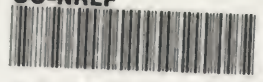


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A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

# GREEK COINS

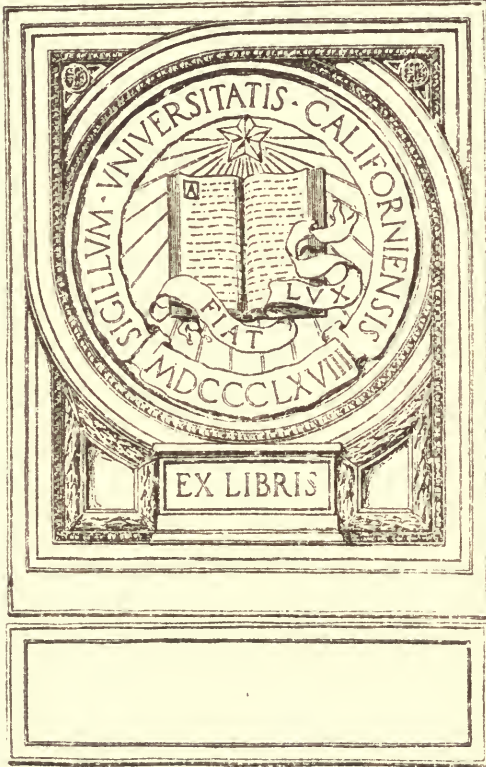
SELECTED FROM THE CABINET

OF

CLARENCE S. BEMENT, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA

GIFT OF  
JANE K. SATHER









A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF  
GREEK COINS

SELECTED FROM THE CABINET

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PHILADELPHIA

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET  
NEW YORK  
1921

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AMERICAN



152 PURCHASE ST.

## FOREWORD

Soon after the manuscript of this catalogue had reached the printer's hands Mr. Clarence S. Bement, the owner of the coins here described, became very ill and now for many months has been unable to carry further whatever plans he may have had for the development of his already splendid collection of antique coins. This interruption is most unfortunate, considering his achievements in other fields, for Mr. Bement has long been prominent in a small group of Americans who find relaxation from their occupations in the pursuit of some branch of art or science and devote no inconsiderable amount of time, money, and industry to the collection of material illustrative of the subjects that claim their interest. Their enthusiasm and their collections have done much to develop our libraries, museums, art galleries, and other agents of public education.

Mr. Bement's interest in books and prints resulted in the formation of one of the noted private libraries of the country. This library was disposed of several years ago, some of the fine volumes passing through the hands of the late Mr. Harry Widener to Harvard University, while many rare prints went into the possession of a distinguished Philadelphia jurist.

It was to minerals that Mr. Bement devoted the most of his leisure and the greatest care. His collection, purchased by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, is rated "the finest ever made by a private individual". Its real value is not measured so much by the more than 12,000 superior specimens as by the scientific importance given it by the discriminating care of an industrious student of the subject, who "had a comprehensive knowledge of minerals, and was one of the most discerning and intelligent collectors that ever bought minerals".

It has been only a few years since Mr. Bement became interested in coins. At first this interest extended to both ancient and modern coins, but the latter, including the American series, soon ceased to be attractive, because lacking historical or artistic values. He has therefore of late concentrated his attention on Greek and Roman coins, his collections of which grew rapidly. Studious and painstaking he has built up a collection of far greater value to science than its actual cost in money, a collection which should by some means pass into public ownership.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

THE following catalogue includes only a small portion of the collection of Greek coins in the cabinet of Mr. Clarence S. Bement, Philadelphia, and embraces none of his much larger and, if possible, finer collection of Roman coins. In answer to the natural question, why the entire collection of Greek coins was not included, it may be said that such a publication would place before the various classes of persons interested in the study of antiquity a great deal of material that is already available in numerous treatises as well as in scientific and sales catalogues. It seemed useless, therefore, to include the hundreds of specimens found in almost every considerable collection of Greek coins or even the scores possessed by many collectors. A complete catalogue of Mr. Bement's Greek coins would, in addition to the useful purpose of this publication, chiefly have served to exploit the riches of his carefully selected collection, a consideration quite foreign to his desires. Accordingly, the selection of the 370 specimens that are here described has been restricted to examples that are either very rare or at least not very abundant. Among the latter will be found some that have been included because of their exceedingly fine state of preservation, being often rare in that important respect.

If, however, almost perfect preservation had been made a controlling or even an important principle in choosing specimens from Mr. Bement's collection for this catalogue, almost the entire contents of his cabinet would have been included. For thanks to a long experience as a collector of various objects that engaged his interest, especially in forming a large library of rare books and prints as well as in bringing together a now renowned collection of minerals, Mr. Bement began the acquisition of antique coins with a lively sense of the important part the fine condition of a specimen contributes to the owner's satisfaction and also to the progressive development of a collection. That was a great advantage, and a glance at the plates of this catalogue will disclose to the expert eye how well he made use of it.

The catalogue has been prepared with notes of a varied character, not always numismatic, perhaps not always relevant, in the modest hope of making it useful to a larger public than that to which bare descrip-

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#### INTRODUCTORY NOTE

tions of the coins would appeal. No effort has been made to contribute anything new, though in numerous places will be found statements that are at variance with the generally accepted views. The sources of the material used are too well known to require special mention.

The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Edward T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society, for helpful suggestions and corrections; also to Mr. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary of the same Society, and to Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett, for assistance in tracing the provenience of many specimens as well as for various suggestions.

T. L. COMPARETTE.

# CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS

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## ITALY

### ETRURIA

Very little authentic history of the Etruscans has been preserved, and that little has to do chiefly with the last century or two of their independence. We shall probably know a great deal more of this remarkable people when the numerous Etruscan inscriptions have been read. Their empire was once extensive and they possessed a large sea-power. Their decline began with the defeat of their fleet combined with that of Carthage by Hieron of Syracuse off Cumae in B. C. 474, and was hastened by the fall of Veii in 386 B. C. Though the Etruscans attained a high degree of civilization at an early period, yet they struck no coins until the fifth century B. C.

#### *Uncertain Mint, Fifth Century B. C.*

1  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 11.11 gr.<sup>1</sup>; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* Young male head, laureate, r.; behind,  $\Lambda$  (=5); the whole within circle of dots.

*Rev.* Plain.

*Prowe Coll.*

A plain reverse and marks of value characterize many of the Etruscan coins.

### CAMPANIA

**Atella** was an ancient Samnite town that had evidently been conquered by the Etruscans at an early period when the empire of the latter embraced a portion of the Campania. Samnite influence long survived, however, as the Oscan inscriptions on the coins show; for the town struck no coins till about 250 B. C. The place was famous in antiquity as the place where the *Fabulae Atellanae* originated, a sort of farce comedy long held in esteem at Rome.

2  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Hexas**; 13.00 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.; behind,  $\epsilon$ ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$  (ADERL) Two generals standing face to face, wearing cuirasses, paludamenta, and high boots, holding a pig in l., their raised swords in r. hands; in field to l.,  $\epsilon$ ; border of dots.<sup>2</sup>

*O'Hagan 17.*

<sup>1</sup> This abbreviation is, in all cases, for grammes.

<sup>2</sup> The arrow-head following the designation "Rev." gives the position of the reverse die relative to that of the obverse assumed to be in a vertical position.



The reverse type shows an oath-scene in which the representatives of two states are making a treaty. It is the old Italic rite of solemnizing a treaty.

**Nuceria Alfaterna** was originally an Oscan town situated on the Sarnus river a few miles south of Nola. The town was conquered by the Romans in 308 B. C. and made a *civitas foederata*, but the anti-Roman party led a revolt a few years later. It was promptly reduced to submission, but again showed a spirit of independence in B. C. 280 when Pyrrhus landed in Italy. It was at this time that the coinage of silver began at Nuceria and lasted until Rome instituted the silver Denarius coinage in B. C. 268.

*B. C. 280-268.*

3 **Æ. Campanian Didrachm**; 7.17 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* ΜΝΥΚΕΤΝ8ΝΝΝ  
 ΜΝΥΚΕΤΝΝ (= *Nukrinum Alafaternum*). Youthful male head, with ram's horn,  
 l.; behind, cantharus; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ Castor, with sceptre in left hand, standing and holding horse by bridle.

*H. Chapman.*

There are no satisfactory explanations of the types on this coin, but they probably refer to local myths and thus mark the anti-Roman influence.

**Phistelia** was probably a Samnite town but the site of it is unknown. The fact that the silver coins of Phistelia have inscriptions in Oscan on one side and in Greek on the other has led to the suggestion that the town stood near the border of Campania, and this is confirmed by the find-place of many of the coins. The coins were thus expected to circulate in both countries, but the standard on which they were struck is Campanian.

*B. C. 380-350.*

4 **Æ. Campanian Didrachm**; 7.55 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph, facing.  
*Rev.* ← ϩIVJϩ8 (retrograde). Man-headed bull l.

*Mathey Coll.*

The types doubtless relate to local myths, and the man-headed bull very likely is a river-god.

5 **Æ. Campanian Didrachm**; 7.45 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.  
*Rev.* ↓ 8ϩTϩVϩ Bull l., below, fish.

*H. Chapman.*

**Suessa Arunca** doubtless belonged in Campania at an early period, but was later included in Latium. The city was founded by Arunca or the Ausones, who were regarded in legend as the most ancient inhabitants of lower Italy. Suessa was one of the twelve Roman colonies which, whether because wasted by war or because they had lost heart and become lukewarm in the cause of Rome, declared their inability to meet the demands for men and money required of them in B. C. 209 to continue the struggle with Hannibal. Rome regarded their course as a revolt, doubled the demands and forced the levy.

As in so many other allied cities Suessa struck no coins until about B. C. 280, when the Pyrrhic war upset commercial and financial relations in the South. Silver coins only were struck from that date till B. C. 268, when the denarii coinage was instituted by Rome and nearly all non-Roman Italian mints ceased to coin silver.

*Circ. B. C. 280-268.*

6 **Æ. Campanian Didrachm**; 6.49 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r., with long hair; behind, barley-head

*Rev.* ↓ SVESANO (in exergue). Horseman, wearing pileus and carrying filleted palm-branch across r. shoulder, riding l. and leading a second horse.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The types of this coin are without special local significance, both being borrowed. The Apollo-head is an imitation of a Croton type, whilst the reverse is taken from a Tarentine coin.

#### APULIA.

**Arpi** was founded, according to Servius (*Ad Aen. XI, 246*), by Diomed, who went from Troy directly to Italy. He called his new city Argos Hippiion, which was later corrupted to Argyrippa, then to Arpi. The myth may have been current at Arpi and thus explain the horse-type on the reverse of this coin. The town came under Roman domination in B. C. 326 and remained loyal during the war with Pyrrhus, but went over to Hannibal following the disaster at Cannae in 217 B. C.

*Circ. B. C. 215.*

7  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Campanian Didrachm**; 6.70 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* ΑΡΓΑΝΩΝ Head of Persephone l., crowned with barley, wearing earring and necklace; behind, barley-head; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ← Horse, prancing, l.; above, eight-pointed star; beneath, ΔΑΙΟΥ.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The head of Persephone is doubtless an imitation, derived directly or indirectly from a Syracusan coin. The name ΔΑΙΟΥ on the reverse is probably that of Altinius Dasius, a magistrate and sort of tyrant at Arpi. That shifty person — *infidus socius, vanus hostis* (Livy 24, 45) — had induced his townsmen to desert Rome for Hannibal, but when the Romans drew near to Arpi he slipped out to their camp and offered, for a reward, to betray the town with its Punic garrison. The Romans interned him at Cales, while Hannibal burned his family alive and confiscated his property.

**Teate** was the chief city of the Marrucini. The city formed an alliance with Rome in 303 B. C. Though twice devastated by the Carthaginians during the Hannibalic war, Teate remained loyal to the Romans, winning thereby the latter's deepest gratitude and considerable fame.

*Circ. B. C. 217.*

8  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Pentoncion**; 15.84 gr.; 33 mm. *Obv.* Head of Pallas r., in crested Corinthian helmet, with earring; above, . . . . .; around, linear circle.

*Rev.* ↓ ΤΙΑΤΙ Owl perched r. on Ionic capital; to right, five points in perpendicular line, above which, crescent; around, linear circle.

**Venusia** was located on the Via Appia in the southwestern part of Apulia in a rich agricultural district. The place was captured by the Romans in 262 B. C. and a colony sent there to form a bulwark against both the Apulians and the Lucanians, as Horace specifically states, *Sat. II, 134*. This Roman element of the city was greatly weakened during the exhausting Hannibalic war and in 200 B. C. commissioners were appointed to add to it. Venusia was the birthplace of Horace, who has a number of allusions to the countryside, especially to the River Afidus that flowed some fifteen miles north of the city.

*Circ. B. C. 268-217.*

9  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Nummus**; 31.09 gr.; 34.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Dionysus, crowned with ivy, r., with long loose hair; behind, VE in monogram; around, circle of dots.



*Rev.* ↑ Dionysus seated l. on a rock, wearing short chiton and endromides, holding bunch of grapes in r. hand, a thyrsus bound with fillet in l.; behind, N. I. — (= *Nummus 1.*)

*Banbury Coll.*

These types relate to the wines of the territory of Venusia, and the consequent cult of Dionysus.

#### CALABRIA.

**Tarentum** was an ancient Iapygian city, which apparently enjoyed great prosperity from an early period because of its position on a good harbor. According to legend it was founded by Taras, son of Poseidon and a local nymph. Taras had been shipwrecked and was brought to land on a dolphin sent by his father Poseidon. At about 708 B. C. Lacedaemonian Partheniae, alleged illegitimate sons of war times, under the leadership of Phalanthus arrived at Tarentum and established themselves in the city. In time the myth of Taras and his miraculous rescue from shipwreck was transferred to Phalanthus, perhaps by design in order to establish a right of the Spartans to the city of which Poseidon was the patron divinity. For centuries this Dorian colony waged wars, sometimes disastrous, with neighboring native peoples, with other Italiot Greek states, and lastly with Rome. In the sixth and fifth centuries, perhaps earlier, the Greek states were driven into alliances for protection against the common enemy, the native Lucanians, Brutians, and, in the case of Tarentum, the Messapians at whose hand she suffered an almost ruinous defeat in 473 B. C. In this period the aid of the Spartan king Archidamus (B. C. 338), of Alexander of Epirus (B. C. 330), and of Cleonymus of Sparta (B. C. 314), was brought to Italy, but in vain. Finally with the advent of the Romans in Magna Graecia a coalition of Greek and native States was formed to meet this greater foe to their several ambitions and claims. Pyrrhus of Epirus was brought into the alliance in 282 B. C., but after a ten-year war Tarentum was taken and all Magna Graecia submitted to Rome.

*Time of Cleonymus, B. C. 315.*

10 *N.* **Italic-Tarentine Stater**; 8.58 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* TAPA Head of Demeter r., wearing stephane, earring, necklace, and a veil which is thrown back on the right side and appears below the chin on l. side of head; in front, dolphin; beneath, ΚΟΝ.

*Rev.* √ The Dioscuri riding l., the further horse in advance; the nearer horseman carries palm-branch from which hangs a wreath suspended by a fillet, the further crowning his horse; above, ΔΙΟΣΚΟΡΟΙ

*Paris Sale, 1908, 12.*

It is not certain just what the meaning of the obverse type is, but the Dioscuri on the reverse plainly are meant as an allusion to the Spartan origin of the Tarentines; for the Dioscuri were identified with Sparta, their birthplace being Amyclae, near Sparta. The selection of the type was almost certainly meant as a compliment to the mother-city to whom they were appealing for aid.

*Time of Pyrrhus, B. C. 281-272.*

11 *N.* **Italic-Tarentine Stater**; 8.57 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.; behind, ΝΚ; above, Ξ[ΩΞΙ]; beneath, ΕΑΑΑ

*Rev.* √ TAPANTINΩΝ Eagle, with open wings, perched l. on a thunderbolt; in field, Α.

The types of this coin are plainly Epirote, being the Dodonaean Zeus and his eagle.

12  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 6.28 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Naked horseman l., welcomed by a naked youth; beneath horse,  $\text{API} | \Sigma\text{TI} | \Gamma$  in three lines; in field, above,  $\Gamma\text{X}$ .

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\text{T}[\text{APA}\Sigma]$  Taras riding on dolphin r., holding bow in l. hand and an arrow in r.; beneath head of dolphin, elephant.

*Hartwig Coll.*

The elephant symbol on this coin leaves no doubt that it was struck during the control of Pyrrhus at Tarentum. The elephant was a main reliance of his equipment against the Romans, and symbolized his forces.

13  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 6.50 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Naked boy rider r. crowning his horse; in field,  $\mathcal{A}$ .

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{T}[\text{APA}\Sigma]$  Taras riding on dolphin l., holding Nike in r. hand, who is crowning him; in l., two spears and shield, on which serpent; below, waves.

*Allatini Coll.*

The silver coins issued at Tarentum in this period were struck on a lower standard than before, the Stater weighing about 6.80 grammes instead of 7.90. This was the Roman six-scruple standard, which the influence of Roman commerce even then forced upon her enemies.

The Nike crowning Taras perhaps suggests the confidence at Tarentum as to the outcome of the war.

*B. C. 235-228, Tarentum in Alliance with Rome.*

14  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 6.30 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Horseman galloping r. crowned by Nike, who stands r. on his outstretched r. hand; below,  $\text{KAA}\Lambda\text{IKPA} - \text{TH}\Sigma$ ; in field,  $\text{T}\Phi$ .

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{TAPA}\Sigma$  Taras riding on a dolphin l., with trident in l. hand; on extended r., Nike who is crowning him; in field,  $\text{NE}$ .

*Mathey Coll.*

LUCANIA.

Heracleia was founded by Tarentum and Thurium jointly in the latter part of fifth century B. C. About a half century later it was selected by Archytas, the philosopher-statesman of Tarentum, as the meeting-place of the congress of the Italiot-Greek states. From B. C. 380 to 345 the congress met at Heracleia, but in 331 B. C. Alexander of Epirus, in anger at the Tarentines, removed the assembly to Thurium and beyond the control of Tarentum. In B. C. 278 Heracleia deserted the coalition headed by Pyrrhus and made an alliance with Rome.

*B. C. 370-325.*

15  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic-Tarentine Stater**; 7.63 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet adorned with Scylla; before,  $\Delta - \text{K} - \Phi$ .

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\text{HPAKA}\Lambda\text{H}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$  Heracles, naked, standing r. and strangling lion with arms; between his feet, owl; in field, l., club and  $\text{KAA}$ .

*Hirsch, XXVI, 219.*

The standard of this coin is that of Tarentum, but the types show the influence of the Athenian colony of Thurium in the Athena head and the owl symbol. The Heracles type is, of course, a *type parlant* relating to the name of the city. The  $\text{KAA}$ , which occurs also on coins of Thurium and of Tarentum, probably represent the signature of an engraver.

**Laüs**, later *Lavinium*, was a colony of Sybaris on the Tyrrhenian coast of Lucania, at the mouth of the River Laüs. When Sybaris was destroyed in B. C. 510 refugees from the mother city settled in Laüs. It seems to have been purely a commercial city, serving as a port for the commerce of Sybaris with the western and northern parts of Italy. With the change in commercial routes the town declined and finally disappeared.

*Circ. B. C. 550-500.*

16 Æ. **Italic Stater**; 7.65 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* ΛΑΣ(ΛΑΙ) Man-headed bull r., with head turned back.

*Rev.* † M◇N(ΞON) The obverse type repeated incuse.

*Benson Coll.*

The ethnic on this coin has the adjective form *Λαῖνος* instead of the usual genitive form of noun, referring evidently to the type.

While the coin type of Sybaris, the mother-city of Laus, was a bull, which might have influenced the choice of a type for the colony, yet this man-headed bull suggests a river-god, probably of the river Laüs. It was the usual manner of representing this class of divinities in Italy. Thus Horace sings of the river-god Aufidus:

*Sic tauriformis volcitur Aufidus  
qui regna Daunii praeſtuit Apuli,  
cum saevit horrendumque cultis  
diluviem meditatur agris,*

where the tauriform Aufidus is the river-god put for the stream itself.

The peculiar fabric of the obverse type which is repeated incuse on the reverse characterizes the early coinages of several cities of Magna Graecia. It has generally been regarded as evidence of an alliance, either monetary or for defence against hostile Italic tribes. Alliances of both sorts were common among the Greeks, of which coins often give important corroboration.

**Metapontum**, situate on the Tarentine Gulf, was a very early Achaean colony that had established itself in a still older Lucanian town called Metabas. After the Samnites had destroyed Metabas the people of Sybaris induced the Achaeans to come and under the leadership of Leucippus, of Sybaris, occupied the town and changed the name to Metapontum. From its fertile soil the new city acquired great wealth, a fact later signalized by the dedication of a golden sheaf at Delphi. However, long before this dedication a head of barley had been the *παράσημον* or badge of the city and as such appears as the coin-type. After a long period of wars with her Greek neighbors and defensive struggles with the Lucanians, Metapontum came under Roman domination. The city was held for some years by Hannibal, who carried the population with him when compelled to abandon the place. It ceased from that time to be an important city, though it existed for some centuries afterward. It was at Metapontum that Pythagoras took refuge when banished from Croton, and there he died.

*Circ. B. C. 400-350.*

17 Æ. **Italic Stater**; 7.96 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter l., wearing embroidered splendone and earring; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* † META Barley-head; in field, murex.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

This specimen belongs to the period of finest art in die-engraving. In simplicity and beauty it is above criticism. The types of Apollo Karneios "of the flocks" (No. 18) and Demeter relate to Metapontum's chief resource of agriculture.

18  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.62 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo Karneios, with ram's horn, r., the hair falling in long slender locks.

*Rev.* ↗ ET Barley-head with leaf.

*Allatini Coll.*

Probably an imitation by a native engraver and issued by one of the Italic states.

*Circ. B. C. 350-330.*

19  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Italic Tetradrachm**; 15.87 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Leucippus, bearded, r., in Corinthian helmet adorned with quadriga; behind, forepart of lion r., in front of which ΑΠΙ.

*Rev.* ↗ ΜΕΤΑΡΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ Barley-head with one leaf, on which, club; beneath club, ΑΜΙ.

*Paris Sale, 1908, No. 61.*

This coin was issued at the time when the aggression of the Lucanians was specially strong, and the introduction of the head of the founder of the Achaean colony was very likely intended to remind the Greeks in Hellas of their close kinship.

20  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.95 gr.; 20.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter r., crowned with barley; wears earring, necklace, and a veil thrown back from right side, the edge of the veil on the other side of head being visible beneath chin.

*Rev.* ↘ ΜΕΤΑ Barley-head with leaf l., on which, mouse; beneath mouse, φ.

*Merzbacher.*

21  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.95 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter l., crowned with barley; wears earring.

*Rev.* ↙ ΜΕΤΑ Barley-head with leaf on r.; in field l., caduceus and ΛV.

These two coins belong to the latest issues of Metapontum as an independent State, before the capture by the Lucanians in B. C. 300. While inferior artistically to the somewhat earlier coins they are still attractive and the great variety of dies in the short period lend them increased interest.

**Poseidonia**, later called *Paestum*, was founded by colonists from Sybaris, said, however, to have been Dorians whom the people of that Achaean city expelled. It was one of the most northerly Greek towns on the west coast. The foundation is placed as early as the middle of the sixth century. It was taken by the Lucanians in B. C. 395 and by the Romans in B. C. 273.

*B. C. 300-268.*

22  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Pentoncion**; 15.85 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* ΠΟΞΕΙΔΩΝΕ(ΩΝ) Bull standing r.; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ ΠΑΙΞΤ Eros, with bow in r. hand, riding on a dolphin l.; border of dots.

The type of the bull may have been due to the influence of Sybaris, where the bull was the well-known type.

**Thurium** was founded in B. C. 443 near the site of Sybaris, which had been destroyed in B. C. 510. Pericles was the moving spirit in founding the colony. It was aimed, apparently, to make it in reality a pan-Hellenic colony, and to this end an appeal was sent out to all Greek cities to participate in the establishment of the town. While Greeks from many places apparently



joined the colony, yet the Athenian element was predominant. Among the early settlers was Herodotus who had been dwelling at Athens for a short period after his extensive travels. He must have written a considerable part of his great work at Thurium. Another personage of note, who soon came to Thurium, was Lysias, the wealthy business man and orator.

The plan for the city was drawn by the noted city-builder, Hippodamus, of Miletus, the same who in B. C. 408 laid out the new city of Rhodes.

*B. C. 400-350.*

23  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Distater**; 15.74 gr.; 28mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in helmet adorned with figure of Scylla, her two hounds turned forward; beneath chin,  $\Phi$ .

*Rev.*  $\curvearrowright$  ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull, with head down, rushing r.

24  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.62 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested Athenian helmet, adorned with figure of Scylla, one of whose two hounds is turned forward, the other back.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$  ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull, with head down, charging r.; in exergue, fish.

*Vlasto Coll.*

The Thurian coin-types reveal to us what an Athenian artist could do in such narrow limits when unrestricted by the traditions Athenian coinage imposed. The broad style of the best Greek sculpture characterizes these coins. The design, too, is finished in minute details seldom found among Greek coins, yet nothing is sacrificed in so doing. No other artist was more happily successful in adapting his composition to the small circular field. This is especially true in his treatment of the bull, whose lowered head and charging attitude at once put spirit into the design and fitted it nicely into the circular field. Other engravers had resorted to the much less pleasing method of turning the animal's head back to shorten its length and thus adapt it to the small field.

The Athena head is doubtless due to the predominant Athenian influence in the colony.

The standard of the coins necessarily was brought into harmony with that of neighboring Italic Greek cities.

**Velia** was founded soon after B. C. 540 by fugitives from Phocaea who fled their home city rather than submit to the domination of Persia. The founders called the city  $\Upsilon\epsilon\lambda\eta$ , which became Velia in its Latin form, but Elea is the commonly known name, derived from another form of the Greek name.

Velia was located on the western coast on the Mare Tyrrhenum, and doubtless shared in the extensive commerce with central and northern Italy which came overland from Sybaris and Croton rather than face the dangers of rounding the lower point of Italy. Evidently the city soon became very prosperous, as is attested by its abundant silver coins.

Tradition has it that Velia enjoyed exceptionally good government, for which its great son, Parmenides, the philosopher, was in large measure responsible. For if he did not draw up a constitution for his native city, he did reform the old one, and the magistrates were annually sworn to uphold the laws.

Velia has long since disappeared, and so completely that even the site of it is unknown. But an extensive series of attractive coins, and, above all, the influence and renown of the Eleatic school of philosophy founded by the great Parmenides and Zeno, have rescued her from the oblivion that overtook many a prosperous city of antiquity.

*Circ. B. C. 400 and later.*

25  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.69 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena l., in crested Athenian helmet, round which laurel-branch, and adorned with griffin; palmette on neck-flap.

*Rev.* ↓ YEΛHTΩN Lion seizing a stag r.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

26 **Æ. Italic Stater**; 7.65 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena l., in crested Athenian helmet bound with laurel-branch.

*Rev.* ↖ YEΛHTΩN Similar to No. 24, but later and weaker.

*Vlasto Coll.*

The lion-type, including the lion-head and the lion seizing his prey, was brought to their new home by the Phocaeans from their native city.

The **Bruttii** separated from the main body of the Lucanians and became independent in B. C. 356. Their conquest of several Greek cities had for chief result the conquest of themselves by Greek civilization. In B. C. 282 they entered the coalition of south Italian states to oppose Rome with the assistance of Pyrrhus. The heavy expense of that war was the occasion of the institution of a coinage. In B. C. 272 their capital city, Cosentia, was taken by the Romans and the Bruttii came under Roman domination.

*B. C. 282-203.*

27 *N.* **Drachm**; 4.18 gr.; 16.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Poseidon l., with diadem; behind, trident; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Amphitrite riding on a hippocamp l.; on her right, Eros with bow; in field, r., bee.

*Brüder Egger, XL, 218.*

28 *N.* **Hemidrachm**; 2.07 gr.; 13 mm. *Obv.* Head of bearded Heracles l., in lion's skin; beneath, r; in field r., club.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ (*in Ex.*) Nike in biga galloping r.; beneath horses, serpent with head raised.

*Con. Weber, No. 428.*

29 **Æ. Octobol**; 5.47 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Busts of the Dioscuri r., wearing chlamydes and helmets bound with laurel-wreath; above, stars; behind, cornucopia.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ The Dioscuri galloping r., wearing helmets and chlamydes and carrying palm-branches across shoulders; above each head, star; beneath horses, club; on border, linear circle.

*Sir Hermann Weber.*

It is possible that the two very rare gold coins, Nos. 27 and 28, relate to some event involving a naval war, for the expense of which the former was struck, while the latter alludes to the victory. But it is also not improbable that the types of both as well as No. 29 are borrowed, being more or less imitations of the coins of neighboring states.

30 **Æ. Pentoncion**; 15.85 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Ares l., in crested Corinthian helmet, adorned with running griffin; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↘ ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ Pallas, in crested helmet and long chiton, charging r., her head facing, grasping shield with both hands and spear under l. arm; border of dots.

**Croton** was founded about B. C. 710 by Achaeans. The city became prosperous at an early period, owing in part to the resources of its soil, but largely because it had a fair harbor, and thus shared the profits of trade between the East and the western coast of Italy. Just before the

Pyrrhic war Croton had attained the zenith of its greatness. Livy (XXIV, 3) relates that the circuit of Croton's walls was then about twelve miles, but after that war not more than half of the former area was occupied. Croton shared the common lot of other wealthy Italian-Greek cities in that the factions of her domestic politics always were encouraging foreign enemies and sometimes inviting them to attack. The result of these constant difficulties was the frequent resort to alliances with neighboring cities; and many of these engagements are noted on the coins.

In B. C. 297 the city, then greatly reduced and weakened, fell a prey of the Bruttii; but in 282 it was freed from its captors by the Romans, who in 277 took possession of Croton.

The temple of Hera Lakinia at Croton was a famous shrine resorted to by Greeks from all Magna Graecia, *nobile templum . . . . . Laciniae Iunonis, sanctum omnibus circa populis*, says Livy (l. c.).

Croton became the center of a high culture, perhaps influenced by Pythagoras, who seems to have settled there about the middle of the sixth century. Just what influence that eminent philosopher exercised over the politics of Croton and other cities is not now regarded so certain as some years since; and the effort to connect the peculiar fabric of the early coinages of that whole region with the mysteries of Pythagoras' teaching is almost certainly idle.

Few cities of antiquity won greater fame for the athletic prowess of its youth than did Croton. Many were the palms of victory brought home from the Olympian games, though the mighty Milo is almost the sole name that has survived of the great number of victors.

*Circ. B. C. 550-480.*

31  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.95 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.*  $\varphi\varphi\bigcirc$  Tripod, with lion's claw feet, standing on an ornamented base, surmounted by lebes with three rings and from the lebes issue two serpents; in field, r., large crab; the whole in circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  The same type, incuse.

The tripod is the well-known *παράσημον* or badge of Croton. The choice of this type is generally credited to the fact that Apollo directed the founder of the city in the choice of a site; or that Pythagoras, in possession of the Delphic hereditary rites of Apollo, introduced them at Croton. But the type may be purely agonistic, for Croton youth had begun to win victories at Olympia before the city began to issue coins. The victor's tripod, placed on the coins, would honor at once the god and the glorious victory. For the fabric of the obverse type repeated incuse on the reverse see note on No. 16.

*Circ. B. C. 420-390.*

32  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 8.39 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.*  $\varphi\text{POT}$  Eagle perched l. on capital of a column; border of dots.

*Rev.*  $\vee$   $\varphi\text{POT}$  Tripod surmounted by lebes with three rings; in field, to l., grain of barley; border of dots.

*Allatini Coll.*

33  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 8.04 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Eagle perched l. on stag's head, with head turned back; linear circle on border.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\varphi\text{PO}$  Tripod-lebes, with cover, standing on base; in field, to l., ivy-leaf; the whole in linear circle.

34  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Stater**; 7.84 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Eagle r. with head raised and wings open.

*Rev.* ← ὄΠΟ Tripod-lebes, with cover, standing on base; in field, to l., laurel-leaf; the whole in linear circle.

The last four described coins almost certainly were issued in connection with games in honor of Zeus, as is shown by the types of the eagle, the bird of omen, and the tripod, the prize of victory.

**35** *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 7.90 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Facing head of Lakinian Hera, wearing ornamented stephanos and necklace; in field, r., Β; the whole in linear circle.

*Rev.* ↓ ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΞ Heracles, naked, reclining l. on rocks over which is thrown his lion's skin; holds wine-cup in r. hand, the l. resting on his club; beneath, his bow; the whole in linear circle.

*Hirsch*, XXVI, 331.

It is related by Diodorus Siculus that after Heracles had slain the robber Lakinios, he erected a temple to Hera on the spot. Later arose the magnificent temple of Hera in the same place.

*Circ. B. C. 390.*

**36** *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 7.95 gr.; 20.5 mm. *Obv.* ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΞ Head of Apollo, laureate, l., with long flowing hair; circle of dots around border.

*Rev.* ↓ Infant Heracles strangling two serpents.

This famous coin-type of Heracles strangling the serpents seems to have been used first at Thebes (see No. 176). But the painter, Zeuxis, born at Heracleia, in Magna Graecia, also painted a famous picture with this subject as the central idea and presented it to Agrigentum. The choice of the type at Croton was due to the united effort of Croton and the other Greek cities of Italy to repel the attack of the Lucanians and Dionysius of Syracuse, and represents the struggle of enlightened freedom against ignorant barbarism and tyranny.

*Circ. B. C. 300.*

**37** *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 6.22 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Eagle perched r. on fulmen, the head turned back; to r., Hermes with patera and caduceus; in field, φ—l.

*Rev.* ↑ ΚΡΟ Tripod surmounted by lebes with three rings; Nike flying r. to crown one of the rings.

*Vlasto Coll.*

**Locri Epizephyrii**, or Western Locri, was probably so designated to distinguish it from Locri Opuntii, in Locris, though ancient authorities are not agreed that it was colonized from the latter city. Throughout its history the government was an oligarchy that kept in close relation with the courts of successive Syracusan tyrants, who did much to secure the Locrians against the attacks of barbarian neighbors. The Locrians took the side of Syracuse against Athens in B. C. 415, and are said to have helped the Lacedaemonians in the attack on Athens a few years later. The luxurious life of the wealthy conservatives proved attractive to men like Plato, Pindar, and others, who visited the place.

For some reason Locri Epizephyrii did not strike coins till about two centuries after her neighboring Greek states had instituted a coinage. This delay may have been due in part to its conservative government, or, as has been suggested, to the laws prepared for the city by Zaleucus, who took some of his ideas from the Spartan laws; but it is more likely that their needs were amply supplied by the coinages of other states, such as Corinth. Their first issues were on two



separate standards, the Corinthian, with Corinthian types, for foreign commerce, and the Italic for domestic trade.

Alexander of Epirus, brought to Italy to aid the Greeks against the Lucanians, and Pyrrhus, called in to lead the defense against the Romans, both evidently struck coins at the Locrian mint. Following the departure of the latter from Italy in B. C. 274 the Locrians made a final submission to Rome and struck a silver Stater with a type declaring their loyalty.

*Circ. B. C. 273.*

38 *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 7.10 gr.; 20.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, l., with flowing hair; beneath, A; border of dots.

*Rev.* √ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ (*in Exerg.*) Roma, in long chiton and peplos, seated r., her r. arm resting on an oval shield, a parazonium under her l. arm; in front stands Locri, personified as Loyalty, in long chiton and peplos, crowning Roma; behind the two figures, respectively, ΡΩΜΑ and ΗΙΣΤΙΣ.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

This Declaration Stater was evidently the last silver coin issued from the Locrian mint.

*B. C. 300-268.*

39 *Æ.* 17.33 gr.; 28.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, necklace and earring; above, ΕΤ.

*Rev.* † ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Persephone, in long chiton, seated l. on a throne, of which the front leg is in form of an animal's fore-leg; on l. arm a sceptre ending in poppy-head, in r. hand a wreath; above, in field, two stars; the whole in circle of dots.

Persephone had a famous temple at Locri possessed of great treasures. Twice it was sacked, once by Pyrrhus and again by the Romans. The latter made restitution.

**Rhegium**, located on the narrowest point of the Sicilian Straits, was one of the very early Greek colonies established in Italy. Chalcidians are said to have settled there not much later than B. C. 720, a date not long subsequent to the founding of Cumae, the first Greek colony in Italy. Little is known of the town prior to the time of the tyrant Anaxilas, B. C. 494-476. He crossed the Strait and seized Zanele; expelling the Samians he is said to have been induced to take possession of the city, and then changed its name to Messene, in honor of his native country. About ten years after the death of Anaxilas, his sons were banished and a democracy established.

In B. C. 387 Rhegium was captured by Dionysius I, of Syracuse, who sold the citizens into slavery, enraged, historical gossip claims, because the citizens of the place had refused him a bride! But a few years later the Syracusans restored the city to the survivors.

Rhegium belonged to the early alliance of Italian Greek cities and struck coins with the alliance fabric, the obverse type repeated incuse on the reverse. But of special interest in the history of the city's coinage are the types of the mule-car and the hare on coins issued by Anaxilas. For Aristotle is our authority for the statement that Anaxilas won a victory with a mule-car at the Olympian games, and that he introduced the hare into Sicily. Anaxilas celebrated both achievements on that coin.

*Circ. B. C. 466-415.*

40 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.21 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Lion's scalp facing; circle of dots.

*Rev.* ♂ RECI N OZ Iokastos, traditional founder, naked to waist, seated l., his r. hand holding staff; on border, laurel-wreath.

*H. Chapman.*

This coin of the revolutionized government was probably, to the Rhegians, redolent of democracy. It honors their traditional founder, who was, of course, a popular leader; and also it shows the influence of the Samian element in the population. For the lion-mask is the very type of the coins of their native Samos. The standard is Attic, which was the standard in use at Syracuse and in Sicily generally, toward which country the commercial interests of Rhegium were turning.

*Circ. B. C. 415-387.*

41 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.04 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding. *Rev.* ♀ ΠΗΓΙΝΟΝ Head of Apollo, laureate, r., with hair turned up behind. *Spink & Son.*

The series of beautiful Tetradrachms, of which this coin is an example, came to an end with the destruction of the city by Dionysius I in 387 B. C., and also it virtually closed the coinage of silver at Rhegium, except for the coinage of Corinthian Staters more than a century later.

*Circ. B. C. 203-89.*

42 *Æ.* **Tetras**; 9.70 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Busts of Apollo, laureate, and Artemis, jugate, r.; behind, ☉; circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* ♀ ΠΗΓΙ—ΝΩΝ Tripod-lebes, with three circular handles and lion-claw feet; in field, r., . . . .; border of dots.

**Terina**, on the Gulf of Hipponium or Terinaeum, was founded in the sixth century by colonists from Croton. Like other cities on the western coast, Terina was designed to be the port on that coast for an extensive commerce with central and northern Italy and particularly with Etruria. The short transport across the peninsula at that point was quicker and safer than rounding the "toe of the boot" and passing the dangerous Sicilian Straits. The new city thrived and by the middle of the next century was prosperous, wealthy, and apparently independent of Croton, if it ever had been otherwise. Terina was captured by the Lucanians in B. C. 365 and, except for the few months it was freed by Alexander of Epirus in B. C. 325, it continued in possession of them or their kinsman, the Bruttii, down till the Roman conquest in B. C. 272. Hannibal held the town for some time and, when forced to evacuate, destroyed the place. This he did so completely that there is doubt if it was ever rebuilt, and there is no certainty today as to the site of the city. The location had, of course, lost its earlier commercial value.

Terina began to coin money early in the fifth century, probably soon after the defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in B. C. 480, when the Greek cities in Italy, especially on the western coast, like those of Sicily, felt renewed security and a more vigorous life.

*Circ. B. C. 425-400.*

43 *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 7.29 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph Terina l., the hair confined by an ampyx, and wearing necklace; around border, laurel-wreath.

*Rev.* ♀ [ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ] Nike-Terina, winged, seated l. on a prostrate amphora, a wreath in her outstretched r. hand.

44 *Æ.* **Italic Stater**; 7.56 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* ΤΕΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ Head of nymph Terina r., wearing earring and necklace.

*Rev.* ♀ Nike-Terina in long chiton, winged, seated l. on a cippus, holding a bird in r. hand, her l. resting on the cippus; on ampyx, traces (?) of engraver's signature.

*Barron Coll.*

Nos. 43 and 44 belong to a long series of what are probably agonistic coins, struck on the occasion of festivals with games. The reverse type of the charming figure of Terina as Nike is treated with numerous variations, sometimes toying with a bird in delight of victory, or tossing balls, or extending a wreath, and in other poses. It is evident that fondness for athletic contests characterized the people of Terina as well as of their mother-city Croton.

## SICILY.

**Agrigentum**, or Akragas as the Greeks called it, the modern *Girgenti*, was founded early in the sixth century by colonists from Gela. It was located near the confluence of the Hypsas and Akragas rivers, from the latter of which the city received its name. Owing to this situation, favorable to commerce, with Carthage in particular but also with Greek traders, and to the products of the fertile territory, Agrigentum early became wealthy. The political power of the city was predominant on the southwest coast of Sicily, where it exercised quite as much influence as did Syracuse at the eastern end of the island.

Following the death of the tyrant Theron in B. C. 472 and the liberation of all the cities of Sicily a few years later, Agrigentum entered upon a period of great prosperity. To this the extant remains of the city testify, both ruined temples and beautiful coins. But hardly had the menace to Sicily of the Athenians been met by the defeat of the Expedition of 415 when Agrigentum fell a prey to the Carthaginians in B. C. 406.

Pindar visited Agrigentum while a guest at the court of Hieron of Syracuse, and the widely traveled poet found it one of the most beautiful of cities: *καλλίστα βροτειᾶν πόλιων*.

Though Timoleon rebuilt Agrigentum and there were periods of freedom in its subsequent history, yet for the most part it became the prey of Carthaginian and Roman in turn.

*Circ. B. C. 413-406.*

45 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; *17.3¼ gr.*; *26 mm.* *Obv.* Two eagles standing r. on a hare lying on a rock, the farther bird bent down to tear at the prey, the nearer with head raised to swallow.

*Rev.* ↗ ΝΟ<sup>ΑΚΡΑΓ</sup><sub>ΝΙΤΝΑ</sub> (boustrophedonic, on a tablet fixed on a wall by a nail) Quadriga in rapid action driven by Nike, who holds whip above heads of horses; in exergue, club.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

In B. C. 412 Exainetos of Agrigentum won the chariot race in the Olympian games and received, on returning home, a welcome that a victorious general might well have envied. About this time and probably in relation to that victory Agrigentum issued splendid Dekadrachms and Tetradrachms with the type of two eagles devouring their prey. There may have been a touch of jealousy and rivalry in connection with this type. For in the autumn of this same year Syracuse instituted the Assinarian games to commemorate their victory over the Athenians at the River Assinarus and struck the famous Dekadrachms in connection therewith. Agrigentum had remained neutral in the war and thus could not join in the general celebration. The victory of Exainetos gave the opportunity for a public celebration and for a coinage that in splendor was little if any inferior to that of Syracuse.

The eagle of Zeus with prey was an omen of the god's favor to whom he chose to assist. The lines of a great chorus in the Agamemnon of Aeschylus have been frequently quoted in connection with this type.

46  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.63 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* [A]ΚΡΑΓΑ[Ξ] Similar to No. 45.

*Rev.* ↗ ΑΚΡΑ ΓΑΝΤΙΝ ΟΝ Large crab; beneath, Skylla swimming l., one of her dogs looking forward, the other backward.

*Hirsch.*

47  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.50 gr.; 30.5 mm. *Obv.* ΑΚΡΑΓΑ ΝΤΙΝΟΝ Eagle standing l. on a hare which it is devouring; the hare rests on a rock on which is a scallop shell; the whole in a circle of dots.

*Rev.* → Crab and, below, large sea-fish with open mouth and raised dorsal fin; to l. of crab, scallop shell.

*Hirsch*, XXVI, 59.

The crab was the *παράσημον* or badge of Agrigentum and holds a prominent place as a coin-type of the city, even to the disadvantage of the beautiful representation of Skylla on No. 46.

These splendid coins, in the finest style of Greek art, were issued in the brief period of six or seven years just preceding the capture of Agrigentum by the Carthaginians in B. C. 406.

**Camarina** was founded by Syracuse about B. C. 600. In the course of its history the city was twice destroyed by the parent city and each time rebuilt and repopled by Gela. And at the time of the Carthaginian invasion in B. C. 406 the entire population was removed to Syracuse. After that Camarina really never regained its status as an independent Greek city, but remained a tributary to Carthage till the Roman conquest.

It was the third city, rebuilt by the people of Gela in B. C. 461, that Pindar visited during his four years' sojourn at the court of Hieron. Pindar evidently found the city charming — no unusual experience for him; it was worth while — and the entertainment of its wealthy aristocrats quite to his liking, if we may judge from his eulogy of Psaumis, whose victory with the mule-car he celebrates in the fourth and fifth Olympians.

*Soon after B. C. 461.*

48  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Didrachm**; 8.71 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Corinthian helmet on a round shield.

*Rev.* ↓ ΚΑΜΑΡΗ Dwarf palms with fruit between a pair of greaves.

*Spink & Son.*

This is probably a commemorative coin. In B. C. 480 the Sicilian cities met and defeated the Carthaginians at Himera, and thus put an end to an invasion by an oriental people that was almost as formidable as the Persian invasion of Greece by Xerxes in the same year. Other cities commemorated the great event on interesting coins, but the people of Camarina had been expelled by the city of Gela in 485, so must wait until after their return in B. C. 461 to issue a commemorative coin. The palm, of course, relates to the African power.

49  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.36 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* A quadriga in full career l., Nike above, flying r. and extending the fillet to the victorious driver; in exergue, crane flying l.

*Rev.* ∨ ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΟΝ (*retrograde*) Bearded head of Heracles l., in lion-skin with muzzle above forehead and feet tied round his neck.

*Rhousopoulos*, 284.

It is not improbable that the obverse type of this coin celebrates the victory won by Psaumis of Camarina in B. C. 456.



**Catana**, situate near the base of Mount Aetna, was a colony of neighboring Naxos. Hieron, of Syracuse, cleared the city of its Chalcidic population in B. C. 476 and colonized it with people from Syracuse and the Peloponnesus. He also changed the name to Aetna. To celebrate the founding of the city, Aeschylus, who was then living at the court of Hieron, wrote the drama, *The Women of Aetna*. After the death of Thrasybulus, the brother and successor of Hieron, this new population was driven out and the former citizens restored to their homes. This was in B. C. 461, the year in which the last of the Sicilian cities secured their freedom from tyrant rule. Although Catana was forced to side with Athens at the time of the expedition against Syracuse and become the base for the Athenian operations, yet the city's participation in the war was not condoned and in B. C. 404 Dionysius captured it and in punishment sold the citizens into slavery.

*Circ. B. C. 413-404.*

50  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetrdrachm**: 17.21 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* A victorious quadriga l., in high speed, the broken rein of the furthest horse hanging loose; above, Nike flying r. with wreath and fillet for the driver; in exergue, separated by a triple moulding, H (Ἡρακλείδης?); the whole within circle of dots.

*Rev.* √ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of young river-god Amenaios l., with hair bound by a fillet; the whole within a circle of dots.

*Hirsch, Nov., 1912.*

51  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetrdrachm**; 17.27 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, facing; to r., engraver's signature, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑΣ; border of dots.

*Rev.* † ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ (*in exergue*). Victorious quadriga l. with the horses in high action; above, Nike flying r., with wreath and fillet for driver; in exergue, fish l.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

This interesting coin bears the full signature of the engraver Herakleidas, whose work is known from other examples. It is very probable also that No. 50 bears the signature of the same artist in the form of the initial letter H, in the exergue. But equally as convincing as the signature is the style of the piece, especially in the treatment of the small locks of hair.

52  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetrdrachm**: 16.97 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga l., in high action, the driver, in long chiton, plying horses with whip as he turns the meta; above, Nike flying r., extending wreath to driver, and carrying in l. hand a tablet inscribed ΕΤΑΙΝΕ; in exergue, crab.

*Rev.* √ ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ Head of Apollo, laureate, l.; in front, bell suspended by a fillet; to r., crayfish.

This beautiful coin was engraved by Enainetos, the master engraver of all time, though it is not his masterpiece. Enainetos was evidently conscious of his powers at this time, if we may judge from the striking manner he selected for signing the die.

These three coins were probably issued between the termination of the Athenian occupation and the destruction of Catana by Dionysius in B. C. 404. The Athenians would hardly have permitted the use of such types during their presence.

**Centuripae** was an ancient city of the native Siculi, situate in the interior of the island. The Centuripini were pre-eminently the agricultural people of Sicily, a fact that had much to do with their history. They occupied land in many parts of Sicily and produced a large surplus of food-stuffs. For that reason the Athenians captured the place in B. C. 415, in order to secure supplies from them. For the same reason the Romans made haste to get possession of Centuripae in the

First Punic War. The Centuripini remained loyal to the Romans, supplied their army and navy throughout that war, and as a reward they were granted immunity from taxation and so remained till Cicero's time and later.

*After B. C. 241.*

- 53 Æ. **Dekonkion**; 13.18 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* ↗ KENTO — ΠΙΤΙΝΩΝ Winged thunderbolt; below, Δ(εχώγκιον)  
*H. Chapman.*

**Eryx**, situated near the mountain of the same name, was, according to Thucydides, a town of the native Elymi. Apparently the place never received a Greek colony but became thoroughly Hellenized. After the failure of the Athenian expedition against Syracuse, Eryx became a dependent of Carthage and so remained, except for a brief interval when Pyrrhus reached the place, until destroyed by the Carthaginians in the First Punic War.

*Circ. B. C. 480-413.*

- 54 Æ. **Attic Didrachm**; 8.55 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite r., wearing sphendone and necklace with pendant; the whole in a linear circle.  
*Rev.* ∨ ΙΡΥΚΑΙΙΒ (*on a tablet*) Hound walking r. before three stalks of barley.  
*Proue Coll.*

On the summit of Mt. Eryx was a temple of Aphrodite, the *Venus Erycina* of the Romans, and it is to that goddess the obverse type of this coin alludes. The reverse type is really the "arms" of Segesta, and the appearance of the device on a coin of Eryx may point to an alliance between the two cities.

**Gela** was founded by Cretans and Rhodians and received its name from the river on which it was built,—*Gela fluvii cognomine dicta*, says Vergil. Gela became rich and powerful at an early date, and in the fifth century the tyrants Hippocrates, Gelon and Hieron raised it to a Sicilian empire. These resourceful leaders brought under their sway Naxos, Leontini, Zancle (Messana), Syracuse and several other smaller cities in the eastern and central parts of the island. In 485 B. C. Gelon removed his capital from Gela to Syracuse, at the same time transferring the most of the population of the former to the latter city. In B. C. 466 some of the people were restored to Gela and the city recovered some of its earlier prosperity. Not long after 461, the year of Liberation from tyrants throughout Sicily, the tragic poet Aeschylus took up his residence at Gela, where he died in 456 and was buried by the State with great pomp. The massacre of 4,000 of its wealthy citizens, suspected of leanings toward Carthage, by Agathocles put an end to Gela as a city of any importance.

*Circ. B. C. 413-405.*

- 55 Æ. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.20 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* ΓΕΛΩΙΩΝ Quadriga l., in high action, driven by Nike apteros who holds reins in both hands, the whip in r.; above, eagle flying l. with serpent in beak; in exergue, barley-head.

*Rev.* ↑ ΓΕΛΑΞ (*retrograde*) Forepart of man-headed bull swimming r.; above, grain of barley.

*Benson Coll.*

- 56 Æ. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.20 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.  
*Rev.* ∨ ΓΕΛΑΞ Man-headed bull standing l.; linear circle around border; in front, two heads of barley; below, grain of barley.  
*Spink & Son.*

The presence of the quadriga on the coins of Gela is undoubtedly due to the victory won by Gelon in the chariot-race at Olympia in B. C. 485. But the quadriga on Nos. 55 and 56 closely resembles the design of Euainetos on the Syracusan coins struck after the defeat of the Athenians in 413. The man-headed bull on the reverse is the river-god Gelas. This form of river-god is more commonly met with in Campania, but occasionally elsewhere. As a rule the forepart of the god, swimming, is found on the coins of Gela, and this type with the full form of the divinity is rare.

These coins were struck just before the city was abandoned in B. C. 404 in the face of the Carthaginian invasion.

**Himera** was a colony of Zancle (Messana) of which little is known until early in the fifth century. It was about B. C. 482 that the town came under the control of Theron of Agrigentum. Two years later occurred the battle under the walls of Himera which the Sicilians fought for their lives with the Carthaginians. The latter were defeated and Theron's control of Himera was made secure.

*Circ. B. C. 482-472.*

57  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Didrachm**; 8.71 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv* HIMEPA Cock standing l.  
*Rev.*  $\surd$  Crab.  
*Headlam*, 46.

The cock was from early times the principal coin-type of Himera. It may be the symbol of some healing god associated with the hot springs at the place. It has been suggested that it is a punning type, the name of the city resembling *μέρα*, old form of *ἡμέρα*, day, the dawn of which the cock heralds. The Agrigentine crab marks the close relation between the two cities, under the common control of Theron, or of his son Thrasydaeus.

*Circ. B. C. 472-413.*

58  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.17 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* IMEPAION Victorious quadriga r., the horses walking; above, Nike flying l. with fillet and crown for the driver; the whole in a circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\surd$  The nymph Himera, in long chiton and peplos the end of which hangs across her r. arm, standing to front, holding patera above a flaming altar: to r. Seilenos standing in a trough and receiving on his breast jet of water from fountain; in field, grain of barley; border of dots.

*Hirsch* XXI, 161.

This interesting reverse type doubtless alludes to the hot springs at Himera, famous in antiquity. The nymph is sacrificing to some god of healing, while the playful Seilenos is enjoying a warm shower bath.

**Leontini** was a Chalcidian colony, but founded directly from nearby Naxos. In the early part of the fifth century Leontini was brought under the sway of the tyrants of Gela, later of Syracuse, and so continued until B. C. 427, when the quarrel with the latter city broke out. The final result of this trouble with Syracuse was the Athenian expedition against the latter city in B. C. 415, from which Syracuse emerged stronger than ever and soon brought Leontini under its domination. Among the commissioners Leontini sent to Athens in 427 to secure aid against Syracuse was the famous Gorgias, whose eloquence aroused the admiration of all Greece. He settled at Athens as a teacher of rhetoric, and as a leading sophist was later severely handled by Plato in the dialogue that bears his name.

*Circ. B. C. 480-466.*

59  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.56 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Quadriga walking slowly r., Nike flying l. above and crowning the male charioteer; in exergue, lion running r.; border of dots.

*Rev.*  $\searrow$  ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ (*retrograde*) Apollo, laureate, r., with short front hair, formal curls on temple and long lock hanging from behind ear; around, three laurel-leaves; below, lion running r.

*Hirsch.*

The quadriga on this piece shows the influence of Gelon whose victory at Olympia found expression on all coins struck under his influence. The running lion on both sides alludes to the defeat of the Carthaginians in B. C. 480, the lion being at once the type parlant of Leontini and a symbol of the African power. The cult of Apollo was specially cherished at Leontini.

*Circ. B. C. 466-422.*

60  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.40 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$  ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ Lion's head r., with jaws open; around, three grains of barley.

*Warren, 253.*

The fine artistic style of this coin places it late in the period to which it is attributed, and not long before the capture of the city.

**Messana** was a very early Chalcidian colony located on the Strait of Sicily and at first named Zancle from the shape of its harbor, which was that of a sickle, *ζάγκλον*. The early coins have a representation of the harbor and a dolphin for type. Not long after B. C. 494 Milesian and Samian fugitives who had left their homes following the collapse of the Ionian Revolt arrived at Zancle, having been invited by the citizens to find new homes with them. But Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium, induced the new-comers to seize the town; then, after bringing some Messenian colonists, he expelled the Samians, took possession of the town and changed its name to Messene.

*Circ. B. C. 490-461.*

61  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.40 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Lion's head facing.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$  ΜΕΞΞΕΝ[ΙΟΝ] Calf's head l.

*Con. Weber, 621.*

The types of this coin are the same as those of Samos, and were introduced at Zancle by the Samian fugitives. But the name of the town is Messene on the coin, so that the Samian influence must have continued some time after Anaxilas is said to have expelled the Samians and changed the name of the place.

*Circ. B. C. 461-396.*

62  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.07 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Biga of mules l., driven by nymph Messana, who holds reins in r., the whip in l. hand; above, Nike flying r. to crown the driver; border of dots.

*Rev.*  $\rightarrow$  ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΟΝ Hare running r.; beneath, hippocamp; border of dots.

*Hirsch XXXIII, 388.*



63  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.21 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding; but in exergue, two dolphins head to head.

*Rev.* ↓ ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΟΝ (*retrograde*) Hare running l.; below, head of Pan.

*Hirsch* XXXIV, 162.

After the death of Anaxilas and the banishment of his son, the old types were modified by introducing a female charioteer on the quadriga. Also the name Messana instead of Messene, as on No. 61, shows that Ionic Samian influence had given way to the former Dorian.

**Motya** was a Phoenician factory town on a small island a few miles from Lilybaeum. It was connected by a mole with the mainland and became the Carthaginian naval base. It was destroyed by Dionysius in B. C. 397.

64  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.57 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph l., wearing sphenone, earring, and necklace; around, four dolphins.

*Rev.* → Crab.

*Sambon-Ganessa* (1907), 236.

For the types of coins issued at this town the Carthaginians appropriated the types of Sicilian Greek cities. This example bears a poor copy of Kimon's Arethusa, which was designed for the Syracusan Dekadrachm (see Nos. 94, 95), and the crab of Agrigentum.

**Naxos** was, perhaps, the earliest Greek settlement in Sicily. It was a mixed Chalcidian and Naxian colony, but the colonists from the island of Naxos apparently predominated. The city was brought under the control of Hippocrates and his son Gelon of Gela and Syracuse. In B. C. 476 its population was transferred to Leontini. Later the city was restored, but never acquired again much importance. Dionysius destroyed the place in B. C. 404, and later Tauromenium was built by the surviving inhabitants on a neighboring site.

*Before B. C. 480.*

65  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Corinthian Didrachm**; 5.62 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Dionysus l., crowned with ivy-wreath; has pointed beard and long hair; circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* √ ΝΑΧΙΟΝ (*retrograde*). Bunch of grapes with tendrils and leaves; circle of dots on border.

*Mathey Coll.*

*B. C. 461-450.*

66  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.36 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Head of Dionysus r., bearded, crowned with ivy, long lock of hair in wave on forehead and hanging down side, the back hair rolled up; border of dots.

*Rev.* √ ΝΑΧΙΟΝ Bearded Seilenos, naked, seated to front on ground, his head turned l. toward a drinking cup in r. hand; has pointed ear and long tail.

*Butler Coll.*, 76.

*Circ. B. C. 450-413.*

67  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.45 gr.; 28.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of bearded Dionysus r., wearing broad band adorned with ivy-vine; border of dots.

*Rev.* → ΝΑΞΙΟΝ Bearded Seilenos as on No. 66, seated near a vine, with thyrsus in l. hand.

*Sandeman Coll.*, 41

*Circ. B. C. 413-404.*

68 *Æ.* Attic Stater; 8.23 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* ΝΑΞΙΩΝ. Head of youthful Apollo, laureate, r.; behind, laurel leaf; border of dots.

*Rev.* ♂ Bearded Seilenos, naked, seated on ground near a vine; has pointed ear and long tail; with r. hand lifts drinking cup to his lips, his l. hand resting on l. knee; in field, r., thyrsus and a bearded terminal figure.

*Sambon-Caussa, 245.*

The cult of Dionysus at Naxos is well attested on these coins. The four specimens illustrate the history of Greek art and particularly of the engraver's art from its archaic period to its fruition in the fine style. The full-faced eye on No. 65 gives way to a correct representation on No. 66; yet the head on the latter, a most carefully executed work and by a no mean artist for the time, still retains archaic features, such as the smile on the lips. The softer modelling of the strong bearded head of No. 67 gives way to a smooth-faced, delicately modelled, almost effeminate head on the coins issued near the close of the century. The note of realism given by the vine near which the Seilenos is seated, on No. 67, is unusual on the coins of the western Greeks.

**Panormus**, the modern *Palermo*, was an old Phoenician town on the northern coast of Sicily, situated on a spacious harbor from which the name of the place was derived. The Greek form is, however, probably a translation of the Phoenician name, which may have been *Ziz*, a Punic word that is found on numerous coins the Carthaginians struck in Sicily. No coins were struck at Panormus until after the defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in 480 B. C. The earlier issues show the influence of Greek art at Panormus and very likely of Greek trade, for the inscriptions are in the Greek language. But before the end of the century the Carthaginians recovered their aggressive spirit and were less receptive of Greek influence. They ceased to strike coins at Panormus with Greek inscriptions and Greek engravers were evidently replaced by less skillful Carthaginians. If *Ziz* is the Phoenician name of Panormus, and that is the most acceptable interpretation of the word yet given, then it seems that the mint at that chief center of Carthaginian power in Sicily struck coins with the types of several Greek cities.

*Circ. B. C. 409.*

69 *Æ.* Attic Tetradrachm: 16.59 gr.; 28.5 mm. *Obv.* Quadriga, in high action, r., the driver crowned by Nike flying l.; in exergue, sea-serpent and Punic inscription Ⲡⲁⲗⲓⲛⲉⲗⲓⲛⲉⲗⲓⲛⲉⲗⲓⲛ, *Ziz*.

*Rev.* ♀ Head of nymph l., wearing sphenone, earring of single pendant, and necklace; around, four dolphins.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The head on this piece is a poor copy of Kimon's Arethusa. See Nos. 93-95.

70 *Æ.* Attic Tetradrachm; 16.84 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ♀ Head of nymph l., wearing ampyx, necklace, and earring with three pendants.

*Brüder Egger XLV, 319.*

The head on this coin is a copy of the Persephone by Euainetos. See Nos. 96, 97.

No. 69 is later than the autumn of 412, when Kimon's Dekadrachm appeared at Syracuse. No. 70 is still later, possibly subsequent to 409 B. C., though the date of the earliest Dekadrachm by Euainetos with the Persephone head cannot be determined. It seems probable, therefore, that these coins were issued just after, rather than before, the beginning of Carthaginian invasion in 409 B. C.

**Segesta**, situated a short distance from the coast in the western part of Sicily, was a town of the native Elymi. Tradition had it that it was founded by Segestos, a son of a Trojan maiden by the river-god Crimissus in the form of a dog. The myth of the Trojan origin of the people was accepted by the Romans who regarded the Segestani as a related folk. It is this Segestos, with the Romanized name of Acestes, whom Vergil has receive Aeneas and his band when they put into the neighboring harbor:

*occurrit Acestes,*

*Troia Crimiso conception flumine mater  
Quem genuit*

*B. C. 480-461.*

71 **Æ.** Attic Didrachm; 8.74 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* River-god Crimissus in form of dog standing l.; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↗  $\text{ϢΙΙϞΤΞΞΠΞΞ}$  (*retrograde*). Head of Segesta r., her hair rolled up underneath in net behind and caught by a diadem.

Segesta struck no coins till after the defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in 480 and Greek civilization reached the west of Sicily.

*B. C. 415-409.*

72 **Æ.** Attic Tetrachm; 16.52 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ Youth, perhaps a hunter, naked, standing l., his r. foot resting on a rock, his conical cap hanging at back, chlamys falling from l. shoulder, holding two hunting spears in l. hand, his r. stretched toward a terminal figure; two dogs, one scenting ground, the other with head raised; border of dots.

*Rev.* ∨ Head of Segesta r.

*Spink & Son.*

The influence of Euainetos is seen in the reverse type of this coin, which seems to mark a continuance or restoration of the Carthaginian practice of copying the types of other cities.

This seems to be, and probably is, an exceedingly rare variety of the Tetrachm.

**Selinus**, situated on the Selinus river on the western part of the south coast of Sicily, was an early colony of Megara Hyblaea. The town received its name from the river, which in turn was named from the wild celery (*σέλινον*) that grew in abundance along its banks. Though long hampered by contact with the Carthaginians, sometimes, however, apparently in alliance with them, yet following the crushing defeat of that power in 480 B. C. and the general liberation of Sicilian cities from their tyrants in B. C. 472-461 Selinus rose to great wealth. Numerous monuments of that greatness still exist. Selinus was destroyed by the Carthaginians in the invasion of B. C. 409 and the population either put to the sword or sold into slavery. The city never recovered from that blow.

*Circ. B. C. 450.*

73 **Æ.** Attic Didrachm; 8.68 gr.; 27.8 mm. *Obv.* ΞΕΑΙΝΟΝΤΙΩΝ Heracles seizing wild bull by horn and raising club to slay him; circle of dots around border.

*Rev.* ↓ ΗΥΨΑΣ River-god Hypsas standing to front, with phiale in r. hand, lustral branch in l., sacrificing at an altar, around which a serpent; in field r., leaf of celery and a marsh-bird walking away; in exergue, branch.

*Con. Weber (1908), 657.*

*B. C. 415-409.*

74  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.24 gr.; 27.8 mm. *Obv.* ΞΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ (*in exergue*). Victorious quadriga r., driven by Nike in long chiton; the horses in rapid action; above, wreath; in exergue, barley-head.

*Rev.* ✓ River-god Hypsas standing to front, with phiale in r. and lustral branch in l. hand, sacrificing at an altar, before which stands a cock; in field, r., celery leaf, and figure of a bull mounted l. on a pedestal.

*Ex-Dean of York.*

About the middle of the fifth century Selinus was afflicted by a scourge of malaria so grievous that measures were taken to find the cause and remedy it. Diogenes Laërtes has preserved the interesting account of how the Selinuntines appealed to the philosopher Empedocles of Agrigentum for advice. He advised them to drain the neighboring swamps by connecting two small streams. This was done, and Selinus in consequence became a wholesome place. The people of Selinus were grateful for the deliverance and preserved a record of the achievement on their coins. On No. 73 is Heracles grasping the old god of the noxious river by the horn and swinging his club to slay him. On the reverse is the transfigured river-god in beautiful human form sacrificing to Apollo in gratitude for his cleansing, while a marsh-bird walks away, driven from his old haunts.

No. 74 is a later coin that repeats an earlier form of the types with the chariot and on the reverse a figure of the tauriform river-god on a pedestal.

At about the same time the people of Selinus dedicated a golden celery leaf to Apollo at Delphi, the celery-leaf, as Plutarch states, being the *παράσημον* or badge of the city.

Syracuse was not only the chief city of Sicily, but was also one of the great wealthy and influential cities of antiquity. Little is known of the very early history of the city, but from the beginning of the fifth century on down to late Roman times its history is well recorded in one form or another. And an important form of those records consists of the types of an abundant and peerless coinage. For next to Rome no other city of antiquity left so many coins whose types were influenced by historical incidents as did Syracuse. The Corinthians founded the city in 734 B. C. and the government was under the control of the Geomori, oligarchs descended from the original colonists, until early in the fifth century, when they were expelled by a revolution. From that time governments by tyrants, many of them able rulers, others typical of the worst of their class, alternated with free democracies until B. C. 212, when Syracuse was captured by the Romans under Marcellus.

*Circ. B. C. 500.*

75  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.94 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑ Quadriga r., driven by male charioteer, the horses walking; border of dots.

*Rev.* Four compartment, "mill-sail" incuse, in center of which, in incuse circle, female head l., whose hair, represented by dotted lines, falls loosely on her neck.

The engraver of this early coin may not have known how to represent four horses in so small a field or, perhaps, he followed the convention of the time and purposely represented them in pairs as they are seen on the metope at Selinus. At any rate we have two forms and the second horses merely outlined about these forms.

The identity of the female head is unknown, but it may well be that of Arethusa or Persephone found so prominently on the later coins.



*Gelon, Tyrant, B. C. 485-476.*

Gelon was commander of the cavalry under Hippocrates, tyrant of Gela from 498 to 491 B. C. On the death of the latter Gelon managed to become tyrant of Gela and six years later a revolt of slaves against the Geomori or landowners of Syracuse gave him the opportunity to interfere in the affairs of that city and become its master. Immediately he transferred his capital to Syracuse and brought thither some of the population of Gela and all the inhabitants of Camarina, which he had destroyed. Other conquests followed till Gelon was at the head of a considerable empire in eastern Sicily. The most notable event of his reign was the defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in 480, a victory he won with the help of his ally Theron of Agrigentum.

76 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**: 16.99 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by male charioteer holding reins in both hands, the whip in left; above, Nike with wings spread out and about to light on yoke to crown one of the horses; border of dots.

*Rev.* ♂  $\Sigma$ VRAΦOΞION Head of Arethusa (?) r., wearing narrow diadem and necklace; the hair is represented by dotted lines and falls in a formal mass upon neck; around, four dolphins.

In B. C. 488 Gelon won a chariot-race in the Olympian games. The event, a great one in the eyes of every ambitious Greek, is here recorded by the addition of the Nike to the old chariot type of the city. It is not certain that the head on the reverse is that of Arethusa, whose fountain rose in the island of Ortygia in the harbor of Syracuse, but one is inclined to surmise that it is.

77 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**: 17.06 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by male charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in both hands, the whip in r.; horses walking; above, Nike flying r. and crowning one of the horses; in exergue, lion running r.; border of dots.

*Rev.* ♂  $\Sigma$ VRAKOΞION Female head r. in linear circle, wearing olive-wreath, earring and necklace with pendant; the hair in waves on forehead and turned up behind, single lock falling back of ear; around, four dolphins.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 164.

The lion in flight on the obverse of this coin connects it at once with the crushing defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in B. C. 480 by the combined forces of several Sicilian cities under the very able leadership of Gelon. Diodorus Siculus gives the interesting story that after that battle Demarete, wife of Gelon, interceded for the Carthaginians in the peace proceedings and procured for them far better terms than they had expected. In gratitude the Carthaginians presented her with a hundred talents of gold. From the silver bought with this large sum, great Dekadrachms were struck which were called *Demareteia*. Three extant specimens of Dekadrachms have been identified as examples of the *Demareteia*. The types of the large coin were repeated on contemporaneous issues of Tetradrachms, of which this piece is an excellent specimen.

For that glorified coinage the obsolescent φ was replaced by κ in the city name.

*Hieron I, Tyrant, B. C. 478-467.*

Hieron succeeded his brother Gelon at Syracuse and in 474 B. C. gained a decisive naval victory over the combined Carthaginian and Etruscan fleets off Cumæ. This victory is alluded to by Pindar in the first Pythian Ode:

λίσσομαι νεῦσον, Κρονίων, ἄμερον  
 ὄφρα κατ'οἶκον ὁ Φοῖνιξ ὁ Τύρσα-  
 νῶν τ' αλαλατὸς ἔχη, ναυ-  
 σίστονον ὑβριν ἰδὼν τὰν πρὸ Κύμας  
 οἷα Συρακοσίων ἀρ-  
 χῶ δαμασθέντες πάθον,  
 Ἑλλάδ' ἐξέλκων βαρείας  
 δουλίας.

The court of Hieron was the most brilliant of his age and to it resorted Pindar, Aeschylus, Simonides, Bacchylides and Epicharmus.

**78** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.17 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., the male charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in both hands and whip in r.; above, Nike flying r. and crowning one of the horses; in exergue, pistrix, or sea-monster; the whole in circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing beaded diadem, earring, and necklace; the hair turned up in a loop behind; around, four dolphins.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 171.

**79** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.23 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by male charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in l. hand, with end of reins and whip in r.; above, Nike flying r. and crowning horses; in exergue, pistrix; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* → ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., wearing earring and necklace with pendant; hair in waves over forehead and looped up behind, a cord fillet passing thrice around head and twice around the loop of hair at back of head; around, four dolphins.

*O'Hagan*, 195. *Du Chastel*, No. 37.

It has been suggested that the sea-monster in the exergue of these coins relates to the naval victory referred to above.

Artistically the last two coins belong to the *period of transition* from archaic art to the later fine style. The eye is almost correctly represented on the profile head, but the horses of the quadriga still appear in two pairs with double outlines.

#### *The Democracy. Circ. B. C. 466-405.*

The coins issued by the democracy, following the expulsion of the last Geloan tyrant, Thrasybulus, in B. C. 466, show still further artistic improvement and the period is known as that of the *Second Transition* from archaic to perfected art.

**80** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.31 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 79, but charioteer holds reins in both hands and Nike carries fillet instead of wreath.

*Rev.* → ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ Head of Arethusa r., with hair in short waves over forehead, the back hair drawn up and tucked under a broad fillet held in place by a cord that passes around it; she wears double earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

*H. Chapman.*

**81** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.30 gr.; 30 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by male charioteer in long chiton; above, Nike flying r. to crown horses; in exergue, laurel leaf; border of dots.

“I pray thee, son of Kronos, grant that the Phoenician and Tuscan war-cry be hushed at home, since they have beheld the calamity of their fleets off Cumae, how they were vanquished by the captain of the Syracusans . . . to deliver Hellas from oppressive slavery.”

*Rev.* √ ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ Female head r. wearing sphenone, the ends of which pass three times round the head and twice round large knot of hair at back of head; wears earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

*Brüder Egger* XLV, 366.

82  $\mathcal{R}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 17.30 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by bearded charioteer; above, Nike flying l. and crowning the driver.

*Rev.* ↓ Inscription like preceding; female head r., wearing saccos with top drawn back, the cords that fasten it hanging down behind; around, four dolphins, two in front of head, and two behind in same position.

*Duruyé (R. & F.)*, 198.

83  $\mathcal{R}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 17.28 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by young male charioteer; above, Nike, flying r. and crowning the horses.

*Rev.* ↖ Same inscription. Female head r., wearing saccos embroidered with zig-zag line and Meander pattern; around, four dolphins as on preceding.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 284.

Throughout this period the four horses are represented in the naive manner mentioned above, there being but two forms but each with a double outline. In the treatment of the head on the reverse, however, there is the greatest variety. At the beginning of the period we find Y instead of V and P instead of R in the name of the city.

84  $\mathcal{R}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 17.02 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r., driven by winged male figure holding reins in both hands; above, Nike flying l. to crown the driver; in exergue, Skylla r., with trident across l. shoulder, reaching out to catch a fish; before her head, ΕΡΘ.

*Rev.* ← ΞΥΠΑΚΟ ΞΙΩΝ Head of Persephone r. crowned with barley, the back hair rolled up and tucked under a cord; wears necklace with lion-head pendant; beneath neck, ΕΥΜ; around, four dolphins, all swimming in the same direction.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 330.

85  $\mathcal{R}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 17.05 gr.; 31 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga l., driven by male charioteer grasping reins in both hands, the whip in r.; the horses in high action, with the fourth horse surging ahead of the rest; above, Nike flying r. to crown the charioteer; in exergue, scallop shell.

*Rev.* √ ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ Female head l., the hair bound by a cord passing twice around the head and crossing above the ear; wears earring and necklace; around, four dolphins.

*Hirsch*, XXXII, 304. Cf. *du Chastel*, Pl. 6, No. 69.

Enmenos was one of the first artists to sign his name on a coin-die and fortunately several examples of his work have survived. His treatment of the, perhaps, Arethusa head shows a great advance over what had been the fashion just before his time. His quadrigae show all the horses and in vigorous action, but he fails to attain truth in this regard.

The reverse of No. 84 is combined with an obverse die by Euth(ymos?), a contemporary engraver whose full name is as yet unknown.

No. 85 is unsigned, but it has been associated with the name of Enmenos on the ground of style.

86 *Æ*. Attic Tetradrachm; 17.17 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga r. driven by a bearded charioteer in long chiton, holding the reins in both hands, the whip in r., the horses in high action, the first three together, the fourth surging ahead; above, Nike flying l. carrying wreath for the driver, from which is suspended a tablet inscribed  $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\tau\omicron$ ; in exergue, two dolphins head to head; border of dots.

*Rev.* ←  $\xi\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\omicron\xi\iota\omega\text{N}$  Female head l. wearing sphenone embroidered with stars and ampyx, on which a dolphin jumping over waves; around, four dolphins in pairs head to head.

*Duruyé Sale*, 204.

An early coin by the artist Euainetos. Like the coins of Eumenes, Nos. 84 and 85, it is a great advance on the work of their predecessors. Euainetos worked also for the mint at Catania and above, No. 52, is a Catanian coin by him with the name inscribed on a tablet somewhat as on this piece.

87 *Æ*. Attic Tetradrachm; 15.97 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga l., driven by a bearded charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in both hands, the whip in r.; above, Nike flying r. to crown the driver.

*Rev.* ↓  $\xi\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\omicron\xi\iota\omega\text{N}$  Female head l., wearing sphenone embroidered with stars, broad ampyx, earring and necklace; beneath, Seilenos head; around, four dolphins, one of them almost touching her lips.

*S. H. Chapman.*

An unsigned piece belonging to this period, and possibly the work of Parme(-nides or -nion).

88 *Æ*. Attic Tetradrachm; 17.33 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Victorious quadriga l., driven by male charioteer; above, Nike flying r. to crown the charioteer; beneath horses, ivy-leaf; in exergue, head of barley.

*Rev.* √  $\xi\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\iota\xi\iota[\omega\text{N}]$  Female head l. wearing broad ampyx and sphenone embroidered with stars, earring and necklace with bulla; around, four dolphins, three in front and one behind.

*Hirsch XXXIV*, 200.

This unsigned piece has been attributed, with good reasons, to Eukleidas, an engraver known from other signed works.

*During the War with Athens, B. C. 413-412.*

The Athenian expedition against Syracuse had a great influence on the coinage of the latter city. Among other things, in order to cope with the great expenditures occasioned by the struggle, gold coins were issued at Syracuse for the first time.

89 *N.* 100 Litrae; 5.80 gr.; 14.5 mm. *Obv.*  $\xi\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa$  Head of Arethusa l., wearing sphenone embroidered with stars, earring and necklace; back of neck, star.

*Rev.* √ Heracles kneeling upon his right knee and strangling the Nemean lion with both arms.

*Hirsch.*

90 *N.* 100 Litrae; 5.16 gr.; 14.5 mm. *Obv.*  $\xi\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\omicron\xi\iota\omega\text{N}$  Similar to preceding; back of the nymph's neck,  $\epsilon\tau\alpha$ (*vetros*).



*Rev.* √ Similar to preceding.

*Hirsch.*

These 100 Litrae gold coins were equivalent to 20 silver drachms. This sum probably represents the monthly pay of a Syracusan soldier. The type of Heracles struggling with the Nemean lion alludes to the perilous conflict in which Syracuse was engaged. They are the work of Euainetos and Kimon, two engravers already famous throughout Sicily and much of the Greek world.

*After the War with Athens, B. C. 412-*

91 *N.* 50 Litrae; 2.91 gr.; 16.5 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑ Youthful male head (river-god?) l.; behind, grain of barley.

*Rev.* ↓ Free horse galloping r.; above, star of eight rays.

*Hirsch.*

92 *N.* 50 Litrae; 2.56 gr.; 11.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↓ ΣΥΡΑΚΟ (*in exergue*). Free horse r.

*Hirsch.*

When the Athenians had met disaster and Syracuse was free from the peril that had threatened from one of the most powerful states of the time, a new issue of gold was brought out, with the unbridled horse as a symbol of freedom. They were probably issued between B. C. 412, when the decisive battle was fought at the River Assinarus, and 404, when the tyranny of Dionysius began. Sir Arthur Evans assigns them to the year 408.

The 50 Litrae gold piece was the equivalent of the large silver Dekadrachm issued at about the same time.

*The Assinaria, B. C. 412; Agonistic Dekadrachms.*

As a fitting and enduring memorial of their great triumph over the Athenian invaders at the River Assinarus, the Syracusans instituted the festival of games to be celebrated annually on the battle-field and known as the Assinaria. These games were attended by a large concourse of people from numerous cities of Sicily, many of which had participated with the Syracusans in the great struggle. The prizes awarded in the Assinaria were the arms taken from Athenian soldiers, prisoners and dead, following the battle.

Partly, perhaps chiefly, in order to provide an ample supply of money for the throng of visitors to these games a special and unusual coinage of Dekadrachms was resorted to. Such agonistic coins, issued on the occasion of games, are met with elsewhere in Greece and especially at Elis where coins were issued for the great Olympian games. The agonistic character of these Dekadrachms is disclosed by the panoply of arms in the exergue on the reverse, with the designation of ΑΘΛΑ or "prizes." But the selection of the unusual denomination of the Dekadrachm for their agonistic issues suggests that the Syracusans also meant the coins themselves to be commemorative of the successful battle; for it was in that denomination that the *Demareteia* had been struck following the defeat of the Carthaginians at Himera in B. C. 480.

*By the Engraver Kimon.*

93 *Æ.* Attic Dekadrachm; 42.68 gr.; 37 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., with ampyx and sphenone, wearing earring of three pendants and necklace of beads; on the ampyx ΚΙ?; around, four dolphins, in pairs, head to head; the whole within a circle of dots.

*Rev.* √ Victorious quadriga l., driven by male charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in l. hand, the whip in r.; the horses in high action, the fourth leaping ahead of

the team; above, Nike, in long chiton, flying r. to crown the driver; in exergue, cuirass and greaves leaning against a shelf, on ends of which, to l., shield, to r., crested Athenian helmet; beneath, ΑΘΑΑ.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The signature of the artist Kimon is not clearly legible on the ampyx, yet the writer feels convinced that traces of it are there.

94 *Æ*. **Attic Dekadrachm**; 43.51 gr.; 36.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but the relief is higher, and the earring consists of but a single drop.

*Rev.* √ Similar to preceding.

*Hirsch XXXII, 313.*

95 *Æ*. **Attic Dekadrachm**; 43.34 gr.; 34 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Head of Arethusa l., with ampyx and sphenone, wearing earring of single drop and necklace of beads; around, four dolphins, three swimming in one direction, the fourth in the opposite; on the ampyx, κ; on the dolphin beneath neck, ΚΙΜΟΝ.

*Rev.* √ Similar to preceding.

*Hirsch XXXII, 307.*

No. 93 is very likely a specimen of the earliest issue of these large coins, being a work by Kimon in a style less advanced than No. 95. The latter coin bears the artist's signature in two places, on the ampyx and on the dolphin. The obverse type is the head of Arethusa whose spring was in the island of Ortygia in the harbor of Syracuse.

*By the Engraver Euainetos.*

96 *Æ*. **Attic Dekadrachm**; 42.76 gr.; 37.5 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ Head of Persephone l., crowned with barley-leaves, wearing earring and necklace; below, ΕΤΑΙΝΕ; around, four dolphins, three swimming in one direction, the fourth in opposite; the whole within circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ Victorious quadriga l., driven by male charioteer in long chiton, holding reins in l. and whip in r. hand; horses in impetuous action, the forelegs raised breast-high, the further pair surging ahead of the nearer two; above, Nike, in long chiton, flying r. to crown the driver; in exergue, same as No. 93; the whole within circle of dots.

*Earle Coll.*

97 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 43.35 gr.; 34.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but in field, before neck, Δ.

*Rev.* √ Similar to preceding.

*Hirsch XXXII, 318.*

The subject chosen for the Dekadrachms engraved by Euainetos was the head of Persephone, the myth of whose rape by Pluto and annual return to her mother Demeter was also localized in Sicily as in other rich agricultural countries.

These great silver coins have been the admiration of connoisseurs and the despair of engravers ever since the re-birth of a correct appreciation of Greek art in modern times, whilst in antiquity the copies and imitations of both the heads, but especially of the Persephone head by Euainetos, show the high esteem in which the works of these two engravers were held by the Greeks them-

selves; and also that the ancients preferred the head by Euainetos just as does the best critical judgment of modern times.

98 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 15.90 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Head of Arethusa facing three-quarters l., wearing ampyx in hair, through the loose flowing locks of which dart two dolphins; also wears earring and necklace with pendants; on border, circle of dots, beyond which, above head of nymph, traces of name ΑΡΕΘΟΣΑ.

*Rev.* ↖ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Victorious quadriga l., driven by male charioteer in long chiton, holding whip in r. hand, the reins in both; above, Nike stepping on head of nearest horse and about to crown the driver; beneath horses, overturned goal-post; in exergue, barley-head.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 328.

99 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.91 gr.; 25.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but from a different die; no traces of nymph's name.

*Rev.* ↓ Legend and type similar to preceding, but also from a different die.

*Spink & Son.*

This is Kimon's masterpiece in the art of engraving; and it is the masterpiece of all time in the representation of the facing human head. Indisputably the facing head is not desirable for a coin type, so quickly do the prominent features of nose and chin wear off and leave an ugly effect, but Kimon showed the world how such a type should be engraved if it had to be done. And in spite of the recognized defects of that form of type the very charm and beauty of Kimon's Arethusa led to a close imitation of it on the coins of several cities in almost all parts of the ancient world. For the striking reverse type Kimon seems to have taken a composition from an earlier coin and improved upon it. The Nike stepping upon the yoke of the third horse (No. 76) and about to crown the horse was doubtless in his mind when he wrought out the design for this Tetradrachm.

*Hicetas, Tyrant, B. C. 288-279.*

In B. C. 288 Hicetas was made the general of the Syracusan forces defending the city against an army of Greeks, Mamertine mercenaries, and later also of Carthaginians, under command of Archagathus who demanded the succession to his grandfather Agathocles whom he had had poisoned by a favorite, Meno of Segesta. Though Hicetas could not save the city from humiliating defeat and harsh peace-terms, yet he was retained as commander of the army and then ruled for nine years as a virtual tyrant.

100 *N.* **60 Litrae**; 4.25 gr.; 17 mm. *Obv.* ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Head of Persephone l. crowned with barley-leaves, wearing earring and necklace; behind, torch; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ← Biga r., driven by Nike, the horses in high action; beneath horses, Θ; in exergue, ΕΠΙ ΗΚΕΤΑ.

*H. Chapman.*

101 *Æ*. **15 Litrae**; 12.68 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l. crowned with barley-leaves, her long hair falling loosely on neck; wears earring and necklace; in field, r., bee; circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* ← ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (*in exergue*). Quadriga r., driven by Nike in long chiton, holding reins in l., the whip in r. hand; above, star of eight rays.

*Duruffé Sale, 228.*

The coins of Hicetas disclose the method of the clever demagogue. They are struck, ostensibly, in the name of the *Syracusans* and only *archonship of Hicetas* as the legend on the reverse states. For Hicetas shuns the use of the genitive case form of his name, which would imply absolute or royal authority, yet only in such outward expressions was his power limited by legal restrictions.

*Hiero II, B. C. 274-270-216.*

Hiero II was the son of Hierocles, a prominent Syracusan citizen, and a descendant of the Tyrant Hiero. He served as a general under Pyrrhus during the latter's campaign in Sicily and on the departure of the Epirote he was chosen by the army to command in the operations against the Carthaginians and Mamertines. This choice was ratified by the Council and Assembly, probably with some assistance. As a reward for his successes he was made king in 270. His unswerving fidelity to his Roman alliance secured prosperity for Syracuse throughout the long First Punic War, and independence when nearly all the rest of Sicily was absorbed into the Roman province of Sicily.

102 Æ. **Litra**; 34 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hiero II, l., diademed.

*Rev.* √ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ Biga r., driven by Nike, holding reins in both hands; circle of dots.

The gold and silver coins of Hiero are not rare, for Syracuse was prosperous, especially in the interval between the First and the Second Punic Wars, so that the coinage was abundant. But the large bronze litra, especially in good state of preservation, is not so frequently met with.

103 Æ. **3 Litrae**; 6.83 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter, veiled, l., crowned with barley-wreath; behind, leaf; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ (*in exergue*). Quadriga r. driven by Nike, wearing long chiton, with whip in r. hand and reins in both; above, †Ξ; circle of dots on border.

*Hirsch XXXI, 231.*

This excessively rare coin probably belongs to a special issue of Hieron's government for the Sicilians outside Syracuse, who in the settlement with the Romans following the First Punic War had come under his dominion. The Demeter-head is evidently a portrait of Philistis, wife of Hieron.

*Hieronimus, B. C. 216-215.*

When Hieronymus succeeded his grandfather Hieron on the throne of Syracuse, Roman designs upon the entire island were fully matured; and these plans were certain of execution in spite of precautions taken by Hieron before his death, the arts of Archimides, or the qualities of the boy-king. But in his account of the young king's vicious character and his perverted policies, Livy doubtless has preserved an excellent resume of Roman propaganda to justify both the Syracusans in assassinating the king and effecting a revolution and the Romans in declaring war and taking Syracuse in B. C. 212.

104 N. **30 Litrae**; 2.138 gr.; 13 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l. crowned with barley, the hair falling loosely on neck; wears earring; behind, wreath.

*Rev.* √ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ — ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ A winged thunderbolt within a linear circle. *Spink & Son.*

*B. C. 215-212.*

105 Æ. **16 Litrae**; 13.57 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate l.



*Rev.* ↗ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ (*in exergue*). Quadriga r. driven by Nike in long chiton, holding whip in r. hand and reins in both; beneath horses, ΞΑ.

*Hirsch* XXXII, 397.

On the coins of the democracy during the short interval between the assassination of Hieronymus and the taking of Syracuse by Marcellus the old civic type of the swift quadriga is restored; and the Zeus-head type is not new on the coins of the commonwealth.

## MACEDON

### PANGAEAN DISTRICT

The *Orrescii* were a tribe who apparently occupied the country in which Mount Pangaeus was located. Little or nothing is known of them from ancient writers. The find-spots of their coins are the chief clue to the place of their abode. After they had been conquered by the Macedonians the gold mines of Mount Pangaeus became the property of the crown and the great revenues therefrom had much to do with the future history of Macedon.

*Before B. C. 480.*

106 *Æ.* **Babylonic Stater**: 9.20 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Centaur kneeling on r. front knee and seizing a Maenad in his arms: ground represented by a line of dots; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Irregular incuse markings in general outline of a square.

*Duruyé Sale*, 313.

107 *Æ.* **Babylonic Octadrachm**: 26.21 gr.; 31 mm. *Obv.* ORREΞKION (retrograde). Naked man, carrying two spears, between two oxen r.: in field, to r., flower; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square divided by lines into four compartments.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The coinage of the large Octadrachm was not unlikely caused by the Persian Wars. The increased trade and commerce occasioned by the passage of the Persians would require additional currency.

### EMATHIAN DISTRICT

**Aegae**, formerly and again later *Edessa*, was long the capital of Macedon. It was the sacred burial place of the Macedonian kings.

108 *Æ.* **Babylonic Stater**: 8.62 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* He-goat kneeling r. and looking back; above, ∴∴∴ dotted exergual line and border of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square in four compartments.

*Mathey Coll.*

The goat apparently alludes to the legend that when Karanos, brother of King Pheidon of Argos, started forth to found a kingdom for himself, an oracle directed him to take a goat as his guide. Karanos founded Aegae on the site where the goat knelt, incidentally settling in the land of his legendary ancestors.

However, this long accepted attribution of these coins has recently been questioned, perhaps disproved, by M. Svoronos.



**Ichnae** is mentioned by Herodotus in his account of the march of the Persian armies, but it does not seem to have survived the vengeance visited on several south Macedonian towns following the defeat at Plataea.

*Before B. C. 480.*

109  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Babylonic Stater**; 9.26 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Warrior wearing crested helmet, cuirass, and greaves, walking beside and restraining horse prancing r.; in field, two pellets.

*Rev.* Wheel in incuse square.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The coin-types of Alexander I, of Macedon, were apparently suggested by the coins of Ichnae.

#### BISALTIAN DISTRICT

**Therma**, later Thessalonica, the *Salonica* of today, stood at the head of the Thermaic Gulf. Doubt surrounds the attribution of this type of coins to the place, resting, as it does, almost solely on the fact that specimens have been found there.

*Before B. C. 480.*

110  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 13.13 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Pegasus standing r.; circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* Incuse square of four compartments.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

Tradition makes Therma a colony of Corinth, which may account for the Pegasus type.

#### CHALCIDIAN DISTRICT

**Orthagoreia** was a town of uncertain identification even in ancient times, and modern scholars have not yet solved the problem. Some of the ancient authorities identify it with Stageira, the birthplace of Aristotle, while others, according to Pliny, held it to be the earlier name of the later Maroneia.

111  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.59 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Bendis r. with hair knotted on back of head, wearing earring and necklace; behind, quiver; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\nabla$  ΟΡΘΑΓΟ — ΡΕΩΝ Macedonian helmet, with cheek pieces, surmounted by a star; below,  $\text{H}$ ; around, circle of dots.

*H. Chapman.*

The Thracian Bendis was the Artemis of the Greeks, and her cult was a favorite one in Thrace, including those portions of the country conquered by Macedonia. The helmet on the reverse alludes to those conquests.

**Acanthus** is another town of which very little is known prior to the Persian Wars. It was a colony of Andros, one of the Cyclades. The place probably first acquired some importance when Xerxes was cutting the canal across its territory to avoid rounding Mt. Athos. After the expedition of Brasidas in 424 B. C. Acanthus along with many other Chalcidian and Thracian cities joined the Spartan alliance.

*B. C. 424-400.*

112 *Æ*. Phoenician Tetradrachm; 14.09 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Lion r. on back of a bull l. and sinking teeth and claws into his flesh; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ← AKA N ΘΙΟ N around the border of an incuse square and inclosing a linear square of four compartments, with raised, granulated surfaces.

The type of the lion and bull probably has reference to the worship of Kybele, and not to an abundance of lions in the district as is described by Herodotus. More likely that capital storyteller invented the tale on seeing one of the coins. Following the conquest by Sparta the Phoenician standard replaces the long used Euboic.

**Terone** was a colony of Chalcis situate near the point of the Sithonian peninsula. Lying in the path of the Persian armies Terone was compelled to submit, or at least did submit, to the Persians and furnished a contingent to their fleet.

*B. C. 500-480.*

113 *Æ*. Euboic Tetrachm; 16.97 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Amphora adorned with bunch of grapes; border of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square of four compartments.

*Hirsch XXXI, 258.*

Terone seems to have been a center of the wine trade, but the type of this rare Tetrachm is more likely due to the worship of Dionysus which was well established in many Chalcidian towns.

**Olynthus** was a colony of Chalcis, located at the head of the Toronaic gulf. It is almost unknown prior to the Persian Wars, but became of great importance to the Persians during that struggle; and subsequently rose to prominence as the capital of the Chalcidian League.

*After B. C. 479.*

114 *Æ*. Euboic Tetrachm; 17.31 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Slowly moving quadriga r. driven by a bearded man in talaric chiton, holding reins in l. and whip in r. hand; in field, above, Macedonian shield.

*Rev.* ← Eagle flying l. in an incuse square in the center of a larger incuse square.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The types of this coin, the quadriga and the eagle, are agonistic, relating to games. Perhaps an Olynthian won a chariot race at the Olympian games; or there may be some other explanation of the interesting types; the facts are as yet unknown.

**The Chalcidian League** with Olynthus as the center of its federal interests was formed in B. C. 392. A few years later, in B. C. 379, the League was almost broken up when Olynthus was subdued by Sparta. But later the interests of the League were revived and Amphipolis was included in the federal alliance. This brought Athens into the field against Olynthus, the leading spirit of the League. Athens was supported by Philip of Macedon, the son of Amyntas, but a divergence of interests soon put an end to that alliance; and shortly afterward Macedon and Olynthus united to drive Athens out of Thrace. In B. C. 358 Philip II of Macedon subdued all Chalcidice and terminated the League.

115 *Æ*. Phoenician Tetrachm; 14.48 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.

*Rev.* ↖ ΧΑΛ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre with six strings; beneath, [ΕΓΓΙ Α]ΝΝΙΚΑ; above the Α in legend, χ.

*Paris*, May 1910.

**116** Ɱ. **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.45 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, l.

*Rev.* ↘ Similar to preceding, but without χ above.

**117** Ɱ. **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.41 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo r. crowned with laurel on which are berries.

*Rev.* ↖ Similar to preceding; beneath lyre, ΕΓΓΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ.

*H. Chapman.*

**Mende** was a colony of Eretria located on the Posidonion Cape on the southwest side of the peninsula of Pallene. The country was fertile, vine culture seems to have been the chief industry, and the cult of Dionysus prevailed.

*B. C. 500-450.*

**118** Ɱ. **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.26 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* ΝΟΙΑ ΔΝΙΩ Ass, ithyphallic, standing r., a crow on his back and picking beneath his tail; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square, with four triangular depressions.

*Munich*, 1913.

*Circ. B. C. 450-424.*

**119** Ɱ. **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.23 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Seilenos, naked down to waist, reclining l. on back of an ass standing r.; holds cantharus in r. hand; in field, r., crow perched on a vine; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↘ ΜΕΝ Δ ΑΙΟ Ν around border of shallow incuse square; within, vine with five bunches of fruit in linear square.

*H. Chapman.*

The ass was specially consecrated to Dionysus and his companion Seilenos. But there must have been some myth, now unknown, to which these types allude.

The coins of Mende present several obscene types, of which No. 118 is an example. Obscene types are found on the coins of several Greek cities, some of them quite revolting to modern feeling. Such designs were probably not approved by the Greeks themselves in spite of the religious myths and allusions that justified the choice of the devices. They were, however, probably less offensive to Greeks because of the secluded position of women in Greek life. The women of ancient Greece passed the most of their time in the gynecium or the women's apartment of the house, did not go out shopping, and so seldom had any use for money. Greek coins were made for men.

**Potidaea** was a Corinthian colony situated on the isthmus that connected the peninsula of Pallene with the mainland. Like other Macedonian cities Potidaea came under Persian control during the wars with Greece, perhaps some time before, and contributed ships and troops to the Persian host. But following the defeat at Plataea the city declared for Greece. The Persians promptly attacked it with their fleet, but a severe storm drove them off and saved the city.

*Circ. B. C. 500-429.*

120  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 16.70 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.*  $\Gamma$  Poseidon Hippios on horseback r. with trident in r. hand; beneath horse, star.

*Rev.* Incuse square divided into four triangular compartments.

*Spink & Son.*

121  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.04 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Poseidon Hippios on horseback l. with trident in r. hand; beneath horse, star?

*Rev.* Similar to preceding.

*Spink & Son.*

The name Potidaea was derived from Poseidon, and the type of these coins may belong to the considerable class of *types parlants*. It is possible, however, that the type represents the statue of Poseidon Hippios which Herodotus states stood before the city, probably next to the sea.

*The Strymonian District.*

**Amphipolis** was a colony of Athens situate on the lower Strymon, and built on both banks of the river, as the form of the name indicates. In B. C. 424 the city, then rich and populous, was taken by the Spartan general Brasidas. This was a severe blow to Athenian interests and Thucydides, the historian, then in command of the Athenian fleet stationed at Thasus, was banished for his failure to reach Amphipolis in time to avert the capture. Athens never regained the city. It was taken by Philip of Macedon in B. C. 358.

*B. C. 424-358.*

122  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.32 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, three-quarter face r.

*Rev.*  $\kappa$  AMΦ IPO AIT EQN on a raised border; within, race-torch and bee: the whole in incuse square.

*Paris, 1910.*

123  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.19 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, three-quarter face l.

*Rev.*  $\kappa$  Similar to preceding, but without symbol.

*Sir Hermann Weber.*

These beautiful coins, with which in northern Greece only the federal coins of the Chalcidian League are comparable, were very likely the work of an Athenian engraver. The facing head of Apollo is specially interesting as one of the most successful of the numerous facing heads inspired by the masterpiece of Kimon, of Syracuse, his facing Arethusa.

The Race-torch alludes to a popular Thracian sport, the torch race in honor of Bendis, identified with the Greek Artemis. The cult of Bendis was brought to Athens, where the goddess had a temple, and a solemn festival was celebrated in her honor at Piræus. The torch-race on horseback was a prominent feature of this festival. In the opening paragraphs of his *Republic* Plato mentions this race as if the one alluded to were the first run with horses at Athens. "Don't you know," said Adimantus, "that there will be a torch-race on horseback this evening in honor of the goddess"? "On horseback"? said I, "that's something new. Will the riders pass the torches on while the horses are racing? Or how do you mean"? "Exactly as you said".

**Philippi** was the name given to a sixth century colony established in the Pangæan district by the Thasians and called Daton. It was, of course, the rich gold deposits that attracted the

Thasians to the region. They were, however, soon driven out by the Pangaeian tribes; but they reëstablished themselves in the early part of the fourth century at Crenides, not far from the former settlement. When Philip took the place in B. C. 358 he changed the name to *Philippi*. It was one of the few cities of Macedon to lose its independence, but retain the right to issue coins. Before the end of Philip's reign, however, the right was withdrawn, though a royal Macedonian mint was continued there to coin the products of the rich gold mines of the region. At a much later date the place became famous for the battle there between the legions of Octavian and Brutus; and also for St. Paul's first missionary service in Europe at that place and his letter to the Philippians.

*After B. C. 358.*

124 *N.* **Euboic Stater**; 8.58 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Head of Heracles, in lion skin r. *Rev.* ↗ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Lebes-tripod with three rings; lion claw feet; in field, r., horse's head r.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

125 *Æ.* **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.06 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Heracles, in lion's skin, r., the feet tied around his neck.

*Rev.* ← ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Lebes-tripod with long plain feet, hung with fillets at each side; above, palm-branch; to l., barley-head.

*Alatini Coll.*

The Macedonian influence is seen in these types of Heracles, so familiar later on the coins of Alexander the Great, and the tripod of Apollo, whose head is the obverse type of Philip's gold staters.

*The Kings of Macedon.*

*Alexander I, B. C. 498-454.*

After the failure of the Persian expedition against Greece, Alexander I, who had contrived to serve both Persian and Greek in turn, now freed from his vassalage of years to the Persian domination entered upon a campaign of conquest. One of the first of these conquests were the Bisaltæ, whose rich silver mines he aimed at. The product of these mines supplied the sinews for the future powerful Macedonia.

126 *Æ.* **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 13.18 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Horseman riding l. wearing kausia and carrying two spears in r. hand; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ Head of he-goat r. in a linear square; to l., caduceus; the whole in incuse square.

*H. Chapman.*

127 *Æ.* **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 12.67 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Horseman wearing kausia and chlamys r.; he carries two spears in l. hand; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Forepart of he-goat r., with r. leg bent, in linear square; the whole in incuse square.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

The obverse type of the horseman on the coins of Alexander I resembles so much the coins of the Bisaltæ that it is probably an imitation of that established coinage. The goat is the early type of Aegæ, the original capital of Macedonia.

No. 127 may have been issued in the reign of Perdiccas II, B. C. 454-413, who continued the types of Alexander I. The style of the coin is much superior to, and doubtless later than No. 126.



*Archelaus I, B. C. 413-399.*

After this son of Perdiccas had disposed of rival claimants and reached the throne of Macedon he proved in fact a very able ruler. He fostered the arts and brought to his court a number of eminent artists and literary men. Thus Zeuxis was summoned to Edessa to adorn the royal palace, for which service he received the generous reward of seven talents (about \$8,000). The dramatist Agatho lived for some years at the court of Archelaus, but most notable of all was Euripides who spent the last few years of his life there.

With the accession of Archelaus the standard of the Macedonian silver coinage was changed from the Phoenician to the lighter Persic. The reasons for the change have never been agreed upon. It may have been due, as Prof. Gardner holds, to the influence of Persia, following the decline of Athens. But the lower standard may have been adopted in order to increase the circulation throughout the Greek commercial centers of Macedonian silver, said to have been a talent a day from the Bisaltian mines. And the law of monetary circulation, now known as the Gresham Law, that the cheaper money displaces the better, was certainly known to the Greeks of the period. Athens had suppressed coinage throughout her empire and forced the circulation of her "owls", a measure which Macedon could not take in the time of Archelaus.

128 *Æ.* **Persic Stater**; 10.01 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo r., wearing taenia.

*Rev.* ∇ APXΕΛΑΟ Horse walking r., with rein hanging loose, in a linear square; the whole in an incuse square.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

*Amyntas III, B. C. 389-383 and 381-369.*

This prince soon found that the throne gained by dispossessing Pausanias was far from secure. For in B. C. 383 he had to fly his kingdom in the face of an invasion by the Illyrians, his country's ancient foe; and to secure for his people that protection he could not give them, he even handed over some of his southern towns to the Chalcidian League. Amyntas regained his throne later, but not his cities until Sparta, to whom he had appealed, crushed the peninsular League.

129 *Æ.* **Persic Stater**; 9.37 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of bearded Heracles r. in lion's skin.

*Rev.* ↑ AMY NTA Horse standing r. in linear square; the whole in an incuse square.

*H. Chapman.*

This piece was issued in the earlier period of the king's divided reign.

130 *Æ.* **Persic Stater**; 9.98 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Horseman prancing r., wearing kausia and ehlamys; spear in r. hand striking downwards; on horse's flank, ξ.

*Rev.* ∇ AMYNTA Lion l. breaking hunting-spear which has pierced his r. foot.

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

This coin with its novel type was issued in the second period of the reign. The lion-hunt is evidently alluded to by the type.

*Philip II, B. C. 359-336.*

This gifted monarch made Macedon a world-power politically and there is no better evidence of that fact than his vast gold and silver coinage. For immediately after his accession Philip

gained possession of the Pangaeian district, one of the richest gold fields known in antiquity. The enormous production of gold had already so affected the price of the metal, reducing it from 1 to 12 down to 1 to 10 as compared with silver, that the Macedonian monetary system had to be again reorganized. Philip struck his new gold staters on the Attic standard and restored the Phoenician standard for silver. This made the gold stater worth 24 silver drachms.

The gold of Philip succeeded to the place long held by the Persian Daric and the Cyzicene Stater in the commerce of the world. They were carried in great quantities into Central Europe by the Gauls, where the types were rudely copied. These crude Gallic imitations were in turn used and copied in Britain, with the ultimate result that the English Pound was derived from the Macedonian Stater.

**131** *N.* **Stater**; 8.58 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.

*Rev.* → ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ (*in exergue*). Biga r., driven by female charioteer, holding reins in r. and whip in l. hand; in front of wheel, ΔΙ; beneath horses, Π.

*Virzi Coll.*

**132** *N.* **Attic Distater**; 17.20 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↗ Legend and type similar to preceding; beneath horses, thunderbolt.

*Spink & Son.*

The types of these gold coins relate to the victory won by Philip's horses in the Olympian games. For this there is the definite statement of Plutarch. No. 132 was not struck in Macedonia, but most likely in Central Europe. It is a rather early imitation.

#### *Alexander III, the Great, B. C. 336-323.*

Alexander exploited in conquest and commerce the great power his father Philip left him. He promptly put into execution Philip's plans to conquer Asia and in fact rather easily achieved the role of a hero that for centuries captivated the imagination of mankind, and also converted the world influence of his father's kingdom into an actual world-empire. Of this the coins are again a most important witness. His gold Staters and silver Tetrachms were issued from numerous mints throughout his empire, and after his death they continued to be issued from scores of mints for a long period. These enormous issues supplanted or supplemented other coinages everywhere and thus became the most widely used international coinage the world has ever known. Commercial reasons once more required a change in the monetary system of Macedonia, and the Attic standard, already used for the gold, was also introduced for the silver. This Attic system was a decimal one, 20 silver drachms being equivalent to the gold stater.

**133** *N.* **Attic Distater**; 17.17 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↖ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Winged Nike standing to front, head turned l., holding wreath in r. and naval standard in l.; in field, trident.

Alexander is said to have ridiculed the chariot-type his father placed on his gold coins. He promptly abandoned the type and introduced his own which were quite new on Macedonian coins. His choice of Athena for his gold was probably dictated by his desire to pose as a friend of Athens, though his devotion to that goddess is an established fact.

**134** *Æ.* **Attic Tetrachm**; 17.14 gr.; 20.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of young Heracles, in lion's skin, l.

*Rev.* ↗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Zeus seated l. on throne, holding eagle in extended r. hand, the l. supporting scepter; in field, r., bee.

*Spink & Son.*

Tradition has it that the head of Heracles on his silver coins really presents the portrait of Alexander himself. If so it is the first instance of a human portrait on Greek coins. The head on the tetradrachms is usually turned to the right, very rarely to the left as on this specimen.

*Demetrius Poliorcetes, B. C. 306-283.*

In 306 B. C. Demetrius in command of the fleet of his father Antigonus, "King of Asia", won a naval victory over Ptolemy of Egypt off Cyprus. As a memorial of the event he erected the colossal statue of Victory in Samothrace, which is still preserved and is now in the Louvre. That statue is represented on his coins, a type that was employed for an extensive coinage in several denominations. The type of Poseidon on No. 137 also relates to that victory.

Immediately after that naval victory both Antigonus and Demetrius assumed the title of βασιλεύς, being the first of Alexander's successors to do so. The example was promptly followed by the others; and even Agathocles at distant Syracuse was inspired to assume that dignity.

**135** *N.* **Attic Stater**; 8.61 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demetrius r., with diadem and bull's horn.

*Rev.* ↖ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Horseman prancing r., wearing kausia and ehlamys, carrying spear in r. hand; behind,  $\mathbb{H}$ ; beneath horse,  $\mathbb{K}$ .

*Sir Hermann Weber Coll.*

**136** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.91 gr.; 30 mm. *Obv.* Nike standing l. on a ship's prow, blowing trumpet and holding naval standard in l. hand; the prow ornamented with large eye; below, a curved line indicates waves; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon standing l., wielding trident with r. hand, his ehlamys hung across l. arm; in field,  $\mathbb{H}$ .

**137** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.30 gr.; 32.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demetrius r., diademate; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Poseidon standing l., his l. foot resting on a rock, r. arm resting on raised leg, the l. holding trident; in field, l.,  $\mathbb{C}$ ; r.,  $\mathbb{P}$ ; on border, circle of dots.

*Antigonus Gonatas, B. C. 277-239.*

The outstanding events in the long reign of this king was his crushing of the Gauls who had invaded Macedon and his final defeat of Pyrrhus who claimed the crown, the latter being killed at Argos.

**138** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.02 gr.; 31.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Poseidon r. crowned with marine plant.

*Rev.* ↖ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ on prow of battle-ship; on which Apollo seated l. holding bow in r. hand; below,  $\square \nabla$ .

It is yet uncertain whether this interesting coin was issued by Antigonus Gonatas or Antigonus Doson. But in B. C. 253 the former won a naval victory over the Egyptian fleet off Cos, to which the type might refer.

## PÆONIA.

It is not clear whether Pæonia recovered its independence of Macedonia following the death of Perdiccas or became a vassal kingdom of Philip II, with the right to coin money. In the latter case one would expect the standard to conform to the Macedonian, but it does not. So that the remnant of that nation, that once had embraced nearly all of Macedonia and Thrace, may have led an independent existence alongside its more powerful neighbor to the south.

*Lyceæus, B. C. 359-340.*

139 *Æ*. Phœnician Tetradrachm; 15.29 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΛΥΚΚΕΙΟΥ Heracles, naked, strangling lion with l. arm, his club raised in r. hand; behind, bow and quiver.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

## THRACE.

*Aenus* was situated at the mouth of the Hebrus river on which floated a very considerable commerce. This assured the city wealth, but the city never acquired a commanding political influence, and was incorporated into the Macedonian empire about B. C. 350, when its independent coinage came to an end.

*B. C. 460-400.*

140 *Æ*. Attic Tetradrachm; 16.23 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hermes r. wearing close-fitting petasus with tassel and beaded band.

*Rev.* ↓ ΑΙΝΙ Goat standing r.; in front, young Dionysus resting on l. knee, offers the goat a vine-leaf; the whole in incuse square.

*Allatini Coll.*

*B. C. 400-350.*

141 *Æ*. Chian Tetradrachm; 15.81 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hermes, facing, wearing close-fitting petasus with tassel and beaded band.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΙΝΙΟΝ Goat standing r.; before, amphora; the whole in incuse square.

*Allatini Coll.*

These beautiful types relate to the cults of Hermes, the god who directed commerce to the Hebrus, and to Dionysus. The facing head shows one of the numerous efforts of Greek coin engravers to imitate the success and renown achieved by Kimon with his Arethusa head at Syracuse.

*Abdera*, situate on the southern coast of Thrace, was originally an unsuccessful colony of Clazomene. But in B. C. 544 it was occupied by people from Teos who sought refuge from the domination of the Persians. The city soon became prosperous and rose to great importance. But some who had fled the Persians at Teos must have lived to see that hated master lord it over their new home. For Abdera became one of the halting places for Xerxes and his host when on their way to invade Greece.

*Circ. B. C. 480.*

142 *Æ*. Phœnician Octodrachm; 28.77 gr.; 31 mm. *Obv.* Griffin seated l., with beak open, curled plain wings, and the r. paw raised; in field, ♀; on border, linear circle.



*Rev.* Incuse square divided into four compartments.

*Spink & Son.*

143  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Phoenician Octodrachm**; 29.70 gr.; 27.5 mm. Similar to preceding, but the griffin has feathered wings, and in field, l., cantherus.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The coins issued by the Tean refugees at Abdera bear the same types as the coins of their former home. The standard, however, is different. It is apparently the Phoenician standard modified to meet local commercial conditions.

These Octodrachms were very likely issued to meet the increased demand for currency occasioned by the occupation of the town by the Persian army on its way to invade Greece.

*Circ. B. C. 450-430.*

144  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.94 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Griffin seated l. on a fish, with rounded, feathered wing; around, magistrate's name ΚΑΛΛΙΔΑΜΑΣ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* → ΑΒΔΗΡΠΙΤΕΩΝ on border of an incuse square; within, smaller linear square in four compartments.

145  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.88 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Griffin, rampant, l., the beak open, pointed feathered wings; beneath, phallus; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↙ ΕΡΙΝΕ ΣΤ ΙΟΞ on border of incuse square; in center, smaller linear square in four compartments.

146  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.88 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Griffin, rampant, l., beak open, pointed feathered wing; beneath, crayfish; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ ΕΡΙΜ ΟΛ ΓΑΔ ΟΞ on border of incuse square; in center, young male head l. in smaller incuse square.

*B. C. 408-350.*

147  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.47 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* ΑΒΔΗ — ΠΙΤΕΩΝ Recumbent griffin, with pointed wing, l.

*Rev.* ↓ ΕΡΙ ΠΡΓΩ — ΝΑΚΤΟΞ Head of Apollo, laureate, r.; beneath, shell.

*Spink & Son.*

The adoption of the Persian standard of coinage at Abdera in the closing years of the fifth century is interesting. Athens had fallen in 405 B. C., a victim immediately of Spartan arms, but chiefly of the enormous subsidies of Persian gold. With the prostration of Athens the power of Persia grew rapidly. This power and the enormous supplies of Persian gold were felt in all channels of trade and especially in Thrace and Macedon, where the Persic standard was widely adopted.

Dicaea, in Thrace, was sometimes called "Dicaea near Abdera" to distinguish it from the Macedonian town of the same name, which was a colony of Eretria and known as "Dicaea of the Eretrians." The Thracian Dicaea was a relatively unimportant sea-coast town.

*Before B. C. 500.*

148  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Babylonic Stater**; 9.72 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Head of bearded Heracles r. in lion skin.



*Rev.* Incuse square divided by bands into four triangular compartments, two of which are subdivided.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**Samothrace**, in the Aegæan Sea off the coast of Thrace, was from a very early period famous as the seat of the mysteries of the Kabeiri. It was also by many regarded as the place of origin of the worship of Kybele, with which the mysteries of the Kabeiri became somewhat confused. The island was taken by Macedon and remained a part of that empire until the death of Lysimachus. Thereupon it issued coins with types showing local influence.

*Circ. B. C. 280.*

149 *Æ.* **Attic Stater**; 7.82 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Pallas r. in crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent.

*Rev.* √ ΣΑΜΟ Kybele seated l. on a throne, in long chiton, modius? on head, patera in outstretched r. hand, holding sceptre in l.; beneath throne, lion seated l.; to l., reading downward, ΜΗΤΡΟΝΑ[ΚΤΟΣ].

**Byzantium**, on the Propontis, was colonized first by the Argives and later received an addition of Megarians. But in spite of its favorable location on the crossing of two great commercial highways the city made little progress until Milesian colonists arrived. Following the Ionian Revolt the city was abandoned before the Persian fleet could reach it. The Persians destroyed the empty town. It was not restored until after the defeat of Xerxes. Later the place suffered cruelly at the hands of the Gauls, who sacked it clean; and still later was made the splendid Constantinople of the Romans and Greeks, and finally, the squalid one of the Turk.

*Circ. B. C. 221.*

150 *Æ.* **Rhodian Tetradrachm**; 14.72 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter r., veiled and crowned with wreath of grain-leaves.

*Rev.* ↑ ΡΥ Poseidon, nude down to waist, seated r. on a rock, holding aplustre in r. and trident in l. hand; beneath, ΕΡΓΙ ΑΘΑΝΑΙΩΝ (i. e. ΑΘΑΝΑΙΩΝ); in field, l., ✠.

**Panticapæum** was a sixth century Milesian colony situated on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, in the modern Crimea. It stood, therefore, at the gateway to the gold mines of the Altai mountains, the treasure guarded by the legendary griffins.

*Circ. B. C. 350.*

151 *Α.* **Stater**; 9.08 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Pan l., with heavy pointed beard and animal-ear, crowned with ivy.

*Rev.* √ ΡΑΝ Winged griffin, with head of horned he-goat, l., the head facing, r. paw raised, spear in mouth; below, barley-head.

*Spink & Son.*

The head of Pan, a punning-type alluding to the first syllable of the city's name, is the fine work of a Greek artist. Evidently the grain-fields of the territory vied with gold as a source of wealth, as the barley-head would indicate.

## KINGS OF THRACE.

*Lysimachus, B. C. 323-281.*

Lysimachus was regent of Thrace for Philip Aridaeus and the young son of Alexander by Roxana, but, following the death of the heir, he received Thrace as his portion of the empire and assumed the title of King in B. C. 306. In B. C. 286 he obliged Pyrrhus to relinquish his claims to Macedonia and withdraw to Epirus, and thus strengthened his claims to that much disputed throne.

*After B. C. 306.*

152 *N.* **Stater**; 8.55 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent; wears necklace.

*Rev.* ↗ BAΞΙΛΕΩΞ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ Nike standing l., holding wreath in r. and naval standard in l. hand; in field, r., forepart of lioness and ⊕; below r. wing of Nike, bucranium.

153 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.79 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Head of young Hercules, in lion's skin, r.; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ BAΞΙΛΕΩΞ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ Zeus Aëtēphoros seated l. on throne, holding sceptre in l. hand; in front, forepart of lion and crescent; beneath throne, ⋄.

Lysimachus continued these Alexander types on his coins for several years after the death of the conqueror.

154 *N.* **Stater**; 8.55 gr.; 19.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of deified Alexander r., with diadem and horn of Ammon.

*Rev.* ↖ BAΞΙΛΕΩΞ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ Athena seated l. on throne, wearing long chiton and crested Corinthian helmet; behind, her shield, on which rests her l. arm with spear in hand; in r. hand, Nike crowning the name of the king.

155 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.01 gr.; 31 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, with circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* ↘ Inscription and type similar to preceding; in front of Athena, ⚡; in field, r., ⚡.

When Lysimachus abandoned the Alexander types he no doubt sought to conciliate the friends of the conqueror by placing the head of the deified Alexander on his coins. But his own glory and vanity were equally well served in the type of Athena with Nike crowning his royal name.

## THESSALY.

**Lamia** was the capital of the Malian people and located somewhat inland from the Malian Gulf. The place was famous in Greek history as the seat of the Lamian War waged between the Macedonians and Greek confederates led by the Athenians.

*Circ. B. C. 302-286.*

156 *Æ.* **Aeginetic Drachm**; 5.43 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph Lamia r., wearing taenia and earring.

*Rev.* † ΛΑΜΙ — ΕΩΝ Philoctetes, naked, seated l. on a rock, holding bow in case with r. hand, his l. resting on the rock.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The fine head on the obverse suggests a portrait; and it has been suggested that it might be Lamia, the mistress of Demetrius Poliorcetes. In that case the Lamians sought royal favor by thus honoring the beautiful hetaira of whom Demetrius was so fond.

The reverse type of Philoctetes gives no suggestion of that Thessalian prince suffering with his wounded foot, as portrayed by Sophocles. Yet the type suits this mythical figure who was banished from the army before Troy and abandoned in Lemnos, rather than Heracles.

**Larissa**, situate on the Peneus river, was the principal city of Thessaly. It was probably a Pelagic town of great antiquity and founded by the same race by which the several cities named Larissa in Europe and Asia were built. Larissa was the ancestral home of the powerful house of the Aleuadae, some of whom became tyrants of portions of Thessaly. They sided with the Persians against Greece and were expelled.

*Circ. B. C. 480-430.*

157  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Drachm**; 6.07 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Youth standing l., his petasus and chlamys hanging on back, restraining bull with rope around horns; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ∨ ΛΑΠΙ — ΞΑΙΑ Horse, with loose rein, galloping r.

*Mathey Coll.*

The bull-fight was the national sport of the Thessalians. Suetonius (*Claudius*, 21), describes the manner of the contest. The youth on horseback pursued the bull around the arena until the animal was nearly exhausted, then leaped from his horse, seized it by the horns and stretched it upon the ground. The horse, of course, was free after his rider grappled with the bull and galloped away. The types of this coin portray the critical moment of the fight.

*Circ. B. C. 400-344.*

158  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Didrachm**; 12.24 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph Larissa three-quarter face l., with fillet in hair.

*Rev.* † ΛΑΠΙ ΞΑΙΩΝ Bridled horse trotting r.

*Savastopoulos Coll.*

The facing head on this coin at once marks it as later than the famous facing Arethusa-head on the coin engraved by Kimon at Syracuse.

159  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Drachm**; 5.92 gr.; 19.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Aleuas three-quarter face l., in ornamented conical helmet with flaps; in field, r., ΑΛΕΥΑ and battle-ax.

*Rev.* † ΛΑΠΙΞΑΙΑ Eagle on thunderbolt l., with head turned back; in field, l., ΕΛΛΑ.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

The head on this coin is meant for Aleuas, the founder of the princely house of the Aleuadae.

**Oetaei** was the designation of the people who inhabited the slopes of Mount Oeta. They were not an entirely independent people, but more or less under the domination of the Thessalians.

*B. C. 496-146.*

160  $\mathcal{R}$ . Attic Didrachm ; 7.61 gr. ; 24 mm. *Obv.* Lion's head l., with spear in mouth.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΟΙΤΑΙ—ΩΝ Heracles standing to front, holding club in l. hand, with lion's skin hanging across r. arm.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Strabo mentions the cult of Heracles among the Oetaei, and evidently it was specially favored.

**Pherae** was the birthplace of that Jason, whose exceptional military abilities and personal qualities made him practically monarch of all Thessaly and one of the famous leaders of Greece. Soon after the assassination of Jason the supreme power fell into the hands of one Alexander.

*Alexander of Pherae, B. C. 369-357.*

161  $\mathcal{R}$ . Aeginetic Didrachm : 11.50 gr. ; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hekate three-quarter face r., with earring ; holds torch in r. hand.

*Rev.*  $\checkmark$  ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Horseman with lance, charging r. ; wears petasus and cuirass ; beneath horse, battle-ax.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

These types relate to the cult of Hekate, or rather of Artemis, with whom the former was associated, and, perhaps, to Poseidon Hippios ; whilst the battle-ax is an allusion to Alexander's special worship of Dionysus Pelekis ( $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ =battle-ax).

**Thessali.** After defeating Philip at Cynoscephalae in B. C. 196 Flamininus declared the Thessalians and other neighboring peoples free. The Thessali set up a federal government and instituted a coinage, which continued till the establishment of the Province of Macedon in B. C. 146.

162  $\mathcal{R}$ . Double Victoriatus : 5.81 gr. ; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus r., crowned with oak ; behind, ΙΤΑΛΟΞ.

*Rev.*  $\nearrow$  ΘΕΞΞΑ ΛΩΝ Thessalian Pallas Itonia standing r., in fighting attitude, with shield in l., spear in r. hand, her peplos hanging across her arms ; wears crested helmet and long chiton ; above, ΑΛΚΕΤ . . . ; below, ΞΩΞΙΠΤΑΤ[ΠΟΞ].

*Spink & Son.*

The Victoriatus was struck on what was virtually the Rhodian standard. It became the basis of an extensive Roman coinage.

## EPIRUS.

*Alexander, B. C. 342-326.*

This son of Neoptolemus, brother of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, is best known in history for his futile efforts to aid the Greeks of Magna Graecia against the Bruttii, where he lost his life.

163  $\mathcal{R}$ . Aeginetic Stater ; 10.89 gr. ; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus Dodonaeus r. crowned with oak-leaves.

*Rev.* ↓ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΓΤΟΛΕΜΟΥ Thunderbolt.  
*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

The Aeginetic standard of this piece points to Epirus as the place of issue, though the most of Alexander's coins were struck in Italy to meet the expenses of his expedition.

*Pyrrhus, B. C. 295-272.*

This able but impetuous and capricious prince was one of the most interesting royal personages of antiquity. Pyrrhus is better known for his exploits outside his own kingdom of Epirus than for anything he accomplished for his own people. He contested the throne of Macedon with Demetrius Poliorcetes and for seven months was king of all Macedon in B. C. 287-286, while, after his campaigns in the West, he again won the throne of that country from Antigonus, B. C. 274-272. Pyrrhus is best known, however, for his campaigns in Italy, at the invitations of the Tarentines, against the Romans, and in Sicily against the Carthaginians and Mamertines; in both of which he won costly successes but no enduring results, and had to give up his dreams of a western empire. He met his death in Argos, whither he had withdrawn following an unsuccessful effort to intervene in the affairs of Sparta. He was struck down by a tile hurled from the roof of a house in what was really a street-brawl.

164 *N.* **Attic Stater**; 8.59 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet, wearing earring and necklace; beneath, A; in field l., owl; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Nike standing l., with oak-wreath in r. hand, trophy in l.; in field, thunderbolt; border of dots.

*Hirsch XII, 175.*

165 *N.* **Attic Drachm**; 4.22 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Artemis r., wearing earring and necklace; behind, quiver; in front, torch; circle of dots on border.

*Rev.* ↓ Similar to preceding.

*Prowe, 855.*

These gold coins were struck at Syracuse while Pyrrhus was in Sicily (B. C. 278-275) to aid the Greeks there against the Mamertines and Carthaginians. For a time his armies swept all before them, but he crushed neither and left Sicily with but little accomplished. The reverse type of the gold is eloquent of his confidence.

166 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.05 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus Dodonaeus l., crowned with oak-leaves; beneath, A; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ Dione seated l. on a throne, wearing high stephanos, chiton, and peplos; scepter in r. hand, and with l. holding up corner of peplos.

*Hirsch.*

The style of this Tetradrachm betrays the fabric of the mint at Locri Epizephyrii in Italy, where it was almost certainly issued during the military operations of Pyrrhus in Italy.

## AETOLIA.

The Aetolians were the most backward of the Greek people, remaining almost untouched by civilization till early in the third century. The failure of the Macedonians to reach them and



subdue them, while on the other hand their success in stemming an invasion of the Gauls, led them to boast of two victories. Their organized efforts to meet these two formidable enemies resulted in cementing their league as well as winning considerable respect throughout Greece. Their first coins were struck after these events.

*B. C. 279-168.*

**167** *N.* **Attic Stater**; *8.48 gr.; 18.5 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet adorned with serpent; between serpent and crest,  $\Lambda$ .

*Rev.*  $\leftarrow$  ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Aetolia, wearing kausia, chiton, and endromides, seated r. on pile of Gaulish and Macedonian shields; she holds spear in r. and Nike, with wreath, in l. hand; in field,  $\chi$ , r.,  $\text{B}$ ; in exergue, club.

*Rhousopoulos, 1598.*

**168** *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; *16.97 gr.; 31 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Heracles, in lion's skin, r.; border of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Similar to preceding; in field,  $\text{A}$  and  $\text{I}\text{H}$ ; on the upper shield,  $\text{A}$ , on the lower,  $\text{AV}$ .

The figure of Aetolia on these two coins may represent the statue dedicated by the Aetolians at Delphi to commemorate their victories over the Macedonians and Gauls. In that case the letters on the shields very likely allude to the generals, Acichorius of the Gauls and Lyciseus of the Macedonians.

**169** *Æ.* **Aeginetic ? Stater**; *10.56 gr.; 26 mm.* *Obv.* Young male head r., crowned with oak-wreath intertwined with a diadem; behind,  $\text{AY}$ ; border of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ Young warrior standing l., his r. foot resting on rock, his chlamys thrown across r. leg, holding spear with r. hand; kausia hanging at back; in field,  $\text{l.}, \text{NK}$ .

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

It has been suggested that the head on this coin represents Antiochus III, who was made honorary head of the Aetolian League in B. C. 192. It has also been identified with Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatas.

## LOCRIIS.

The Eastern, or Opontian, Locrians, as they were sometimes called to distinguish them from the Western or Epizephyrian Locrians of Italy, struck no coins till after the Peace of Antalcidas in B. C. 387. One of the terms of that peace required all Greek communities to be autonomous. The Locrians may have been obliged to establish a mint. The mint was opened at Opus, the capital, and the coins bear the name of that city.

*B. C. 400-300.*

**170** *Æ.* **Aeginetic Stater**; *11.93 gr.; 24 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., crowned with grain-leaves, wearing earring and necklace.

*Rev.*  $\checkmark$  ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ Locrian Ajax, nude, advancing r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, armed with short sword and shield, on inner side of which, serpent.

171  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.16 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.  
*Rev.* → Similar to preceding, but griffin on inner side of shield; on ground, spear; between feet of hero, ΑΙΑΣ.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

172  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.22 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone r., crowned with grain-leaves, wearing earring of single drop, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↖ Similar to preceding, but without hero's name.

*Philipsen Coll.*

173  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.24 gr.; 21 x 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of barley-leaves, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↖ Similar to preceding, but lion on inner side of shield; on ground, between the hero's feet, pileos and spear.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Comparison of the head on these beautiful Staters with the Syracusan Dekadrachms by Euainetos discloses the fact that the Locrians, like other backward peoples of Greece, turned to the famous engravers of Sicily or of Italy when they began to issue coins.

The reverse type celebrates the Locrian hero, Ajax, son of Oileus, who had been one of Helen's suitors and went to Troy with forty ships. Ajax never returned, having incurred the wrath of Athena for violating Cassandra when Troy was taken.

## BOEOTIA.

**Tanagra**, situate in the southwestern part of Boeotia near the frontier of Attica, was one of two important cities of the country, Thebes being the other. It was long in close political relations with Chalcis just across the Euripus in Euboea. Tanagra is best known today for the beautiful figurines that have been found in its necropolis.

*Circ. B. C. 480-456.*

174  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.47 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Boeotian shield.

*Rev.* ΒΟΙ Wheel of four spokes, between which are the letters of the inscription retrograde.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The shield is the common type of the confederate cities of Boeotia, while the wheel was evidently adopted from Chalcis and may point to a monetary alliance.

*Circ. B. C. 387-374.*

175  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.11 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Boeotian shield.

*Rev.* ↖ Τ Α Forepart of horse r. with wreath around neck.

*Durufé, 386.*

The horse, apparently swimming, may refer to the River Asopus struggling through the gorge into the plain near Tanagra.

**Thebes** was the principal city of Boeotia and capital of the Boeotian League. This city, founded by Cadmus, the reputed inventor of the alphabet and hero of many a myth, was second

to no other Greek city in the richness of its legendary history. Under the leadership of Thebes the cities of Boeotia were at an early period formed into one of the most successful confederations of antiquity. The representatives, called Boeotarchs, met at Thebes and had plenary powers in matters of common interest, including that of coinage.

*B. C. 426-387.*

176 *Æ*. **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.00 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Boeotian shield.

*Rev.* ↘ ΘΕ Infant Heracles, seated to front, strangling serpent with each hand; in field, bow.

*Benson Coll.*

Hera, enraged, sent two serpents to destroy the infant Heracles, but the mighty son of her husband Zeus and Alcmena strangled the serpents. The type here simply treats one of the myths of Heracles as a Theban hero; but soon the same type was employed elsewhere as a symbol of the struggle of freedom against cruel tyranny. It was so used at Croton, and by the anti-Spartan league of Ephesus, Samos, and other cities.

*B. C. 288-244.*

177 *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.85 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Poseidon r. with wreath.

*Rev.* ↙ ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Poseidon, nude down to hips, seated l. on throne, holding fish in r. and trident in l. hand; on side of throne, Boeotian shield; around, circle of dots.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

## EUBOEA.

**Carystus** began to strike coins about the middle of the sixth century, but the issues were evidently few and not abundant. The town was held by the Persians for a while, but was not destroyed. After the Persian Wars its coinage became more abundant. But on being drawn into the Athenian Alliance, Carystus probably suffered, like other members, a suspension of its coinage.

*Circ. B. C. 369-336.*

178 *Æ*. **Stater**; 7.78 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Cow standing r., with head turned back and licking sucking calf.

*Rev.* ↑ ΚΑ ΠΥΞΤΙΩΝ Cock standing r.

*Hirsch XXXIV, 330.*

The cow is probably to be associated with the worship of Hera who had a temple on Mt. Oche in the vicinity; whilst the cock is apparently a punning type alluding to the name *κάρυστος* suggesting *κάρυξ*.

*B. C. 197-146.*

179 *Α*. **Trité**; 3.18 gr.; 13 mm. *Obv.* Head of bearded Heracles, in lion's skin, r.

*Rev.* ↙ ΚΑΡΥ Recumbent cow l.; above, trident; below, club.

**Eretria** was founded by Ionians, either from Athens or the Peloponnesus, at a very early date. It became one of the great colonizing cities of antiquity, Eretrian settlements being found as far west as Sicily and Italy and in large numbers on the Aegæan Islands; in other words, Eretria was an enterprising commercial state before the rise of Athens and Corinth. In return for the services rendered by Athens in her war with Chalcis for the plain of Lelante, Eretria furnished four ships to the Athenian fleet in the expedition to succor Miletus at the time of the Ionian Revolt in B. C. 498. In revenge Datis destroyed Eretria when he got possession of the place in 490. Eretria had been in close alliance with Athens in the time of Pisistratus, whom Eretrians restored to power in B. C. 533; and it was to Eretria Iippias withdrew when expelled in B. C. 511.

*Circ. B. C. 550.*

**180**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 8.52 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Gorgon-head facing, with protruding tongue, the hair in small formal ringlets on forehead.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Incuse square, divided by diagonal bands into four triangular compartments, in one of which, lion's head facing.

*Spink & Son.*

The Gorgon head is a symbol of Artemis Amarysia whose sanctuary was near the city.

*Circ. B. C. 511-490.*

**181**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.23 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* E Cow standing r. with head turned back scratching her nose with hind foot; on her back, swallow.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  E Cuttle-fish in an incuse square.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

The cuttle-fish was the recognized παράσημον or badge of Eretria.

**182**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.04 gr.; 38 mm. *Obv.*  $\exists$  Cow standing l. scratching nose with hind foot, on back a swallow; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$  Cuttle-fish in incuse square.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

This exceedingly rare coin is of special interest on account of its very broad flan, which contrasts so strikingly with the usual thick lumpy coins struck at other mints at the same period.

*Circ. B. C. 400.*

**183**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.35 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph Euboia r.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  EY Cow standing r.

*Consul Weber Coll.*

This was a federal coin issued at Eretria for the entire island following the fall of Athens in 404 B. C.

## ATTICA.

**Athens** was confronted with difficult social and political conditions in the latter part of the seventh century, when the really authentic annals of the city began. The enforcement of severe laws of debt had ruined and dispossessed the small landowners and even reduced many of them to slavery. The powerful aristocracy, realizing the dangers to the state from the miserable conditions of so much of the population, elected Solon First Archon in B. C. 594 with special mandate to revise the laws. One of the chief measures enacted by Solon was intended to reduce debts. This was effected by making the mina, which had weighed 73 drachms, to be equivalent to 100 drachms, so that the debtor by being enabled to pay with lighter drachms was the gainer by 27% of his obligation. But this and other laws for relief did not cure the discontent and in 566 Pisistratus by trickery and force became tyrant at Athens. Though expelled twice he in 538 regained the *tyrannis* and by enactment of laws favorable to the poorer classes made his position secure. After the death of Pisistratus in 528 his son Hippias continued the policy of favoring the arts and attracting men of genius so that at the time of his fall and expulsion in 512 Athens had advanced to a leading position among the cities of Hellas.

There can be little doubt that coined money was in circulation at Athens in the time of Solon, but whether Athens then struck coins is uncertain. To Pisistratus belongs the credit of inaugurating the great series of silver coins with the *Athèna-head* and *owl* types, later known as "Owls" and destined to play such an important part in the commerce of all Greece.

*Circ. B. C. 514-490.*

**184**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.70 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena, helmeted, r., with hair in short curls on forehead, wearing round earring.

*Rev.* ↗ AΘE Owl standing r., with head facing; behind spray of olive consisting of two leaves and berry; the whole in incuse square.

*Spink & Son.*

The style of this piece points to the time of Hippias. The large full-face eye on the profile head and the "smile" mark its early period and archaic art. The choice of Athena for representation on the Athenian coins was probably made by Pisistratus, who maintained a special cult of that goddess.

**185**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Euboic Trihemiobol**; 1.04 gr.; 10.5 mm. *Obv.* Janiform female heads, each wearing earring and each head bound with taenia.

*Rev.* → AΘE Helmeted head of Athena r. in incuse square.

*Mathey Coll.*

The Janiform head is exceptional on Athenian coins, but is found on several coins of Lampsacus. Since, now, the son of Hoppolochus of Lampsacus married the daughter of Hippias, it is probable that we have here an interesting memorial of one of the last alliances Hippias entered into to support his waning mastery of Athens.

*After B. C. 490.*

**186**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 17.11 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested helmet adorned with olive wreath; wears earring and necklace.

*Rev.* ↑ AΘE Owl standing r.; behind, spray of olive; the whole in incuse square.

The victory at Marathon was celebrated at Athens in many ways, including numerous dedications. At about this time, between 490 and 480, the olive-leaves appear on the helmet of Athena on an improved coinage. The olive-leaves doubtless mark a commemorative coinage.



## MEGARIS.

**Megara** was in very early times one of the more important cities of Greece; but when changed conditions deprived the place of the commercial advantages it had enjoyed because of location on the trade-route between the Peloponnesus and Central Greece, it soon declined. Pausanias saw a number of temples when he visited Megara, evidence of greater days.

*Sixth Century.*

- 187**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Didrachm**; 8.50 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Wheel of four spokes.  
*Rev.* Incuse square of four diagonal compartments.  
*Spink & Son.*

The attribution of this piece is doubtful; it may belong to Chalcis, Euboea.

*After B. C. 307.*

- 188**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Drachm**; 4.15 gr.; 19.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.  
*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΜΕΓΑ ΡΕΩΝ Lyre with six strings.  
*Collignon Coll.*

The head on this coin closely resembles the Apollo-head on the coins of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and the Megarians may have copied or closely imitated that monarch's coin in gratitude for his presenting the city with its freedom, which he did in 307 B. C., when he saw that his own fall was imminent.

## AEGINA.

Some ancient writers credited the first issue of coins to King Pheidon, of Argos, from a mint in Aegina. And there have been modern writers to argue that the tradition is correct. But it is now generally agreed that the tradition erroneously reports the mere fact that the first European coins were struck in Aegina. The date of this important event cannot be ascertained, but it is probably not much later than B. C. 700, the date generally accepted for the beginning of coinage in Lydia. For the same process of evolution of the coin from the stamped ingot of commerce was in progress at the same time in several commercial centres.

The standard of Aegina was a Stater of 194 grains, the drachm weighing 97 grains. The Aeginetans enjoyed a decided commercial advantage because of their location and early became known as the hucksters of Greece. Whether because of their wide-spread commerce or because theirs was the first purely silver standard, their heavy coinage standard was adopted in numerous countries.

*Early Seventh Century.*

- 189**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 12.22 gr.; 13 x 25 mm. *Obv.* Sea-turtle with plain carapace.  
*Rev.* Incuse square divided by broad bands into compartments.  
*H. Chapman.*

This piece not improbably affords a very good notion of the form of commercial ingot that just preceded the perfected coin.

*Early Sixth Century.*

- 190**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 12.19 gr.; 20.5 mm. *Obv.* Sea-turtle with plain carapace.  
*Rev.* Incuse square divided by broad bands into five compartments.

*Circ. B. C. 404-350.*

191  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**: 12.21 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Land-tortoise, with structure of shell-plates fully indicated.

*Rev.* Incuse square divided into eight compartments.

From 456 B. C. till after 404 Aegina was tributary to Athens, the population having been driven out and the place occupied by Athenians. The local coinage was suspended as in other Athenian dependencies. And when it was resumed for some reason the land-tortoise took the place of the long-used sea-turtle.

## CORINTHIA.

**Corinth** had, in its location on the isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the mainland of Greece, one of the most favorable commercial positions of all the Greek states. Much of the trade between the East and West passed across the Isthmus. Thus Corinth, along with Aegina, Megara, Chalcis, and Eretria became the great commercial cities before and following the Trojan War. Coreyra and Syracuse were among the many flourishing colonies Corinth established in the eighth and seventh centuries.

In the middle of the seventh century and following the expulsion of the dynasty of the Bacchiades, Cypselus established a new dynasty at Corinth. This enlightened prince put new life into Corinthian industry, especially the ceramic arts, and made the city in other ways worthy its wealth and commercial position. His son and successor Periander (B. C. 629-585) seems to have followed the course of his father, and Corinth became even greater and her colonies more numerous. But his rule was harsh and the dynasty ended in the expulsion of his nephew Psammetichus after a brief reign.

Coinage of money was probably introduced at Corinth by Cypselus. The standard was the light Babylonian, the Stater of 130 grains being divided into three drachms of  $43\frac{1}{3}$  grains each.

*Time of Periander, B. C. 629-585.*

192  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**: 8.36 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* ♀ Pegasus flying l., bridled, and with curled wings.

*Rev.* Incuse square, so divided as to resemble a swastika.

With the golden bridle given him by Athena Bellerophon subdued the marvellous Pegasus, the stroke of whose hoofs brought forth the gushing spring. Pegasus was recognized as the badge or παράσημον of Corinth long before the city issued coins. From the types the Staters of Corinth were known everywhere as "colts".

*Circ. B. C. 338-300.*

193  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Trihemidrachm**: 4.11 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* ♀ Bellerophon, wearing petasus and chlamys, riding Pegasus flying l.

*Rev.* ⚡ Chimaera l.; below, ΔI and an amphora across the exergual line.

*Mathey Coll.*

One of the exploits of Bellerophon was the slaying of the Chimaera, the fire-breathing monster that ravaged Lycia.

## PELOPONNESUS.

## PHLIASIA.

**Phlius** was an independent city in the northern part of Peloponnesus, mentioned by Homer under its earlier name of Araethyrea. Its ancient aristocracy was supplanted by a democracy about 393 B. C. but restored in 379 by Agesilaus. As in the Peloponnesian War so in the Theban War the Phliasiens were faithful to Sparta.

*B. C. 430-370.*

**194**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Tetradrachm**; 5.76 gr.; 23 mm.  $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon\text{I}\Lambda$  (*in exergue*). Bull standing r., with head lowered and pawing earth.

*Rev.*  $\Sigma\text{I}\text{O}\text{N}$  Wheel in incuse square, in angles of which are the letters of the inscription.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

*B. C. 370-328.*

**195**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Hemidrachm**; 2.79 gr.; 16 mm. *Obv.* Bull standing l., and pawing the ground.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow \phi$  in ivy-wreath.

*Spink & Son.*

The bull is probably the river-god Asopus, the river on which Phlius was situated.

## SICYONIA.

**Sicyon**, situated on the Corinthian Gulf, was one of the oldest cities of the Peloponnesus. It was a commercial city of great wealth, but also an art centre of importance in painting and sculpture. The city could hardly have struck coins until after the Persian Wars. This tardiness was probably due to the fact that its needs were amply supplied by the extensive coinage of Corinth and of other great commercial states.

*B. C. 400-323.*

**196**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.15 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.*  $\Sigma\text{E}$  Chimaera walking l.; above, wreath.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Dove flying l. within laurel wreath; in front, l.

The dove may be that of Aphrodite, who had a temple near Sicyon; or it may refer to the fact that doves in great numbers were found in Sicyonia.

## ELIS.

**Elis** is known in Greek history almost solely for its connection with the Olympian games, of which it acquired the undisputed presidency after silencing the claims of her neighbor Pisa at a very early period. The origin of the games celebrated in honor of Zeus whose temple was at Olympia, not far from Pisa, was attributed to the race between Oenomaus and the stranger Pelops, who must conquer the king of Pisa in a chariot race in order to win his daughter Hippodamia. Whatever their origin the Olympian games grew into favor among the Greeks everywhere, and the festival grounds at Olympia became a pan-Greek meeting-place, a religious center, too, where the feelings engendered by quarrels and wars between cities were for the time at least laid aside.

Among the numerous duties and privileges involved in the administration of the games was that of providing a supply of money for the convenience of the thousands who assembled from the whole of the Greek world to witness them. And the silver coins Elis struck for these quadrennial occasions rank among the most beautiful and interesting of the coins of Greece proper. The eagle and the thunderbolt of Olympian Zeus, to whom the land of Elis was sacred and in whose honor the games were held, form the most common types of the series. But Nike also occurs frequently in the types and in numerous attitudes of proffering the victor's crown, thus making a more direct allusion to the games, so that these coins became interesting mementos of their attendance at the games to the Greeks who had come from Ionia, Sicily, or other distant outposts of the Greek world.

*Circ. B. C. 471-421.*

197  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.41 gr.; 21 x 31.5 mm. *Obv.* Zeus seated l. on a rock, himation on l. leg, sceptre across l. shoulder, an eagle perched on r. hand.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  F[AA] Eagle flying l. with serpent in beak and claws, in incuse square.  
*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

198  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.46 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Eagle flying r. with hare in claws.

*Rev.*  $\searrow$  F[A] Nike, in long chiton, seated l. on a scippus, on which her l. hand rests, a wreath in r.; the whole in incuse square.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

199  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.83 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Eagle flying r. with hare in claws.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$  [F]A Nike, in long chiton, running l., carrying the victor's wreath in r. hand, peplos on l. arm; in front,  $\Theta\text{V}\text{A}$  (*retrograde*); the whole in incuse square.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

200  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.08 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Eagle flying l., struggling with serpent it carries in beak and claws.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  F—A Winged thunderbolt in square of dotted lines; the whole in incuse square.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

These types are closely associated with the games. The eagle of Zeus with prey — serpent, hare, or fawn — was a good omen. When Zeus would assure the Greeks before Troy of his protection he sent his eagle with a fawn in its claws, and the Greeks understood and took heart. So on the coins of Elis the eagle is an omen of victory to whomsoever Zeus favored. On two of the above pieces we have the charming figure of Nike as a complementary type, offering the prize to the victor.

No. 199 is signed by the artist, perhaps *Euthymus*, a name found on coins of Syracuse about B. C. 412-406. If the same artist signs both coins it is probable that he worked at Elis before he went to Syracuse, as the coins he made at the latter place are of later style.

201  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.98 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* F—A Head of nymph Olympia r., with hair in sphendone, and earring of four pearls suspended from calyx.

*Rev.*  $\rightarrow$  Eagle standing l., with closed wings and head turned back, in olive wreath.  
*Philipsen Coll.*

It has been suggested that the people of Elis meant to assert more strongly, for some special reason perhaps, their right to the presidency of the games, hence the head of the nymph Olympia on their coins.

*B. C. 400-365.*

202  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.94 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.*  $\text{F}\Lambda\text{E}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$  Head of Hera r., wearing high stephanos bearing the inscription, necklace, and earring composed of three pendants and four pearls.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Eagle standing l. on shield, with wings open, the head turned back, in olive wreath.

*Merzbacher Coll.*

203  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.07 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.*  $\text{F}\text{---}\text{A}$  Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornament, and earring of five pearls attached to a calyx; above,  $\text{H}[\text{PA}]$ .

*Rev.*  $\nwarrow$  Eagle standing l., with head turned back, in olive wreath.

*Hirsch.*

The head of Hera on these two coins probably shows some influence of the colossal statue of the goddess Polycytus made for Argos. The high stephanos is differently and appropriately adorned on the coins. In other respects the type is doubtless quite different from the statue, still it is probable that the engraver was in a measure influenced by the work of the greater artist.

*B. C. 365-323.*

204  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.98 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus laureate, r.

*Rev.*  $\nwarrow$   $\text{F}\text{---}\text{A}$  Eagle perched on ram's head r., with closed wings; in field,  $\mathcal{A}$  —  $\text{P}$ .

*Hirsch.*

205  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.76 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.

*Rev.*  $\searrow$   $\text{F}\text{---}\text{A}$  Eagle standing r., with closed wing, the tail of a serpent caught in l. claw; the serpent rises before eagle threateningly; in field, l., thunderbolt;  $\text{H}$  between eagle and serpent.

*Spink & Son.*

206  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.11 gr.; 25.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.

*Rev.*  $\swarrow$   $\text{F}\text{---}\text{A}$  Eagle standing r., with closed wings; in field, l., thunderbolt; r., wreath and  $\text{API}$ .

*Benson Coll.*

In this period the fine head of Olympian Zeus and the still finer head of Hera appear on the coins of Elis. But contrary to what one might reasonably expect the engraver of the coin made no use of the famous chryselephantine statue by Phidias in the temple at Olympia. The conception seems new and plainly influenced later engravers.

**Zacynthus**, not far off the coast of Elis, was a part of the ancient kingdom of Ulysses, whose home was on the neighboring island of Ithaca. Owing to its position near the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth the islanders acquired great wealth from commerce. In the eighth century the Zacynthians established a number of colonies, best known of which was Croton in Magna Graecia.

*Circ. B. C. 370-350.*

207  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.12 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r., with long hair falling on neck.

*Rev.*  $\swarrow$   $\Delta\text{I}\Omega\text{ NO}\Xi$  Lebes-tripod with three rings; between the feet,  $\text{IA}$ .

*Hirsch.*



Probably struck by Dion, who having been banished from Syracuse by Dionysius made Zacynthus the rendezvous of the forces he was collecting in Greece for an expedition against that incapable tyrant. The coins were struck with Dion named as magistrate to defray the expenses of the enterprize.

The cult of Apollo was supreme at Zacynthus as at the colony of Croton.

## MESSENA.

**Messene** was one of the few ancient cities whose origin was not shrouded in myth and prehistoric uncertainty. When the defeat and death of the Spartan king Cleombrotos at the hands of Epaminondas occurred in B. C. 379 at Leuctra the hegemony of Greece passed to Thebes. Messenia was freed from Sparta after three centuries. To secure a strong ally on the very border of Sparta, Epaminondas appealed to Messenians everywhere to return to the land of their ancestors, built and fortified the town of Messene at the foot of Mt. Ithome in less than three months, and with magnificent pomp the repatriated Messenians entered the new walls.

208  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.79 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter r., crowned with cereal leaves.

*Rev.* ↓ ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ Zeus Ithomatas striding r., striking with thunderbolt, eagle perched on r. hand; in field, I, XI in wreath; to r., tripod and above, ΣΩ.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Demeter and Zeus had temples on Mt. Ithome. The head of Zeus may reflect something of the statue made for the Messenians living at Naupactus by Ageladas of Argos, the reputed teacher of Phidias.

## LACONIA.

**Lacedaemon**, the capital of Laconia, had the usual exalted origin boasted of by most Greek cities, having been built by Lacedaemon, son of Zeus, who also discreetly named the city in honor of his wife Sparta. When a divided kingship had brought the state into trouble it fell to Lycurgus, in the early part of the ninth century, to rewrite the laws and reorganize the government. From that time till the battle of Leuctra Sparta was a power in Hellas. In the arts of civilization the country was backward, and gave very few names of importance to the lists of Greek artists and literateurs.

There is doubtless some truth in the story that iron was employed for monetary purposes at an early period and was mentioned in the legislation of Lycurgus; but no iron coins, rather iron money, have come down to us, unless the iron *obeliskoi*, small iron rods, found in the excavations of the Heraeum at Argos are examples. Sparta struck no coins until after the time of Alexander.

*King Areus, B. C. 310-266.*

209  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.27 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Head of Areus, diademed, l.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↓ Λ Α Archaic statue of Amyclaeon Apollo standing to front, with head turned r., wearing helmet, spear in r. and bow in l. hand; in field, I., wreath; to r., goat; around, circle of dots.

This piece probably is earlier than B. C. 306, else Areus would most certainly have used the title βασιλεύς.

The archaic statue or agalma of Apollo, represented on the reverse, corresponds rather accurately to the one described by Pausanias as seen at Amyclae, some thirty miles from Lacedaemon, where there was a shrine of that god. It was a mere wooden trunk "with a helmet on his head, a spear and bow in his hands".

*B. C. 266-207.*

210 *AR.* Rhodian? Tetradrachm; 14.72 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested Corinthian helmet; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ Λ Α Heracles seated l. on a rock, over which lion's skin is thrown, holding club with r. hand, the l. resting on the rock; border of dots.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

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## ARGOLIS.

Argos belonged to the ancient kingdom of Agamemnon. After the Dorian invasion Argos became the center of a confederation of several cities under the protection of the Pythian Apollo whose shrine was on the citadel of Argos. Tradition credits the introduction of coinage into Europe to Phidon, king of Argos, in the last years of the eighth century. But he issued his first coins from Aegina, which was also under his scepter, and not from Argos, because the former was commercially important, while the latter was not.

Politically Argos declined in the face of the steady rise of Sparta, but long retained considerable importance in alliance with Athens. In the sixth century Argos became one of the great art centers of Greece, the school of sculpture identified with it long exercising a great influence on the development of that art.

*Circ. B. C. 421-322.*

211 *AR.* Aeginetic Stater; 12.16 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hera r., wearing high stephanos adorned with floral ornament and earring, the hair in waves on forehead.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΡΓΕΙΟΝ Two dolphins swimming in opposite directions; between them, bucranium with fillets.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The fine head of Hera on this coin not unlikely preserves some of the high quality of the great statue of the Argive Hera executed by Polyclitus and described by Pausanias.

**Epidaurus** was one of the Greek cities that lost ground in the changed conditions following the Persian Wars. Situated on the Saronic Gulf opposite Aegina it had in early times been a wealthy commercial city and the mother of several colonies. Later its greatest claim to consideration rested on its famous temple of Asklepios that stood on the supposed birthplace of the god a few-miles out of the city. The cures of the physician-priests were sought by the afflicted from many countries, and the shrine acquired vast wealth. Gradually its treasures were stolen and finally Sulla appropriated the bulk of what remained to defray the expenses of his army. The temple, however, was in good state of preservation when visited by Pausanias.

*B. C. 350-323.*

212  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aeginetic Drachm; 4.71 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, r.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ Ε Asklepios seated l., holding sceptre with l. hand, his r. extended, to which rises a serpent; beneath throne, dog; on side of throne, ΘΙΕ.

## ARCADIA.

**Pheneus** was situated in the northern part of Arcadia near the foot of Mount Cyllene. It was a very ancient town, mentioned by Homer, and apparently of considerable size and wealth in later times, but not much is known of the place.

*Circ. B. C. 362 and later.*

213  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aeginetic Drachm; 5.53 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter l., crowned with cereal leaves, wearing earring composed of three pendants attached to a calyx.

*Rev.* → ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes seated l. on a rock, his chlamys thrown back, caduceus in r. hand, the l. resting on rock; before, ΘΗΡΙ and recumbent ram.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

214  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aeginetic Stater; 12.12 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Demeter r., crowned with grain-leaves, wearing necklace and earring composed of five pendants attached to a crescent swung from a disc set with four pearls.

*Rev.* ↗ ΦΕΝΕΩΝ Hermes walking l., wearing petasos and chlamys, with caduceus in r. and carrying child Arkas in l.

*Billoin Sale, 1886.*

There was a temple of Demeter at Pheneus, and Pausanias states that Hermes was specially worshipped there, facts that account for figures on these two coins. The reverse type of the latter relates to the rescue of Kallisto's child Arkas, son of Zeus, which he is carrying to the nymph Maia to be reared.

## CRETE.

**Cnossus**, situated in the northern part of the island, is in process of being revealed as the seat of an earlier civilization than had hitherto been credited to the northern part of the Mediterranean Sea. The culture long designated Mycenaean was derived from Crete, and Cnossus was the principal center. It was the legendary capital of king Minos, the lawgiver of Crete; and there was the storied labyrinth Minos had the first artificer Daedalus build in which to confine the monstrous offspring of Pasiphaë's illicit love, the Minotaur. Although the cradle of a very ancient civilization, yet Crete issued no coins until after the time of the Persian Wars.

*B. C. 500-400.*

215  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aeginetic Stater; 11.71 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* The Minotaur, with head of a bull and body of a man, running l., a stone in each hand; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Labyrinth in cruciform with maeander pattern, star in center and deep incuse at each corner.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

That moment of the Minotaur myth is here presented when the Athenian hero Theseus, with aid of the clew furnished him by the princess Ariadne, enters the Labyrinth to slay the monster and free Athens from the tribute of youths and maidens annually furnished to feed him. The Minotaur meets Theseus armed with rocks. The representation of the Minotaur points to the influence of Egyptian art.

*Circ. B. C. 350-200.*

216 *Æ.* **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.13 gr.; 25.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Hera l., wearing high stephanos with floral ornament, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.* √ ΚΝΩΞΙΩΝ Square labyrinth; l., spear-head; r., thunderbolt, and above, P; around, circle of dots.

*Philipsen Coll.*

*Circ. B. C. 200-67.*

217 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.89 gr.; 30 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, diademed, r.; beneath, A.

*Rev.* ΚΝ—ΩΞ Ι—ΩΝ Square labyrinth.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Crete was the birthplace of Zeus; and at Cnossus there was an annual festival to celebrate the marriage of Zeus and Hera; hence the types of these coins.

**Cydonia** in the northwestern part of Crete was one of the most powerful cities of the island. Its foundation is variously credited by ancient writers to Kydon and to Samians expelled by Polykrates. The city withstood the attack of Cnossus and Gortyna when they had reduced almost all the rest of the island.

*B. C. 200-67.*

218 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 13.93 gr.; 29.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Diktyнна r., with bow and quiver on shoulder; in field, ΗΑΣΙΩΝ; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ Diktyнна standing to front, in hunting costume, holding long torch in l. hand; on left, hound seated r. and looking up at nymph; on border, olive-wreath.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The legend of Britomartis, daughter of Zeus and Charme and called Diktyнна after she had leaped into the sea to escape the pursuit of king Minos and was rescued in the fishing-nets (δικτυνα), associated the nymph with Artemis and finally assimilated her with the huntress. So on the coins of Cydonia Diktyнна appears in the usual guise of Artemis.

**Eleuthernae** was an important city situated in the interior of the island, on the northwestern slope of Mt. Ida, where fable established the birthplace of Zeus. Very little is recorded of the city by the ancient writers, but the place seems to have been prosperous and of considerable importance.

*Circ. B. C. 431-300.*

219 *Æ.* **Aeginetic Stater**; 10.80 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ Apollo, naked, standing to front, with rock in r. hand and bow in l.

The cult of Apollo was second only to that of Zeus in Crete. Game was abundant in the island and hunting was a favorite pastime. It is Apollo as the patron of hunters this coin-type presents.

**Gortyna**, situated in the south central part of Crete, was a rival of Cnossus in wealth and power. It was a prosperous place in the time of Homer, who mentions its mighty walls: Γόρτυνά τε τειχίωσσαν. Gortyna and Cnossus at one time shared the dominion of practically the whole island, but subsequently they became hostile toward each other.

*Circ. B. C. 400-300.*

**220** Ἀ. **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.57 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Europa, nude down to waist, seated r. in a tree, her r. hand resting on a bough, with l. raising corner of peplos.

*Rev.* ↘ Bull standing r. with head turned back.

The abduction of Europa, the Phoenician princess, by Zeus in form of a bull was for over a century the chief subject of Gortynian coin-types. The abandoned maid, seated in a plane-tree, in numerous variations of pose, and the tauriform Zeus are the subjects of these types. Very unusual on Greek coins is the realism found here. A similar touch is seen in the pile of rocks on which Apollo is resting, on the following piece.

*B. C. 200-67.*

**221** Ἀ. **Attic Drachm**; 4.45 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, diademed, r.

*Rev.* ↗ ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ Apollo, naked, seated l. on a rock, over which is thrown a skin, his r. hand resting upon r. knee, his l. holding bow resting on rock; around, circle of dots.

*Collignon Coll.*

**Itanus** was probably located near the promontory of the same name. Little is known of the place, which seems to have originated as a Phoenician factory town. And such an origin is suggested by the type of these coins, the monster on the obverse suggesting a Syrian divinity.

*B. C. 450-350.*

**222** Ἀ. **Aeginetic Stater**; 10.85 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Triton, half-man, half-fish, swimming r., striking downwards with trident held in r. hand; in l., net-cable.

*Rev.* Large eight-pointed star, with wreath on border.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**223** Ἀ. **Aeginetic Stater**; 10.93 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Triton, half-man, half-fish, swimming r., striking downwards with trident, conch-shell in l. hand.

*Rev.* ↑ ITA Two sea-monsters face to face in a square of dots.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The myth of Triton, son of Neptune and Amphitrite, or of Glaucos, whichever is meant by the type of these rare coins, was naturally connected with the sea, and on the coins of Itanus apparently relates to the city's foundation by the sea-faring Phoenicians.

**Phaestus**, situated about five miles from the coast, was one of the very ancient of Cretan towns. King Minos is mentioned as its legendary founder; but also Phaestus, son of Heracles,



from whom the town was said to have been named. Phaestus is mentioned by Homer in the Catalogue of Ships. It was the birthplace of the marvelous Epimenides, the story of whose fifty-year sleep and awakening may have been the remote original of Irving's *Rip Van Winkle* tale.

*B. C. 430-300.*

224  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.95 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Heracles attacking the Hydra, his lion's skin across l. arm, seizing a head of the monster with l. and swinging club with r.

*Rev.*  $\sphericalangle$  ΦΑΙΞΤΙΩΝ. Bull standing r.

**Polyrrhenium** was situated on the northwest coast and its territory included all the western coast of the island. The town had long been a subject ally of Cnossus, but during the civil wars in Crete, in latter part of the third century, it took sides against Cnossus. Strabo mentions a temple of Dictynna, the Cretan Artemis.

*B. C. 330-280.*

225  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.66 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus, laureate, r.  
*Rev.* ΓΟΛΥΡΗ—ΝΙΩΝ Bull's head facing, with fillets hanging from the horns; above, ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ, magistrate's name; on border, circle of dots.

*Consul Weber Coll.*

**Praesus** was situated in the eastern part of Crete, its territory extending across from sea to sea. In the territory of Praesus stood Mt. Dicte and the famous temple of Zeus Dictaeus. For it was on Mt. Dicte that legend had Zeus rest from all his labors both on earth and in the realm of the gods. Little has come down to us of the commercial and political importance of Praesus.

*Circ. B. C. 450-400.*

226  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.15 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Bowman kneeling r. on l. knee, shooting; his chlamys thrown across l. arm and flying behind.

*Rev.*  $\sphericalangle$  (No inscription). Eagle flying l., in linear square; the whole in incuse square.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

## CYCLADES.

**Coos.** Carthaea, situated on the southeastern coast of the island, was one of the three cities of Coos. The island was fertile and besides had silver mines of some value as a source of wealth. The island's best claim to fame is as the birthplace of the poets Simonides and Bacchylides.

*Sixth Century.*

227  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 12.35 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Amphora and beside it, a dolphin.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided into four triangular compartments.

**Melos**, perhaps best known in modern times from the famous statue of Aphrodite found there, was first colonized by Phoenicians. After the Dorian invasion Lacedaemonians settled on the island and the population was Hellenized in a manner. Yet certain Phoenician elements en-

dured for a long period. Thus the coinage standard became Phoenician, whilst the rest of the Cyclades employed the Aeginetic standard. Also the Phoenician forms of the letters M (M) and O (C) were preserved.

*Sixth Century.*

228  $\mathcal{R}$ . Phoenician Stater; 13.75 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Pomegranate with leaves.

*Rev.* ↓  $\wedge\wedge$ ΑΛΙCΝ (Μαλίων) . Crescent; border of dots.

*Hirsch.*

The pomegranate  $\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$ , Doric  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\nu$ , is a *type parlant* relating to the name of the island.

**Naxos** was the gem of the Cyclades, but civil discord in early times hampered its prosperity. The ancient oligarchic government was overthrown and succeeded by a tyranny headed by Lygdamis. After Lygdamis had been twice expelled and each time restored with the aid of Pisistratus of Athens, the nobles appealed to the Persians. The fleet of the latter invaded the island, when on its way to Greece in B. C. 490, and destroyed the city of Naxos. But after the defeat at Marathon the Athenians obtained control of Naxos and held the place until the close of the Peloponnesian War. Naxos was famous in antiquity for its wines and its marbles. It was one of the very early art centers of the Greeks, especially of sculpture.

*B. C. 600-490.*

229  $\mathcal{R}$ . Aeginetic Stater; 11.98 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Cantharus, with clusters of grapes hanging from handles; above, ivy-leaf.

*Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square.

*H. Chapman.*

The type of the Dionysiac cantharus with its clusters of grapes and the ivy relate to the cult of the wine-god.

**Paros** lies west of Naxos, from which it is separated only by a channel. The island was first settled by Cretans and Achaeans. The Parians refused to assist the Greeks at Salamis, being offended at Athens because, following Marathon, Miltiades had besieged them for three weeks in an effort to subjugate them. Themistocles imposed a heavy fine upon them and they were forced into the Delian League. The marble of Paros was famous, specially pleasing to the gods, says Plato in the Laws. It was there the famous Parian Chronicle was found, embracing events of Athenian history for thirteen centuries. Paros was the birthplace of the poet Archilochus.

230  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 14.92 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Dionysus r., crowned with ivy.

*Rev.* ΓΑΡΙΩΝ Demeter, crowned with cereal leaves, seated l. on cista, in long chiton, her peplos round her legs: in r. hand, two ears of corn; in l., her sceptre: in field, r.,  $\xi\lambda\eta\eta\eta\omicron\zeta$ .

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**Seriphus** was a rocky island of little importance except for being the scene of a part of the myth of Perseus and Danaë. The Seriphians seem to have been the subject of many a Greek joke.

*Sixth Century.*

231  $\mathcal{R}$ . Aeginetic Stater; 12.26 gr.; 18.5 mm. *Obv.* Frog.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided into triangular compartments.

*H. Chapman.*

There was a legend that the frogs of Seriphus were mute until transported elsewhere, hence the proverb *Βάτραχος ἐκ Σερίφου*, said of a dull and silent person who on occasion became loquacious. But the frog was sacred to Apollo, hence the type of this rare early coin.

**Thera** was first colonized by Phoenicians, later by Dorians from Lacedaemon following the Dorian invasion. The latter were led by Theras who gave his own name to the island. Compelled by volcanic disturbances to seek a home on a better soil some of the people emigrated and founded Cyrene. The island is now called *Santorin*, and is interesting to numismatists for the discovery there in 1821 of a hoard of 760 Greek coins of the seventh and sixth centuries.

*Sixth Century.*

232 **Æ.** Aeginetic Stater; 12.24 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Two dolphins swimming in opposite directions.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided by bands into eight triangular compartments.

The attribution of this coin is not certain. It may belong to Argos, but similar pieces were in the Santorin find and dolphin-types are found among the later inscribed coins of Thera.

## ASIA.

### PONTUS.

*Mithradates VI, Eupator, the Great, B. C. 120-63.*

Within a few years after his accession this virile warrior and gifted king had extended the comparatively small kingdom he had inherited into a vast empire. The Colchians, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Armenia, Bithynia, were in one way or another brought under his scepter. In his long struggle with Rome he inflicted repeated defeats upon the armies of that great power till finally his armies, a mere shadow of their former greatness, were in B. C. 66 defeated by Pompey. During that long struggle with Rome Mithradates had won the sympathies of all the peoples of Asia Minor, an attitude manifested in B. C. 88 when all Roman citizens were expelled from that region and from the neighboring islands by his orders and over 80,000 were massacred by the inhabitants before they could get away.

Cicero probably states the Roman opinion when he calls Mithradates the greatest king since Alexander the Great and the greatest general with whom Romans had ever dealt. Yet, later, after having been deprived of his army through the treachery of his own son, he committed suicide to escape capture by the Romans.

233  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.90 gr.; 32.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Mithradates, with short beard, diademed, r.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ | ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus standing l. drinking, the r. foreleg raised; in field, l., star and crescent; to r., ΗΞ (= year 208), and monogram, ΠΚ; beneath inscription, Η (= VIII month); on border, ivy-wreath.

*O'Hagen Coll. Cf. Waddington, II, 6.*

234  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.63 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to preceding, but Θ in inscription; dated ΘΞ (= 209); monogram, Ξ.

*Waddington, II, 9.*

235  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.51 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to preceding, but undated; behind Pegasus Ξ, monogram of Archelaus (?).

*Paris, 1910.*

This undated coin may have been struck at Athens in B. C. 88 when the Athenians had appealed to Mithradates for help against the Romans. Archelaus was in command of the king's forces in Greece and took possession of Athens.

236  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.61 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Inscription as on No. 233, but with Θ; stag standing l., grazing; in field, l., star and crescent, and Ξ; to r., ΓΚΞ (= year 223) and ΠΚ; beneath inscription, Ι (= X month).

*Lambros Coll.*

237  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.75 gr.; 33 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.  
*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Similar to No. 233, but dated  $\Delta\text{K}\Xi$  (= year 224), and beneath inscription,  $\text{IA}$  (*XI month*).  
*Butler Coll.*

Nos. 233 and 234 are dated in the Bithynian era which began in B. C. 297, so that the coins were struck in B. C. 89 and 88 respectively, while Nos. 236 and 237 were struck in B. C. 74 and 73. The portrait on the earlier pieces is without doubt a very faithful likeness of the king. It is strong and virile, whilst that on the latter betrays some flattery at the hands of the artist.

The Pegasus on the reverse of the earlier coins relates to Perseus, the Greek counterpart of the Persian Mithras, from whom, through the royal Persian house, Mithradates claimed descent. The star (or sun) and crescent are symbols of the same descent. On the later coins the Pegasus has given way to a stag, alluding, perhaps, to the king's fondness for the chase.

*Pergamene Era, B. C. 89- .*

At the height of his power Mithradates seems to have issued coins dated in a new era and from the mint at Pergamum.

238  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.35 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Head of Mithradates, diademed, r.  
*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{BA}\Xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Xi$  |  $\text{MIT}\Theta\text{P}\Lambda\Delta\text{A}\text{T}\text{O}\Upsilon$  |  $\text{E}\Upsilon\text{T}\text{A}\text{T}\text{O}\text{P}\text{O}\Upsilon$  Pegasus standing l., drinking, the r. foreleg raised; in field, l., star and crescent; to r.,  $\text{B}$  (= year 2), and  $\nabla\text{K}$ .  
*Butler Coll.*

## PAPHLAGONIA.

**Amastris**, situate on a small peninsula in the Euxine, was founded by a princess of the royal Persian House named Amastris. She had become the wife of Dionysius, tyrant of Heracleia, after the death of Alexander the Great, and still later the wife of Lysimachus. The younger Pliny found the city charming in his days—*civitas elegans et ornata*, *Ep. X, 90*—a bit of public works there forming the subject of one of his pestiferous letters to Trajan.

*B. C. 300- .*

239  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Persic Stater**; 9.65 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of Mithras r., in Phrygian helmet bound with laurel-wreath and ornamented with star; on border, circle of dots.  
*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{AMA}\Xi\text{TPIE}\Omega\text{N}$  The Tyche of Amastris seated l. on a throne, wearing veil, calathos, peplos, and chiton; in r. hand, Nike r. bestowing crown upon her; in l., sceptre; in front, bud; beneath throne,  $\text{A}$ .

*Hirsch XXV, 1663.*

The head of Mithras relates, of course, to the Royal House of Persia, whilst the reverse type does honor to the foundress in an indirect way.

**Sinope** had a purely commercial origin, for Milesians built the place in connection with their trade to the Euxine. But there was the usual legend of a divine or heroic foundation myth crediting it to Sinope, daughter of Asopus, whom Apollo carried off from Boeotia to the coast of Euxine. After the fall of Persia the city became the capital of the Pontic kings and, favored by Mithradates VI because it was his birthplace, Sinope became eventually a large and prosperous city.



*Circ. B. C. 220-180.*

240  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.97 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Head of nymph Sinope r., wearing turret-crown, earring, and necklace with pendants.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\Sigma$ ΙΝΩΠΤΕΩΝ Apollo, nude, seated r. on an omphalos, holding lyre in l. and plectrum in r. hand; in field, A | M |  $\mathcal{A}$  (*reading downward*).

## BITHYNIA.

Calchedon, situate on the Bosphorus nearly opposite Byzantium, was a Megarian colony. The Persian satrap Megabyzus is said to have called it the *City of the Blind* because they had not seen that the site of Byzantium, founded later, was superior to the one they had selected. The city was under the hegemony of Athens after Cimon had driven the Persians from Thrace and so remained till B. C. 413, thereafter being under domination of, or against, Sparta, according to circumstances.

The modern form of the name is Chalcedon, but ancient writers spell it Calchedon, the form also found on the coins.

*B. C. 400-300.*

241  $\mathcal{A}$ . Persic Stater; 15.07 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* ΚΑΛΧ Bull standing l. on head of barley.

*Rev.* Incuse square of four compartments with granulated surfaces.

*H. Chapman.*

The coin-types of Calchedon and Byzantium in this period are very similar, the Byzantine bull standing on a dolphin instead of a barley-head. Apparently there was a monetary agreement between the two cities.

*Kings of Bithynia.**Prusias I, B. C. 238-183.*

Bithynia reached the zenith of its greatness under this able monarch and his son Prusias II. Polybius relates with evident admiration the former's campaigns against the Gaulish invaders, whom he cleared out of Troas and away from the cities along the Hellespont (*Hist. V, 111*). According to Strabo Hannibal took refuge with Prusias I, probably when the Romans were demanding his surrender from Antiochus III.

242  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.92 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Prusias, diademed, r.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ — ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ Zeus, with himation thrown back across l. shoulder, standing to front, crowning the name of the king, his sceptre held in l. hand; in field, l., thunderbolt,  $\mathcal{E}$ , and  $\mathcal{A}$  $\mathcal{E}$ .

*H. Chapman. Waddington, Pl. XXIX, 10.*

The type of Zeus crowning the royal name probably relates to the victory over the Gauls, of which the king was very proud.

*Prusias II, B. C. 183-149.*

243  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.90 gr.; 36 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of the king, diademed, r.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Inscription and type similar to preceding; in field, l., eagle on thunderbolt, and  $\text{M}\Xi$ .

*Sebastopoulos Coll. Waddington, 29, XXIX, 14.*

## MYSIA.

Cyzicus, situate on the south coast of the Propontis, was colonized by Megarians in the eighth century, and received an addition of Milesians early in the seventh century. The city was subject to Lydia till the fall of Croesus in B. C. 546, to Persia till B. C. 478, and was a part of the Athenian empire till B. C. 405. Throughout its history, regardless of overlord, Cyzicus seems to have been a sort of commercial mint, striking coins in that alloy which is known as electrum from its amber color. Gold brought from the Altai or Ural mountains was evidently deposited at Cyzicus for coinage in Cyzicene Staters or Cyzicenes, as they were generally known. While the Athenians held the Pangaeian district in Thrace they sent the gold from their mines to Cyzicus, as Athens did not wish to strike gold and thus interfere with the wide circulation of her silver.

At an early period Cyzicene Staters attained a wide use in commerce and along with the Persian pure gold Daric, first coined soon after the taking of Sardeis in B. C. 546, they made up the world's gold currency till both were superseded by the gold of Philip of Macedon. They are mentioned among the reserve funds of Athens repeatedly; they frequently are listed among the possessions of individuals. When an agent of the Thirty went to the house of Lysias to secure the talent of silver the orator and shield manufacturer had offered as a bribe to spare his life he also took 400 Cyzicenes and 100 Darics.

*Circ. 500-450.*

244 El. Phoenician Hecté; 2.81 gr.; 12 mm. *Obv.* Head of Triton l., with pointed beard, the hair of dotted lines falling on neck; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, of "mill-sail" pattern.

*Hirsch.*

245 El. Phoenician Hecté; 2.69 gr.; 13 mm. *Obv.* Nike? running l., with head turned back, wearing stephanos, holding tunny-fish in r. hand, raising edge of chiton with l.

*Rev.* Incuse square, of "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

246 El. Phoenician Stater; 15.87 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Youthful male head l., with short hair; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, of "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

247 El. Phoenician Stater; 16.17 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Head of lioness l.; to r., tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, of "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sebastopoulos Coll.*

**248 Phoenician Stater**; 16.29 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Dog standing l., ready to attack; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sebastopoulos Coll.*

*Circ. B. C. 450-400.*

**249 El. Phoenician Stater**; 15.87 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Bearded satyr r., kneeling on r. knee and drawing wine from an amphora into a cantharus; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**250 El. Phoenician Stater**; 16.03 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Bull walking l.; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**251 El. Phoenician Stater**; 15.97 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Two eagles perched, facing each other, on netted omphalos; beneath, tunny-fish.

*Rev.* Incuse square, "mill-sail" pattern.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

At first the tunny-fish constituted the type of the coins of Cyzicus, later it became merely a symbol or mint-mark. The types of these fifth century and later coins, which are in great variety, have been explained as either magistrates' symbols or the badges of cities for which the Cyzicus mint struck coins. These Staters retained till the last their thick, lumpy fabric, the form in which they were best known and least apt to arouse suspicion of genuineness, but the types are often done in the finest artistic style.

*B. C. 330-280.*

**252  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm**; 15.22 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.*  $\xi\Omega\Gamma\epsilon\text{I}\rho\alpha$  Head of Kore Soteira l., wearing cereal-wreath, a veil wound round hair, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.*  $\leftarrow$  KYIKHN  $\Omega\text{N}$  Lion's head l.; beneath, tunny-fish; behind, pecten.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

**253  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm**; 13.28 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  KY I  $\text{I}$  Apollo, nude down to waist, seated l. on netted omphalos, his l. arm resting on large lyre, in r. a patera; in field, l.,  $\text{☉}$ .

The splendid silver coins with the head of Core Soteira, or Persephone, were first struck soon after Conon's victory off Cnidus in B. C. 394, when Cyzicus was freed from the Spartan domination. Legend had it that the abduction of Persephone occurred near Cyzicus, hence the type of our coin.

**Lampsacus**, located on the Propontis, was one of several towns into which colonies of Milesians settled for the purposes of the great trade with the Euxine. The first coinage of the city dates from the end of the sixth century or, interestingly enough, from just about the time when an alliance between Hippias of Athens and Hippocles of Lampsacus was formed and cemented by the marriage of the daughter of the former with the son of the latter. After B. C. 394 Lampsacus began to coin gold Staters in great quantities, which, like the Cyzicene Staters, acquired a wide circulation.

*Circ. B. C. 500-450.*

254 *El.* **Persic Stater**; 15.21 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Forepart of winged horse l.; beneath,  $\Xi$ ; the whole in vine-wreath.

*Rev.* Incuse square divided into four compartments, alternate compartments sunk. The winged horse is the well-known badge of Lampsacus.

*Circ. B. C. 394-350.*

255 *N.* **Persic Stater**; 8.43 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Zeus, laureate, l.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Forepart of winged horse r., in incuse square.

*Allatini Coll.*

256 *N.* **Persic Stater**; 8.47 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Head of Maenad l., wearing ivy-wreath and diadem, necklace and earring.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Forepart of winged horse r., in incuse square.

*Hirsch, May, 1914.*

M. J. P. Six most ingeniously suggested that the Maenad head on this coin presents a portrait of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great; but the type was not an unusual one at Lampsacus.

257 *N.* **Persic Stater**; 8.39 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Female head l., with hair in sakkos, wearing lotos-wreath and earring.

*Rev.*  $\searrow$  Forepart of winged horse r.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

These gold Staters are struck on the standard of the Persian Daric, a fact indicative of the rapidly rising power of Persia following the fall of Athens.

**Pergamum** was originally a natural fortress rising in the plain in the southern part of the country, and later became the citadel of the town that grew up about it. Because of its great natural strength Lysimachus chose Pergamum as a safe place to deposit his accumulation of treasure, said to have amounted to 9,000 talents, and placed Philetaerus, a eunuch of Tium, in charge. The latter, offended by the efforts of Arsinoe to prejudice her husband Lysimachus against him, withdrew his allegiance and declared himself independent, but apparently recognized Seleucus Nicator of Syria as his suzerain. The misfortunes of Lysimachus prevented his recovering Pergamum, and after a reign of twenty years Philetaerus transmitted the crown to his nephew, Eumenes I.

*Philetaerus, B. C. 284-263.*

258 *A.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.86 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Head of Heracles, in lion's skin, r.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\Xi$ EΛEYKOY BAΞIAEΩΞ Zeus aëtophoros seated l. on throne, holding sceptre in r. hand; in field, r., bust of Athena r. in crested Corinthian helmet; beneath throne, crescent.

*Eumenes II, B. C. 197-159.*

259 *A.* **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.85 gr.; 34 mm. *Obv.* Head of Philetaerus, laureate, r.



*Rev.* ↑ ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ Athena seated l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet, long chiton and peplos, crowning the name of Philetaerus; she holds spear in l. hand, the l. arm resting on shield, on which Gorgon head; behind, bow; in front, naval standard, and ΑΞ.

*Sebastopoulos Coll.*

The founder of the kingdom was honored on coins of his successors down to Attalus II, whose nephew Attalus III bequeathed Pergamum to the Romans.

**Proconnesus** was a small island in the Propontis. It was chiefly known for its fine marbles, from which its modern name Marmora is derived.

*B. C. 400-*

260  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Chian Drachm**; 2.53 gr.; 13 mm. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite l., wearing sphenone, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↙ ΓΡΟ ΚΟΝ Oenochoe l.

*Allatini Coll.*

## TROAS.

**Abydus**, located on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont at its narrowest point, was a Milesian colony. Abydus and Sestos on the opposite shore are renowned, partly for the story of Hero and Leander, partly for being the place where Xerxes transported his vast army over a pontoon bridge into Europe. And numerous other armies have crossed the Hellespont at the same place. The city was burned by Darius on his return from Thrace; sacked after the Ionian Revolt; then, after nearly a century of security and prosperity in the Athenian hegemony, fell into the hands of Sparta and became a naval base of that power. After the peace of Antalcidas in B. C. 387 Abydus again became autonomous. After the defeat of Philip V (B. C. 196) the Romans granted freedom to Abydus and other cities of Asia Minor.

*Circ. B. C. 196-*

261  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.64 gr.; 30.5 mm. *Obv.* Bust of Artemis r. wearing chiton, stephane, earring, and necklace; over shoulder, bow and quiver; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΒΥ ΔΗ ΝΩΝ Eagle standing r., with open wings; in front, bunch of grapes; below, ΤΑΡΜΕΝΗΚΟΥ; the whole in laurel-wreath.

262  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.31 gr.; 28.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to preceding, but symbol, torch; beneath eagle, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ.

Artemis had a temple at Abydus that seems to have had considerable fame.

**Tenedos**, situate about five miles off the coast, is well known to everyone who has read the Aeneid of Vergil. The poet speaks of Tenedos as a prosperous place, *dives opum*, attributing, no doubt, to Homeric times the conditions in his own day.

*After B. C. 189.*

263  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.75 gr.; 31 mm. *Obv.* Janiform head of male and female heads, the former laureate, the latter with stephane.



*Rev.* ↗ ΤΕΝΕΔΙΩΝ Double ax; to l. of handle, cluster of grapes and ♣; to r., a right hand open; around, laurel-wreath.

*Spink & Son.*

The types of the coins of Tenedos remain an enigma today, just as they evidently were in the days of Aristotle, who tried to explain the battle-ax type. Many explanations of the Janiform head have been offered, but none is satisfactory.

## LESBOS.

**Methymna** was in the northern part of the Island of Lesbos. It was friendly to Athens from an early time, and so was treated with great favor by the Delian League. The territory of Methymna produced the famous Lesbian wines.

*B. C. 500-450.*

264  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Euboic Stater**; 8.45 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* ΜΑΘΥΜΝΑΙΟΣ Boar standing r., rubbing his snout on l. leg.

*Rev.* ↘ Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet with dotted spiral ornament, earring, and necklace, in square of dotted lines; the whole in incuse square.

*H. Chapman.*

The Athena head may be due to the existence of the cult of that goddess at Methymna, but more likely to the close relations of the city with Athens. The significance of the boar is yet unexplained.

## IONIA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

**Clazomenae** stood on the coast west of Smyrna until the fall of Sardis, when, in fear of the Persians, a new city was built on the island a short distance off. Alexander the Great united the two places by a causeway and formed one city. Clazomenae was a commercial and industrial city of considerable importance, having been one of the three chief centers of the pottery industry among the Greek cities of Asia Minor. It was the birthplace of Anaxagoras the Philosopher, friend and intimate of Pericles and preceptor of Euripides.

*B. C. 387-301.*

265  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Drachm**; 4.09 gr.; 17 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, three-quarter face l.

*Rev.* ↑ ΚΑ Swan, with open wings, standing l.; around, magistrate's name ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ.

*Sangorsky Coll.*

The swan was sacred to Apollo and is here used as a symbol of the god.

**Ephesus**, situate at the mouth of the Cayster River, was famous in antiquity because of its great shrine of Artemis. There was a legend that the city had been established by the Amazons, and certainly the myth of the Asiatic Amazons connected them with Ephesus and the Ephesian

Artemis. This great shrine seems to have been venerated throughout Asia Minor, and was specially patronized by the kings of Lydia. A column presented by Croesus has in our time been found, inscribed with the king's name. Darius, too, when he conquered Asia Minor, showed the great fane special respect and treated Ephesus with marked kindness. Alexander the Great requested permission to rebuild the temple, which had been burned, at his own expense, if his own name be placed on it, but was refused. It was with the priests of the Ephesian Diana, led by Demetrius the image maker, that St. Paul had serious trouble. Ephesus refused to participate in the Ionian Revolt in B. C. 500-494 and so was spared the fate of Miletus and other cities.

*B. C. 394-295.*

266 Æ. Rhodian Tridrachm; 11.19 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Ε Φ Bee; beneath, Γ Ε, signature of magistrate.

*Rev.* Ϛ ΣVN Infant Heracles kneeling r. on l. knee and strangling two serpents.  
*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The myth represented by the reverse type of this coin is mentioned under No. 174. When the Athenian Conon in command of a fleet furnished him by the Persians had destroyed the Spartan fleet the Ionian cities began to throw off the Spartan yoke. For this purpose Ephesus, Rhodes, Cnidus, and others formed an alliance. They also struck coins with the common type of Heracles strangling the serpents, symbol of the struggle of freedom against tyranny, and with the legend ΣVΝμαχίον (*federal money*); for the other type each city used its own historic arms.

267 Æ. Rhodian Tetradrachm; 15.29 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Ε—Φ Bee; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* † Forepart of stag kneeling r. on r. knee; behind, palm-tree; in front, ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ, name of magistrate; the whole in circular incuse.

*Bourgey.*

The bee and the stag were sacred to the Ephesian Artemis, even the High Priest of the shrine bearing the title 'Εσσήν, "King Bee", while the priestesses were known as "honey-bees" or Μελισσαι. From earliest times the stag and the bee are found as coin types of Ephesus, suggesting that striking coins may have been practiced by priests in charge of the vast treasures of the temple before the city undertook to issue coins.

Erythrae stood on the coast near the base of the peninsula that separated the gulfs of Smyrna and Ephesus. The city was subjugated by Lydia, falling under Persian domination after the defeat of Croesus. It participated in the Ionian Revolt, for which it suffered severely, like the rest of the cities, after the disaster at Lade. Though located just opposite Chios, whose monetary standard was widely adopted, yet Erythrae never used that standard till the fourth century.

*Fourth Century.*

268 Æ. Rhodian Tetradrachm; 14.35 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Head of Heracles r., in lion's skin.

*Rev.* Ϟ ΕΡΥ Club and bow in ornamented case; between them, reading upwards, ΔΙΟΓΕΙΦΗΣ; in field, l., owl.

*H. Chapman.*

There was a temple of Heracles at Erythrae, which accounts for these types.

Magnesia ad Maeandrum, so designated to distinguish it from the Magnesia near Mount Sipylus, was colonized by people from Magnetes in Thessaly. It was situated not far from Mile-

tus and later came under the control of the latter city. When Themistocles was compelled to leave Athens, he sought the protection of the king of Persia, by whom he was assigned Magnesia for support.

*B. C. 350-300.*

269  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Octobol**; 5.59 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* Armed horseman galloping r., wearing crested helmet, cuirass, and chlamys; holds couched spear in r. hand; beneath horse,  $\Delta$ ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Humped bull charging l.; below, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ; the whole within circular Maeander pattern.

*Prowe Coll.*

*B. C. 190-133.*

270  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 15.92 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane, with bow and quiver on shoulder.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Apollo, naked, standing slightly turned l., on Maeander pattern, fillet in r. hand, l. hand resting on tripod, on which a quiver; before, ΗΡΩΝΗΤΟΣ | ΞΗΤΡΙΩΝΟΣ; the whole within laurel-wreath.

*Baron Coll.*

**Miletus** was founded, or perhaps an existing town was only colonized, by Greeks, at the time of the earliest emigrations from Greece. It early became one of the greatest commercial cities of antiquity, possessed of a large fleet of merchant ships trading throughout the Mediterranean Sea and especially to the shores of the Euxine. Miletus, under the leadership of its tyrant Histiaeus, led the Ionian Revolt and, though aided by Athens, was soon reduced by Darius and virtually destroyed. The renowned temple of Apollo Didymaeus in Milesian territory was burned by Darius at that time and was not restored until the time of Alexander the Great.

The first coinage of money is credited to Lydia, but coins with Milesian types are among the earliest known, and the striking of coins at Miletus was probably but very little later than anywhere else.

*B. C. 250-190.*

271  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Persic Stater**; 11.11 gr.; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, l., with long hair falling on neck.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\mathcal{M}$  Lion standing l., looking back at sun; in front,  $\mathcal{A}$ ; below, ΗΚΟΑΑ.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The lion and the sun were emblems of the Didymaeon Apollo.

**Smyrna** was first built near the mouth of the river Hermus that flowed under the walls of Sardis. It, therefore, occupied Lydia's natural outlet to the sea, and to get possession of the city Lydian kings waged a long war. Smyrna was finally captured by Alyattes in B. C. 585 and destroyed. Three centuries later a new Smyrna was built a few miles away by Antigonos and Lysimachus.

*Second Century.*

272  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 15.48 gr.; 39 mm. *Obv.* Head of Kybele r., with turret-crown, her hair in knot behind and long locks falling on neck.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΝ Lion walking l.; below, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ; the whole in oak-wreath.

*H. Chapman.*

273  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 15.48 gr.; 39 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\Gamma$ ΜΥΡ | ΝΑΙΩΝ below,  $\ddagger$ ; the whole in oak-wreath.

*Philipsen Coll.*

In the new Smyrna a splendid temple of Kybele, the mother of the gods, stood on the sea-front. The lion was sacred to her.

**Teos**, situate on a peninsula southwest of Smyrna, was one of the very prosperous cities of Ionia until the Persian invasion. Fearing harsh treatment from the Persians some of the people of Teos abandoned their city in B. C. 544 and settled at Abdera in Thrace. But it seems that those who remained in the old home were evidently treated with greater consideration than had been expected. For the city of Anacreon continued to prosper, and the apparently uninterrupted coinage suggests that it remained autonomous.

*Before B. C. 544.*

274  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.79 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Griffin, with curled wings, seated r., with l. paw raised; in front, club; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided into four compartments with granulated surfaces.

The griffin on Tean coins has not yet been satisfactorily explained. It has been suggested that it relates to the Hyperborean Apollo and the guardianship of the gold that Jason sought, for the Teans had extensive commerce with the Euxine long before they began to strike coins.

**The Ionian Revolt** against Persia started in B. C. 500 at Miletus, under the instigation of Aristagoras, and quickly spread to nearly all of the Greek cities of Asia Minor. The Persian tyrants were promptly expelled and Greek strategoi elected in their places. The intervention of Athens was sought, and that city, with Eretria, despatched a fleet, landed at Ephesus, reached and burned Sardis. But disaster overtook the combined Greek fleet at Lade and with the command of the sea the Persians soon reduced the rebellious cities. Prof. Gardner has recognized in a group of Electrum Staters, of peculiar and uniform fabric, coins issued at various Ionian cities—the exact mint not always determinable—to meet the expenses of the war. The patriotic cities refused to use Persian gold Darics to pay their soldiers and sailors, and reverted to their ancient practice of coining electrum.

*B. C. 500-494.*

275  $\mathcal{E}$ . **Milesian Stater**; 14.00 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Sow walking r.

*Rev.* Incuse square of four compartments.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Doubtfully attributed to Methymna in Lesbos.

276  $\mathcal{E}$ . **Milesian Stater**; 14.03 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* Cock standing r.; above, floral ornament; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square of four compartments.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Quite possibly struck at Dardanus, where the coin-type is a cock or cock-fight.

#### SATRAPY OF IONIA.

The Persian satraps occasionally issued coins from the mints of western Asia Minor. The types vary, but sometimes resemble those of the Persian Daric.



*B. C. 400.*

277  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 14.94 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* The king of Persia, bearded, kneeling r., wearing kidaris and sandals; in r. hand, spear; in l., strung bow.

*Rev.* Incuse with granulated surface and various raised patterns.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

This specimen has, with considerable degree of probability, been attributed to Ephesus.

## ISLANDS OF IONIA.

Chios is a few miles off the coast of Ionia, between the islands of Samos and Lesbos. The island was very fertile and early contained a prosperous population. The city of Chios on the eastern shore had an excellent harbor and its commerce was large. The fine marbles of Chios were famous in antiquity, but still more famous were its wines, celebrated by almost all the poets and still in high favor.

*B. C. 478-412.*

278  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 15.32 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Sphinx seated l., with curled wings; in field, l., amphora surmounted by bunch of grapes; r., dolphin, l.; the whole on circular raised shield.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided into four compartments.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

The sphinx is a symbol of the wine-god Dionysus, whose cult was specially favored in Chios.

Samos was one of the most prosperous of the Aegean islands. At a very early period it became a considerable naval power and in the time of its too fortunate tyrant Polycrates was respected or feared because of its fleet. In this period Samos had close political and commercial relations with Egypt. The city joined in the Ionian Revolt and furnished sixty ships to the confederate fleet at Lade. After the defeat many of the Samians refused to submit to Persian domination and sailed away to Sicily and settled at Zancle (Messana). Samos was one of the first to become an ally of Athens, but revolted in B. C. 439 and was conquered and punished by Pericles. Samos was one of the earliest art centers of the Greek world.

*Before B. C. 494.*

279  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm; 13.15 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Lion's scalp with lower jaws displayed.

*Rev.* →  $\xi$ A Bull's head r. in incuse square.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

*B. C. 439-365.*

280  $\mathcal{R}$ . Tetradrachm; 15.35 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Lion's scalp, with lower jaw displayed.

*Rev.* ↓  $\xi$ A Forepart of bull r., the right leg bent, truncation dotted; behind, olive branch; above, [AAK]MEΩN | EPOMONEΩΣ; the whole in incuse square.

*Hirsch.*



281  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 15.26 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but of more advanced style.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\Sigma A$  Forepart of bull r., with r. leg bent under him, dotted truncation, ornamental band round the body; behind, olive-branch; above,  $\text{ΗΓΗΞΙΑΝΑΞ}$ ; below,  $\oplus$ ; the whole in incuse square.

The bull on the Samian coins is apparently a river-god. The origin and meaning of the lion's mask are obscure. Samos was one of the principal centers of the cult of Hera, where that goddess had a famous temple, whilst the cult of Heracles, of whom the lion-scalp might be a symbol, does not seem to have been important, if established in Samos at all. The suggestion of M. Babelon that the device is of Egyptian origin is certainly interesting.

## CARIA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

### *Mausolus, B. C. 377-353.*

This Satrap of Caria would have passed to that oblivion the most of such officials deserved had not his sister and widow Artemisia erected for him at Halicarnassus the tomb which antiquity regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world, a distinction the Mausoleum seems to have well deserved. The names of such architects and artists as Pythis, Scopas, Bryaxis, Timotheus, and Leochares, who were engaged to build and adorn the great structure with a variety of sculptures, are sufficient to warrant the renown it had in ancient times, even if some remains were not still extant to confirm that estimate. A more enduring glory for Halicarnassus was in being the birthplace of Herodotus.

282  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 14.90 gr.; 24.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Apollo, laureate, three-quarter face r., the hair so treated as to suggest rays.

*Rev.*  $\downarrow$   $\text{MAYΞΞΩΛΛΟ}$  Zeus Stratios walking r., wearing talaric chiton and himation with end thrown across l. arm; holds labrys (double-ax) over r. shoulder, inverted spear in r. hand.

*S. H. Chapman.*

The facing Apollo-head is an imitation of a Rhodian coin-type. Zeus Stratios, the Zeus of the piratical Carians, had a temple at Labranda, a village near the old capital city of Mylasa.

### *Hidrieus, B. C. 351-344.*

This Satrap was a brother of Mausolus and succeeded to the satrapy on the death of Artemisia in B. C. 351. His wife was his younger sister Ada.

283  $\mathcal{R}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; 14.74 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Similar to No. 282.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{ΙΔΡΙΕΩΞ}$  Type as No. 282.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

### *Euagoras II, King of Salamis, B. C. 351- .*

Euagoras was king of Salamis when the Phoenician revolt against Persia broke out in B. C. 351. He declared for Persia, but the several other kings then reigning in Cyprus took the side of the Phoenicians and drove Euagoras from his kingdom. He went over to the Persians, was well received by Hidrieus, brother and successor of Mausolus on the throne of Caria, who aided him

in equipping a fleet. With the aid of Phocion, the Athenian, they laid siege to Salamis, but failed to take the city.

In the opinion of M. Babelon this coin was struck in Caria during the preparations for this expedition.

**284** *Æ*. **Rhodian Tetradrachm**; 15.22 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* Persian King, Artaxerxes III, wearing kidaris and kandys, kneeling r. and discharging arrow from bow; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ Euagoras II, mounted on horse galloping r., striking downwards with lance; beneath horse, wreath and letter O.

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#### ISLANDS OF CARIA.

**Carpathos** was a small island off the coast of Caria. It seems to have been one of the numerous Phoenician trading-points in the seventh century. There were but three small cities on the island, of which Poseidium was the most important and the capital.

##### *Sixth Century.*

**285** *Æ*. **Phoenician Stater**; 13.57 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Two dolphins swimming in opposite directions, the upper r., the lower l.; beneath, smaller dolphin l.; the whole in square of dotted lines with flowers in corners.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided by broad band into two parallel oblongs.

*Mathey Coll.*

The dolphins relate to the name of the town Poseidium. The reverse is evidently an imitation of the type found on coins of Camirus in Rhodes.

**Cos** was one of the more important of the Sporades. It is mentioned by Homer, so that it must have been colonized at a very early period. The population was Dorian and the chief city, Cos, belonged to the Dorian pentapolis, that included also Camirus, Cnidus, and Ialysus. The island is said to have been settled by people from Epidaurus who brought with them the cult of Asklepios. At any rate there was a famous temple of that god at Cos, in which was the celebrated *Venus Anadyomene* painted by Apelles, a native of Cos. The island was also noted for its wines and its purple dye, and for a diaphanous silken fabric that was long popular among Greeks and Romans. Against these Coan fabrics Juvenal levels some of his sharpest shafts.

##### *Fifth Century.*

**286** *Æ*. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.58 gr.; 25.5 mm. *Obv.* ΚΟΞ Discobolus, naked, in attitude of throwing the discus; in field, l., tripod; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↘ Crab in an incuse square; border of dots.

*Hirsch XXXIV, 489.*

On the Triopian Promontory opposite Cos was a temple of Apollo, where the Dorian Pentapolis annually celebrated with games a great festival in honor of that god.

*ἐν δὲ μῆτι Τιόπιον καταθεῖο κολώναν,*

*ἴσον Δωριέεσσι νέμων γέρας ἔγγυς ἐούσιν.* Theocritus XVII, 689.

“And in my honor let the Triopian headland share, according equal honor to the Dorians near.” The coins of Cos of this type were probably agonistic, being issued on the occasion of those games. The tripod was the capital prize.

The crab may have been a symbol of Heracles, whose cult was affected by part of the Coans.

*B. C. 300-190.*

287  $\mathcal{A}$ . Rhodian Tetradrachm; *17.09 gr.*; *25 mm.* *Obv.* Head of young Heracles in lion's skin r.

*Rev.* ↓ ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab; beneath, ΤΙΜΟΛΥΚΟΣ, and bow in case; the whole within a square of dotted lines in an incuse square.

*Hirsch* XVIII, 2481.

Following the death of Alexander the Great Cos fell to the share of Ptolemy of Egypt, and the Alexander type was introduced on the obverse of the coins, but the old civic type was retained on the reverse.

## ISLAND OF RHODES.

**Camirus** was the greatest of the three cities of Rhodes and chiefly a commercial town. Its early commercial relations with Aegina is shown by its coin standards.

*Sixth Century B. C.*

288  $\mathcal{A}$ . Aeginetic Stater; *12.28 gr.*; *20 mm.* *Obv.* Fig-leaf.

*Rev.* Two incuse oblongs, parallel.

*S. H. Chapman.*

The significance of the fig-leaf is not clear, unless it relates to an important local product.

**Rhodes** was founded by the three chief cities of the island purely for commercial considerations, thus concentrating the wealth and commerce of the entire island in a single city on a better harbor. But a nobler spirit seems to have controlled the building of the city; for it was laid out by a famous expert in city-building, Hippodamus, a native of Miletus. The same person also designed the city of Thurium and the Piraeus. The well-known colossal statue of Helios was later erected by Chares at the harbor entrance. The cost of this Wonder of the World is said to have been met largely from the material abandoned by Demetrius Polioretetes when he raised the memorable siege of Rhodes. In B. C. 166 Rhodes was spoiled by the Romans of the large territory granted in 189 including great portions of Caria and Lycia; also her commerce suffered a fatal blow; but much was restored in B. C. 88 for fidelity during the Mithradatic war.

*B. C. 400-333.*

289  $\mathcal{A}$ . Chian Tetradrachm; *15.19 gr.*; *26 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Helios three-quarter face r.

*Rev.* ↑ ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud; beneath, Φ.

*Sotheby*, 1919, No. 242.

The facing head of the patron divinity, Helios, on this coin shows the influence of Kimon's masterpiece of the facing Arethusa at Syracuse. The latter work had appeared just before the Rhodians projected their second coinage and must have aroused a sensation among artists, especially engravers and sculptors, everywhere. It has been pointed out that this Rhodian head betrays the broader and bolder style characteristic of the tendencies of the island's sculpture toward the colossal.

The rose is a punning type relating to the name of the city.

*B. C. 88-43.*

290  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic? Drachm; *7.11 gr.*; *21.5 mm.* *Obv.* Youthful head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face r.

*Rev.* Full-blown rose; above, magistrate's name, ΚΡΙΤΟΚΛΗΞ; below, barley-head; the whole in circle of dots.

*Merzbacher Coll.*

The almost cherubic face of Helios on this coin, and the rays a duller imagination required in the first century to suggest the sun god, mark a great change in Rhodian art; interesting, too, is the fact that the Drachm was then the largest coin the city issued — the sun of her culture and commerce had set.

291 Æ. 23.45 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Facing head of Helios, with flowing hair and rays.

*Rev.* ↑ ΡΟ Full-blown rose facing; below, ΞΦΑΙ\*ΡΟΞ; the whole in an oak-wreath.

#### UNCERTAIN MINT.

##### *Sixth Century.*

292 Æ. Aeginetic Stater; 11.11 gr.; 19.5 mm. *Obv.* Forepart of lion (or lioness) l., one paw forward; on neck, punchmark, bee?

*Rev.* Incuse square, in four compartments. Cf. Bab. XIX, 18.

*Spink & Son.*

This is one of a considerable group of early coins with types suggestive of Caria, but whose mint-place has not yet been satisfactorily established.

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## LYDIA.

The fairly trustworthy history of Lydia begins with the accession of Gyges in B. C. 687, the founder of the dynasty of the Mermnadae. Under this sovereign a policy of conquests was launched that was pursued by his successors till the Lydian empire embraced nearly all of Asia Minor. The River Halys was its eastern boundary in the time of Croesus, who, misled by an ambiguous oracle, made the fatal mistake of trying to carry his conquests beyond that stream and destroyed his own mighty empire. Victorious Persia then extended her domination to the Aegean Sea and the islands contiguous to Asia Minor.

It is now very generally conceded that the credit of inventing the coin belongs to Lydia. And the most primitive specimens of coins are the best proof of the claim, for they almost certainly are of Lydian origin. These early coins are all of electrum or "white gold" (λευκός χρυσός), an alloy of gold and silver found in the rivers and mines of Lydia. The proportion of gold in the natural alloy varied from 55% to 80%, so that coins struck with uniform weight varied in value so much as to hamper commerce. To cure this evil — and numerous countermarked specimens, so marked by responsible merchants, shows that the evil was realized — the government of the long famous Croesus carried through a great monetary reform. The two metals were separated and existing specimens of pure gold and pure silver coins confirm the statement of Herodotus that "The Lydians were the first people, so far as we know, to make use of money struck in gold and in silver" (πρῶτοι δὲ ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν νόμισμα χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου κοψάμενοι ἐχρήσαντο). The purpose of the great reform may have been primarily commercial, but it was hardly the sole motive. For in the recoinage of the electrum coins that would readily find their way into the royal mint at Sardis there must have been enormous profits, which went directly into the royal fiscus. It is not



improbable that it is to the operations of this mint that Croesus owed much of his fabulous wealth; and the same operations may account for the scarcity of the electrum issues of several cities whose few known coins must be later than the actual beginning of their coinage.

*Time of Croesus, B. C. 561-546.*

293 *N.* **Stater** : 8.10 gr. ; 16 mm. *Obv.* Forepart of lion r., with open mouth and r. paw forward, facing forepart of bull l.

*Rev.* Two incuse squares, one larger than the other, side by side.

*Con.* *Weber Coll.*, 3286.

294 *Æ.* **Babylonian Drachm** ; 5.31 gr. ; 16 mm. Similar to preceding.

*H. Chapman.*

The lion is found as a type on the earlier coins of Lydia, but the bull first appears on the coinage of Croesus. It probably relates to some newly conquered country added to the empire.

## PHRYGIA.

**Cibyra** became the capital city of a confederation of four cities early in the second century B. C. This Tetropolis enjoyed excellent government and became remarkably prosperous. Strabo states that Cibyra, meaning doubtless the Confederation, was capable of putting in the field 30,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. After the conquest by the Romans Cibyra became the chief city of an extensive *conventus*. The town seems to have struck no coins till near the middle of the second century.

295 *Æ.* **Rhodian Tetrachm** : 12.47 gr. ; 30 mm. *Obv.* Male bust, draped, r., wearing crested helmet ; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ Horseman galloping r., armed with crested helmet, cuirass, shield, and spear ; above, pilei ; in field, l., ΣΙΑ, r., ΜΑ ; beneath horse, Β ; below, ΜΟ.

296 *Æ.* **Rhodian Tetrachm** ; 12.53 gr. ; 30 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↓ Similar to preceding ; behind horseman, bee ; on cuirass, Κ ; beneath horse, Α ΚΕΔ | ΟΔΙ.

## LYCIA.

Not much is known of the history of Lycia prior to the conquest by Alexander the Great. There are a great many names of petty princes, whose domains must have been, in most cases, very small towns and the adjacent country ; but next to nothing has been accomplished in determining where or when any of them held sway. Perhaps the obscurity of these individuals is due to the fact that they were unimportant members of a national federation, one of the most successful federal governments of antiquity. These federal institutions were continued after the Persian conquest in B. C. 545.

*Circ. B. C. 480-460.*

297 *Æ.* **Babylonian Stater** : 9.50 gr. ; 20 mm. *Obv.* Forepart of boar r.

*Rev.* Triskeles r. in linear square, in incuse square.

*H. Chapman.*



*Tatthivaibi, Circ. B. C. 480-460.*

298 *Æ.* **Aeginetic Stater**; 11.76 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite l., with three rows of curls on forehead, hair confined by a cord and drawn up behind; wears earring and necklace.

*Rev.* Τ↑ΧΧFF↑EFBE Tetraskeles r.; the whole in dotted square within incuse square.

*Merzbacher*, 3143.

*Vad . . . .*, 385-380.

299 *Æ.* **Babylonian Stater**; 9.81 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Lion's scalp facing.

*Rev.* F↑Δ Triskeles l. in circular incuse.

*H. Chapman.*

The triskeles, or tetraskeles, is found commonly on Lycian coins and seems to have been a national emblem. It apparently symbolizes the sun and therefore relates to the Lycian Apollo, who was a god of light.

## PAMPHYLIA.

**Aspendus**, situate near the mouth of the Eurymedon river, was a wealthy commercial city. Strabo says it was an Argive colony. The city was evidently of considerable importance somewhat early in the fifth century. It was at Aspendus that the Athenian patriot Thrasybulus was slain by citizens who resented his levy of contributions. The name of the city in the vernacular was Estvedys.

*Circ. B. C. 400-300.*

300 **Persic Stater**; 10.72 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Two wrestlers, nude, the one grasping the other by the wrists, while the latter thrusts r. foot forward between adversary's legs; on border, circle of dots.

*Rev.* √ EΣTFEΔHΥΣ Slinger standing r., hurling with sling; in field, r., triskeles; the whole in square of dotted lines.

*S. H. Chapman.*

A scene from the palaestra forms the obverse type of this coin. The suggestion that the Greek *sphendometes* or slinger is meant as a punning type suggested by the similarity between the word and the name of the town is interesting, possibly correct.

**Perga**, situate on the river Cestrus, was the metropolis of Pamphylia in the first century of our era and probably long before. St. Paul visited Perga twice on his missionary journeys, having Barnabas with him the second time. The famous temple of Artemis Pergaea stood on a hilltop near the city. The festival celebrated there in honor of the goddess was of national importance.

*B. C. 190-27.*

301 **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.78 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* Head of Artemis Pergaea r., laureate; behind neck, quiver; border of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΞ | ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΞ Artemis, wearing short armless chiton, high hunting-boots, standing to front with head turned l., holding wreath in r., the l. hand supporting scepter; at r. side, stag looking up; in field, r., thunderbolt?

## CILICIA.

**Celenderis** was located on the coast, northeast of the Anemurian promontory. The place was first settled by Phoenicians, but later received Samian colonists. The town occupied a natural stronghold and was selected for the town site either for protection against pirates, who for centuries infested that coast, or the town itself was originally a pirates' retreat. On the adjacent plains horse-breeding was an important industry.

*Circ. B. C. 450-400.*

**302** *Æ*. **Persic Stater**; 10.59 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Nude horseman seated sideways galloping r., holding whip in r. and rein in l. hand; below,  $\tau$ ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\leftarrow$  KEAEN Goat kneeling r. on l. leg, head turned back; the whole in circular incuse.

*Paris, 1909.*

Horse-racing was evidently a favorite sport at Celenderis. The obverse type shows the jockey leaping from his mount at the end of the race. The goat on the reverse is thought to allude to the abundance of those animals in the vicinity of the city.

**Mallus** was located on the river Pyramus at the point where the stream divided before reaching the sea. Although the town was evidently prosperous and of considerable importance from an early date, yet prior to the Macedonian conquest but very little is known of it. It was the seat of a famous oracle, whose origin was associated with the myth of its foundation.

*Circ. B. C. 425-385.*

**303** *Æ*. **Persic Stater**; 10.54 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Male figure, winged, running r.; wears long chiton, and holds in both hands a disc on which eight pointed star; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\leftarrow$  MAP Swan walking l.; in field, l., dolphin; r.,  $\varphi$ ; all in circular incuse. *Duruyé Sale, 587.*

The running-figure type on this coin remains yet unexplained. The swan, like the goat on the Celendris coin, perhaps betrays local influence, though that bird was also sacred to Astarte.

**Soli**, situate near the mouth of the river Lamus, was an Argive colony with a later admixture of Rhodians. It was the corruption of the Greek language of this city by contact with the native speech that gave rise to the term *solecism*. When Tigranes of Armenia wrested Cilicia from the Seleucid kings he destroyed Soli and transported the inhabitants to his new city of Tigranocerta. But in B. C. 66 Pompey restored the town and settled there the pirates he had subdued along that coast. Thereafter the city was called *Pompeïopolis*.

*Circ. B. C. 450-386.*

**304** *Æ*. **Persic Stater**; 10.45 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., in crested Athenian helmet adorned with griffin; wears necklace and earring; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\int$   $\Sigma$ OAEON Bunch of grapes on stalk, with tendrils and a leaf; in field, r., AI, and l., TE.

*H. Chapman.*

It is possible that the Athena on this coin was due to a tradition that the city was founded by, and, by popular error in etymology, owed its name to, Solon. The Athenian owl also occurs as a symbol on some of the coins of Soli.

*B. C. 386-333.*

**304a**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Stater**; *9.98 gr.*; *22 mm.* *Obv.* Bearded head of Heracles r., lion's skin around neck; border of dots.

*Rev.* †  $\Sigma$ ΟΛΙΚΟΝ? Head of Satrap r., bearded and wearing mitra.

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## CAPPADOCIA.

This Persian satrapy was erected into a kingdom that became independent after the death of Seleucus I, of Syria, in B. C. 281. The name or title Ariarathes was inherited from the Satrap who was on the throne when Alexander invaded Persia.

*Ariarathes V, B. C. 163-130.*

This prince, whose maternal grandfather was Antiochus III, the Great, had the misfortune to incur the enmity of Demetrius of Syria, probably because he refused to support the latter against Rome, but according to some authorities, because he had refused the hand of Demetrius' sister. Demetrius, therefore, drove him from his throne and placed thereon the pretender Orophernes. Ariarathes went to Rome, where his appeal found sympathetic ears and returning was restored to his throne by Attalus of Pergamum, doubtless by Rome's order or suggestion. A famous incident in connection with these events was the demand Ariarathes made upon the people of Priene, in Ionia, for 400 talents Orophernes had deposited with them during his brief occupancy of the throne of Cappadocia, B. C. 158-157. The Prienians refused to deliver the money to any but the depositor and accepted war and a siege rather than recede from their position. Ariarathes failed to secure the money, which was later returned to Orophernes.

**305**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; *16.03 gr.*; *29.15 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Ariarathes V, laureate, r.

*Rev.* † ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ | ΕΥΞΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Athena, in crested helmet and talaric chiton, standing l., holding in r. hand Nike r. with wreath, her l. supporting spear and shield, on which gorgoneion; in exergue, Γ.

*Ariarathes IX, B. C. 99-97.*

This prince was the son of Mithradates VI, the Great, of Pontus, who placed him on the throne of Cappadocia after putting Ariarathes VII to death. He was but eighteen years of age when placed on the throne and, after a brief reign, was driven off by his own subjects.

**306**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; *16.32 gr.*; *33.5 mm.* *Obv.* Head of Ariarathes IX?, diademate, r.

*Rev.* † ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΞΕΒΟΥΣ | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Pegasus standing l., drinking; in field, l., star and crescent; to r.,  $\mathcal{A}$ ; the whole in oak-wreath.

*Consul Weber.*

It is a debated question whether the head on this coin is that of the young king or of Mithradates the Great. It hardly resembles the latter, and M. Reinach is probably right in holding

that it is the head of the young king, but made to appear older than he really was. The pegasus-type recalls the coin-types of his father, No. 230, while the star and crescent are the symbol of his ancestral house. M. Reinach interprets the monogram ΑΜΦΙ as an abbreviation for Amphipolis, taken in the last year of the reign, and the place of issue.

## SYRIA.

### *Seleucus I, Nicator, B. C. 312-280.*

The reign of this monarch, the founder of the Seleucid Kingdom of Syria, dates from the battle of Gaza in B. C. 312 when he recovered his satrapy of Babylon, from which he had been driven by Antigonus. In B. C. 301 Seleucus at the head of the coalition against Antigonus defeated that powerful monarch and his son Demetrius Poliorcetes in the battle of Ipsus, when Antigonus lost his life and Demetrius fled. Seleucus, then saluted Nicator, "Victor victorum" (Just. XVII,2), soon thereafter became master of nearly all of Asia Minor and founded the new monarchy with its capital at Antioch, which he built on the Orontes and named in honor of his father.

**307** *Æ* pl. **Attic Tetradrachm**; 13.22 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Seleucus I, r., in helmet ornamented with bull's horn and ear, and covered with panther's skin, a panther's skin also knotted about the neck; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΞΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ (*from r. to l.*). Nike, in talaric chiton, standing r. and crowning a trophy; in field, Boeotian shield; around, circle of dots.

*H. Chapman.*

Probably struck after the battle of Ipsus. Like Alexander the Great, Seleucus here appears as young Heracles; he also uses the title of "King," which he had assumed in B. C. 306, thus removing the last vestiges of his former subordinate position.

Nike crowning the trophy recalls a similar type on the coins of Agathocles of Syracuse, and is another illustration of the great influence of the Sicilian engravers throughout the Greek world during the fourth and third centuries.

### *Antiochus II, Theos, B. C. 266-261-246.*

While this king was engaged in a fruitless war with Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, Diodotus, Satrap of Bactria, revolted and set up an independent kingdom.

**308** *N.* **Attic Stater**; 8.42 gr.; 17 mm. *Obv.* Head of Antiochus II, diademe, r.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ Apollo seated l. on omphalos, himation across r. leg, holding arrow in r. hand, and bow in l. behind omphalos; in field, above, star; beneath hand, † (= Διοδότος?); below, lyre.

*H. Chapman.*

Probably struck in Bactria before the revolt of Diodotus in B. C. 258. The Apollo-on-the-omphalos is simply an imitation of the similar Syrian type, and hardly has any reference to an oracle of the god established in the East.

### *Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, B. C. 175-164.*

One of the memorable revolts of the Jews took place in the reign of this monarch, and it was put down and punished with a harshness quite as memorable. A cultured man, who patron-



ized the arts, Epiphanes evidently lacked either political judgment or sane political advisers and marred his short reign with a futile attempt on Egypt, which was checked by the Romans, and by another in Persia, which further disturbances in Jerusalem cut short. He perished miserably, smitten by Jehovah, as the Jews believed, and by their gods, as the Persians thought.

**309**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.73 gr.; 33 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Zeus, laureate, r.; around, fillet.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Xi$  | ANTIOXOY *r.*  $\Theta\text{E}\text{OY}$  |  $\text{E}\text{T}\text{I}\Phi\text{A}\text{N}\text{OY}\xi$  *l.*  $\text{N}\text{I}\text{K}\text{H}\Phi\text{O}\text{P}\text{OY}$  *in ex.* Zeus, naked down to hips, laureate, seated l. on throne; in r. hand, Nike r. about to crown him; in l., sceptre.

*Spink & Son.*

Some numismatists have regarded this splendid head as a portrait of Epiphanes. And it is very probable that some of the monarch's features are portrayed in it, yet the head is doubtless meant to represent that of the copy of the Olympian Zeus of Phidias, a replica of which Antiochus set up near Antioch, whether in the temple of Apollo at Daphne or in a new temple the king had erected for Zeus. On the reverse is very likely a representation of the entire statue, but with remarkable artistic liberties in the details.

**310**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Pentechalchus**; 31.12 gr.; 33.5 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Zeus r.

*Rev.*  $\nabla$   $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Xi$  | ANTIOXOY *r.*  $\Theta\text{E}\text{OY}$  |  $\text{E}\text{T}\text{I}\Phi\text{A}\text{N}\text{OY}\xi$  *l.* Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt.

The fabric of this great bronze piece, especially its size and the shallow cavity in the center of each side, has long led many authorities to attribute it to Egypt. But Mr. Edward T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society, has shown conclusively that this is an error and that it was issued from the mint at Antioch (A. J. N., LI, pp. 24-27). The reverse type of the eagle on a fulmen is probably meant, Mr. Newell points out, to be commemorative of Epiphanes' victories in Egypt, for it was the badge of the Ptolemies.

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## PHOENICIA.

**Sidon** was the oldest and most powerful city of Phoenicia, celebrated at a very early period for its manufactures of a varied sort, its skilled workmen, such as Solomon secured to build his temple, and for enterprising merchants who spread Phoenician commerce to every shore of the known world. After the Persian conquest (B. C. 537) Sidon became the chief naval reliance of that power. The city was destroyed in B. C. 321 by Artaxerxes III, Ochus, to punish the Phoenicians who had revolted.

*B. C. 425-400.*

**311**  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Half-shekel**; 7.03 gr.; 18 mm. *Obv.* Sidonian galley sailing l., with one mast and four sails; along the rail, row of shields; zigzag lines for waves; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Persian King standing r. shooting with bow; wears kidaris and kandys; to l., bearded head (Bes?) incuse; r., head of goat incuse: the whole in incuse square.

*Spink & Son.*

The king of Sidon was the high Admiral of the Phoenician fleet, the chief naval defence of Persia while Sidon was under the domination of that country.



**Tyre**, a colony of Sidon, rivaled the latter city in manufactures and commerce. In addition to the usual articles made of gold, silver, and bronze peddled in Phoenician commerce throughout the world, the purple dyes of Tyre were famous. The dye was produced from the murex, a shell-fish abounding in the local waters. The Old Tyre, as it was afterwards called, on the mainland, was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, and the new city built on the island opposite was made famous by the siege of Alexander in 332 B. C.

*B. C. 400-332.*

312 *Æ*. **Phoenician Stater**; 13.55 gr.; 22.5 mm. *Obv.* Dolphin swimming r., a triple zigzag line beneath representing waves; below, murex; in field,  $\zeta\zeta\zeta$  (*shiloshon* =  $\frac{1}{30}$ ); around, cable.

*Rev.* ↑ Owl standing r., with scepter and flail under l. wing, depressed below surface of field; the whole in incuse square.

*Mathey Coll.*

The dolphin probably alludes both to the sea-born commerce and the island seat of the new city of Tyre, whilst the murex refers to the source of the Tyrian purple dye. The Athenian owl and the Egyptian flail indicate the countries with which Tyre had its principal commercial relations. To all appearance, then, these types are of purely commercial origin, unrelated to local religious ideas or myths.

Of interest to a citizen of this country are the sunken type of the reverse, anticipating the fabric of the recently issued *Half-eagle*.

## PALESTINE.

The **Jews** issued no coins till after the middle of the first century B. C. and even then they issued no coins of gold or silver, a form of money, especially the gold, that would mark their full sovereignty. The "Shekels of silver current with the merchant" were merely certain weights of the silver of commerce, while the sums of money mentioned in the Bible in later times were made up of foreign coins, Persian Darics, Greek Tetradrachms, and others then current in their country. Small bronze coins were struck by Simon Maccabaeus and his successors, both Asmonaeus and Idumaeus Princes, till the Roman Procurators in A. D. 6. With the outbreak of the First Revolt in B. C. 66 came a new coinage born of a renewed hope of achieving their independence of Rome.

*First Revolt, A. D. 66-70.*

313 *Æ*. **Tyrian Shekel**; 14.14 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.*  $\Sigma\Phi\Gamma\Omega\lambda\lambda\text{P}\omega$  (ישראל) "Shekel of Israel") Chalice with knop on stem; above,  $\text{ג}\omega$  (שג = year 2); around, border of dots.

*Rev.* ↑  $\text{E}\omega\text{I}\rho\text{E}\text{I}\text{P}\text{E}\text{I}\text{E}\text{I}\text{E}\text{I}$  (יהושלם הקדושה) "Jerusalem the Holy") Triple lily; around, circle of dots.

*Mathey Coll.*

The date, "year 2," points to the second year of the revolt which broke out in 66 A. D. and continued for five years. Dated Shekels and Half-shekels are known for each of the five years. The types are interesting because so different from any of the vast number of ancient coin-types known; and specially interesting is the thick heavy flan that is characteristic of the Greek coins of five centuries earlier.



*Artabanus II, B. C. 88-77.*

Next to nothing is known of this king, whose name has been added to the list in recent years. Parthia seems to have been forgotten by the historians in this period, when the Romans were engaged in their great struggle with Mithradates the Great and Tigranes of Armenia was rapidly expanding his dominions.

**317 Æ. Attic Tetradrachm ; 15.43 gr. ; 32 mm.** *Obv.* Bust of Artabanus II, l., with short beard, broad diadem, spiral necklace, and decorated cuirass ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΞΑΚΟΥ ρ. | ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΣ (*sic*) ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟ  
*in ex.* | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΝΟΣ (*sic*) l. Arsaces seated r. on throne ; in field, ☉.

*Orodes I, B. C. 57-38.*

It was in the reign of this king that Parthia reached the zenith of its power and began to decline. In 53 B. C. the Roman invasion was crushed at Carrhae, when Crassus was killed and 10,000 of his men captured. Roman standards taken that day long graced the trophied walls of Parthian temples. Years afterward Augustus recovered the standards through diplomatic means, an event celebrated by Horace,

*et signa nostro restituit Iovi  
derepta Parthorum superbis  
postibus,*

and by Augustus on coins SIGN(is) MILIT(aribus) A PART (his) RECVP(eratis). Orodes was murdered by his son Phraates IV.

**318 Æ. Attic Tetradrachm ; 15.19 gr. ; 33.5 mm.** *Obv.* Bust of Orodes I l., with short beard, wart on forehead, broad diadem, and long hair in three rows of formal locks ; wears spiral necklace and cuirass ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ | ΑΡΞΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ | ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ | ΕΠΙΦΑΙ-  
ΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ Orodes I, in long chiton and pantaloons, seated l. on throne ; in outstretched r. hand, Nike r. offering him a crown ; holds sceptre in l. hand.

*H. Chapman.*

This coin may have been struck soon after the victory over Crassus, Orodes considering himself a new founder of a greater Parthia and so takes the place of Arsaces on the reverse and Nike crowns him.

## PERSIA.

Not until the taking of Sardis in B. C. 546 and the subjugation of the Greeks in Asia Minor did the Persians come into contact with the institution of coined money and learn its value. What means of exchange they had employed before that time is not clearly known, but barter was probably the chief one, supplemented, no doubt, by the use of ingots and personal ornaments of gold, silver, and other metals. Cyrus, the conqueror of Lydia, seems to have struck no coins. But we have the statement of Herodotus that Darius Hystaspis struck coins of the purest quality of gold. These were the gold *Darics* (*δαρεικός*), a term derived from the king's name. The coinage of the Daric was enormous from its inauguration till the fall of Persia. It very soon acquired the character of an international medium of exchange and supplied the needs of gold coinage to commerce everywhere. But they probably circulated outside Persia more than inside that empire. From the obverse type of the archer-king the Darics were known in antiquity as *Τοξότραι*.

**319 N. Double Daric**; 16.65 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* The king running r., crowned with kidaris and wearing long kandys, with bow in l. and lance in r. hand.

*Rev.* Irregular form incuse.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

Throughout the two centuries they were issued the types of the Darics remained unchanged, except for slight modifications of details or variations of the physiognomy of the king. It is, therefore, impossible to attribute the Darics to particular kings with any degree of certainty. The *Double Darics* were struck outside the regular royal mints for special military or other purposes; for the most part they were struck in Babylon, perhaps all of them.

## BACTRIA.

The civil discords and the wars among the Macedonian rulers in Europe, Asia, and Egypt offered the peoples of the eastern Satrapies an opportunity to regain their freedom from the Seleucid kings. So in about B. C. 246 Diodotus, Satrap of Antiochus II, raised the standard of revolt in Bactria and succeeded in establishing an independent kingdom. Near the close of the third century, however, the Scythians invaded Bactria and the Greek ruling class was driven out. The latter invaded the territory now known as Afghanistan and the Panjab and there erected a Graeco-Indian kingdom. The history of this latter kingdom has been almost entirely lost, and much of what we have would never have been known had not the discovery of coins issued by its kings made it possible to draw up a meager outline of that history.

### *Diodotus II?, after B. C. 250.*

Justin states that Diodotus was slain by his own son soon after his successful revolt, and that the son then reigned under the same name.

**320 N. Attic Stater**; 8.30 gr.; 18.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Diodotus II, diademed, r.

*Rev.* ↓ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ | ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ Zeus standing l., hurling thunderbolt, aegis on l. arm; at his feet, eagle; in field, wreath.

*H. Chapman.*

Because of the youthfulness of the head this gold Stater is here assigned to the younger Diodotus.

The types of the coins issued by the Greek kings of Bactria betray the best of Greek art. Evidently the native population had no influence in the government, the types of their coins being purely Greek and untouched by local ideas of any sort.

### *Euthydemus I, Circ. B. C. 230.*

This king met a crushing defeat at the hands of Antiochus the Great in 210 B. C., when the latter made an expedition into the East to recover the lost provinces. But Euthydemus proved able to keep by his eloquence what he had virtually lost by arms. He appealed to the generous nature of the king, pointed out that he had not rebelled, but had destroyed the rebellious House of Diodotus, and besides that the Scythian nomads were preparing to invade the country, so that he should be left undisturbed on the throne. Antiochus agreed and even bestowed one of his daughters upon the son and envoy of Euthydemus, his successor Demetrius. The extension of the kingdom into India was effected by these two, father and son.



321  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**: 16.52 gr.; 30 mm. *Obv.* Head of Euthydemus I, diademed, r.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  BAΞΙΑΕΩΞ | ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Bearded Heracles, naked, seated l. on a rock, over which is thrown lion's skin; in r. hand, club which rests on rock, the l. also resting on the rock: in field,  $\xi$ .

322  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**: 16.56 gr.; 29.5 mm. *Obv.* Elderly head of Euthydemus I, diademed, r.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  Legend and type similar to preceding.

*Butler Coll.*

*Demetrius, King of India.*

323  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**: 16.79 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of Demetrius, diademed, r., wearing elephant scalp; fillet on border.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  BAΞΙΑΕΩΞ | ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Heracles, nude, standing to front, his club and lion's skin in r. hand, crowning himself with ivy: in field,  $\xi$ : around, fillet.

*Hirsch, May, 1912.*

The portrait of Demetrius on this Tetradrachm is one of the finest known on coins of any period, while the rendering of such accessories as the elephant mask is in every way masterly. Equally admirable, too, is the figure of Heracles, betraying, as has been pointed out, a strong Praxitelean influence. This figure of Heracles crowning himself with ivy recalls that god holding a drinking-cup on a Parthian coin. No. 315.

*Euthydemus II, King of India.*

*Early in Second Century.*

Probably a son of Demetrius and apparently contemporary with Eucratides, the powerful Graeco-Indian king.

324  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**: 16.36 gr.; 36 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of Euthydemus II, diademed, r.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  BAΞΙΑΕΩΞ | ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ Young Heracles, nude, standing to front, crowned with ivy and holding another ivy-crown in r., his club in l. and lion's skin across l. arm; in field,  $\xi$ .

*Hirsch, May, 1912.*

*Antimachus, King of India.*

325  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**: 17.00 gr.; 33 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of the king, diademed, r., wearing kausia.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  BAΞΙΑΕΩΞ ΘΕΟΥ | ΑΝΤΙΜΑΧΟΥ Poseidon standing to front, wearing wreath and himation; holds sceptre in r. hand, in l. palm-branch bound with fillet: in field, KXP in monogram.

*Butler Coll.*

*Eucratides, King of Bactria and India.*

*Circ. B. C. 190-?*

According to Justin Eucratides engaged in a prolonged war, or in several wars, with Demetrius and finally became master not only of Bactria and the Indian kingdom, but also extended his conquests. He assumed the title of the *Great* (No. 328), and the apparent extent of his dominions justified his pride.



326  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.05 gr.; 34 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of Eucratides, diademed, r.; around, fillet.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Apollo standing to front, with head turned l., wearing chlamys and high boots, holding arrow in r. hand, in l. bow, which rests on ground; in field, ♁.

*Spink & Son.*

327  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.91 gr.; 32 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of Eucratides, diademed, r.; around, fillet.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ The Dioscuri galloping r., with long spears in r. hands, carrying palm-branches across l. shoulders; below, φ.

*Butler Coll.*

328  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.69 gr.; 30 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust of Eucratides, diademed, r., wearing a crested kausia-shaped helmet adorned with bull's ear and horn; around, fillet.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ | ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ Similar to preceding; beneath horse, ♁.

*H. Chapman.*

*Heliocles, Circ. B. C. 150-125.*

In the reign of this son and successor of Eucratides the Scythian hordes overwhelmed Bactria and drove the reigning House south of the Caucasus, into the Kabul valley. He was thus the last Greek king of Bactria.

329  $\mathcal{A}$ . Attic Tetradrachm; 16.94 gr.; 33 mm. *Obv.* Draped bust diademed, r.; around, fillet.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ | *ex.* ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ Zeus, laureate, standing to front, himation hanging from l. shoulder and hips: thunderbolt in r. hand, l. supporting sceptre; in field, ☉.

## AFRICA.

### EGYPT.

*Ptolemy I, Soter, B. C. 323-305-285.*

After a conquest made easy because the native population would not fight for their Persian masters Alexander the Great established his own authority over Egypt with the least possible disturbance of the old constitution. In the division of the Macedonian Empire, following the death of Alexander, the governorship of Egypt fell to Ptolemy, son of Arsinoe and Philip II of Macedon, who had distinguished himself as a general in Alexander's army. From 323 to 311 B. C. Ptolemy ruled Egypt as governor, first for Philip Arridaeus, then for Alexander IV, son of Roxana, finally, after an interregnum lasting from 311 to 305, becoming the independent king of the country. Both before and after his assumption of the crown Ptolemy extended his dominions in Asia and Africa, and notably to the island of Cyprus. He was an unusually enlightened man. He established the famous library and school at Alexandria, making that city one of the chief culture centers of his time. He was himself the author of a life of Alexander the Great, a work much praised in antiquity, but lost at an early period.

The name Ptolemy was borne by several of his successors on the throne, so that the inscriptions on their coins was always the same, a fact that contributes much toward making the attribution of the rich series of Egyptian coins very difficult.

**330 N. Phoenician Stater ; 7.15 gr. ; 18.5 mm. Obv.** Head of Ptolemy I, diademed, r., wearing aegis.

*Rev.* † ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Elephant quadriga l., driven by Alexander the Great as son of Zeus Ammon, holding reins in l. and thunderbolt in r. hand ; in exergue, spray of silphium.

*Spink & Son.*

The title of *Βασιλεύς*, assumed by Ptolemy in 305 B. C., fixes the date after which this piece must have been struck. Ptolemy had proceeded very slowly and cautiously in dropping what pertained to Alexander from the coins, and perhaps in pursuance of that policy he is here introduced as an Egyptian deity. The silphium refers to Cyrene, where the piece may have been coined.

*Ptolemy II, Philadelphus, B. C. 285-246.*

The enlightened policy of Ptolemy Soter was followed by his son and successor. The great library was rapidly developed, and tradition has it that Philadelphus had the Septuagint version of the Hebrew Scriptures made, or at least begun, for the use of authors and scholars attracted to Alexandria. Celebrated among the writers lured to the court was Theocritus, whose 15th Idyl is a fulsome encomium upon Philadelphus and a clever bid for royal favor. The Pharos lighthouse long stood as a monument of the progressive reign of Philadelphus.

**331 N. Phoenician Pentadrachm ; 17.85 gr. ; 24 mm. Obv.** Head of Ptolemy I, Soter, diademed, r., wearing aegis ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* † ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt ; in field, r.,  $\Sigma$  and buckler ; around, circle of dots.

*H. Chapman.*

An eagle standing on a thunderbolt was the personal badge of Ptolemy II. It is found on his coins, first as a symbol in the field, later as the main type. Ptolemy II issued many coins with the portrait and types of his father.

**332** *N.* **Phoenician Octadrachm**; 27.80 gr.; 28 mm. *Obv.* ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ Busts jugate r. of Ptolemy II, Philadelphus, diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; in field, buckler; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΘΕΩΝ Busts jugate r. of Ptolemy I, Soter, diademed and wearing aegis, and Berenice I, with veil and diadem; around, circle of dots.

*Earle Coll.*

**333** *N.* **Phoenician Distater**; 13.88 gr.; 21 mm. Legends and types similar to preceding.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

These remarkable coins were struck in honor of the deified, *θεοί*, Soter and his queen Berenice, by Philadelphus and Arsinoe, brother and sister, *ἀδελφοί*. These medallions and numerous other great coins attest to the magnificence of the reign.

*Arsinoe II, wife of Ptolemy II.*

**334** *N.* **Phoenician Octadrachm**; 27.80 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Arsinoe II, r., with horn of Zeus Ammon, wearing high stephane and veil; behind, Ε (= 5th year?); around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΡΞΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Double cornucopiae bound with long fillet.

*Con. Weber.*

**335** *N.* **Phoenician Distater**; 14.03 gr.; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but behind, Κ (= year 10?).

*Rev.* ↑ Legend and type similar to preceding; around, circle of dots.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

**336** *Æ.* **Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 14.69 gr.; 29.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Arsinoe II, r., with horn of Zeus Ammon, wearing high stephane and veil; behind, Β (= year 2?); around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΑΡΞΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; around, circle of dots.

*Spink & Son.*

**337** *Æ.* **Phoenician Dekadrachm**; 35.33 gr.; 37.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding; behind, ΨΥ.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to No. 334; around, circle of dots.

Arsinoe died in 270 B. C. and was promptly deified. It has been suggested that a new era was established dating from her death and that these coins with her portrait are dated in that era.

*Ptolemy III, Evergetes, B. C. 246-221.*

The most important political facts in the reign of this king were the reunion of the Cyrenaica with Egypt and his long war with Seleucus II of Syria. The Cyrenaica was brought under the crown of Egypt by marriage with Berenice who had inherited the kingdom. In prosecuting the war against Syria Ptolemy carried his campaign as far east as Bactria, returning home only when disturbances there required his presence. He is said to have won the affections of Egyptians by bringing back with him the statues of their gods Cambyses had carried away.

338 *N.* **Phoenician Octadrachm**; 27.80 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Bust of Ptolemy III r., wearing radiate diadem and aegis, trident-sceptre across l. shoulder; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ Radiate cornucopiae bound with fillet; in field, ΔΙ; around, circle of dots.

*H. Chapman.*

#### *Berenice II.*

This princess was the first of the dynasty to bear the title of Queen, having inherited it from her adoptive father Magas, king of the Cyrenaica. While Ptolemy was absent with his armies in Asia Berenice was regent of Egypt and in control of the fleet. At this time she apparently struck a large number of coins, including many of high value, required no doubt by the extraordinary expenses of the war.

339 *N.* **Attic Pentadrachm**; 21.37 gr.; 26.5 mm. *Obv.* Bust of Berenice r., wearing diadem, veil, and necklace; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ Cornucopiae bound with fillet; in field, two stars and Ε; around, circle of dots.

*Sir H. Weber Coll.*

340 *N.* **Attic Dekadrachm**; 42.77 gr.; 33.5 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to preceding.

*Consul Weber Coll.*

341 *Æ.* **Phoenician Dekadrachm**; 34.86 gr.; 35 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding.

*Rev.* ↑ Similar to preceding, but no stars or letter in field.

*Virzi Coll.*

## CYRENAICA.

**Cyrene** was founded by people from Thera, who seem to have been the first Greeks to succeed in establishing a successful and permanent settlement in this fertile section of the northern coast of Africa. The land had been often visited by Greeks and its resources were appreciated, but that was about all. The city was named for the nymph Cyrene, whom Apollo loved and transported to that coast, where she gave birth to Aristaeus. There was a cult in the Cyrenaica of Aristaeus as protector of crops and flocks. The country early became prosperous through agriculture, grazing, trade with the native populations of the interior, and particularly from the culture of the now extinct silphium-plant. Silphium produced a widely-used and costly medicine and was also an excellent forage plant. The revenues of the government were largely derived from this plant. The plant became the badge of the country and is found as a type on its coins from first to last.

*Circ. B. C. 530-480.*

342 **Euboic-Attic Tetradrachm**; 15.65 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Stalk of silphium with two leaves on each side; at sides, two grains of same plant.

*Rev.* ↑ Grain of silphium between two dolphins.

*Virzi Coll.*

The significance of the dolphins is still doubtful; but it has been rather aptly suggested that they refer to the island home of the Therans who founded Cyrene.

*Circ. B. C. 480-431.*

In this period falls the brilliant reign of Arcesilas IV. The Cyrenaica had been tributary to Persia since the time of Cambyses, but after the reign of Darius the Persian domination was felt less, and the country attained a high degree of prosperity. Arcesilas IV is known from the Ode of Pindar in honor of his victory at Olympia in B. C. 460.

**343 Euboic-Attic Tetradrachm**; 16.75 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Stalk of silphium with leaves and berries.

*Rev.* ↑ KVPA Bearded head of Zeus Ammon, with ram's horns, r.; around, circle of dots.

*Spink & Son.*

*B. C. 431-323.*

The reign of Arcesilas IV ended in B. C. 450 and not many years thereafter a republican form of government was established. There followed over a century of prosperity if one may rely upon the evidence of the abundant and splendid coinages, the evidence furnished by the remains of her potteries, as well as what historians have stated.

**344 N. Euboic-Attic Stater**; 8.62 gr.; 20 mm. *Obv.* KYPANAION Quadriga, walking r. driven by nymph Kyrene, wearing long chiton, holding whip in r. hand, the reins in both; above, part of sun's disk; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ Zeus Ammon seated on throne l., himation around legs, holding eagle in outstretched r. hand; in front, thymiaterion; behind, ΧΑΙΡΙΟΣ; around, circle of dots.

**345 N. Euboic-Attic Stater**; 8.62 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* KYPANAION Walking quadriga r. driven by Nike, in long chiton, holding whip in r. hand, the reins in both.

*Rev.* ↑ Zeus Ammon, laureate, standing to front, wearing himation, holding patera above thymiaterion with r., sceptre in l.; in field, r., ΓΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΤΣ (*reading upwards*); around, circle of dots.

**346 R. Phoenician Tetradrachm**; 12.87 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon, with ram's horn, l.; below, [ΑΡΙΣ] ΤΟΜΗΔΕΟΣ.

*Rev.* ↑ Κ — V P — A N — A Stalk of silphium.

After the marriage of Berenice to Ptolemy III it appears that a large measure of autonomy was left to Cyrenaica, probably as a favor, for Ptolemy could have quickly and easily put down a revolt. This privileged republic struck bronze coins in its own name.

**347 Æ.** 10.72 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Zeus Ammon, with ram's horn r.

*Rev.* ↑ Κ — Ο Ι — Ν Ο — Ν Stalk of silphium; around, circle of dots.

## ZEUGITANA.

Carthage occupied one of the very favorable commercial sites on the Mediterranean Sea. Ships bound for either western or eastern ports passed through the narrow stretch of water between Sicily and Africa and necessarily put in at Carthage for safety and trade or at a Sicilian harbor which was often a Carthaginian colony. Thus this early ninth century colony of Tyre soon became one of the greatest and wealthiest cities of antiquity. It was for long in almost complete control of the western basin of the Mediterranean, including much of Sicily. The policy of mak-



ing that commercial domination complete occasioned long wars with Massilia, Etruria, and with the Greeks of Sicily. Her first great effort to seize Sicily was checked by the defeat at Himera in B. C. 480. Resuming the invasion in 410 B. C. Carthage destroyed or captured many of the greatest cities and held her gains till defeated by Timoleon in B. C. 340. Though defeated by Agathocles of Syracuse in B. C. 310, by Pyrrhus of Epirus in B. C. 278-275, yet it was not until after the long first struggle with Rome, B. C. 264-241, that the African power was forced from the island. The commercial and political importance of Carthage, however, was saved from immediate ruin by the hard peace terms Rome imposed by the timely discovery or profitable exploitation of the rich silver mines of Spain. These revenues financed another long struggle with Rome and postponed her destruction till B. C. 146 following the short Third Punic War. Many of these events bear directly upon the history of the city's coinage, which began at a comparatively late date.

*Coins Struck in Sicily, B. C. 410-310.*

The Carthaginians struck no coins until about the time of their invasion of Sicily in 410 B. C. when they were probably compelled to do so to meet the demands of the great force of mercenaries they were then employing against the Greeks. They had long since known and used coins, but these were the coins of various cities and countries. For their first coinage they employed the types of the Greek cities of Sicily with which their troops were already familiar.

**348**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.17 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Forepart of free horse galloping r., crowned by Nike flying r.; in front, barley-grain.

*Rev.* ←  $\text{𐤆𐤕𐤕𐤓} \text{ 𐤏𐤓𐤏} \text{ (הדת הדטת)}$  "New City (of Carthage)". Date-palm tree.  
*Virzi Coll.*

**349**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.36 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Free horse running r. crowned by Nike flying r.; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ Date-palm tree; around, circle of dots.

*Hirsch.*

The obverse of No. 348 is probably an imitation of a gold coin of Gela, while a Syracusan piece suggested the type on No. 349. But the horse is an appropriate device for a Carthaginian coin-type; whilst the date-palm tree suggests Africa.

**350**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.27 gr.; 29.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Proserpine r., wearing barley-wreath, earring, and necklace; around four dolphins; the whole within circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↗ Free horse galloping r.; in background, palm-tree.

*Mathey Coll.*

**351**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.36 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Head of Proserpine l., wearing barley-wreath, earring, and necklace; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↖ Free horse leaping r.; in background, date-palm tree.

*H. Chapman.*

**352**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.23 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Similar to preceding, but in front of head, thymiaterion.

*Rev.* ↓ Free horse standing r. before palm-tree, crowned by Nike flying l.; in field, r., kerykeion; beneath horse,  $\text{𐤑𐤃} \text{ (נה)}$ .

**353**  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Attic Tetradrachm**; 17.14 gr.; 25 mm. *Obv.* Similar to last, but head turned to r.

*Rev.* ↙ Similar to last, horse turned to l., the kerykeion also in l. field ; the Punic letters  $\text{𐤇} - \text{𐤄}$  (ה — ג) separated by foreleg of horse.

*II. Chapman.*

354 *Æ.* **Attic Tetradrachm** ; 17.40 gr. ; 27 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring, and necklace ; below chin, scallop shell ; around, four dolphins ; the whole within circle of dots.

*Rev.* →  $\text{𐤇} \text{𐤇} \text{𐤄} \text{𐤄}$  (עמ סהנת) “Am Machanat” “People of the Camp”). Horse’s head l. ; behind, palm-tree ; around, circle of dots.

*Benson Coll.*

Nos. 350-354 have for obverse type a more or less successful imitation of the Persephone head on the Syracusan Dekadrachms by Euainetos. Some of them, such as the rather crude No. 351, may be the work of a Carthaginian artist, while others were probably engraved by inferior Greek artists.

In connection with the type of the horse’s head the lines of Vergil pertaining to the founding of Carthage have been very aptly quoted :

*Quo primum, iactati undis et turbine, Poeni  
effodere loco signum, quod regia Iuno  
monstrarat, caput acris equi.*

Aen. I, 442.

*Coins Struck at Carthage, B. C. 340-242.*

Toward the end of the fourth century B. C., probably about the time Agathocles carried the war over to the gates of Carthage, the issue of Siculo-Punic coins came to an end. It was in this period that the first coins were struck at Carthage. They were of gold and electrum and were no doubt occasioned by such special expenditures as were caused by the First Punic War.

355 *N.* **Phoenician Pentehemidrachm** ; 9.36 gr. ; 20 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring, and necklace with long pendants ; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↙ Free horse standing r. ; around, circle of dots.

*Sangorski Coll.*

356 *El.* **Phoenician Stater** ; 17.48 gr. ; 19 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., wearing barley-wreath, earring, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↘ Free horse standing r.

*Earle Coll.*

*B. C. 241-146.*

Immediately following their first war with Rome and the loss of Sicily the Carthaginians launched new enterprises in other of their possessions, notably the mining industry in Spain. In the last year of the war Hasdrubal had founded Nova Carthagena at the center of the richest silver mining district. The revenues from these mines were enormous and the coinages of the period doubtless reflect the fact.

357 *El.* **Phoenician Tridrachm** ; 10.49 gr. ; 21.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., crowned with barley, wearing earring and necklace with pendants.

*Rev.* ↑ Free horse standing r. ; above, radiate disc flanked by uraei.

358  $\mathcal{R}$ . Phoenician Dodekadrachm; 44.29 gr.; 39 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., crowned with barley-wreath, wearing earring composed of three pendants, and necklace.

*Rev.* ↑ Free horse galloping l.

*Rhousopoulos Coll.*

359  $\mathcal{R}$ . Phoenician Dekadrachm; 39.07 gr.; 39.5 mm. *Obv.* Head of Persephone l., crowned with barley-wreath, wearing earring of single drop.

*Rev.* → פפפפ (פפפפ) Pegasus flying r. The Punic legend, "B'rtsth", "Byrsa", was the name of the citadel of Carthage.

*Collignon Coll.*

## NUMIDIA.

There were two Numidian kingdoms up to the close of the Second Punic War, of one of which Gala was king, of the other Syphax. The latter sided with the Carthaginians, while Gala's son and successor Masinissa espoused the cause of Rome, and gave Scipio excellent assistance in the African campaign. For this Masinissa received a large portion of Carthaginian territory and the entire kingdom of Syphax, who was captured and taken to Rome to adorn Scipio's triumph. After the death of Masinissa the kingdom, then large and powerful, was divided by Scipio among the three sons, two of whom soon died leaving Micipsa sole monarch. Masinissa inaugurated the Numidian coinage.

*Micipsa, B. C. 148-118.*

360  $\mathcal{R}$ . Phoenician Tetradrachm; 14.77 gr.; 27.5 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Melkart, laureate, l., his club across r. shoulder; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↑ Elephant r., with rider.

## SUPPLEMENTARY.

### LUCANIA.

#### Thurium.

361  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Italic Distater**; 15.78 gr.; 26 mm. *Obv.* Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet adorned with Scylla, both hounds forward.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$  ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ Bull charging r.; in exergue, fish r.

**Siris and Pyxus.** The former of these cities was located on the Gulf of Tarentum near the mouth of the River Siris, from which the city derived its name. The poet Archilochus (*v. Athenaeus, 12, 5*) mentions the Siris and praises its territory, which was evidently very fertile and the Sirites shared with the Sybarites a reputation for wealth and extreme luxury in their manner of living. Sometime in the latter half of the sixth century Siris was destroyed by Sybaris and Metapontum.

Pyxus, of which very little is known, stood on the western coast of Bruttium. This Stater points to an alliance between the two cities. The nature of this alliance cannot be determined but it was probably commercial, Pyxus being the western port through which the commerce of Siris, after crossing the peninsula, reached central and northern Italy.

*Circ. B. C. 550-520.*

362  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Stater**; 7.84 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.*  $\text{OM} - \text{M}\chi\chi\text{M}$  ( $\Sigma\pi\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ). Bull standing l. on line of heavy dots, his head turned back; around, linear circle within circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\uparrow$   $[\text{OEM}] \text{XV} \uparrow$  ( $\Pi\upsilon\acute{\xi}\acute{o}\epsilon\varsigma$ ) Same type as obverse incuse; on border, wreath incuse.

The bull on this coin is probably a river-god, and very likely of the River Siris, the badge of the more important city being adopted for the coinage of the two towns. The fabric was peculiar to the cities of Magna Graecia. See No. 31.

### CILICIAE.

#### Mallus.

*Circ. B. C. 385-333.*

363  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.75 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Bearded head of Kronos r., wearing broad ornamented taenia; behind fish; around, circle of dots.

*Rev.*  $\leftarrow$  ΜΑΛ Demeter in long chiton and peplos, wearing stephane and sphen-done, walking r. with torch in r. and ears of grain in l. hand.

*Satrapal, Circ. B. C. 385.*

364  $\mathcal{A}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.43 gr.; 23 mm. *Obv.* Persian King running r., wear-

ing kidaris and kandys, bow in l. and in r. hand lance ending in an apple; behind, grain of barley.

*Rev.* ↗ ΜΑΑ Young Heracles, nude, standing r. on capital of a column and strangling lion with both arms; behind, club; border of dots.

It is probable that Tiribazus was the Satrap who struck this coin, but it is not certain. The reverse almost certainly represents a group of sculpture, possibly by Myron.

## CYPRUS.

**Amathus**, situate on the southern coast of Cyprus, was one of the oldest cities of the island and later one of the most powerful of the numerous petty kingdoms of Cyprus. The cult of Venus was established at Amathus as well as at several other Cyprian cities: *Est Amathus, est celsa mihi Paphos . . . Idaliaeque domus . . .* (Verg. Aen. X, 51) says Venus in her prayer to Jupiter in behalf of Ascanius.

*Zotimosi, B. C. 385-*

365  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Rhodian Stater**; 6.41 gr.; 21 mm. *Obv.* ( )↑ff (in ex.). Lion lying r. on a platform, the jaws open; above, eagle flying r.

*Rev.* ↗ Forepart of lion r. with jaws open; in field, ( )↑ff (Ζω—τι—μω).

The attribution to Amathus of the group of coins to which this specimen belongs is not certain.

**Citium**, situated on the southern coast, was the Phoenician capital of Cyprus, whilst Salamis was the chief city of the Greek population. The line of kings of Citium extends from the sixth century till the time of the Ptolemies. Under the latter one of the chief mints of Cyprus was at Citium; and there also was established the cult of Aphrodite, or Astarte. It was the birthplace of Zeno, the founder of the Stoic Philosophy.

*Baalmelek II, B. C. 425-400.*

366  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.69 gr.; 19 mm. *Obv.* Heracles wearing lion's skin, moving r., bow in l. and his club raised above head in r.

*Rev.* ↗ [𐤇𐤅𐤆𐤏𐤅] (לבעלמלך) Lion bringing down stag, both r., in square of dots, within incuse square.

**Golgi** was situated on the southern coast of Cyprus opposite Cilicia according to Babelon; but the site of the city is not known with certainty. And equally, or even more, uncertain is the attribution of a considerable series of coins to the place.

367  $\mathcal{R}$ . **Persic Stater**; 10.56 gr.; 23.5 mm. *Obv.* Lion crouching r.; in exergue, Λ; the whole in circle of dots.

*Rev.* ↘ Bull standing l.; below, Λ; the whole in dotted square in an incuse square.

**Idalium** was situated but a few miles from Citium, with which city it was evidently in close political relations from early times and by which it was conquered and annexed in the reign of Azbaal, B. C. 449-425. The place was chiefly famous in antiquity for the groves and temple of Aphrodite.



*After B. C. 460.*

368 *Æ*. **Persic Stater**; 10.98 gr.; 22 mm. *Obv.* Sphinx with curled wing, seated l. on a tendril with bud and flower on which she places r. paw; in field, r., † (Ba), l., ⤴ ⤵ (Ka—pa).

*Rev.* ↙ Lotos-flower on two spiral tendrils; in field, r., ivy-leaf, l., astragalos.

Both the sphinx and the lotos flower of these types are related to the worship of Aphrodite-Astarte.

**Paphos**, situate near the River Bocarus on the southwestern side of the island, was an ancient city of Phoenician or Syrian origin. Greek writers differ as to the founder of the city and of the famous temple of Aphrodite or Astarte, some claiming that Aërias and others that Cinyras was the founder. For ages the temple remained famous. Tacitus (H. II, 3) gives an account of the visit of Titus to Paphos, especially to visit the shrine of Aphrodite, and describes the worship. The effigy of the goddess was not in human form but a mere conical stone — *continuus orbis latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metæ modo exurgens . . .*

*Circ. B. C. 460.*

369 *Æ*. **Persic Stater**; 10.72 gr.; 24 mm. *Obv.* Bull, with bearded human head, standing l.

*Rev.* ↙ Eagle's head l. in dotted square; in upper left corner, palmette; beneath head, guilloche; the whole in incuse square.

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## PHOENICIA.

### Sidon.

370 *Æ*. **Phoenician Shekel**; 14.16 gr.; 29 mm. *Obv.* Head of Tyche r., wearing turreted crown, veil, and earring, in circle of dots.

*Rev.* ⤴ ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΤΗΣ — ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ Eagle standing l. on a prow of galley, palm-branch over r. side; in field, l., LN (*year 50*), r., ⌘.

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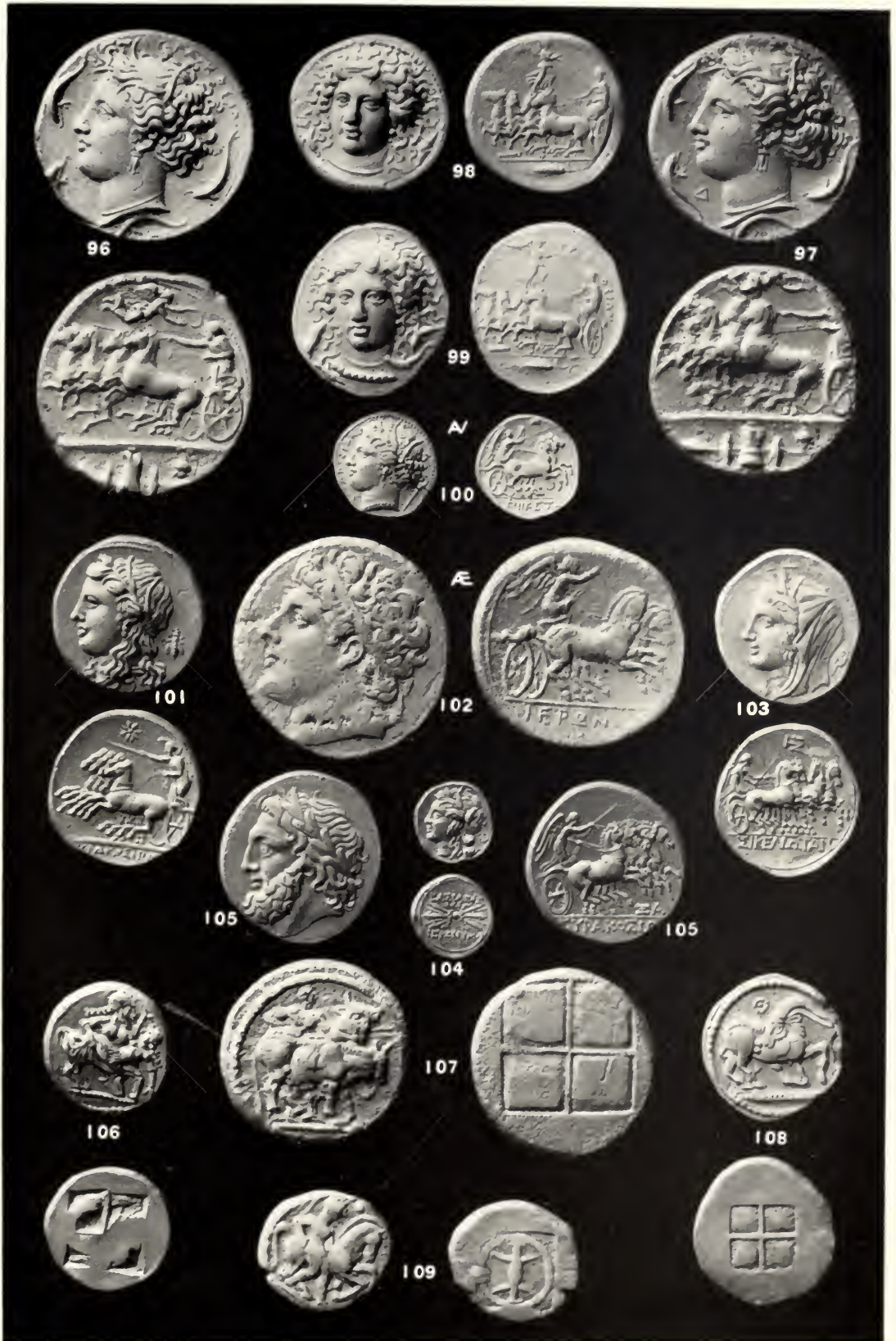




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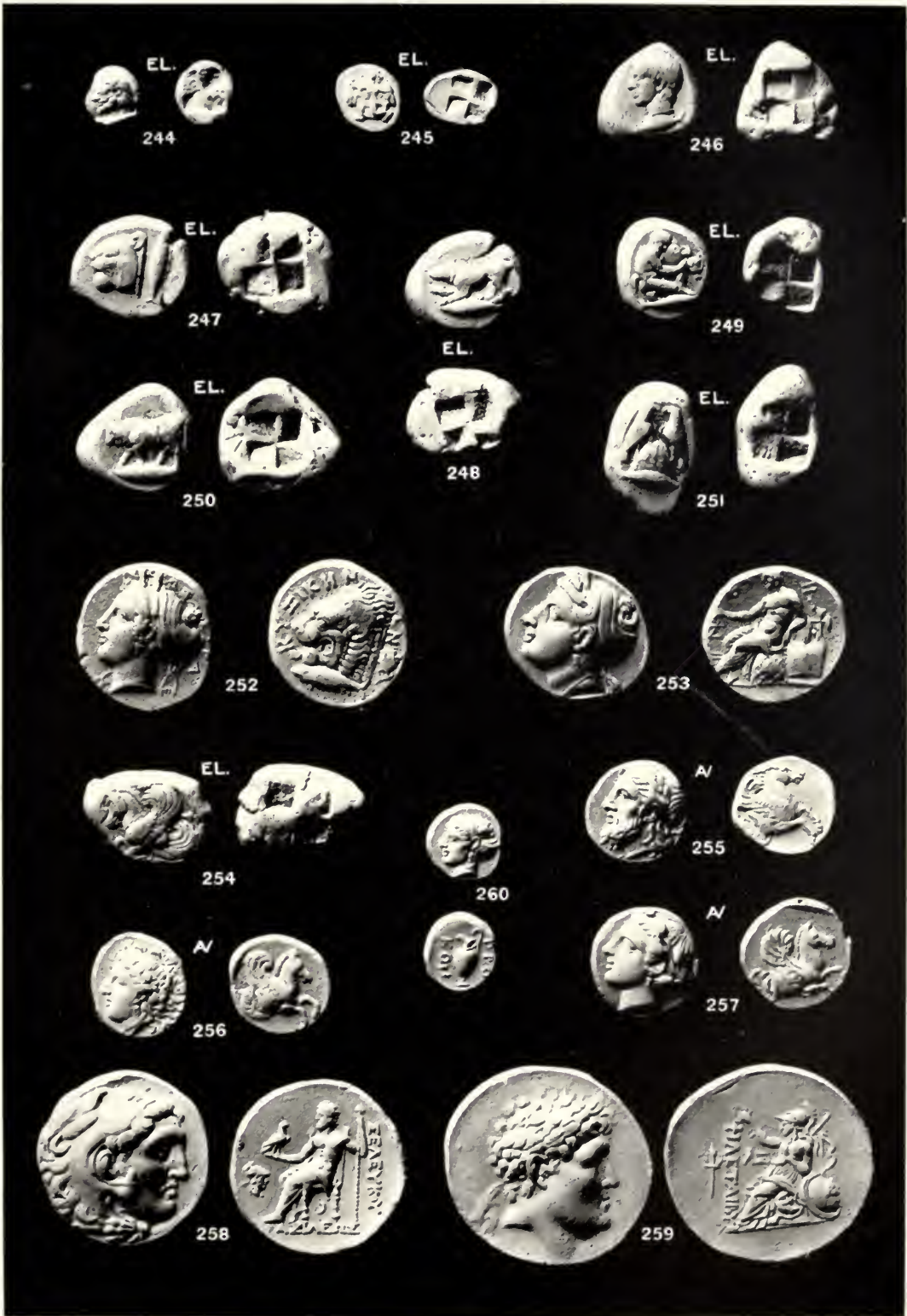




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