

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP

MASTERPIECES OF GREEK COINAGE



THE JOINT COLLECTION OF

Baron Lorne Thyssen-Bornemisza

&

Dr. Thomas S. Kaplan

NGSA AUCTION IX

GENEVA

DECEMBER 14, 2015

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP
MASTERPIECES OF GREEK COINAGE

THE JOINT COLLECTION OF

Baron Lorne Thyssen-Bornemisza
&
Dr. Thomas S. Kaplan

AUCTION IX

G E N E V A

DECEMBER 14, 2015



Ng^{SA} | NUMISMATICA
GENEVENSIS SA



Rond-Point de Plainpalais 1 · CH-1205 Geneva / Switzerland
T +41 22 320 46 40 F +41 22 329 21 62 info@ngsa.ch www.ngsa.ch

MONDAY 14 DECEMBER 2015

TIMETABLE

Monday 14 December 2015 · 3pm: lots 1 to 75

ON VIEW

**In our offices, by appointment only:
until Friday 11 December 2015**

Beau-Rivage Hotel, Geneva:

Sunday 13 December from 10am to 6pm

Monday 14 December from 9am to 2.30pm

BEAU-RIVAGE HOTEL, GENEVA

Quai du Mont-Blanc 13 / 1201 Geneva / Switzerland

T +41 22 716 66 66

Par le ministère de Me Michel Jaquery
Huissier judiciaire

Special thanks to:

Olivia Blechner, Glenn C. Lacki,
Denise Morax, Bill Natbony,
Maria de Peverelli.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF FRIENDSHIP

This is the story of two young men from completely different worlds: Lorne, the scion of the German Thyssen dynasty, and Tom, who hails from a prosperous American Jewish family.

When they met in a Swiss school 35 years ago, it may have seemed an unlikely match. The strongest ties, however, sometimes grow out of the greatest contrasts. Tom and Lorne bonded instantly, becoming brothers and sharing a broad range of many interests including theatre, literature, politics, art and, of course, ancient history.

Leaving adolescence to embrace professional careers, both friends were very successful. Tom became one of America's celebrated entrepreneurs; Lorne started as an actor, moved to film directing, and then created new businesses of his own. Despite their very busy lives, Tom and Lorne always remained in close contact and shared the various milestones that marked their lives: university, career, marriage and fatherhood.

Their passion for art gave birth to the idea of forming a joint collection of exquisite Greek coins. This sale is about the message of perfection they deliver. This is not only one of the most spectacular collections of Greek coins offered to the public in recent times, but a celebration of that life-long friendship.

Alain Baron



My first encounter with Tom Kaplan occurred at Le Rosey school aged 16. After politely knocking on my door, he stepped into my room wearing a big smile and trouser braces, said “Hi, I’m Tom” and wandered over to my bookshelf. Glancing at a copy of Marx’s *Das Kapital*, he fixed me with a baleful look of mild pity and said: “So, you believe in the proletarian struggle do you?” I mumbled something incoherent and swiftly changed the subject. This opening salvo gave birth to an extraordinary life-long friendship, fortified by a healthy intellectual rivalry.

As Tom narrates, we joined forces under the tutelage of a delightful Irishman, Des Newell, to form the first ever debating team to compete in inter-scholastic matches, crushing our opponents over several bouts; a feat never repeated since. Tom was always cheerful, well dressed and eager to spar. He was also immune to a Turkish schoolmate’s constantly dire predictions that we would lose. (The Curse of Haim finally fell upon us the day he predicted we would win. We didn’t).

As we both share a flair for the dramatic, we enjoyed acting in school plays. Tom has a great sense of comic timing, whereas I have a penchant for playing the villain. In our final year we were enlisted by Mr. Holliday, our flamboyant English teacher with a predilection for wearing outrageous ties, to take roles in a musical celebration of the ‘Centenary of Le Rosey’, a play he had crafted with great love. Three weeks into rehearsals, we were both thrown out of a dance routine set to ‘The Age of Aquarius’ on the spurious pretext that we had all the grace and rhythm of a pair of Norfolk ducks. Naturally, we felt this to be a petty and vindictive attempt to punish us for disrupting several boring classes on the romantic poets. He had clearly failed to discern two budding Michael Jacksons in the make. In a later play, I resigned in a tantrum from the lead and then carefully deposited my copy as recycled confetti in a plastic bag on Mr. Holliday’s desk. The fact that Tom then stepped into the part was, I admit, a bit of an own-goal in our rivalry.

After school, Tom headed up to Oxford and I to Edinburgh University. In our long conversations over the phone we shared views on such vital subjects as which was the best Woody Allen film, the payload of Russian long-range bombers and bemoaned the appalling dowdiness and silly left-wing views of female students. By this time, I was partially swayed by Tom’s relentlessly hawkish right-wing politics and had decided to forgo the proletarian struggle. Though in truth it was mostly for sartorial reasons, as I had no wish to be immortalised on one of those Soviet heroic posters, featuring a boiler-suited worker in a cloth cap, one arm idiotically raising a sickle, in a vain attempt to hail a reluctant Moscow taxi. Also, my father would have had an aneurism.

After dabbling disastrously in film finance together, our paths crossed again in the early nineties in New York, when, fortified by my national service spent marching interminably over the Swiss Alps and 3 years at drama school, I sought my fortune as an off-Broadway actor. The contrast could not have been more striking. Though we both lived in rented lofts in Soho, Tom was already working to a rigid discipline as a currency trader and dreamed of setting up a mining company someday, a feat he achieved within a few short years. He was living with the lovely lady who would become his wife (though I spotted her first). I, on the other hand, was leading the life

of a rakish thespian, which consists of outshining and upstaging your fellow actors on the boards and then drinking them under the table in the pub, whilst desperately trying to bed the leading lady. I am pleased to report that since those days, Tom has become much more laid back and I less so.

Tom's business career continued to flourish. He pulling off a mining deal in Bolivia, whilst I recklessly moved to Lebanon to write and direct a film about the civil war. We would catch up in the summer though, over long afternoons sybaritically playing backgammon at the Voile Rouge in St. Tropez and resuming our life-long arguments over Middle Eastern politics and whether a certain Republican President's IQ exceeded that of a boiled potato. He thought it did. We agree to differ on that one.

More recently, aside from commitments to business, we have both spent years building up collections of art. Ten years ago, we agreed to try and respectively assemble the most important collections of Greek and Roman coinage. I then welshed on the deal by buying beautiful examples of the Greek die-engraver's art myself. So, by mutual consent and to avoid bidding wars, we have decided to offer our combined Greek collections for sale. Thanks to Alain Baron's indefatigable and good natured stewardship over the years, we are sure this event is unique in gathering together the most beautiful Greek masterpieces in a single sale. As devoted students of the Classical World, Tom and I share the view that Greek coinage, art, architecture and philosophy are the very bedrock of Western civilisation. We also feel that this makes up for the appalling invention of democracy, much overrated in our view.

As further chapters in our good-natured rivalry have yet to be written, it is not inconceivable that in a few years time, you may read about two nebulous coups d'états worthy of a John le Carré novel, when Tom will become the first American-born Field Marshal of Zimbabwe, which will be suitable payback for the forced nationalisation of a coffee plantation he owned. I, on the other hand, aim to become Switzerland's first Praefectus of Basra Province. I am confident this will be much easier than running a film production office in Beirut, staffed by moles from the Syrian Security Services.

Now that you are completely reassured that the proceeds of this extraordinary sale are going to advance the cause of peace, prosperity and social justice in two promising countries, please remember to bid generously!

Lorne Thyssen-Bornemisza
September 2015



De Amicitia

In 1977, as a fourteen year-old lad living in Florida, my vocal passion for history and politics resulted in my being drafted onto my school's public speaking team. Assigned to a group that focused on "extemporaneous" speeches, I was told to draw a random topic from a basket and then prepare an off-the-cuff speech within 15 minutes. My selection was the subject of how the United States should treat its longstanding ally, Taiwan, after the United States had recognized the People's Republic as the legitimate government of mainland China. Being a hopeless advocate for sentimental causes, I argued for a continued alliance with Taiwan. I managed to prevail and thus began a lifetime of public talks on topics ranging from politics and the applications of history to the plight of big cats, Iran's quest for nuclear weapons, gold and silver, Rembrandt, New York's great 92nd Street Y and much more. As the saying goes, however, I could never forget my first time ... and the way that maiden speech began: "It is said in the Apocrypha: *Forget not an old friend, for a new one does not take the place of him.*"

Truer words were rarely spoken, for this auction is a celebration of the eternal nature of friendship itself. I have been blessed with a few close friends and they have not simply changed the course of my life, they've elevated it. At the top of that small list sits Lorne. Had it simply been for the fact that he -- and, to be precise, his spectacularly charismatic and prescient mother, Fiona -- were responsible for introducing me to the young girl who was to become my wife and life partner, that should well have been enough. Had it been solely for the influence that he had, through exposing me to his father, Heini, and then, years later with his sister Francesca, to Norman Rosenthal, and the way these events led to my family's passion for art collecting, that might have been sufficient too. Or perhaps it was the way he reconnected me decades later to one of the other great friendships and gratifying partnerships of my adult life, the late Simon Marsh, my roommate at the Swiss boarding school where we all met on my sixteenth birthday.

It was shortly after my arrival in 1978 at L'Institut du Rosey that Lorne and I were thrust together by the headmaster, Colonel Louis Johannot, the larger-than-life character who was the proud and beating heart of the school. Renowned for its prowess on the playing fields, "Rosey" was less well known for the cerebral élan of its less sportive types. Monsieur Johannot was determined to launch the school into the higher intellectual realms of education. Only weeks into my first term, I found myself conscripted by "Jo" onto a "debating team" of two. I initially had been a reluctant warrior at my old school. At Rosey, the anxiety was not whether I could speak publicly, but rather the consequences of losing at the school's new adventure so soon after arriving as a new boy in a very different, and far more cosmopolitan, world.

The young Baron Lorne Johannes Thyssen-Bornemisza, my equally railroaded partner in this forced marriage, did not share my inhibitions. Wiry, handsome, and able to speak and read multiple languages fluently and beautifully, he embodied urbane youth. The cigarettes that abated his restless temperament accentuated his intellectual grace. Though insouciant about his appearance, and never more comfortable than in jeans and a Brooks Brothers shirt, even as a teenager he presented an incongruous picture of rumpled cosmopolitanism. His new companion presented a different appearance. Having only recently mastered a hairbrush to tame his unruly curls, the only accretive aesthetics that I brought to the team were a first impression of discipline, an image of academic fastidiousness, and a significantly better wardrobe. Despite the skepticism of our peers, we won our first debate and, having made it into the finals, became the object of great enthusiasm within the student body. Monsieur Johannot, emboldened by the prospect of scoring a victory over the other international schools in the region, transported the entire upper school to Geneva to show “solidarité” with Lorne and me. Fueled by adrenaline, and a hall dominated by hordes of Roseyans, we were not simply victorious, but controversial as well. The denunciation by the “Rosey boys”, as the newspaper called us, of the Soviet Union for breaching the Helsinki accords so offended the Soviet legation that the Soviets filed an official protest with the Swiss Foreign Ministry. Needless to say, this notoriety, compounded by success, was wonderfully exciting, and a source of great joy to our school. For Lorne himself, who had been attending Le Rosey since the Nixon Administration, the satisfaction of having struck a decisive blow for his alma mater was palpable. For the new boy, the sudden celebrity was the stuff of coming-of-age films, replete with cheering crowds. We both loved it.

Unlike so many other transient experiences in life, the friendship that Lorne and I forged proved not to be merely transactional. We shared a quick wit, which we wielded not only against our debating foes but also each other, and became not simply friends but true comrades. This was not always readily apparent to those we met for the first time. Neither of us was demure in the best of circumstances. I had the sharper temper, Lorne the more sardonic putdown. We came to embody King Solomon’s proverb that “as iron sharpens iron, so a friend sharpens a friend.” From the exasperated shushing of Heidi Olden at our raclette cheese lunches near Le Rosey’s campus to some of the best tables in the world, we were constantly admonished by *mâîtres d’hôtel* from Lugano and Dubrovnik to Toronto and New York to moderate our voices as we argued global events and philosophical schisms that convinced most observers that we must be mortal enemies. Only the deeply satisfied look of our mutual smiles that followed an orgiastic crescendo of disagreement, and yet another exhausting round of jousting, indicated that our histrionics resulted from a shared forensic history that was, at Lorne’s urging, deepened and embellished by our acting together in school plays. Theatre and film remain to today a keen enthusiasm for my friend.

As we grew older, the bonds of friendship blossomed as well. They extended well into all aspects of our lives as we advised each other earnestly on many of the most intimate aspects of our experiences and relationships. Girls were a constant topic. Infatuations and conquests were naturally favorite fodder. Funnily enough, it was the pitfalls of love affairs, particularly those which were actually requited, which dominated the discussion of that particular subject. Suffice it to say for a catalogue entry that *Fatal Attraction* was not simply a film. This fixation made it especially paradoxical that the one who vetoed one of Lorne's proposed marriages should have been the beneficiary of his introduction to me of my own wife, Daphne. There were moments of the occasional competition, but my clear recollection is that I emerged victorious. We had each other's back and protected one another with the ferocity of lions. Our bonds were forged in unyielding candor and transparency. We adopted Plutarch's observation that "I don't need a friend who changes when I change and who nods when I nod; my shadow does that much better." In college, we remained so close that we would speak most nights to catch up with each other's triumphs and challenges, not to mention the global affairs with which we were obsessed. At a time when telephone bills weren't itemized, British Telecom took its pounds of flesh. Our allowances being finite, we would modestly consolidate our phone bills at month-end and the one with the larger bill would receive a subsidy from the other.

When we met, it was always a wonderful occasion, which invariably with Lorne included food. For such a thin fellow, it was a great source of astonishment as to how much he could eat. When we would repair to a favorite haunt like San Lorenzo or Nello, I would from memory order for him carpaccio followed by piccata limone, with enough lemon and salt to stimulate tooth decay. When Lorne was on leave from his military service in Ticino, I couldn't resist a visit to Switzerland to show my support for his uncharacteristically virtuous sense of civic responsibility.

The passage of time led not simply to sufficiency and then prosperity, but to other convergences. There were our respective marriages and children, he with Fifi and Julia, and mine with Daphne, Orianne, Emmanuel and our elder son Leonardo, whose name was chosen partially as a nod to the man who had introduced us to each other. There were new, shared friendships, including that with Ali Reza Erfan. There was even a philosophical meeting of the minds on many of the issues about which we used to argue so emphatically. His emergence as a Maecenas in the field of numismatics and antiquities was a joy to behold. As Lorne developed his passion for the ancient world, coinage and antiquities, scholarship at Oxford became part of a shared narrative.

Ironically perhaps, the mutual love of history that led us both at different moments to Oxford was triggered by ancient coins. Until I discovered Roman coins at the age of ten, I was quite secure in the knowledge that I was destined to become a zoologist studying big cats or reptiles. From the moment that I purchased my first sestertius, a Hadrianic piece with a kneeling Hispania on the reverse, however, I was hooked on history. Ultimately, I realized that whereas I would make a mediocre scientist, appreciating history came naturally to me. The work of H.A. Seaby and David R. Sear, *Roman Coins and Their Values*, became my companion, much more for its concise but vivid histories of the Roman emperors than the valuations of the coins. Within months, I was devouring Suetonius's *Twelve Caesars*. With the first purchase of a coin minted under Alexander Jannaeus came a similar addiction to the wonderful David Hendin and *The Jewish War* of Josephus. Herodotus soon followed, and I was well and truly on my chosen path. I was so wedded to these texts that I took all these works with me to Switzerland, and then to Oxford where I read history as an undergraduate, and pursued military history through graduate school.

Lorne had already developed an interest in coins during college. Decades later, around the time Lorne had already exhibited a voracious appetite for beautiful coins, I was building collections of Jewish coinage as well as of electrum, a particularly redolent focus in light of my career choices. As we compared notes, we decided to do a portion of our collecting in parallel and to expand our horizons. Through the good offices of Alain Baron, an expert of exquisite taste, we began to acquire pieces outside of our specializations, such as these being deaccessioned for charity at this auction. As both Lorne and my family channeled our efforts into the core collections that have achieved a certain impact, we decided to share important coins with collectors more focused on Greek coinage than we ultimately became. That Lorne and I will soon be celebrating our fortieth anniversary of friendship, I'd like to see in our joint-sale of these beautiful objects the substantial proof of Herodotus' simple reminder that "of all possessions, a friend is the most precious."

Thomas S. Kaplan
September 2015



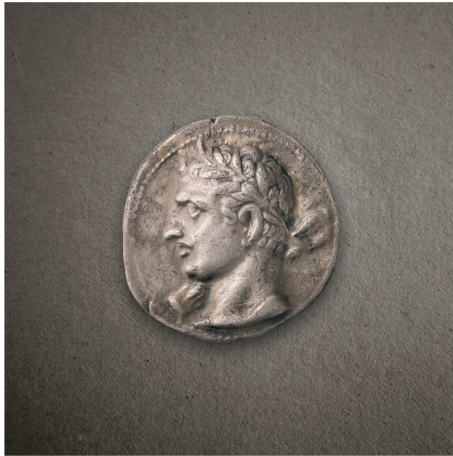
Homeric Hymn to Demeter [2]

*"Of Demeter the lovely-haired, the august goddess, first I sing
...Demeter of the golden sword and resplendent fruit
...bringer of resplendent gifts in season."*

**The proceeds of this sale will be donated
to the Recanati-Kaplan Foundation
and The Cogito Foundation.**

The Recanati-Kaplan Foundation
supports the environment,
education, medical research and
community causes.

The Cogito Foundation
endows scholarships to Eton
College and UK universities for
exceptionally gifted Arab children
from disadvantaged backgrounds.



1

**Hispania. Qart Hadasht or Carthago Nova. Triple Shekel,
c. 221 - 210/209 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 22.05g. Diameter: 31.1mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Youthful laureate head of Melqart-Herakles (or Hannibal himself) to left, with his club over his right shoulder.

Reverse: African elephant walking to right.

References: CNH 12.
Robinson 6b.
Villaronga-Benages 552.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 161.

Qart Hadasht, *New City*, was founded in 228 by the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal (c. 270-221 BC). From then on it served as the major Punic stronghold for the control of their conquests in Spain. Hasdrubal was assassinated in 221 and was succeeded by his brother-in-law, the infinitely better known Hannibal. By this time tensions between the Carthaginians and the Romans had increased, finally coming to the boiling point when Hannibal captured the Roman client city of Saguntum in 218. This provided the final spark that led to what became known as the Second Punic War. This coin was undoubtedly issued to finance the either the build-up to that conflict, or was struck to pay the troops who took part in it. The reverse shows one of the African elephants that served as Carthaginian 'tanks' and struck fear into their enemies. Regarding the portrait on the obverse of the coin, generations of scholars have sought to identify this head as that of Hannibal himself, it still remains unclear whether it is not simply the head of the god Melqart-Herakles. In any case, this is one of the most historically significant and important of all Punic coins.

An impressive and extremely rare coin, of which only five examples are known, two of which being in museums. Good very fine.

100'000.-





2

Italy. Calabria, Taras. Stater, c. 490-480 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 7.90g. Diameter: 21mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: ΦΙΛΩΝ / ΕΥ Nude ephebe riding galloping horse to left, holding round shield and two spears with his left hand and grasping his horse's neck with his right.

Reverse: ΤΑΡΑΣ Phalanthos, nude, riding dolphin to left, holding, in his right hand, Nike, whose arms are outstretched to crown him, and resting his left on the dolphin's back; below, waves.

References: HN III 964.
 Vlasto 683.
 SNG ANS 1059.

Provenance: Collection of 'Maître B.', Hess-Divo 310, 22 October 2008, 5.

Taras, *Tarentum* (IACP 71), was founded in 706 BC by colonists from Sparta; from the very first the city's history was characterized by conflicts with its neighbors, both native groups like the Messapians and Leukanians, as well as other Greek colonies. By the 4th century Taras had emerged as the most powerful state in Magna Graecia, with a strong army and the most important fleet in the region. During this period the city was led by the philosopher, mathematician and scientist Archytas (428-347), but after his death the city began an inexorable decline. Conflicts with native groups grew worse and a series of foreign rulers were called in to defend the city: first Archidamus III of Sparta and Alexander the Molossian (both killed in battle in 338 and 331 respectively), and finally Pyrrhus of Epirus, who fought for the Tarentines against their greatest enemy, Rome. Pyrrhus was victorious in several major battles, but the losses were so heavy that he was finally forced to withdraw and Taras fell to Rome in 272.

This coin was minted during those final years of conflict and shows one of the brilliant riders, for whom Taras was famous, on the obverse and the city's mythological founder riding on a dolphin and holding Nike in honor of one of the city's ephemeral victories.

A splendid, beautifully preserved and perfectly centered example of fine style. Good extremely fine.

3'000.-





3

Italy. Bruttium, the Brettii. Gold Hemidrachm, c. 215-214 BC

Metal: Gold Weight: 2.11g Diameter: 12.4mm Die Axis: 6

Obverse: Head of bearded Herakles to left, wearing lion-skin headdress; to left, below chin, tiny Γ; to right, cornucopiae.

Reverse: BPETTIΩN Nike driving biga galloping to right; below, thunderbolt and tiny Γ.

References: HN III, 1955.
Scheu G 10.

Provenance: Star collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 47.
Numismatica Ars Classica 10, 9 April 1997, 64.
Monnaies et Médailles 64, 30 January 1984, 20.

The coinage of the Brettii was produced during the short period between Hannibal's great victory over the Romans at Cannae in 216, when the Brettians allied with him against Rome, until 203, when Hannibal returned to Africa and the Brettians surrendered to the Romans. During this period the Brettii produced two initial issues of silver and bronze coins, followed by a major series of gold and silver and, then, by a long series of bronzes dating to c. 214-203 (these last seem not to be closely connected with the earlier issues and are of more fiduciary character). The earlier coins were produced solely for army pay and must have been very rapidly struck, yet they are usually very well made from very well engraved dies. This piece is a particularly fine example. The Herakles hemidrachms were probably struck as a single issue, albeit one that fell into two series; the first bore the club control mark on the obverse (linked with either a coiled snake or a caduceus on the reverse) or, as this, a cornucopiae (linked with a thunderbolt, a thunderbolt with a crescent, or a pentagram).

Very rare. Toned, well-struck and most attractive. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





4

Italy. Bruttium, Rhegium. Tetradrachm, c. 450-445 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.35g. Diameter: 25.6mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Lion's mask facing; border of dots.

Reverse: RECI – NOS Iokastos, bearded and nude to the waist, seated left on a stool, holding a scepter in his right hand and resting his left on his hip; all within a laurel wreath.

References: C.C. 34 (*same dies*).
Herzfelder 1 (D1/R1, *same dies*).
HN III 2477.
Jameson 452 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 19.
Numismatic Fine Arts XXII, 1 June 1989, 182.

The city of Rhegium (IACP 68) was founded c. 730 BC by colonists from Chalkis in Euboea: its early history is obscure until 494 when Anaxilas, an immigrant from Messenia in the Peloponnesos, overthrew the oligarchy and became tyrant. He greatly increased the city's power, not least by his conquest of the Sicilian city of Zankle across the straits (which he promptly renamed Messene), and inaugurated the city's first major coinage: it bore a lion's mask (a type that became the city's standard badge) and a calf's head. Those types probably refer to Apollo (the lion) and to Anaxilas' territorial claims over Italy (the calf = *ῥιταλός* = *Italia*). His second, and more important, coinage bore a biga of mules on the obverse (which refers to Anaxilas' victory in the mule car race at Olympia in 480) and a hare. Anaxilas died in 476, his tyranny continuing in the name of his sons; they were overthrown in 461. Some ten years later the new government finally initiated the coinage of which this piece is the prototype. The city's lion's-mask was retained but Anaxilas' other types were abolished: the reverse shows Rhegium's mythical founder, *oikist*, Iokastos (he was later replaced by Apollo). The outstandingly severe style of this coin is a perfect example of the Greek art of the mid 5th century BC: there are still archaic elements but the strongly muscled vision of Iokastos clearly shows us the more realistic and elegant style that would become so familiar from the sculpture of the Athenian Parthenon.

A masterpiece of Greek Art. Very rare, the finest specimen of this type known; the first of the 'oikist' tetradrachms of Rhegium, and the prototype for the series. A coin of splendid early classical style. Good extremely fine.

200'000.-





5

Italy. Bruttium, Temesa. Stater, c. 450 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 8g. Diameter: 19.1mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Tripod with three ring handles, legs ending in lion's paws, and with two double volutes below the bowl; to left and right, greave.

Reverse: TEM Crested Corinthian helmet to right.

References: Basel 234 (*same dies*).
Garrucci pl. CXVI, 27.
Jameson 464.

Provenance: Star Collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 54.
Leu 86, 5 May 2003, 263.

Temesa was an independent city, but one which was first subject to Sybaris and then to Kroton (and, perhaps, for a time to Lokroi – see IACP 72: it was founded by an Italic group that had become fully Hellenized by the late 6th century). The actual location of the city has never been found: a number of present-day ruins have been ascribed to it. Its earliest coinage was an incuse one struck in conjunction with Kroton, today very rare. The present piece represents the city's mid 5th century double relief issue. The famous German forger, C.W. Becker (1772-1830) made a very good copy of this type in 1828 (Hill 14: the dies were made in late 1827) and as a result, a number of scholars have assumed that all existing examples of the type are forgeries (including, amazingly enough, HN III, p. 193). This is quite untrue! When examining the Basel piece, which shares the same dies as the present example (note the minor horizontal die break between the central and right leg of the tripod), one can easily see the usual three ring handles atop the tripod bowl: the Becker piece has a *single handle* at the center. This vital difference seems to have escaped the notice of HN III, which unjustly condemned the piece of the same type illustrated by Garrucci (could that piece have earlier served as Becker's model?), and it would be interesting to know when the first example of the type was published. In any event, since one did appear in F. Carelli's manuscript catalogue of 1812, *at least 15 years before Becker made his dies*, the comments in HN III can safely be discarded (long after the completion of that manuscript, and the death of the author in 1833, it was published with additions by C. Cavedoni as: *Francisci Carellii Numorum Italiae Veteris Tabulas CCII* [Leipzig, 1850]; see pp. iii and 97, and pl. CLXXVI).

Extremely rare and of remarkably fine quality. The finest example of this type known. Extremely fine.

25'000.-





6

Italy. Sicily, Akragas. Tetradrachm, c. 460 -450/446 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.47g. Diameter: 24.4mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: AKRAC – ANTOΣ (the N *retrograde*) Eagle with closed wings standing left on Ionic column capital.

Reverse: Crab; below, two lotos flowers on long stems that form a double spiral.

References: Kraay-Hirmer 172.
 Rizzo pl. I, 6 (*same dies*).
 SNG ANS 982 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Hess-Divo 309, 28 April 2008, 12 (*cover coin*).

The city of Akragas (IACP 9) was founded c. 580 BC by colonists from Gela and from Rhodes (Gela's own mother-city); c. 570 a certain Phalaris made himself tyrant (570-554) and the city became both increasingly prosperous and powerful. He was also famous for having Perillos of Athens make him a hollow bronze bull in which prisoners were enclosed and then roasted alive (an acoustic apparatus with the bull supposedly turned their screams into bull's bellows). In any event, by the 5th century BC Akragas was by far the richest and most powerful city in west-central Sicily, able to hold its own against all the others. However, in 406 the city was completely destroyed and pillaged by the Carthaginians.

The Akragantines celebrated the natural world that surrounded them on their coinage. On this one we have the eagle that lived on the crags of the acropolis; and the crab that was found in abundance in the rivers Hypsas and Akragas, which surrounded the city on the west and east and then joined to form an estuary to the sea. On later coins these creatures are joined by shellfish, hares, fish (mero, grey and red mullets) and plants; the late Silvia Hurter used to say that some of the coins were virtually a recipe for fish stew!

The present piece is beautifully struck on a broad flan: we have an eagle, who seems to be resting prior to the hunt, a lively crab and a pair of lotos flowers.

Very rare both for the ornament on the reverse below the crab and for being in such superlative condition. Good extremely fine.

30'000.-





7

Italy. Sicily, Gela. Didrachm, c. 490/85 - 480/75 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 8.62g. Diameter: 19.5mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: Nude and bearded rider galloping to right, hurling spear with his raised right hand and holding the horse's reins in his left.

Reverse: CEAA Forepart of man-headed bull, with long pointed beard, running to right.

References: Basel 279.
 Jenkins Group Ib, 7.
 Rizzo pl. XVII, 6.
 SNG ANS 4.
 SNG Lloyd 956.

Provenance: Triton XII, 6 January 2009, 68.

Gela (IACP 17) was founded in 689/8 BC by colonists from Rhodes and Crete. By the late 6th century the city was one of the most powerful on the island, and in the earlier 5th century its tyrants Hippokrates, Gelon, Hieron and Polyzalos took over much of eastern Sicily, including Leontinoi, Naxos and Syracuse. In 485, after Gelon had become tyrant of Syracuse he moved a considerable portion of Gela's population to his newly conquered city. His brother Hieron, who had been left to rule Gela, himself moved to Syracuse when Gelon died. While the city remained important, its significance dwindled in the following years. The early coins of Gela are remarkable for their lifelike portrayal of the city's patron river god, shown as a man-headed bull. This representation goes back to that of Achelooos, a river god from northwest Greece, and initially was only used to represent him, but the type became extremely popular and was used for local river gods all over the Greek world. The nude and bearded horseman on the obverse may well be thought to be chasing the god: preventing him from indulging in one of his destructive rages! This is, in fact, why river gods were shown as bulls - so many rivers in Sicily, Magna Graecia and Greece itself were calm during most of the year, but they all could become dangerous, raging torrents after a flash flood or during the Spring run offs.

A beautiful coin, well-struck, well-centered and attractively toned. Good extremely fine.

5'000.-





8

Italy. Sicily, Kamarina. Tetradrachm, c. 410 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.15g. Diameter: 27.5mm Die Axis: 3

Obverse: KAM – A – PINA Athena, wearing helmet and long peplos, holding kentron in her left hand and the reins in her right, driving quadriga at full gallop to the right, the head of the third horse turned back and their fore hooves all raised up off the ground; above, Nike flying left to crown Athena; in exergue, two tall-neck amphorae.

Reverse: Head of bearded Herakles to left, wearing lion's skin headdress; in field to left, olive branch with two fruits.

References: CC 55 (= WJ 151.6, *same dies*).
SNG ANS 1204 (= WJ 151.3, *same dies*).
Westermarck-Jenkins (WJ) 151 (*same dies*).

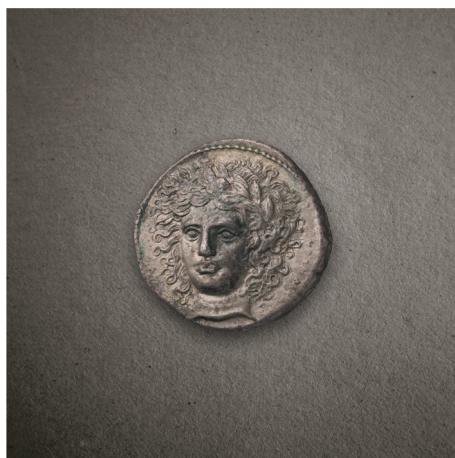
Provenance: Star Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 26.
Numismatica Ars Classica 9, 16 April 1996, 139.

Kamarina (IACP 28) was founded by colonists from Syracuse in 598 and served as a buffer state between her mother city and Gela. It had a somewhat checkered existence before its destruction by the tyrant Gelon in 484; it was refounded by Gela in 461 and had a golden age of prosperity that lasted until its depopulation in 405. The city revived in the 4th century.

The most extensive series of Kamarina's coinage was struck during the last quarter of the 5th century: this piece is perhaps the most attractive of them all. The obverse die has been attributed to Exakestidas, while the reverse has been given to an unknown master engraver who 'signed' his work by use of the olive branch: this is paralleled by the engraver who worked for Katane, named by Rizzo the 'maestro della foglia'.

Extremely rare, the finest of the seven known examples of this die pair and surely the most beautiful of all the coins struck by Kamarina. Toned, well struck and centered on a broad flan, with a superb head of Herakles of the finest and most elegant Classical style. Good extremely fine.

100'000.-



9

Italy. Sicily, Katane. Tetradrachm, c. 405 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.05g. Diameter: 26.4mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo facing, slightly turned to the left, his hair in curls that are apparently blown by the wind; to right, in small letters, the signature ΗΡΑΚΛΕ[ΙΔΑΣ].

Reverse: KATANAIΩΝ Quadriga rushing to left, driven by a charioteer who holds the reins in both hands; before him, Nike hovering right, alighting on the reins, holding kerykeion in her left hand and raising her right to crown the driver; in exergue, below legend, grey mullet swimming to left.

References: Basel 338 (*same dies*).
Gulbenkian 192 (*same dies*).
Rizzo pls. XIV, 11 and XVI, 3 (*same dies*).
SNG Lloyd 902 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 74.
Tkalec, 23 October 1992, 36.

Katane (IACP 30) was founded in 729 by Chalcidians from Naxos, at the same time as the foundation of Leontinoi. In 476, Hieron of Syracuse moved the original inhabitants to Leontinoi and refounded the city under the name of Aitna with colonists from the Peloponnese and Syracuse. After Hieron's death in 466 the Katanaians returned and threw out the Aitnaians; this was reversed when Dionysios I captured the city in 403 and sold the inhabitants into slavery, replacing them with Campanians.

Despite all these upheavals Katane produced some of the finest coins minted in Sicily, with this one being a true masterpiece. It bears one of the most elegant facing heads of Apollo ever to appear on a Greek coin: his facing head also appears at Amphipolis, Klazomenai, Rhodes and on the coinage of the Carian satraps minted at Halikarnassos, but here we have him shown as a young man of almost supernatural beauty. Yet he was no ordinary 'mortal' – he has the poise we find in the faces of the young 15th century Florentine noblemen in Gozzoli's Adoration. This coin also testifies to the rivalry between the cities of Sicily, a rivalry that was played out on their coinages: each city sought to use the finest artists of the age (several worked for more than one city) in order to produce the most impressive coinage. One must imagine the pride with which these coins were paid out, and the amazed astonishment with which they were received.

An extraordinary three-quarter facing portrait. Very rare and most important, a coin of great elegance struck in high relief. Extremely fine.

100'000.-





10

Italy. Sicily, Leontinoi. Tetradrachm, c. 470-465 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.19g. Diameter: 27.5mm Die Axis: 8

Obverse: Quadriga, driven by a male charioteer wearing a long chiton, moving slowly to right; above, Nike flying left to crown the charioteer; below, in exergue, lion running to right.

Reverse: ΛΕONTINON Laureate head of Apollo to right, his long hair braided and tied up at the back of his head; to left, right and above Apollo's head, laurel leaf; below neck, lion running to right.

References: Dewing 623 (*same dies*).
Gulbenkian 211 (*same dies*).
Kraay – Hirmer 19 (*same dies*).
Rizzo pl. XXII, 14 (*same dies*).
SNG ANS 217 (*same dies*).
D. von Bothmer, et al., *Wealth of the Ancient World* (Fort Worth, 1983), p. 167, 65 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis V, 2 December 2008, 28.
Collection of N. B. Hunt, Sotheby's New York, 19 June 1990, 65.
Leu 30, 28 April 1982, 33.

Leontinoi (IACP 33) was, like Katane, founded by Chalcidians from Naxos in 729 BC; while bordering on Katane it was located inland and was of importance for its wealth of grain. Its history was a checkered one, often subject to conquest by powerful neighbors or stasis within. It was taken by Hippocrates of Gela in the 490s and then Hieron made it one of his most important possessions, moving the populations of both Katane and Naxos to it in 476. The reason why this coin was produced has long been debated, but it is very closely related to the famous 'Demareteion' from Syracuse, an impressive dekadrachm that had long been thought to have been struck in 480 BC, in connection with the Greek victory over the Carthaginians at Himera. That connection has since been disproved and the Demareteion downdated by at least a decade. It now seems possible that this wonderful Leontinoi should be associated in some way with Hieron's foundation of Aetna.

Artistically this is quite an astounding coin, even a 'masterpiece' of very late archaic-earliest classical art, but one that is transitional in every way. The head of Apollo epitomizes the "Severe Style", the earliest phase of Classical art; though it still retains some archaic elements (as the eye's lack of iris and pupil). One clear, well-nigh contemporary sculptural parallel for him is the Charioteer of Delphi, which was, of course, dedicated by Polykallos of Gela, Hieron's brother.

A very rare and beautifully preserved example of Leontinoi's most prestigious early issue. Extremely fine.

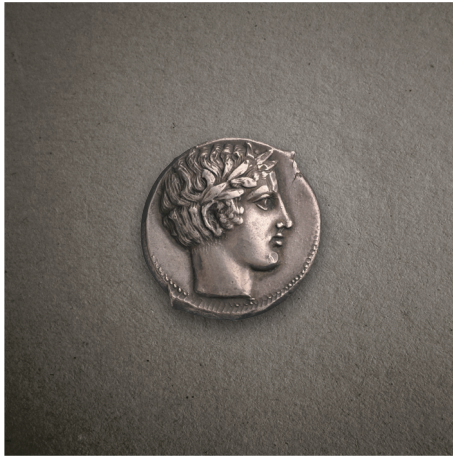
100'000.-



Philostratos the Younger, *Imagines* 14

*“Here is the god Apollo, painted as usual with unshorn locks;
he lifts a radiant forehead above eyes that shine like rays of light.”*





11

Italy. Sicily, Leontinoi. Tetradrachm, c. 420-415 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.47g. Diameter: 25.2mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo to right, his hair short.

Reverse: ΛΕΟΝ-Τ-ΙΝ-Ο-Ν. Lion's head right; four barley corns around.

References: Boehringer 66 (*same dies*).
 McClean 2342 (*same dies*).
 Rizzo pl. XXIV, 13 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Triton XIII, 5 January 2010, 40.
 Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 137.
 Collection of R. A. van Every, Bank Leu 15, 4 May 1976, 82.
 Monnaies et Médailles XXVIII, 19 June 1964, 50.
 Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934, 167.
 From the stock of J. Hirsch.

This wonderful head of Apollo is fully classical in technique: it was, in fact, produced by a master engraver who also worked at Katane (see Boehringer pl. 13, D). The head no longer has any numinous character, but surely resembles a typical representative of the local aristocracy, a 'golden youth'; in fact, he was very possibly modeled on an actual person known to the engraver.

Extremely rare, beautifully toned and of superb style. A remarkable coin and the best example known of the type. Some minor striking faults, otherwise, extremely fine.

30'000.-





12

Italy. Sicily, Messana. Tetradrachm, c. 412-408 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.40g. Diameter: 27.4mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: The nymph Messana, wearing chiton and holding the reins with both hands, driving biga of mules walking to left; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; in exergue, two opposed dolphins.

Reverse: ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Hare springing to right; below, dolphin leaping right above waves.

References: Basel 364 (*same dies*).
CC 619.5 (*this coin*).
SNG Lockett 834 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis V, 2 December 2008, 36.
Bank Leu 33, 3 May 1983, 230.
Sartiges collection.
Virzi collection, Hirsch XXXIII, 17 November 1913, 389 (*bought by Hirsch on behalf of Sartiges for RM 1325 against Spink*).

Messana, earlier known as Zankle (IACP 51), seems to have been founded at the end of the 730s, at roughly the same time as the cities of Katane, Leontinoi and Naxos. Zankle founded colonies herself, such as Mylai and Himera on the north coast of Sicily. In 494 the undefended city (its army was away on campaign) was seized by a band of Samians, themselves fleeing the Persians, who had been urged on by Anaxilas of Rhegium. The Zanklaians then called for help from Hippokrates of Syracuse, their overlord at the time. He came to their aid but then betrayed them, settling with the Samians and enslaving the Zanklaians! The Samians maintained themselves until 488 when Anaxilas took the Zankle, expelled the Samians and refounded the city as Messana in honor of his family's original homeland.

This coin, struck long after those stirring events, still bears types that refer to Anaxilas: the mule car is an allusion to the tyrant's victory in the mule car race in Olympia in 480, and he supposedly introduced the hare into Sicily to alleviate food shortages.

A wonderful, rare example perfectly struck on a broad flan producing a coin of great elegance. Extremely fine.

30'000.-





13

Italy. Sicily, Naxos. Drachm, c. 450 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 4.12g. Diameter: 19mm Die Axis: 6

Obverse: Bearded head of Dionysos to right, wearing ivy wreath and with his hair tied in a bun at the back; border of dots, cut through by the beard.

Reverse: N-A-XI-ON Nude and bearded Silenos squatting, facing front but turning his head and upper body to the left towards the two-handled, stemless drinking cup he holds in his right hand; he rests his left hand on the ground and his left knee is turned forward with his foot going through the border of dots; his animal tail is curled out on the ground behind him.

References: Basel 385.
Cahn 56.40 (*this coin*).
Jameson 676 (*same dies*).
Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 14.

Provenance: Privately purchased from Tradart in 2006.
Leu 45, 26 May 1988, 49.
Collection of C. Gillet, 485, 'Kunstfreund', Bank Leu & Münzen und Medaillen, 28 May 1974, 96.
Ars Classica XVII, 3 October 1934, 175.
Collection of T. Virzi.

That these coins were greatly appreciated at the time they were struck is shown by the fact that this obverse die was used until it actually fell apart. Minor breaks began to appear at a very early stage, shortly after it was put into use (as on this piece) but they became ever larger and disfiguring as time went on. Nevertheless, the mint continued using the die, probably because of popular favor. It is quite understandable that it is still appreciated for its artistry and beauty today.

Very rare, especially in this superb condition. Perfectly struck on a broad flan. A true masterpiece of mid 5th century style. Good extremely fine.

100'000.-



Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 11

*“His usual throng of Satyrs and Bacchanals surrounded Dionysos; but Silenos was absent.
The Phrygian country-folk had caught him,
staggering and faint with old age and wine,
and bound him up in his own garlands...”*





14

Italy. Sicily, Selinos. Tetradrachm, c. 460-450 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.49g. Diameter: 28.3mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: ΣΕΛΙΝΟ-ΝΤΙ-ΟΣ (*retrograde*) Quadriga walking to left, driven by Artemis standing left and holding the reins in both hands, to her left, Apollo standing left, shooting an arrow from his bow.

Reverse: ΣΕΛΙΝΟ-Ν-Ο-Σ The river-god Selinos, nude but for a flat, horned cap, walking slowly to left, holding a phiale in his right hand and a laurel branch with his left; to left, under his phiale, a pedimental altar adorned with a wreath and with a cock standing left at its base; to right, on a tall pedestal, statue of a bull standing left; above right, selinon leaf.

References: Rizzo pls. XXXI, 9 and XXXII, 2 (*this coin*).
Schwabacher, Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Selinunt (Munich, 1925), 3 b (*this coin*).
SNG Lloyd 1221 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Star collection, Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 39.
Exceptional Private Collection, Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 49.
Collection of C. Gillet, 'Kunstfreund', Bank Leu & Münzen und Medaillen, 28 May 1974, 101.
Royal Collection in Naples, acquired in the 19th century or earlier.

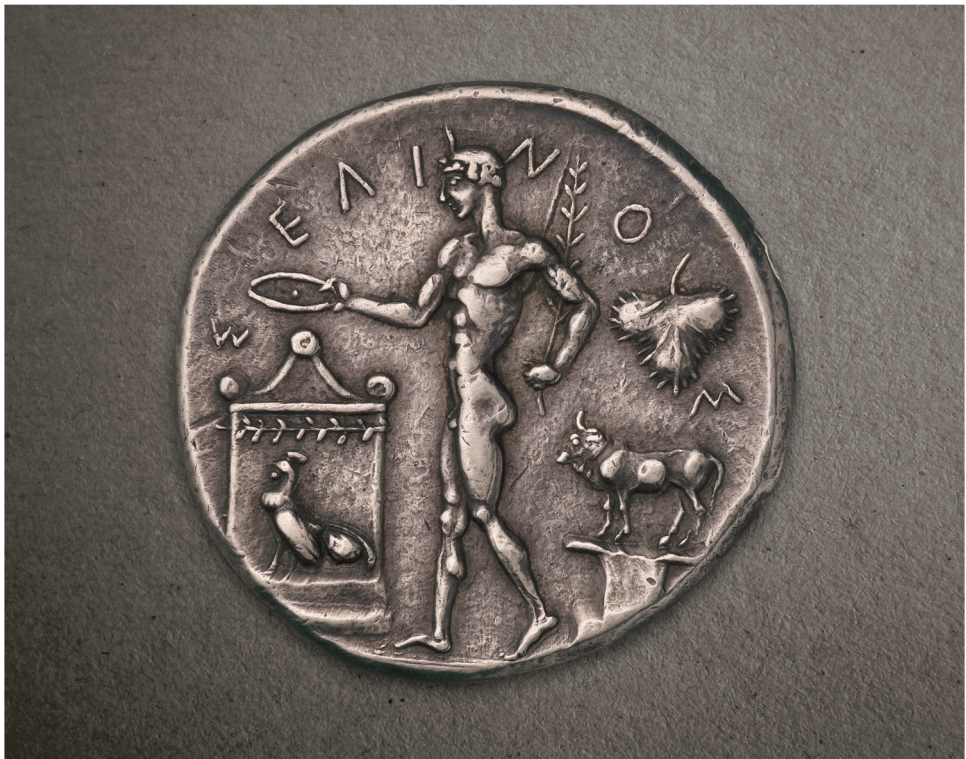
Selinos (IACP 44) was founded c. 651/0 as the most westerly Greek settlement in Sicily and was designed to be a bulwark against the Elymians and Carthaginians. It rapidly became one of the richest cities in Sicily (which had quite a few very rich cities!), and is famous for its remarkable number of temples, including 'Temple G', one of the largest known from ancient times. The city was captured and destroyed by the Carthaginians in 409; it existed as a village until being destroyed again during the First Punic War. It was then abandoned save for minor occupation during the middle ages.

The city's coinage consists of large series of selinon-leaf didrachms and fractions from the later 6th and early 5th centuries, and the later river-god tetradrachms and didrachms that began c. 460/450 and lasting until shortly before the destruction of the city.

This coin has a particularly long collecting history, having once been in the Royal Collection in Naples. It formed part of a fairly large group of pieces that were deaccessioned during the 1930s (though the accurate records seem to have been lost). It has since belonged to some of the great collectors of the 20th century.

Very rare and of lovely early classical style, a marvelous coin with a splendid pedigree. Extremely fine.

50'000.-





15

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. Tetradrachm, c. 405 BC, by Euth [ydamos] and Eumenes

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.28g. Diameter: 24.8mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Quadriga galloping to right, driven by a winged male figure holding the reins with both hands; above, Nike flying left to crown the driver; in exergue, Skylla swimming right, holding trident over her left shoulder and pointing, with her right hand, at a fish swimming right before her; above her arm to right, EYΘ.

Reverse: ΣΥΡΑΚΟ-Σ-ΙΩΝ Head of Demeter or Kore to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, poppies and oak leaves, double curved earring and plain necklace with a lion's head pendant; below neck, EYM; around, four dolphins swimming to left.

References: Basel 460 (*this coin*).
Gulbenkian 279 (*same dies*).
Kraay & Hirmer 103 (*same dies*).
SNG ANS 273 (*same dies*).
Tudeer 46 w (*this coin*).

Provenance: Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 47.
Collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 460.
Collection of S. Pennisi, Barone di Floristella (sold in Switzerland in the 1960s).

Syracuse, the greatest of the Greek cities of Sicily (IACP 47) was founded c. 733/2 (or a decade or so earlier) by Archias of Corinth. At the height of its power in the early 4th century it ruled over all of central and eastern Sicily, as well as much of Bruttium and Calabria in Magna Graecia. Much of its history was blighted by stasis, with resulting strife and exiles. Both the powerful tyrants who ruled the city (including later kings) and the various democracies constantly added to the city's population through the enfranchising of the relocated citizens of subject areas, as well as groups of mercenaries who had served the city. At present this coin has been dated to the very beginning of the reign of Dionysios I who was tyrant from 405 to 367 (though it could have been struck slightly earlier, during the last years of the Democracy). The driver of the victorious chariot on the obverse is possibly Agon; in the exergue is Skylla, the guardian of the Straits, who is chasing a fish (perhaps an allusion to the Athenian defeat of 413). On the reverse, instead of the head of Arethusa usually found on the coinage of Syracuse, we have the head of either Demeter or Kore, as shown by her wreath of grain, poppies and oak. This coin is one of the finest examples of the type known, and formed part of the most beautiful collection of Sicilian coins ever formed, that of Salvatore Pennisi: while some pieces were sold by the family in the 1960s (as this), most ended up being bought by the state in 1988 and are now in a museum in Syracuse.

A lovely coin of magnificent style, beautifully struck and attractively toned signed by the artist-engravers Euth [ydamos] and Eumenes. Good extremely fine.

100'000.-





16

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. Tetradrachm, c. 405-400 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.23g. Diameter: 28mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Quadriga galloping to left, driven by a female charioteer (Artemis, Demeter or Persephone?) holding the reins in her left hand and a torch in her right; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; in exergue, grain ear to left.

Reverse: ΣΥΡΑ-ΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of a goddess (Nike?) to right, her hair bound up in a bun at top of her head; she wears a triple-pendant earring and a simple circlet necklace with a pendant; before her, two dolphins swimming downwards to left; behind her head, one dolphin swimming upwards from under her neck, another swimming downwards.

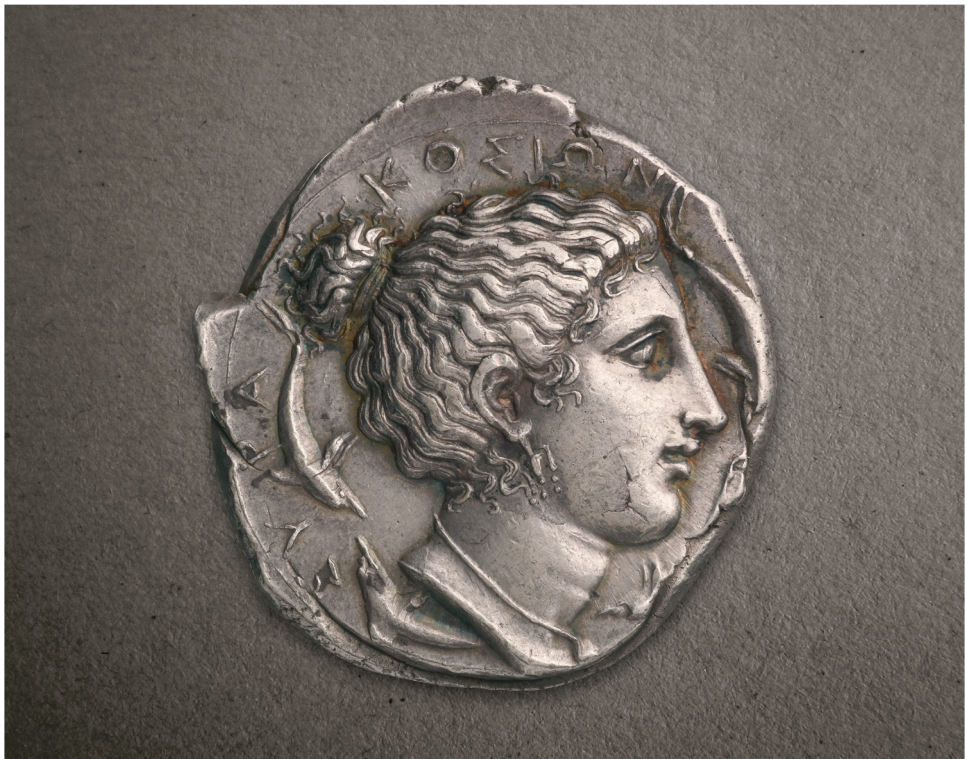
References: Basel 466 (*this coin*).
Gulbenkian 284 (*same dies*).
Rizzo pl. XLVII, 8 (*same dies*).
Tudeer 62 (*same dies*).

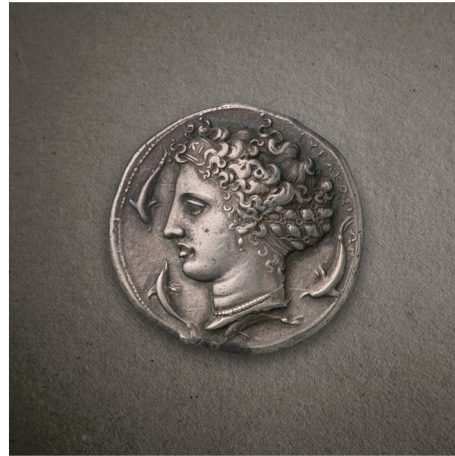
Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 42.
Collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 466.

This coin, struck at roughly the same time as the previous lot, shows us quite a different female portrait on its obverse. The former piece is surely either Demeter or Persephone as is shown by the fruits and grain in the wreath that crowns her. The present piece shows us quite a different woman, usually thought to be the young fountain nymph Arethusa, the city's patron goddess; but is she? When the coin is turned so that the earring falls down vertically as it should the neck truncation appears to be diagonal: as Jenkins points out in the Gulbenkian catalogue (p. 97, note to 283) this goddess is surely *Nike* flying to right. Having a head of Nike makes good sense as being part of the group of issues from this period, which recall Syracuse's victories over both the Athenians and the Carthaginians (the famous head of Athena by Eukleidas comes from the same group). As it is this is a remarkably lovely coin.

Rare, a coin of lovely style, beautifully engraved. Extremely fine.

50'000.-





17

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. Dekadrachm, c. 405-400 BC, by Kimon

Metal: Silver Weight: 43.17g. Diameter: 33.7mm Die Axis: 5:30

Obverse: Quadriga racing to left, driven by a charioteer holding the reins in his left hand and a goad with his right; above, Nike flying right to crown the driver; below ground line, panoply of arms (a shield, a cuirass between two greaves and a helmet) arranged on two steps, the lower inscribed ΑΘΛΑ.

Reverse: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ-ΩΝ Head of Arethusa to left, wearing a single pendant earring and a pearl necklace, her hair bound in a net behind and with an ampyx inscribed ΚΙ over her forehead; swimming around her head, four dolphins: two opposed before her face, one below her neck and one behind her head.

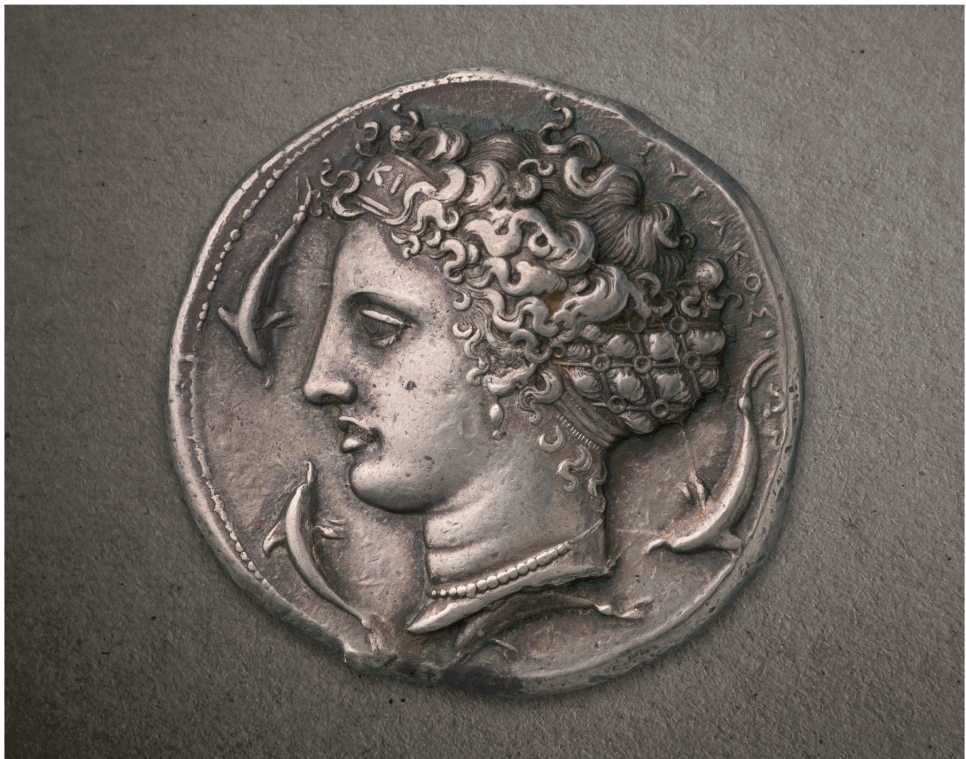
References: Jongkees 7 a or j (*this coin*).
PCG pl. 17, 66 (*same dies*).
Rizzo pl. L, 5 (*same dies*).
SNG Lloyd 1410 (*same dies*).

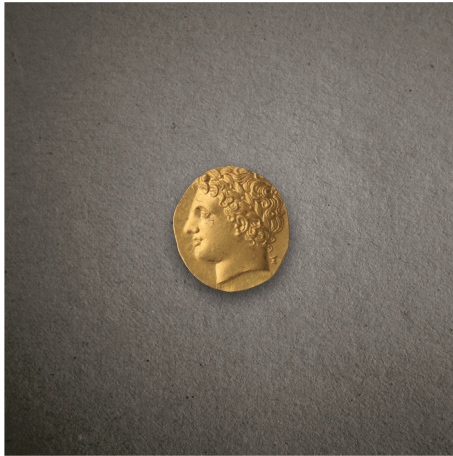
Provenance: Leu 71, 24 October 1997, 80.
Collection of Dr. J. H. Judd, Bank Leu 15, 4 May 1976, 118.
Judd List 1966, 243.
Deaccessioned from the Berlin Cabinet, probably in the late 1930s or early 1940s.
Hirsch XXXII, 14 November 1912, 312 (*bought on behalf of the Berlin Cabinet for 5050.- M, with Chapman of Philadelphia as the underbidder – Berlin had previously tried for lot 310, which went to Chapman for 5325.- M*).

This coin was struck by order of Dionysios I, the great tyrant of Syracuse (405-367); it formed part of a relatively small issue of dekadrachms struck with dies by Kimon, which came before those of a much larger group by his contemporary Euainetos. As a whole these are very possibly the most impressive and beautiful coins ever made for general circulation. Kimon's first dekadrachm reverse die showed a youthful, innocent-looking Arethusa, but this design seems not to have been approved for further use and was replaced by the much more mature and majestic woman we see here. Whether either of these two 'portraits' are based on real women cannot be known, but the possibility is there. It would be intriguing to suggest that the two heads are based on those of Dionysios' two wives: Doris of Locri and Aristomache of Syracuse, who he married in a double ceremony in 397 (but, alas, the marriage took place too late to have inspired the coins). In fact, despite their beauty, these magnificent coins were doubtless struck as a truly impressive way of paying the mercenaries Dionysios relied on to maintain him in power!

A splendid example of one of the most beautiful coins ever minted. Clear, well struck, beautifully toned and with an excellent pedigree. Extremely fine.

150'000.-





18

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. Dekadrachm, c. 317-310 BC, under Agathokles

Metal: Gold Weight: 4.28g. Diameter: 16.3mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo to left; behind head, Σ.

Reverse: ΣΥΡΑ-Κ-ΟΣΙΩΝ Charioteer driving a biga rushing to right; below horses, triskeles running to right.

References: Dewing 934 (*triskeles to left*).
 Gulbenkian 327 (*triskeles to left*).
 SNG ANS 552 var. (*triskeles to left*).

Provenance: Private collection in Cincinnati, Ohio, Gemini V, 6 January 2009, 42.
 Displayed at the Cincinnati Museum of Art (1994-2008).
 Acquired from H. J. Berk in 1989.

Agathokles (361-289/8) was first tyrant (in 317) and then (in 305) king of Syracuse. He was the son of Karkinos, a wealthy pottery owner, who was originally from Rhegium and was given Syracusan citizenship under Timoleon in 343/2. Agathokles was drawn to military affairs and was seen as a threat by the 600, the oligarchs of Syracuse. He was repeatedly banished but finally was able to mount a coup in 316, resulting in the destruction of the 600. He went to war to expand his power but overall, while increasing the areas under his rule, he was basically unsuccessful against his main enemy, Carthage. He was assassinated in 289/8 after which his 'empire' crumbled.

This coin was struck during the early part of his reign when he was fighting the Carthaginians in Sicily, prior to his invasion of Africa in an initially successful attempt to draw off the Carthaginians from Sicily. It was clearly inspired by the earlier gold staters of Philip II of Macedon, whose exploits Agathokles attempted to equal.

A beautiful and rare piece, very well struck on a broad flan. Good Extremely fine.

5'000.-





19

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. Tetradrachm, c. 310-304 BC, under Agathokles

Metal: Silver Weight: 16.62g. Diameter: 27mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore to right, wearing grain wreath and pendant earring.

Reverse: ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Nike, bare to the waist, standing right, attaching armor to trophy to her right, she holds a nail in her right hand and a hammer in her left; to right, triskeles of legs running to right; to left, monogram of ANI.

References: Basel 512 (*this coin*).
 Ierardi 88b (dies O18/R57).
 McClean 2835 (*these dies*).

Provenance: Star collection, Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 53.
 Collection of A. Moretti – displayed in the Basel Museum, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 512.

This coin was struck both to pay Agathokles' troops and to commemorate Agathokles' rather ephemeral victories against Carthage in Africa. It was struck using one of the most elegant and attractive die pairs in the whole series, with a noble head of Kore and a particularly graceful figure of Nike.

Lightly toned and particularly attractive; perfectly centered on a broad flan. Good extremely fine.

20'000.-





20

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. 10 Litrai, 214-212 BC, the Fifth Republic

Metal: Silver Weight: 8.39g. Diameter: 25mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Head of Kore-Persephone to left, with her hair tied in a bun at the back, wearing grain wreath, pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind her head to right, long torch.

Reverse: ΣΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Zeus Strategos standing facing, laureate, draped to the waist, his head turned to right, and holding a long reversed spear with his right hand; to left XAP above eagle flying right.

References: BMC 661 = Burnett 38a (*same dies*).
De Luynes 1394 = Burnett 38b (*same dies*).

Provenance: Triton XI, 8 January 2008, 75.

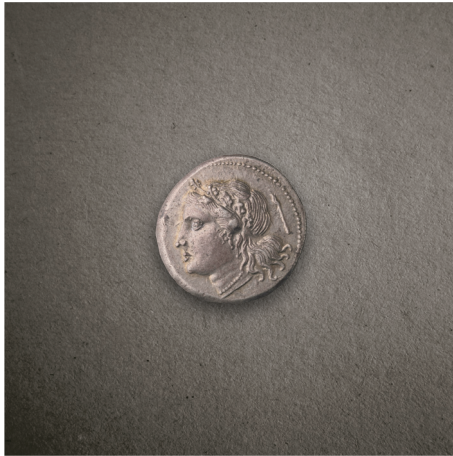
This piece and the following were both struck by Syracuse's last independent government. After the death of Hieron II in 215 the throne fell to his self-indulgent and foolish grandson Hieronymos who renounced his grandfather's long-standing alliance with Rome and went over to the Carthaginians. His patent idiocy resulted in a revolution and the destruction of Hieronymos and all of his family. The Romans proceeded to besiege the city but were unsuccessful, especially since the great ancient scientist Archimedes had designed a number of extremely efficient defenses. In the end the city fell through treachery and almost all the population was either killed or enslaved.

This coin and the following piece were both issued during the siege and were, in some ways, rather similar to the later siege pieces that were made during post-medieval times. In any case, the vast majority of all the coins issued were confiscated by the Roman conquerors and melted down.

A superb and extremely rare piece, toned and firmly struck on a broad flan. Some traces of an undertype – a 10 litrai of Hieronymos. Very minor hairline crack, otherwise, good extremely fine.

20'000.-





21

Italy. Sicily, Syracuse. 8 Litrai, c. 212 BC, the Fifth Republic

Metal: Silver Weight: 6.78g. Diameter: 20.5mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Female head to left, wearing oak wreath, pendant earring and pearl necklace; behind her head, long torch.

Reverse: ΣΥΠΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Quadriga walking to left, the car occupied only by a scepter; above, XAP.

References: At present unpublished save for its auction appearances.

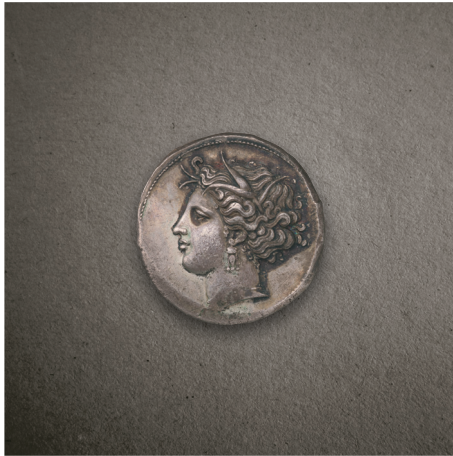
Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA 5, 2 December 2008, 57.
Collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 25, 25 June 2003, 125.
Giessener Münzhandlung 60, 5 October 1992, 74.

This is a coin that is filled with enigmas. We first have to wonder about who, exactly, is portrayed on the obverse. The oak-wreath would not be appropriate for either Persephone or Kore, or for Arethusa for that matter, all goddesses we normally associate with Syracuse (the idea that the oak -wreath could refer to Arethusa's Arcadian origins seems unlikely). At present we cannot suggest who she is. As for the empty chariot on the reverse, this is also extremely unusual. Could it possibly be a hopeful reference to a chariot in a victory celebration, one honoring the gods rather than a commander? The erudite cataloguer of this piece when it appeared in NAC 25 suggested that the type reflected a "power vacuum" during the last days of the siege; but such a dark meaning seems extremely unlikely. Why would a state issue a coin publicizing its dismay and pessimism? A hoped for victory seems much more likely.

A coin of the highest rarity, apparently one of only two known and probably from the last issue of Syracuse as an independent city. Good extremely fine.

50'000.-





22

Siculo-Punic Coinage. Sicily, uncertain mint. Tetradrachm, c. 330 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.09g. Diameter: 26.2mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace, her hair bound up at the back.

Reverse: Stallion prancing to right with a palm tree behind.

References: Gulbenkian 364 (*same dies*).
Jameson 913 (*this coin*).
Jenkins, Punic Sicily, III, 127 (O42/R114', *listed twice*).
L. Mildenberg, Sikulo-Punische Münzlegenden, SNR 72 (1993), 24 (*this coin*).
SNG Lockett 1037 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Collection of J. Abecassis, Leu 81, 16 May 1981, 121.
Bank Leu 42, 12 May 1987, 138.
Collection of C. Gillet, Monnaies et Médailles 43, 12 November 1970, 21.
Collection of R. Jameson.

This is surely one of the most elegantly beautiful coins to have been made in the 4th century BC. The quality is quite simply outstanding. The term 'Siculo-Punic coinage' is used to describe the money that was produced under Carthaginian auspices to pay for military expenses outside of North Africa (primarily in Sicily) during the 4th century BC. The coin types were partially taken from the coins produced by the Greek cities of Sicily – as the obverse here, which is clearly based on the Arethusa created by Euainetos in Syracuse – and partially on Punic compositions. The Carthaginian authorities were able to hire some of the finest engravers available in Sicily to make the dies for this series: so many of the Sicilian cities had lost their independence that competition for the services of the top engravers was negligible. This piece, and the following, are perfect examples of the great pride that the Greeks and their immediate neighbors took in having coins that were both of good silver and good weight, as well as being beautiful to the beholder. Later Carthaginian issues from Sicily show a distinct falling off in standards.

A coin of quite outstanding beauty, a magnificent example of late classical style. Tiny flan crack, otherwise, good extremely fine.

30'000.-





23

Siculo-Punic Coinage. Sicily, uncertain mint. Tetradrachm, c. 300 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.20g. Diameter: 27.1mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: Head of Melqart-Herakles to right, wearing lion skin headdress.

Reverse: 'MHMḤNT Horse's head to left; behind, date palm.

References: Basel 564 (*same dies*).

Gulbenkian 375 (*same dies*).

Jameson 960 (*same dies*).

Jenkins, Punic Sicily, IV, 321 (104/R263, *this coin listed*).

Provenance: Acquired from Tradart in 2006.

Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 83.

Collection of C. Gillet, Monnaies et Médailles 43, 12 November 1970, 35.

The massively huge silver coinage of Alexander III made the head of Herakles in a lion's skin headdress one of the best known of all ancient obverse types. It is certainly possible that the superb Greek craftsman who made this obverse die based his work on them, though similar heads of Herakles had appeared earlier at nearby Kamarina. In any case, this is by far the finest style head to appear on the extensive Siculo-Punic coinage with Herakles. It is of the same quality, if not better, than those slightly earlier Herakles heads that appeared on Alexander's tetradrachms from Memphis, widely recognized as being of the finest style of all of Alexander's issues. Of course, the head of Herakles here is really the Hellenized version of Carthage's patron deity, Melqart, so familiar from the coinage of Tyre, Carthage's mother city.

A wonderful, beautifully struck coin of the best possible style, toned and struck in high relief. Virtually as struck.

20'000.-





24

North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage. Stater of 1¼ Shekels, c. 350-320 BC

Metal: Gold Weight: 9.36g. Diameter: 18.9mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace with nine oblong pendants.

Reverse: Horse standing right on exergual line.

References: Jenkins & Lewis IIIh, 75 ff.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Tradart in 2006.

The Carthaginians began producing fairly enormous numbers of gold coins starting in the second half of the 4th century. They controlled much of the gold trade that crossed the Sahara and also had access to mines in Spain. The staters were first struck at the weight of a shekel but during the period of c. 350-320 their weight was increased by a quarter. The following groups then began to be struck in electrum rather than gold. Unlike the silver 'Siculo-Punic' issues we have seen above, the Carthaginian gold and electrum issues are very clearly Punic in style – influenced by Greek work but clearly portraying a local goddess.

A particularly neat and attractive example, well-struck and well-centered. Good extremely fine.

10'000.-





25

North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage. Stater of 1¼ Shekels, c. 350-320 BC

Metal: Gold Weight: 9.25g. Diameter: 18mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace with eight oblong pendants.

Reverse: Horse standing right on exergual line; on line three pellets forming upward triangle.

References: Jenkins & Lewis IIIi, 105 (*this coin*).

Provenance: UBS 78, 9 September 2008, 1081.

Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 55.

Hess-Leu, 7 April 1960, 109.

Collection of R. Burrage, *Ars Classica* XVII, 3 October 1934, 310.

A very attractive example, with a large and impressive head of Tanit. Extremely fine.

8'000.-





26

North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage. Stater, c. 310 -290 BC

Metal: Electrum Weight: 7.53g. Diameter: 19.1mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing grain wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace with nine oblong pendants.

Reverse: Horse standing right on exergual line.

References: Jenkins & Lewis IVd, 231.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Numismatica Genevensis SA in March 2009.

By the late 4th century the gold supply to Carthage seems to have dropped off, leading to serious shortages; in addition expenses became ever higher. As a result, the mint resorted to debasing the gold coinage. Coins began to be issued that had an ever lower gold content, ranging from the rather good electrum of this type (c. 75% gold) down to very low grade issues in the mid 3rd century. Curiously enough, while some issues were poor electrum, others were nearly as fine as the original 4th century issues; thus we can be sure that the coins were intended to be used by different groups of people or in different areas.

A very attractive, beautifully toned and well struck example.

5'000.-





27

North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage. Shekel, c. 300 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 7.53g. Diameter: 19.3mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears, pendant earring and necklace with nine oblong pendants.

Reverse: Horse standing right on exergual line, with its head turned back to left and a date palm behind; to right, star.

References: Gulbenkian 383.
Muller 108.
SNG Copenhagen 141.

Provenance: Triton X, 8 January 2007, 107.
Hauck and Aufhäuser 16, 16 October 2001, 223.

Coins of this type were issued at the end of the 4th century, at a time when Carthage was embroiled in a war with Agathokles of Syracuse. The coins were undoubtedly first issued in good silver like this, but the emergency conditions then in effect very rapidly led to their debasement.

A very rare example of a shekel made from good silver rather than billon, and produced from dies of very good style. Extremely fine.

5'000.-





28

**North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage, but from a Sicilian mint.
Dekadrachm or 5 Shekels, c. 260 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 37.88g. Diameter: 39mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Tanit to left, wearing wreath of grain ears and pendant earring.

Reverse: B'RŠT Pegasos springing to right.

References: Basel 567 (*this coin*).
Jenkins, Punic Sicily, IV, 434 (O1'/R4).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 156.
Collection of A. Moretti, Numismatica Ars Classica 13, 8 October 1998, 567.

While ostensibly very similar in style to the gold and electrum staters struck in Carthage, as well as to the silver shekel, the way the flan was made (flattened down from a cast 'bullet'-shape; note the two lugs at the edge) and the fact that the die axis is irregular, makes it likely that this coin was minted in Sicily. This would have been done to help pay Carthage's army and navy, heavily based in Sicily, during the First Punic War (264-241). In addition, there is no evidence that any of these impressive pieces has ever been found anywhere but on Sicily (the 1958 Palermo Hoard, IGCH 2208, contained 50-80 of them). This is one of the finest known examples.

An impressive and very rare coin of outstanding quality, toned and very well struck. Good extremely fine.

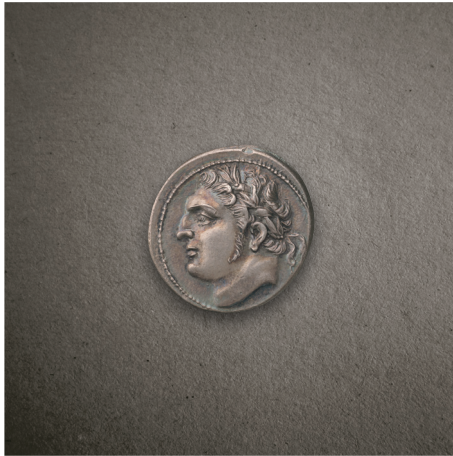
50'000.-



Hesiod, *Theogony*

*"And when Perseus cut off Medusa's head,
there sprang forth great Chrysaor of the golden blade, and the horse Pegasus,
so called because he was born near the springs of Ocean..."*





29

**North Africa. Zeugitania, Carthage, but from a Sicilian mint.
Shekel, c. 211-209 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 6.96g. Diameter: 22.5mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Laureate male head to left.

Reverse: Elephant walking right, below, in exergue, *aleph*.

References: A. Burnett, *The Enna hoard and silver coinage of the Syracusan democracy*, SNR 62 (1983), 114.
SNG Copenhagen 382.

Provenance: Gorny & Mosch 46, 6 March 2006, 302 (*cover coin*).

Coins of this type were long thought to have been minted by King Jugurtha of Numidia (118-106 BC), as in Head, p. 884, but their appearance in hoards that clearly dated to the Second Punic War made that attribution impossible. They were then ascribed to Punic forces in Spain, but since most existing specimens have turned up in Sicily it has been suggested that they were minted in Carthage for use by Punic troops on the island. However, since at least one example of the series, a half shekel, is known overstruck on a denarius it seems much more likely that they were struck in a mint controlled by the Carthaginians in Sicily. The head on the obverse is probably a young Melqart, a deity always popular with soldiers, while the elephant was one of Carthage's most potent weapons in the war against Rome.

A coin of splendid Hellenistic style, with a strong, almost individual looking head, very well struck and centered. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





30

Black Sea Area. The Tauric Chersonese. Pantikapaion. Stater, c. 340-330 BC

- Metal: Gold Weight: 9.19g. Diameter: 20mm Die Axis: 12
- Obverse:* Head of a satyr to left, with a pointed beard, a goat's ear and a pug nose, wearing an ivy wreath.
- Reverse:* Π - Α - Ν Horned griffin, with its head facing and a spear in its mouth, standing to left on stalk of wheat; with the spear shaft forming the crossbar of the alpha in the legend.
- References:* Franke/Marathaki 138.
Gulbenkian 585-586.
Kraay - Hirmer 441.
K. Regling, Der griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo, ZfN XLI (1931), 169.
- Provenance:* Numismatica Genevensis SA IV, 11 December 2006, 84.
Collection of J. Abecassis, Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 124.
Collection of R. Abecassis, purchased from Spink in 1968 and said to be from the Empedocles Collection.

Pantikapaion (IACP 705) was a Milesian colony founded in c. 575; now the modern city of Kerch in the Crimea. By 480 it had become the capital of the Bosporan Kingdom, which from 438/7 to 109 BC was ruled by the powerful Spartokid dynasty. The present coin was probably struck during the reign of Pairisades I (344/3-311/0) when the kingdom was at its height. The staters of Pantikapaion are among the most splendid and desirable of all Greek gold coins. They bear heads of Pan, an obvious pun on the city's name, and a griffin, the fabled guardian of the gold mines of the Scythians. The engravers who produced the dies for these coins were experts in the Greco-scythian style so popular in the northern Black Sea area, well known today from the amazing treasures of gold and silver work found in the rich tombs of southern Russia. The head of Pan here has very close parallels with those of the Scythians depicted on the famous contemporary gold bottle from the Kul Oba tomb at Kerch, and it would not at all be unlikely that the same master goldsmith was responsible for both.

The gold staters were issued over a period of about a generation: they began with two rare issues, one with a profile head and the other with the famous facing head of Pan (SNG BM 855/859); these were followed by an equally small group of the type here; and then to a much larger final series, (SNG BM 864/867). Most of these staters are on a weight standard of c. 9.1g, 1½ Aeginetan drachms, the equivalent in value to a Kyzikene electrum stater, but the terminal issues of the final group were struck on the Attic standard to better fit in with the massive contemporary gold coinages of Philip II and Alexander III (as SNG BM 878).

Orphic Hymn to Pan [10]

"Come, blessed Pan, whom rural haunts delight; come leaping, agile, wandering, starry light. Throned with the Horai, Bacchanalian Pan, goat-footed, horned, from whom the world began... The sportive nymphs, your every step attend, and all your works fulfill their destined end."



The griffin was a creature, which has a long history in the art of the steppe peoples, and was almost invariably shown as a monster with the body of a lion, complete with powerful legs and claws, and the beaked head and wings of an eagle. Interestingly enough, the griffin we see in ancient art was actually based on a living creature, albeit one which had died out millions of years earlier! The Scythians and other steppe peoples obtained their gold from mines and surface workings in central Asia, often in exactly the same places where modern day paleontologists have discovered abundant fossils of the beaked dinosaur, Protoceratops. A fully grown protoceratops was the size of a lion, and had a powerful beaked head, very reminiscent, especially in skeletal form, to that of an eagle. Ancient miners could have easily seen their fully articulated fossils, either on the ground surface or on the sides of cliffs, just as we can today, and it would be by no means unlikely that the ancient observer would have thought that they had died relatively recently. In addition, since the skeletal remains of humans and animals, overwhelmed and killed in the dangerous sand storms which often afflicted the gold producing areas of central Asia, might also appear in close proximity to the protoceratops fossils, ancient peoples might have assume they had been killed battling each other. Thus was born the concept of the gold guarding griffin. For conclusive proof of this rather extraordinary theory, see A. Mayor, *The First Fossil Hunters. Paleontology in Greek and Roman Times* (Princeton, 2000), pp. 15-53.

An extremely rare type of great power and beauty. Good Extremely fine.

200'000.-



31

Northern Greece. Thrace, Abdera. Stater, c. 362 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 13.07g. Diameter: 24mm Die Axis: 6

Obverse: ΑΒΔΗ Griffin seated to left, his wings slightly spread; to left, cicada seen from above.

Reverse: ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑ – ΔΟΣ (*last three letters retrograde*) Herakles seated half-left, on rock covered by a lionskin, his torso slightly facing and his head turned partially to right; holding club resting on his right knee with his right hand and resting his left on his left thigh; all within shallow incuse square.

References: AMNG 105.
Chryssanthaki period VI, pp. 122-123.
May 393/396 (obverse A 276/reverse P 322).
SNG Lockett 1132.
Traité IV, 1379 and pl. CCCXXXVI, 12.

Provenance: Star Collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 104.

Abdera (IACP 640) was initially founded by Klazomenai, c. 650 the colony failed due to Thracian resistance; it was refounded c. 544 by refugees from the Persian conquest of Teos (For the rest of its history Abdera maintained close relations with her mother-city). It rapidly became a major power in the northern Aegean and a rival to Thasos. The city was severely damaged by a Triballian invasion in 376/5, which was, however, repulsed with Athenian help, but Abdera never fully recovered and was taken over by Philip II.

The quality of the engraving on the staters minted in Abdera during the late 5th and early 4th century is particularly fine; the dies must have been cut by some of the best artists of the period. This piece is surely one of the best of them all. The griffin is shown seated, but as if it had just landed and begun settling down since its wings still seem to be fluttering. As for the seated Herakles, he looks out pensively as he rests from his labors but his innate strength is clearly visible in the way his powerful figure has been depicted. This is surely one of the finest numismatic representations of Herakles to be found in Greek coinage.

Rare, attractively toned and of exceptionally fine style. Extremely fine.

20'000.-





32

**Northern Greece. Thrace, the Chersonese. Kardias (?), Miltiades II.
Tetradrachm, c. 495-494 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 16.20g. Diameter: 24mm Die Axis: 3

Obverse: Lion standing to right, his head turned back to left, his left forepaw raised, and his tail curled around over his back.

Reverse: Head of Athena to left, wearing crested Attic helmet, disc earring and pearl necklace.

References: Berlin = Regling, *Die Antike Münze als Kunstwerk*, 230. = *Traité I*, 1798, pl. LVII, 15 (*same dies*).
Bruxelles = de Hirsch 897.
London = Seltman 489a = Weber 2400 (*same obverse die*).
Seltman Group Q iv, 488 var. (A332/P-. = Berlin, *but not the same piece as the one listed above*, and Pozzi 1101: *same obverse die but reverse unlisted*).

Provenance: L. R. Stack Collection, Stack's, 14 January 2008, 2162.
Triton VIII, 11 January 2005, 247.

This coin was almost certainly issued in Kardias (IACP 665) in the Thracian Chersonese (present-day Gallipoli), a city first founded by the Milesians and then refounded c. 560/550 by the Athenian Miltiades the Elder. In 524/3 his namesake and nephew Miltiades (II) was sent by Hippias to reinforce Athenian control of the city; the Chersonese was a vital choke point protecting Athens' grain supply. He submitted to the Persians under Darius, but attempted to convince the other Greek allies during the Persian invasion of Scythia to destroy the Danube bridge, thus marooning Darius and his army. This plot failed and Miltiades fled back to Athens in 511/510. He joined the Ionian revolt in 499 and returned to the Chersonese in 496. Shortly thereafter he issued this small series of tetradrachms: the first pair of dies is marked with the legend XEP, thus confirming their attribution. The lion on the obverse refers to Miletus, the original mother-city of the area, and the head of Athena is, of course, a reference to Athens.

Extremely rare. A splendid example, probably the finest known; nicely toned. Good very fine.

30'000.-





33

Northern Greece. Islands of Thrace, Thasos. Half-Stater or Drachm, c. 380 BC

Metal: Gold Weight: 3.95g. Diameter: 12.9mm Die Axis: 2

Obverse: Bearded head of Dionysos to left, wearing ivy wreath.

Reverse: ΘΑΣΙΟΝ Herakles, wearing lion-skin headdress and draped from the waist, kneeling to right, shooting an arrow from his bow; to right, K; all in a linear frame within an incuse square.

References: West pl. 4, 30 var. (*same obverse die but with Θ on the reverse*).

Provenance: Star Collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 112.
Numismatica Ars Classica 8, 3 April 1995, 235.
Bank Leu 25, 23 April 1980, 91.
Bank Leu 2, 25 April 1972, 136.

Thasos (IACP 526), a city on an island of the same name in the northern Aegean off Thrace, was effectively a colony of Paros, c. 710-680 BC. The city became rich and important due to its silver and gold mines (both on the island itself and on the adjacent mainland, which it controlled), its timber resources and its wine production. Its history was a turbulent one. In the late 6th and early 5th century it was controlled by the Persians but then became an ally of Athens and part of the Delian League, from which the Thasians revolted in 466/5. They were finally defeated three years later and were firmly ensconced within the Athenian Empire. Late in the 5th century the Thasians threw out the Athenians with Spartan help. In 340/339 Thasos was taken by Philip II of Macedon and remained under Macedonian control until it was freed by the Romans in 196. Thasos produced an enormous number of silver coins as a way of profiting from the mines it controlled: this coinage began at the end of the 6th century BC and was particularly extensive during the 5th century (staters with a satyr and a nymph). New types were introduced during the 4th century, including gold half staters or drachms, such as this one. They were produced for trade purposes: no specific event can be convincingly associated with them. As is easily seen the artistic quality of these gold pieces is outstanding.

Very rare and of a remarkably fine and polished classical style. Perfectly struck and well-centered. Good extremely fine.

75'000.-



Homer, *Odyssey* Book 11

*"After him I saw mighty Herakles, but it was his phantom only,
for he is feasting ever with the immortal gods, and has lovely Hebe to wife,
who is daughter of Zeus and Hera.*

*The ghosts were screaming round him like scared birds flying in all directions. He looked black
as night with his bare bow in his hands and his arrow on the string, glaring around
as though ever on the point of taking aim."*





34

Northern Greece. Macedon, Akanthos. Tetradrachm, c. 500 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.18g. Diameter: 23.7mm

Obverse: Lion to right, attacking bull, collapsing to left with its head raised; below, going through the exergual line, floral ornament (lotos flower) downwards.

Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square with irregular surfaces.

References: Classical Numismatic Group 84, May 2010, 204.
Cf. Desneux 1 (*but lacking the flower*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 61.
Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 106.

Akanthos (IACP 559) was founded in the early 7th century, possibly by colonists from Andros. It served as a base for the Persians during Xerxes' s invasion of Greece in 480 but it later became an Athenian ally. In 424 the city went over to the Spartan commander Brasidas; in 350 it was captured by Philip II. Perhaps the most exciting relic of the ancient city is its coinage bearing the age-old oriental motif of the struggle between a lion and a bull, which served as the city's badge (the choice of type may possibly be explained by its early connection with Persia). This coinage began when the city was still under Persian influence in c. 500 BC and continued on until the mid 4th century when its independence was lost. The only changes were stylistic ones related to developments in art and epigraphy, and a switch in weight standards from the Attic to the Phoenician in c. 424. This piece, with its thick flan and high relief types, is a perfect example of how beautiful these coins could be.

This is an extremely rare example of one of the earliest known tetradrachms of Akanthos, and is a remarkably fine and vigorous piece of late Archaic art. Nicely toned and extremely fine.

100'000.-





35

Northern Greece. Macedon, Akanthos. Tetradrachm, c. 480-470 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.43g. Diameter: 28.5mm

Obverse: Lion to right, attacking bull, collapsing to left with its head raised; above, O; below, in exergue, floral ornament.

Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square with granulated surfaces.

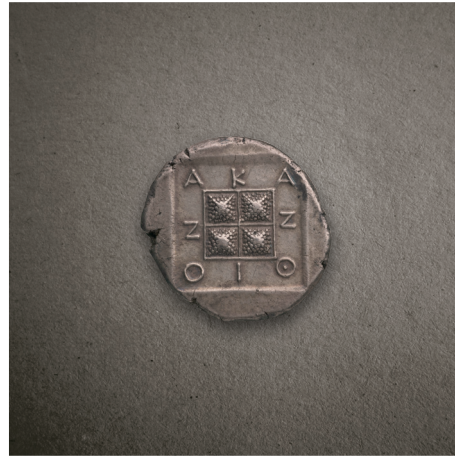
References: AMNG III/2, 4.
Desneux 63 var. (D61/R-, [57?]).
SNG ANS 10.

Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List Winter/Spring 2008, 18.
Triton VIII, 11 January 2005, 106.
Tkalec 25 October 1996, 28.

A beautifully centered, lightly toned and very well struck. This is a particularly fine example of one of the main issues of the 470s BC. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





36

Northern Greece. Macedon, Akanthos. Tetradrachm, c. 375 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 14.33g. Diameter: 24.3mm Die Axis: 5

Obverse: Lion to right, attacking bull, collapsing to left with its head raised; above, ΑΛΕ.

Reverse: ΑΚΑ-ΝΘ-ΙΟ-Ν on a band around a square divided in four parts, each with a raised, granulated center; all within a shallow incuse square.

References: Desneux 138.

Provenance: Numismatica Ars Classica 33, 6 April 2006, 114.
 Leu 65, 21 May 1996, 132.
 Tkalec 23 October 1992, 56.

This series of three lots brings us from the art of the late archaic period, through the early classical and well into the full flowering of naturalistic classical style. The coinage of Akanthos is remarkable in the way the progression of style can be easily seen: the types do not change but the artistic sensibility of the artists who produced the dies is visibly different.

A beautifully toned, perfectly stuck and wonderfully attractive coin, with a magnificent representation of the battle between a lion and a bull. A splendid example of ripe, classical style. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





37

**Northern Greece. Macedon, the Chalkidian League, Olynthos.
Tetradrachm, c. 350 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 14.44g. Diameter: 24.7mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo to right, with his hair falling in long locks down the back of his neck.

Reverse: X-A-A-KIA-EΩN Kithara with six strings; below, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΣΕΩΣ.

References: Robinson & Clement 128.

Provenance: Collection of a deceased collector in Cincinnati, Gemini V, 6 January 2009, 59.
On display in the Cincinnati Museum of Art, 1994-2008 (90).
Acquired from H. J. Berk in 1990.

Olynthos (IACP 588) was originally a city of the Bottiaeans, a Macedonian people of uncertain ethnicity; it became Greek when they were partially expelled by the Persians and the city given to the Chalkidians in 479. It rapidly became the chief city of the Chalkidike and a bulwark against the expansionary dreams of Athens, Sparta and the Macedonian kings. By 433/2 it had become the capital of the Chalkidian Confederacy or League; all the surrounding towns were abandoned and their inhabitants moved to Olynthos, which, thus, became the most populous city in the whole area. Olynthos went to war with Sparta c. 382 and was defeated two years later, at which point the League was disbanded. After Sparta's defeat by Thebes at Leuctra in 371 the Confederacy was reformed. It ceased to exist in 348 after Philip II destroyed Olynthos and all of its population who were unable to flee were enslaved.

While Olynthos seems to have produced some coinage in its own name beginning in the very late 6th century (its earliest issues seem to have inspired the coinage of Syracuse, which had to be struck from silver imported from mines in northern Greece), the city's main coinage was that issued in the name of the League beginning in the 430s. This coinage primarily consisted of tetradrachms and tetrobols bearing a head of Apollo on the obverse and his kithara on the reverse.

This coin provides us with yet another vision of Apollo, one of serenity and elegance. It is interesting that when Philip II chose a head of Apollo to go on his own gold coinage, his very earliest types had a head with long hair falling down the back of the god's neck, as here. This was almost immediately changed to the short-haired version that is so well known. Perhaps, since Philip's gold was destined to pay mercenaries, especially including Celts, a short-haired version was deemed more clearly masculine?

A beautifully centered, toned, and well struck coin in high relief. Good extremely fine.

15'000.-





38

Northern Greece. Macedon, Mende. Tetradrachm, c. 423/2 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.56g. Diameter: 27.5mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: Dionysos, wearing ivy wreath and himation and with his head turned forward and slightly to the right, reclining on a donkey walking to right, resting his left hand on the donkey's side and holding, with his right hand, a kantharos propped on his right knee; in exergue, kerykeion and, in small letters, NI.

Reverse: MEN-ΔA-I-ON Linear square containing a vine bearing four bunches of grapes; all within shallow incuse square.

References: Noe 93a (*same dies*).
SNG ANS 350 (*same dies*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 62.
Gorny & Mosch 125, 13 October 2003, 102.
Collection of C. Côte, Feuardent Frères et al., 4 December 1936, 30.
Kaliandra Hoard of 1913.

Mende (IACP 584) seems to have had quite a long history of connections to Euboia: there is late Mycenaean and early Geometric pottery from the site that is similar to material found at Lefkandi ("old Eretria"). However, it may well have received further settlers from Eretria during the 8th century. The city was famous for its wine (as might be expected given the types on its coinage) and was quite prosperous. It was initially allied to Xerxes but soon joined the Delian League. During the Peloponnesian War the city supported Athens but its oligarchs forced it to go over to Brasidas's Spartans in 423. The Athenians violently retrieved the city shortly thereafter. In the 4th century Mende was antagonistic to the Chalkidian League: as a result it lost its autonomy to Philip II but was not destroyed like Olynthos. The coinage of Mende is Dionysiac in nature (the early coins just show the donkey of Dionysos, later ones, as this, show it being ridden by him) and, apart from the fractions, was very little known prior to the Kaliandra (Mende) hoard of 1913. The present coin is particularly interesting because of the letters NI in the exergue on the obverse: they may refer to Nicias and Nicostratus, the Athenian commanders whose forces retook the city and expelled the oligarchs. For the most recent discussion see J. Kagan, Notes on the Coinage of Mende, *AJN* 26 (2014), pp. 5 ff.

A beautifully toned and well-struck coin with an obverse of great beauty and finesse. Extremely fine.

25'000.-





39

**Northern Greece. Kings of Macedon, Alexander III the Great, 336-323 BC.
Stater, Miletus, c. 323-319**

Metal: Gold Weight: 8.56g. Diameter: 18.9mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Athena to right, wearing a pearl necklace and a Corinthian helmet adorned with a serpent.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing left, holding wreath in her right hand and stylis in her left; to left, monogram of ΑΣ; below right wing, double axe.

References: Price 2122.
ANS NS 16, New York 1983, 206 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Acquired privately from Tradart in February 2011.

As befits his enormous stature on the stage of the history of the western world, Alexander's coinage was the most extensive and well organized that the world had ever seen. When Alexander established his coinage, which according to many scholars was c. 333/2 (previously he used coins struck in the name of his father, Philip II), he decided that the types would be uniform. Thus, whether they were struck in Macedon, or Cilicia, or Egypt, the figures on the coins would be the same, with the only difference being the control marks (letters, monograms or symbols or a combination), which would allow officials to easily determine where a specific coin was minted and who was responsible for its manufacture. While we can assume that this system would have been clear to officials in the later part of the 4th century BC, it caused a great deal of speculation for numismatists in modern times. A great variety of mint attributions were proposed and dismissed, depending on the varying opinions of the scholars involved. Thanks to over a century of serious discussions, research into this field might be said to have culminated in the late Martin Price's epic study on the coinage of Alexander: we now can be reasonably certain that the full mint structure of Alexander's empire, and the mints used for coins of his type that were produced posthumously (silver coins in the name of Alexander continued to be struck for trade reasons down into the 1st century BC), has been given a firm foundation. This piece was struck after Alexander's death, during the nominal reign of his half-brother Philip III, in the mint of Miletus, one of the greatest cities in Asia Minor.

A superb and lustrous piece, well-struck and well-centered. Good extremely fine.

5'000.-



Philostratus the Younger, *Imagines* 8

*“...the goddesses need no interpreter to tell who they are;
for Athena is recognized at a glance, clothed in what the poets call the ‘panoply of her race’,
casting a ‘bright glance’ from under her helmet,
and ruddy of face as well as masculine in general appearance.”*





40

**Northern Greece. Kings of Macedon, Philip III, 323 - 317 BC.
Stater, Babylon, c. 323 - 319**

Metal: Gold Weight: 8.56g. Diameter: 20mm Die Axis: 8

Obverse: Head of Athena to right, wearing pendant earring, necklace and crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent coiled to right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Nike standing left, holding wreath in her right hand and stylis with her left; below her left wing, AY; to right, M.

References: Price P 178.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 76.
Leu 72, 12 May 1998, 188.

Philip Arrhidaeus was a curious and tragic individual. He was the son of Philip II and his early wife Philinna, and was born c. 357 about the time of Philip's marriage to his far more dangerous wife Olympias, the mother of Alexander. He seems to have been mentally impaired, possibly through a birth defect or, and more luridly, through a poison administered by Olympias that had been meant to kill him. In any case, he was unfit to rule and so, while Philip II's eldest son, was passed over as heir to the kingdom in favor of Alexander. In fact, Alexander seems to have liked him and took him along on the long campaigns in Asia (in part, certainly, to prevent him from being used by his enemies). When Alexander died Arrhidaeus was in Babylon and was proclaimed king under the name Philip III (with provision for Alexander's wife Roxane's unborn child to be proclaimed joint-ruler if he proved male: which he did under the name Alexander IV). Philip III's 'rule' took place under a succession of regents, beginning with Perdiccas, followed by Antipater and Polyperchon. Philip III was married to Eurydice, daughter of his half-sister Cynane (who was murdered by order of Perdiccas): Eurydice had ambitions to actually rule through her husband and in order to do so allied herself with Cassander, the son of Antipater (he had expected to be made regent in succession to his father, but the regency was given to Polyperchon). She and Cassander were defeated by Polyperchon and Olympias; Olympias had Philip III executed and forced Eurydice to commit suicide.

A lovely, attractive coin, sharply struck on a broad flan. Good extremely fine.

5'000.-





41

**Northern Greece. Kings of Macedon. Antigonos II Gonatas, 277/6 - 239 BC.
Tetradrachm, Amphipolis, 274/1 - 260/55 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.13g. Diameter: 29.9mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Horned head of Pan to left, wearing goat skin around his neck and with lagobolon behind; all within the center of a Macedonian shield adorned with stars and crescents.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ Athena Alkidemos striding left, holding shield with her left hand and brandishing a thunderbolt in her right; to left, facing Macedonian helmet with transverse crest; to right, monogram of HA.

References: SNG Alpha Bank 987.
SNG Copenhagen 1199.
SNG Oxford 3259.

Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List 2008, 25.
Triton VI, 14 January 2003, 189.
Collection of N. B. Hunt II, Sotheby's 21 June 1990, 391.
Collection of S. Weintraub.

Antigonos II Gonatas was the son of the mercurial Demetrios Poliorketes and grandson of Antigonos Monophthalmos: he thus had the heritage of two of the most aggressive of Alexander's successors running in his veins. Born in c. 320/319 he was just 18 when his grandfather was killed at Ipsus in 301 and his father was driven out of most of his territories. This situation soon changed: in 294 Demetrius was able to seize the Macedonian throne from Cassander's son Alexander, and made Antigonos his primary commander in Greece. Thanks to his father's adventurism, which resulted in his death in captivity, Antigonos became king of Macedon in 283/2, though he only managed to solidify his rule there in 277/6 (this followed his great victory over the Celts at Lysimacheia in 277). Antigonos's rule lasted until his death at the great age of 81 and was basically a period of well-being and consolidation for both Macedon and Greece as a whole. There were wars against Pyrrhus of Epirus and the Egyptian Ptolemy II, as well as problems with a resurgent Achaean League, but overall Antigonos's policies were successful. The unusual obverse type of this coin, a Macedonian shield ornamented with a head of Pan, commemorates Antigonos's victories over the Celts, which were believed to have been aided by the terror unleashed by the god.

Very attractively toned and very well struck. Good extremely fine.

4'000.-





42

Northern Greece. Macedon, First District. Amphipolis, Tetradrachm, c. 168 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 16.82g. Diameter: 29.5mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Bearded head of Zeus to right, wearing oak-wreath.

Reverse: MAKE -ΔONΩN / ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Artemis Tauropolis reclining left on the back of a bull moving to left, his horns draped with a fillet; she carries a burning torch in each hand; below, at center, monogram of ANHP; below, to right, monogram of APXH.

References: M. Price, *The Larissa, 1968 hoard* (IGCH 237).
Kraay-Mørkholm *Essays*, p. 237, 213 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 79.
Bank Leu 50, 25 April 1990, 125.
Bank Leu 22, 8 May 1979, 84.
Sitochoro / Larissa Hoard of 1968 (IGCH 237).

This coin was struck at the mint of Amphipolis, the capital city of the first district of Macedon, one of the four regions into which the Romans had divided the Macedonian kingdom. Amphipolis (IACP 553) was originally called Ennea Hodoi ('nine roads') and was a settlement of the Edoni: it was turned into an Athenian colony in 437/6. After various vicissitudes it was captured by Philip II in 357 and became one of the most important cities of Macedon. This coin was presumably struck to celebrate the creation of the autonomous First District, but it was only produced for a very short period prior to the decree of the Roman Senate closing down the Macedonian silver mines.

It comes from one of the more unusual hoards that have come down to us from antiquity; unusual because of the curious way it was found. During the construction of an apartment building in Larissa the foundations were dug out by a large mechanical digger, which shoveled considerable amounts of dirt into trucks to be carted away and dumped. This dump was located outside the city in the village of Sitochoro, where it served as landfill. A petrol station was across the road from the dump and its sign was being fixed by two workers who had climbed up to the top of it. In the light of the setting sun they noticed gleams coming from the earth across the street. Climbing down to investigate they began finding large numbers of silver coins. Later that night, when things were calm, they came back and dug through the dump, finding well over 1600 coins! Price's article provides full details. While tremendously exciting because of the coins it contained, this hoard is also fascinating evidence about how coin hoards can actually be dug up without anyone noticing, and be transported fairly far away before being found. A perfect parallel is the great Feldstrasse hoard of Roman aurei from Trier (K.-J. Gilles, *Der römische Goldmünzenschatz aus der Feldstrasse in Trier*. Trier, 2013)

A coin of great rarity, one of perhaps 8 examples known, and one of an exceptionally fine late Hellenistic style. Attractively toned. Extremely fine.

200'000.-





43

Central Greece. Thessaly, Pharsalos. Drachm, late 5th – early 4th century BC, signed by the engraver Telephantos, with his initials on the obverse and on the reverse

Metal: Silver Weight: 6.16g. Diameter: 18.6mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Athena to right, wearing crested Attic helmet with raised cheek pieces and spiral ornament at the back of the bowl; in tiny letters behind neck, TH.

Reverse: Φ-A / P-Σ (*last two letters retrograde*) Thessalian cavalryman riding horse prancing to right, wearing petasos, chlamys and chiton, and holding a lagobolon over his right shoulder; below, TH.

References: BCD -.
Lavva 99d, O49/R57.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Numismatica Genevensis SA in October 2009.

Pharsalos (IACP 413) was one of the major Thessalian cities: its site has been inhabited since Neolithic times. Beginning in Archaic times and continuing on into the 4th century Pharsalos was ruled by a succession of narrow oligarchies. It was allied with Athens against the Persians; in the mid 5th century Athens tried to capture the city but they then became allies again. Pharsalos, along with Pherai and Larissa, spent much of the 5th and 4th century vying for the overlordship of Thessaly as a whole: for a while Pherai emerged as the paramount city but after its defeat by Philip II Pharsalos had a final period of glory. After the city's revolt against Macedonian hegemony following the death of Alexander it was captured by Antipater and lost its independence. The cavalryman on the reverse of this coin testifies to the importance of horses for the aristocratic Thessalian world. The area was famous for its horse-breeding and cavalry were, thus, an especially important part of the local military forces.

A lovely, toned coin – unusually well-centered and perfectly struck. With a splendid head of Athena and a superb horse and rider. Good extremely fine.

15'000.-





44

Central Greece. Illyria, Epidamnus-Dyrrhachion. Stater, c. 360 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 10.87g. Diameter: 22mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: Cow standing left, her head turned back to right to lick her calf, below her suckling to right; on the cow's flank near the tail, Δ.

Reverse: Δ-Y-P Double stellate square within a double linear border; below, club to left.

References: BMC 9.

C.C. Vermeule, "Greek Coins in the Elisabeth Washburn King Collection at Bryn Mawr College", NC 1956, 87 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Star Collection, Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 75.

Collection of E. W. King at Bryn Mawr, Christie's New York, 11 December 1992, 687.

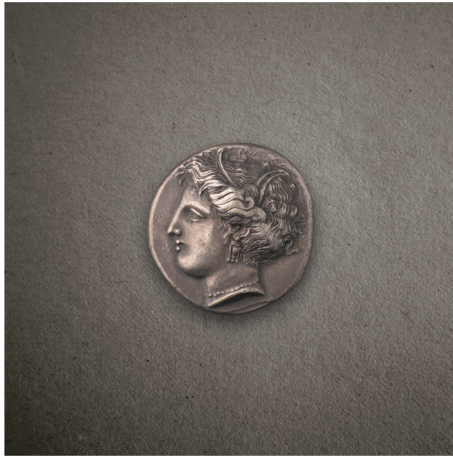
Acquired from Monnaies et Médailles, Basel, in 1946 for the equivalent of \$46.40.

Epidamnus (the original name of Dyrrhachion – modern Dürres/Durazzo) was founded by colonists from Korkyra and Corinth in either 627 or 625. The city became quite strong and prosperous but was, in the 5th century, wracked by civil strife between the aristocrats and the rest of the people. In 437 the demos succeeded in throwing out the aristocrats who then sought help from Korkyra, while the people turned to Corinth. In the end the Corinthians were defeated and the city recaptured by the aristocratic faction in 433. The city came into the possession of various Illyrian dynasts in the 4th century and was taken by Macedon; in 229 it was captured by the Romans and from then on served as a major Roman base in the southern Balkans. The name Dyrrhachion was originally either the name of the peninsula on which the city was built, or the harbor area (or both), while Epidamnus was solely the name of the upper city; by no later than the 4th century the name Epidamnus was dropped. The city's coinage of staters was modeled on that of Korkyra and was both extensive and notable for being hastily and often messily struck: this coin is a remarkably perfect striking.

A splendid, very attractive coin, lightly toned, well struck and beautifully centered. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





45

Central Greece. Lokris, Opuntii, or Opous. Stater, c. 360s-c. 338 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 12.19g. Diameter: 23.5mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Head of Demeter to left, wearing wreath of corn leaves, triple pendant earring and pearl necklace.

Reverse: ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Lokrian Ajax advancing to right, nude but for helmet, holding sword in his right hand and shield, ornamented with a griffin in its interior, with his left; at his feet, broken spear.

References: BCD 456.5 (*same dies*).
Humphris & Delbridge 134f (*this coin*).
H. A. Troxell, The Norman Davis Collection. GCNAC (ANS, New York 1969), 131 (*this coin*).

Provenance: The Numismatic Auction 3, 1 December 1985, 86.
Norman Davis Collection, Numismatic Fine Arts XI, 8 December 1982, 114.

Opous (IACP 386) was the capital of East Lokris and is the modern Atalandi. In Homer Ajax son of Oileus, or Ajax the Lesser, was the king of the Lokrians and brought his forces to Troy to help the Greeks; he is the warrior who appears on Lokrian coins. He was, however, a somewhat unpleasant character who became famous for his misdeeds, including the rape of Priam's beautiful daughter Cassandra while she clutched a statue of Athena. This made him the goddess's sworn enemy and he was finally killed by Poseidon for blasphemy. The lovely head of Persephone on the obverse of this coin was, of course, directly inspired by the Syracusan Arethusa heads of Euainetos; it is also quite similar to those found on some Peloponnesian coinages of the same period (Pheneos and Olympia for example). As for the reverse, it is not only similar to the Syracusan issue with Leukaspis, but also to the famous stater of Perikle of Lycia. The shield he carries is also remarkable for having its decoration on the inside - though there are sculptural parallels. Why the somewhat obscure town of Opous in Lokris should have produced such a lovely and extensive coinage is uncertain: military expenses seem the most likely reason.

Attractively toned, of splendid style and very well centered. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





46

Central Greece. Euboea, Chalkis. Tetradrachm, c. 170 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 16.94g. Diameter: 31.3mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: Veiled head of Hera to right, wearing stephane, pendant earring and pearl necklace.

Reverse: ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Hera standing right, holding scepter in her right hand and reins in both, driving quadriga with horses walking to right; to left, M/M; to right, Σ; all within oak wreath tied on the left.

References: BCD Euboea 235 (*this coin*).
Picard - (but see issues 56 and 57).

Provenance: Spina collection, Nomos 1, 6 May 2009, 64.
BCD collection, Lanz 111, 25 November 2002, 235 (*cover coin*).

This is unquestionably one of the great rarities of the Hellenistic coinage of Greece, and one of the most beautiful as well. Precisely why the city should have produced three issues of tetradrachms circa 170 is unclear, but since they are stylistically very close their striking could not have lasted very long and all probably relate to a single event. While the BCD cataloguer suggested that this coin was struck circa 180 that seems somewhat early, and it may be better to see these issues as having been struck to help the Romans in the late 170s, in the run up to the war against Perseus of Macedon.

Chalkis (IACP 365) was one of the most important cities of Euboea, but not much is known about it prior to the late 6th century: it was heavily involved in western colonization, and supposedly fought a war with Eretria in the 8th century (the so-called Lelantine War). In 506 it was defeated by Athens and lost some territory; it remained a sometime ally of Athens through the 4th century (with occasional revolts). In 338 it was captured by Philip II and was one of the three great strongholds used to impose Macedonian control over Greece. The Romans seem to have partially destroyed the city in 146; in 86 it was a Pontic base. Since the modern city is atop the ancient site there are few coherent remains, other than its coinage.

Unique. The only example of this issue known and one of only five Hellenistic tetradrachms of Chalkis in existence, the other four, from two issues, are all in museums (London, New York, Oxford and Paris). A superb piece of the finest style, beautifully struck and perfectly preserved. Extremely fine.

75'000.-





47

Central Greece. Euboia, Eretria. Tetradrachm, c. 525-500 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.03g. Diameter: 35mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: E (*retrograde*) Bull standing to left, turning his head back to right and scratching his nose with his left hind leg; on his back, swallow standing to left.

Reverse: Octopus, within shallow incuse square.

References: BCD Euboia 306 = H. A. Cahn, *Monnaies Grecques Archaïques* (Basel 1947), 14 (*this coin*, taken from a cast made for the plates of Hirsch XIII).

BMC 21.

De Luynes 2020.

Traité II, 1, 1070 (*this coin cited*).

Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List 2008, 35.

BCD Collection, Lanz 111, 25 November 2002, 306.

Collections of J. W. Garrett and the Johns Hopkins University, Bank Leu and Numismatic Fine Arts, 16 October 1984, 213.

Collection of C. S. Bement, Naville VI, 28 January 1923, 1069.

Collection of A. Rhousopoulos, J. Hirsch XIII, 15 May 1905, 1896.

Along with Chalcis, Eretria (IACP 370) was one of the two most important cities of Euboia: little is known about it save what can be gleaned from archaeology prior to the very late 6th century. Eretria supported the Ionian Revolt and was, in reprisal, besieged by the Persians in 490: the city fell due to treachery by two aristocrats and was burnt. Nevertheless, Eretrian contingents later appeared on the Greek side at both Salamis and Plataia. For much of the remainder of the 5th century Eretria was allied to Athens but there were frequent revolts, primarily because of stasis within the city. There were also alternations between tyrannical and democratic governments. It is quite intriguing that this coin and the two in London and Paris all come from 19th century collections; could it be that they all came from an unrecorded hoard of the 1850s?

Extremely rare, the third, and best, example of this type known (the others are in the British Museum and in Paris, from the De Luynes collection, donated in 1862). Beautifully toned and struck on an unusually broad flan. Good very fine.

150'000.-



Homer, *Odyssey* Book

*“...but presently the wave came on again and carried him back with it far into the sea,
tearing his hands as the suckers of an octopus are torn when plucked from its bed,
and the stones come up along with it – even so did the rocks tear the skin
from his strong hands, and the wave drew him deep down under the water.”*





48

Central Greece. Attica, Athens. Tetradrachm c. 455-449 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.23g. Diameter: 25mm Die Axis: 5

Obverse: Head of Athena right, wearing an Attic helmet adorned with three olive leaves and a sprig with palmette, and a round earring.

Reverse: AΘE Owl standing right, head facing, with triple-pronged tail feathers; behind, olive sprig and crescent; all within incuse square.

References: Cf. Starr Group V, series A, 161.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis V, 2 December 2008, 88 (*cover coin*).

UBS 49, 11 September 2000, 116.

UBS 47, 14 September 1999, 52.

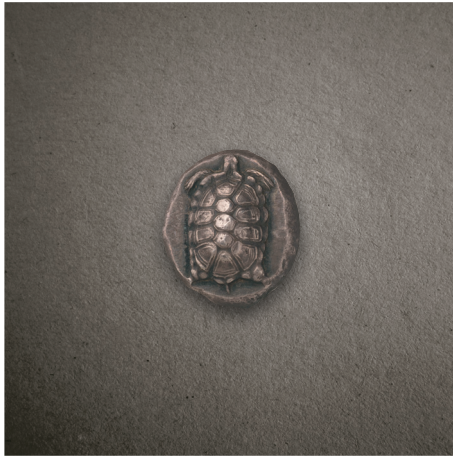
Tkalec & Rauch, 16 November 1987, 89.

Discussing the city of Athens (IACP 361) would be superfluous: it is the best known of all Greek cities and surely is the true cradle of Western civilization. The great scholars of the past have been criticized for what are thought to have been their 'Hellenocentric biases', primarily because this implies that the other peoples who lived in the ancient classical world were clearly less important: the Romans, Celts, Etruscans, Persians, Egyptians, et al. Yet, even though the Athenians had slaves, as all Greeks did, their ideals of democracy are still the ideals held all over the modern world. This coin shows the city's eponymous goddess, Athena, with her familiar owl on the other side: one of her epithets was Glaukopis, *bright-eyed*, and the name for a little owl, was Glaux. When this coin was struck, a little prior to the mid 5th century, Athens was surely at the height of her power. The Athenian Empire was in full swing and Athens was becoming increasingly wealthy: the Parthenon would be built starting in 447. This magnificent coin testifies to that wealth and pride.

A wonderful coin, very sharply struck from new dies, and with a splendid head of Athena, still bearing a slight "archaic smile" of great charm. The obverse is very slightly double-struck, but on the whole, this is an exceptionally fine piece. Bright, remarkably attractive and virtually as struck.

50'000.-





49

Central Greece. Islands off Attica, Aegina. Stater, c. 480 -457 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 12.36g. Diameter: 21.9mm

Obverse: Very large tortoise seen from above.

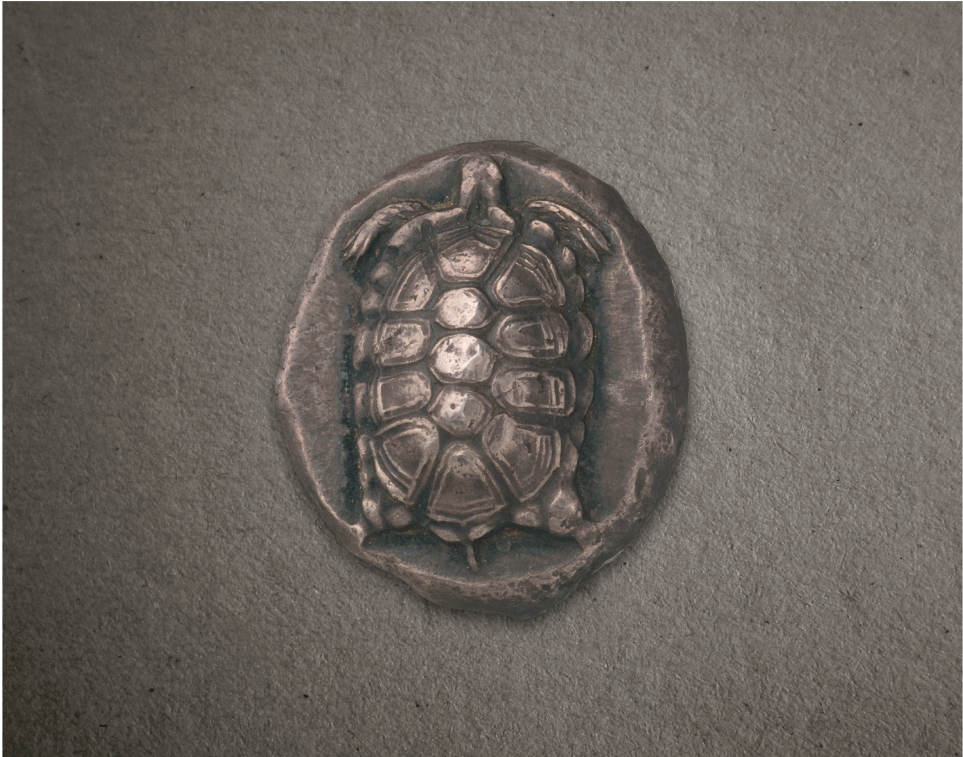
Reverse: Incuse square divided into five compartments by a large skew pattern.

References: ACGC 127.
Dewing 1683-1685.
Milbank pl. 2, 12-13.

Provenance: Star collection, LHS 102, 29 April 2008, 199.
Leu 83, 6 May 2002, 266.
Peus 351, 23 April 1997, 146.
Bank Leu 50, 25 April 1990, 139.
Collection of J. Desneux, Bank Leu 7, 9 May 1973, 174.
Collection of Capt. E. G. Spencer-Churchill, Ars Classica XVI, 3 July 1933, 1237.

A remarkably attractive and beautifully toned example with a very large tortoise struck in high relief. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





50

Central Greece. Islands off Attica, Aegina. Stater, c. 370 -350 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 12.21g. Diameter: 20.9mm

Obverse: Tortoise seen from above.

Reverse: Regular incuse square divided into five compartments by a skew pattern made from thin lines.

References: BMC 165.
Dewing 1686.
Milbank pl. 2, 14.
SNG Delepierre 1545.

Provenance: Triton IX, 10 January 2006, 881.
Stack's, 8 December 1986, 1655.

This coin was produced in Aegina in the 4th century, a quarter century after the exiles expelled in 431 were restored to their island. The first issues were like this, simply 'modernized' versions of the city's later 5th century types; soon thereafter the mint added the city ethnic as well as what seem to be issue marks.

A very rare variety, well struck and nicely toned. Minor die fault in the obverse field. Good extremely fine.

10'000.-





51

Southern Greece. Corinthia, Corinth. Stater, c. 340 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 8.53g. Diameter: 21.4mm Die Axis: 2

Obverse: Pegasos with pointed wing flying to left; below, Q.

Reverse: Female head to left (Athena or Aphrodite), wearing a Corinthian helmet, without crest but with a leather neck flap; behind her head, E and rose.

References: BMC 327.
Calciati 374.
Ravel 997.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA 7, 27 November 2012, 196.
Collection of J. Abecassis, Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 216.
Hess-Leu 19, 12 April 1962, 235.

Corinth (IACP 227) was one of the great cities of Greece: it seems to have been settled in both Neolithic and Early Helladic times (i.e. down to c. 2000 BC), but it was of quite minor importance until the Iron Age. From the 10th century BC on it became ever more powerful, becoming rich from trade, especially in pottery and agricultural produce. In early times the city was ruled by kings, but they were overthrown by Cypselus who ruled as tyrant beginning in c. 657; his son and successor was Periander who not only brought great prosperity to the city but was renowned as a great philosopher. The dynasty ended c. 585 and was replaced by a limited oligarchy. Corinthian coinage began in the later 6th century with staters bearing Pegasos, the winged horse that was captured by Bellerophon at the fountain of Pirene in Corinth. Soon the obverse figure of Pegasos was joined by a helmeted female head on the reverse: this head is normally thought to be Athena Chalinitis (*Athena the Restrainer*), who helped Bellerophon to capture the winged horse. However, a very good case has been made for seeing her as Aphrodite (to be exact, *Aphrodite Ourania*) who was a far more important goddess than Athena in Corinth (see P. E. Blomberg, *On Corinthian Iconography*. Boreas 25. Uppsala, 1996). The staters of Corinth, and of the numerous cities in western Greece, Italy and Sicily that also issued them, served as a major trading coinage from the 3rd quarter of the 6th century down to the second half of the 4th century BC; at that point Alexander's new Attic weight imperial coinage drove Corinthian weight staters out of circulation.

A lovely, well-struck coin with beautiful toning – virtually unimprovable. Good extremely fine.

20'000.-





52

Southern Greece. Sicyonia, Sicyon. Drachm, late 330s BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 5.87g. Diameter: 19mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Chimaera moving to left on ground line, right forepaw raised; below Chimaera, Σ Ε.

Reverse: Dove flying left with open wings and I below neck; all within olive wreath tied at the right.

References: BCD Peloponnesos 228 (*this coin*).
BMC 68.

Provenance: BCD Collection, LHS 96, 8 May 2006, 228 (*this coin*).

The early history of Sicyon (IACP 228) is little known, but it apparently supported the Greeks during the Trojan War. The city was first sited on the coast, but was then moved inland when it was taken over by Dorian settlers from Argos. At the end of the 4th century BC Demetrios Poliorketes moved it to a plateau even further inland. Sicyon's greatest period of power ran from the 7th through the mid 6th century when it was controlled by the Orthagorid dynasty of tyrants. The most famous member of that dynasty was Cleisthenes, who ruled c. 600-570 BC – he was the grandfather of the famous Athenian Cleisthenes (c. 570-480 BC) and the great-great-grandfather of Pericles. The city reached heights of prosperity under the Orthagorids, but they were deposed c. 565 and replaced by an oligarchy that lasted until Macedonian times. For most of this period Sicyon was allied with Sparta and produced the most extensive of all Peloponnesian silver coinages: its silver issues supported Sparta's War efforts during the Peloponnesian War, and were equally vital during the challenging years of the 4th century. Sicyonian bronze was also issued in truly enormous quantities from the 4th century on and must have served as a form of regional small change. This beautiful drachm shows the city's classic coin types, the monstrous chimaera on the obverse and the dove on the reverse. Coins like this were vital for paying mercenaries (among other things): a drachm paid for a soldier's daily wage (paid at the end of his enlistment). The elegance and beauty of this coin provide a perfect example of the Greek belief that even the simplest and most utilitarian of things had to be made with art.

Rare in this state, beautifully toned and most attractive. Good extremely fine.

5'000.-





53

Southern Greece, Elis. Olympia. Stater, c. 416 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 12.22g. Diameter: 21.6mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Head of Hera to right, wearing a stephane ornamented with two palmettes and two lilies that have the letters H P A arranged between them.

Reverse: F A Flaming thunderbolt; all within olive wreath.

References: BCD Olympia 69 (*this coin*).
Seltman 252a (EC/ηθ, *this coin*).
SNG Spencer Churchill 166 (*this coin*).

Provenance: BCD Collection, Leu 90, 10 May 2004, 69.
Collection of R. Abecassis Bank Leu 33, 3 May 1983, 331.
Collection of Captain E. G. Spencer Churchill, Christie's 7 Dec. 1965, 113.
Collection of Alberto Sangorski (sold privately c. 1925).
Collection of G. Philipsen, J. Hirsch XXV, 29 November 1909, 1268.

Olympia was the site of the ancient Olympic Games, the athletic contests held in honor of Zeus, which were the most renowned Panhellenic events of the ancient world – and which, of course, served as the inspiration for the modern Olympic Games. The sanctuary, controlled by Elis over most of its history, was a holy site from at least Mycenaean times, but it was initially sacred to a number of agricultural deities, rather than to Zeus, to whom it later became most closely associated. Once the Eleans took over the site from the local Arcadian tribes in the early 6th century the sanctuary grew considerably in importance. More and more buildings were put up and the games, which were held every four years, became ever more elaborate. Not only were the games a spectacle that drew in large numbers of visitors from all over the Greek world, there was also a great market fair that took place at the same time. As a result the Eleans decided to issue a coinage for Olympia (it was also minted in the sanctuary) that was first struck for the 68th Olympiad, which took place in 468 BC. This coinage was initially a most unusual one: it was only valid for use in Olympia during the period of the games, with all other coinage brought by visitors banned from use. Thus, all coins brought by visitors had to be exchanged for Olympic issues, which would have been minted using the metal of the demonetized coins of the visitors: the sanctuary would have received the profit from the minting charges. The coins were invariably well designed, with some being among the most beautiful coins struck in Greece, but since they had to be struck very rapidly they often were misstruck. The earliest coins bore Zeus' eagle and thunderbolt as their types, but later Zeus himself appeared; and with the establishment of a second mint, Hera took her place on the coinage (it is likely that she had been honored at the site even before Zeus – her temple is certainly older than his). The present coin is a particularly elegant example of a stater struck in the Hera mint for the 91st Olympiad of 416 BC: the goddess herself is on the obverse with her husband's thunderbolt on the reverse (an interesting fact is that the thunderbolts that appear on the Zeus coinage are distinctly different from those on Hera's).

A rare, beautifully toned and exceptionally pretty coin, one of the nicest staters of Olympia bearing a head of Hera known. Extremely fine.

20'000.-





54

The Cyclades, Paros. Drachm, c. 500 -497/5 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 5.88g. Diameter: 16.8mm

Obverse: Goat kneeling to right, his head raised.

Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square.

References: P. Lederer, *Neue Beiträge zur antiken Münzkunde*, SNR 30 (1943), 29 (*this coin*).
Sheedy 72a (*this coin*).

Provenance: Collection of R. Wehrli, Frauenfeld.
Paros Hoard of 1937 (IGCH 13).

These goat drachms were first attributed to Paros by Imhoof-Blumer in 1902 but this became a certainty after the discovery of the Paros Hoard of 1937. Paros was, in the 5th century, the most prosperous of the Cycladic islands. Its wealth came from agriculture and the marble trade; Parian marble was not only the preferred stone for Greek sculptors, but also for architectural use. Paros also seems to have shared in the output of the silver mines of Thasos. This coin must be one of the most impressive of all surviving Parian drachms. The beautifully rounded and high relief representation of the goat is reminiscent of those that appear on Achaemenid gems and, even, on Minoan and Mycenaean ones.

A lovely, toned coin with a powerful looking goat. Extremely fine.

20'000.-





55

Asia Minor. Mysia, Kyzikos. Tetradrachm, c. 386-362 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 15.24g. Diameter: 24.8mm Die Axis: 7

Obverse: ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Head of Kore Soteira to left, wearing a grain wreath and a sphenodone covered by a veil, the ends of which curl around her neck.

Reverse: KY- ZI Lion's head with open jaws and protruding tongue to left; below, tunny fish to left; behind, bunch of grapes shown horizontally.

References: F. Sandstrom, *The Silver ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Coinage of Cyzicus in the Fourth Century B.C.*
Diss. Brown 1995, p. 150, 102b (*this coin*).
SNG Paris 398 (*same dies* = Sandstrom 102a).

Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2008, 47.
Hess-Leu 31, 6 December 1966, 400.

Kyzikos (IACP 747), the great city on the Sea of Marmara, is thought to have been founded first by Corinth in 756 and then by Miletus in 679; archaeological evidence seems to support only the later date. It was the most important and most prosperous of all the cities on the Propontis and became a great trading center with the greatest of all ancient electrum coinages – ranging from the 6th century down to the time of Alexander. The city's magnificence is mainly shown by its extensive coinage since the site itself was not only badly hit by a succession of earthquakes, but it was also used as a quarry both by the Byzantines, especially during the reign of Justinian for use in the building of Hagia Sophia and then, later, by the Ottomans. This silver tetradrachm of Kyzikos shows Kore *the Savior*, whose cult was one of great prominence in the city (she also appears on the city's coinage during the Roman period). Her head on the coin shows us a woman coifed in the height of 4th century fashion.

A very attractive and well-centered coin with a lovely head of Kore of very fine late classical style. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





56

Asia Minor. Mysia, Lampsakos. Stater, c. 370 BC

Metal: Gold Weight: 8.39g. Diameter: 17.8mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Nike, nude to the waist, kneeling to right, affixing a helmet to a trophy set up before her: she holds a nail in her left hand and a hammer in her upraised right.

Reverse: Forepart of a winged horse springing to right; all within shallow incuse square.

References: Baldwin 26, pl. 2, 27 (*same dies*).
 Traité II 2535, pl. 171, 1 (*same dies*).
 Jenkins, AGC 288 (*same dies*).
 Kraay-Hirmer 734 (*same dies*).
 Kunstwerke der Antike F 73 (*this coin*).
 Schefold, MW 506 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 110.
 Exceptional Private Collection, Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 153.
 Collection of R. Käppeli.

Lampsakos (IACP 748) was founded as a Greek city in 654/3 by colonists from Phokaia in Ionia; it gained importance from its position on the Hellespont. In the later 6th and 5th centuries it produced a significant coinage of electrum staters but in the earlier 4th century it began minting a series of gold staters of Persic weight that had considerable economic importance. All the coins had the city badge of the forepart of a winged horse on their reverses, but the obverses were quite varied, just like those of the electrum staters from nearby Kyzikos. They mostly bore remarkably fine heads of gods and goddesses, though there is also one of a satrap, perhaps Orontas; among the heads of divinities is a wonderful one of Nike (AGC 296 = Baldwin 30). However, there are also two very rare staters that show us the full figure of Nike: on this piece we have a lovely view of her kneeling and setting up a trophy, and on another she is seen sacrificing a ram. These coins are outstanding masterpieces of full Classical art.

Extremely rare, the second known example of this type. With a wonderful Nike of splendid late classical style. Good extremely fine.

100'000.-





57

Asia Minor. Ionia, Klazomenai. Didrachm, c. 499-494 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 6.99g. Diameter: 19mm

Obverse: Forepart of a winged boar to right.

Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square.

References: BMC 2.
 SNG Copenhagen 1.
 SNG von Aulock 1981.

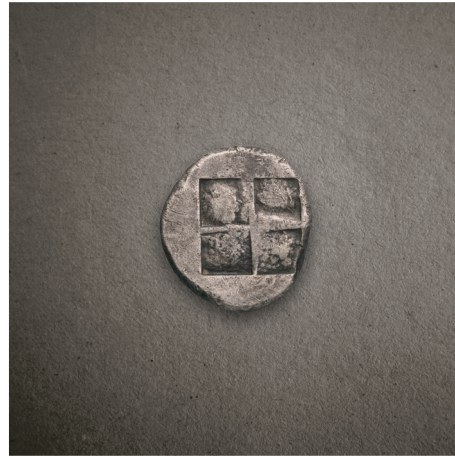
Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2008, 51.
 Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 227.

Klazomenai (IACP 847) seems to have a name derived from the Greek verb Κλάζω = to screech (birds) and it may refer to the many swans that seem to have lived in the area. The city was first built on the mainland but later moved to two offshore islands for protection against enemies in Archaic times. These islands were connected to land by a causeway built by Alexander the Great. The city was famous for its olives and, intriguingly, one of its ancient presses was in such good condition when it was excavated that it was restored and is now used to produce a premium oil! While there are 4th century coins from Klazomenai bearing swans, this piece, from the early 5th century has a winged boar as its type. It was produced at the time of the Ionian Revolt, when many of the cities of western Asia Minor rose up against Persian rule (late 499-493 BC). The winged boar on the coin seems to refer to a mythical creature that was supposed to have once lived in the area.

A lovely, beautifully toned and perfectly centered example. Good extremely fine.

15'000.-





58

Asia Minor. Ionia, Teos. Stater, c. 470 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 11.80g. Diameter: 23.3mm

Obverse: T-H-I-O-N Griffin, with open mouth, seated to right on ornamental pedestal, his left forepaw raised; to right, ivy leaf.

Reverse: Quadripartite incuse square.

References: Balcer -.
Monnaies et Médailles, 1978, 296 (*this coin*).

Provenance: The Exceptional Private Collection, Leu 76, 27 October 1999, 176.
Monnaies et Médailles 54, 26 October 1978, 296 (*cover coin*).

Teos (IACP 868) was, in Classical times, thought to be at the center of Ionia. Traditionally thought to have been founded by Minyans from Orchomenos, in 544 BC much of the population left the city after the Persian conquest and sailed off to found Abdera; connections between the two cities remained strong throughout their later history. One obvious link can be seen from their coin types: both used the griffin, to the right on the coins of Teos and to the left on Abdera's.

Extremely rare and possibly unique, very well centered and very attractive. Extremely fine.

15'000.-





59

Asia Minor. Caria, Kaunos. Stater, c. 410-390 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 11.71g. Diameter: 25.5mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Iris, in the running-kneeling position, three-quarters to left, wearing a long, transparent chiton; holding a kerykeion in her right hand and a wreath in her left; her head turned back to right with her hair bound up in a sakkos.

Reverse: Pyramidal baetyl between an inverted Δ and an I; all within a shallow incuse square with partially curved edges.

References: BMC Cilicia p. 97, 11 and pl. 16, 7 (*same dies*).
K. Konuk, *Essays Price*, 112b (*this coin, illustrated*).

Provenance: Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 98.
Bank Leu 48, 10 May 1989, 239 (*cover coin*).

Kaunos (IACP 898) was an important Carian harbor city, which became increasingly Hellenized from the 6th century on (it was originally a Carian city named χ bid), but it was only a truly fully Greek city in the Hellenistic period. The Iris-coinage of the 5th century seems to have been issued on a considerable scale and, as this coin shows, included at least one superlative die cutter among its mint personnel.

An astonishing coin of great beauty with a marvelous representation of Iris, the winged messenger of the gods. Perfectly centered and beautifully toned. Good extremely fine.

100'000.-



Homeric Hymn to Apollo [3]

*“When swift Iris, fleet of foot as the wind, had heard all this, she set to run;
and quickly crossing the distance she came to the home of the gods, sheer Olympus...”*





60

Asia Minor. Caria, Oinoanda. Didrachm, c. 200 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 8.26g. Diameter: 22mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Laureate head of Zeus to right; behind, A and lotos-tipped scepter.

Reverse: OI-NO/AN Eagle with closed wings standing right on winged thunderbolt.

References: Ashton, Oinoanda, 2a (A2/P1, *this coin*).

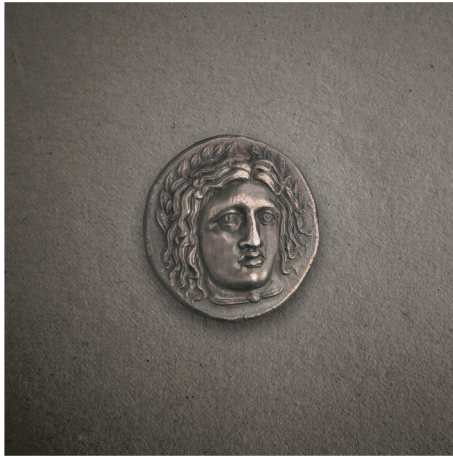
Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2008, 59.
Gorny & Mosch 117, 14 October 2002, 303.

The major thing known about the ancient city of Oinoanda (also known as *Termessos Minor*) is that it was the home of the Epicurean philosopher Diogenes, who lived during Hadrianic times. As a gift to his native city he built a stoa that contained statues and an enormous inscription (originally about 80 meters long and containing some 25'000 words) explaining and discoursing on Epicurean philosophy. This is, in fact, the longest known ancient inscription, with more fragments being found in every excavation season: in one preserved section we read one of Diogenes' reasons for setting it up: *Not least for those who are called foreigners, for they are not foreigners. For, while the various segments of the Earth give different people a different country, the whole compass of this world gives all people a single country, the entire Earth, and a single home, the world.* (E. A. Powell, *In Search of a Philosopher's Stone*, *Archaeology*, July/August 2015). *Those words are very possibly truer today than they were when they were cut in stone.*

A very rare, well-struck and well-centered coin of very good style. Tiny hairline crack, otherwise, extremely fine.

5'000.-





61

Asia Minor. Satraps of Caria. Pixodaros, c. 341/0 -336/5 BC. Tetradrachm

Metal: Silver Weight: 15.25g. Diameter: 25.8mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Laureate head of Apollo facing, three-quarter facing to right, with top of his cloak visible at his neckline.

Reverse: ΠΙΞΟΔΑΡΟΥ Zeus Labraundos standing right, holding long scepter in his left hand and double-axe in his right.

References: Pixodarus 7-8 var. (*these dies unlisted*).
SNG von Aulock 8047 var.

Provenance: Triton XII, 6 January 2009, 325 (*cover coin*).

Pixodaros was the last of the five children of Hekatomnos, who became the powerful ruler of Caria and adjacent areas (c. 395-377 BC) thanks to his loyalty to Artaxerxes II. First based in Mylasa the capital of the Carian kingdom was moved to Halikarnassos by Hekatomnos' eldest son Mausolos (377-353) and his sister-wife Artemisia; it was she who began her husband's great funerary monument, the Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. After her death in 351 she was replaced by Hidrieus (351-344), her husband's brother, who finished the Mausoleum and was married to his own sister, Ada. In turn, at her husband's death, she became satrap of Caria until her overthrow in 341 by Pixodaros, the last brother. His short rule lasted until just before Alexander's invasion. The coinage of the three brothers was similar in all but their names: all bore heads of Apollo on their obverses and, on the reverse, a depiction of the statue of Zeus of Labraunda, placed in the family's ancestral shrine near Mylasa by Mausolos himself. The head of Apollo on this coin is very possibly the finest of all those found on the coinage of the Hekatomnids: it has a serene nobility and elegance that is quite different from the Rhodian example that follows. In fact, it was inspired by, but exceeds, the beauty of the head of Helios on some extremely rare and nearly contemporary Rhodian gold stateres (as AGC 300).

Perhaps the most beautiful and impressive of all the very rare tetradrachms of Pixodaros, and one of the finest facing heads of Apollo ever to appear on a coin. Good extremely fine.

50'000.-





62

Asia Minor. Islands off Caria, Rhodes. Rhodes, Tetradrachm, c. 404-385 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 15.26g. Diameter: 25.7mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Head of Helios facing, turned slightly to the right.

Reverse: ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud to left; to left, Φ; to right, bunch of grapes on vine branch.

References: Ashton 40 (*this coin illustrated*).
Bérend 62 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 126.
Leu 71, 24 October 1997, 217 (*cover coin*).
Bank Leu 20, 25 April 1978, 136.
Marmaris Hoard of 1970 (IGCH 1209).

The city of Rhodes (IACP 1000) – its ancient name was Rhodos, the same as the island on which it was built – was founded through a synoecism of the cities of Ialysos, Kamiros and Lindos in 408/7 BC. This city, the coinage of which always bore a head of Helios on the obverses and a rose as a punning type on the reverse, rapidly became one of the most important Greek cities in the eastern Mediterranean. It served as major transshipment point for cargoes coming from the east and south, and its navy also defended merchant shipping from piracy. Facing heads can be very difficult to produce on coins, and only the very best Greek engravers were successful with them (perhaps the very greatest of them all was Kimon's head of Arethusa on a Syracusan tetradrachm of c. 405 BC - see Kraay-Hirmer 122). Male heads were an especial problem since they could easily turn out looking insipid, foolish, effeminate (or worse), as some did at Ainos, Amphipolis and Rhodes (among other places). However, when they were well done they could, like the present piece, have remarkable power and intensity. This portrait of Helios shows him as being so far above any normal human emotion that he appears 'other-worldly', thus making him very different, indeed, from the way Apollo appears on the preceding tetradrachm of Pixodaros.

A spectacular coin with magnificent and impressive head of Helios. Good extremely fine.

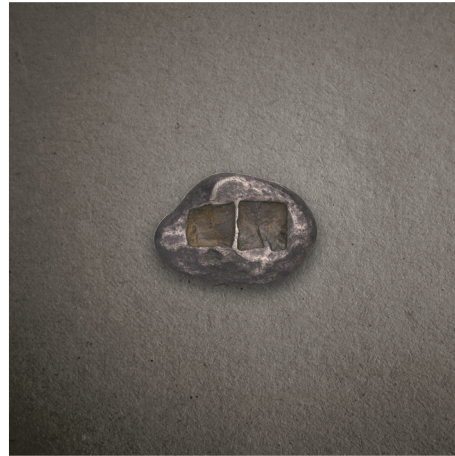
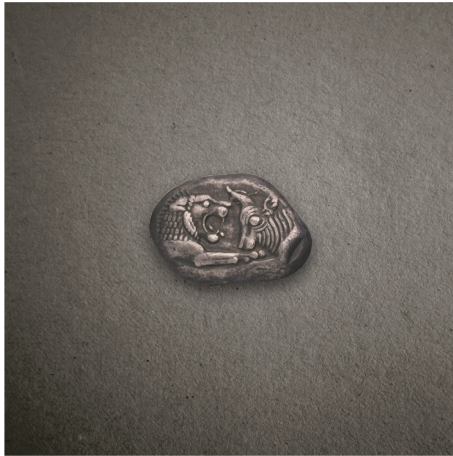
125'000.-



Pindar, *Olympian 7*

*“And the essence of Helios’s words was fulfilled and turned out to be true.
There grew from the waters of the sea an island, Rhodes,
held by the birth-giving father of piercing rays, the ruler of fire-breathing horses.”*





63

Asia Minor. Kingdom of Lydia. Kroisos, 560 - 546 BC. Stater, Sardes

Metal: Silver Weight: 10.68g. Diameter: 14.5 - 21.1mm

Obverse: On the left, forepart of a lion to right confronting, on the right, the forepart of a bull to left.

Reverse: Two incuse squares, of unequal size, side by side.

References: ACGC 79.
SNG von Aulock 2873.
Traité I 407, pl. X, 7.

Provenance: The Numismatic Auction 2, 12 December 1983, 158.

It now seems quite clear that Herodotus was actually right in stating that Kroisos was the first ruler to strike a coinage of pure gold and pure silver – earlier coinage being struck in electrum. His initial coins were of heavy weight, both gold and silver (as here); their weights were later reduced and served as the direct ancestor of the royal Persian coinage, gold darics and silver sigloi. Those first Persian issues were also struck at Sardes, since Persian coinage was designed for use in the western part of the empire, where the use of coins as money had begun in the late 7th century. The image of a lion confronting a bull was an ancient, oriental symbol of power, but the lion was undoubtedly also a symbol of the power of the Mermnad dynasty, which was founded when Gyges came to the throne in the early 7th century and ended with Kroisos. The history of the last king of Lydia is almost too well-known to need repeating: Kroisos' s very generous gifts to Apollo's sanctuary at Delphi were famous all over the Greek world; and its misleading oracle, that by attacking Persia Kroisos would destroy a great empire, which came true when he destroyed his own, became proverbial.

A sharp, well-centered and sharply struck coin, one of the finest known. Extremely fine.

20'000.-



Herodotos Book 1

*“For your own part, Croesus, I see you are wonderfully rich, and the lord of many nations;
but I have no answer to your question, until I hear that you have ended your life happily.
...Until he dies, call no man happy, but fortunate.”*





64

Asia Minor. Pisidia, Selge. Stater, c. 370 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 10.80g. Diameter: 22.6mm Die Axis: 10

Obverse: Two nude wrestlers grappling with each other; between them, EY; in exergue, palmette.

Reverse: ΣΤΛΕΓΕΥΣ Slinger standing right, with astragalos between his legs and triskeles to right.

References: ACGC 1007.
SNG Copenhagen 236.
SNG von Aulock 5256 (*this coin*).

Provenance: Nomos Fixed Price List Winter-Spring 2009, 85.
Leu 83, 6 May 2002, 359.
Sotheby's London, 5 July 1995, 82.
Bank Leu 38, 13 May 1986, 131.
Collection of H. S. von Aulock.

Selge and the nearby Pamphylian city of Aspendos were famous for their closely related stater coinages (in a few cases probably cut by the same engravers), which usually show a pair of wrestlers on the obverse, presumably referring to local games, and a slinger on the reverse: the area from which these staters came was famous for its slingers, who served as mercenaries in most of the armies of the period. This coin was once in the collection of Hans von Aulock, a member of a German aristocratic family from Silesia. He received training as a foreign trader and banker, and by 1941 was the head of Dresdner Bank branch in Istanbul. He was an anti-Nazi and when Turkey broke relations with Germany he preferred requesting asylum and being interned in Turkey than returning. He was soon released and became an advisor for Turkish banks. In 1952 he once again became the head of Dresdner Bank in Turkey. His collection of the coins of ancient Asia Minor was the finest ever formed and was dispersed after being published, well prior to his death in 1980. He also served as the mentor to the distinguished collector and scholar, the late E. Levante.

A magnificent coin, beautifully toned and struck in high relief. The finest coin of Selge known. Good extremely fine.

25'000.-





65

Asia Minor. Cilicia, Kelenderis. Stater, c. 380-350 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 9.96g. Diameter: 20.4mm Die Axis: 9

Obverse: Youthful nude male rider holding the reins with his left hand and a goad in his right, seated sideways on a horse prancing to right, preparing to jump off and run beside the horse.

Reverse: KEA Goat kneeling left, its head turned back to right.

References: Kraay-Hirmer 672 (*same dies*).
SNG Lockett 3035.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Tradart in 2009.
Leu 54, 28 April 1992, 159.

Kelenderis was a city in Cilicia that was founded by Samians at some point just prior to 700 BC. While there are some archaeological remains, the best known relics of the city are its coinage. Most of the coins of Kelenderis celebrate its horse-riding elite: here they show us the point in the *kalpe* - a race for mares - when, in the last lap, the horseman would run alongside his horse, leap on to its back and then leap off again, all the while holding on to its reins. This kind of event was particularly popular in areas where horses were raised and where horse owning was an aristocratic pursuit: such scenes are often shown on the coinage of Tarentum, which was famous for its aristocratic cavalry.

A wonderful coin, beautifully struck and of the finest classical style. Good extremely fine.

20'000.-





66

Asia Minor. Cilicia, Tarsos. Pharnabazos 380 -374/3 BC, Stater

Metal: Silver Weight: 10.87g. Diameter: 21.9mm Die Axis: 1

Obverse: Female head facing, turned slightly to the left, wearing drop earring, necklace of pendants and with a hair band over her forehead.

Reverse: *FRNBZW* Head of a bearded warrior to right, wearing a crested helmet adorned with a tendril and with three upright olive leaves on the visor.

References: Casabonne series 3.
Moysey Issue 3, 36-40.
SNG von Aulock 5922-5924.

Provenance: Künker 100, 21 June 2005, 29.
Collection of J. Abecassis, Leu 81, 16 May 2001, 317.

The distinguished quality of the male portrait on this coin has suggested to some that it is, in fact, a portrait of the satrap himself, rather than just being merely a generic soldier or a god like Ares. These coins were, of course, primarily issued to fulfill military needs.

A very rare, beautifully toned coin of exceptionally fine style. Good extremely fine.

3'000.-





67

**Asia Minor. Kings of Cappadocia. Ariarathes V, c. 163-130 BC.
Tetradrachm, Eusebeia-Mazaca, 134 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 16.76g. Diameter: 33.8mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Diademed head of Ariarathes V to right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ Athena standing left, holding Nike on her extended right hand and, with her left, holding a spear and a shield ornamented with a gorgoneion; at outer left, inner left and outer right, monograms; in exergue, ΘΚ (= regnal year 29).

References: Simonetta 1 (Ariarathes IV).
SNG von Aulock 6263 (*same obverse die*).

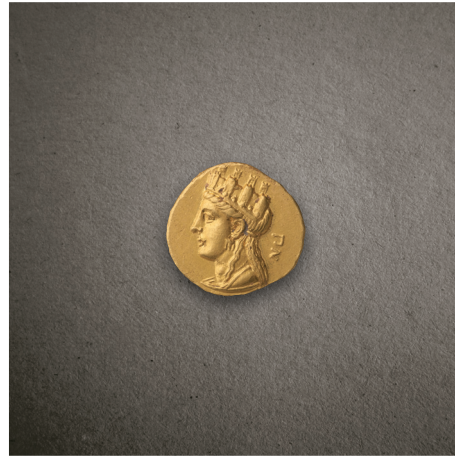
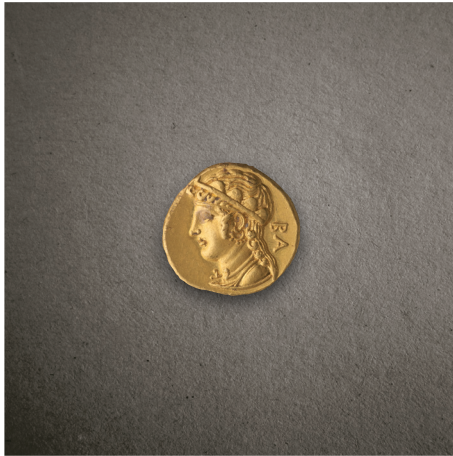
Provenance: Purchased privately from Numismatica Genevensis SA in March 2009.

Ariarathes V, had both Greek and Persian ancestry: his father Ariarathes IV was Graeco-Persian and his mother Antiochis was the daughter of Antiochos III of Syria. He seems to have been educated in Athens where he became friends with the future king Attalos II of Pergamon. The only real dangers to his reign were the usurpation of Orophernes (best known from some extremely rare portrait tetradrachms), and the boundless ambition and cruelty of his wife Nysa-Laodice, daughter of Pharnaces I of Pontus: she apparently murdered five of her six sons in order to be sole ruler at the death of Ariarathes V. In the end, she ruled as regent for her sixth son, Ariarathes VI until the Cappadocians rose up and executed her. That he put up with her as long as he did shows that Ariarathes V, despite being quite a good king, must have been personally both highly patient and very foolish.

A very rare coin, well-centered and well-struck with a fine portrait of the best ruler of Cappadocia. Extremely fine.

10'000.-





68

Cyprus, Salamis. Pnytagoras, 351/0 -332/1 BC, Stater

Metal: Gold Weight: 8.30g. Diameter: 17.3mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: BA Draped bust of Aphrodite to left, wearing a diadem-crown ornamented with semi-circular plates, a taenia, a hoop earring ornamented with pearls and a torc.

Reverse: ΠΝ Turreted and draped bust of Aphrodite to left, wearing triple-pendant earring and pearl necklace.

References: BMC 26.

De Luynes 2950.

Gulbenkian 814.

Traité II, 1184.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA IV, 11 December 2006, 103.

Gorny & Mosch 121, 10 March 2003, 207.

Pnytagoras was related in some way to the earlier Cypriote king Euagoras I, and after driving out Euagoras II and becoming king in Salamis, joined in the pan-Cypriote revolt against the Persian king Artaxerxes III. This revolt failed and by 345/4 Pnytagoras had submitted to Persian over-lordship. Cypriote ships formed a major part of the Persian fleet (along with those from Phoenicia), but after Issus Pnytagoras went over to Alexander, helping in the siege of Tyre. This gold stater, on the Persian standard, shows us Aphrodite in two of her aspects: as a turreted city-goddess of Greek aspect, and as a more oriental goddess of marriage, sexuality and fertility.

A splendid example of this rare coin, showing two aspects of the goddess Aphrodite. Extremely fine.

50'000.-





69

**The Seleucid Kingdom, Antiochos I, 280 - 261 BC, Tetradrachm,
Seleucia-on-the-Tigris, c. 274 - 270 BC**

Metal: Silver Weight: 17.24g. Diameter: 27.9mm Die Axis: 8

Obverse: Diademed head of Antiochos I to right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated left on omphalos, holding bow in his right hand; to left, monogram of A; to right, monogram of HP.

References: CSE 950.
 ESM 149.
 SC. 379.3.

Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis V, 2 December 2008, 137.

Antiochos I 'Soter' was the eldest son of Seleucos I, founder of the Seleucid Empire, and his wife, the Bactrian princess Apame, and was born c. 324 BC. He was made co-regent in 292, with special responsibility for the eastern satrapies, and was given his father's second wife Stratonice (daughter of Demetrios Poliorcetes) for his own. Antiochos became sole king following the assassination of his father in 281 and was immediately faced by revolts and disturbances all over the empire. He was able to stabilize the situation, and despite relatively minor territorial losses, by the end of his reign the empire was in particularly good condition. The portrait on this coin, struck in one of the three Seleucid royal capitals (the others being Sardes and Antioch), shows us the king as a powerful man in his early 50s, not yet fully bowed down by the cares of his long reign.

A magnificent, fresh, beautiful coin struck in high relief with a wonderful portrait of a beleaguered king. Very probably the finest example of this type known. Good extremely fine.

10'000.-





70

Phoenicia, Byblos. Adramelek, c. 380 BC, Stater

Metal: Silver Weight: 13.31g. Diameter: 26mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Galley, with a lion's head and an apotropaic eye on the prow and with three armored hoplites on board, moving left over waves; below, *ak* above a hippocamp swimming to left over a murex.

Reverse: *Adramelek melek gebal* Lion, its head seen from above, attacking a bull collapsing to left.

References: Kraay-Hirmer 685.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Tradart in December 2005.

Byblos was a very ancient city: it seems to have been occupied since Neolithic times. It had very close ties to Egypt and numerous inscriptions referring to Old Kingdom pharaohs come from the city. Its timber trade was very important, as was its role in the sale of papyrus from Egypt (thus the Greek word *hyblos*, which means papyrus roll). The obverse of this coin is a reference to the city's fleet, which, like that of Tyre's, formed a vital part of the Persian navy. As for the lion and bull on the reverse, that is an age-old eastern symbol of power, just like those we have seen on the coins of Akanthos and Kroisos.

An attractive and well centered example with striking representations. Extremely fine.

6'000.-





71

Phoenicia, Tyre. Dishekel, c. 435 -410 BC

Metal: Silver Weight: 12.74g. Diameter: 21.7mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Dolphin leaping to right above waves; below, murex shell; above, Šelošan (= *one thirtieth* [of a Mina]).

Reverse: Owl, shown in the shape of the Egyptian hieroglyphic sign M, standing right with closed wings, head facing; behind, crook and flail; all within an incuse following the contours of the design.

References: BMC 1.
Rouvier 1775.

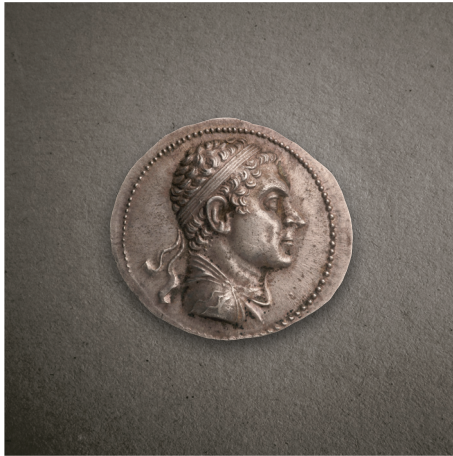
Provenance: Millennia Collection, Goldberg 46, 26 May 2008, 52.

The city of Tyre goes back to the Early Bronze Age, c. 2750 BC, but it seems to have undergone a period of abandonment for over a millennium until the 15th century BC. Correspondence is known between Akhenaten and Tyre's king Abimilki, especially concerning the relationship between the then island city and its mainland dependency, Ushu. The great upheavals at the end of the eastern Mediterranean Bronze Age seem to have left Tyre untouched, and enabled the city to escape from Egyptian tutelage. Trade greatly increased, leading to the Tyrian foundation of colonies in Cyprus, Africa – the most famous being Carthage – and Spain. Tyre was later forced to submit to both Assyria and Babylon, but the city was never destroyed and with the coming of the Persians Tyre became a greatly valued vassal, especially because of its naval power. Coinage began in Phoenicia in the mid 5th century, probably first at Sidon, but Tyre began its coinage shortly thereafter. What is particularly interesting about this coin is the fact that its value appears on it: since it was the city's earliest coin its issuers wanted to make sure its users would know exactly what it was.

A remarkably pleasant and well-preserved example: one of a very few ancient coins to bear an Egyptian hieroglyphic letter as well as its value. Extremely fine.

5'000.-





72

**The East. The Kingdom of Bactria, Agathokles, c. 185-170 BC.
Tetradrachm, Merv**

Metal: Silver Weight: 17g. Diameter: 30.5mm Die Axis: 12

Obverse: Diademed and draped bust of Agathokles to right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ Zeus, with drapery over his left shoulder and below his waist, standing facing, holding a long sceptre in his left hand and a figure of Hekate holding torches in his right; in inner field to left, monogram of ΑΦ.

References: Bopearachi series I, 1.
Mitchiner 137a.
SNG ANS 230.

Provenance: Numismatica Ars Classica 48, 21 October 2008, 107.
Triton III, 30 November 1999, 692.

One of the great problems about the Greek kings of Bactria, a region centered on modern Afghanistan but also including areas to the north and south, is that we know virtually nothing about them other than what they looked like, and that solely because of their coins. Agathokles seems to have ruled both in Bactria and in India since we have coins in his name that are bilingual: Greek and in the Indian Kharoshti script, which was not used in Bactria itself. This tetradrachm was, however, of Attic weight, rather than on the Indian standard, and was designed for use in the Bactrian heartlands of the kingdom. The quality of this portrait is truly outstanding: on a par with the very best found on the coins minted for the contemporary rulers of Macedon, Pontus and elsewhere.

An especially fine example with an extraordinarily individualistic portrait in high relief. Good extremely fine.

10'000.-





73

**The East. The Kingdom of Bactria, Eukratides, c. 170-145 BC.
Stater, Merv, later 160s BC**

Metal: Gold Weight: 8.47g. Diameter: 18.9mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Diademed and draped bust of Eukratides to right, wearing Macedonian helmet adorned with bull's horn and ear.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ / ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioskouri galloping to right, each holding spear and palm branch; below right, monogram of ΔΙΦ.

References: Bopearachi series 5, 26.
Mitchiner 176.

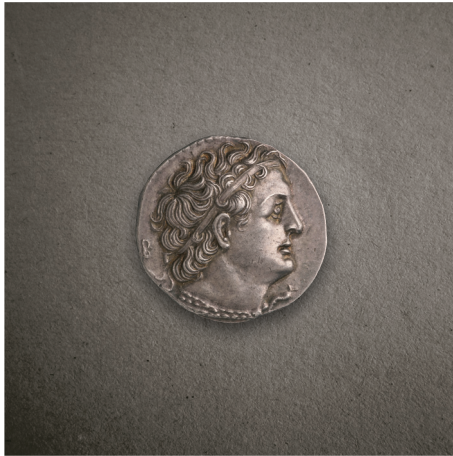
Provenance: Numismatica Genevensis SA V, 2 December 2008, 146.

Eukratides I was probably the most powerful and important of all the Greek kings who ruled in both Bactria and in India. He overthrew the existing dynasty of the Euthydemids, very possibly with Seleucid help; in fact he may have been related to them since a special issue of coins showing his parents depict his father Heliokles as being bare-headed while his mother, Laodike, has a royal diadem (and Laodike was the name of a number of Seleucid princesses). The gold coinage of Eukratides is exceptionally magnificent: not only is there the famous and unique twenty-stater piece that has been in Paris since the 1860s, but there are very rare gold staters, as this one. These coins, which show him helmeted as a conqueror on the obverse and with his patron gods, the Dioskouri, on the reverse, must have been designed, as were so many ancient gold coinages, to pay for military needs.

Extremely rare, a lightly toned and splendid example. Good extremely fine.

50'000.-





74

Egypt, Ptolemy II, 285-246 BC, Tetradrachm, Alexandria

Metal: Silver Weight: 14.23g. Diameter: 26.1mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Diademed head of Ptolemy I to right, wearing aegis around his neck; behind head, B.

Reverse: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle, with closed wings, standing left on thunderbolt; between legs, X.

References: SNG Copenhagen 137.
Svoronos 430.

Provenance: Acquired privately from Numismatica Genevensis SA in March 2009.

The importance of this coin stems not from its elegant portrait on the obverse, but from the special legend on the reverse. Instead of the usual *Basileos Ptolemaiou*, which was the official regnal name of all the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt, this one has *Basileos Soteris*, which solely refers to the deified founder of the dynasty, Ptolemy I. The aegis that the king wears makes the connection with the divine quite clear: it was not worn by mere mortals but by the gods, as Athena, or other deified heros, such as Alexander himself, as he does on the preceding coin.

A lovely, toned example with a very fine head of Ptolemy I. Good extremely fine.

5'000.-





75

**Egypt, Period of Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII, c. 180 -116 BC.
Oktadrachm in the name of Arsinoe, c. 134 BC, Alexandria**

Metal: Gold Weight: 27.69g. Diameter: 28.8mm Die Axis: 11

Obverse: Head of Arsinoë II (?) to right, wearing diadem and stephane, and with a lotus-tipped scepter behind her head; in field to left, K.

Reverse: ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae bound with fillet; border of dots.

References: Du Chastel 298 (*there dated to 134 BC*).
SNG Copenhagen 322.
Svoronos 1498.

Provenance: Triton V, 15 January 2002, 1544.

The head on the obverse of this coin, and the legend on the reverse, imply that what we have here is merely a re-issue of the famous coinage of Arsinoe II, begun during her lifetime by Ptolemy II. Given the fact that the Ptolemies retained the head of Ptolemy I for virtually all the silver coins issued by the dynasty this seems reasonable. However, the prominent K (ostensibly standing for year 20) on the obverse has led to the belief that the portrait is actually that of either Cleopatra II or her daughter Cleopatra III; the first was the wife of both Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII, the second was the wife of Ptolemy VIII. It seems unlikely that we can ever be certain. In any case, the style of the head is so different from those earlier issues of the third century BC that it seems quite clear that a different person is actually being portrayed. In fact, an extremely similar portrait is that of Cleopatra Thea Eueteria, the daughter of Cleopatra II and the sister of Cleopatra III, the wife of a number of Seleucid rulers (from 150 until her death in 121 BC, when she was forced to drink poison by her son and husband Antiochos VIII).

A wonderful, lustrous, beautifully struck example in high relief. Virtually as struck.

15'000.-



Conditions générales de vente (2015)

Les présentes conditions, également accessibles sur le site www.ngsa.ch, sont réputées acceptées, sans réserve, par toute personne participant à la vente ou portant une enchère. Elles pourront être amendées par des avis écrits ou oraux qui seront mentionnés au procès-verbal de vente.

Les présentes conditions de vente ont été établies en français et en anglais. En cas de divergence, seul le texte français fait foi.

1 Examen des objets mis en vente et obligation de s'enregistrer avant la vente

Les acheteurs potentiels sont invités à examiner les biens pouvant les intéresser avant la vente aux enchères et notamment pendant les expositions.

Tout acheteur potentiel doit impérativement remettre à Numismatica Genevensis SA (ci-après NGSA) un formulaire d'enregistrement dûment complété et signé et présenter une pièce d'identité officielle. Il recevra alors un numéro personnel destiné à l'identifier, qui lui permettra d'enchérir. Toute fausse indication engagera la responsabilité de l'adjudicataire.

NGSA refusera systématiquement de laisser participer à la vente aux enchères toute personne qui ne lui aura pas remis un formulaire d'enregistrement dûment rempli et signé ou qui n'aura pas transmis une pièce d'identité officielle.

Elle se réserve également d'interdire à toute personne l'accès à la salle, pour justes motifs.

2 Représentation

Tout enchérisseur est réputé agir en son nom propre; il est personnellement responsable du paiement, frais, taxes et commissions compris, des objets qui lui ont été adjugés.

L'enchérisseur peut toutefois agir au nom d'un tiers, à la seule condition que les pouvoirs qui lui ont été confiés figurent sur une procuration signée par le représenté et que ce dernier ait été identifié et agréé par NGSA.

3 Garantie de NGSA

Toutes les indications et descriptions dans ce catalogue sont données en toute science et conscience. L'authenticité de toutes les pièces est garantie pour le montant d'achat total.

4 Déroulement des enchères

Les enchères suivent l'ordre des numéros du catalogue. Les prix figurant sur le catalogue servent de prix de départ.

Le commissaire priseur se réserve le droit, à son absolue discrétion, de modifier l'ordre numérique du catalogue et/ou de séparer ou de joindre n'importe quel lot.

Le commissaire priseur se réserve également à tout moment le droit, à son absolue discrétion, de retirer tout objet ou lot faisant partie de la vente ou de suspendre cette dernière.

L'offre d'un enchérisseur est définitive, si bien qu'elle ne peut souffrir aucun retrait de ce dernier.

5 Adjudication

La monnaie de référence est le franc suisse.

L'adjudication est faite au plus offrant. NGSA pourra accepter gracieusement d'exécuter des ordres d'enchérir qui lui auront été transmis par écrit avant la vente; si plusieurs ordres identiques sont reçus, le plus ancien prévaudra.

S'il y a litige entre deux enchérisseurs, le commissaire priseur est en droit d'annuler la vente et de remettre immédiatement l'objet aux enchères au prix proposé par les enchérisseurs, tout le public présent étant admis à enchérir de nouveau.

Les profits et les risques passent à l'acheteur dès que l'adjudication a été prononcée; celui-ci ne devient toutefois propriétaire de l'objet, par la remise de ce dernier, qu'une fois que le paiement complet a été effectué.

6 Paiement

Toute personne qui se porte enchérisseur s'engage à régler personnellement le prix d'adjudication augmenté des frais à la charge de l'acheteur et de tout impôt ou taxe qui pourraient être exigibles.

En sus du prix d'adjudication, l'acheteur devra payer à NGSA une commission de 17.5% sur le prix d'adjudication.

En cas de livraison en Suisse, un montant de 8% sur le prix d'adjudication et sur la commission de vente sera prélevé, au titre de la TVA, pour toutes les monnaies en argent, bronze et autres alliages non exonérés de TVA.

Le paiement du prix d'adjudication, des frais, de tout impôt ou taxe et de la commission de NGSA est dû immédiatement, au comptant, et en francs suisses, lors de la remise ou avant l'envoi des lots acquis. Le commissaire-priseur perçoit un intérêt moratoire de 1% par mois sur tout versement effectué postérieurement à la remise ou à l'envoi des lots acquis.

Toutes les taxes perçues à l'étranger, telles que droit de douane et impôts sont entièrement à la charge de l'acheteur. L'observation des prescriptions de douane, de change, etc., valables à l'étranger, incombe à l'acheteur. NGSA décline toute responsabilité pour une suite éventuelle résultant de la non observation de ces prescriptions.

Est exclue toute responsabilité de NGSA, y compris pour un éventuel dommage causé par ses auxiliaires dans l'accomplissement de leur travail.

Les donations en faveur des organismes de bienfaisance cités dans le catalogue et leur répartition sont à l'entière discrétion des consignataires.

7 Droit applicable et for juridique

Tout litige relatif à la vente sera soumis à l'application exclusive du droit matériel suisse, à l'exclusion de ses règles de conflit de lois, et à la juridiction des Tribunaux du canton de Genève, quel que soit le domicile des parties.

PAIEMENTS EN FRANCS SUISSES

Crédit Suisse – Place Bel-Air, 2 – CH-1204 GENÈVE

IBAN: CH82 0483 5094 3745 2100 1

SWIFT Code: CRESCHZZ 12A

NGSA Accounting Department

Mme Christèle Tarout

T +41 22 320 46 40 • F +41 22 329 21 62

info@ngsa.ch

General conditions for auction sale (2015)

These general conditions, which are also available on the website www.ngsa.ch, are deemed to be accepted without reserve by all and any person attending the auction sale or taking part to the auction sale. The general conditions may be amended orally or in writing by Numismatica Genevensis SA; such amendment would be referred to in the minutes of the auction sale.

The French version of these general conditions shall prevail.

1 Checking the goods and mandatory registration

Potential buyers are required to check the goods put up at auction prior to the sale, notably during the exhibition preceding the sale.

Any potential buyer must register with Numismatica Genevensis SA (hereinafter referred to as "NGSA") prior to the beginning of the auction sale by filing and signing a questionnaire and by showing his/her identity card or passport. The potential buyer will then receive from NGSA a personal identification number allowing to bid during the auction. The potential buyer will be responsible for all damages resulting from any misstatement in the questionnaire.

NGSA will refuse granting the access to the auction sale for potential buyers who will not have duly filed and signed the registration questionnaire or who will have not provided NGSA with a valid identity card or passport.

NGSA reserves the right to refuse the access to the auction sale to anybody for due reasons.

2 Representation

Bidders are deemed to act in their own name; they are personally liable to the payment of the purchase price, of all costs, taxes and commissions in relation with the goods they purchase.

Bidders may however act in the name of a third party, subject to the condition that their powers are documented through a proxy duly signed by the third party and that the latter has been identified and accepted by NGSA.

3 Guarantee of NGSA

Descriptions given in this catalogue are given in good faith. The authenticity of coins and medals is guaranteed for the total purchase price.

4 Bidding

The sales follow the sequence shown in the catalogue. The prices in the catalogue are starting prices.

Notwithstanding the above, the auctioneer reserves the discretionary right to change the sequence shown in the catalogue and/or to split or join any goods and/or lots.

The auctioneer also reserves the discretionary right to withdraw any good or lot from the auction sale, and/or to interrupt the auction sale.

The bid made by a bidder is irrevocable and definitive. It may not be withdrawn.

5 Auctioning

The prices are in Swiss francs.

The higher bid gets the auction. NGSA may accept executing bid orders that will have been received by NGSA before the auction sale in writing. Where several bid orders have been received for the same good or lot at the same amount, the first bid order shall prevail.

In case of litigation between two bidders, the auctioneer may cancel the sale for the good or for the lot concerned and to put it immediately up for auction at the price offered by the above mentioned bidders, any attendee being entitled to bid again.

Risks and profits will be transferred to bidder upon auctioning. However, title passes to bidder only when the good or lot purchased is remitted to bidder and when the full payment is settled by bidder.

6 Payment

Any bidder commits to settle personally the auction price, as well as all and any cost to be borne by bidder, as well as all taxes due in connection with the auction sale.

In addition to the auction price, bidder will have to remit NGSA a 17.5% commission on the auction price.

Should the good or lot purchased be delivered within the Swiss territory, a 8% Swiss VAT will also be due on the auction price and on the commission as far as pieces in silver, brass and any non-VAT exempt alloy are concerned.

The settlement of auction price, costs, taxes and commission to NGSA is due immediately upon delivery or prior to the shipment of the good or of the lot concerned, in cash, and in Swiss francs. The auctioneer may levy a 1% monthly interest on all amount still due after the delivery of or after the shipment of the good or lot purchased.

Any taxes due abroad, including but not limited to customs duties and taxes are to be fully borne buy bidder. Bidder must comply with any customs regulations, foreign currency exchange regulations and any other regulations abroad. NGSA has no responsibility whatsoever for any damage resulting from the breach of such regulations.

NGSA accepts no responsibility for any damage, including damages resulting from the action or inaction of employees and contractors.

The donations made to the charities indicated in the catalogue and their allocations are at the full discretion of the consignors.

7 Governing law and jurisdiction

All disputes and differences will be settled under Swiss laws, not including private international laws, before the Geneva courts, whatever the country or place of residence of the parties.

PAYMENTS IN SWISS FRANCS

Crédit Suisse – Place Bel-Air, 2 – CH-1204 GENEVE

IBAN: CH82 0483 5094 3745 2100 1

SWIFT Code: CRESCHZZ 12A

NGSA Accounting Department

Mme Christèle Tarout

T +41 22 320 46 40 • F +41 22 329 21 62

info@ngsa.ch

Numismatica Genevensis SA © 2015

Numismatica Genevensis SA: Frank Baldacci, Paul de Freitas Castro,
Sabrina Le Guen, Gonzalo Ortiz, Fabio Ramoino, Christèle Tarout, Philippe Veuve.

Photography of coins: Steve Wakeham

Catalogue and descriptions: Alan Walker

Designer: Atoll “îlots graphiques” Catherine Gavin

Bibliography and Abbreviations

ACGC	C. Kraay, Archaic and Classical Coins . London, 1976.
AMNG	Die antiken Muenzen Nord-Griechenlands . Berlin, 1898-1935.
Ashton	R. Ashton, “ <i>The Coinage of Rhodes 408 – c. 190 BC</i> ,” in Money and its Uses in the Ancient World . Oxford, 2001.
Balcer	J.M. Balcer. “ <i>The Early Silver Coinage of Teos</i> ” in SNR 47 (1968).
Baldwin	A. Baldwin, “ <i>Lampsakos: The Gold Staters, Silver and Bronze Coinages</i> ” AJN 53 (1924).
Basel	H.A. Cahn et al., Griechische Münzen aus Grossgriechenland und Sizilien. Antikenmuseum und Sammlung Ludwig . Basel, 1988.
Bendenoun	M. M. Bendenoun, Les Monnaies dans l’Antiquité. Thésaurus . Geneva, 2006.
BCD	Lanz 105, Münzen von Korinth: Sammlung BCD . 26 November 2001. Lanz 111, Münzen von Euboia: Sammlung BCD . 25 November 2002. Leu Numismatics 90, Coins of Olympia: The BCD Collection . 10 May 2004. LHS Numismatics 96, Coins of Peloponnesos: The BCD Collection . 8 May 2006. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG. 55, The BCD Collection, Lokris - Phokis . 8 October 2010. Nomos AG. 4, Coins of Thessaly, The BCD Collection . 10 May 2011.
Bérend	D. Bérend. “ <i>Les Tétradrachmes de Rhodes de la première période, 1^{ère} partie</i> ” SNR 51 (1972).
BMC	Various authors. Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum . 29 Vols. London, 1873-1927.
Boehrer	C. Boehrer. “ <i>Die Münzgeschichte von Leontini in klassischer Zeit</i> ” in Studies Price .
Boehrer	E. Boehrer. Die Münzen von Syrakus . Berlin and Leipzig, 1929.
Bopearachchi	O. Bopearachchi. Monnaies Gréco-Bactriennes et Indo-Grecques . Paris, 1991.
Burnett	A. Burnett. “ <i>The Enna Hoard and the Silver Coinage of the Syracusan Democracy</i> ” SNR 62 (1983).
Cahn	H. A. Cahn, Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos . Basel, 1944.
Cahn	H. A. Cahn, Monnaies Grecques Archaiques Basel, 1947.
Calciati	R. Calciati. Pegasi . Mortara, 1990.
C.C.	P. Strauss, Monnaies grecques d’Italie . Collection C.C. Zurich, 1994.
CC	M.C. Caltabiano. La monetazione di Messana con le emissioni di Rhegion dell’etaa’ della Tirannide . Berlin, 1993.
Chryssanthaki	K. Chryssanthaki-Nagle. L’histoire monétaire d’Abdere en Thrace (VI^e s. av. J.-C. – II^e s. ap. J.-C.) . Melethemata 51. Athens, 2007.
CNH L.	Villaronga. Corpus Nummum Hispaniae ante Augusti Aetatem . Madrid, 1994.
CSE	A. Houghton. Coins of the Seleucid Empire from the Collection of Arthur Houghton . ACNAC 4. New York, 1983.
De Hirsch	P. Naster. La collection Lucien de Hirsch . Brussels, 1959.
De Luynes	J. Babelon. Catalogue de la collection de Luynes . 4 vols. Paris, 1924-1936.
Desneux	J. Desneux. “ <i>Les tétradrachmes d’Akanthos</i> ” RBN 95 (1949).
Dewing	L. Miltenberg & S. Hurter. The Dewing Collection of Greek Coins . ACNAC 6. New York, 1985.
Du Chastel	F. de Callataÿ & J. van Heesch. Greek and Roman Coins from the Du Chastel Collection . Coin Cabinet of the Royal Library of Belgium. London, 1999.
ESM	E.T. Newell & O. Mørholm. The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III . ANSNS 1. New York, 1978.
Essays Price	R. Ashton & S. Hurter, eds. Studies in Greek Numismatics in Memory of Martin Jessop Price . London, 1998.
Franke/Marathaki	P.R. Franke, I. Marathaki. Wine and Coins in Ancient Greece . Athens, 1999.
Garrucci	R. Garrucci. Le monete dell’Italia antica . Rome, 1885.
Gulbenkian	E.S.G. Robinson, G. K. Jenkins, et al. A Catalogue of the Calouste Gulbenkian Collection of Greek Coins . 2 Vols. Lisbon, 1971 and 1990.

Herzfelder	H. Herzfelder. Les monnaies d'argent de Rhegium . Paris, 1957.
HN III	N.K. Rutter, ed. Historia Numorum. Italy . London, 2001.
Humphris & Delbridge	J.M. Humphris & D. Delbridge. The Coinage of the Opountian Lokrians . <i>RNSSP 50</i> . London, 2014.
IACP	M. H. Hansen, T. H. Nielsen. An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis . Oxford, 2004.
Ierardi	M. Ierardi. " <i>Tetradrachms of Agathocles of Syracuse</i> " <i>AJN</i> 7-8 (1995-6).
IGCH	O. Mørkholm & M. Thompson, eds. An Inventory of Greek Coin Hoards . New York, 1973.
Jameson	R. Jameson. Collection R. Jameson. Monnaies grecques antiques . 4 Vols. Paris, 1913-1932.
Jenkins AGC	G.K. Jenkins. Ancient Greek Coins . New York, 1972.
Jenkins	G.K. Jenkins. The Coinage of Gela . Berlin, 1970.
Jenkins	G.K. Jenkins. Coins of Punic Sicily . Zürich, 1997. (Reprinted, with additions and corrections, from <i>SNR 50, 53, 56, and 57</i>).
Jenkins & Lewis	G.K. Jenkins & R.B. Lewis. Carthaginian Gold and Electrum Coins . London, 1963.
Jongkees	J.H. Jongkees. The Kimonian Dekadrachms, a contribution to sicilian numismatics . Utrecht, 1941.
Konuk	K. Konuk. " <i>The Early Coinage of Kaunos</i> " in Essays Price .
Kraay-Hirmer	C. Kraay & M. Hirmer. Greek Coins . New York, 1966.
Kraay- Mørkholm Essays	G. Le Rider, et. al.. Kraay-Mørkholm Essays. Numismatic Studies in Memory of C.M. Kraay and O. Mørkholm . Louvain-la-Neuve, 1989.
Kunstwerke der Antike	E. Berger, et al. Kunstwerke der Antike [= Sammlung Käppeli]. Exhibition catalogue, Lucerne, 1963.
Lavva	S. Lavva. Die Münzprägung von Pharsalos . <i>Saarbrücker Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte</i> 14. Saarbrücken, 2001.
Lederer	P. Lederer. " <i>Neue Beiträge zur antiken Münzkunde aus schweizerischen öffentlichen und privaten Sammlungen</i> " <i>SNR</i> XXX (1943).
May	J.M.F. May. The Coinage of Abdera, 540-345 BC . London, 1966.
Mayor	A. Mayor, The First Fossil Hunters. Paleontology in Greek and Roman Times . Princeton, 2000.
McClean	S. Grose. Catalogue of the McClean Collection, Fitzwilliam Museum . 3 Vols. Cambridge, 1923-1929.
Milbank	S.R. Milbank. The Coinage of Aegina . <i>ANSNMM</i> 24 (1924).
Mildenberg	L. Mildenberg, " <i>Sikulo-Punische Münzlegenden</i> " <i>SNR</i> 72 (1993).
Mitchiner	M. Mitchiner. Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian Coinage . 9 Vols. London, 1975-1976.
Muller	L. Müller, et. al. Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique . Copenhagen, 1860-1862.
Newell	E.T. Newell. Seleucid Coins of Tyre: A Supplement . <i>ANSNMM</i> 73 (1936).
Noe	S. Noe. The Mende (Kaliandra) Hoard . <i>ANSNMM</i> 27 (1926).
PCG	B.V. Head, et al. A Guide to the Principal Coins of the Greeks: From circa 700 B.C. to A.D. 270 . London, 1965.
Picard	O. Picard. Chalcis et la Confédération Eubéenne . Paris, 1979.
Pozzi	Naville I, Monnaies grecques antiques... S. Pozzi., 4 April 1921.
Price	M.J. Price. The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus . London, 1991.
Ravel	O. Ravel. Les "Poulains" de Corinthe . 2 Vols. Basel, 1936-1948.
Regling	K. Regling. " <i>Der griechische Goldschatz von Prinkipo</i> " <i>ZfN</i> 41 (1931).
Regling	K. Regling. Die Antike Münze als Kunstwerke . Berlin, 1924.
Rizzo	G.E. Rizzo. Monete greche della Sicilia . 2 vols. Rome, 1946.
Robinson-Clement	D.M. Robinson & P.A. Clement. The Chalcidic Mint and the Excavation Coins found in 1928-1934. Excavations at Olynthus IX . Baltimore, 1938.

Robinson	E.S.G. Robinson. “ <i>Punic Coins of Spain and their Bearing on the Roman Republican Series</i> ” in Essays Mattingly .
Rouvier	J. Rouvier. “ <i>Numismatique des Villes de Phénicie</i> ” in JIAN 3-7 (1900-4).
Sandstrom	F. Sandstrom, The Silver ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ Coinage of Cyzicus in the Fourth Century B.C. Diss. Brown, 1995.
SC	A. Houghton & C. Lorber. Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalog . Lancaster, 2002.
Schefold, MW	K. Schefold, Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst . Basel, 1960.
Scheu	F. Scheu. “ <i>Silver and Gold Coins of the Bruttians</i> ” NC 1962.
Schwabacher	W. Schwabacher. “ <i>Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Selinut</i> ” MBNG 43 (1925).
Seltman	C.T. Seltman Athens, its history and coinage before the Persian invasion . Cambridge, 1924.
Seltman	C.T. Seltman. The Temple Coins of Olympia . Cambridge, 1921.
Sheedy	K.A. Sheedy. The Archaic and Early Classical Coinages of the Cyclades . RNS SP 40. London, 2006.
Simonetta	B. Simonetta. The Coins of the Cappadocian Kings . <i>Typos II</i> . Fribourg, 1977.
Starr	C. Starr. Athenian coinage 480-449 BC . London, 1970.
Svoronos	J. Svoronos. Τὰ νομίσματα τοῦ κράτους τῶν Πτολεμαίων [The coins of the Ptolemaic state]. Athens, 1904-08.
SNG Alpha Bank	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece II. The Alpha Bank Collection. Macedonia I: Alexander I - Perseus . Athens. 2000.
SNG ANS	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, American Numismatic Society . New York, 1969-.
SNG Berry	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Burton Y. Berry Collection . New York, 1961-1962.
SNG Copenhagen	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Danish National Museum . Copenhagen, 1942-1979.
SNG Delepierre	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Bibliothèque National . Paris, 1983.
SNG Lloyd	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume II, Lloyd Collection . London, 1933-1937.
SNG Lockett	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume III, Lockett Collection . London, 1938-1949.
SNG Oxford	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume V, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford . London, 1962-69.
SNG Paris	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale . Paris, 1993-.
SNG Spencer Churchill	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Great Britain, Volume I, Part I. The Collection of Capt. E.G. Spencer-Churchill, M.C., of Northwick Park . London, 1931.
SNG von Aulock	Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Sammlung Hans Von Aulock . Berlin, 1957-1968.
Traité	E. Babelon. Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines . 9 Vols. Paris, 1901-1932.
Troxell	H. A. Troxell, The Norman Davis Collection . GCNAC. New York, 1969.
Tudeer	L.O. Tudeer. Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus in der Periode der Signierenden Künstler . Berlin, 1913.
Villaronga-Benages	L. Villaronga and J. Benages. Ancient Coinage of the Iberian Peninsula . Barcelona, 2011.
Vlasto	O. Ravel. The Collection of Tarentine Coins Formed by M.P. Vlasto . London, 1947.
Weber	L. Forrer. The Weber Collection of Greek Coins . 3 Vols. London, 1922-1929.
West	A.B. West. Fifth and Fourth Century Gold Coins from the Thracian Coast . ANSNNM 40 (1929).
Westermarck-Jenkins	U. Westermarck & K. Jenkins. The Coinage of Kamarina . London, 1980.
Zervos	O. Zervos. “ <i>The Early Tetradrachms of Ptolemy I</i> ” in MN 13 (1967).