

## Antiochus III Hoard

PLATE 8–13

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A Hellenistic tetradrachm hoard recorded from commerce brought to light a new Antigonid variety as well as a tetradrachm of Antiochus III that raises questions about the treatment of Uncertain Mint 68 (part of Newell's Nisibis) in *Seleucid Coins*, Part 1.

A Hellenistic hoard of 77 tetradrachms appeared in commerce in 2005.<sup>1</sup>

Deposit: 196 BC or shortly after

Contents: 77 tetradrachms

Alexander III (10): Pella (2), Cyme, Magnesia, Miletus (3), Mylasa, Rhodes, unidentifiable

Antigonus Gonatas or Antigonus Doson: new variety

Antigonus Doson (4)

Lysimachus (14): Pella, Amphipolis (2), Byzantium (3), Calchedon, Cius (2), Cyzicus, Lampascus, unattributed (3)

Attalids (8)

Perge

Antiochus I (6): Seleucia on the Tigris (5), Ecbatana

Antiochus II (8): Lysimachia, Seleucia on the Tigris (5), Susa, unattributed

1. The hoard was recorded by Arthur Houghton. The authors have profited from preliminary work on this hoard by Richard P. Miller, from discussions with Andrew R. Meadows, and from an unpublished manuscript of Ute Wartenberg Kagan treating the unique tetradrachm of Antigonus in the hoard.

issue perhaps of Asia Minor

“Antiochus Soter” issue

Antiochus Hierax (2), Abydus or imitation, Ilium

Seleucus III (4): Antioch (3), Seleucia on the Tigris

Antiochus III (18): Lysimachia, Antioch (4), Uncertain Mint 67, “Rose”

Mint (4), Nisibis, Uncertain Mint 68, Seleucia on the Tigris (2), Susa (3)

#### DATE OF DEPOSIT

The probable closing coin of the hoard is no. 60 (see Appendix), a mint state tetradrachm of Antiochus III of the Lysimachia mint, datable to the year 196 BC or shortly afterward (on the mint, see Le Rider 1988). In 196 Antiochus III occupied the abandoned site of Lysimachia, recently destroyed by Thracian raiders. The Seleucid king refounded and rebuilt the city, bringing back former residents from exile and from slavery and drawing in new colonists as well. His coinage at Lysimachia comprises a single tetradrachm variety, known in just four examples, all from the same die pair. To all appearances this was an issue of prestige, advertising his benefactions; it was hardly adequate to finance the reconstruction of Lysimachia, even though Antiochus’ military provided the labor. No. 60 is the only one of the four extant specimens of its emission for which we possess a hoard provenance.

Ostensibly equally late is no. 71, another tetradrachm of Antiochus III. In *Seleucid Coins* it is dated from c. 197 on the basis of its portrait type. It belongs to the coinage originally attributed to Nisibis by Newell (Newell 1941: 67–77). Newell’s Series III underwent a provisional reorganization in *Seleucid Coins*, where it was reattributed to Uncertain Mint 68 in northern Mesopotamia and divided by portrait type into two series considered to be chronologically successive despite some shared controls (Houghton and Lorber 2002: 429–432). This analysis does not fit entirely comfortably within the iconographic program postulated in *Seleucid Coins* and used to classify the portrait coins of Antiochus III (Houghton and Lorber 2002: 357–360). The earlier portrait type of Uncertain Mint 68 has all the features of Type B, dated c. 211–205/4. But we drew a connection between the opening of Uncertain Mint 68 and the financing of the Asia Minor campaigns of the 190s and interpreted the portrait as a local variant of the later Type D so that it could be dated c. 197–c. 192/90.

The fragile nature of these hypotheses is obvious and evidence is mounting against them. In the first place, no. 71 is not a mint state coin; it shows a degree of wear that is difficult to reconcile with a date of issue just a year or less before the deposit of our hoard. Of particular importance is the appearance of a tetradrachm with an elderly Type E portrait, dated c. 192/90–187 in *Seleucid Coins*, in another Seleucid hoard recorded from commerce, the so-called Achaeus hoard of 2002

(Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008: 693, Ad225). In commentary on that hoard Andrew Meadows has derived a probable date of deposit of c. 204–199 from analysis of the non-Seleucid contents (Meadows and Lorber forthcoming). The serious discrepancy between his date for the hoard and the supposed date of the tetradrachm of Uncertain Mint 68 points to problems with the chronology proposed in *Seleucid Coins*. For further discussion of Uncertain Mint 68, see commentary on no. 72 below.

### REGION OF HOARD FORMATION

The absence of coins of Seleucus II and the presence of two tetradrachms of Antiochus Hierax suggest that our hoard was formed in northwest Asia Minor. That the closing coin is a tetradrachm of Lysimachia tends to confirm the assumption. The presence of a second specimen from this mint, struck under Antiochus II, is noteworthy but not diagnostic: his Lysimachia tetradrachms have occurred in hoards from northwestern Asia Minor to Mesopotamia (Northwestern Asia Minor, 1929 (*IGCH* 1370); Mektepini (*IGCH* 1410); Meydancikkale (*CH* 8.308); Syria, 1959 (*IGCH* 1535); and Tell Halaf (*IGCH* 1763 = *CH* 8.302), see Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 174–175). The rest of the Seleucid component does not strongly indicate an origin in northwest Asia Minor but the non-Seleucid contents are more supportive. Of the ten tetradrachms of Alexander type, seven are of mints in western Asia Minor, ranging from Cyme in the north to Rhodes in the south. Completely lacking are the Pamphylian Alexanders normally found in hoards deposited in or after the late third century (although a tetradrachm of Perge with civic types is included). The component of Lysimachia reinforces our impression that the hoard was formed in northwest Asia Minor: of eleven attributable tetradrachms, eight are of the mints of Byzantium, Calchedon, Cius, Cyzicus, and Lampsacus. Finally, the eight Attalid tetradrachms account for slightly more than 10% of the hoard. If we divide the mints by region, the Antiochus III hoard presents the following profile:

Region	Hoard coins	N°	%
Macedonia	1–3, 11–18	11	14.3
Northwest Asia Minor	4, 19–26, 30–37, 45, 54–55, 60	21	27.3
Western Asia Minor	5–10	6	7.8
Southern Asia Minor	38	1	1.3
Syria	53, 56–58, 61–64	8	10.4
Mesopotamia	65–72	8	10.4
Seleucid East	39–44, 46–51, 59, 73–75	18	23.4
Unattributed	27–29, 52	4	5.2
Totals		77	100.1

Coins from the Seleucid east represent the second largest share after those from northwest Asia Minor. Mainly these are tetradrachms from Seleucia on the Tigris, the most prolific Seleucid mint under Antiochus I and II. We assume that for the most part the movement of these coins can be attributed to Seleucid military campaigns, in particular the war against Bithynia following the succession of Antiochus I, Soter's Galatian war, the Black Sea and Thracian operations of Antiochus II in the Second Syrian War, and the invasions of Thrace by Antiochus III in 196 and 195. However, it is instructive to compare other third-century and early second-century silver hoards from this region:

1. Northwest Asia Minor, c. 1970 (*IGCH* 1368; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 78)
2. Kirazli, near Amasya, Pontus, 1939 (*IGCH* 1369 = *CH* 8; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 81–82)
3. Asia Minor, c. 1925 (*IGCH* 1448; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 82)
4. Northwestern Asia Minor, 1929 (*IGCH* 1370; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 83)
5. Asia Minor, 1972 (*CH* 1, 73; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 83–84)
6. Troas or Mysia, 1947 or earlier (*IGCH* 1301; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 85)
7. Edremit, Mysia, 1954 (*IGCH* 1302; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 85)
8. Pergamene Asklepieion, Mysia, 1960 (*IGCH* 1303; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 88–89)
9. Ilium, Troas, c. 1856 (*IGCH* 1316; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 93)
10. Asia Minor, c. 1947 (*IGCH* 1451; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 94)
11. Amasya, Pontus, c. 1860 (*IGCH* 1372; Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 95)

Seleucid tetradrachms from eastern mints are well represented in hoards 1, 2, 5, and 10, but they are completely absent from nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7. It is perhaps significant that the latter group of hoards include no Seleucid rulers later than Antiochus Hierax, but we can offer no plausible explanation for the pattern.

### THE ALEXANDERS

Most of the Alexanders in our hoard are dated before 196 in the literature, based on their appearance in earlier hoards. No. 6, a tetradrachm of Miletus, belongs to a group that Price dated c. 210–c. 190, but its lower date should now be raised to a bit before 196. No. 10, a tetradrachm of Rhodes with the signature of Hephaestion, was dated c. 201–190 by Price, who cited the Mektepini hoard as his *terminus ante quem* (Price 1991: 317). R. H. J. Ashton discussed the problematic appearance of a specimen in the Diyarbekir hoard but confirmed that the Hephaestion issue belongs to the very late third century or first decade of the second (Ashton and Kinns

2004: 96–97). The specimen in the Antiochus III hoard shows virtually no wear, consistent with the currently accepted chronology. It was probably struck shortly before 196 and may imply a similar date for other Rhodian moneyers who are associated with Hephæstion by obverse die links.

The hoard includes several new varieties or variants. The tetradrachm of Cyeme, no. 4, bears a normal  $\text{P}$  monogram instead of the similar but more elaborate monograms of Price 1628 and 1629. No. 5, a tetradrachm of Magnesia, shares the controls of Price 2049, but its second monogram is situated not in the left field, but behind the rear leg of the throne. Nos. 7 and 8 exemplify our observation that new tetradrachm issues of Miletus seem to turn up in nearly every Hellenistic hoard of the third or second century.

### THE ANTIGONIDS

By far the most important Macedonian coin in our hoard is no. 11, a unique tetradrachm in the name of King Antigonos showing a laureate head of Zeus on the obverse. The reverse depicts Apollo seated left on a prow, examining his bow; this type is normally paired with a Poseidon obverse on common Macedonian tetradrachms assigned by most scholars to Antigonos III Doson. The letters TI appear below the prow on our coin. The same control also appears on Pan/Athena tetradrachms of Antigonos II Gonatas (Mathisen 1981: 111 n.47; Kremydi-Sicilianou 2000: no. 983); on rare drachms of Gonatas with the types Zeus/Athena (Merker 1960: 45; Kremydi-Sicilianou 2000: nos. 984–985); and on tetradrachms of the Poseidon/Apollo type, where the letters are associated with a star (Panagopoulou 2001: 320).<sup>2</sup> The drachms present an especially intriguing comparison, though not an exact parallel. On the drachms the head of Zeus is wreathed with oak and his brow bulges with an ominous scowl<sup>3</sup>; on the tetradrachm the god is laureate and his expression is serene, his features idealized. Yet in both cases the proportions are similar and the nose quite short; the two dies could be works of the same artist. In light of these artistic and control links, the new Zeus/Apollo tetradrachm might be attributed to Antigonos Gonatas, as an isolated special emission. A plausible occasion for the issue is the naval battle of Cos: after defeating the superior force of the Ptolemaic admiral Patroclus, Antigonos dedicated his flagship to Apollo (Athenaeus 5.209e). If the reverse type of the tetradrachm commemorates this dedication, the coin itself could be dated to the aftermath of the battle of Cos (fought sometime between 262 and 255). The Apollo on prow reverse

2. Panagopoulou also cites Zeus/Athena pentobols with TI.

3. Although the oak wreath was a well-known attribute of Zeus, it appears in a only a small minority of representations of the god. *LIMC* VIII/1, s.v. “Zeus,” includes a section by S. Kremydi-Sicilianou listing coins that portray Zeus in an oak wreath; the examples are mainly from Epirus and Thessaly but also include a bronze of Philip V of Macedon.

type of Antigonus Doson, which differs in some details, would then represent a later revival of the design, perhaps motivated by its association with victory in Caria, a theme highly suitable for the coinage of Doson's Carian campaign.

In a recent article on Antigonid coinage, Katerina Panagopoulou proposed extensive reattributions (Panagopoulou 2001: 325–328). She submitted that the Pan tetradrachms of Antigonus Gonatas continued to be struck by his successors, and she dated the introduction of the Poseidon tetradrachms to the aftermath of the battle of Andros (246/5), so that her model assumes the parallel production of both Pans and Poseidons “at least until Doson.” According to Panagopoulou, Pan tetradrachms marked with the letters TI were issued in her periods II (c. 252–246/5), III (c. 246/5–229), and IV (c. 229–221, i.e., the reign of Antigonus Doson). The Zeus drachms marked TI belong to period IV.<sup>4</sup> By implication, the new Zeus/Apollo tetradrachm would also fall in the reign of Doson.

The new tetradrachm shows slight but visible wear on the high points of Zeus' hair and beard, and Apollo's bow and left hand are eroded to the level of the prow. The coin is clearly earlier than the Poseidon varieties represented in our hoard and thus presents a challenge to Panagopoulou's arrangement, since she assigns these particular Poseidons to her period III. Unfortunately, wear comparison fails to clarify the regnal attribution of the Zeus tetradrachm according to the traditional chronology. The coin does not give the impression of being thirty or more years older than the Poseidon/Apollo tetradrachms in the hoard. Yet its wear may be excessive for an issue Antigonus Doson that can be no more than nine years older than the Poseidon tetradrachms. We offer the *caveat* that wear comparison can be misleading when based upon a single coin, especially when there is reason to believe that the coin in question is a special emission that might not have circulated according to the patterns of normal currency.

The absence of the common Pan tetradrachms may be quite significant. It represents another challenge to Panagopoulou's arrangement of the Antigonid coinage. It is also a clue to the attribution of the Zeus/Apollo tetradrachm. It would be highly unusual if the only issue of Gonatas in our hoard should be a unique variety never seen before. This consideration favors a provisional attribution of the coin to Antigonus Doson. Another possibility, once suggested by Ute Wartenberg-Kagan, is that the Zeus drachms might represent a posthumous coinage issued by Demetrius II, in which case the Zeus/Apollo tetradrachm itself could also be an issue of Demetrius II.

As our hoard does not support Panagopoulou's reattributions, we retain the traditional assignment of the Poseidon tetradrachms to Antigonus Doson. The

4. Panagopoulou's summary of her die study indicates that she recorded 33 of these drachms, a number that suggests a sizable if not sustained issue (Panagopoulou 2001: 332).

four examples in our hoard include two of the common variety with the monogram  $\boxtimes$ . Three specimens of this issue occurred in the Seleucus III hoard, a treasure from the Upper Euphrates region whose closing coins were a large number of tetradrachms of Seleucus III belonging to his first issue at Antioch. These date the deposit of the Seleucus III hoard very securely to the first year of his reign, 225/4.<sup>5</sup> In consequence, Doso's most common tetradrachm issue can be dated to his early years and can be associated quite plausibly with his Carian campaign of 227–225. The two other tetradrachms of Doso in the Antiochus III hoard feature a second control alongside the common monogram. These varieties are rare and their absence from the Seleucus III hoard may (but does not necessarily) indicate that they belong to a later phase of Doso's coinage.

### THE LYSIMACHI

Four of the Lysimachi are lifetime issues of Macedonia and Lampsacus (nos. 16–18, 26). The tetradrachm of Cyzicus (no. 25) was represented in the Meydancikkale hoard and therefore must be dated before c. 240/35. The Lysimachi of Byzantium, Calchedon, and Cius will be the subject of a forthcoming book by Constantin Marinescu. In the meantime we may note that no. 19 of Byzantium was represented in a recent Black Sea hoard with a closure c. 240; no. 20 of Byzantium and no. 23 of Cius were represented in the Meydancikkale hoard (c. 240/235); and no. 24 of Cius was represented in the Seleucus III hoard (225/4).

### THE SELEUCIDS

N<sup>o</sup> 72 of our hoard revealed a new portrait type of Uncertain Mint 68, apparently a local version of Type C, dated 205/4–197 in *Seleucid Coins* (Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008, vol. 1: 692–693, note under Ad224). Features of the portrait that identify it as a probable Type C image include the curly hair, the hornlike lock of hair above the ear, the fillet border, and—to a lesser extent—the aquiline nose. The fabric, with moderately high relief on the obverse and low relief on the reverse, falls between the fabric of the tetradrachms retained at Nisibis and those reassigned to Uncertain Mint 68. In light of the preceding discussion of the chronology of the portrait types at this mint, the date of no. 72 should probably be narrowed, to 205/4 and shortly afterward, in order to allow for introduction of the elderly portrait type around 200. In commentary on this coin in the Addenda to *Seleucid Coins*, Part 2, we suggested that it might bridge the gap between Newell's Nisibis Series I–II, retained at Nisibis in *Seleucid Coins*, and his Series III, reattributed to Uncertain Mint 68 (Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008, vol. 1: 692). We

5. The reign of Seleucus III is dated 226–223 in most standard works of reference, but a new interpretation of Babylonian cuneiform documents points to a slight reduction in these dates, see Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008, vol. 1: 657–658.

concluded that Newell was probably right to assign his three series to a single mint, but that the case for Nisibis is weak and a more westerly location in Mesopotamia would be more consistent with the dispersion of his Series III tetradrachms, some two thirds of whose provenances are from Asia Minor.

Here we suggest a different solution to the problem of Uncertain Mint 68: that the portraits of SC 1132 resemble Type B portraits because they really *are* Type B portraits, and that no. 72 of our hoard is a bridge between SC 1132 with its Type B portraits and SC 1133 with its elderly portraits. If this new interpretation is correct, it would imply that Uncertain Mint 68 began its operations in the period 211–205, after the Armenian victory of Antiochus III, and most likely in 211/10, when the king was still in Mesopotamia. Any later date would tend to place Uncertain Mint 68 further east, along the path of Antiochus' eastern anabasis, an alternative almost certainly excluded by the vertical die axes of its tetradrachms and by their western findspots. For SC 1132 we have the following provenances: the present hoard from northwest Asia Minor for no. 71; Mektepinî (*IGCH* 1410) for SC 1132.2; Pamphylia or perhaps Cilicia, 2000 for SC 1132.4; Syria (perhaps Aradian Peraea), 1971 (*CH* II, 81) for SC 1132.6; and Urfa (*IGCH* 1772) for SC 1132.8.<sup>6</sup> The new chronology we propose would eliminate the possibility that Uncertain Mint 68 could be identified with Nisibis, because the latter mint also employed portrait types B and C on tetradrachms with a control sequence distinct from that of Uncertain Mint 68.

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6. For the first published description of the Pamphylia or perhaps Cilicia hoard of 2000, see Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 94–95. This hoard will be published in full in *Coin Hoards 10* (forthcoming). For the Mektepinî hoard, see Olcay and Seyrig 1965 and Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 89–91; for Syria, 1971, see Le Rider 1998 and Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 102–103; for Urfa, see Price 1969 and Houghton and Lorber 2002, vol. 2: 111–112.

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APPENDIX  
ANTIOCHUS III HOARD CATALOGUE

Alexanders

*Pella*

- \*1. 16.68 g. Head of young Heracles r. in lion skin headdress / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle and sceptre, CRESTED HELMET in l. field, ☉ under throne, ☼ in ex. Price 624.
- \*2. As last, but CRESTED HELMET in l. field, ☼ under throne, ☼ in ex. with faint H to lower r. Price 1991: no. 629.

*Macedonia?*

- 3. FACING HELMET(?) in l. field, other details (if any) illegible.

*Cyme*

- \*4. 16.54 g. As last, but ONE-HANDLED CUP above ☉ in l. field. Cf. Price 1991: no. 1628.

*Magnesia on the Meander*

- \*5. 16.51 g. As last, but HORSE HEAD L. above ☉ in l. field, ☉ in inner r. field behind sceptre, MEANDER in ex. Cf. Price 1991: no. 2049.

*Miletus*

- 6. As last, but STAR above LION L. above ☉ in l. field, ☉ under throne. Price 1991: no. 2175.
- \*7. 16.50 g. As last, but STAR above LION L. above ☉ in l. field, ☉ under throne, outer r. control (if any) off flan. Price 1991: —.
- \*8. 15.41 g. As last, but STAR above LION L. above ☉ in l. field; in inner r. field unclear monogram (☉?) above ☉. Price 1991: —.

*Mylasa or Kaunos*

- \*9. As last, but DOUBLE-BLADED AXE in l. field. Price 2074 (Miletus or Mylasa).

*Rhodes*

- \*10. As last, but ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ above ROSE in l. field, ☉ under throne. Price 2522.

**Antigonus Gonatas or Antigonus Doson**

- \*11. 16.78 g. Laureate head of Zeus r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ on prow of galley on which Apollo seated l., examining bow, TI below. Gemini II, 10 January 2006, lot 65 (this coin).

**Antigonus Doson**

- \*12. Head of Poseidon r., wreathed with sea grass / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ on prow of galley on which Apollo seated l., examining bow,  below. SNG GB 5, Part 3: no. 3264.
13. As last.
- \*14. 17.12 g. As last, but   below. Merker 1960: 49. Jameson 1913: no. 1008 (same dies). Olcay and Seyrig 1965: no. 699 (same obverse die). Gemini II, 10 January 2006, lot 66 (this coin).
- \*15. 17.05 g. As last, but   below. Merker 1960: 49. Hess 153, 8 March 1983, lot 149 (same dies). Gemini II, 10 January 2006, lot 67 (this coin).

**Lysimachus***Pella*

- \*16. Diademed head of the deified Alexander r., with horn of Ammon / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena enthroned l., holding Nike and resting elbow on round shield propped against throne,  in inner l. field. Thompson 1968: no. 247.

*Amphipolis*

- \*17. As last, but RACE TORCH in inner l. field, BEE in outer r. field. Thompson 1968: no. 187.
- \*18. As last, but  in inner l. field,  in outer r. field. Thompson 1968: no. 201.

*Byzantium*

- \*19. As last, but  in inner l. field, double spiral on throne.
- \*20. As last, but  in inner l. field, double spiral on throne. Davesne and Le Rider 1989: no. 2699 (same obverse die).
21. As last, but  in inner l. field, double spiral on throne.

*Calchedon*

- \*22. As last, but  in inner l. field, double spiral on throne, GRAIN STALK l. in ex.

*Cius*

- \*23. As last, but CLUB in outer l. field,  $\mathfrak{M}$  in inner l. field, BOW IN GORYTUS and  $\mathfrak{A}$  in ex. Davesne and Le Rider 1989: no. 2668.  
 \*24. As last, but CLUB in outer l. field,  $\mathfrak{M}$  in inner l. field, BOW IN GORYTUS and  $\mathfrak{A}$  in ex. Müller 1858: no. 415.

*Cyzicus*

- \*25. As last, but  $\mathfrak{K}$  in inner l. field, CRESCENT in inner r. field. Davesne and Le Rider 1989: no. 2713 (same dies).

*Lampsacus*

- \*26. As last, but HERM(?) in outer l. field,  $\mathfrak{A}$  in inner l. field. Thompson 1968: no. 50.

*Unattributed*

- \*27. As last, but uncertain, squarish control ( $\mathfrak{A}$ ?) in inner l. field.  
 \*28. As last, but MEANDER in ex., and no other visible controls.  
 29. As last, but corroded.

**Attalids**

- \*30. Head of Philetaerus r., wearing taenia / ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned l., resting hand on large round shield before her, IVY LEAF in inner l. field, BOW in outer r. field,  $\mathfrak{A}$  on throne. Westermark 1960 Group II.  
 \*31. As last.  
 32. As last, but head of Philetaerus possibly laureate. Westermark Group II or III.  
 33. As last, but head of Philetaerus laureate. Westermark 1960 Group III.  
 \*34. Laureate head of Philetaerus r./ ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ, Athena enthroned l., crowning royal name, IVY LEAF inner l., other details unrecognizable. Westermark Group IV A.  
 35. As last, but IVY LEAF outer l.,  $\mathfrak{A}$  inner l., BOW outer r. Westermark 1960 Group IV A.  
 36. As last, but GRAPES outer l.,  $\mathfrak{A}$  inner l., BOW outer r. Westermark 1960 Group IV B or V.  
 37. As last, but BEE outer l.,  $\mathfrak{A}$  inner l., BOW outer r. Westermark 1960 Group VIA.

**Perge**

- \*38. Laureate head of Artemis r., quiver over shoulder/ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ, Artemis standing l., crowning her epithet, stag l. at her feet, looking back at the goddess. Die break above head of stag obscuring possible control.

## Antiochus I

*Seleucia on the Tigris*

- \*39. 16.55 g. Diademed head of Antiochus I r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, ♀ in outer l. field, ♂ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 379.3a.
- \*40. 15.73 g. As last.
41. As last, but ♀ in outer l. field, ♂ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 379.3a.
- \*42. 16.02 g. As last, but ♀ in outer l. field, ♂ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 379.3d.
- \*43. 16.54 g. As last, but ♂ in outer l. field, ♀ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 379.5a.

*Ecbatana*

- \*44. 16.32 g. As last, but Apollo holds three arrows, in inner l. field ☞ above arrows and ΑΚ below his arm, before his legs FOREPART OF HORSE GRAZING L. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 409.2f.

## Antiochus II

*Lysimachia*

- \*45. Diademed head of Antiochus I r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, LION HEAD L. in inner l. field, ♂ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 481.

*Seleucia on the Tigris*

- \*46. 16.76 g. As last, but ♂ in outer l. field, ♀ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 587.1c.
- \*47. 16.33 g. As last.
- \*48. 15.94 g. As last.
- \*49. 16.86 g. As last, but ♂ in outer l. field, ♀ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 587.4b.
50. As last, but controls illegible. SC 587.

*Susa*

- \*51. 16.12 g. Head of young Heracles r. in lion skin headdress / ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, Zeus enthroned l., holding eagle and sceptre, ♂ in l. field, ♀ under throne. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 603.3c.

*Unattributed issue, perhaps of Asia Minor*

- \*52. 16.65 g. Diademed head of Antiochus II r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 639.

**“Soter” Coinage**

- \*53. 16.02 g. Diademed head of Antiochus I r. / ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 641.

**Antiochus Hierax***Abydus, or barbarous imitation*

- \*54. 16.41 g. Diademed head r., of barbarous style / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, CADUCEUS in inner l. field above arrow, ☞ in inner l. field below arrow, EAGLE L. in exergue. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 845.

*Ilium*

- \*55. 16.60 g. Diademed head of young king r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, OWL in ex. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 868.

**Seleucus III***Antioch on the Orontes*

- \*56. 16.77 g. Diademed head of Seleucus III r. / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, ☞ in outer l. field, ☛ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 921.1.
- \*57. 16.46 g. As last.
- \*58. 16.35 g. As last.

*Seleucia on the Tigris*

- \*59. 16.20 g. As last, but with ☛ in outer l. field, c in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no.939.2.

## Antiochus III

*Lysimachia*

- \*60. Diademed head of Antiochus III r. (Type D) / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, Apollo seated l. on omphalos, examining arrow and resting hand on grounded bow, THYRSUS in inner l. field above arrow, ⚡ in inner r. field, Ⓢ N in ex. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 960.

*Antioch on the Orontes*

61. As last, but Type Ai portrait, ⚡ in outer l. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1041.1.
- \*62. 16.25 g. As last, but Type B portrait, ⚡ above ⚡ in outer l. field, outer r. field off flan. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no.1043.6 or 7.
- \*63. 16.40 g. As last, but Type C portrait, ⚡ in outer l. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1044.1.
- \*64. As last, with Type C portrait, but TRIPOD in outer l. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1044.2.

*Uncertain Mint 67 in northern Mesopotamia, perhaps Carrhae*

- \*65. 17.00 g. As last, but Type B portrait, in outer l. field ⚡ placed sideways, reading downward. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no.1118.

*“Rose” Mint, perhaps Edessa*

- \*66. 16.73 g. As last, but Type Aii portrait, ROSE in outer l. field, ⚡ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1121.2a.
- \*67. 16.89 g. As last, with Type Aii portrait, ROSE in outer l. field, but ⚡ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1121.2c.
- \*68. 16.27 g. As last, with Type Aii portrait, ⚡ in outer l. field, ⚡ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1121.3a.
- \*69. 15.93 g. As last, but Type B portrait, ROSE in outer l. field, ⚡ in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1122.1c.

*Nisibis*

- \*70. 16.39 g. As last, but Type Ai portrait, ⚡ in outer l. field, ⚡ in outer r. field, ex. off flan. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1128.3.

*Uncertain Mint 68, in northern Mesopotamia, perhaps Nisibis*

- \*71. 16.70 g. As last, with Type B? portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1132.1 (where the portrait is described as Type D).
- \*72. 16.26 g. As last, with Type C portrait,  $\text{A}\Sigma$  in outer l. field,  $\Sigma\Omega$  in outer r. field. Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008: no. II Addenda Ad224.

*Seleucia on the Tigris*

- \*73. 16.95 g. As last, with Type B portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer r. field, and  $\text{𐎧}$  in ex. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1162.
- \*74. 16.32 g. As last, with Type B portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1164.

*Susa*

- \*75. 16.75 g. As last, with Type Ai portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  above  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1209.3.
- \*76. 16.98 g. As last, with Type Aii portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer r. field. Houghton, Lorber, and Hoover 2008: no. II Addenda Ad226.
- \*77. 16.92 g. As last, with Type B portrait,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer l. field,  $\text{𐎧}$  in outer r. field. Houghton and Lorber 2002: no. 1211.

Plate 8



1



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12



14



15



Antiochus III Hoard



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28



Antiochus III Hoard

Plate 10



Antiochus III Hoard



48



49



51



52



53



54



55



56



57



58



59



60



Antiochus III Hoard

Plate 12



62



63



64



65



66



67



68



69



70



71



72



73



Antiochus III Hoard



74



75



76



77

