

NOTAE NUMISMATICAE

ZAPISKI NUMIZMATYCZNE



Tom XVI

MUZEUM NARODOWE W KRAKOWIE
SEKCJA NUMIZMATYCZNA
KOMISJI ARCHEOLOGICZNEJ PAN
ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE

Kraków 2021

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Two Rare *Shield/Helmet* Type Macedonian Regal Bronze Coins from the Collection of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara

ABSTRACT: Macedonian regal coins with *Shield/Helmet* type, also known as “anonymous” bronzes, are among the most studied and discussed issues of Hellenistic period Macedonian coins. While attributions change, also new specimens of different emissions surface as well. In this study, two new bronze emissions from the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations are presented and briefly discussed with comparison to previously published specimens.

KEY WORDS: Macedonian regal coins, Hellenistic period, Museum of Anatolian Civilizations

ABSTRAKT: *Dwie rzadkie królewskie monety macedońskie typu „tarcza/hełm” z kolekcji Muzeum Anatolijskich Cywilizacji w Ankarze*

Królewskie monety macedońskie typu „tarcza/hełm”, znane również jako macedońskie brązy „anonimowe”, należą do najczęściej badanych i omawianych zagadnień macedońskiego mennictwa okresu hellenistycznego. Ich atrybucje zmieniają się, ale pojawiają się również nowe egzemplarze z innych emisji. W niniejszym opracowaniu przedstawiono i pokrótce omówiono dwie nowe emisje brązowe z Muzeum Cywilizacji Anatolijskich na tle wcześniej opublikowanych okazów.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE: macedońskie monety królewskie, okres hellenistyczny, Muzeum Cywilizacji Anatolijskich

The Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara, along with the Istanbul Archaeology Museum, is one of the most important museums in Turkey and, since it is located in the capital of the new republic established in 1923, it has a very rich

collection thanks to artefacts from all over the country. The Museum's Coinage section, which is divided into two subsections of Islamic and non-Islamic coinage, contains c. 70,000 coins¹ and put it at the service of scientific researchers. In this context, as a result of the permission obtained from the museum directorate in 2017, the Macedonian kingdom's coins registered in the inventory of the coin collection have been examined and studied.²

There are a total of 220 Macedonian regal coins in the collection of the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations. Four of the coins, almost all of which have been acquired through purchase, are silver and 216 are bronze issues. It was possible to identify 219 of the coins and these are issues of three different dynasties struck during seven different reigns. On the other hand, the period of one coin could not be determined. The dynasties are the following: the Argead dynasty; with 49 coins of Alexander III (336–323 BC), 93 coins of Philip III (323–317 BC), 16 coins of Alexander III and Philip III;³ the Antipatrid dynasty, with 15 coins of Cassander (316–297 BC), 6 coins of Eupolemos (315–313 BC), who was Cassander's *strategos* and *epimeletes* in Caria; and the Antigonid dynasty, with 28 coins of Demetrios Poliorketes (306–283 BC), 4 coins of Antigonos Gonatas (277–239 BC) and 2 coins of Philip V (221–179 BC). Apart from these, there are also 6 unidentified coins.

There are 63 *Shield/Helmet* type⁴ coins in the museum collection, with the number of coins which could be attributed to a mint totalling 53. These mints are Macedonia (1), Amphipolis (1), Pella (2), Miletos or Mylasa (17), Sardeis (9) and Salamis (7). There are also 16 coins whose precise minting place is not yet attested, aside from the fact that they are Asia Minor in origin. The subject of this article is two coins of the *Shield/Helmet* type and the examples of them are either unknown or rarely seen in the literature related to the subject.

The first of these two coins has a Macedonian shield with a thunderbolt on the boss on the obverse side and a Macedonian helmet, B-A legend below it and Δ in right field (Pl. 1, Fig. 1⁵). There is no other specimen of this coin in de facto publications and studies known to the author. However, there are other coins with

¹ Information was provided by M. Tevfik Göktürk who was formerly the officer responsible for the coinage section.

² A catalogue study titled "Macedonian Coins in the Collection of Museum of Anatolian Civilizations" has been completed by D.S. Lenger and Ö. Tatar and will be published in the coming months.

³ These coins are dated to 330–302 BC which covers the reign of both Alexander III and Philip III, and later. For this reason, it can be said that some of them must have been struck during the reign of Antigonos I Monophthalmos who ruled the Asia Minor during Diadochi period.

⁴ These coins were termed "anonymous issues" in the numismatic literature for a period, see LIAMPI 1986; EADEM 1998a.

⁵ Cat. No. 1; Inv. No. 111-61/19-88.

different monograms or letters and attributed to Macedonian mint. One of them, for example, was published by K. Liampi. This coin, which is dated to Alexander III and successors' period by her, has $\overline{\Gamma}$ in the right field.⁶ Another specimen with a \square monogram was published by M.J. Price.⁷ He dates the issue to 325–310 BC and despite the fact that he drew the monogram in his catalogue, he also adds a question mark next to it.⁸ On another issue, which is in Alpha Bank collection, there is Λ letter in right field. This coin is dated to 325–310 BC in the catalogue.⁹ The last known similar specimen was auctioned in 2015.¹⁰ This coin bears the Γ or Π letter on the reverse side. Apart from these coins, there is also another issue in Price's catalogue which seems to have a similar fabric but no monogram.¹¹

All known specimens of Shield type coins with a thunderbolt on the boss are attributed to Macedonia.¹² As these coins rarely circulate in Asia Minor and they are rarely found in archaeological excavations, this confirms their attribution to Macedonia.¹³

The second specimen of the *Shield/Helmet* series in the museum collection bears a Macedonian shield with a kerykeion on the boss on the obverse and a Macedonian helmet, B-A legend above it, rose in left field, $\hat{\Lambda}$ in the below right and a kerykeion in right field (Pl. 1, Fig. 2¹⁴). There is a very similar coin in the collection of Afyon Archaeological Museum. However, on this issue, the $\hat{\Lambda}$ is in the below

⁶ LIAMPI 1986: 58, 74.

⁷ PRICE 1991: 128, no. 401A.

⁸ Although they are two different issues, Price gave LIAMPI 1986: no. 74 (with $\overline{\Gamma}$) as a reference for this coin. Moreover, this specimen of Price has no image in his catalogue, and it is not available in the digital collection of British Museum as well. For this reason, it was impossible to examine and confirm this monogram.

⁹ SNG Alpha Bank, no. 820.

¹⁰ London Ancient Coins, Auction R (25 April 2015), lot 21, for the coin, see <https://www.acsearch.info/search.html?id=2431812>.

¹¹ PRICE 1991: 128, no. 397. Price gives LIAMPI 1986: nos. 23–27 as reference and only one of them has image in Liampi's work. This coin has B–A legend as B in left field and a in right field, instead of helmet's bottom.

¹² Gatzolis (2012: 383–385) says that coins with a thunderbolt ornament are among the earliest issues of Alexander III in Macedonia. Liampi (1986: 53, 57; nos. 55–58) attributes thunderbolt coins to Macedonia based on excavation data and hoards from the region and dates them to “Alexander III and successors” apart from one coin (1986: 55, no. 1) attributed to the reign of Alexander III. However, in her following works Liampi (1998a: 101; EADEM 1998b: 253) dates these coins to 334 BC and later. On the other hand, Price (1991: 128–130) dates these coins to 325–310 BC. For Macedonian regal coins and their circulation, see GATZOLIS 2010; IDEM 2012.

¹³ To date, coins with a thunderbolt on the boss have only been found in excavations of Assos and Daskyleion which are sites near to the Balkan Peninsula, for Assos see LENGER 2009: 104, no. 1; IDEM 2016: 205; for Dasykleion, see CENTILMEN 1994. There is also another which was found in the Sardeis excavations, see EVANS 2018: 123, no. 12.1. Evans attributes it to Miletos with a question mark. She gives Ashton 1998: 45 as reference for her attribution as she states “Ashton (1998: 45) suggested Miletos as the mint, due to provenance of the coins and die axis”. However, there is no such comment by Ashton in that article. On the other hand, there is no specimen of this coin found in Macedonian excavations as understood by its absence in Gatzolis' publication in 2012 which covers materials from 16 different excavations in the region. Gatzolis also supplied the author with the information that he had never seen any specimen of this emission. I would like to thank him for sharing this with me and confirming the existing data.

¹⁴ Cat. No. 2; Inv. No. 3828/20-12.

left. R.H.J. Ashton attributed this coin to Sardeis and dated it to 323–315 BC in his work which discussed Macedonian regal issues in the Fethiye and Afyon museums. He also noted that it was found in Dinar (Apameia).¹⁵ In fact, the kerykeion was frequently used on Macedonian regal coins struck in Sardeis both on the obverse and the reverse side. There are eleven different coins with a kerykeion known to have been struck in Sardeis and ten of them bear a Macedonian shield with a kerykeion on the boss on the obverse and a Macedonian helmet and B-A legend on the reverse.¹⁶ It is seen that all of these issues also carry a kerykeion as a symbol on the reverse either in the below right or left. One coin, on the other hand, bears a Macedonian shield with a Gorgo on the boss on the obverse while there is a Macedonian helmet and a kerykeion symbol in the below left.¹⁷

In published works, there are similar coins which have a shield with a kerykeion on the obverse, and a helmet, B-A, rose in left field, and a kerykeion in the right field on the reverse but with different letters or monograms. One of these similar issues has an Ξ ¹⁸ while the other has TI letters.¹⁹ These coins are dated to 325–302 BC by Liampi and to 323–319 BC by Price. Specimens of these issues are rarely found in excavations carried out in Asia Minor.²⁰ For instance, no specimen has been found in Sardeis to where they are attributed,²¹ and the same is true of museum collections as well. There is one coin with an Ξ monogram in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations while there is another known specimen in the Amasya Museum.²² When it comes to coins with TI letters on the reverse side, there are one coin each in the Fethiye Museum²³ and the Izmir Archaeological Museum.²⁴ There are also similar coins which do not bear any monograms or letters.²⁵ There is one

¹⁵ ASHTON 1998: 40, no. 113.

¹⁶ PRICE 1991: nos. 2604–2604a; 2605; 2606–2606a; 2607; 2612–2614; 2688. Cf. LIAMPI 1986: 58–59, nos. 79–94; THOMPSON 1983: 22, nos. 215–217; 28, nos. 295–296; 37, no. 406. For the emission with a kerykeion symbol on the reverse side attributed to Salamis by Price (1991: no. 3158) but reattributed to Sardeis in the light of new data, see LINGER 2013; LINGER and TATAR 2019: 65–66.

¹⁷ See fn. 14.

¹⁸ LIAMPI 1986: no. 83; PRICE 1991: no. 2606. For the specimens where roses and kerykeions transpose, see THOMPSON 1983: 216–217.

¹⁹ LIAMPI 1986: nos. 88–90; PRICE 1991: no. 2614. For the specimens where roses and kerykeions transpose, see THOMPSON 1983: 295–296.

²⁰ 1 specimen with an Ξ monogram was found in Tarsus-Gözlükule excavations, see COX 1950: 65, no. 38.

²¹ For the Sardeis excavation findings, see BELL 1916; JOHNSTON 1981; EVANS 2018. Cf. ÇIZMELİ-ÖĞÜN and MARCELLESI 2011: 311–313.

²² For Amasya, see IRELAND 2000: 9, no. 12; the specimen in Ankara is registered with inventory number 14-59/48-97.

²³ ASHTON 1998: 27, no. 155.

²⁴ TATAR 2016: 92, no. 50.

²⁵ THOMPSON 1983: 215; LIAMPI 1986: no. 81; PRICE 1991: no. 2604. For the specimens where roses and kerykeions transpose, see LIAMPI 1986: nos. 79–80 and PRICE 1991: no. 2604A.

specimen in Museum of Anatolian Civilizations²⁶ and four in Afyon Archaeological Museum.²⁷

These regal bronze coins, which are known to have been used by mercenaries for daily subsistence,²⁸ are found in many excavations in Asia Minor where the lion's share of the Wars of the Diadochi took place.²⁹ Most of the time, particularly for excavation coins, it is not possible to identify symbols or monograms/letters which determine the emission. Despite the fact that the exact finding spot of coins in museum collections are not known, since these inventoried museum coins are highly legible it allows us to know and present new specimens to the numismatic literature. This new data, added to the information available day by day, sometimes allow us to make new attributions or to confirm the existing attribution.

CATALOGUE

Alexander III or Philipp III

1. Macedonia, 334–310 BC (Pl. 1, Fig. 1)

Obv.: Macedonian shield with a thunderbolt on the boss

Rev.: Macedonian helmet, B-A below it, Δ in right field

Cf. LIAMPI 1986: 58, no. 74 (Macedonia, Alexander III and later); PRICE 1991: 128, no. 401A (Macedonia, 325–310 BC); SNG Alpha Bank, no. 420 (Macedonia, 325–310 BC)

½ AE; 18 mm; 4.11 g; 9 (?) h; Inv. No. 111-61/19-88 (purchased)

2. Sardeis, 325 BC and later (?) (Pl. 1, Fig. 2)

Obv.: Macedonian shield with a kerykeion on the boss

Rev.: B-A. Macedonian helmet, rose in left field, kerykeion in right field, Δ in the below right

Cf. LIAMPI 1986: 58–59, no. 83; 88–90 (Sardeis, 325–302 BC); PRICE 1991: 329, nos. 2606, 2614 (Sardeis, 323–319 BC)

½ AE; 15 mm ; 3.57 g; 12 h; Inv. No. 38-28/20-12 (purchased)

²⁶ Inv. No. 169-43/22-96.

²⁷ ASHTON 1998: 39, nos. 104–107.

²⁸ PSOMA 2009.

²⁹ HAMMOND 1992: 250–294; BOSWORTH 2005: 215–224.

ABBREVIATIONS

SNG Alpha Bank = S. KREMYDI-SICILIANOU, *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Greece II. The Alpha Bank Collection, Macedonia I: Alexander I – Perseus*, Athens 2000.

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PLATE 1

Fig. 1. Alexander III or Philipp III, Macedonia, 334–310 BC

Photo: Ömer Tatar

Fig. 2. Sardeis, 325 BC and later (?)

Photo: Ömer Tatar



1



2



