ]. Rev. Crab; above, a vine-leaf and below, a fish to l. Rizzo, pl. III, 2 (these dies). K. Schefold, *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). Westermarck 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

80'000

Ex Hess/Leu 3, 1956, 65; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt, 22 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 121 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 neighboring city of Selinous. Always ready to dispose of rivals, Agrigentum provided no military aid, but instead allowed Selinous to be destroyed and 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. At last, 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 defense 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. However, whereas the old didrachms depict a static bird with folded wings, 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.

Herbessus



- 41 Dilitra or litra circa 340-335, AE 20.10 g. [EPBEΣΣINΩN] Female head r. (Sikelia?), wearing wreath of *myrthus*. Rev. Eagle standing r., head l., holding snake in its beak. Rizzo pl. LIX, 17. Campana 4. Calciati III, 60S. Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A lovely green patina, usual traces of overstriking, otherwise extremely fine 3'000
Ex Nomos sale 3, 2011, 15.

Camarina



- 42 Didrachm circa 405, AR 7.86 g. KAM – A – [PI] – N[A] *retrograde* The nymph Camarina, with head l., dressed in low-necked *chiton* leaving the breast partly bare and with crossed legs, riding on swan l. over curved waves. She clasps with l. hand the swan's neck while r. holds billowing *chiton*; in field, three fishes swimming below and on r. Rev. IIIIIA – P [I – Σ] *retrograde* Head of the river-god Hipparis l., flanked by two fishes swimming upwards. Rizzo pl. VII, 2 (these dies). Jameson 527 (this coin). Gillet 372 (this coin). McClean 2155 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 873 (these dies). Westermark-Jenkins 165.6 (this coin). Extremely rare. A wonderful and fascinating obverse composition and an interesting portrait. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise very fine / good very fine 7'500

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 20 January 1898, *Archaeologist and Traveller*, 47; Spink Numismatic Circular XCIII, 2, 1985, 747 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 129. From the Evans, Jameson and Charles Gillet collections.

Camarina was founded by colonists from Syracuse ca. 598 B.C., but its relationship with the mother city was very strained. Allied with Gela and native Sicel leaders, Kamarina began a disastrous war against Syracuse in the mid-sixth century B.C. and was destroyed. In 492 B.C., Syracuse was compelled to cede the territory of Kamarina to the Geloans, who rebuilt the city. Unfortunately, the restored Kamarina was attacked and destroyed again by Gelon I, the first tyrant of Syracuse, in 484 B.C. The ruins of Kamarina were abandoned until 461 B.C., when the Geloans again rebuilt it. Despite the history of enmity between Syracuse and Kamarina, the latter joined the alliance proffered by Syracuse at the Congress of Gela in 424 B.C. and remained neutral during the Athenian siege of Syracuse in 414-413 B.C. Following this conflict, Kamarina seems to have enjoyed relative peace until 405 B.C., when the city was sacked by the Carthaginians under Himilco and its population removed to the safety of Syracuse. Kamarina was a difficult city to keep standing. This didrachm was struck during the relatively quiet interlude for Kamarina between the Athenian expedition to Sicily and the removal of the population to Syracuse. The obverse type is a masterful depiction of the nymph Camarina traversing the sea on the back of a swan - a bird that long served as an emblem of the city. Nike flies above a swan on silver litrae struck by Kamarina already in the mid-fifth century B.C. Here, however, the swan has been given the character of a small boat carried across the surface of the water by the wind caught in the sail created by the nymphs billowing sail. It is a brilliant treatment of the subject matter and illustrates the kind of dynamic artistic experimentation that was taking place on many dies cut for Sicilian coins in the second half of the fifth century B.C. The reverse type is a beautifully preserved depiction of the local river-god Hipparis. Even the delicate eyelashes and pupil of the eye are clear, testifying to the artistry of the engraver. The surrounding legend names the deity lest he be confused with the many other similar river-gods who made their appearances on Sicilian coins.

Catana



- 43 Tetradrachm circa 450, AR 17.26 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins. Rev. [KATAN – AI]ON Laureate head of Apollo r. Rizzo pl. X, 7. SNG Spencer-Churchill 37 (this coin). SNG ANS 1245 (this obverse die). Gillet 379 (this coin). Jameson 539 (these dies). Gulbenkian 176 (this obverse die). AMB 325. Rare. A portrait of lovely style and a delicate old cabinet tone, minor scratch on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine / extremely fine 20'000

Ex Ars Classica XIV, 1929, 87; Ars Classica XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 465; Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 87; Leu 45, 1988, 34 and Leu 81, 2001, 63 sales. From the Sangorski and Charles Gillet collections.



- 44 Drachm in the style of Procles circa 405, AR 4.20 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown her. Double exergual line. Rev. Diademed head l. of river-god Amenanos; at either side, two fish and below chin, crayfish. Above, AMENANOS. SNG Lloyd 906 var. (ethnic on obverse). SNG Manchester 384 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An exquisite portrait of fine style perfectly struck and centred on a large flan with a light iridescent tone.

A hairline flan crack at two o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 23.

The obverse of the present drachm of Catana reflects the typological influence of Syracuse in its use of a racing quadriga. However it is unusual in that the expected male charioteer has been replaced by a female figure, perhaps representing the eponymous nymph of the city. The reverse depicts the head of Amenanos, the god of the nearby river. While Sicilian river-gods were often depicted as bearded man-faced bulls in emulation of their father Acheloos, Amenanos appears in fully realized and youthful human form. The only obvious indicator that he is a river-god comes from the petite bull's horn that emerges from his hair and the fact that his head is surrounded by such riverine creatures as fish and crayfish. This coin is remarkable and highly desirable not only for its high artistry but for the fact that its style (e.g. double exergue lines, positioning of the horses' legs, posture of the charioteer, and treatment of Amenanos' hair) identifies it as a rare unsigned issue of Procles, an engraver who signed tetradrachms of Catana. His unsigned drachms are a rarity in the drachm series of Catana. The issues signed by Euainetos, Herakleidas and Choirion are more common. The present drachm was struck at the high point of the engraver's art at Catana, which also fell at the cusp of the city's fortunes. As a Chalkidian Greek city, Catana was frequently in conflict with Dorian Syracuse and in 427 BC joined neighboring Leontinoi in seeking Athenian aid against their shared enemy. When the Athenians arrived in force in 415 BC, Catana became an important staging area for the war against Syracuse. Unfortunately for Catana, the Sicilian Expedition (415-413 BC) ended in complete disaster for the Athenians and the Syracusans never forgot. In the year that the coin was struck, Dionysios I became tyrant of Syracuse. Two years later, in 403 BC, Catana was betrayed into the hands of the tyrant. He plundered the city, enslaved the inhabitants, and repopulated Catana with Campanian mercenaries.

Gela



45

- 45 Tetradrachm circa 415-405, AR 17.22 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, eagle flying l. and, in exergue, ear of barley l. Rev. ΓΕΛΑΣ Man-headed bull standing l.; to l., long barley-stalk with ear in front of bull's face and another below its beard. In exergue, barley grain. Rizzo pl. XIX, 4 (these dies). Jameson 593 (these dies). SNG Fitzwilliam 1010 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 279 (these dies). AMB 291 (these dies). Gulbenkian 202 (these dies). Jenkins, Gela 485.10 (this coin).

Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult and fascinating issue. Struck on a large flan and exceptionally complete, lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine 25'000

Ex Hess-Leu 27 March 1956, 101; Gemini V, 2009, 331 and Heritage 3012, 2011, 24389 sales. From the duplicates of the American Numismatic Society (inv. #1997.9.5) and from the estate of John D. Leggett, Jr.

Like the preceding didrachm of Agrigentum, and drachm of Catania, this tetradrachm of Gela was struck in the period of upheaval that engulfed Sicily in the last decades of the fifth century BC. When the Athenians dispatched their naval expedition to Sicily in 415-413 BC in an attempt to conquer Syracuse, the Geloans were among the first cities of Greek Sicily to provide support against the invader. In 406 BC, Gela also contributed to the defense of Agrigentum, but when that city fell to the Carthaginians Gela became a safe haven for Agrigentine refugees. Realizing that their city would be the next Carthaginian target, the Geloans sought aid from Dionysios I of Syracuse. This turned out to be of little use as the tyrant offered no tangible assistance and instead incited a democratic revolution in Gela. Himilco and the Carthaginian army arrived before Gela in 405 BC and lay siege to its walls, just as the Geloans had feared. Dionysios I reconsidered his previous position and marched out with a relieving force, but could not save the city. Gela fell and Himilco ordered its destruction although the peace settlement established later in the year permitted Geloan refugees to rebuild as Punic subjects. The present tetradrachm features the traditional types of Gela—a charioteer driving a quadriga and a man-faced bull. The former is copied from the tetradrachms of Syracuse, an early rival for supremacy in eastern Sicily. The man-faced bull is the common depiction of the river-god Achelooos, but here this creature represents the god of the nearby Gelas River. Since Achelooos was himself thought to be the father of all rivers, it makes perfect sense that Gelas and his other children should take the same peculiar taurine form. The river as a source of fecundity for the land is emphasized by the addition of a barleycorn in the exergue and grain ears before the man-faced bull. This specimen can be counted among the very finest known examples of this rare reverse type.

Messana



- 46 Tetradrachm circa 488-481, AR 17.32 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. ME – SSE – N – I – ON Calf head l. Rizzo pl. XXV, 7. Jameson 644. SNG Ashmolean 1824 (this obverse die). Gillet 459. SNG ANS 312. Gielow 93. Caltabiano 2.1 (this coin).

Very rare and in unusual condition for this difficult issue. Old cabinet tone and very fine 6'000

Ex Hess/Leu 27 March 1956, 118; Leu 22, 1979, 26 and Morton and Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 39 sales.

In 488/7 BC, the Chalkidian Greek settlers of Zankle in northern Sicily called for other Greek colonists to join them in establishing a new settlement further down the coast at Kale Akte. They were joined by a group of Samian aristocrats fleeing punishment at the hands of the Persian authorities. However, while making their way to Sicily, the Samians were met by Anaxilos, the tyrant of Rhegion, who warned them that the Zanklians were away campaigning against the Sicels and that the Samians could easily take Zankle for themselves. When the Zanklians discovered this perfidy they called in support from Hippokrates, the tyrant of Gela. However, when he arrived on the scene, he did not recapture the city, but instead negotiated the division of Zanklian territory between himself and the Samians! The Samians possessed the city for eight years until at last Anaxilos tired of their presence and crossed from Rhegion to drive them out of Zankle. Having taken possession of the city, he refounded it as Messana in honor of his Peloponnesian origins in Messenia. The city remained under the control of Anaxilos and his successors in the Rhegine tyranny until a revolution involving returned Zanklian exiles overthrew the Anaxilid in 461 BC. This very tetradrachm belongs to the early period of Anaxilos' rule over Messana and features the same lion mask and calf head types that were produced at Rhegion.



- 47 Tetradrachm circa 425-421, AR 17.26 g. Biga of mules driven r. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike alighting in flight r. to crown the mules. In exergue, olive twig with berry. Rev. MEΣ – Σ – A – N – IO – N Hare springing r.; below, dolphin swimming r. Jameson 649 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1093 (these dies). SNG ANS 357 (these dies). Caltabiano 493.

Perfectly struck on sound metal. Insignificant metal flaw on obverse, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'000

Ex NAC 46, 2008, 199 and Gemini VII, 2011, 132 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

Naxos



48

- 48 Chalcidian drachm circa 500, AR 5.73 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. Rizzo p. 153, fig. 36 VII (this coin). Cahn -, obverse V 33, reverse R 39.

Very rare. A superb portrait of Archaic style struck on a full flan, lovely

old cabinet tone and extremely fine

60'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 36; Sotheby's 5 July 1995, Two Hundred Highly Important Greek and Roman Coins, 18; Leu 83, 2002, 74 and Nomos 3, 2011, 19 sales. From the Spina collection and from the Caltabiano hoard (IGCH 2061), found before 1946.

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 seriously 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.

Syracuse



49

- 49 Tetradrachm circa 510-490, AR 17.14 g. SVRA Slow quadriga driven r. by clean-shaven charioteer, wearing long *chiton* and holding reins in each hand. Rev. Head of Arethusa l., hair curling back from forehead with dotted parallel lines, within circle sunk at centre of a swastika developed from the quartering of an incuse square. Boehringer 24 (this coin listed) and pl. 2 (this reverse illustrated). Rizzo pl. XXXIV, 1-2. BMC 1. Gillet 525 (this coin). SNG ANS 5.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and perfectly centred, lovely old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine

12'500

Ex Felix Schlessinger 1935, Duplicate of the Ermitage, 324; M&M 68, 1986, 143; M&M 89, 2000, 55 and NGSA 6, 2010, 26 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

Sicilian coinage first began in the final decades of the sixth century, probably around 530/25 B.C. It made its first appearance at four mints: the Chalcidian colonies of Zancle (later named Messana), Himera, and Naxos, and also at the city of Selinus, a colony of Megara Hyblaea. Despite the common Chalcidian heritage of three of these cities, the coinage of each was strikingly different from the others: the standards in use at Zancle, Himera, and Naxos were based on a third of the Chalcidian stater, while the Selinunte didrachm was of Attic-Euboic weight; the reverses of both Himera and Selinus employed incuse squares divided into alternately raised and sunken triangles, while Zancle used a schematised pattern with a cockle shell in the centre and Naxos used a two-type design. Thus when Syracuse followed its Sicilian neighbours and began striking its own coinage c. 510 B.C., it is not surprising that they chose to follow no one, decidedly taking their own unique path. The first coins minted at Syracuse were tetradrachms, struck on the Attic standard of approximately 17.20 g. The obverse type was of purely Syracusan origin, and depicted a male charioteer driving a quadriga with the city ethnic above. The style is severe with sharp relief planes and recall the style from certain early Macedonian mints (indeed, as a rule, hoards of Sicilian coins are not found outside Sicily, yet hoards containing coins from Acanthus in Macedon have been found at Syracuse). This was the period before the tyrants, a time when Syracuse was ruled by an oligarchy of wealthy citizens. These ruling aristocrats would have enjoyed equestrian pursuits, especially the great chariot contests at Delphi and Olympia, and it is therefore thought that the chariot design reflects these interests. The reverse of the very first tetradrachm issue is a simple four-part incuse square design, the sections divided by thin crossing lines, and was copied from the same Acanthian (and perhaps other Macedonian) tetradrachms that served as inspiration for the obverse. Soon after this very rare first issue, the reverse was modified to include a small central medallion containing the head of Arethusa, a local fountain goddess, facing to the left, her strong and logical archaic features of characteristically Dorian style. The superimposition of a medallion on the reverse had already occurred at Athens, the coins of which apparently served as inspiration for this design element appearing at Syracuse. Throughout the fifth century, Syracuse continued to prosper and the city soon came to predominate over the regional affairs of Sicily. The unique chariot type and the tetradrachm denomination of Attic standard first adopted at Syracuse would, in time, become the principal type and denomination throughout the whole of the island, and was even widely copied by the Carthaginians at their Punic mints during the fourth century B.C.



50

- 50 Decadrachm of the Demareteion series circa 465, AR 43.02 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, wearing *chiton*, holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in l.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the horses. In exergue, lion running r. Rev. ΣV – RAK – ΟΣΙ – ΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing olive wreath, earring and necklace, framed within a circle and surrounded by four dolphins swimming clockwise. Boehringer 374. Rizzo, pl. XXXVI, 3 (these dies). BMC 63 (these dies). De Luynes 1143 (these dies). Schwabacher VI/R1. Jameson 752 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 254 (this obverse die). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 26, 78 and pl. 27, 80 (this reverse die). Karl-Heinz Sult, JNG 60, 2010, XXX.4 (this coin).

Extremely rare, one of only seven specimens in private hands. Undoubtedly one of the most prestigious and important issues of the entire Sicilian series. Of masterly late Archaic style and with a light old cabinet tone. Several marks and areas of weakness,

otherwise about very fine

150*000

Ex Vinchon sale 13 April 1985, Pfiogler, 117.

In recent decades the dates of numerous ancient coins, including the celebrated works attributed to the Demareteion Master, have been reconsidered. These coins had traditionally been placed in 480 or 479 B.C. based upon an historical association derived from a passage in the eleventh book of Diodorus Siculus. However, the numismatic component of his account, which was composed 450 years after the events described, appears flawed, and current thought places these coins firmly between circa 470 and 460 BC. Diodorus records the generous terms for peace given by the Syracusan tyrant Gelon to the Carthaginians, who in 480 B.C. the Greeks had just defeated at the Battle of Himera. He reports that the Carthaginians were asked to pay only the costs of war incurred by the Greeks, two thousand talents of silver, and to build two temples in which copies of the treaty were to be preserved. That report is followed by the passage relevant to the Demareteion decadrachm: "The Carthaginians, having unexpectedly gained their deliverance, not only agreed to all this but also promised to give in addition a gold crown to Demarete, the wife of Gelon. For Demarete at their request had contributed the greatest aid toward the conclusion of the peace, and when she had received the crown of one hundred gold talents from them, she struck a coin which was called from her a Demareteion. This was worth ten Attic drachmas and was called by the Sicilian Greeks, according to its weight, a pentekontalitron [a fifty-litra piece]" (XI 26.3). In his 1969 work *The Demareteion and Sicilian Chronology*, Kraay challenged the notion current since 1830 that the decadrachm mentioned by Diodorus was the first issue of silver decadrachms at Syracuse. Beyond the fact that the passage suggests the coins would have been made of gold, Kraay objected on numismatic grounds to so early a date for the first decadrachm. He noted how its incorrect date of c.480/79 B.C. had become "the sheet-anchor of Sicilian numismatic chronology" and, consequently, had skewed ideas on the chronologies of so many other coinages. Moreover, Kraay notes that the appearance of the leaping lion on two issues of Leontini tetradrachms had led some to assume that the tyrant of Leontini must have played a role at the Battle of Himera. However, literary sources record no such involvement, and if this coinage was disassociated with the victory at Himera, the only connection needed between the Demareteion issues of Syracuse and Leontini would be of a numismatic character. It is now believed that the earliest possible date for the Demareteion decadrachm is c.470 B.C., and that it more likely was struck in about 465 B.C. The same may be said for the associated tetradrachms of Syracuse that Kraay notes exhibit "the same peculiarities of style and design" as the decadrachm. Kraay initially had narrowed the timeframe for the decadrachm to c. 466-461 B.C., between the expulsion of the tyrant Hieron I from Syracuse and the removal of foreign mercenaries from the city in 461; but a few years later had settled upon c. 465 B.C.



- 51 Tetradrachm signed by Euainetos and Eukleidas circa 413-405, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*. Above, Nike flying l., carrying in one hand a wreath to crown him; EYAINETO on exergue line and in exergue, wheel. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣ] Head of Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx*, *sphendone*, earring and necklace; on the *sphendone*, swan and EVKΛΕΙ. Around, four dolphins. Gillet 617 (this coin). Gulbenkian 276 (these dies). SNG ANS 266 (these dies). Tudeer 37. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 37f (this coin).

Very rare. A portrait of Arethusa of masterly style, the work of one of the most celebrated master engravers. Wonderful old cabinet tone, an unobtrusive die break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

5'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreud, 118 and Triton IV, 2000, 104 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.

It is generally agreed that the golden age of Syracusean numismatic art falls into the decades immediately following the crushing defeat of the Sicilian Expedition (415-413 BC) dispatched by Athens in the hope of conquering Syracuse. This flowering of the engraver's art at this time may have been due in large part to the plunder taken from the Athenians, which was subsequently coined for Syracusean use. Just as the metal of the coins produced in this period represented the triumph of Syracusean arms over the Athenians so too did the high artistry advertise a triumph of spirit. In this period, Syracusean die engravers experimented with the traditional quadriga and Arethusa types of their city to come up with new and vibrant creations, and, filled with pride in their work, frequently signed their dies. The present tetradrachm, signed by the artists Euainetos and Eukleidas, represents one of the very best examples of the engraver's art in this generally sublime period of coin artistry. The quadriga is given a new and dramatic appearance as it hurtles across the obverse and the broken wheels of hapless contenders lie in the exergue. The high Classical perfection of Arethusa's rendering is likewise breathtaking as is the quality of her preservation.



- 52 Tetradrachm signed by Eumenes and Euainetos circa 410, AR 16.84 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and *kentron*. Above, Nike flying l., carrying in one hand a wreath to crown him, and in the other a cord from which hangs a rectangular tablet inscribed EYAIN / ETO. In exergue two dolphins swimming towards each other. Rev. [ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of Arethusa l., wearing *sphendone* and *ampyx* ornamented with stars; beneath neck truncation, EVME – NO – Y. Around, four dolphins. Rizzo pl. 43, 8 (these dies). AMB 459 (these dies). SNG ANS 271 (this coin). Tudeer 44. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 44q (this coin).

Very rare. Of superb style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, very fine

5'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 20 January 1898, Archaeologist and Traveller 85: Hirsch XV, 1906, Philippsen, 1177; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 8 May 1916, Headlam, 105; Gemini V, 2009, 360 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 17 sales. From the duplicates of the American Numismatic Society (inv. n. 1944.100.55782). From the Edward T. Newell Bequest and Evans collections.



- 53 Tetradrachm circa 405-400, AR 16.98 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin to l. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – [ΚΟΣ] – Ι – Ω – Ν Head of Arethusa l., hair bound with *sphendone* over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins: two swimming l. downwards and two r., upwards. Boston 443 (these dies). Dewing 860. Tudeer 99. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 99m (this coin).

Rare and possibly the finest specimen known of this type. Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and unusually complete. Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 20'000

Ex NAC 18, 2000, 129; LHS 102, 2008, 92; NAC 54, 2010, 58 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 116 sales. From the Star collection.

This tetradrachm represents what may be the finest known specimen of this remarkable type, which was also struck in the celebrated period of the signing artists at Syracuse. The quadriga now seems to be travelling at a slightly slower rate of speed than on the preceding coin, probably due to the fact that the second horse from the left seems to have slipped its reign and turns its head back. While this makes one wonder initially whether the charioteer will still make it to the end of the race in one piece the presence of Nike immediately removes the uncertainty. The depiction of Arethusa strikes out in a new and dramatic direction. Whereas previously the nymph of Syracuse was commonly shown with her hair bound by a taenia, sphendone, or sakkos or otherwise coiffed to hang, here she is depicted with her hair trailing upwards in curls. This most certainly does not represent the nymph with her hair spiked with some sort of ancient hair gel (she was no Celt after all!), but rather depicts her fully immersed in her watery element with her locks of hair billowing upward in the current. It is a truly triumphant image of Arethusa accompanying the surrounding dolphins beneath the water.



- 54 Drachm unsigned work by Eukleidas circa 405-400, AR 4.10 g. [ΣΥ – Ρ] – Α – Κ – ΟΣΙ – ΩΝ Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing double-hook earring and necklace of acorn pendants with central medallion and triple-crested Attic helmet. On either side, a couple of dolphins snout to snout. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ – ΩΝ Naked Leukaspis advancing r., wearing crested helmet and holding spear in r. hand and oval shield in l.; sword suspended by strap over r. shoulder. In background l., square altar ornamented with garland, and to r., forepart of slain ram on its back. In exergue, ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ. Rizzo pl. XLVII, 1 (these dies). Jameson 810 (these dies). SNG ANS 309 (this obverse die). Boehringer, Essays Thompson pl. 38, 6 (these dies). Lacroix, Travaux Le Rider pl. 19, 10.

Rare. Of lovely style and with a delicate iridescent tone, minor traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise good very fine 5'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 231.



55

- 55 Double-decadrachm signed by Kimon circa 400, AV 5.79 g. [Σ]ΥΡΑ[ΚΟΣΙΟΝ] Head of Arethusa I., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in *sphendone* ornamented with star and wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; behind head, barley-grain and signature KI. Rev. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms; in upper r. field, ivy leaf. Rizzo pl. L, 10 (this reverse illustrated). De Ciccio 4 (these dies). SNG ANS 320 (these dies). Bérénd 3 (these dies).

Rare. A superb specimen of this desirable issue, almost invisible traces of die rust on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 25*000

Ex Leu 45, 1988, 64; Gemini V, 2009, 367 and Gemini VII, 2011, 171 sales. From the duplicates of the American Numismatic Society (inv. #1997.9.78), the estate of John D. Leggett, Jr. and the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

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



56



- 56 Decadrachm unsigned work by Euainetos circa 400, AR 43.04 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., [AΘΛΛ]. Rev. ΣΥ—ΠΑ—Κ—Ο—ΣΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and beaded necklace; behind neck, scallop shell. Around three dolphins, while a fourth makes dorsal contact with neck truncation. Rizzo pl. LIV, 3 (these dies). de Luynes 1247 (these dies). Dewing 916. SNG Lockett 991 (this coin). Gallatin R.XV – F. VIII (this coin listed).

Rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known of this important and desirable issue. Perfectly struck and centred on excellent metal and with a magnificent old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Glendining 28 October 1955, Lockett, 895; Sotheby's 7 May 1975, Woodbridge, 61; Leu 25, 1980, 74; Ira & Larry Goldberg, 46, Millennia, 13 and Manhattan II, 2011, Peter Guber, 23 sales.

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 AΘΛΛ, which indicates 'prizes,' or 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. The dies used to strike this particular decadrachm almost certainly were the work of Euainetos himself, for they are each the third in the series.





- 57 Tetradrachm circa 400, AV 1.16 g. ΣΥΠΑ Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin. Rev. Small female head l. in centre of incuse square. Rizzo pl. XLVIII, 8. Gillet 705 (this coin). SNG Lloyd 1416 (these dies). SNG ANS 350 var. (ΣΥΠΑ on reverse).

Rare and undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Struck on a very broad flange and with a lovely reddish tone, good extremely fine 15'000

Ex Sotheby's 1911, Sandeman, 57; Leu 33, 1983, 237 and NGSA 6, 2010, 27 sales. From the Charles Gillet collection.



- 58 16 litrae 214-212 BC, AR 13.58 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike holding reins in both hands and *kentron* in l.; below horses' forelegs, ΞΙ. AMB 539 (these dies). Gulbenkian 358 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer 145. Burnett, SNR 62, pl. 8, D3 (these dies).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. A spectacular portrait of the finest Hellenistic style perfectly struck on a full flange. Wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 50'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 191. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

When Hieron II died in 215 B.C., he left his kingdom to his fifteen-year-old grandson, Hieronymos. Knowing that Hieronymos' character was essentially debauched, Hieron made provisions for a council of fifteen guardians to supervise the young king and act as his regents, providing guidance until Hieronymos was of an age and maturity to rule in his own stead. One of the counselors who also happened to be the son-in-law of Hieron, Adranodoros, however, desired power for himself. Adranodoros connived to have the other guardians dismissed, thereupon becoming the young king's chief counselor, and in the wake of the Roman disaster at Cannae, he convinced Hieronymos to change Syracuse's allegiance from Rome to that of Carthage. This brought Rome and Syracuse into direct conflict, and in 214 B.C. the Romans under Marcus Claudius Marcellus began besieging the city. Hieronymos was assassinated after a reign of only thirteen months, and a republican government known as the Fifth Democracy was restored. The city failed to change its Carthaginian allegiance, however, and despite a protracted siege of two years in which the Romans had to contend with uprisings throughout Sicily as well as the mechanical defenses of the great Archimedes, the city finally fell in 212 B.C. Despite the political turmoil at Syracuse during the Roman siege after Hieronymos' elimination, the mint managed to issue a remarkable series of coinage, the dies of which were engraved by some very talented artists. The largest and rarest denomination was this most impressive 16-litrae piece showing an exceptionally handsome portrait of Zeus that exhibits a rare grace and vitality for the period, and which has artistic parallels with the contemporary Carthaginian-allied Brettian League issues produced probably at Lokroi. The reverse depicting the goddess Nike driving a galloping four-horse chariot is rendered expressively, and alludes to the forlorn desire that Syracuse could yet withstand the might of the Romans.

The Carthaginians in Sicily and North Africa



- 59 Tetradrachm, Carthago or Lilybaion circa 410-392, AR 16.97 g. *qrthdst* in Punic characters. Free horse galloping l.; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. Rev. *mh-nt* in Punic characters. Palm tree with two clusters of dates. Jameson 908 (these dies). AMB 556 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily II, 39.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and with a delicate old cabinet tone, extremely fine 25'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Manhattan sale II, Peter Guber, 2011, 25.

The typology of this Siculo-Punic tetradrachm advertises both the issuer and the intended recipient through symbolism. The palm tree on the reverse is a punning reference to the Phoenician origins of the Punic colonists of North Africa and their great city of Carthage. The Greek term for a Phoenician (Phoinix) is identical with the Greek word meaning "palm tree". The former was absorbed into the Latin language as Punicus, and became the basis for the term "Punic" used to describe the Phoenician colonists who settled in Africa, Sicily, and Spain. It is notable that this distinctly Greek punning association between the palm tree and Phoenicia was first employed on coins in Punic Sicily and was only later absorbed by the cities of Phoenicia proper to appear on coins struck there beginning of the late third century BC. While the palm tree alludes to the Phoenician origins of Carthage, the ultimate authority behind the issue is indicated by the Punic obverse legend, the free horse was a popular symbol of the Campanian mercenaries who filled the armies fielded by both Carthage and the Greek cities in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC. This would seem to mark them out as the intended recipients of coins like the present tetradrachm. Further support for this likelihood is provided by the fact that the coin is struck to the Attic standard rather than the shekel standard regularly employed at Carthage.



- 60 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.35 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis group III, 72. Struck in high relief, minor marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'500

Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey in 2011.



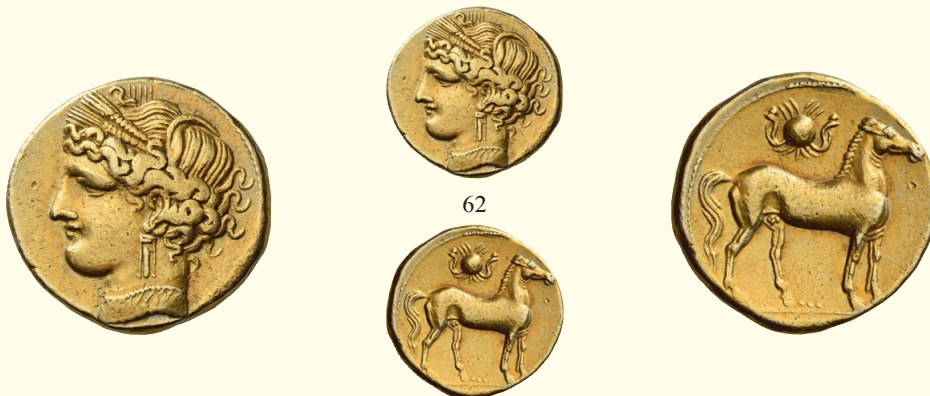
61

61 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 16.96 g. Head of Tanit-Persephone l., wearing wreath of reeds; in l. field, pellet. Around, three dolphins. Rev. Horse stepping r.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. SNG Lloyd 1614 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 83 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 129.

A superb specimen of lovely style struck on a very fresh metal.
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine

7'500

Ex Vinchon sale 13 April 1985, Pfigler, 177.



62

62 Trihemistater, Carthago or Lilybaeum circa 255-241, EL 10.98 g. Head of Tanit I., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; above, sun disk and below, three pellets. Boston 504 (these dies). Jenkins-Lewis 412-418.

Very rare. Light reddish tone and good very fine

4'000

Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey in 2011.



63

63 5 shekels or decadrachm, Carthago circa 260, AR 37.90 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. *b'rst* in Punic characters. Pegasus flying r. Kraay-Hirmer 211. SNG Fitzwilliam 1512. SNG Lloyd 1665. AMB 567. Jenkins Punic Sicily IV, 435 and pl. 17 (this coin illustrated).

Rare. A pleasant specimen of this desirable issue. Struck on a very large flan and complete, superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

40'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 208. Previously privately purchased from Spink & Son on 20 February 1984.

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

Macedonia, Amphipolis



64

- 64 Tetradrachm circa 366-365, AR 14.21 g. Laureate head of Apollo, facing three-quarters r., hair flowing at sides of face. Rev. AMΦ – ΠΙΟ – ΑΙΤ – ΕΩΝ around raised square frame within which racing torch; in lower l. field, cicada. All within partially incuse square. De Sartiges 185 (this coin). Baldwin AJN 1909, pl. III, 9 (this coin illustrated). Regling, Phygela, Klazomenai, Amphipolis, ZfN XXXIII, 1922, p. 59, 52, pl. II, 14 (this coin). Gulbenkian 405. SNG Manchester 608 (these dies). Lorber 13c and pl. III, 9 (this coin illustrated). Very rare and among the finest tetradrachms of Amphipolis to be known.

An impressive portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on a very broad flan and with a superb old cabinet tone. About extremely fine 300'000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 23-25 May 1894, R. Carfrae, 101; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 3-11 February 1909, F. Sherman Benson, 411; M&M XIX, 1959, 371; M&M 68, 1986, 223 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 271 sales. From the de Sartiges collection. According to Catharine Lorber this coin also comes from the Charles Gillet collection, but the picture of it is not present in the photo file of the collection in our possession.

The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit race torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the race torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honour of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period. The name of the city, which loosely translates to 'the surrounded city,' is derived from its peculiar geography, for it was hemmed in by Mount Pangaeus and the lower Strymon and its estuary. The advantageous site had long been occupied, but it was not until 437 B.C. that Greeks – principally Athenians – under the leadership of Hagnon, founded a colony, by which they hoped to exploit the gold and silver mines of the adjacent mountain. Because of its strategic location at an ideal crossing of the Strymon, and its proximity to extraordinarily productive mines, the city was a bone of contention for various external powers in the Greek world: Persians, Athenians, Spartans and Macedonians, and finally the Romans, who assumed control in 146 B.C.

Amphipolis (literally "the Surrounded City") was so named for its strategic location on the lower Strymon River where it was defended on three sides by the river and on the fourth by Mount Pangaeus. The city was located at a junction of nine important roads into Thrace and Macedonia, including a major river crossing, and had been known originally as Ennea Hodoi ("Nine Ways"). This Thracian settlement gained notoriety in 480 BC, when the Persian Great King Xerxes I reportedly sacrificed nine boys and nine girls at the site to gain divine protection for his campaign against the Greeks.

As Athenian economic interests in Thrace grew over the course of the fifth century BC, the importance of Ennea Hodoi became obvious. At last, in 437 BC, the site was claimed by Athenian colonists under the leadership of the oecist Hagnon and refounded as Amphipolis. The city prospered from the exploitation of the gold and silver mines of Mount Pangaeus and trade with the peoples of the Thracian and Macedonian interior.

The economic and strategic importance of the city made it a frequent bone of contention between states with interests in Thrace. In 424 BC, early in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC), Amphipolis was captured by the celebrated Spartan general Brasidas despite the presence of an Athenian naval squadron led by Thucydides, the man who later became the historian of the great Greek conflict. In 421 BC, Athenians mounted a counterattack under the leadership of the demagogue Kleon. This was defeated, but both Brasidas and Kleon were killed in the fighting. The terms of the temporary Peace of Nikias made later the same year required the return of Amphipolis to Athens, but the subsequent events of the war prevented the Athenians from reclaiming the city.

For much of the fourth century BC, the Amphipolitans were largely consumed with forming alliances with regional powers like the Chalkidian League and the Macedonian kings to prevent their city from returning to Athenian domination. Even the great Athenian generals of the age, Iphikrates and Timotheos were unable to retake the city despite frequent attempts. At last, in 357 BC, the Macedonian king Philip II besieged and captured Amphipolis out of concern that the independent city would constantly draw Athenian military attention and as a steppingstone to his conquest of Thrace. The city remained an important center of the Macedonian kingdom until 167 BC, when the monarchy was abolished and Amphipolis was established as the administrative capital of an autonomous district (meris) under Roman control.

The facing head of the Pythian Apollo and a lit race torch within a raised square inscribed with an ethnic are characteristic of Amphipolitan tetradrachms, one of the most admired series of all Greek coins. Apollo was the patron deity of Amphipolis, and it would seem that the race torch alludes to games, perhaps those held there in honour of its oecist, or perhaps in honor of Apollo, though the evidence for the latter games exists only for a later period. ssumed control in 146 B.C.



Argilus



- 65 Stater circa 520/515-510, AR 13.57 g. Pegasus, with curved wing, galloping l. Rev. Irregular incuse square. AMNG –. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* –. Liampi, period I, group A, 1 and pl. 6 (this coin illustrated).
Of the highest rarity, very few specimens known. Light iridescent tone and very fine 6'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 46, 1989, 95 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 274 sales.

Mende



- 66 Tetrobol circa 510-480, AR 2.69 g. Mule advancing l. Rev. Incuse square divided in eight triangles, some of which are in relief. AMNG III, 2. SNG ANS 300. Michaux group 1, dies D3/R3.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'250

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 64.



- 67 Tetradrachm circa 450-425, AR 17.00 g. Elderly Dionysus, wearing ivy wreath and *himation*, reclining on mule's back l., holding *cantharus* with r. hand and resting l. on the animal's side; in exergue, grasshopper with distended abdomen. Rev. MEN – ΔA – IO – N around linear square containing a circular disk on which is a sixteen-rayed star, flanked by four grape clusters in the corners; all within incuse square. Babelon, RN 1922, pl. V, 11 (these dies). Gillet 764 (this reverse die). Gulbenkian 413 (these dies). SNG ANS 348 (these dies). Noe, Mende 86 (this coin illustrated).

A very rare variety of a rare type. Light old cabinet tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Hess, 254, 1983, 156; NFA XXII, 1989, 253 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 280 sales. From the Kaliandra hoard of 1913.

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 well defined musculature taut, 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.

Neapolis



- 68 Drachm circa 400-350, AR 3.83 g. Gorgoneion. Rev. N – [E] – O – II Laureate head of Parthenos r., wearing earring and necklace. SNG ANS 429 (thes dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 140, 343 (these dies). Gillet 192 (this coin). SNG Berry 40 (these dies).

Of lovely style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 192 and Morton and Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 87 sales.

Olynthus



- 69 Chalcidian league. Tetradrachm circa 361-358, AR 14.47 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. X – A – Λ – ΚΙΔ – ΕΩΝ Six-stringed cithara; below, [ΕΙΙΙ ΟΛΙΜΙΙΙΧΟΥ]. SNG ANS 508. Gulbenkian 423. Boston 581 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 245. Robinson-Clement 115.

Rare. Of fine Classical style and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 78; NAC 18, 2000, 169 and NAC 59, 2011, 553 sales.

Philippi



70

- 70 Tetradrachm circa 356-345, AR 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 exergue, 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). Very rare. Of lovely style and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 25'000

Ex F. Schlessinger 13, 1935, Hermitage duplicates, 604; Hess-Leu 7, 1957, 178; Leu 7, 1973, 131; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 354 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 287 sales. From the Jameson 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 at Laurium produced silver, and those near Philippi yielded both silver and gold. The Pangaeian mines had been exploited in earlier times by Thracians, Athenians and Thasians, only to be claimed by the Macedonian king Philip II (359-336 B.C.) early in his reign. Before Philip's intervention the city was known as Crenides or Datum, but in 356 Philip renamed it Philippi. He greatly enriched and improved the city, which he repopulated and made a 'free' Greek city within his kingdom. At the time Philip II claimed the Pangaeian region, the Thasians were working the mines and striking coins with the Heracles/tripod design and the inscription 'of the Thasians on the mainland'. The Macedonian issues that followed bore the same design, but were inscribed with the new name of the city. The Macedonians produced a full range of denominations – gold staters, silver tetradrachms, drachms and hemidrachms, and bronzes of at least two sizes – in what seems to have been two phases, c. 356-330 B.C., and c. 330-323 B.C. The first phase probably comprised six issues, with this tetradrachm belonging to the inaugural striking. With some confidence we may thus place it 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. But a lighter weight was perhaps needed to discourage their export, and thus keep them around as local currency. In either case, the silver of the second phase of Philippi's Macedonian coinage (seemingly limited to tetradrachms) was struck to the full weight of regal silver.

Terone



- 71 Tetradrachm circa 490-480, AR 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).

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 35'000

Ex NFA XXII, 1989, 256 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 289 sales.

The archaic tetradrachms of Terone, a prosperous city in Chalcidice, rarely are encountered and so finely preserved that we may fully appreciate their design. Wine was one of the most important trade goods in the ancient Mediterranean world, and we have evidence of this from a myriad of archaeological, literary and art-historical sources. Though Terone must have been a significant producer of wine, we have no evidence of this beyond its coinage. This tetradrachm shows a pointed amphora which presumably was quite large and had a capacity of between 5 and 20 gallons. The contents of Terone's amphorae must have been wine, as vine-shoots with leaves and grape clusters adorn the neck of the vessel. A contemporary tetrobol of this city that shows Silenus holding an oenochoe from which he appears ready to drink only adds to the evidence that wine was 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.

Macedonian Tribal Coinage, Methone or Stageira



- 72 Samian stater circa 530-520, AR 8.19 g. Four flowers and, at the top, a boar l., each separated by a pellet, forming a rosette; at centre, pellet within dotted circle. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos *Hellénism Primitif* 4 and pl XVI, 40. Jameson 968. Gillet 766. SNG ANS 732 (Stagira). Troxell and Spengler *ANSMN* 15, pl. 18, B (Stagira).

Extremely rare. A lovely iridescent tone, minor areas of porosity, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 554.

This piece belongs to a category of Archaic silver coins of Macedonian origin that have in common the design elements of a wild boar and flowers that often are termed 'roses'. On the present coin the design is arranged in a circular fashion around a central point, and on other issues a standing boar is the principal design, supplemented by a 'rose'. Some coins of this general category were attributed by Svoronos to Methone in his landmark work of the early 20th Century, but most of the issues are now attributed to Stageira, a city on the eastern coast of the Chalcidice founded in about 655 B.C. by Ionians from Andros. Its coinage seems to have been limited to the Archaic period, prior to the march of the army of Xerxes in 480 B.C., which the people of Stageira experienced firsthand. The city then came under indirect Athenian rule through the Delian League, against whom they revolted in 424 B.C., counting Sparta as an ally. A few generations later, in 349 B.C., the Macedonian King Philip II razed Stageira to the ground, only to rebuild it as a measure of goodwill to lure Aristotle – a native of Stageira – to Philip's court so he might tutor his son Alexander.

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



- 73 Fifth of tetradrachm, Pella circa 342/1-337/6, AR 2.61 Head of Apollo r., wearing *tainia*. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ – OY Youth on horse prancing r.; below, thunderbolt. Le Rider 315. SNG ANS 398.
Rare. Of lovely style and with a delightful iridescent tone, extremely fine 500

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.



- 74 Stater, Amphipolis circa 323-315, AV 8.57 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, trident downward. Le Rider 221. Hunterian 2 (these dies).
An extremely rare variety with the trident pointing downwards. Struck in high relief, an almost invisible mark on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

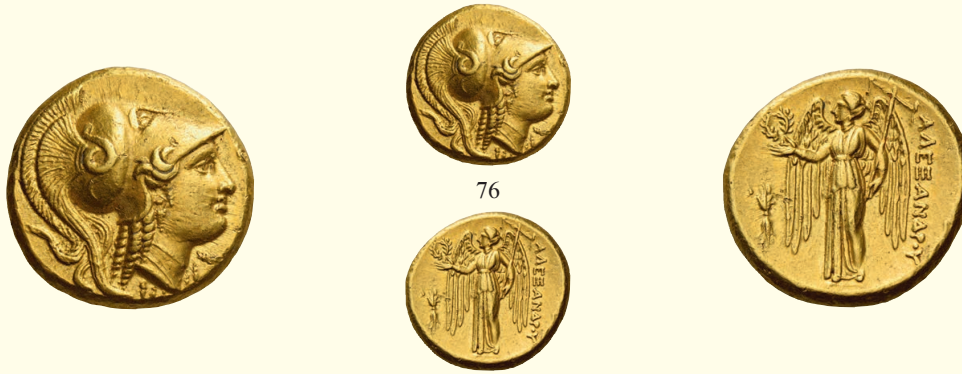
Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 87.

Alexander III, 336 – 323 and posthumous issues



- 75 Stater, Salamis 332-323, AV 8.58 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 l. Le Rider 3125. Troxell, Travaux Le Rider, pl. 38, 31 (these dies).
Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 3'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 272.



- 76 Distater, Amphipolis (?) circa 333-320, AV 17.20 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in outer l. field, thunderbolt. Price 163a (these dies). About extremely fine / extremely fine 15'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 1022; Leu/M&M, 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler part I, 223 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 62, 2011, 3051 sales.

The Athena-Nike staters of Alexander were issued in great quantities both during his lifetime and after his death, yet his distaters were never struck on anything but a modest scale. Even so, mercantile inscriptions from Amphipolis show that they were familiar enough to have earned the nickname 'big staters of Alexander' (stateres megaloi). As Hatzopoulos and Le Rider note, it is clear that those inscriptions refer to Alexander distaters, for in one case a transaction is dually recorded in the amount of 170 regular staters and 85 stateres megaloi. The date at which Alexander introduced his Athena-Nike gold coinage is still a topic of debate. The current view is that the event post-dates 333, and that these distaters may have been introduced as late as c.325 B.C. under the oversight of Antipater. The inspiration for the design of this coinage, which remained popular long after Alexander's death, has been the subject of much discussion. It would seem unlikely that the head of Athena was intended as a nod to her great city, which by then had succumbed to the will of the Macedonians; more likely it was intended to honour the divinity herself. Portraying the goddess of wisdom and war would have been well advised on the eve of the great military enterprise that Alexander had envisioned. The image of Nike holding a ship's mast generally has been seen as an allusion to a naval accomplishment. Some commentators, including Martin Price, suggest it recalls the Greek victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B.C. Yet, others 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.



- 77 Stater, Magnesia ad Meandrum (?) circa 305-297, AV 8.43 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.; in l. field, Π and below, monogram – E. Price 1997. Thompson-Bellinger, Magnesia 28.

Hairline marks in fields, otherwise extremely fine 2'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3053.



- 78 Tetradrachm, Mileus circa 295-275, AR 16.78 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in l. field, star on lion advancing l. and below the throne, ΑΙ. Price 2177.

Rare. Struck on a broad flan and of excellent style. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500

Ex Tkalec 24 October 2003, 64 and the Bru & Wellico 3, 2011, 33 sales.

Philip III, 323 – 317



- 79 Stater, Babylon circa 323-317, AV 8.61 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. [B] – ΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; below in l. field, AY in monogram above M. Price P178 var. (position of M).

An apparently unrecorded variety of a rare issue, unobtrusive mark on chin, otherwise good extremely fine

3'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 85.

Antigonus Gonatas II, 277 – 239



- 80 Stater, Pella circa 272, AV 8.59 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Nike standing to l., holding *stylis* in l. hand and *aphlaston* in r.; below in the l. inner field, wreath. AMNG III, 1-2 and pl. 32, 21. De Luynes 1689 (these dies). Hunterian 1 (Antigonos I). R.W. Mathisen, Antigonos Gonatas and the Silver Coinages of Macedonia circa 280-270 B.C., ANSMN 26, 1981, pl. 21, 35.

Extremely rare, less than ten specimens recorded. A very interesting and historically important issue, almost invisible marks, otherwise about extremely fine

30'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 390 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 314 sales.

This rare stater features the widely popular types of Athena and Nike first introduced for the gold coinage of Alexander the Great, but with two notable alterations. The legend does not name the long-dead Alexander, but rather the reigning Antigonid king of Macedon, Antigonos II Gonatas, and replaces the wreath normally held by Nike with an aphlaston. This stater type is sometimes associated with payments made to Galatian (Celtic) mercenaries during Antigonos II's drawn-out struggle with Pyrrhos of Epeiros for the Macedonian kingdom following the latter's return from Italy in 274 BC. Although Antigonos II strongly opposed the entry of Pyrrhos' forces into Macedon at the Aoos River, Pyrrhos defeated him. The mercenaries in the employ of the Macedonian king then promptly changed sides and joined Pyrrhos. Antigonos II was forced to cede the heartland of the Macedonian kingdom to Pyrrhos, but retained the Macedonian coast and continued to claim the royal title. Two years later Pyrrhos was killed while campaigning against Argos, leaving Antigonos II to assume power over the entirety of Macedon. It is a testament to the king's character that when the head of Pyrrhos was brought to him he is said to have reacted angrily to the death of such a worthy foe and ordered a proper funeral for the Epeirote king. While the financing of the conflict against Pyrrhos may lie behind this stater issue, the replacement of the wreath with an aphlaston in Nike's hand tends to suggest a naval context. In this case it seems rather more probable that this stater type was produced in the aftermath of one of Antigonos II's victories against the Ptolemaic fleet. The most likely candidates are the Battle of Kos (variously dated between 258 and 254 BC), which was celebrated by the dedication of the king's flagship to Apollo at Delos, and the Battle of Andros (c. 246/5 BC), which almost completely shattered Ptolemaic naval power in the Aegean.

Philip V, 221 – 179



- 81 Didrachm, Pella or Amphipolis circa 184-179, AR 8.32 g. Diademed head of Philip V r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Club; above, monogram and below, two monograms. All within oak-wreath; in l. field, star. Mammoth 24. Jameson 1012 var. (one different monogram on reverse). SNG Alpha Bank 1053 (this obverse die). In an exceptional state of preservation, possibly the finest specimen known. A wonderful portrait in the finest style of the period struck in high relief.
Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 7500

Ex Kirk Davis 49, 2006, 33 and Freeman & Sear Manhattan II, 2011, 33 sales.

The reverse type depicting a club honors the divine ancestor of the Macedonian kings—Herakles. According to tradition, three sons of Temenos of Argos, a great-great-grandson of Herakles ultimately founded the Argead or Temenid dynasty of Macedon. Although the bloodline of this dynasty actually came to an end with the death of Alexander the Great and the murders of his heirs, Philip III Arrhidaeus and the child Alexander IV, Herakles remained a Macedonian national hero and Alexander the Great a beloved memory of Macedonian imperial power. The losing conflicts of Philip V and his son Perseus against the Romans in the Second and Third Macedonian Wars (200-197 BC and 171-168 BC), respectively, resulted in the destruction of the Macedonian kingdom and its division into four districts (merides) under close Roman control. Nevertheless, the coinage of Philip V exerted a great influence on the development of the new coinages struck for the Macedonian merides and the wider Greek world. Virtually identical club-in-wreath reverses were used for the reverse of tetradrachms struck for the First Meris, but with a legend naming the district instead of a king. The oak wreath border on the coins of Philip V may represent the beginning of a wide fashion for wreathed reverse types that developed in the mid-second century BC.

Thraco-Macedonian, Uncertain tribes or Ionia



- 82 Tetradrachm circa 520-480, AR 17.16g. Lion crouching l., devouring its prey; above, lotus and below, circular ornament. Rev. Forepart of a winged boar r., within a dotted square border within an incuse square. Svoronos, Hellenism Primitif 8a (this coin) and pl. XVII, 20 (for obverse) and 18 (for reverse). Traité 1857 and pl. LIX, 14 (these dies). Gillet 856 var. (boar l.). Weber 8555 (this coin). Jameson 2028 (this coin). Boston suppl. 70 var. (boar l.).

Extremely rare and among the finest of only a few specimens known. A fascinating and intriguing issue, superb old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 35000

Ex Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 1 March 1889, General Moore, 363; Leu/M&M 5 December 1965, Niggeler, 224; Leu 48, 1989, 142; Leu 76, 1999, 88 and Nomos 8, 2013, 76 sales. From the Jameson, Weber, general W. Yorke and General C.R. Fox collections.

This extremely rare and very well pedigreed tetradrachm still remains somewhat of a mystery. It is tentatively treated as a possible Thraco-Macedonian tribal issue, largely on the basis of the lion type, which has some similarity to early electrum issues that seem to have been produced in Thrace, and the placement of the lotus ornament, which may echo issues of Akanthos. On the other hand, the winged boar might seem to hint of an origin in Asia Minor, where it was an important type for the coinage of Klazomenai. Far less likely is an origin in Cyrene, as was originally suggested when the coin was first published by B. V. Head in 1891.

The Derrones



83

83 Dodecadrachm circa 480-465, AR 31.06 g. Ox cart driven r. by bearded figure, holding *kentron* and reins; above, crested Corinthian helmet and below, *aphlaston*. In exergue, dotted ring. Rev. *Triskeles*. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif* cf. pl. 1, 12. AMNG cf. pl. 25, 17. Dewing 1015 var. cf. Triton sale XI, 2008, 101 (these dies).

An extremely rare variety of a rare type and among the finest specimens known.
Struck on a broad flan and lightly toned, minor traces of overstriking,
otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

12'500

Ex NAC sale 54, 2010, 84.

The Orrescii



84

84

84 Stater late sixth-early fifth century BC, AR 9.40 g. Centaur r., abducting nymph. Rev. Crested Corinthian helmet within quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellenism Primitif*, pl. V, 22 and 24. AMNG III, 18. Asyut 93.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine

5'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 282.

The Orrescii were an obscure Thracian people bordering the Bisalti and Edoneans who had access to the rich silver mines of Mount Pangaion. In the early fifth century BC they struck several coinages from the ore taken from the mountain. The types and weight standard of the present stater reflect the economic influence of neighboring Greek and Thracio-Macedonian peoples. The weight of the coin indicates that it was struck to circulate alongside the coinage of Thasos—an important Greek trading power in southern Thrace—as does the obverse type. The representation of a centaur carrying off a nymph is modeled on the standard Thasian stater type of a satyr carrying off a nymph. On the other hand the Corinthian helmet within an incuse square on the reverse may perhaps indicate the influence of the Derrones, a contemporary Thracio-Macedonian people who frequently featured a Corinthian helmet as a symbol or type on their coins.

Thrace, Abdera



85

85 Drachm circa 411-385, AR 2.96 g. Griffin seated l., r. forepaw raised. Rev. K – ΛΕΑ – ΝΤΙ – ΔΗΣ Head of sacrificial bull r., its horns decked with knotted fillets. All within partially incuse square. BMC 38 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 330 (this obverse die). May, Abdera 298.

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

5'000

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 573.

Aenus



86 Tetradrachm circa 461-458, AR 15.86 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with dotted border. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; in r. field, head of silenus. All within partially incuse square. SNG Lockett 1153 (these dies). May, Ainos 39 (these dies).

Very rare. A severe portrait of fine style struck in high relief, surface lightly porous on obverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 12'500

Ex Sotheby's sale 24-25 April 1997, 372. From the Harald Salvensen collection.



87 Tetradrachm circa 412/1-410/09 BC, AR 16.35 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with dotted border. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; *kerykeion* to r.; all within incuse square. May, Ainos 256 (A157/P168). SNG Copenhagen 395.

Rare. A portrait of superb style and a wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 250. From the Halliwell collection.



88 Tetrobol circa 408-406, AR 2.68 g. Head of Hermes r., wearing *petasus* with dotted border. Rev. AINI Goat standing r.; before, crab. All within partially incuse square. SNG Lockett 1939 (these dies). May, Ainos 288b (this coin listed).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Of fine style, struck on a very fresh metal. Enchanting old cabinet tone and extremely fine 3'500

Ex Hess XVIII, 1907, 2314 and M&M 88, 1999, 118 sales. From the Harald Salvensen collection.



- 89 Tetrobol circa 380-377, AR 2.67 g. Head of Hermes facing, slightly l., wearing *petasus* with dotted border. Rev. AINION Goat standing r.; before, star. All within partially incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 414. May, Ainos 395 (unlisted dies).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Well struck and centred on a full flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

From the Harald Salvensen collection.

Maroneia



- 90 Tetradrachm circa 386-347, AR 11.43 g. Horse l., with trailing bridle. Rev. EIII – IKE – ΣΙΟ *kerykeion* around linear square within which grape arbor; all within partially incuse square. Boston 813 var. (fly on reverse). West, ANSNM 40, 90a (this reverse die). Schönert-Geiss 420.

Wonderful iridescent tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine 3'000

Ex Busso Peus sale 403, 2011, 65.

Islands off Thrace, Samothrace



- 91 Hemidrachm circa 500-475, AR 1.91 g. Sphinx seated l., raising r. foreleg. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Schwabacher, Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress London 1936, 110, 2 (this coin). IGCH 696 (this coin included). SNG Ashmolean 3638. SNG Lockett 1125.

Very rare and in an exceptional state of preservation. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan and with an exquisite old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 5'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, 959; Leu 28, 1981, 59, DNW A10, 2011, 1011 sales. From the Kiourpet hoard found in 1930. The island of Samothrace was named for its location off the coast of Thrace and its settlement by Samian colonists at the end of the eighth century BC. It became the center of a famous sanctuary and mystery cult of the Great Gods, deities often considered to be synonymous with the Kabeiroi. The latter were originally twin Anatolian gods who were absorbed into Greek and Thracian religions and often conflated with the Greek Dioskouroi, Kastor and Polydeukes. The Samothracian sanctuary of the Great Gods went on to enjoy patronage from Macedonian, Seleukid, and Ptolemaic kings as well as from Roman Emperors. Unfortunately, the meaning of the sphinx on Samothracian coins remains almost as mysterious as the religion practiced by the worshippers of the Great Gods on the island.

Kings of Thrace. Lysimachus, 323 – 281



92

- 92 Stater, Alexandria Troas circa 297/6-282/1, AV 8.51 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with medusa; in outer l. field, cornucopiae and in inner l. field, monogram. Müller 99. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 144. Meadows, Earlist 41 (this coin listed).

A bold portrait of fine style struck in high relief. Extremely fine 8'000

Ex M&M 77, 1992, 46 and Triton XIV, 2011, 51 sales.



93

- 93 Tetradrachm, Lampsacus circa 297-281, AR 16.97 g. Diademed head of deified Alexander r., with the horn of Ammon. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and spear in r. hand and resting l. elbow on shield decorated with lion's head; in inner field l., monogram and in exergue, crescent to l. SNG Lockett 1429. Dewing 1350. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 49.

A wonderful portrait of masterly style struck on a very large flan.
Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex CNG mail bid 78, 2008, 295 and Gemini VII, 2011, 310 sales. From the Dr. Patrick Tan collection.

The Tauric Chersonesus, Panticapaeum



- 94 Stater circa 380-370, AV 9.09 g. Bearded head of Pan l. Rev. Π – Α – Ν Griffin standing l., head facing on stalk of barley, holding spear in his mouth. Gulbenkian 580 (these dies). Jameson 2144 (this reverse die). Gillet 852. SNG BM Black Sea 855. Regling, *Der griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo*, ZfN XLI (1931), 166 (these dies).

Extremely rare and possibly the finest specimen in private hands of this important and desirable issue. A spectacular portrait of exquisite style struck in high relief and a lovely light reddish tone. Unobtrusive marks on reverse field and a small edge nick at five o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

150'000

Ex Leu 36, 1985, 86 and DNW A11, 2011, 2007 sales.

Struck at Panticapaeum, a city in the Crimea at the outer limits of the Greek world, this gold stater offers a glimpse into the conspicuous wealth and the intriguing culture of the Scythians during the age of Alexander the Great. The origins of the Scythians were a mystery to the Greeks. Herodotus offered three versions: the first suggests they arrived from the northern steppes to displace the Cimmerians, the second two describe how they were descended from Zeus and the daughter of the Borysthenes river or from Heracles and a half-woman, half-snake who lived in the woodlands. Hence we can understand why a Greek would think of the Scythians as rough and uncultured cousins. Colonists from Miletus founded Panticapaeum in about 600 B.C. to gain access to the raw materials and agricultural wealth of the Crimea, which was one of the main sources of grain for Athens. The exchanges between the cultures were substantial, as art objects of Greek manufacture are often found in the Crimea; but the Scythian-Greek relationship was sometimes hostile. Indeed, the Macedonian king Philip II caused the aggressive Scythian king Atheas to be murdered, and, perhaps about the time this gold stater was struck, the Scythians defeated a large army that Alexander the Great had sent against them under the command of his general Zopyrion. The artistry of the Scythians is unique because of its influences from nomadic, Greek and Near-Eastern cultures. It is imbued with a vitality and a fierceness that contrasts sharply with Greek art of the time, which had abandoned Archaic vigor in favor of idealized beauty. The griffin appears on Scythian art of other media which often is found in royal tombs known as kurgans. Sometimes the creature has horns – as on this coin – other times it has a row of spines along its head and neck that are connected by webbing. Though the bearded head on the obverse is clearly meant to represent a divinity – most likely Pan – the long hair and beard closely resemble depictions of Scythian men on other works of art, such as a contemporary gilt silver cup excavated from the Gaimanova Mogila kurgan and a particularly famous Greek gold vessel depicting Scythian men that was excavated from the Kul Oba kurgan.



Thessaly, Atrax



- 95 Trichalkous circa 370-360, AE 4.65 g. Horseman galloping l., pursuing a bull running l. Rev. ΑΤΡΑΓΙΟΝ Bearded head of Lapith Atrax r. Rogers -. BCD Thessaly I, 1024 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 53 (these dies). Exceedingly rare, the finest of only four specimens known. Wonderful enamel-like dark patina, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1024.



- 96 Obol circa 360-340, AR 0.95 g. EYEI Draped bust of nymph Bura facing three-quarters l. Rev. ΑΤΡΑ – ΓΙ – ΩΝ Horse standing r. Demetriadi 2000, 1 and pl. 6, 1 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1029 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 55 (these dies). Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. An unusual and interesting portrait of great beauty and a lovely light tone. Surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1029.

Homolius



- 97 Dichalkous circa 350, AE 6.48 g. Bearded head of Philoktetes r., wearing *pileus*. Rev. ΟΜΟΛ[Ι]-ΚΟΝ Coiled snake r. Roger 262. SNG Copenhagen 71. BCD Thessaly I, 1065 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 92 (these dies). Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely dark brown patina, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 750

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1065.

Lamia



- 98 Hemidrachm circa 400-350, AR 2.79 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus I. Rev. ΛΑΜΙΕ – ΩΝ Amphora; above, ivy leaf and in r. field, *prochus* with handle to r. Jameson 1082 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 77. BCD Thessaly I, 1089 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 123.

Of lovely style and with an exquisite old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Leu/M&M 4 December 1965, Niggeler, 253; M&M 54, 1978, 203 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1089 sales. From the Gonin and Jameson collections.

Larissa



- 99 Obol circa 500-479, AR 0.69 g. Head of nymph Larissa I., hair bound with ribbon. Rev. Λ – Α – Ρ – Ι all within a quadripartite incuse square. BCD Thessaly I, 1101 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 347.1 (this reverse die). cf. Lanz sale 97, 2000, 217 (these dies).

Very rare. A bold portrait of fine style, lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1101.

This early obol of Larissa depicts a female head, probably intended to represent Larissa, the nymph of the local spring from which the Thessalian city derived its name. In mythology she was considered to be an Argive princess who gave birth to three sons by Poseidon: Achaïos, Phthios, and Pelasgos. These traveled to Thessaly, where they drove out the barbarian inhabitants and divided the land among themselves. Their territories became the historical Thessalian districts of Achaïa, Phthiotis, and Pelasgiotis. This genealogy provided a mythological underpinning for the historical attempts by the city of Larissa to claim leadership over the other cities and peoples of Thessaly. It served to legitimize claims to hegemony not only over the cities of Pelasgiotis, of which Larissa was the most powerful, but even over those of Achaïa and Phthiotis.



- 100 Triobol circa 479-465, AR 2.59 g. Head of Jason I., wearing *petasus*. Rev. ΛΑΡ – ΙΣΑ retrograde within incuse square. Herrmann Group I, b1 (wrong weight listed). De Luynes 1831 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I –. BCD Thessaly II, –.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief and with a lovely iridescent tone, flan crack at three o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 5'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 102.

Jason, the leader of the Argonauts on their quest for the Golden Fleece, was a Thessalian hero hailing from the city of Iolchos. One mythological tradition elevated him from the status of a local hero to progenitor of the entire Thessalian people as the father of Thessalos, the eponymous hero from which the Thessalians derived their name. Jason almost certainly appears here in his role as the ancestor of all Thessalians since he is not known to have had specific mythological or cult connections to Larissa. He is an interesting choice for the coinage of Larissa, for just as he was the ancestral head of the Thessalians as a whole, Larissa desired to be the head of the Thessalian cities and peoples through the domination of the Thessalian League.



101



101 Trihemionbol circa 479-465, AR 1.42 g. Horseman, wearing *petasus* and *chlamys*, riding r., holding three spears. Rev. Λ – ARI —A The nymph Larissa enthroned r., raising l. hand and holding *phiale* in r. Below the throne, *cista*. Herrmann Group II. SNG Copenhagen 91 var. BCD Thessaly I, 1102 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 155 var. (arrangement of the legend).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor areas of weakness on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

750

Ex Münzhandlung Basel 4, 1935, 659; M&M 28, 1964, 124; Leu 45, 1988, 147 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1102 sales.



102



102 Drachm circa 460-400, AR 5.36 g. Thessalos, with *chlamys* and *petasus* over shoulders, holding by the horns a bull butting r. Rev. Λ – A – R – I Bridled horse galloping l.; all within incuse square. Herrmann Group IIIB, pl. I, 21 (these dies). Lorber 2008, pl. 41, 9. BCD Thessaly I, 1108 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 355.2 (this obverse die). Very rare. Well struck and centred on a full flan and with

a lovely dark tone. Extremely fine

3'500

Ex Glendining 20 November 1975, 883 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1108 sales. Acquired by BDC from Spink & Son in January 1977.

This drachm depicts a Thessalian sport known as taurokathaspia ("bull-wrestling") associated with the Taureia games celebrated in honor of Poseidon Taureios. Here a heroic figure attempts to wrestle a charging bull to the ground with a hold wrapping his arms around the deadly horns of the enraged animal. The great exertion of the wrestler is brilliantly underlined by the detail of the petasos flying off his head behind him as he tries to subdue the bull. While the action of the scene is crystal clear, there is a great deal of disagreement over the identity of the wrestler with some seeing him as an unnamed participant in the Taureia, others as Thessalos, the eponymous ancestor of the Thessalians, and still others as Jason, the leader of the Argonauts and father of Thessalos. The horse reverse is emblematic of Thessaly as a whole, a region that was famous in Greece for its broad plains that were capable of supporting horses in large numbers.



103



103

103 Drachm circa 356-342, AR 6.04 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing *ampyx*, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΑ[Ι] Horse crouching r. Coin Hoard VIII, pl. 12, 28 (this coin illustrated). Lorber, FlorNum 87. Lorber-Shahar O132/R4a (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1148 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 268.

An unusual portrait struck on a very large flan, minor areas of porosity and die rust, otherwise about extremely fine

400

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1148.



104

- 104 Didrachm circa 356-342, AR 12.03 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing *ampyx*, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse crouching r., preparing to roll. Herrmann pl. V, 3. Lorber-Shahar type I, series A, dies O1/R1a. Boston 896. BCD Thessaly I, 1158 (this coin).

Of the highest rarity, the finest of two specimens known, and the only one in private hands of this interesting type with the horse crouching. Light iridescent tone, Unobtrusive areas of porosity on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

50'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1158.

The present didrachm is an extremely rare variety in the classic facing head series of Larissan silver coinage struck in the fourth century BC. It features what appear to be two unpublished dies and is notable as only the second and finest example of a Larissan didrachm depicting a horse preparing to roll on the reverse. The didrachms of Larissa usually feature a prancing horse on the reverse. The obverse here can arguably be seen as the perfection of the facing nymph type that came to dominate the coinage of Larissa in the fourth century BC. The development of this extremely popular type appears to have been influenced by the slightly earlier evolution of the celebrated facing Arethusa type of Syracuse—a type that traveled eastwards and had an impact on coinages struck as far away from Sicily as Cilicia and Samaria. This particular piece belongs to the so-called “late facing head” period and was probably struck late in the Third Sacred War (356-346 BC) to finance the Thessalian League’s involvement (with Philip II of Macedon as *tagos*) in the struggle between the Amphictyonic League of Delphi and the Phocians. This conflict was a turning point in Greek history. In its aftermath, Philip II was able to use his influence over the Thessalian League and newly acquired votes on the Amphictyonic Council as a springboard for his conquest of Central Greece.



- 105 Didrachm circa 356-342, AR 12.25 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ – Σ / [Α]ΙΩΝ[N] Bridled horse advancing r., r. foreleg raised. Jameson 1092. Lorber-Shahar type 2, series A, Dies O2/R3b (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 119. SNG Lockett 1571. BCD Thessaly I, 1159 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 306.

A splendid specimen of this desirable coin. Exceptionally well struck on excellent metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Good extremely fine 10'000

Ex Triton VII, 2004, 187 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1159 sales.



- 106 Drachm circa 350-300, AR 6.15 g. Head of the nymph Larissa facing slightly l., wearing ampyx and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse grazing r., preparing to roll. Lorber, Hoard, phase L-III. SNG Copenhagen 120. BCD Thessaly I, 1155 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 317.

A magnificent specimen perfectly struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 1'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1155.



- 107 Drachm circa 350-300, AR 6.09 g. Head of nymph Larissa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx, earring and necklace. Rev. ΛΑΡΙΣΣΑ / ΑΙΩΝ Horse crouching r. preparing to roll. Herrmann, pl. 5 n. 5. Lorber, Hoard, phase L-III. BCD Thessaly I, 1428.7 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 317.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1428 (part of)

Mopsius



108 Tetrachalkous circa 350, Æ 7.86 g. Laureate head of Zeus three-quarters r.; in r. field, thunderbolt. Rev. ΜΟΨΕΙ – ΩΝ Mopsus standing facing, head r., raising club and fighting centaur rearing l. McClean 4648. Rogers 412. BCD Thessaly I, 1210 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 484.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. A very interesting portrait of fine style, brown tone, minor areas of weakness, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, BCD, 1210.

Mopsius was a settlement in the Vale of Tempe named after the Lapith seer, Mopsos. He was famous in Greek mythology for his ability to understand the speech of birds and the knowledge of augury granted to him by Apollo. Mopsos participated in the battle between the Lapiths and Centaurs that broke out at the marriage feast of Peirithoos—a conflict symbolizing the struggle and ultimate triumph of civilized (i.e. Greek) culture over barbarism. The involvement of Mopsos in the fighting is advertised on this very rare bronze coin through the reverse type featuring a Lapith clubbing a rearing Centaur. The type is notable for its similarity to the famous depictions of Lapiths and Centaurs in conflict on the sculptured metopes of the Parthenon. Mopsos later joined the Thessalian hero Jason and sailed as an Argonaut on the quest to bring back the Golden Fleece. Unfortunately, when the Argo was stranded in Libya, Mopsos was killed by the bite of a viper spawned by the blood of the slain Medusa. Its venom was so deadly and powerful that even the sorcery of Medea was unable to save the Lapith seer from death.

The Oitaioi



109 Didrachm after 167, AR 7.64 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. Vallassiadis, The Coinage of the Oitaeans, in *Obolos* 7, 10. BCD Thessaly I, 1217 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, –.

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 25'000

Ex Hess/Leu 31, 1966, 285; McSorley-Adams FPL 2, 1968, 49 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1217 sales. Privately purchased by BCD S. Boutin in July 1968. From the De Nanteuil collection.

The types of this didrachm of the Oitaioi focus on the mythology of Herakles 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 Herakles, was almost carried off by the Centaur Nessos as she attempted to cross the Euenos River. She was saved by the timely arrival of Herakles, 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—Herakles 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 realizing that it was contaminated with the poison (the venom of the Lernean Hydra) of the arrow that killed Nessos. When Herakles put on the shirt, the poison immediately began to burn his flesh and realizing that it would ultimately kill him, Herakles 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, Herakles destroyed his mortal self, but freed his immortal self to rise to join the Olympian gods.

Orthe



- 110 Trichalkous late 4th - early 3rd century BC, Æ 6.24 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with serpent coiled on bowl. Rev. OP – ΘIEI – ΩN Forepart of a horse springing r. from rocks, on which grows an olive tree. All within wreath. Traité 595 and pl. CCXCIII, 16. Rogers 421. BCD Thessaly I, 1220 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 500.

In unusually fine condition for the issue. Dark green patina and good very fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1220.

The Perrhaiboi



- 111 Hemidrachm circa 450-400, AR 3.11 g. Nude youth trying to restrain bull r. Rev. Π – Ε Forepart of horse r.; all within incuse square. SNG Fitzwilliam 2429. Weber 2887 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1239. BCD Thessaly II, 1158 (these dies).

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A finely engraved and detailed die sharply struck on excellent metal. Wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive die-break on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 2'000

Ex Harlan J. Berk buy or bid sale 173, 2011, 134.

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



- 112 Obol circa 450-430, AR 0.86 g. Prancing horse l. Rev. Π – Ε – Ρ – Α partially *retrograde* Athena Itonia r., in fighting attitude, holding spear and shield. SNG Copenhagen 195. SNG Ashmolean 3904 var. (arrangement of the legend). BCD Thessaly I, 1242 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 550.

Struck on a broad flan and with a lovely iridescent tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise good very fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1242.

Phalanna



- 113 Drachm circa 340, AR 5.65 g. Youthful male head r. Rev. ΦΑΛΑ – NN – [ΑΙΩΝ] Bridled horse prancing r.; below, bunch of grapes and AN in monogram. Coin Hoard III, fig. 2, 4 (this coin illustrated). Jameson 1100 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1253 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 581 (these dies).

Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan, minor cleaning marks, otherwise extremely fine 4'500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1253.

Phalanna was an obscure but important city of the Perrhaiboi that struck a voluminous silver coinage. This very rare drachm features the standard types for the silver coinage of Phalanna—a youthful male head, perhaps representing the war-god Ares, and a prancing horse. The dating of this and other issues featuring a grape bunch symbol remains somewhat controversial. While the majority of scholarship has tended to date the grape series to the fourth century BC, most likely in the context of the Third Sacred War (356-346 BC) and the subsequent campaigns of Philip II in Central Greece, the presence of a surprisingly well-preserved example in the 1975 Thessaly Hoard has led to the suggestion that the series was struck during the general Thessalian revolt against Macedonian domination in c. 229-228 BC.

Pharsalus



- 114 Hemidrachm circa 450-430, AR 2.90 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring. Rev. Φ – ΑΡ Head of bridled horse r. Lavva 13, O9/R10 (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1278 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 662.1 (these dies). A lovely specimen with an attractive old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 1'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 108 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1278 sales.



- 115 Obol circa 450-430, AR 0.99 g. Head of Athena r., wearing earring and Attic helmet decorated with a snake. Rev. Φ – Α – Ρ Head of horse r. Lavva 4 a (this coin but obverse wrongly indicated). BCD Thessaly I, 1279 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 627 (these dies).

In exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen known. Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1279.



116

- 116 Drachm signed by the artists TH and AMN circa 420-350, AR 6.29 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with wreath; cheek guard turned up. Behind the neck, TH. Rev. $\Phi - A - P - \Sigma$ 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). Lavva 78a (this coin). BCD Thessaly I, 1283 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, —.

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

20'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 193 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1283 sales. From the Jameson and Charles Gillet collections.

Pharsalus was one of the preeminent cities of Thessaly and enjoyed some fame among the Greeks as one of the few Thessalian cities to oppose the advance of the Persian army in 480 BC. Thanks to this 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 most of the lesser cities of Thessaly in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC. Unfortunately, when the beleaguered Spartans ended their support of Pharsalus and its tyrant, Polydamos, in 375/4 BC, Polydamos was forced to cede Pharsalian leadership of the League to Jason, the powerful tyrant of Pherai. The present extremely rare and beautiful drachm of Pharsalus probably belongs to the late period of Pharsalian supremacy in Thessaly. Both the head of Athena and the galloping horse forepart 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—a practice more commonly found in Sicily—with their names. The artist Th... was responsible for the Athena of the obverse and Amn... for the reverse.



117

- 117 Drachm signed by the artist TH circa 420-350, AR 5.93 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Thessalian helmet; TH, behind neck-guard. Rev. $\Phi - A / P - \Sigma$ Cloaked warrior on horseback r., wearing *petasus*, holding mace over shoulder; in exergue, TH. Lavva 82 (V42/R47). SNG Lockett 1604 (these dies). SNG Ashmolean 3920 (these dies). BCD Thessaly I, 1284 (this reverse die). BCD Thessaly II, 638 (these dies).

A finely detailed reverse composition of fine style. Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

6'000

Ex CNG mail bid 73, 2006, 196 and NAC 59, 2011, 587 sales.

Pherae



- 118 Stater struck under tyrant Alexander circa 369-358, AR 11.92 g. EN – NOΔ – ΙΑΣ Laureate head of Ennodia r., wearing earrings and pearl necklace. Rev. ΑΛ – ΕΞΑΝΔ – ΡΕ – 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

10*000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD 1308.



- 119 Stater circa 369-358, AR 11.55 g. Facing head of Ennodia, three-quarters r., wearing pearl-diadem, grape-cluster earrings and necklace: in l. field, torch. Rev. Α – Λ – Ε – ΞΑ – Ν – ΔΡΟΥ Warrior on horseback galloping r., holding spear. Below the horse, double axe. Traité IV, 612. Jameson 1106 (this reverse die). BCD Thessaly I, 1309 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, –.

Extremely rare. An exquisite portrait of lovely style struck in high relief.

Delightful light iridescent tone and extremely fine

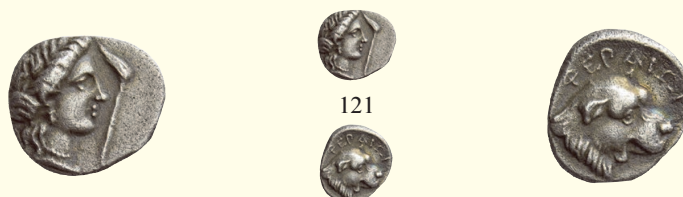
75*000

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2001, BCD, 1309.

Pherae was one of the oldest cities of Thessaly situated in the region of Pelasgiotis. Its fame stretched back to the age of myth, when Herakles aided Admetos, the king of Pherai in rescuing his wife Alcestis from Hades. In a selfless act of love, Alcestis had volunteered to take the place of Admetos in death in order that her husband might live forever. Herakles, seeing what a grievous blow the loss of his wife was to Admetos and desiring to repay the past hospitality of the king of Pherai, undertook the dangerous journey to return Alcestis from the Underworld. In the fifth century B.C. Pherai was often allied with Athens, but as the Peloponnesian War (441-404 B.C.) drew to a close the government of the city was seized by a certain Lykophron, who established himself as tyrant (ca. 406-390 B.C.) and embarked on a series of struggles with Larissa for dominance in Thessaly. His successor, Jason of Pherai (390-370 B.C.), was powerful enough to influence the peace settlement between Thebes and Sparta following the Battle of Leuktra (371 B.C.) and his mercenary army was poised to exert Thessalian hegemony over all of mainland Greece when Jason was assassinated. The tyrants who followed lacked the gifts and vision of Jason, and Pherai, with the rest of Thessaly, ultimately fell under the domination of Philip II of Macedon. Although this stater was struck after the end of the great tyrants of Pherai and Thessalian independence, its types represent traditional deities of the city. The obverse depicts Ennodia, a specifically Pheraean deity. Ennodia, whose name literally means "by the roadside" was a terrifying goddess of the roadside and the dead, whose power was regularly invoked by witches and necromancers. The cult of Ennodia spread throughout Thessaly under Jason of Pherae until she was recognized as a national Thessalian deity as much as a local Pheraean one.



- 120 Obol struck under tyrant Alexander circa 369-358, AR 0.76 g. Wheel of four spokes. Rev. A – ΛΕ Double axe. Jameson 2040 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 244. BCD Thessaly I, 1313 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 702 (these dies). Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine 500
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1313.



- 121 Obol late IV century BC, AR 0.84 g. Head of Ennodia r., wearing earrings and necklace; in r. field, torch. Rev. ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ Head of mastiff r. Demetriadi 3 and pl. 6, 3 (this coin illustrated). BCD Thessaly I, 1318 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 693. Extremely rare and undoubtedly the finest specimen known. A coin of exquisite style and the work of a very talented master engraver. Superb old cabinet tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine 7'500
Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1318.

Thessalian League



- 122 Hemidrachm circa 470-460, AR 2.86 g. Forepart of horse l.; on body, NA in monogram and partly retrograde. Rev. Φ - Ε Wheat grain within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1609. SNG Ashmolean 3783. BCD Thessaly I, 1002 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 3. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 3'000
Ex Leu 33, 1983, 301 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1002 sales.

The Thessalian League was a loose confederacy of Thessalian cities and peoples believed to have been first organized by Aleuas the Red of Larissa in the late sixth century BC as a response to a threatened uprising of the penestai (a Thessalian serf class similar to the helots of Sparta). Leadership of the League remained firmly in the hands of his descendants (the Aleuadai clan) at Larissa until c. 478 BC, when Larissa was punished by the Spartans for its support of the Persians. Pharsalus became the leading city of the Thessalian League thereafter, until 375/4 BC, when Pherai and its tyrants seized leadership of the League. Dislike for the centralizing policies of the Pheraian tyrants led to a bloody conflict between the membership under Aleuadai influence and the tyrants of Pherai that was only brought to an end in 353/2 BC, when Philip II of Macedon crushed the Pheraians at the Battle of Crocus Field and assumed leadership of the Thessalian League. It subsequently became a tool for Philip's larger ambitions in Greece. This hemidrachm belongs to the early period of Pharsalian leadership of the Thessalian League. The horse forepart of the obverse probably represents Skyphios, the first horse, who was said to have sprung from a rock upon which the semen of the sleeping Poseidon fell. Other hemidrachms in the Thessalian League series clearly show the horse forepart emerging from a rock. The reverse features a sprouting grain of wheat and is notable for the use of epicoric (local) letter-forms in the abbreviated inscription. Here the initial theta abbreviating the name of the Thessalians uses a form that in many other parts of central and southern Greece would be used as phi. This illustrates the linguistic and cultural divide that existed between the peoples of Thessaly and their neighbors to the south.



123



123

- 123 Obol circa 470-460, AR 0.94 g. Head of bridled horse r. Rev. ΦΕ – ΘΑ Club, all within incuse square. BMC 11. BCD Thessaly I, 1007 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, 21.1.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500

Ex Nomos sale 4, 2011, BCD, 1007.



124



- 124 Drachm late II-I century BC, AR 4.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with Pegasus on bowl; in l. field, Φ; below, ΣΩΣΙΠΙΤΡΟΣ. Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r.; below TK in monogram and in exergue, ΑΑΚΕΤΟΥ. BCD Thessaly I, 1382 (this coin). BCD Thessaly II, -. For magistrates, cf. SNG Ashmolean 3824.

An apparently unique variety. In an exceptional state of preservation and of superb style.
Perfectly struck on very fresh metal and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Minor flange crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Credit de la Bourse 19 April 1995, 1252; Triton VII, 2004, 195 and Nomos 4, 2011, BCD, 1382 sales.

Illyricum, Damastaion



125



125

- 125 Drachm circa 395-380, AR 3.22 g. Female head l., wearing *sakkos*. Rev. ΔΑ – ΜΑΣ – ΤΙΝΩΝ Portable ingot. BMC 10. SNG Ashmolean 3339. May, Damastaion 4 (this reverse die).
Rare. An unusually pleasant portrait and an iridescent tone, die break on reverse, otherwise good very fine 250

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 404.

Epirus, Ambracia



126



126

- 126 Stater circa 426-404 BC, AR 8.22 g. Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, monogram. All within wreath. Ravel ANS NNM 37 (1928), 75. Calciati, Pegasi 45 (these dies). Rare. Light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Ex Lanz sale 151, 2011, 390.

Acarmania, Leucas



127



- 127 Stater circa 480-450, AR 8.43 g. Bridled Pegasus flying r.; below, A. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; the whole within partially incuse square. SNG Lockett 2274 (these dies). Calciati, Pegasi 15 (these dies). BCD Akarnania 177 (these dies).

Of excellent style and with a superb old cabinet tone. Very fine / good very fine 3'500

Privately purchased from Tradart at TEFAF in 2011.

Locris, Locri Opuntii



128



- 128 Stater, circa 340, AR 11.88 g. Head of Demeter r., hair wreathed with three leaves of wheat, wearing drop necklace tied at the back of neck with a bow and an earring as a rosette on the lobe attached to a crescent below it, from which hang five pendants. Rev. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ *retrograde* Ajax advancing to r., below, diagonal spear pointing down to the l., griffin as symbol inside his oval shield. Corpus group 21. Gillet 895 (these dies). Gulbenkian 495 (these dies). BCD Lokris-Phokis 70 var. (legend not retrograde).

A very rare variety. Of attractive style and with a lovely light iridescent tone. Extremely fine 6'000

Ex CNG mail bid 82, 2009, 492 and Lanz 150, 2010, 133 sales.

Phocis, Phocis



- 129 Federal coinage. Triobol circa 485-480, AR 3.06 g. Facing head of bull. Rev. Φ – O – K – [I] Head of Artemis I., hair beaded and arranged in a *krobylos* with a tail. All within incuse square. Williams 21 (O16/R16). SNG Delepierre 1268 (these dies). BCD Lokris-Phokis 190 (this reverse die).
A portrait of excellent style and a wonderful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 750
Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 333. From Rockefeller University/Dr. Alfred E. Mirsky collection.

Boeotia, Tanagra



- 130 Stater early-mid IV century BC, AR 12.30 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. T – A Forepart of horse r. with laurel wreath around its neck. All within concave circle. BMC 29. BCD Boiotia 265.
Light iridescent tone, minor flan at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 3'000
Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 443.

Thebes



- 131 Stater, circa 480-460, AR 12.07 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. Square incuse with anti-clockwise mill-sail pattern; + in centre. Head, Boeotia, p. 16, vii and pl. I, 7. Myron Hoard pl. A, 16. Rosen 178. SNG Fitzwilliam 2905. Dewing 1502. BCD Boiotia 350 (these dies).
Rare. Old cabinet tone, reverse off-centre, otherwise good very fine 1'000
Ex Triton X, 2007, 205 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 63, 2011, 2447 sales.
- 132 Stater, magistrate Klee(s)- circa 379-368, AR 12.12 g. Boeotian shield. Rev. Amphora; in r. field, incense burner, KL – EE across field; all within incuse concave circle. Hepworth 65. Head, Boeotia p. 65. Myron Hoard pl. E, 5. BCD Boiotia 504 (this coin).
A rare variety. Struck on a very broad flan and with a superb iridescent tone. Extremely fine 1'250
Ex Ars Classica XII, 1926, 1379; Triton IX, 2006, BCD, 504 and Roma Numismatics II, 2011, 182 sales.

Euboea, Eretria



133

- 133 Tetradrachm circa 160, AR 16.95 g. Draped bust of Artemis r., hair in *korymbos*, bow and quiver over her l. shoulder. Rev. ΕΙΕΤΡΗΩΝ Cow standing r., with filleted horns, head facing; in exergue, ΦΑΝΙΑΣ. All within wreath. Gillet 1177 (this coin). Thompson, ANSMN 5, p. 27, 2 and pl. VIII, 4 (this coin illustrated). Waggoner, ANSMN 25, 1980, p. 8 (this coin cited). Mørkholm, Early Hellenistic Coinage, pl. XLI, 612 var. (different magistrate). BCD Euboea 340 (this coin).

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens in private hands. A wonderful portrait in the finest Hellenistic style, light iridescent tone, minor traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

50'000

Ex Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 241; Lanz 111, 2002, BCD, 340 and Nomos 3, 2011, 87 sales. From the Spina and Charles Gillet collections. From the Anthedon hoard of 1935 (IGCH 223).

A variety of coins were struck from archaic through Roman times on Euboea, an island off the eastern coast of the Greek mainland that, as its name suggests, was "a land rich in cows." Being so-named, it is no surprise that cows are a prominent badge on the coins of the island. Issues were produced at the cities of Chalkis, Eretria, Histiaia and Carystus, as well as by the Euboean League. BCD has observed that the cities tended to stop striking their independent coinages when the league coins were in production. Eretria was a prosperous coastal city located opposite the northernmost tip of Attica. It had two major phases of coinage. The first, from c.525 to 465 B.C., consists of tetradrachms and staters that show on their obverse a cow standing left, with its head reverted to receive a scratching from its left rear hoof. The reverses portray an octopus with the tips of its tentacles artfully curled. There was a degree of variety in the composition of these designs, and on the smallest fractional silver coins, obols and hemiobols, the obverse bore only a facing cow's head. This enchanting tetradrachm is one of the flagship coins of the second phase, which may have begun c.180 B.C., about a generation after the island had been freed from Macedonian rule in 196 by the proclamation of T. Quintius Flamininus (oddly enough, in 198 Flamininus had virtually destroyed Eretria in an effort to defeat the Macedonians within, taking with him many works of art as his share of the spoils). The style and fabric of these issues have matured considerably, and they represent some of the finest workmanship from the age of Hellenistic coinage. Artemis had a thriving cult nearby at Amarynthos, thus she is portrayed on the obverse. The reverse shows a laurel wreath in which a docile cow stands with its head facing the viewer. The fillets hanging from the cow's head indicate it has been selected for sacrifice. This almost certainly is the case, for the worship of Artemis Amarysia locally had two aspects: a chthonic Artemis to whom defective or maimed sheep were offered, and Artemis Olympia, for whom bulls were sacrificed. This particular coin was part of the Anthedon hoard (ICGG 223) found in Boeotia in 1935. It is an important hoard that contained more than 25 silver coins, including four tetradrachms and one octobol of Chalcis, six tetradrachms and four octobols of Eretria, and ten New Style tetradrachms of Athens. The find was much discussed by those trying to establish absolute dates for the New Style coinage because it contained the first four issues of that series. Margaret Thompson was convinced that the Eretria tetradrachms in this hoard were struck in about 196, immediately after the city's liberation from Macedon, and based upon that presumption and this hoard she tied the start of the New Style coinage to 196/5 B.C. D.M. Lewis, who championed a 'low chronology' which down-dated Thompson's estimate by some 30 to 35 years (which is still the most widely held view), was not convinced that the Eretrian coins were struck right after its liberation, and suggested that the Anthedon hoard was buried in about 161 B.C.

Attica, Athens



- 134 Tetradrachm 510-490, AR 17.19 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing circular earring. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive-branch; all within incuse square. BMC 24. Asyut Group III. Seltman Group L (unlisted dies). Svoronos pl. 6, 4. Starr Group I.

Very rare. An attractive portrait of excellent Archaic style perfectly centred on a full flan, lovely old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Leu 30, 1982, 118; NFA 14, 1984, 118 and Superior June 1987, 4101 sales. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 135 Drachm circa 500-490, AR 4.15 g. Helmeted head of Athena r., wearing earring and necklace. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in l. field, olive branch; all within incuse square. Svoronos pl. 7, 22. Seltman -, cf. pl. XXII.

Very rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine / good very fine 2'500

Ex Christie's New York 10 December 1992, 809. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



- 136 Tetradrachm circa 475-470, AR 17.16 g. Head of Athena r., wearing round earring and crested helmet decorated with zig-zag and pellet pattern on crest, four olive leaves upright on forehead. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., head facing; in field l., olive on short stalk and leaves on long stalks hanging vertically. To l. close to owl's neck, moon crescent. The whole within incuse square. SNG Lockett 1835. Starr Group I, cf. 4. Seltman Group N, cf. 410.

Extremely rare and in exceptional condition for this difficult issue. Unusually well struck and with a light old cabinet tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 12'500

Ex NAC sale 10, 1997, 221. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



137

- 137 Tetradrachm circa 459-449, AR 17.19 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet decorated with spiral palmette and three olive leaves. Rev. AΘE Owl standing r., with closed wings, head facing; behind, olive sprig with one berry and crescent. All within incuse square. Seltman 441 and pl., XX. Svoronos pl. 9, 10. SNG Berry 644. Starr group IV.

An absolutely spectacular specimen of excellent style. Perfectly struck on a broad flan and with a delicate iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc

10'000

Privately purchased from the Numismatic Department of Bank Leu in 1987. From the Harald Salvesen collection.



138

- 138 Obol circa 450-430, AR 0.68 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Attic helmet with three olive leaves over visor and spiral palmette on bowl. Rev. AΘE Owl, with closed wings, standing r. with head facing; in upper l. field, olive twig with two leaves and one berry; all within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 54. Svoronos pl. X, 40. Rare and in superb condition for the issue. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine

1'500

Ex Glendining 21 June 1972, 189 and NAC 59, 2011, 594 sales.



139

- 139 Hemidrachm circa 420-410, AR 2.03 g. Head of Athena r., wearing Attic helmet decorated with olive leaves and palmette. Rev. A – Θ – E Facing owl within olive branches. Svoronos pl. 13, 33. SNG Copenhagen 68. In unusually fine condition for the issue. About extremely fine / extremely fine

500

Ex Vecchi sale 8, 1997, 86. From the Harald Salvesen collection.

Aegina, Aegina



- 140 Plated stater circa 510-485, AR 10.84 g. Sea-turtle seen from above, with thin collar and dots running down the back. Rev. Union Jack pattern, incuse. *Traité* 1012 and pl. XXIX, 7. SNG Delepierre 1501–1503. R. Milbank pl. 1, 2. Selinus Hoard 46–51.
Struck in high relief, surface somewhat tooled, otherwise good very fine 1'500

Ex Christie's 7 December 165, Spencer-Churchill, Northwick Park, 109 and Morton and Eden sale 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 110.



- 141 Stater circa 456-431, AR 12.31 g. Tortoise seen from above. Rev. Large skew pattern incuse. SNG Lockett 1983. Dewing 1683. Boston 1116 (this coin). Milbank pl. 2, 12.
Struck in high relief and complete, with a lovely iridescent tone, flan crack at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine 3'500

Ex NFA 8, 1980, 173 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 378 sales. Previously privately purchased from B.A. Seaby, London, in 1985. From the duplicates of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.



- 142 Stater circa 445-431, AR 12.36 g. Turtle seen from above. Rev. Large skew pattern. SNG Delepierre 1837. Mitchiner 304.
Lovely light iridescent tone and good very fine 1'500

Privately purchased from NAC in 2012.

Corinthia, Corinth



143

- 143 Stater 550-500, AR 8.61 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square with projections in each quarter. Calciati, *Pegasi* 31. Ravel 70 (O54/R52). BCD *Korinth* 3 (this coin).
 Very rare and probably the finest specimen in private hands. Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Good extremely fine 60'000

Ex Lanz 105, 2001, BCD, 3 and Nomos 3 2011, 93 sales. From the APCW collection.

Corinthian staters like this extremely attractive and well-centered example served as the standard trade coinage for western Greece, Illyria, and Sicily through the fifth and fourth centuries BC. The Pegasus obverse type was so widely recognized that the coins came to be popularly known as “colts” in the same way that Athenian tetradrachms were known as “owls”. Pegasus was associated with Corinth through the city’s famous hero Bellerophon. With divine assistance and taking the winged horse as his mount, Bellerophon killed the Chimeira, a monstrous three-bodied creature that was terrorizing Lycia. Unfortunately, having completed his heroic task, Bellerophon became full of himself. Forgetting that he was still a mortal, he attempted to fly with Pegasus to the top of Mount Olympus in order to take a place among the gods. Such outrageous hubris was not to be tolerated and as Bellerophon began his ascent, Zeus sent a gadfly to bite Pegasus as he flew. The pain of the bite caused the winged horse to buck and throw his rider back to earth. Bellerophon was blinded by a thorn bush that he fell into and lived out the rest of his days in shame. Pegasus, however, became the packhorse for the thunderbolts of Zeus.



144



- 144 Stater circa 475, AR 8.60 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet. All within incuse square. Calciati, Pegasi 67. Ravel 188 (O110/R144). BCD Korinth –.
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. A portrait of masterly style struck on excellent metal, lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000

Ex M&M FPL 535, 1990, 34; NAC 4, 1992, 132 and Freeman & Sear Manhattan II, 2011, Peter Guber, 48 sales.



145



- 145 Stater circa 400-375, AR 8.57 g. Pegasus, with curved wing, advancing l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena r., wearing Corinthian helmet; in l. field, head of bull r. and in r. field, EY. Jameson 1201 (this coin). Ravel 887 (this coin). Calciati, Pegasi –. BCD Korinth –.
Very rare. Of excellent style and with a delicate iridescent tone, traces of double striking on reverse and a nick on bowl, otherwise extremely fine 7'000

Ex Egger 7 January 1908, 480; Leu/M&M 3 December 1965, Niggeler, 312; Sternberg XII, 1982, 169 and Morton and Eden 51, 2011, Exceptional ancient Greek coins, 114 sales. From the Jameson collection.



146



146

- 146 Stater circa 360-338, AR 7.67 g. Pegasus, with curved wing, advancing l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Athena l., wearing Corinthian helmet; above, flying Nike r. and in r. field, dolphin. Calciati, Pegasi 325 var. (Pegasus flying). Ravel –. BCD Korinth –.
An apparently unpublished variety of a very rare type. Light iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 1'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3080.



147



147 Drachm circa 350-300, AR 2.72 g. Pegasus flying l.; below, ♀. Rev. Head of Aphrodite l., hair bound loosely at back, wearing earrings and necklace; below, A (?) – Y. BMC 276. BCD Korinth 150 var. (O instead of Y and different hair style). A rare variety. A portrait of exquisite style and a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine 2'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 213.

Syciona, Sycion



148



148

148 Drachm circa 431-400, AR 5.94 g. Dove, with raised wings, alighting l; below and above tail, Σ – E. Rev. Dove flying l; all within laurel wreath. BMC 26ff. Traité 764 and pl. CXX, 1. SNG Copenhagen 34. BCD Peloponnesos 174.

Lovely iridescent tone, surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 1'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 52, 1990, 264 and Morton & Eden 49, 2011, 209 sales.

Elis, Olympia



149



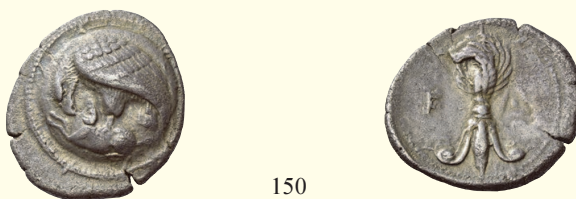
149

149 Stater circa 450-440, 82nd-87th Olympiad, AR 12.38 g. Eagle flying r., grasping hare with its talons and tearing at it with its beak. Rev. Nike running l., holding wreath in extended r. hand and l. raising hem of chiton; in field, F – A. All within incuse circle. Seltman 69 (AN/ατ?). Gillet 965 (this coin). SNG Copenhagen 358 (these dies). SNG Spencer-Churchill 165 (this coin). SNG Delepierre 2065 (these dies). BCD Olympia –, cf. 32.

Very rare and in unusually good condition for the issue. Of excellent style and with a pleasant old cabinet tone. Usual banker's marks on obverse, otherwise very fine / good very fine 18'000

Ex Ars Classica XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 286; LHS 100, 2007, R. Maly, 263 and Gemini-Heritage VIII, 2011, 51 sale. Purchased by Churchill from the Greek dealer Kambanis.

This stater was probably struck as part of a festival coinage used by visitors and participants in the Olympic games held in the mid-fifth century BC. The types are typical for Olympic issues of the period. The obverse type advertises Zeus, the god to whom the Olympic games were dedicated, by representing his eagle. An eagle in various forms had been a staple type for Eleian coinage produced for Olympia since the first issues of 468 BC and continued until the late fifth century BC, when the head of Zeus began to appear on the obverse. The depiction of the eagle with a hare in its talons on this coin may perhaps have inspired the similar image that appears on issues of Akragas in Sicily in c. 420-410 BC. The reverse type featuring Nike was also customary for the bulk of the Olympian coinage of this period. She is shown here running with a wreath in her outstretched hand, giving the impression that she is in a great hurry to crown the latest victor in the games.



150

- 150 Stater circa 388, 98th Olympiad, AR 11.67 g. Eagle standing l., grasping the back of a ram with its talons and tearing at its neck with its beak. The whole on round shield with raised rim. Rev. F – A (incuse) Thunderbolt. BMC 37. Kraay-Hirmer 501-502 (these dies). Gillet 980 (these dies). Seltman 172. BCD Olympia 92 (these dies). Very rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise good very fine 3'000

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 201.



151

- 151 Stater circa 356, 106th Olympiad, AR 12.22 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. FAA – EIQN Eagle, with closed wings, standing r. on Ionic column capital. SNG Delepierre 2147 (this obverse die). McClean 6632 and pl. 226, 13. Seltman 184b (this coin). BCD Olympia 128 (this obverse die).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait struck in high relief with an attractive old cabinet tone. Good very fine / about extremely fine

12'000

Ex Hirsch XIII, 1905, Rhoussopoulos, 2553; Hirsch XXIX, 1910, Lambros, 545; NFA X, 1981, 145; NAC 52, 2009, 145 and NAC 59, 2011, 599 sales.



152

- 152 Stater circa 348, 108th Olympiad, AR 12.03 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. F – A Eagle, with closed wings, standing r. on Ionic column capital; in field r., thunderbolt. Seltman 196-198 var. (CM/–, unlisted reverse die). Pozzi 1865 (this obverse die). BCD Olympia 136 (this coin).

Very rare. A portrait of Zeus of excellent style, lovely iridescent tone, an almost invisible edge mark at two o'clock on obverse, otherwise about extremely fine

7'500

Ex Naville X, 1925, 595; Ex Leu/NFA 16 October 1984, Garrett, 226; Leu 90, 2004, BCD, 136; CNG 70, 2005, 196 and CNG 87, 2011, 480 sales. Privately purchased from C.J. Seltman on 8 November 1926.



153



153 Stater circa 340, 110th Olympiad, AR 12.08 g. F – A Head of Hera I., wearing ornated *stephanos*. Rev. Eagle standing l., wings closed, within wreath. Seltman 339a (this coin). Jameson 1243 (this coin). BCD Olympia 155 var. (eagle r. but this obverse die).

Very rare. A portrait of excellent style struck in high relief and a lovely old cabinet tone. A minor mark on cheek, otherwise about extremely fine

8'000

Ex New York sale XIV, 2007, 101. From the Jameson collection.

Arcadia, Alaea



154



154

154 Obol circa 390-370, AR 0.93 g. Head of Artemis r., wearing earrings and necklace. Rev. AA Bow; all within incuse circle. BMC 1. SNG Copenhagen 213. BCD Peloponnesos I, 1346. BCD Peloponnesos II, 573.

Extremely rare. A very elegant portrait of fine style and a lovely iridescent tone, surface slightly porous, otherwise extremely fine

1'500

Ex Triton sale XIII, 2010, 162. From the BCD collection.

Megalopolis



155



155 For the Archadian League. Stater Summer 363 – Spring 362, AR 12.11 g. Laureate head of Zeus *Lykaios* l. Rev. Youthful and naked Pan seated l. on rocks, head facing, holding *lagobolon* in r. hand and resting l. elbow on rock covered by drapery and inscribed, on lower l. part, OLYM. At his feet, *syrinx* and in field l., AR *ligate*. *Traité* III 866 and pl. CCXXIV, 2 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 159, 512 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 532 (this obverse die). Jameson 1276. Gerin 11, dies 1/c (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos I, 1511 (this coin). BCD Peloponnesos II –.

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

Flan crack on obverse, otherwise good very fine

20'000

Ex LHS 96, 2006, BCD, 1511 and Freeman & Sear Manhattan II, 2011, Peter Guber, 49 sales. From the Tripolis hoard of the 1950s.

Crete, Gortyna



- 156 Stater circa 320-280, AR 12.03 g. Europa, wearing transparent *chiton*, seated r. on curved trunk of a thinly-leaved plane tree, lifting drapery with l. hand and resting r. on trunk. Rev. Bull standing r. with head reverted. Svoronos, Crète 61 and pl. 14, 8. Le Rider 19, pl. 13, 4 (these dies).

Lovely iridescent tone and very fine 2'500

Ex Spink 32, 1983, 49 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 402 sales.



- 157 Tetradrachm circa 85, AR 15.82 g. Head of Athena *Parthenos* r., wearing triple-crested Attic helmet decorated with four foreparts of horses and a Pegasus; below, B. Rev. ΓΟ – P / TY – NI / Ω – N / ME – A / PN Owl standing r., head facing, on amphora; in r. field, bull butting r. All within olive wreath. Jameson 2521 (this coin). Svoronos 183 and pl. 16, 24 (these dies). Le Rider, Melanges Cain, 5a and pl. 3, 8 (this coin). SNG Lockett 2565 (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, only very few specimens known. A very intriguing and important issue, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 25'000

Ex Ars Classica XIII, 1928, 820; Hess/Leu 11, 1959, 226; Leu/M&M 3-4 December 1965, Niggeler, 330; Leu 33, 1983, 340; NFA XVIII, 1987, 164; Leu 52, 1991, 78 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 404 sales. From the Jameson collection.

This extremely rare tetradrachm of the Cretan city of Gortyna was struck in imitation of the late New Style tetradrachms of Athens. The obverse head of Athena Parthenos and the owl on an overturned amphora within a laurel wreath border closely copy the Athenian model, but the legends name the Gortynians and a local magistrate rather than the Athenians and their magistrate(s). Cretan coinage in general is often imitative in nature since the Cretans frequently served as mercenaries and were influenced by the pay they brought home in the form of foreign coins. Athenian New Style types were broadly imitated in Crete in the early first century BC with examples known from Hierapytna, Knossos, Kydonia, Lyppa, Polyrhenum, and Priansus, as well as Gortyna. It has been suggested that the interest in this international type might have been spurred by the arrival of the Roman quaestor L. Licinius Lucullus in 86 BC. In this case, the imitation New Style tetradrachms might represent financial contributions to the Roman cause in the First Mithridatic War, which was drawing to a close. On the other hand, the types enjoyed a wide popularity and the identical head of Athena also appears on issues of Pontic cities struck under Mithridates VI in the same period.

The Cyclades, Tenos



158

- 158 Tetradrachm circa 260-240, AR 13.10 g. Laureate head of Apollo Carneios r. Rev. ΘΗΝΙΩΝ Poseidon on throne l., holding dolphin on outstretched r. hand and trident in l.; in l. field, bunch of grapes. Gillet 1042 (this coin). F. Imhoof Blumer, *Griechischen Münzen*, NC 1895, pl. 10, 9 var. (monogram below the throne). É&A-G 102. Of the highest rarity, only five specimens recorded. Pleasant old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 25'000

Ex *Ars Classica* XVI, 1933, Spencer-Churchill, 1315; M&M 76, 1981, Boutin, 801; *Auctiones* 24, 1994, 273; M&M 85, 1997, 103; M&M 95, 2004, 41 and *Nomos* 3, 2011, 105 sales. From the Carystus hoard of 1930 (IGCH 210) and the Charles Gillet collection.

Although it is struck to a much lower weight standard than the Attic, this tetradrachm derives its types from two of the most widely recognized Attic-weight coinages of the third century BC. The reverse type depicts Poseidon holding a dolphin and trident, but his enthroned figure is clearly a modified version of the Zeus who graced the reverse of tetradrachms struck both during the lifetime and after the death of Alexander the Great. Here Zeus has essentially been turned into Poseidon by the replacement of his usual eagle with a dolphin and the substitution of his scepter with a trident. Likewise, while the laurel wreath worn by the youthful horned head on the obverse signals a representation of Apollo Karneios, the model for the head is clearly that of Alexander the Great with the horn of Ammon found on tetradrachms initially struck by Lysimachos in 297/6 BC. Even the anastole hairstyle typical of the Alexander portraits remains visible here at the same time that the head is supposed to be read as Apollo Karneios. This issue of Tenos, perhaps above all others of the third century BC, illustrates how strongly the coinage of Alexander the Great and Lysimachos influenced the civic coinages that evolved in the decades that followed their deaths. While influenced by some of the most common and widespread coinages of the Hellenistic age, the present tetradrachm of Tenos is actually one of the rarest in coinage struck by cities of the Cyclades.

Kings of Pontus, Mithradates III, circa 220 – 196/5



159

- 159 Tetradrachm circa 220-196/5, AR 16.89 g. Diademed head of Mithradates r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ Zeus seated l., holding eagle in his outstretched r. hand and sceptre in his l.; in inner l. field, star within a crescent above a monogram. *Recueil général* p. 10, 2 and pl. I, 2 (this obverse die). Mattingly, *Studies Price*, 2 and pl. 56 (this obverse die). SNG BM Black Sea 1024 var. (monogram below the throne).
Extremely rare. A bold portrait of great strength struck on a very broad flan,
superb old cabinet tone and good very fine / about extremely fine 35'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 131; Sotheby's 4 December 1990, Hunt, 53 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 423 sales.

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. This extremely rare tetradrachm is traditionally attributed to Mithridates III although a case for Mithridates IV (170-150 BC) has been advanced on the basis of hoard evidence. However, such a reattribution seems problematic due to the seemingly different physiognomy of the portrait on the present coin and those commonly attributed to Mithridates IV. The typology illustrates the continued influence of Alexander the Great's coinage at the end of the third century BC at the same time that the distinctive portrait of the Pontic king reflects new developments in Hellenistic portraiture. The seated Zeus is closely copied from Alexander's tetradrachms whereas the royal portrait has a veristic quality, capturing the distinctive individual features of the king's face.

Paphlagonia, Kroma



160

- 160 Drachm circa 340-300, AR 3.55 g. Laureate head of Zeus l. Rev. ΚΡΩΜΝΑ Turreted head of Hera l.; in l. field, PK in monogram. *Recueil général*, pl. 21, 23. Jameson 2156 var. (different monogram). SNG von Aulock 183 var. (different monogram).
Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 1'500
Ex M&M FPL 303, 1969, 2 and Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3086. From the Durant collection.

Sinope



- 161 Tetradrachm circa 330-300, AR 17.09 g. Head of Sinope r., wearing mural crown. Rev. ΣΙΝΩΠΙΕΩΝ Apollo seated r. on *omphalos*, holding lyre; in r. field, A / M on AP in monogram. SNG von Aulock 6860 (this coin). Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An attractive portrait of excellent Hellenistic style struck in high relief on fresh metal. Lovely iridescent tone, traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 25'000

Ex Nomos sale 3, 2011, 107. From the H.S. von Aulock collection.

Bithynia, Cius



- 162 Stater, magistrate Agathokles circa 340-330, AV 8.57 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟ / ΚΛΗΣ Prow of galley l., decorated with star: above, club and in l. field, eagle standing l. Recueil Général 1 and pl. XLIX,1 (this reverse die). De Luynes 2415 var. (different magistrate). An exceedingly rare variety of an extremely rare type, apparently only twelve specimens known of which the majority are in private hands. A few unobtrusive marks in field and an edge mark at nine o'clock, otherwise about extremely fine 35'000

Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 434 sales. Privately purchased from Spink & Son sale on 20 January 1988.

Although the city had struck no coinage earlier, the mint of Kios suddenly struck a series of gold staters and silver fractions in the period c. 340-330 BC. It has been suggested that the new coinage was produced to hire mercenaries in preparation for the Macedonian invasion of the Persian Empire that finally came in 336 BC, an argument further bolstered by a supposed resemblance between the Apollo on the coinage of Kios and the Apollo who appears on the popular gold staters of Philip II. However, the similarity of the Apollos seems illusory—the god has locks falling down the back of his neck on the Kian issues while the Apollo depicted by Philip II actually has short hair. Also problematic for the theory that the coinage was related to hiring mercenaries in support of Alexander the Great's entry into western Asia Minor is the fact that hoard evidence does not indicate that the coinage of Kios traveled especially far from its region of issue. Since the associated silver issues are primarily struck to the Persic weight standard and therefore probably intended for use locally, one wonders whether the coinage might have been struck to finance the defense of Kios or perhaps even support the Persian fleet. The latter possibility seems to be raised by the prominent naval design used for the reverse of the present gold issue and the associated silver.

Mysia, Cyzicus



163



163

- 163 Stater circa 500-450, EL 15.90 g. Lion crouching l.; below, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Von Fritze 83, pl. III, 2. SNG France –.
Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a large flan. Extremely fine 12'000
Ex NGSA sale 6, 2011, 80.



164



164

- 164 Stater circa 500-450, EL 15.98 g. Boar standing l. on tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 90 and pl. III, 9. Jameson 2164. Greenwell, NC 1887, 136 and pl. V, 30. SNG von Aulock 7275.
Lovely reddish tone and good very fine 4'000
Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 265.



165



165

- 165 Stater circa 460-420, EL 15.97 g. Silenus, with horse's ear and tail, kneeling r., holding in his outstretched r. hand *cantharus* into which he is pouring wine from amphora balanced on l. leg and steadied by l. arm and head. Below, tunny fish. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Boston 1505. von Fritze 172 and pl. V, 20. Greenwell, NC 1887, 42 and pl. II, 20. Kraay-Hirmer 707. Gulbenkian 641. SNG France 318.
Very rare. A very interesting composition of excellent style, good very fine 12'000
Ex Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 253 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 454 sales.

Dionysiac themes are commonly represented in Greek art, especially on vessels and coins. At Cyzicus, a city famous for its heady white wine, there are three closely related issues of electrum staters (von Fritze 171-173) that show satyrs (Sileni), primal creatures with the forms of men and the ears and tail of animals. Their fine style is so close to one another that we may suggest the same artist was responsible for the engraving of the dies for all three. One of these shows a satyr seated and holding an uncertain object, whereas the other two show satyrs crouching with amphorae, the vessels in which wine was stored and transported. Of the latter two, one shows the mythological creature drinking directly from the mouth of an amphora which he raises. In his 1887 corpus of Cyzicene electrum, Greenwell notes that in that instance the neck of the fluted amphora is broken, and that wine appears to be overflowing the satyr's mouth. On the stater offered here the satyr is shown in a more traditional Dionysiac pose, clutching an amphora with his left arm and balancing it on his left knee to allow him to fill a two-handed drinking cup (*cantharus*).



166



166

166 Stater circa 430-420, EL 16.03 g. Orestes kneeling l.; resting l. hand on *omphalos* and holding sword in r. Below tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 165 and pl. V, 13. Jameson 2199. Boston 1532. Rare. Good very fine 5'000

Ex New York VII, 2004, 188 and New York XXV, 2011, 71 sales.



167



167

167 Stater circa 400-330, EL 16.00 g. Apollo seated l. on griffin flying r., wearing laurel wreath and *chiton*, holding branch; below, tunny fish r. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 151. Greenwell, NC 1887, 20. Boston 1545. SNG France 5.

Very rare. An interesting and finely engraved composition of fine style, obverse slightly off-centre, otherwise about extremely fine

18'000

Ex NGSA sale 6, 2011, 82.



168



168

168 Stater circa 400-330, EL 15.99 g. Ivy-wreathed head of Dionysus l., below, tunny fish l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. von Fritze 193. Jameson 1413a. SNG von Aulock 7317. Boston 1558. SNG France 332.

Very rare. A very interesting portrait struck on a narrow flan, otherwise very fine

7'500

Ex Morton & Eden sale 86, 2017, 26. Privately purchased from Sabine Bourgey in 2012.

Lampsacus



169



169

169 Stater circa 400-370, AV 8.40 g. Head of Athena facing three-quarters r., wearing triple-crested helmet, earrings and necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. Baldwin 20 and pl. II, 14 (these dies). SNG France 11411 (these dies). Very rare. Lovely light reddish tone and good very fine 12'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 470.



170 Stater circa 360-340, AV 8.41 g. Head of Satyr I., wearing ivy wreath, earrings and necklace. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. Baldwin 32 and pl. III, 13 (these dies). BMC 24, pl. XIX, 2 (these dies).

Extremely rare. A wonderful portrait of excellent style struck in high relief on a full flan. Good extremely fine

45*000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 472.

Lampsacus was originally a native Mysian settlement known as Bebykia, but it was reportedly obtained by the Greeks of Phokaia in a peace settlement following a conflict with the Mysians. It was refounded as the Greek colony of Lampsakos in 654/3 BC and seems to have prospered under both the Lydian Empire of Croesus and the Persian Empire that followed. Indeed, the city is famous for having been granted to Themistokles by Artaxerxes I "for his wine". This, of course, should not be taken to mean that the exiled Athenian statesman was either an extremely heavy drinker or had a taste for extremely expensive vintages, although both may have been true. Instead, he was granted the revenues of the city, which had a reputation as a cult center for the worship of the wine-god Dionysos and his lewd companion Priapos. Among the Greek cities of western Asia Minor Lampsakos could be counted very fortunate in that it possessed gold mines within the borders of its territories. Although the city had produced some rare electrum issues earlier in the fifth century BC, pure gold coin production seems to have begun in c. 404 BC under the influence of Spartan hegemony. The initial coinage was probably struck to finance the development of the Spartan navy following the crushing defeat of the Athenian fleet at Aigospotamoi. From this point Lampsakos continued to strike Persic-weight gold staters, possibly for trade or, more likely, to support the designs of the Persian satraps of Mysia and Hellespontine Phrygia, until the conquest of western Asia Minor by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. Lampsakos subsequently ceased production of its traditional civic gold and became an important Macedonian imperial mint for Alexander's Attic-weight gold staters. As with the electrum of Cyzicus, Lampsakene gold was regularly anepigraphic and frequently changed its obverse types. The Pegasus civic badge on the reverse, however, was fixed as a clear indicator of the issuing city. The obverse type of the present issue is especially remarkable and rare due to its depiction of what appears to be a female satyr. The satyrs were goat-legged, pointy-eared, and often ithyphallic associates of Dionysos frequently found carrying off nymphs for unspecified purposes. Here, while the pointed ear seems to clearly signal a satyr, the facial features and especially the beaded necklace seem to indicate a female. As a female satyr is unheard of in Greek iconography and incompatible with the mythology in which male satyrs regularly coupled with female nymphs one wonders whether the type might represent a maenad (the usual female follower of Dionysos) who has been conflated with a satyr, either accidentally or by design. Both maenads and the usual male satyrs appear on other issues of gold at Lampsacus.



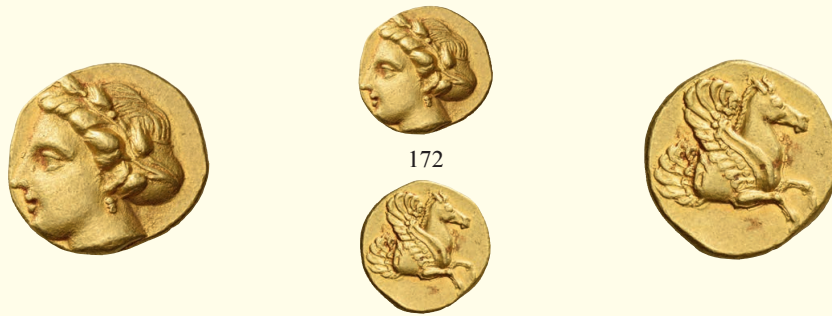
171 Stater circa 350, AV 8.41 g. Laureate head of Zeus I., with lotus-tipped sceptre on far shoulder. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r.; all within shallow and partially incuse square. Baldwin 29 and pl. II, 34 (these dies). Boston 1595. SNG France 1137 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 202, 729.

Rare. A superb portrait of excellent style struck in high relief, light reddish tone and extremely fine

35*000

Privately purchased from Numismatik Lanz in 2011.

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



- 172 Stater circa 330, EL 8.41 g. Female head (Aphrodite ?) l., wearing laurel of lotus flowers, hair caught up in *sakkos* behind. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus r. within incuse square. BMC 30 and pl. 19, 8 (these dies). Boston 1602. SNG France 1142. Jameson 1445 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 696 (this obverse die). Baldwin 41 and pl. III, 30 (these dies). Very rare. Light reddish tone, about extremely fine / extremely fine 10'000

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 471.

This stater belongs to what Brett identifies as the terminal issue of gold at Lampsacus. She only tentatively identifies the head on the obverse as Aphrodite wearing a lotus wreath and a sphenone. The reverse depicts the forepart of a winged horse facing right, as the staters had on all but the very earliest issues, on which it faced left. Though this creature is identified generally as the mythological Pegasus, some consider it best to describe it as the protome of a "winged horse" as we have a non-mythological parallel in the protome of a winged boar at Clazomenae and other cities of Asia Minor. We may also be sure that the "winged horse" was a readily identifiable badge of Lampsacus, as these staters bore no ethnic, and the variable obverse types made the reverse the only consistent design element of the coinage.

Uncertain mint



- 173 Milesian stater circa 500-480, EL 14.04 g. Forepart of lion r. with dotted body truncation. Rev. Rectangular incuse punch with irregular surfaces. cf. Tkalec sale 23 October 1992, 112 (this reverse die). Leu sale 92, 2016, 197 (these dies). Hurter, Essays Hersh, 39 (these dies).
Of the highest rarity, apparently only the third specimen known. An intriguing issue struck in high relief on a full flan. Extremely fine 80'000

Ex Leu sale 57, 1993, 105 and DNW A11, 2011, 2003 sales.

With such a variety of obverse types known for early electrum staters it is difficult to classify all such coins on those grounds alone. Often, they can be more credibly grouped by their weight standard and the characteristics of the punch-impressions on their reverse. Perhaps the most common 'reverse type' for early electrum staters is an arrangement in which a long, rectangular punch is flanked by two smaller, square punches, the fields of which sometimes are decorated. This system was ideal for raising the full design of the obverse die when using an oval planchet. The production of such coins was discussed in depth by Lisolette Weidauer in her 1975 corpus on early electrum. She notes that the early staters required several hammer blows with different dies to bring up the obverse design; to do this in a way that did not blur the obverse design required carefully directed blows. This system also had the advantage, as Weidauer points out, of allowing flexibility in striking the sub-denominations. Since she has shown that denominations smaller than the stater often were struck using obverse dies large enough for staters, it is of interest that smaller denominations required the use of only two reverse punches, and sometimes just one. Another common solution was the use of a single, square punch – sometimes quadripartite, other times not divided but with their fields roughened or engraved with simple designs. Unlike the three-punch system, this approach was well-suited to staters with round planchets. Occasionally, other punch arrangements were used, including two thin, rectangular punches side-by-side, a single, round punch, or, as in this case, a long, rectangular punch with an irregular, roughened surface. On smaller denominations the dynamics of striking were less challenging, and for them a wider variety of punches were employed. Though the rectangular punch of the kind used here is known for several issues, it is decidedly less common than the three-punch or square-punch methods already discussed. It occurs, at least, on the present coin with the forepart of a pouncing lion and on staters portraying the protome of a winged lion in the midst of attack (NAC 77, lot 64), a lactating lioness on the prowl (NAC 52, lot 152), a cow suckling its calf (NAC 114, lot 198), and on two staters illustrated by Martin Price in *A Field In Western Thrace, Coin Hoards II*, figs. 1.3 and 1.4; one shows the forepart of a rushing bull, the other a recumbent bull with its head reverted toward a floral ornament. It is probable that these staters – all struck to the Lydo-Milesian standard using similar incuse punches – were issued at the same mint sometime around 500 B.C.

Ionia, Ephesus



- 174 Phanes, 1/48 stater 625-600, EL 0.29 g. Head of stag r. Rev. Irregular square punch. SNG von Aulock 7788. Zhuyuetang 10. Linzalone LN 1106. Very rare. About extremely fine 1'500

Ex Gemini sale VII, 2011, 500.

Heracleia ad Latmum



- 175 Tetradrachm 2nd century BC, AR 16.64 g. Head of Athena r., wearing pearl necklace and crested Attic helmet decorated on bowl with Pegasus and four horses, protome above brow line. Rev. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Club to r.; below, owl between two monograms. All within oak wreath. SNG von Aulock 1978 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2824 (these dies). Laava group I, 1.

Of excellent style, wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 4'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 521.

Clazomenae



- 176 Tetradrachm circa 380-360, AR 15.63 g. Laureate head of Apollo facing slightly to l. Rev. ΚΛΑΖΟ[Μ – ENION] Swan standing l., preening its wing; beneath, [ΒΙΩΝ]. BMC 18 var. (on reverse, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ). Jameson 1494 (this reverse die). Boston 1852 (on reverse, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ). Hurter, SNR 45, 1966, 38 (this coin). Extremely rare. An intriguing and fascinating issue with a wonderful portrait struck in high relief, light iridescent tone, surface somewhat corroded, otherwise very fine 6'000

Ex NFA mail bid 14 December 1989, 571; NAC A, 1991, 1437 and Hirsch 275, 2011, 3790 sales.

Clazomenae produced some of the finest facing-head portraits in all Greek coinage, with most of them being unsigned masterpieces. However, one artist, Theodotos must have been renowned in his day, for he boldly signed his work "Theodotos made it". Erhart notes that this kind of declaratory signature has few parallels in Greek coinage, perhaps only at Cydonia on Crete and at Thurium in Lucania. Apollo, who here is so perfectly represented, was the principal god of Clazomenae. With a work of such mastery one is obliged to find the source of its inspiration, and it has been recognized that it closely resembles the facing Apollo heads of Amphipolis. Even so, the possible influence – direct or indirect – of Kimon's Arethusa and the Helios portraits of Rhodes cannot be dismissed. In the tradition of so many Greek cities, the swan on this coin is a canting type based on the city name. The importance of these majestic birds appears to have been two-fold at Clazomenae: not only was this bird sacred to Apollo, but it may well be that the city name was derived from the verb klazein, which, among other things, was used to describe the whirr of a bird's wings, or the screech or cry of their calls. The careful, naturalistic studies of swans at Clazomenae find no equal in Greek coinage. Sometimes the bird is shown with wings open as it cranes its neck over its shoulders to look back or, perhaps, to tend to its feathers.

Colophon



- 177 Drachm circa 500, AR 5.65 g. Pearl-diademed head of Apollo facing. Rev. Square incuse punch. *Traité I*, pl. 58, 11. Jameson 1312 (this coin). Weber, NC 1899, pl. 16, 6.
Extremely rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 5'000

Ex Leu 28, 1981, 151 and DNW A10, 2011, 1020 sales. From the Jameson collection.

Colophon was perhaps the oldest of the Greek cities of Ionia, said to have been founded by sons of Kodros, the semi-mythical king of Athens. In the aftermath of the Greek victory in the Trojan War, Colophon was said to be the scene of a contest between the famous Argive seer Kalchas and the equally renowned seer Mopsos of Klaros. The latter was an oracular cult site sacred to Apollo on the Ionian coast that belonged to the territory of Colophon. According to one tradition, during their meeting at Colophon Kalchas asked Mopsos how many figs hung from a nearby tree. When the figs were all picked it was discovered that Mopsos had correctly answered ten thousand and one. Mopsos then asked Kalchas how many piglets would be borne to a pregnant sow that they came across. Kalchas confessed that he could not answer such a question, to which Mopsos replied that the sow would give birth to ten piglets, only one of which would be male. The sow gave birth the next day and showed Mopsos to have been correct. Mortified by this defeat, Kalchas died of grief on the spot, leaving Mopsos the laurels as the greatest of Greek seers. The present archaic drachm of Colophon features a remarkable facing head of Apollo, the divine father of Mopsos and the ultimate source of his uncanny ability to predict the future and provide answers to seemingly impossible questions.

Phocaea



- 178 Stater circa 580, EL 16.49 g. Head of griffin r. with open jaws and protruding tongue: on forehead pellet. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodstedt 1a. Gillet 1118 (this obverse die). Robinson 7. cf. Triton VI, 2003, 360 (this obverse die).
Of the highest rarity, possibly the third specimen known of this intriguing and fascinating issue. Struck in high relief and of superb style. Good very fine 50'000

Ex New York sale XXV, 2011, 96.

This extremely rare and masterfully executed electrum stater has been attributed to the Ionian city of Phokaia on the grounds that the griffin was an early badge of the city used on coins. It is somewhat unclear why this mythical creature composed of the forepart of an eagle and the hind legs and tail of a lion should have been such an important symbol for the city when it had already used the punning symbol of a seal (phoka in Greek). According to Herodotos, griffins guarded a vast source of gold somewhere in northern Europe in order to prevent the Armaspians, an equally fantastic race of one-eyed men, from stealing it. In reality, the iconography of the griffin heads at Phokaia seems to come not from the far north, but from the Near East. Griffins occur in Iranian, Levantine, and even Mycenaean art already in the Bronze Age. In recent times it has been suggested that the head of the Archaic griffin, with its distinctive beak and eye sockets, might have been inspired by the ancient discovery of a fossil skull of a protoceratops (a herbivorous dinosaur of the Cretaceous Period), but this seems somewhat improbable since depictions of ancient griffins at Phokaia or elsewhere notably include tall ears and lack the defensive neck frill regularly possessed by the dinosaur.



179



179

179 Hecte circa 521-478, EL 2.55 g. Round shield decorated with griffin springing l.; below, seal l. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Bodenstedt 47.1. Rosen –.

Extremely rare, the finest of only three specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, extremely fine

6'000

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 290.

Islands off Ionia, Samos



180



180 Didrachm circa 520, AR 6.85 g. Forepart of bull r. Rev. Head of lion r. with open jaws, within dotted square. Traité I, 459 and pl. XI, 27. BMC 23. Barron pl. 5, 2.

Extremely rare. Perfectly struck in high relief and with a lovely dark tone. Extremely fine

5'000

Ex Triton VI, 2003, 395 and Nomos 3, 2011, 135 sales. From the Spina collection.

Samos is said to have been a great naval power in the Aegean already in the eight and seventh centuries BC, when its fleet participated in such semi-legendary conflicts as the Leleantine War and the Second Messenian War. This continued into the somewhat more historically solid sixth century BC, when the Samian tyrant Polykrates (c. 538-522 BC) constructed a naval empire in the eastern Aegean despite strong opposition from Lesbos and Sparta. In c. 525 BC, the Spartans, having had enough of Samian expansionism, sailed to Samos and besieged the city. The siege was lifted when Polykrates promised to pay a large indemnity. He made good on his payment, but only after the Spartans returned home did they realize that he had paid them in lead coins plated in precious metal rather than in authentic money. The wily Samian tyrant then offered his services to Cambyses, the Persian Great King, in support of the Persian invasion of Egypt. Unfortunately, he subsequently fell afoul of Oroetus, the Persian satrap of Lydia and was executed. This extremely rare didrachm was struck very shortly after the fall of Polykrates, in the brief period before the conquest of Samos by the Persians in 517 BC.



181



181 Drachm circa 310-300, AR 4.73 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. ΣΑΜΙΩΝ Forepart of bull r.; in l. field, crater, below, trident and in r. field, wreath. BMC –. Jameson 1532 (these dies). SNG Lockett 2875 (this coin). Barron 18b (this coin).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan, wonderful old cabinet tone and good extremely fine

5'000

Ex Naville IV, 1922, Alexandre Michailovitch and Evans, 876; Glendining 21 February 1966, Lockett part IV, 2352; Glendining 10 December, 1966, Knoepke, 293; Leu 81, 2001, 284 and NGSA 6, 2011, 94 sales.

Ionia, Teos (?)



- 182 Tetradrachm, artist of Dionysus, II century BC, AR 16.86 g. Head of Dionysus r., wearing *mitre* and ivy-wreath. Rev. ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΝ / ΤΕΧΝΙΤΩΝ Filled *thyrsus*; all within ivy-wreath. Lorber-Hoover, NC 163, pp. 59-68, pl. 15, 1-2 (this coin illustrated).

Apparently unique and an issue of tremendous importance and fascination. A portrait of enchanting beauty in the finest Hellenistic style, the work of a skilled master engraver, struck on a very large flan. Unobtrusive traces of overstriking on reverse field, otherwise extremely fine

100'000

Ex Gemini IV, 2008, 177 and Manhattan II, 2011, Peter Guber, 62 sales.

Modern times have shown that it is very much possible for entertainers and actors to rise to the supreme political offices in the land, however this unique and historically important tetradrachm shows that in the Hellenistic period dramatists could actually organize themselves after the manner of a microstate with its own coinage. Although dramatic festivals were an old facet of Greek religion and culture, going back at least to the sixth century BC, by the Hellenistic Period individual and small groups of actors and playwrights—the *technitai*, or artists of Dionysos—had become organized into large guilds. These hired out their professional personnel for major festivals hosted by cities and kings. Three major independent guild organizations are known for the artists of Dionysos. Two served the needs of mainland Greece and were located in Athens and the Peloponnesos, respectively. The third served western Asia Minor as well. This organization was known as the Association of the Artists Dionysos of the Hellespont and Ionia and maintained its base in Teos after 207 BC, when it received a tax-free land grant from the city. In 188 BC, Teos passed under the influence of the Attalid kingdom of Pergamon as did the Artists of Dionysos of the Hellespont and Ionia. The Teian-based independent guild was merged with the royal Attalid Association of the Artists of Dionysos Kathegemon and became the somewhat unimaginatively named, Association of the Artists of Dionysos of the Hellespont and Ionia and of Dionysos Kathegemon. The distinctive wreath border used on the reverse of this coin connects it to other wreathed reverse tetradrachms struck by cities like Cyme, Myrina, Heraclea, Lebedus, Magnesia on the Meander, and Smyrna in the mid-second century BC and makes it clear that the merged organization was responsible for the tetradrachm. Like the other wreathed-reverse tetradrachms of western Asia Minor as well as a variety of rare festival coinages of the same period, they may have served as contributions towards Attalid financing of the Seleukid pretender Alexander I Balas (150-145 BC). Although the coin includes no control marks or other symbols to identify the mint of issue, it is attributed to the mint of Teos based on the presence of the Association of the Artists of Dionysos of the Hellespont and Ionia and of Dionysos Kathegemon in that city. Further support for the mint attribution seems to be provided by a new Teian civic tetradrachm (Roma XVII, lot 141) featuring a similar image of Dionysos, although the present coin of the Dionysiac Artists lacks the trailing lock of hair down the neck and the waving mitra-ends of the new Teian piece.



Uncertain mint



- 183 Lydo-Milesian hemihecte VI century BC, EL 1.21 g. Panther's head facing. Rev. Square incuse punch. Weidaeur 162-165. Boston 1778 (sixth hecte). Rosen 370. SNG Kayhan 712.
Extremely rare. Very fine 3'000
Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 76.
- 184 Lydo-Milesian myshemihecte VI century BC, EL 0.59 g. Panther's head facing. Rev. Square incuse punch. Weidaeur 162-165 (hemihecte). Boston 1778 (sixth hecte). Rosen 370 (hemihecte). SNG Kayhan 713.
Extremely rare. Struck on a narrow flan, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000
Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 77.

Caria, Alabanda



- 185 Tetradrachm circa 167-166, AR 16.92 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Pegasus flying r.; below, Α. SNG Keckman 5. SNG von Aulock 8050.
Very rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000
Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.

Cnidus



- 186 Drachm circa 411-394, AR 6.09 g. Forepart of lion r., with open jaws and tongue protruding. Rev. K – N – I Head of Aphrodite r., hair bound. All within incuse square. SNG Copenhagen 256. SNG Lockett 2888. Cahn, Knidos, 116 (this coin illustrated).
Wonderful old cabinet tone, a small metal flaw and a die break on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 1'500

Ex Naville sale VII, 1924, Bement, 1511. Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.

The city of Cnidus was well known in antiquity for its attachment to the goddess Aphrodite. It possessed no less than three important sanctuaries dedicated to the goddess. One was erected to honor Aphrodite Doritis ("the Bountiful"), a second to Aphrodite Akraia ("of the Akra"), and a third to Aphrodite Euploia ("of Fair Sailing"). Of these, the Temple of Aphrodite Euploia enjoyed the widest fame for the cult statue of the goddess that it obtained from the great Athenian sculptor Praxiteles in 365 BC. According to one tradition, Praxiteles had produced two statues of Aphrodite—one draped and another completely nude. The first was purchased by the people of Kos because they felt the nude statue to be indecent, but the Knidians were happy to possess it for their temple. This statue was renowned for its beauty and for the first time established a canon of proportions for the female nude in Greek sculpture. The Knidians were so proud of the statue that they placed it in the center of a circular sanctuary thereby permitting it to be viewed from all angles. Although Praxiteles' original statue is now lost, while it still existed it was a great tourist attraction and spawned numerous extant Roman copies. It is unclear whether the head of Aphrodite depicted on this drachm represents the image of Aphrodite Euploia before the introduction of Praxiteles' famous statue or if it was intended to depict one of the other forms of the goddess worshipped at Knidos.

Satrap of Caria. Achaemenid period, circa 350 – 341



- 187 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint circa 350-341, AR 15.23 g. Persian king in kneeling-running position r., drawing a bow and holding quiver and dagger. Rev. Satrap on horseback galloping r., holding spear; on flank of the horse, E reversed. Price, Essays Carson/Jenkins 7 (these dies). Meadows, Pixodaros hoard 12 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 290 var. (head of Heracles on reverse).

Rare. Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Spink 71, 1989, 118 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 551 sales.

Pixodarus, 341 – 336



- 188 Didrachm circa 340-334 BC, AR 6.90 g. Wreathed and draped head of Apollo facing slightly r. Rev. ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus standing r., holding *labrys* in r. hand and sceptre in l. SNG Copenhagen 597. SNG Kayhan 891. SNG von Aulock 2376. A very attractive portrait struck in high relief, superb old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 3'500

Ex Roma Numismatics sale II, 2011, 305.

Islands off Caria, Camirus



- 189 Didrachm circa 500-480, AR 12.12 g. Fig leaf. Rev. Two rectangular incuses ornamented with irregular patterns. Asyut hoard 694-702. BMC 2-4. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 643. Dewing 2396. Very rare. Old cabinet tone and good very fine 3'500

Ex Hirsch XXXIII, 1913, Schennis, 855 and Lanz 151, 2011, 171 sales.

Cos



190

- 190 Triple siglos circa 470, AR 16.54 g. ΚΟΣ Naked *discobolos*, his body inclined to l., about to throw a discus; behind, tripod. Rev. Irregular square incuse with diagonal lines. BMC 6. *Traité* pl. CXLVIII, 11; Kraay-Hirmer pl. 188, 639. Barron, *Essays Robinson*, p. 79, 10 and pl. 9. Prospero 554.

A very rare variety of an extremely rare type. A pleasant specimen of this important and intriguing issue. Of lovely Archaic style, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

25'000

Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 80.

The meaning of this type has attracted many theories. It clearly is an athletic theme, and the tripod of Apollo is such an integral part of the design that it must be assumed to be essential to the meaning of the type. The tripod has thus been seen as a reference to the festival of Apollo at Triopion, where athletes competed for bronze tripods that would be dedicated to Apollo at the local temple.

Participation in these games was limited to cities of the Doric Pentapolis: Knidos, Ialysus, Lindos, Kamiros and Cos. Since none of the other four cities produced coins commemorative of this event, it is possible that the type celebrates otherwise undocumented games held in Apollo's honour at Cos.

The type was produced over the course of decades, for there is significant evolution in its presentation. The earliest issues have an abbreviated ethnic and show a crab of varying size in a modified incuse within which an "X" pattern is integrated; in some cases the crab is absent.

The next series – to which this coin belongs – is transitional in that the inscription starts in its abbreviated form and eventually is expanded to incorporate all five letters; the reverse retains its square incuse, though the field is flat and unadorned except for a prominent beaded border. The final series begins with the longer ethnic and finishes with the original, three-letter version, and the reverse is modified to a circular format with a beaded border.

Assigning a date to the series, as Barron notes in his study, is difficult because of a conspicuous lack of hoard or overstrike evidence. Furthermore, much of the discussion centers around the date of the Athenian coinage decree, which Barron had firmly placed in c.448 B.C., but which is now generally believed to have been passed in the 420s, thus changing a key element in the chronological debate.

Rhodes



191

- 191 Tetradrachm circa 404-385, AR 15.34 g. Laureate head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud r.: in l. field, barley ear and below, Δ. Pozzi 2685 var. Jameson 1552 var. Bérend 50 and pl. IX (this coin illustrated). Ashton 55 (this coin).

Very rare and undoubtedly one of the finest tetradrachms of Rhodes known. A portrait of enchanting beauty struck in high relief on a full flan. Good extremely fine

75'000

Ex Leu 2, 1972, 259 and Morton & Eden 51, *Exceptional ancient Greek coins*, 160 (illustrated on the cover page) sales.

The coinage of Rhodes has been the subject of intensive study in recent decades, and many aspects of the series are now more clearly defined. Coinage for 'Rhodes' commenced in 408/7 B.C. after the citizens of three major cities on the island largely abandoned their ancestral homes to create a new city, Rhodes, on the northern tip of their island. This bold act was the catalyst by which Rhodes became a powerful maritime state that prospered throughout the political chaos of the Greek world during the forthcoming age of the Hellenistic monarchies.

This Chian-weight tetradrachm was struck in the midst of the period of great production at Rhodes, by which time the mint's engravers were routinely producing facing heads of excellent style in high relief. This series covers nearly two decades that span the tail end of the 5th and the early years of the 4th Century B.C.; it includes 41 different symbols and control letters that have thus far been identified, though statistical analysis suggests more are yet to be discovered.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of Rhodian coinage from this period is that it appears to have enjoyed relatively limited circulation. Hoard evidence shows that they are seldom found outside of the island of Rhodes or the nearby regions on the mainland. Considering the formidable reputation of Rhodian sailors and their extensive mercantile contacts, one might presume the larger silver coins would be widely dispersed throughout the Greek world, especially since the Delian inventories indicate Rhodian coinage was commonly used, and coins of the Rhodian type apparently were in demand by Greek mercenaries.

A key to this riddle might be the anachronistic weight standard used by Rhodes, which may have assured its coins were not readily exchangeable with those struck to the more popular Attic and Phoenician/Ptolemaic weight standards. Though it is always possible that most of the Rhodian coins exported in trade were melted due to their inconvenient weight, it is just as likely that Rhodian coinage was struck to a local standard with the intention that it would remain local to pay for the extraordinary expenses accrued each year by this powerful state, and that trade was largely conducted in the 'international trade currencies' produced by the major Greek states.



- 192 Didrachm, magistrate Anaxandros circa 229-205, AR 6.75 g. Head of Helios facing three-quarters r. Rev. P – O / ANAΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Rose with bud to r.; in l. field, shield. Ashton 223. SNG Keckman –
Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a superb iridescent tone. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 2'000
- Ex Künker sale 182, 2011, 307.

Kings of Lydia, Time of Croesus, 561-546 or later.



- 193 Heavy stater, Sardes circa 561-546, AV 10.52 g. Confronting foreparts of lion, with open jaws and r. forepaw raised, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse rectangle with rough surface. McClean 8635 and pl. 302, 3. Mitchiner, Early Coinage 29. Boston 2068-2069. Rosen 660.
A rare variety of a rare type. Struck on a very broad flan and complete, about extremely fine 20'000
- Ex New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 564. Previously privately purchased from George Müller on 5 February 1985.

Dynasts of Lycia, Uncertain dynast, circa 500 – 440



- 194 Stater, Tlos (?) circa 500-440, AR 9.32 g. Lion seated r., head facing, raising l. foreleg. Rev. Forepart of Pegasus l. with curved wing. All within dotted square border within incuse square. Vismara pl. VII, 58-59 var. (lion l. and Pegasus r.). SNG von Aulock 4086 var. (Pegasus r.).
A very rare variety. Lovely old cabinet tone, minor traces of overstriking, otherwise about extremely fine 2'000
- Ex Spink Numismatic Circular 89, 1981, 6003; Spink Numismatic Circular, vol. XCIV, n. 10, 1986, 8135 and New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 568.

Spintaza, circa 450-430



195

195 Stater, Phellus circa 450-430, AR 10.06 g. Head of Aphrodite (?) l.; on cheek, small A. Rev. ΣΠ – ΠΞ – ΤΑ – ΙΑ *Tetraskeles* within incuse square. Traité 337. Jameson 1524. Gillet 1155 (this coin). Vismara 135. SNG von Aulock 4164 (these dies).

Rare. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very skilled master engraver, struck on a very broad flan. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine 20'000

Ex Rollin & Feuarent, 9-11 May 1910, Durufle, 578; Leu/M&M 28 May 1974, Kunstfreund, 167; Spink 65, 1988, 75 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 573 sales.

Kherei, 410 – 390



196

196 Tetrobol circa 410-390, AR 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 5'000

Ex Leu 50, 1990, 181 and Bru & Wellico 6, 2001, 86 sales. From the H.S. von Aulock collection.

Zagaba, 400 – 380



197

197 Stater circa 400-380, AR 9.85 g. Lion's head facing. Rev. *zakhhabaha* in Lycian characters Head of Athena facing three-quarters l., wearing plumed Attic helmet and necklace: in r. field, branch. Olçay & Mørkholm NC 1971, 12 and pl. I (this coin). cf. Vismara 210 (tetrobol). SNG von Aulock 4209-4211 (tetrobol).

Very rare. An issue of great interest and fascination. Perfectly centred and with a wonderful iridescent tone, minor traces of overstriking on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 8'000

Ex Hess/Leu 19, 1962, 313 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 577 sales. From the Podalia Hoard (IGCH 1262).

The reverse legend *zakhhabaha* (Zagaba) written in the Lycian script has long been a source of controversy. While a majority of scholars have long tended to understand the legend as the personal name of an otherwise unknown Lycian dynast, others thought it could be a place name. Somewhat more recent study has made strong arguments for identifying Zagaba as a city. If this is correct, then this coin may possibly represent a civic issue struck during the reign of Vekhessere II, a Lycian dynast who employed the same lion scalp and Athena types for some of his coins. The reverse design of this issue was clearly inspired by the Athena facing portrait on the tetradrachm of Syracuse (Tudeer 59) engraved by Eukleidas. It is interesting to note how short the space of time was between the initial mint of the Syracuse coin and its Lycian "copy".

Unknown Dynast of Araxa, circa 380



198

198

198 Stater circa 380, AR 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, p. 31, M. 247 and pl. 4.3. S. Hurter, 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 35'000

Ex Leu 18, 1977, 226; Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt, 555 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 579 sales.

Cilicia, Tarsus



- 199 Stater circa 370, AR 10.68 g. ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ Head of Hera l., wearing *stephane* decorated with palmette and two circles, earrings and necklace. Rev. Heracles kneeling l., fighting Nemean lion; below, club. Robinson, NC 1948, pl. V, 11 (these dies). SNG France 235. SNG Levante 63 (this reverse die).
Very rare. An interesting reverse type and a lovely iridescent tone, about extremely fine 8'000

Ex Giessener Münzhandlung 52, 1990, 357 and New York XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 600 sales.

While most inscribed issues struck in Tarsus in the fourth century BC tend to carry Aramaic legends naming the incumbent Persian satrap of Cilicia, this stater features a Greek legend that identifies it as a "Tarsic [coin]". This legend marks it as an essentially civic issue although it was almost certainly produced with the acquiescence of Datames, the satrap ruling at the time the coin was struck. The reverse type depicting Heracles strangling the Nemean lion is far more appropriate to the Cilician city of Mallos than to Tarsus and indeed very similar types were used there in the fifth and fourth centuries BC. When this is combined with the prevalence of Greek legends on the coins of Mallos, one wonders whether this coin might not have been struck at Mallos on behalf of Tarsus although it is difficult to think of a reason why this might have happened. It is equally unclear why the obverse type depicting the head of Hera seems to be closely modeled on depictions of Hera found on issues of Amisos (as the Athenian refoundation of Peiraieus) struck in the late fifth and early fourth centuries BC.

Cyprus. Kings of Salamis, Evagoras I circa 411- 374



- 200 Tetrobol, Salamis circa 411-374, AR 3.32 g. Heracles naked seated l. holding horn; behind bow. Rev. *ba si le o se* in Cypriot characters. Goat crouching r. BMC 57. Weber 1730. Tziambazis 114.
Rare. Old cabinet tone and very fine 500

Ex Glendining 18 February 1976, 44 and NAC 59, 2011, 1678 sales.

Pnytagoras, 351 – 332



- 201 1/12 stater, AV 0.68 g. Turreted head of Aphrodite l.: in r. field, Π. Rev. Diademed head of Aphrodite l.; in r. field, *ba* in Cypriot character. de Luynes 2951. Traité II, 1185 and pl. CXXVIII, 27. Markou, L'or 437 (these dies).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, undoubtedly among the finest specimens known. Perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Good extremely fine 7'500

Ex Morton & Eden sale 64, 2013, 64.

Seleucid kings, Antiochus II, 261 – 246



- 202 Tetradrachm, Sardes circa 261-264, AR 17.12 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding bow and arrow; in exergue, ΠΝ and ΑΙ both in monograms. WSM 1387, pl. lvi 2 (these dies). SC 518d.

A magnificent portrait in the finest Hellenistic style, perfectly struck and centred in high relief. Superb old cabinet tone and extremely fine

20'000

Ex Freeman & Sear Manhattan sale II, 2011, Peter Gruber, 69.

Antiochus III, 223 – 187



- 203 Tetradrachm, Nisibis circa 223-187, AR 16.90 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ANTIOXOY Elephant advancing r.; in fields, two monograms. Houghton, The Elephants of Nisibis, in ANSMN 31 (1986), 5 (this coin). SC 986.1 (this coin listed). SNG Copenhagen 143. SNG Spear 691 (different monograms but this obverse die). Boston 272a (different monograms but this obverse die).

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. A superb portrait and an interesting reverse composition. Wonderful old cabinet tone, minor traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

60'000

Ex Numismatic Art and Ancient Coins 17 April 1986, 243 and NGSA 6, 2011, 111 sales.

Between 212/11 and 204 BC, Antiochos III embarked upon the reconquest of the Upper Satrapies, many of which seceded from the Seleucid Empire during the chaotic reign of Seleukos II. He restored Seleucid authority in Armenia and Parthia, formed an alliance with Euthydemos I of Baktria, and renewed former Seleucid treaties with the Mauryan Empire of India. The latter allowed him to increase the number of his war elephants such as the one depicted on the reverse of the present coin. Indeed, the animal on this coin may refer precisely to the additional elephants obtained by the king since it was struck in the period following the return of Antiochos III to the West. Upon his return, he put his soldiers and elephants to good use reconquering former Seleucid territories in Asia Minor and successfully wresting Phoenicia and Koile Syria from Ptolemaic control in 201 BC. Alas, as the power of the Seleucid king grew, he came into conflict with the Romans and their Greek allies. In 192 BC, Antiochos III mounted an invasion of mainland Greece in support of the Aitolian League and hoped to drive the Romans back to Italy. Unfortunately, he was defeated at Thermopylae and forced to withdraw to Asia Minor, where he was again defeated at the Battle of Magnesia (190/89 BC). In the following year, the king was forced to accept the humiliating Peace of Apamea, which denied Asia Minor north of the Taurus to the Seleucid Empire and limited the number of ships and elephants in the Seleucid arsenal.



204



204

204 Tetradrachm, rose mint (Edessa?) circa 223-217, AR 16.91 g.. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY Apollo seated l. on omphalos, holding arrow in r. hand and bow in l.; in outer l. field, rose and in r., ΠΔ in monogram. Newell, ESM 296. SC 1121.2c.

Old cabinet tone, minor traces of die shift on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine 800

Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.

Samaria



205



205 ma'al-obol, uncertain mint circa IV century BC, AR 0.73 g. Helmeted head of Athena r. Rev. *sn-Shomron* in Aramaic characters Owl standing facing; Aramaic letters flanking. Meshorer & Qedar 87. Hendin 1037.

Rare. Good very fine 1'500

Ex Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid sale 173, 2011, 183.

Kings of Parthia. Phraates III, 70/69 – 58/7



206



206

206 Drachm, Rhagai circa 62, AR 4.06 g. Diademed bust facing wearing necklace with medallion. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ – ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ – ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Archer (Arsakes I) seated r. on omphalos, holding bow; in inner r. field, ΓΡ ligate. Sellwood 35.7 (Darius ?). Shore 165. Sunrise 331.

In exceptional condition for the issue. A superb portrait perfectly struck on a full flan with a wonderful old cabinet tone, unobtrusive traces of double striking on reverse, otherwise extremely fine

3'500

Ex Gemini-Heritage sale VIII, 2011, 120.

Kings of Bactria. Euthydemus II, 190 – 185



207

- 207 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-185, AR 17.04 g. Draped and diademed bust of Euthydemus r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΕΥ – ΘΙΔΗΜΟΥ Naked Heracles standing to front, holding wreath, lion's skin and club; in lower l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 113b. Bopearachchi series 1D. SNG ANS 217.

A splendid portrait struck in high relief and a wonderful iridescent tone, almost invisible traces of double striking on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine / extremely fine

4'500

Ex Triton sale XIV, 2011, 426.

Agathocles, 185 – 170



208

- 208 Tetradrachm, Merv circa 190-180, AR 16.03 g. Diademed head r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus standing facing, holding spear and a small statue of Hecate, who is holding a torch in each hand; in inner l. field, monogram. Mitchiner 137a. Bopearachchi series 1D. SNG ANS 230.

A bold portrait struck in high relief, minor areas of porosity, otherwise extremely fine

2'500

Ex CNG sale 87, 2011, 732.

Eucratides I, circa 171-145



209

- 209 Tetradrachm circa 165-160 BC, AR 16.93 g. Helmeted and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri on prancing horses r. both holding spears and palm branches; in lower r. field, monogram. Mitchiner 177f. Bopearachchi series 6, pl. 18, 44. SNG ANS 473 var. (different monogram).

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

2'500

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3157.



210

- 210 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 261-253, AR 35.53 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r.; behind head, Y. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. BMC 18. SNG Berry 1474. Svoronos 508 and pl. XVI, 10. Faces of Power, 897 (this coin). CPE 338 (this coin illustrated)

Very rare. Struck on unusually fresh metal and with a wonderful old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

20'000

Ex Leu 77, 2000, 384; NAC 23, 2002, 1309 and NAC 59, 2011, 659 sales. From the Adda collection.

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



211

- 211 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 253/2-246, AR 34.52 g. Veiled and diademed head of deified Arsinoe II r.; behind head, EE. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 940 (Ptolemy III). Troxell Group III. CPE 347.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone, minor traces of smoothing in fields, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex Vinchon sale 3 March 1975, J.P.G., 83. Privately purchased from Vinchon in 2011.

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



- 212 2 ½ drachms, Alexandria after 241, AV 10.67 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 979 and pl. XXIX, 7 (these dies). BMC 3. Boston 2279. McClean 9790. CPE 738.
Very rare. Light reddish tone, good very fine / about extremely fine 15'000

Ex Vinchon 29 April 1974, Roger Peyrefitte, 123 and Künker 168, 2010, 7450 sales.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221-205



- 213 Octodrachm in the name of Ptolemy III, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.74 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. CPE 887.
Good very fine 7'500

Ex NAC sale 59, 2011, 1710.



- 214 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 221-203, AR 14.04 g. Joined draped busts r. of Serapis, wreathed, and Isis, diademed. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; behind, double cornucopiae and below the legs, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1124. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. Landvatter 37a (these dies). CPE 892.
Very rare. A lovely jugate bust of fine style, light old cabinet tone and about extremely fine 5'000

Ex Beussant Lefevre sale 2, 2011, 75.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 205 – 180



215

- 215 Drachm, Alexandria circa 197-183/2, Æ 30.98 g. Draped and wreathed head of Isis r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, open wings, standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1233. SNG Copenhagen 246. Dark tone and good very fine 750

Ex Auctiones 13, 1983, 441 and CNG 87, 2011, 703 sales. From the HLT collection.

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



216

216

- 216 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 27.66 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. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 21. SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston 2293. About extremely fine 7'500

Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2011.



217

- 217 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 180-116, AV 13.99 g. Veiled and diademed head of Arsinoe II r. behind, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. BMC 40. Svoronos 1500 and pl. LI, 22 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –. Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. An unobtrusive flan crack at one o'clock on obverse, otherwise good extremely fine 18'000

Ex Tkalec 25-26 April 1989, 189 and Hess-Divo 310, 2008, 210 sales. Privately purchased from Freeman & Sear in 2011.

Cyrenaica, Barce



218

218 Tetradrachm, magistrate Akesios circa 360, AR 12.64 g. B – A / P – K / A – I *Silphium* plant. Rev. AKE – ΣΙΟΣ Facing head of Zeus Ammon, with his eyes wide-open and his hair flowing behind him on each side. BMC 32 and pl. 36, 8 (this obverse die) and p. clxxvii, 32 and pl. 47, 8 (this reverse die). Traité 270. Jameson 2137. ACGC 1076. cf. New York sale XXVII, 2012, Prospero, 629 (this obverse die).

Very rare and possibly the finest coin of Cyrenaica in existence. A portrait of enchanting beauty, the work of a very talented master engraver, perfectly struck and centred on a full flan. Lovely old cabinet tone. Weakly struck on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

250'000

Ex Leu 22, 1979, 180 (illustrated on the cover page) and DNW A11, 2011, 2017 sales.

The types of this tetradrachm celebrate the two most famous exports of Cyrenaica: the cult of Zeus Ammon and the silphium plant. The latter is thought to have been an extinct variety of giant fennel and was used in antiquity for seasoning and medicine. Silphium grew only on a narrow coastal strip of the Cyrenaica and was used as a cure for a variety of ailments including cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, general aches and pains, and even insanity. However, it has been suggested that the plant may have been most desired for its use as a contraceptive. Overharvesting and excessive demand led to the extinction of the plant in the first century AD—the last stalk of silphium was reportedly sent to Nero (AD 54-68). Zeus Ammon had an important oracular shrine at the Oasis of Siwah that was catapulted to fame when Alexander the Great made a visit and was hailed as son of the god. Zeus Ammon was essentially a native Libyan deity syncretized with both the Egyptian fertility god Amun and Greek Zeus. He is regularly distinguished from other forms of Zeus by his ram's horns—a feature borrowed from the iconography of Egyptian Amun. The facing depiction of Zeus Ammon on the present tetradrachm is brilliant in its execution and wonderfully preserved. The deep staring eyes of Zeus Ammon seem to beckon the viewer to come closer and ask a question for the oracular god to answer.

Cyrene



219

- 219 Stater circa 322-314, AV 8.62 g. KYPANAI – ΩΝ Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding *kentron* and reins; above, sun. Rev. Zeus-Ammon seated l., holding eagle in extended r. hand; in l. field, *thymiaterion*, and in r., XAIPIO *retrograde*. McClean 9941 and pl. 375, 8. Naville 83 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen 1209 (these dies).
 Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck
 in high relief on a full flan and good extremely fine 35'000

Ex Hirsch XXI, 1908, Weber, 4641; Hirsch XXXIII, 1913, von Schennis, 976 and Leu 13, 1975, 347 sales.

This beautifully preserved stater depicts a quadriga driving under the hot Libyan sun. The driver is commonly described as Nike, but close inspection of the detailed figure in the car shows that it lacks the signature wings of the goddess of victory and that the driver is actually a laureate male. One wonders whether this could be a depiction of Ophellas, the Ptolemaic governor of the Cyrenaica when the coin was struck. Ophellas had been a trierarch under Alexander the Great, but followed Ptolemy I to Egypt after the death of the Macedonian conqueror. In 322 BC, Ophellas conquered the Cyrenaica on behalf of Ptolemy I and became governor of the region. He may have been briefly overthrown by a revolt in Cyrene in 313 BC, but this was soon repressed. Ophellas was certainly back in power in 309/8 BC, when he agreed to a military alliance with Agathokles of Syracuse against the Carthaginians. Unfortunately, after he marshaled the forces of Cyrene, Agathokles decided that he did not wish to share the command and killed Ophellas. The reverse type depicts Zeus Lykaios enthroned and is clearly influenced by the figure of Zeus Aetophoros on the popular and widely circulating tetradrachms of Alexander the Great.