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***GOLDEN STATERS FROM THE COLLECTIONS
OF THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF GALAȚI***

- Abstract -

The article presents 20 Staters enclosed in the treasuries found at Dăeni, Tulcea County, and Mărășești, Vrancea County, all preserved in the collections of the History Museum of Galați. Twelve Staters, among which five are of Alexander type, and seven of Lysimachus type, all belonging to the treasury discovered in 1956 at Dăeni, Tulcea County, were published for the first time in 1981, by B. Mitrea (who published only the images of 4 pieces). After investigating the coins, we noticed that six of them originate from some other workshops. We approached the ascription and the chronology of the Staters preserved in the History Museum of Galați referring also to those pieces from the treasury found at Dăeni, that had been published during the previous years. Most probably, the treasury from Dăeni was buried between 255 and 245 B.C.

From the treasury discovered in 1909 in Mărășești, Vrancea County, the History Museum of Galați preserves 8 Staters of Alexander type, handed over to the Museum by the Police of Galați, in 1967. The coins are posthumous Staters issued in Babylon, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Aradus, Abydos, Amphipolis and in an unidentified workshop from the East.

Keywords: numismatics, treasury, Staters, Dăeni, Mărășești

***STATERI DE AUR DIN COLECȚIILE
MUZEULUI DE ISTORIE DIN GALAȚI***

- Rezumat -

Articolul prezintă 20 de stateri din componența tezaurelor descoperite la Dăeni, în județul Tulcea, și la Mărășești, în județul Vrancea, păstrate în colecțiile Muzeului de Istorie din Galați. 12 stateri, dintre care 5 sunt de tip Alexandru iar 7 de tip Lysimach, toate piesele făcând parte din tezaurul descoperit în 1956 la Dăeni, jud. Tulcea, au fost publicați pentru întâia oară în 1981, de B. Mitrea (care a ilustrat doar 4 piese). În urma verificării pieselor, s-a putut observa că șase din ele

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au fost executate în alte ateliere. Discuția referitoare la atribuirea și la cronologia staterilor păstrați în colecțiilor Muzeului de Istorie din Galați face referire și la acele piese din tezaurul de la Dăeni care au fost publicate în anii anteriori. Cel mai probabil, data ascunderii tezaurului de la Dăeni este situată undeva în perioada 255-245 î.Chr.

Din tezaurul descoperit în 1909 la Mărășești, jud. Vrancea, în colecțiile Muzeului de Istorie din Galați se găsesc opt stateri de tip Alexandru, predate Muzeului în 1967, de către fosta Miliție din Galați. Este vorba despre stateri postumi, realizați în Babilon, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, Aradus, Abidos, Amphipolis și într-un atelier neidentificat din Est.

Cuvinte cheie: numismatică, tezaur, stater, Dăeni, Mărășești

The History Museum of Galați owns 20 gold staters, Alexander and Lysimachus-type, issued in the IVth-IIIrd centuries BC. The coins were purchased from the former Militia of Galați County in the 60s-70s¹.

A first group of 12 staters which comes from Dăeni treasury was inventoried on June 19, 1957 in the general register of the museum, under positions 3895-3906. From Dăeni treasury, Tulcea County, discovered in 1956, 107 specimens got into the Romanian public collections: at the National Museum of Antiquities (today "Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology) - 75 specimens, transferred after 1970 to the History Museum of the Socialist Republic of Romania (today the National History Museum of Romania); Numismatic Cabinet of the Romanian Academy Library - 18 specimens, plus the 12 pieces existing at the History Museum of Galați. Two specimens, recovered afterwards, are at present at "Vasile Pârvan" Institute of Archaeology². Regarding their publication, first of all, 15 pieces were edited from the group of the Numismatic Cabinet of the Romanian Academy Library³. The entire group, made of 18 specimens, was included in a volume dedicated to the collections of gold coins kept at the Romanian Academy Library⁴ and presented again in a recent article⁵. In 1993, two pieces subsequently

¹ History Museum of Galați Archive, Payment order 72/20.06.1957; Delivery-reception protocol no. 29450/19.06.1957.

² A. Vilcu, Th. Isvoranu, E. Nicolae, *Les monnaies d'or de l'Institut d'Archéologie de Bucarest*, Wetteren, 2006, p. 7.

³ O. Iliescu, *Tezaurul de stateri de aur de la Dăeni (Dăeni Gold Staters Treasury)*, Expansion of the Collections of the Romanian Academy Library, 8, 1963, p. 326-329, no. 297-311.

⁴ C. Preda, E. Petac, *Les monnaies d'or de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine, I. Monnaies grecques et romaines*, Wetteren, 2006.

⁵ E. Petac, *Noi date privind tezaurele de monede de aur din perioada elenistică descoperite în Dobrogea: o nouă cronologie a tezaurului de la Dăeni, jud. Tulcea (New Data Regarding the Gold Coins Treasuries from the Greek Period Discovered in Dobrogea: A New Chronology of Dăeni Treasury, Tulcea County)*, Bulletin of the Romanian Numismatic Society, 98-103 (2004-2009), 2009, p. 9-20.

recovered and kept at “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology were published by G. Poenaru Bordea and B. Mitrea⁶, and in 2005 the catalogue of all the 75 pieces belonging to the group existing in the National Museum of Antiquities was edited⁷. The 12 staters housed by Galați History Museum we will consider hereinafter, five Alexander-type specimens and seven Lysimachus-type specimens, were edited for the first time by M. Mitrea in 1981, however, only four specimens were illustrated⁸. From the perspective of the issuing workshop, the author provides the following structure for the group of Galați: four Alexander-type staters coined in Callatis and one in Odessa, two Lysimachus-type staters issued in Abydos, four attributed to an unnamed Pontic workshops and one, reservedly, to Byzantion town. After the re-examination of the pieces, in the light of the progresses recorded in the study of gold Macedonian and Macedonian-like coins, the structure of the group kept at Galați, presented by B. Mitrea, undergoes a series of changes in terms of reattribution and dating. The structure of the Alexander-type group of staters is presented as follows: three pieces were issued in Callatis (two Price 914-type and one Price 903-type) and dated by M. Price to years 250-225 BC, a stater issued by Odessos (Price 1135) dating to 280-200 BC and the fifth specimen raises questions as to the issuing workshop. B. Mitrea considers it a Callatian issue, while M. Price’s catalogues includes, under no. 4023, a similar specimen in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, under the category of unspecified workshops and dated to 323-300 BC.

If for the Alexander-type staters things are somewhat clearer, the seven Lysimachus pieces cannot be so easily attributed to certain workshops. For a start, we remark two Lysimachus-type staters (no. 6-7 in our catalogue), coined with the same stamps and attributed by B. Mitrea to Abydos workshop, with reference to Thompson, p. 172 no. 69, years 297/6-282/1⁹. The reference is mistaken for the monogram in the study carried out by M. Thompson is relatively similar to the one on the concerned pieces, but not identical. Also, we should mention that the monogram of the said study is associated with a symbol, a griffon head placed to the left, which does not appear on the two staters from Dăeni treasury and, therefore, they can no longer be attributed to Abydos. We notice that the monogram on Dăeni staters is known to M. Thompson, not for staters, but for

⁶ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, B. Mitrea, *Découvertes monétaires en Roumanie: 1992 (XXXVI)*, Dacia, N.S., 37, 1993, p. 311, no. 5.

⁷ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Tezaurul de la Dăeni, jud. Tulcea. Catalogul monedelor din colecția Muzeului Național de Antichități (Dăeni Treasury, Tulcea County. Coins Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities Collection)*, in Numismatics Symposium dedicated to the Centenary of the Romanian Numismatic Society (1903-2003), Chișinău, November 26-28, 2003, Communications, studies and notes, Bucharest, 2005, p. 11-22.

⁸ B. Mitrea, *Contribuții la studiul tezaurului de la Dăeni (Contributions to the Study of Dăeni Treasury)*, Pontica, 14, 1981, p. 171-179.

⁹ *Ibidem*, p. 178 no. 6-7.

tetradrachms issued in Pella between 286/5-282/1, unillustrated¹⁰. The accuracy of the attribution may be checked on two tetradrachms, illustrated this time, which contain the monogram to the left of the field, associated with another monogram (still to the left). One of these pieces was signalled in the structure of the treasury discovered in Meydancikkale¹¹ and the other counts among the pieces recovered by the Greek authorities in 1992 in Thesprotia¹². If the ascription of the two staters of Dăeni treasury proves to be correct, then the series of Thompson 244-type tetradrachms issued in Pella after 286 BC shall be complete. To these two specimens, another stater is added, coined with different stamps, but with similar monogram, which is still a part of Dăeni treasury, the lot published in 2005, considered to be posthumous initially, issued in the 3rd century in an uncertain mint.¹³ Although incorrectly depicted in the catalogue, one can notice that the monogram is undoubtedly similar to the one on the staters kept at Galați History Museum. However, we draw the attention to the fact that the distribution of monograms on workshops, achieved by M. Thompson, is arguable in some cases, and we do not exclude a re-ascription and chronologic rearrangement of certain staters and tetradrachms.

The ascription of another Lysimachus-type stater of Dăeni treasury (no. 8 in the catalogue) proves to be difficult. B. Mitrea initially attributed it to an unspecified Pontic workshop, the author founding his opinion on the presence of the monogram HP on the issues of certain towns in the region, such as Callatis. Indeed, the monogram HP appears in Callatis, but also in the case of other workshops, such as Lampsacus, Pella or Heraclea, to name a few. Lampsacus mint coins between 297/6 and 282/1 tetradrachms with this monogram, but always accompanied by other monograms or symbols¹⁴. For Heraclea, the monogram is signalled between 288/7 and 282/1, but it is placed in a different position (on the throne) and associated with another symbol¹⁵. The monogram also appears in Callatis¹⁶ and Tomis¹⁷, however, on the series of late staters with trident in exergue and KAA or TO on the throne (two specimens were signalled in Mărășești treasury). For the 3rd century, we find a Lysimachus-type tetradrachm from the

¹⁰ M. Thompson, *The Mints of Lysimachus*, in *Essays in Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford, 1967, p. 181, no. 244.

¹¹ A. Davesne, G. Le Rider, *Le trésor de Meydancikkale (Cilicie Trachée, 1980)*, Paris, 1989, p. 126, no. 2686.

¹² Y. Touratsoglou, *Two New Hellenistic Hoards from Greece*, Athens, 1995, p. 101, no. 57.

¹³ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *op.cit.*, p. 20, no. 64.

¹⁴ M. Thompson, *op.cit.*, p. 171, no. 44-48.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 178, no. 176 and 178.

¹⁶ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Le trésor de Mărășești. Les statères en or des cites du Pont gauche et le problème des relations avec le monde grec et les populations locales aux IV^e-I^{er} siècles av. n. è.*, Dacia, N. S., 18, 1974, p. 109, no. 83.

¹⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 109, no. 88.

treasury discovered in Meydancikkale¹⁸, with a monogram similar to our stater. The editors of the treasury reservedly ascribe the tetradrachm to Byzantion. We notice that the tetradrachm has a spiral under the throne, unlike the stater under discussion; therefore, it could pertain to a different chronologic horizon. In the study carried out by M. Thompson, we find that a series of antheumous tetradrachms, dated to 286/5-282/1 are ascribed to Pella mint, having the same monogram to the left¹⁹ as our stater. Under these circumstances, the stater from Dăeni treasury seems to round off the picture of the issues attributed to Pella workshop, being issued probably at the same time with the tetradrachms. We also notice that other antheumous staters were attributed to Pella workshop, with the monogram HP to the left, but accompanied by another monogram in exergue²⁰, pieces which bear stylistic resemblances with the specimen from Dăeni.

The fourth Lysimachus-type stater discovered at Dăeni (no. 11 in our catalogue), with spiral on the throne, spike in exergue and symbols K and \blacktriangle to the left of the field was attributed by Mitrea²¹ to an unspecified Pontic workshop, however, according to the study made by Seyrig, the stater belongs to the issues circulated by Chalcedon before 235 BC²² or between 260 and 230, according to the dating advanced by Marinescu²³. We draw the attention to the fact that in Dăeni treasury, in the lot published in 2005, there is a piece with spiral on the throne, spike in exergue and the symbol K to the left, coined with the same obverse stamp²⁴. In this case, both pieces come from the same workshop, which could be Chalcedon.

Another Lysimachus-type stater from the group of Galați (no 10. in our catalogue) was attributed by B. Mitrea to an unspecified Pontic workshop²⁵. A tetradrachm with the same monogram to the left of the field, attributed to Byzantion, was signalled in Meydancikkale treasury²⁶, its closure data being before

¹⁸ A. Davesne, G. Le Rider, *op.cit.*, p. 128, no. 2702.

¹⁹ M. Thompson, *op.cit.*, p. 181, no. 247.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, no. 240.

²¹ B. Mitrea, *op.cit.*, nr. 12.

²² H. Seyrig, *Monnaies hellénistiques de Byzance et de Calcédoine*, în *Essays in Greek Coinage presented to Stanley Robinson*, Oxford, 1967, p. 199.





²³ C. A. Marinescu, *Making and spending money along the Bosphorus: the Lysimachi coinages minted by Byzantium and Chalcedon and their socio-cultural context*, Columbia University, 1996, p. 198, grupa II, anii c. 260-230.

²⁴ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Tezaurul de la Dăeni, jud. Tulcea. Catalogul monedelor din colecția Muzeului Național de Antichități (Dăeni Treasury, Tulcea County. Coins Catalogue of the National Museum of Antiquities Collection)*, in Numismatics Symposium dedicated to the Centenary of the Romanian Numismatic Society (1903-2003), Chișinău, November 26-28, 2003, Communications, studies and notes, Bucharest, 2005, p. 20, no. 60.

²⁵ B. Mitrea, *op.cit.*, p. 179 no. 11.

²⁶ A. Davesne, G. Le Rider, *op.cit.*, p. 128, no. 2699.

240 BC. According to Marinescu's work, who reviewed other three similar staters, the piece from Dăeni treasury could be ascribed to Byzantion, dating to 260-245²⁷.

Dăeni treasury also contain a Lysimachus-type stater without symbols or spiral (nr. 9 in our catalogue) considered by B. Mitrea to have been issued by an unspecified Pontic workshop²⁸. As it has no symbol, the only ascription criterion is the stylistic one. Compared to other specimens, we notice that the stater falls within the category of symbol-less pieces, among the oldest of the Lysimachus-type attributed to Byzantion²⁹ and dating to 260 BC. The last piece from Dăeni treasury, the group of Galați (no. 12 in the catalogue), with monogram to the left of the field and in exergue, was reservedly attributed by B. Mitrea, to Byzantion³⁰. Analysing the lot published in 2005 we notice that staters under no. 52 and 53 are coined with the same obverse and reverse stamps as the piece existing in Galați. The three coins do not have spiral on the throne or spike in exergue, however, given their aspect, they seem to be posthumous issues. In fact, the monogram in exergue () is unknown to the study made by M. Thompson. A relatively similar, but not identical, monogram appears only in the case of a Lysimachus-type stater with spiral on the throne and spike in exergue, attributed to Chalcedon town. The monogram appears, however, in a different position (down left) and is accompanied by a symbol³¹, therefore, a connection with the three pieces from Dăeni appears unlikely. Workshop ascription can be made due to the monogram  on the reverse of the coin, to the left of the field. Checking the material published so far, we found that the only coins where monogram  was attested are the Alexander-type staters issued in Callatis and recorded in M. Price's catalogue under no. 901. Arrived here, we must make a correction: the monogram appears neither in the catalogue section dedicated to Callatis, nor in the index. Undoubtedly, this is the author's omission, for it is clear that the monogram  appears on the reverse of the coin illustrated under no. 901. The attribution of the piece under no. 901 to Callatis is also supported by the connection between the obverse stamp and the specimen illustrated under no. 902, situation mention by the author as well. Therefore, we wonder whether the three Lysimachus-type staters from Dăeni treasury, coined with the same stamps, with no spiral or spike, and with the monogram to the left of the field similar to the one on the Alexander-type Callatis staters, marks the passage from Alexander-type to Lysimachus-type issues,

²⁷ C. A. Marinescu, *op.cit.*, p. 50, group II (with spiral), issue 15.

²⁸ B. Mitrea, *op.cit.*, p. 178, no. 9.

²⁹ C. A. Marinescu, *op.cit.*, p. 41, issue 6, no. 10.

³⁰ B. Mitrea, *op.cit.*, p. 178, no. 8.

³¹ C. A. Marinescu, *op.cit.*, p. 225, issue 9, no. 21.

as already determined for Istros³². Right now, all the data seem to confirm the ascription of the three pieces to Callatis. We mention that three other pieces similar to the ones from Dăeni were signalled in Pozzi³³ collection, at Numismatica Ars Classica³⁴ and CNG³⁵. If ascription is confirmed, the coinage of Lysimachus-type staters with the monogram **Λ** could be dated to the defeat of Callatis in the war with Byzantion, when the issues of Alexander the Great staters come to an end³⁶, but not later than 246-241 BC, time when the third Syrian war takes places and which, numismatically speaking, marks the appearance of staters with trident in exergue. Regarding the dating of Dăeni treasury, we have already noticed that the absence of staters with trident indicates as hiding moment years 255-245 BC³⁷.

The second group, comprising eight staters, was purchased by Galați Museum in 1961. On the recording date, 02.06.1967, it was specified in the remarks column: "Probably from Focșani. They come from Galați Militia"³⁸. The region where the coins were recovered from, the former Focșani District, today, Vrancea County, makes us believe that the pieces belong to the great Mărășești treasury, discovered in 1909³⁹. An argument for its provenience is also the distribution on workshops of the eighth staters which fall within the group of pieces from Mărășești treasury, published by Gh. Poenaru Bordea in the 70s. Three of the pieces kept at Galați History Museum, coined with obverse die, are Price 3749a Babylon posthumous staters, years 311-305 with MI to the left of the field and monogram to the left, down part of the field. Other two specimens were issued in Aradus (Price 3313), years 328-320 and Abydus (Price 1559), years 310-301.

³² E. Petac, *Istros numismatic repertory – from the Alexander the Great staters to the Lysimachus type*, Antiquitas Istro-Pontica. Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne offerts à Alexandru Suceveanu, Cluj-Napoca, 2011, p. 569-572.

³³ S. Boutin, *Catalogue des monnaies grecques antiques de l'ancienne collection Pozzi*, 1, Maastricht, 1979, p. 144 nr. 2624 (coined with the same reverse and, probably, obverse die).

³⁴ Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 52 (07.10.2009), coined with the same obverse die, but with different reverse die.

³⁵ Classical Numismatic Group, Triton, IX, 861 (10.01.2006).

³⁶ A. Vîlcu, E. Petac, *Political rivalry and military conflicts at Lower Danube during the IIIrd century BC reflected by the gold staters of Alexander the Great type struck at Kallatis*, in press.

³⁷ A. Vîlcu, *Rivalités politiques et conflits militaires au Bas-Danube au III^e siècle av. J.-C. reflétés par les émissions en or du trésor découvert à Dăeni, dép. de Tulcea*, communication in the conference *Culture and Civilisation at the Lower Danube. East and West*, Lower Danube Museum, Călărași, October 12-14, 2011.

³⁸ MIGL Archive, Delivery-reception protocol of 17.10.1961.

³⁹ Gh. Poenaru Bordea, *Le trésor de Mărășești. Les statères en or des cites du Pont gauche et le problème des relations avec le monde grec et les populations locales aux IV^e-I^{er} siècles av. n. è.*, Dacia, N. S., 18, 1974, p. 103-125.

This last piece was reservedly attributed by M. Price to Abydus (?). We mention that M. Thompson, in his works on Lampsacus and Abydus workshops⁴⁰, publishes and dates a coin, (series XIX, years 303/2, no. 370b) coined with the same dies as the piece from Dăeni treasury. The next piece from our group could be attributed to Magnesia ad Maeandrum, a stater with the same symbol located to the left, down part of the coin, but with a different symbol over it, being signalled by M. J. Price⁴¹. The stylistic analysis shows that the specimen published by us would fall into the rich series of posthumous staters issued by Magnesia between 319 and 305. The group of staters kept at Galați History Museum ends with a Price 164-type specimen, issued in Amphipolis between 330 and 320 and another one, Price 3991-type coined in 325-300 in an unspecified workshop from the East. Regarding Mărășești treasury, C. Moisil's opinion, which places the hiding moment to the 1st century BC, was adopted by most of the researchers concerned with this subject. Recently, the examination of the pieces and of the information regarding the way of recovering the staters discovered in Mărășești revealed that the treasury was hidden between 260 and 240 BC.⁴²

⁴⁰ M. Thompson, *Alexander's drachm mints II: Lampsacus and Abydus*, Numismatic studies, 19, New York, 1991, p. 60, series XIX, years 303/2, no. 370b.

⁴¹ M.J. Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, Zurich/London, 1991, no. 1972.

⁴² A. Vilcu, *Sur la diffusion des monnaies grecques en or dans la zone du Bas Danube aux IV^e – III^e siècles av. J.C.*, communication at the International Conference *Recent Studies on Past and Present: New Methods, New Sources or a New Public?*, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, September 25-28, 2011.

COIN CATALOGUE

A. Dăeni Treasury**CALLATIS****Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right of the field. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram Κ to the left.

1. AV ↑ 8.34 g; 19 mm. Inv. 3896.

Price 903, years c.250-c.225 BC

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right of the field. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram Κ to the left of the field and Ν down and to the left.

2. AV ↑ 8.47 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3900.

Price 914, years c.250-c.225 BC

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right of the field. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram Κ to the left of the field and Ν down and to the left.

3. AV ↑ 8.47 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3901.

Price 914, years c.250-c.225 BC

ODESSOS**Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ-ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] to the right of the field. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram Δ left and down and ⊕ right and down.

4. AV ↑ 8.39 g; 19 mm. Inv. 3897.

Price 1135, years c.280-200 BC

UNSPECIFIED WORKSHOP**Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right of the field. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram **ΕΚ** to the left.

5. AV ↑ 8.48 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3903.

Price 4023, years c.323-300 BC

PELLA**Lysimachus staters**

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. Monogram to the left of the field.

6. AV ↑ 8.44 g; 19 mm. Inv.3904.

According to Thompson 244, years c. 286/5-282/1 BC

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. Monogram to the left of the field.

7. AV ↑ 8.48 g; 19 mm. Inv.3905.

According to Thompson 244, years c. 286/5-282/1 BC.

PELLA ?**Lysimachus stater**

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left,

her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. Monogram **HP** to the left.

8. AV ↑ 8.48 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3899.

According to Thompson, p. 18, no. 247, years c. 286/5-282/1 BC

BYZANTION

Lysimachus stater

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** to the right, **ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ** to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. No monogram.

9. AV ↑ 8.56 g; 20 mm. Inv. 3898.

Marinescu, p. 41, issue 6, no. 10, years c. 260 BC

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** to the right, **ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ** to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. Monogram **ΞΕ** to the left.

10. AV ↑ 8.41 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3895.

Marinescu, p. 51, group II, issue 15, years c. 260-245 BC; Meydancikkale, p. 128, no. 2699, tetradrachm, Byzantion, ante 240 BC

CHALCEDON ?

Lysimachus stater

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: **ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** to the right, **ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ** to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning

against the throne. Spike in exergue and spiral on the throne. Symbols K and ⚡ to the left.

11. AV ⚡ 8.52 g; 19 mm. Inv. 3906.

Seyrig p. 199, before 235 BC; Marinescu, p. 198, group II, years c. 260-230.

CALLATIS ?

Lysimachus stater

Obverse: The head of divinised Alexander the Great, to the right; Amun's horns are on his diadem.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the right, ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ to the left. Athena Promachos, with Corinthian plumed helm and himation, on the throne, to the left, her arm leaning on the shield next to the throne and holding in her right hand a Nike which crowns King's name; in the background, a transversal spear, leaning against the throne. Monogram ⚡ to the left of the field. Monogram ⚡ in exergue.

12. AV ⚡ 8.54 g; 18 mm. Inv. 3902.

B. Mărășești Treasury

AMPHIPOLIS

Alexander the Great stater

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Lighting to the left of the field.

13. AV ⚡ 8.46 g; 18 mm. Inv. 7188/2.

Price 164, years c. 330-c. 320 BC

MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM ?

Alexander the Great stater

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monograms ⚡ and ⚡ to the left of the field.

14. AV ⚡ 8.52 g; 18 mm. Inv. 7188/3.

According to Price 1972, years c. 319-c 305 BC

ABYDUS**Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram ΜΕ to the left of the field and symbol left and down.

15. AV ↑ 8.49 g; 18mm. Inv. 7188/4.

Price 1559, years c.310-c.301 BC

ARADOS**Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Monogram Α left and down.

16. AV ↙ 8.45 g; 18 mm. Inv. 7189/3.

Price 3313, years c. 328-c. 320 BC.

BABYLON**Alexander the Great stater**

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ to the left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Symbol MI to the left of the field and monogram ΜΠ within the crown, left and down.

17. AV → 8.49 g; 17 mm. Inv. 7189/1.

Price 3749a, years c. 311-c.305 BC

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] to the left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Y] to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Symbol MI to the left of the field and monogram ΜΠ within the crown, left and down.

18. AV ↓ 8.40 g; 17 mm. Inv. 7189/2.

Price 3749a, years c. 311-c.305 BC

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] to the left, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. Symbol MI to the left of the field and monogram **MP** within the crown, left and down.

19. AV ↓ 8.51 g; 17 mm. Inv. 7189/4.

Price 3749a, years c. 311-c.305 BC

UNSPECIFIED EASTERN WORKSHOP

Alexander the Great stater

Obverse: Athena's head with plumed helm to the right.

Reverse: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ to the right. Winged Nike, standing, towards the left, draped in chiton and himation, holding a laurel crown in the right hand and stylis in the left hand. No symbols.

20. AV ↓ 8.48 g; 18 mm. Inv. 7188/1.

Price 3991, c. 325-c. 300 BC

A. The Treasury from Dăeni



B. The Treasury from Mărășești

13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20