

AUCTION 110

24 September 2018

The Jean L. Collection of Greek Coins

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

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2. Absentee bidders can bid up to 24 hours before the start of the auction by writing, telephone or electronically. Telephone bidders must agree that calls may be recorded. The auction house does not accept liability for bidding mandates made by telephone, electronically or in writing.
3. Bidders must show proof of identification before the auction, and subsequently be registered. The Auction House may require a bank reference and/or guarantee. The Auction House reserves the right to deny a person from participating in the auction.
4. The auctioneer may raise or reject a bid without giving a reason, and furthermore reserves the right to combine or split up catalogue lots, or to offer them out of sequence or omit or withdraw them from the auction.
5. A commission of 20.0% will be levied on the hammer price - phone bidders and bidders using our Live Internet facilities pay an additional charge of 1.5%. The Swiss value added tax (VAT) of 7,7% is payable on the final price (hammer price, plus buyer's commission and any other amounts chargeable by the Auction House to the buyer). **Gold coins (AV) are exempt from VAT.**
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1. Les enchères sont effectuées en Francs Suisses. L'adjudication est réalisée après trois appels consécutifs du plus offrant dont l'offre a été acceptée par le commissaire priseur et qui constitue une obligation. La mise à prix est effectuée en règle générale à 80 %, dans la mesure où il n'y a pas d'offres disponibles et plus élevées. Les offres formulées par écrit sont prioritaires. Chaque enchérisseur s'engage personnellement en ce qui concerne les acquisitions réalisées par ses soins. Il ne peut pas faire valoir le fait d'avoir agi pour le compte d'une tierce personne.
2. Les demandes d'enchères par téléphone ou par écrit (également par moyen électronique) pour les personnes intéressées et non présentes sont réceptionnées jusqu'à 24 heures avant le début de la vente aux enchères. Les enchérisseurs par téléphone acceptent que la communication téléphonique puisse être enregistrée. La salle des ventes n'assume aucune responsabilité quant aux enchères effectuées par téléphone, électronique ou par écrit.
3. Les enchérisseurs sont priés de se légitimer avant la vente aux enchères et de se faire enregistrer à l'issue de la vente. La salle des ventes peut exiger une référence bancaire et/ou une garantie. La salle des ventes a le droit de ne pas laisser une personne participer à la vente aux enchères.
4. L'enchérisseur peut, à sa guise, surenchérir une offre ou bien la décliner sans indication de motifs. L'enchérisseur se réserve en outre le droit d'associer des lots, de les séparer, de faire des offres en dehors de l'ordre prévu ou de les laisser de côté, voire de se retirer de la vente aux enchères.
5. Une commission de 20.0% est perçue sur le prix d'adjudication. Les acquéreurs qui souhaitent participer aux enchères par téléphone ou en ligne avec nos facilités Live Internet paieront un frais supplémentaire de 1,5%. La taxe à la valeur ajoutée suisse d'un montant de 7,7 % sera perçue sur le prix définitif (prix d'adjudication plus supplément et sur tous les autres montants facturés à l'acquéreur par la salle des ventes). **Les pièces de monnaie en or (AV) sont dispensées de la TVA.**
En cas d'exportation de l'objet adjugé vers l'étranger, l'acquéreur se voit restituer la TVA lorsqu'il est en mesure de présenter une déclaration d'exportation réglementaire, en bonne et due forme, des autorités douanières suisses.
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11. La relation contractuelle entre les parties en cause est soumise, dans toutes ses composantes, au droit Suisse. La compétence juridique est fixée au siège de la salle des ventes à 8001 Zurich, et le for juridique exclusif est Zurich.

Condizioni di vendita

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

1. La valuta in cui viene condotta l'asta è il Franco Svizzero. L'aggiudicazione al miglior offerente, individuato dal banditore, avviene dopo la terza chiamata e comporta per l'aggiudicatario l'acquisto con tutti i relativi obblighi di legge. Le offerte partono generalmente dall'80% del prezzo di stima a meno che una o più offerte d'importo maggiore siano state presentate. Le offerte scritte hanno la precedenza. Il partecipante all'asta è personalmente responsabile per l'acquisto effettuato e non può pretendere di avere agito per conto di terzi.
2. I partecipanti all'asta non presenti in sala possono presentare offerte telefonicamente, in forma scritta, o per via elettronica fino a 24 ore prima dell'inizio dell'asta. Chi trasmette la propria offerta telefonicamente presta il proprio consenso all'eventuale registrazione della telefonata. La casa d'asta non assume alcun tipo di responsabilità per le offerte trasmesse in forma scritta, elettronica o telefonica.
3. I partecipanti, per concorrere all'asta, dovranno esibire un documento d'identità e registrarsi. La casa d'asta si riserva il diritto di richiedere referenze bancarie o un deposito cauzionale per permettere la partecipazione all'asta. La casa d'asta si riserva inoltre il diritto di non permettere a un soggetto la partecipazione all'asta.
4. Il banditore d'asta ha facoltà di aumentare o rifiutare un'offerta secondo la propria discrezionalità e senza necessità di fornire una motivazione. Il banditore si riserva inoltre il diritto di unire, separare, cambiare la sequenza prevista o di eliminare e/o ritirare dall'asta determinati lotti.
5. Al prezzo d'aggiudicazione va aggiunta una commissione del 20.0%. Gli offerenti che parteciperanno all'asta per telefono o 'live' attraverso internet pagheranno un costo supplementare dell'1,5%. L'imposta svizzera sul valore aggiunto, pari attualmente al 7,7%, viene applicata sul prezzo finale (prezzo d'aggiudicazione più commissione ed ogni altro importo imputabile al compratore dalla casa d'aste). **Le monete in oro (AV) sono esonerate dal pagamento dell'IVA.**
In caso d'esportazione dell'oggetto acquistato all'asta verso un paese estero, il compratore ha diritto al rimborso dell'IVA dietro consegna di una valida dichiarazione d'esportazione dell'ufficio doganale della Confederazione Elvetica.
6. Il pagamento è da effettuarsi in Franchi Svizzeri immediatamente all'aggiudicazione del lotto, a meno che concordato diversamente prima dell'asta. In caso di ritardato pagamento il tasso d'interesse moratorio applicabile è pari all'1% mensile. La proprietà del lotto non passerà al compratore fino a che la NAC non riceverà il pagamento a saldo dell'acquisto. Generalmente la NAC non rilascia un lotto al compratore prima di ricevere il pagamento di tale. La consegna anticipata di un lotto non incide sulla proprietà di tale né sull'obbligo di pagamento da parte del compratore. Se il compratore non paga subito e nel caso in cui egli non effettui il pagamento entro 5 giorni dalla ricezione di una raccomandata, scritta da NAC come avviso di mancato pagamento, la NAC si riserverà la facoltà di cancellare la vendita di tale lotto.
7. I costi ed il rischio della spedizione sono a carico del destinatario. Qualunque imposta e contributo legalmente dovuto nel paese d'esportazione è a carico dell'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) su cui ricade la responsabilità per la conoscenza delle norme vigenti in materia doganale e di valuta. La casa d'aste non assume alcuna responsabilità per l'eventuale violazione di tali prescrizioni.
8. **La casa d'asta offre una garanzia incondizionata e senza riserva di tempo sull'autenticità delle monete.** Le indicazioni e descrizioni contenute nel catalogo sono opinioni soggettive e sono espresse in buona fede.
9. Gli oggetti offerti vengono messi all'asta per conto di terzi o sono di proprietà della casa d'asta. L'acquirente (compratore in sede d'asta) non ha il diritto di conoscere l'identità del consegnatario dell'oggetto e prende atto che alla casa d'asta potrebbe venir corrisposta dal consegnatario una commissione per la vendita.
10. Le condizioni sopra menzionate costituiscono parte integrante di ciascun contratto individuale di vendita concluso nell'asta. Eventuali modifiche saranno ritenute valide solo se fatte in forma scritta. Nel caso in cui una parte delle presenti Condizioni di Vendita dovesse essere non più totalmente conforme alla vigenti disposizioni di legge, cioè non avrà effetto sulla validità delle parti restanti. L'unica versione di testo delle Condizioni di Vendita che ha valore legale è quella in lingua tedesca.
11. Il rapporto contrattuale fra le parti è regolato in tutti i suoi aspetti dal diritto della Confederazione Elvetica. Il luogo d'adempimento è la sede della casa d'aste a Zurigo (8001). Il foro competente è esclusivamente quello di Zurigo.

Note on US Import Restrictions

In accordance with US Customs and Border Protection regulations (19 CFR Part 12), we attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Italy, either have an export licence issued by the Republic of Italy or were outside of Italy prior to 19 January 2011. We also attest that all ancient Greek coins, from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Greece, were outside of Greece before 17 July 2011. In addition, all coins from mints that are now within the modern boundaries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Syria and Iraq, were, in the case of Bulgaria, Cyprus, Egypt and Iran, outside of those countries before 30 May 2005, in the case of Iraq before 2 August 1990 and in the case of Syria before 15 March 2011. Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG will provide appropriate documentation to assist with the importation of any purchased lots into the USA. All other coins were in the possession of Numismatica Ars Classica NAC AG or its consignors prior to these dates.

TIME TABLE ZEITTADEL ORDRE DE VENTE ORDINE DI VENDITA**Monday, 24 September 2018****13:00 – 14:30****1 – 125****EXHIBITIONS AUSSTELLUNG EXPOSITION ESPOSIZIONI**

London – At our premises

1 September – 11 September 2018

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

Zurich

At the Zurich premises (2 nd Floor):	Friday, 21 September 2018 Saturday, 22 September 2018	09:30 – 17:30 by appointment
At the Hotel Baur au Lac, Talstrasse 1, 8001 Zurich:	Sunday, 23 September 2018 Monday, 24 September 2018	10:30 – 17:30 10:00 – 13:00

Please visit our auction online at www.arsclassicacoins.com**Die Auktion erfolgt unter Mitwirkung eines Beamten des Stadtmannamtes Zürich 1. Jede Haftung des anwesenden Beamten, der Gemeinde und des Staates für Handlungen des Auktionators entfällt.**

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

Foreword

Numismatica Ars Classica is honoured to present the Jean L. Collection of Greek coins, which represents almost the entire offering of coins in this auction.

The collection has been built around two principal groups - Carthaginian and Ptolemaic coinage - which far outnumber the other components. The reason that led our collector to focus so deeply on these two groups was purely personal; he spent the majority of his life in North Africa. Around these two groups - among the most important and numerous of these coins to be offered at auction in the last thirty years - our collector built a beautiful collection of Greek coins from different geographic areas.

Particularly important and prestigious is the Sicilian part, where our collector acquired coins that aroused his love of beauty, and coins that had in some way had a historical point of contact with the long conflict between Syracuse and its allies and Carthage. Highlights in the first part of the sale include a superb Classical tetradrachm of Rhegium of excellent style (lot 3), and a fabulous tetradrachm of Naxos (lot 8), one of the most magnificent and important coins in the entire Greek series. This coin is not only in excellent condition, but has a certified provenance dating back to the end of the 19th century and before being exchanged in 1948, was part of the collection of the British Museum. Other noteworthy coins from the Sicilian period are a Syracuse decadrachm, the work of Euainetos (lot 12), which comes from the famous Tom Virzi collection, and a superb gold double decadrachm of the same mint with Hercules strangling the Nemean lion (lot 13). Exceptionally rare and historically important is the double decadrachm issued by Agathocles (lot 18), which clearly references the Syracusan tyrant's African campaign.

As mentioned at the beginning of this preface, one of the most abundant and important parts of this collection is the coinage of the Carthaginians (lot 25-61), which stands out not only for the number of coins offered, but also for their average quality and the number of rarities within. Particular highlights include the tetradrachm of Thermini Himerensis (lot 27), one of only four specimens known and formerly belonging to the de Ciccio collection. The series of tetradrachms is extremely rich and plentiful and it is embellished by the rarest of the three issues which were once believed to represent, on the obverse, the portrait of Dido, the founder of Carthage (lot 43). Even if this interpretation is now viewed as obsolete, this issue remains one of the most important and fascinating of the entire Carthaginian series.

The collection continues with two exceedingly rare and seldom offered silver Carthaginian trishekels (lots 49-50), shortly followed by an absolutely magnificent electrum trishekel (lot 53) struck in Sicily during the first Punic war. This is not only one of the most spectacular Carthaginian issues, but it also extremely rare as only sixteen specimens are listed in Jenkins-Lewis of which only six are in private hands.

The Punic series concludes with two great rarities: the bronze 15 shekel (lot 60) and the gold 4/5 shekel (lot 61).

Moving through the collection, we find a small group of coins of Macedonia featuring a splendid tetradrachm of Acanthus (lot 62), an exceptionally well preserved Alexander the Great gold distater (lot 63) and two extraordinary staters of Lete / Siris (lots 64-65). The latter coins are worthy of particular mention as they rank among the best staters produced by this mint. The first of the two is a very rare variety known in only a few examples whilst the second, issued slightly later than the first one, is of an extraordinary style, and boasts a highly prestigious provenance, coming as it does from the duplicates of the British Museum.

Now we turn to the second group around which the collection was built, the Ptolemaic coins. Again, we find an extraordinary assortment of coins, both for their sheer quantity and the number of rarities. The first coin that we would like to highlight is a tetradrachm of Ptolemy I (lot 72), despite being rather common, this specimen, is exceptionally well-preserved and it has a superb style. It also comes from the celebrated Pozzi collection as does the very rare silver decadrachm of Arsinoe II (lot 85).

The series of coins in the name of Berenice II is truly exceptional and it includes a series of very rare coins such as: a silver pentakaidecadrachm (lot 92); the gold octodrachm minted in Ephesus (lot 94), and an exceptionally well-preserved octodrachm struck in Alexandria (lot 95). Equally noteworthy are the extremely interesting and unusually well-conserved gold pentadrachms (lots 96-97), 2 ½ drachms (lot 99) and the quarter drachm (lot 100).

Also in excellent condition are the gold octodrachms issued in the name of Arsion II by Ptolemy V (lot 107) and Ptolemy VI (lots 109-110) and the gold tetradrachm (lot 111). The Ptolemaic series closes with two very rare bronze coins in the name of Cleopatra VII (lots 118-119).

The last part of the auction comprises a series of coins from another geographical area of North Africa, Cyrene. Particular highlights include: a beautiful tetradrachm of Barce (lot 120); a beautiful archaic tetradrachm of Cyrene coming from the Asyut hoard; another later tetradrachm in an absolutely exceptional state of preservation and a gold drachm of Cyrene (lot 124), again in a remarkably good state of preservation and coming from the Pozzi collection.

Jean L. went to great efforts to build this collection and we are sure that parting with his beloved coins was not an easy decision. We hope, however, that this catalogue will make the separation a little less difficult and that the coins will pass to collectors who are as competent and passionate as he is.

Greek coins

Bruttium, Rhegium



- 1 Tetradrachm circa 435-425, AR 17.46 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. RECINOS Apollo Iocastus seated l., himation over lower limbs; r. hand holding long staff and l. hand resting on hip. Below chair, dog; all within olive wreath. de Luynes 788 (these dies). Herzfelder 41. Historia Numorum Italy 2488.

Rare. Of lovely style and with an attractive dark tone.

Extremely fine / about extremely fine

12'000

Ex NAC 10, 1997, 81; NAC 25, 2003, 45 and NAC 52, 2009, 52 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

The earliest coinage of Rhegium, a colony at the end of the 'toe' of Italy, was modelled after the coinage of Sicily, as this city's contacts were much stronger with the island across the strait than with its Italian neighbours. This magnificent tetradrachm is a perfect example: its denomination and weight standard were ideal for trade in Sicily, and even its thick fabric and its designs on both sides in relief would have made it more acceptable in its intended market. Enough praise cannot be showered upon this particular coin, which is a pristine example from the first pair of dies used to strike coins at Rhegium. Though the charm of the series endured, none of the Archaic period dies quite match the quality of this first set, which was the prototype for all that followed. The lion's scalp is a tour de force because of its sublime simplicity; the reverse is both forceful and elegant, and possesses all of the best qualities of late Archaic Greek art. In the late 19th Century Percy Gardner expressed interest in the "...remarkable series of seated male figures, which are artistically of the greatest interest." This included the symbolical bearded figure from the Rhegium tetradrachms, sitting in the attitude of Zeus, and a similar figure on the early coins of Tarentum. He described each of these figures as a Demos of the city, but current studies tend to adopt the view that J. P. Six expressed in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1898, that the figure is Iocastus, the traditional founder of Rhegium. Not only would he be an appropriate subject, but on some examples (Hertzfelder 59-60) a serpent is shown beneath the chair, and the legend holds that Iocastus died from a snake bite.



- 2 Tetradrachm circa 420-410, AR 17.42 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PEFINOS Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, olive-sprig. Herzfelder 71. SNG Fitzwilliam 850. Historia Numorum Italy 2494.

Rare. Lovely old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

10'000

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 53.



- 3 Tetradrachm circa 415-400, AR 17.34 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PHFINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, two olive leaves. Herzfelder 85. Dewing 535. Historia Numorum Italy 2496.
Very rare. Struck in high relief and with a superb old cabinet tone. A portrait of Apollo of excellent style struck on a very broad flan, about extremely fine 25'000

Ex SKA 5, 1986, 79; Waddell 58, 1993, 15; Waddell 62, 1994, 33; Leu 83, 2002, 44 and Spink 3014, 2003, 3 (illustrated on the front cover of the catalogue) sales.

For more than a century the facing lion's scalp was a familiar sight to Greek merchants in Italy and Sicily as the badge of large-denomination silver coins of Rhegium. Initially Rhegium's trade coins were in the form of staters struck to the Euboic-Chalcidian standard, and later they became tetradrachms of the Euboic-Attic standard (such as the present coin). In both cases the choice of denomination and weight were dictated by what was commercially useful in Sicily.

The portrait of a youthful, effeminate Apollo on the reverse would have been equally as familiar as the lion's scalp; indeed, they would have been considered inseparable since they had been paired for about two generations by the time this coin was struck. Its elegant appeal had supplanted the earlier reverse type of the seated figure of Iocastes, the traditional founder of the city.

The major exception to the lion's scalp being the principal design on Rhegium's trade coins occurs on tetradrachms struck circa 480-462 B.C., when the tyrant Anaxilas initiated a complete overhaul of the coinage, which involved a change in design. He chose the types of a mule cart and a bounding hare, which did not long persist at Rhegium, but which became the standard design at the Sicilian city of Zancle, directly across the straits, which Anaxilas occupied and renamed Messana.



- 4 Bronze circa 351-280, Æ 10.72 g. Lion's mask facing. Rev. PHFINON Laureate head of Apollo r.; behind, leaf. SNG ANS 687. Historia Numorum Italy 2534a.
A spectacular emerald-like green patina and extremely fine 1'000

Ex Numismatik Naumann sale 52, 2017, 39.

Sicily, Agrigentum



- 5 Didrachm circa 495-485, AR 8.71 g. AKRA Eagle standing l., with folded wings. Rev. Crab. SNG Lloyd 791 (these dies). SNG ANS 927 (these dies). Westermark, Akragas, group II. 133 (O54/R85).
Good extremely fine 2'000
Ex Künker 168, 2010, 7119 and Künker 193, 2011, 47 sales.



- 6 Drachm circa 213-211, AR 3.27 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. Rev. AKPATAN – TINQN Eagle standing r., with open wings; in r. field, E. SNG Ashmolean 1684 (these dies). McClean 2051 (these dies). Burnett, Enna Hoard 10, pl. 1 (these dies).
Lovely iridescent tone and good extremely fine 500
Ex Gemini sale V 2009, 428. From the O. Ebert collection.

Leontini



- 7 Tetradrachm circa 455-450, AR 17.01 g. Laureate head of Apollo r. Rev. LE – O – N – TI – NO – N Lion's head r., with jaws open and tongue protruding; around, four barley grains. Dewing 624 (these dies). SNG ANS 219 (these dies). Rizzo, pl. XXIII, 6 (these dies). Boehringer, Essays Price, pl. 11, 34 (these dies).
Very rare. Struck on a very large flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone, about extremely fine 10'000

Ex Sternberg XX, 1988, 285; M&M Numismatics I, 1997, 29 and New York XXX, 2013, 19 sales.

Naxos



8

- 8 Tetradrachm circa 460 BC, AR 17.25 g. Bearded and ivy-wreathed head of Dionysos r., his hair tied in a *krobylos* at nape of neck. Rev. N – AXI – ON Silenos, nude and ithyphallic, squatting on the ground, raising a *cantharus* to his lips and supporting himself with his l. hand. Regling, Sammlung Warren, 271 (this coin, not illustrated). Rizzo pl. XXVIII, 12 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1150 (this coin). K. Schefold, *Meisterwerke griechischer Kunst*, Basel, 1960, 482 (this coin). Cahn, *Naxos* 54.20 (this coin). Kraay-Hirmer 6 (these dies).

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

Undoubtedly one of the finest examples of Archaic engraving in Sicily and one of the most impressive representations on a Greek coin. Struck on a very broad flan

with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

600'000

Sambon 20 May, 1883, Rev. J.H*** de Messine, 170; Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge 11 July 1899, Distinguished Artist (F. von Schiller) collection, 45; Leu 65, 1996, 87; Morton & Eden 23 April 2012, 201 and NAC 96, 2016, America, 1019 sales. From the Warren and Lloyd collections and from the duplicates of the British Museum, exchanged in 1948.

Like most Greek cities of Sicily, Naxos had a difficult history. After being attacked early in the 5th Century by Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela, it soon fell to the Deinomenids of Syracuse. In 476 the city was destroyed by Hieron, who moved its inhabitants, along with those of Catana. He then repopulated the cities with thousands of citizens of Corinthian and Peloponnesian origin. With the return of democracy to Syracuse in 460, the original inhabitants of Naxos and Catana were able to reclaim their homes.

Upon their return, one joint effort between Catana and Naxos was the engraving of coin dies. Both cities apparently employed the Aetna Master, who earlier appears to have been employed by the Syracusans at Catana (which they renamed Aetna during their occupation), where he is credited with having engraved dies for the unique tetradrachm of Aetna from which his name is derived.

Much like the engravers of the earlier coinage of Naxos, this artist was profoundly influenced by contemporary Attic art. The masterful head of Dionysus appears as though taken straight from Athenian Red Figure ware of the late Archaic period, perhaps from the prolific work of Douris, who painted from about 500 to 460 B.C.

Dionysus' mature, virile appearance is realised through the contrast of his smooth neck and face with the stiff, bristly texture of his hair and beard. The design exceeds the beaded border at four points, creating yet another attractive element of design. The frontal eye so strongly associated with Archaic art is now absent, but the arched eyebrow and the faint Archaic smile are retained. The proportions are naturalistic, which helps place it in the transitional era.

The reverse composition is similarly a work of genius: the virile, ithyphallic Silenus sits with his feet drawn in. He supports his weight with his straightened left arm as with his right hand he balances a two-handled cantharus (wine cup) on his shoulder. The clever foreshortening of Silenus' feet has few, if any, parallels in Greek numismatics. The god's head, with its heavy brow, pug nose, pursed lips, bestial ear and cascading moustache, is a delight to behold. Most remarkable, however, is his contemplative expression: clearly inebriated, he appears absorbed in deep thought, perhaps sizing up the qualities of the wine. This image is in keeping with Silenus' reputation for having been perpetually drunk, yet still capable of deep thought; indeed, he was considered so wise that both King Midas and Dionysus chose him as their teacher.



2,5:1



Syracuse



- 9 Tetradrachm circa 482, AR 17.02 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣV – RAK – O – Σ – I – ON Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 15 (these dies). SNG Lockett 876 (these dies). Boehringer 62 (V32/R41).

A portrait of attractive style struck on a large flan. About extremely fine

6'000

Ex Hess-Divo sale 320, 2011, 37.



- 10 Tetradrachm circa 478-475, AR 17.31 g. Slow quadriga driven r. by charioteer, holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses. Rev. ΣV – RAK – O – Σ – I – ON Pearl-diademed head of Arethusa r., wearing necklace; around, four dolphins swimming clockwise. SNG ANS 63 (these dies). Boehringer 197 (V88/R136).

A superb portrait, work of a talented master-engraver, perfectly centred on a large flan with an enchanting old cabinet tone. Unobtrusive die-breaks on reverse,

otherwise extremely fine

6'000

From an old French collection and sold with a French export licence.



- 11 Tetradrachm unsigned work by *Sosion* and *Eumenos* circa 425-413, AR 17.33 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, two dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΡΑ – ΚΟΣΙΟ – Ν Head of Arethusa l., wearing *ampyx*, double hook earring and necklace. Around, two dolphins turning away from each other above the forehead, another one in front of the chin and the last behind the back of the neck. Rizzo pl. XLII, 3 (these dies) and pl. XLIV, 2 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1363 (these dies). Jameson 1915 (these dies). Tudeer 5. Coins, Artists and Tyrants 5c (this coin).

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

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

15'000

Ex NAC 8, 1995, 161 and Spink 1012, 2010, 1229 sales.



12

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

A very attractive specimen of this prestigious and desirable issue. Struck in high relief

and with a magnificent old cabinet tone, about extremely fine

35'000

Ex Hirsch XXXII, Virzi, 1912, 325; Naville IV, 1922, Alexandre Michailovitch, 365 and NGS 4, 2006, 50 sales.

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



- 13 Double decadrachm circa 400, AV 5.79 g. ΣΥΠ[ΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ] Head of goddess l., hair elaborately waved and caught up behind in star-ornamented sphendone, wearing necklace, bar and triple-pendant earring; behind the head, eight-rayed star. Rev. Naked young Heracles kneeling r. on rocky ground, head to front, strangling the Nemean lion with both arms. Dewing 926 (these dies). Bérend, Denys I, 38.21 (this coin).
Rare. A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief and a finely detailed reverse composition. Extremely fine 20'000

Ex Vinchon sale 11-13 April 1988, 10.



- 14 Tetradrachm in the style of Eukleidas, circa 399-387, AR 17.30 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding kentron and reins; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. In exergue, dolphin to l. Rev. [ΣΥ – ΠΑ – Κ – Ο – ΣΙ – Ω – Ν] Head of Arethusa l., hair bound with sphendone over which several tresses fly back. Around, four dolphins: two swimming l. downwards and two r., upwards. SNG Lloyd 1406 (these dies). Tudeer 101. Coins, Artists, and Tyrants 101 (O34/R70).
Lovely dark tone, minor traces of overstriking on reverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 3'500

Ex Hess-Divo sale 317, 2010, 73.



- 15 Decadrachm circa 317-310, AV 4.30 g. Laureate head of Apollo l; below, [Σ]. Rev. ΣΥΠ – Α – Κ – Ο – ΣΙΩΝ Prancing biga driven r. by charioteer holding reins and kentron; below, *triskeles*. SNG Fitzwilliam 1323. SNG ANS 550. SNG Copenhagen 745.
An unobtrusive edge nick at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 5'000

Ex Monetarium SKA 63, 1995, 45 and Künker 216, 2012, 180 sales.



- 16 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.04 g. ΚΟΡΑΣ Head of Kore-Persephone r., wearing barley wreath, earring with drop pendant and necklace; hair flowing freely over neck in loose curls. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ Nike, naked to hips standing r. holding nail in l. hand and hammer in lowered r., about to affix conical helmet to top of trophy of arms consisting of cuirass, shield and greaves. In field, monogram AI and in r. field, *triskeles*. Gulbenkian 334 (this obverse die). SNG München 1267 (this reverse die). Ierardi 91.

A portrait of superb style struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally well-centred. Lovely light iridescent tone, minor area of weakness on obverse, otherwise extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC 4, 1991, 75 and NAC 82, 2015, M.L., 65 sales.

When Agathocles began to issue his tetradrachms it was a novel act, as no such coins had been produced at Syracuse for around seventy years. Prior to about 385 B.C. they had been struck in enormous quantities, which apparently had been sufficient to service the local economy ever since. With his Arethusa/quadrige type, Agathocles not only re-introduced large denomination silver coinage at Syracuse, but he also revived the familiar Arethusa-quadrige design type using a portrait of the goddess that was modelled after the renowned composition of Euainetos. He did, however, update some aspects of the style and fabric, perhaps most significantly in moving the portrait from the reverse to the obverse, just as he eventually did with his Corinthian-style staters. The subsequent issue, to which this coin belongs, bears an innovative type. The portrait of Kore-Persephone is of a decidedly 'modern' style, and is accompanied by the epithet ΚΟΡΑΣ, identifying her as Kore ('the Maiden'). The reverse composition of Nike erecting a trophy must be seen as an allusion to victory— either achieved or anticipated. Of interest both visually and academically is the development in style and fabric within this series, which quickly erodes from a small group of exceptional dies to a much larger selection of 'barbarous' ones. The present coin was struck by two of the earliest dies in the series, which clearly were the work of gifted Greek artist(s). Not long afterward the series devolves into a coinage that scarcely resembles the inspired artworks of the early striking, even though the design composition had not changed. The quality differential is so great that it often has been suggested that they were struck at different mints, with the fine-style pieces being produced in Syracuse and the poor style coins emanating from a mint that travelled with Agathocles' army during his North African invasion of 310-307 B.C. The preliminary die-study of Michael Ierardi (AJN 7-8) does not preclude the idea that the fine-style and barbarous issues were separated by time, minting location, or both, as he was unable to find a die link between the two issues. However, if the barbarous examples had been struck in Africa, it would be difficult to explain why they are found principally – if not exclusively – in Sicily, especially since Agathocles had left his army to fend for itself in Africa when he secretly returned to Syracuse in 307 B.C. Thus, it seems more likely that both issues were struck at Syracuse, perhaps in response to different needs.



- 17 Tetradrachm circa 310-305, AR 17.12 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; beneath neck truncation, NI. Around, three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Fast quadrige driven l. by charioteer, holding reins in l. hand and *kentron* in outstretched r.; above, *triskeles*. In exergue, AI ligate. SNG Fitzwilliam 1331. SNG ANS 633. Ierardi 15 (O3/R7).

Extremely fine

4'000

Ex CNG mail bid 46, 1988, 109 and Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 72 sales.



18

- 18 Double decadrachm 310-304, AV 8.48 g. Young male head r., wearing elephant's scalp headdress; on shoulder, dotted aegis. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΩΣ Winged Athena standing r. in battle stance, holding shield and about to hurl thunderbolt; to r., owl. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Die Flügestalten der Athena und Nike auf Münzen*, NZ 3, 1871, 4 (note 3: die ältere Literatur) pl. 5, 2. Evans, NC 1894, p. 238 and pl. 8, 6 (first photograph of the Viennese specimen) and note 64: "I learnt that another example exists in private hands" (this one?). Seltman *Greek Coins*, pl. 9, 5. Jenkins, *Essays* Robinson 151 note 1. Bérard, *Essays* Price pl. 9, 2 (these dies). Metcalf, *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage*, this type illustrated on the cover page (these dies).

Of the highest rarity, the only one in private hands of three specimens known. An issue of great historical importance and fascination. Extremely fine / about extremely fine 100'000

Ex NAC 13, 1998, formerly exhibited at the Antikenmuseum Basel, 511; Triton VII, 2004, 102 and NAC 64, 2012, 738 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.

Like every ruler of Syracuse, Agathocles faced many challenges during his reign. His rise to power was perhaps unexpected: his father, a potter, had been exiled from Rhegium and settled at Thermae, where Agathocles was born. By the time Timoleon reigned, the family had moved to Syracuse. Agathocles originally trained in his father's trade, but decided instead to pursue a career in warfare and politics. He distinguished himself in military service and though he was banished twice by the oligarchical party in Syracuse for his revolutionary activities, by about 320 B.C. he was master of Leontini. He owed much of his success to his time as a commander for a wealthy Syracusan nobleman, Damas. When his patron died, Agathocles nursed his ambitions by marrying Damas' widow and acquiring her fortune. In 317, he led a particularly ruthless campaign by which he came to power in Syracuse; as a self-styled man of the people, he used the opportunity to redistribute properties of the wealthy. With his army of mercenaries and formidable fleet, he subjugated eastern Sicily and antagonized the Carthaginians by encroaching on the western part of the island.

In 311 the Syracusan leader attacked Agragas, but the timely arrival of sixty Carthaginian ships put an end to his campaign. The Carthaginians then brought a large army from Africa, with which they roundly defeated Agathocles in a pitched battle near Himera. City after city switched allegiance to Carthage, leaving Agathocles only Syracuse, where he became hemmed in by land. Seeing no option, in August, 310 Agathocles took a desperate gamble: he led a counter-invasion of Carthage, hoping it would force the Carthaginians to quit their blockade of Syracuse to protect their homeland. Upon landing in North Africa with 14,000 men, nearly half of whom were Greek, Celtic, Etruscan and Samnite mercenaries, he burned his ships. His campaign was fairly successful, and after a few months he held sway over much of eastern Tunisia. Meanwhile, after the winter of 310/9 the Carthaginians were ambushed by the Syracusans in a narrow pass; their army suffered great losses and their commander Hamilcar was captured, tortured and killed. When his head was presented to Agathocles in Africa, it seemed as though the Carthaginian position had been greatly weakened in both places.

The blockade of Syracuse, however, persisted for several years, during which time Agathocles tried to collect an army large enough to storm Carthage. In doing so, he made a pact with Ophellas, Ptolemy's governor of Cyrene. They were to combine forces and capture Carthage, after which Ophellas would keep all of the North African territories and Agathocles would be entitled to Sicily. The venture was only possible for Ophellas because Ptolemy was distracted by affairs in Greece. In any case, the venture failed when in 309 or 308 Ophellas was murdered by Agathocles. The Greek mercenaries and colonists who had accompanied Ophellas on the long trek had no option but to join Agathocles' army. As the Carthaginians quarrelled among themselves, Agathocles took more cities and, in the winter of 308/7, built a fleet, with which he returned to Sicily. With help from the Etruscans, Agathocles broke the Carthaginian blockade of Syracuse. He then sailed back to North Africa, where he suffered a defeat on land that abolished all hope for him taking Carthage. As morale crumbled within his ranks, Agathocles secretly sailed back for Syracuse, where in 307 he resumed power. The Carthaginians treated his abandoned army liberally, and in 306/5 made a new pact with Agathocles so they could focus on restoring their devastated lands. Though Agathocles still had many ventures ahead, his African expedition had come to an end.

This rare and important gold stater or 'double decadrachm' clearly refers to the African campaign, though precisely when and where it was struck cannot be determined. This gold issue and the Kore/Nike tetradrachms of Agathocles are the first coinages of Sicily to bear the name of any leader, and in that respect they are most unusual. The dies are the work of a gifted Greek artist who almost certainly was associated with the mint at Syracuse. But were the coins struck in Syracuse, or in North Africa? Dies are portable, and there is no reason to assume that even if they were engraved in Syracuse they must have been struck there. Even if they tend to be found in Sicily, it would not prove they were struck there, for they could have been buried by returning veterans of the expedition. If these gold coins were struck in Syracuse, they could have been



□□



issued under a variety of circumstances, ranging from Agathocles' departure to Africa in 310 to his second return to Syracuse in 307. It is also possible they were issued after the treaty of 306/5 as a reflection of the venture, which in many respects was a success. Its designs, in essence, copy silver tetradrachms that Ptolemy I had issued as satrap. It differs from the originals in three substantial details: the portrait lacks the royal diadem and horn of Ammon of Ptolemy's version, and, on the reverse, Athena is winged. Notable as these differences are, there can be no doubt that Agathocles based his coinage on that of Ptolemy. Much discussion has been devoted to the fact that Ptolemy's eagle-on-fulmen symbol was replaced with an owl, but this does not seem too important; the Ptolemaic originals had other symbols as well, and there is nothing odd about Agathocles' use of a bird that confirms the identity of the goddess – especially since she is shown in a curious, winged form.

Does the Ptolemaic-inspired design suggest a connection between this coinage and the alliance with Ophellas, or does it merely represent an effort by Agathocles to draw a parallel between himself and one of the Diadochi? Is the portrait the personification of Africa, or does it represent Alexander III? The absence of a royal diadem and the horn of Ammon suggest otherwise, but there may have been good reasons for the omission of those features. These riddles are unlikely to be resolved, yet answers to them would clarify the role of this coinage in the turbulent reign of Agathocles. Ierardi notes one especially interesting feature of this coinage: at some point the royal inscription on this reverse die was altered by the addition of an iota between the epsilon and the omicron. He observed the same development on Agathocles' Kore/Nike tetradrachms, which suggests the issues were struck at the same time and at the same mint. He reasons further that the addition of wings to Athena may be an attempt to assimilate the goddess with the winged Nike on the tetradrachms.



- 19 Double decadrachm circa 295-289, AV 5.69 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, bowl decorated with griffin. Rev. [A]ΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ / Φ Thunderbolt. SNG ANS 702. Buttrely, NC 1973, pl. 2, 20. Bérénd, Essays Price, pl. 9, 7 (these dies).

In exceptional condition for the issue, well-struck in high relief and good extremely fine 7'000

Ex NAC sale 64, 2012, 740.



- 20 16 litrae circa 269-215, AR 13.01 g. Veiled head of Philistia l.; behind, star. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ / Κ Slow quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Burnett, Enna Hoard 36. SNG ANS 879.

Extremely fine 1'250

Ex Lanz sale 149, 2010, 62.



- 21 16 litrae circa 269-215, AR 13.21 g. Veiled head of Philistia l.; behind, torch. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ / Ε Fast quadriga driven r. by Nike, holding reins with both hands; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Burnett, Enna Hoard 48 (these dies). SNG ANS 884.

Extremely fine 1'500

Ex Lanz sale 149, 2010, 63.



22



- 22 Decadrachm 220-217, AV 4.26 g. Head of Kore-Persephone l., wearing barley wreath; behind, rose. Rev. Fast biga driven l. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; below horses, monogram and in exergue, $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{N}\Sigma$. SNG Copenhagen 816. Carroccio 33 (this coin illustrated).

Wonderful reddish tone and extremely fine 5'000

Ex Rudolph Lepke, 16 May 1911, Lanna, 1535; Hirsch 6 May 1912, 229; Christie's 8 August 1985, Property of a Lady part II, 336 and Stack's Bowers & Ponterio 164, 2012, 125 sales. From the Adda collection.



23



- 23 12 litrae 214-212, AR 10.19 g. Head of Athena l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with griffin on bowl. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ Artemis standing l., shooting arrow; at her feet, springing dog l. and in l. field, $\text{YA} / \Sigma\Lambda$. Jameson 892 (these dies). SNG ANS 1041 var. (YA / Σ). Burnett, Enna Hoard D 33 (these dies).

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 269 and Künker 204, 2012, 182 sales.



24



- 24 6 litrae 214-212, AR 5.01 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. $\Sigma\text{YPAKO}\Sigma\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ Nike driving fast biga r., holding whip; above, XAP . SNG Copenhagen 881 (these dies). Burnett, Enna Hoard D 47.b (this coin illustrated).

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on exceptionally fresh metal and with a bold portrait. Good extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M 61, 1982, 74 and Gorny & Mösch 185, 2010, 53 sales.

The Carthaginians in Italy, Sicily and North Africa



- 25 Tetradrachm, Carthago or Lilybaion circa 410-392, AR 16.13 g. [*qrt – h – dst*] in Punic characters, forepart of bridled horse r.; above, barley-grain. Rev. *mh –mt* in Punic characters, palm tree with two clusters of dates. de Luynes 1431 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily II, 3 (this coin listed).

An extremely rare type and the only specimen of this variety in private hands.

Struck on a very broad flan and with a light iridescent tone,
minor porosity, otherwise good very fine

4'500

Ex Triton II, 1998, 286; Noble 64, 2000, 2422; Noble 112, 2016, 3739 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.



- 26 Tetradrachm, Carthago or Lilybaion circa 410-392, AR 17.22 g. *qrt – h – dst* in Punic characters, forepart of bridled horse l. crowned by Victory flying l.; below, two *thymiateria*; in l. field, barley-grain. Rev. *mh –mt* in Punic characters, palm tree with two clusters of dates. McClean 3033 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily II, 36.

Extremely rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Lovely iridescent tone and about extremely fine

15'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 140. From the collection of a Swiss Lawyer purchased in the 1980s and the early 1990s.



- 27 Tetradrachm, Thermae Himerensis circa 350, AR 16.95 g. Fast quadriga driven l. by charioteer, holding reins and *kentron*; above, Nike flying r. to crown him. Below horses, signature KLE; in exergue, ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ – altar. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace; hair caught up behind in *saccos*. Around, three dolphins. ZIN 1935, pl. IX, 1 (this coin). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, Thermai 6 and pl. 22, 6 (this coin illustrated).

Of the highest rarity, only four specimens known of this intriguing and important issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and about extremely fine.

10'000

Ex Sambon 19 January 1907, De Ciccio, 178; M&M 77, 1992, 23 and NAC 29, 2005, 139 sales.

Thermae Himerensis was the name given to the hot springs (thermae) near the Greek city of Himera in north-eastern Sicily. In 409 B.C., a great Punic expeditionary force dispatched to aid the Elymians of Segesta against their Greek enemies besieged and destroyed the latter. The survivors of the siege escaped to Thermae Himerensis where they were permitted to settle with the provision that the new city remain unwallled. Under the terms of the Peace of Himilco (405 B.C.) that settled the conflict between Carthage and the Greek cities of Sicily, Thermae Himerensis fell within the sphere of Punic influence on the island and was required to pay an annual tribute. The city continued under the domination of Carthage well into the third century B.C., with only brief interludes when it was captured by Syracusan tyrants (c. 395 and 307 B.C.) and Pyrrhus of Epirus (277-275 B.C.). This extremely rare tetradrachm was struck at Himera in the mid-fourth century B.C. It is especially remarkable because the coin clearly names the Himerans as the issuing authority in Greek, but its types, which imitate the quadriga and Arethusa issues of Syracuse in the late fifth and early fourth century B.C. have been considered to link it to the imitative coinages struck by Punic forces in Sicily. Thus, it is somewhat unclear whether the coin should be properly considered a Siculo-Punic issue or a civic issue of Himera. However, the presence of the city ethnic and a Greek artist's signature (KLE) that does not copy a signature known from the official dies of Syracuse make it seem somewhat better to classify the tetradrachms of Himera as civic issues produced by a Greek engraver of moderate skill who took the types of the celebrated Syracusan decadrachms signed by Kimon and tetradrachms signed by Parmenides as his models. It is important to note that although the tetradrachms of Himera may be civic issues in the strictest sense, the series was almost certainly struck in support of Punic interests in Sicily. As the coinage is normally dated to the mid-fourth century B.C., it might be tempting to associate it with Carthaginian preparations to support Hiketas, the tyrant of Leontini, against the Corinthian general, Timoleon. In 344 B.C., the Carthaginian general, Mago, led a vast (and no doubt costly) force of 50,000 mercenaries and 150 triremes against Timoleon in Syracuse, but was unable to take the city. Fearful that his failure might lead to mutiny among his forces and betrayal by Hiketas, Mago withdrew to Carthage when Timoleon advanced against him. This display of cowardice stirred up a wave of outrage at Carthage and Mago committed suicide to avoid punishment. However, his death did not mollify the anger of the Carthaginians, who vented their rage by crucifying his lifeless body.



- 28 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.38 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in field r., three dots. Jenkins-Lewis group III, 77ff.

An exceptional specimen of this attractive issue. Good extremely fine

8'000

Ex Hess-Leu 49, 1971, 82 and NAC 46, 2008, 223 sales.



- 29 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 350-320, AV 9.31 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in r. field, three dots. Jenkins-Lewis group III, 44.

Struck on a very broad flan, the obverse from a worn die, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex UBS sale 64, 2006, 96.



- 30 Tetradrachm, Panormus as Zyz circa 350-320, AR 17.55 g. Fast quadriga driven r. by charioteer holding *kentron* and reins; above, Nike flying l. to crown him. In exergue, hippocampus r. and *zyz* in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing earring, dotted necklace and sphendone; around, three dolphins. SNG Lloyd 1583 (this obverse die). SNG ANS 538 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 28.

Rare. Of lovely style and struck on fresh metal. Wonderful iridescent tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Triton sale VII, 2004, 74.



- 31 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 17.41 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing wreath of barley and reeds; behind, Punic letter *mem*. Rev. Horse standing l.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. SNG Ashmolean 1478 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 66.

Extremely fine

3'000

Ex NAC 6, 1993, 107; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 81, 1997, 154; Giessener Münzhandlung Dieter Gorny 84, 1997, 5158 and Gorny & Mosch 203, 2012, 95 sales.



32



32

- 32 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 350-320, AR 17.18 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing wreath of barley and reeds. Rev. Horse standing l.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates. SNG Lloyd 1626 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 72.

Rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

3'000

This coin is sold with a French export licence.



33



- 33 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 330-320, AR 17.26 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; in r. field, *thymiaterion*. Rev. Horse advancing r., raising l. foreleg; in r. field, Nike holding wreath above caduceus; palm tree in background and below, *hb* in Punic characters. SNG Lockett 1041 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 96.

Struck in high relief and with a lovely light iridescent tone.

Extremely fine / good extremely fine

6'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch 141, 2005, 66 and Gorny & Mosch 219, 2014, 75 sales.



34



- 34 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 330-320, AR 16.81 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, earring and pearl necklace. Rev. Horse prancing r. in front of palm tree with two clusters of dates. McClean 3037 (these dies). Boston 488 (this obverse die). Gulbenkian 363 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 122.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A wonderful portrait of fine style struck in high relief on excellent metal. Lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine

15'000

Ex Goldberg 80, 2014, 3254 and NAC 88, 2015, 377 sales.



- 35 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 330-320, AR 17.30 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse prancing r.; palm tree in the background. SNG Lockett 1038 (these dies). SNG Lloyd 1615 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 132.

Exceptionally well-centred for the issue, light iridescent tone and extremely fine

6'000

Ex NAC 23, 2002, 1162 and NAC 46, 2008, 224 sales.



- 36 Tetradrachm, Ršmlqrt mint (Lilybaion ?) circa 325-300, AR 16.98 g. Fast quadriga l.; above, Nike flying r. holding wreath. In exergue, *Ršmlqrt* in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; around three dolphins. SNG Lloyd 1597 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 16. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'500

Ex Berk Buy or Bid sale 184, 2013, 49.



- 37 Tetradrachm, Ršmlqrt mint (Lilybaion ?) circa 325-300, AR 16.88 g. Fast quadriga r.; above flying Nike l., holding wreath. In exergue, *Ršmlqrt* in Punic characters. Rev. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and dotted necklace; around five dolphins. SNG Lloyd 1602 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily I, 65 and pl. 20, 65 (this coin illustrated).

Struck on a very broad flan and with a lovely old cabinet tone,
good very fine / about extremely fine

3'000

Ex Hess-Leu 31, 1966, 171 and Schulman 248, 1968, well-known collector, 67 sales.



- 38 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320, AR 17.07 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head l.; behind, palm tree with date clusters. Below neck truncation, 'mmhnt in Punic characters. SNG Lloyd 1631 (these dies). de Luynes 1448 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 148.

A portrait of lovely style struck on a very broad flan and complete.

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

4'500

Ex NFA Fixed Price List 41, 1992, 63; Sotheby's 27 October 1993, Athena fund, 297 and CNG XXXIV, 1995, 43 sales.



- 39 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320, AR 16.96 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Head of horse l.; behind, palm tree with clusters of dates; beneath truncation of the neck, 'mqnt in Punic characters. SNG Lloyd 1634 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 172 (this coin cited).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Wonderful old cabinet tone and extremely fine / good extremely fine

6'000

Ex M&M 43, 1970, 28; Leu 57, 1993, 42 and NAC 29, 2005, 140 sales.



40



40

- 40 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320, AR 16.93 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing barley wreath, earring and necklace; around, four dolphins. Rev. Horse's head r.; behind, palm tree with date clusters. Below neck truncation, *s'mmhnt* in Punic characters. Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 176.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and complete, minor marks,
otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

3'500

Ex NFA Fixed Price List 41, 1992, 64; Sotheby's 27 October 1993, Athena fund, 303 and CNG XXXIV, 1995, 44 sales.



41



- 41 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320-310, AR 16.81 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, earring and necklace; in l. field, dolphin above caduceus. Rev. Head of horse l.; behind, palm tree with clusters of dates; beneath truncation of the neck, *'m m* in Punic characters. Gulbenkian 374 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 223 (this coin illustrated).

Struck in high relief and with a wonderful old cabinet tone. Extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC 9, 1996, 287 and CNG 79, 2008, 59 sales. From the A.D.M. collection.



42



- 42 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320-310, AR 17.04 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple-pendant earring and necklace; before, dolphin and caduceus. Rev. Head of horse l.; behind, palm tree with cluster of dates and below neck truncation, *'m m* in Punic characters. SNG Delepierre 724 (these dies). de Luynes 1463 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 227.

Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

5'000

Ex Ponterio 12 January 2007, 1423 and NAC 84, 2015, 588 sales.



43

- 43 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320-310, AR 17.15 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) r., wearing Phrygian type headdress and circular earring. Rev. Lion prowling r. with lowered head; in background, palm tree with two clusters of dates. In exergue, *s'mmhnt* in Punic characters. Rizzo pl. LXVI, 8 (these dies). de Luynes 1472 (these dies). Jenkins Punic Sicily III, 272.

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

Struck in high relief and with a light iridescent tone. About extremely fine

35'000

Ex Leu 50, 1990, 76 and Gemini V, 2009, 382 sales. From the duplicates of the American Numismatic Society (inventory n. 1997.9.62) and the estate of John D. Leggett Jr.

This extraordinary tetradrachm seems to have been struck late in the 4th Century B.C., perhaps between 320 and 310, and is very likely in the early part of that range. It belongs to a series containing just three sets of dies, each of which presents this interesting subject matter in a different way. Though each is spectacular and original in its own right, if one set of dies had to be chosen as the most accomplished, it certainly would be the one used to strike this coin. In his die study of the Siculo-Punic series, Jenkins was hard-pressed to find a place for this group among the other series of tetradrachms. Even if the superior style of engraving and the unusual subject matter were not obvious considerations, the fact that only three sets of dies were used and that they do not link with other issues (or even within themselves) demonstrates it was a special and isolated series. Aspects of the engraving style led Jenkins to conclude that they belonged at the end of his series 2d (head of Kore/horse animated before palm tree) or the beginning of his series 3 (dolphins around the head of Arethusa/horse head and palm tree). If linked with Jenkins' series 3, this coinage might be associated with preparations by the Carthaginian leader Hamilcar (son of Gison) to combat Agathocles; as such, Jenkins suggests they may have been minted for the 2,000 elite citizens who headed the new Carthaginian armada. A convincing interpretation of the designs has thus far been impossible to achieve. The head was traditionally described as Dido (Elissa), the legendary foundress of Carthage, but that identification has not found much support in recent decades. She may also be the personification of Libya, for that would match well with the prowling lion on the reverse. Jenkins objects to that idea, however, noting that celebrating an indigenous people subject to Carthaginian rule would not have been "consistent with Carthaginian nationalism". To the contrary, Robinson suggests Libya would have been an ideal subject if the bulk of the Carthaginian army at this time were comprised of mercenaries from Carthaginian Libya. Another possibility is that the Punic goddess Tanit (being in some ways the equivalent of the Greek goddess Artemis) is represented, and in many respects she seems to be the best choice.



44

44

- 44 Tetradrachm, uncertain mint in Sicily "people of the camp" circa 320-300, AR 16.91 g. Head of Heracles-Melqart r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Head of horse l., behind palm tree. Below, *'mmhnt* in Punic characters. De Luynes 1457. Jenkins Punic Sicily IV, 400.

Old cabinet tone and about extremely fine

1'500

Privately purchased from Creusy in 2005.



- 45 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 310-290, EL 7.62 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis group IV, 213 (these dies).
Extremely fine 5'000
- This coin is sold with a French export licence.



- 46 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 300, EL 7.48 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; in exergue, two dots. Jenkins-Lewis group V, 260 (these dies).
Struck on an exceptionally broad flan and with a lovely reddish tone. Extremely fine 7'500
- Ex NGSA sale 4, 2006, 122.



- 47 Stater, Carthago (?) circa 290-280, EL 7.47 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r. Jenkins-Lewis group VII, 345.
Wonderful iridescent tone and extremely fine 4'500
- Ex UBS sale 84, 2010, 35.



- 48 Shekel, Carthago circa 280-260 BC, AR 7.44 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back; in r. field, eight-rayed star and palm tree in the background. SNG Copenhagen 141. Jenkins-Lewis pl. 26, 15.

Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. An insignificant metal flaw on edge, otherwise extremely fine

3'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 190, 2010, 397.



- 49 Trishekel, Carthago circa 264-241 BC, AR 13.45 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r.; above, eight-rayed star. MAA 39. SNG Copenhagen 185. Jenkins-Lewis, pl. 27, 7.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, possibly the finest specimen in private hands. Old cabinet tone, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

5'000

Ex NGSA 3, 2004, 50 and Chaponnière & Firmenich 8, 2017, 21 sales.

This coin was struck by the Punic (Phoenician) city of Carthage during its first great struggle against Rome for dominance in the western Mediterranean. The First Punic War (264-241 B.C.), was extremely costly for Carthage, and was finally lost when the Punic fleet was destroyed by the Romans at the Battle of the Aegates Islands (241 B.C.) and Carthage lacked the financial resources to rebuild it. Based on a Semitic rather than a Greek weight standard, coins like this trishekel were produced primarily to pay the North African mercenaries that served in the armies of Carthage. The obverse type is traditionally described as the head of Tanit, a North African goddess adopted by the Carthaginians as a local form of the Phoenician deity, Astarte. She became the chief goddess of the Carthaginian pantheon as the consort of Ba'al-Hammon, the supreme male deity of Carthage. She was a goddess of fertility as well as of war, which made her an appropriate figure to appear on money struck for military purposes. The benefaction of Tanit was sometimes invoked through the terrible rite of child sacrifice. Infants were placed alive into the sloping hands of her cult statue, only to roll down into a fire pit below. This ultimate sacrifice was thought to bring great blessings upon worshippers of the goddess, but was generally condemned by Greeks, Romans, and Persians. Ironically, the depiction of the very un-Greek Tanit is strongly influenced by the representations of Persephone popular on the silver coinage of Greek Syracuse in the fourth century B.C. Over the course of the long struggle between Carthage and Syracuse for control of Sicily, the Carthaginians were exposed to Syracusan coinage and took it as a model for their own. The horse on the reverse may refer to the foundation myth of Carthage (*Qart-hadašt* or "New City" in Phoenician). It is reported that when the Tyrian queen, Dido, set out to establish her new city, diggers initially uncovered the head of an ox. This was interpreted as a sign that a city built on that site would be wealthy but subject to others. Unsatisfied, she had her builders consider a different site. When work began on the new site, the excavators dug up the head of a horse. This omen was read as a sign that a city there would become great in war. It was therefore decided to found Carthage on the second site. Thus, the horse on Carthaginian coins can be understood to have a double usage, both as an emblem of the city and as an appropriate symbol for a military coinage.



50

- 50 Trishekel, Carthago circa 264-241 BC, billon 18.83 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r.; in the background, palm tree. MAA 43. Müller, *Afrique* 100. de Luynes 3773.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for this interesting and seldom offered issue. Light tone, minor marks, otherwise good very fine

8'000

Ex Triton sale XVIII, 2015, 403. From the Georges Bouchereau and Robert Boyer collection.

This Carthaginian trishekel of the First Punic War period (264-241 B.C.) employs much of the same iconography as the preceding trishekel, but it is struck in a billon alloy of silver and copper rather than full silver. This reduction in the silver content reflects the economic and financial hardships endured by Carthage as the war with Rome dragged on for decades without a decisive victory for either side and the indemnity imposed by the victorious Romans once the war came to an end. Debased coins such as this may have contributed to the outbreak of the so-called Truceless War between Carthage and its mercenary army. This conflict, which raged in Libya from 240 to 238 B.C., was sparked by Carthaginian inability to pay the mercenaries their promised wages and attempts to convince them to accept less. The same head of Tanit familiar from the silver trishekel appears on the obverse as does a standing horse on the reverse, but a palm tree now appears behind the horse. This addition is a punning allusion to the Semitic origin of the Carthaginians. Although the Semitic peoples of the Levantine coast called themselves Caananites in their own language, the Greeks knew them as Phoenicians, a name derived from phoenix, the Greek word for "palm tree." A related use of palm trees and palm branches to indicate Phoenician origin also occurs on coins struck at the Phoenician mints of Tyre, Sidon, and Arados beginning in the third and second centuries B.C., but the practice seems to have originated with the Carthaginians, who transmitted it back to the Phoenician homeland. The palm appears as an important symbol already on Siculo-Punic issues of the late fifth and early fourth centuries, but only in Phoenicia proper beginning with the autonomous Alexanders of Arados around 265/4 B.C. and then spreading to the more southerly cities in the second century B.C. The early use of the palm tree on Punic coins underlines the deep impact that long exposure to Greek culture in Sicily (and elsewhere) had on the Carthaginians. By the fourth century B.C. they had internalized the Greek exonym for their people and frequently referred to it themselves in their numismatic iconography. This is perhaps not overly surprising when we consider the development of the obverse image of Tanit, which is virtually indistinguishable from Greek Kore-Persephone at Syracuse. The would-be Punic conquerors of Greek Sicily were already thralls to Greek culture. This seems to have been the way with ancient Greek culture. It had an uncanny way of overshadowing and influencing neighboring cultures. By the end of the fourth century B.C. there were few parts of Europe, the Near East, and North Africa that Hellenism had not touched in some form. It even reached into Rome, the city on the Tiber that was destined to defeat Carthage in two Punic Wars (264-241 B.C. and 218-201 B.C.) and destroy it in a third (149-146 B.C.). The Romans also succeeded in conquering all of Sicily (and the rest of the Greek world), which Carthage never had. Nevertheless, very much like the Carthaginians, the Romans too found themselves under the unbreakable influence of Greek culture. By the first century B.C. Roman taste for Greek art and literature was so great that the Latin poet, Horace, could claim that *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit* ("Captive Greece took captive her savage conqueror"). The sons of Dido and the sons of Romulus were not so different after all.



51

- 51 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 260 BC, AV 12.49 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 74, 210. Jenkins-Lewis group IX, 384.1 (this coin).

Struck on a very broad flan and complete, almost invisible marks,
otherwise good extremely fine

25'000

Ex CNG mail sale 82, 2009, 316. From the Arthur J. Frank, Jules Furthman and R. P. Pflieger collections.



52

- 52 Trihemistater, Carthago circa 260 BC, AV 12.49 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Horse standing r., head turned back. Kraay-Hirmer pl. 74, 210. Jenkins-Lewis group IX, 390.

Obverse from a slightly rusty die, otherwise extremely fine / about extremely fine

15'000

Ex Superior June 1987, Ebson, 4270 and Leu 52, 1991, 38 sales.



53

- 53 Tristater, uncertain mint in Sicily circa 260, EL 22.50 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Prancing horse r.; behind, palm tree. Below, 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 (in the land) in Punic characters. Gulbenkian 377 (these dies). Jenkins-Lewis, pl. XVI, 371. Jenkins Punic Sicily IV, series 6, A.

Extremely rare, only sixteen specimens recorded by Jenkins of which only six are in private hands. A spectacular issue of great beauty and fascination.

Superb reddish tone and extremely fine

150'000

Ex M&M 52, 1975, 258 and Leu 71, 1997, 100 sales.

Electrum (a natural or artificial alloy of gold and silver) was the original metal used for coins when they were invented in Lydia and Ionia at the end of the seventh century B.C. Although the idea of coined money spread like wildfire throughout the Greek world over the course of the sixth century B.C., silver, without the addition of gold, quickly became the preferred metal for coins at most mints. Electrum coins largely died out except at Cyzikus, Phokaia, Lampsakos, and Mytilene in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., cities that produced them in part for use in the Black Sea grain trade and to meet the requirements of northern mercenaries who preferred them in payment. Carthage and the mints of Punic Sicily followed a similar pattern to the Greek world at large until the late fourth century B.C. They normally struck silver and, in a few cases, gold as well, beginning in the late fifth century B.C., but around 320 B.C., electrum was introduced for Punic coinage for reasons that remain unclear. The impressively large electrum tristater offered here was struck at an uncertain Siculo-Punic mint around the outbreak of the First Punic War in 264 B.C., at the same time that Carthage was producing a substantial emission of gold shekels. Clearly Punic gold and electrum issues were struck for different purposes and different recipients. The tristater features the similar Tanit and horse with palm tree types to those of the preceding billon trishekel, but also carries a Punic legend. This was originally thought to name Byrsa, the acropolis of Carthage, but is now usually accepted as the locative expression "in the land." It has sometimes been suggested that "the land" in question was the Libyan territory of Carthage, but the use of irregular die axes (Carthaginian issues normally employed vertical axes) and Sicilian find evidence has led to the conclusion that the tristaters were produced at a Siculo-Punic mint rather than at Carthage. Unfortunately, the extremely vague legend makes it impossible to know whether it refers to a specific mint city or to a mobile mint facility moving with Punic forces in Sicily. The important Punic centres at Lilybaion, Panormos, and captured Akragas have all been proposed as the possible mint city at various times.





- 54 Decadrachm, Carthage circa 260, AR 37.86 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath and earring. Rev. Pegasus flying r.; below, *b'rst* (in the land) in Punic characters. SNG Stockholm 663 (this obverse die). Jenkins Punic Sicily IV, series 6, 452.

Rare. Struck on a very broad flan and with an attractive tone. Minor marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine / about extremely fine 35'000

Ex Armer-Rook 19 January 1978, 121; CNG Numismatic Review 23, 1998, 17; Leu 72, 1998, 132; Triton IV, 2000, 126 and NAC 29, 2005, 143 sales.

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



- 55 Trihemistater, Carthago 255-241, EL 11.01 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace with pendants. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; above, sun disk. Gulbenkian 387 var. (with dot on reverse). Jenkins-Lewis group Xb, 448 var. (in gold but this reverse die).
Rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue. Lovely reddish tone
and about extremely fine / extremely fine 7'500

Ex Hess-Divo 314, 2009, de la Tour, 1263. From an unidentified auction in Bordeaux 2 April 1987, lot 1265.



- 56 *Libyan revolt*. Shekel, Carthago circa 241-238, billon 6.81 g. Head of Heracles l., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. Lion advancing r.; above *m* in Punic character. SNG Copenhagen 242. Carradice and La Niece, *The Libyan War and Coinage*, NC 1988, pl. 7, 1.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Glendining November 1971, 147; Auctiones 3, 19753, 225; NFA 16, 185, 104 and Künker 216, 2012, 585 sales.



- 57 1/4 shekel, Locri 216-211, AR 1.97 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r. SNG Copenhagen 335. Robinson NC 1964, group I, 2 and pl. V, 13 (Capua). *Historia Numorum Italy* 2015. Rare. Old cabinet tone and extremely fine 300

Ex Hess-Divo sale 314, 2009, de la Tour, 1265.



- 58 Half shekel, Carthago or uncertain mint in Sicily circa 213-210, AR 3.17 g. Male head (Melqart or Hannibal) l. Rev. Elephant walking r.; in exergue, Punic letter A (leph). SNG Copenhagen 383. Burnett, Enna Hoard 123. Robinson, Essays Mattingly 8b (Gades?).
Rare. A superb portrait struck on a very broad flan, lovely old cabinet tone and extremely fine 2'000

Ex Hirsch sale 141, 1984, 478.

The Second Punic War was a period of high production and great experimentation for coinage. A great many new types were introduced, and Rome, for the first time, began to strike coins consistently and on a large scale. Such were the demands of this destructive contest for supremacy in the Western Mediterranean.

Our understanding of this coin type, produced as silver shekels, half-shekels, and quarter-shekels, has benefited greatly in recent years from the study of hoard evidence. Robinson speculated that they were struck at Gades since the Punic letter aleph beneath the elephant perhaps was the initial of Agadir, the Punic form of Gades. He recognized that the style and fabric of the coin favoured a later date than other silver coins in the Punic series. He thus assigned it to a few years either side of 209 B.C., when Scipio besieged and won Carthago Nova from the Barcids, who thereafter directed affairs from Gades.

It has now been established through hoard evidence – especially from the Enna Hoard of 1966 (IGCH 2232) – that these coins were struck in Sicily or Carthage, rather than in Spain. The date, though not known exactly, falls within a broad period of c. 220-205. Many authorities suggest the issue can be even more precisely dated to the Sicilian campaign of 213-210. It is tempting to view the distinctive portrait, with its wreathed diadem, as Hannibal or a member of his family in the guise of Melqart. It is equally tempting to see the elephant as a reminder of Hannibal's trek across the Alps in 218, but in both cases there is a conspicuous lack of proof, just as with other Carthaginian issues of the Punic Wars.



- 59 1 and 1/2 shekel, Carthago circa 203-201, billon 10.02 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r., head l. and raising foreleg; below, pellet. MMA 81b. SNG Copenhagen 395.
Very rare. Light brown tone and about extremely fine 1'000



60

- 60 15 shekels, Carthago 201-195, AE 93.95 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley-wreath, bar and triple pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Unbridled horse standing r.; above, sun disk. MMA 104. SNG Copenhagen 400. Jenkins-Lewis, pl. 28, 11 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Green patina and very fine / about very fine

4'000

Ex Gorny & Mosch sale 228, 2015, 190.

Despite Hannibal's early victories over the Romans during the Second Punic War (218-201 B.C.), as the conflict dragged on and political opposition to Hannibal's conduct of the war grew at Carthage, all of his gains disappeared. In 205 B.C., the consul L. Cornelius Scipio carried the war to Africa and finally crushed the Carthaginian army at the Battle of Zama in 202 B.C. Unable to recover from this terrible and unexpected blow, the Carthaginian elite sued for peace. The Roman terms imposed on Carthage were punishing in the extreme. Punic possessions in Spain were ceded to Rome and the Carthaginians were forbidden to raise a fleet greater than 10 ships or an army of any size without Roman approval. Furthermore, Carthage was ordered to pay a war indemnity of 10,000 talents of silver (the equivalent of about 660,000 pounds). The cost of peace was high indeed. The indemnity bankrupted the Carthaginian treasury and the disbanding of the army left Punic territory in North Africa at the mercy of the Numidians, who began plundering raids almost immediately.

In the context of this unmitigated economic disaster, Carthage began to produce a heavy token bronze coinage to stand in for the traditional silver coinage that it could no longer afford to produce. The present coin is a bronze shekel probably struck immediately after the collapse of the Carthaginian economy. Its quality as an emergency issue is indicated by the unprecedented size and weight (matched in the Greek world only by certain Ptolemaic bronzes) and the use of very few dies. It was probably struck alongside a smaller fraction for only a short period.

The bronze shekel features types that were already long familiar on Punic silver issues of the fourth and third centuries B.C. The obverse depicts Tanit, the patron goddess of Carthage, although her iconography is closely modeled on earlier Syracusan depictions of Kore-Persephone. Like Greek Kore-Persephone, Tanit was a fertility goddess, but also had aspects of war and mother goddesses. She was infamous in antiquity for her rites, which included child sacrifice. The reverse type features the longstanding horse emblem of Carthage. It is associated with the city's foundation myth. According to Vergil's Aeneid, while searching for a good site for Carthage, the Tyrian princess Dido ordered the excavation of a hill in Libya. When the excavators dug up the head of a horse it was seen as an omen that a city built there would be powerful in war. Thus Carthage was sited on the spot where the head was found. It is more than a little ironic that a symbol advertising martial prowess should still appear on an emergency coinage produced in the context of military defeat.



61

- 61 4/5 shekel, Carthago circa 160-149, AV 3.01 g. Head of Tanit (Kore-Persephone) l., wearing barley wreath, single pendant earring and necklace. Rev. Horse standing r., raising l. foreleg. MAA 97. Jenkins-Lewis, group XVIII, 496 (these dies).

Extremely rare. Extremely fine

6'000

Ex Triton sale XIII, 2010, 81.

Macedonia, Acanthus



- 62 Tetradrachm circa 430-400, AR 17.26 g. Bull crouching to l., attacked by lion leaping on its back to r.; beneath, fish l. Rev. AKA – N – ΘIO – N around raised quadripartite square; all within incuse square. Desneux 97 (D94/R87).

Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan. Good extremely fine

10'000

Kings of Macedonia, Alexander III, 336 – 323



- 63 Distater, Aegae (?) circa 336-323, AV 17.27 g. Head of Athena r., wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet; bowl decorated with coiled snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath and *stylis*; in outer l. field, thunderbolt and in lower l. field, ΛΘ in monogram. SNG Copenhagen 623. Price 191a

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Well struck in high relief on a very broad flan, good extremely fine

30'000

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg 46, 2008, *Millennia*, 18 and Ira & Larry Goldberg 55, 2009, 32 sales.

The Athena-Nike staters of Alexander were issued in great quantities both during his lifetime and after his death, yet his distaters were never struck on anything but a modest scale. Even so, mercantile inscriptions from Amphipolis show that they were familiar enough to have earned the nickname 'big staters of Alexander' (*stateres megaloi*). As Hatzopoulos and Le Rider note, it is clear that those inscriptions refer to Alexander distaters, for in one case a transaction is dually recorded in the amount of 170 regular staters and 85 *stateres megaloi*.

The date at which Alexander introduced his Athena-Nike gold coinage is still a topic of debate. The current view is that the event post-dates 333, and that these distaters may have been introduced as late as c.325 B.C. under the oversight of Antipater.

The inspiration for the design of this coinage, which remained popular long after Alexander's death, has been the subject of much discussion. It would seem unlikely that the head of Athena was intended as a nod to her great city, which by then had succumbed to the will of the Macedonians; more likely it was intended to honor the divinity herself. Portraying the goddess of wisdom and war would have been well advised on the eve of the great military enterprise that Alexander had envisioned. The image of Nike holding a ship's mast generally has been seen as an allusion to a naval accomplishment. Some commentators, including Martin Price, suggest it recalls the Greek victory over the Persians at Salamis in 480 B.C. Yet, others see it as a reflection of Alexander's actions, perhaps his crossing of the Hellespont in the spring of 334 or his capture of Tyre in the summer of 332.

Thraco-Macedonian Tribes, Siris or Lete



64



64

- 64 Stater circa 500, AR 9.86 g. Nude ithyphallic satyr standing r. and grasping r. arm of nymph, trying to move away from him; in field above and below, two pellets. Rev. Incuse square, divided into four triangles. AMNG III, 8 and pl. XIV, 23. BMC 24. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* 5 var. (three pellets). cf. Vinchon sale 29 April 1974, Peyrefitte, 55.

An extremely rare variety of a very rare type. Of excellent Archaic style, struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

40'000

Ex New York sale IV, 2002, 118.



65



65

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

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

50'000

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

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

Uncertain tribes



- 66 Tetrobol circa 500, AR 2.72 g. Facing bearded head of Dionysus, wearing headband terminating in two bunches of grapes. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. *Traité* 1821 and pl. LVIII, 10 = Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* 2 and pl. VI, 6 = A. Baldwin, *Facing Heads on Ancient Greek Coins*, pl. 1, 7 (these dies). *Regling* pl. 9, 219 (these dies and in Berlin). cf. Sotheby's sale 8 July 1996, *Highly important Greek and Roman coins*, 41.
Of the highest rarity, apparently the fourth specimen known and one of only two in private hands. An impressive portrait of superb Archaic style, old cabinet tone and good very fine 7'500

Ex Dorotheum sale 15 November 2017, 1111. From the Dr. Hartmann collection.

Islands off Thrace, Thasos



- 67 Stater circa 490, AR 9.71 g. Naked ithyphallic satyr supporting nymph under thighs with r. arm, the l. hand under her back. Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Svoronos, *Hellénisme Primitif* 4 and pl. X, 8. SNG Copenhagen 1009. *Le Rider*, Thasos 2.
Struck on a very broad flan and complete. Old cabinet tone and good extremely fine 6'000

Ex Leu sale 77, 2000, 139.

Elis, Olympia



- 68 Stater signed by DA..., circa 408 BC, the 93rd Olympiad, AR 11.53 g. Head of eagle l., beneath, white poplar leaf inscribed ΔΑ. Rev. F – A winged thunderbolt; all within wreath. Seltman, *Olympia* 149b (this coin). *Traité* pl. 231, 2 = Jameson 1231 (these dies). Kraay-Hirmer pl. 157, 500. BCD *Olympia* –.
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Struck on a very broad flan and exceptionally complete for the issue. Lovely old cabinet tone, two counter marks on obverse, otherwise good very fine 7'500

Ex Sambon 14 March 1923, Picard, 467 and Leu-M&M 3-4 December 1985, Niggeler, 318 sales.

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



- 69 Stater light series, Sardes circa 550-520, AV 8.06 g. Confronted foreparts of lion with extended r. foreleg, and bull. Rev. Bipartite incuse square of unequal size. Boston 2073. Dewing 2431. Carradice BAR 343, pl. 10, 6. Rare. Perfectly struck and centred on a very broad flan. Light reddish tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 25'000

Privately purchased from Tradart in 2010.

Ptolemies Kings of Egypt, Ptolemy I as satrap, 323 – 305



- 70 Tetradrachm in the name and type of Alexander III, Memphis 332-323, AR 17.21 g. Head of Heracles r., wearing lion's skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle and sceptre; in inner l. field, rose and below throne, ΔΙ – Ο. Müller 124. Zervos, ANSMN 13, issue 2c. Price 3971.

Wonderful old cabinet tone, reverse slightly off-centre, otherwise extremely fine 2'500

Ex ACR sale 5, 2012, 168.



- 71 Stater in the name and type of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 316-310, AV 8.56 g. Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with snake. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and stylis in l.; in l. field, ΕΥ. Svoronos 41. Price 3980.

Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 4'000

Ex New York sale XXX, 2013, 106.



72

- 72 Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 310-305, AR 15.55 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in l. field, monogram and in r. field, ΔΙ and eagle. Svoronos 142. SNG Copenhagen 21.

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

8'000

Ex Ars Classica I, 1921, Pozzi, 3191 and Glendining 23 February 1961, Lockett part XII, 2773 sales.



73

- 73 Tetradrachm in the name of Alexander III, Alexandria circa 310-305, AR 15.61 g. Diademed head of Alexander r., wearing elephant skin headdress. Rev. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Athena Promachos advancing r., brandishing spear and holding shield; in r. field, monogram, helmet and eagle. Svoronos 162. SNG Copenhagen 29.

Lovely iridescent tone, a graffito on reverse, otherwise about extremely fine

1'000

Privately purchased from Creusy in 2005.

Ptolemy I Soter king, 305–285.



- 74 Pentadrachm, Alexandria, circa 305-285, AV 17.86 g. Diademed head r., with aegis around neck. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle, with closed wings, standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, monogram. Svoronos 204, pl. VII, 5 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen –.
A very rare variety. Light reddish tone and good extremely fine 12'000

Ex Gemini sale IV, 2008, 267.

After assuming the royal title in 305/4 BC, Ptolemy I began to issue gold coins bearing his own portrait and the inscription ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ('[coin] of Ptolemy the King'). The first issue was a stater of the Phoenician-Ptolemaic standard that showed on its reverse the deified Alexander III in a quadriga of elephants; the next was a pentadrachm (trichryson) that bore on its reverse the eagle of Zeus standing upon a fulmen. The latter issues weighed about 17.8 grams, equal to five Phoenician-Ptolemaic drachms, thus the name pentadrachm. However, in at least some ancient Egyptian documents this gold coin is called a trichryson. One letter, written in 268/7 BC, concerned deposits in a royal bank managed by a certain Stratocles; another letter, composed in 258 BC by Demetrius, director of the mint at Alexandria, was directed to a regional administrator named Apollonius. Both are recorded, translated and discussed by John Melville Jones in *Testimonia Numaria* (nos. 496 and 497). The texts reveal much about the Ptolemaic monetary system of the mid-3rd Century. Not only do they provide contemporary names for Ptolemaic coinage, but they provide evidence for their relative values. The largest gold coin of the period, the octodrachm, is referred to as a mnaieion and was valued at 100 silver drachms; the next-largest piece then in circulation, the aforementioned pentadrachm, is called a trichryson and was valued at 60 silver drachms. Melville Jones suggests that another gold coin mentioned in Stratocles' letter, a pentedrachm, is very likely a gold tetradrachm. Demetrius' letter is especially important, for it makes it quite clear that old, worn or foreign coins were not useful for making payments in Egypt, and that it was not easy to determine their value in terms of new coins. This suggests that only current Ptolemaic coins were acceptable, which made re-coining a common practice. Indeed, Demetrius had re-coined the worn pieces that Apollonius had submitted to the mint. Melville Jones suggests this explains why Ptolemaic gold usually survives in a good state of preservation: the coins did not circulate long enough to sustain heavy wear before they were withdrawn and re-minted. The process netted the government a good profit, which sometimes exceeded ten percent of the value of the old coins. Of particular interest to the coin offered here, a trichryson, is a part of Demetrius' text that notes people were bringing trichrysa to the mint "...so that they may have new (coinage), in accordance with the decree..." It would seem that at about this time an official order had been given to recall the old trichrysa struck under Ptolemy I and Ptolemy II and to replace them with freshly struck gold coins of Ptolemy II. Those coins, presumably, were the mnaieion–octadrachm and its half-denomination, either the four-portrait Theoi Adelphoi issue or Arsinoe II commemorative, as they were the current gold coins at the time of Demetrius' letter.



- 75 Third chryson or hemidrachm, Alexandria circa 305-285 BC, AV 1.78 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis. Rev. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with wings closed: in l. field, XA in monogram. Svoronos 232. SNG Copenhagen 46. Boston 2261
Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 7'500

Ex Heritage 3035, 2014, 29122 and NAC 96, 2016, 1137 sales. From the Jonathan K. Kern Lexington collection



- 76 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 300-285 BC, AR 14.32 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis, behind ear, small Δ. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; in l. field, P above monogram. Svoronos 255. SNG Copenhagen 70. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750
Privately purchased from Creusy in 2005.

Ptolemy II Philadelphos, 285 – 246 BC



- 77 Pentadrachm, Alexandria 277 BC, AV 17.80 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings closed; in l. field, Σ over shield and between legs, regnal year I (10). Svoronos 573. SNG Copenhagen –. Boston –.
A very rare variety. A scratch repaired on the cheek, otherwise extremely fine 6'000

Ex M&M List 202, 1960, 24 and Hess-Leu sale 36, 1968, 379.



- 78 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265 BC, AV 27.79 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603 and pl. XIV, 17 (this reverse die). SNG Copenhagen 132.

Struck on a very broad flan, minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine 7'500

Ex Glendining 10 December 1986, Knoepke, 356 and Leu 52, 1991, a Distinguished American Collector, 128 sales.



- 79 Octodrachm, Alexandria after 265 BC, AV 27.79 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 603. SNG Copenhagen 132.

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

Two magnificent jugate portraits perfectly struck and centred on a broad flan.

Good extremely fine

30'000

Privately purchased from NGSA in 2013.



- 80 Tetradrachm, Alexandria after 265 BC, AV 13.92 g. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; behind, shield. Rev. ΘΕΩΝ Jugate busts r. of Ptolemy I, draped and diademed and Berenice I, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133.

Minor marks, otherwise about extremely fine

4'000

Ex NAC sale 41, 2007, 4.



- 81 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 255 BC, AR 14.21 g. Diademed head r., wearing aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; in l. field, two monograms and in r., ΑΑ on Ι and Θ. BMC 113-114. Svoronos 772, pl. XXV, 9 (these dies). SNG Copenhagen –.

Very rare. Light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

1'500

Ex Auctiones 22, 1992, 398 and Hess-Divo 307, 2007, 1365 sales.



- 82 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 253/2-246, AV 27.80 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r., behind, Θ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 460 and pl. XV, 12 (this obverse die). Troxell group III, p. 43 and pl. 6, 3 (this obverse die). Almost invisible marks, otherwise extremely fine 10'000

Ex Tkalec sale 29 February 2008, 433.



- 83 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 253/2-246, AV 27.71 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, I. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 471 (this obverse die). Troxell group III, pl. 7, 2. Good very fine / about extremely fine 6'000

Ex Berk sale 14 May 2009, 10.



- 84 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 253/2-246, AV 27.79 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Λ. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 476. Troxell pl. group III, pl. 7, 4. About extremely fine 7'500

Ex Berk sale 14 May 2009, 12.



- 85 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Decadrachm, Alexandria circa 253/2-246, AR 35.69 g. Veiled and diademed head of deified Arsinoe II r.; behind head, HH. Rev. APCINOHC – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 942 (Ptolemy III). Troxell group III.

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

20'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 3231; NFA 20, 1988, 821 and LHS 102, 2008, 319 sales.

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

Ptolemy III Euergetes, 246 – 222



- 86 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 246-242, AV 27.73 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Ξ. Rev. APCINOHC – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 489. Troxell group IV, pl. 8, 3. Good very fine

6'000

Ex Berk sale 14 May 2009, 13.



87



88



89



- 87 Bronze, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 74.92 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. $\Pi\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon - \text{B}\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; between its legs, monogram. In l. field, cornucopiae. Svoronos 964. SNG Copenhagen 171. Brown tone and about extremely fine 500
Privately purchased from OGN Crinon in 2013.
- 88 Bronze, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 67.55 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. $\Pi\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon - \text{B}\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; between its legs, monogram. In l. field, cornucopiae. Svoronos 964. SNG Copenhagen 171. Brown tone and good very fine 500
Ex Berk Buy or Bid sale 181, 2012, 665.
- 89 Bronze, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 69.51 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. $\Pi\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon - \text{B}\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; between its legs, monogram. In l. field, cornucopiae. Svoronos 964. SNG Copenhagen 171. Wonderful dark green patina and extremely fine 500



90



91



- 90 Bronze, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 35.01 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. $\Pi\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon - \text{B}\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; between its legs, monogram. In l. field, cornucopiae. Svoronos 965. SNG Copenhagen 173. Dark tone and extremely fine 500
Privately purchased from OGN Crinon in 2013.
- 91 Bronze, Alexandria circa 246-222, Æ 22.77 g. Diademed head of Zeus Ammon r. Rev. $\Pi\tau\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon - \text{B}\alpha\varsigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, with closed wings; in l. field, club. Svoronos 707. SNG Copenhagen -. Dark tone and good very fine 250



92

- 92 **In the name of Berenice II.** Pentakaidekadrachm, Alexandria (?) 244-222, AR 52.33 g. Draped and veiled bust of Berenice r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets between laureate caps of the dioscuri. Svoronos 988 and pl. XXXV, 2. Vagi, Ptolemaic, pp. 5-10. Hazard 1052 (12 drachms).

Very rare and a pleasant specimen of this important and desirable issue. Struck on a very broad flan and without the flan cracks usual for this issue.

Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine

40'000

Ex Triton sale X, 2007, 422.

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



- 93 **In the name of Berenice II.** Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 244-222, AR 13.70 g. Veiled and diademed head of Berenice r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae, bunches of grapes at sides, over royal diadem. Svoronos 1115. SNG Berry 1487. Kraay-Hirmer 805.

Extremely rare. Surface somewhat porous, otherwise about extremely fine 9'000

Ex Sotheby's 21-22 June 1990, Hunt part II, 641 and NAC 66, 2012, 84 sales.



- 94 **In the name of Berenice II.** Octodrachm, Ephesus after 241, AV 27.87 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillet; in l. field, bee. BMC 1. Svoronos 899 and pl. XXVI, 23 (these dies). Mørkholm, EHC 313 (these dies).

Extremely rare, less than ten specimens known and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

A superb portrait of excellent style. Extremely fine 40'000

Ex NAC sale 46, 2008, 307.

Berenice II was the daughter of Magas, a Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica who assumed the royal title and claimed independence from the Ptolemaic kingdom in 276 B.C. As part of a rapprochement between Magas and his former master, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, in 250 B.C. the king of Cyrene agreed to marry Berenice to Ptolemy III, the son and designated successor of Ptolemy II, thereby bringing Cyrenaica back into the Ptolemaic fold. This arrangement briefly fell through when Magas died and his widow, Apama, opposed the restoration of Cyrenaica to the orbit of Egypt. As a daughter of the Seleucid king, Antiochus I Soter, Apama was no friend of the Ptolemaic dynasty and quickly replaced Ptolemy III with the Macedonian prince, Demetrios the Fair, as the husband for Berenice. However, when it was revealed that Demetrios was carrying on an affair with Apama, Berenice ordered his assassination. Once freed of her philandering husband, she fulfilled her father's original agreement and married Ptolemy III in 249 B.C. Berenice II was a famously devoted wife to her husband, who ascended the throne as Ptolemy III Euergetes in 246 B.C. Not long after his accession, Ptolemy III became embroiled in the Laodicean War (246-241 B.C.). This conflict was ignited when the Seleucid king, Antiochos II Theos, died, leaving behind his young wife (Ptolemy's sister—also named Berenice) and her five-year-old son at Antioch. Alone in the Syrian capital, the two were easily assassinated by agents of Laodike, a divorced wife of Antiochos II, on behalf of her adult son, Seleucos II. Unable to permit the murder of his relatives to go unavenged, Ptolemy III immediately embarked upon a series of punitive campaigns that detached large swathes of territory in Syria, Asia Minor, and Thrace from the Seleucid Empire and made inroads as far inland as Babylonia. While Ptolemy III was off at war, Berenice II vowed to dedicate a lock of her hair (known in Latin as the coma Berenices) to Aphrodite if the goddess protected her husband and brought him back to Egypt. After his safe return, she fulfilled her vow, but on the next day her hair had disappeared from

the temple. It was soon reported by the Ptolemaic court astronomer, Konon of Samos, and the poet, Kallimachos, that the lock of Berenice II was carried into the heavens by Aphrodite, who established it as a celestial memorial of the Ptolemaic queen's act of devotion. Kallimachos' original Greek poem describing these miraculous events is now lost, but a Latin translation by Catullus still survives. The important role of Berenice II as Ptolemaic queen is reflected in this gold mnaieion (octadrachm) featuring her veiled portrait on the obverse and a cornucopia on the reverse. The portrait takes its basic iconographic cues from earlier mnaieia of Ptolemy II featuring his sister-wife, Arsinoë II, but here Berenice is clearly represented as a mortal queen, wearing only a diadem below her veil. The portraits of Arsinoë II regularly cast her in a divine role through the addition of the sceptre and stephane of Aphrodite and the horn of the Egyptian god Khnum. Likewise, while the mnaieia depicting Arsinoë II include two cornucopiae on the reverse, that of Berenice has only one, but its contents are identical to those of Arsinoë's. This particular mnaieion is especially remarkable and rare because it was not struck at Alexandria, but rather at the city of Ephesos, probably around 245 B.C. This Ionian city, which had been absorbed into the Seleucid Empire by Antiochos II, fell to Ptolemy III early in the Laodicean War and the style of this coin suggests that it was produced before Ephesos had received official portraits of Berenice II. This view is supported by the idealized features of Berenice II, which differ from those of her Alexandrian portrait, and the reuse of Arsinoë's cornucopiae (it was normal Ptolemaic practice for queens to be distinguishable by the contents of their associated cornucopiae).



- 95 **In the name of Berenice II.** Octadrachm, Alexandria after 241, AV 27.84 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1113. SNG Copenhagen 169. Boston 2348.

Very rare. Two light marks on reverse field, otherwise good extremely fine

35'000

Ex NAC sale 41, 2007, 5.



- 96 **In the name of Berenice II.** Octadrachm, Alexandria after 241, AV 27.79 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1113. SNG Copenhagen 169. Boston 2348.

Very rare. Minor marks, otherwise good very fine

15'000



- 97 **In the name of Berenice II.** Pentadrachm, Alexandria after 241, AV 21.37 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; above, two stars and below, E. Svoronos 973. SNG Copenhagen –. Boston 2278.
Very rare. Struck on a very broad flan and extremely fine 35'000



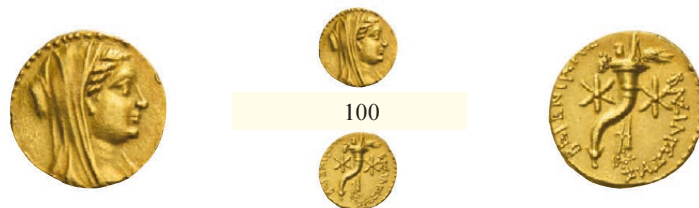
- 98 **In the name of Berenice II.** Pentadrachm, uncertain mint after 241, AV 21.62 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star and between cornucopiae and fillet in lower field, another star. Svoronos –. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. An apparently unrecorded variety of a very rare type. Extremely fine 25'000

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 235.



- 99 **In the name of Berenice II.** 2 ½ drachms, Alexandria after 241, AV 10.69 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 979. BMC 3. Boston 2279. McClean 9790 (this obverse die).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue, among the finest specimens known.
Two unobtrusive marks on obverse, otherwise extremely fine 15'000

Ex Schulman 4 February 1957, 1251; Spink 21 October 1988, 74 and Triton XIX, 2016, 2106 sales. From the Dr. Lawrence A. Adams collection.



- 100 **In the name of Berenice II.** Quarter drachm, Alexandria after 241, AV 0.99 g. Diademed and veiled bust of Berenice II r. Rev. BEPENIKHΣ – BΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ Cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets; on either side, star. Svoronos 982. BMC –. SNG Copenhagen –. Boston –. Hunterian 8.

Extremely rare and among the finest specimens known. Wonderful
reddish tone and good extremely fine

15'000

This coin is sold with a French export licence.



- 101 Tetradrachm, Ake 224-223, AR 13.45 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in fields, two monograms. Svoronos 786. SNG Copenhagen suppl. 1288. Mørkholm, INJ IV, p. 6, 1, pl. ii, 1 (these dies).

Light iridescent tone and extremely fine

600

Ex Gemini sale V, 2009, 209. Previously displayed at Cincinnati Art Museum, 1994-2008, no. 110.

Ptolemy IV Philopator, 221-205



- 102 **In the name of Ptolemy III.** Octodrachm, Alexandria circa 221-205, AV 27.78 g. Radiate and diademed bust of deified Ptolemy III r., wearing aegis and trident over l. shoulder. Rev. BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with royal diadem; below, ΔΙ. BMC 103. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196.

Almost invisible marks, otherwise good extremely fine

12'000

Ex Naville I, 1921, Pozzi, 3239; Vinchon April 1985, Pflieger, 417 and Leu 54, 1992, 201 sales. From the E. Milas, collection.



- 103 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 221-203, AR 13.97 g. Joined draped busts r. of Serapis, wreathed, and Isis, diademed. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; behind, double cornucopiae and below the legs, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1124. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. Landvatter 21.

Two superb portraits of fine style and with a superb old cabinet tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

4'500

Ex Stack's Bowers & Ponterio sale 164, 2012, 331. From the E.E. Clain-Stefanelli collection.

This distinctive issue breaks from the usual pattern of Ptolemaic tetradrachms, which habitually depict the dynastic founder, Ptolemy I, or, on very rare occasions, the reigning monarch. Instead, it portrays the draped busts of Serapis and Isis, which perhaps was meant to symbolize the special devotion that Ptolemy IV and his sister-wife Arsinoe III professed to these dynastic gods. That break in precedent indicates that an important, commemorative function was performed by this issue. Lorber suggests it was struck during the Fourth Syrian War (219-216 B.C.) in celebration of Ptolemy IV's defeat of the armies of Antiochus III at Raphia on 22 June, 217 B.C., because Serapis and Isis were said to have played a role in the triumph of the Ptolemaic army. Even beyond these coins, however, there is ample evidence of royal patronage for Serapis and Isis during the reign of Ptolemy IV, including foundation coins for a shrine to Harpocrates in the Alexandrian Serapeum, which Ptolemy IV ostensibly constructed at the command of Serapis and Isis.



- 104 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 221-203, AR 14.26 g. Joined draped busts r. of Serapis, wreathed, and Isis, diademed. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; behind, double cornucopiae and below the legs, ΔΙ. Svoronos 1124. SNG Copenhagen 197-198. Landvatter 6a (this coin)

Two superb portraits of fine style and with a superb old cabinet tone.

About extremely fine / extremely fine

4'000

Ex M&M FPL 473, 1985, 25; Peus 320, 1987, 1285; Kricheldorf 41, 1988, 159; Auctiones 17, 1988, 310 and Gorny & Mosch 190, 2010, 390 sales.



105

- 105 Tetradrachm, Cyprus 212-211, AR 14.15 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ – ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; below the legs, NE. Svoronos –, cf. 851 (below, MΘ). SNG Copenhagen –. cf. Morkholm, NNA 1975-76, 30-31, pl. 1 (this obverse die).

Extremely fine

500

Ex Gemini sale V, 2009, 712. From the Donald H. Doswell collection.



106

- 106 Didrachm, Alexandria 206, AR 6.97 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; below, regnal year PE (105). Svoronos 1212. SNG Copenhagen 552.

Rare and in exceptional condition for the issue.

Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine

2'000

Ex Tkalec sale 22 April 2007, 119.

Ptolemy V Epiphanes, 205 – 180 BC



107

- 107 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 204-180, AV 27.92 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, Α. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1165 (Ptolemy IV). SNG Copenhagen –. Boston 2285 (Ptolemy IV).

In exceptional condition for the issue. Struck in high relief on a broad flan, a perfect Fdc

25'000



- 108 Tetradrachm, Phoenicia circa 202-200, AR 14.12 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, M. Svoronos 1263, pl. XLI, 24. Mørkholm, The Portrait Coinage of Ptolemy V: The Main Series, in Essays to Thompson, V, A3/P12. (these dies).
Very rare. Lovely iridescent tone and extremely fine 4'000

Ex M&M FPL 438, 1981, 22 and Hess-Divo sale 307, 2007, 1370.

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



- 109 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 27.78 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 21 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston 2293.
Struck in high relief, almost invisible marks on reverse, otherwise good extremely fine 12'500

Ex Grabow 15, 1940, Rostock, 9 and Künker 226, 2013, 655 sales. From the duplicates of the Münzkabinett of the Berlin Museum.

This coin is sold with an original ticket from Otto Helbing that states the inventory number from the Berlin collection (Nr. 697279) and also indicates that the coin was released by the Reichsbank for collecting purposes with a collectable value on the 23.11.1939.



110

- 110 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Octodrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 28.02 g. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinoe II r.; in l. field, K. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae filled with fruit and bound with fillets. Svoronos 1499 and pl. 51, 18 (this obverse die). SNG Copenhagen 322. Boston 2293.
An almost invisible mark on neck, otherwise virtually as struck and almost Fdc 12'500

Ex Glendining 24 February 1960, 803; Glendining December 1986, Knoepfle, 360 and Leu 52, 1991, A Distinguished American Collector, 139 sales.



111

- 111 **In the name of Arsinoe II.** Tetradrachm, Alexandria 180-116, AV 13.87 g. Diademed and veiled head of Arsinoe II r., wearing stephane and ram's horn; sceptre over far shoulder. Rev. ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ – ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae tied with the royal diadem. BMC 40. Svoronos 1500.
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Virtually as struck and almost Fdc 18'000

Ex NAC sale 33, 2006, 184.

Ptolemy VI Philometor, 180 – 145 BC



112



112

- 112 Tetradrachm, Alexandria circa 180-145, AR 14.09 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt. Svoronos 1489. SNG Copenhagen 262.
Light iridescent tone and about extremely fine 800
Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 62, 2011, 3167.



113



113

- 113 Tetradrachm, Paphos circa 164-163, AR 13.99 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, LIH and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos Addenda 1430a. Morkholm-Kromann, Chiron 14, p. 165, 65, pl. viii.
Rare. Flan crack at one o'clock on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 500

Ex CNG 75, 2007, 570 and Gemini V, 2009, 741 sales. From the Donald H. Doswell collection.



114



- 114 Tetradrachm, Paphos circa 157, AR 14.21 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, LKA and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos 1436. SNG Copenhagen –.
Light iridescent tone, virtually as struck and almost Fdc 1'000

Ex Tkalec 22 April 2007, 121.

Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX, 116 – 107 BC



115



115

- 115 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 116, AR 13.90 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, ΛΑ and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos 1659. SNG Copenhagen 347. Minor traces of tooling, otherwise extremely fine 300

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 69, 2012, 3212.



116



116

- 116 Tetradrachm, Alexandria 103, AR 13.36 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, ΛΙΑ and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos 1674. SNG Copenhagen 363. Surface somewhat porous on reverse, otherwise extremely fine 400

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 69, 2012, 3213.

Ptolemy XII, 114 – 88 BC



117



- 117 Tetradrachm, Cyprus 114, AR 13.80 g. Diademed bust of Ptolemy I r., with aegis. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ – ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, ΛΑ and in r., ΠΑ. Svoronos 1734. SNG Copenhagen 376. Light iridescent tone and extremely fine 750

Ex Ira & Larry Goldberg sale 69, 2012, 3214.

Cleopatra VII, 51 – 30



118



118

- 118 80 drachmae, Alexandria circa 50-40, Æ 15.28 g. Diademed and draped bust r. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in l. field, cornucopiae and in r. field, Π. Svoronos 1871. SNG Copenhagen 4219. Weiser 183.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Dark green patina and good very fine

3'500

Ex NAC sale 92, 2016, 239.



119



119

- 119 Bronze, Paphos Cyprus circa 47 BC, Æ 15.21 g. Diademed bust of Cleopatra r., as Aphrodite, with Caesarion, as Eros, in her arms; sceptre at far shoulder. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ – ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ Two cornucopias bound with fillets; in r. field, KYTIP ligate. BMC 2. Svoronos 1874 and pl. LXII, 26. RPC 3901.9.

Very rare and in unusually fine condition for the issue.

Lovely green patina and very fine

8'000

Ptolemaic coinage is rife with dynastic content, and that of Cleopatra VII, the last of that empire's Greek monarchs, is no exception. This bronze has long captured the attention of scholars and collectors for its somewhat mysterious content. We may be sure that Cleopatra is represented by the Aphrodite-Venus bust on the obverse, but the identification of the Eros-Cupid must be inferred. The traditional (and current) view is that the infant is Ptolemy XV "Caesarion", the son who Cleopatra bore Julius Caesar in the summer of 47 B.C. Cleopatra's association with Aphrodite was well known, so her appearance here in the guise of the goddess comes as no surprise; further, the island of Cyprus (identified by the monogram on the reverse) is appropriate as the location of the mint since there was a major temple to Aphrodite at Paphos and it was Caesar who had given Cyprus to Cleopatra in 48 B.C., the year before Caesarion was born. Thus, the production of this coinage on Cyprus in 47 B.C. in celebration of Caesarion's birth seems correct. The boy, familiarly known as 'Caesarion' ('son of Caesar') or 'Ptolemy XV Caesar', was commonly named in hieroglyphic titular as 'Ptolemaios named Caesar', though the demotic Serapeum stele names him 'pharaoh Caesar'. What becomes clear from the various forms of his name is that Cleopatra was earmarking her first son as a dual heir to ruler-ship in Rome and Egypt – a fate he may have enjoyed had Caesar lived longer. Instead, Cleopatra departed Rome after Caesar's murder, before Caesarion was legally confirmed as Caesar's male heir. Paradoxically that status was assumed by Octavian, the eventual murderer of Caesarion. The only other candidates for the child on this coin are Cleopatra's two sons by Mark Antony – Alexander Helios, born in 40 B.C., and Ptolemy Philadelphus, born in 36 B.C. But because the coin bears no date, the case for either of them would be difficult to prove, since it is unlikely that either of these boys would have taken supremacy over Caesar's son in the dynastic arrangement, even though Antony and Cleopatra were then husband and wife. Furthering Caesarion's case is the fact that in 34 B.C., when Antony was in Alexandria celebrating his 'victory' in Armenia, Caesarion was honoured above Antony's two sons in the 'Donations of Alexandria': he received the title 'King of Kings' (rex regum) and was recognised as heir to Julius Caesar; by comparison, Alexander Helios and Ptolemy Philadelphos each received the title 'King', which was attached to specific territories. The argument is stronger still if one accepts Morkholm's suggestion in *ANS Museum Notes* 20 (1975) that dual-dated billon tetradrachms of Cleopatra bear the regnal dates of both Cleopatra and Caesarion, since that would support the idea that he was Cleopatra's principal heir until the final days of their lives.

Cyrenaica, Barce



120



120

- 120 Tetradrachm circa 450-440 BC, AR 16.49 g. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. BAP Pearl-diademed, bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. *Traité* pl. CCLXIX, 8. BMC 7 (these dies).

Very rare. A magnificent portrait of excellent style, lovely old cabinet tone.

An edge nick at eleven o'clock on obverse, otherwise good very fine

10'000

Ex M&M GmbH sale 38, 2013, 118. Privately purchased from M&M Basel in April 1955.

Cyrene



121



121

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

Very rare and in good condition for this difficult issue. Struck on unusually fresh

metal and of excellent Archaic style. Light old cabinet tone and good very fine

12'500

Ex *Leu* 28, 1981, 225 and *Künker* 94, 2004, 1587 sales. From the *Asyut* hoard.

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

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



122

- 122 Tetradrachm circa 480-435, AR 17.28 g. Silphium plant with two pairs of leaves and five umbels. Rev. KVPA Pearl-diademed, bearded and horned head of Zeus Ammon r. BMC p. xxxvii, 43c and pl. V, 20 (this obverse die). Jameson 1350 (this obverse die). Weber 8425. SNG Copenhagen 1174.

Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. A very appealing portrait of fine style struck on exceptional and unusually fresh metal.

Lovely light iridescent tone and good extremely fine

15'000



123

- 123 Tetradrachm circa 435-375, AR 12.02 g. Silphium plant with four leaves. Rev. NIKIOΣ Head of Zeus Ammon l. BMC pl. X, 10b.

Extremely rare. Somewhat corroded, otherwise good very fine / very fine

5'000

Ex Leo Hamburger 11-12 June 1930, 528; Auctiones 20, 1990, 518; Auctiones 25, 1995, 560 and NAC 84, 2015, 754 sales.



- 124 Drachm, magistrate Polianthes circa 322-313, AV 4.32 g. ΠΟΑΙ Rider on horseback prancing r. Rev. Κ – Υ / Ρ – Α Silphium plant. *Traité* 1855b, pl. CCLXV, 15 (this coin illustrated). BMC 132, pl. XIV, 25 (these dies). SNG Lockett 3471 (this coin illustrated). Naville 109h (this coin).
Very rare and in exceptional condition for the issue. Extremely fine 10'000

Ex *Ars Classica* I, 1921, Pozzi, 3276; Glendining 23 February 1961, Lockett, 2849 sales.

This gold drachm was struck during the tenure of Ophellas as the Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica. Ophellas had served as a trierarch (commander of a trireme) during the eastern campaigns of Alexander the Great, but after his death entered the service of Ptolemy I, Alexander's former general, who controlled Egypt. In 322 B.C., Ptolemy directed Ophellas to lead an army against Cyrene, which was rocked by civil war, and seize the city with its associated dependencies and territories. Ophellas was successful in this endeavour and became the first Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica, a position he retained until 309/8 B.C. We have few details about his rule at Cyrene, but Justin's *Epitome of Pompeius Trogus*—a sometimes confused, late source—reports that at some point Ophellas became king of the Cyreneans (*rex Cyrenarum*). This seems rather improbable since Ptolemy himself did not assume the royal title until 305 B.C. Ophellas appears to have been briefly expelled from Cyrene during a popular revolt in 312 B.C., but quickly returned to power with Ptolemaic military support. In 309/8 B.C., Ophellas agreed to aid Agathocles, the duplicitous tyrant of Syracuse, in his ongoing war against the Carthaginians with the understanding that any territorial gains made in North Africa would be given to Cyrene. He raised a large army and made the arduous march to meet the forces of Agathocles in Carthaginian territory. However, not long after Ophellas arrived, Agathocles attacked the Cyrenean camp and killed him. Now finding themselves leaderless and far from home, the Cyrenean troops felt they had little choice but join Agathocles' army. The drachm belongs to the first period of Ophellas' rule in Cyrene. The unidentified horseman on the obverse may perhaps represent the governor himself, while the reverse depicts the silphium plant—an emblem that had served as the distinctive civic badge of Cyrene since the late sixth century B.C.



- 125 Didrachm circa 308-277, AR 7.67 g. Head of Apollo Carneios l. Rev. ΚΥ – ΡΑ Silphium plant with four leaves; in l. field, coiled snake and in r., monogram. BMC 245 and pl. XXII, 19. SNG Copenhagen 1239.
Of pleasant style, old cabinet tone and good very fine 1'500

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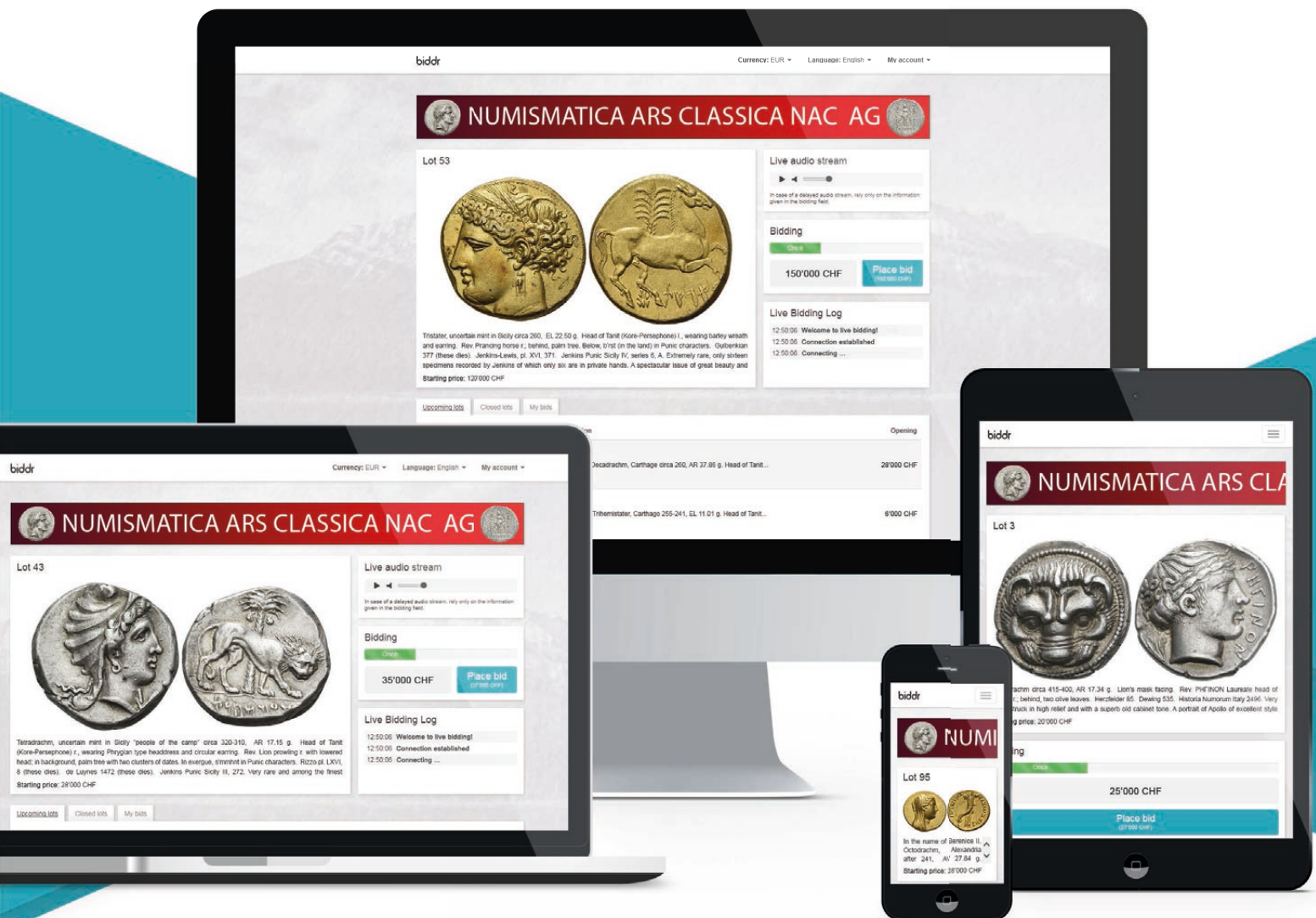
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