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МОНЕТОСЕЧЕНИЕТО ОТ ЛИЗИМАХОВ ТИП НА
ПЕРИНТ

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The Lysimachi Coinage of Perinthus¹

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Монетосеченето от Лизимахов тип на Перинт¹

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Abstract: The article presents a die study of the gold and silver coinage minted by the city of Perinthus using the types of king Lysimachus of Thrace, struck from about 270 to 160 BC. What will become readily apparent is that this coinage closely follows the minting pattern of its more prominent neighbour, the city of Byzantium, their dies sharing a common style and being unquestionably produced by the same workshop. The output at Perinthus was considerably smaller than that of its prominent neighbour, suggesting a modest need for such coins.

Keywords: Lysimachi, Perinthus, Byzantium, Hellenistic coinages



Perinthus is situated on the northern coast of the Propontis in Thrace, a location that enabled it to participate in the extensive trade between the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Beginning at the onset of the third century BC many cities in the region struck coins with the types and legend of king Lysimachus. On the obverse these coins feature the head of deified Alexander wearing the horns of Zeus Ammon and on the reverse an enthroned Athena holding a Nike that crowns

¹ I am extremely grateful to the organizers of this conference for the invitation to participate. I would especially like to thank my friend Dr. Ilya Prokopov for his guidance during the manuscript preparation phase. In a world afflicted by the COVID-19 virus, it is very difficult to do research the traditional way, so I am delighted at the availability of numerous internet resources such as those offered by the American Numismatic Society, the British Museum and the Bibliothèque nationale de France websites, enabling easy access to their holdings. My study of this coinage began several years ago, by examining the holdings of coins and casts at the American Numismatic Society. The ANS staff has been always extremely helpful, and I would like to especially thank them for giving me physical access to the library and its collection even during the pandemic, as well as allowing me to use their photographs. I would also like to acknowledge the help of my son Alexander Marinescu for photographing material in private holdings and preparing the plates and various tables, to Oliver Hoover for providing the special font used here and to Mr. Alexander Frumosu for his assistance with the metrology chart. A die study can never be properly completed without the consultation of market records, something greatly facilitated by websites like CoinArchives.com and the generosity of the numerous dealers who make their auctions readily available to all. I am very much indebted to Mary Lannin who proofread the manuscript and offered important improvements.

the king's name; they were struck on the Attic standard both as gold staters, silver tetradrachms and drachms. "Lysimachi" as these coins are known in modern literature, began being minted during Lysimachus' lifetime as statements of his own royal ambitions and continued long after his death as a type of pseudo-civic emissions. Both coasts of Propontis are replete with cities that produced Lysimachi, both lifetime and posthumous. The most extensive of these series was that of Byzantium, on the European side of the Bosphorus, today's Istanbul. Often in conjunction with Chalcedon, its counterpart across the strait, Byzantium issued Lysimachi starting sometime in the 270s BC and continued to do so virtually uninterrupted through the Mithridatic Wars. Other mints like Lampsacus had extensive lifetime emission but few posthumous ones. Cius, Cyzicus, Parium, Abydos and Heraclea Pontica all struck coins both during Lysimachus' life and afterwards. Perinthus was among the more modest producers of Lysimachi in this area and the present study establishes the die sequence and chronology of its emissions for the first time.

Like most Hellenistic coins, Lysimachi displayed control monograms that designated individuals involved in some way in their production. In some instances, symbols or monograms refer to the issuing city appear as well, facilitating the attribution of those particular coins to the civic centres that made them. From the very beginning, Perinthus is one of several cities that used its distinctive civic emblem, a pair of horse foreparts attached back-to-back, creating a very dynamic and easily distinguishable visual element. It appears on all of the city's coins during the Hellenistic period, including the few silver emissions featuring other types, as well as its bronzes. The association of the "addorsed horse foreparts" with Perinthus' name spelled out in full on some of these other coins makes the attribution certain. A case in point is a bronze issue that was seemingly struck contemporaneously with some of the Lysimachi catalogued below, sharing controls.²

Perinthus' coinage was studied by Edith Schönert-Geiß and published in 1965 (Schönert-Geiß 1965, 91 ff.). The book includes emissions from the Greek period as well as those struck under Roman rule. Recognizing the complexities of the Lysimachi series, Schönert-Geiß did not include these in her study, an approach she also adopted for her later book on the coinages of Byzantium (Schönert-Geiß 1972). The Byzantium Lysimachi were examined first by Henri Seyrig in 1968 (Seyrig 1968) and in my 1996 dissertation (Marinescu 1996). The dissertation focused on the numismatic interaction between the cities of Byzantium and Chalcedon and for the first time provided die studies for the two mints. A significant component of the dissertation can be described as "art historical", as it explored in depth the role of the engravers involved in producing dies for the two cities as well as for other urban centres in the region. I have dubbed this extremely prolific organization the Bosphorus Workshop and they are responsible for the production of Perinthus' Lysimachi as well (cf. Marinescu 2004). My approach here is to use the die sequence of Byzantium's Lysimachi as a basis for arranging the issues from Perinthus, making the reasonable assumption that dies from Byzantium closely resembling in style those at Perinthus are engraved by the same artist at the same time and are for all intents and purposes contemporaneous.³ The citations of Byzantium dies and chronology made in this paper are to my upcoming publication, *The Lysimachi of Byzantium and Chalcedon: Coinage, Countermarks and Monetary Cooperation on the Bosphorus Straits, 3rd–2nd century BC*.⁴

The corpus of Perinthus' Lysimachi below is divided into four distinct groups, none die linked to the other. The catalogue follows the standard format for die studies, arranging the material in the die sequence established from the recorded material. Each catalogue entry is for one combination of obverse and reverse dies, and the dies are numbered sequentially. The issues are classified according to the control marks that appear on the coins alongside Perinthus' addorsed

² This coin depicts the head of Zeus on the obverse and the addorsed horse foreparts on the reverse, together with the legend ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙ and control letters ΛΗ that likewise appear on Lysimachi issues 6, 7 and 13 – see American Numismatic Society 2008.1.3 for a representative example. These are catalogued by Hoover 2017, 1615 and Schönert-Geiß 1965, nos. 9-13, 93.

³ In Marinescu 2017, I used much the same approach for the Lysimachi of Cius.

⁴ This is a greatly expanded version of my dissertation, to be published in the near future by the American Numismatic Society, and hereafter cited as Marinescu (forthcoming).

horse foreparts emblem. References are made to Ludwig Müller's principal work on Lysimachi (Müller 1858) as well as to the recent *Handbook of Greek Coinage* (Hoover 2017, 156-163) where they are treated in a more concise fashion. I have also referenced the pertinent section of Edward Newell's unfinished manuscript on the Lysimachi series (Newell 1941, XXII, 3-4)⁵, a document now in the archives of the American Numismatic Society. Coins illustrated on plates 1-4 are marked with an asterisk in the catalogue. Weights, diameter measurements, as well as die axes are provided when known to me. It should be noted that when the coin is oblong in shape the "diameter" states the longest dimension. Some coins I have documented via casts stored in the cast collection of the American Numismatic Society and these I have labelled "ANS cast", noting any provenance information they recorded. The plates also reference the catalogue number, as well as obverse and reverse die numbers for each coin (designated O and R respectively). The number in brackets marks the beginning of a particular issue. Following the catalogue, I will discuss the chronology, metrology and well as historical circumstances surrounding the production of this series.

CATALOGUE

GROUP 1, ca. 275–265 BC [Issues 1-3, recording 17 tetradrachms and 3 staters struck from 3 tetradrachm and 2 stater obverse dies]

ISSUE 1: Α below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field)

References: Thompson 256 (part of); Müller 132

STATERS

1. Obv. 1. Rev. 1.
(1) *Spink 1012, 12/2/2010, 1234, 8.50 g = Hoover 2017, 1605 (illustrating this coin)

TETRADRACHMS

2. Obv. 2. Rev. 2, throne with raised edge and corner volute, the shield with a large and well-articulated lion head emblem [reverse link with below].
(1) *SNG Blackburn 356, 16.30 g, 12h
3. Obv. 3. Rev. 2 [reverse link with above]; there appear to be very subtle differences between the reverse of cat. no. 2 and the two tetradrachms below. The quality of the images from SNG Blackburn volume makes it very difficult to be certain if this is due to recutting.
(1) Paris (Fonds général 135) (ANS cast), 17.08 g, 12h, 28 mm = Newell 1941, no 463 α
(2) *New York (1944.100.45751), 16.94 g, 30 mm, 12h = **Armenak Hoard** 946 (Thompson 1986, 88, no. 946) = Newell 1941, no 463 β. This beautifully toned coin is an over-strike on an Alexander tetradrachm. The reverse shows traces of the seated Zeus from the undertype (**Fig. 10**). The remains of an Ω from the royal title (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ) appears slightly to the right of the E of the new legend, indicating that this is one of the relatively rare Alexander emissions where the royal title was placed vertically along the right side of the design and Alexander's name horizontally in the exergue. The flattened front leg of the throne shows the mushroom like ornaments characteristic of early Alexanders of Tarsus and Myriandus (cf. Price 1991, 3219).

⁵ This section, part of Newell's study on what he considered to be lifetime emissions of Lysimachi, relates only to the coins I have catalogued under group 1.

ISSUE 2: A below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field)

References: Thompson 256 (part of); Müller 133

STATERS

4. Obv. 4. Rev. 3.

(1) *Hermitage (ANS cast "Hermitage 97"), 8.50 g, 1h, 19 mm = **Anadol Hoard**⁶ = Newell 1941, 461 α

(2) Schlessinger 13, 2/4/1935, 516 (ex "Hermitage"), 8.5 g

TETRADRACHMS

5. Obv. 3. Rev. 4.

(1) *New York (1944.100.81716), 16.97 g, 29 mm, 1h = **Pherai, 1937-1938 Hoard** ("Thes-saly 1937 Hoard", Martin 1981, 552)

6. Obv. 3. Rev. 5 [reverse link with below].

(1) London (1928,0709.1) (ANS cast of the coin is labeled "Armenak Hoard"), 17.08 g, 30 mm = **Armenak Hoard** = Newell 1941, 462 δ (2) *New York (1944.100.45750), 16.99 g, 29 mm, 12h = **Armenak Hoard** 945 (Thompson 1986, 88, no 945) = Newell 1941, no 462 γ (3) Paris (Fonds général 137) (ANS cast), 17.00 g, 12h, 28 mm = **Armenak Hoard**⁷ = Newell 1941, no 462 α

(4) CNG 81, 5/20/2009, 256, 17.00 g, 12h = Hoover 2017, 1610 (illustrating this coin)

(5) Hess-Divo 311, 10/22/2008, 341, 17.04 g = Gorny & Mosch 114, 3/4/2002, 56

(6) Hirsch 1966 (ANS cast), 17.10 g = **Armenak Hoard** = Newell 1941, no 462 β ⁸

(7) Kastner 11/271973, 27

(8) M&M 40, 6/17/1954, 1074

(9) Heritage 3067, 9/6/2018, 33063, 17.11 g, 28 mm, 12h

7. Obv. 5, Alexander's head shows a close similarity to that of Byzantium obverse 1.7 (Marinescu (forthcoming), Group 1, B26 ff); the handling of the face, horn, neck and diadem are analogous on both dies, as is the use of a fine dotted border (**Fig. 1**). Rev. 5 [reverse link with above].

(1) *Roma Numismatics E-Sale 41, 12/2/2017, 210, 16.90 g, 29 mm, 11h

8. Obv. 5. Rev. 6.

(1) *Lanz 144, 11/24/2008, 126, 16.90 g, 10h

⁶ The hoard provenance is based on Newell 1941, 3.⁷ The attribution of this coin to the Armenak hoard is based on Newell 1941 and may be one of the coins included in the appendix of Thompson 1986, 103. A number of other coins from Armenak remained unrecorded by Newell and are thus unrecorded in Thompson 1986.⁸ Newell 1941, 462 β cites a coin in his collection, although this piece is not presently in the ANS collection. The cast labeled "Hirsch 1966" is likely this coin, perhaps deaccessioned by the ANS for being a die duplicate.

ISSUE 3: Π below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field)

References: Thompson –; Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

9. Obv. 3. Rev. 7, the throne with a raised edge extending into a tight corner volute [reverse link with below].
(1) *CNG 354, 7/1/2015, 37, 16.57 g, 28 mm, 11h
10. Obv. 5. Rev. 7 [reverse link with above].
(1) *CNG Triton X, 1/9/2007, 123, 17.06 g, 11h

GROUP 2, late 260s – late 250s BC [Issues 4-24, recording 42 tetradrachms and 2 staters struck from 6 tetradrachm and 2 stater obverse dies]

Obverses 6 and 7 below are the work of the same engraver responsible for Byzantium obverse 1.13 (Marinescu (forthcoming), group 1, B47 ff.) (**Fig. 2**), part of late Byzantium group 1 which ended production ca. 260 BC.

ISSUE 4: Φ (LACKING THE ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS) (left field)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

11. Obv. 6. Rev. 8, the throne with a very prominent raised edge extending into a tight corner volute; here Perinthus' emblem is missing, possibly an error on the engraver's part. The same unusual control appears on issue 5 coupled with Perinthus' emblem, making it certain that issue 4 is properly attributed.
(1) *Seleucus III Hoard (lot F, 180)⁹, 16.96 g, 12h
(2) Gemini XI, 1/12/2014, 108, 16.88 g, 12h

ISSUE 5: Φ above ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); Τ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

12. Obv. 6. Rev. 9, much like reverse 98 but now with the addorsed horse forepart emblem below the control.
(1) *Rauch 77, 4/10/2006, 204, 16.61 g

ISSUE 6: Ξ below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ΛΗ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

13. Obv. 6. Rev. 10, the throne with an unusually large corner volute, the shield awkwardly rendered with a diminutive lion head emblem.
(1) *New York (1944.100.81717), 16.84 g, 30 mm, 12h

⁹ Houghton, Lorber 2002, Appendix 3, 142-150 provides an overview of this hoard.

ISSUE 7: below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); $\wedge$ H (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

14. Obv. 6. Rev. 11.

(1) *Heritage 3037, 1/4/2015, 29979, 16.95 g, 1h, 27 mm = Heritage 3020, 9/6/2012, 24938 = Hoover 2017, 1611 (illustrating this coin)

(2) **Unknown findspot 2012 Hoard****ISSUE 8: above ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); H $\wedge$ (exergue)**

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

15. Obv. 6. Rev. 12, the large corner volute and clumsy shield rendition similar to that of reverse 10.

(1) ***Unknown findspot 2012 Hoard**, 16.76 g = Harlan J. Berk 200, 1/19/2017, 81**ISSUE 9: below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); $\xi\Omega$ (exergue)**

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

16. Obv. 6. Rev. 12', the die here virtually entirely recut, altering the control monogram, and replacing the H $\wedge$ with $\xi\Omega$ in the exergue. The recut seems to be done by an inexperienced hand, perhaps as an emergency measure to adjust the die as necessary to continue production.

(1) *Roma E-Sale 26, 4/30/2016, 182, 16.92 g, 28 mm, 12h

ISSUE 10: below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); $\xi\Omega$ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

17. Obv. 6. Rev. 13, throne with raised edge and corner volute.

(1) Hermitage (ANS cast), 16.12 g, 12h, 29 mm

(2) *CNG Electronic Auction 99, 10/13/2004, 12, 16.62 g, 28 mm

ISSUE 11: above ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

18. Obv. 6, die now showing greater wear. Rev. 14, small volute on throne, addorsed horse foreparts emblem smaller than previously seen on issues above.

(1) *New York (1954.222.2), 16.39 g, 32 mm, 12h

ISSUE 12: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); K and H (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

19. Obv. 7, very similar in appearance to obverse 6 above. Rev. 15, throne with an indentation on its front side, a delicate raised edge and small corner volute, the shield's lion head emblem small but in high relief.

(1) *Numismatik Naumann 81, 9/1/2019, 46, 16.82 g, 33 mm

ISSUE 13: K below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); H (exergue)References: Müller 138¹⁰

STATERS

20. Obv. 8. Rev. 16, the throne with a raised edge and large corner volute.

(1) *Sotheby's 3/30/1977, 11

ISSUE 14: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); A and M (exergue)

References: Müller 136

TETRADRACHMS

21. Obv. 7. Rev. 17, the throne featuring a prominent indentation, raised edge and circular corner volute; the control is here rendered as a simple A and was seemingly recut over another monogram.

(1) Paris (Fonds général 136) (ANS cast), 17.12 g, 33 mm

(2) Hesperia FPL XXIII (1962), 29, -, 30 mm

(3) *Spink 6018, 9/26/2006, 567, 17.0 g

22. Obv. 7. Rev. 18, the throne much like on reverse 17, but here the alpha control is rendered as A.

(1) Varna (I.1628) = **Varna Hoard IGCH 871**¹¹

(2) *CNG Electronic Auction 421, 5/30/2018, 31, 17.19 g, 28 mm, 12h

(3) CNG Electronic Auction 399, 6/14/2017, 24, 16.75 g, 30 mm, 12h

23. Obv. 7. Rev. 19, in yet another variation, the alpha monogram is rendered as A.

(1) *London (TC, p107.10.Lys) (ANS cast), 16.16 g, 31 mm

¹⁰ Müller 138 is a tetradrachm whose control resembles that of issue 13 and which is likely the same. The source of this coin as cited in Müller is to Mionnet's 19th century publication, which is largely unillustrated, so it is unlikely that this piece can readily be located.

¹¹ Ruseva 1994, no 8; the coin appears to have been struck with reverse 18, although given the poor quality of the illustration I am not entirely sure. It may be that there were some minor recuts made to the A control in the exergue.

ISSUE 15: ⚡ below ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚡ (exergue)

References: Müller 135

TETRADRACHMS

24. Obv. 7. Rev. 20 the throne with indentation and raised edge with corner volute.
- (1) Berlin (ANS cast, "Prokesch), 17.09 g, 27 mm
 - (2) Paris (R2026, ex Henri Seyrig Collection), 16.14 g
 - (3) *CNG Electronic Auction 477, 9/23/2020, 72 = CNG 46, 6/24/1998, 236, 17.03 g, 28 mm, 11h
 - (4) Elsen 88, 6/10/2006, 57, 16.54 g
 - (5) Heritage 232114, 4/7/2021, 62078, 16.64 g, 31 mm, 1h

ISSUE 16: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚡? and ⚡ (exergue)

References: Müller 137 (likely)

TETRADRACHMS

25. Obv. 7. Rev. 21, the throne featuring a prominent indentation, raised edge and circular corner volute, very much like that on reverse 17.
- (1) *London (RPK, p86B.2.Lys) (ANS cast), 17.05 g, 30 mm
 - (2) Gorny & Mosch 134, 10/11/2004, 1206, 16.47 g
 - (3) ANS cast ("Schottenstift, 1801"), 17.00 g, 12h, 28 mm, the coin is holed

ISSUE 17: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚡ and ⚡ (exergue)

References: Müller –

STATER

Although the gold stater appears to have the ⚡ control drawn slightly differently, I believe it can readily be associated with the tetradrachms below.

26. Obv. 9. Rev. 22, throne as reverses 17 and 21, the controls engraved as ⚡? And ⚡.
- (1) *Hermitage (ANS cast), 8.55 g., 12h, 20 mm

TETRADRACHMS

27. Obv. 7, die beginning to show some wear, note in particular inset appearance of the eyes. Rev. 23, perhaps a repurposed die, showing a large die crack across the throne, the Perinthus emblem and controls awkwardly realized and arranged in the field.
- (1) *ANS (1944.100.81720), 16.48 g, 31 mm, 12h
 - (2) Harlan J. Berk 204, 7/18/2018, 68, 16.94 g = Harlan J. Berk 203, 1/18/2018, 92

ISSUE 18: ⚡ (outer left); ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚡ (exergue)

References: Müller 134

TETRADRACHMS

28. Obv. 7, die now in a substantially worn state readily seen around the eyes and nose, and with a die crack forming at 3 o'clock along the dotted border. Rev. 24, throne with raised edge, lion head emblem with double pearl border around it. This reverse, and the two

that follow, appear engraved by the same hand that produced Byzantium tetradrachm reverses 1.75 and 1.76 (Marinescu (forthcoming), B96-B97) at the very end of group 1 as well as Chalcedon reverse 1.19 (Marinescu (forthcoming), C33). The shield shares the same rendition for the lion head emblem where the lion's mane appears expanded by two circles of dots, one immediately around its head and a larger one further out along the shield. The execution of the Athena and her Nike are also extremely similar as is the way in which the raised edge of the throne is modelled as well as the letter forms (the Α, Σ and Λ in ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ). These similarities suggest that the same engraver was responsible for all (**Fig. 3**).

- (1) Berlin (ANS cast "Knobelsdorff"), 16.95 g, 27 mm
- (2) Vienna (GR 9370), 17.00 g, 30 mm, 12h
- (3) *Numismatik Naumann 63, 3/4/2018, 566, 17.08 g, 28 mm

ISSUE 19: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); Α (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

- 29. Obv. 10, very similar to obverses 6 and 7 above. Rev. 25, throne with raised edge, lion head emblem on shield with double pearl border around it.
 - (1) Berlin (ANS cast "84, Rauch"), 16.30 g, 31mm
 - (2) *London (1907,0707.30), 16.01 g, 29 mm
 - (3) *CNG Electronic Auction 485, 2/10/2021, 32, 16.60 g, 29 mm, 12h

ISSUE 20: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); Δ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

- 30. Obv. 10. Rev. 25',¹² the die showing substantial wear and weakening of the design as details are lost, a significant die crack has formed at left, the exergue control has been recut into Δ.
- (1) Glasgow (ANS cast), -, 31 mm
- (2) *Sincona 10, 5/27/2013, 50, 16.88 g, 30 mm = Ariadne, 12/9/1981, 133

ISSUE 21: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); Α (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

- 31. Obv. 11, quite similar to Byzantium obverse 1.28 (Marinescu (forthcoming), B97) (**Fig. 4**). Rev. 26, throne very tall with small indentation, the edge raised with small volute on top
 - (1) *New York (1944.100.81721), 15.77 g, 30 mm, 12h
- 32. Obv. 11. Rev. 27.
 - (1) *Agora 29, 3/31/2015, 33, 16.89 g, 28 mm, 12h

¹² The apostrophe following a number denotes a significantly recut die state, so that die 25' is a recut of die 25; I follow this convention throughout the article.

ISSUE 22: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚔ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

33. Obv. 12. Rev. 28, throne very broad with raised edge and corner volute.

(1) *Gorny & Mosch 121, 3/10/2003, 68, 16.67 g

34. Obv. 12. Rev. 29, throne broad with raised edge and corner volute, exceptionally decorated with the addorsed horse foreparts emblem on its upper part.

(1) *Oxford (ANS Photofile), 16.79 g, 12h

ISSUE 23: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ⚔ (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

35. Obv. 13, Alexander's expression and overall handling of the design resembles that seen on Chalcedon stater obverse s2.1, at the very beginning of Chalcedon's group 2 (Marinecu (forthcoming), nos. C41 ff). The peculiar hair treatment radiating outward in bilaterally symmetrical crescent curls from the head's centre is comparable to that on Chalcedon tetradrachm obverse 2.1 (Marinescu (forthcoming), nos. C42 ff) (**Fig. 5**). Rev. 30, the throne very tall and lacking any edge, but decorated with a star on its upper half (this feature appears worn off in the die on some specimens cited below).

(1) London (1878,0902.2), 17.08 g, 29 mm

(2) *New York (1944.100.81719), 16.94 g, 31 mm, 1h

(3) Hirsch 343, 9/26/2018, 2040, 16.92 g = Hirsch 336, 2/7/2018, 2067 = Hirsch 328, 5/10/2017, 2058 = Hirsch 323, 9/22/2016, 2058

(4) Peus 371, 4/24/2002, 131, 16.55 g = Peus 369, 10/31/2001, 150

36. Obv. 13. Rev. 31, design rather awkward, somewhat similar to reverse 30 above.

(1) *New York (1944.100.81718), 16.79 g, 31 mm, 12h

ISSUE 24: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field), ⚔ exergue

References: Müller 131

TETRADRACHMS

37. Obv. 13. Rev. 32, an inelegant, tall Athena, the throne large and with indentation, otherwise lacking any decoration.

(1) Berlin (ANS cast), -, 28 mm

(2) *Helios 6, 3/9/2011, 372, 16.99 g = Helios 2, 11/25/2008, 66

38. Obv. 13, the die now showing significant wear. Rev. 33, similar to reverse 32 above.

(1) *Hermitage 53 (ANS cast), 16.95 g, 29 mm, 12h

(2) Silifke = **Meydancikkale Hoard** 2688 (Davesne, Le Rider 1989, 127, no 2688), 16.97 g, 30 mm

(3) CNG Electronic Auction 96, 8/18/2004, 16.58 g, 29 mm

GROUP 3, ca. 225 BC [Issues 25, recording 9 tetradrachms struck from 1 obverse die]

This small emission is stylistically very close to issues of Byzantium's group 4. The obverse appears to be by the same hand as Byzantium tetradrachm obverses 4.5 and those following (Marinescu (forthcoming), B282 ff.) (**Fig. 6**).

ISSUE 25: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field)

References: Müller 130

TETRADRACHMS

39. Obv. 14. Rev. 34, throne with indentation, raised edge and corner volute, the shield with a beaded edge and what may be a radiate head emblem.
- (1) *New York (1953.150.36), 15.57 g, 30 mm, 12h = **Büyükçekmece Hoard 59** (Thompson 1954, 17, no 59)
 - (2) **Black Sea Hoard 398** (Marinescu, Lorber 2012, 221, no. 398), 16.82 g, 31 mm, 12h = Heritage 4/10/2014, 23159
 - (3) ***Black Sea Hoard 399** (Marinescu, Lorber 2012, 221, no. 399), 17.00 g
40. Obv. 14. Rev. 35, with a new die crack extending from the M in the royal name toward the addorsed horse foreparts emblem, the throne with large volute and the shield with beaded edge and human head emblem, similar to reverse 34 above.
- (1) Hague 2223 (ANS cast), 17.05 g, 31 mm
 - (2) *Private Collection, 16.91 g, 29 mm, 11h = Heritage 3063, 1/16/2018, 33115
 - (3) **Black Sea Hoard 400** (Marinescu, Lorber 2012, 221, no. 400), 17.03 g
 - (4) **Unknown findspot 2012 Hoard** (187)
 - (5) **Unknown findspot 2012 Hoard** (188), 16.80 g = Harlan J. Berk 198, 7/7/2016, 83 = Hoover 2017, 1612 (illustrating this coin)
 - (6) Roma E-Sale 58, 6/20/2019, 770, 17.09, 31 mm, 12h

GROUP 4, ca. 180–160 BC [Issues 26-28, recording 6 tetradrachms struck from 3 obverse dies]**ISSUE 26: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (left field); ΠΕ (on throne)**

References: Müller –

Obverse 15 bears similarity to a number of obverses used in Byzantium group 6, including tetradrachm obverse B6.29 (Marinescu (forthcoming), B499 ff.) (**Fig. 7**). The similarity extends to the reverses as well, suggesting that these coins are all closely contemporaneous.

TETRADRACHMS

41. Obv. 15. Rev. 36, short throne with animal leg ornament in front, shield with radiate pattern around a human head emblem.
- (1) *SKA 2, 4/27/1984, 145
42. Obv. 15, perhaps with some recutting or wear in the hair. Rev. 37, here the ethnic rendered as ΠΕ, but otherwise very much like reverse 36 above.
- (1) *Private Collection, acquired from Pars Coins in 2014, 16.86 g, 39 mm, 12h

ISSUE 27: ΠΕ (left field); ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (exergue)

References: Müller –

TETRADRACHMS

43. Obv. 15. Rev. 38, throne very wide but undecorated, shield with radiate pattern around a human head emblem.

(1) *London (1984,0529.2), 16.79 g

44. Obv. 16, also similar to Byzantium obverse 6.29 (Marinescu (forthcoming), B499 ff.). Rev. 39, throne very broad with an animal leg ornament, shield with radiate pattern around a human head emblem.

(1) *CNG 53, 3/15/2000, 283 = Ariadne, 12/9/1981, 137, 15.73 g, 36 mm

ISSUE 28: Α (left field); ΠΕ (throne); ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS (exergue)

References: Müller –

The sole obverse used for this issue has close parallels among the later tetradrachm obverses of Byzantium's group 6, in particular tetradrachm obverse 6.28 (Marinescu (forthcoming), B495 ff.) showing the same type of head and an analogous handling on physiognomy, horn and hairdo (**Fig. 8**).

TETRADRACHMS

45. Obv. 17. Rev. 40, throne wide and undecorated, shield with radiate pattern around a human head emblem, the die by the same engraver responsible for reverses of Byzantium issues 170-171 (Marinescu (forthcoming), nos. B495-B506).

(1) *Gorny & Mosch 225, 10/14/2014, lot 1307 = Gorny & Mosch 125, 10/13/2003, 95, 16.92 g, 35 mm, 11h

(2) Noble 93, 4/13/2010, 4915 = Hoover 2017, 1613 (illustrating this coin), 16.76 g

Metrology

There are 79 tetradrachms recorded in the corpus and of these, 66 have a weight record that has been included in Table 3. The measurements are calibrated in units of 0.10 grams. The early emissions of group 1 (in blue) peak at 17.00-17.09 grams (6 specimens), with almost the same number in the 16.90-17.00 grams range (5 specimens). This is fully consistent with the metrology of the second part of Byzantium's group 1, issues 10-39, and largely the same as issues 9-19 of Cius, dated to 270–260 BC (these have nearly equal peaks for 16.80-16.90 and 16.91-17.00 grams).¹³

Group 2 (in orange) peaks at 16.90-16.99 grams (9 specimens). The same situation exists at Cius for the roughly contemporary issues 9-19. The data for group 3 (in grey), with only 8 specimens counted, peaks at an unusually high 17.00-17.09 grams (4/8 specimens), something that seems unusual for the period when the general weight distribution was closer to 16.90-16.99 grams as shown by Byzantium's group 4.¹⁴ Group 4 (in yellow), appears to peak in the 16.70-16.79 grams range (2/5 specimens, with two slightly higher weights), and this is about 0.10 grams lower than mid-second century production at Byzantium.¹⁵ The slightly lower weight is in my view

¹³ For the metrology at Cius see Marinescu 2017, 217 and table 3.

¹⁴ Marinescu (forthcoming), metrological data for Byzantium group 4.

¹⁵ Marinescu (forthcoming), metrological data for Byzantium group 6, where the data shows two equal

statistically insignificant since the sample is very small and there are two heavier specimens that fall fully in the range recorded for Byzantium. Therefore, perhaps with the exception of group 3 that appears to be somewhat higher weight than normal, the Perinthus Lysimachi follow the trend of similar emissions in the region.

Chronology of Perinthus groups 1-3

Establishing a chronology for Perinthus' Lysimachi is difficult due to the scarcity of the material and the relatively few specimens recorded in a hoard context (see table 2, listing 17 pieces that have a hoard provenance). Fortunately, the stylistic associations with the better-dated series from Byzantium provide additional data and allows for determining a more accurate time frame.

Specimens from group 1 are found in the Armenak hoard whose burial is dated by Thompson to 275–270 BC.¹⁶ Although Thompson included the specimens of Perinthus' Lysimachi in her study of Lysimachus' lifetime coinage following the notes of E. T. Newell,¹⁷ she was extremely careful to point out that these emissions were likely the very last ones to be included in the hoard and likely posthumous.¹⁸ The presence of a stater and tetradrachm from issue 2 in the Anadol and Larissa 1968 hoards respectively is unhelpful as both these hoards were buried significantly later.

Obverse 5, used in the later issues of Perinthus' group 1, does bear a fairly strong resemblance to Byzantium's tetradrachm obverse 1.7 (**Fig. 1**), used beginning with Byzantium's issue 10 that marks the start of a somewhat different type of minting and which can be placed between 270 and 260 BC.¹⁹ Therefore, it seems that Perinthus' group 1 could have entered production ca. 280–270 BC, depending on exactly how late the burial of Armenak is determined, but likely continued into the 260s BC as suggested by the stylistic associations with Byzantium. There are only 5 recorded dies involved in striking the group (2 for staters and 3 for tetradrachms), so the output was undoubtedly small and could have been readily produced in about one year or less, given steady and continuous minting.²⁰ There is no die linkage or typological connection that can be made with group 2, so clearly this limited grouping stands alone and was likely followed by a cessation of minting Lysimachi.

Perinthus group 2 finds more similarities with the later part of Byzantium's group 1. Perinthus obverses 6 and 7 which account for the majority of issues in this period are very similar to Byzantium obverse 1.13 (**Fig. 2**), while the slightly later obverse 11 is much like Byzantium obverse 1.28 used in Byzantium's issue 37 (**Fig. 4**). Perinthus reverse 24 is executed by the same hand as Byzantium reverse 1.75, part of Byzantium's issue 36 (**Fig. 3**). Toward the very end of Perinthus' group 2 the aesthetic changes somewhat and a new type of Alexander head appears with obverse 13. This obverse is strikingly close with Chalcedon's stater obverses 2.1 and tetradrachm obverse 2.1, both placed at the beginning of that mint's group 2, which I date 260–245 BC (**Fig. 5**). Furthermore, Perinthus issues 14-17 feature several controls (Α and Μ on issue

peaks between 16.80-16.99 grams.

¹⁶ Thompson 1986, 95-96 on the dating of the Armenak hoard.

¹⁷ Newell 1941, 4, states that the issues of the Armenak hoard were "7 or 8 years" before the death of Lysimachus, based on his belief that the Armenak hoard was buried immediately after Corupedium.

¹⁸ Thompson 1968, 182, where she wrote the following referring to cat. no. 256, the Perinthus issues and cat. no. 257, an issue of Aenus: "The single issues of two Thracian cities are included [in the lifetime emissions] with some reservations. Three tetradrachms of Perinthus, from the same obverse die, and one tetradrachm of Aenus were found in the Armenak hoard. In condition they are among the finest specimens of the hoard and may...represent early posthumous striking. If Lysimachus did open mints at Perinthus and Aenus, he must have done so at the very end of his reign."

¹⁹ Marinescu (forthcoming) classifies Byzantium group 1 as having 39 emissions with 102 die combinations on record (B1-B102), the majority being tetradrachms emissions struck from 30 obverse dies. The issues of group 1 can be subdivided into two parts, issues 1-9 being placed ca. 280–270 BC and the rest, issues 10-39 in the period of 270–260 BC.

²⁰ This based on an approximate lifetime of 3 to 5 months per obverse die as stipulated in Marinescu 2017, 216 for Cius.

14, M again on issue 16, M on issue 17), that are also attested on the Lysimachi of Cius, issues 20-21,²¹ part of a group tentatively dated to a span of some 5–8 years, ca. 260–250s BC.²² While I acknowledge the fragility of associating controls across series, these are unusual enough that a relationship may be postulated. Therefore, given the time spans already in place for Byzantium and Chalcedon, and triangulating with the Cius data, it seems that the decade spanning the late 260s through late 250s BC is appropriate for the production of Perinthus' group 2. Such a date is consistent with the sparse hoard information available to us: one specimen of issue 14 (cat. no. 22.1) in the Varna Hoard-IGCH 871 (Ruseva 1994, no. 8) and another of issue 24 (cat. no. 38.2) in the Meydancikkale Hoard (Davesne, Le Rider 1989, no. 2688). Both these hoards were interred sometime around the late 240s–mid 230s, and thus fully support a time window of late 260s–late 250s BC proposed for Perinthus' group 2. The presence of an issue 4 tetradrachm (cat. no. 11.1) in the Commerce "Seleucus III" Hoard (burial 225–224 BC) is not informative as the coin must have been in circulation for at least two decades prior.

Perinthus' group 3 is miniscule, consisting of a sole documented emission (issue 25), all tetradrachms, struck with a single obverse die (obverse 14). There was no attempt to introduce controls, only the city symbol being used as an ethnic. Despite the small size of the output, the data regarding chronology here is excellent. This emission is among the last coins to have been included in the Black Sea hoard, buried ca. 225–223 BC (Marinescu, Lorber 2012, 239). The Black Sea hoard had a total of 3 specimens, here cat. nos. 39.2, 39.3, and 40.3. Another specimen (cat. no. 39.1) was part of the Büyükçekmece hoard whose burial is generally believed to have taken place around 220 BC or shortly thereafter (Thompson 1954, 29-30). Despite the rather corroded state of the Büyükçekmece specimen, it is clear that it must have been one of the latest coins deposited in the hoard, after being countermarked at Byzantium (see Plate 4, 39.1).

Obverse 14 can be associated with several obverses from Byzantium's group 4, of which obverse 4.7 used beginning with issue 112 seems closest (**Fig. 6**). The dating for Byzantium's group 4 is between 225–200 BC and issue 112 is in the first half of the group (issues 103-130). It seems reasonable to assume that here Perinthus led the way stylistically, the new engraving idiom being introduced for its issues first and subsequently employed in dies at Byzantium as well as Chalcedon. I am therefore inclined to place the production of Perinthus' small group 3 around 225 BC, in time to be pulled out of circulation and included in the Black Sea hoard.

Perinthus Group 4 and the possibility of "joint issues"

Several decades pass before Perinthus strikes Lysimachi again. Perinthus' group 4 is once again rather small, consisting of three issues (issues 26, 27, and 28), struck using three obverse dies. No gold was produced in this period. The stylistic connections with Byzantium's issues of group 6 are compelling. Perinthus' obverse 15 is clearly executed in the same manner as Byzantium obverse 6.25 and 6.29 (**Fig. 7**) while obverse 16 is quite similar in appearance to these. The last obverse at Perinthus, obverse 17, matches Byzantium's obverse 6.28 used for its issue 170 (**Fig. 8**). More remarkable is that the issue immediately preceding it, Byzantium issue 169 (**Fig. 9**), shares the same control as Perinthus issue 28. This confluence of close stylistic similarity and an identical control monogram across the two series cannot be coincidental and indicate that whoever was responsible for issue 169 at Byzantium also worked with issue 28 at Perinthus. The clearly documented presence of one entity on coinages attributed to two different cities, working for both at what must have been virtually the same time, is very telling. Whoever A was, whether an individual who provided the bullion to strike the coins, or perhaps a mint official, it is clear that their service was not limited to one city but extended to two, in essence overseeing "joint emissions", wherein two cities struck coins at the same time to fill the same need. Alternately, if A was somehow the intended recipient of these coins, then we have one mint producing coins on behalf of two cities for one interest, whether it be an individual or a larger unit, perhaps of a

²¹ Marinescu 2017, 194-202 where A is the primary symbol appearing in the exergue, while M (issue 20), M (issue 21) are the controls in the left field.

²² Marinescu 2017, 217; Cius issues 20-21 are the first in a group of 7 issues, followed by issues 22-26.

military nature.²³

The concept of “joint emissions” could perhaps be applied in a broader sense to a number of Alexander emissions bearing Perinthus’ addorsed horse foreparts emblem in the left field, but attributed to Lampsacus.²⁴ The presence of this very Perinthine symbol on coins attributed elsewhere is puzzling, but it seems that the attribution is correct. Nonetheless there may be a connection with Perinthus and these coins could be regarded as a “joint emission” between Lampsacus and Perinthus. If Perinthus’ addorsed horse foreparts symbol designates those responsible for providing the bullion,²⁵ then it may be that the city of Perinthus gave financial assistance to Lampsacus. Alternately, if that symbol refers to the intended recipient of the coins following Apergis’ arguments, it may be the other way around, with Lampsacus striking the coins for Perinthus to fulfil a specific need. But without any historical confirmation of this we remain in the dark and must acknowledge that the horse emblem, following the traditional interpretation, may stand for an individual and not the city, unlikely as that may seem for such a visually specific symbol.

The same question may well be posed regarding Perinthus’ issue 11 where Ⓢ appears in the left field alongside the city’s addorsed horse foreparts emblem. Commonly used as the civic symbol of the Black Sea city of Odessus, the presence of Ⓢ on issues clearly of Perinthus is puzzling. Again, it may simply be the name of an individual, but it seems to me preferable, in view of its easily recognizable form, that it stands for Odessus itself and thus denotes a joint emission between the two mints. I fully realize that the discussion above poses only questions and hypothetical scenarios regarding the meaning of these control symbols, but it is my hope that further analysis of the situation by scholars more familiar with the history and epigraphy of the region will clarify the situation.

Reasons for producing the Lysimachi series at Perinthus

There is very little, historically speaking, that can help reveal possible incentives for Perinthus to produce Lysimachi. The extensive early issues of Byzantium appear to have been part of the anti-Seleucid policy followed by several cities in the region, a policy that eventually led to the formation of the Northern League soon after the death of Lysimachus.²⁶ Perinthus, however, is not recorded as being part of that body. Alternatively, the pressure from the invading “Galatians” and their crushing tribute that set the tone for Byzantium’s financial woes until about 220 BC must have been felt at Perinthus as well. Perhaps the early emissions, those of group 1 and group 2, could be associated with the Galatian activity, be it directly in response to threat posed to Perinthus itself or as a type of assistance to Byzantium. We do know that Perinthus was allied with Byzantium in a “sympoliteia” arrangement, although the relationship’s inception remains unclear.²⁷ It’s possible that the sympoliteia was in place at this time and Perinthus’ production of

²³ Here the recent work of Aperghis 2010 on control monograms of Seleucid coins is very useful. Arguing that controls on Seleucid coins denote recipients as well as “end-users”, the author builds a case of how coinage was produced and supplied to specific military units and civil administrations. Although this is unlikely to be applicable in this case, it certainly points the way to new interpretations of control monograms, such as the “joint issues” offered above. In my forthcoming book on the Lysimachi of Byzantium and Chalcedon I will explore this idea at greater length, presenting several ways in which coins were designated as possible “joint emissions” for more than one civic entity. For additional commentary on Aperghis’ ideas see Callataÿ 2012, 47.

²⁴ I am grateful to Mr. Metodi Manov for bringing these up during the discussion following my paper. I have also profited a great deal from the observations of Brad Nelson of CNG LLC who is currently working on revising Price’s corpus.

²⁵ Callataÿ 2012, 45-46 generally argues against this idea, although he is primarily considering private individuals rather than cities.

²⁶ Traditionally Heraclea Pontica, Byzantium, and Chalcedon are noted as being the principal and founding members of the Northern League. It seems likely that Cius participated as well, although this is by no means definite – see Marinescu 2017, 217-218 and the extensive comments on the League in Will 1982, vol 1, 138-139.

²⁷ Schönert-Geiß 1965, 3, citing Polybios 18, 2.4.

both staters and tetradrachms may have been intended, at least partially, to help Byzantium satisfy the tribute demands of the Galatians.²⁸ The interesting overstrike of an issue 1 Lysimachus over a “politically-neutral” Alexander tetradrachm may imply that perhaps it was Lysimachi that were explicitly needed to the exclusion of other Attic types. Granted, this is perhaps too much to extrapolate out of a sole overstrike, but the possibility remains tantalizing and begs the question whether the Galatians preferred payment in Lysimachi coins.

It is difficult to understand the reasons behind the very limited issue constituting group 3. Its date of ca. 225 BC suggests that it may be associated with the mounting financial pressure on Byzantium that eventually led to the Rhodian war a few years later. Perhaps Perinthus again stepped in and provided financial assistance to its neighbour. Much the same may be said of the three emissions of group 4, struck decades later. Here, more than ever, they are closely linked to Byzantium, to the point of having individual Α involved in the production of Lysimachi concurrently at both cities. Ones again Perinthus likely participated in bolstering Byzantium’s finances, whether they were needed to cope with the events of the Third Macedonian War (171–168 BC) or not.

The Lysimachi series of Perinthus documented in this article is small and concise, certainly relative to the huge production at Byzantium and Chalcedon, and even to that of Cius.²⁹ This does come as somewhat of a surprise since the Athenian Tribute lists show that Perinthus was not far below in importance to Byzantium, being taxed 10 talents as compared to Byzantium’s 15.³⁰ Even E. T. Newell, speaking about Perinthus’ group 1, noted the same discrepancy with great surprise.³¹ This establishes a disconnect between the recorded importance of the city and its coin production which is hard to explain. Perhaps Perinthus’ geographical location was more secure than that of Byzantium and other cities in the region, exposing it to fewer external demands and thus necessitating less economic expenditure. Nonetheless, during the third and second centuries whatever gold and silver coinage it produced was mostly struck as Lysimachi, coins that from the third century onward became one of the favoured “international” currencies of the Thracian and Propontic regions.

²⁸ I have also suggested the possibility of aid to Byzantium coming in the form of Lysimachi from Cius, during the 250s – see Marinescu 2017, 218.

²⁹ Marinescu 2017 records 32 obverses used over Cius issues 9 through 26 which were produced over much the same time frame as Perinthus groups 1 and 2. The Perinthus production of groups 1 and 2 saw the use of only 13 obverses.

³⁰ Meadows 2021, 130-131.

³¹ Newell 1941, XXII, 4: “It seems strange that we possess only these few varieties which can be assigned to the flourishing city of Perinthus during the reign of Lysimachus. The place was at this time unquestionably important, hardly less so than even Byzantium. It possessed a much frequented harbour; it was the meeting place of at least two important high roads; in the days of the Athenian empire it was so wealthy that it had been assessed on the same scale as Byzantium, Chalcedon and Lampsacus; within fifty years it had still been powerful enough successfully to defy the attempt of Philip II to capture it. But it is evident that under Lysimachus none of the Thracian cities coined very heavily, that privilege was confined to the great civic centres of Asia Minor and Macedonia.”

PLATE 1

The bracketed number designates the beginning of a sepcific issue



[1] 1 (O 1/R 1)



2 (O 2/R 2)



3 (O 3/R 2)



[2] 4 (O 4/R 3)



5 (O 3/R 4)



6 (O 3/R 5)



7 (O 5/R 5)



8 (O 5/R 6)



[3] 9 (O 3/R 7)



10 (O 5/R 7)



[4] 11 (O 6/R 8)



[5] 12 (O 6/R 9)

PLATE 2



[6] 13 (O 6/R 10)



[7] 14 (O 6/R 11)



[8] 15 (O 6/R 12)



[9] 16 (O 6/R 12')



[10] 17 (O 6/R 13)



[11] 18 (O 6/R 14)



[12] 19 (O 7/R 15)



[13] 20 (O 8/R 16)



[14] 21 (O 7/R 17)



22 (O 7/R 18)



23 (O 7/R 19)



[15] 24 (O 7/R 20)

PLATE 3



[16] 25 (O 7/R 21)



[17] 26 (O 9/R 22)



27 (O 7/R 23)



[18] 28 (O 7/R 24)



[19] 29.2 (O 10/R 25)



29.3 (O 10/R 25)



[20] 30 (O 10/R 25')



[21] 31 (O 11/R 26)



32 (O 11/R 27)



[22] 33 (O 12/R 28)



34 (O 12/R 29)



[23] 35 (O 13/R 30)

PLATE 4



36 (O 13/R 31)



[24] 37 (O13/R 32)



38 (O 13/R 33)



[25] 39.1 (O 14/R 34)



39.3 (O 14/R 34)



40 (O 14/R 35)



[26] 41 (O 15/R 36)



42 (O 15/R 37)



[27] 43 (O 15/R 38)



44 (O 16/R 39)



[28] 45 (O 17/R 40)



PLATE 5 (COINS NOT TO SCALE)



Perinthus O 5 (cat 7.1)

Fig. 1

Byzantium O 1.7 (Byzantium cat B27.2)



Perinthus O 6 & O 7 (cat 13.1, 22.2)

Fig. 2

Byzantium O 1.13 (Byzantium cat B49.1)



Fig. 3

Perinthus R 24 (cat 28.3)

Byzantium R 1.75
(Byzantium cat B96.1)Chalcedon R 1.19
(Chalcedon cat. C33.1)

Fig. 4

Perinthus O 11 (cat 32.1)

Byzantium O 1.28/R 1.76
(Byzantium cat B97.2)

Perinthus O 13 (cat 35.2)

Fig. 5

Chalcedon O s2.1 & O 2.1
(Chalcedon cat 41.1, 44.3)

PLATE 6 (COINS NOT TO SCALE)



Fig. 6

Perinthus O 14 (cat 40.2)

Byzantium O 4.5 (Byzantium cat B287.1)



Fig. 7

Perinthus O 15 (cat 42.1)

Byzantium O 6.29 (Byzantium cat. B500.1)



Fig. 8

Perinthus O 17 (cat 45.2)

Byzantium O 6.28 (Byzantium cat B495.1)



Fig. 9

Byzantium O 6.26/R 6.74 (cat B491.1)



Fig. 10

Overstrike on Perinthus cat. 3.2

CATALOGUE PHOTO CREDITS

Plate 1. Cat. nos 1-12

1. Spink 1012, 12/2/2010, 1234; 2. SNG Blackburn 356; 3. New York (1944.100.45751): American Numismatic Society photo; 4. Hermitage, from ANS cast: author's photo, colorized; 5. New York (1944.100.81716): American Numismatic Society photo; 6. New York (1944.100.45750): American Numismatic Society photo; 7. Roma Numismatics E-Sale 41, 12/2/2017, 210; 8. Lanz 144, 11/24/2008, 126; 9. CNG Electronic Auction 354, 7/1/2015, 37; 10. CNG Triton X, 1/9/2007, 123; 11. Seleucus III Hoard (photo: C. Lorber); 12. Rauch 77, 4/10/2006, 204.

Plate 2. Cat. nos 13-24

13. New York (1944.100.81717): American Numismatic Society photo; 14. Heritage 3037, 1/4/2015, 29979; 15. Harlan J. Berk 200, 1/19/2017, 81: A. Meadows photo; 16. Roma E-Sale 26, 4/30/2016, 182; 17. CNG Electronic Auction 99, 10/13/2004, 12; 18. New York (1954.222.2): American Numismatic Society photo; 19. Numismatik Naumann 81, 9/1/2019, 46; 20. Sotheby's 3/30/1977, 11, colorized; 21. Spink 6018, 9/26/2006, 567; 22. CNG Electronic Auction 421, 5/30/2018, 31: A. Marinescu photo; 23. London (TC, p107.10.Lys), from ANS cast: author's photo; 24. CNG Electronic Auction 477, 9/23/2020, 72: A. Marinescu photo.

Plate 3. Cat. nos 25-35

25. London (RPK, p86B.2.Lys), from ANS cast: author's photo; 26. Hermitage, from ANS cast: author's photo, colorized; 27. New York (1944.100.81720): American Numismatic Society photo; 28. Numismatik Naumann 63, 3/4/2018, 566: A. Marinescu photo; 29. (2) London (1907.0707.30), from ANS cast: author's photo; (3) CNG Electronic Auction 485, 2/10/2021, 32; 30. Sincona 10, 5/27/2013, 50; 31. New York (1944.100.81721): American Numismatic Society photo; 32. Agora Auctions 29, 3/31/2015, 33; 33. Gorny & Mosch 121, 3/10/2003, 68; 34. Oxford, from ANS photo-file; 35. New York (1944.100.81719): American Numismatic Society photo.

Plate 4. Cat. nos 36-45

36. New York (1944.100.81718): American Numismatic Society photo; 37. Helios 6, 3/9/2011, 372; 38. Hermitage 53, from ANS cast: author's photo; 39. New York (1953.150.36): American Numismatic Society photo; 40. Private Collection: A. Marinescu photo; 41. SKA 2, 4/27/1984; 42. Private Collection: A. Marinescu photo; 43. London (1984.0529.2): The Trustees of the British Museum; 44. Ariadne, 12/9/1981, 137; 45. Gorny & Mosch 225, 10/14/2014, lot 1307: A. Marinescu photo.

Plate 5. Coins of Perinthus and other mints (coins not to scale)

Fig. 1. Roma Numismatics E-Sale 41, 12/2/2017, 210; Gorny & Mosch 257, 10/15/2018, 258: A. Marinescu photo; **Fig. 2.** Obverses of New York (1944.100.81717): American Numismatic Society photo and CNG Electronic Auction 421, 5/30/2018, 31: A. Marinescu photo; Heritage 3020, 9/16/2012, 24939.; **Fig. 3.** Reverses of Vienna GR 9370: © KHM photo; reverse of New York (1944.100.81455): American Numismatic Society; reverse of Private Collection: A. Marinescu photo. **Fig. 4.** Agora 29, 3/31/2015, 33; Private Collection: A. Marinescu photo; **Fig. 5.** Obverse of New York (1944.100.81719): American Numismatic Society photo; obverses of New York (1944.100.82785): American Numismatic Society photo and CNG 42, 5/29/1997, 416: A. Marinescu photo.

Plate 6. Coins of Perinthus and other mints (coins not to scale)

Fig. 6. Heritage 3063, 1/16/2018, 33115: A. Marinescu photo; Heritage 3067, 9/11/2018, 33046: A. Marinescu photo; **Fig. 7.** Private Collection: A. Marinescu photo; Gitbud & Naumann Pecunem 20, 8/3/2014, 71; **Fig. 8.** Noble 93, 4/13/2010, 4915; Heritage 3042, 9/17/2015, 32060: A. Marinescu photo; **Fig. 9.** Ariadne Galleries 12/9/1983, 66; **Fig. 10.** Overstrike highlighted on American Numismatic Society photograph.

TABLE 1

Die Linkage Chart

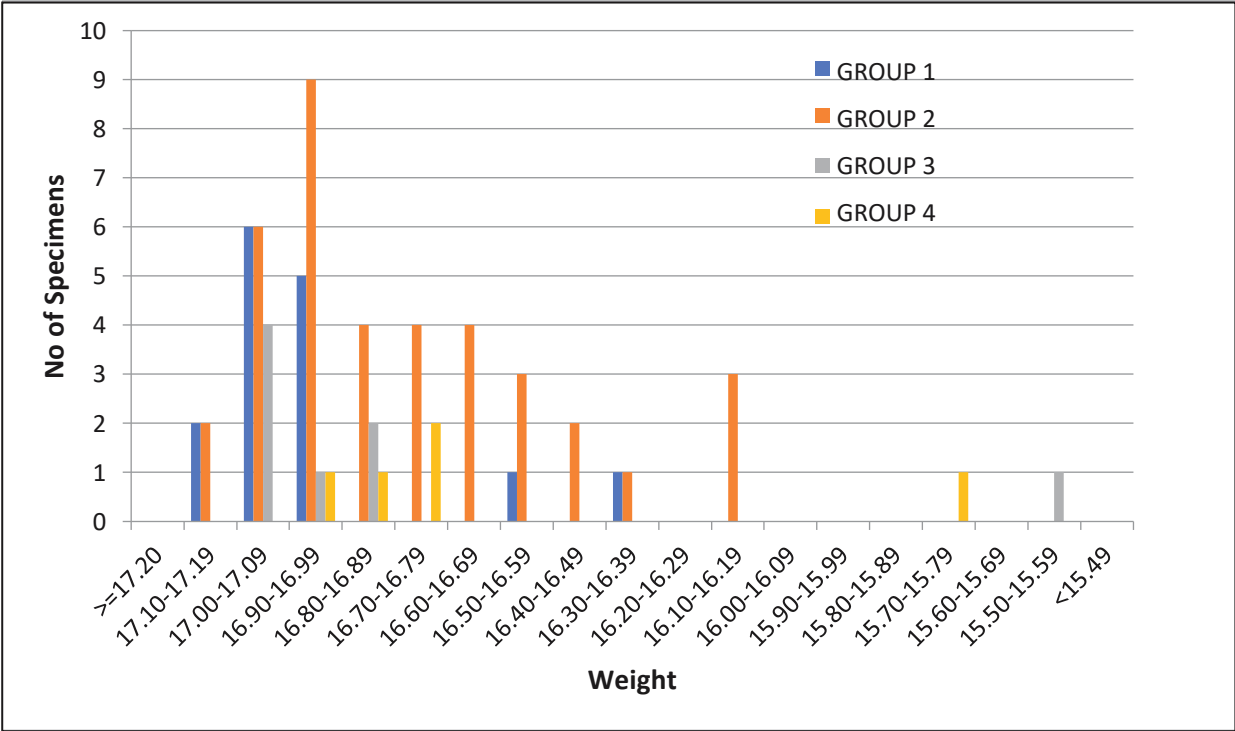
EARLY THIRD CENTURY EMISSIONS		GROUP 1		
5	3	ISSUE 1: $\mathfrak{A}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	STATERS & TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 2: $\mathfrak{A}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	STATERS & TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 3: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	
MID THIRD CENTURY EMISSIONS		GROUP 2		
6		ISSUE 4: $\mathfrak{H}$, <i>lacking</i> ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 5: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{F}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 6: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 7: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 8: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 9: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 10: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 11: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	
	7		ISSUE 12: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$, $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS
			ISSUE 13: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	STATERS
			ISSUE 14: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$, $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS
		ISSUE 15: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 16: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$, $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 17: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$, $\mathfrak{H}$	STATERS & TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 18: $\mathfrak{H}$, ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
10			ISSUE 19: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS
		ISSUE 20: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 21: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 22: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
	13		ISSUE 23: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS
		ISSUE 24: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
LATE THRID CENTURY EMISSIONS		GROUP 3		
		ISSUE 25: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	
SECOND CENTURY EMISSIONS		GROUP 4		
15		ISSUE 26: ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS; $\mathfrak{H}$	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 27: $\mathfrak{H}$; ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	
		ISSUE 28: $\mathfrak{H}$; $\mathfrak{H}$; ADDORSED HORSE FOREPARTS	TETRADRACHMS	

TABLE 2
Coin hoards with Perinthus' Lysimachi issues.

Hoard & Principal Reference	Burial Date	Perinthus Issues Represented	Perinthus Catalogue Numbers
Armenak (IGCH 1423) - Thompson 1986	275-270 BC	1 and 2	3.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6
Anadol (IGCH 866) - Seyrig 1969	228-200 BC or later	1	4.1
Pherai, 1937-1938 Hoard / Thessaly 1937 Hoard (IGCH 168) - Martin 1981	250-240 BC	1	5.1
Varna Hoard, 1947 (IGCH 871) - Russeva 1994	230s BC	14	22.1
Meydancikkale Hoard - Davesne -Le Rider 1989, more recently Lorber 2018, Appendix 1, 496	243/2 BC or later (per Lorber)	24	38.2
Commerce "Seleucus III" Hoard, 2002 - Marinescu - Lorber 2012, 233-4; Houghton - Lorber 2002, Appendix 3, 142-150.	225-224 BC	4	11.1
Black Sea Hoard - Marinescu - Lorber 2012	225-223 BC	25	39.2, 39.3, 40.3
Büyükçekmece Hoard (IGCH 867) - Thompson 1954	220 BC or later	25	39.1
Unknown findspot 2012 Hoard - Unpublished	190s BC	7, 8, 25	14.2, 15.1, 40.4, 40.5

TABLE 3
Metrology of Perinthus’ Lysimachi issues.

	GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4
>=17.20				
17.10-17.19	2	2		
17.00-17.09	6	6	4	
16.90-16.99	5	9	1	1
16.80-16.89		4	2	1
16.70-16.79		4		2
16.60-16.69		4		
16.50-16.59	1	3		
16.40-16.49		2		
16.30-16.39	1	1		
16.20-16.29				
16.10-16.19		3		
16.00-16.09				
15.90-15.99				
15.80-15.89				
15.70-15.79				1
15.60-15.69				
15.50-15.59			1	
<15.49				
TOTAL COINS	15	38	8	5



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