

**WHO'S WHO? URANOPOLIS AND LAMPSAKOS.  
AGAIN ABOUT SYMBOLIC ELEMENTS ON EARLY  
LYSIMACHUS TYPE STATERS**

*Emanuel Petac\**

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**Cuvinte cheie:** *Lysimach, Uranopolis, stater, lance, Pyrrhus, Lampsacos.*

**Abstract:** *Founded by Alexarchos, brother of Macedonian king Cassandros, as a Greek free city in the Macedonian kingdom, Uranopolis struck initially silver coins (didrachms) and also bronze samples of autonomous type, having on the obverse the Sun and Aphrodite Urania with a star in inner left field, respectively a star on crescent on the obverse and again Aphrodite Urania on the reverse. They were followed by a relevant amount of Alexander the Great type tetradrachms having as symbol a star on a cone and various monograms. We notice the sudden passage to a new type, speaking about silver issues of Lysimachus type coins, rare today. The existence of a series of Lysimachus type staters and tetradrachms having as symbol a star on the reverse, considered to belong to Uranopolis by L. Müller and to Lampsakos by M. Thompson, still generates serious confusions. A specific obverse die-link between two Lysimachus type tetradrachms together with other different iconographical elements (position of the star on the reverse, left figure, outside left or under the throne) suggests a relative succession, better defined considering also some elements from the Lysimachus type staters with star on the reverse. This one include two variants: the standard one (having on the reverse Athena seated left with shield and spear) and a particular one (similar but the goddess is without spear). We still haven't found a similar situation on similar type silver coins, but because of their rarity there is not a perfect typological overlap between them and the gold Lysimachus. The introduction of a new monetary type (Lysimachus one, on Uranopolis tetradrachms) must be probably linked with the war between Lysimachus and Pyrrhus for the Macedonian kingdom (285-284 BC). Lysimachus' victory was the reason of this significant change, the city adopting the winner's currency. The series of Lysimachus type staters and tetradrachms having the star on the reverse (in the left field or under throne) seems to belong rather to Lampsakos than to Uranopolis and the presence or the absence of a very particular and specific attribute of Athena (the spear) was probably related to a certain attitude of the city during the desperate and failed attack of Demetrios Poliorcetes against Lysimachus provinces from Minor Asia. We have the same situation half a century later, on the Lysimachus type stater of the West Pontic Greek cities (Tomis, Odessos, Mesembria) until Byzantion also. Polybius (IV, 52) speaks about the direct link between the war and the symbolic value of the spear.*

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\* Numismatic Department from the Library of the Romanian Academy.

**Rezumat:** *Întemeiat de Alexarchos, fratele lui Cassandros, ca un oraș liber grecesc în regatul macedonean, Uranopolis începe prin a emite monede de argint și de metal comun de tip autonom, didrahme și monede de bronz, având pe avers Soarele, iar pe revers pe Afrodita Urania și o stea în câmp stânga, respectiv semilună surmontată de stea pe avers și Afrodita Urania pe revers. Acestea au fost urmate de tetradrahme de tip Alexandru cel Mare, în cantitate apreciabilă, având ca simbol o stea pe un con și diferite monograme. Observăm la un moment dat renunțarea bruscă la emiterea de tetradrahme de tip Alexandru în favoarea celor de tip Lysimach, mai ales ultimele fiind astăzi rarități. Existența unor serii de stateri și tetradrahme de tip Lysimach având ca simbol steaua, atribuite orașului Uranopolis de L. Müller respectiv Lampsakos de către M. Thompson, generează încă serioase confuzii. Existența unei legături de ștanțe de avers între două tetradrahme de tip Lysimach, asociată cu alte elemente iconografice specifice (poziția simbolului stelar de pe revers) sugerează o succesiune tipologică relativă. Aceasta este mai bine precizată de introducerea în discuție a staterilor de tip Lysimach cu stea în câmp. Constatăm că între aceștia există două tipuri de exemplare, unele standard, pe al căror revers zeița Atena are toate atributele sale tipice (scut, lance), dar și altele, pe care Atena apare fără lance. Nu constatăm aceeași situație pe tetradrahmele de tip Lysimach, acest fapt nefiind relevant câtă vreme nu există o suprapunere perfectă cu staterii de același tip. Adoptarea unui nou tip monetar (cel de tip Lysimach, pe tetradrahme) de către Uranopolis este legată de războiul dintre Lysimach și Pyrrhus pentru stăpânirea regatului macedonean (anii 285-284). Victoria celui dintâi generează adoptarea tipului monetar al învingătorului. Seria de stateri și tetradrahme cu stea pe revers (în câmp sau sub tron) pare a aparține mai degrabă orașului Lampsakos, iar prezența respectiv absența unui atribut esențial al Atenei (lancea) de pe reversul staterilor este legată foarte probabil de atitudinea concretă a acestui oraș grecesc din Asia Mică în timpul atacului disperat și eșuat în final al lui Demetrios Poliorketes împotriva posesiunilor lui Lysimach din Asia Mică. Aceeași situație o vom constata jumătate de secol mai târziu pe staterii de tip Lysimach din cetățile vest-pontice (Tomis, Odessos, Mesembria), ba chiar și la Byzantion, iar un pasaj din Polybius (IV, 52) vorbește explicit despre legătura dintre opțiunea războiului și simbolistica lăncii.*

The monetary issues from Uranopolis and Lampsakos at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC give us an opportunity to observe even during Lysimachus' lifetime some symbolic realities noticed until now only in the West Pontic cities (Tomis, Odessos, Mesembria) at the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC and referring to the normal presence but also unexpected repeated absence of one of the most significant attributes of Athena: the transverse spear kept by the goddess on the reverse of the Lysimachus type stateres<sup>1</sup>.

Founded by Alexarchos, Cassandros' brother, nearby Akanthos, but outside the territory of this city, Uranopolis had a special status. It was founded not as a Macedonian city for Macedonians, but the land was granted to the Greeks to build a free Greek city,

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<sup>1</sup> Petac 2019, p. 299-307.

having all its attributes, including the right to strike coins<sup>2</sup>. This means that the city must be very attentive and pragmatic toward the holder of power in the Macedonian kingdom, to conserve its freedom and status. So, we notice that the city began to strike autonomous type coins, having on obverse the Sun and Aphrodite Urania with a star in inner left field on the reverse (cat. no. 1) respectively star on crescent on obverse and again Aphrodite Urania on the reverse (cat. no. 2), followed by a relevant amount of Alexander the Great type tetradrachms having as symbol a star on a cone and various monograms (Price 509-511, 513-523), all of them without royal title, a detail not at all insignificant. Having the experience of the particular situations noticed in the West Pontic Greek cities, where it seems that at least at Odessos, the Alexander type tetradrachms without royal title were contemporary with the gold Alexanders, while the silver Alexanders with royal title seem to be contemporary with gold Lysimachus from the same city<sup>3</sup>, we can assume that the silver Alexanders without royal title were the first Macedonian types of the city, despite the fact that until now we have not a single gold Alexander from Uranopolis (Price 509-523). It becomes obvious when we notice the adoption very soon of a new Macedonian silver type, not Alexander type tetradrachm with royal title, but the Lysimachus type tetradrachm (cat. no. 6). As we already saw on the West Pontic Greek colonies at the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> c. BC (where a quick transition from Alexanders to Lysimachus gold is visible, even during the time of the same magistrate / engraver / mintmaster)<sup>4</sup>, here also we notice a dramatic and sudden change from Alexander type coins (until now only tetradrachms) to Lysimachus type tetradrachms (see cat. nos. 3-6). The most significant are the tetradrachms Price 521-522, all of them having on the reverse star on a cone (left figure) and letters or monograms Θ, Π and Θ, ΜΕ. The signature Θ appears also on the next Lysimachus type tetradrachms, underlining the sudden change from one type to another. By the opposite, the samples with star on cone and star and X (Price 509-511) seem to belong to the first series of silver Alexanders from Uranopolis. All these happened, of course, in a direct relation with the political evolution of the region.

Thus, in 288 BC, Lysimachus from Thrace and Pyrrhus from Epirus attacked the Macedonian kingdom of Demetrios Poliorketes. Victorious against Lysimachus near Amphipolis, Demetrios was defeated by Pyrrhus and expelled from Macedonia, Pyrrhus becoming for several months king of the Macedonians after he was acclaimed by the Macedonian levy in 288 BC, Lysimachus taking the region of Nestus river and the Nestian Macedonians, closely to his Thracian kingdom, a region situated more probably outside the Macedonian borders<sup>5</sup>. It is too far away from Uranopolis, situated in Chalkidian Peninsula, to suppose a certain influence of these political events. After a period of refuge in the city of Cassandreia, another Greek city in the Macedonian kingdom, Demetrios tried and failed to conquer Athens, crossing the sea after this new defeat in Asia Minor, to attack Lysimachus' possessions. After varying successes, the

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<sup>2</sup> Hatzopoulos 1996, p. 201.

<sup>3</sup> Petac, Vilcu 2013, p. 314, 316 and especially p. 318.

<sup>4</sup> Petac 2010, p. 370, nos. 1-3; Petac 2011, p. 12; Petac, Vilcu 2013, p. 319.

<sup>5</sup> Hatzopoulos 1996, p. 185, note 6.

hostilities with Seleucos I of Syria broke out and Demetrios, forsaken by his troops, surrendered to Seleucos in 286 BC<sup>6</sup>. He died after three years, in 283 BC.

After the surrender of Demetrios to Seleucos I, as the problems from Asia Minor have disappeared, Lysimachus attacked Antigonos (Demetrios' son) and also Pyrrhus in Macedonia, defeating them, the latter retreating in Epirus (285-284 BC). Lysimachus' victory offers him the greatest part of the Macedonian kingdom and this was very probably the context involving the city of Uranopolis and causing his decision to adopt Lysimachus coin type on silver. It was a political decision of a free Greek city in a kingdom having a new ruler to adopt his coin type.

There was a long and inconclusive discussion concerning the attribution of several coins, staters and tetradrachms, having a star on the reverse (Müller, *Lysimachus* 387-340; Thompson, *Lysimachus* 44-51, but also some recent Lysimachus type staters – cat. nos. 7-11 – and tetradrachms – cat. no. 6 and nos. 12-15 – from the commerce) to a city or another (Uranopolis or Lampsakos), from L. Müller (considering some of them, already known at the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> c., as Uranopolis issues<sup>7</sup>) to P. Lederer<sup>8</sup> (considering them fakes), N. Breitenstein<sup>9</sup> (considering from Uranopolis the issues with obelisk and star especially because of the proximity of some important silver mines<sup>10</sup>), M. Thompson<sup>11</sup> (making the most of them coins from Lampsacus), Matthisen<sup>12</sup> (attributing to Uranopolis a part of the coins) and M. J. Price<sup>13</sup> (analyzing especially gold and silver Alexanders and considering some of them from Uranopolis but not relevant for Lampsakos because Lysimachus type coins were not included in M. J. Price research). We know certainly that Uranopolis struck initially autonomous type coins (didrachms – having on the obverse the sun and on the reverse Aphrodite Urania with a tiara surmounted by a star and another star outer left – cat. no. 1 – and bronze coins, some of them having on the obverse an eight rays star in crescent and Aphrodite Urania on the reverse – cat. no. 2). They were followed by silver Alexanders having as symbol on the reverse the star on a cone and different monograms (Price 509-523; cat. nos. 3-5) and even Lysimachus tetradrachms (no. 7) with the same symbol (star on cone) and the same monogram (☉) as the last Alexanders of the city. We know also that we have certainly from Lampsacus (and not from Uranopolis) Alexander drachms with star in the reverse left field struck under Kalas or Demarchus (328/5-323 BC)<sup>14</sup> and a lot of other coins, especially tetradrachms (Thompson, *Lysimachus* 44-51) with star on the reverse, but also several other symbols (aplustre, forepart of Pegasus, crescent) and different monograms, considered also to be struck in Lampsakos between 297-281 BC.

We know today few more Lysimachus type staters with star in reverse field as symbol than there were known at the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when L. Müller wrote his catalogue. All of them came from the commerce and were considered from

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<sup>6</sup> Ussher 2003, p. 347-349.

<sup>7</sup> Müller 1858, p. 69 and pl. VII, nos. 337-340.

<sup>8</sup> Lederer 1931, p. 47-54.

<sup>9</sup> Breitenstein 1942, p. 248-251.

<sup>10</sup> Mathisen 1981, p. 115.

<sup>11</sup> Thompson 1967, p. 170-171.

<sup>12</sup> Mathisen 1981, p. 107-108 and p. 114-118.

<sup>13</sup> Price 1991, no. 1350.

<sup>14</sup> Price 1991, nos. 509-523.

Uranopolis (cat. nos. 7-11). Despite their reduced number, their features suggest a possible arrangement. So, we are able to propose this model based on the place of the compositional elements: position of the star (left figure, outer left or under throne), presence or absence of some monograms etc, comparing everything with the situation of the similar already known tetradrachms. The same as we have already saw in the case of Lysimachus type staters from Mesembria<sup>15</sup>, equally rare as those from “Uranopolis” / Lampsakos, maybe because of their highly degree rarity we have not a single obverse or reverse die-link between none of the last ones. Moreover, there is a single common monogram ( $\overline{HP}$ ) between gold and silver Lysimachus type coins from this city (pl. II, 10 for gold and pl. II, 13-15 for silver). This situation is not encountered neither in Odessos (from where we have large series of staters and tetradrachms)<sup>16</sup>, nor in Mesembria (from where we have very few staters, but many tetradrachms). We emphasize the existence of a remarkable succession of obverse die-links (already noticed by M. Thompson) between several Lysimachus type tetradrachms from M. Thompson Lampsakos, having most of them on the reverse the same monogram  $\overline{HP}$ : 45 ( $\overline{HP}$  in inner left field, star or crescent on throne)-46 ( $\overline{HP}$  in inner left field, star in outer left), 46 (the same)-47 ( $\overline{HP}$  in inner left, crescent in the exergue), 48 ( $\overline{HP}$  inner left, aplustre outer left)-49 ( $\hat{\Xi}$  inner left, crescent in exergue), 49 (the same)-50 ( $\hat{\Xi}$  inner left, herm outer left)-51 ( $\hat{\Xi}$  inner left, Pegasus forepart outer left)<sup>17</sup>. According to this situation, it became obvious that the tetradrachms having on the reverse a star inner left, outer left, on throne or monogram  $\overline{HP}$  and crescent in the exergue) were struck in the same mint – Lampsakos – with those having on the reverse monogram  $\hat{\Xi}$  and crescent in the exergue or herm outer left or especially Pegasus forepart outer left (very specific for Lampsakos). Also it became evident now that all the Lysimachus type staters having the star inner left or outer left, monogram  $\overline{E}$  and star on throne or monogram  $\overline{HP}$  and crescent in the exergue (cat. nos. 7-11) come from the same mint, Lampsakos and not from Uranopolis. Thompson’s proposals for the relative arrangement of Lysimachus type tetradrachms from Lampsakos gave a relevant idea about the sequence of these samples based on the coins known at that moment<sup>18</sup>: so, Thompson 44 ( $\overline{HP}$  on star inner left) seems to be correctly considered the first; this statement is confirmed by the Lysimachus type tetradrachm having  $\overline{\text{M}}$  on star inner left (cat. no. 12), this one being even a little earlier than the tetradrachm Thompson 44, but belonging to the same group; 45-47 are linked all together by obverse die-links, having on the reverse  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left and star or crescent on throne (45),  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left and star outer left (46) and  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left and crescent in the exergue (47). Having the same obverse die the order of these issues could be different and it must be controlled through other samples and here begins the very important role of the Lysimachus type staters from Lampsakos. We notice that we have in fact almost the same situations on the gold issues as on the tetradrachms. By chance or not, the most relevant gold issues are those having a star in different places (as we

<sup>15</sup> Petac 2011, p. 7-14.

<sup>16</sup> Petac, Vilcu 2013, p. 309-326.

<sup>17</sup> Thompson 1967, p. 170-171.

<sup>18</sup> Thompson 1967, p. 170-171.

already saw for tetradrachms). There are two samples having the star in inner left field (cat. nos. 7-8 and pl. II, 7-8), one having star outside left field (no. 9 and pl. II, no. 9) and finally another one having the same symbol under the throne of Athens (no. 11 and pl. II, no. 11). Moreover, we have today even a stater with monogram  $\overline{HP}$  and crescent in the exergue (no. 10 and pl. II, no. 10). Decisive in this discussion is in fact another iconographic element: the spear of the goddess. We saw that in the first group (coins with star in inner left field) there are two staters, one of them having on the reverse the goddess keeping a transversal spear (no. 7; pl. II, no. 7), while another shows a goddess without spear (cat. no. 8; pl. II, no. 8). The same situation must be noticed on the next group, consisting of a single stater having the star in the outer left field, corresponding to the second group of tetradrachms (Thompson 46, but these having monogram  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left field). On the reverse of this coin the spear of Athena is again absent (cat. no. 9; pl. II, no. 9), suggesting a direct connection with the same type stater from the first group, considering also that as in the first case, we have no monogram. The next one seems to be the sample with  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left and crescent in the exergue, showing the goddess with spear (cat. no. 10; pl. II, no. 10) and corresponding to Thompson 47 tetradrachm. Finally and formally the last one (consisting again of a single stater having the star on the throne and showing again the spear as attribute of Athena, but having a different monogram,  $\overline{E}$  in inner left – cat. no. 11; pl. II, no. 11 –, unknown until now on tetradrachms), corresponds also to a generic group of silver coins (Thompson 45, having also crescent on throne, but monogram  $\overline{HP}$  in inner left). So, it must be placed somewhere after Thompson 47's silver group. The criterion of the presence or the absence of the spear in the arrangement of these coins is of course relative, because they belong (except those having star in inner left field) to different groups of staters having a specific correspondent in different series of tetradrachms.

Concerning the most iconic element – presence or absence of the spear between Athena's attributes – although surprising, it was not a singular example. Recently a study was published regarding exactly the same symbolic behavior at Tomis, Mesembria, Odessos and even Byzantium at the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC<sup>19</sup>, an iconic ancient text being also identified (Polybius, IV, 52) refferencing the significance of the spear as an option of war. In the same way, remembering that most of these gold and silver Lysimachus coins from Lampsakos were struck somewhere between 287-286 BC, in the context of the war between Lysimachus and Demetrios Poliorcetes in Minor Asia (287-286 BC), it looks that they correspond to a specific political behavior of the city faced with the war. It is exactly the same political behavior as we noticed at the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, when we saw cities like Tomis, Odessos, Mesembria not only adopting and striking Lysimachus type staters, but showing an alternation between the presence and the absence of Athena's spear on the reverse. Concerning the presence or absence of the spear of Athena, this is linked probably to some events and specific involvements and attitudes of Lampsakos toward the the war between Lysimachus and Demetrios Poliorcetes in Minor Asia (287-286 BC). Concerning the adoption of Lysimachus type coin, on silver, at Uranopolis, this is also the effect of the political

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<sup>19</sup> Petac 2019, p. 299-307.

behavior of this city (probably in 285-284 BC) faced by the new ruler, Lysimachus, after the victory against Antigonos and Pyrrhus.

We will try to propose firstly a sequence of the successive generic (not exhaustive) types from Uranopolis (autonomous, Alexanders and Lysimachus) and secondly, a sequence especially of the Lysimachus type staters (because in this case there are significant news) and also tetradrachms from Lampsakos, both denominations having the star and sometime crescent as symbols:

### URANOPOLIS Autonomous type

#### Didrachm

O. The sun encircled by rays.

R. [O]YPANIAΔΩΝ

Aphrodite Urania seated on globe to left, having on head a tiara surmounted by a star, holding a scepter in right hand; star on left, M on right.

1. AR 7.51 g; 20 mm (pl. I, 1).

AMNG III, p. 132, no. 1,

BMC Greek, *Macedonia*, p. 133, no. 1 var., time of Cassander.

McClellan 3148.

Baldwin's Auctions Ltd, Dmitry Markov Coins and Medals, M&M Numismatics Ltd, The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012, lot 290, around 300 BC.

Ex Giessener Munzhandlung, Auction 48, 2 April 1990, lot 212; ex Giessener Munzhandlung, Auction 55, 14 May 1991, lot 151

#### Bronze

O. The sun and moon (eight rays star within crescent); border of dots.

R. OYPANIAΔΩ / ΠΟΛΕΟΣ

Aphrodite Urania, seated left on globe, holding scepter.

2. AE 1,61 g; 11 mm (pl. I, 2).

AMNG, III, 2.

BMC Greek, *Macedonia*, p. 134, no. 5, time of Cassander.

Savoka Numismatik GmbH & Co.KG. Online auction 26, 14 oct. 2018, Silver, lot 93, 300-290 BC.

### Alexander type

#### Tetradrachms<sup>20</sup>

O. Head of Herakles right, wearing lion skin.

R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

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<sup>20</sup> Price 509-523; not all of them included, of special interest for our discussion Price 518, 519, 522, Classical Numismatic Group Mail Bid Sale 81.

Zeus seated left on throne, with eagle and scepter; star on cone over Θ; monograms on throne

(A – Price 518, Π – Price 519, ΜΕ – Price 522) or star on cone and Θ in the exergue (CNG Mail Bid Sale 81, 20 May 2009, lot 255).

3. AR 17.22 g; 27 mm (pl. I, 3).

Price 518, Uranopolis, years 300-290 BC.

Numismatik Naumann, Auction 87, 1 March 2015, no. 60.

4. AR 1 h; 16.82 g; 27 mm (pl. I, 4).

Price 519, Uranopolis, years 300-290 BC.

Classical Numismatic Group, Electronic Auction 363, 11 November 2015, no. 57.

5. AR 4 h; 17.10 g; 29 mm (pl. I, 5).

Price 522, Uranopolis, years 300-290 BC.

Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XVII Sessions 1&2, 7 January 2014, no. 159,

Uranopolis, Cassander time, years 305-298 BC.

#### Lysimachus type

##### Tetradrachm

O<sub>1</sub>. Head of deified Alexander, diademed, right, with horn of Ammon.

R<sub>1</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena Nikephoros seated left on throne, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear behind; star on cone in inner left, monogram Θ in the exergue.

6. AR 3 h; 17.22 g; 28 mm (pl. I, 6).

Müller, *Lysimachus*, - .

Thompson, *Lysimachus*, - .

Classical Numismatic Group, Mail Bid Sale 81, 20 May 2009, lot 255.

#### LAMPSAKOS

##### Lysimachus type

##### Staters

O<sub>1</sub>. Head of deified Alexander the Great, right, wearing the horn of Ammon.

R<sub>1</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena Nikephoros, seated left, resting left elbow on shield; transverse spear in background; star left of the figure.

7. AV 8.47 g; 18 mm (pl. II, 7; 1.5:1).

Müller 337 (Uranopolis).

Thompson, *Lysimachus*, - .

Classical Numismatic Group, Numismatica Ars Classica, Freeman & Sear, Triton III, 30

November 1999, lot 415, uncertain mint, around 250 BC.

O<sub>2</sub>. Head of deified Alexander the Great, right, wearing the horn of Ammon.

R<sub>2</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ



Athena Nikephoros, seated left, resting left elbow on shield; no transverse spear in

background; star left of the figure.

8. AV 8.58 g; 18 mm (pl. II, 8; 1.5:1)

Müller 337 (Uranopolis).

Thompson, *Lysimachus*, - .

Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 88, 8 October 2015, lot 585, Uranopolis (?), years 286/5- 282/1 BC.

O<sub>3</sub>. Head of deified Alexander the Great, right, wearing the horn of Ammon.

R<sub>3</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena Nikephoros, seated left, resting left elbow on shield; no transverse spear in

background; star to outer left.

9. AV 12 h; 8.51 g; 18 mm (pl. II, 9; 1.5:1).

Müller 337 (Uranopolis).

Thompson, *Lysimachus*, - .

Classical Numismatic Group, Triton XXIII, 14 January 2020, lot 178, uncertain mint, 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

O<sub>4</sub>. Head of deified Alexander the Great, right, wearing the horn of Ammon.

R<sub>4</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena enthroned left, holding Nike in her extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield; transverse spear in background; monogram  $\overline{\text{HP}}$  in inner left field; crescent in exergue.

10. AV 12 h; 8.55 g; 18 mm (pl. II, 10; 1.5:1).

Cf. Thompson, *Lysimachus*, 47 (tetradrachm), Lampsakos, years 297/6-281 BC.

Classical Numismatic Group Mail Bid Sale 72, 14 June 2006, lot 215, Lampsakos, years 297/6-281 BC.

O<sub>5</sub>. Head of deified Alexander the Great, right, wearing the horn of Ammon.

R<sub>5</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena enthroned left, holding Nike in her extended right hand and resting left elbow on shield; transverse spear in background; monogram  $\overline{\text{E}}$  in inner left field; star on throne.

11. AV 7 h; 8.47 g; 21 mm (pl. II, 11; 1.5:1).

Müller 338, Uranopolis.

Thompson, *Lysimachus*, - .

Bertolemi Fine Arts-ACR Auctions, Auction 44, 20 April 2018, lot 146, Uranopolis, years 286-281 BC.

#### Tetradrachms

O<sub>2</sub>. Head of deified Alexander, diademed, right, with horn of Ammon.

R<sub>2</sub>. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Athena Nikephoros seated left on throne, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear behind; in inner left, monogram  $\overline{\text{M}}$  and star below.

12. AR 16.77 g; 28 mm (pl. II, 12).

- Müller, *Lysimachus*, 340 (Uranopolis)  
 Thompson, *Lysimachus*, 61 (considered from Lampsacus).  
 Gorny and Mosch Giessener Münzhandlung, Auction 107, 2 April 2001, lot 99.
- O<sub>3</sub>. Head of deified Alexander, diademed, right, with horn of Ammon.  
 R<sub>3</sub>. Athena Nikephoros seated left on throne, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear behind; far outside left, star; inner left monogram  $\text{HP}$ .
13. AR 17.18 g; 28 mm (pl. II, 13).  
 Müller, *Lysimachus*, 339 (Uranopolis).  
 Thompson, *Lysimachus*, 46 (Lampsacus).  
 Stack's Bowers Galleries (&Ponterio) January 2019 NYINC Auction, 11 January 2019, lot 42051.
- O<sub>4</sub>. Head of deified Alexander, diademed, right, with horn of Ammon.  
 R<sub>4</sub>. Athena Nikephoros seated left on throne, left arm resting on shield, transverse spear behind; far outside left, star; inner left monogram  $\text{HP}$ .
14. AR 17.11 g; 28 mm (pl. II, 14).  
 Müller, *Lysimachus*, 339 (Uranopolis).  
 Thompson, *Lysimachus*, 46 (Lampsacus).  
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- O<sub>4</sub>. Head of deified Alexander, diademed, right, with horn of Ammon.  
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1 obv.



2



1 rv.



3



4



5



6



Plate I. Coins from Uranopolis: 1-2. Autonomous type (didrachm and common metal); 3-5. Alexander the Great type (tetradrachms); 6. Lysimachus type (tetradrachm).



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Plate II. Lysimachus type staters (7-11, 1.5:1) and tetradrachms (12-15) from Lampsacus.